

~ The Clan Logan Society ~

# Our Valour

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One Name ~ One Family ~ One Heritage

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## Scotland Has A Queen

By Kenny Logan, Largs, Scotland

The small seaside town of Largs on the west of Scotland is very famous for its Viking connections. The Battle Of Largs was fought in 1263 when the Scots defeated King Haco of Norway's troops on the shore of Largs, after 160 long ships were caught in a storm.

Every year there are various festivals, which take place in and around Largs. One of which is The Brisbane Queen Festival, held annually to commemorate the town's connection to Brisbane, Australia. Sir Thomas Makdougall (the "k" being an old Scottish spelling originating from the borders) Brisbane, born in Largs, went on to become the 6th Governor of New South Wales, and the town of Brisbane was named for him.

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Queen Carly Logan on her Coronation Throne

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## Clan Logan DNA Research

By J.J. "Jim" Logan, McLean, VA, USA

Is there a single origin of the Logan family with many branches? If there are multiple origins where is the root of your particular tree? Irish Gael? Pict? Roman? Anglo-Saxon? Viking? Norman?

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## Scotland Has A Queen, Continued

Beginning as a Glasgow Fair attraction in 1934 and 1935, the Queen was crowned the Carnival Queen, but in 1936 the name of Brisbane Queen was first used, and Ena Baird was the lucky girl. The Government of Queensland presented the Queen's regalia to Largs.

This year's Queen was, like every year, selected from the local schools, as were her attendants. And this year's reigning queen crowned on July 2<sup>nd</sup> 2005, was none other than Miss Carly Logan, who became the 60th Brisbane Queen.

Amid glorious sunshine, Carly was presented with her scepter by Albert Kello, London representative for the Queensland Government, to rapturous applause on the seafront esplanade.



Lady-in-Waiting Stephanie Dow, leading the Honor Guard

The sides of the marquee were pulled aside to give the big crowds a close view of the ceremony. The grand parade left amid much fanfare and journeyed down Main Street towards the prom. The Brisbane Queen and her attendants were

taken by limousine accompanied by Pipe Bands from both Largs and Millport, and members of Largs Youth Theatre, Robert Sorrell School of Highland Dance, and the Royal British Legion who brought an impressive Spitfire model for display.

As part of her royal duties, Queen Carly along with Lady-in-Waiting Stephanie Dow and entourage of three junior attendants will attend a full calendar of engagements. The girls visited the Largs Historical Society and were subsequently invited to Kelburn Castle as guests of Lord and Lady Glasgow.

The Queen was also invited to strengthen and maintain the historical and cultural links between Brisbane and Largs by visiting the Queensland Government Trade and Investment Office in London accompanied by Lady in Waiting Stephanie. A future date has been arranged which will see Queen Carly visit the Scottish Parliament at Holyrood in Edinburgh.

## Heraldry and The Clans

By Frank Logan, Dartmouth, NS, Canada

In continuing this ongoing article on heraldry and the clans, I would like to announce the use of our new clansman's badge on the cover, and it's future use as an identifier for the Society.

The Society would like to thank Gaelic Themes for the use of their Logan clansman's badge on the Societies web site, and on all official material. The need however for our own became obvious. One way for clan societies to produce income, other than dues, is in the sale of products with the crest emblazoned on it.

This is obviously contrary to proper heraldry rules, but has not only become widely accepted, but also a necessary evil. And as much as the Gaelic Themes design is appealing (I have a nice tattoo to show for it), any use on a product would involve licensing rights, and a cut into any potential profit made by the Society, and would inflate the price of any Clan Logan product.

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## Clan Logan DNA Research, Continued

DNA cannot directly answer these questions, but it can provide some interesting insights. This essay is the first of a proposed series of such essays that describe the Logan DNA Project and what has been learned through DNA testing, its analysis, and comparison of our results with other research. This first essay describes how the project came about. Subsequent essays will describe more about DNA testing itself and what we have learned (and are still learning) in the process.

Rootsweb.com has hosted a Logan Surname mailing list since 1997. When that mailing list was abandoned in late 1999, our Clan Logan Director of Genealogy, Stephanie Logan Falls, assumed ownership: it has been a significant general resource of Logan researchers ever since. But Stephanie also saw the utility of special interest groups. In particular, she noticed that several participants in the mailing list were reaching brick walls researched back into the 18<sup>th</sup> century. They simply ran out of resources. For example in the U.S. the first federal census was taken in 1790; prior to that time, the available data about the population was scattered primarily in individual church records and in court records and that many of these had been lost. Furthermore, during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, many of our Logan ancestors participated in the Plantations, were forcibly moved due to the Highland Clearances, or were Migrating to Colonial America and Canada, thus breaking the continuity of what records existed in Europe.

Thus, in April 2002 Stephanie established a separate group for those “whose lines traced back before 1800” with the intent to “tie some of the lines together by sharing our brick walls and loose ends”. This small group began a comprehensive review of census records, began collecting family data in a central repository and posting family profiles. Each family was given an unambiguous identifier for easier reference. For example, when we refer to one of our nearly 300 William Logan’s, we can refer to a family number and identify his place in that family. There are currently

over 75 separate family profiles, most of which trace back to a progenitor that was born prior to 1800. This very active group consisting of approximately 250 members can be found at <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Pre1800Logans/>.

