



2023 President's New Year Greeting

Happy 2023 to all our Clan Donnachaidh Society of Texas members. 2022 was a fairly active year for the CDSTI, and we expect that 2023 will be equally as busy. This newsletter wraps up 2022 with reports about branch activities.



Since Texas is such a large state, it is not practical to have organized, Clan-wide meetings. For those of you who would like to see fellow Clan folk more often, I suggest that you organize a local get-together at a pub or ice cream parlor.

I also challenge each of you to attend one of the games or festivals where we will have a tent and displays set up. Elsewhere in this newsletter is a list of 2023 events the branch already has or will participate in.

Note: The Texas Scottish Festival and Highland Games scheduled for May in Decatur were cancelled. Apparently, the organizers were having difficulty obtaining the proper permits, and the County raised their prices significantly. The website said they will probably continue in a much smaller format, like maybe games only. We will keep an eye on it for next year.

Also, I would like to remind you that 2023 membership renewals are due. See you out there somewhere.

David Robertson, CDSTI President

Editor's Note

Due to the lapse since our last newsletter, this edition features the November 2022 Central Texas Scottish Gathering and Highland Games in Salado. We'll try to get caught up on 2023 in the next edition!

Paula Robertson, Tejas Journal Editor

Salado: November 12–13

Since no one on the CDSTI Board can remember that far back <grin>, we're going to rely on photos to tell the story of our presence at the 2022 Salado Gathering. The event included all the usual competitions: piping and drumming, dancing, athletics. Of course there were the clan parade, Celtic musical groups, pipe bands, dancers, and vendors to entertain us as well. The Clan Donnachaidh Society of Texas Board held its annual general meeting on Saturday. The Sunday morning Kirkin' of the Tartans and worship service rounded out the Gathering. My photo diary begins below.

Paula Robertson, Tejas Journal Editor



Our crew after the Parade of Bands and Clans

Piper Will, James, Jack, Richard, and James

Salado: Kirkin' of the Tartans and Worship

*Salado Community Chorus Ensemble
sings Be Thou My Vision*



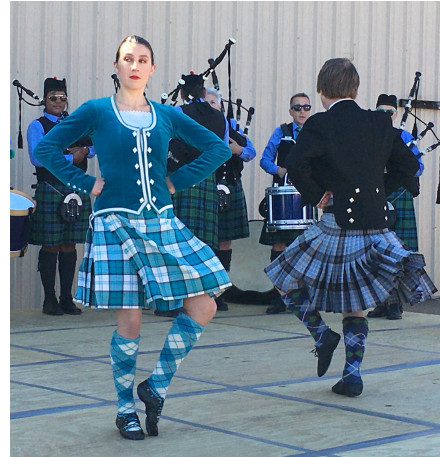
*Pastor Ray Don McIntosh
gives the message*



*Piper from Silver Thistle Pipes and
Drums leads the Tartan Processional*

Salado: Highland Dance Exhibition

Mike Downer and Amanda Orach
Hill Country Highland Dancers, Austin



Reel of Tulloch (for two), Dancing Stage



Photos: Copyright Clan Donnachaidh Society of Texas, Inc.

Salado: Piping and Drumming Exhibition

Silver Thistle Pipes and Drums, Austin

Dancing Stage



St. Andrew's Night Celebration December 3, Arlington

Five members of the Texas Branch attended a St. Andrew's Night Celebration in Arlington last year (see photo at right). The Cowtown Scottish Society event included the usual greeting by Chief Art Busbey, food, drink, food, raffle, drink, piper's entrance, serenade, and exit, invocation by Fr. Terrance Jordan of St. Mark's Anglican Church, Arlington, and business matters.

What was different, informative, and exceptionally enjoyable to me was the Tribute to St. Andrew given by Canon John Cruikshank of St. Mark's. Rev. Cruikshank agreed to reconstruct a version of his talk for me to share with you in this newsletter (see next column).

