

In fact, recent research has revealed that the earliest origins of the MacMarquis family were descended from Norse Vikings who conquered the Western Isles, parts of the west coast of Scotland and large areas of Ireland during the 9th and 10th centuries. Our Gaelic name was Mhic Mharki (MacMarki, later latinised to MacMarcuis or MacMarquis), son of Mark, in this case Marcus MacDonald who was killed in Ulster in 1397, as described in my book.

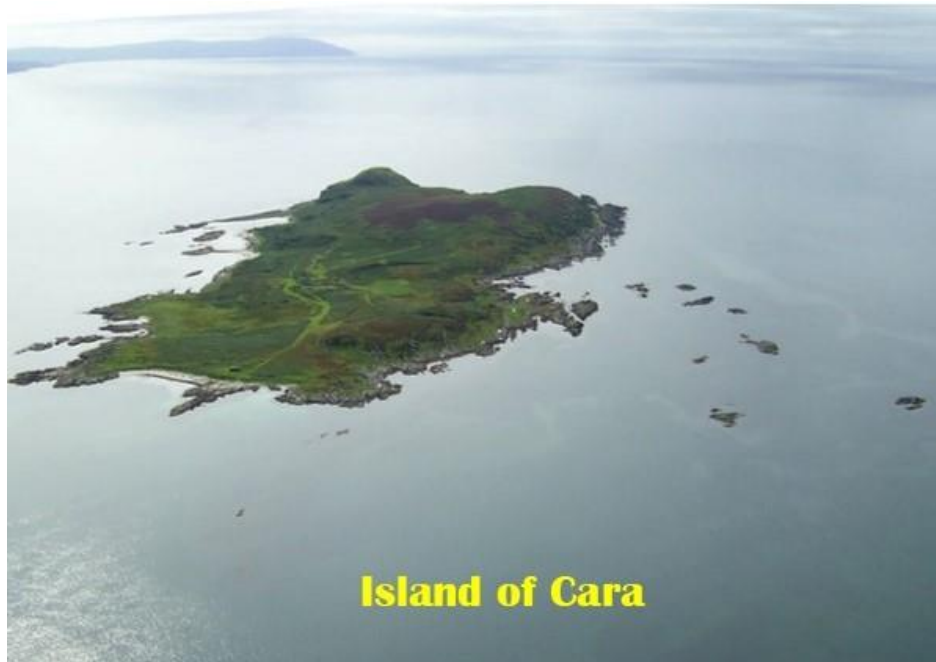
What is new is that through this connection the Marquises were directly related to the Viking rulers of *Innse-Gall*, 'Islands of the Foreigners', the name given to the conquered areas of Scotland and Ireland by the defeated Gaels. The MacDonalds and the MacMarki were originally descended from male Vikings and Gaelic women. In a recently added article to the website, I tell the dramatic story of these early Viking origins which shows that the MacMarki were not only related to the Norse Viking rulers of *Innse-Gall* but also to the Danish Vikings of Jorvic and likely directly related to no other than Ivar the Boneless – the most successful of all the Viking leaders – who was the son of the legendary Ragnar Lodbrok – both of whom featured in the recent TV series *Vikings*. This article tells the full story, see website.

My grandfather, Angus George Marquis, was born in 1901 into a family of **Tarbert** (Kintyre, Argyll, Scotland) fishermen. This family began with marriage of Alexander Marquis and Catherine McCaog in Tarbert in 1818. Alexander had been born on the small island of Cara (just off the west coast of Kintyre) in around 1790. Thus began my journey into the discovery of the Marquis family story.

