



Motto: Reviresco (I flourish again)

Descendant of Maccus son of Undewyn  
c1100-1150

# Maxwell Ancestry

A Caledonian Family History

by

Conrad Arlo Maxwell

For my father James Arlo Maxwell  
who encouraged me to learn  
about my heritage

Self printed for a family gathering

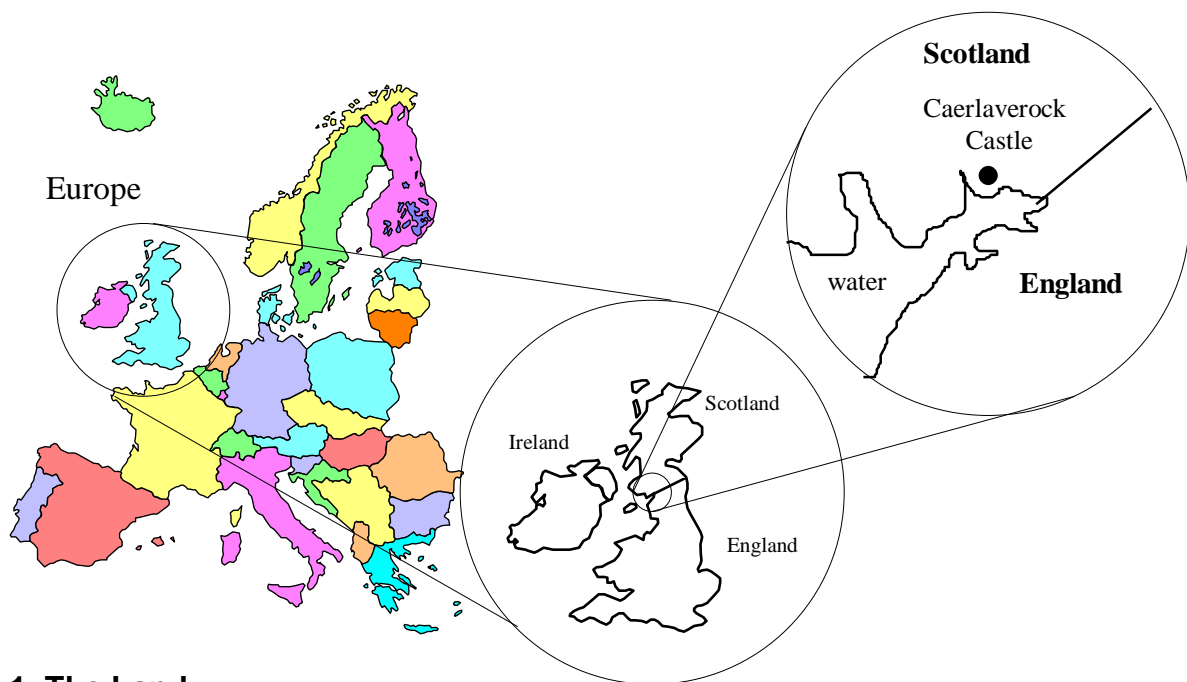
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## Introduction

After the movie Braveheart, I could not stop thinking about the Clan Maxwell and often thought it would be great to know more. My father sent me a short piece from a novel which talked about a Maxwell Castle named Caerlaverock. The name seemed so unusual that I thought it would be fun to look it up. In a few minutes, I had confirmed the existence and the phone number of the Maxwell Castle. It became an obsession to find out if my lineage came from the castle. The research has been a wonderful experience for me. I feel closer to my heritage than ever before in my life. I was able to inspire my sister Peggy to write a story. If you want to know what I've found, keep reading.



## 1. The Land

The northern part of the Island of Great Britain is Scotland. Rugged uplands separate it from England to the South. The rough terrain creates a natural boundary going north from England.

The history of Scottish border begins in the 1st century AD, when the Romans invaded England. The Romans added the southern part of the Island to their empire as the province Britannia. They were unable, however, to subdue the fierce tribes in the North. To keep these barbarians from invading Britannia, Emperor Hadrian had a massive wall built across the island from sea to sea. The Romans called the land north of the wall Caledonia, and they called the people Picts from the Latin *piclus*, meaning "painted" because they painted their bodies. Parts of Hadrian's Wall still stands on the Scottish border. The Picts were only one group of many barbarians found in the North called Caledonia.

The great wall built by the Romans marked the edge of civilization to those who lived beyond it, and those who did were considered to be barbarians or Highlanders. The terrain was hilly, which made it hard for the Roman chariots to pass the brush and rocks. The Roman Wall stretches from Bowness in Carlisle to New Castle on the river Tyne. The stability of this line that now marks the edge of Scotland is quite remarkable.

In the 5th century Celtic immigrants from Ireland, called Scots, settled north of the Clyde. The Scots were already Christians when they left Ireland. In the next century St. Columba converted the King of the Picts to Christianity. In the 9th century Kenneth MacAlpine, King of the Scots, added the Pictish Kingdom to his own. In about the 10th century the land came to be known as Scotland.

After the Normans conquered England in 1066, many Anglo-Saxons from England settled in the Lowlands. Here the Scots gradually took on English ways. Feudalism was established, and the chiefs of the Clans became nobles. Towns grew, trade increased, and Scotland prospered.

In 1707 Scotland joined with England, and the entire island became a single Kingdom under a Scottish King called Great Britain. The Scots, however, remain a distinctive people, and they have a long history different from that of England.

Scotland is a land of romance. It contains ruins of many ancient castles and abbeys, and there is a haunting beauty in its windswept mountains, long deep valleys, and ribbon lakes. It attracts many tourists, particularly from the United States and England. Scotland is a poor country, however, a land in which it is difficult to make a living. Perhaps that is why it has bred such a vigorous people.

The coast of Scotland is deeply pierced by inlets from the sea. The larger inlets are called firths and the key firth on the border was guarded by the fierce castle Caerlaverock (see map). Long, narrow inlets are called sea lochs (lakes). On the rugged west coast the sea lochs are framed by great cliffs and resemble the fjords of Norway.

Numerous islands line the coast. In the North are two large groups, the Orkney Islands and the Shetland Islands. Close to the west coast are the Hebrides group, Arran, and Bute.

The land may be divided into three regions: the Highlands in the North, the central Lowlands, and the southern Uplands.

