



November 2007

# Saltire Sentinel

Newsletter of the St. Andrew's Society of Richmond, Inc.

Box 3972, Glen Allen Virginia 23058, [www.standrewssociety.org](http://www.standrewssociety.org)

## Calendar

Don't forget, membership dues are due for the 2007/2008 year.



November 3<sup>rd</sup> – Urbana Oyster Festival

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

Nov. 5 **Lionheart** at the University of Richmond Modlin Center. For more info:

<http://modlin.richmond.edu/contentmgr/showdetails.php/id/700/cid/>

November 9<sup>th</sup> – USMC - SALPD

November 10<sup>th</sup> – EMS Symposium - SALPD

November 11<sup>th</sup> – Virginia War Memorial

[www.vawarmemorial.org](http://www.vawarmemorial.org) - SALPD

**Nov. 14 St. Andrew's Society Business Meeting**

The next Saint Andrew's Society of Richmond General Membership meeting will be held at Topeka's Steakhouse located at 1776 N. Parham Road on Wednesday, November 14th, at 6:30 PM. The back room has been reserved beginning at 6:00 PM for those who wish to arrive early. The restaurant is located just south of the intersection of Parham Road and Three Chopt Road. They have always been very accommodating. Please note a 20% gratuity will be added. This is always our most popular dinner venue, so come on out and celebrate Fall and another successful year at the Richmond Highland Games! See you there!

November 30<sup>th</sup> – St. Andrew's Day School Tour – SALPD

**Dec. 12 St. Andrew's Society Business Meeting** at The Church of the Holy Comforter (Monument Ave. at Staples Mill Rd.)

**Jan. St. Andrew's Society Business Meeting** will not be held, as on January 12, 2008, we will celebrate Hogmanay. The event will be at the Wyndham Hotel, Richmond Airport. The time will be 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. The cost per person is \$50.00. The deadline will be 12/29/07. In order to avoid being left out of the fun, send your money in quickly! More details will be available under a separate e-mail and/or at the next general meeting.

*"If you are receiving this newsletter through the United States Postal Service, it means we do not have an accurate or valid email address. Please email us at*

[Board@StAndrewsSociety.org](mailto:Board@StAndrewsSociety.org) with your correct address so that we may save money on postage.

## The Prez Sez!

Well, we didn't win the Best Clan Presentation, but it wasn't because you didn't put a lot of effort into our tent this year. I must say that it looked the best I have ever seen it in my 12 years with the Celtic Festival. I thank all of you who made a special effort and that includes everyone who took part. You are the ones who made it happen and I heard many, many positive comments on your labors. At no time did I ever see the Tent unattended. At no time did I see people too busy to help answer questions, give out information, and make folks feel comfortable when they stopped by.

It was also good to see so many of you spending time circulating throughout the grounds and visiting other Clans & Societies. It was a great chance to renew old

acquaintances and make new friends. The only thing I am sorry about is that we did not win the Punkin' Chunkin', but "you can't win 'em all."

Our next major event is the Hogmanay on January 12. I know this seems like a long way off, but there are many up-front expenses that need to be covered. Therefore, I encourage everyone to make their reservations and pay for their tickets early. With the Holiday Season approaching quickly, it is easy to forget there are several costs involved long before January 12<sup>th</sup>. Your advance reservations and payments will help offset these outlays.

Again, my thanks to everyone for all their hard work and dedication to making the St. Andrew's Society presence at the 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Richmond Highland Games and Celtic Festival a very positive one. It was good to see so many of you there. The Spirit of Cooperation is definitely alive and well with our Organization. Keep up the great work!

Aye!

Dick

Many Thanks

I would like to thank all of you on behalf of my Sister and myself for the many cards and expressions of sympathy on the recent passing of my Brother-in-Law. It was most kind of all of you. I have forwarded them along to my Sister and she also wants to send her thanks and appreciation. Your thoughts and prayers were a big help to both of us during a difficult time. This shows, once again, that the St. Andrew's Society of Richmond is more than an Organization – it is a Loving Family.

