

# The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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By the constitution, the Scottish Genealogy Society exists "to promote research into Scottish family history," and "to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy by means of meetings, lectures, etc." By the expressed desire of the Original Members, the Society was to remain an academic and consultative body, and was not to engage itself professionally in record searching. Arrangements will be made by which the Society can supply a list of those members who are professional searchers but any commissions of this kind must be carried out independently of the Society.

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the St. Andrew Society Rooms, 24 Hill Street (Castle Street end), Edinburgh, at 7 p.m. on 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.

Membership of the Scottish Genealogy Society is by election at an annual subscription of £1 10s. 0d. (\$4.50) inclusive of *The Scottish Genealogist*. This subscription which is payable on 1st October entitles members to receive the Magazine during the following year beginning with the January issue. Inquiries may be made to the Hon. Secretary, 28 Pitbauchlie Bank, Dunfermline, and subscriptions paid to the Hon. Treasurer, 74 Brunstane Road, Joppa, Midlothian.

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All material for publication must be sent to the Hon. Editor, c/o Messrs. Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2, in a form ready for immediate use. MSS. must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

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## THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

At a General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society, the following Constitution was adopted on Saturday, 4th July, 1953:—

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—

To promote research into Scottish family history.

To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc., etc.

2. The Society will consist of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are paid. A President and one or more Vice Presidents may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.

3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, and not more than twelve other Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed to audit the accounts annually.

4. Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Four Ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the members.

5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at or about the end of October, on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.

6. Members shall receive one copy of each publication issued by, or on behalf of the Society, but these shall not be supplied to any Members who are in arrears.

7. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

## THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

<i>Hon. President</i>	The Right Hon. The Earl of Dundee, LL.D., Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
<i>Hon. Vice-Presidents</i>	Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., LL.D., Lord Lyon King of Arms. The Right Hon. The Countess of Erroll, Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland. The Right Hon. The Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C. The Right Hon. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E., LL.D.
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## REPORT OF COUNCIL SESSION 1958-1959

**D**URING the winter seven lectures were arranged, viz., Heraldic origins by Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Methods of Recording the Genealogy of a Scottish Family by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, the Lord Lyon, "The Clan and its place in the Modern World" by Dame Flora McLeod of McLeod, The Swinton Family by Brigadier Alan H. C. Swinton of Kimmerghame, Some Scottish Banking Families by Ian M. Kennedy, B. Comm., The Urquharts of Cromarty by William Ferguson, M.A., and Microfilming and Genealogical Records by James R. Cunningham.

The Society is indebted to the speakers for giving of their time and knowledge for the benefit of the members.

Financially the Society continues to maintain a favourable balance. Despite the difficulties of the magazine to which reference will be made later in this report, we ended the year with a credit balance of £99 14s. 3d., as against £106 1s. 9d. last year. This figure contains a sum of £10 for binding fund, and two magazines have not appeared which normally would have been included. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Milligen for his work and to the Hon. Auditor, Miss Reekie.

As you are all aware this session has been marred by the non-appearance of the last two issues of the magazine. This has been entirely due to the failure of the printers to publish these numbers despite the fact that the corrected proofs of No. 2 were in their hands before the end of January. The Hon. Secretary and Editor have made frequent strong representations to them, including personal visits, the last being made only last week following their failure to answer a strongly worded letter from the Secretary. It was promised faithfully that at least one number would be produced before this meeting. This has been causing serious concern to the Council as this is the most vital aspect of our work as a Society, and the Council will have to seriously consider an alternative means of ensuring that this year's magazine is produced.