The Highlands are wild and picturesque. Their rocky, barren summits were chiseled by Ice Age glaciers and the rainfall of many centuries. Purple heather clothes the lower slopes in late summer. The valleys are usually steep-sided glens, with a long, narrow loch at the bottom. A long valley called Glenmore crosses the Highlands from southwest to northeast. The Caledonian Canal links this valley's lochs to form a waterway from the Firth of Lorne to Moray Firth. South of the Highlands are the Grampian Mountains, highest in the British Isles. Ben Nevis, the tallest peak, rises to 4,406 feet (1,343 meters). Better known is Ben Lomond, which rises from the shore of Loch Lomond, Scotland's largest lake.

The central Lowlands are not large. From southwest to northeast the greatest length is nearly 90 miles (145 kilometers), but they are only 30 miles (48 kilometers) across the narrow waist of Scotland from the head of the Firth of Clyde in the West to the Firth of Forth in the East. These firths provide valuable outlets to the sea but constrict communications from north to south. The soil is fertile, and four coal fields underlie the area. Here is Scotland's chief farming district and also its largest cities. In the East is Edinburgh, Scotland's historical capital. In the West is Glasgow, hub of a great industrial area. Almost 90 percent of Scotland's population live in the Lowlands.

In the southern Uplands the hills are less than 2,000 feet (600 meters) high. Their rounded or flat tops are often capped with dark peat. The slopes are covered with grasses as well as heather. Along this border England and Scotland meet. In the West the boundary runs from the Solway Firth, guarded by Caerlaverock Castle, across the crest of the Cheviot Hills. In the East it follows the River Tweed almost to its mouth. The Tweed Valley is the chief gateway into England. The English people often refer to Scotland as "north of the Tweed."

The Highlanders are of Celtic descent, and about 90,000 of them still speak Gaelic, an ancient Celtic language. The Lowlanders are much like the people of northern England. They speak English, but their Scots dialect is distinct. The Scots have a reputation for being thrifty, cautious, and careful of detail. They are far from being all alike, however. Scotland is a country in which individualism flourishes.

The Scots have a great respect for learning, and their history is full of people of humble birth who acquired university educations. Education was made easier for poor students by the Scottish-born American industrialist, Andrew Carnegie. He set up the Carnegie Trust Fund in 1901 to help needy students and to foster research.

The Scottish educational system, like the legal system, is different from that of England. Education is free from nursery school (3 to 5 years) through secondary school. At about 12 years of age the student is tested to determine entrance to a junior secondary school (12 to 15 years) or to a senior secondary school (12 to 18 years). The senior schools lead to the professional schools and the universities. Scotland has eight universities, the oldest being St. Andrews, founded in 1410. Edinburgh is known for its school of medicine. The University of Glasgow emphasizes science and engineering.

Scotland's great industrial area centers on Glasgow, its largest city. On the banks of the River Clyde below the city are world-famous shipyards that once produced every kind of ship. In Glasgow and the cities clustered around it are iron and steel mills and other metal plants, engineering works, machinery factories, chemical works and textile mills. Heavy industries were once based on the iron ore and coal deposits of the Lanarkshire field near the city. Today the iron ore is virtually exhausted, and ore must be imported. The Lanarkshire coal is also depleted, but more is available in fields around the Firth of Forth. The traditional heavy industries of southern Scotland have become less significant, but a new major electronics industry has created considerable employment for people who live in that area.

The industrial area of Glasgow almost meets that of Edinburgh to the East. Edinburgh also has engineering industries and specializes in light manufactures printing (made from imported wood pulp). North of Edinburgh across the Firth of Forth are Dunfermline, which manufactures linen; Perth, known for its dye works; and Dundee, which specializes in jute manufacture and marmalade. South of Edinburgh in the Tweed Valley are manufacturing towns that produce woolen cloths. Cotton spinning and weaving have declined, but the North Sea petroleum industry has created new jobs in the building and servicing of oil platforms, terminals, and refineries.

Glasgow is by far the largest and busiest port. Following it in volume of foreign trade are Leith, Grangemouth, and Dundee. Freight also moves to England, Wales, and Northern Ireland by coastal vessels and by rail and road.

Scotland's great international airport, Prestwick, is on the west coast southwest of Glasgow. Other major airports are at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Around the Firth of Forth lies Scotland's richest agricultural area. Here large well-managed farms produce wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits. Scotland's disease-resistant seed potatoes are highly prized in England.

Grass is the chief crop in the southern Uplands. The major product therefore is livestock. In summer thousands of sheep roam over the hills. In winter they are folded into the valley farm. The farmers grow roots and other fodder crops in the valleys. In the southwest the climate is mild and rainy. Here are great dairy farms that furnish milk for the Glasgow area and for cities in northern England. At central points, such as Dumfries, are cooperative creameries. Waste products are returned to the farms to feed pigs.

Fishing towns are scattered all around the coast of Scotland and the islands. The chief fishing port is Aberdeen on the east coast. White fishing for cod, haddock, plaice (flounder), and hake is carried on by deep-sea trawlers year-round. Lobsters, found in rocky pools, are plentiful on the northwest coast. They are caught in baited wicker traps.

Scotland is a part of the monarchy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It has no parliament of its own. It elects members to the British House of Commons, and it is also represented in the House of Lords. The central administration is in the hands of the secretary of state for Scotland, a British Cabinet officer. The secretary heads an office in Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, for handling the country's domestic affairs. Local government is in the hands of burgh (incorporated town) councils.

The Scots still have their own law. It derives from the Roman code and is quite different from that of England. The supreme civil court, called the Court of Sessions, dates from 1532. It sits in Edinburgh in the old Parliament House.



The Maxwell Tartan is one of many and is intertwined with Scotland as the red, forest green colors and black of which it is made of. The dyes available in the local area were used to create the material. The particular style or pattern identifies your heritage or clan. The Maxwell tartan is a proud symbol of a noble family, worn with honor.

## **2. The Tartan**

The tartan, a twilled wool fabric, with numerous textile patterns consisting of stripes of varying widths and colors crossed at right angles against a solid background, each forming a distinctive design worn by the members of a Scottish Clan.

The men wore kilts, and the lasses wore a scarf indicating their Clan of origin. The kilt was worn without undergarments and provided fighting freedom for the Highlanders and probably a few breezes. The families who supported a castle or a Lord, would also wear the Clan tartan of their protector or Lord and became recognized as part of the Clan proper (see Maxwell Clan).

To wear the tartan was to say you had values and stood to represent your family at all times. The men in the Clan treated women with kindness and were honorable in their dealings with other men. Marriage vows and all agreements were honored by every member or the Clan's favor could be lost in the eyes of others. The good of the Clan to prosper and trade depended upon all who wore the tartan, to act in good faith on behalf of the family or feel its wrath. In times of war, the honor of your Clan and its ties to other Clans could mean the life or death of the entire Clan (family).

