

Scottish Diaspora Tapestry

TELLING TALES TO SCOTLAND

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Arran Johnston, Yvonne Murphy and
Gordon Prestoungrange*





The Universal Signs of the Scots

We begin our tales and images of Scotland's diaspora with a selection of embroidered panels that represent the universal signs of a Scottish presence anywhere. Whether you are in China or the USA, New Zealand or Brazil Scots will always honour their tartan and the pipes and dancing and hold ceilidhs and taste whisky and celebrate Burns' Nights with the haggis and play golf and more. Some like Canadians and Swedes will take curling and football seriously too. And as often as Scots can, they'll relish the opportunity to sing and take hands in Auld Lang Syne. More often than not federated societies and associations ensure that each knows how, what, where and when the other is celebrating.

Every country telling its tales could have included these universal signs of the Scots on their own embroideries and some indeed have when there are especial reasons. But these opening panels speak up loud and clear for every Scot no matter where sh/e may be found across the globe.

The Scottish Diaspora's 305 embroidered tales are a seminal work of community art that for its 2014/2016 'Total' Exhibition Series across the globe has been clustered into seven geographical groups so that they can be more readily enjoyed. *The Official Guide – The Scottish Diaspora Tapestry* takes this approach. There are many different ways in which panels can and will, in future, be displayed. Exhibitions can as easily present Scottish diaspora clusters focussed on exploration, agriculture, gold rushes, engineering, music & song, medicine, botany, politics and more. Rosemary Farmer and Maggie Ferguson have shown in their companion book *The Art of Narrative Embroidery*, how panels can also be clustered to exemplify particular diaspora scenes and the stitches used to depict them. And Greentrax has created a Double-CD of Diaspora music and song to accompany all the fine embroidery.



GE01

Diaspora Logo

Panel GE01 – Prestonpans

Stitchers: Gillian Hart & Yvonne Murphy



GE02

Auld Lang Syne

Panel GE02 – Portobello & Edinburgh

Stitchers: Katherine Proudfoot, Sheilagh McLagan



GE03

Ancient Trade Routes

Panel GE03 – Dublin

Stitcher: Margaret Tynan-Connolly



GE03A

Moors at the Court of King James IV

Panel GE03A – Port Seton

Stitcher/Neach-fuaigheil: Yvonne Murphy



GE04

Birth of Scottish Clubs & Societies

Panel GE04 – North Berwick

Stitcher: Frances Gardiner



Music

Panel GE05 – Portobello, Dunkeld & Vancouver

Stitchers: Mairi Campbell, Hamish Moore, Alison Kennis Heath



GE05

Whisky

Panel GE06 – Port Seton

Stitcher: Sheila Chambers

Burns Supper

Panel GE07 – Tranent & Musselburgh

Stitchers: Janet D Macaulay, Fraser McAllister, James Neilson, Glen Macaulay



GE06

Highland Dancing

Panel GE08 – Aberlady & Crowhill

Stitchers: Carole Pitcairn, Moyra Birnie, Alexandra Harvey, Sheila Baird

Highland Games

Panel GE09 – Port Seton

Stitcher: Claire Hanson

Sport

Panel GE10 – Aberlady

Stitcher: Isobel Weatherhead

Ceilidh Dancing

Panel GE11 – Portobello, Edinburgh & Skye

Stitchers: Katherine Proudfoot, Sheilagh McLagan

Scottish Country Dance

Panel GE12 – Edinburgh & Longniddry

Stitchers: Margaret Ferguson Burns, Doris Thomson

St Andrews societies: Big Cities

Panel GE13 – Aberdeen & Edinburgh

Stitchers: Bruce Duncan, Ewan Jeffrey, Pamela Cook, Carole Keepax

Selkirk Colonial Society and Common Riding

Panel GE14 – Selkirk & Winchburgh

Stitchers: Sheila Collins, Sheila Lockie, Heather Beggs, Christine Brydon, Mary Hughes



GE11



GE07



GE12



GE08



GE13



GE09



GE10



GE14

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Tales from the Baltic

Before Scots made their way east across the North Sea to Norway and Sweden, the Vikings had made their own mark on Scotland. Not until 1470 was Scottish sovereignty finally established over Orkney. As trade links grew in the 15th and 16th centuries, Scandinavia and the Baltic were so close at hand it was inevitable Scots would migrate there and establish communities in Norway, Sweden, Lithuania, Russia and Poland. Large settlements appeared in St Petersburg, Krakow, Gothenburg and Kedainiai. Many Scots

were recruited as soldiers often rising through the ranks to General in Sweden, Poland and Russia. A Highland Regiment emigrated to Poland during the 17th century Commonwealth. Doctors and engineers also settled creating many new industries in Sweden and Russia.

20th century Scotland hosts an extensive reverse diaspora from Norway, Sweden, Lithuania and Poland. They came in search of a better life away from persecution and in search of work in the 19th and 20th centuries.



Norway



NO01 *Travel by Longship (Langshipsferden)*

The coast of Scotland, like much of northern Britain and Ireland, soon learned to dread the sight of the sleek Viking longships. From around 795, when these fearsome warriors first raided the heart of Celtic Christianity at Iona, to 1470 when the last Viking territories were transferred to the Scottish Crown, the impact of the Norwegians in Scotland was considerable. This was especially so in the islands of northern and western Scotland, where their legacy can still be traced in place names such as Dingwall and Lerwick. More physical reminders can be found at the remarkable archaeological site at Jarlshof in Shetland.

began negotiations to betroth her to the heir to the English throne. Their heirs would have become kings of both Scotland and England. Fate however intervened: Margaret fell ill on her way to Scotland, dying aged just seven years old. Her death triggered a succession crisis and, ultimately, the Wars of Independence. The words "To Norway" are taken from the ballad Sir Patrick Spens.

NO03 *Skottehandelen*

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there was a considerable timber trade operating between Norway and the east coast ports of Scotland. So great was Scottish involvement in the timber trade that the Norwegians called it the Skottehandelen or "Scots Trade". The traders brought 'gret timmer' to the timber yards of eastern Scotland, and many settled in Norway. Much of the trade went through the city of Bergen, conveniently sited for Scottish shipping. The mighty Rosenkrantz Tower of the Bergenhus fortress is a surviving testament to the Scottish architects and masons who worked on its redevelopment in the 1560s.

NO04 *Edvard Grieg*

Undoubtedly the most famous name in all Norwegian music is that of classical composer Edvard Grieg (1843–1907). Born in Bergen, Grieg's surname is a clear reminder of his family's Scottish roots. His great-great-grandfather, John Grieg or Greig (at his marriage, Grig) who lived c1704 to 1774, was a respected tenant farmer at Mosstoun of Cairnbulg, Aberdeenshire. Two of John's sons, Alexander (Grieg's great-grandfather) and James, emigrated to Bergen around 1770, so following a centuries-long tradition of North Sea mercantile exchange between the coastal communities of Norway and Scotland. Descendants of both Alexander and James live in Bergen to this day.

NO05 *Shetland Bus*

After the German occupation of Norway in 1940, an operations group was established with the innocent-sounding nickname of the Shetland Bus. Its purpose was to transport agents and operatives to and from Norway undetected by German forces. From 1941–1945 countless crossings were made, usually at night and often in appalling conditions, coordinated from Lunna House and Scalloway. Most were done in small fishing boats. Leif Andreas "Shetland" Larsen from Bergen was one of the most famous crewmen, making 52 trips in total. The panel features the names of just some of the boats and men who undertook these heroic dangerous sailings.



NO02 *The Maid of Norway*

Margaret, the Maid of Norway, was the daughter of Eric II of Norway and his wife Margaret, the daughter of Alexander III of Scotland. When the latter died unexpectedly in 1286 the infant Maid became Queen unexpectedly, and Eric



Poland



PL01 *Puir Pedlars*

As the bridge between East and West, Poland was an attractive land of opportunities for enterprising Scots. There were vast numbers heading there by the seventeenth century, often inhabiting places like Stare Szkoty (Old Scotland) in Danzig/Gdansk. Many of course lacked the means or connections to establish themselves in formal trade, and therefore became travelling salesmen: the word Scot became synonymous with a pedlar. Such work brought little status or popularity, and

mothers would threaten their children "just you wait until the Scotsman comes (warte bis der Schotte kommt)!" Most eventually settled down and successfully integrated into their new communities.

PL02 *Soldiers*

More privileged than the pedlars were those Scots who became purveyors to the Polish court and the military. In 1585 the king decreed no obstruction should be offered to "the Scots who always follow Our Court and who are at liberty in all places, where We and Our Royal Court stay, to exhibit their wares and to sell them." As well as supplying the army, Scotsmen fought within it too. Patrick Gordon (1635–99) was one of many in Polish military service in Poland, seeking opportunities for advancement not available at home. After 1661 Gordon made his name in the Russian army.

PL03 *Merchants*

With the Polish gentry scorning trade, Scottish merchants entering Poland through the great port at Danzig were keen to reap the possible opportunities. Men like William "Danzig Willie" Forbes, whose commercial success in the Baltic funded the completion of Craigievar Castle, and later Robert Gordon who donated vast funds to Marischal College in Aberdeen, demonstrated the scale of the fortunes to be made. These Scots merchant communities protected themselves by establishing a Scottish Brotherhood with twelve branches across Poland, assuming responsibility for their own governance, internal justice, and the protection of special privileges. Such organisation ensured the Scots were an influential minority.





Sweden



SE01

SE01 Warriors

The earliest Scottish involvements in Sweden were martial. By the sixteenth century Scots soldiers had a proved record of overseas service and around 40,000 are believed to have fought in the Protestant alliance during the Thirty Years War (1618–1648). Many gained considerable reputation in the service of the 'Lion of the North', Gustavus Adolphus II of Sweden. Over 20 Scottish families were ennobled as a result of their services to Swedish arms. Names to be found in Swedish aristocratic society include Leighton, Forbes, Clerk, Stewart, Campbell, Drummond, Sinclair, Leslie, Montgomery, Gordon, Duff, Douglas, Murray, Hamilton, Hugh, Hepburn and Gladstone.



SE02

SE02 The Birth of Gothenburg

The city of Gothenburg (Göteborg) was founded in 1621 on the orders of Gustavus Adolphus II. It was to be governed ruled by a council of twelve members, which at the time of its foundation was comprised of 4 Swedes, 3 Germans, 2 Scots and 2 Dutchmen. The Dutch were vital for the planning and fortification of this new canal city, whilst the Germans were regarded as good organisers, and the Scots as talented entrepreneurs. Gothenburg developed into a major hub for trade with the west, becoming an important industrial centre which is now the second largest city in Sweden.



SE03



SE04

SE03 William Chalmers

The Swedish East India Company was established in 1731 to trade with the Far East, and it developed into the largest trading company in eighteenth century Sweden. All its shipping came in and out of Gothenburg. William Chalmers, son of Scottish trader, was a director of the Company. On his death in 1811 he bequeathed half of his estate to the Sahlgrenska Hospital in Gothenburg and most of the rest for the creation of an industrial school for poor children. *Chalmersska Slöjdeskolan* opened on the 5th November 1829 and was to become the Chalmers University of Technology which thrives today.



SE05



SE06

SE04 Colin Campbell and the Jacobites

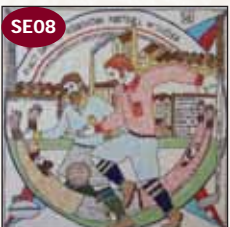
After Bonnie Prince Charlie's attempt to restore the Stuarts was defeated at Culloden in 1746, Louis XV of France agreed to rescue the Prince. Swedish and Danish ships would be used as these countries were neutral and could sail to Scotland as traders. The *Pollux* was dispatched from Gothenburg but failed to locate the Prince. Other Jacobite exiles did reach the city however, including Lord Ogilvy. Colin Campbell, president of the Swedish East India Company, helped finance these operations, and from July 1746 to September 1747, an efficient and organised campaign supported Jacobite refugees with money, passports, goods and guides.



SE07



SE08



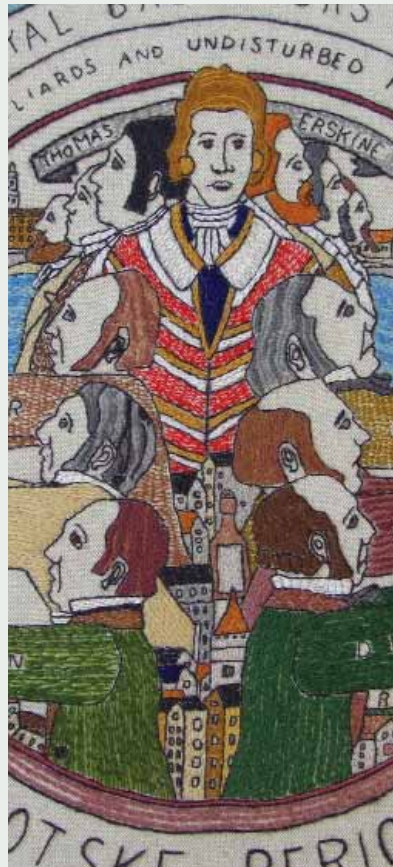
SE09



SE10

SE05 Royal Bachelors Club

On 19th November 1769 *The Royal Bachelors' Club* was established in Gothenburg to provide members a place for "billiards and undisturbed fellowship". Many of the founders were of British origin, and Thomas Erskine, Earl of Kellie, was the first to sign on the charter. Other Scots amongst the founders were named Barclay, Kennedy, Grieg, Carnegie and Innes. Membership was so dominated by influential Scots entrepreneurs that the period from 1769 to 1813 became known as the *Skotte Period* (Scottish Period). The Royal Bachelors' Club is the oldest club in Sweden, and Erskine's portrait still hangs in the Club Room today.



SE06 William Gibson: Jonsered

William Gibson left Arbroath and moved to Sweden in May 1797 at the age of 14. In the early 1820s he concentrated on rope and sail making and in 1834 moved his factory to Jonsered, where there was room for expansion whilst remaining close to the trade hub at Gothenburg. A gasworks provided power to the factories as well as electricity for the workers' houses. Together with his friend, Alexander Keiller, Gibson set up a modern industrial village that dominated the Scandinavian market. Pioneering workers' welfare included housing, health care, a crèche, a church, a school and a retirement home.

SE07 Alexander Keiller

Alexander Keiller and William Gibson were partners in the business at Jonsered until 1839. Keiller then set up his own engineering works, was involved in mining, and then went on to found a shipbuilding company, *Keillers Werkstad i Göteborg* in 1841. After bankruptcy in 1867, the

company became *Göteborgs Mekaniska Verkstads AB*, with his son James as the manager. The company changed ownership in 1906 and again in 1916, its name was changed to *Götaverken*. The last ship was built there in 1989. Keillers Park at Ramberget, Hisingen, was donated to the city of Gothenburg in 1906 by James Keiller.

SE08 Association Football

It was Scottish textile workers from Ayrshire who played the first game of association football in Sweden. They played for Örgryte IS at the match in May 1892. These Scottish players were lacemakers from Johnstons Shields & Co in Newmills, Scotland, and it was the Scots at Jonsered who are said to have introduced the short-passing style of game. Nor were the Scots in Sweden only interested in football: the first golf course in Göteborg features a hole called the Drummond hole, named after the man who brought golf to Sweden. Curling was also introduced into Sweden by the Scots.

SE09 Cockenzie Boat Disaster

Whilst stitcher John Berg was researching his Swedish and Danish ancestors he discovered that when the James and Robert sank in a storm in 1892, three of the five men who drowned were his relatives. The names on the panel are the Cockenzie boats lost with most or all of their crew. Wives and mothers would often knit their loved ones a traditional gansey jumper to keep them warm. The pattern was usually unique to a particular port or area and was passed from mother to daughter, to help identify the deceased should the worst happen at sea, which it often did.



SE10 Warriors

The earliest Scottish involvements in Sweden were martial. By the sixteenth century Scots soldiers had a proved record of overseas service and around 40,000 are believed to have fought in the Protestant alliance during the Thirty Years War (1618–1648). Many gained considerable reputation in the service of the 'Lion of the North', Gustavus Adolphus II of Sweden. Over 20 Scottish families were ennobled as a result of their services to Swedish arms. Names to be found in Swedish aristocratic society include Leighton, Forbes, Clerk, Stewart, Campbell, Drummond, Sinclair, Leslie, Montgomery, Gordon, Duff, Douglas, Murray, Hamilton, Hugh, Hepburn and Gladstone. Scottish Diaspora Tapestry.





Lithuania



LT01

LT01 Scots Church

After Kedainiai became a property of protestant branch of the Dukes Radziwills family in the early seventeenth century, Scottish traders saw the attraction of settling in the town. Duke Krzysztof Radziwill (1585–1640) developed the town into a Protestant cultural centre, establishing a Calvinist church and working for the protection of his coreligionists across Lithuania. The first Scots to arrive had served the Radziwills as mercenaries and as part of their personal guard, and in the presence of the Calvinist church the growing Scottish community in Kedainiai could feel welcome and secure.



LT02

LT02 The Scots are still arriving

Under the protection of the powerful Radziwills the Scottish community in Ke'dainiai flourished. In 20th century the poet Algimantas Kaminskas described the arrival of the Scots to Ke'dainiai in the seventeenth century as follows: 'the Scots are still arriving, and settle near the Big Market; they settle for a long time, as walls of a house; are thick, strong and smell of stability.' It is hard to know the exact numbers of the Scottish community but it was clearly sizeable. Many rose to high office and exerted considerable influence, even becoming mayors and court members. The Protestant enclave could not survive



LT03

the Counter-Reformation however, and many Scots chose to leave Kedainiai during the eighteenth century.

LT03 Scots Traders

The protection of Protestant rulers and the burgeoning prosperity of Kedainiai, sited on the banks of the gentle river Nevevis, encouraged Scottish traders as well as soldiers. Throughout the seventeenth century this trading community continued to grow. Such were their numbers and success that of the nineteen grand merchants' houses on the main market square, eleven eventually belonged to Scots. Many of them left the town, but it is possible still to identify the echoes of Scottish surnames amongst the names of the houses in the Old Town of Ke'dainiai: houses of Andersons (Anderson), Benetas (Bennett), Diksonas (Dickson) and Gordonas (Gordon).



LT04 Lietuviai Skotijoje Lithuanians of Scotland

The 1917 Anglo-Russian Military Convention directed Russian subjects in Britain to join the British army in France or fight with the Tsar's army. About 1100 Lithuanians left Scotland for Russia, arriving at Archangel, but the Tsar's government had fallen. Many joined the Bolsheviks; most disappeared, some returned to Lithuania. Others joined the Slavo-British Legion in 1918 and fought the new enemy – communism. At the campaign's end only about 85 Lithuanians, those attached to the Legion, returned to Scotland. Many of the women left behind remarried; some, deprived of government support, were later deported. The Lithuanian community did not recover.



LT04



Russia



RU01

RU01 Norman & Walter Leslie

Sir Walter Leslie and his brother Norman were Scottish knights with a fondness of overseas adventure. Little is known of the details of their activities, but they were probably the first Scots to reach the borders of what is now Russia. They did so in 1356 when they took part in a reysa or campaign in Prussia and Lithuania. In 1363 they determined to go on crusade to the Holy Land, joining an attack on Alexandria in Egypt. The adventurers were back in Scotland a few years later, winning favour with King David II with their stories of these exotic martial experiences.



RU02

RU02 Patrick Gordon

Patrick Gordon (1635–1699) was born at Auchleuchries in Aberdeenshire. In 1651 he sailed for Gdansk to avoid religious persecution and began a career fighting for Sweden and Poland. In 1661 he offered his sword to the Tsar with the rank of major. Under Tsar Aleksei and Peter the Great, Gordon rose to the rank of general and rear admiral, fighting in the Ukraine, the Turkish wars and in the Crimea. He left a detailed diary of his life and in 1699 was buried in the first Catholic Church in Russia, which he founded and built himself.



RU03

RU03 Catherine the Great & Scottish Doctors

Catherine the Great was empress of the Russian empire from 1762–96, a period many consider to be a golden age for tsarist Russia. Catherine sought to attract men of ability and innovation to her court, talented Scots amongst them, including doctors. John Rogerson became the personal physician to the empress after travelling there in 1766. Matthew Guthrie became a prominent medical officer at court after his arrival three years later. After buying his accreditation from Aberdeen University,



RU04

Englishman Thomas Dimsdale wrote a treatise on inoculation which led to his invitation to St Petersburg, inoculating royals and nobles against smallpox.

RU03A Thomas the Rhymer

Perhaps the most profound cultural connection between Scotland and Russia is the ancient gift of Thomas the Rhymer emerging 600 years later in his descendant, the great poet Mikhail Lermontov. Thomas was a poet and prophet living in 13th century Ercildoune (Earlston). Mikhail was born in Moscow, descending from George Learmonth who settled in Russia in 1613. Both Mikhail and Thomas could predict the future of their land, both would escape to the mountains, both were haunted by the imagery of the Otherworld. In 2014 Russia celebrated Lermontov's bicentenary and his bronze bust was brought to Earlston, fulfilling the poet's 'Yearning' to see his ancestral lands.

RU03A Tòmas an Rannair

Dh'fhaodadh gun tàinig an ceangal cultarach as doimhne eadar Alba agus an Ruis, tiodhlac àrsaidh Thòmais an Rannair, am bàrr 600 bliadhna as dèidh sin tro aon de a shliochd, Mikhail Lermontov. Bha Tòmas beò san 13mh linn ann an Ercildoune (Earlston) agus bha gibht na bàrdachd agus fàidheadaireachd aige. Rugadh Mikhail ann am Mosgo a' tighinn bho shliochd Sheòrais Learmonth a thuinich anns an Ruis ann an 1613. Bha cumhachd aig Tòmas agus Mikhail le chèile ro-innse mar a bhiodh suidheachadh na dùthcha aca san àm ri teachd, bhiodh iad le chèile a' teicheadh do na beanntan, bha iad le chèile air am buaireadh le iomhaigheachd an t-Saoghail Eile. Ann an 2014, chomharraich an Ruis cuimhneachan dà cheud bliadhna Lermontov agus chaidh a bhodhaig umha a thoirt gu Earlston, a'

coileanadh "Fadachd" a' bhàird air dùthchannan a shinnsearan fhaicinn.

RU04 Arctic Convoys – PQ18 & HMS Ulster Queen

In World War Two Loch Ewe in Wester Ross provided a sheltered anchorage for Arctic convoys to assemble before sailing to Murmansk and Arkhangelsk in Russia. British, American, Russian and Panamanian ships left in convoy PQ18 in September 1942. On board the Anti-Aircraft cruiser HMS Ulster Queen was diesel-greaser Leonard H Thomas, whose poems, sketches, and diaries reveal details of that perilous voyage. Thirteen merchant ships were lost but twenty-eight arrived in Arkhangelsk to supply the Russians. They then returned to Loch Ewe on 30 November 1942. The men of the convoys were awarded the Ushakov medal by the Russians but only received recognition from the British government in 2013 with the issue of the Arctic Star medal.

RU05 Arctic Convoys II

James Simpson joined HMS Devonshire in November 1942 and remained on her until 1945. Sailing out of the shelter of Loch Ewe and patrolling between Scapa Flow and Altenfjord in Norway, HMS Devonshire provided support for the Russian Arctic convoys heading for the north Russian ports of Murmansk and Arkhangelsk, and also provided cover for air operations by aircraft carriers against the German battleship Tirpitz lying in Altenfjord, Norway. Its role was to keep Tirpitz in the harbour whilst she was bombed. Later HMS Devonshire led three aircraft carriers and five destroyers against the German batteries guarding the heavy water installation site in Norway. James was demobbed in 1946.