Paula Robertson

St. Andrew the Apostle

What We Know from Scripture

Andrew's name means "manly" or "courage." Even though Andrew's family was Jewish, his name is Greek, not Aramaic or Hebrew.

Each of the Gospels refers to Andrew as Peter's brother. Peter's name was Simon (Aramaic). Jesus gave Simon the name Peter (Petras in Greek meaning Rock).

Peter is never referred to as Andrew's brother. This is most likely because the Gospels were written for folks who did *not* walk the earth with Jesus. They may have known who Peter was during the years after the Resurrection and Ascension, but not who Andrew was, because as legend has it, Andrew went on missionary trips fairly early and to far-off places. It could also be because Andrew was younger.

Only the Gospel of John lists Andrew as a disciple of John the Baptist. The Byzantine Church referred to Andrew as *Protoklete* or "the first called" to



Thomas Duncan, (Piper Matt Willis), Charlie Wymore, Paula Robertson, Art Busbey, Valerie Wymore

follow Jesus. Andrew was also the first evangelist, as he ran to call his brother Simon (Peter) to join, and he was the first to call Jesus the Messiah (though Peter got all the credit for it in Matthew 16).

Andrew, Peter, James, and John, as well as several others were fishermen. Peter, James, and John are mentioned as being in business together; Andrew is never listed as part owner.

Other than his notability as the first called, Andrew takes a back seat in the rest of the Gospels. Only a few other times is he mentioned, besides in lists of the Apostles. One such mention is at the feeding of the five thousand, where it is Andrew who finds the young boy with the loaves and fishes. Another is when the Greeks asked Philip if they could “see Jesus,” and Philip took them to Andrew. This mention could be because both Philip and Andrew were disciples of John the Baptist, and interestingly, Philip’s name is also Greek.

What’s Not in Scripture

Very few facts are known of Andrew after Jesus’ death. He is not mentioned in any New Testament books outside the Gospels. Perhaps the best we can say is that he must have been very active during the early years of the church, because so many known heretics tried to use his name and authority to advance their teachings.

An apocryphal book called The Acts of Andrew, from some time in the second or third century, claims to record the ministry of Andrew the Apostle. However, the Bishop of Caesarea, Eusebius, who had access to pretty much everything, couldn’t find record of an early church father even mentioning the book. This fourth century Greek historian thoroughly debunked the book and that it was written by Andrew.

Andrew’s Death

The best we can date Andrew’s death is some time between 60 and 70 AD in Patras, Achaia.

Tradition holds that Andrew, like his brother Peter, did not consider himself worthy to die in the same way as Jesus, so he was bound, not nailed, to an X-shaped cross instead of the usual T. (Peter was hung upside down.)

St. Jerome records that Andrew’s relics were taken from Patras to Constantinople by command of the Roman emperor Constantius II in 357. In 1208, the body was taken to Amalfi, Italy to the Church of Saint Andrea, and in the 15th century, the head was taken to St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome. In September 1964, Pope Paul VI returned Andrew’s head to Patrai as a gesture of goodwill toward the separated Christians of Greece

The Scottish Connection

While most of the bones of Andrew were in Greece and Italy, parts of him supposedly made it to Scotland and the Cathedral of St. Andrew’s, including a tooth and kneecap, arm, and finger bones. Tradition holds that St. Rule or St. Regulus, a Greek monk, had a vision in which he was told to take the relics to the ends of the earth for safekeeping. His journey took him to the shores of Fife, where the ruins of St. Andrew’s now linger. The Cathedral was a popular medieval pilgrimage site until the 16th century, when it and the relics were destroyed in the Scottish Reformation.

In 1870, the Archbishop of Amalfi sent an apparent piece of the saint’s sword blade to Scotland, where it has since been stored in St. Mary’s Cathedral in Edinburgh. Pope Paul VI gave Scotland more bits of bone in 1969.