Dick Harman

#### **Treasurer's Report:**

For the month ending October 31, 2007, we stand at:

Previous Balance: \$4,252.63

Income: \$487.45

Expenses: **\$1,048.69**

Balance: \$3,691.39

### ***The Interregnum and John Balliol "Empty Cloak"***

With the death of the Maid of Norway, Scotland was without a monarch; the First Interregnum (Latin for "time between monarchs"). The ancient line had no single direct descendent. However there was no shortage of claimants to the throne. The two major

candidates were John de Balliol and Robert de Brus. Balliol was a great, great grandson of David I through his mother. Brus was a great, great, great grandson of David I but directly through the male side. Both men were more Norman French than Scottish in their upbringing, outlook, and behavior. Brus had been the Tanist (male heir apparent based on military and leadership skills) of Alexander III. Balliol had extensive land in both Scotland and England.

In 1292, a special council was held at Berwick Castle to settle the dispute. Scottish "auditors" evaluated each man's claims as well as their abilities. The council was deadlocked and turned to King Edward I of England, who was chairing the council, for a final decision. He chose John de Balliol.

Why was Edward I involved in this decision? Previous Scottish Kings had owned land and titles in England for which they had sworn oaths of fealty to the English monarch. Norman French kings ruled England who totally followed the feudal model whereby all owed loyalty to a superior: from the lowest peasant to his landlord, a knight to his baron, and a duke to his king. The king was the "font of all honours" and not only ruled the country; he owned the country. He granted lands to nobles who in turn granted lands to lesser nobles but the land allows remained the property of the crown. He was King of England.

The Scottish monarch was King of Scots, not King of Scotland. He was the ruler of the people but did not own the country (although most of them did own, in their own right, large tracts of lands throughout the country). He was the *Ard R Albai*. or High King, who had many lesser kings known as Momaers and later Earls.

Since the time of David I the Scottish nobles had been intermarrying with the Norman French great families of England and had adopted their styles and attitudes. These were the men that formed the council to decide on the new King of Scots and therefore felt that Edward of England was the natural person to help them with this critical decision.

John de Balliol was inaugurated as King of Scotland (note the title change) on St Andrew's Day at Scone. While he accepted the fealty of the Scottish lords he in turn swore fealty to Edward I of England for both his personal lands in England *and for all of Scotland*.

John was such a puppet of Edward that he became known as "Toom Tabard" or "Empty Cloak". The Scots nobles eventually had enough of this public humiliation and formed a council of twelve nobles to act as a guardian for King John. The Council entered into a treaty with France (the origins of "The Auld

Alliance”) that so infuriated Edward that he invaded Scotland, commencing what we now call the Wars of Scottish Independence.

After the Scots were defeated at the Battle of Dunbar in April of 1296, John abdicated; bringing on the Second Interregnum. He was briefly imprisoned by Edward but later allowed to go into exile at his family’s estate in France where he died in 1314.

The Second Interregnum was a very dark time for Scotland but where she truly became a nation. The land was ruled by Edward as lord Paramount of Scotland and his Norman-English commanders with an iron fist. While there was some resistance to the English, most of the nobles and knights took a quiet approach in order not to lose their lands and maybe heads. The one famous exception was William Wallace, the younger son of a minor knight from Ayershire.

It is alleged that Wallace slew an English Sheriff, who had executed Wallace’s betrothed, in about 1297. At that point he became an outlaw and decided to resist the English. He built a small army of followers, mostly peasants and other outlaws, of a few hundred. He perfected a form of guerilla warfare that exacted English casualties way beyond what was thought possible at the time. He did not believe in knightly war and is credited with several times killing all the English in castles and garrisons that he captured. However, his action won him support from many Scots and his ranks swelled to several thousand, including some nobles.

In September of 1297, his forces decidedly defeated the English at the Battle of Stirling Bridge. The Bridge was effectively the only way to cross into Northern Scotland and the land around the bridge was marshy. This forced the English to cross the narrow bridge, possibly only two or three abreast, in a long slow march. Wallace waited until almost half the English army had crossed before attacking and destroying them. The English on the Bridge panic and tried to retreat but the rest of the army was still pushing forward. Total mayhem resulted when the bridge collapsed. A Scots cavalry group chased the remaining English army back to England. The story goes that Wallace was knighted on the battlefield by Sir Robert de Brus and soon after was named “Guardian of Scotland and Leader of its Armies.”

