

MACGREGOR



Your Scottish Heritage

Clan
MACGREGOR



Modern MacGregor



Ancient Hunting MacGregor



Ancient MacGregor



Rob Roy MacGregor



CLAN
MACGREGOR

COMPILED BY
Alan McNie

CASCADE PUBLISHING COMPANY
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Geneological research regrettably cannot be undertaken by the publisher. A non-profit organization, The Scots Ancestry Research Society, Edinburgh, are able to undertake research for an agreed fee.

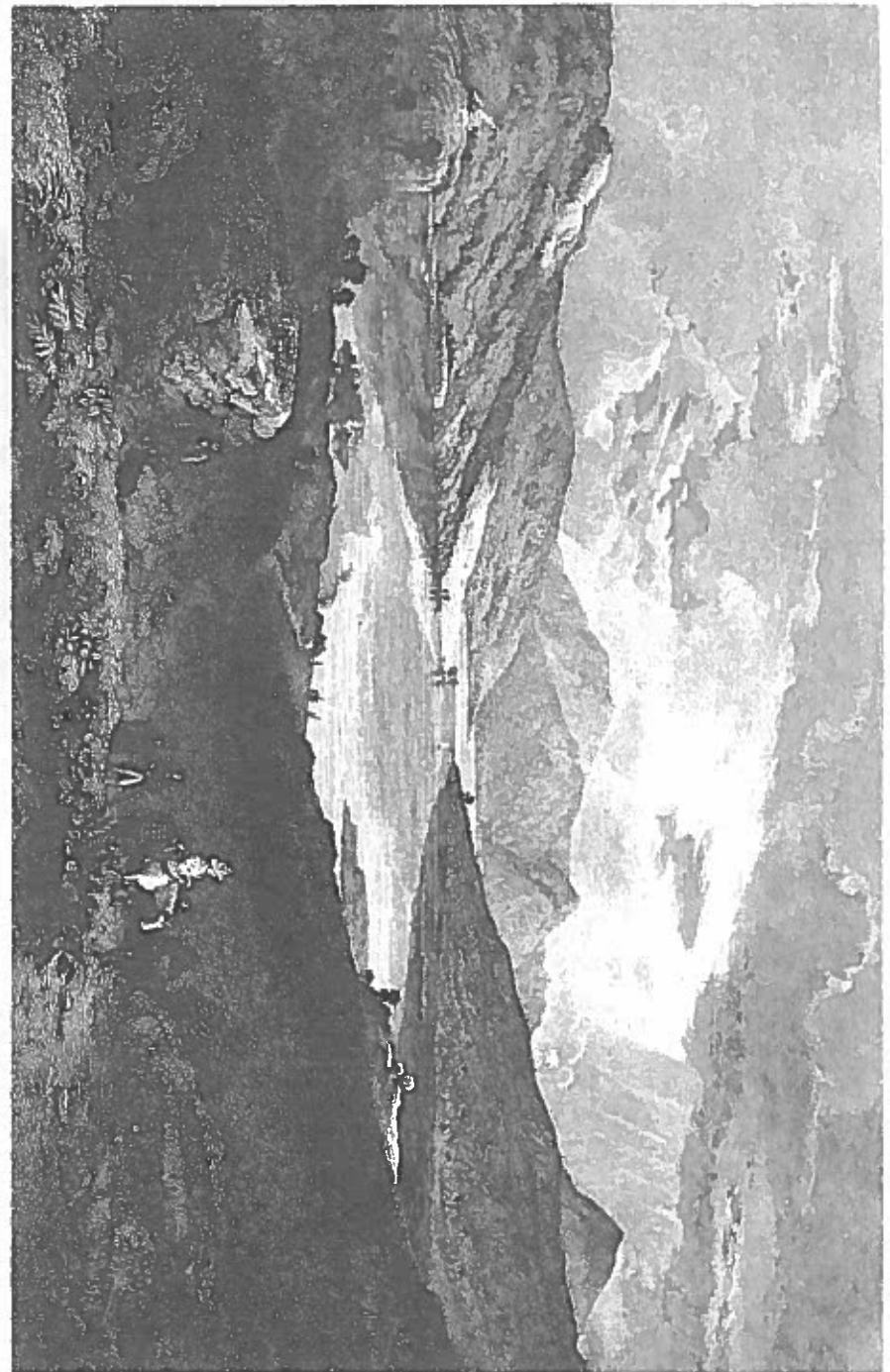
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Page 1 Explanation:

The illustrated tartan is the modern MacGregor. The motto on the crest badge means 'Royal is my race'. In the artist's montage the former clan seat at Edinchip, Lochearnhead is depicted, along with the clan's plant badge, the Scots Pine.

Loch Katrine, home of the MacGregors of Glengy

Loch Katrine





The McIan illustration of MacGregor as published (mid-19th century) in 'The Clans of the Scottish Highlands'



CLAN MACGREGOR

Condensed from Keltie's Scottish Highlands (1879)

In the reign of David II the Campbells managed to procure a legal title to the lands of Glenorchy; nevertheless, the Macgregors maintained, for a long time, the actual possession of them by the strong hand. They knew no other right than that of the sword, but, ultimately, that was found unavailing, and at last, expelled from their own territory, they became an outlawed, lawless and landless clan. The principal families of the Macgregors, in process of time, except that of Glenstrae, who held that estate as vassals of the Earl of Argyll, found themselves reduced to the position of tenants on the lands of Campbell of Glenorchy and other powerful barons. It being the policy of the latter to get rid of them altogether, the unfortunate clan were driven, by a continuous system of oppression and annoyance to acts of rapine and violence, which brought upon them the vengeance of the government. The clan had no other means of subsistence than the plunder of their neighbours property, and as they naturally directed their attacks chiefly against those who had wrested from them their own lands, it became still more the interest of their oppressors to represent to the king that nothing could put a stop to their lawless conduct, "save the cutting off the tribe of Macgregor root and branch". In 1488, soon after the youthful James IV had ascended the throne the murder of his father had rendered vacant, an act was passed "for Staunching of thiftreif and other enormities throw all the realm", evidently designed against the Macgregors. At this time the Macgregors were still a numerous clan. Besides those in Glenorchy, they were settled in great numbers in the districts of Breadalbane and Athol, and they all acknowledged Macgregor of Glenstrae, who bore the title of captain of the clan, as their chief.

With the view of reducing these branches, Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy obtained, in 1492, the office of bailyard of the crown lands of Disher and Toyer, Glenlyon, and Glendochart, and in 1502 he procured a charter of the lands of Glenlyon. From this period, it is said, the history of the Macgregors consists of a

mere list of acts of privy council, by which commissions are granted to pursue the clan with fire and sword, and of various atrocities which a state of desperation, the natural result of these measures, as well as a deep spirit of vengeance, against both the framers and executors of them, frequently led the clan to commit. These actions led to the enactment of still severer laws, and at length to the complete proscription of the clan.

But still the Macgregors were not subdued. Taking refuge in their mountain fastnesses, they defied all the efforts made by enemies for their entire extermination, and inflicted upon some of them a terrible vengeance. In 1589 they seized and murdered John Drummond of Drummond Ernoch, a forester of the royal forest of Glenartney, an act which forms the foundation of the incident detailed in Sir Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose". The clan swore upon the head of the victim that they would avow and defend the deed in common. An outrage like this led at once to the most rigorous proceedings on the part of the crown. Fresh letters of fire and sword for three years were issued against the whole clan, and all persons were interdicted from harbouring or having any communication with them.