RU05



Tales from Western Europe

Although the earliest Scots migrations were to Northern Europe around the Baltic, they also made very considerable impact in Germany, The Netherlands, France, Portugal and Italy. Italy has had a particularly strong reverse trading diaspora in Scotland since the late 19th century although much earlier settlements in Italy by Scots were mainly of military personnel.

The Auld Alliance with France meant military involvement on the continent by Scots from the 14th century, through the 100 years War with Mary Queen of Scots marrying the Dauphin in the mid 16th century. A Scottish College was established in Paris and after 1745

France became the permanent home for many Jacobites. Migration to Germany was initially for trade at all levels but a major influx occurred during the 30 Years War with many Scots soldiers fighting on all sides.

The diaspora in the Netherlands was predominantly for medieval trade but also brought the Scottish Presbyterian church and educational initiatives. In Portugal's case Scots had fought in and commanded Portuguese armies in Napoleonic times, and later came to dominate the trade in port and madeira. They were responsible for introducing fine lace making on the island of Madeira and for its world famous Reid's Hotel.



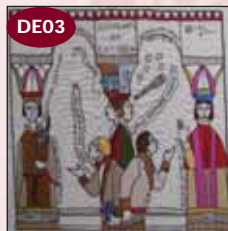
Germany



DE01



DE02



DE03



DE04

DE01 Abbey of St James Schottenkloster

The Abbey of St James in Regensburg was a *Schottenkloster* or Scots Cloister, one of nine abbeys in Germany founded by missionaries from Ireland called *Scoti*. By the end of the 16th century Scottish Benedictine monks had taken over the surviving three at Ratisbon (Regensburg), Würzburg and Erfurt. After the Scottish Reformation of 1560 abbot Ninian Winzet re-established the abbey for training Scots priests to reconvert the homeland. A generation later, Alexander Baillie held the monastic community together during the Thirty Years War when Swedish troops occupied the buildings. Ninian Winzet re-established the Scots monastery; Alexander Baillie was its saviour.

DE02 Regensburg Schottenportal

The abbey at Regensburg's *Schottenportal*, or Scots Entrance, is one of the most important pieces of Romanesque architecture in Germany. Built in the 12th century when the abbey was run by missionaries from Ireland, it occupies almost a third of the north wall. Later in the abbey's life Thomas Fleming served as abbot under the name Placid, declining the invitation of King James VII & II to become Scotland's first Catholic bishop since the Reformation. The seventeenth century saw small numbers of monks coming from Germany to Lowland Catholic families in North-east and South-west Scotland.

DE03 The Scholars of Ratisbon

The abbey at Ratisbon trained and educated many Scottish priests. Thomas Brockie, for example, left for the isolated mission at Cabrach in Moray, and his brother Donald for Strathavon, before returning to write the *Monasticon Scotticum*. George Andrew Gordon was a noted physicist and James Gallus Robertson produced the first Catholic New Testament to be published in Scotland in English. Thomas Ildephonse Kennedy brought British industrial technology to Germany, and John Lamont from Braemar (1805–79) studied at Ratisbon and became a world famous astronomer. Edinburgh's Bishop James Gillis protested against moves end the Scottish connection, but the abbey closed in 1862.

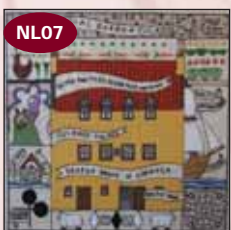
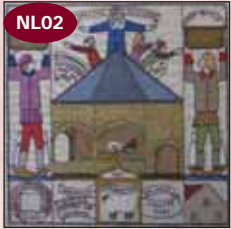
DE04 A German Love Story

During the Second World War, Isabella from East Lothian fell in love with Helmut Joswig, a German prisoner of war, and after his discharge in 1948 they determined to build a life together regardless of prejudice. They married in Edinburgh, living in Newtongrange and then Prestonpans, but in 1953 decided to move to Germany. There they met more prejudice: nobody would rent a home to a former enemy. Through hardship and toil, Isabella and Helmut built their own home, where she still lives today. Isabella has five children, seven grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren – a Diaspora community all of their own!





The Netherlands



NL01 Princess Mary

The close ties between Veere and medieval Scotland were triggered in 1444 when Princess Mary, daughter of James I of Scotland, married Wolfert VI of Borselen, Lord of Veere. Wolfert was made Earl of Buchan. Mary died young and was buried at her husband's seat, Sandenburgh. The marriage was a major stimulus for trade and Veere was made the Scottish staple port – meaning it was the key trade hub for Scottish goods destined for Europe. The staple had previously been held by Bruges. Such status not only brought wealth to Veere, but a prominent new community of Scottish merchants.

NL02 Special Privileges

The staple contract was formally awarded to Veere in 1541. The booming Scottish trade stimulated the construction of a well, which still stands today. By 1550 around 400 of Veere's 3,500 inhabitants were Scots, and they were granted special privileges: exemption from tax on wine and beer, their own church and law, and a doctor and innkeeper specifically for the town's Scottish House. Hence the doctor, clergyman, judge, and tankard-raising landlord crowning the cistern. The panel also shows the two-way trade at Veere: wool, salmon, butter, leather, coal and hides arriving from Scotland, whilst linen and pan tiles make the return journey.

NL03 The Scots House

Scottish merchants in Veere often built beautiful houses, especially around the quayside and the market square. Two of these (*the Little Lamb and the Ostrich*) have now been converted into the Scots House Museum. One served as an official "House of the Scottish Nation" and was the community's hub. The grandeur of these properties reflected the wealth and status of the Scots merchants. The panel also shows a soldier of the 22nd (Houston Scots), a regiment of the Dutch States Army recruited from Scotsmen. They served between 1779 and 1782 and were stationed at Veere as a peace time garrison.

NL04 The Conservator

An appointed *Conservator of Scottish Privileges in the Low Countries* acted as the head of the Scottish community in the Netherlands. His Badge of Honour featured the Scottish thistle and the famous motto, *No-one Strikes Me with Impunity*. Flanking the Conservator's arms are the first and last holders of that office, George Gordon (1541) and Sir James Crauford (1799). Most Scots left Veere after the French invaded during the Revolutionary Wars. Veere's town hall houses a painting of all the ships which entered the port in 1651, one of which was the warship *St Andrew*, depicted here in the bottom right.

NL05 The Kirk

The Scottish community in Veere enjoyed the benefits of its own dedicated areas within the church and cemetery, meaning that services, marriages, baptisms and funerals could all take place according to Scottish custom. By 1613 Veere was hosting the first Scots Presbyterian kirk in Europe. Rev Alexander McDuff was the first Scottish clergymen in office there and a Rev Lickly held the moving farewell service when the kirk closed in 1799. Both are shown preaching from the pulpit. Four engraved communion cups were commissioned for Scots kirk in 1620, and the panels

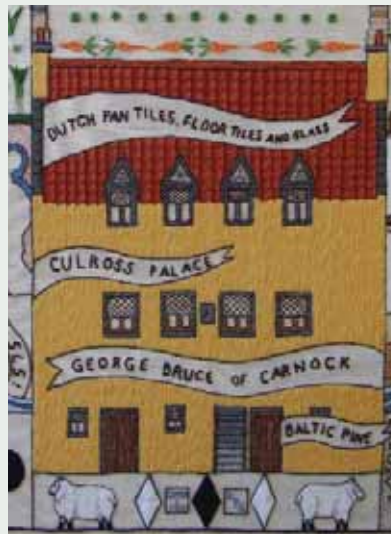
centrepiece reflects the elaborate engravings on the cups.

NL06 Lions from the Sea

Operation Infatuate (November 1–8, 1944) was the Allied liberation of Walcheren in the Second World War. The operation featured troops of many nationalities – British, French, Canadian, Dutch, Belgian and Norwegian – but it was Scottish soldiers that liberated Veere: 6th and 7th Cameronians; the 5th Company, Highland Light Infantry; 1st Glasgow Highlanders; and men of the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery. Fortunately Veere escaped any major war damage. Other Scottish units fought across Walcheren too, including the Lothian Yeomen, King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Canadian Black Watch and the Calgary Highlanders. The German forces surrendered the day after Veere's liberation.

NL07 Trading with Veere

The close historical trading ties between Veere and Scotland have led to lasting relations between the town and with Culross in Fife. The latter was an important trading port, with coal and salt being its two biggest industries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Ships taking goods from Culross would return using pantiles from Veere as ballast, which accounts for the prominence of red roofs in the area. The fine "palace" of Sir George Bruce of Carnock still reveals the success of his overseas trade: it was constructed with imported materials, including tiles for the roof and floor from the Netherlands.



NL08 Rotterdam Schotse Kerk 1643

Rotterdam, like Veere, was a trading hub and attracted a Scots community. Over the years they came as merchants, mercenaries, even refugees. In 1642 the Lords of Rotterdam decided there were enough Scots to require a dedicated place of worship, and the following year Rev Alexander Petrie from Rhynd near Perth became its minister. Originally established in a warehouse, the kirk moved to more appropriate premises in 1658 and served as a refuge for Covenanters such as Richard Cameron (1648–80). Throughout the late seventeenth century the Scots community in Rotterdam continued to rise and the kirk saw to its needs.



NL09 Schotse Kerk Vasteland 1695

By the 1680s there were over a thousand Scots in Rotterdam, a flourishing community with a flourishing church. Scottish Presbyterianism was easily compatible with the Calvinist doctrines of Rotterdam, and the Dutch and Scottish communities integrated well. In 1695 a new *Schotse Kerk* was constructed on the Vasteland using stone imported from Scotland, including some from Prestonpans. In the 1720s the church was extended to provide an almshouse for the widows and orphans of the Scottish soldiers under the Duke of Marlborough. The kirk was destroyed by German bombs in May 1940, along with much of the rest of Rotterdam.

NL10 Reverend Robert Walker

The Reverend Robert Walker, born in Ayrshire in 1755, spent his childhood in Rotterdam after his father became the minister of the Scots kirk there. Here he learned to ice skate on the frozen canals. Walker later returned to Scotland himself became a minister, although he seems not to have lost his fondness for skating. His antics on Duddingston Loch near Edinburgh were immortalised in a painting believed to be by Henry Raeburn, and *The Skating Minister* has become one of Scotland's most iconic artworks. The same style of traditional skates can still be found in use in Rotterdam today.

NL11 Rotterdam Scots Church 1952

The destruction of the Scots Church by the *Luftwaffe* in 1940 was not the end of this historical congregation. In 1951–2 a new building was erected on Schiedamsevest, combining traditional Scottish influences with the style of the era. A new draft of worshippers also arrived for the new church: the Scottish war brides who had married Dutch sailors stationed on the Scottish coast during the Second World War. The kirk was a little piece of home. In 1993 it celebrated its 350th anniversary, and continues to thrive as the Scots International Church, serving a broad congregation from across the region.

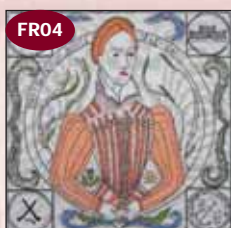
NL12 Universiteit Leiden

The University of Leiden was founded in 1575 as the Dutch Republic fought for independence from Spanish rule. It quickly became one of the most respected centres of learning in northern Europe and – perhaps because they preferred a protestant foundation to those such as Paris – large numbers of Scottish students were soon enrolling. From 1575 to 1800 nearly one and a half thousand Scots studied at Leiden, including the founders of Edinburgh's Royal Botanic Gardens and University medical school. Many more studied law and went on to bring what they learned at Leiden into the heart of Scottish public life.





France



FR01 The Auld Alliance

The Auld Alliance or *Vieille Alliance* was a long-standing treaty of mutual assistance between the kingdoms of Scotland and France which dominated Scottish foreign policy for much of the medieval period. It was initiated in 1295 when King John Balliol was in need of allies as his relations with England deteriorated, and officially lasted until the 1560s when Scotland became a Protestant nation. The treaty led to Scottish soldiers fighting wars alongside the French, in victory and defeat, and French soldiers landing in Scotland during times of crisis. It led to strong diplomatic and cultural association between the two countries.



FR02 The Garde Ecossaise

The Auld Alliance and mutual wars against England ensured that there were often Scottish soldiers in arms in France during the Hundred Years War. In 1418 a large Scots force travelled to the aid of the future Charles VII, who later selected a hundred to form a personal bodyguard. This was the beginning of the *Garde Ecossaise* or Scots Guard, which remained a part of the royal guard throughout its history. They fought on active service as well as palace escort and guard duties. They were officially disbanded during the French Revolution, but then briefly reformed after the Bourbon restoration.

FR03 Mary of Guise

Mary of Guise (1515–1560) was the French wife of King James V of Scotland. Mary's presence brought a strong French influence to Scottish affairs, but their two sons died in infancy. A daughter, Mary, was born in 1542 but James died unexpectedly just a few days later. War with England and the violence of the Scottish Reformation made the following years intensely challenging as Protestant factions opposed continued alliance with France. Mary ruled as regent for her daughter from 1554 until she died in the midst of a civil war, in 1560. Her daughter then returned from France to rule.

FR04 Mary, Queen of Scots

Mary Stuart (1542–1587) became Queen of Scots at just six days old. A vicious war was waged for her hand, but eventually Mary was sent to France to marry the future King Francis II. She therefore spent most of her youth at the French court, but her reign as Queen of France was brief as her husband died young. Returning to a Protestant Scotland to rule as a Catholic queen, she soon found herself embroiled in plots and crises, being forced to abdicate in 1567. She escaped to England but was later executed for involvement in Catholic plots against Elizabeth I.

FR05 The Stuarts in Exile

The overthrow of James VII & II in 1688 led to a royal Stuart court in exile being established at the magnificent chateau of Saint-Germain-en-Laye near Paris. It was here that James' son James Francis Edward Stuart grew up. James VIII is shown here with the chateau behind him. After the failure of the 1715 Rising, James left Saint-Germain, and via Lorraine and Avignon eventually set up court at the Palazzo Muti in Rome. It was here that Charles Edward Stuart was born, who returned to France when he launched his own Rising in 1745 from St Nazaire near Nantes.

FR05A John Law

John Law was a Scottish economist, born in Edinburgh in 1671. A gambler with a passion for women, he was convicted of murder after a duel so fled to Europe, where he began developing monetary theories. In 1715 the Duke d'Orléans, regent for King Louis XV, sought Law's advice on the depressed French economy and appointed him Controller General of Finances. Law established the *Banque Générale* and introduced banknotes. But he was also architect of the "The Mississippi Bubble", leading to the collapse of the *Banque Générale*. The effects were felt throughout Europe, leaving France on the brink of bankruptcy. Law fled, dying penniless in Venice in 1729.

FR05B Bonnie Prince Charlie

In 1745 Charles Edward Stuart was introduced to Antoine Walsh, a Franco-Irish privateer based in Nantes who helped him acquire arms, ammunition and two ships for his campaign to reclaim the British throne. Walsh also arranged for the Prince to stay with Sénéchal Gailliot de Cran on *rue de la Rampe* at Saint Nazaire where he was presented an embroidered quilt of his coat of arms. Charles embarked in secret off the Nazairian coast in a fishing boat, before boarding the *Du Teillay* and heading to Belle-Ile, where he was joined by the warship *Elisabeth*. Only the *Du Teillay* reached Scotland, and thus began the last and most famous Jacobite Rising.

FR06 James Young Simpson

James Young Simpson was born in Bathgate on 7th June 1811. His mother was of Huguenot descent and his father was a baker. Simpson became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1830, gained his MD in 1832 and in 1835 embarked on a European tour, visiting the Paris hospitals. He was later appointed to Edinburgh University's chair of midwifery. In 1847 he introduced chloroform as an anaesthetic. Simpson was appointed Queen's Physician for Scotland, a foreign associate of the Academy of Medicine, Paris and was awarded the Monthyon prize by the French Academy of Sciences, for 'most important benefits done to humanity'.

FR07 Robert Louis Stevenson in the Cévennes

Stevenson (1850–1894) is one of Scotland's most famous novelists, famed for the adventures *Kidnapped* and *Treasure Island*. He grew up in Edinburgh but was frequently unwell and in 1873 travelled to the south of France to recover. As a grand adventure, he then undertook a twelve day hiking trip alone through the Cévennes mountains. He published an account of the 120 mile journey in 1879, one of his earliest published works. *Travels with a*

Donkey in the Cévennes was one of the first works to promote hiking as a pastime, and Stevenson's adventure is still recreated by travellers today thanks to a trail that bears his name.

FR08 Charles Rennie Mackintosh in Roussillon

The artist, architect and designer Charles Rennie Mackintosh (1868–1928) was born in Glasgow, the city with which he most associated. In 1923, tiring of architecture, he travelled with his wife Margaret Macdonald to Roussillon, where the French Mediterranean coast meets the Pyrenees. Here Mackintosh revelled in painting the spectacular landscape and wild flowers, choosing to live in and around Port Vendres for four happy years. He left in 1927 when he became ill, travelling to London and dying of cancer the following year. Margaret returned and scattered his ashes at Port Vendres. Today a Mackintosh Trail celebrates his legacy and his time in Roussillon.



FR09 Dr Elsie Inglis and Scottish Women's Medical Unit, Royaumont

Dr Elsie Inglis (1864–1917) was a pioneer of women's medicine. After studying at Edinburgh and Glasgow, Dr Inglis campaigned against poor standards for female patients, establishing medical practices and a maternity hospice in Edinburgh. With the outbreak of the First World War she was a founder of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service, which opened medical units across the war front and provided vital services such as nurses, orderlies, and ambulance drivers. The first to open was a two hundred bed auxiliary hospital in the medieval Royaumont Abbey, north of Paris, under the auspices of the French Red Cross.

FR10 Golf and Arnaud Massy

It is believed that the game of golf so associated with Scotland, developed out of the older game *chole* which a group of Scots learned in 1421 whilst on campaign alongside the French. By the late nineteenth century, however, professional British golfers were returning to France to practice in the sun. It was by observing these players that Arnaud Massy (1877–1950) discovered his passion for the game. He travelled to North Berwick to learn more, before becoming France's most successful ever player. During the Second World War he moved briefly to Edinburgh and is buried in the Scottish capital.





Portugal



PT01

PT01 John the Scot: John Drummond
John Drummond belonged to an illustrious family with royal connections, but clearly possessed an adventurous spirit and was destined to make a name for himself outside of Scotland. Probably born around 1400, he was off seeking glory in France by his late teens before moving on to Portugal. In 1424 this young Scottish knight was amongst the first settlers to sail from mainland Portugal to the Island of Madeira, aboard João Gonçalves Zarco's caravel. His first wife Catarina Vaz died leaving him with a daughter, and after marrying Branca Affonso he continued to create a considerable line of Drummond/ Escórcio descendants. John died on Madeira around 1464.



PT02

PT02 George Sandeman
Although the English rather than Scottish market favoured port, the trade in the nineteenth century was dominated by Scottish businesses. Sandeman wines was

established in 1790 by George Sandeman from Perth, trading in port and sherry from a coffee house in London. Five years later he had a base in Cadiz and by 1811 purchased a cellar for ageing the port at Villa Nova de Gaia in Portugal. The port was carried to the coast by a type of boat called a *rabelo*, as shown here. Sandeman's customers became accustomed to their pioneering branding and trademarks, for which they are still famed today.



Cockburn was one such Scotsman returning after the war to establish a port house in 1815. Other Scottish names famed in port include Dow, Gould Campbell, Symington, Graham, Robertson and Sandeman.



PT03

PT03 The Port Trade
Port was (and still is) made in the Douro valley in the north of Portugal, after which it usually made its way to overseas markets through the city of Porto. The British taste for it resulted from disruption to the accessibility of French wines caused by war, and after the British Army's campaigns in Portugal against Napoleonic France many of its officers gained both a taste for the drink and a sense of a business opportunity. Robert



Italy



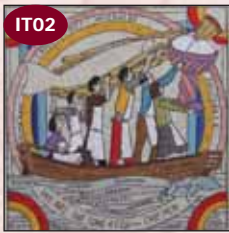
IT01

IT01 The Plaster Statue Makers
The first emigrants from Barga were the statue makers. From the 1860s to early 1990s, teams of four men and boys, including the oldest sons from poverty stricken families, travelled through northern Italy, Europe and to Britain, eventually reaching Scotland. A barrow of molds, plaster and paint provided them with the means to cast religious statuettes. The story goes that there was little demand for Catholic iconography in Scotland, so enterprising sellers painted the saints to look like John Knox. Bruno Sereni suggests they were also modified to resemble Giuseppe Garibaldi for the Protestants, or St Patrick for the Catholics.



IT01A

IT01A The Stuart Court in Rome
The Stuart Court in exile moved to Rome in 1719, occupying the Palazzo Muti. Here King James VIII & III presided over an active household which became a lively focus for Jacobite exiles seeking influence of employment. James Murray was made Earl of Dunbar in 1721, and he and his sister Marjorie served as tutor and governess to Prince Charles. Marjorie married John Hay, whom James made Earl of Inverness and secretary of state. Both Charles Edward and his brother Henry were born at the palace, and Charles passed away there in 1788. Charlotte of Albany was his only child.



IT02

IT02 The Sons of Fish and Chip Men
Some of the statue makers chose to remain in Scotland, where many of them moved into the ice cream or fish and chip selling business. Most Italian immigrants settled around Paisley, Largs, and Inverness. More Barghigiani then joined the migration to Scotland, although those who moved to Protestant areas in central Scotland could face discrimination for being Catholic. They were frequently only allowed menial jobs as trades were reserved for local Protestants. This encouraged private enterprise leading to the fish and chip and ice cream shops. The necessary ingredients were readily available and cheap. Lard was used before oil became easily available.



IT03



IT04

IT03 They took the Low Road
Bruno Sereni spent four years as a teenager in Glasgow before joining the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. He founded the newspaper *Il Giornale di Barga* in 1949. Bruno's son Umberto became Mayor of Barga and oversaw its twinning with Prestonpans, Cockenzie, Port Seton and Longniddry. A memorial to local Scots who fought with the International Brigade stands in Prestonpans. The footballer Giovanni 'Johnny' Moscardini (1897-1985) was born in Falkirk and fought for Italy during WW1. He moved to Barga and played for the Italian national team before retiring to Scotland. Barga's stadium is named after him.



IT04 World War 2 and the Arandora Star
When Mussolini declared war against Britain in 1940, men born in Italy but living in Scotland were interned whilst their kin served in the allied forces. Many were taken to the Isle of Man, and the SS Arandora Star was commissioned to transport them to internment camps in Canada. The ship was torpedoed by a German U-boat on 2nd July and the ship sank with the loss of over eight hundred people, many of them Italian internees. Eighteen are known to have been Barghigiani. A memorial garden was opened

at Glasgow's Catholic Cathedral on the 70th anniversary of the sinking.

IT05 The Most Scottish Town in Italy
Today Barga is known as the most Scottish town in Italy, with around two thirds of its population having family resident in Scotland. The descendants of some of those who travelled to Scotland have returned to open restaurants, pubs and an ice cream shop. Other non-Italian Scots have also made Barga their home. Barga attracts many Scottish visitors, often inspired by the beautiful Tuscan landscape to paint, or to take part in the various music festivals, the annual fish and chip festival, or the town's Scotland Week. Famous Scots-Italians are the singer Paolo Nutini and the football player Johnny Moscardini.

IT06 John Bellany
John Bellany (1942-2013) was a renowned contemporary artist who was born in Port Seton, East Lothian. He frequently painted people and scenes from the coastal communities he knew so well. Later in his life, having achieved an international reputation, he moved to Barga in Tuscany where the landscape seems to have inspired a brighter mood in some of his work. Bellany's move to Barga encouraged the development of twinning links with the area where he grew up, which has led to a strong and proactive mutual relationship developing. John Bellany's paintings can be found in public collections around the world.