**Dictionary of Emigrant Scots.** As you are aware the work of collating and entering the information received was undertaken by Mr. McDonald, one of our Council members, who reports that the progress has been slower than is desirable, though some two or three hundred names have been recorded. A large number of addresses of individuals and organisations overseas have been collected but the information required will have to be extracted from their archives and journals. Many more addresses could be supplied no doubt from the members of the Society. The main difficulty besides the lack of data is the time to write to all the possible

sources of information, and a duplicated circular may be required to persuade them to assist us in our quest. If, however, information should increase Mr. McDonald will require assistance in recording the card index, and the Council would be pleased to have the voluntary assistance of members should that be necessary. One of our Council members, Miss E. Berry, has just returned from a visit to Nova Scotia on which she widely advertised this project. As a result, several descendants of Scots emigrants have already communicated with us, and Miss Berry has herself brought back a considerable quantity of information.

Our thanks are due to Mr. McDonald and Miss Berry and all those who have helped us with information.

The interest in the Society continues overseas and at home as is evidenced by the increased amount of correspondence reaching the secretary. As usual most enquiries are for assistance in genealogical research, which are referred to the list of searchers. Many end there but we have secured new members and subscribers as a result.

We continue to exchange with a number of foreign societies, and it is hoped to publish a list of these in the magazine. Any member interested in any particular search in France, Saxony, Austria, Holland, Belgium, French Canada, Oregon and Texas, should contact the Secretary.

Finally the Council wishes to express its thanks to all members and correspondents for their continued support in what has been a difficult year.

## **THE DUMFRIESSHIRE AND GALLOWAY NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY**

**T**HE Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society was founded in 1862 and, except for a break in the seventies, has existed to the present day. Its proceedings have been published in three series. The first two series, ending with the volume for 1911-12, do not contain much that is likely to be of interest to genealogists, though the following may be mentioned:—

- 1884-85 memoir of the Rev. Mr. Gatt of Gretna;
- 1888-89 notes on Holywood Abbey and the Welshes;
- 1890-91 the martyr graves of Dumfriesshire;
- 1893-94 the martyr graves of Kirkcudbrightshire;
- 1896-97 the martyr graves of Wigtonshire;

1895-96 the Rev. John Macmillan of Balmaghie;  
 1909-10 some Murrays of Girthon, 1760-1850;  
 1910-11 Gordons of Kenmure Castle, 1200-1847;  
 1910-11 Drysdale of Dollar;  
 „ Armstrongs, 1582;  
 1911-12 Postmasters of Dumfries, 1600 to date.

The third series, starting with vol. 1 for 1912-13, has many items dealing with the genealogical history of local families, and the excellent alphabetical index of names in each volume in this series may repay the scrutiny of anyone interested in Dumfriesshire and Galloway families.

An endeavour has been made in the following lists to indicate where information may be obtained about any particular name or family and also about articles dealing with particular places, inhabitants of which are mentioned in the proceedings.

Volume number 35 for 1956-57 is the last volume covered. There is a separate volume for the proceedings of each year, starting with volume 1 for 1912-13, with the exception of volumes 5 for 1916-18, 14 for 1926-28, 18 for 1931-33, 19 for 1933-35, 21 for 1936-38 and 23 for 1940-44; there was no volume for 1939-40.

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J. F. MITCHELL.

## MORE NOTES ON THE MACNEILS OF BARRA

IT is possible to add a number of important references to those given by Sir Iain Moncreiffe of Moncreiffe in his interesting Notes on this family in *The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol. VI p. 14. Some of these have been hitherto overlooked.

### PRINTED

A. MacLean Sinclair, *Olan Neill Bharra*. Mac Talla, June 2, 1894, and November 17 of the same year.

A. MacLean Sinclair, *The MacNeills of Barra*. Celtic Review, III pp. 216-223.

A. Fraser Mackintosh, *The MacNeills of Barra and its People*. Antiquarian Notes, pp. 331-333. Published 1897.

Michael MacNeil and Michael Buchanan, *The MacNeills of Barra*. Long letter published in the "Oban Weekly News" of April 24th, 1907.

J. L. Campbell and Constance Eastwick, *The MacNeills of Barra in the Forty Five*. Published in the 'Casket' of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, before the last war, but the reference is mislaid.

