

The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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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 must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

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EDITORIAL

WE venture to congratulate the Registrar General on the changes which have taken place at the beginning of this year in the lay-out and arrangements in New Register House and to thank him for the greater comfort and amenities provided for searchers. The general public are now received "Under the dome" directly opposite the entrance instead of having to go to the rather crowded room upstairs. This room has been gutted and refurnished; tables and comfortable chairs are provided for the use of those who have to spend some time searching through old parish and other records. The shelves around the room have a series of books of genealogical reference, including Hew Scott's Fasti, the Scottish Record Society Publications, Black's Surnames of Scotland, series of directories of Edinburgh, Glasgow and elsewhere, and the whole is under the helpful supervision of Mr Alistair MacLeod.

We understand that the Registrar General would welcome books of genealogical interest.

THE LAST BARON REID-ROBERTSON

(CONTINUED)

A FURTHER memorial reveals that the estate was put up for sale in February, 1778, but that the Baron had apparently taken some legal action to stop the sale. Eventually in May, 1778, the estate was bought by Alexander Macdonald, W.S., Edinburgh, son of the Trustee, for £13,000 as the only offerer. Later, due to bad health, he intimated his willingness to dispoise the estate to the Baron's son if the purchase price was repaid (in a later letter the Baron stated that the price paid was £15,000), and was even willing to advance £5,000 on heritable security. The Baron relates this in an effort to persuade the Trustees of the Earl of Morton to buy some of the lands for £4,000, leaving only £4,000 to be borrowed from a friend, who only existed in the imagination of the Baron, for we find him writing to Charles James Fox, on the strength of a slight acquaintance with his father, the Earl of Holland, asking for an immediate loan of £2,000. "Nothing is too hard for your exalted genius. It will be a singular honour and favour done me if you will be pleased to write that upon your undoubted personal or heritable security you will find me a loan of £2,000."

All was in vain, however. The old man rapidly broke up and only two rather pathetic letters survive, apart from a draft of a rambling scheme to enlist the fishermen who, after being armed to drive the Dutch ships away from the coasts, would invade America with new regiments raised from the Highlands (rising from six to sixteen in the course of the letter) which "will goe to America and by their uncommon rapid and quick marches burn plunder and distroy the American settlements forse them to leave their armies to the care of their families and private property Rob and plunder them in morning, fight and defeat their armies in the same day, forse the Americans to submit to his Majesties mercy, come home enriched and enjoy the annexed forfeitures (which were to be restored) and fisheries." This letter, addressed to the Lord Advocate, was no doubt returned, but the old man kept it.

At the latter end of 1781 he died, probably in Edinburgh where he appears to have been living. The last two letters, written in July, 1781, are painfully written. His hand had for some years been almost unable to hold a pen and write legibly, and though his niece many years later said

that he was in his dotage, yet his final words are sensible and pathetically forgiving :

"My dear son,

I write this to show my last and only farewell. I pray the Blessing of Almighty God and mine may remain upon you and prosper you. May you always have the Love and fear of God in your mind. Consider God is omnipotent omnipresent full of goodness, mercy and truth. Doe always behold and Look up to him sitting in heaven beholding you with miriads of angels adoring you and can not comprehend his Goodness and Truth. I hope our next meeting will be in heaven. May we prepare for it by having an Interest in Christ, which is not difficult as the Ignorant unthinking part of mankind Imagine. With you I hope half the work is done by your sincere Integrity that you may be happier here and hereafter is the constant prayer to my only beloved Son

Your affectionate distracted father,

ALEX ROBERTSON."

Nevertheless the old Adam was not dead, for, in a postscript, he adds :

"I shall only add as my last speech as on a Scaffold that youle doe what will tend highly to your honour and Interest, that youle choise a man and I an other with power to choise a third man, good men and true who will settel all our matters I hope to your satisfaction. Its hard to condemn me without hearing and leave your poor and aged father in the Lurch."

What the dispute was has not come down to us, but the old man died soon after, and the name of Robertsons of Straloch died out with him.

His nephew, Major-General John Small, however was proud of the history of the name, and in his will of 13th January, 1795, he left the major part of his fortune to General Reid in the following terms : "I have every reason to respect the families I have sprung from which is well known to General Reid at the head of my mother's family, and the eldest son of her brother, and thereto an estate honourably acquired by military Services and which previous to, and since the tenth century has been in the possession of our ancestors who with their descendants became connected by intermarriage or otherwise with many of the first and most respectable families in Scotland. And as a mark of my respect for General Reid and attachment to the preservation of his name and Representation for succeeding ages, I devise and bequeath unto him that part of my lands in Nova

Scotia near the embouchure and on the banks of the river Shuben acadie now styled upper and lower Sepwah containing between four and five thousand acres, and which form a manor of excellent and highly cultivated lands. And in consideration of the ancient title of the (alias Baron Reid's) Estate, my will and meaning is, And I direct that . . . my executors . . . shall erect or cause and procure these lands to be erected into a free barony by the name and description of the barony of Straloch . . . and settle the same in succession of my cousin Susanna the only daughter of General Reid, and her heirs on this condition, nevertheless that she and her issue enjoying the same shall for ever bear the name of Robertson of Straloch and thereby perpetuate the representation of my much respected ancestors."

Unfortunately this never took place and the lands were sold to add to the amount available for the foundation of the Reid chair in Edinburgh.

General Reid's daughter had married an Alexander Robertson, whose origins are unknown (General Reid called him "a vile apothecary," Miss Small remembered) and on General Reid's death in 1807 she was left only the life rent of the estate, of £52,000. When the chair was erected in 1839 the sum available was £80,000.