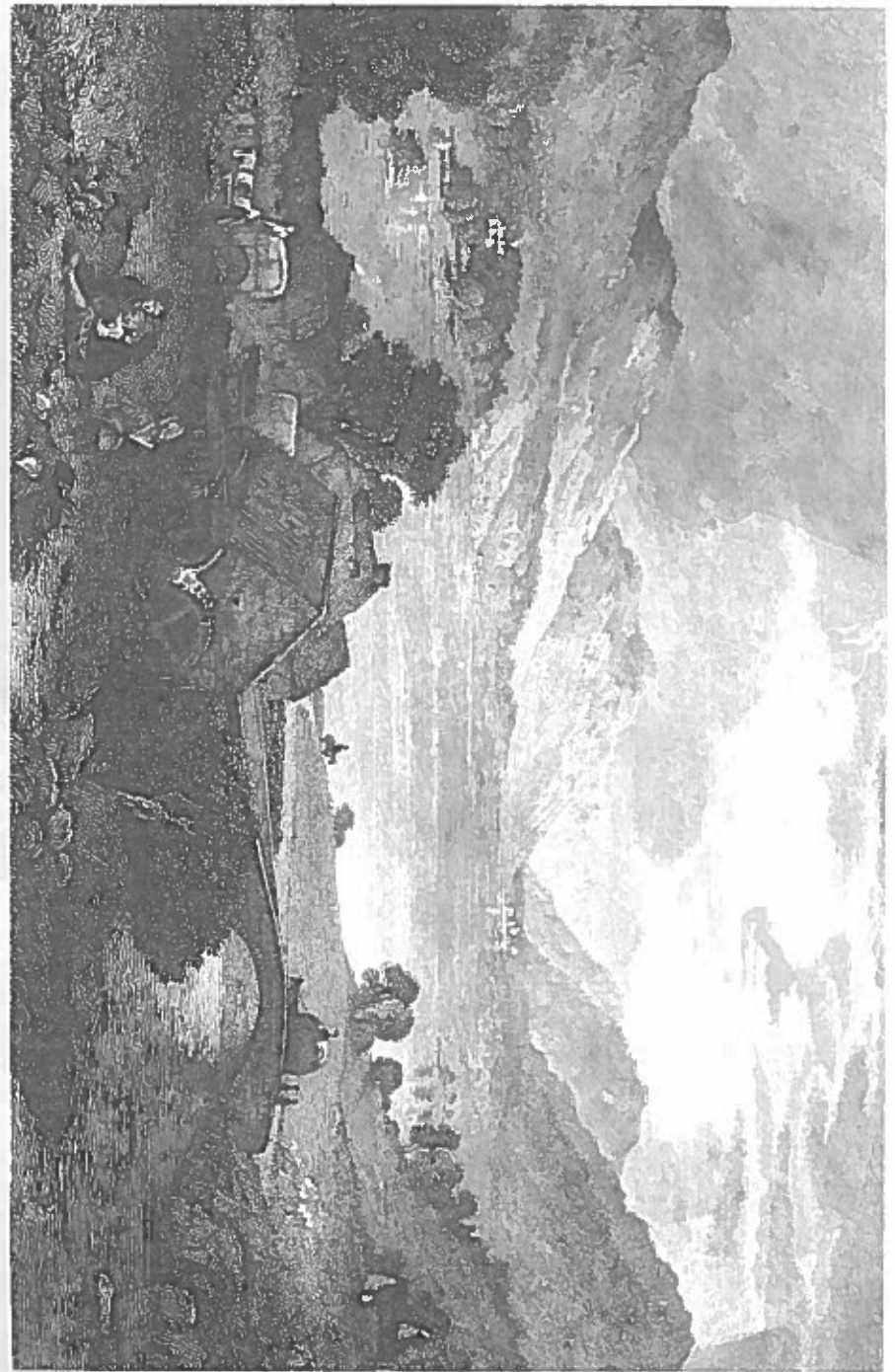
Among other severe measures passed against this doomed clan was one which deprived them of their very name. By an act of the privy council dated 3rd April 1603, all of the name of Macgregor were compelled, on pain of death, to adopt another surname, and all who had been engaged at the battle of Glenfruin, and other marauding expeditions detailed in the act, were prohibited, also under pain of death, from carrying any weapon other than a knife without a point to cut their victuals. They were also forbidden, under the same penalty of death, to meet in greater numbers than four at a time.

But their unity as a clan remained unbroken, and they even seemed to increase in numbers, notwithstanding all the oppressive proceedings directed against them. These did not cease with the reign of James VI, for under Charles I all the enactments against them were renewed and yet in 1644, when the Marquis of Montrose set up the king's standard in the Highlands, the clan Gregor, to the number of 1000 fighting men, joined him, under the command of Patrick Macgregor of Glenstrae, their chief. In reward for their loyalty, at the Restoration the various statutes against them were annulled, when the clan men were enabled to resume their own name. In the reign of William III, however, the penal enactments against them were renewed in their full force. The clan were again proscribed, and compelled once more to take other names.

On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1745, the clan Gregor adhered to the cause of Bonnie Prince Charlie. It was not till 1774 that the oppressive acts against the Macgregors, which, however, for several years had fallen into disuse, were rescinded by the British parliament, when they were allowed to resume their own name and were restored to all the rights and privileges of British citizens.

Loch Voil, with Balquhidder and Rob Roy country nearby

Loch Voil





Rob Roy Macgregor (1671-1734)