J. L. Campbell, *The Irish Franciscans and the MacNeils of Barra*. Innes Review, Vol. V p. 33 and Vol. IX p. 215. (In this article I have tried also to deal with the difficult question of the position of Mary MacLeod in the MacNeil of Barra family tree.)

Maitland Miscellany Vol. III pp. 389-395. See under "A list of children under Popish Parents . . . in the conjunct parish of South Uist and

Barray." (The date is 1703.) This states that "the Lairde of Barray has five children of which two only ar come to the years of instruction" and also names brothers of the Laird, John MacNeil with three children and Murdo MacNeil with two, and also gives the names of the tacksmen on the island. This is an important document genealogically. Murdo is not mentioned in *The Clan MacNeil*, and only four children of this 'Laird of Barray' are mentioned there.

Canon R. C. MacLeod, *The Book of Dunvegan*. 1938-1939.

There are a number of references to the MacNeils of Barra in this book, not all of which have been included in the Index, which is elsewhere defective. Under "MacNeil, Rory, of Barra," there should be added pp. 137 and 253. There is an unindexed reference to Neil Og MacNeil of Barra on p. 118 of Vol. I; it notes a "copie of a tack from Sir R. MacCloyd of the teinds and the Bishop's Isle (sic: this should probably read 'Bishop's Isles', referring to the islands south of the mainland of Barra, which were formerly Church lands) assigned by him to Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchencrook to Neil Og MacNeil: dated 1623." This is important evidence that Neil Og succeeded Ruairi an Tartair and was in possession by 1623; he is presumably the same person as the 'usurper' referred to by the Irish Franciscans in 1625.

### UNPUBLISHED

(1) Justiciary Records; Books of Adjournal, June 3rd, 1678 and July 4th, 1682. John MacLeod of Dunvegan v. Rorie Mcneill of Bara, James Mcneill his brother, and Donald Gair.

There is a précis of this document in the *The Book of Dunvegan*, Vol. I p. 180-182, but it is inaccurate and misleading, and the document, which is of considerable interest, should be printed in full. It relates to the enforcement of a King's Messenger sent to Kishmul Castle to collect a debt owed by MacNeil of Barra to MacLeod of Dunvegan in 1675. According to the Book of Dunvegan, the 'Laird of Barra' was sentenced to be fined £1000 and imprisoned until the fine was paid; actually MacNeil of Barra was acquitted: the person found guilty was his brother James, a person who is not mentioned in *The Clan MacNeil*. The Baillie of Barra's name is given in the *Book of Dunvegan* as "John McNeil"—actually it was John McNeil Vistich, i.e. Iain mac Néill Uibhistich, that is, John son of Niall Uibhisteach—presumably the Niall Uibhisteach dispossessed by the usurping Niall Og around 1620.

(2) Public Records of Scotland; Register of Tailzies, Book 60, Folio 47. Petition by Ewen Cameron McNeil and others for the recording in the

Record of Tailzies of the Deed of Entail executed by Roderick McNeil of Barra the tenth of February, 1806.

This sets out clearly and fully the succession to the estate and chiefship in the order of various possible heirs, "whom failing," etc.

(3) Public Records of Scotland; Extract of Deed of Settlement by Roderick McNeil Esp. of Barra in favour of Trustees. Registered 7th May, 1822.

(The Will of Col. Roderick MacNeil of Barra, who d. 1822.)

(4) Scots College, Rome. Letters written by the Rev. John Chisholm, Bornish, S. Uist, the Rev. Neil MacDonald, Barra, and Hugh MacNeil of Vatarsay, to the Rev. Angus MacDonald, Rector of the Scots College at Rome, between 4th February, 1827, and 4th March, 1831.

(These contain many interesting references to the condition of affairs on Barra a few years before General MacNeil of Barra, last chief in the direct line, had to sell the estate in 1838.)