DUNCAN McNAUGHTON

QUERIES

HOUSTON.—Information is desired about descendants of Sir Patrick Houston, 4th baronet of Houston, in Renfrewshire, who emigrated to Savanna, Georgia, about 1740. His grandson, Sir George Houston, died in 1795, and since then no descendant has assumed the title. Patrick Houston, of Tallahassee, Florida, was heir apparent in 1881.

D. W.

CHARLES FRASER, son of William of Crimond, "Bohun," gent., Baliol College, matriculated 29th October, 1716, aged 17 ("Bohun" is probably "Buchan"). Any information about Charles Fraser would be welcomed.

WILLIAM FRASER.—Born 1727, died in London 1802. Writer of "The Gazette," etc. Under-Secretary of State for the Northern Department, 1765-1789.

Any information about the parentage of William Fraser would be welcomed.

LADY SALTOUN

RECENT CAMPBELL MATRICULATIONS AND GRANTS

By COLIN CAMPBELL

PART V

House of Breadalbane (Lawers Branch)

16. Graham Campbell, Esq. Matriculation, 10 October, 1952. (Fig. 6). Gyronny of eight sable and or, a bordure vairy gules and argent. Crest, a boar's head erased and erect or. Motto, *Non Obliviscaris*.

Descent shown (seven generations) from John Campbell of Edramuckie and Kenknock (Co. Perth), sometime in Portbane, "according to family tradition descended from the Campbells of Lawers," a son of John of Murthlie who was second son of John 1st of Lawers, which John was a younger son of Sir Colin Campbell (1st) of Glenorchy. (The first Glenorchy, as noticed above, was a younger son of Duncan 1st Lord of Campbell who died in 1453.) The petitioner was second but eldest surviving son of Archibald Hamilton Campbell, of Carbrook, Toronto, who matriculated the same arms on 31 May, 1905 (Fox-Davies, "Armorial Families," 7th ed., p. 301); Archibald's elder brother, Alexander James of Easter Shian and Easter Garrows (Co. Perth), matriculated on 29 May, 1905 (as last, but the bordure vairy argent and gules—*ibid.*). The identification of John of Edramuckie and Kenknock with John, lawful son of John of Murthlie, in Herbert Campbell's pedigrees, appears to need further clarification.

John of Murthlie sealed with plain gyronny of eight, 28 October 1550 (SHS, ii, 273). The boar's head erect, the characteristic Lawers crest, also appears in English heraldry of the early sixteenth century; see "Banners, Standards and Badges from a Tudor MS. in the College of Arms," pp. 126, 129, 151, 274.

The patent narrates that petitioner had a sister, Muriel, who married the Hon. Leighton McCarthy, P.C., and had issue an only son, John Campbell Leighton McCarthy; and the petitioner's arms are destined in fee to the petitioner's said nephew and the heirs of his body with the addition of

two dexter ribbands or in centre chief of the bordure, to be borne as a quartering. This affords an interesting example of a special remainder to a kinsman through the female line. It is not shown that the petitioner is the last surviving male of the family.

Group B—House of Cawdor

17. **Robert Modan Thorne Clarke Campbell-Preston of Ardchattan.** Matriculation 23 May 1930. Quarterly: 1-4 argent three unicorns' heads erased sable, for Preston; 2, quarterly i-iv, gyronny of eight or and sable, ii, or a stag's head cabossed sable, attired gules, for Calder; iii, argent, a galley sails furled oars in action flags and pennons flying sable, for Lorne; the whole second grand quarter within a bordure gules charged with eight crescents argent; 3, argent, an oak tree acorned, growing out of a well in base proper, for Wellwood of Garvock. Crest, a swan with wings elevated argent having on the head an eastern crown or. Motto, *Be Mindfull*. Mantling sable, doubled argent.

The petitioner was grandson of the Reverend William Colin Clarke Preston of Valleyfield, who assumed the surname of Preston when succeeding to the estate of Valleyfield in the terms of a deed of entail dated in 1742; he was the eldest son of Robert Clarke of Comrie Castle who married Isabella, daughter of Robert Wellwood of Garvock whose father Robert married Mary daughter of Sir George Preston of Valleyfield, fourth baronet. Robert Clarke of Comrie Castle was eldest son of Andrew Clarke of Comrie by his wife Ann, daughter of Patrick Campbell of Ardchattan (Co. Argyll); the petitioner's father assumed the name of Campbell-Preston on succeeding to Ardchattan in 1878, in terms of an entail dated in 1852. The two entails referred to each contained an obligation to the inheritors of the estates to use the names and arms of the respective families. The patent speaks of Major General George Preston of Valleyfield as having executed the entail of that estate on 3 October 1742 and as being brother of Sir William Preston of Valleyfield, second baronet, son of Sir George Preston, first baronet, who according to "The Complete Baronetage" was so created 13 March 1636/7.

Sir Robert Preston matriculated on 21 January 1673, Robert Wellwood of Garvock on 17 July 1769, and Robert, son of the said Patrick Campbell of Ardchattan on 26 January 1818. (The same arms were matriculated in 1818 for Robert of Ardchattan and his younger brother Alexander, Lord of the Manor and Free Warren of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight—"Lyon Register," ii, 174. (An example of the identical coat being matriculated for two brothers must be very unusual.)

Herbert Campbell makes the founder of the Ardchattan line Alexander, alive in 1596 and 1630, natural son of John Bishop of the Isles, which John was 2nd son of Colin (*sic*) first laird of Calder (Cawdor). "The Scots Peerage," i, 336, makes the first Campbell laird of Cawdor Sir John (third son of Archibald 2nd Earl of Argyll who died in 1513) who married Muriel daughter and heir (traditionally kidnapped by the Campbells—C.C.) of Sir John Calder of Calder.

The crest is the Calder crest, and some branches of the house of Campbell of Cawdor bear the Calder arms in the first quarter.

