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THE
HOUSE OF ARGYLL

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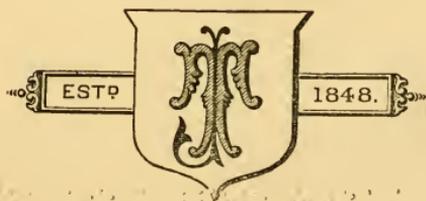
COLLATERAL BRANCHES

OF

THE CLAN CAMPBELL,

FROM THE

YEAR 420 TO THE PRESENT TIME.



GLASGOW:

JOHN TWEED, 11 ST. ENOCH SQUARE.

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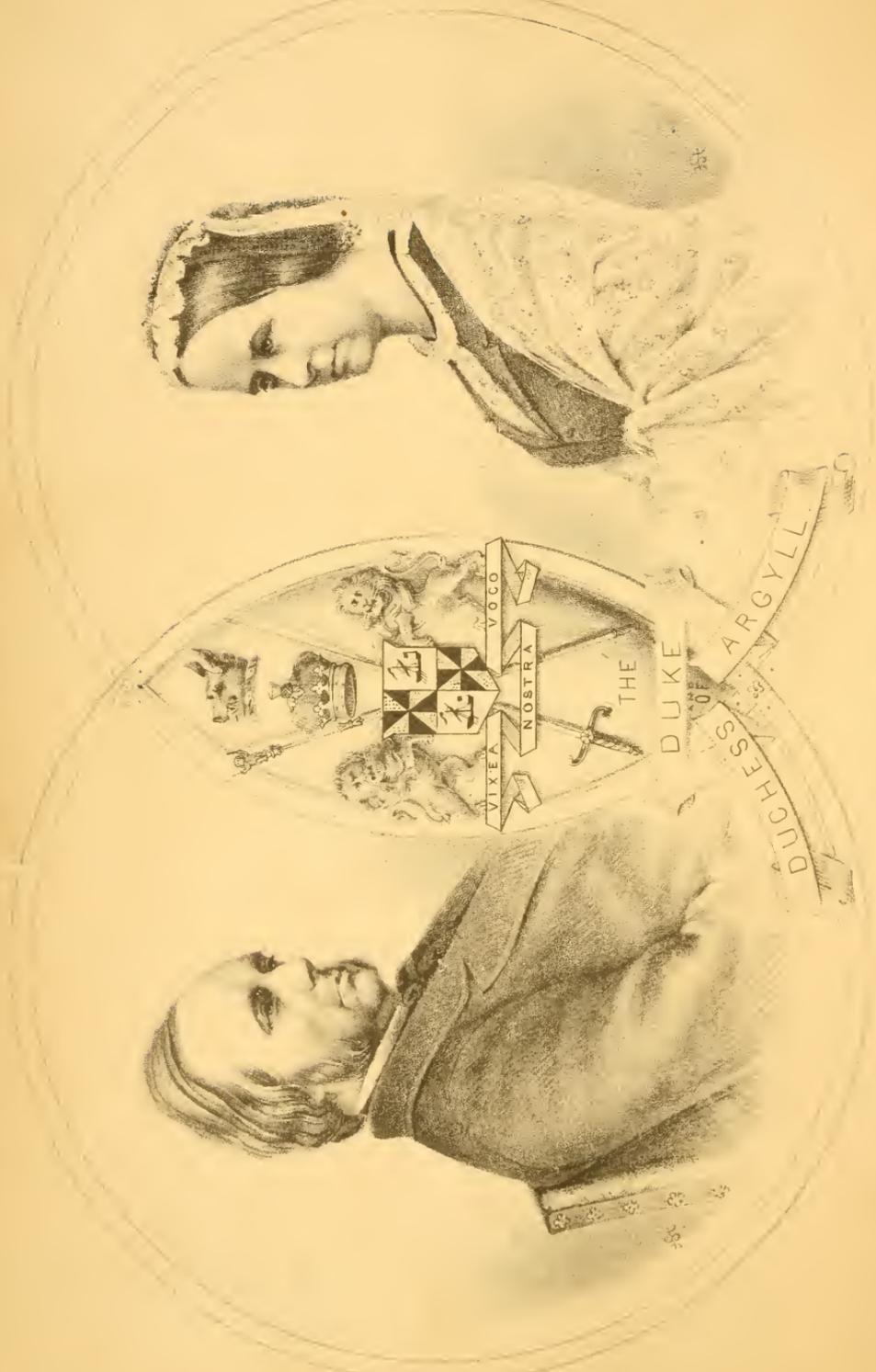
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P R E F A C E .

IN presenting this volume to the public, the Editor feels that very little need be said by him by way of preface. The House of Argyll, as the head of the Clan Campbell, holds such a prominent place in our national history, its records are so intimately blended with every struggle for religious and political freedom, the actions of its chiefs have shed such lustre on our annals, that any fresh fact connected with their history cannot fail to be acceptable to the public. Most of the matter herein contained has never before been published. Of the extracts from the Argyll papers in the Appendix, there were only fifty copies printed, while the body of the work is taken from some old manuscripts, long in the possession of the family of Archibald MacNab, Esq. of Penmore, Isle of Mull; these, as well as the ancient family tree of the Craignish Campbells, he has most kindly placed at our disposal. We have collated and compared these old documents with other authentic records to substantiate their facts and verify their dates, but the language of the writers we have left untouched. We are well aware that a few Gaelic scholars would, in some instances, have used other words, but we have adhered to the MSS. as giving the old and popular version of these names, as from the position of Neil

MacEwen, as genealogist to the family, and the hereditary connection of his forefathers with the House of Argyll, he was likely to know the correct meaning attached to these phrases in that district. These old MSS., though never before published, have been alluded to by other writers. Buchanan, in his "Inquiry into Ancient Scottish Surnames," speaks of his having seen them, and quotes the opening sentence. J. F. Campbell, Esq., in his "West Highland Tales," thus speaks of them:—"The following is taken from a MS. which came from Cawdor Castle, and is at present in my possession. It is called genealogical abridgment of the very ancient and noble family of Argyll, 1779:—

"In the following account we have had regard to the genealogical tree done by Niel MacEwen, as he received the same from Eachern MacEwen, his father, as he had the same from Arthur MacEwen, his grandfather, and their ancestors and predecessors, senachies and pensioners to great families, who, for many ages were employed to make up and keep such Records in their accustomed way of Irish Rhymes; and the account left by Mr. Alexander Colvin, who had access to the papers of the family, and Pedro Mexva, a Spaniard, who wrote the origin of diverse and sundry nations, in his book entitled the Treasury of Antiquities."

In the continuation of the work, as well as in the notices of the younger branches of the Clan, we have freely availed ourselves of those works on the Peerage that could tend to render this volume authentic, without making it too voluminous. To the favourable consideration of the public we commend it, as containing, in a compendious form, the fullest account yet published of the whole of the branches of the Clan Campbell. Our difficulty has been, not to find materials

for the work, but to compress them into an ordinary volume. To justly recount the works of the eminent men of the name of Campbell who have left their impress in the pages of the world's history, would take up far more space than we have devoted to the whole subject. In the Appendix, we have barely given the names of a few of the most celebrated of the Clan; without that list our work would hardly be complete, appearing, as it does, shortly before the happy event that is to shed additional lustre on their already bright escutcheon. When a Royal Princess, endowed with beauty and accomplishments of the highest rank, is about to be united to the heir of the House of Argyll, who inherits the statesmanlike qualities of the most celebrated of his ancestors; and while he is highly honoured by having gained the affections of the Princess, the sanction of the Queen, and the approbation of the country, his royal bride will not have to blush for the connexion she is forming; for we make bold to say, that no other family can show a more numerous and illustrious roll of names than the Campbells.

If an aristocratic connexion alone had been desired for the Princess, where could we find a family more extensively connected with the highest nobility by its intermarriages than the House of Argyll—and the Campbells can boast that of their own name, independent of collateral branches. They have at present six members of the British Peerage, and twenty-two Barons, each of whom have been raised to their respective rank, like the last, Lord Clyde, for their own conspicuous merit. Of the true nobility, that of mind, we can

point to many bright examples amongst their clansmen who have been foremost in social, political, educational, and religious movements. No race has more freely offered up their lives in their country's service, both by sea and land. In the various arts, manufactures, and commerce, they have produced men equal to any of their compeers. They have been eminent in the pulpit and the press, the synod and the senate, distinguished alike at the bar and on the bench, in the camp and at the court. They have acquired fame as architects, musicians, and sculptors. They have shone alike as poets, philosophers, and philanthropists, doctors, and divines. It is the consideration of these facts that has caused the well informed portion of the nation to rejoice at the decision of the Queen to break through the antiquated state policy that prohibited the marriage of a scion of the royal house with a subject of the realm. To promote this feeling of satisfaction on the part of the public, by diffusing more information on this subject; to enable them to obtain at a glance a comprehensive idea of the antiquity, power, worth, and extensive ramifications of the great family of which the Marquis of Lorne will be the future head and chief, is the main object of this history of the House of Argyll and the Clan Campbell.

GLASGOW, *Feb.*, 1871.

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THE CLAN CAMPBELL.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE curiosity entertained by civilised nations of inquiring into the characters and achievements of their ancestors, as well as the vanity inseparable from human nature, have occasioned researches into the origin of ancient and illustrious families by genealogists. They may be deemed in some respects laudable as a tribute due in gratitude to the memory of amiable characters, whose shining virtues and great actions have been productive of general good to mankind, both in civil and religious matters. They may afford entertainment to the disinterested spectator, by the varying passions found naturally to agitate the bosom of descendants as the pedigree becomes bright or obscure, and are apt to excite a generous emulation among them to maintain the honour and dignity of their ancestors, by imitating their virtuous and worthy

actions, and may therefore be admitted as justifiable and useful.

But in general most of the pedigrees that have yet appeared begin either with a great statesman or a renowned warrior of dignified rank, and are so blended with fabulous detail, as scarce to leave room for the conjecture, that the noble founder of the family ever had a father.

In matters, however, of remote antiquity in Scotland, where no authentic histories are extant, owing either to the late period at which writing was introduced into it, or to its historical monuments being carried away or destroyed by the vicious policy of Edward the First of England; the investigation must be admitted to be extremely difficult, nay, impracticable, without recourse to the fragments of the Bards or Sana-chies, who, it is well known, were the ancient heralds of Britain, and preserved in their songs or lyric odes the memory of Families, the Chiefs of which had distinguished themselves in war, and they transmitted an account of their descents with the most scrupulous accuracy.

By these, as well as all the biographies which have hitherto appeared in Britain, the ancient and noble Family in Scotland, of which his Grace the Duke of Argyll is Chief, is universally admitted to be of very great antiquity, of which the difficulty that occurs in

tracing the origin of this illustrious line is a strong proof. It is not, however, pretended that they were originally distinguished, as now, by the surname of Campbell, but, on the contrary, were known to the world by the name of O'Duibhn, or rather O'Dwin, or MacDwine. By other old authorities they are called the Clan *Duibhn* Siol, or Sliochd Dhiarmid MacDhuibhn. In the time of Malcolm Canmore, the eighty-sixth king of Scotland, who ascended the throne in the year 1057, the Clan *Duibhn* assumed the surname of Campbell upon the marriage of Eva, the heiress of the lands of Argyll, then called Lochow, with Giolespic or Gillespic Campusbellus, a Norman by birth. Surnames were not used before the time of Malcolm Canmore, and to this day, in both the Gaelic and Irish genealogies, they are called Clan Dhiarmid O'Duibhn or MacDuibhn.

The authority for this appellation does not rest on tradition alone, but is supported by a charter granted anno 1370, by King David the Second, to Sir Archibald Campbell, son and heir of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, which "ratifies and confirms all donations and alienations of the lands of Craignish and others, executed by whatsoever person to said Sir Colin, wherever the same lye within any part of Argyll, to be holden by him and his heirs in as ample manner as his ancestor Duncan MacDwine held his barony of

Lochow."* And in the Gaelic language the family of Argyll and their descendants are still known by the common denomination of SIOL, or SLIOCHT DIARMID, the posterity and offspring of DIARMID.

Various conjectures have been formed with respect to the origin of these ancient barons, and the most probable and prevalent is, that they descended from Arthur, Prince of Silures,† whose heroic valour sustained the declining state of his country on the invasions of the Saxons, and who is so much celebrated by the songs of Thaleissin; and among his other military achievements is said to have subjected Ireland to tribute, which was usually paid at the city of Cathar-Leheon, or West-Chester, and got the name of Arthur of the Round Table.‡ He is said to have married Elizabeth, daughter of the King of France, which behoved to be Childobert, the fifth in descent from Pharamond, of which marriage the Bards give a long train of descendants down to the great and renowned DIARMID O'DWIBHNE, or MAC DWINE, a brave and warlike man, much celebrated in the poems of the ancient Irish and Scots, for strength, beauty, courage,

* The original charter is among the papers of Ronald Dunbar, in the custody of John Moir, Writer to the Signet.

† The Silures were a warlike nation, who inhabited the banks of the Severn, over whom Arthur reigned.—Robinson, vol. i., p. 7.

‡ The name Arthur of the Round Table arose from his having a table made of that form, in order to prevent quarrels for precedency at it among his nobles.

and conduct, and considered by some to have been the first of the ancestors of the family of Argyll, who came to Scotland in the ninth century, as one of the principal Phylarchiæ, or chieftains of the colonies, sent to check the invasions of the Danes and Norwegians. After repulsing the enemy, he settled in Argyll and the isles adjacent, in the reign of King Goranus, and married Grain, the great granddaughter of Chown-chedchachah, so called from his having fought an hundred battles, and ancestor to the present family of O'Neil in Ireland. A hardy achievement of this Diarmid O'Dwine gave rise to the crest of the boar's head erased, carried in the arms of the family of Argyll since his time. The circumstance alluded to was a memorable hunting of the wild boar at Glenshie in Perthshire, where Diarmid killed a boar of monstrous size, in attempting the life of which several had perished, and by which he was so severely wounded that he soon after died, and was buried near to the hospital of Glenshie, where there are two places known to this day by the name of Leab-in-tuirk, or the Boar's Bed, and Uie Diarmid, or the Grave of Diarmid. By his lady Grain, Diarmid had two sons: the eldest, ARTHUR ARM-DEARG, or Arthur with the red armour, so called either from the artificial colour, or frequent colouring of his armour with blood; the second, called DWIBHNE-DEAB-GHEALL, or Dwina with the white teeth, of whom after mention is made.

During the period of the Roman conquests, three different sorts of people, or distinct nations, inhabited Scotland—the ancient Britons, the Picts, and the Scots, each governed by their own kings. The Romans in a great measure subdued them, leaving governors to secure their conquests. One of these passed over into France with a colony of Britons, who lived there under their own particular sovereigns, in *Brittania Gallicae*, so called from them. Their brethren at home, harassed by the Picts and Scots, sent to them for aid, offering the sovereignty to their king, which he declined, but sent his son Constantine with an army to their assistance, in the year 404, in the reign of Fergus the Second.* This Constantine reigned over the Britons till about the year 420, and was grandfather to Arthur of the Round Table, with whom the CAMPBELLS commonly begin their genealogy. Thus it is clear that this ancient race can trace back from father to son for fourteen centuries and a half in an unbroken line.

* Wood's Peerage, vol. 1, p. 84-85.

GENEALOGY
OF THE
HOUSE OF ARGYLL.

HOUSE OF ARGYLL.

THE following account commences in the beginning of the fifth century, and is taken from the genealogical tree by Neil M'Ewen, handed down to him by his ancestors, also from the account collected from the papers of these noble Families, by Alexander Colvin, author of the "Treasury of Antiquities."

[Recent researches by several learned Gaelic scholars into these various traditions of the Bards prove the remarkable fidelity with which they have been transmitted from father to son. For many generations they have been sung in the chieftains' halls on all great occasions, till every word was firmly fixed in the minds of their hearers; and in many cases these oral traditions have reached our time, with fewer emendations or additions than are to be found in the different published editions of our most esteemed old authors. Of the traditions of the Clan CAMPBELL, the following epitome relating to the ancestors of the great DIARMID appears to bear all the marks of authenticity.—ED.]

I. CONSTANTINE, who came over from France in 404 and died anno domine 420, was succeeded by his eldest son.

II. AURELIUS AMBROSE, who was contemporary with Constantine I., and forty-third king of the Scots, died anno 460.

III. UTHER, the second son, succeeded his brother, and died anno 520, and left the throne to

IV. ARTHUR of the Round Table, so named from his causing one of that form to be made to quell disputes for precedency among his nobles. His first wife died childless. By his second, a daughter of a king of the Franks, he had a son, Smerviemore, and died in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

V. SMERVIEMORE, born at a place called Rea Hall, in Dumbartonshire; being a great hunter, he preferred the pleasures of the chase to the trammels of government, and in place of succeeding to his father's throne, he kept out of the way, hence he was nick-named Amid-na-Coslidh—*i.e.*, the fool of the forest. After this, Adrian, king of the Scots, gave him his sister in marriage; by her he had Ferither Our. Smerviemore was contemporary with Columba, or Calum-na-Kille,

the founder of the religious establishment at Iona, one of the Western Isles, anno 570.

VI. FERITHER OUR, or DUN, married the Duke Moray's daughter, by whom he had Duibhn More in the reign of Ferquhard the First, the fifty-second king of the Scots, anno 620.

VII. DUIBHN MORE, *i.e.*, Great, from the patronium of Clan Duibhn. His wife was the daughter of the Duke of Valentia; by her he had Arthur Oig MacDuibhn, and died anno 646.

VIII. ARTHUR OIG MACDUIBHN was contemporary with Eugene the Fifth, the fifty-fifth king of Scotland, anno 684.

IX. FERITHER EILE, his son, was contemporary with Murdoch, the sixtieth king of the Scots, anno 730.

X. DUIBHN FUILT DERG, *i.e.*, Red-haired, was married to a granddaughter of Neil Nardgallach, one of Ireland's kings. She was mother to Ferither Finru. Duibhn Fuilt Derg was contemporary with Achaius, the sixty-fifth king of Scots who was crowned, anno 787.

XI. FERITHER FINRUO, *i.e.*, Fairish Red, contemporary with the second Kenneth, sixty-ninth king of Scots, anno 837.

XII. DUIBHN DERG, or Dark Red, anno 860.

XIII. DUBHN DOUN, Brown-haired, anno 904.*

XIV. DIARMID MACDUIBHN, the grandson of Duibhn. From him the Campbells are called Sliochd Dhairmid. He married Grain, niece to the great O'Neil of Ireland. She was mother to Arthur, his heir, and a son called Malcolm, who went to Normandy, where he married the heiress of Beauchamp, or Cambus-bellus, niece to William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, by which lady he had three sons. Dionysius continued in France; of him are the Counts de Tallard. The second, Giolespic, came to Scotland—of him more below. Of the third the Earls of Warwick are descended. Diarmid was contemporary with the seventy-ninth king of Scots, anno 977.

XV. ARTHUR ARMDERG, *i.e.*, Red Armour, had

* The Bards do not appear to have preserved any distinct traditions of these two chieftains, further than the dates of their deaths. Probably they had not done much to render them noteworthy, but from this period we enter on the realms of certainty, and are no longer dependent on tradition only.—ED.

several sons. 1st, Sir Paul MacDuibhn, Knight of Lochow; 2nd, Arthur Cruachan, so called after his estate, who was afterwards tutor to his niece, the heiress of Lochow, and Depute of Lorn, under Malcolm the Second, the 83rd King of Scots; he died without issue. 3rd, Arthur Ardrianan, of whom descended the MacArthurs, of Inishtrynish on Lochowside.* Arthur Armdearg was contemporary with Kenneth, the 84th king of Scots, 1004. (?)

XVI. PAUL MACDUIBHN, afterwards called Paul-a-Sporren, *i.e.*, the Treasurer, a title given him from his being purse-bearer, or treasurer, to King Duncan the First and his son, Malcolm the Second, both before and after Mac Beth's usurpation. This, which was a place of great trust in those days, he held so

* He was also called Arthur Dreinch, and was the progenitor also of the MacArthurs of Dalkeith and Lennox. Tradition affirms that his descendants for a long time considered themselves the head of the clan, his eldest brother having died without male heirs, and the second without issue. This feud lasted for many years, the MacArthurs claiming to take precedence at all meetings of the chiefs, or gatherings of the clans; but in time the Campbells grew so much stronger, that the MacArthurs were obliged to seek their assistance to repel the attacks of their inveterate foes, the MacDugals. This Cailen Iongataich promised, on condition of their chief calling himself MacArthur Campbell. He complied with this request and was delivered from his enemies; but at the next assembling of the chiefs he found the seat of honour occupied by Sir Cailen, who said he claimed it as the head of the house of Campbell, and MacArthur, having acknowledged himself a Campbell, was obliged to submit with the best grace he could.—ED.

much to the Royal satisfaction that he was made Knight of Lochow. He married Marion, daughter to Godfrey, King of Maun, by whom he had one daughter, Eva, heiress of all his estates. Paul was contemporary with Duncan, the 84th King of Scots, and with Brian, King of Ireland, anno 1066.* EVA, or EVAH, NA-DUIBHN being under age at the time of her father's death, her uncle, Arthur Cruachan, became her tutor and guardian. To prevent her possessions going to another clan, she resolved to marry none but one of her own race, and it so happened that her cousin Gillespie, second son to Malcolm MacDuibhn, who had married the heiress of Campus-bellus in Normandy, arrived on a visit to his friends in Scotland, being an officer in William the Conqueror's army. Him she married, and their offspring have taken the name of Campbell.

The second son of Diarmid O'Dwibhne, named, as formerly mentioned, Dwibhne-Deab-gheall, had a son, Gillocalltm, or Malcom O'Dwibhne, who was twice married; first to Dirvaill, daughter to the Laird of Carrick in Argyllshire, by whom he had three sons.

1st. GILMORY of Corearica, who never married, but had a natural son, ancestor of the MacNaughts, M'Naughtans, or Naughtans, of Lochaber, and other

* He was buried in the north-west corner of the Church of Icolmkill, where his monument is still to be seen.

parts of Argyllshire, the MacNivens, and the MacKenzies.

2nd. CORCARWA, ancestor of the MacUilins or rather MacAillins, in Ireland.

3rd. DUNCAN DRUMMANICH, so called, because he resided beyond Drum-albin, said to be ancestor of the Drummonds in Perthshire.*

After the death of his first wife, Gillocallum or Malcom O'Dwibhne went to France, where, from his martial achievements in the wars on the continent, he got married to the heiress Beauchamp, niece to the Duke of Normandy, and took the coat of arms of the family of Beauchamp, viz., The Gyronnee of Eight, or a shield cut in eight pieces, as an emblem of his shield having been hacked and slashed in many engagements. With this lady he had three sons—

1st. DIONYSIUS or DUNCAN.

2nd. GILLESPICKUS, GILLESPIC, or ARCHIBALD.

3rd. DWINE or GWINE.

The eldest, DIONYSIUS, remained in France, and was ancestor of the family represented there by the Counts de Tallard, whose arms bear the Gyronnee and our common tinctures, Or and Sable.

The second, GILLESPICKUS, and the third, GWINE or

* Thus it will be seen that all these clans, as well as the MacAillins in Ireland, and the Beauchamps in England, are all of the same blood and lineage, descendants of the O'Dwibhn or MacDiarmid, and all half-brothers to the first Campbell, who died about the year 1090.—ED.

DWINE, came to Britain officers in the army of their cousin William, the Norman, at his conquest of England.

GILLESPICUS, or ARCHIBALD,* having paid a visit to his friends in Argyllshire, married his cousin Evah, only daughter to Sir Paul O'Dwibhne, or Paul-a-Sporren. The Latin language being then more prevalent in Scotland than the French, the surname or title Beauchamp was translated Campus Bellus, and he called Gillespicus Campbellus,† from which their posterity, and the whole Clan of O'Dwibhne, in Argyllshire, early assumed the surname of Campbell, in courtesy to their chief.

The third son, GWINE, by acquisitions as the reward of his merit in the wars and conquest of England, or by marriage, is said to have founded the ancient family

* The etymology of the name Gillespie, or Archibald, is derived by those learned in the Gaelic language, from the words Gillie, a servant; Espic, of the bishop; and hence they infer that the husband of Evah was connected with churchmen, or the servant of a bishop; but, independent of a bishop being in those early ages the highest dignity and rank, next to Majesty in Europe, the criticism may be obviated by the reflection, that as he was born in France, and cousin to William the Norman, a bishop might have been his sponsor, and complimented him with the name Gillie-Espic, or the bishop's boy.

† Douglas, Crawford, and others, in their works on the Peerage, say, that this Gillespicus, or Archibald, got the name first changed from O'Dwibhne to Campbell, to perpetuate the memory of a noble and heroic piece of service performed by him for the crown of France, in the field of battle, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Probably the name was shortened, and thus Gillespicus became Gillespie, and Cambus-bellus became Campbell.—ED.

of the Earls of Warwick in England, called Beauchamps. It is probable the famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, renowned in English story, was this very Gwine, whose name was contracted to Guy; and it is said there are many letters yet extant from the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, to the Earls of Argyll, and the Campbells of Glenurchy, cultivating the firmest friendship with them upon their origin and descent, in which they address one another as “loving dear brothers.”

XVIII. DUNCAN MACDWINE CAMPBELL, son to Eva and Gillespie, succeeded his father, and married Dervail, or Dorothy, daughter to Dugald Cruachan, Thane of Over Lochow, which, being at the time divided into three parts, was now united and possessed by the family of Argyll, who were designated Knights of Lochow and Thaners of Argyll. Duncan had by his wife Dervail one son, Cailen, and was contemporary with Donald the Seventh and Duncan the Second, the 87th and 88th Kings of Scotland; died in 1097.

XIX. CAILEN MAOL MAITH, *i.e.*, Bald Good Colin, the 3rd Campbell. He married a niece of Alexander the First, the 90th King of Scotland, by whom he had Gillespie, his heir. By the owner of Castle Sween, in Knapdale's daughter, he had two natural sons.

1st. FAUS COIR, powerful and warlike, he took most

part of Cowall from the Lamonts. Of him the Clan Tavish, such as the families of Scanish, Rudale, Dunardary, &c., are descended.

2nd. IVER CROUMB, of whom the MacIver Campbells of Asknish and their branches are descended.*

Their mother was taken from Cailen Maol by her father Sweene Rus, and afterwards married to MacLachlan of Dunad, &c. Cailen Maol Maith was appointed Justice-General, also Master of the King's Household and Lord of the Isles, the rebels from the Western Isles having attacked the King, Alexander the First, in the Castle of Dunstaffnage, where he was slenderly attended. By the brave conduct of the Campbells he escaped. Cailen, who led the attack on them, was killed with all his retinue while saving his sovereign's life. He died, anno 1110. His son and successor was—

XX. Sir GILLESPIE, or Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, who had three sons.

1st. Sir DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Knight of Lochow, his successor.

2nd. DONALD, called Donald Downe, or Brown Donald, from the colour of his hair, who died without issue.

Neither Crawford nor Douglas take notice of these illegitimate children, but they are particularly mentioned by Colvill and Duncanson in their genealogies, and by William Buchanan of Auchmar in his Inquiry into the Ancient Scottish Surnames, published anno 1775.

3rd. DUGALD CAMPBELL CRAIGNISHICH, so called, because he was fostered in the family of the then proprietor of the lands of Craignish, and afterwards acquired right to that estate. Of this Dugald came the ancient Campbells of Craignish, known by the patronymic Clan Doull Craignish, the lineal heir male of whom having failed, the lands returned to the family of Argyll,* part of which is now possessed by a collateral branch of the ancient family of Craignish, descended from the Baron of Barychebean. Sir Archibald was cotemporary with King David the First, 1152.

XXI. Sir DUNCAN, Knight of Lochow, had two sons and a daughter.

1st. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, his successor.

2nd. DUNCAN DOW, or Black Duncan, of whom descended the family of Strachur, called Clan Arthur Vore, or the offspring of Great Arthur. The son of this Duncan having been named Arthur Campbell, and that patronymic given to distinguish his posterity from the Clan Arthurs of Innistreinish, &c., who descended of the Knights of Lochow, when they had the name of O'Dwibhne.

The daughter was named MOIR MAITH, or Good

* Charters anno 1361 and 1370, in the Chartulary of the family of Argyll. See also genealogy of Craignish family and the Craignish tree.

More, and was mother of Sir John M'Gregor, Knight of Glenorchy.

XXII. DOUGAL CAMPBELL, seventh knight of Lochow, succeeded his father, and married his cousin, Finlay, daughter to Naughton MacGillivrail, descended of Malcolm MacDuibhn before he went to Normandy. By her he had—

1st. ARCHIBALD, his heir.

2nd. DUNCAN, whose patrimony was the lands of Strachur; from his son Arthur his descendants take the name of MacArthur Campbells.

3rd. HUGH, whose grandson, Sir Duncan, married the heiress of Loudon, daughter to Sir Reginald Crawford, and became ancestor of the noble family of Loudon.*

4th. A daughter, MOIR MAITH, mother of Sir John MacGregor of Glenorchy; died anno 1204.

XXIII. ARCHIBALD was married to Errick, daughter to the Lord of Carrick, who was mother to Colin More, his heir. Archibald was contemporary with the second and third Alexander, Kings of Scotland, 1230.

XXIV. CAILEN MORE, *i.e.*, Great; from him ARGYLL derives the name of MACCAILEN MORE. His great

* See Genealogy of the Campbells of Loudon, now Earls of Loudon.

worth and value are still the subject of many a traditional tale. He was one of the great men, summoned to Berwick, on the part of Robert Bruce in the competition with John de Baliol, for the Crown of Scotland, in August, 1292. He acquired from Sir William Lindsay, Knight, the lands of Symontown, in Ayrshire, the reddends of which he made over to the monks of Newbottle, anno 1293.* He was married to a daughter of the noble house of St. Clair of Dunnyglass, by whom he had—

1st. NICOL, or NEIL, his heir.

2nd. ARCHIBALD.

3rd. DOUGAL PERSON, of whom the M'Phersons are thought to have sprung.

Cailen More had routed the M'Dougalls, and, pursuing them too fearlessly, was slain at Bellachna-sringe, the entrance into Gleninchir, hence he is called Cailen More-na-Sringe. He lies interred at Kilchrenan, Lochow, 1260.

XXV. NEIL M'CAILEN MORE-NA-SRINGE, the ninth Campbell and tenth Knight of Lochow; was called one of "Robert the Bruce's worthies," a name his zeal for his cause well merited. At one time he was opposed by the M'Dougalls and others, and kept the

* Register of Newbottle, and of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, transumed by the Clock Register, now in the Lawyers' Library, Edinburgh.

pass at the river of Awe until Wallace came to his assistance. It was at Dalree, in Perthshire, that a follower of the M'Dougalls tore the brooch from Robert the Bruce's breast, and held it firmly even after he had been knocked on the head by Bruce with a steel hammer, one of the war instruments of those days. This brooch is still in the possession of the chief of the M'Dougalls. M'Dougall was at this time attending a parliament in Baliol's interest, assembled at Ardchattan. On Bruce's accession to the Throne, this M'Dougall's lands were forfeited, but restored to Duncan M'Dougald, his cousin. The superiority of Lorne was conferred on the Stewarts, of whom there were three Lords Lorne, until the superiority fell into the family of Argyll, as will be seen hereafter. The M'Phadens were also conquered by Neil M'Cailen More. He seized their chief in a cave, but during Bruce's adversity he himself was forced to seek safety among woods and rocks, in company with Malcolm of Lennox, Sir James Douglas, and Gilbert Hay. Sir Neil was honoured with that dignity by King Alexander the Third.* He was one of the Magnates Scotiæ, also summoned to Berwick in the year 1292, upon the part of Robert Bruce in the competition with John de Baliol,† and was among the few

* Chartulary of the Monastery of Paisley, in the hands of the Earl of Dundonald.

† Mr. Prin's large collection, wherein Sir Nicol, or Neil Campbell is mentioned as one of the great men who were the Bruce's friends.

loyal subjects who assisted in the coronation of Robert at Scone, in 1306. He commanded a party of loyalists sent to Argyllshire to curb and overawe the Lord of Lorne,* and performed that service with so much honour and success that he reduced Argyll and Lorne to his obedience. He gave many signal instances of firmness and fidelity to that monarch, and entered into an association with Sir Gilbert Hay and Sir Alexander Seaton, wherein they bound themselves in a most solemn manner, “to defend with their lives and fortunes the liberties of their country, and the rights of Robert Bruce, their King, against all mortals, French, English, or Scots,” and appended their seals thereto, at the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, 9th September, 1308. He was one of the barons in the Parliament at Ayr, anno 1314, where the Crown was entailed to King Robert and his heirs. In consideration of his loyalty, and as a mark of his sovereign’s regard, he obtained Lady Marjory Bruce, sister to the King, in marriage, with a grant of several lands then in the Crown by the forfeiture of those who adhered to Baliol. By this lady he had two sons. *see p.*

1st. Sir COLIN, called CALLEN OIG, or YOUNG COLIN CAMPBELL, his successor.

2nd. JOHN CAMPBELL of Moulin, honoured by King

* Archdeacon Barber’s Life and Achievements of King Robert Bruce.

David the Second with the title of Earl of Athole, but having died without issue the title became extinct.

After the death of his first wife, Lady Marjory Bruce, Sir Neil married the daughter of Sir John Cameron of Lochiel, by whom he had a son named Duncan, ancestor of MacDonachy, from whom the Campbells of Inverawe and the Campbells of Lerags and South-hall.

XXVI. The eldest son, Sir COLIN, or CALLEN OIG, early distinguished himself, for martial achievements. He attended Edward Bruce in his expedition into Ireland, anno 1316, when Edward took the title of king of that country, and obtained a grant of several lands in Argyllshire for his gallant services, by charter, 10th February, 1316. He continued firm to the interest of King David, and during the minority of that Prince, when his affairs were at the lowest ebb, Sir Colin levied 400 men, with which he stormed and took the Castle of Dunoon, then in possession of the English, for which service he was made hereditary governor of the same, an office which still remains in the family.* He died

* Buchanan, p. 301 and 303 says—"That at this time none in Scotland, excepting children at play, durst avow the Bruce to be king; yet Robert Stewart and Malcom Fleeming, who were lurking in Dunbarton, judged it proper to plan an expedition in absence of the Cumming, and made the Campbells, a mighty family in Argyle, privy to their purpose, whose chief, Colin Campbell, levied 400 men, with which he met them at Dunoon, stormed and took that castle."

anno 1340. He married Hellena, a daughter of the family of Lennox, by whom he had three sons and a daughter.

1st. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, called Giollespic More, or Great Archibald, his successor.

2nd. Sir DUGALD CAMPBELL, who became forfeited for adhering to Baliol.

3rd. JOHN CAMPBELL, ancestor of the old family of Barbrec, of whom descended the Campbells of Succoth.

The daughter was named ALICEA, and married to Allan Lawder of Hawton.

He is said to have also had a natural son named Neil, from whom the Campbells of Melford derive their descent.

XXVII. Sir ARCHIBALD adhered to the interest of King David, and that Prince, in reward of his loyalty, granted him several lands in the Crown by the forfeiture of his brother Sir Dugald, and others.* He died in 1372. He married the daughter of Sir John Lamond, by whom he had two sons and a daughter.

1st. Sir COLIN, his successor called Callen Ion-gataich, or Wonderful Colin, from the peculiarities of his schemes and fancies, or Extraordinary, from his good fortune.