## **3. The Highlanders**

The Highlanders who fought on the misty hills to make Scotland free were very remarkable warriors. The two handed claymore sword was the instrument of justice for those who would attempt to take their freedom from them.

One Scottish legend is true about the Highlanders disappearing during battle. The land was full of hills, water inlets and fog called mist. The Highlanders could appear out of the mist and fall upon their enemies and return up the hill into the mist as almost mythical figures. It is a kind of Scottish magic which stopped the Romans from taking their freedom from them. The continual wars stopped the Clans from becoming as civilized as England proper, for many generations. The Highlanders lived very Spartan lives and fought using guerrilla warfare tactics.

On the northwest coast and on the islands there are tenant farmers called crofters. The crofts (small farms) are usually on or near the coast. Houses are built of stone gathered from the hillsides. They are roofed with thatch of reeds and heather. Peat cut from the moors furnishes fuel for cooking and heating.

On these crofts barely enough food can be produced for the farm families. Therefore they dislike waste and have earned reputations for being extremely frugal. They are good farmers, but rugged ground, poor soil, and excessive rain restrict crops to oats, potatoes, and barley. The crofters added to the family food supply by fishing in lakes and streams if inland or in the sea if near the coast. They raise sheep on the hills and pasture a few cattle in the glens. In other parts of the Highlands, large sheep or beef cattle farms predominate.

The Highlands are sparsely populated. For centuries many of the young people have been leaving the crofts to find work in the industrial Lowlands or to immigrate to other countries. The government is trying to check this trend. Its reforestation program, for example, gives part-time work to crofters at the same time that it improves timber resources. Major industries in the Highlands are the weaving of woolens and the distilling of Scotch whisky, which is made from barley.

Highlanders could use the Clan crest on their rings, like a credit card, to buy goods avoiding an ambush when carrying money. The merchant would go to the castle with the same crest and get payment in full. The nobles had it better even back then.

#### Code of the Highlanders

- Military prowess
- Valor in battle
- Loyalty to God
- Loyalty to Feudal Lord and King
- Courtesy to enemy (rules of combat)
- Generosity to sick
- Charity to oppressed
- Honor, nobleness and fairness
- Romantic devotion
- Honor your elders
- Kindness to women and children

#### **4. The Clans**

In early days the rugged land led to the separation of the Highlanders into small groups called Clans. Each Clan was ruled by a chief. All the people of a Clan had the same surname, which often began with Mac such as MacDonald, Maccuswell, MacLean, or MacLeod. The Clansmen wore kilts (short, pleated skirts) which are suitable for climbing the rough hills, and blankets for cloaks. Each Clan had its own colorful pattern called a tartan for weaving cloth. (These tartans are now commonly called plaids, and they are marketed throughout the world.) Today the kilt is not a crofter's dress but a national costume, proudly worn for special occasions.

The gatherings of the Clans draw many visitors, especially to Inverness, which is called the capital of the Highlands. At these gatherings athletes wearing kilts compete in such ancient Highland sports as throwing the hammer and tossing the caber, a long, heavy pole. Bagpipers and Highland dancers add color and interest to the gatherings.

The King of Scotland must come from one of the Clans. A male heir who could trace his lineage back to one who had been a King, and was his great-grand-father was a rightful heir to the throne. This meant that many relatives fought for the right to be King, where strength, character and the one most suited would be made the next King. This method caused Clan Wars, especially when the King had no direct heirs (great-grand-sons) and an entirely new Clan claimed right to the throne.

It was during one of these odd successions when Balliol was suggested by the Bishop of Saint Andrews to be the next King, and opposing was Seven Earls who recommend for Bruce to be the next King. King Edward the First was using this awkward time to try and seize the Kingdom for himself and supported Balliol, who was an awkward person. If you saw the movie Braveheart, the Bruce won out and became the King after Wallace was killed during the Wars of Independence were over.

#### **5. The Border Clans**

The border people were becoming more civilized, despite the Roman Wall, until the War of Independence. The War with England pushed the Border Clans back to the barbarism which Romans found hundreds of years earlier. The important skills and knowledge which were handed down from father to son were the code of the Highlander and how to defend the Clan with weapons of destruction. You might say the border Clans like the Maxwell's were some of the last to become civilized due many generations of border wars (400 yrs).

The arts and other crafts had to be minimized in order to sustain the war effort. The border families had to absorb the horrors of war for many generations. The Maxwell's survived and were noble warriors who fought in many battles to sustain the freedom of Scotland.

The English learned that the Maxwell's have a love for freedom and have paid in blood for the right to own land and be free men. The Maxwell's re-took the castle when the English overtook it and rose again and again, like the family motto states. The Maxwell Clan did not retreat, they defended their land with honor. The fact that Clan Maxwell survived is astonishing. I owe my life to these hearty warriors of the Wars of Independence.



To the left are two crossed Claymores, two handed Scottish swords used by the Highland Warriors during the Wars of Independence. In front is the shield with the symbol for all Scottish kings on it (lion), representing the freedom they fought for. Scotland was fighting for the right to have their own nation.

## **6. The Wars of Independence 1286-1371**

In 1290 Margaret, heiress to the throne, died. Thirteen claimants contested the Crown. Edward I of England claimed the right to bestow it and made John de Balliol the King. When Edward asked John for help against the French, however, John entered into an alliance with France, this angered Edward thus starting the War. For 260 years Scotland held to this so-called "auld alliance" with England's enemy or the King of France.

Edward crossed the border in 1296, took John de Balliol prisoner, and proclaimed himself King of Scotland. To symbolize the union he carried off the ancient Stone of Scone, on which Scottish Kings had long been crowned, and placed it in Westminster Abbey where it still lies beneath the coronation chair.

If you saw movie BraveHeart the Maxwell's fought with William Wallace and the great Clans for the freedom of Scotland. The Scots rose again. Led by William Wallace, they routed the English at Stirling Bridge in 1297 and pursued them across the border. The next year Edward returned and inflicted a disastrous defeat on the Scots at Falkirk. Wallace was later captured, and the English hung his head from London Bridge. The only area of Scotland that Edward could occupy effectively was the South-East. The Strong Castles in the south-west like Caerlaverock would be re-taken from the English. The Maxwell motto was "we rise again" and the Maxwell's did retake the castle again and again from the English. The Clan Wallace did not have a castle but William fought with vigor, a hero, and his Clan motto was "FOR FREEDOM" and used the Scottish symbol for the King ( a lion) on his shield. Wallace's tartan was green, the Bruce tartan was blue, the Stewarts tartan grey, and Maxwell tartan red to name a few. The Maxwell Castle traded hands five times with the English.