18. Michael McNeil Campbell of Airds Bay (formerly Michael McNeil Campbell-Walker). Matriculation, 6 September 1954. Quarterly, 1, gyronny of eight or and sable; 2, or a stag's head cabossed sable, attired gules (Calder); 3, argent, a galley sails furlled, oars in action, flagged gules (Lorne); 4, or a fess chequy azure and argent (Stewart); round the quarters a bordure engrailed gules. Crest, a swan proper imperially crowned or, his neck gorged with a collar engrailed gules. Motto, *Beaud Mindful*.

The petitioner, originally Michael McNeil Walker, was younger son of Keith McNeil Campbell-Walker (originally Keith McNeil Walker); who added the surname of Campbell by Deed Poll in 1952, and his wife Frances eldest daughter of Sir Edward Taswell Campbell of Airds Bay, 1st baronet (created 1939) whose eldest son Charles, 2nd Baronet, died without issue in 1954. Sir Edward's descent is shown (three generations) from John Campbell of Airds, who maintained from 1804 on that he was entitled to the baronetcy of Ardnamurchan which "has not been allowed or recognised," lineal descendant of George Campbell of Airds, tutor of Calder, 4th son by his second wife of Sir John Campbell of Calder. For an account of this family see "Burke's Peerage," 1953 edition, under Campbell of Aird's Bay and of Ardnamurchan. I understand that George's father was the fourth Campbell laird of Cawdor, who resigned his estates to his eldest son in 1626, and had a natural son, Donald of Ardnamurchan, who was created a baronet on 15th January, 1627-28.

The patent narrates that the petitioner, a minor "has (with the advice and consent of his parents after specified) taken up the name, succession and representation of his maternal house of Campbell of Aird's Bay, in succession to his maternal uncle." The arms of Campbell of Cawdor, "Thanes and Barons of Calder, now Earls Cawdor" were matriculated about 1672 and arms were matriculated for Sir Edward Taswell Campbell of Airds Bay on 2nd April, 1927, being the same as those now matriculated for his nephew, who is now officially recognised in the name of Michael McNeil Campbell of Airds Bay.

This seems to be the only instance of the Stewart quartering in the arms of a Cawdor cadet, and I am unaware of the reason for its inclusion in this coat.

House of Lochnell

19. Sir Nigel Leslie Campbell, Kt., High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire. Matriculation, 12th July, 1937. Quarterly, 1-4, gyronny of eight or and sable; 2, argent a lymphad sails furled, oars in action sable; 3, gules a boar's head, erased or, langued azure, armed argent; the whole within a bordures gules charged with eight crescents argent and in the centre of the shield a crescent or for difference. Crest, a boar's head couped or, armed argent, langued gules, transpierced by a javelin and a sword in saltire proper and charged with a crescent gules. Motto, *Non Obliviscar*

The petitioner was second son of John Campbell 6th of Stonefield, whose descent is shown (seven generations) from Archibald, grandson of Archibald Campbell 2nd of Lochnell. "The Scots Peerage," i, 337-8, shows that John Gorm (Blue John), who died in 1568, founder of the Lochnell line, was second son of Colin of Carrick, 3rd Earl of Argyll (d. 1529), who married Janet Gordon, daughter of the third Earl of Huntly.—Alexander 6th of Lochnell matriculated in 1672.

The Lochnell arms as matriculated in 1672 were quarterly, 1-4 gyronny of eight sable and or; 2, argent a boar's head erased azure, armed and langued gules; 3, argent a galley, oars in action sable. This was altered in a rematriculation of 1808 (not referred to the present patent, although the arms recorded therein seem to be based on it), to quarterly, 1-4 gyronny of eight or and sable; 2, azure a boar's head couped or "for Gordon!" 3, argent a galley, oars in action sable. Fox-Davies' account ("Armorial Families," 7th ed., p. 300) seems to confuse the two versions. I am not aware of the identity of the third quarter in Sir Nigel's coat. Gules, a boar's head couped or is the arms of Chisholm of that ilk; Gules, three boars' head erased or is a Rankin bearing.

20. Charles Graham Campbell of Jura. Matriculation, 14th October, 1953. Quarterly, 1-4 gyronny of eight or and sable; 2, azure, a boar's head couped or; 3, argent a lymphad, oars in action sable; all within a bordure vert for difference. Crest, a dexter hand proper grasping a horseman's lance bendwise also proper, the point vert. Motto, *Arma Parata Fero*.

The descent of the petitioner (12th laird of Jura, Co. Argyll) is narrated (seven generations) from Duncan Campbell of Lannaig, bailie of Jura, third son of Sir Alexander Campbell third of Lochnell.

The patent refers to the Lochnell matriculation of 1672, but the arms recorded here are obviously based on the rematriculation of 1808.

With the house of Lochnell we come to the end of the important armigerous cadets of Argyll, no notable heraldic branches having come off the main stem since the sixteenth century.

Indeterminate Cadets

21. **James Campbell of Dalhanna, Co. Ayr.** Grant, 9th July, 1930. Gyronny of eight argent with gules, the latter charged with lions' heads erased or, langued azure. Crest, a dexter arm embowed holding a pennon paleways charged with a galley sable. Motto: *Be Mindful*.

The grantee was grandson and representative of James Campbell of Over Dalhanna, who was heir male of the body of Thomas Campbell of Over Dalhanna, which Thomas had a charter of these lands from Alexander Cunningham dated 8th November, 1593. (This family may be a cadet of Loudoun.)

22. **Andrew Campbell of Gensadell, F.R.C.S.** Grant, 3rd September, 1937. Gyronny of eight or and sable, on a chief azure a castle triple-towered argent, windows and port gules. Crest, a lion's head affrontee proper. Motto: *I Bear in Mind*.

