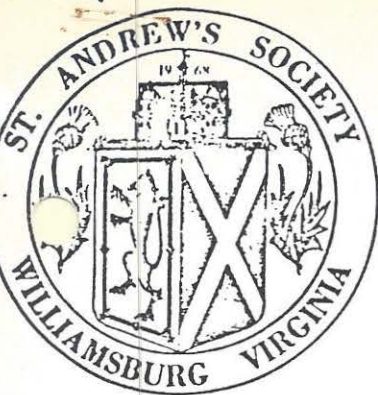




The Virginia Highlander

Newsletter of the Saint Andrew's Society Williamsburg, Virginia

President: Robert A. Duncan, III
Secretary: Edward M. Riley

Vice President: Paul J. Ritchie
Treasurer : Lloyd V. Young

Directors:

Duncan M. Cocke, James Whyte, Ricks Wilson, Raynor V. MacGillivray, Gerald P. Finn

SPRING 1971

Gerald P. Finn, editor

OUR ANNUAL SPRING *CEILIDH

** a gathering of good friends for fellowship, merriment and dancing, spiced with lively music, and your favorite drink, to be held on Saturday, 19 June, 6:30 p.m. at the Mermaid Tavern, Jamestown.*



Your Scotch conscience will be heartened by the fact that the price will be just the same as last year--\$5.50. Many thanks to the business acumen of our Arrangements Chairman, Raynor MacGillivray. And believe me, the helpings and the drinks are generously handed out, too. "How do you do it, Mac?" Come, and bring a Guest. We want you to have a good time!!!

GIRL WATCHERS TAKE NOTICE!!! We are proud of the charming, handsome ladies who favor us with their presence at our Ceilidhs. And "Mac" says there's positively no charge for looking. Among our guests at our Fall Ceilidh last year was a lady just over from Bonnie Scotland--Lady MacGregor of MacGregor, wife of the 23rd Chief of Clan MacGregor. She was quite good looking, too, Laddies.

Get in touch with Treasurer, Loyd Young, 229-3336 or R.V. MacGillivray, 229-6118. Late comers will be accommodated. The dress will be Highland Day Dress, Sport jacket with a show of tartan, or come as you are.

Look out for Jack McPherson

Member LLT Jack McPherson will be in town this summer. He will be en route from his present assignment with the 7th Cavalry in Germany to Vietnam.

ceud mìlte faìlte

(One Hundred Thousand Welcomes)

To Our New Members ! ! ! !

*These forms may be cut out
and inserted in your loose-leaf
roster of members*

Albergotti, Robert Buckner
119 Druid Drive
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Manager Mens Department
Scotland House Ltd.
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Spencer, Dr. William P.
412 Somerset Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23226

Associate Professor and Director
Pediatric Outpatient Service
Medical College of Virginia
Richmond, Virginia

Fleming, William Guy
1376-B Mount Vernon Drive
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

U. S. Army Officer
Fort Eustis, Virginia

Fulton, Robert E.
121 Will Scarlet Lane
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Structural Engineer
N.A.S.A.

Graham, J. Kenneth
10 West Commodore Drive
Newport News, Virginia

Salesman
Ezekiel & Weilman, Incorporated

Maxwell, Sidney Richard
30 Hiliday Drive
Hampton, Virginia 23369

Entered by his father, Sidney R.
Maxwell, Sr., for membership
when he becomes 18 on April 14,
1973

*Many thanks to Mrs. Anna Richardson & Mrs. Margaret Waite for their
assistance in producing this issue of The Virginia Highlander*

Robertson, Hugh Winfield, Jr.
2812 Anwell Drive
Bon Air, Virginia 23235

Robinson, John L.
N. Longwood Drive
Newport News, Virginia

Newspaper man
Richmond News Leader
Richmondm Virginia

Designer, Newport News Shipbuilding
& Dry Dock Company
Newport News, Virginia

Maxwell, Ross V.
30 Holiday Drive
Hampton, Virginia 23369

Entered by his father, Sidney
R. Maxwell, Sr., for membership
when he becomes 18 on May 25, 1979

*We hope to see you
at the
SPRING CEILIDH
at Jamestown
on the 19th*

A Great Library in Williamsburg

Thomas Garland Magruder, Jr., of Scotland House Ltd., the British import shop on Heather Walk in Merchants Square, Duke of Gloucester Street, Williamsburg, Virginia, has a library of nearly 1,000 volumes of rare and out of print books on a great variety of subjects relating to Scotland.

Members of St. Andrews Society who are doing research on family names of Scottish origin, on tartans, coats of arms and crests or other subjects connected with Scotland, are invited to consult with Tom Magruder who will endeavor to help them or refer them to additional sources in Scotland.

