

## Untangling the Scottish, Dutch and American Durie/DuRy families Documents, DNA and Heraldry

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*Shenachie* to the Chief of Durie, Fife, Scotland

This investigation started from the following perspectives:

- the family Durie arose in Scotland, ca.1262, when Gilbert, a younger son of the Earl of Strathearn, was granted lands called Durie in Fife;
- some individuals from this family went to France, Flanders or the Netherlands at various times;
- there are, today families named Durie, Dury etc. in France, Flanders and the Netherlands;
- a Dutch Protestant family called Dury/Durie/Duryea went to America in the 1670s, and are represented there today.

The question is therefore: Are these families connected in any way? Evidence was sought from:

- documents in Scotland, France, Netherlands, the Palatinate (Mannheim) and the USA;
- heraldry in Scotland, France/Flanders and the Netherlands;
- DNA of Scots, Dutch and American families.

The families considered are as shown in Fig 1. There are two lines of Durie (Scotland) from which individuals are known to have travelled to and/or settled in Europe before 1670. In particular:

- two sons of George Durie (1496-1577), last Abbot of Dunfermline before the Reformation, went to France to study as Jesuits (George and John);
- Captain George Durie (bef. 1637-1703) was in France as a member of the *Garde Ecossais* of Louis XIV from 1664 until at least 1687;
- Robert Durie (1555-1616), son of John Durie (1537-1600), a cousin of George Durie and a major early Protestant figure, established the first Scots Kirk (church) at Leyden ca. 1606, where he brought up an extensive family (Fig. 2).

In addition, a French/Dutch Durie/Dury and his descendants were in Scotland from ca. 1693 (see below).

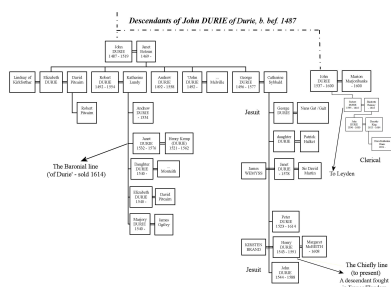


Figure 1. The lines considered

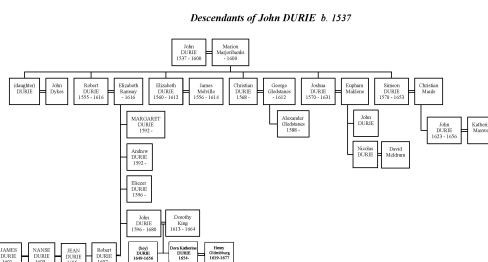


Figure 2. The Lineage of John Durie, and Robert Durie in Leyden

### The origins of Durie (Scotland)

The family of DURIE originated in the 1260s when Gilbert, a younger son of the Earl of Strathearn, received land already called Durie, in the parish of Scoonie, Fife, and took the name Gilbert de Durie.<sup>1</sup> Arms, of course, do not start at that date.

About 1200, Richard de Doure is mentioned in a charter, but this may not be a related individual. The evidence from charters of the time is that around 1261/2 Gilbert, son of Robert, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Strathearn, received a grant of the lands of Durie from Reginald le Chene. Gilbert was thus the first Durie of that ilk,<sup>2</sup> but the name of Durie (from the lands, and possibly Gaelic/Pictish meaning “black water”) must already have existed. Between 1258-1271 Duncan of Durry witnessed a charter signed by Malise, Earl of Strathearn.

Speculations on a possible Norman-French origin, often seen on the internet, are fanciful, and based wholly on the name starting with ‘Du’ and therefore indicating ‘of the King’ or somesuch, which, apart from being unsupported by any evidence, would make ‘de Durie’ tautologous to say the least. This Robert of Strathearn must have died soon after, as in 1268 Gilbert received from his brother Malise, now 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Strathearn, the

lands of Belnallo in Foulis (Perth), which were later part of the Barony of Durie and its pendicles (*vide infra*). Sir Malise de Douery witnessed a charter in Arbroath on 30 January 1332/4<sup>3</sup> and there are references to a Sir John de Douery and a son Malisius in 1406-1407 during the governorship of the Duke of Albany.<sup>4</sup>

There are suggestions (always undocumented) that Duries were settled in Fife by 1214, and either came with, or rose to prominence as, administrators to Princess Joan, sister of Henry III of England, who married Alexander II (1214-49). It is also claimed that the first Durie in Britain was a companion of William the Conqueror called du Ry or Du Roi, but there is no evidence of this, as with any such claim, and there is no connection with any of the 20 or so known Companions. No such name appears in any reliable record of the time, nor is there any record of an English landholder of any likely such name in Domesday (1086), nor in Scotland in the two centuries that followed, in Scotland or England, nor, for that matter, in France. There is a tantalising reference in a charter, probably from the early reign of Edward II and thus in the 1280s, of a knight called 'Sir Roges de Purloc de Douery, in Somerset, England, which may be a mistranscription'<sup>5</sup>

There is an alternative proposition, that the Duries came to Scotland as part of the company of the 'illustrious exiles' who arrived in 1069 with Queen Margaret and her brother Edgar Aetheling, the Saxon heir to the English throne, but again there is no proof. Contemporary documents name the followers of Eggar, and there is no likely surname among them. Why, one wonders, is it always necessary to invent an origin from *ouremers*, as if no-one of any note lived in Scotland before some Anglo-Norman chose to settle?

### The Baronial and Chiefly lines

The first mention in parliamentary papers is the record of an 'actione and cause persewit be Andro Dury of that Ilk aganis Johne of Sandelandis and James of Sandelandis, his sone and apperand aire, knichtis' in 1478.<sup>6,7</sup> He is recorded as Andrew Durie of Durie in 1464. And that is where we must start with the documented genealogy and armory.

The line then descends through John Durie of Durie (1487-1519) and his three sons:

- (1) Robert (ca. 1492-1554), who inherited the lands and barony as Durie of that Ilk;
- (2) Andrew, Bishop of Galloway (ca. 1492-1558, d.s.p.);
- (3) George Durie, Abbot of Dunfermline (1496-1577) who established the estate of Craigluscar (near Dunfermline, Fife) and the line leading to the present Chief of Durie; his great-great-grandson, Captain George Durie (bef. 1637-1703) was 5<sup>th</sup> of Craigluscar though Henry, was a Captain in Louis XIV's Scots Guards and served as Provost of Dunfermline from 1664 until at least 1687 with only one break in tenure.

There is more detail on these individuals, below. It is not thought that either the Jesuits, George and John, nor Captain George (or his brothers who fought in Flanders) established lines of Durie in France of the low countries. In any case, they would be too late to explain the appearance of the Durie/DuRy name in France. The earliest French records of the name are discussed under heraldry, below.

### The "Protestant" line

A likely a cousin or nephew of Abbot George was John Durie (1537-1600), said to be from Tarbolton, Ayrshire. He was a monk at Dunfermline before the Reformation (1560), but adhered to the Protestant "heresy" and was imprisoned by Abbot George (some sources say 'immured', often modernised as 'walled-up'), but released by Regent Arran, or at least after his intercession. John, a contemporary of Knox and one of the first ministers at St Giles, was a noted early Protestant reformer, father of *inter alia* Joshua (1570-1631) and Robert (1555-1616). It was this Robert Durie who found it expedient to leave Scotland because of his political and religious views, and minister to the congregation of Scots and English Protestants in Leyden. He had a large family, including John (1596-1680), known throughout Europe as 'Johannes Dureaus', friend of Comenius, Milton and Hartlib, reformer of religion, education and librarianship.