The Scots' spirit was still unbroken, and they soon found another great champion in Robert Bruce. The last great battle in the War for Independence was fought in 1314 at Bannockburn near Stirling Castle. At Bannockburn, Bruce inflicted a disastrous defeat on superior English forces led by Edward II. The Maxwell Clan supported Robert the Bruce and fought at his side at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 under the Clan Chief Eustace Maxwell. Herbert, the

succeeding Clan chief was Knighted by James the First for his services to the crown. In 1328 Edward III formally recognized Scotland's independence as a free nation.

The war never really ended but the fighting stopped and a peaceful succession of a Scottish King to the Throne of England stopped the war in 1603 with James the First who commissioned the Bible as we know it.

The sword that highlanders fought with was called a Claymore or Claidheamohmore in Gaelic meaning great sword. The sword is a large two handed broadsword of beautiful slender design. The blade is 36 and one half inches long with a 14 inch handle. The grip is made of honey colored molave hardwood with a solid brass pommel of bulbous design for counter weight.

The real path to freedom was in understanding the politics of the Reformation. The church brought in fifteen times the revenue than the crown could annually. The real need was for the church to recognize Scotland as an independent nation. So at the end of the battle at Bannockburn all the great Clans, the Maxwell's too, signed the Declaration of Arbroath to the Pope. The Pope John XXII was asked to recognize Scotland as a nation. In this cry from the dust it reads, "For as long as one hundred shall remain alive we shall never in any wise consent to submit to the rule of the English, for it is not for glory we fight ... but for freedom alone."



A Crest Badge or Coat of Arms can only be worn by Clans of Ancient Times which had rights to Territories and a Castle. To the left is the Maxwell Crest and the shield worn by the Highland Maxwell Knights. The Maxwell's were Nobles and had land's with titles a distinction which is only held by twenty nine clans from

## **7. The Maxwell Clan**

In Gaelic the word Clan means children and the idea behind Clanship was like Kingship or a patriarchal order. The Clan Chief is the Father of the Clan and the Clan is the family of the Father. The Clan members are loyal to the family and worked together for the good of the Clan.

According to George F. Black's The Surnames of Scotland, the name Maxwell is derived from a salmon pool on the River Tweed, near Kelso Bridge, still locally known as "Max-wheel". Maccus, son of Undewyn, a Saxon Lord, in the Reign of David I, obtained a grant of the land on the Tweed before 1150, and from the fishery attached to the land on the Tweed called the Maccus's Wiel (old English "wael" for a pool or whirlpool) and gave the Clan it's name. Other variations (Maxwiel, Maccuswiel, Maxwill and others ..)

The Maxwell's come from Lowland and Highland areas of Scotland. The common location and where the castle is located is in Dumfriesshire on the west coast. The other Clan locations are Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, located in highlands where cattle raising, castle building and abbeys were found.

Some of the writings refer to Maccus a Norse chief but they all agree on Maccus Wiel as the place where the name originated by the river Tweed near Kelso Bridge. The Maxwell's are known as a Border Clan and took an active part in the wars against England. The burial grounds of the Maxwell's is in the field north of the Castle. The Clan name was so prominent that a town was named Maxwelltown. The castle stands to this day and the museum in Maxwelltown near Dumfries is dedicated to the Maxwell Clan History.

The Maxwell's were knights, Lords and Earls. The Maxwell's also spawned the Baronets of Pollock. The Maxwell Clan spawned many other families which wear the Maxwell Tartan and are considered part of the Clan. Here are there names:

Adair, Blackstock, Dinwiddle, Dinwoodie, Edgar, Herries, Kirk, Kirkland, MacKittrick, Maxton, Meecall, Monreith, Moss, Nithsdale, Paulk, Peacock, Polk, Pollock, Sturgeon, Wardlaw.

If you meet someone from the preceding surnames they are also from the Maxwell Clan of Scotland and are entitled to wear the Maxwell Tartan.

## **8. Caerlaverock Castle**

Caerlaverock castle still stands guard over the Solway Firth and was in active use defending off the English for over four hundred years (circa 1200-1600). The castle is made of rich red stone and the Maxwell tartan is also red in color. There were Knights, Lords and Earls in the Castle. One might have overheard the words, "right away Sir Maxwell" or "yes my Lord Maxwell" and even a curtsy or two. Most of the time one would have heard a whole bunch of fighting in preparing to fight the English.

The Lands were given to the Maxwell's in 1220 by King David the First. The first Castle was built too near the shoreline and the salt marches, and so in the 1270's the current Caerlaverock castle was built. The castle was in such a strategic spot militarily that nearly every invasion into Scotland was first felt by the Maxwell's, who were a fearsome bunch of fighters with an impenetrable castle.

The most fascinating account of a siege on a medieval castle was recorded by a French writer while King Edward the First attacked Caerlaverock Castle. Up on the hill he climbed to write the story of the attack of Caerlaverock. From this view on top of the hill he could see the entire army with which he came and the proud Castle and it's defenses. The castle was shaped to stop attacks from multiple sides using the sea and the marshes to stop back wall attacks. The moat forced the army to attack the front where the highest and strongest wall was ready to defend the Maxwell's. On average, the castle was guarded by just 60 Maxwell men and their families. The castle was so strong that King Edward used his entire army of 3000 men and 87 knights to besiege it. Edward knew that if Caerlaverock could be taken, all the other castles in Galloway and Dumfrishire would be afraid and make his job easier. The other reason was the need to pass by the castle to get to the heart of Scotland. This writer chose to personify the castle to capture the mood of the scene. Listen to the words from the dust of the siege of Caerlaverock in 1300:

"Caerlaverock was so strong a castle that it feared no siege before the King  
came there,  
for it would never had to surrender,  
provided it was well supplied,  
when the need arose, with men,  
engines and provisions.

In shape it was like a shield,  
for it had but three sides round it,  
with a tower at each corner,  
but one of them was a double one,  
so high, so long, and so wide,  
that the gate was underneath it,

well made and strong,  
with a drawbridge and a sufficiency of other defenses.  
And it had good walls, and good ditches,  
filled right up to the brim with water.

And I think you will never see a more finely situated castle,  
for on the one side can be seen the Irish Sea,  
towards the west, and to the north the fair moorland, surrounded by an arm of  
the sea,  
so that no creature born can approach it on two sides, without putting himself in  
danger of the sea.

On the south side it is not easy,  
for there are many places difficult to get through because of the woods and  
marshes and ditches hollowed out by the sea where it meets the river."

The castle still stands today and is still owned by the Maxwell Clan. The Castle is in the hands of the Scottish Historical Society and is a tourist attraction for those wishing to see a medieval castle.