In conclusion, it would be interesting to know what has become of the family papers of the old MacNeils of Barra. It seems unlikely that General MacNeil put the contents of his charter chest in the fire when he sold Barra in 1838. These papers would be of great interest to students of Highland history and genealogy today.

JOHN LORNE CAMPBELL of CANNA, M.A., LL.D.

## RECENT CAMPBELL MATRICULATIONS AND GRANTS

By Colin Campbell

**T**HE Campbell arms recorded at the Lyon Office prior to the end of 1901 are published in the second edition of Sir J. B. Paul's "Ordinary of Arms contained in the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland<sup>1</sup>"; and those recorded before 1929, with one exception<sup>2</sup>, may be found

1. The index to this work gives some 104 references to Campbells; Gordons and Stewarts, 78 each; Hamiltons, 66; Scotts, 65; Grahams, 44; Hays, 43; MacKenzies, 40; Murrays, Douglasses, Rosses, Browns, Cunninghams, Maxwells, and Thompsons, between 30 and 40 each. Twenty Campbells matriculated in the period 1672-7, and nine more before 1700. The peak year was 1816, with six matriculations; there were none from 1703 to 1722, 1792 to 1806, and 1818 to 1835. An analysis of this book would give precise

in the seventh edition of Fox-Davies' "Armorial Families." From 1672 to 1954 there have been in all 161 Campbell grants or matriculations, of which at least 38 are rematriculations. We present here a study of the arms granted to or matriculated for Campbells at the Lyon Office from 1929 to 1954. The arms are given in the order in which the principal cadet branch to which the petitioner belonged came off the main stem of the clan, of which the Duke or Argyll is chief (creation: duke, S., 1701; earl, S., 1457; Lord Campbell S., 1445), whose seat was anciently at Innishconnel on Loch Awe in Argyllshire, but since the fifteenth century at Inveraray. In some cases the evidence for the origin of a branch is only traditional, and there tradition has been followed.

The earliest instance of the Campbell arms is in the seal of Sir Neill or Nigel (grandson of Sir Gillespie or Archibald, "first Campbell on public record"—"The Scots Peerage," i. 319) who was alive on 26 April, 1315 and whose son had a grant of Lochow and Ardskeodnish in Argyllshire in that year. (The chiefs prior to 1445 are designed of Lochow.) Sir Neill's seal, (1292), showing a shield gyronny of eight, hanging from foliage, between two wyverns, is illustrated in Joseph Bain's "Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in H.M. Public Record Office in London," ii, plate II, fig. 8, and described in "Scottish Heraldic Seals" (hereafter referred to as S.H.S.) by Stevenson and Wood, ii, 272. Early differenced versions of the arms have each alternate gyron charged with trefoils (1308/9) and with galleys (1355). The crest, a boar's head, first appears in the seal (1431) of Sir Duncan of Lochow, afterwards 1st Lord Campbell (d.1453) and is shown with a long neck (*pace* the text books, it would appear that in the Middle Ages boars' and bears' heads were drawn with long necks in Scottish armory (see "Scots Heraldry" 2nd ed., fig. 10) rising from a wreath of roses and having a branch of the same on either side. The supporters, two lions sejant (now rampant) guardant, appear first in the same seal.

Lord Campbell's grandson, Colin 1st Earl of Argyll (d. 1493), married,

figures for the numbers of arms recorded yearly in Scotland from 1672 to 1901 (cf. "The Fashion for Heraldry" by A. R. Wagner, "The Coat of Arms, iv, 119). The peak year for Campbell recordings since 1901 was 1953, with four matriculations.