2nd. DUNCAN CAMPBELL SKEODANISH, from his

* Charters in the Chartulary of the Family of Argyll, 1343-1357.

having been fostered in the division of Argyllshire called Araskeodnich, from whom came the MacConachy Campbells of Stroncharmaig, now of Glenfeachan.*

The daughter was named HELLENÁ, and was married, first to John MacDonald, Earl of Ross, to whom she had a son, Angus-Mac-Ean-Vic-Donald, chief of the MacDonalds; and secondly, to the Earl of Lennox, to whom she gave a numerous issue.

XXVIII. CAILEN IONGATAICH, *i.e.* Extraordinary Colin, from his prowess, and the signal good fortune that constantly attended him. The MacCallums of Inniskeodnish, after shutting up every opening, set fire to a barn in which he slept, in order to make way for the succession of his brother Duncan, who was fostered with them. Awakened by the burning heat of his armour, he forced his way through the roof, and plunged into a linn, which is still known as Linne-na-luraich, *i.e.* the Coat of Mail Linn. He was the twelfth Campbell, and thirteenth Knight of Lochow, and added greatly to the consequence and dignity of the family. O'Niel, of Ireland, a great chief who was related to the Campbells, announced a visit to him, on which he caused his residence to be burnt, as if accidentally, not deeming it

* He had first the lands of Inishkeodinish as his patrimony, but in the time of this grandson, when Lorne became part of the family property, it was exchanged for Glenfeachan.

suitable to his dignity, and entertained his royal visitor in tents, in all the pomp and warlike pageantry of the times. He married his cousin Margaret, daughter to Sir John Campbell, the descendant of Dugald, third son of Sir Niel M'Cailen More; by her he had Duncan, his heir, and John Annan, of whom descended the old family of Barbreac. The present family of Barbreac are come of Archibald Roy, the younger, as shall be afterwards seen; Inverliver is of the old family of Barbreac. Some imagine John Annan to have been the oldest son, but that from the weakness which his name implies, it was necessary in those warlike times he should give place to his celebrated brother; this he did, reserving the Strath of Craignish to himself.* Cailen's third son was Cailen Oigs Reuch, of whom are the Campbells of Ardkinglass, numerous and respected in their various branches, although the paternal inheritance has gone into the female line; from one of their ancestors called Ian Reuch, their patronymic of Clan Ian Reuch is derived. Cailen had three illegitimate sons. Dugald More, of Over Lochowe, of whom the Clan Ineas of Dunstaffnage; Duncan More of Glenshira, of whom are the Campbells of Duntroon; and by the Abbot M'Allister's daughter, Neil, Dean of Argyll, of whom are the Barons of Kilmartin, few of which family are extant, except Achinellan.

* See Genealogy of the Craignish Family.

Sir COLIN IONGATAICH was in great favour with King Robert the Second, and employed by him to restrain the Highlanders, who infested the western provinces of Scotland, which he did so effectually, that he obtained a grant of several lands, still in possession of the family. He is said to have, before his death, thrown all his treasure into the sea, to prevent any contest for it among his children. He died anno 1413; was married to Margaret, daughter to Sir John Drummond of Stobhouse, by whom he had three sons and a daughter.

1st. Sir DUNCAN CAMPBELL, his successor, called Duncan Nanahi, or Noidhie, Fortunate, or Pre-eminent, afterwards Lord Campbell.

2nd. JOHN CAMPBELL, called, Ean Annan, or Weak John, ancestor of the Campbells of Inverleiver, to whom some lands in Barbrek and Glendoin, part of the ancient estate of Craignish, were given as a patrimony, the whole of that estate being by the failure of lineal heirs male, then in possession of the family of Argyll, in value of a resignation of it, anno 1361, by Christian, the only issue of Dugald Oig MacCoul Craignish.*

3rd. COLIN CAMPBELL, called Callen Oig Gara Coal, or Young Colin of the Rough Bounds, or mountainous parts of the division of Argyllshire, called Cowal, a great tract of which was given him by way of patrimony.

* *Vide* charters in the Chartulary of the family of Argyll.

His eldest son, Sir John Campbell of Ardkinglass,* was called Ean Rioch Beacure. His face was much pitted with freckles, and hence the family of Ardkinglass still retain the patronymic of MacEan Rioch, of whom the families of Ardintenny, Dunoon, Carrick, Skipnish, Blythswood, Shawfield, Rahene, Achawilline, and Dregachy, are branches.

The daughter, named CHRISTIAN, married Malcolm M'Farlan of Arrochar, and had issue.

Besides these children Sir Colin Iongataich had three natural sons.

1st. DUGALD, ancestor of the family of Dunstaffnage, of whom are the Campbells of Ederline and Balvie.

2nd. DONACHY VORE, or Great Duncan, of Glen-shira, ancestor of the old family of Campbell of Duntroon.

3rd. NEIL CAMPBELL, Dean of Argyll, ancestor of Campbell of Auchinellan.

XXIX. Sir DUNCAN was a man of great abilities, equally marked for his valour and wisdom. By his interest with Murdoch, Duke of Albany, he prevailed upon him to ransom and restore King James the First, who had been many years prisoner in England. This

* Charta per Dumanum Campbell de Lochow, Juras de Auchingow-nen, Dilido Nepote suc Joanni Campbell, filis et heredi Patris Sui Colini Campbell de Ardkinglass, 6th May, 1428.

signal service made such an impression on the mind of his sovereign that he considered him ever after as one of the most deserving of his subjects ; received him into his Privy Council, and constituted him his Justice-General and Lieutenant of the shire of Argyll. These high offices he was continued in by King James the Second, to whom he adhered faithfully, and by whom he was honoured with the title of Lord Campbell, anno 1445.* He was the first of the family that took the title of Argyll, though he as often used the old title of Lochow, and was of a very charitable and religious disposition. He gave the monks of the Abbey of Sandal, in Kintyre, the lands of Blairnaliber for the safety of his soul,† and founded the Collegiate Kirk of Kilmun by charter, 4th August, 1441.‡

He was the fifth M'Cailen More. From him the Campbells use the boar's head in their arms, he having killed an immense large one while in France by cutting off his head at one stroke.§ He married, first, Lady

* Creations of Nobility, in the hands of Hamilton of Wishaw.

† Confirmation of the said charter to the Monastery of Sandal in the Register.

‡ Monasticum Scoticanum ; the charter bears to be granted "in honorem Dei, beatæ Virginis, Mariæ et Sancti Mundi, pro salute animæ olim recolendæ memoriæ Jacobi regis, et Joanna reginæ Suae ; nec non pro salute animæ Jacobi moderni regis Scotorum meague propria salute et animæ quondam Mariorie Conjugis meæ et modernæ consocis meæ et quondam Cælestini Filij mei primo geniti omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum."

§ The crest of the boar's head is stated by most writers to have been used by the clan from the time of Diarmid. Sir Walter Scott, who

Margaret Stewart, daughter to Robert, Duke of Albany, brother to Robert John, the third King of Scotland, by whom he had—

1st. ARCHIBALD, his heir.

2nd. COLIN, whose patrimony was the lands of Glenurchy. He was the founder of the noble family of (Glenurchy) Breadalbane.*

Sir Duncan married, secondly, Margaret, daughter to Sir John Stewart of Blackhall, natural son to Robert the Third. By her he had—

3rd. DUNCAN, ancestor to the Baronet of Auchinbreck, whose heirs are heritable Colonels of Argyll, and take the right hand under the chief.

4th. NEIL, of whom are the Lairds of Ellen-gree.

5th. ALEXANDER, of whom the old family of Otter, the last now of the Campbells of Keithick, in Angushire; the present are of the family of Lochnell.

Duncan, Lord Campbell, died anno, 1453; was buried in the Church of Kilmun, where there is a monument erected over him with a statue of himself

was well versed in the traditionary lore of his country, evidently inclined to the earlier account. as witness the well-known lines in the song of Flora M'Donald to Waverley:—

“Let the sons of Brown Diarmid, who slew the wild boar,
Resume the pure faith of the great Callum More.”

See also Diarmid O'Dwine, page 5, and the Lay of Diarmid, in Appendix.—ED.

* See Genealogy of the Breadalbanes.

as large as the life, and, round the verge of the tomb, this inscription:—

“ Hic Jacet.

“ Dominus Duncanus, Dominus le Campbell, Miles de Lochow, 1453.”

XXX. ARCHIBALD ROY of Kilbride, so named from having been born at Kilbride, within two miles of Inverary, was the 14th Campbell, the 6th M'Cailen More, and 16th Knight of Lochow, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Somerville, by whom he had one son, Colin, his heir.

XXXI. COLIN, the first Earl of Argyll, succeeded his father, and was long a minor under the guardianship of his uncle, Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, whose fidelity to his trust cannot be too much praised. This Sir Colin of Glenorchy, was married to the eldest of Stewart Lord Lorne's daughters. The second he procured for his nephew; the third he married to their cousin, Archibald, who afterwards got the lands of Otter in exchange for her third of Lorne. Sir Colin caused them to resign these lands into the hands of the King, that they might again receive them holding of Argyll, as they stand to this day. Thus two-thirds of Lorne, along with the whole superiority, came into the family, Castle

Ghorn, now Campbell, and many other lands now obtained in the first Earl's time.* By his lady, Isabel Stewart, second daughter of Stewart, Lord Lorne, he had one son, Archibald, his heir; and many daughters. The Stewart mentioned here, third of that name, Lords of Lorne, was stabbed sitting in his own chair at the Castle of Dunstaffnage, by his nephew, the chief of the M'Dougalls. The motive for this atrocious act was to obtain possession of the charters, having failed to obtain any of the co-heiresses in marriage. While he was in the act they fled with them and were afterwards married as above. The first Stewart of Appin was natural son to this Lord Lorne. The loyalty of his family, the singular services of his father, and the promising parts of this young nobleman, induced King James the Second to create him Earl of Argyll, anno 1457. In the succeeding reign of James the Third he was honoured with the highest offices in the state, made Master of the Household, and sent ambassador to Edward the Fourth of England, anno 1465; appointed Lord Privy Seal, Lord High Chancellor, and ambassador at the Court of France in the league with Charles the Eighth, anno 1484, all of which he discharged with great ability and integrity. He had no concern in the civil war, in which his Royal Master fell, but was in no less favour with King James the Fourth, and again

* See Appendix.

made Lord Chancellor, anno 1488, which he enjoyed till his death, anno 1493. Upon his marriage with the Lady Isobell, daughter and co-heiress of John Stewart, Lord Lorne, he took that title and the arms of the family, and, as a confirmation of it, procured the resignation of Walter Stewart of Innermeath.*

By this lady he had two sons and seven daughters.

1st. ARCHIBALD, second Earl of Argyll, his successor.

2nd. THOMAS CAMPBELL, ancestor of the Campbells of Lundy, in Angusshire.

The daughters were—

1st. MARGARET, married to George Lord Seaton, who had issue the ancestor of the Earl of Winton.

2nd. ISABELLA, to William, son and heir to John, Lord Drummond, ancestor of the Earls of Perth, and had issue.

3rd. HELEN, to Hugh Montgomery, first Earl of Eglinton, and had issue.

4th. ELIZABETH, to John, Lord Oliphant, and had issue.

5th. MARY, to Æneas MacDonald, heir of tailzie to John, Earl of Ross.

6th. AGNES, to Alexander M'Kenzie of Kintail, ancestor of the Earl of Seaforth.

* All the Campbells descended from this Earl have the ship or galley in their arms for Lorne, but few preceding his time have it in theirs.

7th. And CATHARINE, to Torquill M'Leod of the Lewis.

One of these daughters was afterwards married to Lachlan Oig MacLean of Dowart.

XXXII. ARCHIBALD, second Earl of Argyll, was in great favour with King James the Fourth, by whom he was appointed Chancellor of Scotland, anno 1494, Lord Chamberlain, anno 1495, and Master of the Household, anno 1490. He had the honour to command the van of the Royal army at the fatal battle of Flodden, and there fell with his Royal Master, King James the Fourth, and the flower of the Scotch nobility, 9th September, 1513. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter to John Stewart, Earl of Lennox, and had issue by her, four sons and six daughters.

1st. COLIN, his successor, third Earl of Argyll.

2nd. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, who had issue only one daughter, who married a son of Ardintiness, a cadet of the family of Ardkinglass, of whom are the Campbells of Shawfield.

3rd. Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, who obtained the estate of Calder * by marriage with Morella, heiress thereof, and was ancestor of the Campbells of Calder, of whom the Campbells of Ardchattan, Airds, and Clunies, &c., are descended.

* See Genealogy of the House of Cawdor, also Appendix.

4th. DONALD, Abbot of Cupar, ancestor of the Campbells of Cythaik, in Angus.

The daughters were—

1st. MARGARET, married to John, Lord Erskine, afterwards Earl of Mar, and had issue.

2nd. ISOBELL, to Gilbert Kennedy, second Earl of Cassillis, and had issue.

3rd. MARY, to John Stewart, Earl of Athole, and had issue.

4th. JANE, to Sir John Lamont of Inneryne, and had issue.

5th. ANN, to Simon, son and heir to Lord Lovat.

6th. ELIZABETH, married anno 1517, to Lachlan M'Lean of Dowart, the grandson of Lachlan Oig Mac-Lean of Dowart.

It was in the time of the Lady M'Lean here mentioned, that her nephew, the first Lochnell, then a child on a visit to her, was so cruelly used by her husband's clan. Having raised an immense fire, they formed a circle round it, within which they enclosed the child, not suffering him to escape, until he was so discoloured as ever after to retain the name of John Gorm. This did not fully satisfy their hatred of the Campbells. They seized herself, and exposed her to perish on a rock, in the midst of the sea, which was covered at high water.* It lies between the Island of Lismore and Mull. Dugald

* See Appendix.

Campbell of Corranmore, ancestor of the Lairds of Craignish, with whom she had been fostered, was on his way to visit her, and, attracted by her cries, providentially arrived in time to save her. He conveyed her to her brother's castle at Inveraray, where M'Lean shortly arrived in sables to announce her death. The rights of hospitality in those days did not permit Argyll punishing him on the spot. He bade him begone, and beware of Calder, who had vowed vengeance for the treatment his sister, and nephew had received. So well did he profit by this advice, that Calder failed of meeting with him, until he arrived at the age of eighty, when he slew him on the streets of Edinburgh. Lady M'Lean afterwards married Archibald Laird of Auchinbreck.

XXXIII. COLIN OF CARRICK, in the Gaelic called Cailen Malloch, *i.e.* Limpie Brow, from a lump that gathered between his brows, when enraged, was valiant and powerful as his forefathers. He had the lieutenancy of Merse, and all the provinces to the south, conferred on him by James the Fifth, in order to quell the Douglasses, which he did so effectually, as to bring them entirely into subjection to the Royal authority.

This Colin, third Earl of Argyll, was one of the Four Councillors of the Regency to King James the Fifth, anno 1525, and appointed Lord Lieutenant of

the Borders, and Warden of the Marches, with an ample confirmation of the hereditary Sheriffship of Argyllshire, Justiciary of Scotland, and Master of the Household, anno 1528, by which these honours became vested in his family. These offices he discharged so much to the satisfaction of his Majesty, that he granted him the Lordship of Abernethy, then in the Crown, by the forfeiture of Angus. He died anno 1542, was married to Lady Janet Gordon, daughter to Alexander, Earl of Huntly, and by her had issue.

1st. ARCHIBALD, his successor, fourth Earl of Argyll.

2nd. JOHN CAMPBELL, ancestor of Campbell of Lochnell, of whom the Campbells of Balerno and Stonefield, &c., are descended.

3rd. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Dean of Moray, who had no issue.

4th. MARGARET, married, first to James Stewart, Earl of Murray, natural son of James the Fourth, and secondly, to John, Earl of Sutherland.

XXXIV. The eldest, ARCHIBALD, fourth Earl of Argyll, was Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and one of those Peers who, upon the death of King James the Fifth, entered into an association to oppose the intended match between Queen Mary and King Edward the Sixth of England, and consequent union of the crowns, as tending "to the high dishonour, perpetual skaith,

damage, and ruin of the libertie and nobleness of this realme," as expressed in the original, dated 4th July, 1543,* which occasioned a war with England, in which he distinguished himself greatly for courage and conduct, both in the unfortunate battle of Pinkie, anno 1547, and the siege of Haddington, 1548.† He was the first of his family who embraced the Protestant religion, of which he was a sincere and zealous professor, and on his deathbed recommended the promoting it to his son and successor. He died anno 1558, *See foot* and was thrice married; first to Lady Helen Hamilton, daughter to James, Earl of Arran, by whom he had a successor, Archibald Doun, fifth Earl of Argyll.

His second wife was Mary, daughter to William Graham, Earl of Monteith, by whom he also had issue.

1st. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, called IEACH, of Buchan, afterwards sixth Earl of Argyll.

2nd. MARGARET, married to James Stewart, Lord Down, ancestor of the Earl of Murray.

3rd. JANET, married to Hector M'Lean of Dowart, and had issue.‡ He had also a natural son named Colin, who was married to the heiress of the old family of Barbrec.

* Writ of Association in the hands of Hamilton of Wishaw.

† Abercrombie's History of the Campaigns, 1548 and 1549.

‡ Charta Janætæ Campbell Felice Archibaldus Comitibus De Argyle Sponræ Hectoris M'Lean De Dowart, anno 1556, in Publicis Archivis.

His third wife was Catharine M'Lean of the Dowart family, in whose favour he granted a charter of the estate of Craignish in liferent, 23rd January, 1546. He died 1553. *see ante*

XXXV. The eldest, ARCHIBALD, fifth Earl of Argyll, was a man of great parts and prudence, and sent by the estates of Scotland ambassador to Queen Anne in France, anno 1559, to supplicate her in favour of the Protestant religion. But that taking no effect, he concurred with the Earls of Glencairn, Morton, and other persons of quality, in the measures necessary for promoting the Reformation, which they got happily settled by an Act of Parliament, anno 1560;* and by the assistance of Elizabeth, Queen of England, he was successful in obliging the French to quit Scotland. When Queen Mary returned from France, anno 1561, and constituted a Privy Council, of which he was a member, he took no concern whatever in any of those intrigues and insurrections which happened soon after. He, indeed, on her marriage with the Earl of Bothwell, entered into the defence of the Prince, afterwards King James the Sixth, and was present at his coronation, where he carried the sword of State. But understanding afterwards that her resignation was far from being voluntary, he laboured to restore her, and was general

* Bishop Spottiswoode and Mr. Calderwood's Church Histories.

of her forces in the battle of Langside, near Glasgow, anno 1568, against the Earl of Murray, then Regent. After the death of the Earl of Lennox, and the election of the Earl of Mar to the Regency, this Earl of Argyll was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, anno 1571; and, by his moderation and high esteem with men of all parties, restored the peace of the kingdom. He was twice married; first to Lady Jean Stewart, natural daughter of King James the Fifth; secondly, to Lady Jean Cunningham, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, but left no issue, and died on 12th September, 1575. To his memory the following epigram was composed by Mr. Johnstone* :—

Gens Albina vetus, gemini incanabula Regni
 Quæ posuit (fuerant nam Divo regna prius:)
 Illa viris, armisque potens, totque aucta tropeis,
 Quæ Dominos rerum tot dedit una Deos;
 Haec et avos, alavosque dedit, loca prisca tenemus,
 Tecta, Lares, mores, et decora alla Ducum.
 Sufficerelqua vetus nobis ea gloria: verum
 Major ad ignoti nos vihit astra froli.
 Adscriptaque Dei jam sancta in Hædera cives
 Magnanimi audemus pro pietate mori,
 Gens quæ jura prius dederat nunc accipit. Ergo
 Bis Helix: quæ dat, quæ nava Jura capit.

His estate and titles descended to his second brother, Sir Colin Campbell of Buchan.

XXXVI. COLIN, the IEACH, sixth Earl of Argyll, always distinguished himself by a steady attachment

* Johnstoni Heroes.

to the cause of King James the Sixth; and having been active in securing to him the full and free administration of the government, when of age to take it into his own hands, his Majesty was pleased to admit him of his Privy Council, anno 1577, and to appoint him Lord High Chancellor, anno 1579, which he executed with the universal approbation of the whole kingdom till his death, anno 1584. He was twice married; first, to Janet Stewart, daughter to Henry, Lord Methven, by whom he had no issue; secondly, to Agnes, daughter of William Keith, Earl Marischal, and widow of James, Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, by whom he had two sons.

1st. ARCHIBALD, his successor, seventh Earl of Argyll, called Gruamach, *i.e.* stern looked.

2nd. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL of Lundy, Baronet.

XXXVII. The eldest, ARCHIBALD, seventh Earl of Argyll, was distinguished by his military genius as well as by his constant and loyal adherence to his sovereign. He commanded his forces against the Earls of Huntly and Errol at the battle of Glenlivet, anno 1594; reduced the MacGregors, anno 1603, and suppressed a more formidable insurrection of the MacDonalds in the western islands, anno 1614.* For these services he obtained a grant of the country of Kintyre,

* Balfour's Annals.

anno 1617, which was confirmed by special Acts of Parliament. In the year 1618 he went to Spain, and signalised himself in the service of that crown for many years, until he obtained his Majesty's permission to return, and died at London, anno 1638.* He was twice married, first to Lady Ann Douglas, daughter to William, Earl of Morton, by whom he had a son and successor—

ARCHIBALD, eighth Earl of Argyll, and also four daughters.

1st. ANN, married to George, second Marquis of Huntly, and had issue.

2nd. ANNABELL, to Robert Kerr, second Earl of Lothian, and had issue.

3rd. JEAN, to John Gordon, first Viscount Kenmure, and had issue.

4th. MARY, to Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, and had issue.

His second wife was Ann, daughter of Sir William Cornwallis of Brome, in Suffolk, ancestor of the Earl Cornwallis, by whom he had—

1st. JAMES, created Lord Kintyre, anno 1622, by King James the Sixth, and dignified by King Charles the First with the title of Earl of Irvine, by letters

* He was a staunch reformer of church government, as were all his family, from the time of Archibald Doun, the fourth Earl.

patent dated 28th March, 1642,* but he having died without heirs male, his titles became extinct.

2nd. MARY, married to James, Lord Rollo, and had issue.

XXXVIII. ARCHIBALD, eighth Earl of Argyll, was born, anno 1598, and educated suitable to his high birth and great interest in Scotland. At the age of 16 he was with his father in the field when the dangerous insurrection of the M'Donalds was suppressed.† Educated in the profession of the Protestant religion, according to the strictest rules of the Church of Scotland, established on the Reformation, he was steadily devoted thereto, and the care of the West Country, and more especially of the Protestant interest therein, devolved in a great measure, after his father went abroad, upon him, then Lord Lorne, the constant title of the apparent heirs of the family. His great abilities and prudent conduct called him, in 1626, at the age of 28, to the high office of a Privy Councillor to King Charles the First. ‡ Not tainted with the predominant vice of those times, that of aggrandising himself at the expense of his neighbours or of the Crown, he surrendered to the King, anno 1628, the office of Justice-General of Scotland, which was hereditary in his

* Spottiswoode, page 539.

† Ibid., p. 539.

‡ Crawford's Peerage, p. 20.

family, reserving to himself and his heirs the Justiciary of Argyll and the Western Isles, and wherever else he had lands in Scotland, as confirmed by Act of Parliament (see Appendix). His Majesty, perfectly satisfied with his candour and loyalty, created him Marquis of Argyll, anno 1641,* and intrusted him, anno 1646, with a secret commission of the greatest importance, which he executed with much dexterity, diligence, and fidelity; yet his conduct at this very time has been severely censured by those not in the secret, and unacquainted that the measures he took were not only most for the King's service, but had also his Majesty's approbation.† The dissent by himself and his friends, the succeeding year, from a majority of Parliament on the vote in favour of the Duke of Hamilton's leading an army into England for the relief of the King, incurred equal censure from the same ignorance of his

* Appendix to Wodrow's Church History, p. 14.

† The secret commission he was charged with by the King was, that he should consult the Duke of Richmond and the Marquis of Hereford as to the expediency of the Scots Parliament and army, declaring for him what effects they judged this would have, and what part his friends in England would take if such a thing happened. Argyll honestly executed the trust reposed in him, and received from those noble persons the following answer:—"That his Majesty well knew his best friends at Oxford never wished to see him bring his Parliament under by an absolute conquest, and that if, at this juncture, the Scots should declare for him, it might prove his ruin, by turning it into a national dispute, in which all parties of the English would unite to prevent their being conquered." The King, having received this answer from the Marquis of Argyll's own mouth, remained satisfied, and took other measures.—State Trials, vol. ii., p. 429.

having in his own breast the decision of the Duke of Richmond and the Marquis of Hereford, that if Scotland took part with the King the English would rise as one man against him. From similar misapprehensions of his fair conduct, as well as the great feuds and jealousies in Scotland by the unhappy troubles in that reign, it is not to be wondered at that a man of his great quality should, notwithstanding all his care and caution, have both open and secret enemies, to which may justly be ascribed the reflections to his discredit by historians concocted in opposition to him. But all agree that on the defeat of Duke Hamilton and his army, Scotland was left entirely in the power of the Marquis of Argyll and his friends, who prevented Cromwell from making an absolute conquest of it, and gave a striking mark of their real sentiments and principles by declaring against the proceedings of England as arbitrary, unjust, and illegal, and, on the first notice of the King's murder, proclaiming his son, and employing all their influence to procure his being invited into Scotland; facts and circumstances which sufficiently refute the groundless conjecture, that Cromwell had communicated to Argyll his design against the King's life, and that it had been approved of by him.* The full per-

* Bates' Elenchus Motieum, p. 102. Burnet's Memoirs of the Duke of Hamilton. Rushworth's Collections, vol. ii., p. 4. Clarendon's History Rebellion, p. 577. Whitelock's Memorials, p. 457. Guthrie, p. 249.

suasion which his Majesty had of the contrary is clearly evinced from the following letter given of his own accord to the Marquis:—"Having taken into my consideration the faithful endeavours of the Marquis of Argyll, for recovering me into my just rights, and the happy feeling of my dominions, I am desirous to let the world see how sensible I am of his real respect to me by some particular marks of my favour to him, by which they may see the trust and confidence which I repose in him; and particularly I do promise that I will make him Duke of Argyll, and Knight of the Garter, and one of the Gentlemen of my Bedchamber, and this to be performed when he shall think it fit; and I do further promise him to hearken to his councils, and whenever it shall please God to restore me to my just rights in England, I shall see him paid the forty thousand pounds sterling which is due to him.—

CHARLES R."* This incontrovertible evidence ought to satisfy posterity more than all the private memoirs or general histories of those times, that what some men have written to the prejudice of this great statesman proceeded from partiality or want of sufficient light; for King Charles the Second is known to have formed very right judgments of men, and has given therein the clearest demonstration of his high opinion of the Marquis's abilities and fidelity, as well as the

* Echard's third volume of the History of England.

uprightness of his intentions and the justice of his conduct. The part his Lordship afterwards acted was that of a good patriot, by maintaining the constitution of his country in Church and State, which he all his life understood to be that of a good subject. Such of his Majesty's English councillors as wished to see him truly a monarch, the Sovereign of all his subjects, of what religious or political sentiments soever they might be; and more especially the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Clarendon were well satisfied with the Marquis's conduct, and concurred with him in his measures. They knew well that there was no sailing against wind and tide, and thought those did the King service that enabled him to sail with them.* The Marquis, still adhering closely to his Majesty, put the crown upon his head at Scone, 1st January, 1651; and was the first nobleman that did him homage and swore allegiance;† and although he disapproved of the measure adopted by his Majesty of marching into England, and gave his reasons against it, which were allowed to have weight by the best judges, even of the King's English friends; yet he would have accompanied his Majesty if his lady had not lain at the point of death in Inverary, which induced him to ask the

* Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, p. 613 and 631.

† Ceremony of the Coronation at Scone, prefixed to Douglass's sermon on the occasion.

King's leave to remain behind, and which was very graciously given; and he had the honour of kissing his Sovereign's hand at taking leave of him at Stirling.* But on the restoration, anno 1660, the Marquis was accused of a multitude of crimes by his capital enemy, the Earl of Middleton, who was sent purposely on his trial as Lord Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland in February, 1661. But notwithstanding the keenest and fullest investigation to blacken his character and convict him, the only species of treason that could at last be fixed upon to affect him was that common to all his judges—the submitting and owning the Government established in Scotland during the triumph and usurpation of Cromwell, to which the Marquis himself made this solid answer:—“That what he had done he was compelled to do by necessity, which, being a thing above law, and which took place only where there was no law, ought, in the reason of things, to justify a man against law. That what he did, he did with a good intention, with a desire to serve his Majesty, and to preserve his subjects; and that, he blessed God, he had succeeded in both. That, however, he had done no more than others did, even those who were now his prosecutors and his judges. He advised them, therefore, to consider how fatal a

* The Marquis's answer to the charge against him before the Parliament.

precedent they were about to establish, with respect to themselves and to their posterity. A precedent, that making it impossible for any man to be thought innocent who submitted to a usurpation, must necessarily take away from every man the desire of overturning a usurpation, as that must have a tendency to his own destruction." The Earls of Glencairn and Rothies, with Archbishop Sharp of St. Andrews, were sent up to Court in April following to give an account of the proceedings; and it is said the King wrote his commissioner, the Earl of Middleton, to press no acts of treason, but such as happened after the 1651;* and not to proceed to sentence before his Majesty had revised the proceedings.† With the former instruction the commissioner complied, but pretended that the latter manifested such a distrust of the Parliament ‡ that he durst not mention it. Sentence was therefore pronounced on Saturday, the 25th May, 1661—"That he should be beheaded on Monday following at the Cross of Edinburgh, his head set up, where one Marquis of Montrose's formerly stood, and his coat of arms torn before the Parliament and at the Cross." The sentence having been announced in his presence

* All acts of treason before the 1651 were pardoned by Act of Indemnity in that year.

† Burnet's History of his own Times, vol. i., p. 119.

‡ Wodrow's Church History, vol. i., p. 51. State Trials, vol. ii., p. 433.

by sound of trumpet, he behaved with great firmness and constancy, as well as calmness and dignity, by raising his eyes to Heaven and addressing his judges:—"I had the honour to set the Crown upon the King's head, and now he hastens me to a better Crown than his own. You have the indemnity of an earthly king in your hands, and have denied me a share in that, but you cannot hinder me from the indemnity of the King of Kings, and shortly you must come before his tribunal. I pray He mete not out such measure to you as you have done to me, when you are called to an account for all your actions, and this among the rest."* Those who passed sentence upon him did not think fit to sign a dead warrant, so that in the letter of the law, as well as in the eye of reason, this could be accounted no better than a murder committed with much form.† He behaved on the scaffold with the intrepidity of a hero, or rather with the constancy of a Christian. His last words were—"I desire you, gentlemen, and all that hear me, again to take notice and remember that now, when I am entering on eternity, and am to appear before my Judge, and as I desire salvation and expect eternal happiness from Him, I am free from any accession, by knowledge, contriving, counsel, or any other

* Canule's Chronicle, p. 451. Wodrow's Church History, p. 53. State Trials, vol. ii., p. 434. Heath's Chronicle, p. 497. Edward's History, p. 793.

† Wodrow's Church History, vol. i., pp. 56 and 57.

way, to his late Majesty's death; and I pray the Lord to preserve the present King, his Majesty, and to pour his best blessings upon his person and Government, and the Lord give him good and faithful councillors." This vindication of his innocency immediately before he laid his head upon the block sufficiently show that as he lived so he died, a much better subject than those who brought him to that death; and that he may truly be considered to have been sacrificed as a martyr for his zeal in promoting the Protestant interest. The Lord High Commissioner, for acting thus equally against the laws of the land and the commands of his Sovereign in precipitating the death of the Marquis, was universally condemned and quickly disgraced; while the memory of the Marquis's conduct and behaviour was generally applauded, as it justly deserved.

He was married to Lady Margaret, daughter of William Douglas, Earl of Morton, and by her had issue, two sons and three daughters.

1st. Lord ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

2nd. Lord NEIL CAMPBELL of Ardmaddy, governor of Dumbarton Castle, who was twice married; first to Lady Vere, daughter of William, Earl of Lothian, by whom he had a son and heir, Archibald Campbell; secondly, to Susannah, daughter of Sir Alexander Menzies of Weim, by whom he had two sons, Mr. Neil Campbell, advocate, and Mr. Alexander Campbell.

The daughters of the Marquis were—

1st. Lady ANNE, who died without issue, famed for her worth and accomplishments.

2nd. Lady JEAN, married to Robert Kerr, first Marquis of Lothian, and had issue.

3rd. Lady MARY, married to George Sinclair, Earl of Caithness, by whom he had issue, and afterwards to John Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane, and had issue.

The title of the Marquis of Argyll falling by the forfeiture of this great Peer, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXXIX. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, afterwards ninth Earl of Argyll. He was educated under his father's eye in the true principles of loyalty, and of the Christian religion, and came to be very early distinguished in the world by his personal merit, and the high rank he held in his country. When King Charles the Second was invited to receive the crown, Lord Archibald was appointed Colonel of his Majesty's Foot Guards by special commission from the king, anno 1650, and signalised himself with great bravery at the battle of Dunbar, where his regiment suffered exceedingly. Neither was his zeal for the king's service at all abated by the fatal defeat at Worcester; on the contrary, his conduct made him so obnoxious to Cromwell, that although a general indemnity was granted by him to

the people of Scotland, April, 1654, yet Lord Lorne was in particular excepted from it, and notwithstanding his sufferings, never capitulated till he had General Middleton's orders from the king so to do, 31st December, 1655.* But upon the restoration of his Majesty, the enemies of the family of Argyll, ready to take any advantage, however much the royal authority or the constitution of their country was prostituted thereby, ventured to take this noble and innocent Lord's life, by charging him with what in the Scotch law is styled leasing-making, or creating dissension between the king and the subjects, a crime for which he was brought to trial before the Parliament of Scotland, at the time wholly at the devotion of the Earl of Middleton, and who, on the 26th August, 1662, condemned him to lose his head, and to forfeit all his estates. But the execution of his sentence, equally iniquitous and cruel, was remitted by the positive command of his Majesty, the Earl of Middleton disgraced, and Lord Lorne restored to the honours and estate of his grandfather, anno 1663.† His Majesty, as a further mark of his favour, was graciously pleased to order that he should be sworn a Privy Councillor, and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. Both of these offices he discharged for many years with great

* State Trials, vol. iii. p. 449 and 450.