The siege engines were catapults as you have seen in movies. The encampment and setting up of the siege took time as the English tent town was built and the engines were put in place. The catapults had to throw rocks from the other side of the moat and try to hurt the castle.

As you have probably guessed, 3000 against 60 is not good odds, the Maxwell's were forced to surrender and some were hung on the castle walls as a warning and the rest were set free. Herbert de Maxwell and his son John were in the castle at this time. The Maxwell's got their castle back as the English moved on further into Scotland. This retaking, happened five times until the wars ended, which lasted 400 years. The Maxwell's always came back to claim the seat of the family name or Caerlaverock Castle. The family motto bears witness to this tradition, "we rise again".

After the wars of the 1300's John rebuilt the Castle, then died in 1347.

## **9. The Stone of Destiny**

The Stone of Destiny or Stone of Scone is a sandstone which measures 26 inches long, 16 inches wide, 11 inches high and weighs 336 pounds or 152 kilograms. This stone was revered for many centuries by the Scottish people as a Holy Relic. It was fought over by many nations and used successively by Dalriadic, Scottish, English and British monarchs as an important part of their enthronement ceremonies.

The Stone has only one inscription, best described as a Latin cross with no indication of it's origin. The Stone allegedly came from the Middle East was brought to Scotland in 850 AD. The stone is said to have been used by Jacob (from the Bible) as a pillow. The stone has traveled through Egypt, Sicily, Spain and Ireland before Scotland. One writers think it came from the quarries of Scotland near Oban but he clearly is not a believer in the Stone.

The Dalriadic Kings were enthroned at sacred ceremonies where an enthroning stone was used which had been blessed by Saint Patrick of Ireland. The stone went from Ireland to Scone in Perthshire. In 1296 John Balliol became the last King to use the stone in Scotland as it was removed to England by King Edward the First during the Wars of Independence in 1296. Edward thought if he had the stone he would be the rightful rulers of Scotland but this was not true as the highlanders taught him. Edward also removed the crown jewels and Margaret's portion of the True Cross when he took the stone. The stone rests in the abbey underneath the seat of coronation at Westminster Abbey. All the Kings of England unto this day use the stone in their ceremony of coronation.

## **10. The role of other nations**

### Scandinavia

In 843 AD the Scottish were forced to unite against the Norse invasion (Norway a part of Denmark). Half the English power was also put against the Norse invasion which lasted for almost one half a century. These people later were called the Danes and many families stayed in Scotland after this time. The biggest problem was not the Danes but the Norwegians who intermarried with the wild Galloway people bordered on Dumfries. These Gallgaels or mixed breeds put a King in place on the Isle of Man from 1075 to 1265.

### Rome

Across the Solway Firth (the Bay between Scotland and England) from the Maxwell Castle there is a wall put up by the Romans when they conquered England in 122 AD. The wall stretches from Bowness on the Solway Firth and travels east near the other shore at New Castle on the River Tyne. The Roman wall was dotted with towers and castles to protect the border from the barbarians (the Scottish Highlanders). The wall divided civilization from barbarism and the Scots were considered to be uncivilized by the Romans. It was built to keep the Scots out of England. The Scots say the wall was made to keep the English inside as do the Maxwell's. The truth is the wall worked in both directions. The Romans left soldiers to man the walls who occupied the Castles and towers to guard the border. The Romans confirmed what all the Scots knew, namely that they were different than the English. The wall still stands today and is was originally twenty feet high and ten feet wide. The wall burned into the minds of the Scots, that they were a different people and this preserved their love of freedom.

### France

The French were the allies of the Scots in their wars with England for Independence. When you look at the architecture found in Scotland you will see the influence of the French. The Bruce and Balliol families who were Scottish Kings around 1200 came from Norman families. Bruce is originally "de Brus" and Balliol was de Bailleuls which have a French ring to them.

## England

The English played a pivotal role in Scottish History (the villain) and forced the Highlanders to defend their way of life. Edward the First started the wars with Scotland around 1295 in response to John Balliols refusal to join England's fight with France. John signed a treaty called the Auld Alliance with France stating Scottish Loyalty. The war with England defined Scotland physically and religiously as well. The age-old rivalry between Scotland and England ended abruptly in 1707 when the parliaments of both nations agreed to the Act of Union. This act merged the parliaments of the two nations and established the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Scotland now had free trade with England and the colonies. As Britain's empire expanded the Scots played a great part in its development. They also shared in the inventions that brought about the Industrial Revolution and in the wealth that flowed into Britain from it.

The end of the 18th century was Scotland's most creative period. David Hume won world fame in philosophy and history, Adam Smith in political economy (the basis for our economic model called the free market system), and Robert Burns in poetry. In the next generation Sir Walter Scott made the land and history of Scotland known throughout the world.

The history of modern Scotland is inseparable from that of England. Scotland, however, has its own special problems, and a movement has grown up to establish some sort of home rule. The Scottish National Party, which favors the setting up of a legislature for purely Scottish affairs, won increasing popular support during the 1960s but a majority of Scots voted for the Labour (Socialist) party.

## Ireland

The stone of Scone came from Ireland and also the Clan called Scot which bears the name of the country (the unifying Clan). The pre-Roman days of mystics and Druids were the times when Ireland and Scotland were intertwined. There are Scottish ruins which look like a small stonehenge for druid rituals.

Note: Maybe one day I will write something about the pre-Maxwell period of the Celtic tribes from which we came. Druidic rituals and the creation of a barbaric people like the Scots is quite interesting.

## **11. Scottish Culture**

It has been argued that Scottish culture is merely a regional variation of the dominant British culture, but the Scottish culture has elements of independence. Edinburgh's international festival of music and drama has been a major event since 1947, though Scotland's own contribution to the festival has been modest. The Scottish National Orchestra and the country's opera and ballet companies, which are supported by the Scottish Arts Council, have been widely acclaimed. The Glasgow School of Art is world-famous. The architect and

designer Charles Rennie Mackintosh (1868-1928) studied there and later designed its buildings (1896-1909).

Scottish writers have had the choice of three languages: Scottish Gaelic; Lallans, or Lowland Scots; and English. The 20th-century poets Sorley Maclean and George Campbell Hay led a Gaelic revival, but a Lallans revival that developed after World War I has faded. After World War II a new generation of Scottish poets was called the Lallans MaKars (makers). The most notable Scottish poets who wrote in Lallans and English were Robert Fergusson (1750-74) and Robert Burns (1759-96).