2. Archibald James H. D. Campbell, heir-male of Blythwood, who matriculated on 10 January, 1920, the undifferenced arms of that family, a cadet of Ardentinn and Ardinglass whose arms rather suggest a cadet of Argyll "post" 1495. The arms were the same as those matriculated by his cadet cousin, Lord Blythwood, on 30 March 1920 (see "Armorial Families," 7th ed., p. 299) but without the crescent in centre chief or the supporters. For the genealogical position involved, see Burke's "Peerage," 1937 edition. Error—"Armorial Families" gives the heir-male of Blythwood under Douglas-Campbell, C.C.

before 9 April 1465, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Stewart, 2nd Lord Lorne, whose arms were quarterly, 1 and 4 or a fess chequy azure and argent (Stewart) 2 and 3 a galley sable for Lorne (the field being argent since at least 1672, but apparently originally or). The Earl obtained a charter of the lordship of Lorne in Argyllshire, 17 April 1470, on the resignation of his wife's uncle Walter, 3rd Lord Lorne, and, according to "The Scots Peerage" (i, 333) "took the galley of Lorne into his own achievement." However, his seal, as described in "S.H.S." ii, 270, and appended to charters of 1470 and 1489, shows the gyronny only, and the legend does not refer to the lordship of Lorne. His son, Archibald, 2nd Earl (d. 1513) included the Lorne quartering in his seal which was in use in 1495 (*ibid*). From that time on, the Argyll arms have been quarterly Campbell and Lorne and, happily, no further quarterings have been inserted.<sup>3</sup>

The arms as now borne are thus described in "The Scots Peerage" (i, 393): quarterly, 1 and 4 gyronny of eight or and sable; 2 and 3 "argent a galley or lymphad, sable, sails furled, flags and pennants flying, and oars in action, ppr." Behind the shields are placed a baton and a sword saltirewise, the baton gules, semée of thistles or, ensigned with an imperial crown proper, thereon the crest of Scotland; the sword proper, pomelled and hilted or, these being the badges of the Hereditary Great Master of the Household and of the High Justiciar of Scotland. (The baton itself, which was stolen from Inveraray Castle in 1953, is reproduced in plate 57 of "Scottish Gold and Silver Work," by Ian Finlay.) The crest is a boar's head fesswise, erased or, armed argent, langued gules. Supporters, two lions guardant gules, armed and langued azure, standing on a compartment, Mottoes: above crest, *Ne Obliviscaris*; below arms, *Vix Ea Nostra Voco*.

There has been another change in the arms, which the late Dr. D. L. Galbreath very kindly brought to my attention, and which does not seem to have been noticed by other writers. The tinctures of the gyronny, now of course or and sable, are given as argent and sable in several instances prior to the 17th century. The latter are the colours in the shield of "the lord Campbell" in the Scottish roll of arms in Sir Thomas Holme's Book, II (Brit. Mus. Add. M.S. 45133) dated c. 1490-1500 by Richmond Herald ("Catalogue of English Medieval Rolls of Arms, p. 95; Dr. Galbreath

3. Archibald, 5th Earl, who died in 1575, used for some time, i.e. in 1553 and 1558, a seal with the arms of Lorne in the first and fourth quarters, Campbell in the second and third ("S.H.S." ii, 271); and Archibald the Grim, 7th Earl (d. 1638) added in his second seal (in use 1614 and 1618) a base charged with a hand holding a cross pattee fitchée (*ibid.*) but these alterations were not continued.



thought a date nearer c. 1455 probable<sup>4</sup>; also in the Argyll arms on the ceiling of St. Machar's Cathedral, Aberdeen, early 16th century (see Geddes and Duguid, "Lacunar Basilicae Santi Macarii Aberdonensis", published 1888); in Sir David Lindsay's roll of 1542; and in an extensive roll of Scottish arms at The Hague (Royal Library, MS. 130 B 12—see "The Coat of Arms," iii, 42, Jan. 1956) dated by Dr. Galbreath as "soon after 1590." In an armorial of the second half of the 16th century in possession of Mr. J. A. Stewart of Inchmahome (to whom I am indebted for this information) the Argyll arms are quarterly, 1 and 4 gyronny of eight sable and argent, 2 and 3 or, a galley, pennon at the masthead, sable; crest, a boar's head and neck proper (brownish yellow); supporters two lions rampant, not coloured; motto: *I Byid My Time*. Stodart, in his "Scottish Arms," ii, 282, gives the Campbell coat from a MS. ascribed to Sir David Lindsay, 1603-5, as gyronny or and sable, the crest being "a boar's head couped sable, with blood gushing from the neck proper." The only instance of the tinctures argent and sable known to me in a coat recorded since 1672 is in the arms of John Donington Campbell, Streatham Hill, which are gyronny of these tinctures with a tent or, lined gules; crest, a one-masted boat proper having the sail gyronny argent and sable and the pennon gules; motto: *Remember*. ("Armorial Families," 7th ed., p. 303.) This was granted by the College of Arms, and I do not know whether it was expressly intended to refer to the original tinctures.

