

Spring Of Heather May 2015



• LITTLE • LYTTLE • LYTLE •



# Spring Of Heather



Vol 22 No 2

[www.littleclan.net](http://www.littleclan.net)

May 2015

The Official Newsletter of  
**Clan Little Society New Zealand & Australia**



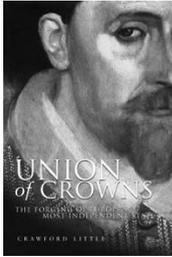
## *Editors Quill*

LITTLE BY LITTLE

Last September we waited an outcome from the Independence referendum. For those of us in the Antipodes who claim a connection with Scotland it was interesting to observe passions percolating. As I write, the 2015 UK General Election results are in and the SNP has recorded an historic landslide in Scotland, winning 56 out of 59 seats. Now maybe the lesson we learn could be something like. **'Forgive your enemy, but remember their name'**. Perhaps **'World Whisky Day'** on May 15<sup>th</sup> has come about to ensure a good start to conviviality in the homeland. Remember last February when Scotland played New Zealand in 2015 Cricket World Cup, at Dunedin ! The visitors had begun preparing with a 179-run win over Ireland in a warm up match, and nearly got the better of the West Indies in a second practice game, before their loss by just three runs against the Kiwis. Later in the tournament the Kiwis were soundly beaten by Australia. Of old our forbear's rallied under the motto **Concedo Nulli** (No surrender, no retreat, yield no ground) with a strong allegiance to kith and kin. In this modern so called developed world many of us are quick to give up when things become inconvenient. Where would so many people be today had it not been for **Dr. William John Little** in the mid-1800s who pioneered the study of cerebral palsy, using his own childhood disability as an inspiration. His innovative techniques are still helping people today. Many great minds, generous hearts, and dedicated people strive to improve the lives of individuals with disabilities. **What has a Political Referendum, Whisky, game of Cricket and a Medical Doctor got to do with Clan Little you might ask?** For me it's about what we do as a Clan! We can learn from the past and carry knowledge forward for the mutual benefit all. Politician's and Sportsmen have a lot of graft to get the outcomes they want. **We should learn from life and look forward ....**

*Allen Little*

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**Clan Little Guardian asks  
histories hard questions in  
his book 'Union Of Crowns'  
The Forging of Europe's  
Most Independent State**

In the lead up to last years Referendum many people asked if it's time to end the 400-year-old union and look increasingly to a united Europe... **Crawford's** book prompts a greater understanding of the warts-and-all origins of Scotland's ancestral legacy. Did the Scots really cower in the shadow of their powerful, aggressive English neighbour? This book reveals a very different picture. Scottish armies repeatedly invaded English-held territory, defying generations of Anglo-Norman kings, and it took many centuries to finally decide the fluid Border frontier. The author spells out the financial and military factors that helped to ensure Scotland's independence from the time of the Romans in Britain through Saxon, Norse and Norman invasions, the ravages of Edward Longshanks and the savagery of Henry VIII's "rough wooing". How did the English people react to the Union of Crowns? Were the Scots incorporated against their will? This book explodes the myth that the crowns of England and Scotland were united in some sort of constitutional coincidence. It uncovers associations between many Scots and the English court and its secret service - lifting the lid on a murky underworld of collaborators, spies and assassins. Did the French love the Scots as much as they hated the English? The author reveals the implications of the Auld Alliance between Scotland and France, and the legacy of England's foreign wars. The mutually sacrificial and loveless marriage of England and Scotland, arranged by Protestant pragmatists, secured independence for both countries which might otherwise have become Catholic dominions of France or Spain. Who gained most from Britain's independence? ©

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# Policing in Scotland



For many of us reared in the age of Television we think of the 'British Bobby' as depicted in programmes such as '**The Bill**', "**Taggart**" and "**Z-Cars**". When traveling in Scotland I took particular note of the famous Blue Police Call Boxes on pavement's and their possible purposes. Just for the record "Scotland Yard" is not in Scotland.