Around 800 AD, King Angus of the Picts was to face a large army of Saxons at sunrise in Athelstaneford, Scotland. The night before, he dreamed that he would see a cross (X) in the sky and would conquer his enemies in its name. The following morning, King Angus looked into the rising sun and saw the

Welcome CDSTI New Members!

We are pleased and honored to welcome the following new members to our society branch for 2023 so far:

Amy Jaska

Rachel and Tyler Reed

Please contact the newsletter editor with additions or corrections.

Saltire Cross of St. Andrew in its blinding light. This filled him and his men with great confidence and thus they were victorious. From that time on, Saint Andrew and his Saltire Cross were adopted as the national symbols for an emerging Scotland.

St. Andrew's Day

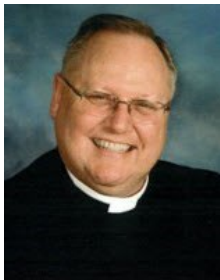
Following the signing of The Declaration of Arbroath in 1320, St. Andrew became the patron saint, and his cross forms the flag of Scotland. St. Andrew is also the patron saint of:

- Greece, Russia, Italy's Amalfi, and Barbados
- Singers, spinsters, maidens, fishmongers, fishermen, women wanting to be mothers, gout, and sore throats
- The Order of the Thistle, one of the highest ranks of chivalry in the world, second only to the Order of the Garter

St. Andrew's Day has been celebrated in Scotland since around 1000 AD. The celebration of St. Andrew's Day on November 30th began in the 18th century by a group of Scots in South Carolina.

In Romania, St. Andrew's Day is a time for magic rituals to ward off evil spirits and purify the land and the people. The secret weapon is garlic, eaten either as whole cloves or in a sauce, at a communal meal the night before St. Andrew's Day.

In Ukraine, St. Andrew's Day was celebrated on 13 December with fortune-telling and parties where pancakes and pastries were traditionally used in games that were supposed to help girls find husbands.



*The Rev. Canon John T. Cruikshank
Rector, St. Mark's Anglican Church, Arlington
Provincial Canon for SE Asia*

Reference: scotland.org

To come in Scotland...

The Clan Donnachaidh Society 2023 Gathering will be August 16–20, 2023. To view the program of events and download the sign-up form, go to: https://www.donnachaidh.com/news-2023_gathering.html

As part of the 2023 Clan Gathering, the Clan Donnachaidh Society Annual General Meeting (AGM) will be held Friday, 18 August 2023 from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. at The Tryst Hall, Pitlochry Church of Scotland, Church Road, Pitlochry, PH16 5EB, Scotland.

To pique your interest...

The following photo of Clan Donnachaidh was taken at Edinburgh Castle before the 2017 Tattoo, which was part of the 2017 Clan Donnachaidh Society Gathering events. Do you recognize anyone from the Texas branch?



Hint: There were seven of us! Can you spot the Chief and Bridgett?

The building is the Scottish National War Museum. The inscription over the door says:

To the glory of God & in memory of Scots who fell 1914–1918. (World War I)

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2023 Festivals/Games in Texas


For venue information and directions, go to the respective website.

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|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| March 4 | Hye-land Games | Hye, Texas | |
| March 25–26 | Sherman Celtic Festival and Highland Games | Pecan Grove West Park, Sherman | shermancelticfest.com |
| April 1–2 | San Antonio Highland Games | Helotes Fair Grounds, Helotes | sahga.org |
| April 22 | Grapevine Lake Celtic Festival | 3000 Meadowmere Lane, Grapevine | grapevineceltic.com |
| May 6 | Texas Scottish Festival and Highland Games | Wise County Fairgrounds, Decatur | texasscottishfestival.com |
| October 14 | Houston Highland Games and Festival | Humble Civic Center Arena, Houston | houstonhighlandgames.com |
| November 11–12 | Central Texas Scottish Gathering and Highland Games | Salado, Texas | saladomuseum.org |

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cdstitejasjournal@gmail.com