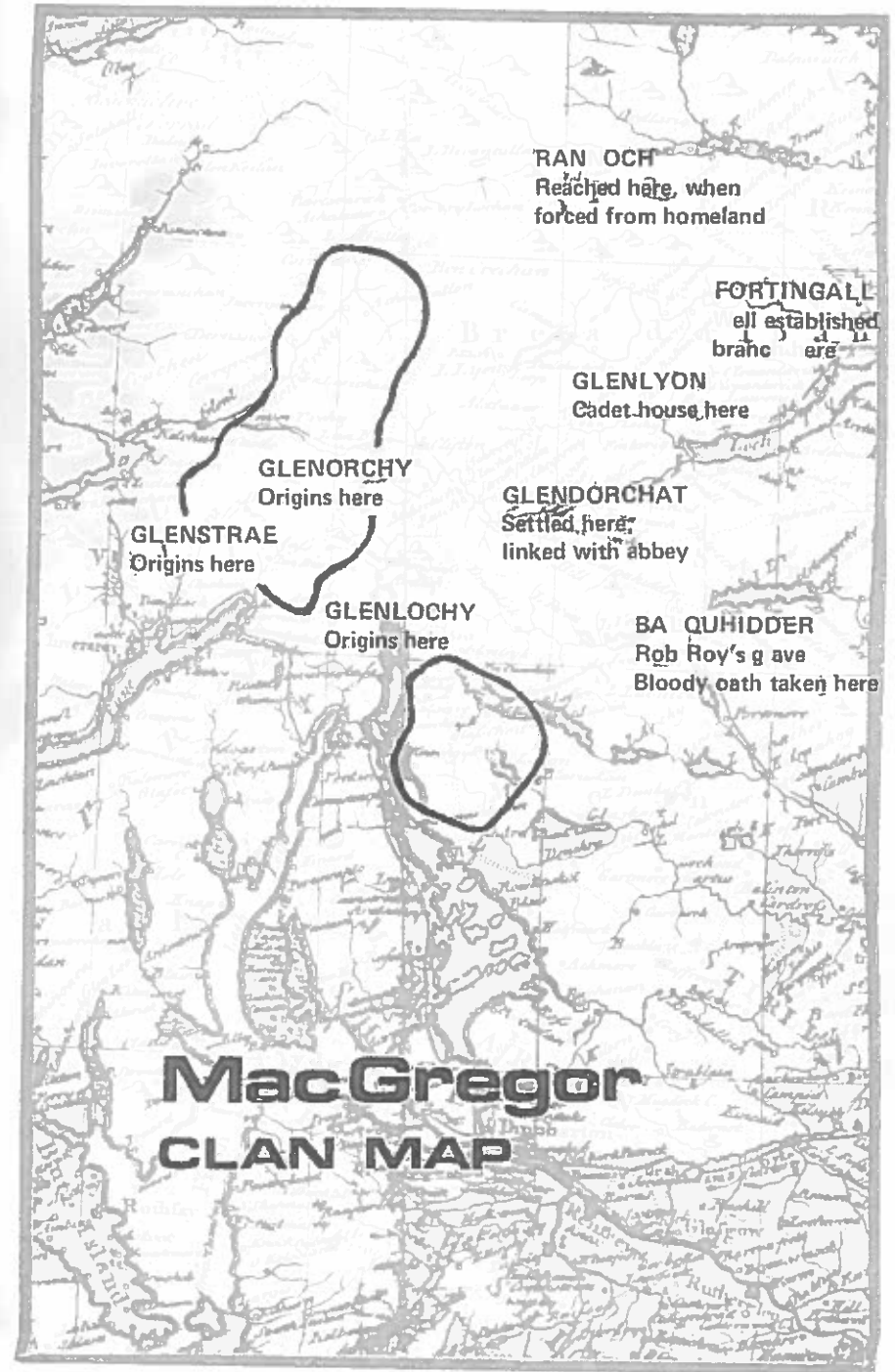
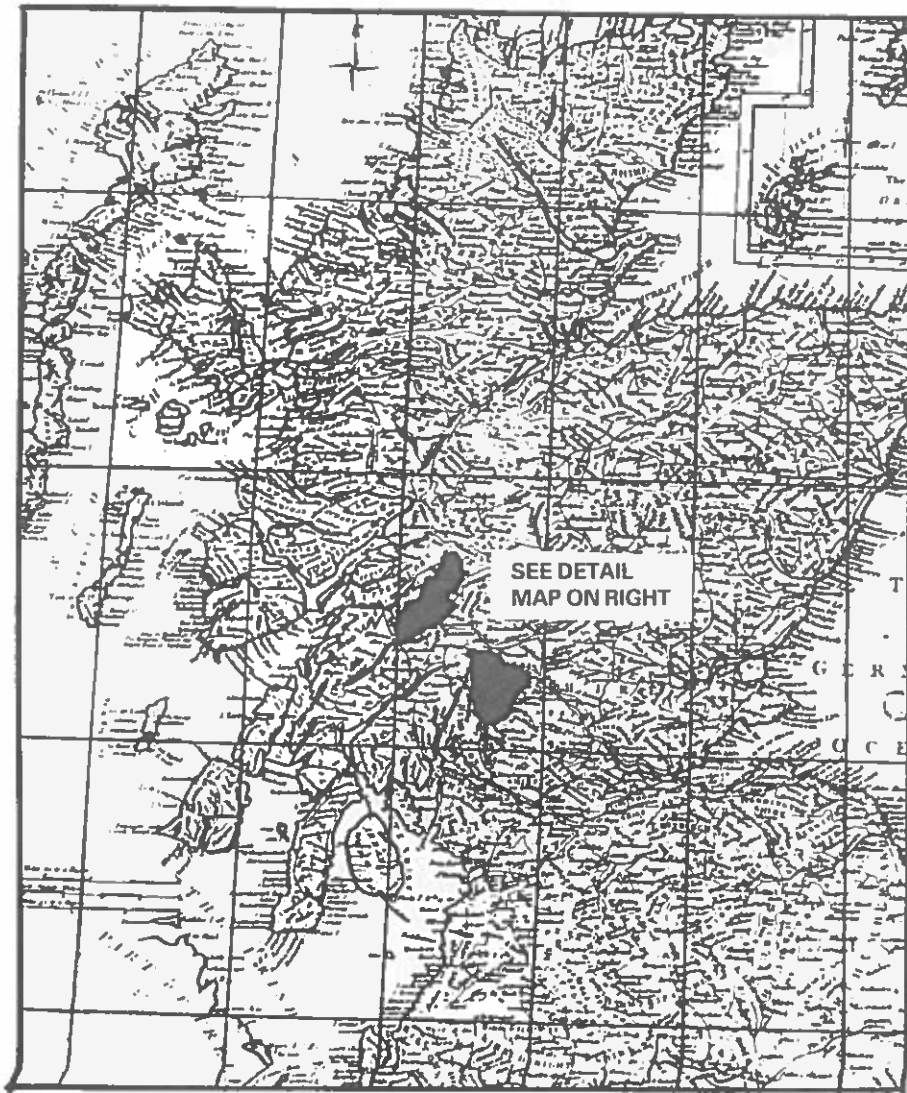
The celebrated Rob Roy was the younger son of Donald Macgregor of Glengyle, lieutenant-colonel in the service of King James VII, by his wife, the daughter of William Campbell of Glenfalloch, the third son of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenorchy. Rob Roy himself married Helen-Mary, the daughter of Macgregor of Cromar. His own designation was that of Inversnaid, but he seems to have acquired a right to the property of Craig Royston, a domain of rock and forest lying on the east side of Loch Lomand.

Like many other Highland gentlemen, Rob Roy was a trader in cattle or master drover, and in this capacity he had borrowed several sums of money from the Duke of Montrose, but becoming insolvent, he absconded. In June 1712 an advertisement appeared for his apprehension, and he was involved in prosecutions which nearly ruined him. As the duke had contrived to get possession of Rob's lands of Craig Royston, he was driven to become the "bold outlaw" which he is represented as in song and story.

"Determined" says General Stewart Of Grath, "that his grace should not enjoy his lands with impunity, he collected a band of about twenty followers declared open war against him, and gave up his old course of regular droving, declaring that the estate of Montrose should in future supply him with cattle, and that he would make the duke rue the day he quarrelled with him." He kept his word, and for nearly thirty years — that is, till the day of his death — regularly levied contributions on the duke and his tenants, not by nightly deprivations, but in broad daylight, and in a systematic manner, on an appointed time making a complete sweep of all the cattle of a district, and always passing over those not belonging to the duke's estates or the estates of his friends or adherents. Having previously given notice where he was to be on a certain day with his cattle, he was met there by people from all parts of the country, to whom he sold them publicly. These meetings, or trysts, as they were called, were held in different parts of the country: sometimes the cattle were driven south, but oftener to the north and west, where the influence of his friend the Duke of Argyll protected him. When the cattle were driven away in this manner, the tenants paid no rent, so the duke was the ultimate sufferer. But he was made to suffer in every way. The rents of the lower farms were partly paid in grain and meal, which was generally lodged in a storehouse or granary, called a giral, near the Loch of Monteath. When Macgregor wanted a supply of meal, he sent notice to a certain number of the duke's tenants to meet him at the giral on a certain day, with their horses to carry home his meal. For some years he continued to levy blackmail from those whose cattle and estates he protected, and although an English garrison was stationed at Inversnaid, near Aberfoyle, his activity, address, and courage continually saved him from falling into their hands. He died at an advanced age in his bed in his own house near Balquhidder.

MacGregor Country

The map used below and on the following page is intended basically as a pictorial reference. It is accurate enough, however, to be correlated with a current map. The clan boundaries are only marginally correct. No precise boundaries were kept in early times and territories were fluctuating frequently.



MacGregor Associated Names

Associated names have a hazy history. Sometimes they had more than one origin: also clouding the precise location of a particular surname might be that name's proscription or of course a migrant population. Even the spelling of surnames was subject to great variations, shifting from usually Latin or Gaelic and heeding rarely to consistent spelling. In early records there can be several spellings of the same name. Undoubtedly contributing to this inconsistency is the handwriting in official records, which was often open to more than one spelling interpretation.

With regard to the 'Mac' prefix, this was, of course, from the Gaelic meaning, son of. It wasn't long before it was abbreviated to 'Me' or 'M', until we have reached the position now where there are more 'Me's' than 'Mac's'.

COMRIE From nameplace in Perthshire. At the time of the proscription of the MacGregors, some of the clan moved to Comrie on the opposite bank from the village, where they assumed name of village. John Comerie, lived in Comrie, 1599. John Comrie, resident of Comrie, 1673.

FLETCHER Originating from Old French, flechier, which later meant arrow-maker, with Fletcher, a later corruption. Some were arrow makers to the MacGregors. These Fletchers originally inhabited the most difficult parts of Glenorchy, Achallader and Baravurich. Their stronghold was Achallader Castle, on the shores of Loch Tulla. Ewin Flegicare granted remission for holding Dumbarton Castle against king, 1489. In 1631 a Fletcher of Innerpefferay, Perthshire listed as Flesher, in 1647 as Flescheour.

GAIR From Gaelic gearr, short. Ewin McVean Gair of Urquhart was fined for reset of Clan Gregor. John Dow Gair, of Clan MacGregor, was killed at Enzie, Keith, Aberdeenshire.

GREGOR, GREGORSON, GREGORY Variants of early clan name.

GREIG First appeared commonly in Fife and north-east. Patrick Grige, burghess of Aberdeen, 1488. Johannes Greg, Aberdeen common councillor, 1502. David Greg, Stirling councillor, 1522. The Norwegian composer's Scottish ancestry from John Greig of Fraserburgh.

GRIER Often thought abbreviation of MacGregor also later diminutive of Grierson. Gilbert Grier, Dumfries-shire witness, 1542. George Grier, Aberdeen minister, 1598.

