

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.

The Scottish Genealogist will be published quarterly. Subscription is 11/- (\$2) per annum (post free). Single copies are available from the Hon. Editor at 2/9 (\$0.50) post free.

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 must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.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

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EDITORIAL

WITH this issue the Scottish Genealogist has overtaken its arrears. Our intention for the future is to produce each quarterly number punctually; time will show whether this is more than a pious hope.

During the last six months two interesting publications have appeared. The first number of "The Armorial" has been issued and is reviewed later in this number. We would welcome it and would hope to find in it much useful genealogical material. There has also been published a valuable reference book, "Scottish Family Histories held in Scottish Libraries," compiled by Joan P. S. Ferguson, which will be reviewed later, and as we anticipate that members may be interested, a prospectus has been inserted giving an indication of the subject and scope of this catalogue.

Reviews have not previously been included in the Scottish Genealogist, but in future it is intended to review any book which it is thought may interest our members. It is too late to retrace our steps and remedy past omissions, but a book published last year throwing much light on the history of English heraldic jurisdiction is worthy of mention—The High Court of Chivalry by G. D. Squilbb, Q.C. (Oxford University Press, 42/-).

The Court of Chivalry, which sprang into prominence in 1954 as a result of proceedings raised by Manchester Corporation, was in origin much more than a heraldic Tribunal. Its history is excavated by the author of this book from several large boxfuls of 17th and 18th century records kept in the strongroom of the College of Arms, and from these he has been able to correct some misconceptions. The Court (in Latin known as Curia Militaris), was not the equivalent of a court martial and did not enforce the medieval Ordinances of War which were the forerunners of the Mutiny Acts and Army Acts, nor punish "the offences and miscarriages of soldiers." It did, however, deal with such matters of war as the unjust detention of prisoners by their captors, the exchange of prisoners, and the payment of ransom. Procedure was apparently as slow-moving as that of more modern Courts, since one case concerning the ransom of a nobleman captured at the Battle of Najara in 1367 was still under appeal in 1412, by which time the captors were dead.

Before it finally settled down as a heraldic Court administering the Civil Law, attempts were made to extend its jurisdiction to cover matters such as contracts, covenants, forgery, trespasses, debts and detainee. These attempts were much resented and strenuously opposed by other civil Courts as encroachments on their jurisdiction and, more important, deprivations of the fees which suits brought them. Statutes were passed to prevent these encroachments, but were frequently disregarded.

The Court had its vicissitudes and, if the excellent records are to be trusted, had lengthy periods when it fell into disrepute only to be revived by a new monarch or for a new purpose. Many cases arose because recalcitrant painter-stainers painted and marshalled arms at funerals and elsewhere without the licence of the Officers of Arms, and a substantial volume of litigation related to duelling. "Scandalous words provocative of a duel" gave rise to a cause of action and the Earl Marshall was advised that the Court had power to award damages in such cases. The Court was only concerned with wrongs done to gentlemen, and in the averments that the plaintiff was a gentleman there is on occasion interesting genealogical matter. The words complained of are in the main various combinations of mere vulgar abuse, but some defendants were of a more imaginative intellect, and one plaintiff complained of being called "the squirt of a kite and the spawn of a crablouse," and a medical man of being aspersed as "a base stinking and pispott doctor." The House of Commons, however, was prevailed upon by its barrister members to resolve that the Court of Chancery had no jurisdiction to hold plea of words.

After the Restoration, the Court obtained a further stimulus, and an interesting account is given of the procedure and personnel of the Court. One interesting case concerned the father of William Wycherley, the dramatist, who was accused of falsely pretending to gentility. An attempt was made, after enquiring into his pedigree, to prevent him bearing arms, but he was found to be related to Wycherley of Wycherley and his pedigree and arms were accordingly allowed and registered. In other cases niceties of argument were propounded to show the possibility of a soap-boiler being also a gentleman, and it was difficult to show the line between "base and mechanical arts" and occupations consistent with gentle rank.

While one object of the Society is research in Scottish family history, it can never be irrelevant how our neighbours conduct their family affairs. The book can also be recommended as giving us a smug satisfaction that in matters heraldic Scotland has always conducted its affairs more efficiently.