In 1563 John Durie was Exhorter in Parton, Galloway, later exhorter at Colinton and Restalrig (1567-69), Minister in Penicuik (1570), then Minister in Restalrig again (1570-72), then minister at St Giles (1574-79). In 1574 "Mr. John Durie, the learned Monk of Dunfermline" but now an eminent preacher of the Protestant faith, "this year began his active crusade against the bishops".<sup>8</sup> In 1575 he was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle with Walter Balcanqual for being critical of the Scottish court, and on 23 May 1582 was exiled, but got leave to return. On 4 September the people of Edinburgh met him at Leith and marched him up the High Street on the back of a donkey singing the 124th psalm, *Now Israel May Say*, in imitation of Christ's return to Jerusalem. We have to assume he was not without influence in the city, as he had married Marion Marjoribanks, daughter of Edinburgh's Lord Provost. He constantly harried the King, but seems to have been bought off in 1590 with a pension and the living of Montrose. As noted above, John Durie was, with Archie Stewart, one of the last to see John Knox alive (17 November; Knox died on the 24<sup>th</sup>).

John Durie seems to have spent out his last years in Montrose comfortably and happily. John Durie died on 28 February 1600, by all accounts in great peace of mind. His pension of £75 Scots was confirmed to his wife and son by Act of Parliament in 1592, and there is a letter from the Archbishop and Bishop to the King, for the continuation of this pension, dated 16th May 1606. After the death of John Durie's widow, this grant was again ratified in favour of Joshua Durie, then minister at St Andrews, Eupheme M'Kane, his spouse and John Durie, their son (23d Oct. 1612).

He lived to see his sons, Joshua, Robert and Simeon, follow in his footsteps into the ministry, and to watch Simeon and three young daughters grow up. Joshua became minister of Inverkeillor (see below for arms). In 1602, possibly while minister at Logie-Montrose, Joshua was present at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh. He was admitted to the second charge at St Andrews in 1607, from whence he was translated to Inverkeilor in 1613.<sup>9</sup>

Robert (1555-1616) was Minister of Anstruther but with many other escapades, not least being one of the Fife Adventures to Stornoway and eventually having to leave Scotland. He founded the Scots Kirk in Leyden, Holland, and was father to the even more famous Protestant crusader John Durie (1596-1680) better known as 'Johannes Duraeus', author of *The Reformed Library-Keeper*, who spent his long life in the fruitless pursuit of reuniting the splintered reformed Churches of Europe and converting the Jews, but managing to be a seminal influence on the formation of the Royal Society of London though his son in law, Henry Oldenburg. Simeon had the ministry of Arbroath. Christian married George Gledstanes, Archbishop of St Andrews. Elizabeth married James Melville, minister of Kilrenny, Fife, making the renowned Andrew Melville son-in-law to John Durie. An unnamed daughter married John Dykes, also a minister of Kilrenny.

#### Records in the Dutch archives

There are families named DuRy in and around Leyden (and elsewhere in the Netherlands) today. With the help of Olav Du Ry van Beest Holle, the Leyden Archives were searched for references to the Durie family. The Scots Kirk no longer exists as a building, but there are depictions of it (Fig. 3).

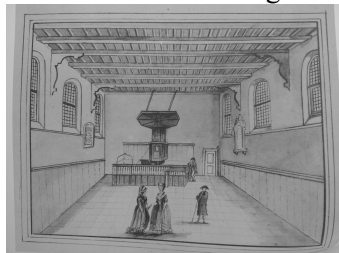


Figure 3. Contemporary drawing of the interior of the Scots Kirk, Leyden.

Among the many useful and relevant documents unearthed were a number of records of *Toekenning* (authorisation) issued regarding Robert Durie, in which he is known as "Robert Du Reus", for example: *Toekenning van eene vereering van 120 Gulden aan Robertus Du Reus, predikant bij de Engelsche en Schotsche gemeente* (Granting of a veneration of 120 Gulden to Robert Du Reus, pastor of the English and Scottish church).

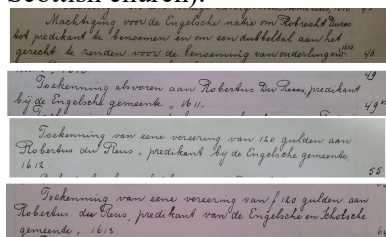


Figure 4. Examples of documents regarding Robert Durie at Leyden.

There are many other documents attesting to Robert Durie and his children. Robert had eight or nine children by his wife Elizabeth Ramsay, two b. Edinburgh, six or seven b. Anstruther Wester, Fife, but all brought up in Leyden.

#### Ancestors of the Dutch Durie/DuRy families.

The current DuRy family in Leyden descends from Charles Du Ry, b. Argentan, France, 1568.<sup>10</sup> Any Scots Duries in France in 1572 (date of the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre) would have been George or John Durie, or their sons, and likely Catholic with no reason to leave. Later Scots Duries in Netherlands (Robert

Durie from 1606) and Flanders (Capt. George Durie and brothers, ca. 1678) cannot explain the French DuRy families ca. 1600.

The picture is complicated by the arrival in Edinburgh of the French military engineer and surveyor Theodore Dury or Durie (1661-1742), successor to John Abraham Slezer as Chief Engineer and Master Gunner of Scotland since Slezer's death in 1689, granted by William and Mary in 1693 and confirmed by Queen Anne in 1703. He is called "Captain Theodore Durie, of the French nation" and was naturalised Scottish. The Dury battery in Edinburgh Castle was one of his works, although he also reconfigured the defences at Stirling Castle and elsewhere.<sup>11</sup> His father was Mathurin (Matthieu) Du Ry (1602-1674), born in Verneuil-sur-Oise, near Beauvais (*vide infra*). Mathurin was French, son of the above Charles Du Ry (1568-1655), born in Argentan, Lower Normandy (between Caen and Le Mans). The collateral branch living to this day in the Netherlands<sup>12</sup> descends from another of Mathurin's sons, Samuel, who settled in Leyden. It is arguable that Samuel was Protestant and left France around the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 and the consequences of that, and therefore must have known of Robert and John Durie, the father and son connected with the Scots Kirk there, or was actually a relative – possibly a descendant – of Robert.

It is not at all unlikely that William and Mary would have known of Theodore in the Netherlands, nor that Theodore still considered himself "a Frenchman" by origin, possibly even living and working in France until 1685, soon thereafter coming to Scotland.

Theodore had a son, Alexander, from whom the Dutch family itself descends. He was the famed Major General Alexander Dury 1688-1758, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1<sup>st</sup> Guards, who fell in the action at St Cas, Brittany, in September 1758. Others of this family remained in Britain, which led to an heraldic confusion, as explained below.

However, another Dutch family – that of Joost Duryea (1637–1727) – may be related to the Scots Duries. Joost was son of Simon du Rieus, b. Santes, France, ca. 1650, and Adriene Roul. He married (28 February 1672) Magdalena Le Fevre or LeFevre, daughter of Anthoine le Fevre and Anthoinette Vilain, recorded in the Mannheim church registers as 'Joses du Rieus'. The records of the French (Protestant) Congregation at Mannheim also have the births of two children:

Magdeleine, b. 25 November 1672, bap. 1 December 1672

Elizabeth, b. 28 September 1674, bapt. 30 September 1674

Joost Durie (also recorded as Du Rieus, Duryea and other variants) went to Long Island, America on or before 1675 but not on *De Vergulde Otter* (*The Golden Otter*) as stated by genealogical arch-fraudster Gustave Anjou. (We should note that Scottish Duries went to America independently around the same time.)