Historically 'Law, Order and Public good' were over seen by the Kirk Session and Aristocracy. Police forces, in the modern sense, came into existence in Scotland from about 1800 onwards, and their creation is linked with the reform of local government (especially burgh government) in the late 18th century and early 19th century. The origin of the word 'Police' lies in the Greek word politeia, meaning the administration or government, especially of a city (polis).

Scotland's first constables were appointed in 1617 in the reign of James VI but city and burgh police forces were not established until the 19th century, largely replacing town guards of citizens or old soldiers (although a small but short-lived professional police force had been established in Glasgow in 1778).

The UK's first Police Act was the Glasgow Police Act of 30 June 1800 and another eleven Scottish cities and burghs established police forces under individual police Acts of Parliament before Peel's Metropolitan Police was established. The Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1833 gave powers to Scottish burghs to establish police forces, if they had not already done so.

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The Act meant that each burgh did not need to seek an Act of Parliament to form a police force, but many had done so in the preceding 33 years.

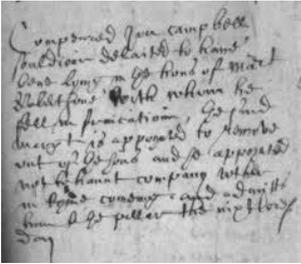
The title 'Chief Constable' was used in cities and burghs from 1862. The Glasgow Police Act of 1862 extended the rank of Chief Constable to Chief Superintendent James Smart of the City of Glasgow Police. It was felt that the chief officer of Police of 'The Second City of the Empire' (City of Glasgow) was holding a lower rank than the chief constables of the county forces, and so the Act rectified the anomaly on 15 May 1862. Many other cities and burghs followed suit between 1862 and the late 1880's.

Glasgow then had a force of about 700 men. Edinburgh 300, divided into ranks of superintendent, assistant superintendent, lieutenant, inspector, detective, sergeant and constable. A series of measures during the next half-century strengthened the powers and improved the structure and organisation of the forces. Common methods of recruitment were adopted and pay scales and superannuation standardised.

Throughout the 19th century the constables normal protection was the truncheon, although during the Irish Unrest in 1867-68 most forces were issued with revolvers and cutlasses. Further trouble in London around 1910, including the murder of policemen, led to talk of arming officers but this was rejected for the same reason that prevails today, that is that criminals might then feel more justified in carrying weapons. Scottish police officers do occasionally carry firearms but only senior police officers can authorise their issue to fully trained individuals. The diced cap of the Scottish police dates from 1932 and its distinctive pattern was quickly accepted throughout Scotland and adopted by other police bodies.

Current Statistics show offences such as rape, robbery, housebreaking and violence rose over the past 12 months with some 17,500 Officers solving more than 42,000 crimes.

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## *The challenge of old documents*

One of the challenges we face in the 21st Century is deciphering old often faded and blemished documents. When you have located a potential document of interest, how accessible is it? Scottish Documents and Records Transcription can be challenging at best. The majority of us have some difficulty reading handwriting in old Scottish records or understanding the language used with old Scottish words and place names. Palaeography or the study of old handwriting is a skill family history researchers need in order to decipher **Secretary hand**, which is the common style of handwriting in Scottish documents. Reading legal documents and letters from the 18th century can be very difficult. Not only are the letters formed differently but the Scots language contains many legal and colloquial terms no longer in common usage. Transcription of old handwriting may be required for:-

- ✓ **Testaments and Wills**
- ✓ **Sasines**
- ✓ **Deeds**
- ✓ **Retours**
- ✓ **Tacks and Leases**
- ✓ **Correspondence**

Many words and place names may be unfamiliar to you. If you get stuck reading a Scottish record, whether a single word in an Old Parish Register or a whole document you are not alone. There is a whole science which has evolved around the care of and access to Archive documents. The study of ancient writing systems and deciphering or dating of historical manuscripts is known as Palaeography.

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Many of us struggle in reading Old Parish Records or 'OPRs' and this is where Palaeography become essential. Palaeography is a skill for historians and philologists, who tackle difficult documents.