ADDRESS by SIR THOMAS INNES of LEARNEY

December, 1959

LAST year I treated of the forms of genealogy an ordinary, modern, family might be expected to maintain. This year I propose to consider a subject of corresponding character which often arises in these days of smaller houses and frequent changes of residence. What should you really endeavour to keep in the form of heirloom, or what in the older law of Scotland were known as heirship moveables? It is one of the sad aspects of how latter-day legislation approaches Scottish law and custom that, whilst in England settlements of heirlooms have continued, the Scottish law of heirship moveables was abolished in the 19th century, without reason or replacement, and now our English friends sneer at the manner in which Scottish family treasure gets scattered and divided. Under the recent Act in favour of Scottish childless widows, an even further step has been taken to strike at the family as a social institution, by providing for the automatic transmission of what may well be the whole funds of many ordinary families—including the whole moveable goods and gear—to what is in practice almost always eventually the widow's relatives, so that the practice of despoiling the paternal family of the heirlooms, which in it are a source of pride and inspiration, for the benefit of in-laws to whom the objects are mere junk—seems likely to be extended. Moreover, if legislation now projected proceeds to destroy the Scottish Common Law Rules of Succession,—which, Professor Cosmo Innes observed, are pre-statutory Common Law, and indeed largely by tradition attributed to King Malcolm MacKenneth—the family and clan—which have throughout Scottish history been the dominant feature of popular sentiment and social ties and literature—are likely within another thirty to fifty years to be as incomprehensible to Scots folk as the family organisation to-day is incomprehensible to Central and South American republics. With it, I am afraid, will go a good deal of the Overseas interest in Scotland and the Tourist Trade, which are essentially based on what Prof. Gordon Coulton in his Rhind Lectures described as Tribality and Inheritance, and as the outstanding characteristics of the Scottish people.

In these circumstances it is of more importance to consider what are the heirschip guilds, the continuity of which an effort should be made to preserve by whatever means may be discoverable under our ill-assorted

modern legislation. As regards Heritable Property I have on previous occasions impressed that it is much more important to preserve the family heritage—or as much of it as may be—than sever the ties of centuries to get money for spending on retirement somewhere in Bournemouth, or paying extravagant fees to have the children taught Snobbery in an English Public School. If, however, under present fiscal exaction an even small estate has to be broken up or parted with, it is often important to invoke conveyancing machinery applied to the very purpose of so preserving the family connection in the 17th and 18th century by making the conveyance of even the dominical lands by *de me* disposition, and at all events retaining an acre or even less of the old messuage, ruined tower, or suchlike. In a number of recent cases where this has been done, and in a still greater number of older instances where it was done, the so retained chief chymmis have nevertheless virtually been lost because no-one has thought about the propriety of putting it in the Valuation Roll. It would not normally be worth more than a few shillings per annum, and in many cases a neighbouring farmer would pay that much for the seasonal grazing; but by omitting to maintain any actual current record of occupancy the very reservation, when wisely made, has been permitted to sink into oblivion. Now-a-days when many modern jurists seem unable to perceive any logical distinction between heritable and moveable property, nevertheless the distinction seems perfectly understood by the domestic cat and the acclimatised sheep, each of which are very conversant with their own bounds.

I would, however, now turn to the more immediate subject of my address—the Heirship Moveables that should be, even if most of them (north of the Border) no longer legally are, entitled to the benefit of settlement and transmission as such.

First: Amongst the exceptions, however, which do pass strictly according to the destination therein explicit or implicit, are Letters Patent of Peerages, Baronetcies, and Armorial Bearings. On quite a number of occasions we have to inform people that these go to the heir—whoever he or she may be—who inherits the dignity or incorporeal fief annoblissant,—for all heritable dignities are heritable fiefs, as even the English writers admit, (Cruise on Dignities), and armorial bearings though repeatedly affirmed to be incorporeal feudal heritage, are likewise fiefs annoblissants, so that either the Patent or the Matriculation Certificate, goes to the heir of which it is the Instrument of Title, though, of course, a number of things may happen—for example, from change of degree, when the progress of title thereto comes to be made up. Whether the family Seal of Arms goes with the Patent Matriculation, or whether it is now-a-days to be regarded as a trinket, has not been expressly decided, but the view of

heraldic jurists is that if correct for use it passes with the heraldic title-deeds to the heir, and can be of use to no other, and that any other heir in *mobillibus* using it, other than the heir in the arms would commit a statutory offence. Incidentally, the older seals were cut on brass or stone, and for the most part, Royal and Official seals alone were cut in silver; and accordingly the family seal in brass or suchlike tends to have no intrinsic value, though of very high legal and social nobiliary value.