The petitioner was only son of John Campbell, planter in Travancore, who was fifth but only son with issue of John Campbell undesigned, and his wife Harriet MacLeod.

Compare the chief with the first quarter of Dunstaffnage (No. 15 above) and with M'Aben of Knockdolian (azure, on a rock proper a castle argent); and with MacLeod of MacLeod (azure, a castle triple-towered and embattled argent, masoned sable, windows and porch gules).

23. **Arthur Campbell of Denoon.** Matriculation of coat previously granted by the College of Arms, 30th November, 1939. Gyronny of eight or and sable, on a chief argent two galleys sable, sails furled and oars in action. Crest, on a billet fesswise azure charged with a mullet of six points or between two crescents argent, a boar's head erased or. Motto: *Ne Obliviscaris*.

The petitioner was second son of Alfred Branch Campbell, Woolahra District, New South Wales, whose descent is shown (four generations) from David Campbell *alias* Denoon, of Hiltown, parish of Tain, Co. Ross. Arms were granted to the petitioner and his descendants by Garter, Clarenceaux and Norroy on 24th September, 1936, and the petitioner has prayed that these arms might be matriculated in Lyon Register in his name, and that he might be officially recognised under the name of Campbell of Denoon, both of which are done.

24. **Lieut. Arthur Eglinton Campbell of Denoon, younger.** Matriculation, 27th June, 1940. Quarterly, 1-4 gyronny of eight or and sable, on a chief argent two galleys sable, sails furled and oars in action; 2-3 gules, three gem rings or, stoned azure, a chief indented of the second, for Eglinton. Crest and motto as No.23.

The petitioner was eldest son of Arthur Alfred Campbell of Denoon above, by his wife Vanda Marjorie, second daughter and co-heiress of the late Ernest Eglinton, sometime of Brisbane, Queensland. The patent refers to the matriculation of 30th November, 1939, and further states that Garter, Clarenceaux and Norroy granted arms to the petitioner's mother on 1st August, 1939; the petitioner has prayed that the arms already matriculated for his father might be rematriculated in his own name, quarterly with the arms of his mother.

25. **Captain Allan Wilfred Eglinton Campbell.** Matriculation 29th September, 1953. Quarterly, 1-4 gyronny of eight or and sable, on a chief argent two galleys sable, sails furled and oars in action; 2-3, gules, three gem rings or, stoned azure, with a chief indented or, for Eglinton; all within a bordure argent for difference. Crest and motto as in No. 23.

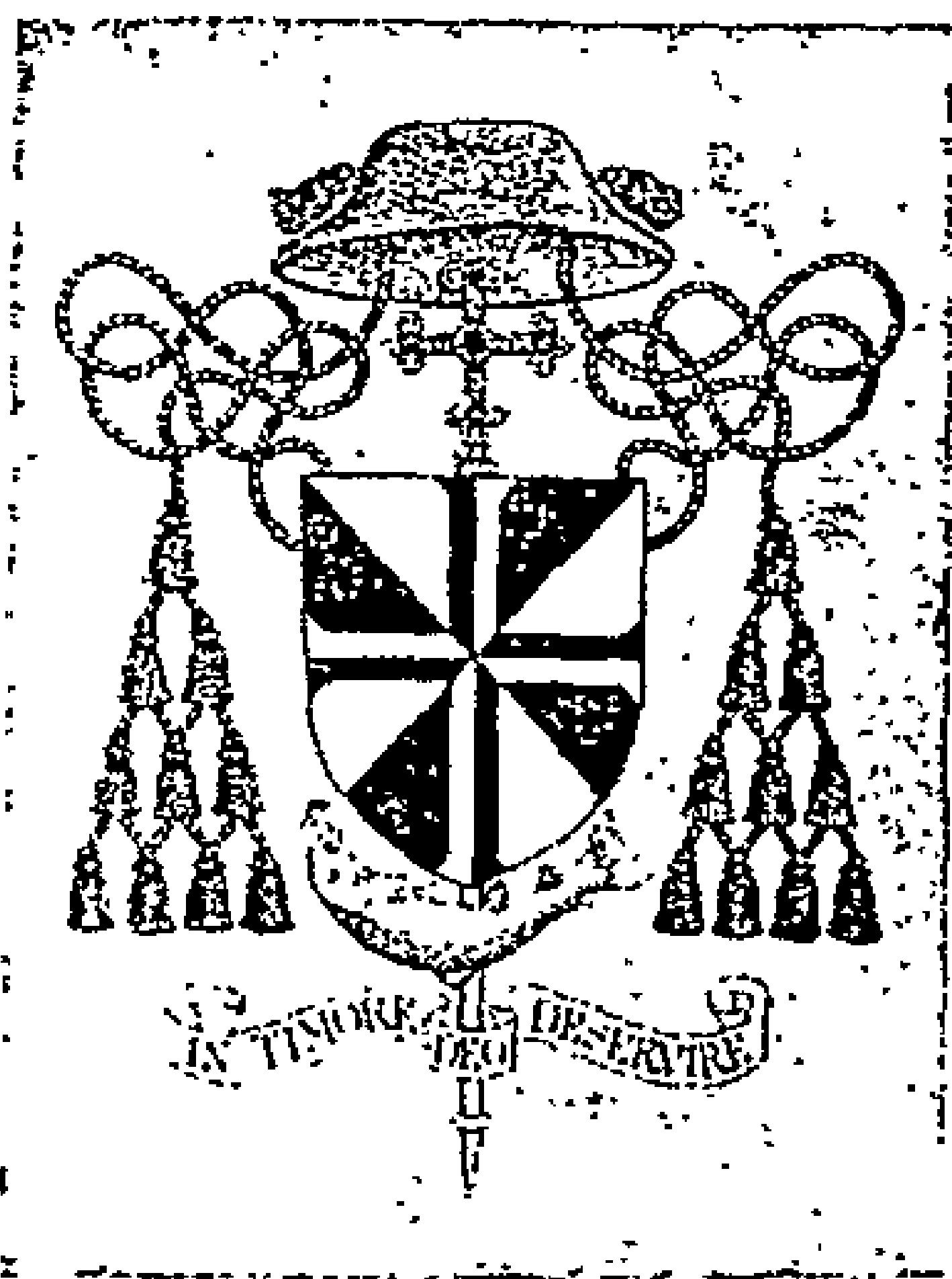
The petitioner was third son of Arthur Alfred Campbell of Denoon above.