Scotland's national sport is golf, which developed in the east. Association football, or soccer, however, is the most popular game. The football game rugby is also played in the south. A traditional sport is the so-called "roaring game" of curling, which is played on ice.

### Music

The bagpipe is for music and used at the battle during war.

The Scottish National Anthem is:

### SCOTLAND THE BRAVE

Hark when the night is falling,  
Hark! Hear the pipes are calling.  
Loudly and Proudly calling, down thro' the glen.  
There where the hills are sleeping,  
Now feel the blood a-leaping,  
High as the spirits of the old Highland men.

(Chorus)

Towering in Gallant Fame,  
Scotland My Mountain Hame,  
High May Your Proud Standards Gloriously Wave.  
Land of My High Endeavor,  
Land of the Shining River,  
Land of My Heart Forever, Scotland the Brave.

High in the Misty Highlands,  
Out by the Purple Islands,  
Brave are the Hearts that Beat Beneath Scottish Skies.  
Wild are the Winds to Meet You,  
Staunch are the Friends that Greet You,  
Kind as the Love that Shines from Fair Maidens' Eyes.

(Chorus)

Far off in Sunlit Places,  
Sad are the Scottish Faces,

Yearning to Feel the Kiss of Sweet Scottish Rain.  
Where Tropic Skies are Beaming,  
Love Sets the Heart A-Dreaming,  
Longing and Dreaming for the Homeland Again.

(Chorus)

### Dance

Most of the dances practiced today come from the times of the Wars of Independence and were used for celebration of victory. Since the dances come from this period in history they are typically called Highland dances.

The most popular is the **Highland Fling** and it is the oldest of the dances dating back to AD 1000. This dance was done by a victorious Scot who would throw the opponent's hat on the ground and leap vigorously on it. The Scot would shout something in Gaelic which translated to 'in your face'. A dancer today does not move from the imaginary hat and raises her arms like a proud stag.

The **Sword Dance** is very old and also dates back to AD 1000. It is called the Ghillie Callum or solo sword dance. This is also a dance of victory after winning a duel and uses the opponent's sword as well as your own. They are crossed on the ground and leapt over jubilantly.

The **Sean Triubhaus** (shawn trooz) takes it's names from the Gaelic phrase for 'old trousers'. After Bonnie Prince Charles was defeated at Culloden in 1745 and stopped the Rising of the Clans, the Parliament banned the kilt and bagpipes as instruments of war. 30 years later it was lifted creating this dance. The dance celebrates a Scot kicking off the lowland breeches and the joy of again being able to wear the beloved kilt.

The **Scottish Lilt** is done without an excuse. When you are so pleased to be a Scot and you have to dance this graceful dance is done. This dance is very graceful and ballet-like celebrating life and heritage. I would recommend you get the video called Riverdance which was shot live in Dublin, Ireland. Even though the dance is Irish there is great similarity to the Scottish dances.

### Highland Games

The old Kings and Chiefs of Scotland in ancient times would chose the best men available for their men at arms. These events were crude tests of athletics for strength, stamina, accuracy and agility. They used the materials of the day like the caber toss, stone put, hammer throw. weight lift, weight toss, archery, wrestling and foot races up steep hills. Scottish Highland Games are held in all parts of the world where the Scots have settled. They are often called the Caledonian Games and started in the US around 1853.

The Kings would have a score to settle or two rival Clans, so each side would choose champions to keep down the brawling. The games provided a chance for each side to gain honor and prestige a precious commodity to a highlander. The events allowed each side to show the rival just how powerful

and skillful their **highlander warriors** were. Sometimes a simple conflict could be settled without going to war through the use of champions.

**Weight Toss** - The object is to toss the weight over a pole (like a standard pole vault set up). A competitor can pass until they feel the height is enough to start. Once started each competitor must throw each height. There are only three attempts at each height. The bar can be touched but not fall as the weight travels over the bar. Ties are settled by the fewest misses at a lower height. A weight belt should be used for this event.

**Hammer Throw** - A ring is attached to an 18 inch chain with a weight on the end and thrown with one hand. Only a 9 foot run-up is allowed and any style is allowed. Each competitor gets three tries and it works much like a discus throw. The competitor must be standing after the throw and not cross the throw line.

**Braemar (Standing) Stone Put** - Highland Chieftains had a stone outside their gatepost to test those who would join and test rivals who would challenge the Clan. This is the Olympic shot put and it uses a stone and the nearest mark on the ground.

**Caber Toss** - The tossing of a tree trunk or pole tests timing, accuracy, balance and strength. The pole is straight and tapered of any length and 50 to 130 pounds (usually 14 to 20 feet in length). Balancing the caber on one shoulder and cupping it in the hands the highlander runs to gain speed then throws it up do the pole flips end-over-end. The closest to 12 o'clock or straight wins. The landing degree is measured to score the cabers. If the caber is to heavy for any warrior to turn it may be sawed shorter until the caber can be turned.

## Religion

The Celtic patron saint was Saint John not Saint Peter like the Church in Rome. The patron Saint of Scotland after the Norsemen sackKing was Saint Andrews, who brought them Christianity. Scotland was not always tied to Rome nor was England for that matter, and both participated in the reformation which pushed people to the Americas for religious freedom. The Protestant Reformation had swept across Europe and into England. Scotland was still a Roman Catholic country. Its young queen, Mary Stuart, was in France when John Knox returned home to Scotland from Geneva, Switzerland in 1559. Knox was a follower of John Calvin, one of the leaders of the Reformation. With fiery eloquence he spread Calvin's Protestant doctrine. When Mary returned, Knox and others drove her out of Scotland, and she fled to England. Queen Elizabeth I made her a prisoner and finally had her executed. In 1560 Scotland's parliament adopted a confession of faith drawn up by Knox and established the Church of Scotland on a Presbyterian basis.

Mary Stuart's son, James VI, was brought up as a Presbyterian. When Queen Elizabeth of England died in 1603, James inherited the throne of England. In England he was called James I. The two nations were thus united under a single King, but Scotland remained a separate state with its own parliament and government. There was no free trade between England and

Scotland, and Scots were excluded from the profitable commerce with England's growing empire.

England tried repeatedly to impose the Anglicans' episcopal form of worship and church government on the Scottish kirk. The Scots took up arms against Charles I. When civil war broke out in England, they aided the Puritans against the King. After Oliver Cromwell executed Charles I, however, the Scots welcomed Charles's son as Charles II. Cromwell then marched into Scotland and imposed his rule. When Charles II was restored to the throne, persecution of Presbyterians continued.