Island of Cara

Both Alexander's father, Donald, and grandfather, also Alexander, were the tacksmen (chief tenant) for the MacDonalds of Largie, who owned the island of Cara, and both described as traders and smugglers. Grandfather Alexander and his son Donald were still called McMarcus, so grandson Alexander was the first 'Marquis'. Alexander McMarcus (the first identified direct descendant of mine) was married to a cousin of Flora MacDonald of 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' fame, who was also related to the nearby MacDonalds of Largie. Flora actually visited Cara sometime

before emigrating to North Carolina in 1774, presumably to visit her cousin, but unfortunately, her brother was killed during this trip in a hunting accident. In fact, there seems to have been some sort of long-term family association between the McMarcus family of Cara and Flora MacDonald's family on South Uist. In 1793, Flora's niece married a John MacMarquis, and Donald McMarcus's daughter, Mary Ann, moved to South Uist in 1829.



Island of Cara



**The Cara Tacksman's House, home of my ancestors for 70 years or so.
Part of the ruins of St Finla's Chapel can also be seen.**

We have two references for the McMarcus tacksmen, the first for Alexander during the 1770s and the second for his son Donald in the 1790s, both of which describe them as traders and suspected smugglers, in addition to being the island's leading tenant. Cara's location made it ideal for both trading and smuggling, so apparently, it was the sea rather than the land that was the main source of the island's wealth. Certainly, the tacksman's house on Cara is quite substantial and shows a significant investment by the then Laird of Largie, perhaps indicating that the McMarcus tacksmen were running a very lucrative, if illegal, enterprise on behalf of their nearby Largie patrons.

Gaelic Bards of Lagan

Cristinus Macmarkys, in 1428, is the earliest named potential candidate for the MacMarquis (Gaelic: Mhic Mharki) family to be so far identified in recorded history, he was a rector at the church of St. Moluag, Trotternish, situated in the MacDonald part of the Isle of Skye. Idiosyncratic spelling meant many versions of the name existed before the standardisation and Anglicisation of Gaelic surnames took hold at the end of eighteenth century.



The ruins of St. Moluag Church, Trotternish, Isle of Skye

In 1506, John McMarkisch was granted tenancies to lands at **Laggan** and **Kerranmore** in southern Kintyre (see map below) by King James IV – the first recorded appearance of a MacMarki in Kintyre. He was described as a ‘carminista’, meaning something like a ‘singer’ or ‘versifier’, and apparently a member of a notable Gaelic bardic family.