This family became well-known as Duryea, producing such luminaries as:

- Abram Duryee, who formed the Duryee Zouaves in the American Civil War;
- the brothers Charles and Frank Duryea of Springfield, Massachusetts, who built America's first gasoline-powered automobile about 1892, and won the first London to Brighton race in 1896;
- Dan Duryea (1907-1968), star of a number of Hollywood movies and television shows in the 1940s to 1960s.

There is more about this family under DNA, below.

## References to arms

Heraldry is, in theory, a useful adjunct to documentary genealogy in discerning family relationships. There is ample evidence of individuals named Durie bearing arms as far back as the 1530s, and certainly before the establishment of the Public Register in 1672. There are five main sources for these:

1. armorials
2. seals and stamps
3. carvings
4. monuments and epitaphs
5. other documents
6. the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings, from 1672

## Armorials.

Considerable confusion abounds here, as Lindsay gives *Argent, a chevron between three crescents Azure* and the Seton Armorial follows this; whereas Queen Mary's Roll and the Slains Armorial have the reverse *Azure, a chevron between three crescents all Argent*. One of these must be a mistranscription or solecism, and none has the *chevron Argent, crescents Or* as recorded in the Public Register. That would suggest Captain George

Durie (see below) knew in 1672 that he represented a cadet branch, the arms differenced by tincture of the crescents, and that the original arms of Durie of that Ilk had Argent charges.

| NAME              | BLAZON                                                     | ARMORIAL                                             | DATE | Arms                                                                                 |                                                            |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Durie of that Ilk | <i>Argent, a chevron between three crescents Azure</i>     | Lindsay<br>(earliest Scots<br>Armorial in existence) | 1542 |   | Presumably a mis-transcription, swapping Azure and Argent  |
| Durie of yat Ilk  | <i>Azure, a chevron between three crescents all Argent</i> | Queen Mary's Roll                                    | 1562 |   |                                                            |
| Dury of that Ilk  | <i>Azure, a chevron between three crescents all Argent</i> | Slains                                               | 1565 |   |                                                            |
| Durie of that Ilk | <i>Argent, a chevron between three crescents Azure</i>     | Seton                                                | 1591 |   | Presumably a copy based on Lindsay, perpetuating the error |
| Dvry of yt Ilk    | <i>Azure, a chevron between three crescents all Argent</i> | Foreman                                              | 1600 |  |                                                            |

Table 1. Earliest recorded Durie Arms – 1500s/1600s

### Seals and stamps

1. George Durie, Abbot of Dunfermline (1496-1577).

George was one of three sons of John Durie of that ilk (aft. 1487-bef. 1519) and Janet Betoun, who had at least:

- (i) Robert (who inherited Durie);
- (ii) (ii) Andrew, later Abbot of Melrose and Bishop of Galloway, and;
- (iii) (iii) George, later Abbot of Dunfermline, plus;
- (iv) (iv) a daughter Elizabeth who married in 1528 David Pitcairn of that ilk and of Forthar, 12<sup>th</sup> of Pitcairn.

Abbot George was thus a cousin of Cardinal David Beaton and, like him, a nephew of James Beaton (1473–1539), Precentor of Dornoch Cathedral (1497), Provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell (1503), Prior of Whithorn and titular Abbot of Dunfermline (1504), Lord High Treasurer of Scotland (1505), Bishop of Galloway (briefly in 1508), Archbishop of Glasgow, Commendator of Arbroath and Kilwinning (1509) and Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland (1515). This recitation is important as James Beaton ensured his Durie nephews followed him into some of his ecclesiastical positions.

The eldest son of John became Robert Durie of that Ilk when he inherited the eponymous Durie lands in Scoonie (Fife) and elsewhere, as outlined above. George Durie, along with his brother Andrew, entered the church<sup>13</sup> but possibly after George was already married to Catherine Sybbald with a son, Peter. George became Archdeacon of St Andrews while his uncle was Archbishop there and also succeeded him as Abbot of Dunfermline – initially (1526) as Commendator and Usufructuar while Beaton was titular Abbot, but afterwards in his own name. George was also first elected an Extraordinary Lord of the Articles (July 2nd, 1541),<sup>14</sup> a Member of the Earl of Arran's "Secret Counsale",<sup>15</sup> and thus one of the Guardians of the infant Queen Mary during her nonage (1542),<sup>16</sup> and was responsible for spiriting away the relics of St Margaret to Europe before himself followed Beaton to Utrecht and (later) the Scots College at Douai, France while the Reformation played itself out in his absence. He returned to die, senile, at his estate of Craighluscar in 1577. Contrary to some reports, he was not canonised by the Vatican, but may have been considered a candidate for beatification – no mean accolade for the man who almost single-handedly caused the Battle of Pinkie.

In the first year of his full abbacy (1539), George had a seal made showing, below three Gothic niches, the Virgin and Child with St. Andrew on the dexter and St. Margaret on the sinister and beneath a shield, with

crozier behind, bearing arms: a chevron between three crescents, with the legend: S. GEORGII ABBATIS DE DVMFERLING ARCH S ANDR.<sup>17</sup>



Figure 5. Seal of Abbot George Durie, and detail

## 2. Andrew Durie, Bishop of Galloway (aft. 1492-1558)

Andrew, like his brother George, had the benefit of Beaton's patronage and was successively an Archdeacon at St Andrews, a Lord of Session, Abbot of Melrose (1525, but resigning in 1541 at the request of James V, who requested Pope Paul III to dispense him of the Cistercian habit in order to make over the rich Abbacy to one James Stewart, an illegitimate son of the King), and subsequently Archdeacon, later Bishop of Galloway (also called Whithorn and *Candida Casa*) along with the abbacy of Tongland.

Andrew was apparently an unlikeable and vulgar man with a penchant for card games and inane rhymes – Knox called him 'Abbot Stottikin [bullock]... for his filthiness', which may be a reference to his fathering an unnamed natural daughter while incumbent at Melrose. Andrew died on St Giles day (1 September) 1558, which Knox attributes to the shock of the Reformist riot against the saint's procession in Edinburgh in which his cousin, the noted Protestant John Durie, was implicated.