Sir William continued fighting the English and even led a raid into England. He was defeated at the Battle of Falkirk in 1298. That fall he decided to resign the Guardianship in favor of the two contenders for the Scots crown: Robert de Brus, Earl of Carrick, and John Comyn of Badenoch. Wallace continued his fight against the English even after Robert de Brus went back to supporting Edward.

On August 5, 1205, he was captured by the English. He was taken to Westminster where he was tried for treason and the execution of civilians and prisoners. Sir William contested the treason charges saying “I could not be a traitor to Edward, for I was never his subject.” He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. This was done and his head was placed on a spike on London Bridge while his four body parts were sent for public display in Berwick, Newcastle, Sterling, and Aberdeen.

NEXT: Robert the Bruce becomes King Robert I

--- Jeffrey E Kelso, FSA Scot

For Further Reading:

Not surprisingly, Nigel Tranter has written a book about William Wallace that details his life and times. It is cleverly titled *Wallace*.

## 1. FROM THE DECLARATION OF ARBROATH 1320

“ AS LONG AS A HUNDRED OF US REMAIN ALIVE WE WILL NEVER BE SUBJECT TO TYRANNICAL DOMINION BECAUSE IT IS NOT FOR GLORY OR RICHES OR HONOURS THAT WE FIGHT, BUT FOR FREEDOM ALONE WHICH NO WORTHY MAN LOSES EXCEPT WITH HIS LIFE.”

## 2. GOT DUPUYTREN’S CONTRACTURE?

SOUND MYSTERIOUS? Well some members of St. Andrew’s have recently discovered they have it. WHAT IS DUPUYTREN’S CONTRACTURE?

It is a condition affecting the palmar fascia in the hands causing a gradual contracting of the fingers until they curl up enough to limit their use. It is seen as a series of bumps forming on the ligaments on the face of the hand.

WHY TELL US ABOUT IT?

Because it turns out that it is restricted to those of Celtic origins. It is seen most often in men of British, Welsh, Scottish or Irish decent, although it most often affects men some women have suffered with it.

WHAT’S THE GOOD NEWS?

It is not normally painful but when it is steroid injects deal well with it. Also, when the curling gets more severe a simple operation will correct it.

(If you are interested in finding out more visit [www.weoc.com](http://www.weoc.com).)

*Submitted by John LoRe*

## **This Month in History**

*Editor's note: Before beginning November, in October, I asked if anyone could name the movie in which Lord Clyde was somewhat inaccurately portrayed? The answer? The 1939 version of "The Four Feathers." C. Aubrey Smith portrays a "General Burroughs," who appears to be the historical Lord Clyde.*

### *1 November*

Today in 1695, Scotland made a serious bid to enter the lucrative English sea-trading market. 'The Company of Scotland Trading to Africa and the Indies' issued a subscription list to stockholders in London. Later known as 'The Darien Company,' £300,000 sterling was quickly raised, but London merchants saw it as a threat to their own East India Company. They put pressure on the King, and the English subscriptions were withdrawn at the behest of their government. Within a year, thanks mainly to the enthusiasm of a misguided company director, Scottish subscriptions brought the capital back up to £400,000 sterling, a considerable proportion of Scotland's entire wealth. This was the beginning of the ill-fated Darien affair: all the capital was spent, as ships and many lives were lost in a series of disastrous expeditions to a malaria-infested colony on the Panama coast.

### *2 November*

On 2 November 1936 the first daily high-definition television service in Britain was broadcast by the BBC from Alexandra Palace. The Television Service was later renamed BBC1.

### *3 November*

Today in 2002 Lonnie Donegan, the legendary Scottish star of skiffle, died. Arguably Britain's first pop superstar, he burst onto the scene in the mid-1950s with a distinctive guitar-led sound based loosely on American folk music. Paul McCartney said of him: "When we were kids in Liverpool, the man who really started the craze for guitars was Lonnie Donegan. He was the first person we had heard of from Britain to get to the coveted number one in the charts and we studied his records avidly. We all bought guitars to be in a skiffle group. He was the man".

### *4 November*

November 4, 1650, saw the birth of King William III.