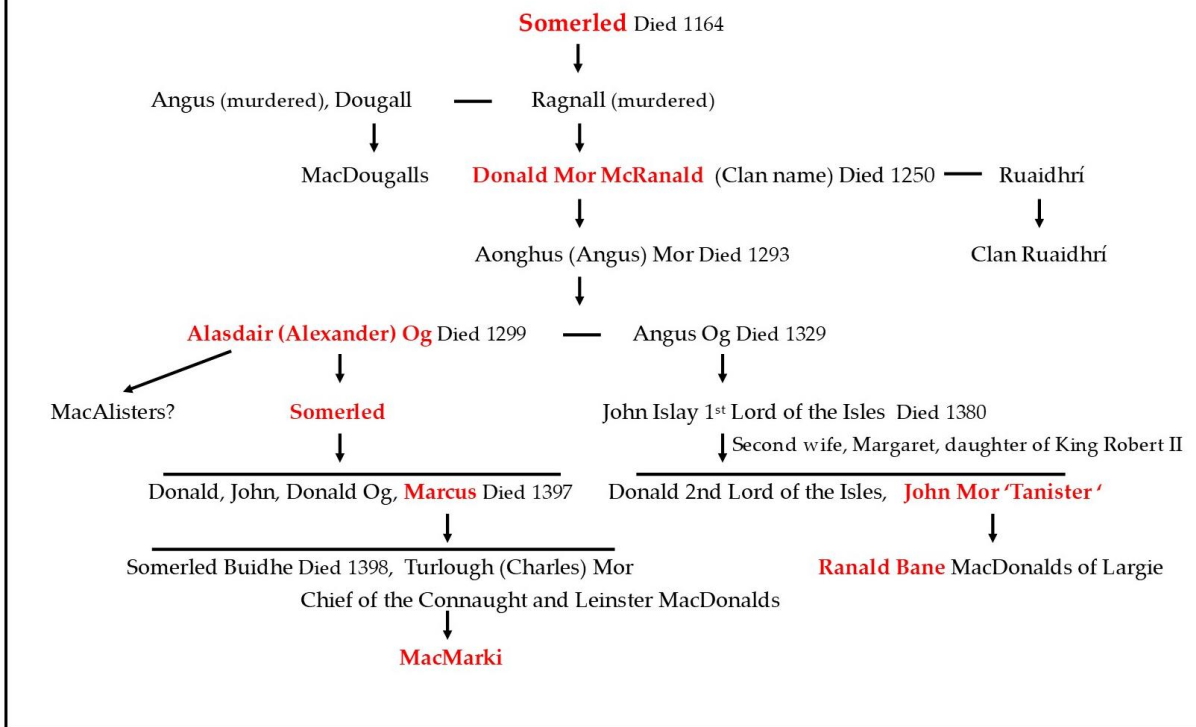


Laggan ('Balamack Markeyh') and Kerranmore, in southern Kintyre

Professor Colm Ó Baoill believes the bardic MacMarki family of Kintyre were probably related to the better-known MacMarki poets of Antrim in Ulster, Ireland. More recently, Dr Pía Coira informed me that the bardic family itself claimed descent from Marcus (*Marcach*) MacDonald, a son of Donald MacDonald, 2nd Lord of the Isles, although, my recent research suggests there were, in fact, two Marcus MacDonalds around this period, the one we are descended from is Donald MacDonald’s great-uncle, Alasdair (Alexander) Og, chief of Clan Donald, 1293-99. Our Marcus was Alasdair Og’s grandson.

Family Tree of Marcus MacDonald

Clan Donald Volume Two, 1900



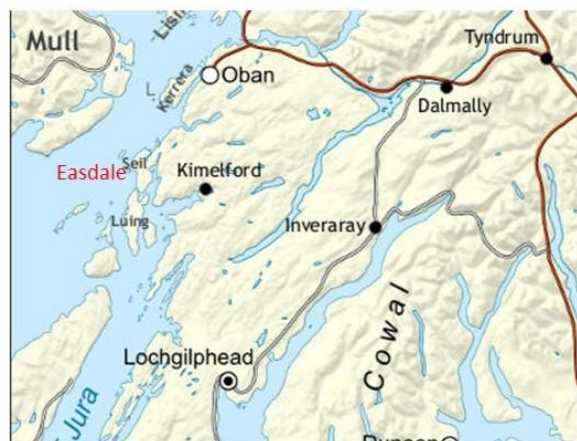
References for Marcus place him in Ulster, where he was killed in 1397, which might indicate that the Kintyre MacMarki family originated there alongside the Antrim MacMarcuis family of poets. Precision in establishing early medieval family origins in Scotland is especially difficult, few written records have survived and questions of authenticity over much of what does exist. The fact that a sizable number have survived for the MacMarki family – plus the general nature of them – indicates that the MacMarki bards and tacksmen occupied a fairly prominent position within the hierarchy of the Gaelic Highland clan system – if not quite MacDonald ‘aristocracy’. It appears that some members of bardic families were used by their MacDonald patrons as a sort of hereditary professional bureaucracy with a wide range of responsibilities which, as well as poets and musicians, also included lawyers, clergymen, even physicians. This was certainly the case for the most famous MacDonald bardic family, the MacMhuirichs, who by the 18th century had evolved into clergymen and tacksmen. The McMarcus tacksmen on MacDonald Cara, perhaps suggests a similar trajectory.