26. **Donald Alphonsus Campbell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow.** Grant, 9th April, 1945 (Fig. 7). Gyronny of eight or and sable,

cross counterchanged and having its extremities expanded upon the edge of the shield. Above is placed an archiepiscopal hat of ten tassels vert and behind the shield an archiepiscopal staff, the latter surmounted below the shield by a salmon on its back having a ring in its mouth all proper. Motto (in Roman character below shield), *In Timore Deo Deservire*.

No details of parentage or ancestry. This prelate was Bishop of Argyll and the Isles from 1939 to 1945.

The cross in the shield (see illustration) is similar to that which MM. Adam-Even and Jéquire describe as a cross pattee (see under No. 2 above); except that here the edges do not curve until just before they reach the sides of the shield. As for the archiepiscopal cross, it will be noticed that it has only one traverse; cf. "The



Coat of Arms," iv, 131-2, letter of John A. Goodall headed "An Episcopal Seal," where he says that the use of the double-traversed cross by archbishops "is now the universal practice in the Catholic Church."

27. **Sir David Campbell, Kt.,** Regius Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Aberdeen, etc. Grant, 3rd December, 1953 (Fig. 8). Gyronny of eight or and sable, a fret gules, over all in the dexter quarter a castle triple-towered argent, port and windows gules, conically capped vert. Crest, a boar's head couped or, armed proper and langued gules, accompanied by two serpents vert, fanged gules, one on either side of the head. Motto: *Jucundi Acti Labores.*



No details of parentage or ancestry. The grant ends with the words "by demonstration of which Ensigns Armorial, Insignia of Nobility, he and his successors in the same are, amongst all Nobles in all Places of Honour, to be taken, numbered, accounted and received as Nobles in the Noblesse of Scotland. This clause does not occur in any of the other grants under study here (cf. A. R. Wagner, "Heralds and Heraldry in the Middle Ages," 2nd ed., pp. 77-78).

For the castle in the arms, cf. Dunstaffnage (No. 15) and Glensaddell (No. 22) above. It will be noticed that care has been taken to make the boar's head face the same way as the knight's helmet in the painting.

28. **Angus Diarmid Campbell-Gray, 22nd Lord Gray.** Matriculation 26 May, 1950. Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent, a label of two points or, each point charged gyronny of eight or and sable. Crest, an anchor in pale or. Motto, *Anchor Fast Anchor.* Supporters, two lions guardant gules, each charged about the neck with a label as in the arms.

The petitioner was great-grandson of Eveleen, 19th Baroness Gray in the Peerage of Scotland, who matriculated arms on 8 June 1897, and grandson of Ethel Eveleen, Baroness Gray (who succeeded to the barony on the death of her elder brother in 1919) and her husband, Henry Tuffnell Campbell, son of John Thomas Campbell and his wife Lady Anne Catherine, daughter of the 9th Earl of Lindsay. (Burke's "Peerage," 1953, shows that John Thomas Campbell was son of Major John Campbell of the 74th Foot; but there is nothing there to show to which branch of the clan he belonged.)

The petitioner has also prayed to be officially recognised in the surname of Campbell-Gray, which is done.

This, of course, is not really a Campbell coat, but is included here because of the use of the Campbell surname. It is presumably because of this that the label was inserted. The Lord Lyon has written that "double-barrelled surnames" are incompatible with the inheritance of chiefship; see "Scots Heraldry," 2nd ed., p. 127, footnote 5, where this matriculation is cited as an example.

(Concluded)

Reprinted from "The Coat of Arms," Vol. V—No. 36, October, 1958.

QUERY

MAULE OF CLITHNO.—An emigrant to Gothenburg, Sweden, about 1731, was James Maule, "son of John Maule of Glithno in the county of Kincardine." Through the interest of Colin Campbell, third son of John Campbell of Moy, he became first mate of the "*Fredericus Rex Sueciae*," the first ship sent by the Swedish East India Company to Canton (1732). James made several journeys, latterly as captain of a new ship, the "*Prins Gustaf*." He is believed to have been born in Edinburgh, 6th August, 1705, and he died at Gothenburg in December, 1749, having married Lona Busck, with issue a son Jacob, and three daughters. There are descendants in Sweden to-day. In July, 1734, James Maule obtained a document from Scotland stating him to be of noble descent. It was granted by William, Lord Panmure, and witnessed by John, Earl of Crawford; John, Earl of Wigton; William, Earl of Dalhousie; George, Lord Ramsay; Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat; Master John Maule, Baron of Innerkeillor; George Crawford, the historian; David Maule, W.S.; Thomas Ruddiman, librarian to the Faculty of Advocates; and by Robert Maule, brother-german of James Maule. The enquirer seeks information on the ancestry of John Maule of Glithno. The document referred to, and a seal used by his son Jacob in 1782 (when he was nobilised), indicates relationship with the House of Panmure.

E. D.

THE HAYS AT CHARLES VII OF FRANCE'S CORONATION

By Sir IAIN MONCREIFFE of that Ilk, Bart., D.L., LL.D., Ph.D.