Robert Allan, poet and songwriter, was born in Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, today in 1774. His works, published by Robert Burns Hardy of Glasgow, while attracting a great deal of admiration from lovers of Scottish song, failed to earn him enough money to continue his legacy. He emigrated to America in 1841 to see his youngest son, where he died a couple of months later.

### *5 November*

Today in 1688 William of Orange landed in southwest England. Protestant statesmen had invited William to come to Britain and rule in place of the Catholic James II, ending the persecution of the Covenanters. James fled to France, and the following year William and his wife Mary (the eldest daughter of Charles I) were crowned as joint sovereigns. William's victory over James at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 effectively ended James' hopes of restoration to the throne, and the Jacobite cause was born. William died in 1702, to be succeeded by his late wife's sister Anne, with whose death in 1714 the Stewart dynasty ended.

### *6 November*

On this day in 1887 Celtic Football Club was formally constituted in Calton. The club was the brainchild of an energetic Irish priest known as Brother Walfrid who devoted his life to helping the poor. Following the success of Edinburgh's Hibernian club, it was decided that the poor inhabitants of Glasgow's East End would benefit from a similar Irish team, and the first Celtic Park was established on a vacant lot next to St Mary's church. Celtic played their first official game a year later, losing 5-2 to archrivals Rangers.

### *7 November*

Sharleen Spiteri, singer/songwriter with pop group Texas, was born today in 1967, in Glasgow. She joined Texas in 1986 after working as a hairdresser, and since then they have released eight albums and 20 singles, the biggest being 1997's "Say What You Want", which charted at number three.

### *8 November*

On this day in 1308, scholar and philosopher John Duns Scotus died. His dry subtleties led to the word "Duns" or "dunce" meaning dull and incapable of learning. Beatified by Pope John Paul II in 1993.

### *9 November*

On this day in 1953 the Royal Yacht 'Britannia' left the Clydebank shipyards to begin her speed trials. Built by John Brown's shipbuilders, she was famously luxurious and entertained countless dignitaries in opulent style. The Britannia carried the royal family on more than 1000 visits to over 600 countries. After being decommissioned in 1997, it was decided to berth the

ship at Leith where she is now a major tourist attraction.

#### *10 November*

On November 10, 1871 the journalist Henry M Stanley found the missing Scottish missionary David Livingstone. Rumours were circulating that the explorer had been murdered. The New York Herald sent Stanley to find the truth, and indeed he did, on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania, where he uttered the immortal line, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" Livingstone's tales of his adventures in Africa were a revelation to 19th century Western society, which knew very little about the continent at the time.

#### *11 November*

Today in 1918 was Armistice Day, marking the end of hostilities in World War I. The guns were finally silenced on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. Though Scots made up only 10% of the UK population at the time, a total of 147,609 Scottish people were killed during the war, a fifth of Britain's total dead.

#### *12 November*

On this day in 1869 Edinburgh University first admitted women to the study of medicine. Sophia Jex-Blake and her friend Edith Pechy were the first to attend the prestigious medical school. Though Jex-Blake passed her exams, she was not allowed to graduate as regulations prevented women from actually serving on the wards. Petitions to the management failed to convince them to change the rules. Jex-Blake eventually managed to obtain her license from the Dublin College of Physicians, and devoted her life to promoting the cause of female medicine, together with an active role in the women's suffrage movement.

#### *13 November*

Today in 1850 saw the birth of Robert Louis Stevenson, author and poet, in Edinburgh's New Town. He is perhaps best loved for creating the lastingly popular adventure stories "Kidnapped" and "Treasure Island," though he also wrote the darkly complex novel "Jekyll and Hyde." The archetypal tale of conflicting alter egos was inspired by the well-known story of Edinburgh figure Deacon Brodie, who was a respectable citizen by day and a thief and murderer at night. Stevenson was plagued by tuberculosis for most of his life, and he travelled extensively to seek respite in warmer climes, making many of the observations that informed his writing. He died in Samoa, aged only 44.

#### *14 November*

Today in 1896, the speed limit for horseless carriages was raised from 4mph (2mph in towns) to 14mph.

#### *15 November*

Today in 1839 William Murdock, the Scottish engineer, died. Murdock invented coal-gas lighting, the first new form of lighting in the industrial age. It remained the principal form of illumination until Edison's invention of electric lighting 100 years later. He was a close friend and associate of James Watt.