The style of our alphabet has evolved so its necessary to know how to decipher individual characters as they existed in various eras. Scribes often used many abbreviations, usually so as to write more quickly and sometimes to save space, so the specialist-palaeographer must know how to interpret them. Knowledge of individual letter-forms, ligatures, punctuation, and abbreviations enables the palaeographer to read and understand the text. The palaeographer must know, first, the language of the text; and second, the historical usages of various styles of handwriting, common writing customs, and scribal or notarial abbreviations. Philological knowledge of the language, vocabulary, and grammar used at a given time or place can help palaeographers identify ancient or more recent forgeries versus authentic documents. Knowledge of writing materials is also essential to the study of handwriting and to the identification of the periods in which a document or manuscript may have been produced. An important goal may be to assign the text a date and a place of origin: this is why the palaeographer must take into account the style and formation of the manuscript and the handwriting used in it. There is a very helpful web site with more learning at <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/palaeography/>



**The last Will and Testament of William Shakespeare 1616**

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## A link with the Past.

# Rescued WWI veteran sleeps through every Anzac service

She is the only living survivor of World War I from Down Under, but she has never attended an Anzac service.

April is Tortsy the tortoise's hibernation time, and she's usually fast asleep in an apple box.

The Greek land tortoise was brought to New Zealand by Kiwi stretcher bearer Stewart Little, who found her wounded after she was run over by a French gun carriage in Salonica, where injured Gallipoli soldiers were being treated.

He thought she must have been dead, and was amazed when she lifted her head, pulled herself out of the dirt road, and struggled to her feet.

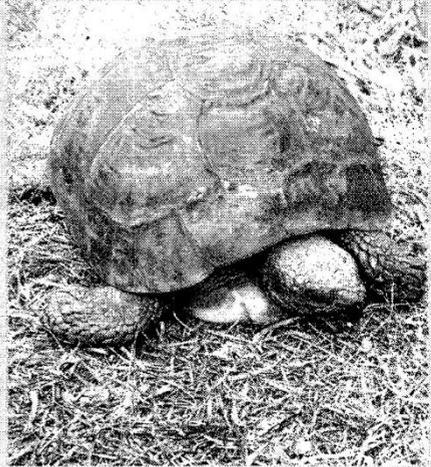
Little nursed her back to health, and slipped her into his backpack when it was time to return home. When hibernating Tortsy awoke, she was in Dunedin.

These days she lives at Havelock North's Mary Doyle retirement village, along with owner Beth Little, who is Stewart's daughter-in-law.

Beth said Tortsy had never been to an Anzac service because "she's always asleep".

"Tortsy hibernates for five months of the year, wrapped in an apple box, and I would never disturb her. She will start waking up about the end of August and will gradually find her feet to wander about."

Tortsy's adventures did not end with her arrival in New Zealand. In Dunedin, she was stolen. Police were given



Tortsy, a Greek land tortoise, was rescued by a New Zealand soldier, after being run over by a French gun carriage, and brought to New Zealand in his backpack in 1918.

descriptions of a tortoise with gun-carriage grooves across her shell, and an off-duty officer found her at a circus.

Her next escapade came while living with Beth Little at Waimarama, Hawke's Bay, several years ago. Freed from her enclosure to eat a clump of clover one day, she made a slow run for it.

She was found in hills far from home five days later by a woman who thought she had stubbed her toe on a cow pat.

Tortoises have been known to live for more than 200 years. Fairfax NZ

**Dominion Post Tuesday 21st April 2015 (c)**

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# LANGHOLM IN 1793 -- Inns and Hotels

Extracts from *Lang Side in Eskdale* by David J Beattie F.S.A. Scot

When Langholm had a population of 2,540. Beattie informs us there were 15 innkeepers and publicans, not counting the private Tippling houses and Dram shops. 50 years on, No less than 8 respectable inns and 12 inferior alehouses . Needless to say this amount of Watering Holes had an effect on the district's populace.



**Historic**  
< Buck Hotel  
&  
Coown Hotel >  
**Langholm**



The larger and respectable hotels being the Crown and the Buck ,still remain to date. The present Eskdale Hotel now stands on the grounds of the Kings Arms and the Douglas Hotel is set back several feet from the Straits, (High street south) where its predecessor, , and its next door neighbour, The Royal Oak stood. From the Kings Arms in the Market place to the George and Dragon, at the head of the Gas Entry, there were no fewer than 7 inns serving this short stretch of street.