IT07 Picinisco
Picinisco in Lazio has similar reverse diaspora connections to Scotland to those of Barga, and is a rival to the claim of being the most Scottish place in Italy. In the difficult economic conditions of the post-unification era, many emigrated from Picinisco in search of greater opportunities overseas. Although they settled in various parts of the UK, many reached Scotland and became heavily involved in the ice cream industry. It was a popular trade with the locals, which is thought to have aided social integration and acceptance. Today tens of thousands of Scots can claim Italian heritage.



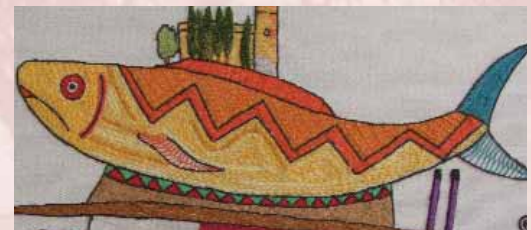
IT05



IT06



IT07



Tales from Southern Asia

Scots made their way east to Pakistan, India and China initially as traders but then as pillars of the East India Company itself bringing tea from China to the Indian sub-continent. They played a key role in administration particularly after the Act of Union in 1707, with Henry Dundas ensuring the eventual ascendancy of the British Government. Calcutta was a particular centre of activity where schools, the University and the Medical School were all founded and a Calcutta Scottish Regiment recruited in the Indian Army. The trade in jute was of enormous

significance along with tea, as were cotton, timber and indigo. The military legacy remains strong to this day with Pakistan famed for its pipe bands.

Trade with China was initially established in Canton for tea, porcelain, silk and opium. After Hong Kong was leased to Great Britain the focus moved there with Jardine and Matheson playing a vital role in that city's development and they are still present there today. Missionaries also played a significant role from Macau and translating the bible into Chinese.



Pakistan



PK01

PK01 Sialkot Bagpipes

Although we associate the bagpipes with Scotland, the roots of the bagpipe are not unique to Scotland and are linked to Europe, the Middle East and Asia. It should not be quite so surprising then that Sialkot in Pakistan has been home to a thriving bagpipes manufacturing business for over a century now, with many small companies in the city making pipes, as well as Highland dress, and exporting them all over the world. Nadeem Bhatti is the CEO of one such business, which was started by his grandfather in 1895, selling bagpipes and Highland dress to British Army regiments. His business grew, says Nadeem, and by 1910 he was the first person to start exporting bagpipes to Scotland! – www.scotland.org/features/tea-to-dumfries-and-bagpipes-from-pakistan/



PK02

PK02 Kinnaird College for Women

In 1928 Kilmarnock-born Isabella T McNair became Principal of Pakistan's most renowned women's college, Kinnaird College in Lahore. She led the college through the turbulent period of partition, when she sheltered refugees from across the new border. In her 22 years as Principal McNair became well-known as an educationalist and advancer of women's rights. She worked tirelessly to repeal gender-based regulations and encouraged women to consider professional careers. In the last List of Honours given by the British before independence, McNair received the prized Qaiser-i-Hind medal. In 1958 she was made a Fellow for Life by Punjab University. She returned to Scotland in 1950.

PK03 New Bride

The words on this panel are those of 21 year old Almas Mir, written on a menu on the aeroplane that brought her to a new life in Glasgow. Her husband was 30 year old



PK03



PK04

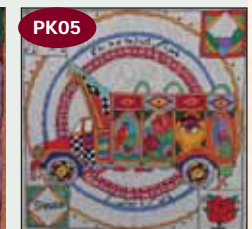
accounts clerk Arif Mir and, as was the norm then, they met for the first time on their wedding day. Fortunately the research carried out by relatives to work out if the two would be compatible proved to be spot on, as even now Arif introduces Almas as "the most beautiful woman in the world". Almas became a teacher, had four children – Uzma, Aamer, Aasmah and Imran - and now works as a director alongside Arif in the family business.

PK04 NHS: Doctors and Nurses

After the NHS was established in 1948, doctors and nurses from the Commonwealth were encouraged to move to the UK. Scottish surgeon Sir Gordon Gordon-Taylor visited South Asia to recruit staff. Amongst those who accepted the call were Dr Salim U Ahmed, a graduate of King Edward Medical College and Dr M Ayub Mirza, a graduate of Dow Medical College, who moved to the UK in 1955. They worked tirelessly with a passionate belief in the NHS. This panel is a tribute to their contribution and that of over 8,500 doctors who have graduated in Pakistan and emigrated to the UK since the 1950s.

PK05 Truck Art

Truck art is part of Pakistani culture in which almost all trucks are extensively decorated with paintings, objects and carvings. The panel makes reference to this decorative tradition and recognises the similarity of the Scottish shepherd's plaid to similar weaves in Pakistan and India. This is of course no coincidence as the history of weaving on a loom stretches back over many centuries, having its roots in China and Asia. This ancient connection is celebrated with the Commonwealth tartan. Also featured on the circle within the design is the tartan of the Patiala Pipe Band of Lahore.



PK05



Taiwan



TW01

TW01 Sir Patrick Manson

Sir Patrick Manson (1844–1922) has been called the father of tropical medicine. Born in Oldmeldrum and trained at Aberdeen University, he travelled to Formosa (Taiwan) to work as medical officer to the Chinese Maritime Customs. As well as inspecting ships and their crews, he attended Chinese patients in a missionary

hospital and became interested in tropical diseases. He identified the cause of Bilharzia, an intestinal worm, *Schistosoma mansoni*. In 1883 he moved to Hong Kong and helped found the Hong Kong College of Medicine for Chinese (later University of Hong Kong). Returning to Britain, he established the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.





China



CN01 John Bell – Rhubarb
John Bell (1691–1780) was born in Dunbartonshire and studied medicine at Glasgow. In 1714 he sought employment in St Petersburg, becoming the doctor to Russia's Persian embassy. Such work ensured he travelled widely in the east, including a considerable time spent in China. Here he encountered rhubarb, taking some samples and later reporting what he knew of it to John Hope of the Royal Physic Garden in Edinburgh. Another Scot in Russia, James Mounsey, also cultivated rhubarb and continued growing it on his return to Scotland. John Bell's account of his travels became an international best seller, as did rhubarb!



CN02 East India Company
In the eighteenth century trade with China became increasingly important to Britain. Silk, tea, opium and porcelain were all in demand, and much of this trade was handled by the East India Company. Considerable numbers of the Company's staff, from clerks and administrators to senior managers, were Scotsmen. The Company's trading base with China was at Canton (now Guangzhou), which soon became an international trade hub, visited by large numbers of trading vessels travelling between China and Europe. The trading ships around the panel are shown in the circular formation recorded for a china fleet travelling from Britain in 1710.



CN03 Jardine and Matheson
Jardine Matheson & Co was incorporated in 1832 in Canton and already held land in Hong Kong when it became a British colony in 1843. The partnership was one of several Scottish trading houses that soon dominated Far East trade. The founding partners retired to Scotland with vast fortunes made as 'Kings of the Opium trade' and the company they set up has continued to contribute enormously to regional business fortunes. Today the Jardine Group is a still hugely influential major 'hong' with business interests across a wide range of industries – and still run along 'Scottish family business' lines.



CN04 Tea: Andrew Melrose
Andrew Melrose (1789–1855) founded his tea company in 1812 on the Canongait in Edinburgh. The British tea trade with China was still in the gift of the East India Company then, but the monopoly grew ever less popular and by the time it terminated Melrose was importing tea via *Jardine, Matheson & Co*. When the clipper



Isabella docked in Leith in 1834, it unloaded for Melrose the first legal tea shipment to arrive in Scotland from a private company. The trade boomed, sometimes reaching a thousand cases of tea per month for Melrose's company. The brand is still available today.



CN05 Cutty Sark Tea Clipper
The *Cutty Sark* is amongst the most famous sailing ships in the world. It was built on the Clyde in 1869 for the Jock Willis Shipping Line. She is named after the witch Nannie Dee from *Tam O'Shanter*. In her first round trip in 1870 she transported alcoholic drink to Shanghai and then returned to London with 1450 tons of tea. The *Cutty Sark* was designed for achieving high speeds around the Cape of Good Hope, a journey which became unnecessary for China-bound vessels after the opening of the Suez Canal. She is now a hugely popular museum in Greenwich.

CN06 The Great Tea Race of 1866
The clippers which brought the first tea shipments of the year into Britain were handsomely rewarded, and the run home from China became highly competitive and speed meant greater profit. In 1866 an unofficial "Great Tea Race" occurred between the *Ariel*, *Serica*, *Fiery Cross* and the *Taipeng*. All but the *Fiery Cross* were built at Greenock. The *Taipeng* and *Ariel* were virtually neck and neck when they entered the Thames after an astonishingly fast voyage, and although the *Taipeng* was technically docked first and received the reward, it was later decided that the prize money would be split between them.

CN07 Chinese students in Scotland
The connections between Scotland and China are not all one-way. There is a long

tradition of Chinese study in Scotland, and it is no accident that it was through the trading hub at Canton that this began. Dr Kuan Huang (1829–1878) left Canton to study medicine at the University of Edinburgh in 1850. Seven years later he returned to China, first to Hong Kong and then back to Canton, helping to spread the practices of western medicine in China. Hok Tang Chain was the first Chinese student at Glasgow in in 1886, followed by the geologist Wenjiang Ding 1911.

CN08 Eric Liddell: Missionary
Eric Henry Liddell (1902–1945) was born in Tianjin, China. His parents were Scottish missionaries, and he was raised there until moving to England for his schooling from the age of 6. He returned to serve as a missionary for nearly twenty years from 1925. He worked both in Tianjin and Xiaozhang, and refused to leave when the Japanese invaded the region. In 1943 he was interned at a camp in modern Weifang, where he continued to teach and aid his fellow captives until his death. He is still much loved and respected. Two of Liddell's daughters were involved in the design of this panel.

CN09 Eric Liddell: Athlete
Eric Liddell is also famed as one of Scotland's greatest athletes. He was a successful sportsman at school, and whilst at university in Edinburgh played for the Scotland rugby team, but it was as a runner that he became truly famous. At the 1924 Olympic Games he refused to race the 100m as it was to be run on a Sunday, but instead won a record-breaking gold medal in the 400m and bronze in the 200m. On returning to China he included sports in his teachings, even arranging games inside the Weihsieng Camp. Four of this panel's stitchers are family members.

CN10 Hong Kong
Hong Kong has been vital for China trade since the early 19th Century. Among the first to see the opportunities offered by its 'fragrant harbour' were Scotsmen, William Jardine and James Matheson. Thomas Sutherland along with his fellow countrymen, set up the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank in 1864, now one of the largest in the world. Today, Lord Palmerston's 'barren rock with hardly a house upon it' is home to 7 million, is one of the world's busiest ports and the 3rd most important financial centre in the world - and still has a thriving Scottish business community.



Palestine/Israel



PS/IL01 Scots in Palestine/Israel

In 1861 the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society established a clinic, and later a hospital, in Nazareth. Jane Walker Arnott from Glasgow founded Tabeetha School for girls in Jaffa (1863). Dr David Torrance built a hospital in Tiberias (1894). The St Andrew's Scots Memorial church in Jerusalem was dedicated in 1930 to Scottish soldiers killed in WWI. The foundation of the State of Israel in 1948 brought inevitable changes. The EMMS hospital (now the Nazareth Trust) works with the Israeli Health Service. The hospital in Tiberias became a Hospice, later a Hotel. St Andrew's Jerusalem still serves pilgrims and local Christians. Tabeetha School is now co-educational and international.

PS/IL02 Tabeetha School, Jaffa

Tabetha School for girls was founded in 1863 by Jane Walker Arnott from Glasgow, who was disturbed by the lack of education for girls in Jaffa. Thomas Cook was very impressed by Miss Walker Arnott's work and supported it generously. She left the school to the Church of Scotland, which still supports it. Many Scots have taught there, including some inspirational Head Teachers. It is now a popular, co-educational, international school. The Biblical quotation on this panel, in English, Arabic and Hebrew: "Her children shall rise up and call her blessed" appears on a plaque in the entrance hall commemorating the Founder.





India



IN01 King James & Jahangir
King James VI of Scotland I of England was the first monarch in Britain to send an ambassador to an Indian court. He chose Sir Thomas Roe, a man already famed for overseas adventures as his earlier mission to the West Indies and his search for the fabled *El Dorado*. James sent Roe to the court of the Mughal emperor Jahangir (1569–1627), whose rule in India saw a period of stability and a flowering of artistic and scientific achievement. The main purpose of the mission was to secure exclusive rights for the East India Company to establish bases in India.



IN02 Robert Kyd (1741–1793)
The Calcutta Botanic Garden (now the Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden) was founded by the Scottish soldier Robert Kyd in 1787 primarily for cultivating economically useful plants, some of which are shown around the central panel, including sago palm and sugar cane. A neo-classical monument to Kyd still stands at the centre of the garden, shown flanked by *Kydia calycina* (named after him). Above this, looking like a small copse, is the garden's most famous plant, a great banyan tree (*Ficus benghalensis*) dating back to Kyd's time. The garden was initially run by the East India Company and was known as the Company Bagan.



IN03 William Roxburgh (1751–1815)
After training at Edinburgh University, William Roxburgh went as a surgeon to the eastern coast of India where he ran an experimental garden for useful plants at Samalkot. Here he started to describe Indian plants with drawings by local artists, leading to his great works *Flora Indica* and the *Plants of the Coast of Coromandel*, earning him the title 'Father of Indian Botany'. Here he also discovered the plant which now bears his name, *Roxburghia gloriosoides*. In 1793 Roxburgh went to run the Calcutta Botanic Garden, where he built the house shown here, which still stands in the garden today.



IN04 Scottish Surgeons
Until the mid-nineteenth century, science including botany could be studied at university only as part of the medical syllabus. Scottish universities were particularly important in training surgeons who went to work for the East India Company, where many made major contributions to the study of natural history. This panel celebrates that contribution, in particular that of Francis Buchanan for his pioneering work in Nepal, Thomas Thomson for his exploration of the Himalaya, and George Watt for his work on economic plants. It shows the titles of a selection of their publications and some of the plants they worked on or that were named after them.



IN05 Robert Wight (1796–1872)
Robert Wight was the greatest botanist in South India in the first half of the nineteenth century and followed the example of William Roxburgh of using local artists to draw plants. 2,101 of these drawings were published in Madras between 1838 and 1853 in his six-volume *Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis*. In addition to describing 1,267 species new to science, Wight's work attempted to persuade Indian farmers to grow long-staple American cotton (shown on the right) which could be exported for spinning and weaving in England. The genus *Wightia*, named for him by his friend



Nathaniel Wallich, includes the gigantic Himalayan climber shown on the left.

IN06 Forest Conservation
It was two Scottish surgeons, Alexander Gibson (1800–1867) and Hugh Cleghorn (1820–1895), in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras respectively, who in the 1840s–50s pioneered forest conservation in India. The rapid destruction of forests needed to be controlled to allow a sustainable supply of teak for ship-building, timber for sleepers on the expanding railway network, and as fuel for domestic use and powering steam-ships. There was also a concern about the environmental effects of deforestation leading both to a decline in rainfall and soil erosion. The preservation of Indian forests had a major influence on the origin of the worldwide environmental movement.

IN07 William Graham McIvor (1824–1876)
In 1848 McIvor, who was born at Dollar and trained at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, became superintendent of the Madras Government's new botanical garden at Ootacamund ('Ooty', now Udhagamandalam) in the Nilgiri Hills of south India. He turned a bare slope into the beautiful garden that is seen to this day. McIvor is more famous for his successful growing of the Peruvian bark shrubs *Cinchona succirubra* and *C. officinalis*, sources of quinine used in the fight against malaria. These plants had been smuggled out of Peru and were grown in the Nilgiris in 1861 in plantations at various sites around Ooty including Neddiwattum, Dodabetta and Pykara.



IN08 Scottish Gardeners
Scotland has for long been famous as a training ground for gardeners. Andrew Thomas Jaffrey (1824–1885) went initially to Madras and ended up in the Darjeeling quinine plantations. In 1890 at the Lal Bagh, Bangalore, John Cameron (1851–1935) was responsible for erecting the greenhouse shown here, made by Walter Macfarlane & Co of Glasgow. Darwin considered John Scott (1836–1880) an outstanding observer and paid for his passage to India. He became Curator of the Calcutta Botanical Garden, where in 1879 he saved the life of a colleague who had been attacked by an escaped tiger from the ex-King of Oudh's menagerie.

IN09 Dr Robert Bruce – Assam Tea
In the 1820s David Scott sent tea leaves, on behalf of Scotsman Charles Bruce, from NE Bengal where he was government agent to eminent botanist Nathaniel Wallich in

Calcutta. He'd received them from Bruce's brother Robert who had met and obtained tea plants from Singhpo Chief Bessa Gaum in Assam. Wallich originally reject the idea of an Assam tea variety but subsequently changed his mind and led the Government Tea Committee's expedition to Assam in 1834. Following the success of that expedition the Assam Tea Company was established in 1839 for commercial cultivation of tea in Assam.

IN10 Darjeeling Tea Company
In 1840 Dr Archibald Campbell took charge in the new Darjeeling colonial settlement where the experimental cultivation of tea was soon introduced. Commercial plantations were well established by the 1850s cultivating both Assam and Chinese teas, with Campbell himself a leading pioneer with Dr J.R. Withecombe and Major J.A. Crommelin. 40 years later there were 174 estates including Bannockburn [1850s], Glenburn [1859], Margaret's Hope [1864] and Castleton [1885] all of which continue to produce the finest teas today. The Darjeeling Tea Company was one of the earliest firms to set up.

IN11 Kashmir Weavers
The people of Kashmir and neighbouring regions have been collecting and hand weaving the fine wool of their goats for thousands of years, creating a thriving industry of their own. The explorer William Moorcroft purchased some Kashmir (or Cashmere) wool during his expedition to Tibet in 1812, but most of the overseas trade had to go through China as the Himalayas prevented easy passage Indian ports, making such shawls expensive. Shawls and cloth brought in by the East India Company, often featuring the distinct *buta* pattern, drove domestic demand: Norwich, Paisley and Edinburgh soon became centres for cheaper imitation cloth.

IN12 The First Shawl
Imported Indian shawls were in high demand but were expensive. It was far cheaper to imitate the original patterns on locally woven cloth, and it became a large-scale industry in Scotland. The distinctive teardrop *buta* pattern took the name of Paisley where it was produced in vast quantities. The town produced its first shawl in 1808, and by 1850 employed 7,000 weavers as the trade boomed. Initially made on handlooms, the complex pattern made the shawls time-consuming to make. By 1880 Jacquard looms were brought into Paisley which could mechanise the process, but by then changing fashions were resulting in declining demand.

IN13 Vale of Leven Turkey Red
The plentiful supply of clean water from Loch Lomond flowing into the River Leven industrialised the Vale of Leven. For over 200 years it was a major centre for the bleaching, printing and dyeing industries. It was at Croftengea works in 1827 that the first commercially successful Turkey red dye was made and used. The secret of Turkey Red was brought from India to Scotland by Frenchman, Pierre Jacques Papillon, in 1785. This dye laid the foundation for the success of the Vale of Leven for the rest of the 19th Century as the centre for the bleaching, dyeing and printing industry in Scotland, with markets largely in India but also in Africa and Europe. United Turkey Red works continued into the 20th Century albeit on a smaller scale. It closed in 1960.





IN14 Jute: Bangladesh & Dundee
Jute from Bengal had a wide range of uses once made into fibres, and the East India Company traded it in vast quantities through Kolkata. It was originally processed by hand until it was discovered that adding whale oil meant the process could be mechanised. In Dundee, where the whaling industry meant was ready access to the oil, the jute industry boomed in the nineteenth century, employing thousands and creating rich "Jute Barons". The However, it was clearly cheaper to process the jute in Kolkata: by the end of the century many Barons had moved to India and become "Jute Wallahs", undermining the mills in Dundee.

IN15 Mills around the world
The thread industry in Paisley really dates to the work of James and Patrick Clark from the second half of the eighteenth century, and James Coats' weaving business of 1802. In 1826 the latter set up a cotton thread mill at Ferguslie which was inherited by his sons James and Peter. J & P Coats expanded rapidly and traded internationally, establishing more mills around the world including in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Mills constructed as far apart as Russia, Austria, Germany and Spain helped the company to avoid high customs duties, whilst high quality thread ensured customer loyalty.

IN16 Kolkata Scottish Cemetery
In 1818 the large Scottish community in Calcutta built the Presbyterian Church of St Andrew. In 1820 the congregation acquired a large site nearby as a burial place for its members. In the Scottish Cemetery of Calcutta there are 1,785 graves in which are buried more than 2,000 Scots, including tea planters, jute merchants, seamen, engineers, policemen, indigo planters, missionaries, teachers, and surgeons as well as their families. The inscriptions on the graves give an indication of the contribution made by Scots to the economic, municipal and civic life of Bengal. In 2008 the Kolkatta Scottish Heritage Trust was established in Edinburgh with the aim of conserving the Cemetery.

IN16A Alexander Duff 1806-78
Alexander Duff, the Church of Scotland's first missionary, was born in Moulin in Perthshire. He studied at St Andrews and was ordained for work in India, reaching Kolkata in Bengal in 1830. Duff identified the importance of educating Bengal's middle class and established schools and a college eventually known as Scottish Church College (1830). He supported the teaching of English and western studies, and his approach attracted many upwardly-mobile high-caste Bengalis. Some, such as Lal Behari De and K M Banerjee, became Christian. He pioneered a major Scottish contribution to higher education in India, including Wilson College, Bombay (1832), Madras Christian College (1837), and Hislop College, Nagpur (1883).

IN17 Geddes & Tagore
East and West meet in the close friendship and exchange of ideas between Patrick Geddes, the Scots polymath, and the Indian Nobel Laureate, Rabindranath Tagore. They met in India whilst the First World War was raging, and found common ground in shared ideas on education in harmony with one's surroundings, inter-disciplinary studies, a sustainable environment, rural reconstruction and peace. Tagore invited Geddes to provide the plans for his International University, Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan, while Geddes invited Tagore to become President of the Indian College at Montpellier. Patrick Geddes's son, Arthur Geddes spent two years teaching at Sriniketan. They stayed in touch until Geddes's death in 1932.



IN17A Scots in Kalimpong
In the 1870s tea plantations around Darjeeling and Kalimpong were attracting Scots. The Church of Scotland sent doctors, nurses, teachers and a missionary (Rev Wm Macfarlane). The Charteris Hospital was started in 1892, with half the funds coming from Women's Guilds in Scotland. In 1886 a high school for boys was (Scottish Universities Mission Institute) funded from Scottish universities. In 1890 the Kalimpong High School for Girls was underway and in the early 1890s Dr Graham's Homes were being built, based on the design and ethos of the Quarrier Homes in Bridge of Weir, Scotland. These projects are still flourishing and active links with Scotland remain.

IN18 Honorable Mary Scott
Mary Scott, daughter of Lord Polwarth, was born in 1877 and served eighteen years as a Christian missionary in Kalimpong before moving to Sikkim in 1923. She was granted special permission to live in the capital Gangtok, and the following year founded the Paljor Namgyal Girls School. For sixteen years Scott worked in Gangtok, taking on medical as well as religious and educational responsibilities. Her character and personal influence won over the local leadership,

which enabled Scott to open a Christian church in 1936.

IN18A Alastair Robin McGlashan
The Rev Alastair Robin McGlashan (1933-2012) went to India in 1963 under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society to lecture at the Theological College, Tirunelveli, and later Madurai, South India. He became fluent in Tamil, using it with his students. *The Periya Puranam*, a 6th-8th century account of Tamil saints, impressed him, revealing universal truths about faith. When he returned to England he worked as an analytical psychologist and an Anglican priest. His love of all things Tamil led him to translate into English the Tamils' national epic, the *Periya Puranam of Chekkittar*, or History of the Holy Servants of the Lord Siva.