Recorded in the Auldbar Charters is a seal of Andrew, when Abbot of Melrose, showing a canopy a figure of the Virgin and Child with a monk kneeling on dexter, beneath which is a shield, with crozier behind, bearing arms: a chevron between three crescents, legend: S ANDREE ABBATIS DE MELROS and dated to 1539.<sup>18</sup>

A similar seal-stamp has come to light in Perth Museum, which was previously catalogued by the old Museum of the Antiquaries of Perth. This bears the date 1554, a bishop's mitre and the name of the see as Whithorn.<sup>19</sup>

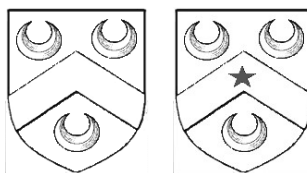
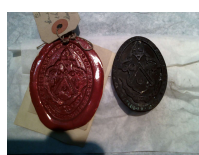


Figure 6. Seals of Bishop Andrew Durie, 1554, Robert Durie of that Ilk and Henry Durie

## 3. Robert Durie of that Ilk.

This was the eldest brother of Andrew and George, and presumably kept secular to inherit and maintain the Durie lands and barony, which his great-grandson sold in 1614 to the completely unrelated Alexander Gibson, later the great jurist who took the judicial title Lord Durie in consequence ('Durie's Office' and 'Durie's Judgements' will be familiar to many). The only seal known to relate to Robert bears: *a chevron between three crescents*, and an illegible legend.<sup>20</sup>

Burke's *Landed Gentry*,<sup>21</sup> possibly following Wood,<sup>22</sup> confuses Robert Durie of that Ilk with Robert, Minister of Anstruther, who was the son of a different John Durie (1537–1600), likely a cousin and a Protestant divine (see above), one of the first ministers of St Giles and possibly the last man to see John Knox on his deathbed. (Knox, who mistrusted powerful women and hated Catholics but liked a tippie, cracked a hogshead of wine for himself and John Durie before expiring.)

## 4. Henry Durie, merchant and burghess of Musselburgh.

This may well be one of the four known sons of Abbot George Durie. Two (George and John) became Jesuits, and educated at Paris and elsewhere on the Continent. But his heirs Peter (see below) and younger son Henry (b. aft. 1523-1591) were legitimated by Mary Queen of Scots and so could acquire property heritably, as we shall see. There was one Henry Durie, around the same time, in heritable possession of the shyre-miln of Musselburgh, which was within the Regality of Dunfermline. Abbot George was busy parcelling out Abbey lands to his nearest and dearest before the tide of reformation could sweep it all away. The seal bears: *a chevron between three crescents with a star at fess point*, legend: S [HENRICI] DURE.<sup>23</sup> If this is Henry, son of George, then the star or mullet is a clear indication of cadency and Henry is indeed presumed to be the third son after George and Peter and before John.

However, Henry was heir to the Craigluscar estates and established the line leading to the present Chief. From the evidence of these arms, he did not consider himself, after his father's death in 1577, to be entitled to undifferenced arms – these were presumably in the possession of his uncle, Robert Durie of that Ilk (above). He was married to Margaret McBeth, a herbologist of some repute who attended the birth of many royal children and was responsible for saving the life of the infant Charles I soon after his birth at Dunfermline.

## Carvings

### 1. The Anunciation Stone

There is also at Dunfermline Abbey an 'Annunciation Stone', rediscovered in 1812 but dating to the time of the abbacy of George Durie, bearing the same arms – *a chevron between three crescents*.

### 2. Burntisland Castle (Rossend), Fife

The persistent statement that 'the name Durie is first recorded in 1119', may well be a mistake based on the three coats of arms at Rossend Castle, dated 1119, 1382 and (with the initials M.R.) 1563. They represent, respectively, the date of the building of the earliest part of the castle;<sup>24</sup> the Royal Arms of Scotland; and the date of the visit of Mary, Queen of Scots (M. R. = Maria Regina). They are probably mid-16<sup>th</sup> Century, so the earlier dates are not reliable, and the dates 1119 and 1382 do not refer to Duries. The Arms of Durie of that Ilk are above the castle doorway (with the date 1554), probably arranged by Abbot George Durie, who is also credited with fixing the Arms of Queen Margaret to the east wall of the castle in the same year.<sup>25</sup> George Durie conceded the castle to his son Peter Durie about 1552, but it remained only briefly in Durie hands.

"The first armorial stone is on the north wall of the Castle above the main entrance, partly hidden by a modern vestibule. The shield bears a chevron between three crescents, the armorial bearings of George Durie, Abbot and later Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey from 1527 until 1560. Below the shield, which is supported by two nondescript human figures, there is an eroded scroll and behind it the lower end of the staff of an abbot's crosier. The lettering on the scroll is probably 'CONFIDO' as this motto appears with the arms of Abbot George Durie on a sculptured panel depicting the 'Annunciation' from Dunfermline Palace. On the sill of the niche there is a carved inscription in raised letters which reads XXII MAII 1554 (pi 35a)."<sup>26</sup>

In 1543, Burntisland (or Wester Kinghorn) belonged to Dunfermline Abbey and it was in this year that George conceded by Charter "to Peter Dury, the Castle, &c., and certain lands known as Grasslandes, and Cunyngayrlands, &c., vulgarly called Burntisland".<sup>27</sup> The castle was not named Rossend until much later.

## Monuments and epitaphs

The most notable monument bearing Durie arms (or something like them) is in Inverkeilor Church and memorialises Revd. Joshua Durie, minister there. The inscription of 3 Sep. 1631 says:

DEM [dame Eupham McLene or McKane]

MID [Master Joshua Durie]

memento mori

QVOD DVRVM EST

FRACTVM NEC PLVS.

DVRARE VIDETUR

DVREVS AT DVRAT.

CLARAEQVE FAMA VIGET

*[That which is Durable is broken, nor appears any longer to enDure;  
but Durie still enDures, and flourishes with bright renown.]*



This play on words is not what might be expected of a Minister of the Reformed Kirk, especially one of Master Joshua's pedigree. There have been references above to his father, John Durie (1537-1600). The arms displayed in Inverkeilor Church are notable for being a simple three crescents, with no hint of a chevron. They are not registered to Joshua, or anyone else, and in any case pre-date the 1672 Public Register of all Arms.

Figure 7. Armorial memorial to Joshua Durie 1631 – the arms, to which Joshua had no right in any case, are wrong, lacking the chevron. It does show, though, that this family was aware of the Durie arms.

## Public Register of All Arms and Bearings

This was established by statute in 1672. With a moratorium on fees for matriculation, but the threat of later fines for late registration, it is not surprising that Fife armigers rushed to get the armorial bearings registered in 1672, or that Duries were amongst the first.<sup>28</sup> The Public Register lists, together on the same page:

*Captain George Durie descended of the familie of Durie Bears azure a cheverone argent betwixt three crescents or Above the shield ane helmet befitting his degree mantled gules doubled argent*

*John Durie of Grange in the Parish of Burntisland Bears azure a Cheverone argent betwixt three crescents all within a bordur invecked or Above the shield ane helmet befitting his degree mantled gules doubled argent*

These arms are differenced from the original chevron and crescents Argent, indicating that Capt. George Durie knew he was of a cadet branch. They are recognisably the arms of cousins, in some degree, with John being descended of a younger son. The mantling (*gules doubled argent*, rather than reflecting the livery colours) was general at the time. No crest, motto or supporters are recorded.

Captain George Durie (bef. 1637-1703) was 5<sup>th</sup> of Craigluscar, great-great-grandson of Abbot George, though Henry, and direct ancestor of the present Chief of Durie. He had been a Captain in Louis XIV's Scots Guards and served as Provost of Dunfermline from 1664 until at least 1687 with only one break in tenure.

John Durie of Grange was 1<sup>st</sup> cousin to Captain George and may have come into the Grange lands as part of the concession that originally included Burntisland Castle and the Grange lands landward of it. By a complicated series of intermarriages, his descendents came to style themselves the Lords Rutherford, although no-one quite believed this, not least certain other Rutherfords and the entire House of Lords.