Coming now to the ordinary household goods and their importance in relation to handing down the spirit and atmosphere of the household and family, and preserving its traditions and inspiration for successive generations, the most important are probably the portraits and miniatures—where such exist. The latter do not present many difficulties and can conveniently be kept in drawers or glass-fronted cases, along with old or inscribed watches, gold and silver inscribed pen and pencil cases, but I must impress on you that none of these have much interest or inspirational effect unless they have been labelled: there is no use depending on what your great-aunt told you because sooner or later there will be a mix-up, and it will anyway be so distant that no-one will believe that what you said your great-aunt said her great-great-grandmother said her sister said was so-and-so's locket. Portraits are interesting, but may be a problem in two ways: A set of 19th century ancestors in black coats with white wing collars can have a baleful effect on any room, whilst a full-length portrait—however gay and pleasing—may present insuperable problems in a small house or flat. Anyway you can and should photograph—and now also colour-photograph—all your portraits and miniatures for record purposes, and in some cases you may find that a 5 x 4 colour-photograph of the gentleman in the black coats is sufficient for most requirements. A question often remains, whether a large portrait should be cut down to 30 x 25, and kept in the family, rather than disposed of, though often it may be unsuitable even as a wall-lining panel. If it is by a valuable artist, it can be sold, and a 30 x 25 copy of the head-and-shoulders may be sufficient. If artistically valueless, but nice-looking, the balance is in favour of cutting down the original panel, since the primary purpose of the portrait is to convey visually the family history and characteristics. The purpose of portraits is to be known and talked about, and Sir George Mackenzie points out that the whole series in any family was brought out and exposed along with the recitations of genealogies at christenings and weddings. I have alluded to the importance of keeping a record-album of photographs of these, carefully labelled; one for Insurance-reference; another for family consultation; and extra copies should readily be accorded to any interested relatives.

From portraits I would pass to the Family Plate, which will normally consist probably of a silver tea-set, a good vehicle for armorial engraving, relative to not only one but several generations through whom it descends, whilst appropriate sets of even plated forks and spoons are usually emblazoned with the arms, crest, or initials. Special spoons and ladles may have their own history attaching to them, and if possible an engraved invitation of their provenance, in one or two words, may preserve much history. These may pass even out of the Name, but sets of crested spoons and forks should in general pass to the relatives entitled to these insignia as a set of them with the wrong crest never makes very satisfactory routine table equipment. With larger pieces, specially handed down, it is rather different. Somehow or somewhere the manner or reason of the handing-down should be recorded; otherwise the piece will become of no family value.

In each of the foregoing (Portraits and Plate) it is important that the sets illustrative of and referring to the family, should from generation to generation, and even in urban families, go to the successive heads of that family. They should not be divided up, but often a number of the things brought in by each wife become the nucleus of her younger children's own set of household heirlooms, though it is useful to leave something inbrought by each wife amongst the heirlooms of the senior line.

Passing next to the general household furniture, there will in most cases be a number of smaller pieces which are as adaptable to changing conditions as large and heavy pieces tend to be inadaptable. It is right to endeavour to retain and pass on a sufficiency of the outstanding pieces, not necessarily large ones, known to be connected with the succession of the household or to the period of this or that couple therein. These should be unobtrusively labelled with gum-on or embossed aluminium labels underneath, so that their family relevance is not forgotten. It far more than doubles the family value of the piece if you know when, by whom, and sometimes even whence, it came.

The day is past when in most houses is possible, or fashion renders of interest, or space admits, the keeping of ancestral garments of the present time. You might however have your copy of the Family History, or even of the most reliable tartan-book, re-bound in a cutting of your wife's wedding-dress, over-covered with cellophane, and write what it is inside the cover. But if you have interesting old uniforms, it is regrettable to cut these down to make pincushions, and if you are a peeress your memory will be mud in the noble family if you convert the family coronation-robe into a dressing-gown.

RECENT CAMPBELL MATRICULATIONS AND GRANTS

By COLIN CAMPBELL

Part II

House of Craignish

2. Major Ronald Campbell of Craignish, D.S.O. Matriculation 5 May, 1947. (Fig. 1.)^a Gyronny of eight, or and sable, on a canton of the first a saltire formée of the second "for difference and as distinguishing the Chief of Clan Dugal Craignish," the shield being placed in front of the mast of a lymphad, sails furled and oars in action sable, flags and pennon flying. (For the flags, which are barry or sable, see the illustration.) Crest, a boar's head erased proper on a chapeau azure furred contre-ermine. Motto, *Fit Via Vi*. Badge, a lymphad of twelve oars sable *under full sail all or, charged*



with a saltire formée of the first "which badge is depicted thrice upon a standard (fig. 2) twelve feet in length, with his arms in the hoist, of these liveries Sable and Or, and the Motto *Fit Via Vi* on two transverse bands all counterchanged in letters also counterchanged, and his pennon, four feet in length bearing his said arms in the hoist is of these Liveries, Sable and Or" with the same motto in an escrol all counterchanged, "which standard and pennon are depicted flying from the mast of a galley as that supporting the Arms."