A Simon Irving of the Langholm Corn Mill was reported to have said that the The Crown Hotel was built on the site of an old Duck Pond, commonly called Whites Hole. The towns chief inn previous to the erection of the Crown, was the Caulfield House, standing in the Free Kirk Entry entrance, now the Hope Hospital entry.

The only recorded distillery was down by the Skippers Bridge going south to Canonbie.

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As an apprentice blacksmith I was given the job of cleaning out the weir and its supply troughs from Whita Well. This was the Spring Water supply that also ran through the peat, making it ideal for the distillery, now a Garage and still used today by the Tolsen family as their water supply. The whiskey made here was of high quality and drunk in copious quantities .

It was said that when a troop of Redcoats passed through the town , and stayed the night, they thought the local beer was very weak, and drunk very large amounts of it. It turned out they were drinking pints of whiskey. When the officers called the troopers to form up only 6 men turned out , the rest still lay were they fell on the street. indeed The Mountain Dew found its mark.

The recorded Brewery was called the Stell, up the brewery road, Simon Irving of the Langholm Corn Mill and was serviced by 1 brewer and 2 coopers + 1 distiller. Sadly at the close of the Stell these artisans became redundant, and had to move, or seek other type of employment .Distillery of that famous "Mountain Dew" also was starting to find that sourcing raw material became harder to find , also rising in cost. This led to some unsavoury persons distilling Anything at hand? resulting in the local Sheriff taking great strides to eradicate such persons. The church higher archy also supported such temperance at this time. As Langholm in those days was a very important stop over for all travellers and the stage coach that travelled through to Edinburgh. Of interest to me that my grandparents lived in the old stage coach way station house on the lower drove road.

Another interesting fact was that the town had a Tobacco grower, situated up the Wapping lane. Again another great retail product as most people appeared to smoke the pipe in them days, even the women . Now the town also had 2 excise officers, who seemed to know what was going on, no matter what was put in place to cover up any wrong doings. []



The Weather was a concern for our forbears as they adjusted to it in the place where they lived. Farm Crofters or Urban dwellers, people had to contend with a temperate and changeable climate. The Scottish weather is warmed by the Atlantic's Gulf Stream and chilled to freeze in grey winters which are common at Northern Latitude's. Today we can profile our very own forecaster.

**Peter Little** has been based in Wellington.. since beginning at Victoria University in 1994. He was born at Tauranga in 1975 but moved to New Plymouth soon after with his parents, Christine and Dennis Little (born 1944). Peter says his grandfather was Cecil Leslie Little (born 1909) also from New Plymouth and his Grandfather was Robert Leslie Little. This is all Peter know about his Little family lineage.

Growing up in New Plymouth, Peter had a great childhood, spending as much time outdoors as possible. When at primary school he was a keen BMX biker and also played football, cricket and golf. He continued to play cricket and golf whilst at intermediate school and New Plymouth Boys' High School, and also played a couple of seasons of basketball, despite having a physique that lives up to his name!

Peter says "the main thing that interested me as a young boy was the weather. At night if there were thunderstorms I would pull back the curtains and press my face against the window. ....

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... I've always been fascinated by thunderstorms, and the weather in general". Through the early stages of intermediate school he enjoyed the weather module, and from that point decided to pursue meteorology. Peter says he "read lots of books, studied maths at high school, and continued with this vision of becoming a forecaster. He says "luckily for me I enjoyed school, and won a number of academic prizes including 3rd aggregate in my sixth form year". Some years later, after completing a Master of Science at Victoria University, he was accepted for the 2001 MetService meteorologist training course which was for him "a dream come true". After his training year Peter got to begin his career in the forecast room as an Aviation Meteorologist on the 4th floor of the MetService building in Kelburn, enjoying one of the best views in Wellington. As a shift worker, he's witnessed thousands of beautiful sunrises and sunsets!