GRIERSON Possibly the Griersons of Lag, Dumfries-shire, descended from MacGregors. John Greyson or Grierson, about 1526-59 provincial friar at Perth. At Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire, many names were Grierson, formerly M'Gregor.

GRIGOR Variant of Gregor. The northern Grigors are mostly descended from 300 MacGregors, whom the earl of Moray moved in 1624 to the north from his Monteith estate, to battle the Mackintoshes.

GRUER See MacGruier.

KING Spread throughout Scotland at an early time, including shires of Berwick, Fife and Aberdeen. Some proscribed MacGregors believed to have assumed the name. Robertus King bequeathed land to the church in St Andrews, 1247. John Kyng served as burghess of Perth, 1421.

MACADAM From Gaelic, MacAdaim, son of Adam. Dolfinus mach Adam was charter witness at St. Andrews, about 1160. The famous road builder, John MacAdam, who fled to Ayrshire in the first half of the 16th century was possibly a descendant of a MacGregor. John M'Cadame declared heir of his father Duncan, burghess of Ayr, 1609.

MACARA From Gaelic ara, Charioteer. Still current in Perthshire the Macaras are a MacGregor sept, originally around Balquidder and Crieff. John M'Ara, in 1614, an officer at Ayr. Donald M'Ara, Glenalmond resident, 1749. James M'Cara, Glasgow University matriculate, 1769.

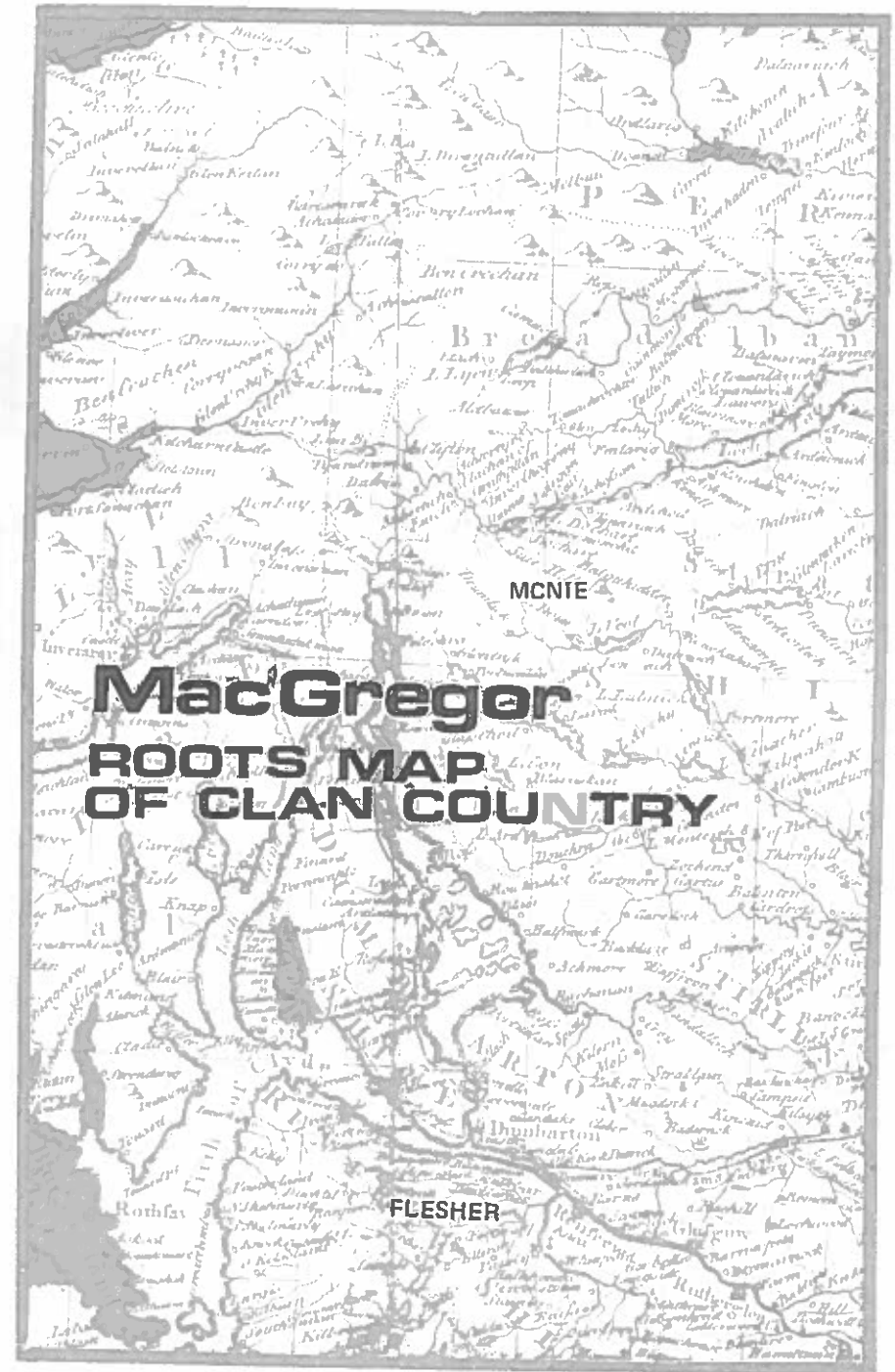
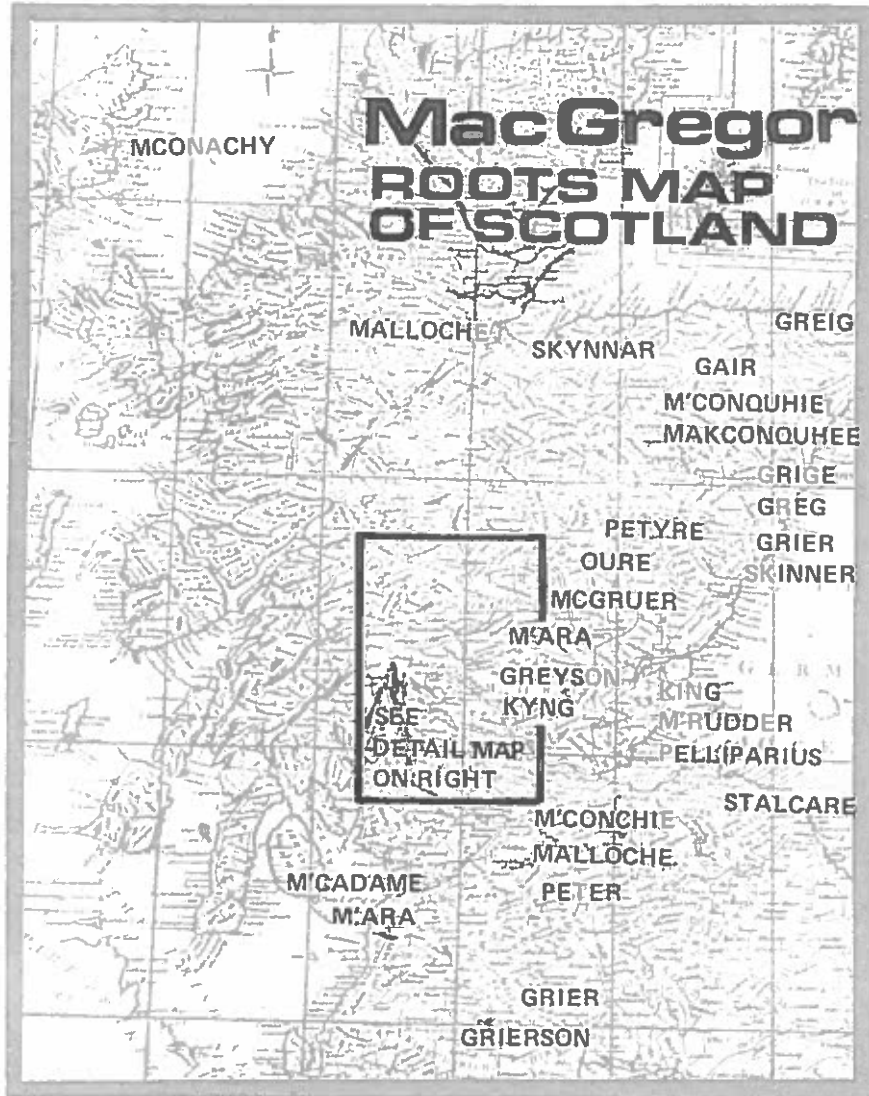
MACCONACHIE From Gaelic MacDhormchaidh, son of Duncan. According to clan authority Frank Adam, MacConachie is derived from Duncan, 17th Chief of MacGregor, who had three sons by his second wife. Swyne M'Conquhie and William Makconquhee gave rent to earl of Huntlie, 1543. Thomas McConchie, Corstorphine, Edinburgh schoolmaster, 1688. John McOnachy, Seaforth tenant, 1721.