† Charta in rotulis Caroli 2di.

fidelity and ability, and was a zealous espouser of the Protestant interest. But happening, in the year 1681, to oppose the Duke of York, who was inclined to promote Popery in Scotland, the Duke was so enraged, that all methods imaginable were devised to ruin him, and he at last effected his object, and had him tried on a graver charge, on pretence of his putting his own meaning upon an Act passed in Parliament for establishing a test, by which all who were in employment, or should be so, were obliged to take an oath not to attempt any change in the constitution of Church or State. What the real intention of this law was is hard to say; but certain it is, that it became the occasion of much discontent and confusion. Many of the nobility expressed their scruples about the oath; others absolutely refused it, and the Marquis of Queensberry would not take it without an explanation. The Earl of Argyll thought the same thing necessary; and being summoned to take the oath as a Privy Councillor and Commissioner of the Treasury, declared, "That he took the oath as far as consistent with itself and the Protestant religion, and not to bind up himself from any alteration in Church and State not repugnant to his loyalty, and necessary for the public safety." The Privy Council themselves explained the oath that very day in terms not very different from Argyll's. But his enemies construed it disloyalty; and, incensing the

king against him, he was confined prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh, tried, found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to death, 12th December, 1681, and his estate disposed of to others, to the eternal reproach of all concerned in that most infamous perversion of justice. But having made his escape from prison in the dress of a lady's page, he went into Holland, where he continued during the remaining part of that reign; and on the accession of King James in the year 1685, with a few men invaded Scotland, was totally routed near Kilpatrick, taken prisoner, sent to the Castle of Edinburgh, and beheaded at the Market Cross of that city 30th June, 1685, on his former illegal sentence. He showed the greatest calmness and courage under his misfortunes, and at the place of execution made a short, grave, and religious speech (see Appendix); and after solemnly forgiving all his enemies, submitted to death with much firmness and composure of mind. The quiet of his conscience, and serenity of his soul, appear fully from the following lines wrote by himself the day before his execution, which were translated into the following elegant Latin verses, by the Rev. William Jamieson, of the University of Glasgow, and are still to be seen on the Earl's monument in the Greyfriars' Churchyard at Edinburgh:—

“ Thou passenger, that shall have so much time
To view my grave, and ask what was my crime;

No stain of error, no black vices brand,
 Did me compel to leave my native land.
 Love to my country, twice sentenced to die,
 Constrained my hands forgotten arms to try.
 More by friends' frauds my fall proceeded hath
 Than foes, tho' now they thrice decreed my death.
 On my attempt, though Providence did frown,
 Yet God at last will surely raise his own.
 Another hand, with more successful speed,
 Shall raise the remnant—bruise the serpent's head.
 Tho' my head fall, that is no tragic story,
 Since going hence I enter endless glory."

" Audi hespes, quicumque venis, cumulumque revisis,
 Ei rogilas quali crimine tinctus eram.
 Non me crimen habet, non me malus abstulit error,
 El vilium nullum me pepulit patria.
 Solus amor patriæ, verique immensa cupido,
 Dissuetas jussit sumere lela manus.
 Opprimor, en! rediens, vi sola, et fraude meorum,
 Hostibas et sævis vidima terna rado,
 Sit licet hic noster laber irritus, haud Deus æquus
 Despiciet populum secula cunda suum.
 Namque alius veniet fatis melioribus octus,
 Qui toties ruptum fine beabit opus,
 Sat mihi credo datum (quamois caput ense secedus)
 Hinc petor etherei lucida templa poli."
 Hic fetus est heres indigna morte peremptus,
 Heu! decus hic Patriæ, proditur a patria."

The two last lines of Latin verse are Mr. Jamieson's own, and have been thus translated:—

" A hero's dust these sacred stones contain;
 Shameful his death, his life without a stain.
 He fell, alas! thro' fortune's fierce assault,
 His country's glory by his country's fault."

He was twice married; first, to Lady Mary Stewart,

daughter of James, Earl of Murray, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

1st. ARCHIBALD, Lord Lorne, his successor.

2nd. JOHN CAMPBELL of Mammore, who married the daughter of John, Lord Elphingston, and had issue.

3rd. CHARLES, a colonel in the army.

4th. JAMES, a captain in the army, married to Margaret Leslie, daughter to David, Lord Newark, and had issue.

5th. ANN, married first to Richard Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale; and secondly, to Charles, Earl of Murray.

6th. JEAN, married to William Kerr, Marquis of Lothian, and had issue.

The Earl's second wife was Lady Ann, daughter of the Earl of Seaforth, the relict of the second Earl of Balcarras. The eldest son—

XL. ARCHIBALD, Lord Lorne, was one of those few Scots Peers that came from Holland with the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William, and landed with him at Torbay, 5th November, 1688. He was admitted into the convention as Earl of Argyll before the attainure of his father was rescinded, and which in the claim of right was declared to be, what most certainly it was, a reproach upon the justice of the nation. He promoted very much the Revolution in Scotland, and was

sent from the nobility to London, with Sir James Montgomery, and Sir John Dalrymple, from the Barons and Burghs, to offer the Crown of Scotland, in name of the Convention of Estates, to William and Mary, and to tender them the coronation oath, and afterwards sent for their service a regiment to Flanders, of which all the officers were of his own name and family. He presented to their Majesties the Act of Settlement, and having taken their oath in the Scotch form, proclaimed them King and Queen of Scotland, 11th April, 1689. He was admitted one of the Privy Council 1st May, 1689, a Lord of Treasury, anno 1690, and afterwards appointed Colonel of the Scotch Guard of Horse, Heritable Master of the King's Household in Scotland, and a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. In the reign of Queen Anne, he was one of the Commissioners appointed for uniting the two nations. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Lionel Talmash in Suffolk, Baronet, sister to the Earl of Dysart, and had issue two sons and a daughter.

1st. JOHN, second Duke of Argyll and Duke of Greenwich, his successor.

2nd. ARCHIBALD, Earl of Islay, and third Duke of Argyll.

3rd. LADY ANN, married to James, second Earl of Bute, by whom she left two sons, and four daughters. John and James; Mary, married to Sir Robert Menzies,

Bart.; Ann, to James, Lord Ruthven; Jean, to ——— Courtney, Esq.; and Grace, to John Campbell of Stonefield, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. In consideration of his worth, power, and services, Archibald, the tenth Earl was, in 1701, by letters patent from William the Third, created Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Kintyre and Lorne, Earl of Campbell and Cowall, Viscount Lochow and Glenshira, Lord Inveraray, Mull, Morven, and Tyree. The honorary office of Keeper of the Castles of Dunstaffnage, Dunoan, and Carrick, had long been in his family. Archibald died in London, anno 1703.

XLI. JOHN, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, was born the 10th of October, 1680, inheriting all the great and good qualities of his predecessors. He became the first statesman and warrior of his time, and is still known as the great Duke John, by the Highlanders as Ian Ruò. At the age of seventeen he was made colonel of a regiment of foot in King William's last war. In Queen Anne's wars he signally distinguished himself, and rose to the highest rank in the army. In 1710 he was Generalissimo of the Queen's forces in Spain, and in 1715 Commander-in-chief in Scotland, quelling the rebellion, by the total route of the Pretender's army at Sheriffmuir, though opposed by full thrice his numbers. Equally celebrated in the

Cabinet, as in the field, he was not only a Privy Councillor, an Extraordinary Lord of Session, and a Knight of the Thistle, but in 1705 Queen Anne appointed him Lord High Commissioner to represent her Majesty in the Scottish Parliament at an unusually early age; and on his return to Court in 1705, he was created a Peer of England, by the title of Baron Chatham and Earl of Greenwich. In 1710 he was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Charles the Third of Spain, and elected Knight of the Order of the Garter, anno 1710. He distinguished himself eminently by his valour and conduct at the battles of Ramilies, Audenard, and Malplacquet; the sieges of Menin, Plasandale, Ostend, and Tournay; and routed the rebel army at Dunblane in Scotland, 13th November, 1715, with a force not half their number. He was elected Lord Steward of the king's household, and created Duke of Greenwich, 1718. He was several times in the Regency during the king's absence; and appointed by George the Second Governor of Portsmouth, Colonel of the Royal Blue Regiment of Horse Guards, Master General of the Ordnance, and Field Marshal of Great Britain. He died, anno 1743, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was equally conspicuous for patriotism and eloquence in Parliament, as for bravery and conduct in the field. To his memory a magnificent monument of white marble is erected in Westminster Abbey,

London.* It is enclosed with rails, and decorated with figures as large as life. On one side the base is the figure of Minerva, and on the other that of Eloquence, the one looking sorrowfully up at the principal figure, the other pathetically deploring the public loss at his death. Above is the figure of History, with one hand holding a book, with the other writing on a pyramid of finely coloured marble the titles of the hero, whose actions are supposed to be contained in the book, on the cover of which, in letters of gold, are inscribed the date of his Grace's birth, 10th October, 1680, and time of his death, 4th October, 1743. The principal figure is spirited even to the verge of life. On the pyramid is this epitaph, said to be written by Paul Whitehead, Esq.:—

“ Briton, behold, if patriot worth be dear,
 A shrine that claims thy tributary tear;
 Silent that tongue admiring senates heard
 Nerveless, that arm opposing legions fear'd.
 Nor less, O Campbell, thine the pow'r to please,
 And give to grandeur all the grace of ease.
 Long from thy life let kindred heroes trace
 Arts which ennoble still the noblest race;
 Others may owe their future fame to me,
 I borrow immortality from thee.”

* He was interred there by order of a special vote of both Houses of Parliament, by whom he was characterised as, “A truly noble and magnificent Prince, the true father of his own people, and one who had most largely contributed to the prosperity of England, by elevating the House of Hanover; thus securing a firm succession to the British throne.”—ED.

Under this, in great letters, is written—

“JOHN, DUKE OF ARGYLE AND GR.,”

At which point the pen of history rests.

On the base of the monument is this inscription:—
 “In memory of an honest man, a constant friend, John, the great Duke of Argyle and Greenwich; a general and orator exceeded by none in the age he lived. Sir Henry Farmer, Bart., by his last will, left the sum of five hundred pounds towards erecting this monument, and recommended the above inscription.”

The thorough sense of the great loss sustained by the State in the death of this illustrious nobleman produced many verses in his praise, both in England and Scotland, of which the following merits notice:—

“Soldier, compleat in bravery and art;
 Statesman, that scorn'd duplicity of heart;
 Patriot, that stemm'd the ministerial tide;
 Noble, that ne'er his dignities beli'd:
 Argyle, the State's whole thunder born to wield,
 And shake alike the Senate and the field,
 Descends to dust. Oh! Britain! lift thine eyes
 And in this loss conceive what judgment lies.
 Corruption's dire effects, what hand shall stay,
 When thy few guardian sons are snatched away.” *

EPIGRAM.

“The glory is departed from our isle!
 How are the mighty fall'n? Oh, great Argyle!”

* He was as much distinguished for his literary accomplishments as for his political abilities, and had collected one of the most valuable libraries in Great Britain.—ED.

He was twice married—First, to Mary, daughter of John Brown, Esq., and niece to Sir Charles Duncomb, Lord Mayor of London; but she, dying in 1716 without issue, he married, secondly, Jean Warburton, one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Anne, and Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales, and by her had five daughters.

1st. Lady CAROLINE, married first to Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch, from whom the present noble family of Buccleuch are descended, and afterwards to the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, second son of Lord Viscount Townshend.

2nd. Lady ANNE, married to William, Earl of Strafford.

3rd. Lady JEAN, who died at the age of twelve.

4th. Lady BETTY, married to James Stewart M'Kenzie, brother to John, Earl of Bute.

5th. Lady MARY, married to Edward, Viscount Coke, heir of Thomas, Earl of Leicester, who died without issue.

The titles of Duke and Earl of Greenwich and Baron of Chatham fell with himself; but he was succeeded in his other titles and estates by his brother.

XLII. ARCHIBALD, the third duke, was born in England in 1682, educated at the University of Glasgow, and afterwards studied law at Utrecht; but on his

father's being created Duke he betook himself to the profession of arms, and served under the Duke of Marlborough; he was Colonel of the 36th Regiment and Governor of Dumbarton Castle. Yet his genius still pointed to State affairs, which made his after life so conspicuous. In the year 1705 he was made Treasurer of Scotland, and made so great a figure in Parliament as to be chosen one of the Commissioners for the Treaty of Union in 1706, which year he was created Earl of Islay, Lord Ormisary and Dunoon, &c. In 1708 he was made an Extraordinary Lord of Session, and was elected one of the Sixteen Peers to the united Parliament, to which he was ever after chosen. In 1710 he was made Justice-General of Scotland; in 1711 he was called to the Privy Council, and in 1714, upon the accession of George the First, he was nominated Lord Register of Scotland. Though he had given up all command in the army, yet, at the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1715, he took the field in defence of the House of Hanover, and was of signal service to the cause. He, by his great vigour and diligence, defended Inverary, the capital of Argyllshire, when General Gordon came with 3000 men to force or surprise it. His Grace was then Lord Register of Scotland, and appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, anno 1721, which he held till 1733, and afterwards was in the high offices of Justice-General of Scotland

and Extraordinary Lord of Session, Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, and Minister for Scotland. He is universally allowed to have been the ablest politician and greatest statesman of his time; was active in promoting the bill for abolishing heritable jurisdiction in Scotland, with a view to the better civilisation of the Highlands, and gave the lead in that respect to the nobility and great barons in Scotland by being the first who resigned into the hands of the Crown the jurisdiction of Sheriff, Admiral, and Justiciary of Argyll and the Western Isles, hereditary in his family, in terms of the Act of Parliament, 1748, in lieu of which Government paid him a stipulated sum.* In 1734 he resigned the Privy Seal, and was made Keeper of the Great Seal, which he retained till his death. His thorough knowledge of the law, along with his extraordinary endowments, qualified him to shine in the great Council of the nation as in the Cabinet of his sovereign, and pointed him out for the chief management of Scottish affairs. His attention to promote every improvement for the good of his country does justice to the choice. In him the universities and learned men found a patron and friend ever to be revered. After the Rebellion in 1745 it was he who advised George the Second, to give

* Under the terms of the Jurisdiction Act he was allowed, for the office of Justiciary of Argyll and the Isles, £15,000; as Sheriff of Argyll, £5,000; and for the regality of Campbell, £1,000; in all £21,000.—ED.

employment to the Highland clans in his armies, a proposal worthy of the patriot who suggested it, and the magnanimous monarch who approved of it. Archibald added greatly to the improvements begun by his brother, the great Duke John, at the family seat. He began the present Castle of Inverary in 1744, and saw the place completed as it now stands. He was married to Miss Whitfield, daughter to — Whitfield, Esq., Paymaster-General of the Royal Marines, by whom he left no issue; he had one natural son called William, to whom was left his moveables. Archibald died at London on the 15th April, 1761, and was buried at Kilmun, Cowall, the family burying ground, by his special desire, and was succeeded in his titles and estates by—

XLIII. JOHN CAMPBELL, fourth Duke of Argyll, son of the Hon. John Campbell of Mammore, who was second son of Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, and brother to Archibald, the first Duke. He was Colonel of the regiment of horse, called the Scots Greys, General in the army, Governor of Milford-haven and Limerick, one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, a Lord of the Privy Council, and Knight of the Noble and Ancient Order of the Thistle. He married Miss Ballenden, daughter of John, Lord Ballenden, anno 1720, by whom he had issue—

1st. JOHN CAMPBELL, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot.

2nd. HENRY CAMPBELL, a Captain in the Army, and killed at the battle of Laufeldt.

3rd. LORD FREDERICK CAMPBELL, Lord-Register for Scotland, representative in Parliament for the Shire of Argyll, and one of his Majesty's Privy Council; married to Lady Dowager Ferrars.

4th. LORD WILLIAM CAMPBELL, a Captain in the Navy, married to Miss Sarah Izard of Charlestown, South Carolina, anno 1763; elected Knight of the Shire of Argyll, 1764, and afterward Governor of Nova Scotia. Left issue—

1st. WILLIAM, a Captain in the Army.

2nd. LOUISA, married to Sir Alexander Johnston.

3rd. CAROLINE, who died unmarried.

5th. Lady MARY, married, first, to Charles Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, and then to the Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, brother to Francis, Earl of Hereford. Her daughter Mary was Duchess of Richmond.

His Grace died in 1770, in London, and was buried at Kilmun, in Argyllshire. He was succeeded in his titles and estate by his eldest son—

XLIV. JOHN, the fifth Duke of Argyll, for several years Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, which indisposition occasioned him to resign, but he still retained

his command as a General in the Army; Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Guards, and Baron Sundridge, in England.

The following ode on the Marquis of Lorne's birthday, was composed on his arrival at the age of fifteen, 5th September, 1783:—

I.

“ On yonder hills the lambkins play,
Where crystal streams delight the eye;
Where Phœbus darts his brightest ray
And feathered songsters fill the sky.

II.

“ The goldfinch hops from spray to spray,
And wide extends her airy throat,
The shepherd's pipes in concert play,
And softly chant the swelling note.

III.

“ Refreshing zephyrs gently blow
And cool the sportive rural train,
Whose bosoms heave and faces glow
With dancing on the verdant plain.

IV.

“ The bacchanalian god descends
To add new life, and joy promote,
Determined ere the banquet ends
That all their cares should be forgot.

V.

“ For thee, Young Lorne, the whole are gay,
And nature seems to smile around;
All hail the sweet returning day
That hath thy triple lustre crown'd.

VI.

“ May fortune's smile thee e'er attend,
Long health, and every youthful grace,
With all the bliss that heaven can send,
Glow in thy heart and beauteous face.”

He married Elizabeth, the second daughter of John Gunning, Esq., of Castle Coole, Roscommon, the relict of James, sixth Duke of Hamilton. Her Grace was created a peeress of Great Britain in her own right on the 4th of May, 1776, by the title of Baroness of Hamilton, of Hambleton, in Leicestershire. By her he had issue two sons and two daughters.

1st. GEORGE WILLIAM, his heir.

2nd. Lord JOHN DOUGLAS EDWARD HENRY.

3rd. Lady AUGUSTUS, married to General Clavering.

4th. Lady CHARLOTTE MARIA, married, first, to Colonel John Campbell of Shawfield, by whom she had issue; second, to the Rev. J. Bury. Lady Charlotte distinguished herself in the literary world.

John, the fifth Duke, was a Field-Marshal in the army, a brave soldier, and a great and good man. He died at Inverary in May, and was interred at Kilmun, 1806.

XLV. GEORGE WILLIAM. On the decease of his mother, Elizabeth, Baroness of Hamilton in her own right, in 1770, he succeeded to the English peerage, and to the hereditary honours of the family on the death of his father, as the 30th Knight of Lochow, the 21st MacCailen More, the 29th Campbell, the 15th Earl, and the 6th Duke, of Argyll; was born in 1768; married, in 1810, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter to the

Earl of Jersey, formerly wife to Lord Paget, afterwards Marquis of Hastings, whom she divorced after having a numerous family to him. George William died without issue at Inverary Castle, and was interred at Kilmun in 1839.

XLVI. JOHN DOUGLAS EDWARD HENRY, seventh Duke of Argyll, succeeded his brother George William, sixth Duke, 1839. Married, first, in 1802, Elizabeth, daughter of W. Campbell, Esq., of Fairfield, who died in 1818; second, in 1820, Joan, daughter of John Glassel, Esq., who died in 1828; third, in 1831, Anne Colquhoun, daughter of the late John Cunningham, Esq., of Craighends, and had issue by his second marriage.

1st. JOHN HENRY, born 1821, who died before his father, May 27, 1837.

2nd. GEORGE DOUGLAS, Marquis of Lorne, born 1823.

Duke John died in the year 1847, at Inverary, and was interred at Kilmun. (See Appendix.)

XLVII. GEORGE JOHN DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, eighth Duke of Argyll, was born April 30, 1823. He married Lady Elizabeth Georgina, second daughter of George Greville, second Duke of Sutherland, by whom he has issue five sons and seven daughters.

1st. JOHN GEORGE EDWARD HENRY DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND, his heir.

2nd. ARCHIBALD, born 18th December, 1846; married 12th January, 1869, Miss Jane Sabilla Callender, ward of his father, the Duke of Argyll. She is the third daughter of the late James Henry Callender, Esq., of Craigpark, in the county of Stirling and Ardkinglass, in Argyllshire.

3rd. WALTER, born July 30, 1848.

4th. GEORGE, born 25th December, 1850.

5th. COLIN, born March 9, 1852.

1st daughter, EDITH, was married, 1868, to Earl Percy, eldest son of Algernon George, the 6th and present Duke of Northumberland.

2nd. ELIZABETH.

3rd. VICTORIA.

4th. EVELYN.

5th. FRANCES.

6th. MARY.

7th. CONSTANCE HARRIET.

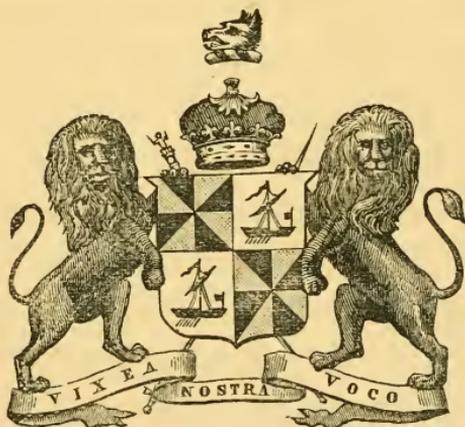
The present Duke is the 32nd Knight of Lochow, and the 30th Campbell in direct descent. He possesses, in an eminent degree, the talents that has so long distinguished his family. The high offices he has held under different governments having been conferred on him not on account of his family connections, but as the result of his own aptitude for business and literary abilities,

which were very early developed, his first work having been published before he was twenty. In 1851 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews; in 1852 he held the office of Lord Privy Seal under Lord Aberdeen's Administration. On Lord Palmerston taking the reins of government, he was continued in the same office to the end of 1855, when he exchanged it for that of Postmaster-General. In 1854 he was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow; and in September, 1855, he presided over the twenty-fifth meeting of the British Association for the promotion of science, which was held in Glasgow. In 1856 he went out of office, but in the next year was again appointed Lord Privy Seal; this he held till 1859. In 1860 he was reappointed Postmaster-General. In the present Administration he holds the highly important office of Secretary of State for India, his son, the noble Marquis of Lorne, being his private Secretary. The present Duke of Argyll is not only a statesman of more than ordinary ability, but has achieved a well earned reputation as a man of letters for his scientific knowledge, theological lore, and antiquarian research. This is not the time nor place to express an opinion on his political views or to criticise his works, among the best known of which are, "A Letter to the Peers, by the Son of a Peer," published in 1842; another in the same year "On the Present Position of Church Affairs

in Scotland," an "Essay on the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland," and several others, published while he was yet Marquis of Lorne. "The Reign of Law," originally written in "Good Words," which was republished in 1866, is a treatise displaying deep research, couched in language alike forcible, terse, and eloquent; it alone would stamp the writer an author worthy to rank among the literati of his country; while his latest published work on "Iona" is so graphic in its descriptive portions, that it recalls all the principal features of the island to those who have once seen it, and will create a longing desire on the part of others to visit the shrine of St. Columba.

His titles are, by writ 1445, Baron Campbell; 1457, Earl of Argyll; 1470, Baron of Lorne; by Royal Charter, 1701, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lorne and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowall, Viscount of Lochow and Glenila, Baron Inverary, Mull, Morvern, and Tiry, in the peerage of Scotland; 19th December, 1766, Baron Sundridge of Coombank; May 4, 1776, Baron Hamilton, in the peerage of England; Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household; Keeper of Dunoon, Dunstaffnage, and Carrick Castles; Heritable Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire. Chief Seats, Inverary Castle, Argyllshire; Roseneath and Ardincaple, Dumbartonshire; Longniddry, Haddingtonshire; Halmaker, Sussex; and Argyll House, Camden Hill, London.

ARMS.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Girony of eight pieces topaz and diamond for Campbell; 2nd and 3rd, pearl, a lymphad, or old-fashioned ship, with one mast, close sails, and oars in action; a diamond with flag and penants flying; ruby for the Lordship of Lorne; crest on a wreath, a boar's head, coupéd proper, topaz. Supporters—Two lions guardant, ruby. Motto—"Ne obliviscaris." The motto of John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, was "Vix ea nostra voco."



Behind the arms are two honourable badges in saltire, which his Grace's ancestors have borne a long time, as Great Masters of the King's Household and Justiciaries of Scotland. The first is a battem topaz, semée of thistles, emerald, ensigned with an imperial crown proper, and thereon the crest of Scotland, which is a lion sejant, guardant ruby, crowned with the like crown he sits on, having in his dexter paw a sword proper, the pommel, and hilt, topaz; and in the

sinister, a sceptre of the last. The other badge is a sword, as that in the lion's paw.

The eldest son and heir is the Hon. John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, by courtesy Marquis of Lorne. He was born August 6th, 1845, educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and is M.P. for the county of Argyll. In 1866 he was appointed a captain in the London Scottish Volunteers, and holds a like commission in the Sutherlandshire Rifles. He is known as a practised marksman, and has been selected to shoot in the great contests at Wimbledon between the Universities, and also in the match between the Lords and Commons. He is admitted to be well read, and has travelled extensively. Like his father, he possesses literary abilities of no mean order, and has published an interesting account of his visit to the United States of America, together with a philosophical dissertation on the various phases of moral, social, and political life, presented in that vast continent. In 1868 he was appointed private secretary to the Duke of Argyll; and when his Grace was deeply engaged with preparing a legislative measure, it was publicly remarked by those best capable of forming a judgment, that Lord Lorne had undertaken and carried out with assiduity and success a far larger amount of business than usually comes within the sphere (or perhaps the capabilities) of any private

secretary. In him the honours of a long line of illustrious ancestors appear to be about to culminate; they have before this produced eminent men in various directions, great captains, learned authors, and eminent statesmen, but few that at such an early age have displayed the germs of all those qualities; they have several times mated with scions of the royal house of Scotland, but it has been reserved for the noble Marquis of Lorne to wed the daughter of the Queen of the United Kingdom, of whom historians have proudly boasted, that the sun never sets on her dominions. It is a very remarkable fact, though we have never seen it adverted to, that the earliest published account of the infancy of the Marquis of Lorne should be written by the Queen herself, namely, in her "Journal of our Life in the Highlands." It occurs in the description of the royal visit to Inverary:—"Our reception," writes the Queen, "was in the true Highland fashion.

. . . . The pipers walked before the carriage, and the Highlanders on either side, as we approached the house. Outside stood the Marquis of Lorne, just two years old, a dear, white, fat, fair little fellow, with reddish hair, but very delicate features, like both his father and mother; he is such a merry, independent little child. He had a black velvet dress and jacket, with a 'sporrán,' scarf, and Highland bonnet." The personal appearance of the fortunate young nobleman

is thus described:—"The resemblance of Lord Lorne to his father is, at the first sight, so strong, that nobody could miss it; and yet the difference is as great, when the features are examined in detail, or even when the expression is carefully noted, as the likeness is obvious. The angle of the Duke's face suggests to a physiognomist a certain mental brotherhood with the poet Keats; and, indeed, the accidental similarity has been observed in past days. Lord Lorne's face is more upright, and in so considerable a degree as to bring comparison almost to the point of contrast." It is highly improbable that her most Gracious Majesty, when she was describing "the dear, fat, fair little fellow," had any idea that in course of time he would become her son-in-law. Happy is it for us that we live in such enlightened times, that private affections are more regarded than public precedents, and still happier that we have a monarch who can afford to despise the prejudice of her royal compeers, and look to her children's happiness rather than their worldly aggrandisement.

The following are the terms of the first official notice, as it appeared in the *Gazette*, of the approaching royal marriage:—"At the Court at Balmoral, the 24th day of October, 1870, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare her consent to a contract of

matrimony between her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Caroline Alberta and John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), which consent her Majesty has also caused to be signified under the Great Seal."

The *Court Journal* thus speaks of the Princess:—
“ Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Caroline Alberta is the fourth daughter of the Queen, and was born at Buckingham Palace on the 18th May, 1848. The Princess is a lady of a very graceful presence, and—if a word so familiar may be used—of most gracious and engaging manner. She is, of course, as accomplished as the highest culture could render her; and she has, besides, developed something more than artistic tendencies in regard to drawing, painting, and sculpture. Some specimens of her taste and execution in both branches of art are even now to be seen at an exhibition of pictures which is devoted to aid the funds for the relief of the sick and wounded in the war. It is understood that her Royal Highness has also decided literary tastes, and is so assiduous a reader as to be in some sense a student. Her amiability of disposition is well known in the circle of the Court, and is proved by her popularity with every member of the royal family; while possibly no better proof of her excellence and singleness of character could be given than the fact of her having, in the bestowal of

her affections, stepped out of the narrow bounds of choice to which our princesses are usually limited, and being willing to honour a subject of the Queen with her hand in marriage. On several occasions of State ceremony her Royal Highness has officiated for her Majesty, and has always called forth remark for a combination of dignity and kindly graciousness which was considered to be the perfection of the art of royal reception."

Thus everything augurs a happy future to the heir of Argyll, the worthy descendant of a long line of eminent ancestors. He has, while quite a young man, achieved for himself fame as an author, and a place amongst the statesmen of his country seldom attained till the meridian of life. These qualities, combined with the milder and softer virtues of domestic life which he is said to possess in an eminent degree, have doubtless combined to place him in his present enviable position; for while his private virtues have secured the affections of the Princess, his public abilities have had their due weight in influencing the decision and securing the approbation of her Majesty to the union of her favourite daughter with one of her own subjects, rather than with a German Prince, many of whom, although boasting of high-sounding titles and royal blood, cannot show such a lineage as is here traced, lay claim to so large an extent of country, or rejoice in the possession of so numerous and influential a band of

adherents as those that delight in the name of Campbell, and look up with pride and pleasure to the heir of Argyll as their future head and chief; and we conclude this history of his noble family, by wishing him and his royal bride all the happiness that their own virtues and the combined excellences of their illustrious progenitors can confer upon them, so that future historians and genealogists may record with pleasure the results of the marriage about to be consummated.

GENEALOGY
OF THE
HOUSE OF CRAIGNISH.

HOUSE OF CRAIGNISH.

THE ancient family of the Campbells of Craignish date back to about the year 1150. They are descended from Dugald Campbell, son of Sir Archibald, the 20th chieftain of that race, the 5th Knight of Lochow, and fourth of the name of Campbell, so that they date back next to the head of the Clan, the noble House of Argyll, and have justly prided themselves on the antiquity of their lineage, as well as the acts of many of their ancestors. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL had three sons—

1st. Sir DUNCAN, Knight of Lochow.

2nd. DONALD, who died without issue; and

3rd. DUGALD CAMPBELL.

I. DUGALD CAMPBELL CRAIGNISH, so called from his having been sent, according to the customs of the times, to Joshach Baan MacEachran, proprietor of Nether Craignish, in Argyllshire, to be fostered and educated. He married Anna, daughter to MacDonald of Islay, ancestor of the Earl of Antrim. The marriage

was brought about chiefly by the advice of MacEachran, through the influence of the connection of foster father in that age. He settled his estate of Nether Craignish as a patrimony upon them; and acquired other lands for himself in the division of Kintyre, in Argyllshire, where some of his posterity still remain. To the lands of Craignish Dugald afterwards added more land by his sword; and, being of corpulent stature and sullen aspect, but active and remarkable for abilities, got the epithet of Duil Maull, or Dull Dugald, by way of irony. He flourished in the year 1190, and his posterity, in a direct male line, possessed the estate of Craignish for seven generations. His eldest son and successor, by the daughter of MacDonald, was named—

II. DUGALD CAMPBELL, who married Bridget, the daughter and heiress of Dugald MacBane, the Thane of Lochavich, with whom he had as a portion four merk land of . . .* By this marriage he acquired considerable power and influence in that portion of Scotland, and through his warlike prowess in repelling the attacks on the coast was rewarded with other lands in conjunction with his wife's father's, as would appear from a seal in the possession of the family in which their arms are quartered together. . . .* It bears the gyrony of Eight hanging on the mast of a twelve-oared

* MS. illegible.

galley, with the inscription—" S. Dugal de Craignish," or "Segilli Dougali de Craignish," in ancient characters, either Irish or Saxon, and conveys the idea of their having been appointed one of the chief guardians of the Western Coast of Scotland against the incursions of foreigners, who were then very troublesome. The arms now borne by the present family of Craignish have the gyrons cut after the form of those used in the arms of the Campbells in general, and not after those in the seal. This Dugald died about the year 1220, and was succeeded by his eldest son, also named—

III. DUGALD CAMPBELL MACCUIL CRAIGNISH, who married the daughter of MacSween of Skipnish, whose ancestor built the large house of Castle-Sween, in the division of Argyllshire called Knapdale, and were proprietors of an extensive estate in that division and in Keilislata, part of which MacSween himself held possession of. This Dugald died about the year 1250, and was succeeded by his eldest son, likewise named—

IV. DUGALD CAMPBELL MACCUIL CRAIGNISH, who married Jennet Lamont, daughter to Lamont of Lamont, a considerable proprietor of land in Argyllshire. This Dugald died, anno 1270, and left two sons.

1st. MALCOLM, his successor.

2nd. DUNCAN, ancestor of the MacRaths.

V. MALCOLM CAMPBELL, the eldest, married a lady from Ireland, a near relation of the great O'Neil's, then possessed of extensive property and great power in that kingdom. By her he had two sons and a daughter, and died, anno 1290.

1st. DUGALD was knighted and became his successor.

2nd. MALCOLM, married Kalvis, or Alice M'Lachlan, as appears from a dispensation for their marriage, granted by the Bishop of Penestrin, Legate of the Apostolic See in the first year of the Pontificate of Pope Clement the Sixth, being the year 1343 in which he is designed "Malcolmi filij Malcolmi de Craignis," and was considered to be debarred from marriage with her without a dispensation, "because he had carnal knowledge once with a woman related to her in the fourth degree of consanguinity."* By her he had a son named Ronald, who afterwards succeeded to part of the estate of Craignish, by failure of heirs male in the direct line of the issue of the elder brothers.

3rd. The daughter, named FINGULA, married MacMartin of Gleserech, by whom she had issue, as will be mentioned in the sequel.

VI. SIR DUGALD CAMPBELL, the eldest son and suc-

* The original dispensation in the Charter Chest of the present Craignish.

cessor of Malcolm, is he of whom mention is made in Prin's History, page 657, as having, with his relation MacRath and kindly man, MacWheaskea, or Mac Coshome, set their seals to Ragman Roll, anno 1292, having then, although only twenty years of age, accompanied his chief, Sir Neil Campbell, Knight of Lochow, to share in the fortunes of the valiant Robert Bruce. Sir Dugald gave testimony, with many others, of this extorted fealty in the Parliament, held that year by King Edward at Berwick. He married Margaret, sister to John of Glesrech, who granted them a charter, anno 1315, of the lands of Derrynaneunach Knockallway, and others, to be held by them and the heirs procreat between them in free marriage; in which charter he designs them "Dugallo Campbell et Margaretæ sponsæ suæ serore mea."* But notwithstanding of the double alliance between Sir Dugald and John of Gleserech, by marriage to the sister of each other, yet it unfortunately happened that a feud arose between them, which terminated in the death of the latter. The cause of the feud between Sir Dugald and John of Gleserech is uncertain, but the death of the latter is accounted for thus:—Sir Dugald, in his return on a Sunday from Innischonnel, the seat of his chief, the Knight of Lochow, where he had been on a visit,

* The original charter in the hands of the present Craignish, and a copy in the Chartulary of the family of Argyll.

attended, according to the custom of the times, with sixteen of his clan in armour, took the church of Killinure in his way in order to hear mass. There he saw M'Martin with a number of his followers also armed. The misunderstanding between them gave Sir Dugald reason to conjecture that mischief might ensue after the service, to avoid which he moved before it was over with his party, but was pursued by M'Martin and his followers, and overtaken by them midway between the Ford of Achinacraw and Kintraw, in Craignish, at a rivulet on the top of a mountain, where an obstinate conflict ensued, in which M'Martin was killed in the Ford of the Water, which has since gone by the name of Aw-vic-Martin, or M'Martin's Ford. Fingula, the wife of M'Martin, was in childbed of her only child, a son, when this unfortunate event happened, and was so shocked with it that she fevered and died. But her brother, Sir Dugald, being much moved at the unhappy catastrophe of M'Martin's family, took his infant nephew under his protection, and sent him to be nursed with his uncle, nicknamed MacRath, or Fortunate Son, from being one of the richest tenants on the estate, and who then resided on the farm of Barri-chebean. This M'Rath having gone to cut some harrow pins in a wood on the muir of that farm, his dalt, or foster son, young M'Martin, then only ten years old, followed him, and they, having rested on the bank of a

fresh water lake in the muir, the boy took his foster's durk, or dagger, into his hand, and, looking wistfully on it, M'Rath asked him what use he would make of it if it was his own? to which the child answered he would stab the man that killed his father; upon which M'Rath, not doubting it, put the child immediately to death, and threw his body into the lake, which is ever since called Loch-vic-Martin, or M'Martin's Loch. The commission of this savage action obliged M'Rath to abandon the country immediately with his family, and to take refuge in Kintail, in the north of Scotland, where his posterity became numerous and powerful under the Earls of Seaforth, and are now a strong clan by the name of M'Rah, of whom Innerinet, Conchra, &c., are descended, and were in use to be called Lenachreash-vic-Kenich, or MacKenzies, Fides Achates, or Chief Support, from their leading the van of his clan and taking the first lift of the corpse of the chief of the family of Seaforth, which were considered marks of great honour and distinction in those early times. They, however, all along kept up their ancient connection and dependence with the family of Craignish, by the renewal of bonds of friendship and manrent with them, one of which, still extant, is dated at Craignish, 6th August, 1693.