Peter says "for those first three years as an Aviation forecaster I had to concentrate on the things that could affect aircraft such as cloud, visibility, icing and turbulence. I wrote a TAF (Terminal Aerodrome Forecast) describing conditions expected at the airports around New Zealand, which essentially informed airlines whether it would be okay to land or if they would need to make other contingencies. From there I've progressed through the Public forecasting team, which concentrates on forecasts for TV, radio and web, followed by the Marine forecasting team. Until recently, for the last three or four years I'd been a Lead forecaster, responsible for analysing various global models and figuring out what's relevant to New Zealand. The Lead forecaster also fronts twice-daily discussions where the team of forecasters will decide on a forecast policy. Late last year I was promoted to the Severe Weather team. My new responsibility is to issue warnings to the public about potentially significant events, such as heavy rain, snow, and strong winds. We also put together the severe weather outlook which covers the next five days".

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Recently Peter has worked a number of shifts as a media spokesperson, writing press releases and occasionally fronting MetServiceTV he says. (It was in association with one of these when Peter was named in ear shot of the editor)

It hasn't been all work and no play says Peter, "I was lucky enough to be allowed a years unpaid leave back in 1997 so my wife (Elizabeth) and I could travel around the world. Just the two of us and our backpacks (32kg of luggage combined for the year) started in South East Asia, and went to other amazing countries such as Nepal, India, Turkey, as well as travelling extensively around Europe and the United Kingdom. Although I love my job, whilst travelling it was wonderful being able to get up each day and go sight-seeing, rather than having to stagger into the office at an ungodly hour. Since the birth of our son Cameron two years ago (Pictured with Peter) that adventure seems like a distant memory, but this new adventure is proving to be very rewarding, although very hard work sometimes as every parent will know!" "The tempestuous weather of late over New Zealand does hint at settling down a little around about the third week of May, but longer nights means it's inevitable that temperatures will get cooler. So if you're interested in the weather like I am, you can keep up to date with the latest forecasts and any watches / warnings at [www.metservice.com](http://www.metservice.com) "

<b>WEATHER FORECAST</b>	
<b>CONDITION OF SIGN</b>	<b>FORECAST</b>
<i>Wet Sign</i>	<i>Raining</i>
<i>Dry Sign</i>	<i>Not Raining</i>
<i>Shadow on Ground</i>	<i>Sunny</i>
<i>White on Top</i>	<i>Snowing</i>
<i>Can't See Sign</i>	<i>Foggy</i>
<i>Swinging Sign</i>	<i>Windy</i>
<i>Shaking Sign</i>	<i>Earthquake</i>
<i>Sign is Gone</i>	<i>Tornado</i>



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# Between the lines

Old Archie had served the Railway Company as Guard on the local railway for nearly fifty years, and when his time to retire arrived he found the parting a severe wrench. **Hearing** how keenly their old employee felt leaving the service, the Company arranged to present him with an old coach to keep at the bottom of his garden to serve as a daily reminder of his active days on the line. One very wet day some of his friends called to see Archie and were informed by his wife that he would be 'on the train.' **Going** down the garden they found Archie sitting on the step of the carriage, smoking furiously at his pipe and with an old sack over his shoulders to protect him from the downpour. 'Hello, Archie,' his friends greeted him, 'why are ye no inside in a day like this?' 'Can ye no see?' replied Archie with a nod towards the windows, 'they only sent me a non-smoker.'



## **Flight Service ~~~**

Jock and an Englishman were flying from Edinburgh when the stewardess approached. "May I get you something?" she asked. "Aye, a whusky" Jock replied. She poured him a drink then asked the Englishman if he'd like one. "Never!" he said sternly. "I'd rather be raped and ravished by whores all the way to America than drink whisky!" Jock hurriedly passed the drink back, saying "Och, Ah didna ken there wuz a choice!"

## **Creation ~~~**

When God created Scotland, He looked down on it with great satisfaction. Finally he called the Archangel Gabriel to have a look. 'Just see," said God. "This is the best yet. Splendid mountains, beautiful scenery, brave men, fine women, nice cool weather. And I've given them beautiful music and a special drink called whisky. Try some." Gabriel took an appreciative sip. "Excellent," he said. "But haven't you perhaps been too kind to them? Won't they be spoiled by all these things? Should there not be some drawback?" 'Just wait till you see the neighbours they're getting," said God.