IN19 Indian Wedding: Bride
This panel is centred round an Indian bride making the move to Scotland for a new life. Her sadness at leaving home is represented by the tears rolling from her eyes, which take the form of the traditional *buta* or Paisley pattern. The Water of Leith provides the link between her new surroundings and her cultural tradition, whilst the *palki*, the traditional transport used to take a bride to her new home, shows that she is continuing her journey into the future. The images around the panel, including the musical instruments, symbolise this bride's life and the journey she has taken.

IN20 Traditions and Celebrations
This panel celebrates some of the similarities that can be found in the traditional celebrations of people in Scotland and India. One half of the panel shows the symbols of a Scottish Burns Night: the tartan, the whiskey, and the slicing of that "chieftain o' the puddin' race", the haggis. The left of the panel shows some features of Indian celebrations: the banana leaf, on which traditional delicacies are served, special sweets called *laddoos*, and *lassi*, a refreshing drink of flavoured yoghurt and water. Between the two halves are hands decorated with *Mehendi* or *Heena* patterns, usually applied for festivals or to brides before their weddings.

IN21 Baron Singh
Baron Sirdar Iqbal Singh is a retired businessman who has made Lesmahagow his home. In 1999 he had the first tartan for the Scottish Asian community registered – the 'Singh Tartan'. The blue is a special Singh colour; the yellow stripe indicates that Baron Singh is a Sikh. The red and white are for Singh's late wife, who was Swiss. The green represents the landholdings of 'Grandfather' Singh. Singh had certain Robert Burns works translated into Punjabi and in 1993 purchased Vacsay Island in the Outer Hebrides and renamed it Robert Burns Island. Singh also bought a star from the International Star Registry, now named Robert Burns.



Sri Lanka



LK01 David Sime Cargill – Burmah Oil
David Sime Cargill was born in Maryton near Montrose in 1826. He travelled to Ceylon, now Sri Lanka, and together with William Milne established a general warehouse, import and wholesale business in Colombo in 1844. This became the House of Cargill, later dubbed "The Harrods of the East". It still thrives today with over 200 outlets. After Milne's death in 1861 Cargill ran the business from Glasgow. In 1874 he made another visit to Ceylon, which also took him to Rangoon in Burmah. He purchased the Rangoon Oil Refinery, a small oil prospecting business. In 1886 this was renamed the Burmah Oil Company. He died in 1904.

LK02 Sir Thomas Lipton
Thomas Lipton (1850-1931) was a shopkeeper, entrepreneur and yachtsman. In America in 1864, Lipton was introduced to American enterprise culture and salesmanship. On his return to Glasgow in 1869, he began establishing a chain of shops designed to tempt the customer. In the 1880's tea was fast emerging as a new product. In Sri Lanka, Lipton realised he could undercut tea from China. By 1890 he had purchased his own tea gardens taking control of the whole supply chain from 'tea garden to teapot'. He later began marketing tea in America and the worldwide brand we know today was born.



Tales from Canada

The Scots have been in Canada since James VI granted the lands we now know as Nova Scotia to the Earl of Stirling and created baronetcies for those willing to develop the country. Gaelic is still spoken in the Maritime Provinces to this day. Charles II granted a Charter to the Hudson Bay Company to trade especially in furs and later in timber which looked to hardy Scots to push inland with many Orcadians as pioneers. After the defeat of French interests in Canada in the late 18th century, Scots living in Quebec were prominent amongst the founders of the North West Company that competed with and later merged with

Hudson Bay – which survives to this day.

The hardiness of the Scots made them well suited to the challenging climate and they pushed further and further across the continent, exploring as they went and eventually reaching New Caledonia now called British Columbia. Many of the nation's leading politicians have come from the ranks of Scots and their descendants.

The Scottish legacy is everywhere to be seen in the law, town names, military regiments, Burns societies, the pipes, Scottish and Highland dancing and the church.

CA01 Royal Charter of Nova Scotia

The first Scottish settlers in Canada came after Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, was granted land there by King James VI & I in 1621. The land roughly corresponds to modern Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with parts of Maine and Quebec province. The land was to be called New Scotland (*Nova Scotia*). Stirling's son, William Alexander the Younger, constructed Scots Fort (later Charles Fort) in 1629 on land captured from the French. These exploits cost the Alexanders their fortune but were largely in vain: Charles I returned the territory to France in the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1632.

CA02 Nova Scotia Gaels

Leaving the blackhouse behind was a hard but necessary choice for thousands of Scots. Nova Scotia presented an unknown and challenging way of life with many hardships, and Gaelic language, religion and kinship bound the people together in communities. The salmon of knowledge in the shape of the G is the symbol for Gaelic in Nova Scotia and shows the manifestations of the language through its rich culture of song, story, music, dance and custom and belief system. Highland Village carries on this expression of Gaelic culture through their presentation and sharing of language, cultural expressions, lifestyles, crafts and customs.

CA03 The Hector

In the later 18th century the Highland Clearances forced many Gaelic families to leave Scotland. The first ship of Hebridean colonists arrived on "St John's Island" (Prince Edward Island) in 1770, with more following soon after. In 1773 the *Hector* landed in



Pictou, Nova Scotia, conveying 189 settlers. Most were from Loch Broom in the historic county of Ross-shire. In 1784 a law restricting land-ownership on Cape Breton Island was repealed and soon Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia were predominantly Gaelic-speaking. It is estimated that more than 50,000 Gaelic settlers emigrated to Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island between 1815 and 1870.

CA04 The Glenalladale Settlers

In 1772 the brig *Alexander* arrived in St John's Island (Prince Edward Island) carrying a group of Scots who became known as the Glenalladale Settlers. These Highlanders were seeking respite from the clearances and the opportunities offered by a new start on a vast continent. The journey was arduous and the task they faced on arrival was difficult. The settlers arrived to a wilderness, a forested island with no infrastructure, having left behind their families and virtually all connections to Scotland.

CA05 The Landing

Most Scots crossing the Atlantic to settle in North America were making a one way journey, and accordingly the kists that they unloaded contained everything that they had. The task of clearing the land, building a home and finding a way to survive in an unknown landscape all still lay ahead. Here Highlanders are bringing ashore their belongings beneath the red cliffs of the south shore of St John's Island (renamed Prince Edward Island in 1798).

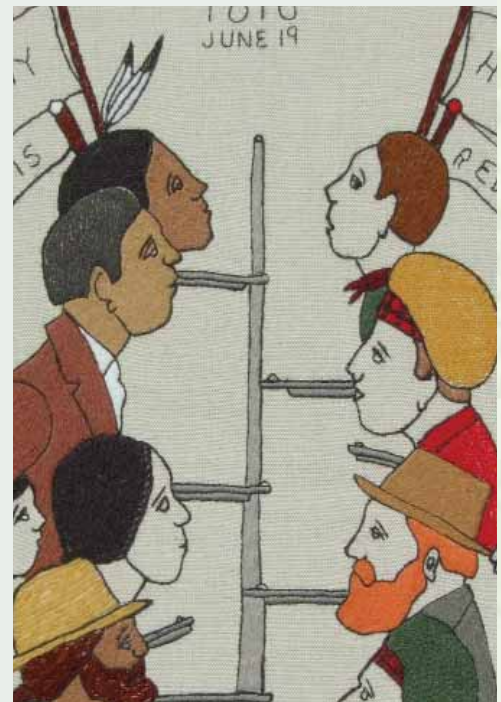
CA06 Pioneers First House

When settlers first arrived in their new homelands, they faced a daunting task. Creating a new home would be no easy exercise, and it was down to the skills and resilience of the hardy settlers whether or not they survived. Trees had to be cleared to open up land for settlement and provide the timber for constructing cabins. Communities would group together for such undertakings, but settlement was often widely dispersed. There were threats from both the elements and wild animals and of course the risk that one poor harvest could prove disastrous.

CA07 Keep the Faith

In May 1772 the *Alexander* left Greenock for St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) with two hundred and fourteen Catholic Highlanders aboard. Amongst them was Father James MacDonald (1731-1785), who led the first Catholic services on the Island since it had become British. Fluent in Gaelic, English, French and Latin, MacDonald was well suited to administering to a congregation that also included the French-speaking Acadians. Father

Angus Bernard MacEachern (1759-1835) arrived on the Island in 1790, five years after Macdonald's death and built considerably upon his work. In 1804 he established a church at St Andrew's, and in 1835 founded the St Andrew's College.



CA08 Birth of Confederation

Prince Edward Island is known as the birthplace of Canadian Confederation. In 1864 Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were considering a Maritime union. Canada West and Canada East asked to attend too. A conference was held in September 1864 in Charlottetown on the possible formation of a Confederation of Canada. There were meetings mainly at Province House, but also social events. A silk tartan dress survives, worn by Mrs A C MacDonald at the grand ball. Many of the Fathers of Confederation were of Scottish ancestry, including Sir John A Macdonald, first Prime Minister of Canada.



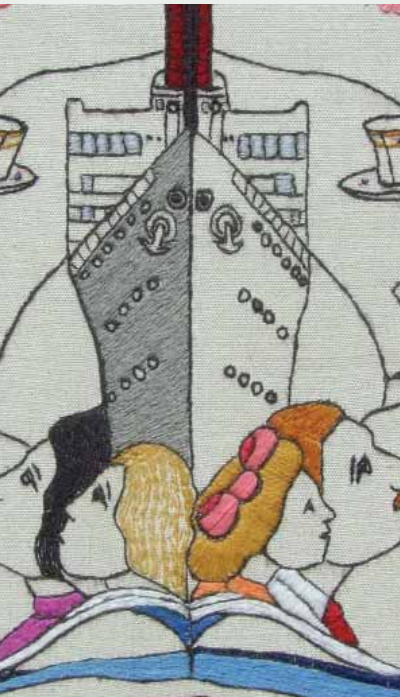
CA09 *Fuadach nan Gàidheal*

This panel is based on a design by Lachie Robinson (13) for a competition at Mallaig High School. *Fuadach nan Gàidheal* is the Gaelic term for the Highland Clearances, which saw large numbers of people from the Western Highlands displaced as landlords gave their land over to sheep farming. The panel shows crofts being razed and flocks being brought onto the land, set around a poignant scene of farewell. The journey across the Atlantic was hazardous and uncomfortable, and the fate that awaited those who departed was unknown to them.



CA10 *The Settlers' Lament*

From the mid-eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century, an estimated one million Scots emigrated to Canada. The nineteenth century ballad *The Scarborough Settlers' Lament* is an expression of homesickness, nostalgia, and alienation in a country 'three thousand miles from home.' Scottish music crossed the Atlantic with the settlers, helped keep their spirits alive, and became an important reminder of their roots. Scottish music and language became ethnic foundations in a new and unfamiliar world. This was especially so in the Maritimes, and in particular in Cape Breton Island where the music and Gaelic language still have a major role in cultural life.



CA11 *John Norton, War of 1812*

John Norton was Scottish by birth, Cherokee by ancestry, and Mohawk by choice. Born near Crail and educated in Edinburgh, he travelled to North America in the 1780s and was adopted into the family of Mohawk chief Joseph Brant. He became a diplomatic and military leader of the Iroquois Confederacy, took the name Teyoninhokarawen, and carefully managed the complex concerns of a Mohawk leader by maintaining good relations with the British while also defending Iroquois interests against Euro-American attempts at domination. In the War of 1812, he led war parties against invading American forces, and he completed his journal in 1816.

CA12 *From Croft to Clearing*

The Maple tree, made famous in Canada by Alexander Muir, for a time a Scarborough

teacher, camouflages the distinction between Scotland and Scarborough. Sandy Glendinning authored the ballad *The Scarborough Settlers Lament* -- "*and Scarborough's fields o' pine*". Land-surveyor John Torrance helped set the stage for the clearing of the forest up to the new farm property lot lines. James Lawrie and the Thomsons had sawmills. Evidently, so did the McCowans, shipping lumber through a Toronto client.

CA13 *Scarborough Logging Bee*

Community logging bees made an initial impression on the Scarborough forest and permitted the newly-arrived immigrant to plant a first crop. Logging was dangerous... But as my father had no experience in felling timber... he was struck by the body of the tree and instantly killed, just four weeks after we landed (in 1832), leaving a widow and four small children. (Autobiography of Robert Rae) Katherine Bowes was widowed by a stump remover in the 1850s, possibly at a bee. James Weir and James Neilson were initially land-clearing and logging contractors. Robert Stobo became a prominent timber merchant. Sandy Glendinning authored the ballad *The Scarborough Settlers Lament* -- and "*Scarboro's fields o' pine*". All of these early families attended the Scots kirk now known as St Andrews' Presbyterian Church, Scarborough, The 200th anniversary of St Andrews, the first Presbyterian congregation in Toronto, will be in 2018.

CA14 *Bees, Frolics, & Building Barns*

The notion of providing food, drink, entertainment and general merrymaking for a group of workers on a lowland farmtoun, had been an important part of the culture of the cooperative eighteenth century Scottish rural economy. Lowland Scots who emigrated abroad often carried this culture with them to their new community overseas. In Scarborough, Canada, the work "bee" was regularly followed by the frolic -- the merrymaking! In 1832 one diarist wrote: 'Mr Thomson had had a bee on Wednesday, and they had been drinking ever since.'

CA15 *The City of Guelph*

John Galt (1779-1839) of Irvine, Ayrshire, arrived in the Huron Tract area of Upper Canada (Ontario) in 1827 as superintendent of the new Canada Company. He set out with Scotsman Dr William "Tiger" Dunlop and Englishman Charles Prior, to establish the Company's headquarters in Upper Canada. On 23 April they felled a large maple tree and founded Guelph, named for the Royal family. Pushing northwest from Guelph was the "corduroy" Huron Tract Road, made from felled trees. Bishop Alexander Macdonell, a military chaplain from Glen Urquhart, had encouraged Galt's work. As a reward the Catholics were granted a "beautiful central hill" for their church.

CA16 *Mary Irwin, 17th century nun*

Mary Irwin was born in about 1626 to a Scottish family that had moved to France in order to practise Catholicism. As a teenager, she travelled to Quebec with Hospitalière nuns but, unable to accustom herself to the ways of Canada, she went back to France before returning once more to Quebec in 1657 and joining the community of nuns at the Hôtel-Dieu hospital. Referred to in the hospital's records by the name 'Marie Hironin de la Conception', Mary was described by her fellow sisters as patient, obedient, humble, and capable. She died at Quebec in 1687.

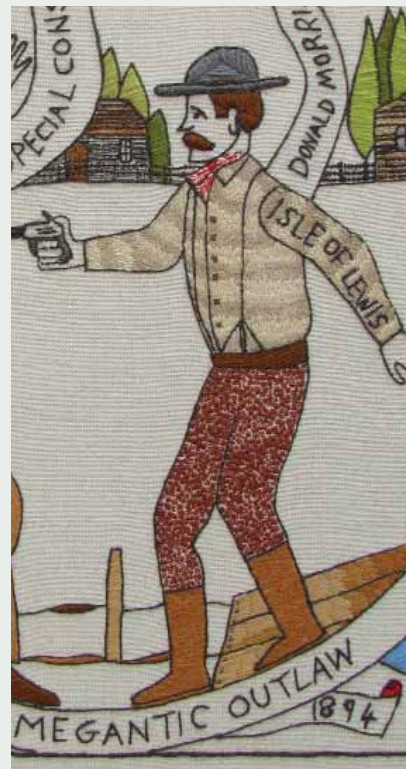
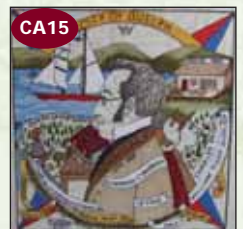


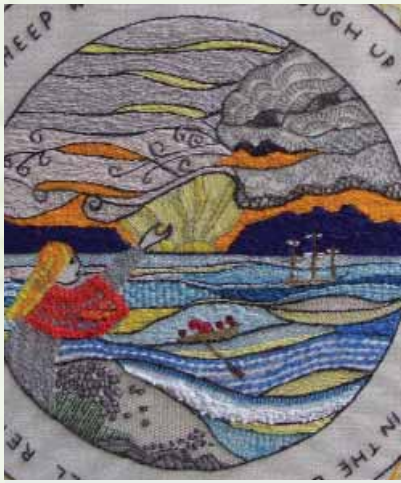
CA17 *The St Andrew's Society of Montreal*

The first Scots in Montreal came with the French, hence the fleur-de-lys. One of the governors of New France was Claude De Ramezay, whose surname betrays his roots! The first Presbyterian service was held in 1786 and a Scots Kirk soon followed. Since large ships could go no further than Montreal, goods unloaded there and proceeded by boat or canoe whilst profitable furs and timber travelled the other way. One fur trader, James McGill, bequeathed his estate for a university which bears his name. The Scots were instrumental in Canada's first bank, the Bank of Montreal (now BMO) in 1817. In 1835 Montreal's St Andrew's Society was established.

CA18 *The Maple Leaf Forever*

The federal Dominion of Canada was officially formed in 1867, following discussions which had begun at conferences in Charlottetown and Quebec several years before. The Glasgow-born Sir John Alexander Macdonald (1815-91) was elected as Canada's first Prime Minister, and served for nineteen years in total. During this time Canada expanded towards approximately its modern size. Another Scot, Alexander Muir (1830-1906) from Lesmahagow, wrote a song to commemorate confederation whilst living in Toronto, *Maple Leaf Forever*. The song became hugely popular and in much of English-speaking Canada became something of an unofficial anthem.





CA19 Fur Trade/First Nations Wives

In 1670 the Hudson's Bay Company located their headquarters at York Factory on the shores of Hudson Bay. Initial employees were recruited from England and Ireland, but in 1702 they started recruiting at Stromness, Orkney. These men became the first Scots in Western Canada, forming three-quarters of the Hudson's Bay's workforce by the late 1700's. They were paid £6-£8 per year and served approximately 5 years, with several becoming officers. Many decided to stay in Canada, marrying First Nations women who provided an important link between the two cultures, acting as translators, sewing clothing, preparing food and providing companionship.

CA20 York Boat

York boats were heavy wood boats used by the Hudson's Bay Company on trade routes from York Factory to the forts at Red River. Manned by crews of 6-8 men, the boats were 14 metres long and could carry up to 6 tonnes. They were propelled by oars and a long steering pole, or steered by rudder when using their square canvas sail. Overland transportation was via Red River carts, constructed of wood without using nails or grease. The axles and wheel rims were strengthened with "shaganappi" - wet strips of bison hide that shrank and tightened as they dried.

CA21 Lord Selkirk's Settlers

Thomas Douglas (1771-1820), 5th Earl of Selkirk, established the first successful agricultural community in Western Canada. He was granted 300,000 square kilometres of land ("Assiniboia") from the Hudson's Bay Company for victims of the Highland Clearances, most from Kildonan in Sutherland, Scotland. The settlers sailed aboard three ships: Robert Taylor (1812), Prince of Wales (1813) and Hadlow (1815). Lord Selkirk visited the settlement in 1817 and donated land for future Catholic, Anglican and Presbyterian settlement churches. After signing The Selkirk Treaty with local First Nations leaders, including Chief Peguis, Lord Selkirk gave his settlers title to their new farms.

CA22 Métis Community

The Métis are recognised as a distinct Aboriginal group. Prairie Métis descended from the intermarriage of English, Scottish and French fur traders with First Nations women, in particular Saulteaux-Ojibwe, Assiniboine, and Cree. Respected as valuable employees by both the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies, Métis families also sustained themselves as trappers, hunters and traders. The Métis

developed hybrid languages, including Michif or Michif-Cree and "Bungee" - a mix of Scottish Gaelic, English, Cree, and Ojibwa. The Celtic influence in Métis culture resulted in distinctive fiddle music, jigs and square dances; influences which live on as part of Manitoba's cultural heritage.

CA23 Battle of Seven Oaks

The Hudson's Bay and North West Companies struggled for control of the fur trade in the Red River Valley, their rivalry exacerbated by the Selkirk Settlers. Hudson's Bay supported the settlement and food supplies they could eventually offer. North West opposed the settlement along with the Métis who feared farming could interfere with hunting and the pemmican (dried bison meat) trade. Frictions escalated when exportation of pemmican was banned to provide food for the struggling settlers. During the Battle of Seven Oaks (1816), 21 settlers led by Governor Semple were killed during a confrontation with Nor' Westers and Métis hunters led by Cuthbert Grant.

CA24 Chief Peguis

Chief Peguis (1774-1864) was a Saulteaux leader and powerful chief in the Red River region during the early 1800s. Without his support and friendship, the Selkirk Settlers would not have survived. During Lord Selkirk's visit in 1817, he brokered the Selkirk Treaty with the Cree and Saulteaux, allowing official land transfer. In 1832 he moved to St. Peter Dynevor Parish, the only Aboriginal Anglican parish. He converted to Christianity and was baptised in 1838 as William King; his sons took the last name of Prince. His legacy of lasting friendship and support remains an honoured part of Manitoba's history.

CA25 Settlement Churches

The first churches in Western Canada were established at Red River on land donated by Lord Selkirk. In 1818, Father Provencher built a Roman Catholic chapel in St. Boniface which was eventually replaced by the twin-spired St. Boniface Cathedral. In 1822, Anglican Rev. John West oversaw the building of a church on a site chosen by Lord Selkirk and consecrated as St. John's Cathedral in 1853. The Scottish Settlers had been promised a Presbyterian minister and church and in 1854 Rev. John Black oversaw the construction of a limestone church. Called "Kildonan" it was named



and modelled after the settlers' parish church in Scotland.

CA26 Sandford Fleming

Sir Sandford Fleming (1827-1915) was born in Kirkcaldy, Fife. He was already an apprentice surveyor when he moved to Ontario in 1845. Fleming continued his work as a surveyor, becoming chief engineer of the Northern Railway of Canada. In 1862 he proposed a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and a few years later was appointed chief engineer of the massive Intercontinental Railway project. From 1876 Fleming also campaigned for a worldwide standard time. Other Scots also played leading roles in the railways of Canada, including George Stephen, Robin B Angus and Duncan Macintyre.

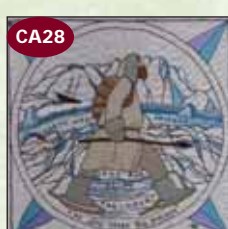
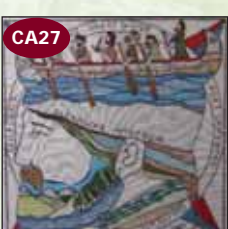


CA27 Alexander Mackenzie

Sir Alexander Mackenzie (1764-1820) was born on the Isle of Lewis and moved with his family to New York in 1774. Four years later, with the Revolutionary War raging in America, he moved to Montreal in Canada and gained an apprenticeship in the profitable fur trade. In 1789 whilst working for the North West Company Mackenzie explored the longest river in Canada, which now bears his name. In 1792-23 he sought to find a route to the Pacific Ocean, completing the first east to west crossing of North America (north of Mexico). He later returned to Scotland.

CA28 John Rae

Orkney-born John Rae (1813-93) studied medicine at Edinburgh before becoming a doctor with the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada. His work for the Company revealed his skill at frontier life, and he worked on designs for his own snow shoes. He went on to mount numerous expeditions exploring and surveying Northern Canada and parts of the Northwest Passage. In 1854 he also came across evidence as to the fate of Captain John Franklin's lost expedition. John Rae was renowned for his ability to walk great distances with little baggage, and earned the Inuit name Aglooka (He Who Takes Big Strides).