Finally, after James II had been driven from the throne, Presbyterianism was firmly established as Scotland's national church. The Highlanders long remained loyal to the exiled Stuarts (Jacobites). In 1715 they attempted to restore the house of Stuart to the throne (first Jacobite Rebellion); James Stuart, known as the Old Pretender, was proclaimed James III. In 1745 they supported his son, Charles Edward, known as the Young Pretender (second Jacobite Rebellion). The youth became famous in Scottish song and story as Bonnie Prince Charlie.

Most of the churchgoing people belong to the national church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian. The congregation of each kirk (church) chooses its own minister after a trial, and every member of the church has some share in governing it (like mormonism). In general, sermon and prayer occupy a larger place in the church service than ritual and music. The Roman Catholic church has many members in the Glasgow area, which has a large Irish population. The Episcopal church of Scotland resembles the Church of England but is an independent body. Other denominations include Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational Union.

## 12. My Heritage

### The Name James

There were seven Kings of Scotland named James (Jacob from the Bible). James the first commissioned the Bible known as the King James version of the Bible. James was the Scottish King for 36 years before he ruled England also. James came to power using the doctrine - Divine Right of Kings and was not answerable to man, but to God alone. James believed he was called by God and wrote an epistle against the evils of tobacco. James was also the King of England and was able to end the war with England as he was a Scottish King of England. James the 6th was King of Great Britain (England and Scotland), France and Ireland. The name James is the English version of Jacob from the twelve tribes and was used by the Maxwell family in Peoa, Utah.

### Family Tree

Let me first say, the notion we are anything but Scottish is not plausible. The variations of the name Maxwell back to it's original Maccus's Wiel are completely documented in history (see Maxwell Clan Chapter Seven). The existence of a marriage certificate for Ralph Sr. which has Maxwill as the surname does not change the fact that the family name is Maxwell and comes from Scotland. In church records when Ralph Sr. was made an Elder he used Maxwell as his surname. Even William Shakespeare changed the spelling of his name seventeen times in recorded documents. It is not a problem with literacy that people in those days changed the spelling, it's just a fact of history with surnames. When doing genealogy research at the family research center, the search program has on it's opening screen a reminder to spell the surname using many variations to help with the search results.

Just to be sure, I studied Irish Clan names and even talked with a Celtic researcher who confirmed that any which way you spell it, the Maxwill's or Maxwiel's or any other variation come from Scotland and are called today Clan Maxwell.

I have not been able to leave this line of research alone. My obsession became a quest to link us directly to the Maxwell Castle. What intrigued me the most was to find the reason for Ralph Sr. to come from Ireland. It would be easy to say that migrating Scots often move to Ireland and free land plots were available there. There are several logical reasons why we are Scottish not Irish:

- 1) His sons called themselves Maxwell
- 2) When the temples were built in Zion they all did work for Maxwell's
- 3) Lanarkshire is a big area for the Clan Maxwell (just up the Clyde from Dumfries)
- 4) Ralph Jr. named his son Wallace after the Scottish Hero
- 5) Names change over time and it's natural
- 6) The old name was Maxwiel from the ancient Maccus (which has an "l")
- 7) The name is Mac based (Scottish) not O'Hen based (Irish)

Even with these seven reasons, I still was not satisfied and looked for reasons from Scottish history. The only reason a Scottish Maxwell would leave a castle and lands would be due to persecution. The Maxwell's in the castle were involved in the Jacobite rebellion in 1715. The fifth Earl was captured and put in the tower of London. He escaped with the help of his wife dressed as a woman and fled to Rome where he died. The other Maxwell's from the castle might have fled to Ireland. The Jacobites were Catholics and the Protestants were persecuting all Catholics left on the island. All Jacobite prisoners were either shot or neglected to the point of starvation. The Maxwell's we came from must have escaped the aftermath of the Jacobite rebellion. The Clans were stripped of their tartans and bagpipes to stop the Jacobite rebellion conclusively. This period of 1715 to 1745 during the Jacobite rebellions would match the time the family would need to leave Scotland for Ralph Sr. to have been born there. The name change, if intentional might have been for protection of identity. The spelling could have been the ancient way using Maxwiel.

The Maxwell's stayed in Ireland and came back in the early 1800's to England, then moved to Scotland. History states the persecution of the Catholics had not completely subsided and when Ralph Sr. came to England he was married in a Catholic Church called St. Mary's of Cumberland. Arthur, his oldest son was born in England in 1824. They could have come back after 1801 when Ireland was joined with Great Britain and the Catholics were less persecuted. The Catholic emancipation happened in 1828 when a catholic statesman started a Catholic Association called Daniel O'Connell who was elected to Parliament. He is called the "great liberator". It looks like the tide of persecution was dropping and the Maxwell's could once again go back to the motherland or Scotland. It was fortuitous due to the Irish potato famine in 1845 where many people died who remained in Ireland.