As for the boar's head crest, this is proper (with a long neck) in the roll at the Hague referred to above, as well as in Inchmahome's roll; and as "the oldest legitimate cadet" (Craignish) bears it proper, it may be that this is the original colour; in the recent recordings it is most frequently gold.

The cadets of the clan fall into two main heraldic groups: (A) those who branched off the main stem of Lochow prior to the adoption of the quartering for Lorne, 1495, and (B) those who branched off since. It would seem illogical for members of the first group to have the Lorne or Stewart quarterings in their arms (except for Breadalbane and his cadets, as shown

4. The arms of *les darghil* are gyronny of eight or and azure in the *Ancien Armorial equestre de la Toison d'or et de l'Europe* compiled by Jean le Fèvre de St. Rémy c. 1433; the two Campbell arms in the *Armorial de Berri*, c. 1450 are those of cadets who differenced by changing the tinctures to ermine and gules. M. Paul Adam-Even, in the Spanish periodical "Hidalguia, September-October 1955, has published an account of "Les Armoiries étrangères dans les Armoriaux français du moyen-âge," which lists a number of French armorials containing English and Scottish coats; a study of these may throw further light on the matter.

below); nevertheless, some do.<sup>5</sup> There are several important sub-groups: in group A are the cadets of the house of Loudon in Ayrshire (of which the chief was created Earl of Loudon, S., 1633) who changed the tincture of the gyronny to ermine and gules—a more fortunate difference than the addition of quarterings—and who have produced at least 12 matriculations; and Ardkinglass, descended from a younger brother of Duncan the Fortunate, 1st Lord Campbell (d. 1453), with some 18 matriculations. Ardkinglass differenced by reversal of the tinctures of the gyronny from or and sable to sable and or, with a bordure or, but this method, whether deliberate or accidental, has not been followed by all the Ardkinglass cadets. The largest subdivision of group A is the branch of Glenorchy (now represented by the Earl of Breadalbane in Perthshire, S., cr. 1681) whose founder, Colin (d. by 1487) a younger son of the first Lord Campbell, married first, c. 1448, Janet Stewart, daughter of John, Lord Lorne and sister of Elizabeth or Isobel, wife of Glenorchy's nephew the first Earl of Argyll. This family bears quarterly 1 and 4 Campbell, 2 Lorne, 3 azure, a fess chequy azure and argent (Stewart); this coat was used from the time of the sixth laird, Colin the Grey, who died in 1584, but the second laird, Sir Duncan (d. 1513) used a seal in 1511 showing quarterly 1 and 4 Campbell, 2 and 3 Stewart with a crescent above the fess, a more symmetrical arrangement. ("S.H.S." ii, 272.) The unicorn supporters on this seal were later replaced by two stags. There are some twenty-one matriculations for this group. The first Glenorchy further married as his third wife, by 1467, Margaret daughter of Luke Stirling of Keir, and had a son John (d. 1513) who founded the line of Lawers. The fourth laird of Lawers (the seventh, Sir James, was appointed Lord Lyon by Cromwell, 13 May 1658), was superseded at the Restoration, and died after 1689 ("Scots Peerage," v, 505) used a seal bearing plain gyronny of eight in 1574 and 1600, but the arms matriculated in 1672-7 were gyronny of eight sable and or, with a bordure vair. Thus there is another group besides the house of Ardkinglass which reverses the tinctures, but again this method of differencing has not been followed by all the cadets. At least fifteen cadets of Lawers have matriculated, so that the house of Breadalbane has produced some thirty-six matriculations, far more than any other branch of the clan.