CA29 Simon Fraser

Born to Scottish parents in 1776, Fraser served the North West Company as clerk and fur trader from 1792–1818. He became a partner in 1801 and opened up trade beyond the Rocky Mountains. In 1805 he led an expedition up the Peace River and built Fort McLeod, the first permanent European settlement in what is now British Columbia. In 1808 he began his famous descent of the Fraser River, reaching the mouth of the river early in July. Discouraged to find the river was not the Columbia River, and of no use as a transportation route, he returned to Fort George. He named the territory he had travelled New Caledonia, later to become the Province of British Columbia.

CA30 Agnes Dean Cameron

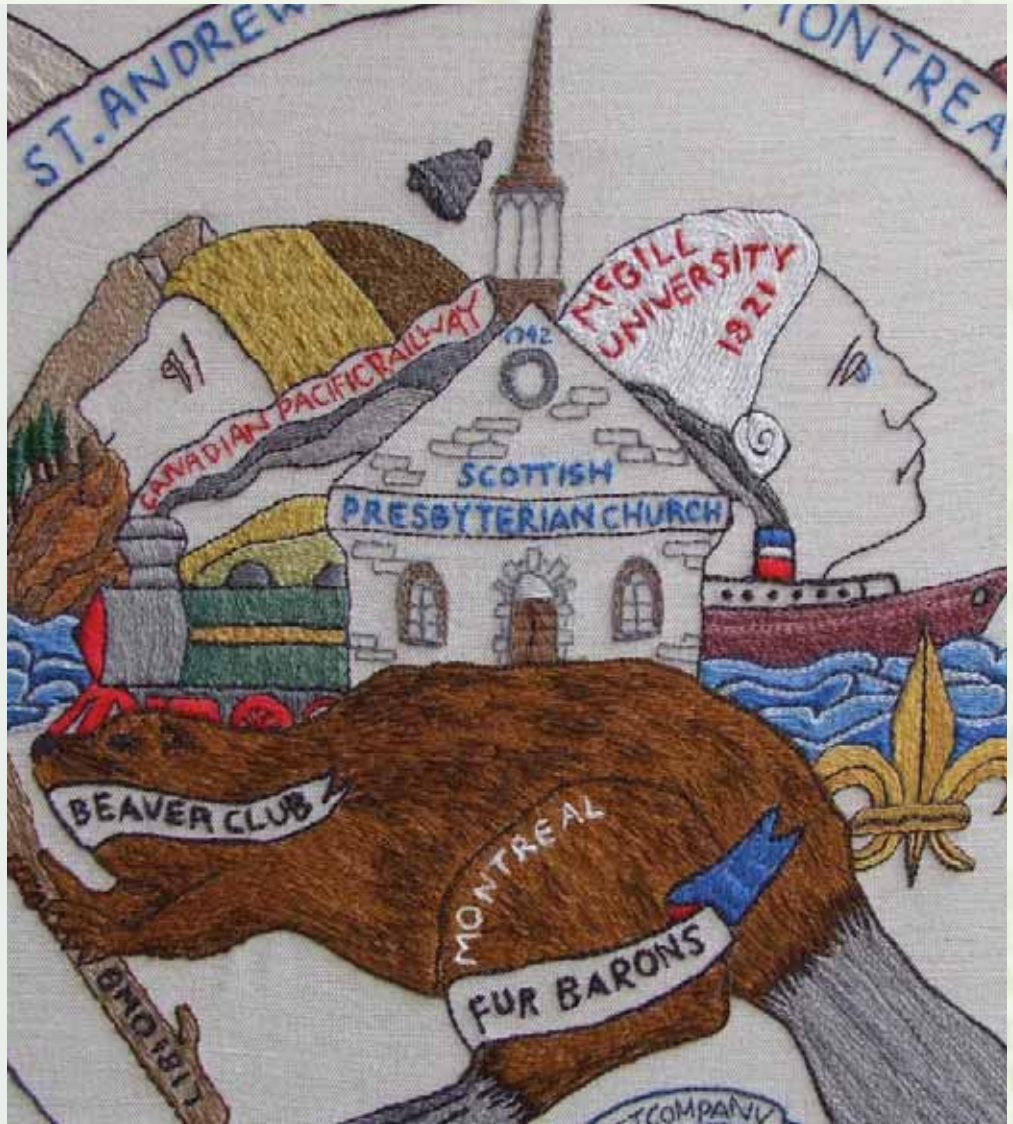
Agnes Deans Cameron was an independent woman of formidable intellect. She became the first woman administrator in a co-educational school in British Columbia and founder of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute. In 1906, she became president of the Dominion Educational Association. Cameron supported many causes including women's suffrage, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Local Council of Women of Victoria and the Children's Aid Society. When she stopped teaching in 1906 she supported herself as a journalist. In 1908, Cameron and her cousin became the first white women to travel down the Mackenzie River, chronicling her adventures in *The New North*.

CA31 Gung Haggis Fat Choy

Gung Haggis Fat Choy celebrates multicultural harmony, combining traditions from Burns Night and Chinese Lunar New Year. Originating in Vancouver, these events feature poetry, songs and food such as deep-fried haggis wonton, hosted by creator Todd Wong aka "Toddish McWong." Wong, a fifth-generation Chinese-Canadian, was a student guide in 1993 when first asked to get involved in Simon Fraser University's Burns celebrations. He recognized how both Scottish and Chinese cultures were important contributors to Canada's multiculturalism, and soon his concept dinners took off. The name is a wordplay combining haggis with the Cantonese Chinese New Year greeting "Gung Hay Fat Choy".

CA32 Sir James Douglas – Father of BC

James Douglas was chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company when in 1843 he was sent to establish a fort on southern Vancouver Island. Douglas helped the fledgling colony secure the area for the British. He was sometimes called "Old Square-toes" because of his stern manner, and became governor of the colony in 1851. Scottish miners were brought to the area to exploit coal discovered at Nanaimo. When New Caledonia on the mainland became British Columbia in 1858, Douglas became governor of that new colony as well retaining his position on Vancouver Island. The two colonies were officially joined in 1866. Acclaimed as the "Father of British Columbia", Douglas was knighted in 1863.



CA33 Coal Baron Robert Dunsmuir

The Hudson's Bay Company began recruiting miners from Ayrshire to help develop a mine at Fort Rupert on northern Vancouver Island, amongst them Robert Dunsmuir. In 1852 the miners were transferred to a new mine at Nanaimo. Robert Dunsmuir was amongst the first to receive a free miners' license. In October 1869 he found a seam of coal, formed his own company and began transporting coal to San Francisco. He later formed the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company (E & N Railway) and from 1884–6 built the Victoria to Nanaimo railway. He was now the richest man in British Columbia. For his wife Joan he then built Craigdarroch Castle.

CA33A Campbell of the Yukon

Robert Campbell (1808–1894) was born in Glen Lyon, Perthshire and became a remarkable explorer in North West Canada. A fur trader for the Hudson's Bay Company, he was selected to explore west of the Mackenzie River. Among his achievements was his discovery of the River Pelly, a route which thousands of prospectors later used to reach the Klondike gold fields. He also proved the River Yukon from Fort Selkirk was navigable to the sea. The panel commemorates Campbell's winter journey to ask for the hand of his sweetheart in marriage, which required an epic snowshoe trek from Fort Simpson to Crow Wing.

CA34 The Megantic Outlaw

Donald Morrison was born to Scottish immigrants Murdo and Sophia Morrison, who settled in the Eastern Townships of Quebec in 1838. Donald, the youngest of their five sons, became known as the Megantic Outlaw while defending the family



homestead from dishonest money lenders. He shot Constable Warren in self-defence in the streets of Lac Megantic. The Morrison Defence League helped him evade the law for over a year. He was shot, taken prisoner in Marsden, tried in Sherbrooke and incarcerated in Montreal. He died hours after his release from jail and is buried in Guisla Cemetery, close to his parents' homestead.

CA35 Lt-Colonel John McCrae

Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae (1872-1918) was born in Guelph, Ontario, the grandson of Scottish immigrants Thomas McCrae (1820-1892) and Jean Campbell (1814-1897). John McCrae was a bugler and gunner as a young man. He later studied to become a physician and served as a soldier. He is well known for his infamous Great War poem, *In Flanders Fields*. The poem was written on May 3rd 1915 after McCrae conducted the burial service for Lieutenant Alexis Helmer. It both remembers and acknowledges those lost in the line of duty and honours those who continue to serve militarily.

CA36 The Wilson Family

After WWII, John and Jean Wilson left Dundee to seek a new life in Dundas, Ontario. In June 1948 John flew ahead, joined in September by his wife and children on the *SS Aquitania*, commissioned as an immigrant ship. The family had shared their cabin with another lady and her children from Glasgow. Each family was allowed just one trunk. Jean often told how her Roskyl Pottery vase, four piece tea set and her own embroidered table linens had been squeezed into it. Despite hitting the end of an hurricane, both the pottery, linens and people arrived safe and sound in Halifax.



Tales from the Americas

Scots made a truly significant contribution in the USA with many signing the Declaration of Independence. In South America they played a key role in introducing football especially in Brazil and Argentina with the distinctive South American style. In the Caribbean especially Jamaica, they were best known for their sugar plantations worked by slaves.

Significant migration to America occurred after the failure of the Jacobite uprisings in the 18th century as well as for reasons of economic hardship. The Scottish Presbyterian Church and its widespread educational provision played an important role and included the foundation and development of medical schools and universities. The growth of Glasgow after the Act of Union owed much to the trade in cotton and tobacco from America.

Oliver Cromwell's victory at Dunbar over the Scots in 1650 saw many of the defeated transported to Jamaica which had been lately captured from Spain. Survivors from the abortive Scottish attempts to colonise Panama at Darien also made their way there and were joined later by many African slaves to work on the plantations.

Scotsman Thomas Cochrane, as commander of the navy, played a significant role in securing Brazil's independence from Portugal early in the 19th century and the Wilson brothers established the country's first dry dock and developed the railway system. In Argentina early 19th century migrants quickly established schools and churches which survive to this day.



Brazil



BR01

BR01 Thomas Cochrane
Cochrane (1775–1860), 10th Earl of Dundonald, was born in Lanarkshire and raised in Culross, Fife. He gained fame as a brilliant naval officer during the Napoleonic Wars until being dismissed after a financial scandal. Cochrane then became a hero in South America by using his talents to aid independence movements in Peru and Chile. He commanded the Brazilian fleet from 1822, driving out the last of the Portuguese, and was made Marquess of Maranhão in 1823 by the Brazilian emperor Dom Pedro I. He later went on to aid the Greeks in their war of liberation against the Ottoman Empire.



BR02

BR02 Football in Brazil
Brazil is famed for its football, but it was the Scots who took it there. Charles Miller (1874–1953) whose father was from

Glasgow is credited with bringing the first footballs and rulebook to Brazil, whilst Thomas Donohue, a dye worker from Renfrewshire, organised the first match in April 1894, played beside the Scottish-owned textile factory in Bangu, Rio de Janeiro. Archie McLean from Paisley arrived in 1912, introducing a fast style of play and setting up Scottish Wanderers FC. Jock Hamilton from Ayr was invited to manage Atletico Paulistano in 1907, the first example of a Brazilian club hiring a coach from abroad.

BR03 Carlos Drummond de Andrade
The medieval Scottish knight Sir John Drummond fought first with the French and then in Spain and Portugal, for which he was granted land on the Portuguese island of Madeira in 1430. His daughter, Beatrix Escócia (Beatrix of Scotland), was

the matriarch of the branch of the family which left Madeira for Brazil, settling in Minas Gerais. Their descendant, Carlos Drummond de Andrade (1902–1987) was one of Brazil's greatest and most popular modernist poets of the twentieth century. The words "*No mar estava escrita uma cidade*" (On the sea, a city was written) are from his poem "*Mas Viveremos*".



BR03



Chile



CL01

CL01 Valparaiso
Valparaiso has had strong connections with Scotland since Lord Cochrane led the Independence Chilean Navy from 1818. Valparaiso boomed as a commercial centre on the Cape Horn route to the California gold rush, until a devastating earthquake in 1906 and the Panama Canal from 1914 brought decline. Peter Mackay from Glasgow founded the famous Mackay School in 1857. In 1870 Thomas Riddell and later his brother Robert and his wife Elizabeth Noble arrived from Rutherglen, founding a ships' chandlery and mining supplies business. Robert developed the fashionable Casa Riddell department store and bought *estancias*. Robert's son Robert 'Bertie' managed vast *estancias* and wrote extensively about Patagonia.



CL02

CL02 William Mann Somerville
William Mann Somerville was born in Haddington in 1882. In the early 1900's he took a position in the Anglo-South American Bank and settled in Chile. Travelling by mule train, he set up branches of the bank from Bolivia to Punta Arenas. In 1922, he saved the bank's reserves from a tsunami. He was rewarded by the bank which enabled him to buy property up the Elqui Valley, where he created a mixed farm called Fundo Edina. His sons continued the farm until the 1970's, establishing the first Pisco Cooperative in Chile, Capel, which still flourishes. Its symbol is Ruperto, the mule.



Antarctica



AQ01

AQ01 RRS Discovery II
Discovery II was the first ship built specifically for scientific research, constructed by Ferguson Brothers of Port Glasgow in 1929. A month later she left London for the Antarctic with fifty-three marine officers, scientists and crew. By May 1939 she had circumnavigated the Antarctic continent four times and conducted much scientific research aimed primarily at understanding whale migrations. In December and January 1935/6, *Discovery II* reached the world's southernmost point of open ocean, rescuing the explorer Lincoln Ellsworth and his companion Hollick Kenyon. She went south again between 1950 and 1952, before moving to oceanographic work in the North Atlantic. *Discovery II* was de-commissioned in 1962.





Jamaica



JM01 First Campbell on Jamaica
Colonel John Campbell arrived in Jamaica in 1700. He was returning from the Darien Expedition, a disastrously unsuccessful Scottish colonial project for which he had commanded a company of soldiers. Rather than returning to a Scotland tottering on the brink of bankruptcy and political uncertainty as a result of Darien, Campbell chose to make a life for himself on Jamaica, and was soon inviting his extended family to join him at his Black River sugar plantation. He was the first of many Campbells to settle in Jamaica, where there are thought to be more per acre than anywhere in Scotland.



JM02 Scots and Plantations
Following Colonel Campbell's lead, many enterprising Scots saw the potential for vast profits from establishing sugar, tobacco and coffee plantations in Jamaica. The demand for cheap labour drove the abominable slave trade, whilst much of the wealth from the industry was reflected in the architecture of cities such as Glasgow. By the end of the eighteenth century one third of the island's plantations were owned by Scots and there may have been as many as 10,000 Scots on the island. It is therefore unsurprising that Scottish surnames are commonplace there, whilst many of Jamaica's place names still reflect its Scottish heritage.



JM03 James & Robert Wedderburn
In 1746 Sir John Wedderburn was executed following capture at Culloden. Both his sons, John and James made a new life in the Caribbean where they owned many slave plantations. James had a son with his slave Rosanna, then before the child (Robert) was born he sold Rosanna back to her former owner with the concession that Robert would be free from birth. When



JM04 Mary Seacole
Mary Seacole (1805–1881) was the daughter of a Scottish military officer and a free Jamaican and wrote of her “good Scots blood”. After learning the basics of medicine from her mother, she became a respectable hotelier and entrepreneur. After travelling to England, Seacole made her way to the Crimea to establish the “British Hotel” where sick and injured officers could recover in comfort, whilst she also gave help to front line troops around Tchernaya. Part club and part hospice, the British Hotel was also Seacole's business and the peace of 1856 left her virtually bankrupt but certainly a celebrity.

JM05 Geoff Palmer a Jamaican Immigrant
Professor Sir Godfrey (Geoff) Palmer was born in St Elizabeth, Jamaica, in 1940. When he was 14 he joined his mother who had emigrated to London, and on account of his cricket skills was offered a place at grammar school. After attending Leicester University Palmer moved to Scotland in order to continue his studies at Heriot Watt University, specialising in grain sciences and becoming Scotland's first black professor. He is a proactive human rights campaigner and promoter of equality, leading to various honours including an OBE in 2003, becoming a Freeman of Midlothian in 2011, and a knighthood in 2014.



James returned to Scotland in 1773 he bought Inveresk Lodge. Robert sought him there but was disowned and sent away with a “cracked sixpence”. Robert Wedderburn became an influential abolitionist and his descendant was the late Lord Bill Wedderburn.



Argentina

AR01 Nueva Escocia
Scots were often drawn to Argentina by the prospect of acquiring land, and those who could afford to do so invested in large estates called *estancias*. The poorer arrivals were invited to settle and work on the estates. In the Entre Rios province, one such agricultural community settled largely by Farquharsons, Macdonalds, McNeills, Sinclairs, Buchanans and Frasers, was named *Colonia Nueva Escocia* (New Scotland Colony). Those who made a success of their new lives might move on and develop estates of their own: new settlements appeared with names like Clyde, Kintail, Mossgiel and San Martin (from St Martins in Perthshire).

AR02 Caithness Settlers
The Argentinian government proactively encouraged settlers from northern Europe in the late nineteenth century, and in southern Patagonia the demand was driven by the vast sheep ranches which required skilled shepherds as well as administrators and managers. The sheep were profitable both for their meat and their wool. The booming industry offered comparatively high wages, enough to encourage migration. Scottish shepherds had already prospered in the Falklands, and now many hardy shepherds from Caithness were attracted to make the journey to Patagonia. Some were on fixed term contracts that

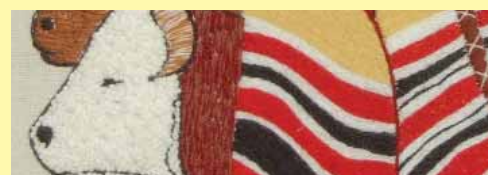
allowed them to return to Scotland whilst others chose to stay.

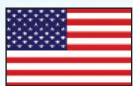
AR02A Mungo & Grace Park
Mungo and Grace Park married in Musselburgh in 1901. They were exceptional golfers, raised beside the local links. Mungo had returned from America to manage his brother Willie's golf development in Oxfordshire, but in 1903 sailed for Buenos Aires. There he became a pioneering professional golfer. Grace joined him and won the Ladies' Open Championship in 1904, 1909 and 1910. In 1905 Mungo won the first Argentine Open Championship 'El Abierto', and again in 1907 and 1912. He coached the first generation of Argentine golfers before leaving in 1924 to join his brothers, Willie Park Jnr and John, in North America and Canada.

AR03 Alexander Hutton
Alexander Watson Hutton (1853–1936) was a teacher and sportsman considered to be the ‘father’ of Argentinian football. He founded the Argentine Football Association, the English High School of Buenos Aires, and the Alumni Athletic Club. Hutton believed that sport was a vital element in education and health. William Waters, Hutton's brother-in-law, imported the first leather footballs in 1886. Hutton's son, Arnold played for Argentina's national team. In

1891, Alec Lamont organised the first league tournament outside Great Britain. Alumni dominated the football field for a decade, winning 22 titles. Hutton's cultural legacy shaped Argentina's identity and will survive for many generations.

AR04 Robert Bontine Cunninghame Graham
Robert Bontine Cunninghame Graham (1852–1936) was a traveller, writer and founder of both Scottish Labour and the Scottish National Party. He went to Gualeguaychú, Argentina, in 1870 with the intention of making a fortune in cattle ranching, exporting yerba mate, and selling horses. He later travelled to Chile, Uruguay, Brazil, and Paraguay. In 1936, he travelled to Argentina to see Mancha and Gato, two horses that rode with Aimé Tschiffely from Buenos Aires to New York, but he died before the meeting. When asked what he would like to be if he were born again, his immediate response was: ‘a gaucho’.





USA



US01 Robert Barclay
Robert Barclay (1648–1690) was granted the patent for East Jersey through the future King James VII. The colony's capital, Perth Amboy, was named for a fellow patentee, the Earl of Perth. Paris-educated Barclay was famous for his 1678 book, *Apology for the True Christian Divinity*, a key text of the Quaker movement. He travelled throughout Holland and Germany with William Penn and others, but on returning suffered persecution and imprisonment. They emigrated to America in 1682, where Barclay became first governor of the state of East Jersey. He returned to his Aberdeenshire estate of Ury six years later, dying there in 1690.



US02 Battles of Dunbar & Worcester
After the English Parliament executed Charles I in 1649, his son was proclaimed king in Scotland. This triggered an invasion by Oliver Cromwell, who defeated the Scottish forces at Dunbar in 1650. Some of the prisoners were used as forced labour, including 150 men sent to New England on the ship *Unity*. Sold for between £20 and £30 each, many were taken to the Saugus ironworks at Lyn, or to Berwick in Maine. Back at home Charles II tried to turn the tide by invading England with a Scottish army. It was defeated at Worcester in 1651, leading to hundred more Scots prisoners being transported.



US03 Merrymeeting Bay – Ulster Scots' Arrival
Ulster Scots began arriving in Maine in 1718. The Ulster Scots' Protestant faith, frontier experience, and reputation for defending their territory were among the reasons for encouraging their relocation to America, where they could help protect against raids by Native Americans allied to France. One particular area of concern to Massachusetts investors was Merrymeeting Bay. The Ulster Scots' settlements of Cork and Somerset did not survive the near total destruction of the region during the Indian attacks of 1722. Many of the descendants of those first families have remained in the area, however, and are a part of the cultural and historic fabric of Maine.



US04 Crown of Maine
Maine's Aroostook and Washington Counties have historic and cultural ties to Canada, once forming part of "New Scotland." Many of Maine's northern inhabitants can trace their ancestry through Canada to the Highland Clearances or to Ulster. This region has become affectionately known as "The Crown of Maine." The north star on this panel represents the geographic position of the region. The star and the mariner both appear on the Maine state flag. The potato-house is an iconic symbol of Aroostook County. The rising sun represents Mars Hill Mountain's claim as one of the first locations in the nation to see the dawn. The roots represent the population's Scottish and Ulster Scot's ancestry.



US05 The District of Maine
From 1718 to 1760, over 30 communities along the coast of Maine were settled with "Ulster Scots". Although the history of relations between Europeans and First Nations people sometimes resulted in tragedy through misunderstanding and exploitation, the historic and cultural similarities that the two groups shared may have helped foster understanding and a willingness to co-operate. Both were tribal;



valuing family relationships, supporting the members of the clan or village, fostering children to build allegiances and honouring elders. Resourcefulness, resilience (symbolized here by the beaver) independence, loyalty, courage and humour are all qualities that the two groups hold in common.



bringing goods from Britain's industrial revolution and ideas from Edinburgh's Enlightenment to American audiences. Of Chesapeake towns founded by Scots, Alexandria, Virginia is particularly proud of its origins. In its yearly parade, the "Scottish Christmas Walk," the mayor of Dundee is an honoured guest. Nearby Washington DC was planned in the Georgetown tavern run by Forres-born John Suter.



US08 John Knox Witherspoon
John Witherspoon (1723–94) was born at Gifford in East Lothian and studied at St Andrews and Edinburgh. He became a Church of Scotland minister in Ayrshire and Paisley and his theological treatises spread his reputation. Invited to become President of the College of New Jersey (later Princeton University), he moved to America in 1768 and proved to be an able administrator, popular professor, and a key figure in establishing the Presbyterian Church in America. He supported the revolutionary cause when the colonies sought independence from Britain, signing the Declaration of Independence and helping to draft the Articles of Confederation.



US09 Flora MacDonald
The name of Flora Macdonald (1722–90) is amongst the most famous in Scottish history, and the *Skye Boat Song* recalls the story of her heroic support of the fugitive Bonnie Prince Charlie when she rowed him to safety disguised as her maid Betty Burke. Less well known is that four years afterwards she married an army officer, Allan MacDonald of Kingsburgh. In 1774 they moved to North Carolina where, during the Revolutionary War, MacDonald joined the 84th Regiment (Royal Highland Emigrants) and fought at the Battle of Moore's Creek. Flora returned to Scotland in 1779 and is buried in Kingsburgh, Skye.