## **The date ! ~~~**

Walter went on a date with his new girlfriend and they reached the door of her flat just before midnight. When she kissed him goodnight she said, "be careful on your way home or someone might rob you of all the money you've saved this evening.

**Compare this:** Scotland has a population of 5,295,000 and covers an area of 78,782 square kilometres and has a population density of 67.2/km<sup>2</sup>. 70% of Scots live in the Central Lowlands between the major cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, Glasgow has the highest population density at 3,289/km<sup>2</sup>. New Zealand has a population of 4,400,000 and land area of 271,000 square kilometre's. *Australia reminds us we play Rugby well.*



# Scots Health and Healing

When beginning this article I had in mind to illustrate social changes with the passage of time. One of the changes is evident in the care of sick people. What we today would think of as Herbalism and Natural Remedies was once managed by someone called an Apothecary. Apothecary is the historical name for a medical professional who formulates and dispenses **materia medica** to physicians, surgeons and patients, a role now served by a pharmacist and some caregivers.

In addition to pharmacy responsibilities, the apothecary offered general medical advice and a range of services that are now performed solely by other specialist practitioners, such as surgery and midwifery. Apothecaries often operated through a retail shop which, in addition to ingredients for medicines, sold tobacco and patent medicines. In its investigation of herbal and chemical ingredients, the work of an apothecary may be regarded as a precursor of the modern sciences of chemistry and pharmacology.

Depending on your 'place in society' 'station in life' or 'patronage' you may or may not have access to health care. The great leveller in any community is sickness and disease.

When people did not know how disease was spread food, water and handled objects could become the source of its transmission. Reading about the social structure of Scotland you soon realise how history has been influenced by the concept of social class.

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**Smallpox an issue of real concern for many in Scotland c1796 till The Vaccination Act 1863 saw improvement.**

There were many diseases and ailments rampant among people on the land and amongst lower classes. A serious infection was Smallpox. In Scotland, between 1855-1875, over 9,000 children under 5 died of smallpox despite Scotland being, at that time, one of the most vaccinated countries in the world. In the 1830s and the 1840s there were three massive waves of contagious disease: the first, from 1831 to 1833, included two influenza epidemics and the initial appearance of cholera; the second, from 1836 to 1842, encompassed major epidemics of influenza, typhus, typhoid, and cholera.

Epidemic eruptions in the eighteenth century had been "more scattered and isolated" than theretofore; and in the early decades of the nineteenth century there had been a marked decline in such illnesses as diphtheria and influenza. Smallpox, the scourge of the eighteenth century, appeared to be controllable by the new practice of vaccination. Often an Apothecary was beyond the means of many working class people without their employer's patronage.



**Getting help and caring for the sick was not an easy task for people living in poverty .....**

**There were some kind people who did their best to help where they could.....**



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The progress of the illness in a cholera victim was a frightening spectacle: two or three died of diarrhoea which increased in intensity and became accompanied by painful retching; thirst and dehydration; sever pain in the limbs, stomach, and abdominal muscles; plus a change in skin hue to a sort of bluish-grey.



**All people knew to  
do was sit and wait  
for whatever came.**

The disease was unlike anything then known. One doctor recalled: "Our other plagues were home-bred, and part of ourselves, as it were; we had a habit of looking at them with a fatal indifference, indeed, inasmuch as it led us to believe that they could be effectually subdued".

Cholera was something outlandish, unknown, monstrous; its tremendous ravages, so long foreseen and feared, so little to be explained, its insidious march over whole continents, its apparent defiance of all the known and conventional precautions against the spread of epidemic disease, invested it with a mystery and a terror which thoroughly took hold of the public mind, and seemed to recall the memory of the great epidemics of the middle ages."



