



Object of the Newsletter

To promote the appreciation of fine Scotch Whisky, the area from which it comes, the people that inhabit the land and it's history. By the way, I do not profess to be an expert, I am merely expressing an opinion on the whiskies I am tasting.

I now look at Glenglassaugh "Evolution", a whisky that is matured in ex-Tennessee first-fill whiskey casks (from the George Dickel Distillery) .

"Evolution" is bottled at 50%, which is quite strong by normal standards (around 43%), the color is natural (no caramel or other coloring agents), and it is also non chill filtered, which I prefer. True or not, I believe non chill filtration removes some of the whiskies flavor.

My thoughts on this whisky? I liked it, it is any easy dram to Drink, and I am now intrigued, and wish to try other Glenglassaugh whiskies.

The Glenglassaugh distillery is located on the coast between Buckie and Fraserburgh.

This whisky has taken a silver medal at the last three International spirit competitions (2013, 2014 & 2015)

You can buy Glenglassaugh "Evolution" for around \$75.00 a bottle.

Tasting Notes;

Nose - Vanilla fudge, apples, pears and coconut

Palate - Vanilla fudge, pear, apple, coconut and banana

Finish - Sweet with coconut and anise (liquorice)

"Slainte Mhath"

Paul Bissett





150 Most Popular Scottish Surnames in the USA

SCOTSUSA

George Fraser Black a noted bibliographer and historical scholar at the New York Public Library for over 35 years, compiled one of the largest lists of 8,000 Scottish names together with a brief family history in his book – ‘The Surnames of Scotland’. The book first published in 1979 has served as the principal reference point for genealogists and anyone interested in their family history in Scotland. The book is widely used at Clan tents to help visitors who looking to find out more about their Scottish family roots.

1. Smith – occupational, as in ‘blacksmith or goldsmith’ (English)
2. Brown – descriptive, from the colour (English)
3. Wilson – patronymic – ‘son of William’ (English/Norman/Germanic)
4. Anderson – patronymic – ‘son of Andrew’ (English/Greek)
5. Thompson – patronymic – ‘son of Thomas’ (English/Hebrew) the normal spelling in Scotland is Thomson
6. Clark – occupational, as clerk (Latin)
7. Walker – occupational, from ‘wealcere’ meaning a fuller (Old English)
8. Young – descriptive (English)
9. Scott – (1) a Scotsman (English) or (2) descriptive, from ‘scutt’ (English)
10. Mitchell – patronymic – ‘son of Michael’ (English/Hebrew)
11. Campbell – descriptive, from ‘cam beul’ meaning ‘crooked mouth’ (Gaelic)
12. Stewart – occupational, from ‘stig-weard’ meaning ‘sty-warden (Old English)
13. Bell – (1) descriptive, from ‘bel’ meaning ‘beautiful’ (French) or (2) territorial, meaning ‘one who lives near a bell (English) or (3) matronymic, meaning ‘son of Isabella’ (English)
14. Bailey – occupational, meaning ‘bailiff’ (French)
15. Cooper – occupational (English)
16. Watson – patronymic – ‘son of Walter’ (English/Norman/Germanic)
17. Ross – (1) territorial, from Ross in northern Scotland or (2) descriptive, meaning red-haired (Old English)
18. Henderson – patronymic – ‘son of Henry’ (English/Norman/Germanic)
19. Patterson – patronymic – ‘son of Patrick’ (English/Latin)
20. Alexander – patronymic (Greek)
21. Hamilton – territorial, from Hambleton or Hambledon in England
22. Graham – territorial, from ‘graeg-ham’ meaning ‘grey home’ (Old English/Norman)
23. Wallace – descriptive, meaning ‘Welsh’ or ‘foreign’ (Celtic)
24. McDonald – patronymic – ‘son of Donald’ (Gaelic)
25. Marshall – occupational, meaning ‘horse servant’ (French)

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Below is a simple guide to help you choose your single malt Whisky, and the flavor notes you should expect from it. Being Scottish I recommend you find a likely candidate and try it in a bar before buying the whole bottle. This Issue; Glenglassaugh "Evolution" For more information go to <http://www.glenglassaugh.com>