The petitioner is described as "Representer of the House and Family of Campbell of Craignish, Barons of Barrichbeyan, Chief of Clan Dugal Craignish." The descent is narrated through thirteen generations back to Donald Campbell, Baron of Barrichbeyan, younger son of John MacDonald Vich Ean Gorm, chief of Clan Dugal Craignish, Baron of Craignish (co. Argyll) and Laird of Corvorrnan Mo. Herbert Campbell's pedigree of the family shows that this John was alive in 1481 and 1497, and carries the

6. The illustrations are from photographs by Messrs R. Armour of the original paintings in Lyon Register.

connected line back to Ronald who died between 1446/7 and 1448, (great-grandfather of John) whose father Malcolm had a marriage dispensation in 1379—(Campbell of Inverneill Mss. ii, I.) Dugal Gregyns appears in record in 1296, and Dugal of Cragins in 1292. The patent narrates that John

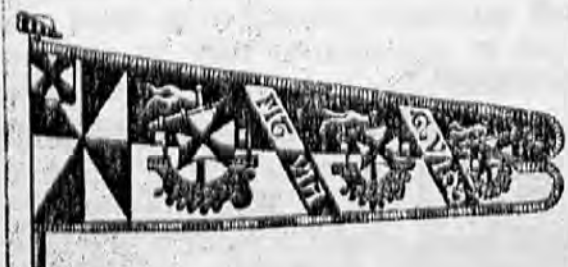


Fig. 2 Standard of Craignish

MacDonald Vich Ean Gorm was "lineal descendant and Representer of Dugal Campbell of Craignish, traditionally eldest cadet of the House of Lochow"; and in the previous Craignish matriculation (30 April, 1886) it was stated that the family "has been known as an ancient branch of the House of Campbell for nearly six centuries." The "**Ms. History of Craignish**" referred to above under no. 1, is a very extensive history of this family written in 1722, edited with appendices containing abstracts of numerous charters. By tradition the founder of the line was Dugal, third son of Sir Gillespie of Lochow, grandfather of the Gillespie with whom the account in **The Scots Peerage** begins (M.S.H.C. p. 200); Colville calls Gillespie's grandfather Duncan, and makes him father of Iver (the founder of the MacIver Campbells) as well as of Dugal the first Craignish. The present representative has legally changed his name from Campbell to Campbell of Craignish.

The "saltire formée" in the canton is taken from the rendering of the gyronny in the seal of Dugal Campbell of Craignish or Corvorran, 1528, which is reproduced in plate VI, vol. ii, of the 1816 edition of Nisbet's **System of Heraldry**. It would seem doubtful whether this manner of drawing the gyronny was deliberate, or merely the work of an inexperienced artist. Different authorities have interpreted the legend in a variety of ways: Nisbet gives **S. Dugall de Creagginsh**, Herbert Campbell (M.S.H.C. p. 295), **S. Dugal Campbell**, and Stevenson & Wood (**S.H.S.**, ii, 273), **S. Dugal Macolmh** (seal of Dugal son of Dugal). The saltire formée has already been discussed at length in **The Coat of Arms** (i, 231; iii, 249, 285; iv. 41-2), Mr. H. S. London concluding that a formée cross has concave sides. It may be worth noting that M. Paul Adam-Even and Léon Jéquier describe as a cross pattee a cross similar to that in the arms of the Archbishop of Glasgow, i.e. a cross having curved sides but not coupée. (**L'Armorial Wijnbergen: un Armorial français du XIIIe. Siècle**, shield no. 954, figure 216). In the Craignish matriculation of 1886, the arms, by a curious oversight, were made plain gyronny of eight or and sable—an instance of a cadet

being allowed his chief's undifferenced arms which has not been commented on by any writer to my knowledge.

As for the shield placed in front of the mast of a ship, of which the earliest example I know is the seal of 1528, this seems reminiscent of the reverse of the angel of Richard III which the pattern angel of James IV (d. 1513) strongly resembles (Stewart, *The Scottish Coinage*, pl. X, no. 136). Perhaps the gold noble (c. 1360) of Edward III is the prototype of all these designs. The flags on the Craignish galley are not described in the blazon; the arrangement of colour and metal follows that of Nisbet's plate VI. It is understood that the galley, which is also borne by Askomill (no. 3 below) and Inverneill, pertains to the heads of these families alone, and will not be allowed to their cadets.

The chapeau is that of a feudal baron "of Argyll and the Isles" no longer in possession of the fief or jurisdiction (see *Scots Heraldry*, 2nd ed., p.32).

3. **Captain John Henry Duncan Montgomery Campbell, representative of Askomill, co. Argyll.** Matriculation, 2 May, 1929. Gyronny of eight, or and sable, a bordure chequy gules and or, the shield placed in front of the mast of a lymphad sails furled and oars in action sable, flags and pennons flying. Crest, a boar's head erased or, langued gules. Mottoes: above crest, *Per Tot Discrimina Rerum*; below arms, *Fit Via Vi*.