MACGROWTHER, MACGRUDER, MACGRUER, From Gaelic Macgrudaire, brewer. This professional name sometimes became Brewer but 'Mac' prefix followed by grudaire variants common, particularly in south Perthshire and the Macgruers of the north, a Clan Fraser sept. Many of this name and its variants were followers of MacGregor and Drummond. Donald McGruer, witness at Grantully, 1494. Duncan M'Rudder, Perth witness, 1547.

MACNEE, MACNIE From Irish Mac niadh, which is variant of Mac neidhe, son of Nia, the champion. Macnia was a district king in county Down, 702. In 1594, a Maknee lived in Taymouth. Donald McNie and Gillemoire McNie fined in Balquidder, 1613, for receiving stolen property from Clan MacGregor.

Scottish Roots

The maps below and opposite are intended to show the early occurrence of associated names with clan affiliation. These names also appear with the pertinent historical detail under the associated names on page 14. An historic map has been used as a pictorial background but locations can be fairly easily transposed to a current map.



MALLOCH Two possible origins for name. Mallochs were MacGregors who changed their names at the time of the proscription and/or they were named because of an ancestor with heavy eyebrows. Duncan Malloche, an officer in Urquhart fined for receiving stolen property from Clan MacGregor, 1613. Helen Malloche was wife of Robert Livingston, merchant burgess, Edinburgh, 1628.

ORR Two possible origins for this name: a common name early in Renfrewshire, likely after an old family there; or from the Gaelic odhar, sallow complexion. In this group are likely MacGregor followers. Donald Oure, Atholl resident, 1512. Hugh Orr (1717-1798) Lochwinnoch, active part in military campaigns.

PETER, PETERS, PETRIE From personal name, a rock, in Latin and Greek, and possibly former MacGregors assumed name at time of clan's proscription. John Peter charged in 1636 with resetting MacGregors. David Peter, commissary depute, Peebles, 1645.

PETRIE This name is a diminutive of both Peter and Patrick. Andrew Petre was Wick vicar in 1530. David Petyre, charter witness, Tannadyce, 1613.

SKINNER Occupational derivation for name, skinner or flayer of hides, Latin, pelliparius. William pelliparius, charter witness, St. Andrews, about 1250. Stephan Skynnar, landowner, Inverness, 1361. John Skinner, Aberdeen burgess, 1470.

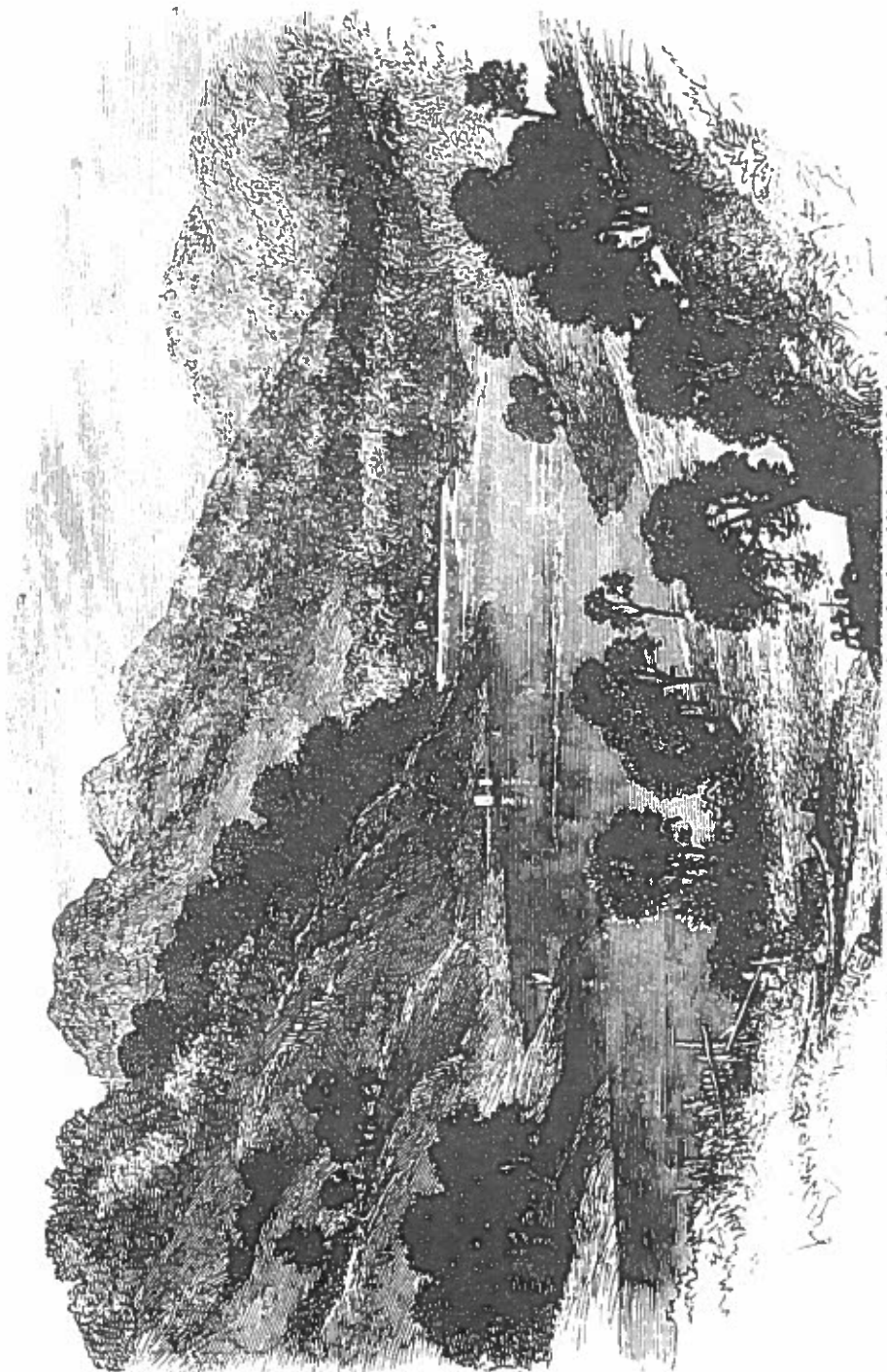
STALKER From a deerstalker. John Stalcare, Berwick burgess, 1447. William Staiker of Glasgow was a goldsmith, 1607.

WHITE, WHYTE From Old English, hevit, white, as personal name and nickname. Whyte is also Anglicized from Gaelic M'Illebhain. It is also believed these two names were assumed by Clan Gregor members at the time of the clan's proscription. Uuiaett Hwite, at Coldingham witnessed King Edgar's charter, about 1097-1107.

Some of the clan emigrants who sailed for Australia

Number	Name	Age	Residence	Estate	Remarks
110	MacLachlan John John MacLachlan Hugh Jane Duncan Lachlan	34 37 36 36 9 7	Morvern	Morvern Lochlainn	Spent part with bank at Glasgow Received no aid. - very healthy couple Three healthy children
112	McGregor John Mary Malcolm Mary Donald Duncan?	35 33 10 7 5 2	Petrie	Petrie	Petrie Healthy couple, four healthy children.

List of Emigrants assisted by the Highland and Island Emigration Society, and embarked on board the Ship *Manawron* which sailed from *Leith* for *Wester Bay* on the 28th August 1852.



Nova Scotia (New Scotland), strong scenic and cultural links with the homeland



WANDERLUST

For centuries Scots have travelled the globe seeking challenge and fulfilment. A glance through the telephone directories of most countries will uncover Scottish presence. Not so well known are the origins of the Scot. His ancestors came from many diverse places.