26. Murray – territorial, from the province of Moray
27. Crawford – territorial, from the barony in Lanarkshire
28. Boyd – possibly territorial, from the Isle of Bute (Gaelic)
29. Kennedy – origin obscure (Irish)
30. Burns – territorial, from ‘bourne’ meaning ‘stream’ (English)
31. Gordon – probably territorial, from Gordon in Berwickshire
32. Shaw – (1) territorial, possibly from a place name meaning ‘thicket’ (English) or (2) an anglicisation of Sithig (Gaelic)
33. Robertson – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Robert’ (English/Norman/Germanic)
34. Ferguson – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Fergus’ (English/Gaelic)
35. Rose – see Ross
36. Duncan – descriptive, meaning ‘brown warrior’ (Gaelic)
37. Cunningham – territorial, from Cunningham in Ayrshire (English)
38. Armstrong – descriptive (English)
39. Elliott – occupational?, from Aelfwald (Old English)
40. Austin – (1) patronymic, from Augustine (Latin) or (2) used for Uisdean (Gaelic)
41. Carr/Kerr – territorial, meaning ‘copse’ (Old Norse)
42. Montgomery – territorial, from Sainte Foy de Montgomery, Lisieux, France (French)
43. Johnston(e) – patronymic – ‘son of John’ (English/Hebrew)
44. Morrison – patronymic – ‘son of Maurice’ (which means ‘Moorish’) (English/Latin)
45. Reid – descriptive, meaning ‘red’ (English)
46. Frazier/Fraser – occupational, from ‘fraise’ meaning ‘strawberry’ (French)
47. Douglas – descriptive, meaning ‘dark stranger’ (Gaelic)
48. Fleming – territorial, meaning a person from Flanders (English)
49. Davidson – patronymic, meaning ‘son of David’ (English/Hebrew)
50. McKinney/McKenna – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Cionaodh’ (Gaelic)
51. Craig – territorial, from ‘crag’ meaning ‘rock’ (English)
52. Fletcher – occupational (English)
53. McDaniel – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Daniel’ (Gaelic/Hebrew)
54. Ramsey – territorial, from Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, England. Usually spelled Ramsay in Scotland
55. Cummings/Cumming – territorial, from Comines near Lille in France
56. Stevenson/Stephenson – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Stephen’ (English/Norman/Greek)
57. Maxwell – territorial, from ‘Maccus’ weal’, a pool in the River Tweed (Old English)
58. Lindsey/Lindsay – territorial, either from de Limesay near Rouen, France or from Lindsey in Lincolnshire, England
59. McBride – matronymic, meaning ‘son of Bridget’ (Gaelic/Irish)
60. McLaughlin/MacLachlan – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Lachlan’ (Gaelic)



61. Buchanan – territorial, from the district in Stirlingshire
62. Logan – territorial, from Logan in Ayrshire. might be related to ‘lag’ meaning ‘hollow’ (Gaelic)
63. McKenzie – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Kenneth’ (which means ‘handsome’ or ‘born of fire’) (Gaelic)
64. Burnett – patronymic, from Bernard (Old English/Germanic)
65. Nicholson – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Nicholas’ (English/Greek)
66. Monroe/Munro – territorial, meaning ‘from the foot of the Rover Roe (in Derry, Ireland)’ (Gaelic)
67. Calhoun/Colquhoun usually Colquhoun in Scotland – territorial, from the lands in Dunbartonshire
68. Bruce – territorial, from Brix in Normandy
69. Gilmore – occupational, meaning ‘servant of Mary (Gaelic)
70. McClaine/McLaine – in Scotland usually MacLean – patronymic meaning ‘son of the servant of John’ (Gaelic)
71. Keith – territorial, from the lands in East Lothian
72. McDowell – patronymic meaning ‘son of Dougal’ (Gaelic)
73. McLean See No 70 above
74. McCall – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Cathal’ (Gaelic)
75. McKee – variant of Mackay – patronymic meaning ‘son of Aodh’ (Gaelic)
76. Livingston(e) – territorial, from the lands in West Lothian
77. McIntosh – patronymic, meaning ‘son of the chief’ (Gaelic)
78. McCulloch/McCullough – patronymic, possibly meaning ‘son of the boar’ (Gaelic)
79. McKnight – variant of MacNaught – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Nechtan’ (Gaelic)
80. McMillan – patronymic meaning ‘son of the bald or tonsured one’ (Gaelic)
81. McIntyre – patronymic meaning ‘son of the carpenter’ (Gaelic)
82. Gillespie – occupational meaning ‘servant of the bishop’ (Gaelic)
83. McNeil/McNeal/McNeill -patronymic meaning ‘son of Neil’ (Gaelic)
84. McFarland/McFarlane -patronymic meaning ‘son of Bartholomew’ (which means ‘son of the twin’) (Gaelic/Hebrew)
85. Dunlap/Dunlop – territorial, from Dunlop in Ayrshire
86. McKay – see No 75 above
87. McCarty – not listed in Black – probably a patronymic meaning ‘son of Arthur’ (Irish?)
88. McPherson – patronymic, meaning ‘son of the parson’ (Gaelic/English)
89. Stuart – see No 12 above
90. McCray – Usually MacRae in Scotland – a patronymic meaning ‘son of grace’ or ‘son of prosperity’ (Gaelic)