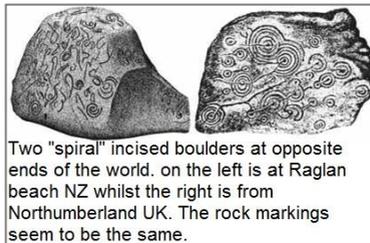
**Doing her best to care**

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## Don't know what we don't know.... !

When it comes to ancient peoples there is much speculation and scepticism around original inhabitant's. We often struggle to understand relatively recent history. Weather it's the ancient history of Scotland, Australia or New Zealand, we need to set aside our bias, prejudice or pet theories to gather and consider multiple and various insights or opinions.

**The history of Aboriginal Australians** is thought to have spanned 40,000 to 45,000 years, although some estimates have put the figure at up to 80,000 years before European settlement. Like so many primitive peoples Aboriginal Australians had a strong affinity with and dependence on land, and water. Each group developed skills for the area in which they lived, hunted, fished or gathered. The life experience's of both the Aborigine's and Maori changed radically after the 18th and 19th-century British settlement.



Two "spiral" incised boulders at opposite ends of the world. on the left is at Raglan beach NZ whilst the right is from Northumberland UK. The rock markings seem to be the same.

In the **Early Middle Ages, Scotland** had several ethnic or cultural groups labelled as such in contemporary sources, namely the Picts, the Gaels, the Britons, with the Angles settling in the southeast of the country. Culturally, these peoples are grouped according to language. Most of Scotland until the 13th century spoke Celtic languages and these included, at least initially, the Britons, as well as the Gaels and the Picts.

Germanic peoples included the Angles of Northumbria, who settled in south-eastern Scotland between the Firth of Forth to the north and the River Tweed to the south.

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They also occupied the south-west of Scotland up to and including the Plain of Kyle and their language, 'Old English' was the earliest form of the language which eventually became known as Scots. Later the Norse arrived in the north and west in quite significant numbers,

As a non professional lay person I'm led by a sense of natural inquisition. As I read around this topic the vehemence of one or other perspective seemed to over shadow any dialogue or consensus which might have been possible if people had not talked over or past each other. In perusing consensus its important to find common ground and discipline. Anthropology considers humankind's development and culture whereas Archaeology gather's evidence based on its carefully researched and analysed 'digs' which reveal our hidden past.

The Australian Aborigines are believed to be among the earliest human migrations out of Africa who migrated to Australia through Southeast Asia. The exact timing for the arrival of the ancestors of the Aboriginal Australians has been a matter of dispute among archaeologists. Near Penrith in New South Wales, since 1971 numerous Aboriginal stone tools have been found in Cranebrook Terraces gravel sediments having dates of 45,000 to 50,000 years BP. Since the 18th century, Europeans have been interested in the origins of human migration and settlement of New Zealand. Captain James Cook, who arrived in 1769, believed the Māori were Polynesian and had come from southeast Asia, however some other early visitors speculated they might descend from ancient Greeks, Romans or Egyptians.

During the 19th century, ideas about Aryan (or Caucasian) migrations became popular and these were applied to New Zealand. Edward Tregear's *The Aryan Maori* (1885) suggested that Aryans from India migrated to the southeast Asia and then the islands of the Pacific, including New Zealand.

The Moriori people were in the early 20th century thought to be possibly of Melanesian rather than Polynesian origin, but they are now regarded as related to early Maori of the Archaic or Moa-hunter period. Although modern archaeology has largely clarified questions of the origin and dates of the earliest migrations, some writers have continued to speculate that what is now New Zealand was discovered by 'Celts', Greeks or Egyptians, before the arrival of the Polynesian ancestors of the Māori.

Martin Doutré argued in a 1999 book that New Zealand had a pre-Polynesian Celtic population, and that boulders with petroglyphs on a hill in Silverdale in Auckland are artefact's left by those people. An earlier presentation of the theory of pre-Polynesian white settlement of New Zealand was Kerry Bolton's 1987 pamphlet *Lords of the Soil*, states "Polron Age Scots left behind a copious quantity of intricately engraved rocks.