Fig. 3 The Bishop of Guildford

The descent is narrated through seven generations back to John Campbell in Killarow, Islay, Argyllshire; it is stated that "there is reason to believe that the said John Campbell was the son or grandson of George Campbell of Ballochlavan: that the said George . . . was a younger son of John Campbell of Craignish". This George was alive in 1596 and and 1632 (M.S.H.C. p. 267, 283); his father was John of Barrichbeyan, who died before 17 February, 1591/2 (Herbert Campbell's Craignish pedigree). The Askomill patent, curiously, narrated that the Craignish arms had never been recorded, although, as shown above under no. 2, they were first recorded in 1886.

The banners and pennon on the Askomill galley all show three horizontal stripes, or sable, or.

4. **The Right Reverend Henry Colville Montgomery Campbell, Bishop of Guildford.** (Translated to the See of London, January, 1956). Matriculation 19 December, 1950. (Figure 3.) Quarterly, 1 and 4 gyronny of eight or and sable, a crescent argent in dexter chief, all within a bordure chequy gules and or for Campbell; 2, azure, a branch of palm between three fleurs de lys or for Montgomery; 3, gules, three annulets or, stoned azure, for Eglinton; all within a bordure per pale, dexter engrailed argent, sinister or; empaling on the dexter side the arms of the See of Guildford: gules, two keys conjoined wards outwards in bend, the uppermost or, the other argent a sword argent pommelled and hilted or interposed between them in bend sinister, all within a bordure azure charged with ten woolpacks argent. Above the shield is placed the Bishop's mitre, and behind it two croziers in saltire. His son and heir bears the arms of Montgomery Campbell charged with a label of three points gules and has the following crests: dexter, a boar's head erased or; sinister, a branch of palm proper; mottoes, dexter, *Per Tot Discrimina Rerum*, sinister, *Procedamus in Pace*.

Descent shown (six generations) from the Reverend David Campbell, minister of Southend, Kintyre (d. 12 Dec., 1793), second son of Archibald Campbell of Askomill (who is shown in the Askomill matriculation of 1929 to have been a son of John in Killarrow); the Reverend David married Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heir of Hugh Montgomery 6th of Broomlands, Co. Ayr, and the arms of that family were matriculated in Lyon Register c. 1672. Archibald, David's second son, added the surname Montgomery on 31 May, 1785, by Royal Licence.

5. **William Gordon Campbell, C.A., London.** Matriculation 3 August, 1951. Gyronny of eight, or and sable, a canton or charged with a saltire formée sable, all within a bordure chequy gules and or charged with two crescents in chief and a martlet in base argent. Crest: a boar's head erased between two wild cat's tails all proper. Motto: *Fit Via Virtute*.

This matriculation is "in name of the Petitioner's late father, Duncan M. Campbell, and now of the Petitioner himself"; the descent is shown (six generations) from Donald, second son of George Campbell of Balloch-lavan "fifth but apparently third subsistent son of John Campbell of Barrichbeyan descended of the ancient house of Campbell of Craignish." (This John of Barrichbeyan is the same person as John of Craignish with whom the Askomill pedigree (see no. 3 above) begins.) George is shown to have had an elder son, John of Balloch-lavan, who died s.p. before 20 July 1678, and who evidently cannot be the same person as John in Killarrow referred to in the Askomill matriculation. The patent narrates that the present head of the Craignish family "has furnished the Petitioner with a Testificate . . .

to the effect of his descent and cadency as aforesaid from the stem of his said clan and Family."

6. **Colln Campbell, second surviving son of Inverneill.** Matriculation, 11 July, 1947. Gyronny of eight, or and sable, a bordure engrailed azure. Crest, a boar's head erased or, langued gules. Motto : *Fit Via Vi*.