MESSIRE GILBERT de la HAYE, chevalier Escossois, and also another Gilbert de a Haye, were among the Scots lords and captains who accompanied Joan of Arc to the Dauphin's coronation at Rheims as King Charles VII of France on 17 July, 1429.¹

The second Gilbert can reasonably be identified with the Gilbert de la Haye who was knighted for valour on the battlefield near Senlis, 15 August 1429, by Messire Patrick d'Ogilvy, Vicomte d'Angus (Hereditary Sheriff of Angus), who as Constable commanding the Scots troops in France had also been present at the Coronation a month before.²

Thus, although the name Gilbert was popular in the Hay family from the time of Sir Gilbert de la Haye, 3rd baron of Erroll, who was co-Regent of Scotland in 1255,³ there seems little doubt that the two Gilberts who attended Charles VII's Coronation are the only two who appear as *knight*s in the contemporary records of the first half of the 15th century. One of them is known to have been knighted in 1408, and so the other—the date of whose knighthood does not seem to have been previously ascertained—is presumably the hero of Senlis. Their careers appear to have been as follows :

1. The elder, Sir Gilbert de la Haye was second son of Sir Thomas de la Haye (called Lord the Haye in 1405, no doubt as a magnate who was chief of his whole Name⁴), 7th baron of Erroll, Constable of Scotland, by his wife Elizabeth of Scotland, daughter of King Robert II.⁵ He was at school at St. Andrews with the King's son (his own youthful uncle) during 1384-1386, his grandfather the King giving him a special allowance for his dress and the fees for his education being paid out of the royal exchequer by the Chamberlain of Scotland.⁶ He received his training in martial chivalry as Esquire to his adventurous cousin Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, natural son of his uncle "the Wolf of Badenoch." Sir Gilbert won his spurs at the battle of Othée near Liège on 23 September 1408, when he accompanied his cousin Mar on the expedition to help Jean "Sans Peur" Duke of Burgundy establish the Elect of Liège in his bishopric. The contemporary chronicler Andrew of Wyntoun, Prior of Lochleven, describes the valour of the Scots with Mar in the battle against Hendrik van Hoorn and the burghers of Liège, and says :

"Of sqwieris, that thiddyre wyth hym rad,
Sex knychtis in his ward ware maid."

These gallant Esquires, knighted on the morning of the battle, were Mar's nephew the Earl of Sunderland, Mar's brother Sir Andrew Stewart, Mar's cousins Sir Gilbert Hay and Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, Mar's banner-bearer Sir John Menzies of that Ilk, and Mar's uncle by marriage Sir Alexander Keith, son of the Marischal of Scotland. While the Earl of Mar knighted five of them, "Schir Gilbert the Hay" was knighted by his Hay kinsman, Sir William Hay of Naughton,⁷ who also distinguished himself in the fray and is described by the learned prior as :

"Lord of the Nachtane Schir William;
Ane honest knycht and of gud fame,
A travalit knycht lang befor than."⁸

Their exploits in the fight for Liège were remembered in an old French ballad :

"De ceux qui la furent venu,
Des nobles Escossois y fu
En cestuy jour, que bien le sçay
Lors messire Guillaume Hay ;

Nouveaux chevaliers escossoys
Furent ce jour, j'en sçay la vois,
Pour leur prouesse, en grant renom.

De la Hay Sire Guillebert
Fut ce jour en armes appert
Com bon et hardi combattant."⁹

Sir Gilbert was given as his portion of the Erroll inheritance the lands of Dronlaw, which had been given two centuries before by an earlier Earl of Mar to his ancestor, the 3rd baron of Erroll.¹⁰ In 1429 he was one of the five or six Scottish knights who attended the Coronation of King Charles VII of France after Joan of Arc's startling victories with Scottish aid. He was still living in 1436, when he was Baron Bailie of Slains, organising the affairs of the barony and administering justice in the Head Court of Slains on behalf of his elder brother, the "Lorde Constabil."¹¹ Sir Gilbert had obtained a Papal Dispensation in 1416 allowing him to marry his relation Elizabeth Reid,¹² and he left three sons and a daughter. Among his descendants was the great Montrose's chief of staff, Sir William Hay of Delgaty, Bt., who was executed as a Royalist in 1650 but was given a State Funeral at the Restoration. Sir Gilbert's line continues today, and the heir male of his body is the present Sir Arthur Hay of Park, 10th Baronet.

2. The younger Sir Gilbert de la Haye was probably¹³ a younger son of Sir William de la Haye, baron of Yester, Hereditary Sheriff of Peebles (ancestor of the present Marquis of Tweeddale), by his wife Alice de la Haye, sister of the Lord Constable of Scotland and of the elder Sir Gilbert de la Haye : who would thus have been his maternal uncle and perhaps his namefather. He was probably also the Gylbertus Hay who became a Bachelor of Arts or Determinant at St. Andrews in 1418, and a Master of Arts of St. Andrews University in 1419.¹⁴ In July 1429, he appears with the elder Sir Gilbert in the list of fifteen Scottish "Seigneurs, chefs et capitaines de guerre" who were present with Joan of Arc at the Coronation of King Charles VII of France.¹⁵ A month later, on 15 August 1429, he was one of the nine Scots gentlemen who were belted knights, for valour on the battlefield near Senlis, by the Hereditary Sheriff of Angus, Constable of the Scots troops in France.¹⁶ He afterwards became a chamberlain to King Charles VII, perhaps through the influence of the Dauphiness Margaret, a Scottish princess.¹² At some stage he became a Bachelor in Decrees, perhaps taking the degree in Paris as a candidate for the priesthood, and before 1456 he was ordained a priest.¹⁸ He returned to Scotland by 1453, having been twenty-four years in France.¹⁹ Thereafter he lived at Rosslyn Castle with William Sinclair, 1st Earl of Caithness, Chancellor of Scotland,²⁰ and there translated from the French a number of works of prose and poetry, which earned for him posthumous praise from both the poets Dunbar and Lindsay of the Mount.²¹ These works have been edited and published in modern times.²² Sir Gilbert was still alive in 1456, when he described himself in his translation of Bonnet's "Buke of Battailles" as "Gilbert of the Haye Knycht, Maister in Arte, and Bachilere in Decreis, Chaumerlayn vmquhile to the maist worthy King Charles of Fraunce."