By his lady Sir Dugald had a son and successor—

VII. Sir DUGALD CAMPBELL, called Dugald Oig Mac Coul Crignish, but whether a Knight Baronet or Bachelor is uncertain. He married the daughter of the Laird of MacNaughtan in Argyllshire, by whom he had issue two daughters—1st. Christiana, and 2nd. Effreta, and died, anno 1350. Both were married in his own lifetime—the youngest, Effreta, to Duncan MacIgheil, to whom Sir Dugald feued the farm of Barrichebean, for military services.*

VIII. The eldest daughter, CHRISTIAN CAMPBELL, otherwise called Caristien Neyn Duil, or Christian, the daughter of Dugald, married, first, MacDougal of Lorn, with whom she lived twenty years, and had only one son. She next married Alexander MacNaughtan, her own cousin-germain, who secured her in a third part of his estate in name of jointure or annuity, in case of her surviving him; he died without issue, in little more than a year after their marriage. Her son, MacDougal, claimed the estate of Craignish in right of his mother, and frequently attempted to levy the rents by force, but was as often repulsed by Ronald, the son of her grand

* The feu right granted by Sir Dugald Campbell to his son-in-law, Duncan MacIgheil, of the lands of Barrichebean, contained a servitude upon the tenants of the neighbouring farms of the estate of Craignish, to cut down annually the corn of Barrichebean in time of harvest, a servitude which, however natural for Sir Dugald to confer upon his son-in-law, became a grievance in the person of the descendants, as will be afterwards noticed.

uncle Malcolm, and was at last killed in one of these conflicts. The distressing circumstances of the death of her father, son, and first and second husbands, occasioned her coming under the immediate protection of her chief, Sir Colin Campbell, Knight of Lochow, commonly called Cailen Iongataich, or Wonderful Colin. With him, however, she lived but a short time, when she became fond of his principal attendant, Iver Campbell, a man of engaging person and winning manners, ancestor of the Campbells of Asknish, with whom she made an elopement and private marriage. To reconcile Sir Colin to this imprudent measure, and obtain his patronage to maintain them in possession of part of the estate of Craignish as a suitable living, she was reduced to the unfortunate necessity of executing two deeds in favour of Sir Colin, as the purchase of his countenance and support; the one a charter of her part of the barony of MacNaughtan, which she claimed in right of her second husband, dated 16th August, 1361, which bears the payment of a certain sum of money as the cause of granting it, in consequence of which that part of the estate of MacNaughtan has since continued the property of the family of Argyll; the other a charter of any right or title she had or might have to the whole barony of Craignish, as heiress of her father, dated Martinmas day, or the 11th November, 1361, without mention of any

consideration for the granting of it. In both of these charters she is designed “*Christianam filiam et heredem Dugali quondam Domini de Craignish,*” and Sir Colin is there called by her “*Dilecto meo Consanguineo Colino filio et heredi Gillespie Campbell Domini De Lochow.*”

The title *Domini* here applied reciprocally to both, can denote only the dignity of knighthood, because none of the family of Argyll were created lords earlier than the year 1445, when Sir Duncan Campbell, commonly called Duncan Nanahi, or Prosperous Duncan, was created a Lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Campbell.

This charter by Christian of her right to the barony of Craignish, contains a power of resignation of the estate in the hands of his Majesty for a new grant of it to Sir Colin, and the more effectually to exclude the right of her grand uncle and his heirs, is fortified with two conditions of a most serious nature in that dark age. The one, “That if any of her heirs or relations quarrelled the deed, it should be by a forfeit of three hundred merks, then a very considerable sum, to be paid on the red altar at Innishchonnell.” The other, “That if they challenged the deed, without payment of the fine, they should incur her curse, become infamous, and be excommunicated.” Clogged with these severe conditions, this right was, in virtue of the power

of resignation contained in it, ratified and confirmed by charter from King David the Second, dated 15th March, in the thirty-ninth year of his reign, or 1370, declaring "The barony of Craignish to be held by Sir Colin and his heirs of the crown, as freely in all respects as Duncan O'Dwine, ancestor of the family of Argyll, held the barony of Lochow." This charter from King David is the only real evidence extant, affording clear and conclusive testimony that the family of Argyll were originally distinguished by the surname of O'Dwine, as ancient Barons of Lochow; and however lame and defeasible the rights the lands of Craignish acquired by this charter may be considered, they were no bad title in these times in the hands of a powerful chieftain to hold the property of the barony of Craignish under the crown, and to divert the succession of it from its natural channel, the lineal and collateral heirs of the ancient family of MacCoul Craignish. Accordingly a part of that barony, comprehending the lands of Barrawillin, two Lergychonnies, of which Garraron was a pertinent, the lands of Kilbride, Greenoig, and Lagganlochan, was granted by Sir Colin (in terms of his agreement with Christian,) to her and her husband, Iver Campbell, as a proper living or support for them, and continued with their issue under the denomination of the barony of MacIver. Another branch of the estate of Craignish, including

the whole strath of Barbrec and some lands in Glendoin, was afterwards given to a son of Sir Colin's, nick-named John Annan, or Weak John, ancestor of Campbell of Inverleiver, who, and his offspring, possessed it for five generations, from the year 1380. But the fee of this branch of the estate having devolved upon an heir female, she married Colin Campbell, natural son to Archibald, Earl of Argyll, commonly called Archibald Roy, ancestor of the first Campbells of Barbrec. These grants of the barony of Craignish, which were part of the evil consequences of the resignation by Christian, the daughter of Sir Dugald, mangled and narrowed the original estate very much. But neither the fine of 300 merks, contained in her grant to Sir Colin, nor her curse, nor yet the more dreadful thunder of excommunication announced against the heirs of the family of MacCoul Craignish reclaiming the estate, were sufficient to prevent Ronald, the son of her grand uncle, Malcolm, from recovering the remaining part of the barony of his ancestors; for it appears that

IX. RONALD CAMPBELL, known by the by-name of Roil-more-na-hordaig,* eldest son of the marriage between Malcolm, the grand-uncle of Christian, and

* The thumb of Ronald's left hand is said to have been of an uncommon size, from which he got the name of Roil-more-na-hordaig, or Ronald with the Large Thumb.

Alice M'Lachlan; as formerly mentioned, did, either by payment of the fine of 300 merks, or by favour, of probably both, obtain a precept of seasine from said Sir Colin Iongataich, dated 18th June, 1412, for infeftment in the lands of Corvorrán, Barrichbean, Gartcharran, Aird Craignish, Island of Rysa-mac-Haden, Soroba, and Island Mac Niven, with the lands on Lochavich Side, *i.e.*, Duchra, Narrachan, Killmun, and Duninvoran. The lands of Barrichebean are not mentioned in this precept, because they had been feued by Sir Dugald, the father of Christian, and cousin-germain of Ronald to Duncan M'Igheil, and were then held in property by his descendants as Barons of Barrichebean. But Sir Duncan Campbell, Knight of Lochow, called Duncan Nanahi, or Fortunate Duncan, granted a charter and precept of seasine as son and successor of Sir Colin, both dated 4th June, 1414, to Ronald, of the superiority of the lands of Barrichebean and property of the lands of Corvorrán, and other lands specified in the precept of seasine of Sir Colin, with the office of Heritable Keeper of the Castles of Craignish and Lochavich, in case he or his heirs built them higher, and roofed them with or without the assistance of the Earl or his heirs; all to be holden of them was for homage and service, with the burthen of keeping a twelve-oared galley for their use when needful. In all of these writings Ronald is

designed, “*Dilecto et speciali consanguines nostro Reynaldo Malcomi de Craignish.*” But the succession to the estate is thereby specially and expressly limited, and confined to the heirs male lawfully procreated of Ronald and their heirs male in the direct line, whom failing, to return and revert to the heirs male of the Earl himself; a limitation which, with other concurring circumstances, co-operated to deprive the collateral heirs male of the family of MacCuil Craignish of the estate, particularly Chairlach-more, and his posterity, known by the patronymic of Clan Chairlach, of whom Major James Campbell, of the late Western Fencible Battalion, was the lineal heir male, as will be noticed in the sequel. The change in the holding of the estate from the King to be held in ward of the family of Argyll for military services, and the limitation of the fee or succession to lineal heirs male to the exclusion of collateral heirs introduced by these charters, were no doubt great concessions on the part of Ronald, but which it became necessary for him to submit to, however displeasing, in order to recover possession of the remaining part of the estate of his ancestors. Accordingly his prudent acquiescence in them obtained him the full countenance of his chief, and the further favour of a charter, dated the 20th February, 1446, confirming to him and his lawful heirs male, “the offices of Shenasceill, Joshichdorist, and Mairlay of Craignish,”

in which the Earl designs him, “Carissimo nostro consanguines Reynaldo Malcolmi de Craignish, Domino de Corvorran.” This is the first instance of the title Domino de Corvorran having been given to any of the family of Craignish; but it is found repeated in the subsequent investitures of the estate in favour of the male issue of Ronald. It had its rise from his ancestors having resided for some time upon the farm of Corvorranmore, part of the estate, where, on a mount, or rising ground, situated near the pass, they erected a building in a circular form, by way of fort, with barracks, as a protection against the inroads of the neighbouring clans. The vestiges of that place of strength is still visible, and it is probable the title De Corvorran, borrowed from it, was introduced at this period, in order to abolish the original patronymic of MacCoul Craignish, and thereby bury in oblivion the memory of this ancient family, the better to cover the deeds executed by Christian, to their prejudice, in favour of Sir Colin Campbell, conferring the first right of property or superiority of the estate of Craignish upon the family of Argyll. The servitude formerly mentioned to have been granted to the Baron MacIgheil, subjecting the tenants of the estate of Craignish to shear annually the corn of Barrichebean, became at this period an intolerable grievance to Ronald, who was of a cast of mind not to brook even the appearance of

control from an inferior. He therefore devised an expedient* to elude the servitude entirely, which involved him in an action at law with MacIgheil before the Court of Session at Edinburgh, where it became necessary for him to appear personally; and on his return from that city he was unfortunately drowned crossing Lochfine. He left two sons—

1st. JOHN, his successor.

2nd. DUNCAN, who went to Glenmoriston, and had issue.

X. JOHN CAMPBELL, the eldest son, commonly called Ean Gorm, from the colour of his armour, or clothing, obtained from Duncan Nanahi, the first Lord Campbell, a precept of Clare Constat, dated 1st December, 1448, for infeftment in the lands of Corvorrán, &c., as eldest son and heir of Ronald, which narrates—“*Quia per inquisitionem de mandate nostro factum et ad*

* The expedient devised by Ronald to vacate the servitude was an order issued by him to his tenants to be ready the first fresh blowing weather, after the corn of Barrichebean should be ripe, and to cut down the whole of it in one day, but on no account to bind any of it, alleging, although they were bound to cut down, they were not obliged to bind it. The corn was cut accordingly, but before noon blown away entirely. Hence it is a common observation in that division of Argyllshire to this day, when the reapers do not bind as they cut down, that they give “*Buan Roil vic Moilchallum din varin M'Igheil Buan in dui agus Ceangle a marich*”—or, Such shearing as Ronald, the son of Malcolm, gave the Baron M'Igheil; to cut down to-day and bind to-morrow.

capellam nostram retornant comportam est quid Reynaldus MacMalcolm de Craignish, quondam Dominus de Corvorran, cum perdinentijs oblijt vestitus et saisitus ut de hæd et Pacem Domini nostri Regis et nostrum de predictis Terris de Corvorran cum pertinent, et quod Joannis lator presentium filius quondam didi Reynaldi est legitimus est propinquior heres ejus dicti quondam patris sui de supra dictus terris cum pertinent, et quid est legitimo etatis et quod didæ terræ de nobis tenantur in capite quare," &c. Then follows the warrant for infestment. This John had two sons and a daughter—

1st. ARCHIBALD, his successor.

2nd. DONALD, who married Effreta VicIgheil, his fourth cousin consanguinean, grandchild to the first and eldest daughter to the last MacIgheil, Baron of Barrichebean, by whom he got that farm, anno 1481, and was the first Baron of Barrichebean of the name of Campbell, from whom the branch of the family of Craignish, at present in possession of the estate, are lineally descended, as will afterwards be noticed.

3rd. The daughter was named MORE VEG, or Little Marrion. She was thrice married, and gave heirs to the family of Ardkinglass, and also to Gillicallum M'Leod of Rosa, second son to the Laird of M'Leod. Her issue by the former were the ancestors of Campbell of Carrick, Campbell of

Dergachy, and Campbell of Clachan, Roseneath. John, their father, is one of the witnesses to a resignation of the lands of Barrichebean, in favour of his son Donald, by Effrick, Katrine, Marrion, and Fingula MacIgheil, dated the 10th May, in the first year of the Pontificate of Pope Alexander the Sixth, or 1493,* where he is designed, “Johannæ MacCoul Craignish de Corvorran.”

XI. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, the eldest son of John Gorm, is one of the witnesses to another resignation of the lands of Barrichebean, executed by Margaret MacIgheil, the fifth and youngest daughter of the Baron MacIgheil, in favour of his brother Donald, dated the 13th December, in the sixth year of the Pontificate of Pope Alexander the Sixth, which was the year 1497, and is there designed, “Archibald filio et apparenti herede Johannes MacCoul Craignish de Corwarry.” He married very young in his father’s lifetime, the youngest of seven daughters of John MacGillean of Duffard, or John M’Lean of Dowart, and having predeceased his father, no investitures of the estate of Craignish were granted to him. By M’Lean’s daughter he left two sons.

1st. DUGALD, his successor.

* Pope Alexander the Sixth was elected the 2nd, and crowned the 26th, August, 1492.—Bower’s History of the Lives of the Popes.

2nd. CHARLES, who is witness to a gift of sergeantry and mairship of Craignish, granted by Dugald Campbell of Corvorrán to John MacIshaig, dated the 20th January, 1544, wherein he is designed “Chairlach MacGillespie vic Coul Craignish of Corvorrán.” This Charles, the second son, married and had issue. His great strength and stature got him the by-name of Chairlach More. He resided with his family upon the lands of Corranmore, until he had the misfortune, in an unhappy scuffle, to kill Gillies of Glenmore, and dangerously wound his uncle’s son, which obliged him to quit Argyllshire, and retire to Perthshire, where his posterity acquired right to the lands of Ardeonaig, as will be afterwards noticed, and were there known by the patronymic of Clan Charlich.

XII. DUGALD CAMPBELL, the eldest son and successor of Archibald, is mentioned in Nisbet’s Heraldry, page 34, “To have, with consent of his son Ronald, granted a charter, dated 7th October, 1520, of the lands of Killmun, near Lochavich, to Duncan M’Kellar, of Arderie, Margaret Drummond his spouse, and Patrick M’Kellar their son.” The witnesses to that charter are Roberto Campbell filio Johannes Militus, or the son of John Campbell, the first knight of the family of Ardkinglass, and Neil Fisher Trean of Lismore, ancestor of James Fisher of Durren, some time Provost of

Inveraray. This Dugald appears to have been of loose morals, and had a natural son named Dugald, for whose behoof he obtained from Colin, third Earl of Argyll, the lands of Danna, Arinafad, Glensaul, Bar-more, Tontaynish, and Carsaig, by charter, dated the 27th May, 1523, which runs thus:—"To our cousine and servitor Dugald Campbell MacCuil Craignish of Corvorrان, for his faithful services, et Filio suo Carnali Dugallo et heredibus suis masculis quibus deficientibus, to return to the Earl and his heirs whatsoever." From this natural son descended Sliocht Duil Donachy Campbell of Danna, or the race of Duil Donachy Campbell of Danna, the direct lineal male issue of whom having failed, the lands reverted to the family of Argyll, and were granted of new in the year 1560 or 1570, to Archibald Campbell, a son of Auchinbreck's, the first or founder of the family of Kilberry.

XIII. The legitimate son, RONALD CAMPBELL, married the daughter of MacLachlane of Stralachlan, and obtained a precept of Clare Constat from the Earl of Argyll, dated 1st March, 1537, for infeftment in the superiority of the lands of Barrichebean, and property of Corranmore, Gartcharran, &c., in which he is designated "Ronald M'Coul, Craignish, son and aire to Dugald MacCoul, Craignish." He possessed the estate only three years, and was succeeded by his son—

XIV. DUGALD CAMPBELL, to whom the Earl of Argyll granted a precept of Clare Constat, dated 20th September, 1540, for infeftment in the estate of Craignish, upon which seaisine passed the 4th November, 1541, in both of which he is designated “Dugall MacCoul, Craignish, son and heir to Ronald MacCoul, Craignish, his father.” He got the name of Dougall Oig, or Young Dougall, to distinguish him in the lifetime of his father from his uncle Dugald, the natural brother, to whom the estate of Danna was provided. Dugald Oig granted a commission of sergeantry and mairship of the estate of Craignish and Lochavich to John M’Isaig as his chamberlain for levying his rents, dated at Conrorran 20th January, 1544, to which his grand uncle, Chairlach MacGillespie vic Coul, as formerly mentioned, is a subscribing witness. He married Ann, daughter to Campbell of Strachur, but had no issue, both of them having died of the plague which raged in Scotland in the years 1544 and 1545. He had, however, before his marriage, a natural son, nicknamed Ean Oir-na-aird, or Dun John of Aird Craignish, from his having been nursed on that farm, and who had two sons—

1st. DONALD; and

2nd. JOHN.

Donald had no issue, but John had a son Dugald, who had two sons—

1st. JOHN.

2nd. GILLESPIE.

John had a son named Archibald, sometime bailie of Morven, who had a son named Donald, who had no issue.

Gillespie, the second son, had two sons—

1st. DONALD.

2nd. ARCHIBALD.

By the failure of legitimate heirs male of this Dugald Oig, the estate of Craignish naturally devolved to Chairlach M'Gillespie Vic Coul, alias Chairlach More, and his issue, as the nearest and immediate heir male in the collateral line to Dugald Oig. But the unfortunate circumstances which occasioned Chairlach More to retire from Argyllshire, and the still more unfortunate circumstance of the resignation by Christian Neyn Duil of the estate to Colin Iongataich, anno 1361, and consequent concessions by Ronald, in the charter anno 1414, limiting the succession of the estate to heirs male in a direct line, to the exclusion of collaterals, had the effect at this period to open again a favourable opportunity to the family of Argyll to assume the property of the estate, to the prejudice of Chairlach More and his heirs. Accordingly, Archibald, designating himself Master of Argyll, Master being the title given in that age to the eldest son, or heir apparent of noble families of Scotland, claimed a right to the estate, is found to have granted a charter, dated the 23rd day of

January, 1546, “ of the barony of Craignish, comprehending the lands of Ard Craignish, Pennycastle, Gartcharran, Barraraikan, Corvorrانmore, Corvorrانbeg, Soroba, Ellan M'Neiven, and of the lands of MacCoul Craignish, near Lochavich, namely, Duag-narrachan, Kilmun, and Dununvorran, to his father Archibald, fourth Earl of Argyll, and Dame Katrine M'Lean, his lady, and longest lives of them, whom failing, to Colin Campbell, lawful son to the said Earl by his marriage with Dame Margaret Graham, daughter to the Earl of Monteith, and his heirs, whom failing, to return to the said Archibald, Master of Argyll, and his heirs and successors whatsoever, to be holden of the said Archibald, Master of Argyll, in ward. The farm of Barrichebean is not comprehended in this charter, because the property of it did not fall by the failure of lawful heirs male of Dugall Oig, it being then vested in the heirs of Donald M'Ean Gorm, by his marriage as formerly mentioned, with the eldest daughter of the Baron M'Igheil. But the estate of Craignish, as particularised in this charter, continued from this second fall of that family the absolute property of the family of Argyll, and of those to whom they subserved it for more than a century thereafter. For Archibald, fourth Earl of Argyll, with consent of Dame Katharine MacLean his spouse, in conveyance of their right, by that charter, appointed John M'Isaig to the office of

sergeantry of Craignish by commission, dated the 8th July, 1547, and on the tenth of that month, granted him a charter of the lands of Corvorrانبeg, on which infestment passed the tenth of August following. The same Earl and his spouse feued the lands of Soroba, Ellan MacNiven, and Ellannahuisaig by charter, dated 11th January, 1549, to Dugald Mac Ean Vic Nail, of the family of Campbell of Melfort, and the rest of the estate of Craignish was granted by Archibald, fifth Earl of Argyll, to his brother, Colin Campbell of Boquhan, by contract dated the 20th January, 1562, in *excambion* or exchange, for the twenty pound land of Ballewhidder, comprehending Glenample, Edwample, &c. The descendants of Donald M'Ean Gorm still retained their property of Barrichebean, and were fortunate enough to be able, between this and the year 1680, to retrieve, by purchase, most of the estate of Craignish, which they afterwards possessed under the patronymic of MacDoil Vic Ean. But the posterity of Chairlach More, the second son of the elder brother of Donald M'Ean Gorm, who were known by the patronymic of Clan Charlich, come next to have place in this genealogy, as the immediate and nearest lawful heir male of the collateral line to Dugald Oig, and who, on the failure of lawful male issue to him, ought to have succeeded to the estate, barring the unfortunate circumstances already mentioned.

XV. CHAIRLACH MORE; the second son of Archibald Campbell, apparent heir of John Gorm, and brother of Dugald Campbell MacCoul Craignish of Corvorran, the 12th heir invested with the estate of Craignish, is formerly mentioned to be Dugald Chairlach MacGillespie vic Coul Craignish of Corvorran, as a subscribing witness to the gift of sergeantry and mairship of Craignish, dated 20th January, 1544, granted by Dugald Campbell of Corvorran to John M'Isaig, and to have been under the necessity, by the unfortunate circumstance of the death of Gillies of Glenmore, and dangerous wound given his uncle's son, to retire to Perthshire. He was a man naturally of a warm and passionate disposition, and had three sons—

1st. JOHN.

2nd. PETER.

3rd. CHARLES.

After removing from Argyllshire he took up his residence in Glenlyon, Perthshire, where his family all followed him, excepting his second son, Peter, who married in Craignish, of whom the Campbells of Lag-gandarroch and others are descended, as appears in a tree of the family of Craignish relative thereto. The impetuosity of Chairlach More's temper, incited by the reigning customs of that rude age, led him into another rencontre with a gentleman of Glenlyon, in which his antagonist fell; and Charles was thereupon again

obliged to remove and take refuge in Rannoch, where, the better to disguise himself, he assumed the name of MacVrachater; but his wife, overwhelmed with the misfortunes of her husband, fevered and died in Glenlyon.

These untoward events in the life of Chairlach More, and the total exclusion, formerly mentioned of collateral heirs male, from the succession of the estate of Craignish by the conception of the investitures, 1414, effectually prevented him and his issue from claiming it on the death of Dugald Oig, without lawful heirs male of his own body. But still the religious superstitions, and the enthusiasm of the times were so powerful and prevalent at that period, that the large stone chest, and burying ground to the right of the altar in the chapel of Kilmollrow, in the parish of Craignish, where the chieftain and lineal heirs of the family of Clan Duil Craignish and their children were constantly interred, was neither claimed nor assumed by the after possessors of the estate, but considered as the sacred right of the superior chiefs, Chairlach More and his descendants; and has remained constantly from that period to this day as the burying ground consecrated to his posterity, without even his uncle, Donald MacEan Gorm, or his issue, the more remote collaterals of the family of Craignish at present in possession of the estate, having ever attempted to assume the privilege

of using it as their place of interment; excepting once, about the year 1747, when the corpse of a follower of the Barrichebean branch of the family was interred in the ground near to the stone chest, which, having come to the knowledge of Commissary James Campbell, the lineal heir male of Chairlach More, he caused the corpse to be raised and immediately removed.

After Chairlach More removed from Glenlyon he married, in Rannoch, the grandchild of Stewart of Garth, with whom he had issue, by the surname of MacVrachater, the descendants of which marriage retain that name to this day in Perthshire and Glenurchy. In a Genealogy of the Family of Craignish, written, anno 1721, by Mr. Alexander Campbell, advocate, a descendant of the Barrichebean branch, this Charles, or Chairlich More, is mentioned to have been the second eldest legitimate son of Craignish, and that of him descended “the Clan Chairlich of Ardeonaig, commonly called ‘Sliocht Chairlich Dow,’ or the offspring of Black Charles,” whom this genealogist is pleased to stamp with the following character:—“A black and bloody headstrong race, that lost possession of the inheritance of Craignish about one hundred years ago, and sheltered themselves amidst all misdemeanours, under the patronage of the Knights of Glenurchy, unto some of whom they were very serviceable, as to the services then in use and wont—viz., the

management of a good sharp sword and keen arrow, of whom Charles Campbell of Tuerichan, in Glenloch, and his sons, Peter, John, Duncan, and Charles, descended." But however applicable military achievements and the dexterous management of a sword, or bow and arrow, may have been to the ancestors of the Clan Charlich, it is clear, from the investitures of the estate of Craignish, that, failing Dugald Oig and his lawful male issue, Chairlach More and his posterity had the indisputable natural right of succession to the estate of Craignish, and would have taken up the same but for circumstances already mentioned. The period at which Chairlach More died is not clearly ascertained. but certain it is that his eldest son,*

XVI. JOHN CAMPBELL MACCHAIRLICH VIC COUL CRAIGNISH, of Corvorrán, was, from the wild and thoughtless disposition of his father, reduced to the necessity of becoming a manager on the estate of the ancestor of Sir Robert Menzies, in Perthshire, and married the widow of a laird in the neighbourhood called Stuck Rioch, by whom he got money, and had two sons—Charles and Robert.

XVII. CHARLES, the eldest, acquired right to the lands of Ardeonaig, in Breadalbane. Robert, the

* See left hand branch of the Craignish tree.

second son, became a corpulent, formal man, and hence was called Robert Proist, or Robert the Provost, in allusion to the designation of the chief magistrate of royal burghs in Scotland, who are dignified with the title of Provost, and understood to be sage, solemn men. This Robert had a son named Robert, who had issue. The eldest son and successor of Charles was named—

XVIII. JOHN, who possessed the lands of Easter Duncrosk in Glenlochy, Breadalbane, and was lame of a leg, from which he was called John Crupach, or Cripple John of Duncrosk. He married Barbara Campbell, daughter to Campbell of Lawers, and had two sons, Patrick and Dugald.

XIX.—PATRICK CAMPBELL, the eldest, was called Pedrig Mhea, *i.e.*, Mild or Soft Patrick, by way of irony, he being too bold and hardy. He was esteemed a chieftain of the first prowess and abilities, and distinguished himself in extirpating the Clan Gregor in the latter end of the reign of King James the Sixth, anno 1623, which was then considered a meritorious and lawful action, authorised by Royal Commission and Acts of Parliament. He was at last, however, overpowered by the MacGregors in a conflict near the Kirk of Killin, in Breadalbane, and mortally wounded with

an arrow, after having slain eighteen of them with his own arm. Of the wounds received in this action Patrick died soon after. But, before his death, sent his favourite gun to the house of Craignish, where it remained long as a valuable curiosity, being only thirty inches long in the barrel, and was given by George Campbell of Craignish, as a relict of antiquity to his brother-in-law, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell.

Dugald, the brother of this Patrick, had a son, John, called Little John Campbell, of whom there was issue.

Patrick married Ann Buchanan, daughter to Buchanan of Mirnish, and had a son and successor.

XX. CHARLES CAMPBELL, called Chairlach Bane, or Fair Charles, from his flaxen hair. He was long Baron Baillie of the estate of Breadalbane, and acquired a wadsett right of the lands of Tuerachan, in Glenlochy. He married Margaret Campbell, daughter to Duncan Campbell of Auchtertyre, by whom he had four sons.

1st. PATRICK CAMPBELL, his successor.

2nd. JOHN CAMPBELL, who married Isobell Stewart, daughter to Allan Stewart of Innisherich, by whom he had two sons and six daughters. The eldest, Charles, who resided in Perthshire, and had issue. The second, Patrick, who settled at Rappahannock River, in Virginia,

and had issue ; and the daughters Christian, Margaret, Katherine, Ann, and Isobell.

3rd. DUNCAN CAMPBELL, wadsetter, of Inshdaiff, in Breadalbane, who had three sons—Charles, John, and Duncan. The eldest, Charles, had a son named Duncan, who died without issue ; and a daughter, Margaret, married to John M'Gregor at Lochearnhead, in Breadalbane ; and also a natural son, Donald Campbell, weaver, in Inverary, who had three sons—James, Archibald, and Duncan—and a daughter named Barbara. The second, John, died without issue ; he was Ensign in the British Army ; and the third, Duncan, was a wright in Knapdale, Argyllshire, and had two sons, Archibald and James, and two daughters, Lilly and Mally.

4th. CHARLES CAMPBELL had issue.

XXI. PATRICK, married the daughter of the Laird of M'Nab, and had four sons and three daughters.

1st. JAMES, his successor.

2nd. JOHN, who went to Turnham Green, near London, and died without issue.

3rd. COLIN, who became a captain in the Royal Navy, and died while his vessel was at Jamaica, leaving issue.

4th. ALEXANDER, who had a natural son called

Dougald. This Dougald left a daughter who had issue.

5th. ANN, who married William Ranieson, Edinburgh, but left no issue.

6th. JEAN, who married Donald MacVein while living at Turnham Green with her brother, and left issue.

7th. MARGARET, married to William Drummond of Crieff, and had a daughter.

XXII. JAMES was appointed to the honourable position of Chief Commissary of the Isles. He married Eliza, daughter of James Foster of Dunoon, by whom he had three sons.

1st. JAMES, his heir and successor.

2nd. ARCHIBALD, a major-general in the army, who was appointed Governor of Madras. He married Amelia, daughter of Allan Ramsay, Esq. of Kinkell, and left issue.

3rd. DUNCAN, who held the office of Commissary of Stores for North Britain, but had no issue.

XXIII. JAMES CAMPBELL, a major in the army. He married Jean, the daughter of —— Campbell of Askomel, by whom he had a family of thirteen, five sons and eight daughters.

1st. JAMES, his successor.

2nd. JOHN, who was lieutenant in the navy.

3rd. DUNCAN.

4th. ARCHIBALD.

5th. JOHN.

The daughters were—

6th. LILIAS FRANCES.

7th. ELIZABETH.

8th and 9th. JANET and JEAN, twins.

10th. ANGUSTA.

11th and 12th. CATHERINE and AMELIA RAMSEY,
twins.

13th. ANN, married to Campbell of Succoth.

XXIV. JAMES CAMPBELL CRAIGNISH, who held the commission of a captain in the 7th Regiment of Foot, is the last on this branch of the Craignish Tree.

WE now take up the right hand branch of the family tree, to whom the property reverted, in consequence of the second failure of heirs male in this family, on the death of Dugald the fourteenth chief. The representatives of this branch are now in possession of the property of Craignish.

JOHN GORM, the tenth in succession as has been shown, had two sons; the eldest, Archibald, succeeded to the titles and estates; the second,

XV. DONALD, married Effreta VicIgheil, eldest daughter of the Baron of Barrichebean, and, in virtue of his marriage, took the barony, being the first baron of the name of Campbell. He had one son John, his successor.

XVI. JOHN, who was invested into the barony of Barrichebean, anno 1492. He had two sons.

1st. DONALD, his successor.

2nd. JOHN, alias EAN OIG, who married, and had a son Ronald, his heir, whose descendants were, first, Dugald Campbell, who had only one son, John, to whom succeeded Ronald, whose son and heir was called Donald Mac Vic Douil Vic Roderic Ean Oig.

XVII. DONALD was invested with the barony, anno 1532. He had only one son, who succeeded him.

XVIII. JOHN took possession of Barrichebean anno 1544. He had one son, his successor.

XIX. DONALD was invested anno 1562. He was married, and left issue one son.

XX. JOHN, who succeeded in 1569. He had five sons and one daughter.

1st. DONALD, his successor.

2nd. A daughter ALICE, who married Campbell of Aldrach, and had issue.

3rd. ARCHIBALD, who died without issue.

4th. JOHN, who entered the navy, and was killed in Java by the slaves during an insurrection, for which they suffered severely.

5th. GEORGE, who had one son and a daughter. He was the ancestor of Ballachlavan Campbells. His daughter was married to Archibald Darroch, a minister. Their son Donald had issue John, who had two sons, John and Ronald; the latter had a son who went to America. John was succeeded by James, who married and had issue.

6th. ALEXANDER, he was the ancestor of the Campbells of Barrowlerie. He had a natural son Charles, and a lawful son Donald, who succeeded him, and had issue a son called Alexander, who had three sons—John, who died without issue; Alexander, and Ronald, both of whom had families.

XXI. DONALD, who had four sons and one daughter.

1st. DONALD was infeofed in Thenichebeyen in 1613, but died during his father's lifetime without issue.

3rd. FERQUHARD, the first of the Campbells of Flaggen Lochan. He had a natural son Thomas, and a lawful son Ronald, who had issue two sons—

John and Ferquhard. John had two sons; Lauchlin, who was a surgeon in Campbelton, and Ronald, a collector in Campbelton. Ferquhard, the second son of the first Ronald, married twice, and had eleven children.

- 1st. A daughter, married to Campbell of Orinstarg.
- 2nd. Another daughter, married to Campbell of Ellerslie.
- 3rd. ALICE, married to Archibald Campbell of Edinburgh.
- 4th. DUGALD, who married, and went to America.
- 5th. HELEN, married to Dugald of Craginish.
- 6th. JEAN, married William Campbell of Paisley.
- 7th. LACHLAN, who died without issue.
- 8th. ELIZABETH.
- 9th. JAMES.
- 10th. RONALD.
- 11th. DONALD.

XXII. JOHN, who was the second son of Donald Oig, succeeded his father, anno 1623. He had three sons.

- 1st. GEORGE, who died without issue, while attending the University of Glasgow.
- 2nd. ALEXANDER, who succeeded him.
- 3rd. DUNCAN, who also succeeded to the estate.

XXIII. ALEXANDER came to the estate in 1652. He married, but had only one daughter, Elizabeth, who married MacCarthy of Gartharran, there being again no heir male, the title and estates passed to the third son.

XXIV. DONALD, anno 1666. He was thrice married, and had eight children.

1st. GEORGE, who succeeded him.

2nd. ALEXANDER, an advocate. He married, and had ten children.

1st. ANN, married at Paisley to John MacEwan.*

2nd. ALEXANDER.

3rd. DUGALD.

4th. DANIEL.

5th. JOHN.