In December 2003, Don Logan of Austin, Texas proposed that DNA testing might be useful in finding relationships between our Pre1800Logan families. He took the initiative and ordered the first kit a few days later. To date we have tested over 50 Logan men and been able to organize several of our family lines into clusters with probable common ancestors.

In the next installment, I expect to describe DNA and how it relates to the genealogical process. Subsequent installments will then discuss specific clusters of Logan ancestors and begin to address some of the questions with which I started this essay.

## Burns Supper in Llangynidr

By Peter Logan, Llangynidr, Wales

You may be interested to know that I organized a Burns Night celebration.



Peter Logan displaying the Haggis in his home of *Rury*

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## Burns Supper in Llangynidr, Continued

It unfortunately was not held on the 25th of January, which is of course the birthday of Robert Burns, but was held on the 3rd of February due to other commitments. We are having a few friends around who like The Haggis, which we brought back with us on our last visit to Edinburgh at Christmas.



From left to right are; Ann Griffiths, Rev. Ray Lewis, and Maureen Hockey



Left to right are; my wife Margaret Logan, Haulwyn Griffiths, Wendy Lewis and Roger Hockey

I am the one with the "gorse" in my lapel. Well maybe it should be with my hacking jacket on, but it really was white heather. The kit I wore was in line with my request for the guests to wear smart leisure dress instead of what would normally be evening wear, thus my day-wear kilt outfit complete with brogues and tartan tie.

## Scottish Attire

By Frank Logan, Dartmouth, NS, Canada

What better place to start this issues segment on Scottish attire, than with the kilt. Perhaps the best piece of advice I have heard on wearing the kilt is that if you would not be comfortable wearing it in an everyday occasion, then you may have no business wearing one at all.

The kilt is a piece of clothing like any other, so why do people only wear it to the games, or festivals? Some of this may come from the fact that they would feel embarrassed to wear it to their work or in public, because the "guys" may pick on them. I have worn my kilt to work many times since it's purchase, and have tried to do this at least once a month except during the winter (it can be a tad cold here).

A few have tried to poke fun, but not many. And if one considered how many times they may have been the butt of a joke when not wearing their kilt, then the only difference is not having the courage to wear a garment which shows the pride you feel in your Scottish heritage.

No one seems to have an issue wearing the colours of their favorite professional sports team, so why not the kilt. I'm sure that at least once you may have been snickered at for supporting the wrong team, and as easily as you let that slide off you back, you should do the same when wearing your kilt.

Proudly remind those dolts that many a brave man ran from the thought of facing a Highland charge from men dressed in kilts. And lets not forget the fear the Germans had of Highland troops going over the top to the skirling of bagpipes.

What I would like those of you who only wear the kilt to events to take from this, is wear it with pride, wear it correctly, and least of which, wear it often.

Anyone wishing to contribute an article for Scottish Attire would be more than welcome. Email any articles to [clan.logan@ns.sympatico.ca](mailto:clan.logan@ns.sympatico.ca) Some of the topics for future issues well include; proper evening dress, proper day dress, use of accessories which well include sporrans, skene dhus, and footwear, and topics that well include ladies wear.

# The Gowrie Conspiracy

By Stephanie Logan Falls, Plano, TX, USA

This article, the first in a series, will explore some of the complex issues regarding the Logan family and the supposed involvement in the Gowrie Conspiracy of 1600.



Stephanie Logan Falls, Society Director of Genealogy

The Gowrie Conspiracy, or sometimes called the Gowrie Mystery, took place at Gowrie House, Perth, Scotland on 5 August 1600. Scottish historians continue to debate the Gowrie Conspiracy due to its highly irregular circumstances. The actual facts are still in question over 400 years later. This is pivotal because during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century there was a huge difference between kidnapping versus murdering your sovereign. Kidnapping was an acceptable way to affect change; murder was considered high treason. Second, is the seemingly outrageous idea of trying someone posthumously and convicting “their bones” on evidence gained from the torture of witnesses. Even in the early 1600’s, when Logan’s trial took place, Scottish law required that the accused be present for his trial. This event is so surrounded in intrigue, we can never be certain of the truth.

What we can be certain is that on that day in 1600 King James IV accused two Ruthven brothers of attempted murder. The young men were immediately slain by retainers of the king. In the following days and weeks, Scottish clergy by and large refused to believe the King’s claims against the dead Ruthvens and many would not “offer up thanksgiving for the king’s

deliverance/safety”. Most of those clergy were persecuted for their views; many were demoted and lost prestigious positions within the church. Logan of Restalrig was reportedly not present during these events and nothing more comes from the supposed murder attempt at this time.

In 1603, James IV of Scotland becomes James I of England following the death of Queen Elizabeth. King James never set foot back on Scottish soil after ascending to the English throne.

Note: in 1605 the Gunpowder Plot (remember Guy Fawkes?) took place in Westminster. This was an unsuccessful attempt to kill the King James and as many members of Parliament as possible.