NOTES

1. Father William Forbes-Leith, "The Scots Guards in France" (Edinburgh 1882), vol. i, pp. 43, 158-159.
2. Ibid., pp. 44, 158.
3. Balfour Paul, "Scots Peerage," vol. iii, pp. 557-559, 562-563, vol. viii, pp. 418-419, 423.
4. "Early Records of the Burgh of Aberdeen," ed. Professor W. Croft Dickinson (Scot. Hist. Soc. 3rd series, vol. xlix), pp. 219, 224.
5. "Scots Peerage," vol. iii, pp. 561-562.
6. "Exchequer Rolls."

7. "Andrew of Wyntoun's Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland," ed. David Laing ("Historians of Scotland," vol. ix, Edinburgh 1879), vol. iii, p. 112. The word "and" appears to be interpolated between "Maid Schir" in line 3173.
8. Ibid., p. 111.
9. Francisque-Michel, "Les Eccossais en France," vol. i, pp. 110-111.
10. Erroll Papers, "Spalding Club Misc.," vol. ii.
11. "Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen & Banff" (Spalding Club), vol. i, p. 393. As a result of the 1428 Act distinguishing lords of parliament from the ordinary lairds in the Scots baronage, the "Lorde Constabil" presumably became 1st Lord Hay in the modern sense, as he and the Marischal regularly appear among the "domini de parleamento" mentioned from 1429. He was grandfather of the 1st Earl of Erroll.
12. "Scots Peerage," vol. iii, p. 562. The Papal Dispensation is "pro parte dilecti filii nobilis viri Gilberti de Hay militis domini loci de Dronlaw et dilecte in Christo filie nobilis mulieris Elizabet Rede domicelle Sanctiandree et Aberdonen diocesis . . ." (*ex inf.* Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Keeper of the Records of Scotland). She was perhaps a daughter of Patrick "Reid" Ramsay, forefather of the Reids of Collieston near Slains, beloved Esquire of Sir Gilbert's heroic uncle by marriage: Archibald "Tineman," Earl of Douglas and Duc de Touraine.
13. B. Botfield, preface to his ed. of "The Buke of the Order of Knichthood" by this Sir Gilbert of the Haye (pub. Bannatyne Club, 1847), p. xxv. The children of Yester's marriage to the elder Sir Gilbert's sister were second cousins of William Sinclair of Rosslyn, 1st Earl of Caithness, to whose home the younger Sir Gilbert retired. He was clearly highly-connected, and all his likely patrons were closely related to the Errol family through King Robert's II's daughter (her son, the elder Sir Gilbert; her great-niece, the Dauphiness Margaret; her grand-nephew, Sinclair of Rosslyn; and her niece's husband, Lord Erskine, who asked him to translate "The Buik of Alexander the Conqueror.") She had three Hay sons and a daughter married to a Hay. The eldest son, the Lord Constable, had a son and heir Gilbert, who died in 1436 and was father of the 1st Earl of Erroll. The second son was the elder Sir Gilbert, whose younger son Gilbert, of Carmuck, was never knighted but is genealogically well known as ancestor of the later Hays of Delgaty. The third son, David, is not known to have married. The younger Sir Gilbert seems therefore most likely to have been one of the many sons of the daughter Alice, by her marriage to Hay of Yester. Incidentally, the Hays of Yester were neighbours at Locherworth (now called Borthwick Castle) of the Sinclairs of Rosslyn.
14. "Dict. Nat. Biog." vol. ix, p. 264.
15. See Note 1 above.
16. See Note 2 above.
17. He so describes himself (see "Dict. Nat. Biog."). The Dauphiness Margaret went to France in 1436 and died in 1444. Her father, King James I, was nephew of Elizabeth, Lady of Erroll, and first cousin of the elder Sir Gilbert de la Haye.
18. J. H. Stevenson, intr. to his ed. of "Gilbert of the Haye's Prose Manuscript" (pub. Scot. Text Soc., 1901), vol. i, pp. xxiv, xxviii-xxix.

19. Ibid., p. xxxi. He was in France by 1429, but if he went there earlier, then he returned earlier, perhaps after the Dauphiness's death, as suggested in "Dict. Nat. Biog."
20. William Sinclair was the last semi-independent Jarl of Orkney under Norway, and the first Earl of Caithness under Scotland. He built the beautiful chapel at Rosslyn. His mother, Jill Douglas of Nithsdale, was niece of Elizabeth, Lady of Erroll, and first cousin of the elder Sir Gilbert de la Haye.
21. Dunbar alludes to him in his "Lament for the Makaris," and so does Lindsay of the Mount in the prologue to his "Papyngo."
22. See "Dict. Nat. Biog." and J. H. Stevenson, *op. cit.*

REPLY

LAURIE—SOMERVILLE (Vol. VIII, iv., p. 19)

The Rev. Simon Somerville, from Lauder, was minister of the Secession Church congregations at Barrie and Elgin (Moss Street). He died 11th October, 1839. See "History of the U.P. Congregations," Rev. Robert Small, D.D. (Vol. I.) for an account of his ministry. His eldest daughter, Jane, married June 12, 1827, James Laurie, preacher, from Dumfries.—E. M. M.