About the 6th century Irish settlers from Antrim founded settlements in Argyllshire. These Celtic immigrants, called Scots, provided the nation's name. However they were by no means the only people inhabiting Scotland at that time. For several centuries previously the Picts had controlled much of the northern expanse. These earliest settlers were of unknown origin but they may have come from Sythia.

Also filling in the Scottish mosaic were a branch of the Britons from England who were forced into Strathclyde by some of the Angles. This race, whose name was adopted for England, arrived by the North Sea.

Another race who left their influential stamp on many of Scotland's highest offices were the Normans. From the 8th to the 10th centuries Norsemen extensively raided and settled in the Orkney and Shetland Islands where Norse influences are still highly meaningful today. Other intrepid Norsemen splashed ashore at all parts of the mainland coast with the exception of the south-east.

These races, with their different languages and customs, provided a heterogeneous mix, which almost miraculously became a Scottish nation, resolute and proud for the most part of their national identity. The melding of the diffuse elements is even more remarkable when it is remembered that the eventual synthesis of Scotland occurred in spite of a formidable linguistic, cultural, economic and geographical divide. The great schism was loosely termed Highlands and Lowlands.

THE SCOTTISH DIVIDE

In fact the Lowlands encompassed the entire east coast of Scotland and penetrated even the most northerly section, the Orkney and Shetland Islands. The legitimately-designed Lowland area included all parts of Scotland south of

the Forth-Clyde inlets, with all other parts of Scotland categorized as Highland. Gaelic emerged as the language of the Highlands, and Lowland Scots that of the Lowlands.

With Scotland's development as an agrarian economy the geographical divide became a fundamental force in dividing the nation into two widely differing areas of agricultural productivity. The thin soil of the Highlands, coupled with seemingly incessant rain and wind, produced a harsh environment that made even subsistence farming difficult. Contrasting with the hostile environment was the Lowlands, with generally drier weather and fertile soil.

Psychologically the Highlander was inhibited by the tortuous coastline that provided at the time a westward vista to no known promised land. The Lowlanders could fortunately look to a largely hospitable coastline as a base for continental trading. Another advantage for the Lowlands was the ancillary benefits from nearby burghs and institutions, which had limited benefit initially but gathered importance as the centuries passed.

THE CLAN SYSTEM

The Lowlanders had a clan system of their own, with the chief and their landlords sharing a name, but the tenant became increasingly less dependent on the chief for matters such as the maintenance of law and order. The relationship became essentially commercial as time passed. Centralized authority was exercised more easily in the Lowlands, as growing opportunities within the populated areas created a flow from countryside to burgh, which gathered considerable pace with economic change.

Through many harsh centuries the Highlanders functioned within a clan system that generally provided basic humanitarian and economic benefit to tenants, often living in isolated glens. The clan chieftains rented large tracts of land to tacksmen who in turn parcelled the land off to tenants who paid them rent.

Besides agrarian pursuits, the other necessary cog in the clan organizational machinery was a formidable militia. This independent military force mustered the tenants for doing battle against other clans or the English. When attacking other clans they were usually intent on returning with booty. The militia of course had to defend itself against attack.

When law and order became widely enforced through the Highlands, some clans were unable to provide enough food from their meagre soil resources to support all their tenants. The insufficiency provided one spark that would combine with many others to fire the disintegration of the clan system.

THE SCOTTISH MONARCHY

Concurrent with the clan system, and indeed its creator, was the Scottish monarchy, which amazingly survived although beset with several internal and external pressures. The bloody and battered lineage was sustained for many centuries. Pressure to be absorbed into England with its similar language and



Bannockburn

customs would have proved irresistible to many nations. English military thrusts, when successful against Wallace, did not dampen the nationalist fervour of the Scot. That was proven beyond any doubt when, in 1314, Robert the Bruce rallied 10,000 clansmen to an ignominious defeat of the English at Bannockburn. Scottish nationalism still persisted even when Scotland's and England's parliaments were united in 1707.

The parliamentary system gave representation to both countries. Distinctive institutions such as law, church and education were retained, along with a unique cultural heritage. These Scottish elements were buttressed by the canny, quiet resolve of the Scottish psyche that has developed through well over a millenium. Within Scotland today the majority of people consistently want greater autonomy in managing their own affairs, indicating that the essence of the Scottish identity and self-awareness remains undiluted.

COLLAPSE OF THE CLAN SYSTEM

At the same time as central authority was stabilizing at the beginning of the 18th century, the clan system was, not surprisingly, entering into its death throes. One reason, of course, for disintegration was the declining power of the chief over his clansmen, which was supplanted by other agencies.

Another telling blow was the introduction of sheep into the Highlands. Sheep required far fewer farm workers than cattle, while inexpensively satisfying the needs of burgeoning town populations for food and clothing. The short-lived kelp industry offered only a temporary respite to the rapid depopulation of the destitute Highlands.

Thus the overwhelming defeat at Culloden in 1746 merely brought to a head matters that had been festering for centuries. To wage battle at Culloden, a small force of 5,000 clansmen was mustered when 300,000 people lived in the Highlands at the time. Far more clans were either not represented or fought on the government side.

Following Culloden the already faltering clan system collapsed. This system at its best was a communal attack on a generally harsh environment and unfriendly neighbours. At times it wavered from within, with family feuds fuelled by the proximity and pervasiveness of communal life. Also some chieftains demanded more than a fair share of a meagre lot. Stability was usually maintained, however, through selfless acts of the highest order: the needy were treated with the greatest magnanimity; unrestrained acts of kindness came from every stratum in the clan structure. Today's fascination with clan origins among descendants many generations removed, is usually attributed to a search for identity. But another motivation could be that we live in a world where concern is increasingly for self rather than neighbour. The clan system at its best showed a simple but profound functioning of kith and kin, with care for one another.