In group B, the recordings are much fewer, the largest sub-group, and the only one with more than five matriculations, being the house of Cawdor in Nairnshire, of which the Earl Cawdor (G.B., cr. 1796) is chief, descended from a younger son of Colin Mailleach, 3rd Earl of Argyll, who died in 1513. This group has produced thirteen matriculations. The first Camp-

5. Melfort, Blythwood, Dunstaffnage, Aberuchill at, examples.

bell of Cawdor differenced by adding a crescent in sinister chief to the gyronny of eight (seal of 1511, "S.H.S." ii, 272). At the matriculation of 1672, the arms became quarterly, 1, or a hart's head cabossed sable, attired gules (Calder); 2, Campbell; 3, Lorne; 4, or, on a fess azure three buckles of the field. In 1722 the arms of Lort of Stackpole (per fess azure and gules, a cross or) were substituted in the fourth quarter.

As for the arms recorded after 1928, which total twenty-eight, these include sixteen in group A, and four in group B; six of these are re-matriculations. There are five grants, one matriculation following on a grant from the College of Arms to an indeterminate cadet, and two matriculations of cadets of the latter. One grant includes a quartering of the arms of Melfort (a member of group A), of which a cadet matriculated in 1816.

Two of the recordings are for prelates (one Anglican, one Roman Catholic), one peer (not a Campbell coat, strictly speaking) two minor barons, two knights, one holder of a foreign order, four immediate cadets of Argyll and four other heads of old branches. Fourteen of the petitioners lived in Scotland, eight in England, five overseas, and one not specified. There are six descents through the female line and six changes of surname, three changes from surname alone to surname plus territorial designation, and two entails of arms or special remainders. Four of the patents include supporters, one a special compartment, two a standard and badge, one a galley-pavon and one a pennon; two include caps of estate (for the minor barons); there are no crest-coronets.

Sixteen of the coats are differenced by bordures, eight of the bordures having modified edges, seven bearing charges, and two being quarterly. Ten of the coats are quartered. Three show a change of the gyronny tinctures, six have charges on the gyronny, five have chiefs (the last two types of difference being most common in the newlygranted coats) and three have cantons. There are no inescutcheons. The ribbons to be borne on the bordure by the heirs of entail of the arms of Graham Campbell, cadet of Lawers, and the two-point label of Lord Gray, are unusual forms of differencing.

Writers often speak of the boar's head crest as being the distinctive mark of the Campbell clan, but a number of important branches, notably Loudoun, Inverawe, Ardkinglass, Auchinbreck, and Cawdor, use other objects. In the arms listed here, fifteen of the crests are boar's heads of which eleven are erased and four coupé; thirteen are gold, two are proper, and six have additional charges. The other crests include two swans, two hands or arms holding a lance or pennon, one two-headed eagle, three stag's heads, two anchors, a goat, and a lion's head. One coat has two crests. The mantlings follow the tinctures of the gyronny in twenty-four

coats; in three others they follow the tinctures of the first quarter (not a Campbell bearing). Wreaths are always blazoned as of the livery colours.

Early Campbell mottoes are *I bide my time*, and, as it has been said, some form of "Dinna forget"; eleven of these coats have versions of the latter, but only one (*Lente Sed Opportune*.) bears any resemblance to the other early motto.