In July 1606, some six years after the supposed murder attempt, Logan of Restalrig dies of plague while residing in Canongate. Canongate is a burgh adjacent to Edinburgh containing Holyrood Palace, and in 1600, the wealthier and politically connected citizens.

April 1608 finds an inebriated George Sprott, Logan’s old law agent/notary, claiming he possesses letters written by Logan that implicate Logan in the 1600 plot against King James. Sprott was arrested and “the letters” were found on his person. Sprott was “examined” (tortured) for many weeks and as a result his testimony was very inconsistent. August that same year found Sprott hung, and still no clear answers forthcoming.

Sometime between June 1608 and April 1609, Logan’s bones were “dug up” and carted into court. Using the evidence from Sprott, Logan was posthumously convicted.

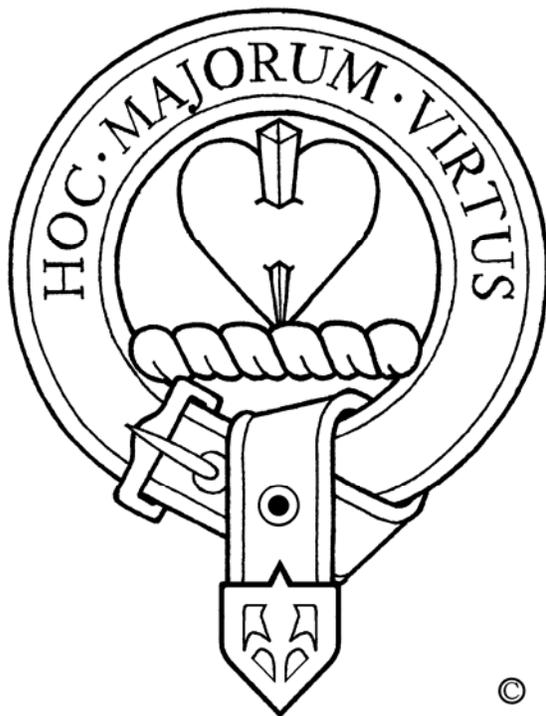
In April 1609, “forfeiture” was issued against the deceased Robert Logan, 7<sup>th</sup> Laird of Restalrig, which by the nature of Scottish inheritance included Logan’s children. His entire estate, land and money, was then forfeit and subsequently confiscated by the King. The Laird was extremely wealthy, and at his death he had over £ 26,000, which would have made him a very wealthy man, and by today’s standards considered a millionaire.

Continued on PG 6

## Heraldry and The Clans, Continued

To insure that the Society would benefit from all profit raised from the sale of Clan Logan merchandise, the Societies President, Vernon Logan, asked what I could come up with. The drawing of a heraldry device seems easy enough, but once you break it down, the clansman's badge for Clan Logan is nothing more than a heart and a passion nail. So how do you draw something so simple, keep it correct, and still make it different than all of the other known versions.

The first thing I did was look to the "original" clansman's badge. When the idea of the clansman's badge sprang to life in the 1800's, it was designed based on the crest for the Order of The Garter. Many clansmen's badges still are drawn incorrectly based on this design. Most of you have no doubt seen one with the loop of the belt being drawn through the loop, rather than being drawn over it.



The first thing I looked for was the hardware; buckle, belt end, and eyelets used during the 1700-1800's. After looking at many different belts, the simple and rusted to museum pieces. I decided to use a simple example, as the clansman would not have the money to afford anything fancy.

The belt end is also plain, but keeps with style and incorporates a fleur de lie. The next step was to draw a belt that was not only different, but what I thought was more realistic in the manor of the looping. The crest of Logan cheifship was last. The heart is plumper than the current Gaelic Themes version, and the passion nail is drawn to the proper heraldic description.

I sincerely hope that all of the Society members like the look of the new clansman's badge, and will support the Society by purchasing Clan Logan crested products when they become available.

## The Gowrie Conspiracy, Continued

For seven years the forfeiture stood, but a "reversal of attainder" or relaxation was issued in April 1616 for some of Logan's children: Alexander, Jonet, and Anna (*...we have recapacitated and reinstated, as by these presents we do reinstate, recapacitate, and restore, the foresaid Alexander, Jonet, and Anna Logan to their former good fame, and secular honours and dignities whatsoever...*) There is still a question of what happened to the elder Logan children who did not receive "relaxation".

In a future installment we will examine the forfeiture and its' consequences in greater detail and debunk some common myths regarding the Logan family history.

During the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century there were many notable branches of the Logan family. Since I began researching the Logan family, I have had numerous contacts with Logan genealogists, many of which believe they descend from Robert, the 7<sup>th</sup> Laird of Restalrig, particularly through his son, Alexander. The actual facts known about the Restalrig family are so scant, that any attempt to attach to this branch should be carefully scrutinized. The Logan DNA Project perfectly exemplifies how diverse are our Logan origins have proven to be. <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/LoganDNAProject> I personally find the Gowrie Conspiracy to have such long-reaching effects because it colors how we perceive our Logan history and tends to romanticize events that should stay remembered for the facts.