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91. McFadden – Usually MacFadyen in Scotland – patronymic, meaning ‘son of little Pat(rick) (Gaelic/Latin)
92. McLeod/McCloud – patronymic meaning ‘son of Leod’ (which means ‘ugly’) (Gaelic/Norse)
93. Forbes – territorial, from the lands in Aberdeenshire
94. Guthrie – territorial, from the barony in Angus
95. Rankin – patronymic meaning ‘little Randolph’ (English/Germanic)
96. Hanna/Hannah – possibly a patronymic meaning ‘son of Senach’ (Celtic)
97. Lockhart – patronymic, from the personal name Locard (Old French/Germanic)
98. Sinclair – territorial, from St Clare in Normandy
99. Kirkpatrick – territorial, meaning ‘church of St Patrick’ (English/Latin)
100. Dunbar – territorial, from the place name
101. McElroy – patronymic, meaning ‘son of the red-haired lad’ (Gaelic)
102. Leslie/Lesley – territorial, from the lands of Leslie, which are said to have been named after Laszlo, the servant of Queen Margaret (Hungarian). The spelling Lesley is almost unknown in Scotland except as a girl’s given name.
103. Sterling/Stirling – territorial, from the town
104. McLellan/McClelland – patronymic, meaning ‘son of the servant of (St) Fillan’ (meaning ‘wolf’) Gaelic/Irish
105. Burrell/Birral – usually spelled Birrel(l) in Scotland – territorial, from Burrill in Yorkshire, England
106. Ritchie – patronymic, meaning ‘little Richard’ (which means ‘rule hard’) (Germanic)
107. McQueen – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Sweyn’ (which means ‘pig’) (Gaelic/Norse)
108. McKinley – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Finlay’ (which means ‘fair hero’) (Gaelic)
109. McLendon – not listed in Black – possibly a variant of MacLennan, meaning ‘son of the servant of Finnan’ (Gaelic)
110. McCain – Usually McCann in Scotland – patronymic meaning ‘son of Annadh’ (Gaelic)
111. McCord – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Cuart’ (Gaelic)
112. Carmichael – territorial, from the barony in Lanarkshire
113. McCauley/MacAulay – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Amalgaidh’ (Gaelic/Irish)
114. Pollock/Polk – territorial, from the lands in Renfrewshire
115. Irvin/Irvine/Irving – territorial, from places in Dumfries-shire and Ayrshire
116. McGraw – not listed in Black – probably an Irish variant of No 90
117. McCollum – usually MacCallum in Scotland – patronymic meaning ‘son of the servant of Columba’ (Gaelic/Latin)
118. Kilgore/Kilgour – territorial, from the place in Fife
119. Trotter – occupational, meaning a messenger (Old French)
120. Akins/Aiken/Eakins – usually Aitken in Scotland – patronymic, meaning ‘little
121. McRae – see no 90 above
122. McKenna – patronymic meaning ‘son of Cionaodh’ (Gaelic)



123. Drummond – territorial, from the barony in Perthshire, or Drymen in Stirlingshire
124. McNair – patronymic meaning (1) ‘son of brown John’ or (2) ‘son of the heir’ or (3) ‘son of the smith’ or (4) ‘son of the stranger’ (Gaelic)
125. Laird – occupational, meaning landowner (English)
126. Abernathy – usually Abernethy in Scotland – territorial, from the place in Perthshire
127. Napier – occupational, meaning the person who looked after the linen (French)
128. Weir – territorial, from various places named Vere in France
129. Christie – occupational, meaning a Christian
130. McCracken – patronymic, possibly related to No 79
131. Crenshaw – not listed in Black
132. Witherspoon/Wotherspoon – possibly territorial, meaning ‘sheep pasture’ (Old English)
133. Kincaid/Kincade – territorial, from the lands in Stirlingshire
134. MacBain/McBean – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Bean’ (which means life) (Gaelic)
135. Sherer/Shearer – occupational (English)
136. McKinnon – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Finguaine’ (which means ‘fair born’) (Gaelic/Irish)
137. Duff – descriptive, meaning ‘dark’ (Gaelic)
138. Nesbitt/Nisbet – territorial, from the barony in Berwickshire
139. McHugh – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Hugh’ (which means ‘mind’) (Gaelic/Germanic)
140. Bowie – descriptive, possibly meaning ‘yellow’ (Gaelic)
141. McGregor – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Gregor’ (Gaelic/Latin)
142. Snodgrass – territorial, from lands in Ayrshire
143. Kilpatrick – territorial, meaning ‘chapel of St Patrick’ (English/Latin) (see No 99)
144. Moffett – Usually Moffat in Scotland – territorial, from the town
145. McCrary – not listed in Black – perhaps a variant of No 121
146. McWhorter – Usually MacWhirter in Scotland – patronymic, meaning ‘son of the harper’ (Gaelic)
147. McDuffie – patronymic, meaning ‘son of the black man of peace’ (Gaelic)
148. McCurdy – Usually McKirdy in Scotland – patronymic, meaning ‘son of the sea -ruler’ (Gaelic/Norse)
149. McAdams – patronymic, meaning ‘son of Adam’ (Gaelic/Hebrew)
150. Chisholm – territorial, from the barony in Roxburghshire