The last Robert Durie of that Ilk (bef. 1557-aft. 1618) inherited the Durie lands and Barony in Scoonie from his grandmother Jonet (daughter of the Robert Durie of that Ilk dealt with above) and her husband, Henry Kemp of Thomastoun. Kemp was a companion of James V and Jonet was 'persuaded' to marry him, Kemp changing his name to preserve an entail. Robert Durie alienated (sold) the Durie lands and barony in 1614 to Sir Alexander Gibson, who later styled himself with the judicial title "Lord Durie". No member of this line matriculated or was granted arms until David Alexander Durie, in 2009.

However, Robert Durie had also received Ferryport-on Craig as a Burgh of Barony, as shown in a later matriculation in respect of the Burgh.

#### **Extract of the Matriculation of the arms of the Burgh of Tayport**

In the county of Fife, having by Petition unto the Lord Lyon King of Arms of date 10th February 1953 Shewn: THAT the said Burgh was erected as a Burgh of Barony in the name Portincraig, or the South Ferry of Portincraig, by Crown Charter of date 22nd January 1598 from His Majesty King James VI in favour of Robert Durie of that Ilk, but that the said Burgh has been known by the name of Tayport since the year 1846: AND the Petitioners having prayed that Ensigns Armorial might be matriculated for the said Burgh in the Public Register of All arms and Bearings in Scotland. The Lord Lyon King of Arms by Interlocutor of date 6th May 1953 Granted Warrant to the Lyon Clerk to matriculate in the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland in the name of the Petitioners the following Ensigns Armorial, VIDELICET: PER FESS WAVY OR AND IN BASE UNDY AZURE AND ARGENT, A PILE CHEQUY OF THE LAST AND SABLE ENSIGNED OF A MULLET OF SIX POINTS GULES IN THE HONOUR POINT, ACCOMPANIED ON THE DEXTER BU A LYMPHAD OF THE SECOND, FLAGGED OF SCOTLAND, HER SAIL CHARGED WITH THE ARMS OF DURIE OF THAT ILK, VIZ. AZURE, A CHEVRON ARGENT BETWEEN THREE CRESCENTS OR, AND ON THE SINISTER BY AN ANCHOR ALSO AZURE: below the shield, which is ensigned of a coronet appropriate to a Burgh, is set in an Escrol this Motto "TE OPORTET ALTE FERRI". Matriculated the Twelfth day of June 1953. Extracted furth of the 91st page of the Thirty Ninth Volume of the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland this Twelfth day of June 1953

Sgd. H. A. B. Lawson, Lyon Clerk  
Keeper of the Records.



Figure 8 Arms of the Burgh of Tayport, 1953, referring back to earlier Durie arms.

The Ensigns Armorial referred to include the chevron Argent between three crescents Or of Durie. The motto is interesting too – it was conceived by Dr Douglas Young, late Professor of Latin and Greek, St.

Andrews University, and while “TE OPORTET ALTE FERRI” translates as “It is encumbent upon you to carry yourself high”, and is a deliberate pun on ‘Tayport’ and ‘Auld [old] Tay Ferry’.

| NAME                               | BLAZON                                                                                          | ARMORIAL                                                          | DATE   | ARMS                                                                                |                                          |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Captain George Durie (Craigluscar) | <i>Azure, a chevron Argent between three crescents Or</i>                                       | An Ordinary of Arms, Balfour Paul 1893, after the Public Register | 1672-7 |  |                                          |
| Durie of Grange                    | <i>Azure, a chevron Argent between three crescents Or within a bordure invected of the last</i> | Balfour Paul 1893, after the Public Register                      | 1672-7 |  | No-one currently claims these cadet Arms |
| John Durie of Grange               | <i>Azure, a chevron Argent between three crescents Or all within a bordure invected Or</i>      | Nisbet                                                            | 1722   |  |                                          |
| Durie of that Ilk                  | <i>Azure, a chevron Argent between three crescents Or</i>                                       | Nisbet                                                            | 1722   |  |                                          |
| George Durie (Craigluscar)         | <i>Azure, a chevron Argent between three crescents Or</i>                                       | Nisbet                                                            | 1722   |  |                                          |

Table 2. Durie Arms – 1600s/1700s. Nisbet is merely following the Public Register in two of these, but his source for Durie of that Ilk is unclear.

### Summary

Therefore, we can reliably say that Duries knew what their arms were in the early 1500s, albeit without much evidence of tincture or differencing between branches of the family. The Craigluscar Duries clearly felt they had the undifferenced arms tinctured as above at least as early as 1672, and it is unknown whether the 1953 grant to Tayport was researched sufficiently to determine whether the Scoonie Duries of Durie bore exactly those arms in 1598, or Lyon Clerk Lawson (and presumably, Lord Lyon Innes of Learney) merely assumed this from the 1672 matriculation. If so, they may have confused two branches of the family.

Undifferenced arms (and recognition as Chief) were granted to Raymond Varley Dewar Durie by Lord Lyon Innes of Edingight in 1988 and are rightly borne by the current Chief of Name and Arms of Durie, his son, Andrew Maule Dewar Durie of Durie, CBE DL, 15<sup>th</sup> of Craigluscar (although those lands were disposed of ca. 1900).

Quite where the chevron and crescents originate is unclear, although it should be said that chevrons are common in Fife arms (including the chevronels of Strathearn) and crescents may indicate the origin with Gilbert, second son of the earl.

### Overseas Durie arms

It would take a separate article to display all the evidence that Durie arms do not derive from any pre-existing French heraldry, but a summary may suffice here.

It is possible that Scottish and French/Fleming families called Durie, Dury or DuRy are linked, but more than likely from Scots who migrated to France and thence as Huguenot or Protestant refugees to the Netherlands and the Palatinate, and perhaps a separate migration from Scotland to Flanders.

The chevron is by no means rare; uncharged, it is one of the most ancient and honourable. Likewise the crescent or croissant. But the particular combination of tinctures, chevron and crescents might indicate a taxonomic relationship between arms, and so a genealogical relationship between armigers based on the semiotics of certain ordinaries and charges, for reasons of lineage, assumption or eusonance. However, not all personal and civic arms of names cognate with Durie/Dury are of this form, and there are similar arms which are not genealogically related to Durie/Dury.

### Earliest Durie/Dury in France

No heraldic record has yet been found of a Durie or Dury before ca. 1600. No arms appear in France before the scramble to register of 1696 (which does not mean they were not in existence, but there is no record).

However, Captain George Durie, 5<sup>th</sup> of Craigluscar (d. 1703), was a captain in Louis XIV's Scots guards (*Garde Écossaise*) ca. 1678, an interesting date as this Durie was Protestant and it is before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His brothers fought in Flanders. The two most convincing French Arms arise in Ile de France and Flanders and are recorded in 1696, after these Scots Duries were in Europe.