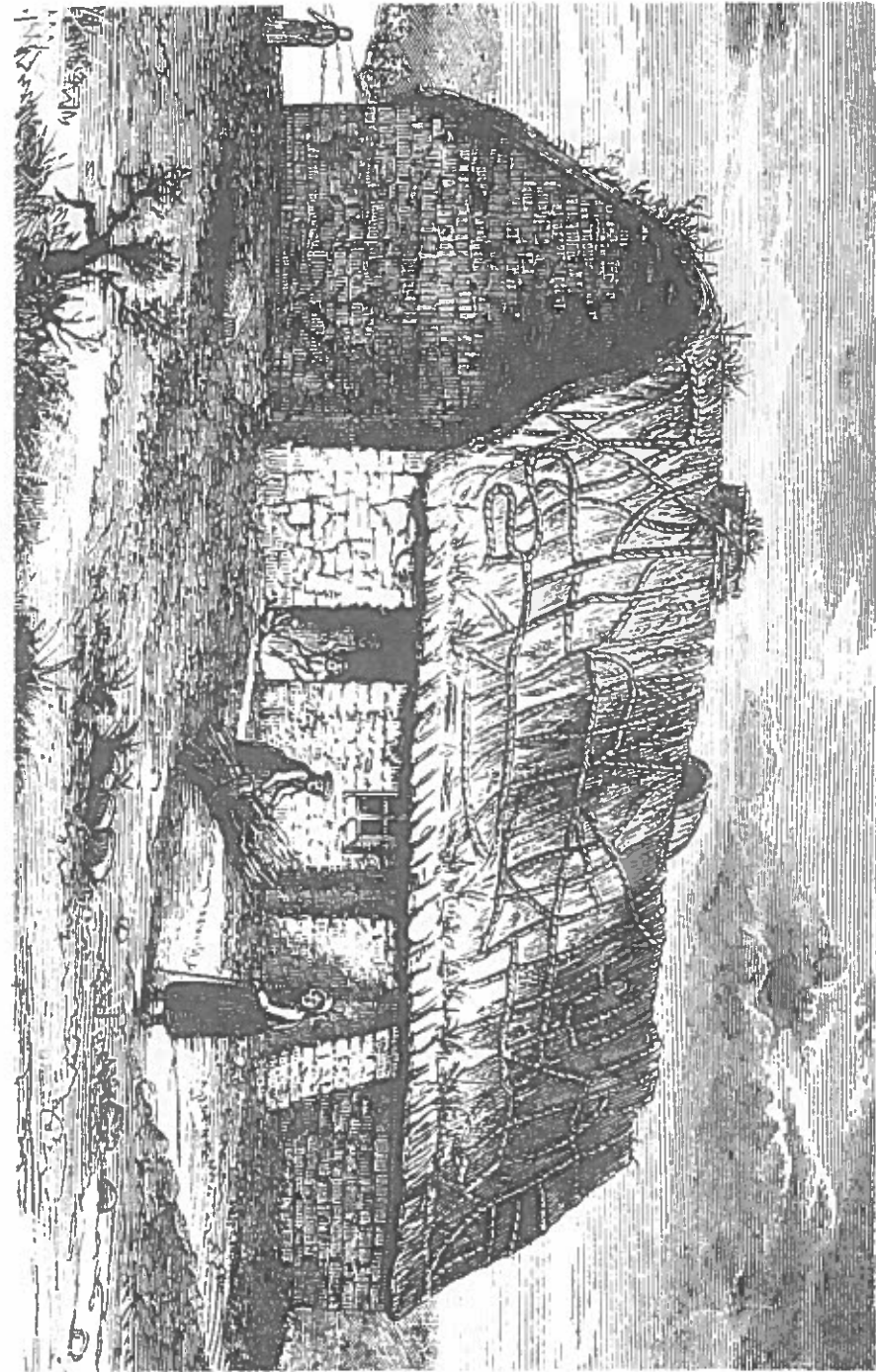
ANGLO-SCOTS

The depopulation of the Highlands occurred on a massive scale, with Highlanders, in traditional Scottish fashion, spreading near and far. Some headed for the Lowlands, but for many that proved to be only a stepping stone. For some Scots infected with wanderlust the most important road in Scotland was the road south to England. They believed greater opportunities existed in a more prosperous and populous land. In the first half of the 16th century 3,000 Scots settled in England.

Right through into the twentieth century this flow has been maintained. At times it has reached tidal proportions. Between 1925-35 possibly 60,000 Scots took the road south to England. Over the centuries this brain drain has included Adam Smith, Thomas Carlyle, Sir James Barrie, Robert and John Adam, Arthur Conan Doyle and several British prime ministers.

The Continent has long been a magnet for the wandering Scot. Students for many years have studied there, particularly in France. Some 400 Scottish names were recorded at the University of Paris between 1519 and 1615. Ecclesiastics were also prevalent in Europe. In the 15th century large numbers of Scottish soldiers supported their French friends of the Auld Alliance. Workers of all kinds—merchant seamen, craftsmen, and pedlars—have been recorded in many European countries, with large numbers settling in the Low Countries, particularly Holland.

Typical Highland tenant's cottage





Scottish artist David Allan (1744-1796) shows interior of a tenant's period dwelling

SCOTS-AMERICANS

Scots—both Highlanders and Lowlanders—set sail for America in their thousands during the latter part of the 18th century—for the years 1763-75 it could be as high as 25,000. By later standards this was a mere trickle but for that period it could be designated the first immigration wave. Cape Fear Valley in North Carolina, the Mohawk and Upper Hudson valleys in New York, and Attamaha valley in Georgia received the bulk of the Scots.

Even before this large influx some Scots were making notable contributions to their adopted land. Clergyman James Blair founded William and Mary College in 1693. He later became governor of Virginia. Scot Andrew Hamilton was another governor—of New Jersey. John Campbell (1653-1728) was appointed postmaster of Boston, but his real claim to fame was publishing the first newspaper that had been printed in North America, *Boston Newsletter* (1704).

These three Scots typified the interests of many other emigrant Scots: education, politics and journalism. The exodus from the Highlands was triggered by two other developments, which had considerable bearing on emigration to America. Due to a changed system of Highland land tenure, the tacksmen were being squeezed out. Being resourceful businessmen, they saw an opportunity in America to both organize and lead a settlement. Tenant farmers were also being forced out of the Highlands by huge rent increases.

One sizeable group of Scots should be taken into consideration, particularly at the time of the American Revolution. These were the Ulster Scots, who settled in Northern Ireland in the 17th century. Their descendants accounted for a significant proportion of the 189,000 people of Scottish origin recorded in America in 1790. Their position in the American War of Independence was largely anti-British.

Settlers from Scotland as a whole did not support the revolution and many emigrated to Canada, although there were notable exceptions. John Witherspoon was a framer of the Declaration of Independence. Naturally enough, as an aftermath of the revolution Scottish emigration declined for a few years. However between 1820 and 1950 Scots emigrating to America numbered at least 800,000. Obviously among that number there were those who returned home, but when it is remembered that the population of Scotland did not reach five million until the second quarter of this century, it is a considerable portion. During that period possibly the two most important figures of Scottish birth were Andrew Carnegie and Alexander Graham Bell.

In America as elsewhere the Scots have assimilated well, but nevertheless their heritage has not been forgotten. The staggering proliferation of Highland games, pipe bands, and clan associations across America ensures that the vitality and appeal of the Scottish tradition will be nurtured by Scots and their descendants for years to come.

SCOTS-CANADIANS

The first groups of Scots to arrive in Canada needed indomitable spirit. Those, who arrived as destitute Highlanders in the present-day Maritimes, found little to better their desperate condition. One such group arrived in 1773 at Pictou, Nova Scotia, on the Hector; the plucky passengers waded ashore behind the reassuring skirl of the pipes.

Another wave of Highlanders settled in Upper Canada (Ontario) following the American Revolution. Of particular interest was the Glengarry settlement in the township of the same name, which was settled by many of the Clan MacDonnell of Glengarry, Invernesshire. Members of other clans spread themselves through many parts of Ontario including these notable Scottish areas: Perth, Lanark County; MacNab Township; Guelph; Talbot; Middlesex, Huron and Bruce Counties.

A large number of United Empire Loyalists also arrived in Ontario following the American Revolution, including some of the many Scots who were crown supporters at the time of the revolution. No account of Scottish pioneers would be complete without referring to the heroic and selfless efforts of Lord Selkirk to found an early 19th century Red River settlement (for impoverished Highlanders) in Manitoba. His laudable plans were brutally thwarted several times by traders of the North West Company.

To the east, especially in Ontario, conditions were relatively easier for the rapidly increasing numbers of immigrants from 1815-1850. Ontario was still attracting the lion's share. The Scot, adventurous as ever, continued to form an exceptional percentage of the new arrivals. By 1871 there were approximately 550,000 Scots in Canada, while from vastly more populous England there were slightly over 700,000.

The West was won by settlers at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, with still large numbers of Scots spreading their influence across the prairies. The unique Scottish heritage is alive and well in Canada, with a difference in emphasis between Nova Scotia and the rest of Canada. In Nova Scotia the roots, which are Gaelic, go back much further. Gaelic is still taught at college level on Cape Breton Island. The Scottish traditions of Nova Scotia are based on their Highland heritage. In the rest of Canada the Scottish traditions are wider based, with Burns Suppers, for example, being very popular. Some Scots who have left indelible marks on Canada's path to greatness are: Canada's first prime minister, Sir John A. Macdonald; inventor Alexander Graham Bell; explorer-trader Sir Alexander Mackenzie; publisher-politician George Brown.

SCOTS-AUSTRALIANS

The first flood of emigrants to Australia were convicts, who were sent between 1788-1820 to New South Wales and Tasmania. Among these convicts were political as well as criminal prisoners. Some of the political prisoners were 18th century reformers, who had corresponded with French revolutionaries.



David Allan graphically illustrates a major Highland problem: over-population

Today such persons could well be members of parliament or clergymen. And among the criminal prisoners were probably those who were improperly convicted as well as those who had committed a petty crime.

It should be stated that sometimes Scottish political convicts were allowed to manage their own farms or pursue a trade. Free settlers, enticed by the large fertile parts of Australia being opened, quickly changed the large proportion of convicts compared with free settlers. By 1828 those who chose to emigrate to New South Wales numbered 4,673, compared with 7,500 freed convicts and 15,600 still in bondage. The number of free settlers had more than quadrupled in nine years. One of the earliest free settlers was Robert Campbell (1769-1846) who was a Sydney merchant in 1798. Two successive Scottish governors—Lachlan Macquire and Sir Thomas Brisbane—may have helped Scottish emigration.