* There are at present in Glasgow five gentlemen who proudly trace their descent from this Ann Campbell, who married in 1724, and had issue four sons and one daughter. Alexander, the second son, and Isobel, were twins. Alexander married 1749; his son William, of Caldergrove, sugar merchant, married in 1796, and had two sons. The eldest, Alexander, died in Islay, 1858; the second is John M'Ewan, Esq., merchant, now of Royal Crescent, Glasgow. Isobel, the twin sister, married Daniel Wright, and had a large family, most of whom emigrated, but Ronald settled in Glasgow as a grain merchant. His issue are, William Wright of Govanhaugh, Ronald Campbell Wright of Darnley Terrace, and John Wright, writer in Glasgow. These old gentlemen recount with pride the tales told them by their grandfather of the prowess of their ancestor. Donald, a man of extraordinary stature, whose arms were so long that he could place his hands between his knees while standing upright, and specially they tell of his meeting with and vanquishing Rob Roy in the grounds of Craignish.—ED.

6th. ARCHIBALD.

7th. JANET.

8th. RONALD.

9th. PAGET.

10th. DANIEL the second.

The third son of Donald, the twentieth, was Ronald, who likewise had three sons, viz., Archibald, who had six children,

POLLY, married to James of Craignish.

GEORGE and JAMES, who both died in the East Indies.

JEAN, married to —— Campbell of Duntrar.

HELEN and BLAND, who died unmarried.

Ronald had two other sons, Ronald and Alexander, the last of whom had a son John, a Captain in the First Regiment of Foot.

The fourth son of Donald was Archibald, who had one son and daughter. Donald had also four daughters.

CATHERINE, who married M'Lean of Farsioick.

ALICE, who married Campbell of Sunderland.

MARY, married to Campbell of Sanochan, and

ANN, married to Robert Stewart, minister.

XXV. GEORGE succeeded his father. He married and had seven children, five sons and two daughters.

1st. DUGALD, his heir.

2nd. DONALD, who died unmarried, in Jamaica.

3rd. ALEXANDER, who had two sons, Lachlan and Ronald.

4th. JOHN, who had a son Dugald that died in the East Indies.

5th. RONALD, who died without issue.

6th. ISOBEL, who married and went to America.

7th. MARY, married to James Forbes, minister of Glendural.

XXVI. DUGALD succeeded his father in 1710. He was married in 1713, and had five sons and four daughters.

1st. JAMES, his heir.

2nd. GEORGE, died without issue.

3rd. DUGALD, who was a captain in the army.

4th. LACHLAN, an ensign, was killed at the battle of Fontenoy.

5th. ARCHIBALD, died in Jamaica.

6th. MARGARET, married Campbell of Lochan-lachan.

7th. JEAN, married Campbell of Blanfield.

8th. ELIZABETH, married Home of Bileie; no issue.

9th. MARY, married M'Arthur of Inchdrynich.

XXVII. JAMES, was thrice married, and had four sons and two daughters.

1st. DUGALD, his heir and successor.

2nd. LACHLAN, died without issue.

3rd. SMOLETT, who was a captain in the British army.

4th. GEORGE, a lieutenant in the 42nd regiment.

5th. HELEN, unmarried.

6th. JANE, married to Colin Campbell, surgeon.

XXVIII. DUGALD was twice married, but had only one son.

XXIX. JAMES CAMPBELL of Craignish.

[The Craignish family, although so numerous, have been very much dispersed. They have been strongly tainted with the spirit of adventure, which has tempted them to emigrate, and settled themselves down in various parts of the British dominions, as well as in the United States of America. In the strath of Craignish they are represented at present by Mrs. Campbell of Melford, who holds possession of the land belonging to the original family; Admiral Campbell of Barbrek, and Duncan M'Iver Campbell of Arkneish and Loch Gair.—ED.]

GENEALOGY
OF THE
HOUSE OF BREADALBANE.

HOUSE OF BREADALBANE.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, known in Gaelic as Cailen-du-na-Roimhe, *i.e.*, Black Colin of Rome, from his studies there, was second son to Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, the fifth M'Cailen More, ancestor of the family of Argyle, by his first wife, the Lady Marjory Stewart, daughter to Robert, Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife and Monteith, second lawful son of Robert the Second, King of Scotland, and who himself was Governor of the kingdom during the minority of his nephew, James the First. Sir Colin's patrimony from his father was the lands of Glenorchy, to which he added by acquisitions of his own, confirmed to him by the King. His first lady was Mary, daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox. She died without issue. By his second, Lady Dame Margaret Stewart, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Stewart, Lord Lorne, he had Duncan, his heir. With her he received the third of the lands of Lorne, and quarters the arms of Stewart, Lord of Lorne, with his own. Lady Margaret built

the Castle of Kilchurn, in Glenorchy, in the absence of Sir Colin abroad. He married, thirdly, Margaret Robertson of Strowan, by whom he had John, Bishop of the Isles, and Margaret, married to Napier of Merchiston, of whom Lord Napier and Sir —— Napier, Baronet, Bedfordshire, are descended. Sir Colin married, fourthly, Margaret, daughter of Luke Stirling of Keir. By her he had John, ancestor of the family of Lawers, a descendant of whom afterwards married the heiress of Loudon. By Margaret Stirling he had also a daughter, married to William Stewart of Ballindoran, or Balquhidder, from whom a numerous tribe of Stewarts in Balquhidder are descended. Sir Colin, nearly related to James the First, had the merit of bringing his assassins, Colquhoun and Chambers, to justice, for which, along with many other services, he received from James the Third a grant of the lands of Lawers, which James the Fifth confirmed by charters. There is another charter for the same Sir Colin for the lands of Achnarach, dated 1466. Sir Colin was eminent for bravery, loyalty, generosity, and all the accomplishments of his time; was a great traveller, and one of the knights of Rhodes. He was tutor and guardian to his nephew, Colin, first Earl of Argyll, which trust he discharged with such extraordinary fidelity as to be recorded in the genealogy of that family. He died, anno 1498, full of age and honour,

and was buried at the west end of Loch Tay, in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin at Finlarig, which continues the family tomb to this day.

II. Sir DUNCAN succeeded his father; he married in 1479 Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter to George, Earl of Angus. Six hundred merks was her portion, for which her brothers-in-law, Douglas of Lochleven and Ramsay of Dalhousie, were cautioners, her mother, Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Dalhousie, giving her bond for their relief. By this marriage the family were strengthened by many noble alliances, her sisters having married Lord Rothes of Graham, ancestor of the Duke of Montrose, Ramsay, ancestor of Lord Dalhousie, and the fourth to Graham of Fintry. Sir Duncan had by his lady, Colin, his heir, Archibald of Glenlyon; Patrick, who was to heir Glenlyon in failure of heirs male; and a daughter, who married the Laird of Monievaired. From James the Fourth he obtained charters for Glenlyon in failure of heirs male, and for the port of Loch Tay, &c., as also the Royal bailiary of these lands. He was high in favour with all the sovereigns of his time. The frequent insurrections of the Clan M'Gregor gave this family occasion to suppress them, by which means their own power was much increased, obtaining grants of that clan's lands from the Crown. Sir Duncan was killed with

James the Fourth at the battle of Flodden, anno 1513.

III. Sir COLIN, who succeeded his father, was a very accomplished gentleman. His near relationship to the house of Angus linked him in firm friendship with the powerful race of Douglas. He married Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John, Earl of Atholl, the uterine brother of James the Second, and Dame Ellenor Sinclair, daughter to William, great Earl of Orkney. This alliance connected Sir Colin with the first families in the kingdom, particularly through his lady's youngest sister, who was wife to John, Earl of Lennox, and by him great-grandmother to James the Sixth. Sir Colin had by his lady three sons, Duncan, John, and Colin, a daughter, Catherine, who married Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, ancestor of the Duke of Atholl. Her daughter married the Earl of Marr.

IV. Sir DUNCAN, the eldest son, succeeded his father and afterwards married Margaret Colquhoun of Luss, daughter to William, Earl of Lennox. By her Sir Duncan had one daughter, who married John M'Dougall of Raray, in Neither Lorne. The estate being limited to male issue, on Sir Duncan's death his brother John succeeded him, anno 1534.

V. Sir JOHN married Marion, daughter to Sir Archibald Edmonston of Montreath, by whom he had two daughters; Margaret, married to Alex. Home of Ardgath, and Christian, to Edward Redhaugh of Castlebragan, both in Perthshire.

VI. Sir COLIN succeeded his brother; he was a distinguished reformer of Church government about the years 1560-73, during which period he sat in Parliament, and remarkable for wisdom and prudence. He married Catherine Ruthven, daughter to William Lord Ruthven, by Dame Janet Halliburton, one of the three co-heiresses of Patrick Lord Halliburton of Dirleton. Through his lady's sisters, Sir Colin's family were connected with Lord Drummond, ancestor of the family of Perth, to Lord Grey, to Sir David Weyms of that ilk, ancestor of the Earl of Weyms, to the Barons of Strathard, Aldie, Lundie of Lundie, Elphinston, and the ancient family of Wood of Bennington. By his lady, Sir Colin had four sons, Duncan, his heir, Colin of Ardbeath, Patrick of Auchinryre, who died without issue, Archibald, who married Mary Tosoch, heiress of Monzie, but left no issue. There were four daughters. Beatrix, married to Sir John Campbell of Lawers, of whom, since 1633, are the Campbells of Loudon; of a younger son of this Beatrix and Sir John, the family of Aberuchill are sprung.

Margaret, married to the Earl of Glencairn, was mother to his heir, also to Lady Cunningham of Glogarnock, the Marchioness of Hamilton, and to Lady Hamilton of Evandale, afterwards Lady Maxwell of Calderwood. Mary, married to William, Earl of Monteath; she was mother to the Lady Blackadder of Tulliallan. After the Earl of Monteath's death, she married Sir Colin Campbell of Lundie, son to the sixth Earl of Argyll. Elizabeth, married to Sir John Campbell of Ardkinglass. Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy died anno 1584.

VII. Sir DUNCAN CAMPBELL, the first Baronet, was, for his great parts and integrity, raised high in the esteem of his sovereign, James the Sixth, who named him one of the Barons that assisted at the coronation of his consort, Queen Anne, 18th May, 1590. By Charles I. he was made Sheriff of Perthshire, formerly hereditary in the family of Gowry. In 1625 he was created a Baronet, receiving at the same time a grant of 15,000 acres of land in Nova Scotia. For a long time this family, by temporary grants from the Crown, had the keeping of the forests of Mamlorn, Bendas-kerlie, Finglenbeg, and Finglenmore; these were all confirmed by charter in 1617. Sir Duncan married, first, Lady Jane Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Athole. By her he had Colin, Robert, Duncan, John,

Archibald, (ancestor to Monzie, Lochland, and Finnab,) Alexander, and Jane, married to Sir John Campbell of Calder; Ann, married to Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin, ancestor to the Earl of Findlater and Seafield; Margaret, married to Sir Alexander Weemys. Sir Duncan's second lady was Elizabeth, daughter to Peter, fifth Lord Sinclair, by whom he had Patrick of Edinample, and Jean, who married John, Earl of Athole. He died 1631.

VIII. Sir COLIN was born in London, July 5, 1577, and succeeded his father; he was married to Juliana Campbell, daughter to Hugh, Lord Loudon, but died without issue, 1640.

IX. Sir ROBERT succeeded his brother. He married Isabel, daughter to Sir Lachlan M'Intosh, Captain of the Clan Chattan. By his wife, daughter to Kenneth M'Kenzie of Kentail, ancestor to the Earl of Seaforth, Sir Robert had a numerous family: John, his heir, Colin of Mocale, ancestor to Carwhin, who succeeded to the Earldom as heir male; William of Glenfalloch, [from whom the present Earl is lineally descended,] Alexander of Lochdochart, Duncan of Auchlyne, all of whom left issue. Margaret, married to John Cameron of Lochiel, to whom she had the brave Sir Ewn Cameron. Mary, to Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass, whose

son, Sir Colin, was the first Baronet of that family. Jean, to Stewart of Appin. She had one daughter, married to Alexander Campbell of Lochnell, and mother of Sir Duncan Campbell, Knight. Isabel, to Irvine of Piddort, son to Irvine of Drum, by whom she had two daughters, co-heiresses, who married Gordon of Geight and Fraser of Strichen. Juliana to Maclaine of Lochbuy; the sixth to Robertson of Lude; the seventh to Robertson of Fascalzie, the eighth to Toshach of Monievard, and the ninth to Campbell of Glenlyon.

X. Sir JOHN married Lady Mary Graham, daughter to William, Earl of Monteath, Airth, and Strathearn, by Agnes, daughter of Patrick, Lord Grey; by her he had John, the first Earl, and one daughter, married to Sir Alexander Menzie of Weem. Again he married Christian, daughter to Sir John Muschet of Craighard of Monteith, by whom he had several daughters. Of them are a numerous issue, such as the Campbells of Stonefield, M'Naughtons of that ilk, Campbells of Airds, Baronets of Ardnamurchan, the Campbells of Ardchattan, Campbells of Dergachy, &c. He was succeeded by his only son.

XI. JOHN, the first Earl and fifth Baronet of Glenorchy, born at Taymouth, 17th July, 1635, was an able politician, active in the affairs of

those days. From the Earl of Caithness he acquired the whole estate belonging to that earldom, as well as his honours, which he resigned into the king's hands on his own demise, in Sir John's favour, who accordingly was created Earl of Caithness, 28th June, 1677, but in 1681, by his Majesty's permission, he took the title of Earl of Breadalbane from his paternal property, the Earldom of Caithness being found to belong to the male heir of that family. Having always had a warm side to the House of Stuart, in 1715 he took up arms in their cause, and would have been attainted but for his great age, and the firm adherence of his son, Lord Glenorchy, to the House of Hanover. John, the first Earl, married Lady Mary Rich, daughter to Henry, Earl of Holland, who was son to Robert, Earl of Warwick, by Penelope, daughter to Walter, Earl of Essex, who negotiated the marriage betwixt Henrietta Maria of France and Charles the Second. From John's first marriage was Duncan, who died very young, and John. His second lady was the Countess Dowager of Caithness, Mary, daughter to Archibald, Marquis of Argyll, by whom he had a son, Colin; and Mary, married to Sir Alexander Cockburn of Langton.

XII. JOHN, the second Earl, married Lady Frances Cavendish, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry, Duke of Newcastle. She died without issue. His

second lady was Henrietta, daughter to Sir Edward Villiers, son to Viscount Grandison, and nephew to George, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James the Sixth and Charles the First. Her ladyship's father was created Earl of Jersey. Her mother was Frances, daughter of Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk, by Eliza Hume, daughter and co-heiress of George, Earl Dunbar. Her sisters also brought high connexions to the family, one being Countess of Portland, one Viscountess Fitzhardinge, one Countess of Orkney, and one married to William Villiers, Esq., her own cousin. By his second lady he had John, his heir, and two daughters, the ladies Charlotte and Henrietta, who died unmarried. The second Earl died in the year 1752.

XIII. JOHN succeeded his father in 1752. He was Master of the Horse to the Princess Royal in 1725, a Knight of the Bath, and Lord Privy Seal of Scotland. At different periods, he held various high offices in the State. In 1718 he married Lady Arabella Gray, daughter and heiress to Henry, Duke of Kent, by Jemima, daughter of Lord Crew. Henry, a son by this marriage, died, but a daughter, Jemima, in right of her mother, heiress of Kent, was, in 1738, created Marchioness de Grey, and married the same year Philip, Earl of Hardwick, by whom she had Annabella Campbell Baroness Lucas, who succeeded her mother

in 1797; and married Lord Polwarth, son to the Earl of Marchmont; no issue. Her sister, Mary Jemima, married Lord Grantham, by whom she had three sons, the eldest presumptive heir to his aunt; the Marquisate de Grey, conferred on the Duke of Kent with remainder to heirs male of his grand-daughter Jemima, became extinct. The Earl married, secondly, in 1730, Arabella, grand-daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Pershal of Sagnal, Somersetshire, by whom he had George, who died young, and John, Lord Glenorchy, married in 1761 to Wilhelmina, daughter of William Maxwell of Preston, who died in 1771 without issue; John, the third Earl of Breadalbane, and the seventh Baronet of Glenorchy, left no issue, 1782.

XIV. JOHN, the fourth Earl and eighth Baronet, was born July, 1762; came into his father's estate, 1772; and became Earl of Breadalbane, 1782. He succeeded his cousin as lineal descendant of Colin of Mocastle, second son to Robert, third Baronet. He was son to Colin Campbell of Carwhin, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Archibald Campbell of Stonefield. He was elected one of the Sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland in 1784, and likewise in 1790, 1794, and 1806; was created a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, 1806, by the title of Baron Breadalbane of Taymouth, in the county of Perth, and

Lord Ormelie. In 1793 he raised a Regiment of Fencibles, afterwards raised to four battalions, one of which he commanded, and was honoured by the Government with the rank of Permanent Colonel in the Army. In September, 1793, he married Mary Gavin, eldest daughter and co-heiress of David Gavin of Langton, by Lady Elizabeth Maitland, daughter to James, Earl of Lauderdale, and had issue, John, Lord Glenorchy, born 1796, married 1821, Eliza, daughter of George Baillie of Jerviswood, Esq. John, the first Marquis and fourth Earl, died 1834.

XV. JOHN, the second Marquis and fifth Earl, succeeded his father. The Marquis was a Knight of the Thistle, Knight of Rhodes, Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, Lord-Lieutenant of Argyllshire, Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Fellow of the Royal Society. He represented Perthshire in the Parliament of 1832. In 1841 was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and appointed Lord Chamberlain in 1848. He died without issue at Lausanne, 8th November, 1862, when the Marquisate of Breadalbane and the Earldom of Ormslie, in the Scottish Peerage, became extinct, and the succession to the Earldom was disputed. He was succeeded in the Scotch titles by—

XVI. SIR JOHN ALEXANDER GAVIN CAMPBELL, sixth Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, of Tay and Pentland, Lord Glenorchy, Benderloch, Ormelie, and Wick, in the Peerage of Scotland; Baronet of Nova Scotia, late a Captain in the Royals. He was born 30th March, 1824, succeeded his cousin in 1862; he was married 7th March, 1850, to Mary Theresa, only daughter of John Francis Edwards, Esq., of Dublin, and had issue,

1st. GAVIN, Lord Glenorchy, born 9th April, 1851.

2nd. IVAN, born 6th May, 1859.

3rd. A daughter, EVA.

The present Earl of Breadalbane is the lineal descendant of William, the fifth son of Sir Robert Campbell, the third Baronet of this family (see page 133, where he is described as William of Glenfalloch). He was killed in battle at Stirling, 1648, but left a son, Robert of Glenfalloch, who left issue one son, Colin, who was succeeded by his only son, William, who was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, and had issue eight sons and three daughters. William succeeded him, and married Mary, the second daughter of M'Pherson of Argyllshire, by whom they had James Campbell, Captain of Fencibles, who married the widow of Christopher C. Ludlow of Chiping, Sudbury, Suffolk. They had issue two sons, who died young, and William Breadalbane Gavin, who was succeeded by John Lamb Campbell, born 1787, succeeded to his cousin in 1812. He was married in 1810 to Rosina

Caroline, the youngest daughter of John Doughty of Shropshire, leaving only one son, John Alexander Gavin Campbell, the present Earl.

Creations.—Bart. of Nova Scotia, 3 May, 1625. Scottish Peerage, 28 June, 1677. Barony of the United Kingdom, 13 Nov., 1806. Marquisate of Breadalbane and Earldom of Ormelie, Sept., 1831.

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth, gironny of eight pieces, or. and sa. for CAMPBELL; second, or, a fesse chequy, ar. and az. for STEWART; third, ar. a galley, sa, sails unfurled, oars in action, for LORN (in consequence of the marriage of Sir Colin Campbell with the co-heiress of Lorn).

Crest.—a boar's head, erased, ppr.

Supporters.—Two stags, ppr. attired and unguled, or.

Motto.—Follow me.

Seats.—Langton, Berwickshire; and Taymouth Castle, Perthshire.

GENEALOGY
OF THE
HOUSE OF CAWDOR.

CAMPBELLS OF CAWDOR.

THIS is a branch of the Ducal house of Argyll, springing from Sir John Campbell, who married Muriella, daughter and heiress of Sir John Calder of Calder.

I. MURRIEL, heiress of Cawdor, left to the guardianship of Archibald, second Earl of Argyll, and of her maternal uncle, Hugo Rose of Kilravoch, educated at Inverary. She married, in 1510, Sir John Campbell, second son of Earl of Argyll, by whom she had six sons and three daughters—

1st. ARCHIBALD, their successor.

2nd. JOHN, Bishop of the Isles, of whom the families of Inverstrigan and Ardchattan.

3rd. DONALD, of whom are the families of Kirkton, Sonachan, and Ballinaly.

4th. DUNCAN, who died without issue.

5th. WILLIAM, who died without issue.

6th. ALEXANDER of Hynes, of whom May and Tarnish.

1st. Their eldest daughter was married first to James, Lord Ogilvie, and again to the Earl of Crawford.

2nd. JANE, married Alexander, Lord Lovat.

3rd. ISABELL, married M'Dougall of Raray.

4th. Married Urquhart of Meldrum.

5th. Married to Jolly of

II. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL married Isabel, daughter to Grant, by whom he had a son, and a daughter, married to Grant of Glenmoriston.

III. Sir JOHN married Marjory, or Marion, daughter to William, Earl Marishal of Scotland, by whom he had five sons—

1st. JOHN, who succeeded him.

2nd. COLIN, of whom the family of Dell in Islay.

3rd. ALEXANDER.

4th. ARCHIBALD.

The two first died without issue.

He had also two daughters, the first of whom married Sir James M'Donald of Islay, and the second Campbell of Glenfeachan, in Lorne. Sir John had also a natural son, Donald, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia by the title of Sir Donald Campbell of Ardnamurchan. He married M'Intosh's widow, but, dying without issue, left his estate to George, Tutor of

Calder, since Campbell of Airds, in whose favour his title also ran. Sir John had likewise two natural daughters—

1st. JEAN, married to Dallas of Cantry; and

2nd. EUPHAM, married to Campbell of Achindown.

Sir John was Tutor to his cousin, Archibald, Earl of Argyll. His high integrity in that important trust procured him many enemies, who killed him by firing at him through a window while visiting Knipach, the then residence of Campbell of Glenfeachan, anno 1592.

IV. Sir JOHN succeeded his father. He first married Anne, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, by whom he had six sons and one daughter—

1st. JOHN, his heir.

2nd. COLIN, married to Margaret, daughter of Brodie; their son Hugh afterwards succeeded his uncle.

3rd. GEORGE, Tutor to the said Hugh, married the Captain of Dunstaffnage's daughter; of him are the Campbells of Airds and Odomore.

The three younger sons left no issue, and the daughter, Jane, was married to Dunbar of Grange.

Sir JOHN married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of William, Earl of Angus, by whom he had one son, married to Sir Donald Campbell of Ardnamuchan's widow, but he left no issue; also one daughter, Mary, married to Alexander Campbell of Sutherland. His

adherence to the Royal cause obliged him to retire to France until the restoration. When he returned he built a chapel at Calder House, and, being old, he retired to Muckkairn, Argyllshire, where he died.

V. Sir JOHN, his son, married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, of whom a son, Colin, who died young, and two daughters—

1st. JEAN, married to William, Lord Forbes ; and

2nd. CHRISTIAN, married to Dunbar of Fillinact.

Having died without a male heir, his nephew—

VI. Sir HUGH succeeded. He married Henrietta, daughter of the Earl of Murray, by whom he had four sons—

1st. ALEXANDER, his heir.

2nd. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL of Clunes, who married Ann M'Pherson, the only child of Duncan M'Pherson of Cluny, chief of that name, of whom issue.

3rd. COLIN ; and

4th. GEORGE CAMPBELL, both of whom were killed in Queen Anne's wars without issue.

Sir Hugh's four daughters married—

1st. MARGARET, to Hugh Rose of Kilravock.

2nd. JEAN, to Urquhart of Meldrum.

3rd. SOPHIE, to Brodie of Lethen.

4th. ANNE, to M'Laine of Lochbuy.

VII. Sir ALEXANDER married Elizabeth Lort, daughter of Sir John Lort of Stackepole, in South Wales, by whom he had issue—

JOHN, his heir, and two daughters,

1st. SUSANNA, married to Sir James Campbell of Auchinbreck.

2nd. ANN, to —— Morris, Esq.

VIII. JOHN CAMPBELL succeeded his father. He married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Lewis Pryce, Esq. of Carmarthenshire, by whom he had issue—

1st. PRYCE, his son.

2nd. JOHN HOLT, Lord Lyon of Scotland.

3rd. ALEXANDER.

IX. PRYCE CAMPBELL, Esq., who represented Carmarthenshire in Parliament, and was a Lord of the Treasury in 1766. He had issue—

1st. JOHN PRYCE, his heir.

2nd. Sir GEORGE, Admiral of the White.

3rd. SARAH, who married J. MacInnis, Esq.

X. JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., eldest son of Pryce Campbell, Esq., of Cawdor Castle, Nairnshire, and of Stockpole Court, Pembrokeshire, was elevated to the Peerage of Great Britain, 21st June, 1796, by the title of Lord Cawdor of Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire. His

Lordship had previously represented the town of Cardigan in Parliament. He married, 27th July, 1789, Lady Caroline Howard, eldest daughter of Frederick, 5th Earl of Carlisle, and had issue—

1st. JOHN FREDERICK VAUGHAN, his heir.

2nd. GEORGE PRYCE, Capt. R.N., M.P., married, 13th October, 1821, Charlotte, second daughter of General Isaac Gascoyne.

His Lordship died 1821, and was succeeded by—

XI. JOHN FREDERICK CAMPBELL, Earl of Cawdor, F.R.S., of Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire, Viscount Emlyn of Emlyn, Carmarthenshire, and Baron Cawdor; born 8th Nov., 1790, and married 23rd July, 1816, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas, 2nd Marquis of Bath, and had issue—

1st. JOHN FREDERICK VAUGHAN, Viscount Emlyn, born 1817.

2nd. ARCHIBALD GEORGE, born 11th January, 1827, Rector of Knapton.

3rd. HENRY WALTER, Lieutenant-Colonel, Coldstream Guards.

4th. EMILY CAROLINE, married 31st March, 1842, to the Hon. Lord Octavius Duncombe, M.P., son of Lord Feversham.

5th. GEORGIANA ISABELLA, married 25th January to John Balfour, Esq. of Balbirnie, Fifeshire.

6th. ELIZABETH LUCY, married 28th June, 1840, James, Earl of Dysart.

7th. MARY LOUISA, married 29th April, 1846, to George Fearn, Earl of Ellesmere.

His Lordship succeeded as second Baron, at the decease of his father, 1st June, 1821, and acquired the other honours by letters patent, dated 24th September, 1827. He died 27th June, 1860.

XII. JOHN FREDERICK VAUGHAN CAMPBELL succeeded as second Earl of Cawdor in Carmarthenshire, Viscount Emlyn and Baron Cawdor, is Lord-Lieutenant of Carmarthenshire; married June 28, 1842, Sarah Mary, second daughter of the Hon. Henry Frederick C. Cavendish, by whom he has issue three sons and four daughters.

1st. FREDERICK ARCHIBALD VAUGHAN, Viscount Emlyn, born 13th February, 1847; married 1868, Elizabeth Mary Georgina, eldest daughter of Clitheroe and Lady Turner; of Stoke Rochford, Lincolnshire; he has issue, Hugh Francis Vaughan, born January, 1869.

2nd. RONALD GEORGE ELIDOR, a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, born on the 3rd December, 1848.

3rd. ALEXANDER FREDERICK VAUGHAN, born 3rd September, 1855.

4th. VICTORIA ALEXANDRIA ELIZABETH, married 24th January, 1861, to Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Lambton, of the Scotch Fusilier Guards.

5th. MURIEL SARAH.

6th. EVELYN CAROLINE LOUISA.

7th. RACHEL ANN GEORGINA.

Creations.—Baron, 21 June, 1796. Earl and Viscount, 24 Sept., 1827.

Arms.—Gyronny of eight, or and sa.

Crest.—A swan, ar. ducally crowned, or.

Supporters.—Dexter, a lion, guardant, gu.; Sinister, a hart, ppr.

Motto.—Be mindful.

Seats.—Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire; Cawdor Castle, Nairnshire.

GENEALOGY
OF THE
HOUSE OF LOUDON.

CAMPBELLS OF LOUDON.

THE Campbells of Loudon are now represented by the Countess Edith, Baroness of Loudon. This noble family date back their lineage to about the year 1200. They are descended from Dougald, the 7th Knight of Lochow, by his third son, Hugh, whose grandson, Duncan, married Susanna, daughter and heiress of Sir Reginald Crawford, and by her obtained the Barony of Loudon and the Hereditary Sheriffdom of Ayr.

The Barony of Loudon, Ayrshire, which gives title to this noble branch of the house of Argyll, belonged, in the reign of King David the First, to one Lambinus, who was father of—

I. JAMES DE LOUDON, feudal Lord of Loudon, of which he obtained a charter, with other lands, from Richard de Morville, Constable of Scotland. This James left an only daughter and heiress—

II. MARGARET DE LOUDON, who married Sir

Reginald de Crawford, Heritable Sheriff of Ayrshire, and left a son—

III. HUGH CRAWFURD of Loudon, whose great-great-grand-daughter was—

IV. SUSANNA CRAWFURD of Loudon, daughter and sole heir of Sir Reginald Crawford of Loudon, Sheriff of Ayr, who died in 1303.

A charter granted to Sir Duncan Campbell and this lady by Robert the First runs thus:—"Agno regni duodecimo Duncano Campbell militi et Susanæ, sponsæ annes terras suas de Loudon et Steventown cum pertinatus per dictas, Duncanan et Susanam, suam hereditarie condigentes ratione dictæ sponsæ." These lands were possessed by their descendants from father to son to Hugh, the first Lord Loudon, then they again, with the title, went into the female line. From Sir Duncan and his lady many highly respectable families of the name of Campbell, in Ayrshire, are descended.

V. SIR HUGH CAMPBELL of Loudon, Sheriff of Ayr, and a Privy Councillor in Scotland. By James the Sixth he was created a Lord of Parliament, 30th June, 1601, by the title of Lord Campbell, Baron of Loudon. His Lordship married, first, in 1572, Margaret,

daughter of Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar, and had issue—

1st. JOHN, Master of Loudon, who died before his father, leaving issue, by his wife Jean, daughter of John Fleming, first Earl of Wigton—

1st. MARGARET, who succeeded her grandfather in the Barony of Loudon.

2nd. ELIZABETH, married to Sir Hugh Campbell of Cessnock.

He wedded, secondly, Lady Isabel Ruthven, daughter of William, Earl of Gowrie, the divorced wife of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, by whom he had two daughters—

1st. Married to Sir David Cunningham of Cunninghamhead.

2nd. Married to David Crawford of Kerse.

His Lordship espoused, thirdly, Margaret, daughter of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, but had no issue. He died in 1622, and was succeeded by his granddaughter,

VI. MARGARET, as Baroness Loudon. Her Ladyship married, in 1629, Sir John Campbell of Lawers, who was elevated to the Peerage, 12th May, 1633, by the titles of Baron Farinyeane and Mauchline, and Earl of Loudon, to him and his male heirs for ever; but his Lordship joining the opposition to the Court,

the patent was, by a special order, stopped at the Chancery, and the title superseded until 1641, when it was allowed with the original precedency. In this year he was appointed High Chancellor of Scotland and First Commissioner of the Treasury; and, after the decapitation of the King, when the Parliament re-assembled in 1648, Lord Loudon was chosen President of the Session which ordered the proclamation of Charles the Second. Upon his Majesty's subsequent defeat at Worcester, the Earl was not only deprived of his office, but forced to conceal himself in the Highlands, while an Act of attainder and forfeiture passed against him. His Lordship and his son, Lord Mauchline, had the honour afterwards of being specially excepted from the indemnity granted by the Usurper to the people of Scotland. He died 15th March, 1663, and was succeeded by his only son—

VII. JAMES, the second Earl, who married Lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Hugh, seventh Earl of Eglinton, and had (with four daughters)—

1st. HUGH, his successor.

2nd. JOHN, of Shanstoun, Colonel in the Army.

3rd. Sir JAMES, of Lawers, a distinguished military officer, who obtained the Order of the Bath from George the Second for his gallant conduct at the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. Sir James commanded the

British Horse at Fontenoy, 29th April, 1745, and received a mortal wound in that celebrated but unfortunate action. He married Lady Jane Boyle, eldest daughter of David, first Earl of Glasgow, by his second Countess, Jean, daughter and heir of William Muir of Rowallan, and was succeeded by his only son, James Mure Campbell of Lawers, who became the fifth Earl of Loudon.

One of the daughters was married first to Viscount Primrose, and afterwards to the Earl of Stair. Owing to religious persecutions at home this Earl died an exile at Leyden, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

VIII. HUGH, third Earl, K. T. This nobleman, who enjoyed the confidence of King William, was a Privy Councillor in Scotland, and an Extraordinary Lord of Session. His Lordship married in 1700, Margaret, daughter of John, first Earl of Stair, by whom he had a son and two daughters. The Earl resigned his titles in 1707, and obtained a new patent, reconfering them upon himself and his direct heirs male; but, in default of those, to the heirs general of the first Earl. His Lordship died in 1731, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. JOHN, fourth Earl, a General Officer in the

Army, who died unmarried in 1782, when the honours reverted to his cousin,

X. JAMES MUIR CAMPBELL, as fifth Earl, son of General Sir James Campbell, K.B., third son of the second Earl. His Lordship, who was a Major-General in the Army, married in 1777, Flora, eldest daughter of John Macleod, Esq. of Rasay, County of Inverness, by whom he had an only child, Flora Muir-Campbell, Countess of Loudon and Marchioness Dowager of Hastings, who inherited, in conformity with the renewed patent, at the demise of her father, in 1786. His Lordship assumed the additional surname of Muir, upon inheriting the estates of his grandmother, the Countess of Glasgow.

XI. FLORA - MUIR CAMPBELL - RAWDON - HASTINGS, Baroness Loudon, of Conyngham, County of Ayr, and Baroness of Farrinyeane and Mauchline, in the Peerage of Scotland; born in August, 1780; succeeded to the honours upon the demise of her father, 28th April, 1786; married 11th July, 1804, Francis Rawdon, first Marquis of Hastings, who died in 1826, by whom she had issue, George-Francis, and other children. She was grandmother to the present Countess of Hastings.

XII. GEORGE FRANCIS, fourth Marquis, who in-

herited the barony of Grey de Ruthven on the decease of his mother, the Marchioness of Hastings, November 18, 1856. He married 16th June, 1862, Florence Celestina, youngest daughter of Henry, the second Marquis of Anglesea. Created Earl of Rawdon and Viscount Loudon, 1816; Baron of Botreaux, 1368; Baron of Hungerford, 1426; Baron of Molineux, 1445; Baron of Hastings, 1451; Baron Rawdon, 1783 (Great Britain); Earl of Moira, 1761 (Ireland); Earl of Loudon, 1633; Baron Loudon, 1601 (Scotland); Baronet, 1665 (England). He was succeeded by—

XIII. HENRY WEYSFORD CHARLES PLANTAGENET RAWDON-HASTINGS, second son of the second Marquis, by the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, born in Cavendish Square, 1842; succeeded his brother in 1851 as heir to the barony of Grey de Ruthyn. He was patron of ten livings in the Church of England.