The library includes books on tartan, Highland dress, surnames, history, including such volumes as the Register of the Privy Council, Register of the Great Seal, Register of the Privy Seal, Registers of Sasines, Deed Books on Scottish Counties, parish records, books of the Scottish History Society, Scottish Record Society, Genealogy Society, the Exchequer Rolls, Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, the 8-volume Scottish National Dictionary, Clan histories and many others. Also a large number of maps of every area of Scotland, as well as numerous guide books.

In the library are many old volumes, the earliest published in 1634. They include many ancient genealogies of Scottish clans and families.

Scottish Country Dancing! - It's a lot of fun!

Most of our readers have seen Scottish country dances done either here at some of our activities in Williamsburg or at the St. Andrew's Society Tartan Ball in Washington. Highland dances are familiar to us all, but to some, country dances are relatively new.

What is meant by the term "country dance"? In eighteenth century Scotland this constituted the main form of social dancing in the cities and at Court in the lowland region. But for the origin of the term, we must go back four hundred years to the England of Henry VIII and of Queen Elizabeth. It was in those days that dances of the folk of the English countryside first captured the fancy of the more sophisticated people at Court. The various formations and the teamwork of two or more couples characterized these dances, in contrast to the continental dances for couples only which were then in vogue. Longways sets, square sets, two-couple sets, circles, even a single-line set, made for interesting variety. Since the dances came from the countryside, they were called country dances -- literature of Elizabeth's day uses the term and names specific dances. Gradually, the longways form displaced most of the others, and thus the term came to belong to this formation alone.

At Court the dancing masters refined the country dances and composed new ones in the many country styles. In the beginning these dances took their places alongside the already established European couple dances. But by the close of the seventeenth century, the latter had dwindled to one -- the minuet -- and country dancing was the chief dance form of an evening's fun.

Country dances were so popular with the young lawyers in training at the Inns of Court in London, that a local printer, John Playford, published a collection in 1651 called "The English Dancing Master". In it were one hundred country dances -- tunes and directions. This work ran to seventeen editions in the next seventy years, the final one containing over nine hundred entries.

As the seventeenth century progressed, the longways form gradually gained precedence, except for a few square sets, and the other forms fell into disuse. The longways was most suited to the long halls in castles and public buildings. Characteristically it consisted of two lines of dancers, men in one line facing their partners in the other line. Each couple executed a series of figures with one or two other couples and progressed along the line to repeat the same figures with different couples. This was the style of country dances exported to the high society of Scotland about 1700.

The dancing masters, French trained, taught these new importations from English society using French terms -- allemande, pas-de-basque, promenade. Within a very few years the Scots were making the dances Scottish: steps and figures from their beloved Highland reels slipped easily into the very adaptable longways. Throughout the eighteenth century new dances were devised, and handbooks were published for teaching them properly. Dancing was considered a very essential part of a polite education. Because of the incorporation of Highland dance material, Scottish country dances became much gayer and more energetic than their English counterpart, but also more difficult to perform. The Scotsman had to move deftly and quickly -- vigor and agility were in his very nature.

Scottish Country Dancing- *continued*

The nineteenth century brought inevitable changes with the spread of educational advantages to the countryside and the influx of new dances. Country dances diminished in numbers, and all but vanished in the more fashionable halls of the cities. The waltz and the polka everywhere were adopted -- and adapted! Oddly, one newcomer was a distant cousin to the longways country dance: the quadrille. This had left England in 1700 as a square dance, had been developed in France while the Scots were making the longways Scottish. Now it was appearing in both England and Scotland with new patterns of movement and considered to be French -- which after one hundred years perhaps it was. The Scots eagerly embraced this new form, and soon turned it into something almost as native as their haggis. The Highland reel was thrust almost intact into a square formation and called the "Eightsome Reel".

Dancing teachers during much of the nineteenth century kept dancing alive as an art and a desirable accomplishment. But this devotion to prescribed form could not continue indefinitely to serve people as an emotional outlet. Gradually the new couple dances were becoming freer and more unrestricted in movement, and the same spirit pervaded the few country dances which survived into the twentieth century. By 1910 traditional style had given way to boisterous frolicking. Satisfaction from moving with grace lost out to satisfaction from kicking up one's heels. Country dancing had come full circle -- back to the joyous natural folk of the country side -- in three hundred fifty years.

In 1923 the Royal Scottish Country Dance Society was formed to revive and preserve the style and elegance of the eighteenth century dance. High standards were established for the performance and the teaching. Headquarters are in Edinburgh, but branches exist all over the world. There are well over 10,000 members. The President is one of its founders -- Miss Jean C. Milligan of Glasgow.