US06 Colonel Ninian Beall
Ninian Beall, a junior officer in the Scottish army of Alexander Leslie, was captured by Cromwell's forces at the Battle of Dunbar in 1650 and sold into indentured slavery in Barbados. On his release in Maryland, he became commander of Lord Baltimore's 'vessel of warr', Deputy-Surveyor of Charles County and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in Calvert County. Beall brought in numerous Scottish immigrants, many of whom settled on the 'New Scotland 100' tract. He owned the land which later became Georgetown, and ten plantations with such names as Rock of Dumbarton, Beall's Medowes, Beall's choice, St Andrews and Largo.



US07 Hugh Mercer
Hugh Mercer was born in 1726. Twenty years he was a fugitive after serving as an assistant surgeon for the Jacobites. Mercer eventually escaped to America. He settled in Fredericksburg, Virginia and befriended George Washington. In 1755 Mercer treated the wounded after the rout at Monongahela and joined the British Army. He was promoted to Colonel but in the Revolutionary War joined the revolutionaries and was appointed Brigadier-General of the Armies of the United States in 1776. A few days after Trenton he was killed, being mistaken for Washington. His descendants include General George Patton and the songwriter Johnny Mercer.

US08 Tobacco Factors
The Act of Union gave Scots traders access to the American colonies. By the 1760s Glasgow tobacco factors were amassing tobacco from small growers near the Chesapeake, selling consumer goods on credit, and shipping tobacco back to the Clyde astonishingly quickly. These "tobacco lords" made spectacular profits while

US09 Chief William McIntosh
William McIntosh (1775–1825), also known as *Taskanugi Hatke* (White Warrior) was a chief of the Creek Nation. His Scots-American father had worked with the Creek in the hope of bringing them onto the British side during the Revolutionary War. Diplomatic marriages between Creek women and Scottish fur traders meant that mixed-race families were common, and McIntosh gained status through his Creek mother. McIntosh worked to improve a roadway through Alabama and Georgia, increasing the profitability of his estates: the trail is still known by his name today. McIntosh was assassinated after signing away Creek land to the United States government in 1825.



This panel was created by the Native Nations Museum in Florida. It features two part Scottish and part Native American chiefs: Billy Powell (Osceola) who was Creek-Seminole, and John Ross (Guwisguwi) of the Cherokee. Hands extended in greeting are draped in tartan and an American peace belt. The turtle relates to a creation tradition which calls North America "Turtle Island". The four shields represent the totems of the four stitchers, who each have a rich ancestry: Bonnie Lewis (owl) is Apache and Sioux; Bear Bozarth (black bear) Cherokee and German; Paula Groves (cougar) is Cherokee and Polish; and Stanley Groves (One Horse) Scottish and Choctaw.

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US11 We are all Related
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US13

US12



US11



US13 Chief John Ross

John Ross (1790–1866), known as *Guwisguwi* (Little White Bird) was Principal Chief of the Cherokee. He was born in Turkey Town to a Scottish father and a Scots-Cherokee mother. In 1816 he founded Ross' Landing on the Tennessee River and acted as a representative of the Cherokee in Washington during land negotiations. Ross rose to prominence amongst the Cherokee as he tried to protect them from government land purchases which were displacing native communities. He was unsuccessful and migrated with the Cherokee along the Trail of Tears. The American Civil War caused further division, and Ross died in Washington negotiating with the victorious government.

US14 The Trail of Tears

The US government of the early nineteenth century was eager to expand its territories, and as part of this process applied diplomatic and military pressure to the native peoples. The Cherokee were just one of the tribes forcibly displaced after the Indian Removal Act. In 1838, under the leadership of Chief John Ross who had attempted to resist the pressure, many of the Cherokee undertook an arduous thousand mile trek to new lands in Oklahoma. Around 4,000 died along the way. The Cherokee call the exodus *Nu na da ul tsun yi* (the Place Where They Cried).

US15 Kate Cumming – Confederate Nurse

Kate Cumming (c1828–1909) was born in Edinburgh, before moving first to Montreal and then to Mobile, Alabama in the 1840s. When the American Civil War erupted Cumming refused to follow the example of her mother and sisters and return to Britain. Instead she helped gather medical supplies for the Confederate Army before volunteering at their front line hospitals. Overcoming those who believed nursing was not a fit profession, Cummings joined many other women who served throughout the war and provided crucial care for countless thousands of soldiers. After the war her diaries were published, providing unrivalled insight into her experiences.

US15A Last Princess of Hawaii

Archibald Scott Cleghorn (1835–1910) of Edinburgh moved to Honolulu with his parents in 1851. His father opened a dry goods store but died within a year. Cleghorn stayed when his mother moved to New Zealand, becoming a successful businessman and politician. In 1870 he married Miriam Likelike, sister of David Kalakaua who became king in 1874. Their daughter Princess Victoria Ka'iulani was born in 1875, second in line to the throne after the king's elder sister, Liliuokalani. Whilst Ka'iulani was in England for schooling Liliuokalani became queen but the monarchy was overthrown in 1893 and Hawaii annexed by the USA. Ka'iulani died in 1899, just 23.

US16 Roderick Mackenzie

Roderick Mackenzie (1865–1941) was born in London to a Scottish family, moving to Mobile, Alabama in 1872. He became a renowned artist, receiving praise for his dramatic images of the industrial workings of the Alabama steel industry. He also captured scenes from the local Mardi Gras festivities. Mobile's Mardi Gras is America's oldest carnival, having begun in 1703 when the area was occupied by French soldiers. From 1926-30 Roderick Mackenzie was commissioned to interpret the history of Alabama in a series of murals for inside the dome of the State Capitol building in Montgomery.

US17 Granite workers

From the start of quarrying the rich, red granite hill in the centre of Montello, Wisconsin in 1881, Scottish workers played a large role. The first granite quarry company sent for 125 "marble workers" and polishers from Scotland. Names like Andrew Rae, Robert Harper, and John Robertson, all Scots arriving in the early 1880s, helped make the famous Montello granite internationally known and highly valued. Monuments around the US are made of this granite including General Ulysses S. Grant's sarcophagus and a monument at the Custer National Cemetery.

US18 Andrew Carnegie

Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919) was born in Dunfermline in Fife but had moved to the United States by 1848. He took his first job in a Pittsburgh thread mill when just 13, before becoming a telegraph messenger on the railroads. Through hard work and motivation Carnegie went on to establish the Carnegie Steel Company and became immensely wealthy and influential. Having made his fortune he then encouraged fellow industrialist in acts of philanthropy. Carnegie certainly led by example, sponsoring libraries, museums, and trusts. Over 2,500 Carnegie libraries were built around the world between 1883 and 1929, including in his native Scotland.



US19 John Muir – Dunbar

John Muir (1838–1914), one of the world's most famous naturalists, was born in Dunbar in East Lothian. He later wrote of how he discovered his love of the natural world whilst playing around his home town. The young Muir spent his free time exploring the rock pools of the ragged coast, revelling in the 'awful storms thundering on the black headlands and craggy ruins of the old Dunbar Castle,' and observing the birdlife. His family left Scotland in 1849, but the house in which he was born is now a museum of his life and legacy.

US20 John Muir – Marquette County

John Muir's family moved to Wisconsin in 1849 and set up Fountain Lake Farm. Here John was enthralled by the landscape, writing later of the white water lilies on the adjacent lake, the dragonflies and fireflies, the blue jays and the 'brave little bluebirds'. The family later moved to Hickory Hill Farm, and before his farm work began John used his time to craft his first inventions. The "ingenious whittler" showed these at the Wisconsin State Fair and it soon became clear he had an exceptional talent.

US21 John Muir – Sierra Nevada

In 1892, John Muir founded the Sierra Club with other citizens concerned about industrial expansion, as a non-profit organisation promoting outdoor recreation and environmental advocacy. Muir served as president until his death in 1914. With more than one million members, this grassroots group continues Muir's work to this day. His legacy also lives on in the John Muir Trail, a 210-mile route through the Sierra Nevada. The trail traces areas Muir explored and protected, including Yosemite and Sequoia & Kings Canyon national parks. The places Muir fought to preserve, along with his writings, continue to inspire people worldwide to discover and connect with nature.

US22 John Muir – John of the Mountains

John Muir's writings spurred a nation to action. His descriptions of lofty sequoias and jagged glaciers convinced readers of the need for conservation. A potent combination of science and poetry, Muir's writing continues to connect millions of people to the beauty of nature. He spent long hours writing in his "scribble den" in Martinez, California. Palm trees frame the entrance to his father-in-law's mansion, where John lived from 1890 with his wife Louie and his children Wanda and Helen. He named the hills behind the house after the girls. Today visitors can enjoy exploring Muir's home and orchard.

US23 Donaldina Cameron (Mackenzie)

Cameron moved to California with her family as a child in 1874. In 1895 she began volunteering at the Presbyterian Mission House in San Francisco's Chinatown. Here Chinese girls were rescued from abuse and offered care and an education. Kidnapped girls were being sent to the US, some sold as household slaves, others forced into prostitution. Donaldina took part in rescues, often night-time raids conducted with axe-wielding policemen. Despite threats, Donaldina rescued nearly 3,000 girls before she retired in 1934, helping break the back of the Chinese slave trade in the US. In 1942 the old Mission House was renamed the "Donaldina Cameron House" and still stands today.

US24 National Tartan Day

The USA celebrates the contributions of Americans with Scottish descent each year on April 6th, National Tartan Day. The date commemorates the signing of the Declaration of Arbroath in 1320, itself an influence on the American Declaration of Independence. Almost half of the signatories of that Declaration were of Scottish descent, as were the governors of 9 of the 13 original states. National Tartan Day was first observed in 1997, officially recognised by the Senate the following year, to "honor Scottish heritage, tradition, and culture, representing the hundreds of thousands of Americans of Scottish descent, residing in every State".

US25 John Milligan – Mountain Climber

John Milligan's first climb was around the age of 5 or 6, on Kings Seat in Tillicoultry Glen. By 13 he undertook his first solo ascent near Luss. The view across Loch Lomond inspired him and two years later Milligan was off to Outward Bound for a month in Burghead. That gave him the unbending confidence to seek ever bigger heights. Since then he has been climbing all his life, reaching the 18,000ft Mount Everest base camp aged 53. The ice axe and flag in the panel are Milligan's most prized possessions, having accompanied him on every climb for over fifty years.



Tales from Africa and Australasia

Malawi is unique in the diaspora, Scotland in Exile as it was once known. The influence of David Livingston's religion, destruction of the slave trade and the foundation of the education system was comprehensive. In South Africa William Patterson a botanist was the first Scot to make an impact, moving later to Australia. Many more brought religion and developed trading activities. But it was in Australia and New Zealand that Scots made overwhelming contributions. Governors Hunter, Macquarie and Brisbane, who opened up settlement in Queensland, were all Scots and today well over a million Australians claim Scottish descent. Captain Cook's father was from The Borders. The migrants often from the Lowlands developed trading links

but also inland sheep farming well beyond the initial settlements in New South Wales. Many came to Victoria in the Gold Rush years in the middle of the 19th century. Perth in the west was named after the Scottish birthplace of Sir George Murray, Colonial Secretary. Their impact on education right through to university level was immense.

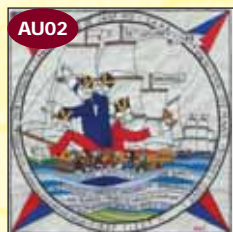
The terrain of New Zealand, especially the South Island, was familiar to the Scots and Dunedin and Invercargill became the centres of extensive settlement. The Presbyterian church remains dominant there as does sheep farming on the Canterbury Plains. They contributed extensively to the educational system of the nation and integrated well with the Maori population.



Australia



AU01 Botany Bay
Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808) from Edinburgh was a proponent of the theory that a vast undiscovered continent, *Terra Australis Incognita*, existed in the South Pacific. It was in search of this, as well as to observe the Transit of Venus, that James Cook led the *Endeavour* on its famous expeditions. Cook discovered Botany Bay (Sydney) in April 1770. Sutherland Point there is named after the unfortunate Forbey Sutherland from Orkney, an able seaman who died of consumption and thus became the first European to be buried in Australia. During the voyage Cook also named newly discovered islands New Hebrides and New Caledonia. James Cook senior, Captain Cook's father, was a day farm labourer who had come south from the banks of the River Tweed in Roxburghshire, Scotland, following the Jacobite rebellion of 1715.



AU02 First Fleet
In May 1787, 11 ships sailed from Portsmouth, England. Led by Captain Arthur Phillip, this convoy became known as the First Fleet. Included were officers,

crew, marines and their families, and convicts from Britain. The Fleet included two Royal Navy escort ships, *HMS Sirius* and *HMS Supply*, accompanying six convict transports, the *Alexander*, *Charlotte*, *Friendship*, *Lady Penrhyn*, *Prince of Wales* and the *Scarborough*, and three store ships, the *Borrowdale*, *Fishburn* and *Golden Grove*. With this fleet came the first Scots to settle in Australia. After 8 months and one week the Fleet arrived in Port Jackson on 26 January 1788, a date celebrated as Australia Day.

AU02A Alexander Muir and the Scottish Martyrs

Thomas Muir of Huntershill, Bishopbriggs, was a leading Scottish campaigner for democratic rights during the 1790s, in the aftermath of the French Revolution. Muir's activities were viewed with disfavour and August 1793 he was tried for sedition. He was transported to the penal colony at Botany Bay, Australia. He escaped from there in 1796 and journeyed to France via California, Mexico, Cuba and Spain, with many adventures on the way. He died in 1799, still a young man. Since 1845 an obelisk at Calton Hill Burying Ground in Edinburgh has stood testament to Muir and fellow radicals, including Joseph Gerrald, Thomas Fyshe Palmer and William Skirving.

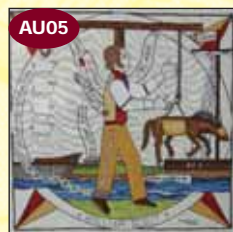
AU03 Lachlan Macquarie

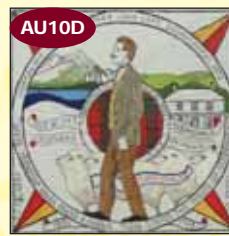
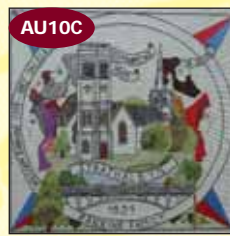
Major-General Lachlan Macquarie (1762–1824) was born on Ulva off the coast of Mull. After an active career in the army he arrived in Australia in 1810 as Governor of New South Wales. His eleven year tenure saw a dramatic transformation. Macquarie encouraged exploration and pushed the colony inland, initiated a building programme, and worked hard to move it away from its status as a penal colony. He

later returned to Scotland but his grave there refers to him as "The Father of Australia". There are many places across the country named in his honour.

AU04 Elizabeth Macquarie

Elizabeth Campbell (1778–1835) from Airds married Lachlan Macquarie shortly before his appointment as Governor of New South Wales. She travelled with him to Australia and took an active interest in welfare issues in the colony. Lachlan Macquarie named the new settlement at Campbelltown in her honour, and her library was the source of inspiration for the architects who designed many of the new public buildings to be erected in New South Wales. In Sydney Harbour there survives a sandstone bench carved by convicts for her to watch the shipping from. It is known as Mrs Macquarie's Chair.





AU05 William Scott – Convict and Horsebreeder
Glasgow born William Scott was a victim of industrialising England – punished for theft of food with transportation to NSW in 1811. Luck and chance saw him assigned to the Macarthurs. Within 20 years, William bought 5,500 acres and leased thousands more for grazing cattle. He bred, raced and exported horses. William adapted to frontier life and became an honorary constable after finding stolen cattle in a three days ride from settlement. Renowned for his bloodstock knowledge and skill he earned recognition as a gentleman and the ultimate approval, “what a farmer ought to be in this colony”.

AU06 Robert Campbell
Robert Campbell (1769-1846), was born at Greenock, Scotland. In February 1800 he came to Sydney and subsequently built the Campbell's wharf and warehouses at Dawes Point, developing a large business as a general merchant. Campbell was appointed treasurer to the public funds, naval officer, magistrate and collector of taxes, and built Australia's first shipyards in 1807. He later became a member of the first New South Wales Legislative Council and in 1830 sat on the committee which founded King's schools at Sydney and Parramatta. In 1910 the government acquired his property *Duntroon* for the creation of the Royal Military College. Campbell, a suburb of Canberra is named in his honour.



AU07 William Turnbull
William Turnbull arrived in Sydney on the ship *Charles Keer* in 1837. He had been born in South Africa to parents from Edinburgh and Fife. By 1845 William was a shepherd on Callandoon Station and two years later, aged 18, he and an Aboriginal boy drove 199 fat bullocks from Callandoon on the Queensland border to market at the Tollbar near Parramatta, Sydney – a distance of 500 miles. The boys' wages were 5 pounds for the droving, but they still had to ride home again! William was engaged in the pastoral industry up to the time of his death at Boronga, NSW in 1916.

AU08 Shipping firm of McIlwraith McEacharn
The shipping firm of McIlwraith McEacharn was founded in London in 1875 by Andrew McIlwraith (Ayr) and Malcolm McEacharn (Islay), who won a contract in 1867 to carry immigrants to Australia. So began the 'Scottish Line', a fleet of eleven ships which later expanded into inter-colonial shipping. McEacharn migrated in 1879, settling in Melbourne to run the Australian side of the business. While living in Melbourne he became Lord Mayor and, later a member of the first Parliament of Australia. Their firm was the first to ship frozen meat and butter from Australia to the UK on the SS Strathleven in 1880.

AU09 Thomas Tait – Sydney Harbour Bridge
Thomas Smith Tait (1882-1954) designed the four pylons at either end of the Sydney Harbour Bridge. He was a prominent Scottish Modernist architect who designed many significant buildings, including St Andrew's House on Calton Hill. Born in Paisley, Tait was the son of a master stonemason and studied at the John Neilson Institute and Glasgow Art School. His Sydney pylons stand 293 feet high. To provide the granite 250 Australian, Scottish and Italian stonemasons and their families were temporarily relocated to a settlement at Moruya, NSW. They have no structural purpose but provide a better visual balance to the bridge than in the original design.

AU10 John MacArthur
John Macarthur (1767-1834) was a British Officer, entrepreneur, politician and architect. He is recognised as the pioneer of the Wool industry that was to boom in Australia in the early 19th Century, and become a trade mark of the nation. Granted 100 acres of land at Rose Hill near Parramatta and another 100 acres in 1794, he named the property Elizabeth Farm, after his wife. He began experimenting in improving wool growth by crossing Indian hair-bearing Bengal ewes with Irish wool rams which proved successful. He started exporting top quality wool to England, soon becoming the richest man in N.S.W.

AU10A Eliza Forlonge
Eliza Forlonge and her sons William and Andrew decided to leave Scotland for a more salubrious climate. In preparation for moving to Australia they visited Saxony and selected a flock of 98 pure bred sheep. Arriving in Van Diemen's Land in 1829, the Lieutenant Governor granted them 2600 acres on the Macquarie River Plains near Campbell Town in recognition of the value of their flock to the local economy. It was a fine pastoral area already settled by several Scots families. Forlonge is today celebrated amongst the founders of Tasmania's agricultural strength. The descendants of her flock are recognised worldwide and are a major commercial asset.

AU10B Three Macphersons
William Macpherson went to Australia in 1829. He was the original Collector of Internal Revenue, then Clerk of the New South Wales Executive and Legislative Council. A stained glass window was erected in his memory in St Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney. Margaret Preston, nee Macpherson, was an artist, writer and lecturer. In 1929 she was invited by the Art Gallery of NSW to contribute a self portrait. Helen Macpherson Smith (1874-1951) was born in Scotland to Robert Smith and Jane Macpherson. She bequeathed her wealth to establish a philanthropic trust benefiting Victorian charities. The assets of the Helen Macpherson Smith Trust are worth over \$100 million.

AU10C Rankine Family of Strathalbyn
William Rankine, his wife Jane, their six children, and William's brother Dr John Rankine and his wife Mary, all emigrated from Ayshire on the *Fairfield* in 1839. They were accompanied by many other relatives as well as servants and 'a great many goods and chattels'. A year later they were all at Strathalbyn in South Australia, which was founded by the family and named by Dr John. John and Mary returned to Scotland in 1857, and after John died in 1864 his widow sent a stained-glass window in his memory to St Andrews Church, Strathalbyn, in 1870. It was surprisingly rejected by the church and returned to Glasgow.

AU10D Clan MacNicol of Scorrybreac
This panel links the last two chiefs of the Clan MacNicol to be born on Skye, who left Scotland around 1825: Norman (17th Chief), a renowned poet and sometimes poacher, and his brother, John (18th Chief) who emigrated to Tasmania in 1840s. John's son was the first chief to be born in Tasmania, John Norman Marshall Nicolson. He established the first prize-winning Corriedale sheep stud in the Campbell Town district of Tasmania in 1908, with stud breeders from New Zealand. All the MacNicol chiefs since have been born in the district of Streanshalh, which still breeds award winning Corriedale sheep.

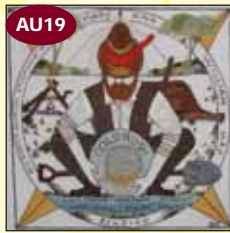


AU10E William Wilson Gordon
William was the illegitimate son of advocate Alexander Gordon and Agnes Brown. He was born on 4th April 1829 and lived with his mother in Aberdeen until sailing to Australia with his brother Alexander in 1852. William became a respected draughtsman and engineer of ships, bridges and lighthouses in Melbourne, before inventing a diving dress to take divers deeper than previously possible. His inspiration came from watching native pearl divers. With business partner John Buchanan he designed a flexible diving suit made from layers of waterproof material, which was rigorously tested in Scotland in the Clyde Estuary before being patented for use worldwide.

AU11 Waltzing Matilda
Christina Macpherson was born in 1864 at Wangaratta, the eighth child of Ewan Macpherson and Margaret Brown Rutherford. In Winton, Christina met her friend, solicitor & poet Banjo Paterson. He was invited to visit the Macphersons at Dagworth in early 1895. It was here that Jack Carter, the overseer, introduced him to the term 'Waltzing Matilda'. The evenings at Dagworth were spent entertaining themselves with lively conversation, Christina playing the piano & Banjo recited poetry. One of the tunes Christina often played was the march *Craigielele*. Listening to the tune, Banjo put the *Waltzing Matilda* ballad & music together.

AU12 Dorothea Mackellar – 1885-1968
Author of one of Australia's best known poems, *My Country*, Dorothea Mackellar never professed to be a poet. Her protected and highly civilised life was spent in the company of intellectuals and other elites in Sydney and London. *My Country* appealed to the patriotism of war and post-war nationalism in Australia. Recognised as a lyricist of colour and light in love with the Australian landscape, her poetry was cultivated and spirited; her novels purely romantic. Dorothea was typical of many at that time whose youthful vigour contrasts with the later evaporation of talent and vitality.





AU13 Andrew Petrie

Andrew Petrie emigrated to Sydney in 1831. After completing many building projects there, he sailed to the penal settlement of Moreton Bay as Clerk of Works, where he repaired the Windmill and constructed many public buildings. He explored the region widely and was the first to find the Bunya Pine. He and his eldest son, John were the first Europeans to climb Mt. Beerwah. Andrew stayed in Brisbane and developed his building business; many of the beautiful stone buildings in Brisbane, including Newstead House, Bulimba House and the Deanery were built by him. He is known as 'The Father of Brisbane'.