The MacMarki family, increasingly referred to by the latinised version of the name, and aspects of the bardic tradition seems to have persisted at

Laggan for at least two hundred years. Some of the family even managed to survive through the 1600s, a century when clan conflict, Civil War, Jacobite rebellions, plague, and famine convulsed the peninsula. Neil McMarqueis was at least one Marquis from the Laggan area who, in 1685, took part in the Jacobite Rising that ravaged Argyll in support of James II (VII of Scotland). The last MacMarcuis to be recorded in the Laggan area was Donald McMarcuis, who appeared in the 1694 Hearth Tax living in Glenadall, in the Mull of Kintyre.

Other Marquis Families in Argyll

Further evidence for the MacMarquis family having a long and some kind of influential presence in the region, comes from the fact that the name features twice in early historical maps of Argyll. First, *Baile Mhic Mharcuais* marking the settlement of the bardic family at Laggan during the 17th century, which would indicate a sizable community for that period. 'Baile' generally refers to a small township. Second, in Nether Lorne, Argyll there is promontory called *Rudha Mhic Mharcuais* overlooking the island of Easdale, again, suggesting a family of some importance having resided in that area for a significant period.



Being a comparatively rare name in Argyll means that it is likely any MacMarquis living there would have been related to the families of Laggan and later Cara. During my research I've come across several MacMarquis family groups throughout Argyll: Dalmally and Glenorchy from 1685; Nether Lorn, southwest of Oban, from 1654; Campbeltown, 1685 until the 1750s and '60s; even a family of ferrymen at Coulpport, Rosneath, during the 19th century.



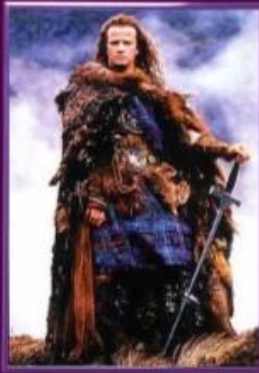
Tarbert, Loch Fyne, Argyll, Scotland, 2018

For the full story of the Marquises of Argyll, see my recently published book: *The Life and Times of the Marquis Family of Argyll*.

The Life and Times of

The Marquis Family of Argyll

Smugglers, rebels, bards and fishermen




STEVE MARQUIS

The dramatic story of The Marquis Family of Argyll

FOR more than three centuries, the Marquis family have been at the heart of Scottish highland history. Bards, smugglers, rebels and - latterly - courageous fishermen on the bitterly cold northern seas, they have witnessed first-hand the changing fortunes of a tumultuous land. Originally immersed in the rich Bardic traditions of the Gaels, they were significant land-holders during the 16th and 17th centuries who found themselves in the thick of clan conflict, civil wars, Jacobite rebellions and the many social convulsions that threatened the highland way of life. They even had links, through marriage, to the legendary Flora MacDonald, whose involvement with Bonnie Prince Charlie brought her international fame.

In this fascinating book, Steve Marquis chronicles the erratic progress of his family from their bardic beginnings to the present day, including his own grandfather's decision in the 1920s to leave Scotland for Leicestershire in the English Midlands, where many off-shoots of the family continue to live today.

During the 18th century, Alexander McMarcus and his son Donald were described as traders and smugglers on the tiny island of Cara, just off the west coast of Kintyre. In 1818, Alexander, now Marquis, married Catherine McCaog in Tarbert, thus starting the fishing family the author's grandfather was born into in 1901. During the violent fishing conflict of 1851-57 his son Dugald, along with other Tarbert fishermen, would be jailed for illegal fishing. With the sinking of the *Nancy Glen* and the sad death of Duncan MacDougall in January, 2018, 200 years of Marquis men fishing out of Tarbert came to an end. The MacMarcus/Marquis family history closely mirrors that of Gaelic Kintyre. It is a tale of struggle and endurance as they attempted to survive extremely traumatic and violent times.



Steve Marquis, seen here with the island of Cara in the background, is a retired history and humanities teacher who lives in Leicester.

Steve Marquis, 2018.