Scots were prominent in further expansion in the 1830s, this time in Western Australia with the Swan River Colony. Another Scot, Angus MacMillan founded the Grippsland area, ideal for grazing. Further advancement was made in Queensland by Scot, Thomas Petrie, who opened up this area. In Victoria, Scottish farmers succeeded in a big way. Massive acreages for raising cattle and sheep were owned by many Highlanders, who became very wealthy. Neil Campbell, for example, claimed that within two years of arriving from Mull in 1838, he earned £1000 per annum.

The discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria created a dramatic upturn in Scottish emigration to Australia. For those who didn't strike it rich, farming was still expanding at an amazing rate: ancillary employment associated with gold mining also triggered thousands of jobs.

Scottish strength in Australia is exemplified by the 100,000 Scots reported there at the turn of the century. Two Scottish descendants achieved Australia's highest office: Prime Ministers Sir Robert Gordon Menzies and (John) Malcolm Fraser, with Mr Fraser preferring his Scottish given name. Particularly strong Scots-Australian traditions are pipe bands and Scottish country dancing.

SCOTS-NEW ZEALANDERS

With the purchase of huge parcels of land in 1839, the New Zealand Land Company paved the way for large scale settlement of New Zealand by British immigrants. Between 1839-44, a large number of Scots were aboard the 63 boats that landed from Britain. Getting an early start were 150 Scots who landed at Port Nicholson, on the extreme south coast of the North Island. Other Scots spread out to many other parts of New Zealand. Included in those settlers were a doctor and an engineer, neither of whom followed their profession but elected to become sheep farmers, which provided ample financial compensation.

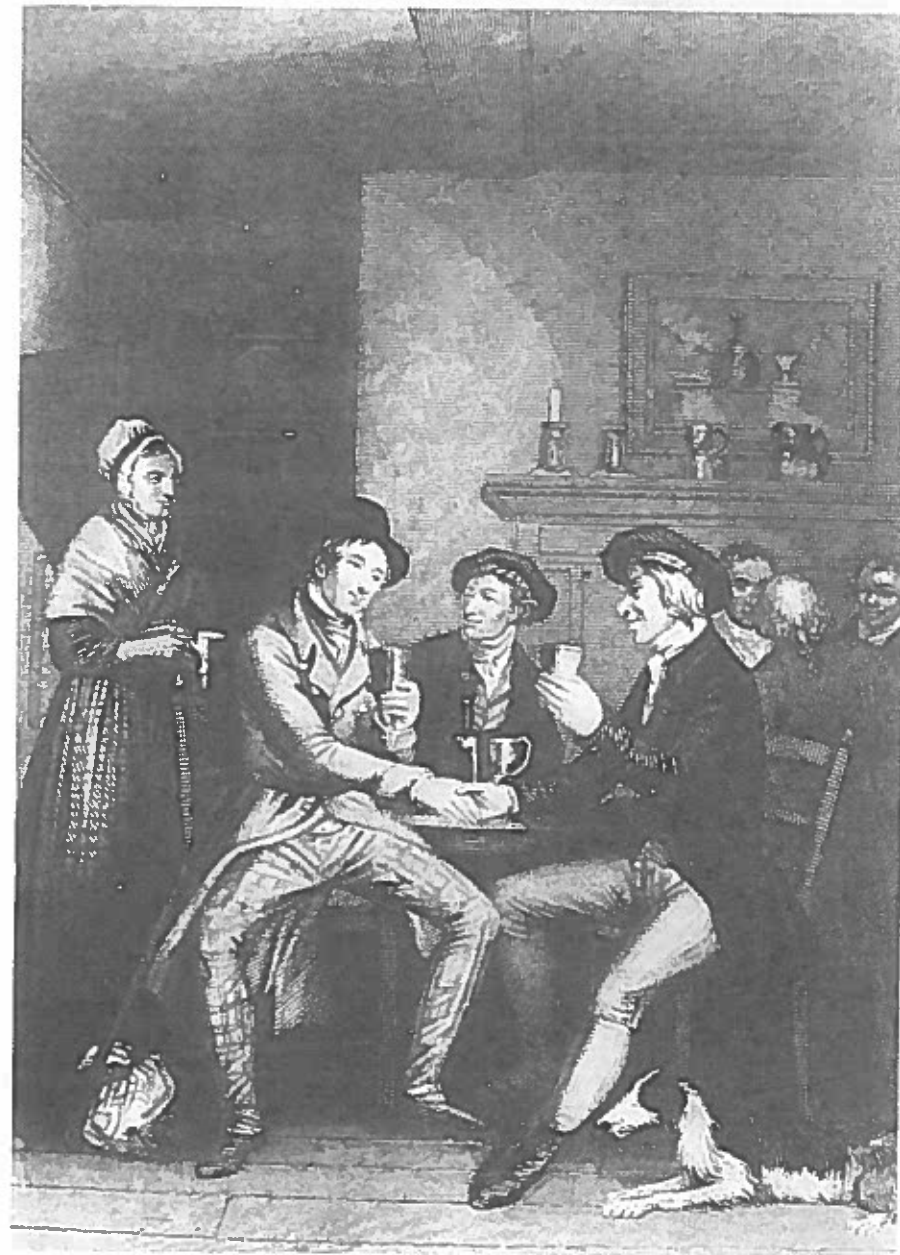
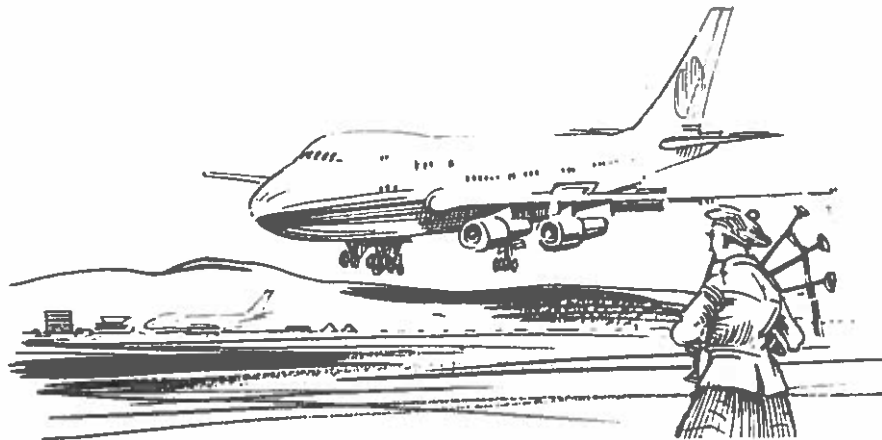


R. R. McLan's Victorian illustration from 'Clans of the Scottish Highlands'. Although bound for Canada, the rueful appearance of this emigrant could apply to any destination. Some emigrants, sailing in squalid conditions, failed to reach their new homeland alive and those that did often encountered formidable difficulties.

Otago, in the southern part of the South Island, was to have a Free Church of Scotland settlement organized on a very rigid basis. As with other overly-controlled overseas settlements they encountered many difficulties. As part of the settlement plan the tower of Dunedin was founded. Today the Scots influence there remains on the street signs, with many of Edinburgh's most famous street names found there. The discovery of gold in 1861 in Otago brought in the 'gold rush brigade', which provided a short-term spur to the economy.

But long-term prosperity was found by farming in Otago as well as many other parts of New Zealand. Successful farming, of course, boosted the whole economy, which in turn produced thousands of jobs. Many of these were filled by Scots emigrants in the latter part of the 19th century. By 1901 there were 48,000 Scots living in New Zealand, compared with 110,000 English, proportionately a much larger Scottish presence than English. New Zealand today maintains many Scottish traditions, with particular emphasis on Caledonian societies and an exceptionally large number of pipe bands.

Perhaps Scotland's most famous son was Peter Fraser, who was born (in 1884) in Fearn, Ross and Cromarty, of humble origin. From 1940 this dedicated Prime Minister guided New Zealand through the demanding wartime and postwar period.



The best loved of many Scottish traditions observed world-wide is surely the singing of Auld Lang Syne, notable at Hogmanay (New Year's Eve), but also on many occasions when Scots and those of any other nationality familiar with Burns famous adaptation are gathered together in good fellowship.

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A proud past is strikingly recalled. This beautifully-produced clan book digs deep for family roots, both clan and associated. Vivid colour tartan pages, sepia engravings, coloured historic maps and contemporary illustrations roll back the centuries. The concise text focuses on clan history, origins of associated names

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