The first Earl's father was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. The first Marquis was a distinguished military commander; Governor-General of India; Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta; K.G., G.C.B., &c. Co-heirs to the baronies of Botreaux, Hungerford, Molineux, and Hastings, his sisters, viz., Lady Edith Maria, born 1833; Lady Bertha Selgarde, born 1835; Lady Victoria Mary Louisa, born 1837; and Lady Francis Augusta Constance, born 1844.

On the death of the Marquis of Hastings, 1868, the title became extinct, except the Scotch honours, which did not fall, in consequence of the fresh patent obtained in 1786, as formerly alluded to, the baronies by writ falling into abeyance between his sisters. The Lady Edith Abney Hastings, as senior co-heiress, succeeded to the Scotch honours in the baronies of Grey de Ruthyn, Hungerford, Hastings, Newmarch, Botreaux, Mauchline, and March, in the Peerage of England.

XIV. EDITH MARIA ABNEY HASTINGS, Baroness of Loudon, born December, 1833. She was married in April, 1853, to Charles Frederick Clifton, Esq. of Clifton Hall, Leicestershire, the third son of Thomas Clifton, Esq. of Lytham Hall and Clifton in Lancashire. In 1857 she and her husband, by an Act of Parliament, assumed the name and took the arms of Abney Hastings, in compliance with the conditions of a deed of settlement executed in their favour in 1854. By Sir Charles Abney Hastings she succeeded to the title in 1868, and has issue by the marriage—

1st. CHARLES EDWARD, Lord Mauchline, born 5th January, 1855.

2nd. PAULYN FRANCIS CUTHBERT, born 20th October, 1856.

3rd. GILBERT HASTINGS, born 7th January, 1858.

4th. HENRY EDWARD PLANTAGENET, born 19th June, 1860.

5th. FLORA PAULYNA HETTY BARBARA.

Creations.—Barony, 30th June, 1601. Earldom originally, 12th May, 1633; renewed, 1707.

Arms.—Gyronny of eight, erm. and gu.

Supporters.—Dexter, a knight, in complete armour ppr., on his head a plume of white feathers, his sword by his side, in his right hand a spear, also ppr.; Sinister, a lady richly habited, a plume of feathers on her head, holding a letter in the left hand, all ppr.

Seat.—Loudon Castle, Ayrshire.

YOUNGER BRANCHES
OF
THE CLAN CAMPBELL.

CAMPBELLS OF LOCHNELL.

THE Campbells of Lochnell* are descended, about the year 1500, from the famous Colin of Carrick, third Earl of Argyll, by his second son Ian Gorm, *i.e.* Blue John, so called from the hue of his complexion, retained in consequence of the treatment he received when a child from the MacLeans of Duart. See the family of Argyll about 1500.

I. JOHN GORM, the first Lochnell, married Mary Campbell, heiress of Ardkinglass, by whom he had—

1st. ARCHIBALD, his successor.

2nd. JOHN OIG of Catachan, married Campbell of Inverawe's daughter, of him are the Campbells of Tirifour.

3rd. DONALD du na ha, married first to Cadogan, an Irish lady, and second to a daughter of Campbell of Inverlivers. Of this Donald the Campbells of Bragleen say they are descended.

* In default of male descendants of John, fourth Duke of Argyll, they are heirs to the titles and estates.

4th. COLIN, married to a daughter of Evan-nan-Gleun, son to M'Dougall of Rara. Of Colin was the family of Laganmore. Colin had also four daughters.

1st. MARY, married her cousin Ian-du-more, son to Duart; of them are the M'Leans of Kenlochaline. She married again John Stewart, fifth Laird of Appin, to whom she had his heir.

2nd. ANNE, married first to James Stewart of Glens, secondly, to Donald-nan-ain Stewart, of whom are Invernalyle.

3rd. Married to M'Inlea of Achnicre, extinct.

4th. ELIZABETH, married to MacCorquhidale of Phantilands, extinct.

John's nephew, Archibald of Argyll, commanded Queen Mary's forces at the battle of Langside; he fought under him, and was slain on the 15th May, 1568.

II. ARCHIBALD is said to have had four wives, at or about the same time. 1st. Janet, daughter to Duncan na-mein Macdougall of Dunollie, chief of the Macdougalls; by her he had—

1st. ALEXANDER, his heir, and

2nd. CAILEN-NA-KILLE of Kilekolmkill, in Benderloch, who was married to a daughter of Stirling of Keir, relict of Buchanan of Leni, extinct.

The second was a daughter of MacLean of Duart. Jessie, the third, was daughter to Chuin O'Donell, Ireland. She was mother to Ian Connelach, married to Loup's daughter; of them are the Campbells of Corrieleigh. The fourth was Isabella, daughter to

Drummond of Cochyle, and relict of William Redoch of Aberledmont; by her he had James of Croguan, married to a daughter of the Bishop of Ardchattan, second son to Campbell the first Laird of Calder; of him are the families of Stonefield and Balerno. Isabella was the only one of Archibald's wives who survived him. She afterwards married the chief of the Macdougalls, Laird of Dunollie. By his different wives he had several daughters. Margaret, married to M'Lean of Lochbuy; Ann to Campbell of Dunstaffnage; Janet to Campbell of Barbrec, and the fourth to Stewart of Appin. Archibald, with his two brothers, Donald and Colin, were killed at Glenlivet, and interred in the tomb of Farquharson, Uschriachan, Aberdeenshire, 1594.

III. ALEXANDER, married Isabel, daughter of Macdougall of Rara, in Nether Lorne; by her he had—

1st. JOHN, his successor; and

2nd. COLIN, of Ardintallen, married to a daughter of Campbell, Achnacroise; male issue, Duncan Maol of Sanaig, married first to a daughter of Sir Donald Campbell of Ardnamurchan—male issue; second, to a daughter of M'Lean of Torloish. Of this marriage are the families of Jura and Glendarvel. Alexander had four daughters—

1st. ISABELLA, married to Campbell of Dunstaffnage.

2nd. CATHERINE, to Campbell of Ardchattan.

3rd. MARY-NA-GLEN, named from her having been fostered in the glens, and finding her way from Edinburgh back to her nurse during the plague, her friends

believing she was lost, until accidentally discovered at Ardkinglass.

4th. LOCHETIVE. She married first Sir Donald Campbell of Ardnamurchan; second, Hector M'Neill of Taynish, of whom Taynish.

ALEXANDER, the third Lochnell, was interred at Ardchattan, 1638.

IV. JOHN, married Anne, daughter of Sir Dugall Campbell of Auchinbreck, by whom she had—

1st. JOHN GORM, who died young.

2nd. COLIN, who succeeded his father.

3rd. DONALD DU of Ardintallen, married to Anne Campbell, daughter of Inverawe, and left issue.

4th. ARCHIBALD, first married to Margaret, daughter of Donald no Kuirke Cameron of Glendessary, of whom are Campbell of Lerags; secondly, to Sibella, daughter of Campbell of Cruochan: issue, John of Barnacarry in Nether Lorn, married first a daughter of Campbell of Clanamackrie, no issue; second, to Campbell of Glenlyon's daughter, relict of M'Laine of Kilmory; third, to Ardchattan's widow, daughter of Campbell of Edinample, and had issue four daughters—

1st. CATHERINE, married M'Lean of Torloish.

2nd. MARY, to M'Lean of Kenlochaline.

3rd. MARGARET, to Stewart of Invernahyle.

4th. ANNE, to Colin Campbell of Otter.

John Campbell, the fourth of Lochnell, was killed at Inverlochy in 1645.

V. COLIN, married Anne, daughter of Campbell of

Ardkinglass, relict of M'Neill of Taynish, from whom she derived a large jointure. She was mother of four sons and seven daughters—

1st. ALEXANDER, the sixth of Lochnell.

2nd. JOHN of Gyline, of whom are Balfour; he was married to a daughter of Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy.

3rd. ARCHIBALD, married to Veronica, daughter to Maclachlan of Fassifern, of whom are Achindoun.

4th. COLIN, died unmarried.

1st. JANET, the eldest daughter, married first to M'Lachlan of Maclachlan; second, M'Lean of Torloish; third, to Campbell of Torinteurk, by all of whom she had male issue.

2nd. MARGARET, married to Maclaine of Lochbuy.

3rd. ISABELLA, to Campbell of Airds.

4th. MARJORY, to Maclachlan of Inchconnel, and again to Cameron of Glendishary.

5th. ANNE, to Stewart of Ardsheal.

6th. MARY, to Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine.

The seventh daughter to John Campbell of Sanaig, of whom are the Campbells of Jura.

Colin was shot through a window at Inverary, March, 1671.

VI. ALEXANDER married Margaret, daughter to Stewart of Appin, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. Died 1714. Issue—

1st. Sir DUNCAN, his heir.

2nd. ARCHIBALD of Ballimore; first married to Anne, daughter of Campbell of Shirvain, by whom

he had three sons and four daughters. Married secondly, Margaret, daughter of Campbell of Cleughnamachrie, relict of Ronald Campbell of Scammadale; by her he had—MARY, married to Archibald Campbell of Bragleen; ARCHIBALD of Ballimore, who died at Ardintallen, 15th December, 1762; ALEXANDER of Ardslnish, married to Anne, daughter of Campbell of Jura; COLIN and JAMES of Eriska, both died unmarried; ISABELLA, married Cameron of Lochiel; MARGARET, to Campbell of Craignish; ANN, to Stewart of Appin; MARY, to Hector M'Lean of Coll.

3rd. Captain COLIN CAMPBELL, killed at Culloden, and left female issue by a daughter of M'Lean of Call.

4th. Colonel DOUGALD, whose son afterwards came into the estate of Lochnell.

5th. Major-General JOHN CAMPBELL of Barbrek, married to Janet, daughter to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss; had issue, who died young.

The daughters were—

1st. MARGARET, married to Campbell of Auchindoun; secondly, to Bailie Colin Campbell of Roseneath.

2nd. ANNE to Dugald Campbell, Cleughnamachrie.

3rd. JANET, to John Campbell of Ardslnish, and had issue.

—The fourth died unmarried.

VII. Sir DUNCAN, Member of Parliament for Argyllshire, was Knighted by Queen Anne, with whom he was in such high favour, that she placed a ring from off her own finger upon his. He married first, Lady Isabella, daughter of the Earl of Seaforth, and relict

of Macleod of Macleod, no issue; second, to Margaret, daughter of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, issue, who died young.

VIII. DUNCAN succeeded his cousin. His father was Colonel Dougald Campbell, son of Archibald of Ballimore, second son of Alexander the sixth of Lochnell. Colonel Dougald Campbell married Christina Drummond, relict of David Campbell of Dunloskin, by whom he had Duncan, and Margaret, married to Thomas Miles Riddell, son and heir to Sir James Miles Riddell of Ardnamurchan and Sunart, Baronet; issue—

IX. DUNCAN of Lochnell, a General in the army, and Member of Parliament for the County of Argyll; married first in 1792, Ellenora, daughter of Lord Saltoun, and relict of Sir George Ramsay of Banff; second, Augusta, daughter of Sir William Murray of Auchtertyre, by Lady Augusta M'Kenzie, daughter of the Earl of Cromarty.

CAMPBELLS,
OR
MACIVERS OF ASKNISH.

DESCENDED from the illustrious family of Argyll, the founder of this branch was IVER, son of Duncan, Lord of Lochow, who, according to the MS. history of this family, was son of Sir Archibald or Gillespie, second son to Malcolm of Lochow, by the heiress of Beauchamp, in France, who was a sister's daughter of William the Conqueror. He lived in the reign of King Malcolm the Fourth, who succeeded to the Crown of Scotland, 1153, and died 1165. The descendants from Iver, to distinguish themselves from the other branches of the family of Argyll, assumed the name of their ancestor for their surname, and were called Macivers, *i.e.*, the sons of Iver; sometimes Clan Iver, also Clan Glafry, and Clan Iver-Glafry, which was principally possessed by them; but the chieftain, or head of the tribe, is, in the Celtic or Gaelic language, called Maciver, without regard to the Christian name.

The lands of Lergachonzie, Asknish, &c., called the dominion or lairdship of Maciver, lying in the parishes of Craignish, Wilmesford, &c., were given to Maciver

for his patrimony. Of the above Iver was lineally descended—

I. IVER MACIVER of Lergachonzie, Asknish, &c., who lived in the reigns of King James the Fourth and Fifth, and, as he was the immediate ancestor of this family, from him we proceed to deduce their descent. We shall only here observe that the family afterwards acquired the lands of Pennymore, Stronshiray, Glenary, &c., near Inverary, and several townships in Cowal, some of which have been given over to Cadets from it. This Iver had three sons,

1st. IVER, his heir.

2nd. DUNCAN, to whom he gave the lands of Pennymore; and of him the Macivers of Pennymore are descended, of whom afterwards.

3rd. CHARLES, who got from his father the lands of Stronshiray, and was the ancestor of the Macivers of Stronshiray, also to be mentioned hereafter.

Iver died in the reign of Queen Mary, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

II. IVER MACIVER of Lergachonzie, Asknish, &c. The head of the family of Argyll is undoubtedly paramount chieftain of this clan, but Archibald, the fifth Earl, anno 1564, made a formal resignation in presence of a notary-public and several gentlemen of the chieftainship, in favour of this Iver Maciver and his heirs, who, by the title deeds of their estate, became bound to use the surname and arms of Maciver. The notary's instrument is still extant, and, as it is the first of the

kind we have seen, we have hereto subjoined a copy of it.

This family have also a right of coroner or crowner-ship, and to the *mercheta mulierum*, within a certain district.

What this last extraordinary privilege was appears from what the learned Sir Thomas Craig says about it—viz., “*Quod ad mercheta mulierum attinet puto hoc falso, nostorum hominum moribus tantum ascribi, quasi apud nos folum dominum pudicitiam virginum soliti essent delibare, quæ in eorum territorio locarentur; fatis enim constat, eundem morem in Gallia fuisse,*” &c. We must here observe that there are many considerable branches of this family worthy to be mentioned—viz., Kirnan, Ballochyle, Clenary, Barmallich, Stroniskir, Glasvar, Duckerwan, Leckuary, Ardlarich, &c. There are also several respectable families of this name in Caithness—the Lewes, Lochaber, &c., whose ancestors went from Argyllshire. The precise time of their leaving Argyllshire and settling in these countries is not now exactly known, further than that they have been there for some centuries past; but the Clan Glafry, in Lochaber, were so mindful of their origin, that in 1745, though such of them as possessed the lands of rebel chieftains were forced into rebellion with their masters, yet they insisted on making a separate body, and being commanded by officers of their own name; and when the disposition was made for battle at Culloden, they refused to be marshalled, so as they should have to engage with the militia of Argyllshire, who were in the service of the Government,

and who carried the same ensigns and colours as themselves.

He was succeeded by his only son—

III. DUNCAN MACIVER of Lergachonzie, who, having no issue male, resigned his estate in favour of his cousin and heir male, reserving the life-rent to himself; and, upon his death, was accordingly succeeded by—

IV. IVER MACIVER, eldest son of his uncle, Duncan of Pennymore, before mentioned, upon which he dropt the title of Pennymore and assumed that of Lergachonzie, &c. He was a man of good parts, and in great favour with his chieftain, Archibald, Earl of Argyll, by whom he was intrusted with the keeping of the Castle of Inverary, and appointed captain thereof. He was succeeded by his son,

V. ARCHIBALD, commonly called Bayn, *i.e.*, Fair, from the colour of his hair. He had one daughter, married to — Campbell of Barrichebean, ancestor of the present Craignish, to whom he gave the lands of Lergachonzie, &c., reserving a feu-duty to himself. After this the family relinquished the title of Lergachonzie, and assumed that of Asknish in its place. This Archibald, having no issue male, resigned the estate in favour of his cousin and heir male, viz., Duncan Maciver of Stronshiray, lineally descended of Charles of Stronshiray, third son of John Maciver, No. I. of these memoirs before-mentioned; and upon his death was succeeded accordingly by—

VI. DUNCAN MACIVER, now of Asknish, in whose person the families of Lergachonzie, Pennymore, and Stronshiray, were united. This Duncan was a man of remarkable courage and intrepidity, was greatly esteemed, and had much of the confidence of Archibald, Earl of Argyll, who appointed him Captain of the Castle of Inverary. He had two sons—

1st. IVER.

2nd. CHARLES.

VII. IVER succeeded his father, but, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother.

VIII. CHARLES MACIVER of Asknish, who married, had issue several children, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

IX. IVER MACIVER of Asknish, a man of great bravery and resolution, and much attached to the interests of Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, which appears by many friendly letters from the Earl to Asknish, still preserved.

When the Earl was employed quelling some civil commotions in 1679, Iver attended him with 100 men of his own tribe, and when the Earl returned from Holland he resorted to him a second time, and was forfeited with him, &c.

After the revolution, when the Earl's forfeiture was rescinded, and the father's estate restored to his son, Archibald, Earl, afterwards Duke, of Argyll, he gave back Iver's estate (which had fallen under the Earl's

forfeiture) to his son Duncan and his heirs, they bearing the surname of Campbell, and of the family of Maciver (*arma et cognomen de Campbell, et familiæ de Maciver, gerentibus, &c.*), whereas, before this period, as observed above, they used the surname Maciver, and carried the arms of that family solely.

Iver was succeeded by his son—

X. DUNCAN CAMPBELL of Asknish, who was very active in civilising the Argyllshire men; married a daughter of — MacAlister of Loup, an ancient and honourable branch of the Clan MacDonald, by whom he had four sons,

1st. DUNCAN, who succeeded him.

2nd. ANGUS, who carried on the line of the family.

3rd. MALCOLM, who died without issue.

4th. DONALD, a polite, well-accomplished gentleman, and much in favour with Archibald, first Duke of Argyll.

XI. DUNCAN, who died without issue.

XII. ANGUS CAMPBELL of Asknish, second son of Duncan, succeeded his brother Duncan, and married Catherine, daughter of — Campbell, Captain of Dunstaffnage, by a daughter of — Buchanan of Leny, in Perthshire, and by her he had two sons,

1st. ANGUS, his heir.

2nd. ALEXANDER.

He was succeeded by his eldest son—

XIII. ANGUS CAMPBELL of Asknish, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John M'Lauchlan, Esq., of Craiginterve ; by Agnes, daughter of Angus Campbell, Esq., of Skipnish. By her he had a numerous issue, of which six sons and four daughters survived him—

1st. ROBERT, his heir.

2nd. DUNCAN, Collector of Excise in Perthshire.

3rd. ARCHIBALD, who died unmarried.

4th. ALEXANDER, died young.

5th. ANGUS, bred to the sea ; perished on board of the Dodington, East Indiaman, anno 1750.

6th. JAMES, an Officer of Marines.

His daughters, Agnes, Susanna, Catharine, and Isabell, all married, and had issue.

This Angus was a man of great probity and honour ; of a most amiable disposition, and, dying anno 1746, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. ROBERT CAMPBELL of Asknish, an advocate before the Court of Session. He was brought up to the Bar, under the particular tuition of Archibald, Earl of Islay, afterwards Duke of Argyll, and possessed much of the confidence and friendship of that great man as long as he lived. In 1769 he married Catharine Eleanora, third daughter, and one of the co-heiresses of Mail-Yates, Esq., of Mail and Mag-hide ; by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Humphrey Trafford, Esq., of Trafford, both of the county of Lancashire, and by her he had a daughter, Elizabeth Harriot.

CAMPBELLS OF AUCHINBRECK.

THE immediate ancestor of this family was Sir Duncan Campbell, Lord of Lochow, progenitor of the Duke of Argyll, and the twenty-ninth generation of that illustrious house in direct male line, who died in 1453.

He married to his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Blackhall, by whom he had four sons—

1st. DUNCAN, the first of this family.

2nd. NEIL, of whom the Lairds of Ellingree.

3rd. ALEXANDER, of whom the old family of Otter.

I. DUNCAN CAMPBELL, eldest son of the second marriage of Duncan, Baron of Lochow, Lord Campbell, &c., got from his father a considerable estate—viz., the lands of Clun Lutter, in Cowall, with the twenty pound land of Glencry, &c., which were confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal from King James the Second, dated 19th June, 1452. He was father of—

II. DUGALD, designed by the title of Auchinbreck. He married the only daughter of — Lawmond of that ilk, by whom he had a son,

III. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL of Auchinbreck, who married a daughter of ——— Campbell of Ardkinglass, by whom he had four sons and one daughter,

1st. DUGALD, his heir.

2nd. DUNCAN of Castleswene, who succeeded his brother, of whom afterwards.

3rd. DONALD of Kilmone.

4th. ARCHIBALD of Danna.

His daughter was married to Lachlan M'Lean of Dowart.

He died in the reign of King James the Fifth, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

IV. DUGALD CAMPBELL of Auchinbreck, who got all his lands confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal, anno 1543. He married a daughter of ——— M'Donald of Kintyre and the Isles, but, dying without issue soon after his father, the representation devolved upon his brother.

V. DUNCAN of Castleswene, second son of Archibald of Auchinbreck, who got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Auchinbreck, dated anno 1546. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of William M'Leod of Dunvegan, by whom he got a considerable accession to his estate; and by her he had a son,

DUGALD, afterwards Sir Dugald, his heir; and two daughters, the first of whom married to ——— M'Neil of Taynish, and the second to ——— Bannatyne of Kaims.

He was succeeded by his only son—

VI. Sir DUGALD CAMPBELL of Auchinbreck, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King James the Sixth, and got a charter under the great seal, domino Dugaldo Campbell de Auchinbreck, militi terrarum de Schalmus, Halfstouk, Clansbarok, Bellicraig, &c., dated anno 1617. He was a man of honour and integrity, and sincerely attached to the interests of the Royal family. He was, by King Charles the First, created a Baronet or Knight of Nova Scotia, by his Royal patent to him and his heir-male, dated 31st March, 1628. He afterwards got two charters under the great seal, domino Dugaldo Campbell de Auchinbreck, militi baronetto, terrarum, ecclesiasticarum de Kilcherran, Kilinan, Kilculmemel, &c., in 1629 and 1630. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, son of John, fifth Earl of Mar, and brother of Thomas, first Earl of Kelly, by whom he had two sons and three daughters,

1st. ARCHIBALD, who died before his father without issue.

2nd. Sir DUNCAN, his heir.

1st daughter, ISABELLA, married to Sir James Stewart, ancestor of the Earls of Bute.

2nd. ANNE, married to John Campbell of Lochnell.

3rd. FLORENCE, married to John M'Lean of Coll.

He died in an advanced age, anno 1643, and was succeeded by his son,

VII. Sir DUNCAN CAMPBELL, second Baronet of

Auchinbreck, who married, first, Margaret, daughter of Brice Blair of that ilk, in Ayrshire, by whom he had no issue. He married, secondly, a daughter of — Maxwell of Newark, of the family of Calderwood, by whom he had a son,

Sir DUGALD, his heir.

He married, thirdly, Jean, daughter of Sir Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, by whom he had another son,

ARCHIBALD, of Knockemelie, who carried on the line of this family, as will be hereafter shown.

This Sir Duncan was a man of undaunted spirit, but was engaged in the Parliament side, even in his father's lifetime, in the reign of Charles I. He was appointed one of the committee for stating the debt of the nation, and for uplifting the English supply, by Act of Parliament, 15th November, 1641. He was afterwards one of the commissioners sent to Ireland for regulating the Scots forces there, where he got command of a regiment, anno 1644, but was recalled from Ireland that very year to oppose the Marquis of Montrose. He immediately raised what forces he could in Argyllshire, and marched northwards, where he knew the loyalists were under the great Montrose. They soon came to action, and he had the misfortune to be killed, anno 1645. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Sir DUGALD CAMPBELL, third Baronet of Auchinbreck, who got the command of his father's regiment in Ireland, though but a young man; but he, being a steady loyalist, and by no means approving

of the proceedings of Parliament, threw up his commission, returned to Argyllshire, and declared for the king. But, dying soon after the restoration without issue, the representation devolved upon Sir Duncan, son of his brother Archibald before mentioned, to whom we now return. Archibald Campbell of Knockemelie, Esq., second son of Sir Duncan, second Baronet of Auchinbreck, married — by whom he had a son,

IX. Sir DUNCAN, who, succeeding his uncle Sir Dugald, as before observed, was fourth Baronet of Auchinbreck. He married Henrietta daughter of Alexander, Earl of Balcarras, by whom he had a son,

X. Sir JAMES CAMPBELL, fifth Baronet of Auchinbreck, who succeeded him. He married first, Janet, daughter of Norman Macleod, Esq., of that ilk, by whom he had two sons and one daughter—

1st. DUNCAN, his apparent heir.

2nd. DUGALD.

3rd. ANNE, married to Cameron of Lochiel.

Sir James married second, Susanna, daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell of Calder, by whom he had four sons—James, Gilbert, Alexander, and William; and four daughters—Susanna, Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne.

He married third, Margaret, the daughter of Campbell of Cardell, by whom he had two sons—James and Donald; and two daughters—Margaret and Camerona.

XI. DUNCAN, eldest son and heir of Sir James, fifth Baronet of Auchinbreck, married Jean, daughter of

Alexander Clerk of Glendoick, by whom he had a son, James, and a daughter, Janet. He died before his father, and his only son,

XII. Sir JAMES, succeeded his grandfather, 1756, as sixth Baronet. He was a captain in the 49th regiment of foot. He died in 1812.

XIII. Sir THOMAS CAMPBELL of Auchinbreck, succeeded to the title of seventh Baronet in 1812.

XIV. Sir LOUIS HENRY DUGALD CAMPBELL, was the eighth Baronet of Auchinbreck, born March 2, 1844, succeeded his father 9th December, 1853.

Creation.—21 March, 1628.

Arms.—Gyronny of eight, or and sa. within a bordure, gobony, vert and ar., the last charged with eight ermine-spots of the second.

Crest.—A dexter hand ppr. holding a spur or.

Supporters.—Dexter, a man in complete armour; Sinister, a horse, saddled and bridled, both ppr.

Motto.—Forget not.

Seat.—Khildalloig Campbelton, Argyllshire.

CAMPBELLS OF ABERUHILL.

THE immediate ancestor of this family was Sir John Campbell of Lawers, descended of the noble house of Breadalbane, who made a great figure in the reign of King James VI., and married Beatrix, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell, fourth Baron of Glenurchy, by whom he had two sons—

1st. Sir JAMES, father of John, first Earl of Loudon, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of King Charles I.

2nd. COLIN, the first of this family.

I. COLIN, second son of Sir John Campbell of Lawers, got a charter from the Crown of the lands and barony of Aberuchill, dated anno 1596, which barony hath ever since continued to be the chief title of his family. He afterwards got a charter under the Great Seal, Colino Campbell de Aberuchill, of the lands Craignish, Leonards, &c., in the stewartry of Strathern and shire of Perth, dated 4th March anno 1603. He married Jean Colville, a daughter of the family of Ochiltry, by whom he had a son,

II. Sir JAMES CAMPBELL of Aberuchill, who succeeded him, and being a man of rank and merit, was,

by King Charles I., created a Baronet or Knight of Nova Scotia, by his royal patent to him, *et hæredibus masculis quibus cunque*, dated 13th December, 1627. He afterwards got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Cashivaccan, &c., in Perthshire, extending to a twenty shilling land of old extent, dated 4th April, 1637. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Blackcastle, by whom he had a son, Sir Colin, his heir. Sir James was a great loyalist, and adhered always firmly to the interest of the royal family. He accompanied King Charles II. to the battle of Worcester, where he was slain, anno 1651, and was succeeded by his son,

III. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, second Baronet of Aberuchill, who was very young at his father's death, but got a liberal education, and, being a man of knowledge and learning, was appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice by King William, anno 1689; a Lord of Justiciary and a Privy Councillor in 1690; also one of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, anno 1703, and died soon thereafter, having married first, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Foulis of Ratho, by whom he had a son, Archibald, who died without issue. He married second, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Mackenzie, sister of George, first Earl of Cromarty, by whom he had a son and successor.

IV. Sir JAMES CAMPBELL, third Baronet of Aberuchill, who married first, Jean, daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Dempster of Pitliver, by whom he had one

son, Colin, his heir apparent. He married second, Lady Jean Campbell, daughter of James, second Earl of Loudon, without issue.

V. COLIN, eldest son and apparent heir of Sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, married Catherine, third daughter of William Nisbet, Esq. of Dirleton, by whom he had a son, Sir JAMES, who became his grandfather's heir, and two daughters.

1st. CATHERINE.

2nd. COLINA, married to Thomas Hogg, Esq., merchant and banker in Edinburgh, and had issue.

He died before his father.

VI. Sir JAMES, succeeded his grandfather as fourth Baronet of Aberuchill. He married Margaret, daughter of Captain William Conductor Ball of Hatton Garden, London, by whom he had five sons and one daughter.

1st. COLIN, his heir apparent, who died before his father.

2nd. ALEXANDER, who succeeded him.

3rd. JAMES.

4th. WILLIAM.

5th. JOHN.

6th. His daughter JEAN.

VII. Sir ALEXANDER, born 16th August, 1777; married, 1816, Caroline, eldest daughter of J. Coldstream, Esq., of Crieff, and had issue—

1st. JAMES, his heir, born 1818.

2nd. ALEXANDER LE GRAND, born 18th July, 1819;

married, 1853, Hester Ann, youngest daughter of A. Campbell, and had issue Allan George, Frederick, Caroline, Hester Maria, and Catherine Coldstream.

3rd. JOHN COLDSTREAM, born December, 1820.

4th. FREDERICK HUGH, Ceylon Civil Service, born Sept. 3, 1823; married, April, 1848.

VIII. Sir JAMES CAMPBELL of Aberuchill, born 1818. J.P. for Gloucestershire and Perth; married, July, 1840, Caroline, eldest Daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Bromley, Bart., by whom he has issue, his heir—

ALEXANDER, Lieutenant, R.N.; born 10th August, 1841; residence, 5 Windsor Street, Edinburgh.

Creation.—13 Dec., 1627.

Arms.—Quarterly; first and fourth, gyronny of eight or and sa.; second, ar. a galley, her sails furled, and oars in action, sa.; third, a fesse, chequy, az. and ar.

Crest.—A lion, guardant, holding, in his dexter paw, a sword, and, in his sinister, a laurel crown.

Supporters.—Two bloodhounds, rampant, guardant, ar. colared and leashed gu.

Motto.—Victoriam coronat Christus.

Other Families of the Clan Campbell will be found in the Appendix.

APPENDIX.

IN the foregoing Genealogy the authors of the old manuscripts, while recording all that they thought necessary to make a continuous narrative, have yet left out many incidents in the family history that are worthy of record. As we have scrupulously abstained from interfering with the text, and were not desirous of overloading it with notes, we have thought it better to make this appendix, in which they can appear along with one or two of the best authenticated traditions of the family. Amongst the latter we may class the "Lay of Diarmid," as recorded by that painstaking and indefatigable collector of Gaelic stories, J. F. Campbell, Esq., who has published four volumes of West Highland Tales, which he has dedicated to the present Marquis of Lorne.

In these volumes the Gaelic scholar, as well as the ordinary reader, may find much that is curious and rare. The compiler has here done for Scottish tradition what the Brothers Grim accomplished for Germany, and in both cases it appears to have been a labour of love to the author to travel through the length and breadth of the land to gather up the fragments of traditional lore scattered amongst the rural population. In a history of the Campbells, it cannot be out of place to quote from a work of one of the many authors that Clan has produced. We therefore insert his preface and part of the story of Diarmid.

Some writers have endeavoured to trace the name as well as the lineage of the Campbells up to Diarmid O'Duine, they say, "It is personal, like some others of the Highland names, being composed of the words *Cam*, bent or arched, and *beal*, mouth, this having been the most prominent feature of the great ancestor of the Clan Diarmid, a brave warrior, celebrated in traditional story, and contemporary with the heroes of

Ossian." But this theory is highly improbable, as we do not find, in other cases, that the affix to the names of any of the chiefs, to denote their personal qualities, was transmitted even to their grandsons, much less to a whole clan. We do sometimes find the sons described by the same patronymic, but then only when speaking of them as the son, and in order to distinguish them from some one of a similar name, and then with the prefix of Mac, clearly denoting the sense in which it was used. Pinkerton, who has devoted some attention to this subject, while deriving it from *Campo bello*, wishes to give it a Gothic rather than a Celtic origin, but fails to produce proof in support of his theory. Others have objected, on the ground that, in some of the oldest records, the name is spelt either Cambel or Kambel: but, as the writers of these old manuscripts were not acquainted with the persons of whom they were writing, it proves nothing with regard to the correct orthography of the name; a much better proof is the fact that all the branches of the clan have themselves always used the *p*. We are therefore inclined to hold, with the author of the old manuscript, for the reasons set forth in pp. 15, 16, 17, as a corroborative evidence of the statement that the 3rd brother Gwine was the founder of the family of the Beau Champs, Earls of Warwick. We may allude to the fact that their motto is "*Vix ea Nostra voco*," the same as that of the Argyll's. It may not be out of place, for the benefit of readers unacquainted with latin and heraldry, to give the translation of their motto: it is, "I scarce can call these things mine own." The second motto, "*Ne obliviscaris*," is, "Forget me not."

In the matter of spelling, we may notice the fact that many old writers call the head of the house Arigil, and many of the present day still write it Argyle, though the Argyll's themselves have always used the two lls. Perhaps one of the most convincing proofs of the correct derivation of the name is the record of the Parliament held by Robert Bruce in 1314, where the name of the then head of the house, "Neil or Nigel M'Cailen More Na Sringe," is entered as "Sir Nigel de Campo Bello;" he was the eighth from Gilespie Campus Bellus, which tends to show the gradual shortening of the name alluded to in foot-note, p. 16. We also find that, in a charter of the Monks of Newbattle, Sir Colin, known as MacCailen More, is thus described, "*Dominus Colinus Camp-bell, Miles fillius*

Dominus Gileaspec Camp-bel." The different theories that have been propounded regarding the origin of this name and the many learned writers who have engaged in the controversy, all bear testimony to the high position the clan has attained in the annals of their country, and the worth and valour of their chiefs, or they would not have spent so much time in endeavouring to elucidate their early history and the etymology of their name; and now, when about to take a still higher rank by becoming connected with the blood-royal of these kingdoms, we gladly throw in our mite to the great treasury that has been for ages accumulating, and before doing so we have striven to look at the evidence in a fair and dispassionate light, to distinguish as far as we were able the gold from the mass of baser metal by which it has been surrounded; and while taking the old MSS. and papers placed at our disposal as a foundation, to find out, by comparing and collating them with all other available sources of information, if they were worthy to build up another superstructure which, if not so costly or pretentious as some of its predecessors, should yet be complete in all its parts; and for this purpose we have not neglected the surrounding dwellings of the clan, while taking care that our work includes all the principal features of the House of Argyll.

In this Appendix we shall briefly notice some of the more prominent facts in the history of the Clan omitted by M'Ewen and Colvin, by first setting forth an epitome of the history of the younger branches, and afterwards giving a slight sketch of a few of the most distinguished men of the name. In doing this, we shall freely avail ourselves of the biographical notices that have already appeared. The great difficulty will be to make such a selection and condensation as may bring it within the limits of this book, for this portion of our subject alone would require a complete volume to do it anything like justice, so many of this race having distinguished themselves in nearly every department of knowledge. We shall consequently have to leave out many who have nobly acted their various parts in the great drama of life, and done their best to promote the well-being of the human race, who, by well-spent lives or by services in various departments of Art and Science, have contributed their quota to the cause of human progress, and have helped to shed additional lustre on the name of Campbell.

BARON CAMPBELL.