AU14 Rev John Dunmore Lang

John Dunmore Lang (1799–1878) was born near Greenock. After studying in Glasgow and being ordained in the Church of Scotland he decided to join his brother in New South Wales, arriving in 1823. He was a very controversial figure and was frequently in disputes. He fought for the recognition of the Presbyterian Church in Australia, members of which increased when bounty schemes were offered to Scots willing to move to Australia in the middle of the nineteenth century. He passionately supported immigration particularly by Scots who were educated and skilled workers, much needed in the Colony. He also championed the cause of education and established a college and many schools throughout New South Wales.

AU15 Royal Flying Doctor Service

The Royal Flying Doctor Service and the School of the Air, established in 1928 and developed in the 1930s, evolved from the Presbyterian Australian Inland Mission. It was an ambitious health, communication and support network for remote outback dwelling Australians, pioneered and developed by the Rev John Flynn. He recruited the Rev Fred McKay and together with the world's first pedal-powered wireless they were able to make contact with outback pioneers and patients over vast distances. This meant that outback children could make verbal contact with teachers and other children, whilst doctors could provide emergency aid and a comprehensive health care and community service for those living in isolation.

AU16 Qantas

Qantas was born in Brisbane after the meeting of Fergus McMaster, Ainslie Templeton, Paul McGinness, Hudson Fysh and Alan Campbell. On 16th November 1920 the Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd was registered. McMaster was a major shareholder and Chairman of the Board for many years. Arthur Baird was invited to join them and became their engineer, flying with the pilot and solitary passenger. Qantas flew the first air mail and regular passenger service on 2nd November 1922. Lady Stonehaven christened the first DH50 "Iris". These hard working, innovative and resourceful men founded an airline that has become one of world acclaim.

AU17 Rutherford Collies

Many shepherds from the Scottish Borders migrated to Caithness and Sutherland in the late 18th and early 19th century as part of the introduction of Cheviot sheep. The descendants of some then took their skills to Australia. One well known example was the Rutherfords, who arrived in Kildonan from Roxburghshire in 1803: six of their sons emigrated. In 1864 John Rutherford asked for two Border collies to be sent on to him in Australia. Named Clyde and Lassie they became the progenitors of a new breed called the Rutherford Rough Collie. John became a successful breeder and took part in many sheepdog trials in both Australia and New Zealand.

AU18 Discovery of Gold at Poverty Point

In August 1851 gold was discovered in the previously tranquil area of Ballarat in Victoria. It created an incredible rush: by the end of September there were 1000 miners, and by 1852 there were 20,000. John Dunlop from Argyllshire and James Regan were the men who triggered the gold rush, after they found a few ounces whilst panning on the ironically named Poverty Point. Before their arrival the site and been occupied merely by a few huts. Ballarat is now a city of around 85,000 inhabitants.

AU19 Bendigo Gold Rush

Hot on the heels of the discovery at Ballarat, news broke that gold had been discovered at Bendigo, Victoria. By June 1852 there were as many as 40,000 diggers excavating in the area, including Scots. In 1853 those miners gathered to protest against a new monthly 30s licence fee they were obliged to pay. The resulting Red Ribbon Agitation, so named because ribbons were worn in the hats of the protestors, was peacefully resolved. The police commissioner tasked with maintaining order was Joseph Anderson Pantom, originally from Aberdeenshire.

AU20 Bendigo Pottery

Bendigo Pottery is Australia's oldest pottery company, operating from 1858 to the present day. It was founded by George Duncan Guthrie, who was born in Glasgow in 1828. His arrival in Australia was not auspicious: he arrived shipwrecked and without a penny to his name. After failing to find gold Guthrie chose instead to make use of the rich clay deposits he found at Bendigo. The gold rush and the resulting development of Bendigo provided an ample market for his goods and the pottery was soon thriving.

AU21 Ten Pound Passage

Stitcher Helen was born and bred in Prestonpans and attended Preston Lodge High School. In 1954 she met her future husband Gordon, a soldier also from Prestonpans. They moved to Australia in 1960 at a time when the government was encouraging immigration by offering travel for just £10. Like many Scots they settled and raised their family in Australia after falling in love with it, living in a lovely part of Victoria namely Geelong. They live on a hillside in a suburb overlooking the Barwon River.

AU22 Captain Cadell

Francis Cadell (1822–1879) was born in Cockenzie, East Lothian, and after adventures including expeditions on the Amazon travelled to Australia, where he became enchanted by the possibilities of trade on the Murray River. A prize was on offer to any steamer which could navigate from Goolwa to the Murray Darling river junction. After commissioning the steamer *Lady Augusta* to be built, Cadell explored the river in the canvas boat *Forerunner* in 1852. The following year he successfully won the bounty, and proving it navigable he had opened the Murray River up for trade. William

Randell of the *Mary Ann* was on the river at the same time, but his smaller vessel was ineligible for the prize, but received a small government donation and the proceeds of a collection by an appreciative public.

AU23 Cockenzie Captains

Once the Murray River had been opened up Goolwa became a transport hub and commercial shipping centre. During its heyday from the 1850s to the 1880s it was one of Australia's most important river ports with many steamers and barges being built there and with a wide variety of goods and wealth exchanging hands there. River captains like the Johnstons and James Ritchie operated as traders, storekeepers, and developers, driving the expansion of Goolwa and stimulating inland settlement and triggering Australia's first public railway.

AU24 Little Scotland

George Bain Johnston was amongst the earliest trader-captains on the Murray River. Johnston was also born in Cockenzie, and he built his new home when in 1857 overlooking the Goolwa Channel, he named it Cockenzie House. Johnston made several trips back to Scotland to oversee the construction of new boats for the river trade. He also played an important role in the expansion of Goolwa, constructing cottages for his workers in an area which became known as *Little Scotland*.

AU25 Laura Buralda & Francis Dunbar Warren

Francis Dunbar Warren (1878–1958) was the son of farmers John and Margaret Warren of the Barossa Valley, South Australia. John's own father came to Australia from Llanbryde, Scotland, in 1838. At a time when mixed marriages were regulated against, Warren entered into a de-facto marriage with Laura Buralda, an indigenous Arabana woman, and had seven children. When the land they worked was sold in 1918 Warren purchased Finniss Springs Station and led his family and many Arabana families 150km to their new home. He encouraged Aboriginal traditional life and allowed the United Aborigines Mission to establish a mission on the property.

AU26 John McDouall Stuart

Born in Dysart in 1815, John McDouall Stuart is considered to be Australia's greatest inland explorer. After training as a civil engineer with the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, he travelled to South Australia in 1839 and became Surveyor General of the fledgling colony. In 1862 McDouall Stuart led the first European expedition across the centre of Australia, from south to north. It was a harsh journey, but his planning and skill ensured there were no fatalities. The route he opened up was used to link Adelaide to Darwin by telegraph, by rail, and now by the Stuart Highway.





AU27 *Clipper Ship "City of Adelaide"*
The clipper *City of Adelaide* played a key role in Australia's story, making 23 voyages between 1864 and 1887. She would carry immigrants, including many from Scotland, to South Australia and return with copper, wool, wine and wheat. It is thought around 240,000 Australians are descended from the *City of Adelaide's* passengers. Later commissioned into the Royal Navy, the ship was renamed *HMS Carrick* and from 1923-1989 became a landmark on the Clyde before being moved to Irvine by the Scottish Maritime Museum. In 2014, with its name restored, the *City of Adelaide* was transported to Australia to become a museum ship.



AU28 *Sir Thomas Elder – Pastoralist*
Thomas Elder was born in Kirkcaldy, Scotland in 1818. Migrating to South Australia in 1854, he was a Pastoralist, businessman, philanthropist, politician, and race-horse owner, notable for introducing camels to Australia. At onetime Elder owned a pastoral area greater in extent than the whole of Scotland. His many bequests included the Art Gallery of South Australia; the University of Adelaide; and the Elder Conservatorium of Music which perpetuates his name. He presented to the people of Adelaide a Rotunda from MacFarlane's Saracen Foundry in Glasgow. He has done more to advance the progress and culture of South Australia than any other individual.

AU29 *Peter Waite*
Peter Waite (1834–1922) was born in Kirkcaldy and travelled to Australia to join his brothers in 1859. A fellow Scot offered the lease of a farm and by 1864 Waite had made it profitable enough to call his fiancée to join him from Scotland. He was an innovative land manager and after fifteen years his estates supported around 260,000 sheep. In 1877 he moved to Urrbrae House, which he transformed into an impressive mansion – the first in Adelaide to have electric lights (1891). He donated considerable lands to the University of Adelaide and set shares aside for the future funding of agricultural research there.

AU30 *Catherine Helen Spence – Grand Old Woman of Australia*
Born 1825 in Melrose, Scotland, Spence was author, teacher, journalist, politician, preacher, reformer, feminist, literary critic and social commentator, suffragist. In 1839 her family emigrated to South Australia arriving on 31 October 1839, her 14th birthday. In 1897 Spence became Australia's first female political candidate after standing for the Federal Convention held in Adelaide. She was called the "Greatest Australian Woman" by Miles Franklin and given the nomenclature of "Grand Old Woman of Australia" on her eightieth birthday. Spence was commemorated on the Australian five dollar note issued for the Centenary of the Commonwealth of Australia. She died at Norwood, South Australia in 1910.

AU31 *Charles Duguid*
Duguid was born in Saltcoats in Ayrshire in 1884 and emigrated to Australia in 1912. He was a medical practitioner and Aboriginal rights campaigner, recording his experiences books such as *No Dying Race*. In 1937 Duguid helped to found Ernabella Mission, at which he insisted settlers learned the tribal language. Only those who could bring a needed skill were permitted at the mission, where traditional ways were respected and maintained. Duguid was active in the Council for Aboriginal Rights and the Association for Protection of Native Races. In 1970 this work earned him an OBE. He died aged 102 in 1986.

AU32 *Eric Bogle AOM*
Eric Bogle is one of Australia's best known singer-songwriters. Born in Peebles in 1944, he emigrated to Australia in 1969 to work as an accountant in Canberra. There he joined the folk music scene, and after watching an Australian and New Zealand Army Corp parade was inspired to pen his most famous song, '*And the Band Played Waltzing Matilda*.' The song reflects on the ANZAC experiences at Gallipoli in the First World War. A similar theme was evoked by 'No Man's Land'. For his promotion of peace through his song, Bogle received a United Nations Peace Medal. He lives in Adelaide.

AU33 *James Drummond*
James Drummond (1787–1863) trained as a gardener in Scotland, having been born at Inverarity. In 1828 he was offered a post as an official naturalist for the new Swan River colony in Western Australia. By 1834 however his post had been abolished. He then found work collecting seeds and flora samples which would then be sold on. Drummond settled on an estate at Toodyay, and once the farm was established he was able to continue collecting whilst his sons took over its management. He recorded

many unknown plant species, and many more are named after him.

AU34 *Saint Mary MacKillop*
The Sisters of St Joseph is a Roman Catholic Religious Congregation committed to relieving suffering and bringing hope. It began in 1866 when Mary MacKillop (1842–1909) and Father Julian Tenison Woods set up their first small school in Penola, South Australia. MacKillop's parents came to Australia from Roybridge. She pioneered education in Australia, opened schools and orphanages, and provided support for people abandoned on the streets or in prison. When Mary MacKillop died there were over 1,000 sisters in the Congregation, and today they work in all parts of Australia and New Zealand, Ireland, Scotland, Peru, Brazil and East Timor. Mary was canonized a saint in 2010.

AU35 *The Longest Cattle Drive*
In 1883 Charles and Neil MacDonald, whose father had emigrated from Skye in the 1830s, joined with their cousins the Donald and Alexander McKenzie to gain licences to bring cattle to the Kimberleys in Western Australian. They began their enormous drive with 670 cattle, 32 bulls and 86 horses at Clifford Creek near Goulburn. Their journey took three years as they crossed over 6,000km of inhospitable terrain, replacing their losses as they went. Their efforts earned them a place in history for completing the longest ever cattle drive.



Zimbabwe



ZW01 *Robert Moffat*
Born in Ormiston in 1795, Robert Moffat was educated in Falkirk, entered theological college in 1816, and thereafter the London Missionary Society. In 1824, Moffat founded the mission at Kuruman. Five years later he visited Mzilikazi, chief of the Matabele in the Transvaal. Moffat cultivated this friendship during a second visit in 1835. After defeat by the Voortrekkers, Mzilikazi led the Matabele to what is now Zimbabwe. In 1854 Moffat undertook the 600-mile journey to Mzilikazi's new home near Bulawayo and spent three months with him, returning in 1857 to initiate an LMS mission at Nyati, permitted by Mzilikazi out of his respect for Moffat.

ZW02 *Thomas Meikle – The Whisky Trail*
In 1869 the Meikle family undertook a three month voyage from Lanarkshire to Port Natal (Durban) in South Africa, in the quest for adventure and the lure of the colonies. When they arrived they travelled northwest to settle a rented farm in Natal colony. The Meikle brothers grew up driving oxen-led wagons to market, becoming transport riders. Realising that the Rhodes settlers in Mashonaland required provisions, they loaded five wagons with clothes and food, and three with whisky. Over a hundred oxen were needed for their 700 mile journey. The brothers built their first 'store' from the empty whisky crates, the beginning of the Meikle empire in what became Southern Rhodesia.



Ethiopia

ET01 *James Bruce*
James Bruce (1730–1794) was born in Kinnaird House, Larbert. While serving as British Consul in Algiers he became interested in exploring the River Nile. In 1765 he began an extended journey through North Africa and Arabia. Bruce then spent five years exploring the Upper Nile region and the Arabian peninsula, before making his way to Gondar, capital of Abyssinia (now Ethiopia). From there he travelled the length of Lake Tana to Gish Abay, source of the Blue Nile, on 14 November 1770. The journey home was gruelling: he was twice detained and lost all his camels in the Nubian desert. He returned to Britain in 1774.





New Zealand



NZ01 HMS Endeavour and Sydney Parkinson
Sydney Parkinson (1745–1771) was a botanical illustrator from Edinburgh famed for his work on James Cook's first expedition. After moving to London in 1766, Parkinson was hired by the naturalist Joseph Banks to join the pioneering voyage of the *Endeavour* two years later and document the plant samples collected along the way. The expedition passed the Tierra del Fuego in South America and continued to chart the coast of New Zealand and land in Australia. Parkinson was overwhelmed with specimens, creating an immense and valuable botanical archive. He died on the return voyage in 1771 when sickness ravaged the ship.



NZ02 Whalers
Cook's expeditions had opened up New Zealand as a land of new opportunities. In 1809 William W Stewart charted the island of Rakiura, also known as Stewart Island, whilst on a sealing expedition. Many Scots were involved in whaling. Robert Fyffe from Perthshire worked from the Marlborough Sounds until he established the new Waiopuka whaling station at Kaikoura in 1842. He later turned to farming, keeping large flocks. His cousin George built Fyffe House, now in the care of the Historic Places Trust. Other important Scots whalers included John "Scotch Jock" Nicol, and Hector and Agnes McDonald on Kapiti Island.



NZ03 Rev Norman McLeod
Norman McLeod (1780–1866) was born in Lochinver and after training as a Presbyterian minister moved to Ullapool. He emigrated to Pictou in Nova Scotia, although it soon became overcrowded. McLeod persuaded others to follow him to Ohio but they were blown instead to St Ann's on Cape Breton Island where he established a strong Scottish community. Poor harvests persuaded him to move yet again in 1851, to Australia via the Cape Verde Islands and Cape Town. McLeod's congregation were vexed by gold-rush Adelaide and in 1853 he moved them to Waipu in New Zealand, where the Scots community finally thrived.



NZ04 Families
Between 1853 and 1860 nearly one thousand Scots followed Norman McLeod to his settlement at Waipu, many from Ullapool and Loch Broom. They took with them to New Zealand their language, music, tartans and traditions, as well as their clan identities, commitment to education and their Presbyterian religion. For many the sadness of what was being left behind was mingled with the hope of a better future, and the journey of McLeod's followers symbolises that search for a new



life. Today the community in Waipu continues to maintain a strong sense of its Scottish roots, including by hosting Highland Games.

NZ05 Otago Settlement
In 1845 Captain William Cargill and Reverend Thomas Burns, a nephew of the famous poet, established a lay association to promote the Presbyterian Free Church of Scotland settlement at Dunedin, New Zealand. The migrants arrived on two ships which left Greenock for Port Chalmers. Cargill and his passengers arrived on *John Wickliffe* from Gravesend on 23 March 1848; 246 others landed with Burns on *Philip Laing* a few weeks later. Two-thirds of the original settlers were Free Church Presbyterians. Otago and neighbouring Southland are still perceived to this day as maintaining strong Scottish legacies. Otago Street in Kelvinbridge, Glasgow testifies to this southern connection.

NZ05A Dunedin
Dunedin or Dùn Èideann (Gaelic for Edinburgh), the Edinburgh of the South, was founded in 1848. Scots shaped the city's spiritual life, education, and architecture. The First Church of Otago was established in 1848 on High Street while the new building on Moray Place opened in 1873. Educational provisions included Otago Boys High School (founded 1863), and Otago Girls High School (1871). The University of Otago, the country's oldest, was founded in 1869. Its clocktower building is based on Glasgow University. Street names around the city reflect Edinburgh: Princes Street, George Street, Stuart Street. These meet at the Octagon, dominated by a statue of Robert Burns.

NZ05B Spinning Tales from Applecross
On Scotland's west coast is the remote peninsula of Applecross, *A' Chomraich* (the Sanctuary). In the 1850s circumstances caused many to seek a new life far away, including Macleods. Several eventually settled in Waipu, New Zealand taking practical domestic skills such as spinning, to their new sanctuary. Christina Macleod Martin from Coille Ghillidh, believed to be the last Applecross crofter to produce wool for sale, had a spinning wheel which travelled with her great granddaughter to Piha, New Zealand. It was a Hebridean wheel with eighteen spokes, each corresponding to twenty degrees of the compass. In 2010, this spinning-wheel returned to Applecross, to the Heritage Centre.

NZ06 Gabriel's Gully
When Gabriel Read struck gold in 1861, the Central Otago Gold Rush saw around

11,500 miners flock within a year to Gabriel's Gully, Blue Spur, Munro's Gully, Weatherstones and Waitahuna. Conditions were harsh but yields were good and soon water races, holding dams and Hydraulic pumps were in use. Many Scots joined the rush, including William and Mary Ann Hay (great great grandparents of the stitcher). William went ahead from the Bendigo Goldfields in Australia; Mary Ann followed with their four children and their goods, walking the 50 miles along the bush track to Lawrence, Tuapeka and their new life.

NZ06A Selina Sutherland
Selina Sutherland, a crofter's daughter from Loth, Sutherland, had no formal nursing training, but developed a reputation as a competent healer. In 1862 she emigrated to New Zealand and was instrumental in the foundation of the first hospital in Masterton, which still bears her name. On a trip to Melbourne she became aware of the plight of homeless children in the city, and made it her mission to help. After working with the Neglected Children's Society, she was recognised as the first "child rescuer". She established the Sutherland Home for Neglected Children; a contribution recognised at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

NZ06B Polson's Hut
Polson's Hut, a small shepherd's hut in Central Otago, New Zealand, was the scene of a tragedy for the Polson family in 1869. John Polson emigrated from Kildonan, Sutherland in 1862 and found employment as a shepherd with John Maclean at Movern Hills Station. He married Christina Ross in Christchurch in 1867. During the winter of 1869, Christina went into premature labour with twin boys, George and William. The first baby died soon after birth, the second three days later. They were buried with great difficulty in the frozen ground beneath a willow tree near the hut and their grave is marked by a simple schist headstone, inscribed 1869.

NZ07 Charles Nicholson
Charles, born at Duntulm, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, son of James Nicholson and Margaret Macdonald, he left for Sydney, Australia on the *"St. Vincent"*, 1851. In the same newspaper as Gabriel Reid's 1861 "Letter to the Miners", about the Otago, NZ, goldfields, was the *"Omeo's"* December sailing to Dunedin. By 1864 Charles had a Store, Post Office and the "Camp Hotel" near Millers Flat. He married a young Hanoverian lady, they raised a large family, while he continued with Gold Dredging and Mining, Politics and promoting Miners' Welfare, Sport and Education. His Motto: "Faith, Hope and Charity, And the greatest of these is Charity."



Tristan da Cunha



TDC01 Edinburgh of the Seven Seas
Tristan da Cunha is the world's remotest inhabited island, with around 264 residents. Situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 1750 miles from South Africa, it is the largest island of its group. The island was discovered in 1506 by Portuguese admiral Tristao da Cunha, and was settled in 1816 by Scotsman Corporal William Glass. The community grew from shipwreck sailors. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, visited in 1867 and in his memory the small village of Edinburgh of the Seven Seas is named. It is a farming and fishing community where residents speak English in a dialect rooted in many nationalities.





South Africa



QA01 Lovedale Missionary Institute
 Founded in 1824 by missionaries of the Glasgow Missionary Society as a place of higher education for Africans, Lovedale was named after Rev John Love, chairman of the mission. In 1843 Lovedale came under the control of the Free Church of Scotland and in 1929 the Church of Scotland. Lovedale provided racially integrated education for local African children and settlers' sons. As well as imparting a high quality academic education, Lovedale also offered technical training, including the famous Lovedale Press, which gave expression to many African writers. Under the notorious 1952 Bantu Education Act, Lovedale ceased to be racially integrated.

QA01A Thomas Pringle
 Thomas Pringle (1789–1834) was born in Blakelaw, just outside Kelso in Scotland. He was injured in an accident in infancy which caused him to be lame throughout his life; therefore he did not follow in his father's footsteps with farming. He instead became a poet and writer, studying at Edinburgh University and was befriended by Robert Louis Stevenson. He arrived in South Africa with the 1820 Settlers and settled in Grahamstown. He was criticised for his outspokenness against the colonial government and assisted in the eventual abolition of slavery in 1834; the legislation of which came into effect in 1838.

QA02 Tiyo Soga & Janet Burnside
 Tiyo Soga was born in South Africa's Eastern Cape in 1829; he was a member of the Xhosa nation. Brought up by a Christian mother, Tiyo studied at the University of Glasgow and was the first black man to be ordained a minister in the United Presbyterian Church, in 1857. He married Janet Burnside, a Glasgow weaver. The couple returned to South Africa where they established a

mission at Mgwali. Tiyo translated *Pilgrim's Progress* and part of the Bible into Xhosa. He was a strong advocate of black consciousness and is regarded as one of South Africa's first black intellectuals.

QA03 Galla Slaves
 Abducted from their Ethiopian homes, 217 Galla (Omoro) young people were being taken to slave markets in Arabia when on 15 September, 1888 the three dhows transporting them were intercepted by *HMS Osprey*. Temporality accommodated at the The Keith-Falconer Mission of the Free Church of Scotland in Aden, 64 children were moved to the Free Church's Lovedale Missionary Institute in South Africa. Disembarking at East London, they became the guests of the Presbyterian Church, before travelling to Lovedale, where they were provided with comfortable accommodation, education and training. By 1900 most of the Omoro young people had left Lovedale.

QA04 Robert Moffat
 Born in Ormiston in 1795, Robert Moffat was educated in Falkirk, entered theological college in 1816, and thereafter the London Missionary Society. In 1824, Moffat founded the mission at Kuruman. In 1829, he visited Mzilikazi, chief of the Matabele, then living in the Transvaal. Moffat cultivated this friendship during a second visit in 1835. In 1854, Moffat undertook the 600-mile journey to spend three months at Mzilikazi's home. He returned in 1857 to initiate the introduction of a mission at Nyati. Mzilikazi had little time for Christianity, but because of his respect for Moffat he allowed the mission into his realm.