#### *16 November*

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show opened on 16 November 1891 in the East End Exhibition Buildings, Duke Street, Glasgow.

#### *17 November*

On November 17 1292 John Balliol acceded to Scottish throne. Following the premature death of Margaret, "the Maid of Norway" and heiress to the Scottish crown, thirteen claimants to the throne had appealed to Edward I to choose which of them should be the next Scottish king. On this date, Edward awarded the crown to John Balliol, as he seemed the easiest man to manipulate. Edward's price for adjudicating was recognition of his overlordship of Scotland. Balliol and the other claimants had agreed to this, but it soon began to cause problems when the scale of the demands became clear. John rebelled and Edward forced him to abdicate. War ensued. Scotland remained without a true king until Robert the Bruce, the grandson of one of Balliol's rival claimants, took the crown in 1306. Balliol was the last Scottish monarch to be crowned on the Stone of Destiny

#### *18 November*

On 18 November 1998 Robin Hall, the Scottish folk singer and musician, died. Hall achieved national fame in the sixties along with fellow Scot, Jimmie Macgregor, on the BBC TV show, 'Tonight'. Hits included 'The Mingulay Boat Song' and schoolboy favourite, 'Ye Cannae Shove Yer Grannie Aff a Bus'.

#### *19 November*

King Charles I was born on this day in 1600. King Charles I succeeded to the throne after the death of his father, James I. King Charles reigned from 1625 to 1649. His conflicts with Parliament led to the English Civil War. The royalist Cavaliers lost to the Puritan forces, called "Roundheads," and the king was imprisoned. Eventually he was tried for treason, convicted, and beheaded. The royal family went into exile. The new Commonwealth was ruled by Oliver Cromwell. The monarchy was not restored until 1660, when Charles I's son, Charles II, returned to England at the invitation of Parliament.

#### *20 November*

On 20 November 1863 James Bruce, 8th Lord Elgin, the Scottish Liberal statesman and diplomat, died. During his career he served as Governor-General of

Canada, 1847-54, and India, 1862-63 and was special envoy to China and Japan. During a visit to China he burnt down the emperor's famous Summer Palace in Beijing, destroying thousands of priceless works of art, in order to intimidate the emperor and force him to sign an unratified treaty.

#### *21 November*

In 1218 on this day, a Bull of Pope Honorius III affirmed the independence of the Catholic Church in Scotland.

#### *22 November*

22 November 1926 saw the publication of "A Drunk Man Looks at the Thistle" by Hugh MacDiarmid, Scotland's Greatest Twentieth Century poet. MacDiarmid was the principal character in the forming of the Scottish Renaissance of the inter-war years and a founder member of the National Party of Scotland.

#### *23 November*

On November 23 1844 Thomas Henderson, the famous Scottish astronomer, died. Henderson was the first person to measure the parallax, or distance, of a star (alpha centauri), from the Earth, and from the Sun. Henderson went on to become the first Astronomer Royal of Scotland.

#### *24 November*

David II (aged 7) was crowned at Scone on November 24 1331. David was Robert the Bruce's only surviving son, born in 1324 when Bruce was aged 50, and he was only five years old when his father died. At the age four, he was married to Joan, sister of Edward III of England (she was seven) as Robert the Bruce tried to establish better relations with England. Following the death of Robert the Bruce in 1329, David was crowned at Scone holding a small sceptre specially made for him.

#### *25 November*

On November 25 1835 the steel magnate and philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, was born in Dunfermline. Carnegie's family emigrated to America when he was still a child, and after a succession of jobs working on the burgeoning railways there, he became convinced that steel would be where his fortune was to be made. Deeply affected by the deaths of striking workers at one of his steel mills, Carnegie became convinced that he should use his wealth for the benefit of others. By the time of his death in 1919 he had given away over 350 million dollars.

#### *26 November*

On 26 November 1917 Elsie Inglis, the Scottish nursing pioneer and suffragette, died. Inglis is perhaps best remembered for her role in the First World War, where, convinced that women could play an active role

in the conflict, she led volunteer medical units of women who served in France and in Serbia, where Inglis herself was taken prisoner. Winston Churchill wrote that Inglis and her nurses "would shine in history".