JOHN CAMPBELL, second son of Rev. Dr. George Campbell, Minister of Cupar, Fifeshire, by the only daughter of John Hallyburton, Esq. Born at Springfield, N.B., 1779; married 1821 eldest daughter of 1st Lord Abinger, who was created Baroness Stratheden; was educated at St. Andrews; entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, Novr. 1800; was called to the Bar 1806, and became a Bencher in 1827; was Attorney-General from Feb. to Nov. 1834, and from April 1835 to June 1841, when he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and elevated to the Peerage; resigned the Chancellorship in Sept. 1841; was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in July 1846, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, 1850 (salary £8000). In June 1859 he became Lord Chancellor; was elected M.P. for Stafford in 1830 and 1831; for Dudley from 1832 to Feb. 1834; and for Edinburgh from June 1834 to 1841; author of "Lives of the Chancellors of England," "Lives of the Chief Justices of England," &c. He died in 1861, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Hon. William Frederick Campbell, who succeeded his mother in 1860 as Lord Stratheden. Lord Campbell's elder brother, Sir George Campbell of Edenwood, died in 1854. The family were originally from Argyllshire. George Campbell, a steady adherent of the first Marquis of Argyll, settled in 1662 at St. Andrews, Fifeshire, and became proprietor of the estate of Baltulla. His great-grandson, the Rev. Dr. George Campbell, was father of Lord Campbell.

Created 1st Baron Campbell, United Kingdom, 1841.

Arms.—Gyronny of eight, or and sa., within a bordure eng., quarterly ar. and arg., charged with eight buckles.

Crest.—Boar's head, erased gyronny of eight, or and sa.

Supporters. As Lord Stratheden.—On either side a buck attired and hoofed, or three chaplets of laurel, 2 and 1 ppr.

Supporters, as Lord Campbell.—On either side lions guardant, that on the dexter side encircled with collar; Sinister, with a shamrock ppr.

Motto.—Audacter et aperte.

LORD CLYDE.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL first entered the army in 1808; became a Colonel in 1842; was Lieut.-Col. of the 98th Foot; served at Vemiera and at Corunna; in the expedition to New Zealand; in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814, including the battles of Barossa and Vittoria; the defence of Tarifa; the siege of San Sebastian, where he was twice severely wounded; the passage of Bidassoa, where also he was wounded, &c.; commanded the 98th at the siege and capture of Chin Kiang Foo during the Chinese war; received the Order of the Bath, the thanks of the Parliament and of the East India Company for his conduct in command of a brigade at the battle of Goojerat, 1849. Lord Gough in his despatch, giving the account of the battle, said,—“Brigadier Campbell, with the steady coolness and military precision for which he is so conspicuous, carried everything before him.” When the Crimean war broke out in 1845, he was appointed Brigadier-General. He distinguished himself greatly at the battle of the Alma, where his charger was shot under him; also during the rest of that campaign. On the appointment of General Codrington, a much younger officer, as Commander-in-Chief, he returned to England; was made a G.C.B.; was highly honoured by the Queen; and was presented with a sword, subscribed for by six thousand of his fellow-citizens of Glasgow. When the Indian mutiny broke out, he was sent for by Lord Palmerston, who asked how soon he could be ready to set out. In twenty-four hours was his reply, though then 64 years old, and the next evening he set out for Calcutta. The task before him was an arduous one, but he successfully accomplished it. With an army of 7000 men, he defeated 70,000 at Allahabad. This was the crisis of the war, and when the next cool season set in, and he was able to move his men rapidly, the accounts of the war furnish an almost uninterrupted record of brilliant successes achieved by his skilled judgment. For these astonishing results, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was raised by Her Majesty to the Peerage by the title of Lord Clyde.

Arms: Ar. on a fesse gu., a mural crown of the field.—*Crest:* On a mural crown ar., a swan ppr.—*Supporters:* Dexter, a soldier of the 42nd Highland Regiment of Foot; sinister, a soldier of the 93rd Highlanders, each habitted and accoutred, and holding in the exterior hand a musket ppr.—*Motto:* Be mindful.

CAMPBELL OF SCHAWFIELD AND ISLAY.

(This ancient family trace back their descent from Sir Archibald, the second son of the second Earl of Argyll.—See page 35.)

The immediate ancestor was DANIEL CAMPBELL of Schawfield, second son (by the 1st marriage) of Walter Campbell, "Captain of Skipnish." He was M.P. for Glasgow, and one of the Scotch Commissioners who signed the Treaty of Union. By his first wife he had two sons, of whom the elder, John Campbell, Esq. of Schawfield, a Commissioner of Inland Revenue; married, 20th April, 1735, Lady Henriët Cunningham, daughter of William, 12th Earl of Glencairn; and died, having had issue Daniel of Schawfield, who died unmarried 1777; John, died unmarried; and Walter, the 3rd son. Walter Campbell of Schawfield, Islay, Woodhall, Skipness, Ardpatrik, &c., married first at Stair, 9th March, 1768, Eleonora, daughter of Robert Kerr of Newfield, grandson of the 1st Marquis of Lothian, and by her (who died 1788) he had issue,

1. John, his heir.

2. Robert, of Skipness, Co. of Argyll; married, July 1806, Eugenia-Josephine, daughter of Richard Wynne, Esq. of Folkingham, Co. Lincoln, and had issue—

3. Walter; married Miss King, and is deceased.

4. Colin, Admiral, R.N., of Ardpatrik.

Campbell of Schawfield married, 2ndly, Mary, daughter of William Nisbet, Esq. of Dirleton, Co. Haddington, and widow of Major William Hay, and by her had issue—

1. William, died unmarried.

2. Hamilton, married, Dec., 1815, to Robert, Lord Belhaven.

3. Mary, married, 20th Dec., 1813, to James, 6th Lord Ruthven.

Mr. Campbell sold Jura and Schawfield, and left Islay, Woodhall, &c., to his eldest son John; Skipness to his son Robert; other estates to other sons; and Ardpatrik to his son Colin. He died 1816; his eldest son,

II. Col. JOHN CAMPBELL, Jun., of Schawfield, married, 14th June, 1796, Lady Charlotte Campbell, daughter of John, 5th Duke of Argyll, and had issue,

1. Walter Frederick.

2. John-George, born 1800, married Ellen, daughter and co-heir of Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart., and died 6th Aug., 1830, leaving one son, Walter Odenal, died Sept. 1851, and one daughter, Charlotte-Edeth-Eleonora; married, 1st July, 1847, to James-Henry Callander, Esq., of Craigforth, who died 1851.

3. Eliza-Maria; married 11th Sept., 1815, to Sir William Gordon-Gordon-Cumming, Bart., of Altyre and Gordonstown, and died 1842.

4. Eleanora; married, 5th August, 1819, Henry, Earl of Uxbridge, and died 3rd July, 1828.

5. Harriet-Charlotte-Beaujolois; married, 26th Feb., 1821, to Charles-William, Earl of Charleville, and died 1st Feb., 1848.

6. Emma; married, 17th May, 1828, to William Russell, Esq., Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, son of Lord William Russell.

7. Adelaide-Constance; married, 1st July, 1835, Lord Arthur Lennox (who died 15th Jan., 1864), youngest son of Charles, 4th Duke of Richmond.

8. Julia-Seymour-Buccleuch; married, 1st, 1836, Peter Langford Brooke, Esq., of Mere, Co. Chester, who died 9th Jan., 1840; and 2ndly, to Stewart Ker, Esq. She died 8th Sept., 1858.

Colonel Campbell died 15th March, 1800 (his widow married, 2ndly, 17th March, 1818, the Rev. Edward John Bury). He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. WALTER-FREDERICK CAMPBELL, Esq., of Islay, of Woodhall, Co. Lanark; J.P. and D.L.; M.P. for Argyleshire from 1821 to 1832; born 10th April, 1798, who married, 1st, 1820, Lady Eleanor Charteris, eldest daughter of Francis, 7th Earl of Wemyss, and by her (who died 16th Sept., 1832,) had issue one son,

1. John-Francis, present representative of the Campbells of Schawfield and Islay.

Mr. Campbell married, 2nd, 11th March, 1837, Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Stephen-Thomas Cole, Esq., by the Lady Elizabeth Stanley, his wife, and by her had issue,

2. Walter-Douglas-Somerset, born June, 1840.

3. Augusta-Elizabeth; married, 1858, to William-Bromley Davenport, Esq., M.P. of Capesthorpe, Cheshire; and Baginton Hall, Warwickshire.

4. Eila-Frederika, married, 1860, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart., of Gareloch.

Violet Katherine.

5. Castalia-Rosalind, married, 20th Sept., 1865, to Granville George, Earl Granville, K.G.

Mr. Campbell died 9th February, 1855, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. JOHN FRANCIS CAMPBELL, Esq., of Islay, born 29th Dec., 1822, Barrister-at-Law; a Groom of the Privy Chamber, author of the *West Highland Tales* and other works.

CAMPBELL OF SUCCOTH.

I. ILAY CAMPBELL, Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, under the titular designation of Lord Succoth, eldest son of Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Succoth, descended from a branch of the Ducal house of Argyll, by Helen, only dau. and heiress of John Wallace of Ellerslie, married, 1766, Susan-Mary, dau. of Archibald Murray, of Cringalty, Esq., by whom he had issue, two sons and six daughters. His mother was the daughter and representative of Wallace of Ellerslie. He was born at Edinburgh in 1734, and admitted advocate in 1757. In 1783 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and in 1784 Lord Advocate. In the latter year he was returned Member of Parliament for the Glasgow district of burghs. The university of that city at the same time conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws, and he was elected by the students to the office of Lord Rector. In November 1789, on the death of Sir Thomas Miller, he was appointed President of the Court of Session, and in 1794, was placed at the head of the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, issued for the trial of those accused of high treason. In 1808 he resigned his high office of Lord President, and on the 17th September following he was created a baronet. After his retirement from the Bench he resided chiefly on his paternal estate of Garscube.

II. SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL of Succoth, Co. Dumbarton; *b.* 1 Aug., 1769; *m.* Aug., 1795, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Balfour, Esq. of Balbirnie, in the Co. Fife, and had issue,

1. John, M.P., *b.* 28 May, 1798, *m.* 12 July, 1824, Jane, dau. of F. Sitwell, Esq.

Sir Archibald s. to the title, as 2nd Bart., on the demise of his father, 28 March, 1823. In 1809, he was appointed one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, where he presided, under the title of Lord Succoth, until his retirement on a pension, 1824.

III. SIR ARCHIBALD ILAY CAMPBELL, M.P., son of the late John Campbell, Esq. (who was eldest son of the 2nd Bart.), born at Garscube, Dumbartonshire, 1825; succeeded his grandfather in 1846; educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was second in Classics in 1847, appointed Captain Glasgow Yeomanry in 1849. Was elected M.P. for Argyleshire 1851.

IV. SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL of Succoth succeeded, on the death of his brother, to the Baronetcy in 1866. Born 1829.

Creation.—17 Sept., 1808.

Arms.—Quarterly: first and fourth, gyronny of eight in-vecked, or and sa.; second and third, az., a lion, rampant, ar., within a bordure, compony, ar. and az.

Crest.—A camel's head, coupé, ppr.

Seat.—Garscube, Dumbartonshire.

SIR DONALD CAMPBELL, of Ardnamurchan, natural son of Sir John Campbell, Knt. of Calder, was created a *Bart. of Nova Scotia*, 14 June, 1628, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. This dignity he resigned into the King's hands, 28 August, 1643, for a new infeoffment of it and the lands annexed, in favor of himself and his nephew and heir male,

GEORGE CAMPBELL, who inherited, at Sir Donald's decease, the estate of Airds, but not that of Ardnamurchan, which, owing to Sir Ronald's having no male issue, reverted to the family of Argyll. This gentleman does not appear, however, to have assumed the Baronetcy, nor did his three successors.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, *b.* 15 March, 1767, who assumed the title on being served heir male to Sir Donald Campbell, the 1st Bart. He *m.* 27 July, 1803, Margaret Maxwell, 6th dau. of John Campbell, Esq. of Lochend, and *d.* 7 Nov., 1834, leaving an only son, the present Bart.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL of Ardnamurchan, and Airds, Co. Argyll; *b.* 27 Nov. 1807; inherited the title 9 Nov., 1834; *m.* 21 Nov. 1833, Hannah-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Macleod

of Rasay; was admitted an advocate at the Scottish Bar in 1831; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincents, 1845 (salary £1429.)

Creation.—14 June, 1628.

Arms.—Quarterly, first, or, a stag's head, cabossed, sa. attired gu.; second, ar. a galley, her sails furled, and oars in action, sa.; third, gyronny of eight or and sa.; fourth, a fesse, chequy, az. and ar.

Motto.—Be mindful.

Seat.—Airds House, Argyllshire.

SIR HUGH HUME-PURVES-CAMPBELL of Purves Hall, Co. Berwick; inherited the title, as 7th Bart., at the decease of his brother, in 1833: *m.* 1834, Margaret Penelope, youngest dau. of John Spottiswoode, Esq.

I. SIR WILLIAM PURVES, Knt., grandson of William Purves, of Abbey Hill, an eminent lawyer and staunch loyalist, was appointed, by Charles II., Solicitor-General for Scotland, and created a *Bart. of Nova Scotia*, 6 July, 1665, and dying 1685, was *s.* by his eldest son,

II. SIR ALEXANDER, who was nominated, by patent, his father's successor in the Solicitor-Generalship. Succeeded at his decease, 1701, by his eldest son,

III. SIR WILLIAM, who was *s.*, in 1730, by his eldest son,

IV. SIR WILLIAM. This gentleman *m.* Lady-Anne Hume-Campbell, eldest dau. of Alexander, 2nd Earl of Marchmont, by whom he had, with three daus., an only surviving son, his successor, 1761,

V. SIR ALEXANDER, who *m.* four times; he died 1813, and was *s.* by his eldest son,

VI. SIR WILLIAM, who assumed, on inheriting the estates of his maternal family, the additional surname of "Hume-Campbell." His uncle, the Hon. Alexander Hume-Campbell, Lord Registrar of Scotland, *d.* without surviving male issue, 1760; and his cousin, Alexander, 4th Earl of Marchmont, *d.* also *s. p.*, 1781, when that title became extinct, or at least dormant. Sir William *d.* 1833, and was *s.* by his brother the present Bart.

Creation.—6 July, 1665.

Arms.—Quarterly; First grand quarter, 1st and 4th, vert, a lion, rampant, ar.; 2nd and 3rd, ar. three popinjays, vert; Second grand quarter, gyronny of eight, or and sa. within a bordure gu. charged with eight escallops of the first, a canton gyronny of eight, of the third, and erm.; Third grand quarter, az. on a fesse between three mascles ar. as many cinquefoils of the first; Fourth grand quarter, quarterly, 1st and 4th, three piles engr. az. second and third, ar. a cross engr. az.; over all, in surtout, an inescoccheon ar. charged with an orange, slipped, and imperially crowned, all ppr.

Crest.—A dexter arm, issuing from a heart, and grasping a cimitar, all ppr.

Supporters.—Two lions rampant, regardant, ar.

Mottos.—Over the crest—"True to the end;" under the arms—"Fides probata coronat."

Seats.—Purves Hall, and Marchmont, North Britain.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, son of William Campbell, Esq., Commissioner of the Navy Board, by the daughter of Major Pitcairn, of the Marines. Born at Chatham, 1780; married first, 1816, Dona Maria Brigada de Faria and Lacerda of Lisbon; secondly, 1842, relict of Major-General Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B. Entered the army in 1800; served as Brigade-Major in the expedition under Brig.-Gen. Crawford, in 1807. In 1811, became a Lieut.-Colonel in the British army; received the rank of Lieut.-General from Don Miguel, whose cause he espoused; in 1820 re-received the Order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. Residence—51 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London.

Created Knt. Bachel. 1815.

SIR GUY CAMPBELL, C.B., Colonel in the Army; created a Bart., 22 May, 1815; *m.* 1st, 13 Jan., 1817, Frances-Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heir of Montagu Burgoyne, Esq. of Mark-Hall, by whom (who *d.* 7 May, 1818) he had a dau., Frances-Elizabeth. Sir Guy *m.* 2ndly, 21 Nov., 1820, Pamela, dau. of the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and cousin of the present Duke of Leinster, and has two sons, the elder *b.* 25 Oct., 1822, and the younger, 17 April, 1824.

SIR EDWARD FITZGERALD, son of Major-Gen. Sir Guy Camp-

bell (the 1st Bart. by his 2nd wife, the daughter of the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald, grand-daughter of the 1st Duke of Leinster.) Born in Cadogan Terrace, 1822; succeeded his father in 1849; became Lieutenant 60th Rifles, 1844; Capt. 1850; appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India, 1849. The 1st Bart. was a distinguished officer in the Peninsular War.

Creation.—22 May, 1815.

Arms.—Quarterly: first and fourth, gyronny of eight, or and sa.; second and third, ar. a lymphad sa., with a flag and pennants flying gu.; all within a bordure, embattled, erm.

Motto.—Follow me.

Crest.—A boar's head, coupé, or.

SIR HENRY FREDERICK CAMPBELL, son of Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Campbell (grand-uncle to the 2nd Lord Cawdor). Born, 1769; married, 1808, the third daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq., Llanidau, Anglesea; entered the army in 1786; became a General in 1837; received a medal for his services as Brigadier-General and Major-General commanding a brigade at Talavera and Salamanca; was wounded in the face at Talavera; was M.P. for Cromarty and Nairn in 1807; was Prothonotary of the Palace Court from 1792 till its suppression in 1849.

Created K.C.B., 1815; G.C.H., 1818.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq., of an ancient Scottish family, having attained the rank of Lieut.-Gen. in the Army, in which he actively served, from the year 1776, when he entered an Ensign in the Royal Scots, to the battle of Talavera, wherein he commanded the 4th Division of the Army, and was severely wounded, was created a Bart. 6 May, 1815, and he obtained a renewed patent 3 July, 1821, for the purpose of extending the limitation to his grandson, Alexander Cockburn, and after him to the issue male of his 2nd dau., Isabella, Lady Malcolm, Sir Alexander *m.*, 1st, Olympia-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Morshead, Esq. of Cartuther, in Cornwall, and had issue,

Isabella-Charlotte, *m.* to Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., and survived him with issue.

Amelia-Harriet, *m.* to Sir John Kinneear Macdonald, Col. E. I. Co.'s service, who *d.* 1830.

The Bart. *m.* 2ndly, Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Pemberton, by whom he left another dau.,

Flora-Elizabeth, *m.* 19 Nov. 1833, to the Rev. Henry Yorke.

Sir Alex. Campbell had the honor, in 1812, of officiating as proxy for the *then* Earl of Wellington, at his Lordship's installation as Knight of the Bath, and received himself the honour of Knighthood; he served during the celebrated siege of Gibraltar, and was Colonel of the 80th Regiment at the time of his decease.

SIR ALEXANDER-THOMAS CAMPBELL-COCKBURN of Gartsford, in Rosshire; *s.* to the title as 2nd Bart., at the decease of his maternal grandfather, Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.B., 11 Dec., 1824.

Creation.—3 July, 1820.

Arms.—Quarterly: first and fourth, gyronny of eight, or and sa.; second, ar. a lymphad or ancient galley, sa.; third or, a fesse, chequy, ar. and az.; over all a chief ar. charged with a rock ppr., subscribed "Gibraltar," between two medals; that on the dexter representing the silver medal presented to Sir Alexander Campbell by the Supreme Government of India, for his services at the storming of Seringapatam, 1799; and that on the sinister representing the gold medal presented to him for his services at the battle of Talavera, 1809, for Campbell: second and third quarterly, first and fourth ar., an ostrich feather ensigned with an imperial crown ppr. between three cocks, two and one gu.; second and third gu., six mascles, three, two, and one, or, for Cockburn.

Crests.—Campbell, a cupit arm erect, the hand grasping a cimetar, ppr.; over it the motto, "Without fear." Cockburn, a cock, ppr.; over is the motto, "Vigilans et audax."

SIR WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late Chief Justice in Upper Canada.

Created—1829.

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, born 1819, succeeded his father in 1842. This family is descended from a younger son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, ancestor of the Marquis of Breadalbane.

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth, gyronny of eight, or and sa. a canton argent, charged with a bend sable, between a unicorn's head, erased in chief, and a cross crosslet fitchée gules in base, for Campbell. Second ar. a galley, sa. sails unfurled, oars in action, for Lorn. Third or. a fesse chequy ar. and az.

Crest.—A man in full Highland garb, holding in his dexter hand a broadsword, and on his sinister arm, a shield ppr.

Supporters.—Dexter, an heraldic tiger; Sinister, a stag, all ppr.

Motto.—Paratus sum.

Seat.—Barcaldine, Argyllshire.

SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Bart., of Barcaldine, Co. Argyle; so created, by Letters Patent, 30 Sep., 1831; *m.* 22 Feb., 1815, Elizabeth, dau. of James Dennistoun, Esq., of Dennistoun, in Dumbartonshire, and co-heir of her mother Margaret, dau. of Allan Dreghorn of Blochairn.

Created Bart. United Kingdom 1831.

SIR ROBERT CAMPBELL, Bart., of Carrick Buoy, Co. Donegal; so created by Letters Patent, dated 30 Sept., 1831; *b.* in May, 1771; *m.* 2 Aug., 1798, Eliza, dau. of Dr. Gilbert Pasley, Physician General at Madras, and had issue. Elected a Director of the E.I.C. 1817; appointed a Commissioner of the Lieutenancy for London, 1850. Residences, 5 Argyle Place, London; Carrick Buoy, Co. Donegal. Heir, his son Sir John Nicholl-Robert Campbell, Knt.

Creation.—16 Sept., 1831.

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth, gyronny of eight, or and sa. a canton azure, charged with a bear's head arg., muzzled gules; second and third, a galley, sa. sails unfurled, oars in action.

Crest.—An Eastern Crown, surmounted by a boar's head erased ppr.

Motto.—Ne obliviscaris.

Seat.—Carrick-Buoy, Co. Donegal.

SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, a Major-General in the Army, Colonel of the 77th Foot, and Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, G.C.B., and K.F.S., created a Bart., 30th Sept., 1831; *m.* Helen, daughter of Macdonald of Garth, in Perthshire, and had issue,

1. Archibald, Chaplain in India, *d.* 1831, *unm.*

2. John, an Officer in the Army.

Sir Archibald served throughout the Peninsular War, attached to the Portuguese Army, and commanded in chief the British Forces, during the Burmese War.

2nd, Bart., Sir John Campbell, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G.C.B. Born 1806; married 1841, only child of Colonel John Crow. Succeeded his father in 1843; entered the army in 1821; and became Lieut.-Col. of the 38th Foot in 1840; Brevet-Col. 1851; served throughout the Burmese war as Aide-de-camp to his father. Residence, 9 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh. Heir, his son Archibald Ava, born at Edinburgh, 1844.

Creation.—30 Sept., 1831.

Arms.—Quarterly: first and fourth, gyronny of eight, or and sa.; second arg. a limphad sa., third, or, a fesse chequy arg. and az., in the centre point of the whole a heart gules, ensigned with the ancient Crown of Scotland, or, on a chief, of honourable augmentation, granted pursuant to a royal warrant, arg., a mount vert, inscribed "Ava," in letters of gold, thereon a Burmese stockade proper, between a representation of the gold cross, and clasp conferred on him, for his services during the Peninsular War, on the dexter, pendent from a ribbon gules, fimbriated az. and on the sinister, pendent from a ribbon azure, the badge of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

Crests.—First, on a mount vert, a Burmese warrior on horseback, armed and accoutred proper; second, out of an Eastern Crown, or, a demi-lion issuant proper, supporting with the dexter paw a crowned heart, as in the Arms.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, eldest son of the Rev. George Campbell, D.D., minister of Cupar, Fifeshire, by the only daughter of John Hallyburton, Esq.; is therefore brother to Lord Campbell. Born at Cupar, 1778; married 1823 daughter of A. Christie, Esq., of Ferrybank; a Deputy-Lieut. of Fifeshire. Seat—Edenwood, near Fifeshire. Created—1833.

SIR JOHN-NICHOLL-ROBERT CAMPBELL, son and heir of Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., by the daughter of Gilbert Pasley, Esq., M.D., Physician-General at Madras; is elder brother of the late Sir Edward-Alexander Campbell, Knt. Born 1799; married, 1828, daughter of Thomas Bainbridge, Esq., of Queen's Square, London. Entered the military service of the E.I.C. at Madras in 1817; attained the rank of a Captain of Cavalry in 1826; is Charge-d'Affaires of Persia. Residence, 10 Harley Street, London. Created 1832; K.C.H. 1836.

SIR ANGUS CAMPBELL, son of Sir Donald, the 1st Bart., by the second daughter of Sir William Plomer, Knt. of Snaresbrook, Essex. Born in Surrey 1827; succeeded his father in 1850; was formerly in the Navy; is hereditary Captain of the Royal Castle of Dunstaffnage. This branch of the Campbells represents Alexander, a younger son of Colin, Earl of Argyll in 1490. The 1st Bart. was Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island from 1847 to 1850. Seat—Dunstaffnage, Argyllshire. Heir Pres., his brother Donald, born at Innistore, Argyllshire, 1829.

Created Bart. United Kingdom, 1836.

Sir JAMES CAMPBELL, Knight, of Stracathro, Co. Forfar; born 3rd June, 1790; married 1822, Janet, daughter of Henry Bannerman, Esq., of Manchester, and has surviving issue—

1. James Alexander, born 20th April, 1825; married 1854, Anne, daughter of Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., and has issue.

2. Henry, born 7th September, 1836, M.P. for the Stirling burghs; married 1860, Charlotte, daughter of Major-General Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.B.

3. Louisa, married to J. A. Bannerman, Esq., Manchester, and has issue.

Sir James Campbell was serving as Lord Provost of Glasgow at the birth of the Prince of Wales, 1840, and in consequence received the honour of knighthood. Sir James has had, besides four sisters (Helen, married to Alexander Fisher; Mary, married to George Langlands; Janet, married to Archibald Whitelaw; and Elizabeth, married to James Blackburn), three brothers—viz., 1st., an elder brother, John residing at Fonda, Co. Montgomery, New York, who married Mary Kennedy, and has issue John, William Henry, Mary Anne, and Helen; 2nd. Alexander, died unmarried; and 3rd.

William, of Tullichewan, who married Margaret, daughter of Arch. Roxburgh, Esq., and died 2nd April, 1864, leaving issue.

The father of Sir James Campbell and the late William Campbell was farmer at Inchanoch, Port of Menteith, and lived there, as his ancestors had done for four generations, under the name of MacOran. The family tradition is that, about the year 1660, a young Campbell of Melford, who had killed a man in a duel and was outlawed in consequence, came in disguise to Menteith, and was received into the service of the Earl of Menteith. Before long he rose to have principal charge in the Earl's household. It was believed that from the first the Earl was aware who the stranger was. He married a niece of the Earl's, Miss Haldane, daughter of Haldane of Landrick Castle, and settled on the farm of Inchanoch, belonging to the Earl of Menteith. He and his descendants bore the name of MacOran. So, at least, the name was spelt latterly. Probably it was a contraction of MacCoirdhuinne, as the name was understood to mean, *Son of an honest man*. There was a saying in Menteith that "there never was a Campbell in Inchanoch, nor ever a MacOran out of it." In accordance with the belief that MacOran was only an assumed name, any members of the family who left the district of Menteith dropped the name MacOran and took Campbell. When Sir James Campbell's father, James MacOran, removed from Inchanoch to Glasgow in 1805 he took the name Campbell, although he and his children had all been registered at Port of Menteith as MacOrans.

Mr. William Campbell was a great supporter of the Free Church movement, and an intimate friend of Dr. Chalmers, who was in the habit of consulting him in reference to that movement. His son,

JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq., of Tullichewan, Co. Dumbarton, J.P., was born 31st March, 1823; married 1846, Janet, daughter of James Black, Esq., of Cross Arthurlie, Co. Renfrew, and has issue.

Mr. William Campbell had other sons, viz., Archibald, who married Grace Victoria, daughter of W. Gibson, Esq., W.S., and died 1860, leaving issue; William, who married Hannah, daughter of Matthew Pearce, Esq., and has issue; and John, who died unmarried; and had daughters, Elizabeth, married to James Mackenzie, Esq. of Auchinreglish, who has issue; and Helen, married to Edward Sharman, Esq., who has issue.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq., of Blythswood, Co. Renfrew J.P. and D.L., married, 1834, Caroline-Agnes, daughter of M. Dick, Esq., of Pitkerro, Fifeshire, and has, with other issue, a son and heir,

ARCHIBALD, J.P. and D.L., late Lieutenant-Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards; married, 7th July, 1864, Hon. Augusta-Clementina Carington, sister of the present Lord Carington, and has issue. This gentleman is the eldest son of the late Colin Douglas, Esq., of Mains, Co. Dumbarton. He took the name of Campbell on succeeding to the estate of his cousin, Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Blythswood, M.P.

Colin Campbell of Blythswood (of the Campbells of Ardkinglass), living 1654, was a wealthy merchant of Glasgow, and served as its Provost. His grandson, Colin Campbell of Blythswood, was grandfather of James Campbell of Blythswood, who married Mary Walkenshaw of Barrowfield, but died without issue; whereupon Blythswood devolved by entail on James Douglas of Mains, who took the surname of Campbell. He married Henrietta, daughter of James Dunlop of Garnkirk, and had three sons—1st. John (Colonel), killed in action at Martinique, 1794; 2nd. Archibald of Blythswood; 3rd. James, Lieutenant 53rd Regiment, died 1781; 1st. Henrietta, married to Archibald Swinton, Esq.; 2nd. Agnes; 3rd. Grace; 4th. Jane.

Seat.—Blythswood House, Renfrewshire.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., of Buscot Park, Co. Berks, J.P., High Sheriff, 1862; born 1811: married, 1835, Anne, daughter of James Orr, Esq., and has issue.

COLIN MINTON CAMPBELL, Esq., of Woodseat, Co. Stafford, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff, 1869; born 27th August, 1827; married, 1853, Louisa-Wilmot, daughter of the late Rev. William-a-Cave Browne-Cave of Stretton-en-la-Field, Co. Derby, and has issue.

ROBERT MITCHELL CAMPBELL, Esq., of Auchinannoch and Avisyard, Co. Ayr, J.P., late Lieutenant Royal Engineers, now Captain Ayr and Wigton Militia; born 16th September, 1841; succeeded his father 1860.

The Campbells of Ardeonaig, Perthshire, were a branch of the Glenurchy family, being descended from Patrick Campbell of Murlaganbeg, in that county, who, in 1623, was forester of

the royal forest of Mamlorn, of which his father, Sir Duncan Campbell, the first baronet of Glenurchy, was heritable keeper. In the "Black Book of Taymouth," mention is made of Patrick Campbell of Murlaganbeg, but none of his mother, the prevalent tradition being, that Sir Duncan had a first wife, —whose son Patrick was,—though her name does not appear in that record.

The first of the Kinpunt Campbells was Archibald, son of Archibald Campbell, styled prior of Strathfillan, third son of Sir John Campbell of Lawers, great-grandfather of the first Earl of Londoun. Archibald Campbell, the father, was a confidential agent of the Earl of Argyll, under whom he was bailie of the district of Kintyre. In 1614 he was appointed preferer of suits to his Majesty from such of the rebels in the Highlands and Isles as were desirous of obtaining remissions. In that and the following year he rendered himself very active against the Clandonald rebels in Isla.

GARDEN CAMPBELL, of Troup, Banffshire, and Glenlyon, Perthshire, the name of one of the oldest families in the north of Scotland, descended, in the male line, from the Gardynes of that ilk, and Banchory, and in the female line from the Campbells of Glenlyon. A harp, the gift of Queen Mary to Gardyne of Banchory, as the prize for a piece of music performed by him at a musical competition, held soon after the Queen's return to Scotland, at which the laird attended in the disguise of a minstrel, was carried by his daughter on her marriage with Colquhoun of Luss, into that family, where it is said to be still preserved.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Esq., of Colgrain, Co. Dumbarton, born 2nd September, 1819; married, 3rd, June, 1845, Jessie, daughter of William Middleton, Esq., son of John Middleton, Esq., of Shiels, Aberdeenshire, and has issue.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., of Edenwood, Co. Fife, J.P., born 1824; married, 1854, Letitia-Maria, second daughter of T. G. Vibart, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and Jane Macnaghten, his wife, and has issue.

LEVESON-GRANVILLE CAMPBELL, Esq., of Fairfield, Co. Ayr, J.P.; born 1825; married, 10th July, 1849, Anne, daughter of D. Cowan, Esq., and has surviving issue.

CHARLES-FREDERICK CAMPBELL-RENTON, Esq., of Lamber-ton and Mordington, Co. Berwick, late Major 87th R. I. Fusiliers; born 2nd May, 1819; married, 1866, Lillian, second daughter of George Stirling, Esq., of Edinburgh, and had issue.

JAMES CARTER CAMPBELL, Esq., of Ardpatrik, Co. Argyll, and Filkings Hall, Co. Oxford, J.P., born 7th September, 1828; married, 12th April, 1860, Harriet-Maria, second daughter of Henry W. Vincent, Esq., by his wife, Elizabeth Anne Callander, of Ardkinglass, Co. Argyll, and has issue.

RICHARD-DENNISTOUN CAMPBELL, Esq., of Jura House and of Port-Askaig, Co. Argyll, J.P., D.L., born 16th May, 1810; succeeded his father 1848.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Esq., of Lochnell, Co. Argyll, J.P. and D.L.; succeeded his father 1845.

The late ALEXANDER CAMERON-CAMPBELL, Esq., of Monzie Castle, Co. Perth, and Inverawe, Co. Argyll, M.P. for that county 1841 to 1843, and formerly of the 15th Hussars; born 30th December; married, 27th May, 1844, Christina, only child of Sir Duncan Cameron, Bart., of Fassifern, and has issue.

ROBERT NUTTER CAMPBELL, Esq., of Ormidale, Co. Argyll, Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Madras N. I., for many years in command of the Nair Brigade at Travancore; born 1799; married, 1828, Margaret, daughter of the late Thomas Warrand, Esq., of Lentrán, Co. Inverness, and has issue.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., of Sonachan, Co. Argyll, and Cawdor Lodge, Co. Dumbarton, J.P. and D.L.; born 29th December, 1779; married, 16th June, 1815, Susan, only daughter of David Campbell, Esq. of Combie, and of Isabella-Lucy, daughter of Colonel Charles Campbell of Barbrec, and has issue.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., of Skerrington, Co. Ayr, J.P.; born 19th December, 1814; married, 25th January, 1843, Anne, only surviving daughter of the late John Carr, Esq., of Dunstan Hall, Co. Durham, and has issue.

COLIN GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., of Stonefield, Co. Argyll, J.P. and D.L.; born 23rd May, 1811; married, 10th December, 1839, Elizabeth, daughter of Gibbon Fitzgibbon, Esq., of Ballysuda, Ireland, and has issue.

COLIN YORKE CAMPBELL, Esq., of Barbec, Argyllshire, J.P., Rear-Admiral, R.N., only son of the late Admiral Donald Campbell (who died 1856) by his first wife, Anne-Irvine, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, Bart.; born 1812; married, 1847, Elizabeth, daughter of James Hyde, Esq., of Apley, Isle of Wight, and has issue. This family claims descent from the Lochnell branch of the noble house of Argyll.

GEORGE JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq., of Cessnock and Tusbanks, Co. Ayr, D.L. and J.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry; born July, 1800; married, 1st December, 1822, Elizabeth M'Kerell, only child of the late Colonel John Reid, E.I.C.S., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John M'Kerell of Hillhouse, by whom (who died 1826) he has two surviving daughters.