Descent narrated (three generations) from James Archibald Campbell (6th) of Inverneill and Ross, Co. Argyll, to whom arms were granted on 18 November, 1875 (he having been unable to establish his descent from the main stem of Craignish by other than traditional evidence). In the present matriculation it is stated that those arms (gyronny of eight or and sable with a plain bordure azure, the shield being placed in front of the mast of a galley similar to that of Craignish) "are such as were then intended to be indicative of Inverneill being an immediate cadet of the House of Campbell of Craignish," and "heritably demonstrating the said Campbell of Inverneill and his successors in the same to be Chiefs of the Clan Tearlach of Ardeonaig." The descent is further shown (five generations in all) back to Sir James (2nd) of Inverneill (d. 1805), Hereditary Usher of the White Rod, Chief of the Clan Tearlach Campbells of Ardeonaig (Co. Perth), thus recognised by members thereof on 2 April, 1795, "descending from Chairlach MacGillespic vich Cuil Craignish, next brother to a certain Dugal Campbell MacCuil Craignish" according to the said declaration of 1795. (The Clan Tearlach or M'Kerlich Campbells, numerous in western Perthshire in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, are accounted the descendants of the Charles (Chairlach) referred to; according to M.S.H.C., p. 234, he was a natural son of Dugal of Craignish, eldest son of Archibald (who was alive in 1497) who was eldest son of John MacDonald Vic Ean Gorm, from which John's second son, Donald of Barrichbeyan, the present line of Craignish descends). The name given this Charles in the Inverneill pedigrees of the late eighteenth century means Charles son of Archibald MacDugal of Craignish and the Inverneill tradition was that he was a legitimate younger son of John MacDonald Vic Ean Gorm's elder son, Archibald (Gillespie). But it has been discovered that in the sole document cited as contemporary evidence for Charles's existence (Campbell of Inverneill Writs, part II, no. 4, 20 January 1544) he is described as Terlych McIllecris VcDull (Charles son of Gillespie, son of Dugal). The Inverneill pedigree is at present established (nine generations) back to Patrick M'Kerlich *alias* Campbell, tenant in Morenish near Killin, Perthshire, who died between 3 July, 1669, and 24 March, 1676.

House of Strachur

7. Lt. Col. Kenneth John Campbell of Strachur, Chief of the House and Family of MacArthur Campbell of Strachur, Representer of the Baronial House of Campbell of Strachur, Matriculation and Confirmation, 23 November, 1950. Gyronny of eight, or and sable, in the first gyron a martlet gules. Crest, on a chapeau gules furred ermine, a boar's head couped or, armed sable, langued gules. Supporters, two martlets gules, beaked azure. Mottoes : above crest, *Ne Obliviscendus* ; below, *Mac Artair Strathguthrie*.

Descent narrated (four generations) from Dugald Campbell 4th of Ederline, who married in 1773, Mary, eldest daughter of Hugh Campbell of Lix ; Hugh had married in 1747 Margaret second daughter of Colin Campbell of Strachur ; Dugald of Ederline's descent is shown (six generations) from Alexander 7th of Dunstaffnage (see no. 15) ; Dugald's father, Colin, married in 1780 (*sic*) Janet, eighteenth Lady and Baroness of Strachur, eldest daughter of Colin of Strachur. The descent of Colin last-named is shown (five generations) from Ivar, tenth of Strachur, alive in 1563, "lineally descended" from Sir Arthur 2nd of Strachur "whose father Duncan Dubh Campbell, first of Strachur, is reckoned third son of Sir Dugal Campbell of Lochow" ; Sir Arthur is stated to have submitted to Edward I in 1296. Tweed's *House of Argyll* has a remarkably muddled account of the origin of this family, stating first that Sir Duncan of Lochow had an eldest son called, on page 19, Sir Archibald, but on page 20 Dougal, and a second son Duncan Dow, ancestor of Strachur ; on page 20, Archibald/Dougal is made father first of Archibald (the man with whom the account in *The Scots Peerage* begins) and second Duncan, "whose patrimony was the lands of Strachur" and who is called ancestor of the MacArthur Campbells. An Arthur Campbell did indeed submit to Edward I in 1296 ; *The Scots Peerage*, I, 321, says that he is sometimes assigned as a son of Sir Colin Mor Campbell who died about the same year, but that the relationship is doubtful. Colville agrees with the latter part of Tweed's account ; Herbert Campbell's pedigree of the family gives as first ancestor of record, Iver of Strachur, who was alive in 1375.

The patent includes the official recognition of the petitioner in the name of Kenneth John Campbell of Strachur, and confirms the arms to him and to his heirs "without alteration, addition or diminution whatsoever," the supporters being destined to the petitioner and his heirs, representers of the baronial house. Arms were recorded in the time of Colin twelfth of Strachur in "the Lyon Office Armorial intituled 'Gentlemen's Arms' circa 1620." The chapeau is that of minor barons "heretofore in possession of their fief or jurisdiction" (*Scots Heraldry*, second ed., p. 32).

House of Loudoun

8. **Buchanan Campbell**, W.S. Matriculation, 5 November, 1932. Gyronny of eight ermine and gules, a bordure engrailed quarterly gules and azure, charged with eight crescents argent. Mantling, gules doubled argent; crest, an eagle with two heads displayed gules, issuing from a flame proper. Motto: *Lente Sed Opportune*.