QA04A Andrew Geddes Bain
 Andrew Geddes Bain (1797–1864), road builder, surveyor, geologist, explorer and

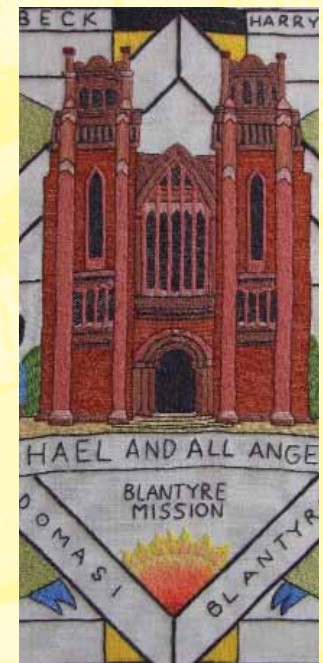
journalist, was born in Thurso. He arrived in Cape Town in 1816 and by 1832, without any formal civil engineering training, began to construct roads and mountain passes. These made inhospitable mountain areas accessible, opening up remote districts for commerce, and many are still in use. The secret of all his passes is the amazing retaining walls which have supported traffic over decades. A fossil (*Dyconodon Bainii*) and a fish (*Sandelia Bainsii*) are named after him and he produced the first Geological map of South Africa.

QA05 Dundee Mining
 Dundee, South Africa was established in 1882 by Peter Smith on his farm, Dundee. He originated from Hole Mill farm, Forfarshire, Scotland. The names on the panel are the four founders of Dundee. Endumeni Mountain is a dominant feature in the Dundee landscape and plays an important role in the weather patterns of the valley. The figures reflect the founders and early settlers of the town and region. They are holding maize, which is the staple crop of the area, and coal. Dundee became the centre of the coal industry in the 19th and early 20th C, earning the nickname "Coalopolis".

QA06 Kruger Park
 After the conclusion of the Second Anglo-Boer War at the beginning of the twentieth century, the British briefly gained control of the Transvaal and the area which had recently been designated as the Sabi Game Reserve. In July 1902 William Stevenson-Hamilton was appointed as its warden, gaining the Shingwedzi Game Reserve the following year. The two were combined to form the Kruger National Park in 1926, a process in which Stevenson-Hamilton played a vital part. As well as managing the land, Stevenson-Hamilton determinedly fought against poaching and shooting and aided in the opening up of the park to tourism. He died greatly respected in 1957.



Malawi



MW01 David Livingstone
 David Livingstone was born in 1813 in Blantyre, Lanarkshire. He studied medicine in Glasgow, trained as a missionary in London, and first arrived in Africa in 1841, aged 28. He travelled throughout the continent, coming across various bodies of water previously unknown to Europeans. He wrote about the use of quinine to treat malaria in what is now Zambia, while searching for the source of the Nile. Best known as a missionary and explorer, he also campaigned to abolish slavery and was a skilled mapmaker. His work and influence extended throughout Central Africa and he died in 1873 aged 60, in what is now Zambia.

MW02 Livingstonia Mission
 The Livingstonia Mission was established in 1875 by the Free Church of Scotland in memory of David Livingstone. After moving from its original site, its headquarters settled in 1894 at Livingstonia. Led by Dr Robert Laws (1851–1934) who served in Malawi for fifty-two years, the mission soon established a wide network of mission stations. There Scottish missionaries established schools and hospitals, most notably at Livingstonia itself where the David Gordon Memorial Hospital opened in 1910 and where the school trained teachers, ministers and clerks, as well as carpenters and bricklayers. Laws' dream of establishing a university was finally realised in 2003.

MW03 Blantyre Mission
 In 1876 the Church of Scotland set up the Blantyre Mission, named after Livingstone's birth place. Blantyre soon expanded to become the main commercial centre of Malawi. The mission established stations throughout southern Malawi and opened many schools and hospitals. An outstanding achievement was St Michael and All Angels' Church, built 1888–1891. Neither the leader of the mission, Rev David Clement Scott, nor his African workers had experience of such a large construction project; but together they created an outstanding structure. As Blantyre expanded so did the European settler population, many of whom were Scots involved in commerce and agriculture.

Tales from Ireland & England

The determined Scottish settlement of Ireland, especially in Ulster, was initiated by James VI and I in the early 17th century. Protestants were encouraged to migrate and plantations were established. Later Cromwell's suppression of Ireland during the Commonwealth brought more settlers. The reverse diaspora has however been even stronger. Following the Great Famine and economic hardships in the mid 19th century there was large scale Irish migration to the Scottish Lowlands strengthening the role of the Catholic church.

Scots migration to England has been continuous since the Act of Union although it was frequently professionals rather than working families that moved. Scots have played a disproportionate role in English [and UK] politics, medicine, engineering, police, shipbuilding and steel – this latter field at Corby creating one of the few dominant Scots enclaves south of the Border. Today well over half a million born in Scotland work and live in England and the reverse diaspora from England is equally strong especially in financial services, education and the oil industry.



Northern Ireland



GBN01 *The Plantation of Ulster*

When King James VI of Scotland was offered the throne of England in 1603, Ireland was part of his inheritance. Uprisings had weakened the power of the old aristocracy in Ulster, with a number fleeing overseas, so James saw an opportunity to colonise their territories with a population more reliably loyal. The plantation of Scots (and English) settlers into the north of Ireland was also intended to help spread Protestantism in what was largely a Gaelic speaking Catholic society. Private plantation was already underway in Down and Antrim before the more formalised colonisation of the remaining counties of Ulster, which began in 1610.

GBN02 *Elizabeth Shaw & the Linen Trade*

When Elizabeth Shaw married Hugh Montgomery he was a minor Scottish laird. However in 1606, by arrangement with an Irish Chieftain, Con O'Neill, and authorised by King James, Hugh acquired extensive lands in Co. Down. This privately organised plantation was the precursor to the later official plantations in other counties. Elizabeth was active in the development and management of the Montgomery estates, including the settlements Newtown, Grey Abbey and Comber. Recognizing the value of self-sufficiency, she had watermills built in every parish and provided tenants with houses and garden plots, as well as establishing a thriving linen and woollen industry, including the production of plaid.

GBN03 *Bessie Bell & Mary Gray*

Legend tells that in the seventeenth century two young Perthshire maids, Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, were visiting one another when a terrible plague erupted. A traditional ballad describes how they chose a secluded spot and built a bower to live in isolation, only to catch the disease from a young man who had fallen in love with them. Carrying this ballad with them, a later generation of Scots named a pair of hills near Omagh after the two unfortunate maidens whilst travelling through County Tyrone, and on reaching Staunton, Virginia, Scots settlers also named hills for Bessie and Mary there.



GBN04 *William Ritchie*

Scots played a central role in shipbuilding in Ireland. One of the most significant was William Ritchie: an entrepreneurial native of Saltcoats, Ayrshire. He travelled to Belfast in March 1791. He spotted the opportunity to develop shipbuilding there. Returning with skilled tradesmen in July, he established a yard which quickly prospered over the next two decades. By 1792 he had launched his first ship, the *Hibernia*, and over the next twenty years would build a further thirty-two craft, ranging in size from fifty to four hundred and fifty tons. Ritchie's success encouraged others and laid the foundation for Belfast's global leadership in shipbuilding later in the nineteenth century.

GBN05 *The Linen Thread Co.*

John Barbour from Paisley began manufacturing linen thread at the Plantation, Lisburn, in 1783. His son, William took over the lease in 1824 transferring the business to the site of an old bleach green at Hilden, on the banks of the Lagan. Driven by a huge water-wheel, thread was spun, bleached and dyed, and by 1837 over 300 people were employed at Hilden. It was not long before the company's success enabled it to open other factories overseas, notably in the United States. In 1898 Barbour & Sons was renamed the Linen Thread Co., the largest producer of linen thread in the world. Hilden Mill finally closed its doors in 2006.





Republic of Ireland



IE01 Republic of Ireland
The connection between the Scots and the Irish date back to days beyond record. To the ancient peoples of Ireland and Scotland, the Irish Sea was less of a barrier than a highway. For countless centuries there was a free movement of trade and people from one side to the other. The Scotti themselves were originally Irish, and the ties of Gaelic culture, blood, and language between Ireland and western Scotland remain strong today. Nor was it just material goods that crossed the sea. Families extended across both shores, taking their loyalties and rivalries with them, as well as their faith.



IE02 The Book of Kells
The Book of Kells is considered to be one of Ireland's greatest artistic treasures. Believed to date to around 800AD, it is a spectacularly illuminated copy of the Gospels. Although it spent its medieval life in the Abbey of Kells in County Meath, it is thought perhaps to be from Kells' parent house Iona, itself founded by the Irish monk St Columba (Colmcille). Perhaps from there it was displaced by Viking raids, which affected both Scotland and Ireland around this time. Iona was the heart of Celtic Christianity: if the Book was created there, it is a beautiful symbol of the connectivity between early Scots and Irish Christians.



IE03 The Gallowglass
The Gallowglass was an elite medieval mercenary warrior. The name derives from the Gaelic for foreign/Norse (gall) soldier (oglach). They were formidable fighters in demand across Scotland and Ireland for their skill, reliability and impact in battle. A true Scottish gallowglass was of mixed Gaelic and Norse heritage, from the western highlands and islands of Scotland which had been long exposed to Norwegian influence. The first to settle in Ireland likely received their land in return for military service, and their numbers could range from small mercenary companies to whole clans such as the MacSweeneys, MacDonnells, and MacCabs. They remained a feature of Irish warfare into the seventeenth century until the widespread use of firearms and cannon.



IE04 The High King of Ireland
Edward Bruce, Earl of Carrick, was the younger brother of the famed Robert the Bruce and fought alongside him in his campaign for the Scottish crown. When their victory over Edward II at Bannockburn inspired those in Ireland opposing the English Lordship there, Edward Bruce was invited to Ireland where he could open a second front against the English king. He took an army of veterans from Ayr to Larne in May 1315 and soon secured support. After considerable initial success Edward was crowned High King of Ireland at Dundalk, only to be defeated and killed two years later at the Battle of Faughart (1318) near Dundalk, where he is buried



IE05 Irish Migrant Workers
In the nineteenth century, famine and economic hardship in Ireland conspired to drive large numbers of Irish workers overseas. In Scotland most Irish migrants tended to move to urban and industrial areas in the lowlands. They took up work in agriculture (often seasonally), construction, industry and factory work, mining, transport and domestic work. For some conditions were precarious and in 1937 ten young men from Achill Island, visiting Kirkintilloch for seasonal agricultural work, were killed when fire tore through the bothy where they were housed. The tragedy highlighted the treatment of such workers. Nevertheless, Irish migrant workers and their descendants have made and continue to make a significant contribution to Scottish life.



IE06 James Connolly and the Easter Rising
James Connolly (1868–1916) was a socialist and trade unionist born to Irish immigrant parents in "Little Ireland" near Edinburgh's Cowgate. He was politically active in the socialist movement in Scotland before moving to Ireland to take up a post as the secretary of the Dublin Socialist club. Connolly then moved to America where he was equally active before returning to Ireland to become an official in the Irish Transport and General Workers Union. Along with Jim Larkin he led union members in the Dublin Lockout of 1913. Connolly was executed as a leader of the Easter Rising in 1916.

Afton" describes a pleasant Ayreshire waterway, from 1919 (when the dangers of smoking were not recognised) it also became famous as a cigarette brand. Production of the cigarette ended in 2011, but the local Burns connection endures.

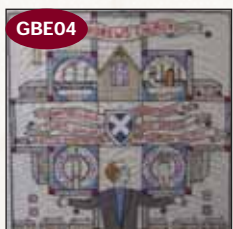


IE07 The Burns Connection
Robert Burns' elder sister Agnes moved to Dundalk, County Louth in 1819, when her husband became an estate manager nearby. Agnes took charge of the dairy. A monument in St Nicholas churchyard honours their and Robert's memory; Agnes' cottage is now a museum. Opposite the church was the headquarters of Carroll's tobacco factory and in 1919 local consultation suggested a Burns connection for their new cigarette brand. So, while the poet's 1791 poem "Flow gently sweet





England



GBE01 *It's Corby for Me!*

In 1903, A & J Stewart and Menzies Ltd, a large Glasgow-based iron and steel works, combined with the English company Lloyd & Lloyd Ltd. In 1933 Stewarts & Lloyds began clearing land at Corby in Northamptonshire for the creation of Britain's largest combined steelworks: the first blast furnace was lit on 8th May 1934. The opening of the works resulted in a massive increase in Corby's population, and so many Scottish workers migrated across the border seeking jobs there that the town became known as "Little Scotland". The Corby accent retains its Glasgow features, especially when singing "It's Corby for me!"

GBE02 *Home and a Job*

Deliberate recruitment campaigns in cities such as Glasgow and Aberdeen encouraged Scots to make the move to Corby, promising them a home as well as a job within months of migrating. The waning fortunes in the mid-twentieth century of certain industries in Scotland made the offer attractive. Many migrant workers, whilst waiting for their new homes, would even sleep rough in the hedgerows before returning to Scotland at the weekends on the Robin Hood coach service. Once they had received their new home then the whole family could travel down and settle permanently in Corby.

GBE03 *PLUTO*

The Scottish steelworkers at Corby were amongst those called upon to commit their skills to the war effort in the 1940s. Operation PLUTO (Pipe Lines Under the Ocean) was a major industrial effort to provide fuel supplies to the Allied armies operating from Normandy after the D-Day operations of 1944. The army required vast amounts of fuel as it advanced, and tankers crossing the English Channel were vulnerable to German submarine and air attack. Instead camouflaged pumping stations in the south of England sent the required fuel through Corby steel pipes under the sea and then over land in France to the front lines.



GBE04 *St Andrew's Church*

As was now customary for communities of Scottish settlers right across the world, it was not long before the Corby Scots established a church of their own. St Andrew's Church of Scotland soon became a focus for activity for its Scottish congregation, including a Boys Brigade and Women's Guild. But such was the size of the Scots population that barely thirty years later the foundations of St Ninian's Church of Scotland were being laid, the first stone being brought down from Scotland. There is also a Catholic church, Our Lady of Walsingham.

GBE05 *New Town Home*

In 1931, before the steelworks arrived, Corby's population numbered around 1,300. By 1950 that number had risen to 18,000 and Corby was selected to be designated as a New Town. Over the next few years much of the town was regenerated to a new plan designed to incorporate both green space and the car-friendly layout which modern living required. The stage was thus set for another wave of Scottish settlement, all still driven by the needs of the steelworks. In 1967 the steel industry was nationalised, and ultimately steel working in Corby was to be phased out by the early 1980s.



GBE06 *The Grampian Club*

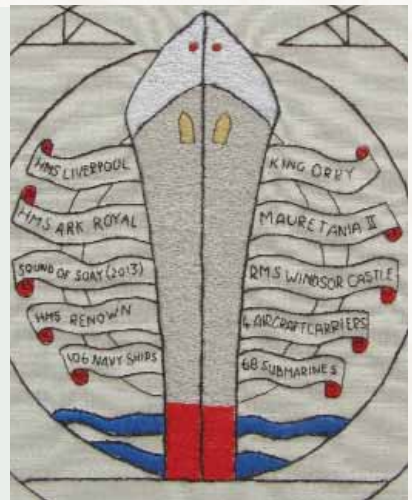
For over forty years *The Grampian Club* has flourished in Corby as a home from home for Scottish workers, their families and descendants. The Corby Scots often still demonstrate their roots through their social activities, from the Burns society to the pipe band and highland dancers. News of a less common Scottish-themed activity – a world record attempt for eating the most bowls of porridge – was heard by the Apollo 11 mission, resulting in a crater on Mars being named after the town. John Douglas, known locally as Mr Scotland, once addressed in Corby what was then the world's largest haggis!

GBE07 *Earl Henry*

Prince Henry (1115 – 12 June 1152) was the son of David I of Scotland and his English wife Maud. Through his mother's estates and his father's successes, Henry gained the lordship of Doncaster alongside other English titles (Earl of Huntingdon and Earl of Northumberland), at a time when the national borders were hotly contested. Heir to the Scottish throne, he died just a year before his father. Two of Henry's sons went on to become kings of Scotland: Malcolm I (1153–1165) and William I (1165–1214). It has since been claimed that the Scottish crown's rights to Doncaster were never formally rescinded!

GBE08 *Ivanhoe*

Conisbrough Castle near Doncaster is connected to Scotland through the famous novelist Sir Walter Scott. After visiting the castle Scott used it as a location in *Ivanhoe*, mistakenly claiming that the unusual shape



of the keep suggested it was a Saxon rather than Norman stronghold. His novel *The Talisman* features a crusading Scottish knight who turns out to be David of Scotland, youngest son of Earl Henry, Lord of Doncaster. Today the Walter Scott connection is visible in the names of local hotels and inns, and even the Ivanhoe Community Resource Centre where much of the stitching for this panel was undertaken.

GBE09 *Nigel Gresley – Doncaster Works*

Sir Nigel Gresley (1876–1941) is one of the foremost names in the story of steam locomotion. He was born in Edinburgh and raised in England, spending his life in the rail industry and designing some of the world's most iconic steam engines. The *Flying Scotsman* was the first recorded passenger train to travel at 100mph, and the *Mallard* is the fastest ever steam locomotive ever built (126mph). Many of the locomotives built at the Doncaster Works in the 1930s to Gresley's designs were given Scottish names, including *Cock o' the North*, the *Wolf of Badenoch*, and *Mons Meg*.

GBE10 *Jock Kane*

In the middle of the twentieth century Doncaster was the centre of one of the largest coal-mining areas in Britain. Jock Kane (1907–77) originally from West Lothian in Scotland, was an active and influential union representative for the colliers of the region. Kane lived in Armthorpe just outside Doncaster whilst he worked as secretary of the Yorkshire Union of Mineworkers. Armthorpe was a model village created to house the workers of the adjacent Markham Main Colliery.

GBE11 *Thomas Telford*

Thomas Telford (1757–1834) is one of Scotland's greatest engineers, famed as a road, canal and bridge builder. He was born in Dumfriesshire and became an apprentice stonemason aged 14. He moved to Shropshire where he built a bridge to carry the London to Holyhead road, the first of many in the county which secured his reputation. Future projects included designing and building the Ellesmere Canal, the Menai Suspension Bridge (1819–26), and even the Göta Canal in Gothenburg, Sweden. In lowland Scotland alone he was responsible for 184 miles of new road construction. For such feats Telford was dubbed "the Colossus of Roads".





GBE12 William & John Laird

William Laird (1780-1841) moved from Greenock to Liverpool initially to develop a rope business, but was soon running a steamship service to Scotland. In 1824 he set up the Birkenhead Ironworks to make boilers with his son John as a partner. Four years later they built their first iron ship and this was soon their chief trade. Laird commissioned Scottish architect James Gillespie Graham to plan a new town for Birkenhead, centred on Hamilton Square. In the American Civil War the Laird yard built the CSS *Alabama* for the Confederates, but was prevented from building more warships for them by the government.



GBE13 Cammell Laird

As his father had, John Laird brought his sons into the business as partners. After his death in 1874 they continued to run the company, and in 1903 they merged with the Sheffield-based Johnson Cammell & Co which made vehicles for the London Underground. The Cammell Laird shipyard continued to produce high quality ships, including building for the Royal Navy warships, aircraft carriers like the massive *HMS Ark Royal*, and submarines. The yard was nationalised in 1977, returning as part of Vickers. In July 2013 the Cammell Laird yard launched the *Sound of Soay*, the first ship to be completed there for 20 years.

GBE14 Louisa Birt – Liverpool Sheltering Homes

In the second half of the nineteenth century there was growing concern about the number of orphaned children in Liverpool. In London Annie Macpherson from Campsie in Stirlingshire had established a programme to transport such children overseas where they might find greater opportunity. In 1872 her sister Louisa Birt came to Liverpool on invitation, and the following year established the Liverpool Sheltering Homes to rescue destitute children and train them for jobs in Canada. The exercise was controversial but clearly well intentioned, and an estimated 6000 orphaned children were sent to Canada in Birt's lifetime.

GBE15 Dr James Currie

James Currie (1756–1805) was born in Kirkpatrick-Fleming near Gretna, and after a failed business venture in Virginia and capture by American revolutionaries, he returned to Scotland and trained as a physician. He set up successfully in Liverpool and published an influential treatise on the use of water therapy to treat fevers. Currie was a founder member of the Liverpool Literary Society, and having once met Robert Burns, who was close friends with a relation of Currie's wife, published the first full anthology of Burns' works in 1800. The collection included the first biography of the bard, and was an immense success.

GBE16 William Henry Duncan

Dr William Henry Duncan, born in Liverpool to Scottish parents, received his early education in Scotland. He qualified as a doctor in Edinburgh and returned to Liverpool to work in general practice.

Duncan was Liverpool's and the nation's first Medical Officer of Health, appointed in 1847 under the terms of the Liverpool Sanitary Act 1846. He investigated the state of housing for labourers, dock workers and Irish immigrants, writing reports on the health and housing of the poor. One of the buildings of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Liverpool is named after him and he is buried in Westpark, Elgin.

GBE17 Liverpool Scottish

There had been several nineteenth century volunteer units formed from the Scottish communities in Liverpool, but the longest lasting and most famous such unit is the Liverpool Scottish. They formed in 1900 and soon sent volunteers to fight in South Africa, before becoming a battalion of Territorials in 1908. They wore full Highland uniform, including glengarry and Forbes tartan. The Liverpool Scottish was considered an educated and high-calibre unit. On the outbreak of the First World War it was soon mobilised, moving to France by November 1914 and fighting with distinction throughout the conflict. It continues to operate today.

GBE18 Liverpool FC

In 1891–92, Everton FC left Liverpool with only three players. Director John McKenna's first task was to put a team together to play in the following season. He signed 13 professional players from Scotland, later labelled 'The Team of the Macs'. Liverpool continued to have a Scottish contingent through the next 70 years, including some of the greatest Liverpool legends such as Billy Liddell. When Bill Shankly was appointed manager in 1959, he signed Ron Yeats and Ian St. John. The Scottish tradition continued under Bob Paisley with the signing of Alan Hansen, Steve Nicol, Kenny Dalglish and Graeme Souness.

GBE19 Federation of Scottish Societies

Such is the strength of the Scottish communities in parts of the northwest of England that since 1927 a *Lancashire and Cheshire Federation of Scottish Societies* has existed to represent the Scottish organisations existing in the region and to promote Scottish cultural activities. Covering Lancashire, Cheshire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside and North Wales, the Federation's membership includes over forty societies and acts as a link both

between those groups and between them and Scotland. The centre of this panel is based on the Federation's badge, showing a red lion rampant over a white saltire and flanked by thistles.



GBE20 Crown Court Church of Scotland

Before 1603 the Scottish embassy in London had a small church, enlarged after the Union of the Crowns for Scottish courtiers. It was destroyed by fire but the itinerant congregation settled on the Crown Court site off Drury Lane in 1718. A new church opened the following year, but by the late 19th century had become dilapidated. In 1884 a new church (St Columba's, Chelsea) was built, but not all the congregation would move so a new building was erected for those who remained in 1909. Today it remains a little bit of Scotland found in the heart of central London.

GBE 21 Scottish Prime Ministers

Since the Jacobite Rising of 1745 no fewer than ten Scots, seven actually born in Scotland, have held office as Prime Minister. The first was the Earl of Bute (1762), followed by the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Roseberry, Arthur Balfour, Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Andrew Bonar Law, Ramsay MacDonald, Alec Douglas-Home, Tony Blair, and then Gordon Brown in 2007. Such disproportionate representation at Westminster (compared with Wales, Ireland and England) clearly reflects a determination to ensure Scotland played a leading role in the Union and Empire. William Gladstone and Herbert Asquith also sat for Scottish constituencies whilst holding office at 10 Downing Street.