This is not to say that there was an earlier and unrelated emergence of Dury/Durie in France or Flanders. Coincidental, but it would be more than a coincidence if they bore a variant of the chevron and three crescents. Research at the *Cercle Généalogique et Héraldique du Bourbonnais* shows early records of the name in France.<sup>29</sup> The *Collection Maurice de Gozis* says:

*“N’ont aucun rapport avec les Durye Bourbonnais. Ils sont de Paris, et plus anciennement de Champagne, et n’ont fait qu’une apparition en Bourbonnais au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Pour a que je sais d’eux provident des actes et livres de mon cabinet. Il resulte d’une note informe en ma possession que d’après plusieurs actes de 1609, 1611, 1615 etc., il y avait vers 1600 trois fils du nom de Dury, fixes a Paris, mais probablement originaires des environs de Reims.”*

The record goes on to list:

1<sup>st</sup> Maurice Dury, conseiller du Roi, receveur provicila d’Auvergne

2<sup>nd</sup> Gille Dury, secrétaire de la Chambre du Roi, demeurant au Faubourg Saint-Germain d’Auxerrois [presumably Faubourg Saint-Germain d’Auxerre, on the left bank of the Seine]

3<sup>rd</sup> Denis Dury, fourrier de la grande écurie du Roi, demeurant a Marsaux, élection de Reims, en Champagne.

De ces Dury est provenu:

Pierre Dury, écuyer, sgr. De Villesaint [also in Champagne-Ardenne], duquel frere:

Claude Dury, lequel a laissé trios garçons et trois filles, don’t:

Claude et Charles Dury, “qui servent le Roi depuis 35 ans sans discontinuer”.

Il y a encore à Paris des Dury de la même famille, dont un est conseiller du Roi, et son frère est Lieutenant Colonel du Régiment de Neufvilles [Francois de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, 1643-1730] et demeure rue du Faubourg-St-Germain, proche l’Hotel d’Elbeuf [demolished in 1838, and now the site of the Elysee Palace, but then between the Tuileries and the Royal Palace]

Et la M<sup>elle</sup> Dury, leur soeur, demeure rue de la Carne, Faubourg-St-Germain.

There can be no question this family was well-connected, and established of old. The record also identifies:

Jacques Dury, 1<sup>er</sup> du nom, S<sup>r</sup> de Beaupré, inspecteur et directeur des Fermes et des Domaines du Roi à [unreadable, put possibly Varne] à Quimper etait habitant de Paris, quand ses fonctions l’envoyerent en Bretagne dès 1686. [Quimper is in Brittany.] Il habitait encore le 7 Juin 1716, toujours investé les meme fonctions, ainsi qu’il resulte d’un certificate du vicairie de la paroisse de St. Pierre de Varmes, qui je possède.

## French Arms

A number of Durie/Dury homonyms have Arms in France. A search was made for these in various armorials, and in the generally uninformative J. B. Rietstap’s *Armorial Général*, (2 vols., 1887). This is the most complete armorial of European armory, but it is nearly useless as nothing is dated or attributed and Rietstap wrote his own blazons in French, which are frequently wrong. There are 85,000 companion illustrations, drawn from the blazons by V. and H. V. Rolland.

There is clearly confusion here, as various French records give conflicting blazons for the same name, e.g.:

DURY De Beaupré, A Charlieu, XVII<sup>e</sup>: *D’azur, au chevron d’argent, acc. de trois croisettes du même.*

Jean DURY (Flandres), écuyer, ingénieur and Pierre DURY De Metilly<sup>30</sup> (Flandres): *De gueules, à trois poissons d’argent, posés en pal celui du milieu chargé d’un croissant d’or, brochant sur le champ, et un chef d’argent, chargé de trois trèfles de sinople;*

These are incompatible with other illustrations and/or blazons in Rietstap and Hozier:



Figure 9 French Arms: (i) DURY de Beaupré, Beauvaisis (from Rietstap); (ii) DURY De Beaupré (according to blazon, in d’Hozier); (iii) DURY (Flandres) p. 243 and DURY De Metilly (illustration in d’Hozier, Flandres, p. 796); (iv) DURY and De Metilly (Flandres), (according to blazon, in d’Hozier); (v) for comparison, the arms of Charles de Gayand de Monterolles (1603-1604), which look remarkably similar to Durie, but have no relation. The armiger was a nephew of Armand de Clermont de Chastes and, according to Gautier de Sibert, assumed the office of Grand Master in 1599. He bore: *Azure, a Chevron Or between in chief two Half Moons Argent and in base a bicephalous Eagle of the second.*

It is hard to escape the conclusion that Reitstap (or perhaps the Rollands) mistook *croisettes* for *croissants*, possibly with the Scottish DURIE arms in mind. For the record, Beauvais is in Oise, Picardy.

| Name                 | Region                  | Armiger                                                                                            | Blazon                                                                                                                                                                                 | Source <sup>31</sup> |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| DURY                 | Poitou                  |                                                                                                    | <i>De gueules à trois chevrons d'or</i>                                                                                                                                                | bo                   |
| DURY                 | (Montmorillon, Poitou)  | Charles Dury, écuyer, seigneur de Mougarnaud                                                       | <i>De gueules, à trois chevrons d'or</i>                                                                                                                                               | ed                   |
| DURY                 | De Saint-Étienne, XVIIe |                                                                                                    | <i>D'argent, à une gerbe de riz de sinople, surm. d'un duc de sable, becqué et membré d'or.</i>                                                                                        | ih                   |
| DURY                 |                         |                                                                                                    | <i>D'argent, à la gerbe de riz de sinople, surm. d'un duc de sable, becqué et membré d'or</i>                                                                                          | S                    |
| DURY                 | Flandres                | Jean Dury, écuyer, ingénieur                                                                       | <i>De gueules, à trois poissons d'argent, posés en pal celui du milieu chargé d'un croissant d'or, brochant sur le champ, et un chef d'argent, chargé de trois trèfles de sinople.</i> | DH                   |
| DURY                 | Poitou                  |                                                                                                    | <i>De gueules à trois chevrons d'or</i>                                                                                                                                                | bo                   |
| DURY                 | Montmorillon, Poitou.   | Charles, écuyer, seigneur de Mougarnaud                                                            | <i>De gueules, à trois chevrons d'or.</i>                                                                                                                                              | ed09                 |
| DURY                 | De Saint-Étienne, XVIIe |                                                                                                    | <i>D'argent, à une gerbe de riz de sinople, surm. d'un duc de sable, becqué et membré d'or.</i>                                                                                        | ih00                 |
| DURY                 |                         |                                                                                                    | <i>D'argent, à la gerbe de riz de sinople, surm. d'un duc de sable, becqué et membré d'or.</i>                                                                                         | ij02                 |
| DURY                 | Flandres                | Jean, écuyer, ingénieur                                                                            | <i>De gueules, à trois poissons d'argent, posés en pal celui du milieu chargé d'un croissant d'or, brochant sur le champ, et un chef d'argent, chargé de trois trèfles de sinople.</i> | ts05                 |
| DURY DE BEAUPRÉ      | Beauvaisis              |                                                                                                    | <i>D'azur, au chevron brisé d'argent acc. de trois croissants de même.</i>                                                                                                             | jm 3, 3              |
| DURY DE BEAUPRÉ      | A Charlieu, XVIIe       |                                                                                                    | <i>D'azur, au chevron d'argent, acc. de trois croisettes du même.</i>                                                                                                                  | ih                   |
| DURY DE BEAUPRÉ      | Beauvaisis (JM13810)    |                                                                                                    | <i>D'azur, au chevron brisé d'argent acc. de trois croissants de même.</i>                                                                                                             | ab03                 |
| DURY DE BEAUPRÉ      | A Charlieu, XVIIe       |                                                                                                    | <i>D'azur, au chevron d'argent, acc. de trois croisettes du même.</i>                                                                                                                  | ih00                 |
| DURY DE METILLY      | Flandres                | Pierre Dury, écuyer                                                                                | <i>De gueules, à trois poissons d'argent, posés en pal celui du milieu chargé d'un croissant d'or, brochant sur le champ, et un chef d'argent, chargé de trois trèfles de sinople.</i> | DH                   |
| DURY DE METILLY      | Flandres.               | Pierre, écuyer                                                                                     | <i>De gueules, à trois poissons d'argent, posés en pal celui du milieu chargé d'un croissant d'or, brochant sur le champ, et un chef d'argent, chargé de trois trèfles de sinople.</i> | ts05                 |
| DURYE                | Bourgogne               |                                                                                                    | <i>D'argent, à une rizièrre de sinople, au chef d'azur, chargé d'un soleil d'or adextré d'une épée d'argent.</i>                                                                       | JM 3, 3              |
| DURYE                | Bourgogne (JM13811)     |                                                                                                    | <i>D'argent, à une rizièrre de sinople, au chef d'azur, chargé d'un soleil d'or adextré d'une épée d'argent.</i>                                                                       | ab03                 |
| DURYER DE LURCY      |                         | Jean François, cy-devant lieutenant du Roy de Nice, chevalier de l'ordre militaire de Saint-Louis  | <i>D'azur, à un chevron d'or acc. de trois coquilles de même, 2 en chef et une en pointe</i>                                                                                           | bb 25, 222           |
| DURYER DE LURCY (DE) |                         | Jean François, cy-devant lieutenant du Roy de Nice, chevalier de l'ordre militaire de Saint-Louis. | <i>D'azur, à un chevron d'or acc. de trois coquilles de même, 2 en chef et une en pointe..</i><br>222.                                                                                 | bc25                 |