Until recently they were considered rock art or heraldic symbols, but University of Exeter professor Rob Lee has published a study which shows



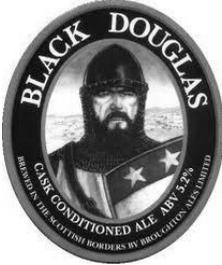
**Iron Age Scots** left behind a copious quantity of intricately engraved rocks. Until recently they were considered rock art or heraldic symbols, but University of Exeter professor Rob Lee has just published a study which shows Pictish carvings share some of the properties of written language.

Pictish carvings share some of the properties of written language.

Polynesia has been occupied by Europoid people since ancient times. Books illustrating this include [The Great Divide: The Story of New Zealand & its Treaty, \(2012\)](#) by Ian Wishart, suggesting "New Zealand was catapulted kicking and screaming from the Stone Age to the Space Age within 200 years of Captain Cook setting foot there, becoming the last major landmass in the world to be settled by humans. [\[AJL\]](#)

## Battle of Erkinholme

Our authentic Scotsman who heads the Research Department found an account of a great battle which changed the borders forever, and resulted in Langholm "**The Muckle Toon** " being built on the site later on, and becoming the central trading place in the borders. The **Little's**, Baetties and Armstrongs were well rewarded with lands for participating in the Battle of Erkinholme fought on the 1st of May, **1455**.



### Beer named 'Black Douglas'

A battle noteworthy for having pitched two sides of the Douglas family at each other's throats, wasn't so unusual in mediaeval Scotland or elsewhere.

The Battle of Erkinholme is more commonly referred to as the Battle of Arkinholm, and known as the **Battle of Langholm**, because it was fought where the town of Langholm now stands. According to The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland.

The two sides of Douglas were known as the 'red' and the 'black'. The chief line as they say, of the Douglasses was the 'black' line, represented by the Earls of Douglas, whereas the 'red' line was represented by the Earls of Angus. Both branches were descended through bastardy, with the Earl of Douglas descending from **Archibald 'the Grim'**, an illegitimate son of Sir James Douglas, and the Earl of Angus stemming from an illegitimate child of William, the 1st Earl of Douglas. That made the main protagonists in the conflict at Erkinholme third cousins so, despite the name, the family ties weren't that close.

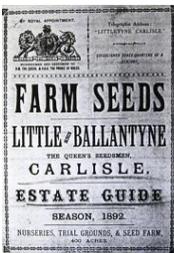
**A force of local Border families, Johnstones, Maxwells, and Scotts, who had previously been dominated by the Black Douglasses, rebelled against them.**

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## Little & Ballantyne of 'Knowefield'

An interesting word from the Borders region is '**Knowe**' which refers to a small hill. Delving into Family History there's a good source of information to be found in various commercial or business documents or publication's. On the Archives UK site there were some 89 different enterprises directly trading with "Little" in their title. By reading old Registers and Documents its possible to uncover the occupations, trades or professions of our Ancestors.

One example could be in the 1790 firm "Hutton Brothers" seed merchants in Carlisle who on their retirement in 1840 sold out to **Little & Ballantyne**, who had nursery sites at Botcherby and an establishment on the Victoria Viaduct. It's said the Knowefield Nurseries once covered 27.65 hectares and stretched from the point where Knowe Road meets North View in the south and extended in a large inverted triangle northwards to Landsdowne Close. Knowefield Wood is all that remains of Little and Ballantyne's Knowefield Nurseries. Bulmer's History & Directory Of Cumberland, 1901 informs us "The Knowefield Nurseries property of Messrs. Little and Ballantyne, were situated at Stanwix; with upwards of 150 acres employing some 200 hands. They were famed for roses, of which 60,000 to 70,000 could be seen in flower at one time. They also had forest trees, fruit trees, shrubs, rhododendrons, greenhouse and stove plants, and alpine and herbaceous plants. An Almanac of the time has this advertisement and comment about '**Little & Ballantyne**.



The seed department is conducted in one of the most handsome and substantial buildings in Carlisle, adjoining the railway station, and contains an area of 30,000 superficial feet of floor-room, with the most complete set of steam machinery for cleaning and dressing seeds - the only machinery of its kind in the northern counties.

**Clan Little Society New Zealand & Australia**

Spring Of Heather May 2015

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