



# Clan MUNRO

## ARMS

Or, an eagle's head erased Gules

## CREST

an eagle perching Proper

## MOTTO

Dread God

## On Compartment

Caisteal Folais 'n a theine (Foulis Castle in flames)

## SUPPORTERS

(on a compartment embellished with Common Club Moss) Two eagles Proper

## STANDARD

The Arms in the hoist and of two tracts Gules and Or, upon which is depicted the Badte in the first and third compartments and the Crest in the center compartment along with the Slughorn 'Caisteal Folais 'n a theine' in letters Or upon tow transverse bands Azure

## PINSEL

Or, the Crest within a strap Gules, buckled and embellished Or, with the Motto 'Dread God' in letters also Or, all within a circlet of the Last fimbriated Vert, bearing the title 'Munro of Foulis' in letters Gules and ensigned with a chapeau Gules furred Ermine and, in an Escrol with a chapeau Gules furred Ermine and, in an Escrol Gules surmounting a spring of Common Club Moss Proper, the Slughorn 'Casiteal Folais 'n a theine' in letters Or

## BADGE

Asprig of Common Club Moss slipped Proper

## PLANT BADGE

Common Club Moss

The country of the Munros lies on the north side of the Cormarty Firth. Known as Ferindonald, from the Gaelic 'Fearainn Domhnuill', or 'Donald's Land', a reference to the traditional founder of the chiefly family, these lands comprised most of the adjoining parishes of Kiltarn and Alness. The clan occupied the fertile coastal strip alongside the firth, and they spread up the river valleys into the uplands around Ben Wyvis. Beyond the bounds of Ferindonald, the Lairds of Foulis had, by the fourteenth century, acquired lands on the west coast in Loch Broom and northwards in the border between Ross and Sutherland.

Donald, ancestor of the Munros of Foulis is said to have received his lands in Ross-shire a reward for helping Malcolm II against invaders from Scandinavia. Members of the family are also said to have fallen in the Scots Armies at Bannochburn in 1314 and at Halidon Hill. The first chief authenticated by record evidence was killed in defense of the Earl of Ross in 1369. When James I came to Inverness to assert his authority in 1428, he seized many leading Highlanders, and while some were executed or imprisoned, others were pardoned for past offences. The clan does not seem to have been unduly combative, but two minor skirmishes are recorded, although not firmly dated. In one against the Mackenzies at Bealach Nam Groig at the back of Ben Wyvis, the chief and many of his family were killed. In the other at Calchnaharry near Inverness, a younger son of the then chief lost his hand fighting against the Mackintoshes.

The chiefs also held public office under the Stewart monarchs, and Sir William Munro was killed in 1505 on the king's business in Wester Ross; his son was the royal lieutenant there for ten years later. In 1547 the chief was slain at the Battle of Pinkie with many of his men, resisting an English invasion. Early in her short reign, Mary, Queen of Scots, visited Inverness during her northern progress, and when the castle gates were shut against her by the constable, who was a Gordon, the Munros gave her loyal support. She later spent some time hunting in the neighborhood. During her son's long minority, Munro of Milntwon, and then the chief, Robert Mor Munro, had charge of the Crown lands of Ross and the Black Isle. Munro, as a baron of Scotland, had attended the Reformation Parliament of 1560, and his son, Heter, was Dean of Ross in the reformed church before succeeding as chief in 1588.

James VI and his advisors were determined to bring the Borders and the Highlands more fully under Crown control, and here they looked to the clan chiefs as their principal instrument. The Laird of Foulis figures in a roll of Highland landlords attached to an Act of Parliament in 1587, and three years later Hector Munro was one of those required to find security for the good behavior of his tenants and adherents, even those living on other men's lands.

When more peaceful times came, military service abroad had its attractions, and many Munros fought under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in the Thirty Years' War in Germany. Two successive chiefs, Robert Dubh and Sir Hector, died on the Continent, the latter shortly after having been created a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

General Robert Munro commanded the army sent by the Scottish Parliament to Ireland in 1642. A long minority in the chiefship from 1635 to 1651 coincided with the period of civil war. Sir Robert Munro was sheriff of Ross under the Commonwealth and Protectorate, and had his lands raided and his tenants abused, while his brother George, later commanded the king's forces in Scotland from 1674 to 1677. The Revolution of 1688, which brought William and Mary to the throne of the deposed James VII, was supported by Sir John Munro of Foulis, a devout Presbyterian. Dr Alexander Munro of the Fyrish branch refused to abandon his allegiance to the Stuart monarchy, and as a consequence lost his offices as principal of Edinburgh University, minister of the High Kirk of St Giles, and Bishop-elect of Argyll. The clan, however, followed their chief, and throughout the period of Jacobite unrest from 1689 to 1746, supported the Government.

Events during the Forty-five had left Foulis Castle a semi-ruin, and the chief, Harry Munro set about a program of rebuilding after the rising. However, the castle and grounds were again to fall into neglect, but when Sir Hector Munro inherited the estate in 1884 he once more made it a family home. The castle is mentioned in documents from as early as 1491. Sir Hector's grandson, Captain Patrick Munro of Foulis, completed a program of restoration begun in 1955, and Foulis now stands much as it did when it took its present form over two centuries ago. The present chief is Captain Patrick's son.

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**Clan MUNRO Septs**

CULLOCH	MAC CEDDY	MAC KEDDIE,-Y	MONRO(E)
DINGWALL	MAC CHAD (D) IE, - Y	MAC KIDDIE,-Y	MONROW
FOULIS	MAC COLL	MAC LULICH	MUNRO (E)
FOWLIE,-Y	MAC COLOUGH	MAC NORAVAICH, -K	MUNROW
FOWLIS	MAC CULLOCH,-K	MACHULA	VASS
MAC ADDIE, -Y	MAC EDDIE,-Y	MAHAD(D)IE,-Y	WASS
MAC CAD(D)IE,-Y	MAC KAD(D)IE,-Y	MONLOW	

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