Table 3. A compilation of French arms of DURIE/DURY and homonyms, provided by [www.euraldic.com](http://www.euraldic.com).

## Dutch arms

The present-day Dutch family of DuRy has a portrait of an ancestor, Gérard Du Ry (1749-1819), a collateral of the Theodore Dury branch, upon which have been painted, much later, the arms of Durie (Scottish). This has been mistakenly cited as evidence of an earlier Flemish or Dutch origin for the arms.<sup>32</sup>

In any case, this family itself descends from or is certainly the famed Major General Alexander Dury (aft. 1673-1758) of the 1<sup>st</sup> Foot Guards, who fell in the action at St Cas, Brittany, in September 1758. Alexander was a son of the French military engineer and surveyor Theodore Dury (1661-1742), often recorded as Durie, successor to John Abraham Slezer as Chief Engineer and Master Gunner of Scotland since Slezer's death in 1689, granted by William and Mary in 1693 and confirmed by Queen Anne in 1703. He is variously called "Captain Theodore Durie, of the French nation" and "Theodore Dury de Chamfort", and was naturalised. The Dury battery in Edinburgh Castle was one of his works, although he also reconfigured the defences at Stirling Castle and elsewhere.<sup>33</sup> His father was Mathurin (Matthieu) Du Ry, 1602-1674, born in Verneuil-sur-Oise, near Beauvais (vide infra). Mathurin was French, son of Charles Du Ry, 1568-1655, born in Argentan, Lower Normandy (between Caen and Le Mans). The collateral branch living to this day in the Netherlands<sup>34</sup> descends from another of Mathurin's sons, Samuel, who settled in Leyden. It is arguable that Samuel was Protestant and left France around the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 and the consequences of that, and therefore must have known of Robert and John Durie, the father and son connected with the Scots Kirk there.

The son of Major General Alexander Dury was Lt Col. Alexander Dury, also of the 1<sup>st</sup> Foot Guards (1756-1843) who had bookplates made while living in England, showing the undifferenced (Scottish) Durie arms, and these impaled with arms of Bowles, his wife's name.<sup>35</sup> Neither Dury nor Lucia Maria Bowles's father, Samuel, troubled themselves to register arms in England – such is the laxity of armorial procedure South of Berwick. However, it does show that the connection between Scottish Durie armigers and French DuRy family is coincidental, which must have led later members of the family to pain these arms on the portrait of Gérard.

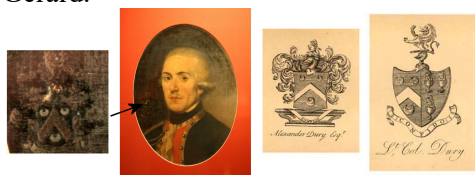


Figure 10. Portrait of Gérard Du Ry (1749-1819), showing the over-painted (Scottish) Durie arms; the bookplates of Alexander Dury, using Scottish arms.

## DNA evidence

The obvious next step is to obtain Y-DNA evidence which, in theory, would tie the American and French/Dutch lineages to the Scottish. Unfortunately, it is not that straightforward.

### The Baronial lineage

It was noted earlier that the daughter of Robert Durie of that Ilk (1492- 1554), Jonet, married Henry Kemp of Thomastoun, who changed his name to Durie to meet the conditions of an entail (a legal condition that restricted inheritance of lands, name, arms etc.) to those named Durie. Thus, the Y-chromosome of this line, represented by the author, Bruce Durie (1954-) is Kemp, or at least, not Durie. The haplogroup is I2a2a1/M284/L126 (67 markers) – reassuringly “Pictish”, with an estimated origin in the Fife/Angus of Scotland approximately 3,150 years ago. Any male Durie matching that must be descended from Henry and Jonet, and be born after ca. 1532. No other such Durie has yet appeared from testing, but in any case, the French and Dutch lines, and the American Duryeas, are not expected to be from this branch.

### The Chiefly lineage

Similarly, the line of descent from Abbot George Durie, through Captain George Durie, culminated in

Elizabeth (Eliza) Durie (1837- 1917) and a brother, Robert (1839- 1868) who died unmarried, leaving Eliza the heiress. She married Dr Andrew Dewar, who changed his name to Dewar-Durie, and whose great-grandson is the present Chief of the Name and Arms, Andrew Maule Dewar Durie, CB, DL. His Y-DNA is R1b1b2a1b5/L21/ (43 markers) – definitely “Celtic”, but of course not representative of his forebears.

The American Duryea lineage

The only DNA test thus far has been on a male descendant of Abram Duryee, and is R1b1a2/M269 (37 markers). The closest match is (disappointingly and confusingly) to a Frenchman, Charles Albert Tassin, from Chalons sur Marne, but if more markers are tested, it may approximate to other Duries, and may prove to be similar to someone descending from the Chiefly line before Eliza's father, Charles Durie (1815-1845).

The Duryea line, in theory, diverged from the Chiefly line some time before the marriage of John Durie to Janet Beaton ca. 1507.

Other individuals so far tested have been generally R1b1a2 and sub-clades, but not close matches to each other. We await more tests on more Duries worldwide.

## SUMMARY

1. It is possible that Robert Durie (Scottish, d. 1616 in Leyden) is the grandfather/ggf of Simon du Rieus, (b. Santes, France, ca. 1650, lived in Mannheim) and the ancestor of the Joost Durie/Duryea family who went to America ca. 1675.
2. The French/Dutch family of Mathurin DuRy is separate and non-related, despite their assumption of the Scottish Durie arms at various times.
3. French Duries on record do not have arms similar to those of the Scottish Duries, although d'Hosier, Rietstap and others have mistakenly depicted them as such.
4. More Duries who present for DNA testing may help identify the haplotype of the original line.