## GROUP A

### House of Asknish

1. "Aylmer Vivian MacIver Campbell (formerly Aylmer Vivian) of Asknish." Matriculation. 1 November 1929. Quarterly, 1 and 4 grand quarters, counter-quartered, i and iv gyronny of eight or and sable; ii, argent, a dexter hand couped in fess grasping a dagger in pale gules; iii, argent, a galley with her sails furled and oars in action, flagged sable; 2 and 3 grand quarters, quarterly or and gules, a bendsable. Crest, a boar's head couped or. Motto: *Nunquam Obliviscar*.

The petitioner was grandson of Margaret Agnes MacIver Campbell, wife of Colonel Aylmer Campbell of Asknish (presumably Vivian before her marriage, although not so stated here) and daughter and heiress of Colonel James Duff MacIver-Campbell of Asknish who matriculated on 11 October 1881. Captain Aylmer MacIver Campbell, eldest son of the said Margaret, died without issue, and Captain Granville Vivian, her second son, disentailed the estate and propelled the succession thereto to his younger brother Charles Augustus Vivian, the petitioner's father.

The previous Asknish matriculations were in 1769, 1853, 1881, and 1884, there being no changes in the arms. "An Account of the Clan Iver," by the Reverend Peter Colin Campbell (2nd ed., 1873, p. 4,) states that three different accounts are given of this family's descent from the Campbells of Lochow, "not only at variance with each other, but manifestly fabulous, or irreconcilable with known facts" and that the Ivers were a separate clan living in the same district as the Campbells and who thus came to be regarded as of their clan. The Asknish pedigree in Douglas's "Baronage of Scotland" makes Iver first of Asknish (*viv. temp.* Malcolm IV) son of Duncan of Lochow, by tradition great-great-great-grandfather of Sir Archibald or Gillespie with whom the Argyll account in "The Scots Peerage" begins. Traditional Campbell pedigrees make the founder of the line Iver Crom (Crooked Iver), natural son, by the daughter of Swene the Red of Knapdale, of Cailean Maol Maith who is said to have been son of Duncan of Lochow referred to above. Another account makes the first Iver a second son of Duncan the grandfather of Sir Gillespie. ("The Manuscript History of Craignish" written c. 1722 by Alexander Campbell, advocate, a member

of the Craignish family, edited in 1926 by Herbert Campbell, in "Miscellany vol. iv, Scottish History Society," pp. 187-299, hereafter referred to as "M.S.H.C." pp. 199, 207; Tweed, "The House of Argyll and Collateral Branches of the Clan Campbell," Glasgow, 1870, p. 17; ms. copy of "Mr. Alexander Colvil his Collections of the Genealogy of the House of Argyll," hereafter referred to as Colville, in possession of the writer.) In the late Herbert Campbell's pedigree of this family at the Lyon Office, the first ancestor shown is Duncan MacIver, Captain of Inveraray, who had a charter of Largachornie etc. on 10 March 1573/4.

Douglas (p. 538), says that prior to 1688 the family used the name and arms of MacIver alone (i.e. the second and third quarterings of the arms given above), but Herbert Campbell ("M.S.H.C." p. 287-8) describes the seal of Charles MacIver alias Campbell of Lergachonie, appended to a document of 7 December 1609, as gyronny of eight, with the ungrammatical legend "S. Carrolus Maccevir," being, he says, "I believe, the earliest known MacIver seal." I am told that this seal is not mentioned in "Scottish Heraldic Seals." For an illuminating remark by Herbert Campbell on patronymics of Highland families, see "Notes and Queries, cliv, 418. In official heraldry the arms seem to have been treated as if the MacIvers were one family and the Campbells another. Sir Lewis MacIver matriculated in 1896 the arms, quarterly or and gules, a bend azure, within a bordure investured ermine (Paul's "Ordinary," no. 215). The second counter-quarter of the first and fourth grandquarters in the Asknish arms is the same as the second quarter borne by Mackintosh of Killachy, 1886 (Paul, no. 3201) except that the field is or. In view of the traditions concerning the origin of the family, the quartering for Lorne seems out of place.

*(To be continued)*