Descent narrated (three generations) from James Campbell, born 1760, third son but second with issue of David, merchant in Cupar Angus; David's eldest son, Lieut. General David, of the East India Company, matriculated as heir male and representative of Alexander Campbell of Balgairsha on 6 November, 1806; Alexander last named matriculated c. 1672. (The arms matriculated in 1806 and 1672 were gyronny of eight ermine and gules with a bordure engrailed gules charged with eight crescents argent.' Nisbet, *System of Heraldry*, 1816 edition, i, 33, gives these arms for "Alexander Campbell of Balgairshaw, whose grandfather was a second son of Campbell of Cronnan, descended of the family of Loudoun." *The Scots Peerage*, i, 320, gives as ancestor of Loudoun "Sire Dovenal Cambel del counte de Dunbreton" of the Ragman Roll, 1296, second son of Sir Colin Mor Campbell, which Sir Donald (Dovenal) used a seal in 1308, gyronny of eight with a trefoll slipped on each alternate gyron (SHS, ii, 272). Sir Donald's eldest son Duncan married Susanna, daughter of Sir Reginald Crauford of Loudoun, Co. Ayr; she and her husband had a charter of Loudoun in 1317/18 (*Scots Peerage*, v, 490.) Sir Reginald, father of the last-named Reginald, used a seal in 1283 showing a fess ermine; the Loudoun Campbells later differenced their arms by changing the tinctures of the gyronny to the Crauford colours, ermine and gules. This is the first cadet line mentioned in *The Scots Peerage*.

The late Herbert Campbell seems to have had a very different idea of the origin of the Balgairsha family, for he states that Alexander of Balgairsha who was living 1661 and died in 1705 was grandson of Colin, lawful son of George 2nd of Crunan; but he says that Colin 1st of Crunan "was undoubtedly" the natural son of Donald, Abbot of Coupar, who was alive in 1561. The Abbot is described in *The Scots Peerage*, i, 336, as fourth son of Archibald, 2nd Earl of Argyll, who died in 1513; he is there said to have "put on secular weed" in 1559, and to have died in 1562, leaving five sons. The Balgairsha arms as matriculated obviously indicate a belief in the Loudoun descent.

The eagle crest is that used by the Loudoun branch.

Addenda. Since the above was written, I have heard from Mr. Buchanan Cambell (now deceased), who told me that in 1932 he deposited at the

Lyon Office a complete pedigree (41 pages) of his family, and mentioned an article by Herbert Campbell, "The Ancestry of Lieut.-General David Campbell of Williamstown (ob. 1828)" in *Notes and Queries*, vol. CLIX (1930), pp. 384-6. There is also in *The Clan Campbell*, vol. IV (1916), pp. 281-7, an account by Mr. Buchanan Campbell of some descendants of Donald, the Abbot of Coupar, in which Alexander of Balgairsha who matriculated in 1672-7 is called a descendant of Colin 1st of Crunan, "belived to be a son of the Abbot," while Lieut.-General David of Williamstown, who matriculated as heir-male of Balgairsha in 1806, is shown as a descendant of John in Dubhall (1634), third son of George 2nd of Crunan. I have not seen the pedigree filed in 1932, but Herbert Campbell maintained in his article that the Dubhall family did not descend from Crunan but from Thomas in Keithock (1547, 1587), whom he accepted as one of the Abbot's sons. He was less certain of the parentage of Colin 1st of Crunan, adducing a reference of 1550 to Colin, styled cousin and familiar servant of the Abbot, and two of 1555 and 1558 which mention him respectively as the Abbot's familiar servant, and as acquiring Crunan. Herbert Campbell concluded that more evidence was needed before the matter could be decided, but that the Crunans have a good *prima facie* case for denying descent from the prelate. Apparently the account of this family in his collection of pedigrees at the Lyon Office (vol. I, pp. 169, 197) was compiled after the above article was written, for he gave additional references there, and, as quoted above, said that the first Crunan "was undoubtedly his [i.e. the Abbot's] natural son, as tradition states."

Whether Lieut. General David was descended from Crunan-Balgairsha or from Dubhall, it seems certain that the matriculations of 1672-7 and 1806 were wrong in stating that Crunan was descended from Loudoun; and the arms given here evidently belong in Group B (Cadets of Argyll post 1495). Herbert Campbell mentioned in his article that the recent line of Ottar (later of Ormidale) and Smiddygreen (both descended from Soutarhouses and apparently also from the Abbot) matriculated (1791, 1895, 1792) with the gyronny ermine (instead of or) and sable; and he suggested that this may have been a compromise, suggested by the Lyon Office, between the tradition of a descent from Argyll and that of a possible descent from Loudoun. Lord Stratheden and Campbell (U.K., cr. 1836 and 1841), who is said to have been descended from another of the Abbot's sons (see *The Clan Campbell*, IV, 281; *Notes and Queries*, CLIX, 385, note 22) is shown in reference books as bearing gyronny of eight or and sable, with a bordure quarterly or and azure, charged with eight buckles counter-changed. Presumably this coat was granted by the English kings of arms. The same bearing, but with the gyronny sable and or (appropriate for the descent claimed) had been matriculated on 21 April, 1806, at the Lyon Office for