#### *27 November*

Today in 1703, the toll from the greatest storm on record in Britain became clear. More than 8,000 people died in 24 hours and more than 800 churches and 400 windmills were destroyed. At least 300 vessels were lost at sea or smashed at their moorings and the first Eddystone Lighthouse disappeared. (*Editor's note: of the two choices I had for this date, one was doom; the other, gloom.*)

#### *28 November*

On this day in 1666 the King's army defeated Covenanting forces at the Battle of Rullion Green in the Pentlands. This battle was the conclusion of the Pentland rising which began in Galloway and led to a march on Edinburgh, which reached as far as Colinton before news of stiff defenses in the city led to a withdrawal.

#### *29 November*

On 29 November 1489 Margaret Tudor, English princess and Queen of James IV was born. King James IV later died on the field during the Battle of Flodden. The first daughter of Henry VII of England and grandmother of Mary, Queen of Scots, she became the wife of James in Edinburgh on 8 August 1503 in a political marriage known as the "Union of the Thistle and the Rose". Margaret was crowned Queen of Scotland in March 1504. It was through her bloodline that King James VI of Scotland was able to base his claim to the English crown on the death of his cousin, Elizabeth I.

#### *30 November*

Today is St Andrew's Day - the patron saint of Scotland. St Andrew and his brother Simon Peter were both fishermen before joining Jesus to become disciples. It is believed Andrew was martyred in 70AD at Patras, Greece, by the Roman governor who ordered him to be crucified on an X-shaped cross known as a Saltire Cross.

*Thanks to John Scott, Clan Scott, and BBC Scotland (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/scotland/history/onthisday/>), and Scotsman.com (<http://heritage.scotsman.com/>), About.com, and other miscellaneous sources.*

### **St. Andrew, Scotland and St. Andrew's Day**

St. Andrew's Day is the feast of Saint Andrew, celebrated on November 30<sup>th</sup> each year. Saint Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland and St. Andrew's Day is Scotland's official national day.

Until recently, there has not been much celebration of St Andrew's Day in Scotland or around the world. However, the then First Minister, Jack McConnell, promised in 2006 to increase awareness and celebration of St. Andrew's Day, resulting in the Scottish Executive sponsoring several events. In addition, Embassies of the United Kingdom around the world now promote St Andrew's Day with a series of Scottish themed events.

St. Andrew's Day is an official flag day in Scotland. The Scottish Executive's flag flying regulations state that the Flag of Scotland (*The Saltire*) shall fly on all its buildings with a flagpole. The Union Flag is also flown if the building has more than one flagpole. The arrangements for the United Kingdom Government in Scotland are the opposite. They fly the Union Flag, and will only fly the Saltire if there is more than one flagpole.

The flying of the *Saltire* on St Andrew's Day is a recent development. Prior to 2002, the Scottish Executive followed the UK Government's flag days and would only fly the Union Flag on St Andrew's Day. This led to Members of the Scottish Parliament complaining that Scotland was the only country in the world that could not fly its national flag on its national day. The regulations were updated to state that the Saltire would not be removed and replaced by the Union Flag on buildings with only one flagpole.

The flying of the Union Flag from Edinburgh Castle on all days, including St Andrew's Day causes anger among some Scottish National Party politicians, who have argued that the Saltire should fly on November 30 instead. However, the Union Flag is flown by the British Army at the Castle as it still is an official garrison, and all Army installations fly the Union Flag at ratio 3:5.

*Courtesy Doug Elder, BTC, SALPD newsletter*

You can email the Officers and Board at [Board@StAndrewsSociety.org](mailto:Board@StAndrewsSociety.org). Each of the officers can be directly emailed at [President@...](mailto:President@...), [VicePresident@...](mailto:VicePresident@...), [Secretary@...](mailto:Secretary@...) and [Treasurer@...](mailto:Treasurer@...).

## Contributions Please!

Please send any articles, music/book reviews, jokes, recipes or information on upcoming events (of a Celtic nature) to **Analee Evans** at [analee\\_e@hotmail.com](mailto:analee_e@hotmail.com) or P.O. Box 3972, Glen Allen, VA 23058, **by the end of October**. **This is your St. Andrew's Society newsletter . . . so please send something you would like to see in it!** Thank you!