Bruce Durie, 2013

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Shenachie to the Chief of Durie

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<sup>1</sup> Inventories of Titles III – Miscellaneous, Date 1568-c 1811, RH9/4/3 National Records of Scotland

<sup>2</sup> “Of that ilk” equates to heritable possession of land of the name, i.e., Durie of Durie.

<sup>3</sup> R18 Robert Bruce, 1323

<sup>4</sup> Register of the Great Seal of Scotland (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*), vol. 1 1306-1424

<sup>5</sup> Deeds: A.3212 from H. C. Maxwell Lyte (Ed.), *A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 2* (1894).

<sup>6</sup> Judicial proceedings: acts of the lords auditors of causes and complaints, James III: Manuscript, 1478, 1 June, *Edinburgh, Parliamentary Register* 3 June 1478, Judicial proceedings: acts of the lords auditors of causes and complaints.

<sup>7</sup> There is free access to all Scottish Parliamentary records from the first surviving act of 1235 to the union of 1707, in the original and in translation, at <http://www.rps.ac.uk/>

<sup>8</sup> Chalmers History of Dunfermline vol. i. p. 307, &c.

<sup>9</sup> (*Scott's Fasti*)

<sup>10</sup> Olav Du Ry van Beest Holle, personal communication, from family papers in his possession.

<sup>11</sup> Mylne, R. S. ‘Notices of the king's master gunners of Scotland’. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Feb 13, 1899, pp. 189, 193-4.

<sup>12</sup> Olav Du Ry van Beest Holle, personal communications, 2011.

<sup>13</sup> Watt and Shead consistently and inaccurately refer to all the Scots Durie ecclesiasts as ‘Drury’, leading to confusion with English contemporaries such as Sir Dru Drury, Ambassador to Elizabeth I. See Watt, D.E.R. & Shead, N.F. (eds.), *The Heads of Religious Houses in Scotland from the 12th to the 16th Centuries*, Scottish Records Society, New Series, Vol 24, (Edinburgh, 2001), p. 210-13

<sup>14</sup> *Acts of Scot. Parl.* ii. pp. 366,443,603; *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 198.

<sup>15</sup> *Chal. Hist. Dunf.* vol. i. p. 198; *Acts of Scot. Parl.* ii. pp. 366,443,603

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- <sup>16</sup> Maitland, *History of Scotland* vol. ii. p. 839.
- <sup>17</sup> Laing, i. 1015, B.M. 14974. Hutton's *Sigilla*, 35
- <sup>18</sup> Auldbar Ch. A.D. 1539, Laing, i. 1078, B.M. 15384.
- <sup>19</sup> Macdonald, W. R. *Scottish Armorial Seals* (1904) Edinburgh, William Green and Sons.
- <sup>20</sup> *Reg. Ho. Ch.* 10 Mar. 1532/3
- <sup>21</sup> Burke's *Landed Gentry*, various editions up to present day.
- <sup>22</sup> Wood, W. S. *East Neuk of Fife: Its Histories and Antiquities, Geology, Botany, and Natural History* (1887)
- <sup>23</sup> *Musselburgh Charters*. 7 Nov. 1579, Laing, ii. 327
- <sup>24</sup> There is no evidence of a building date of 1119, and the first mention in any document is to 1382, the time of Robert II (Blear Eye), first of the Stewart kings, when it was called the tower of Kingorne Wester (to distinguish it from Kinghorne Easter or Glamis Castle (now ruined).
- <sup>25</sup> Henderson, E. *Annals of Dunfermline*. Glasgow (1879).
- <sup>26</sup> Robertson, W. N. Two armorial panels at Rossend Castle, Burntisland, *PSAS* vol. 104 pp. 236-237
- <sup>27</sup> *Regist. Dunf.* pp. 393,399.
- <sup>28</sup> Public Register of all Arms and Bearings, vol. 1, p811, 1672, Lyon Office.
- <sup>29</sup> It is worth bearing in mind that Bourbonnais is the area around Moulins in the Auvergne; Dury is in the Somme, Picardie, close to Amiens and thus near Beauvais and not far from Reims; and Poitou is in the West, near Poitiers.
- <sup>30</sup> It is possibly interesting that the Marquis de Godefroy-Ménilglaise mentions a de Ry and a de Metilly in the same sentence, and in relation to Louis XV when : "Il recevait volontiers les militaires que le service du Roi amenait à Lille. Plusieurs restèrent ses amis, et devinrent ses correspondants pendant les trois grandes guerres du règne de Louis XV. Je nommerai MM. Gittard, d'Arlus, Charpentier d'Augy, de Tarme du Génie, de Ratel Chedreville, de Ry, de Metilly,...". *Les Savants Godefroy, mémoires d'une famille les XVIe, XVIIe & XVIIIe siècles*. Paris, Librairie Académique Didier et Cie, 1873.
- <sup>31</sup> References to armorials etc.
- ab. Jougla de Morenas. (Cet armorial devait comprendre toutes les familles recensées sur la France. Les cinq premiers tomes sont parus de 1935 à 1943. Monsieur Jougla de Morénas n'a pas été en mesure d'aller plus loin que le début de la lettre R. Cet armorial comprend les blasons, mais également nombre de notices généalogiques sur chaque famille, et l'indication des sources où ont été puisés les renseignements donnés ainsi que de nombreux dessins d'écus, en noir et en couleurs. Cet ouvrage complété par les armoriaux de MM. de Warren et Frantzen réédités dans les années 60.)
- bb. Meurgey De Tupigny. *Armorial de la Généralité de Paris dressé par Charles d'Hozier en exécution de l'édit de novembre 1696*, publié à Mâcon en 1965/67 (Paris)
- bc. *ibid.* (Isle de France)
- bo. Petiet. *Armorial Poitevin*. Lafitte reprints, Marseille 1976.
- DH. D'Hozier, *Flandres. 5 (Dépt Lille. Courtray) reg. 1er.*
- ed. Passier. *Armorial Général du Poitou, recueil dressé en vertu de l'Edit de 1696*. Niort L. Clouzot, Libraire, 22 rue des Halles. 1887 Livre 9 Montmorillon.
- ih. Pierre Gras. *Répertoire de l'Armorial Général du Forez*. Edition originale Lyon 1894. bibliothèque généalogique, 3 rue Turbigot 75001 Paris
- ij. Steyert. *Armorial Général du Lyonnais, Forez et Beaujolais*, réédité en 1998 par René Georges sur l'édition de 1860.
- jm. Jougla de Morenas (*vide supra* ab)
- S. Steyert. *Armorial Général du Lyonnais, Forez et Beaujolais* réédité en 1998 par René Georges sur l'édition de 1860 (2.715 blasons).
- ts. D'Hozier. *Armorial Général de France de 1696*. Publié par la Société Anonyme de l'Armorial de France, 35 bis rue de Fleurus, Paris. Flandres.
- <sup>32</sup> Olav Du Ry van Beest Holle, personal communications, 2012.
- <sup>33</sup> Mylne, R. S. 'Notices of the king's master gunners of Scotland'. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Feb 13, 1899, pp. 189, 193-4.
- <sup>34</sup> Olav Du Ry van Beest Holle, personal communications, 2011.
- <sup>35</sup> Gambier Howe, E. R. J. Franks Bequest. catalogue of British and American book plates bequeathed to the Trustees of the British Museum v. 1, 1903; entries 9406-7.