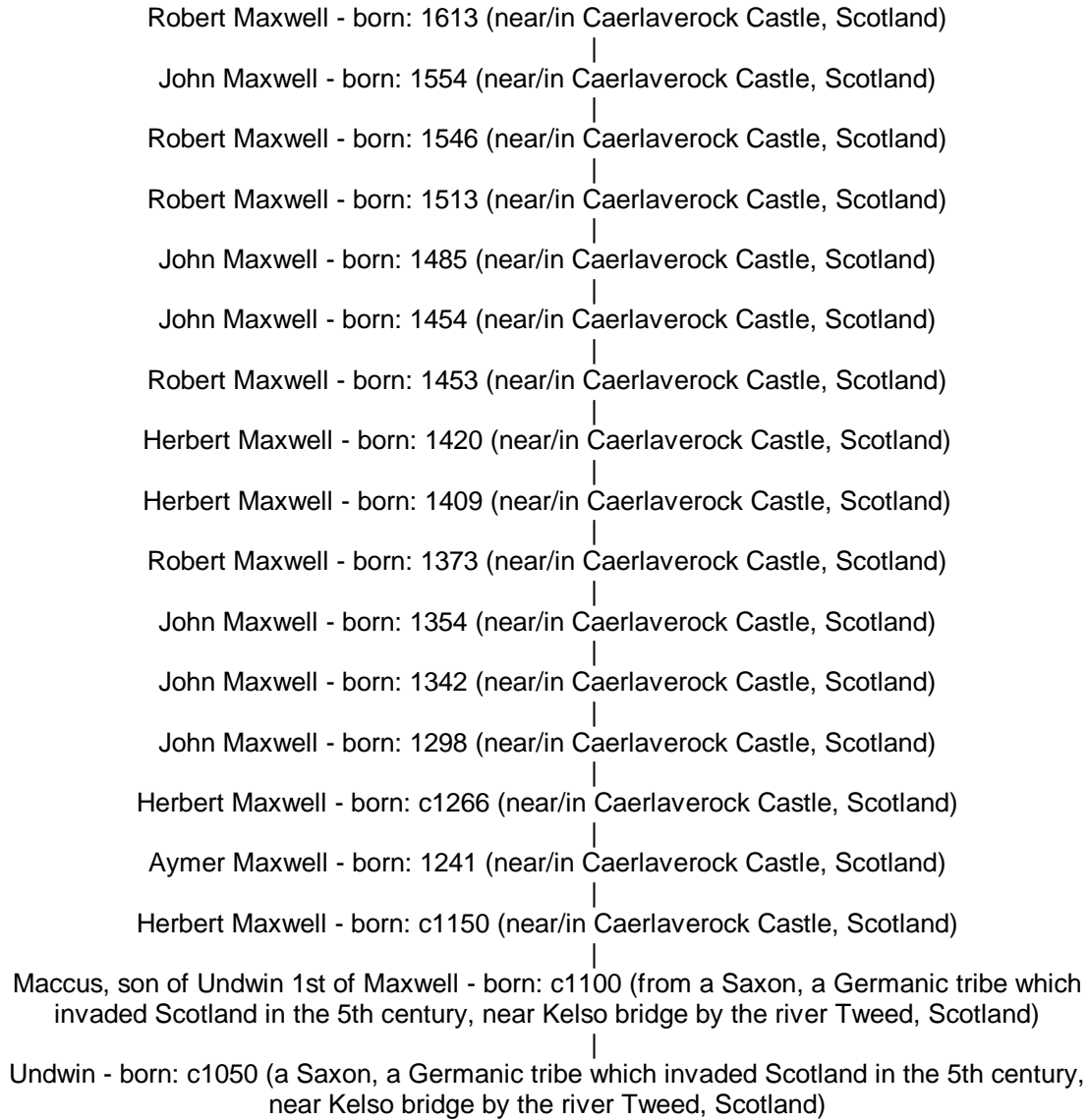
In conclusion, we are the Clan Maxwell, none other, and I think we came from the castle. Help me find the missing few names to connect our line directly to Caerlaverock Castle.

### My Maxwell Pedigree Chart

Clifford Conrad Maxwell - born: 24 Aug 1989 (Stockton, California)  
|  
Conrad Arlo Maxwell - born: 06 Jan 1959 (Murray, Utah)  
|  
James Arlo Maxwell - born: 12 Oct 1928 (Peoa, Utah )  
|  
James Clifford Maxwell - born: 14 Feb 1903 (Peoa, Utah)  
|  
James Alma Maxwell - born: 28 Jul 1873 (Peoa, Utah)  
|  
Ralph Maxwell Jr. - born: 13 Apr 1837 (Lanark, Scotland)  
|  
Ralph Maxwell Sr. - born: 24 Dec 1794 (Cilerty, Ireland) (Maxwiel, Maccuswiel)  
|  
\*Ralph's father -born: c1740 (XX, Ireland) (Maxwiel, Maccuswiel)  
|  
\*Ralph's grand-father - born: c1695 (XX, Scotland) (a Jacobite/Catholic)  
|  
\*Ralph's great-grand-father - born: c1650 (XX, Scotland) (a Jacobite/Catholic)  
|  
\* indicates unknown (only three unknowns to the days of the castle)

<< (can't connect them yet) >>

### The Castle Caerlaverock Pedigree Chart



## Family Stories

Ralph Maxwell Jr. - Fifth child and third son of Ralph Sr., born on a farm in Lanarkshire, Scotland on Christmas Eve in 1837. He was six foot, one inch tall and 220 pounds. He had blue eyes and brown hair. He was in the Queen's Band and played the bagpipe. Ralph immigrated to America and member of second handcart company out of Iowa City in 1856. Handcart company commander was Daniel MacArthur and Ralph was the herd boy a real Mormon Pioneer who walked to Salt Lake City. In 1861, Brigham Young was sent to Weber Valley to settle what is now called Peoa, Utah. In 1889, he went on a mission back to Scotland.

James Alma Maxwell - Seventh child, youngest son and fourth son of Ralph Jr., born on the farm in Peoa, Utah in 1873. He was six foot, two inches tall. He had brown eyes and brown hair. He went to University of Utah for two years and studied agriculture. Was made the Bishop in Peoa by an Apostle (Lyman). Other than farming, he was known for his abilities in sales. He like to buy and sell almost any type of goods. He was the pitcher on the city baseball team and involved in city politics. He helped bring power and water to the Peoa valley. He was the Red Cross Chairman for the area to support the World War I effort.

James Clifford Maxwell - Fourth child and oldest son of James Alma, born on the farm in Peoa, Utah on Valentines Day in 1903. He was five foot, nine inches tall. He had brown eyes and red hair. He loved horses and was baptized by Ralph Wallace his uncle. Cliff was a brilliant student and valedictorian of Peoa (class size 13). He was almost accepted to West Point Academy. He was too young for World War One and too old for World War Two. He was also a salesman like his father and sold from silk to case machinery. He had practically every job possible from farming, surveying, building, carpentry, inventing to just about anything he puts his mind to. Cliff served several missions for the church (the most notable in New Zealand).

James Arlo Maxwell - Third child and second son of James Clifford, born on the farm in Peoa, Utah in 1928. He is six foot, one inch tall. He has brown eyes and brown hair. Arlo loves technology and inventing solutions which require mechanical design or electrical design. He went to the University of Utah four three and one half years studying to become a History Teacher. He served a mission to England which encompassed Ireland and Scotland. He has had practically every job possible from farming, saw sharpening, mechanics, insurance, investments, inventing to just about anything he puts his mind to. He is a salesman like his father and grandfather.

Conrad Arlo Maxwell - Fourth child and oldest son of James Arlo., born in Murray, Utah in 1959. He is six foot, four inches tall (with hair). He has hazel eyes and brown hair. Conrad loves electronic technology and inventing solutions which require complicated design. He went to the California State University, Heald Institute of Technology and Arizona State University for business and

electronic schooling. He served a mission to Denmark which is the homeland of his mother Marilyn Nielsen's family. He has focused on computer technology and inventing new uses of technology.

Clifford Conrad Maxwell - Fifth child, youngest son and only son of Conrad Arlo, born in Stockton, California in 1989. He is four foot, three inches tall (seven years old and still growing). He has brown eyes and brown hair. Cliff loves math, school and most of all basketball. He is good at the fast break and three point shots. He would like to be on the Phoenix Suns. He loves to play Sega computer games and read books.

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