Alexander Campbell, former Comptroller of Customs at Port Glasgow and styled cadet of Ardkinglass. The whole question of the arms and lineage of Abbot Donald's descendants needs further investigation. For some biographical information about him, see *Highland Papers*, IV (1934), pp. 210-211.

House of Inverawe

9. **Colln Olaf MacDonnachadh Campbell of Kilmartin.** Matriculation 18 February, 1935. Gyronny of eight or and sable, a bordure wavy azure charged with eight salmon naant proper. Crest, a stag's head erased proper. Motto: *Pro Aris et Focis*.

Descent shown (seven generations) from Alexander Campbell, Commissioner for Argyllshire, who had a charter of Kilmartin on 7 July, 1674, younger son of Dugald of Inverawe (Co. Argyll) by his second wife Janet, daughter of Rorie MacNeill of Barra (she is called "probably" daughter of Barra in the Auchendarroch account in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1952 edition). Dugald Bhuie Campbell of Cruachan, grandson of Alexander above, married in 1734 Margaret, daughter and eventual heiress of his uncle Dugald of Kilmartin; Captain Alastair Magnus Campbell of Auchendarroch (the representative of Inverawe) matriculated arms on 7 March, 1908. (The arms were as above, but with six salmon on the bordure.)

The *Scots Peerage*, I, 325, refers to the "constant tradition" that Sir Neil Campbell who was alive in 1282 and died by 1316, married as his second wife Margaret, "daughter of Sir John Cameron of Lochiel" and that a son or grandson of the marriage was Duncan, ancestor of the Inverawes (who do indeed use the patronymic Mac Dhonnachaidh — son of Duncan). The *Peerage* goes on to state that the evidence for Duncan is not satisfactory. For want of other evidence, the Inverawe cadets are placed here in the sequence. The Auchendarroch account in Burke (1952 edition) begins with Archibald M'Couyll MacCondochie of Inverawe, living 1519 and 1529, son of Dougal, "first recorded laird of Inverawe."

The tradition concerning Duncan, son or grandson of Sir Neil, is referred to in *Notes on the Campbells of Inverawe*, by Ian M. Campbell, W.S. (no. 11) (Edinburgh, 1951; principally concerned with branches of the family from the early 18th century on) the author of which states (p. 10): "on the assumption that the first Inverawe was a son of Sir Neil, this family would be the oldest branch of Argyll still to hold the name of Campbell, because the only older branch was that of the Earl of Loudoun, whose title has now passed to the Abney-Hastings family." This assertion seems to be made without regard to the fact that in the matriculation of 1947 (no. 2) Craignish is referred to as traditionally the oldest cadet of Argyll,

or to the traditional origins of Asknish and Strachur, or to whatever male-line cadets of Loudoun are still extant.

The crest is that used, I believe, by all branches of the Inverawe family.

(To be continued)

Reprinted from "The Coat of Arms," Vols. IV & V, Nos. 32 & 33, October, 1957, and January, 1958.

REVIEWS

THE ARMORIAL

The first number of this quarterly journal was published in November. Well printed and running to 56 pages, it discusses matters of history, heraldry, orders of chivalry and genealogy. The main criticism might be that it tries to cover too large a field, and thereby treats the subjects discussed too superficially.

The articles are followed by a short synopsis in both French and German, and here again it is suggested that an over-ambitious plan is being followed. The synopses are so short that it is difficult to believe that they can be of any value to the foreigners for whom they are intended.

In addition to articles on The Stuart Succession, The Resilient Teutonic Order, Some Pedigrees of West Wales, The Work of Burke's Peerage Ltd., and on other subjects, there are included a Register of Personal Arms and a Register of Arms of Corporations and Public Bodies. These, it is promised, will contain arms granted in recent years, especially grants made since the compilation of standard armories, or else older coats brought down to the present generation. The illustration of heraldic book plates is also an interesting venture.

The Subscription rate is one guinea a year (or 6/- per single issue); the Editor's address is 1 Darnaway Street, Edinburgh, 3.

QUERY

Farquharson Genealogy. Information is required as to where a copy of the "Broughdearg MSS" may be obtained. Enquirer is willing to pay any reasonable expenses incurred in having a copy made. R. M. F.