

gone to him myself if I had not been a blockhead : a very great man !”

I could wish that some of these books should pass to appreciative owners and readers ; but whether there be many such left in this hurrying age is doubtful.



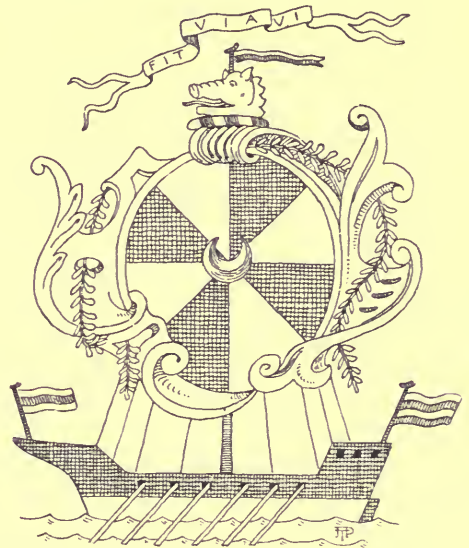
## The Arms on China of Sir Archibald Campbell of Inverneill.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

**T**is well known to collectors that a large proportion of the china which is decorated with armorial bearings was specially manufactured for its owners in the East ; and that not only were the shapes of the pieces adapted to European requirements, but the decorations themselves were imitated from those in vogue in England at the same date. Thus, much of the so-called Lowestoft ware is of Oriental manufacture ; and the imitation is so exact that only an examination of the paste discloses this to be the fact. Whether drawings were made of the designs required, or actual pieces of decorated ware were sent out to be copied, is uncertain ; but we may be sure that, in the case of armorial bearings, drawings, more or less accurate, had to be sent out. Thus the mistakes which are frequently to be observed in such work may be due to one of two causes : first, to the blunders of the original draughtsman, who might have been unused to the niceties of heraldic delineation ; and, second, to the Eastern decorator, to whom such work would be altogether strange, and who might unwittingly alter or modify essential features of the bearings. The arms, of which we give a drawing, may be taken as a fair example of such errors. They are the arms which are displayed on some china made for Sir Archibald Campbell of Inverneill, in all probability, between the years 1785 and 1789.

This Sir Archibald was a man of considerable mark during the latter half of the

eighteenth century. His father, Sir James Campbell, was descended from one of the Campbells of Craignish, known as Chearlach Mor, who, having killed one Gillis of Glenmore and wounded his own cousin, had been compelled to fly to the Highlands, and had settled in the country of Breadalbane. Sir James, who was born in 1706 and died in 1760, was Commissary of the Western Isles, and left three sons : James, the eldest, from whom are descended the present family of Campbell of Inverneill and Ross ; Archibald, the second son ; and Duncan, the third. The history of Archibald, the second son, is briefly this : He was born in 1739, and died,



and was buried at Poets' Corner, in Westminster Abbey, in 1791. In 1779 he married Amelia, daughter of Alan Ramsey, the Court Painter to George III., who survived, and inherited his personality ; but, as he left no son, the entailed estates passed to his elder brother's family. He was M.P. for the Stirling Burghs, Heritable Usher of the White Rod, and A.D.C. to George III. He raised the 74th regiment of foot, and fought in the American War of Independence, and in 1785 was created a K.B. From 1779 to 1784 he was Governor of Jamaica ; and from 1785 to 1789 he was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of

Madras, and it is assumed that it was during this period of his residence in the East that the service of china was manufactured.

The arms to which Sir Archibald was entitled were these: "Gyronny of 8, or and sable, within a bordure, azure; placed in front of a lymphad, sails furred, and oars in motion, sable, flags and pennons flying; above, a helmet. Crest: a boar's head erased, or. Motto: *Fit via vi.*" On comparing this with our drawing, taken from the china itself, it will be seen, first, that the bordure and the helmet have been omitted, and, second, that the order of the gyronny has been reversed, being on the china sable and or, instead of or and sable. The absence of gold on the shield seems to be due only to the fact that it has been worn off by more than a century of use; and the crescent is merely the cadency mark to indicate that Sir Archibald was a second son. The omission of the helmet would seem to be due merely to carelessness; but the absence of the bordure seems rather to be the result of some remissness on the part of Sir Archibald's family to maintain on their arms a bearing to which they were entitled, and which, on it being pointed out to them by the authorities, they resumed some thirty years ago. For these omissions, therefore, the Oriental artist cannot be blamed, but to him is doubtless due the reversal of the order of the gyronny; and the fact that the shield on the numerous pieces of a dinner and tea service occurs in varied positions may account for a figure which must have appeared to the Eastern painter so meaningless, having had a twist round of forty-five degrees.

The china itself has had some adventures. With the personality it became the property of Sir Archibald's widow, who seems to have divided it by giving the dinner service to the elder brother's family, and the tea service to the family of Duncan, the youngest brother. On the extinction of the youngest branch the tea service passed into strange hands, but last year it was accidentally found in London, and is now once again with the rest of the service at Inverneill.



## An Old Cornish Village.

BY I. GIBERNE SIEVEKING.



CROSS the water from Falmouth is the "praty fischar town," as Leland calls it, which was founded unintentionally by St. Mauditus, French Bishop and Welsh missionary so long ago as the sixth century. I say unintentionally advisedly, for it was simply his desire for a warm spot where he could sun himself and enjoy the sea breezes, which led him to settle down on the rocky shore sloping steeply downwards to the little creek, and take his well-earned ease after his labours of teaching and Christianizing the people in Wales.

St. Mauditus had no sooner settled down for a little peace and quiet than he found even in his lonely settlement he had to pay the price of greatness, for crowds of people followed him thither, so that he was solitary no longer, and meditations were out of the question. To be stared at, it is true, did not seem to affect Socrates in the least, but in the case of most great men and women it makes existence full of annoyance and discomfort. It was so in the Bishop's case. He found he could meditate no longer. He vacated his favourite chair and crossed over to France, where his wish to be alone was understood and respected.

Imitation is said to be the sincerest flattery. But there are men—unusual though the fact may be—who desire no flattery at all, insincere or sincere. At any rate, those who came to stare and to admire remained to use the favourite arm-chair, and to take up their own abode, and perhaps to imagine themselves still under the spiritual ægis of the departed Bishop.

Then, when news was brought to the village in after years that St. Mauditus had died and been canonized, the fame of his whilom settlement spread far and wide, and pilgrimages were made to the spot. The hermitage was made into a chapel; his well became a holy well, the waters of which, it was declared, possessed marvellous curative powers.

There is little doubt, if the foundations of this ancient well were closely examined, the usual little votive offerings, which in some