Lee and Gail Ticknor of Williamsburg were first exposed to Scottish country dancing in 1960 at a folk dance camp in New Hampshire. The instructor was Miss Jeannie Carmichael, a Scot who had introduced this dancing to the United States in the 1940's. The Ticknors became interested and joined the Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, Scottish Country Dance Society, near their home at that time. In 1965 they moved to Pittsburgh, and soon founded a dance group there, which still thrives under the name "The Gae Ghillies". The next move was to Williamsburg in 1968. That summer they attended the school for teachers run by the Royal Scottish Country Dance Society at St. Andrews University in Scotland. They have taught a few people here in Williamsburg since then. This fall they will be seeking to enlarge the group. English dances will be done, too, adding variety to the wonderful sociability of country dancing. Couples who are interested should call the Ticknors at 229-7588.

BUYERS DIRECTORY - We have here in Williamsburg two merchants who are set up to fill your needs in Scottish Imports, books, maps, Highland dress, jewelry, Tartan yardage, men's neckties, etc.

THE SCOTTISH SHOP, 105 Bacon Street,
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185
and,

SCOTLAND HOUSE at Williamsburg, Ltd.
Duke of Gloucester Street
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

History of CLAN RORY

In 1093 the Western Isles were conquered by Magnus Barefoot, King of Norway, and the land was acknowledged to him by Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, who lost his life shortly thereafter on an invasion of England. One of the terms of the cessation of the Isles was that Magnus was to have domain of all the Isles around which he could sail in a boat of a certain size. He had his ship dragged across the isthmus which joined Kintyre and Knapdale, and Kintyre, a part of Argyll, became from that time on a part of the Isles.

Argyll was inhabited by the MacDonalds and other clans of the same race, the Siol Cuinn, or race of Conn of the Battles, a remote ancestor. According to traditions of the family as demonstrated by a letter from James Macdonell to King James VI in 1596, "Most mightie and potent prince, recomend us unto your hieness with our service forever your grace shall understand that our forebears hathe been from time to time (from time immemorial) your servants unto your own kingdome of Scotland.". And again, in 1615, Sir James Macdonald, in a letter to the Bishop of the Isles, "Seeing my race has been tenne hundred years kyndlie Scottismen under the kings of Scotland"

Somerled, Lord of the Isles, was the known progenitor of the Clan MacRory, Clan Donald, and Clan Dugall. By his second marriage to a daughter of Olaf, Norwegian King of the Isle of Man, he had Reginald sometime known as Ranald who was father of Clan MacDonald and of Clan MacRorie. Randal, by his son, Donald was progenitor of the MacDonalds, and by his other son, Roderick, the MacRorys.

Roderick, a notorious pirate of his time, had two sons: Dugall, who died without heirs, and Allan who was survived by Christina and Roderic. When the nobles gathered at Scone in 1284 to transfer allegiance to Alexander III of Scotland, "Allangus, filius Roderici" (Allan, son of Roderic) was present. Allan's son, Roderic was not considered legitimate under the feudal law and under resignation and regrant, his sister Christina heired. But under the Highland law, there was ^{no} question of his legitimacy and his lands were restored to his son Ranald.

Ranald did not long enjoy his extensive possessions, for holding some lands in North Argyll a bitter feud existed between him and William, Earl of Ross. When David II, King of Scotland, summoned the barons to gather at Perth in 1346, William, Earl of Ross, attacked Ranald and his forces by surprise in the monastery of Elcho and Ranald and seven of his followers were killed. With the death of Ranald, the descendants of Roderic (the MacRorys) became extinct, and as his sister, Amie, had married John of the Isles, chief of the Clan Donald, John through his wife laid claim to the MacRory possessions.

Today,, those bearing the names of MacRearie, MacRorie, MacRory, MacRuer, MacRury, MacRyrie, Rorie, Rorey, Rorison, and Ryrie are septs of MacDonald of the Isles. All claim descent from Siol Cuinn- Conn of the Battles, one of the so-called Great Clans, descendants of The Gallgael of the Tribe of Kaledonioi, or Northern Picts. (From "Highlanders of Scotland"-William F. Skene, F.S.A.Scot.-1837)

Howard Topp: Ambitious and going places

Howard Topp was recently on active duty as a Captain in the Army Reserve. He attended the Harbor Craft Company Officer Course, Class 2-71 at the Transportation School, Fort Eustis, Virginia. This was a mighty busy time for Howard: he also finished the requirements for his masters degree at the College of William and Mary.

Congratulations to Raynor MacGillivray

The Assistant Commandant of the U. S. Army Transportation School, Colonel Garland A. Ludy, recently designated a number of instructors to receive the "Master Instructor Badge." Among those so designated was St Andrew's Society member Raynor V. MacGillivray. In order to qualify for this award an instructor must receive two outstanding ratings on his instruction over a twelve month period. Ray is on the staff of the Motor/Rail Branch.