SCOTS COINAGE

At several meetings of the Society, the question of the relative values of Scots money and Sterling has been discussed. Useful books on the subject are "Revenue of the Scottish Crown, 1681," by Sir William Purves, edited by D. Murray Rose, Edin., 1896; and "The Scottish Coinage," by I. H. Stewart, London, 1955. The latter book is profusely illustrated.

CARGILLS OF DUNKELD

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CARGILL AND HIS DESCENDANTS

By David C. Cargill

Reference was made in my previous contribution to your magazine to the information made available to me some twelve years ago by the late Dr Featherston Cargill, C.M.G. I have since had an opportunity to peruse an extract from a memorandum dictated in 1897 by the late Edward Bowes Cargill, then Mayor of Dunedin, in which he told what he knew of the family history. The following information is taken from these combined sources.

Captain William Cargill, the second son of James Cargill, Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh and a grandson of Walter Cargill, merchant and banker in Dunkeld, was born in the Old Town of Edinburgh on the 27th August, 1784, and attended the old Edinburgh High School. He and his brother Robert had for a time as their tutor a young student named Thomas Chalmers, who afterwards became the famous leader of the Free Church. On the 21st May, 1802, young Cargill joined the 84th Foot Regiment at Fort William, Calcutta, as an Ensign. At the Battle of Assaye, in September, 1803, the casualties suffered by the 74th Highlanders gave an opportunity for promotion, and Cargill was appointed a Lieutenant in that Regiment. Later the 74th Regiment went to the Peninsula, joined Wellington's Army immediately after the Battle of Talavera and remained there till the end of the War, being present at all the principal engagements, including the final Battle of Toulouse in 1814. Captain Cargill was severely wounded in the leg by a musket ball at the Battle of Busaco and narrowly escaped having to have the limb amputated, but after being invalided for two years, his wound healed and he returned to the Regiment, serving with it until his retirement on 1st June, 1820. He received the Peninsula Medal with seven clasps. Following his retirement from the Army he entered into business as a wine merchant in Stockbridge, Edinburgh, in which he continued till the year 1834. In that year he became manager of a branch of the Yorkshire Banking Company, and two years later became general manager for the East of England, with headquarters at Norwich, a post which he held until 1841, when he went with his family to London and acted for a time on the board of the Oriental Bank Corporation, of which his son was general manager. His active mind, however, compelled him to seek more active employment, and he found an attrac-

tive opportunity in the schemes proposed for the settlement of New Zealand under the auspices of the New Zealand Company. In 1847 he was invited to become a leader of the settlers organised by the Free Church of Scotland who went out to Otago. He arrived on 23rd March, 1848, with 90 emigrants on board the "John Wickliffe," one of the two ships conveying the first batch of settlers. Captain Cargill held for a time the post of resident agent of the New Zealand Company. Upon the granting of the Constitution, he was elected the first Superintendent of the Province of Otago. He served in the first General Assembly of the New Zealand Parliament as one of the representatives of Otago and, following his death on 6th August, 1860, the Provincial Government erected a monument in the Triangle, Dunedin, to his memory at a cost of £2000. Captain Cargill's wife was Mary Ann Yates, whom he married on 18th April, 1813, at Oporto. She was a daughter of Lieutenant Yates, R.N. During the Peninsular War many of the ladies followed their husbands or fathers to the seat of war and were billeted in towns where they could remain in safety. Captain and Mrs Cargill had 17 children, and she died on 25th October, 1871, at the age of 81.

Captain Cargill's eldest son, William Walter, was born at Bilbao on 31st December, 1813, and married his second cousin, Helen Fisher, a granddaughter of Robert Cargill of Dunkeld. William Walter Cargill was with the Oriental Bank Corporation, first in Bombay and afterwards in London, where he became managing director. He was elected Member of Parliament for Berwick-on-Tweed on 29th June, 1863. Two other sons were also bankers: Thomas Augustus in Jamaica, and Francis Alfred, who was with the Oriental Bank Corporation in London, Singapore and Melbourne.

Edward Bowes, the seventh son, was born at Edinburgh on 9th October, 1823. After six years in the Mercantile Marine he settled at Colombo in 1844 in the service of the Bank of Western India. Later he transferred to a mercantile office and eventually went into business as Dowdall, Cargill & Co., and latterly was a partner of Nicols, Cargill & Co. In 1855 he moved to Melbourne, where he was in business for two years, but finally joined his father in New Zealand in 1857. There he was a partner in Jones, Cargill & Co., merchants, shipping agents, and shipowners until 1861. Thereafter he and his brother John, trading as Cargill & Co., were agents for the Scottish firm of Patrick Henderson & Co. Edward Bowes Cargill married Dorothy Nesham, eldest daughter of Dr William Nesham, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by his wife Margaret Cargill, eldest daughter of John Cargill, a civil engineer there. They had five daughters, and he died on 9th August, 1903.

The fifth son, John, was born in Edinburgh on 11th April, 1821, and spent his early years in the Royal Navy. He went to Otago with his father in 1847. He was twice married, his second wife being Eliza Katharine Featherston, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. The eldest son was Dr Featherston Cargill, born on 11th June, 1870, who died at Edinburgh on 5th December, 1959. He was a very keen student of genealogy. It was his painstaking work over many years in recording all that he could find by way of records of Cargills in the Perthshire area that enabled most of the foregoing information to be submitted. Dr Cargill made a special study of the family of Cargills in the Parish of Rattray at Blairgowrie, to which Donald Cargill, the Covenanter, belonged. Donald was executed in Edinburgh in 1681. Despite all his efforts, however, Dr Cargill did not succeed in tracing any link between Donald and his own family.

Donald married Margaret Brown, the widow of Andrew Bethune of Blebo, but she had no family by him.

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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