EMINENT PERSONS OF THE CLAN CAMPBELL.

DONALD CAMPBELL, abbot of Cupar, elected bishop of Brechin in 1558, and Lord Privy Seal to Queen Mary, was a son of the family of Argyll. He never assumed the title of Bishop, the election not being approved of by the Pope.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, a son of Campbell of Ardkinglass, was the first Protestant Bishop of Brechin. In 1566, while yet a mere boy, he got a grant of the bishopric, by the recommendation of the Earl of Argyll, and he afterwards alienated most part of the lands and tithes of that see to his chief and patron, retaining, says Keith, for his successors scarce so much as would be a moderate competency for a minister in Brechin.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, bishop of Aberdeen, and a religious writer of some note in his day, was the son of Lord Niel Campbell, and Lady Vere Ker, the former the second son of the great Marquis of Argyll, and the latter the third daughter of the third Earl of Lothian. He was educated for the Episcopalian ministry, and after being long in priest's orders, he was, on the death of Bishop Sage, consecrated a bishop at Dundee, in the year 1711.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, D.D., a religious writer, born in Argyleshire in 1696, and educated in St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, first obtained a living in the Highlands of Scotland. In 1718 he was appointed Professor of Church History in the New College of St. Andrews.

COLIN CAMPBELL, an architect of reputation in the early part of last century, was born in Scotland, but the year of his birth is uncertain. The best of his designs are Wanstead House, since pulled down, the Rolls, and Merworth in Kent, the latter avowedly copied from Andrea Palladio. He distinguished himself by publishing a collection of architectural designs in folio.

JOHN CAMPBELL, author of the Lives of the Admirals, a miscellaneous writer of considerable merit, was born at Edinburgh, March 8, 1708; and when five years old his mother removed with him to England. Being intended for the law, he was articled to an attorney; but his taste leading him to literature, he did not pursue the legal profession. He wrote the greater portion of a Universal History that extended to 60 vols. He was the author of 30 other vols.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Colonel of the 29th regiment of infantry, and a brigadier-general on the West India Staff, was the younger son of an ancient family in Argyllshire, and related to the noble house of Argyll. He served in the American war with great gallantry.

JOHN CAMPBELL, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, who during his too brief career, greatly distinguished himself by his valour and merit, and gave promise of rendering important services to his country, was the second son of John Campbell, Lord Stonefield, a judge of the Court of Session, descended from the Campbells of Lochnell, and Lady Grace Stewart, sister of John, Earl of Bute, and was born at Edinburgh, December 7, 1753. He greatly distinguished himself in India, but he was obliged, by ill health, to quit the army and retire to Bombay, where he died, March 23, 1784, in the 31st year of his age. A monument was erected to his memory in the church at Bombay by order of the East India Company.

WILLIELMA CAMPBELL, Viscountess Glenorchy, a lady of great piety and usefulness. She spent the greater part of her fortune in promoting works of piety and benevolence. She was a friend to John Wesley. She died 1786.

JOHN CAMPBELL, a naval officer of merit, of whose origin and early history nothing is known, accompanied Lord Anson in his voyage round the world. He was then a petty officer on board the *Centurion*. In 1778 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and afterwards became progressively vice-admiral of the Blue and of the White. He died December 16, 1790.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, D.D., an eminent divine and theological writer, the youngest son of the Rev. Colin Campbell, one of the ministers of Aberdeen, was born there December 25, 1719. Some time before his death, he resigned his offices of principal, professor of divinity, and one of the city ministers, on which occasion the king granted him a pension of three hundred pounds a year. Dr. Campbell died April 6, 1796, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His works were published in 17 vols.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, poet, was born in Kilmarnock in 1761. His father died when he was very young. His mother, whose maiden name was Janet Parker, earned a scanty subsistence by winding yarn for the carpet works. His education was very limited, and he was bred a shoemaker. To aid in defraying his expenses at college, he collected and published his poetical pieces in the year 1787. Mr Campbell was licensed to preach by the Associate Synod, and became pastor of a church at Stockbridge near Dunbar. He died of consumption, at Stockbridge, the place of his ministry, about the year 1810.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, a miscellaneous writer, born in 1764, at Tombea, Loch Lubnaig, Perthshire, was the son of a country wright or carpenter, was first known as a teacher of the harpsichord and of singing. Amongst his pupils was Sir Walter Scott, who describes him as "a warm-hearted man and an enthusiast in Scotch music, which he sang most beautifully." Of Scott, however, he could make nothing, as the great novelist had no ear for music. He died of apoplexy, May 15, 1824, in the sixty-first year of his age, and an obituary notice of him, from the pen of Sir Walter Scott, appeared in the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*. His works were published in 11 vols.

JOHN CAMPBELL, a zealous missionary and African traveller, was born at Edinburgh in March 1776. His father died when

he was not more than two years old, and his mother when he was only six. In July, 1793, he was one of about a dozen who formed themselves into a Religious Tract Society in Edinburgh, the first society of the kind that ever existed in the world. In 1812, at the request of the London Missionary Society, he visited their stations in South Africa, and again in 1818. On his return from each of his voyages to Africa, he travelled through most of the counties of England and Scotland, and also visited Ireland, to plead in behalf of the Missionary Society. He died April 4, 1840, aged 74. His works were published in 7 vols.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, a distinguished poet, the most perfect lyrical writer of his time, was born at Glasgow on the 27th of July, 1777. Alexander Campbell, the father of the poet, was the youngest of the three sons of the Laird of Kirman, and was born in 1710. His works are too well known to need description here. They were published in 22 vols. The first, the "Pleasures of Hope," appeared in 1797, when he was just turned 21. In 1826 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, his native city, an honour he highly prized. In his re-election for the third time the students presented him with a silver bowl, which, in his will, he described as one of "the jewels of his property." He died at Boulogne, 15th January, 1844. His body was brought to England, and buried in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey.

EXTRACTS FROM WEST HIGHLAND TALES.

In these volumes, wherever the author has found two or more versions of the same tale, he has given them, in many cases, with the original Gaelic, as well as furnishing a translation; thus we find five versions of Diarmid, differing slightly in their details, but all concurring in the main incidents. From them we make the following extracts:—

DO CHRISTA,

JAIN MACSHEARAI S MACCALLEN MOR LORNE.

MY DEAR LORNE,—I dedicate this collection of West Country Stories to you as the son of my Chief, in the

hope that it may add to the interest you already feel in a people of whom a large number look with respect on MacCallen Mor, as the head of their tribe. I know that the poorest Highlanders still feel an honest pride whenever their Chiefs, or men of their name, earn distinction, and many of Clan Dhiarmid take a warm interest in you.

Amidst curious rubbish you will find sound sense, if you look for it. You will find the creed of the people, as shewn in their stories, to be, that wisdom and courage, though weak, may overcome strength and ignorance, and pride; that the most despised, is often the most worthy; that small beginnings lead to great results. You will find perseverance, frugality, and piety rewarded: pride, greed, and laziness punished. You will find much that tells of barbarous times. I hope you will meet nothing that can hurt, or should offend. If you follow any study, even that of a popular tale far enough, it will lead to a closed door beyond which you cannot pass till you have searched and found the key, and every study will lead the wisest to a fast-locked door at last; but knowledge lies beyond this door, and one key may open the way to many a store which can be reached, and may be turned to evil or good. That you may go on acquiring knowledge, selecting the good and rejecting the evil, that you, like Conel in the story, may gather gold and escape unharmed from the giant's land, is the earnest wish of your affectionate kinsman,

J. F. CAMPBELL.

September, 1860.

THE LAY OF DAIRMID.

Mrs MacTavish tells us how she learned Dan and Dearg (the song of the Red) more than sixty years ago, from a ploughman who used to chant it at his work, and she adds:—

“The subject of the song is Diarmaid O Duine, or Dearg, as he was sometimes called. Diarmid was, as I daresay you know, the progenitor of the Clan Campbell, who are called at times Siol Diarmid, at other times Clann Duine. I never heard who his wife was, but she was esteemed a virtuous and worthy person; yet she had enemies, who wished to persuade her husband that she did not love him, and who concerted a plot to prove her fidelity. Diarmid was a great sportsman, as all Fingalians were, and hunted wild boars, which, it would

appear, were numerous in the Scottish forests at that period. The sport at times proved fatal to those engaged in it. Pretended friends persuaded Diarmid to pretend that he was killed by one of these animals. They put him on a bier, and carried him home to his wife, all bloody, as if he had really suffered as they said. She conducted herself with becoming fortitude and composure, ordered refreshments for those assembled to watch the remains of their chief, sat down along with them, and commenced singing the song which follows. It is very touching in the original. Never having been favoured by the muses, I cannot do it the justice which it deserves, or that I could wish. The translation is as literal as I can make it:—

“Derg, son of Derg, I am thy wife,
 The husband whom I would not hurt,
 The husband whom I would not hurt,
 There never was a worthy who was not tried;
 Wretched am I after thee this night.

Derg, son of Olla of the enlightened mind,
 By whom so softly the harp was played,
 By whom so softly the harp was played,
 Beloved was the hero who kept no wrath,
 Though Derg was laid low by a hog.

I see the hawk, I see the hound,
 With which my loved one used to hunt,
 With which my loved one used to hunt,
 And she that loved the three
 Let her be laid in the grave with Derg.

Then let us rejoice this night,
 As we sit around the corpse of a king,
 As we sit around the corpse of a king;
 Let us be hospitable and liberal,
 Thanks be to God for every thing.

“Diarmaid, who was never conquered in battle, was destroyed by stratagem. Some one of his enemies took a bet with him that he could not measure the length of a boar that he had killed by pacing its back against the bristles with his bare soles, which gave rise to the saying—

Tomhas n’ tuire n’ aghaidh n’ fhrioghain,
 Measuring the boar against the bristles,

when any unlikely thing is proposed. He gained his bet, but it cost him his life; the boar's bristles being so strong that he bled to death. This legend is said to be the origin of the boar's head being the crest of the principal families of the Campbells. "MARY MACTAVISH, November, 1859."

The Clan MacTavish are a branch of the Campbells, and this lady, in relating a legend of her own family, tells it as I have heard it repeatedly told, with variations, by peasants and fishermen, who firmly believed in their own descent from Diarmid O' Duibhn, and in the truth of this legend.

Under the following numbers I have grouped together a few traditions, etc., relating to the Campbell legend of Dirmaid and the boar.

FIONN'S QUESTIONS.

From Dugald MacPhie (smith), Breubhaig, Barra, 1860.

"Fionn would not marry any lady but one who could answer all his questions, and it appears that this was rather difficult to find. Graidhne, daughter of the King of the fifth of Ullin, answered them all, and proved herself the wisest as well as the handsomest of women. Fionn married Graidhne because she answered the questions. The reciter told me that there were a great many more, but that these were all that he could remember at the time."

H. MACLEAN, October 20, 1860.

CEISDEAN FHINN.

[Seo na ceisdean.

Fionn. Dé 's lionaire na'm feur?

Graibhne. Tha'n driuchd; bidh moran bhoineachan deth air aon ghas feoir.]

Fionn. What is more plenteous than the grass?

Graidhne. The dew; there will be many drops of it on one grass blade.

[Dé 's leotha na'n teine?

Ciall mnatba eader da fhear.]

What is hotter than the fire?

A woman's reasoning betwixt two men.

[Dé 's luaithe na ghaoth?

Aigne mnatha eader da fhear.]

What is swifter than the wind?

A woman's thought betwixt two men.

[Dé 's duibhe na' n fitheach ?

Tha 'm bàs.]

What is blacker than the raven ?

There is death.

[De 's gile na 'm sneachd ?

Tha 'n fhirinn.]

What is whiter than the snow ?

There is the truth.

[Dé 's long ri gachd luchd ?

Teanchair gobha; cumaidh i teith a's fuar.]

What is a ship for every cargo ?

A smith's tongs ; it will hold hot and cold.

[Dé air nach gabh glas na slabhraidh cur ?

Rasg duine ma charaid; cha ghabh e dunadh na cumail
ach ag amharc air.]

What is it will not bide lock or chain ?

The eye of a man about his friend ; it will not brook
shutting or holding, but looking on him.

[Dé 's deirge na fuil ?

Gnuis duine choir nuair thigeadh coigrich an rathad 's
gun bhiadh aige 'bheireadh e dhaibh.]

What is redder than blood ?

The face of a worthy man when strangers might come the
way, and no meat by him to give to them.

[Dé 's géire na claidheamh ?

Athais namhaid]

What is sharper than a sword ?

The reproach of a foe.

[Dé 's fearr de bhiadh ?

Bleachd ; thig iomadh atharrachadh as, niotar im a's cáise
dheth, 's beathachaidh e leanabh beag a's sean-duine.]

What is the best of food ?

Milk ; many a change comes out of it ; butter and cheese
are made of it, and it will feed a little child and an old man.

[Dé 's measa de bhiadh ?

Blianach.]

What is the worst of meat ?

Lean flesh.

[De 'n seud a's fhearr ?

Sgian.] *Sciain sin! not seun- / a.*
 What is the best jewel ?

A knife.

[Dé 's brisge na cluaran ?

Briathran forc muice.]

What is more brittle than a sow thistle ?

The words of a boar pig.

[Dé 's maoithe na cloimhteach ?

Dearn air an leaca.]

What is softer than down ?

The palm on the cheek.

[Dè 'n gnìomh a's fhearr de ghnìomhaibh ?

Gnìomh ard a's uail iséal.]

What deed is the best of deeds ?

A high deed and low conceit.

From this then it appears that Graidhne represents quick wit and beauty, and her name seems to mean Grádh—love.

Fionn always represents wisdom.

Mature wisdom marries young love, and in the stories which follow, love runs away with young valour.

They follow the track which has been assigned to the Celtic race. They are married in Eirinn, and in the next story, the course of their wanderings is pointed out.

DIARMAID AND GRAINNE.*

From Hector MacLean, July 6th, 1859. Told by an old man in Bowmore, Islay, Alexander M'Alister.

Fionn was going to marry Grainne, the daughter of the king of Carmag in Eirinn. The nobles and great gentles of the Feinne were gathered to the wedding. A great feast was made, and the feast lasted seven days and seven nights; and when the feast was past, their own feast was made for the hounds. Diarmaid was a truly fine man, and there was, BALL SEIRC, a love spot on his face, and he used to keep his cap always down on the beauty spot; for any woman that might chance to see the ball seirc, she would be in love with him. The dogs fell out roughly, and the heroes of the Feinn went

* The name is so spelt in this MS, and it is so spelt in Irish books.

to drive them from each other, and when Diarmaid was driving the dogs apart, he gave a lift to the cap, and Grainne saw the ball seire, and she was in love for Diarmaid.

She told it to Diarmaid, and she said to him, "Thou shalt run away with me."

"I will not do that," said Diarmaid.

"I am laying it on thee as a wish; and as spells that thou go with me."

"I will not go with thee; I will not take thee in softness, and I will not take thee in hardness; I will not take thee without, and I will not take thee within; I will not take thee on horseback, and I will not take thee on foot," said he; and he went away in displeasure, and he went to a place apart, and he put up a house there, and he took his dwelling in it.

On a morning that there was, who cried out in the door but Grainne, "Art thou within, Diarmaid?"

"I am."

"Come out and go with me now."

"Did I not say to thee already that I would not take thee on thy feet, and that I would not take thee on a horse, that I would not take thee without, and that I would not take thee within, and that I would not have anything to do with thee?"

She was between the two sides of the door, on a buck goat. "I am not without, I am not within, I am not on foot, and I am not on a horse; and thou must go with me," said she.

"There is no place to which we may go that Fionn will not find us out when he puts his hand under his tooth of knowledge, and he will kill me for going with thee!"

"We will go to Carraig (a crag, Carrick?) and there so many Carraigs that he will not know in which we may be."

They went to Carraig an Daimh (the stag's crag).

Fionn took great wrath when he perceived that his wife had gone away, and he went to search for her. They went over to Ceantire, near to Cille Chairmaig. Diarmaid was a good carpenter, and he used to be at making dishes, and at fishing, and Grainne used to be going about selling the dishes, and they had beds apart.

On a day that there was there came a great sprawling old man the way, who was called Ciofach Mac a Ghoill, and he sat, and he was playing at DINNISREAN (wedges.) Grainne took a liking for the old carl, and they laid a scheme together that they would kill Diarmaid. Diarmaid was working at dishes.

The old man laid hands on him, and he turned against the old man, and they went into each other's grips. The old man was pretty strong, but at last Diarmaid put him under. She caught hold of the, GEARRASGIAN, knife, and she put it into the thigh of Diarmaid. Diarmaid left them, and he was going from hole to hole, and he was but just alive, and he was gone under hair and under beard. He came the way of the Carraig and a fish with him, and he asked leave to roast it. He got a cogie of water in which he might dip his fingers, while he was roasting it. Now there would be the taste of honey or anything which Diarmaid might touch with his finger, and he was dipping his fingers into the cogie. Grainne took a morsel out of the fish and she perceived the taste of honey upon it. To attack Diarmaid went Ciofach, and they were in each other's grips for a turn of a while, but at last Diarmaid killed Ciofach, and away he went, and he fled, and he went over Loch a Chaisteil.

The "Lay of Diarmid" is quoted p. 117, and mentioned in several places in the report of the Highland Society on the poems of Ossian, 1805. The version given above, though it resembles those which I have seen in books in some respects, differs from them all so as to make it evident that it is taken from none. I have no doubt that it is purely traditional.

I am inclined to believe that there was a real Diarmid, in whose honour poems have been composed by many bards, and sung by generations of Scotch Highlanders, and that to him the adventures of some mythical Celtic Diarmaid have been attributed, in the same way that the mythical story of the apple has been ascribed to William Tell.

Be that as it may, The Lay of Diarmid can be traced for 300 years, and its story is known amongst the whole Celtic population from the south of Ireland to the north of Scotland.

THE HOUSE OF ARGYLL.

The MacCailen More, according to Crawford, was knighted upon the field of battle by Alexander the Third, for the great prowess exhibited while yet a youth; other historians make it his son Sir Neil that was first knighted. It is certain that both were mighty men of valour, and well deserved that

dignity. Sir Neil was also rewarded by the hand of the King's sister.

The prowess exhibited by these early chieftains had not only enhanced the fame of the Clan, but nearly every encounter, either with their own enemies or those of their King, had resulted in an accession of territory, till we find them becoming one of the richest as well as the most powerful of the Scottish families. According to Douglas's Peerage, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow was the first of the family to assume the designation of Argyll. He was one of the hostages in 1424, under the name of Duncan, Lord of Argyle, for the payment of the sum of forty thousand pounds (equivalent to four hundred thousand pounds of our money) for the expense of King James the First's maintenance during his long imprisonment in England, when Sir Duncan was found to be worth fifteen hundred merks a-year, a larger sum than that possessed by either of the other hostages, the next being William, Lord of Dalkeith.

Of the first possession of the Lordship of Lorne we subjoin the following account, which slightly differs from the text; the subject has just now an additional interest when the Lord of Lorne is about to wed one of the noblest Princesses in the land, so we do not hesitate to put both views before our readers; but no one can dispute the fact that, whether acquired, as some say, by conquest, by marriage, or exchange, since that time it has remained the property of the Argyll's and has given a title to the heir of the house:—

“Colin acquired part of the Lordship of Campbell in the parish of Dollar, by marrying the eldest of the three daughters of John Stewart, third Lord of Lorne and Innermeath. He did not, as is generally stated, acquire by this marriage any part of the Lordship of Lorne (which passed to Walter, brother of John, the fourth Lord Innermeath, and heir of entail), but obtained that lordship by exchange of the lands of Baldoning and Innerdoning, &c., in Perthshire, with the said Walter. In 1470 he was created Baron of Lorne, and in the following year he was appointed one of the commissioners for settling the treaty of alliance with King Edward the Fourth of England, by which James, Prince of Scotland, was affianced to Cecilia, Edward's youngest daughter. In 1475 this nobleman was appointed to prosecute a decree of forfeiture against John, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, and in 1481 he received a

grant of many lands in Knapdale, along with the keeping of Castle Sweyn, which had previously been held by the Lord of the Isles."

THE WODROW ANECDOTES OF THE MARQUIS OF ARGYLL, &c.

At Edinburgh, in 1834, a book was published for private circulation only, entitled, "The Argyle Papers." As the work is extremely rare, there having been only fifty copies printed, and it contains some passages tending to clear the character of the Marquis and also that of his son from some of the obloquy unjustly thrown on them by their political opponents, we have thought it right to insert a few extracts from it on that point, as well as some curious illustrations of the customs of those times. In all cases we have preserved the orthography of the writers we have quoted. The Editor, in his introduction, speaks thus of the source of his information:—"In the Library of the Faculty of Advocates there is a large collection of letters and other documents relative to the first Duke of Argyle and his wife Elizabeth Talmash, daughter of the Duchess of Lauderdale, from this source a selection has been made. Some additional papers relative to Earl Archibald and some broadsides published at the time, as well as the copy of the letter from his Lordship to his daughter, have been added as illustrative of the Wodrow Anecdotes." Of the reliance to be placed in these extracts, he thus speaks:—

The anecdotes of the Marquis of Argyle, his son, and great-grandsons, are to be found amongst the Wodrow MSS. in the Faculty Library, and have been extracted from the *Analecta* of that indefatigable compiler. They possess considerable value; and for their authenticity Wodrow's name is a sufficient voucher. Amongst other curious particulars, a singular fact is there mentioned regarding the unfortunate Earl, which does not seem generally known. Historians inform us that his Lordship, a short time before his execution, sunk into a gentle slumber; and it is said that one of the Members of Council going into his cell, was so much struck with the placidity of his appearance, that "he hurried out of the room, quitted the castle with the utmost precipitation,

and hid himself in the lodgings of an acquaintance who lived near, where he flung himself upon the first bed that presented itself, and had every appearance of a man suffering the *most excruciating torture*." Now, we learn from Wodrow that the Earl's slumber was not so much the result of mental composure at this trying period, as of a bodily infirmity, arising from a bullet having, in rebounding, struck him in the head, which injured his skull so much, that it required to be trepanned. In consequence of this accident, his Lordship "behoved" to sleep every day after dinner. The fact of Argyll's sleeping shortly before his execution was hitherto well known, but the Editor is not aware that the cause has been previously ascertained. It is hardly necessary to observe that the Earl was beheaded in the afternoon.

May 9, 1701.—This day Mr. Alexander Gordon, who was minister of Inverary, and the only living member of the Assembly 1651, told me, that the Marquise of Argyle was very pious; he rose at 5, and was still in privat till 8. That besides family worship and privat prayer, morning and evening, he still prayed with his lady morning and evening, his gentleman and her gentlewoman being present. That he never went abroad, though but one night, but he took his write-book, standish, and the English New Bible, and Newman's Concordance, with him.

That Mr. David Dickson was two years with all his family at Inverary, where the Marquise of Argyle kepted him. He preached the forenoon, Mr. Gordon the afternoon, and Mr. P. Simson on Thursday. That the Marquise still wrote the sermon.

Nov. 11.—That after King Charles' Coronation, when he was in Stirling, the Marquise waited long for an opportunity to deal freely with the King anent his going contrary to the Covenant, and favouring of Malignants, and other sins; and Sabbath night after Supper, he went in with him to his closet, and ther used a great deal of freedom with him; and the king was seemingly sensible; and they came that length as to pray and mourn together till two or three in the morning, and when at time he came home to his lady, she was surprised, and told him she never knew him so untimeous; he said he had never such a sweet night in the world, and told her all;—what liberty they had in prayer, and how

much convinced the King was. She said plainly they were crocodile tears, and that night would cost him his head, which came to pass; for after his restoration, he resented it to some, though, outward, he still termed the Marquise father, and caused his son to write for him up to court, which he did again, but the Marquise would not come; till at last the Earl wrote partly in threatening, and partly with the strongest assurances, which prevailed, and he was no sooner come to his lodgings in ane Inn in London, but he was there seized and carried to the tower, and I think never saw the King, for all his insinuating hypocrisy and fervent invitations.

And when he was sent down, his lady, after the sentence was passed, went down to the Abbey to Midletoun to seek a reprieve—he had been drinking hard, but was fully sensible, and *post vinum veritas*, he was extreamly obliging to the lady, but when she came to propose her suit, he told her he could not favour her there, it was as much as his life was worth, and would, tho' he should give it, be fruitless, for he had received three instructions from the King, which he behooved to accomplish, to rescind the covenant, to take the Marquise of Argyle's head, and to sheath every man's sword in his brother's breast. This she told to Mr. Gillies, who, I think, was waiting on her at that time. The morrow, when Midletoun reflected on what he had done after his wine, he felt so pensive, that for three days he was not to be spoken with, and said to some about him, that he had discovered some of his secrets to the Lady Argyle that would ruin him. but she told this to none but Mr. Gillies, and soe it went noe further.

Dec. .—A little before the Marquise went to London, he was playing at the bullats with some gentlemen of this country, and one of them, when the Marquise stouped down to lift the bullats, fell pale, and said to them about him, "bless me, it is that I see my Lord with his head off, and all his shoulder full of blood."

The day on which the Marquise of Argyle was execute, he was taken up some two hours or thereby in the forenoon in civil business, clearing and adjusting some accounts, and subscribing papers, there being a number of persons of quality in the room with him, and while he was thus employed, there came such a heavenly gale from the Spirit of God upon his soul, that he could not abstain from tearing, but least it should

be discovered, he turned unto the fire, and took the tongues in his hand, making a fashion of stirring up the fire in the chimney, but then he was not able to contain himself, and turning about and melting down in tears, he burst out in these words,—“I see this will not doe, I must now declaire what the Lord has done for my soul; he has just now, at this very instant of time, sealed my chartour in these words, Son, be of good cheer, thy sins are forgiven thee;” and, indeed, it seems it was sealed with another remarkable witness, for at that very instant of time, Mr. John Carstairs was wreastling with God in prayer in his behalf in a chamber in the Canongate, with his lady, the Marchiones of Argyle, pleading that the Lord would now seal his charter, by saying unto him, “Son, be of good cheer, thy sins be forgiven thee.” The Marquise hints at this in his speech. I had this from my father. J. C[arstairs.]

He eat a whole partridge at dinner, and after dinner took a little nap, which was his ordinar. He was execute about four, and when he was opened, there was nothing found in his stomach, which was a demonstration, that he was void of fear, otherwise he would not have had such a quick digestion.

Dec. 1712.—Tells me he heard from some present, that the Marquise of Argyle, a while before his death, said, I know not what the Lord has to doe with that lad, (meaning his sone the Earle), but I have observed some strange things about him. When he was in his mother’s belly, she was extremely ill, and her life despaired of. When physicians wer advised with, they gave it as their opinion, that the mother could not be preserved, unless the birth wer destroyed. My lady was positive, and would not hear of it. When he was an infant, he was under inexpressible pain for a long time, and noe cure could be given him, his pain was so great and long, that his father many a time when he went into the house wher he was in the morning, [said] it would have been a satisfaction to have heard he was dead. That afterwards, in some of the scuffles of these times, a bullet lighted upon the wall of a castle he was in, and rebounding, struck him in the head and cracked his scull, and it was trepanned, and the piece taken out. This made the Earle that he behooved still to sleep ane hour or more, and that day he was execute, he behooved to have his sleep after dinner.

The Marquise was naturally of a fearful temper, and recconed he wanted naturall courage, and he prayed much for it, and

was answered. When he went to his execution, he said, "I could dye as a Roman, but I chuse to dye as a Christian." When he went out, he cocked his hatt, and said, "come away sirs, he that goes first goes cleanly off." Ther was one of his friends in the prison with him, and after some silence, the gentleman broke out in tears. "What's the matter," said the Marquise, "I am in pain," says he, "for your family, my Lord." "No fear," said the Marquise, "it's none of thir things will ruin my family." "I fear their greatness," says he, "will ruin them." I wish this prophecy be not too evidently fulfilled in his posterity.

January 1713.—Mr. James Stirling tells me he has from undoubted authority, that in the time of the Marquise of Argyle's tryall Sir John Gilmour rose up in the house, after all the debates wer pretty much throu, and said, "My Lord Chancellor, I have given all the attention I was capable of to the whole of this process, and I can find nothing proven against the Marquise, but what the most part of this house are involved in as weel as he, and we may as weel be found guilty." When this was like to make some impressione, the Commissioner Middletoun rose up upon the throne and said, What Sir John said is very treu; we are all of us, or most, guilty, and the King may pitch upon any he pleases to make examples."

Its more than certain that the King resolved to have the Marquise's life, and the occasion of it, next to his being the main support of the Presbyterian interest, and opposite to the Malignants, was the freedom the Marquise used with the King when at Stirling, 1650. When the King had been very open in some things, the good persons about Court put it on the Marquise to reprove the King, and to use freedom with him; and accordingly, one Sabbath night he did soe, and with all humility laid befor him his ravishing some women, his drinking, and drawing up with Malignants. It's said the King seemed seriouse and shed tears which the Marchiones, when he came home and told her, said wer crocodile tears), but after that bore ane irreconcilable hattred at the Marquise.

My author has it from Mr. Oliphant, who was my Lord Warristoun's chaplain at the time, that one day he told Mr. Oliphant he was going to use freedome with the King. Mr. John diswaded him from it, but he took his cloak about him and went away, and did use freedome with him. The King

seemed to take all weel, and gave him many good words, calling him good Lord Warristoun, but bore a rooted grudge at him after that, and prosecuted it to his death.

September 1712.—I have it from very good hands, that in the 1692, I think when the late Duke of Argyle moved for the revocking his grandfather's forfaulters, the Parliament was inclinable to have gone into it; but the Duke of Gordon made that interest at Princes abroad, and they plyed King William soe, that it came to nothing. However, the Committee, when they came to enquire into the Marquise's tryall, found that the dead-warrant for the Marquise's execution was not signed, or that there was none, and yet by our Scots law this is absolutely necessary, and soe they were ready to have brought in his death to have been murder, as noe doubt it would have been in law; such haste were they in at that time to have the blood of that great man.

January 1716.—The Duke of Argyle was visited at Stirling by his aunt, the Countess of Murray, where they say she had the confidence to challenge him for appearing in arms against the Royall Family. He answers her, "That Family madam, owes me and my family two heads, whereof your father was one, and it becomes you ill to propose that question."

After Mr. Anderson at Dumbarton preached before the Duke, he invited him to sup with him, and there, at table, the Duke lamented the profanity of the army, and gave the profanes of the English Clergy as one cause of it. I am told the Duke of Argyle said, after the engagement at Dumblane, when ther were publick rejoicings for it, "Let the God of Heaven have all the praise." And, December 17th, when the company were talking of the defeat of the rebels, he said, "We have been saved almost by miracles; God hath begun his work, and will lay it on by his own hand."

The Duke of Lauderdale said to the Lord Stairs, about the time of the indulgence, in my Lord Melville's hearing, (if I remember,) who told my informer, when the discourse fell in about Bishop Sharp, "My Lord, I am much mistaken if ever that man (the Primate) dye a naturall death, for he has a clenck, and winks with the eye when he speaks." "And I fear," adds our good friend, "my Lord Argyle dye not a naturall death, for he has somewhat of the last, and keeps his little finger generally told in his hand, and these are all signes."

May 1716.—The Laird of Langshaw, since Lord Lisle, tells that the Earl of Argyle, when he escaped out of the castle, left his cloaths, and in them a paper, wherein some of Mr. Stewart the advocate's hand was discovered, which was the occasion of new troubles and hiding for some time.

May 1720.—Mr. James Anderson tells me, in conversation with the Earle of Clarendon, son to the Chancellour; this Earl told him, the day the Marquise of Argyle was seized, he, the Marquise, had been several times at the Chancellour's lodgings, and had been told the Chancellour was not to be found; but the Chancellour going to Court, the Marquise came to him as going into his coach, and but waited on him; the Chancellour stepped into coach, and pulled his son, the relator, into him, and said, you cannot have one word, or not one word, my Lord, and drove off. In the coach he said to his son Charles, or Philip, (I have forgot his name,) you will wonder at my rudeness to so great a man, but I wish he may understand my meaning. The Marquise went by water to Whitehall, and got there before the Chancelour, and was in the anti-chamber, standing in a croud when the Chancelour came in, and made as if he would have come up to speak to the Chancelour there, but he waved him and went to the next room, saying to his son that is a fatal man. When the Chancelour came to the drauing room, Albemarle was there, who when he heard that the Marquise was in the other room, went and spoke a little to the Chancelour alone, of which his son knowes nothing, and from him he went to the King in the closet, and presently orders came out, and the Marquise was caryed from the anti-chamber to the Tour. The relator was of opinion, that had the Marquise got in to the King, he would have soon had his ear, and soon got the ascendant, at least as to Scots affairs.

I am told that his son, Lorn, wrote to his father from London, that no applications wer of any use, bot he kneu not what his oun persone might do.

Sir J. Stewart, Provost of Edinburgh, advised the Marquise, when come the lenth of Edinburgh, to retire to the Highlands, and wait there, and medle with nothing. But nothing would prevail. I think Mr. Robert Douglas advised the same.

September 1722.—Mr. Robert Miller tells me that he has this account from my Lord Ross, that the first coldness that fell in 'twixt the Duke of York and Earl of Argyle was at

Stirling, when the Duke made his known progress from Edinburgh thither; that he, the Lord Ross, commanded the troop which waited upon the Duke as guards at Stirling, and in his progress; and he then had the following account of it. At Stirling, the Earle entertained the Duke most kindly and even magnificently. The Duke was pleased to thank the Earl for his civility and kindness, and to ask the Earl wherein he was able to shew the sense he had of the favour he had done him. The Earl humbly thanked his Highness for his goodness, and said his favour was more than a recompense. The Duke said, "My Lord, if you will do one thing, you may be the greatest man in Scotland." The Earl begged to know what that was. The Duke said it was a thing, in doing which, he would singularly oblige him. The Earl again desired humbly to know what that was. The Duke replied, that all he desired of him was, that he would change the worst of religions for the best. The Earl gave him a very cutting answer,—the words of which I have forgote; but after that he was still cold to him againe.

March 1728.—The Duke of Argyle and his brother are at present very well with the leading dissenters at London, that they reckon them their friends, and to be for preserving the tolleration act: and they have owned their mistake in appearing for things that were not for the interest of the dissenters and they are now much noticed at present in the House of Peers, and clever speakers, the one a first rate speaker, and the other famed for his insight in law.

ARCHIBALD EARL OF ARGYLL TO THE HONOURABLE JOHN CAMPBELL.*

Deare Jhone, *Edinburgh Castle, June 30, [16]84.*

We parted suddenly, but I hope shall meet happily in heaven. I pray God bless you, and if you seek him, he will be found of you. My wiffe will say all to you, pray love and respect her. I am, Your loving father, ARGYLL.

* Ancestor of the present Duke. The following letter was written by the Earl to Lady Henrietta Campbell, wife of Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck:—"I pray god sanctify and bless this lot to you. Our concerns are strangely mixed, the Lord look on them. I know all shall turn to Good to them that fear God, and hope in his Mercy. So, I know you do, and that you may still do it more and more is my wish for you. The Lord comfort you. I am your loving Father and servant ARGYLL.

(Wodrow's Sufferings of the Church, vol. ii. p. 541. Both letters were written the day of his execution.)

EXTRACT FROM MERCURIUS REFORMATUS,

4th June, 1690.

But since I am on this tragical subject of the horrid injustice done the late Earl of Argile, I beg leave to give a short account of it, and in it of an eternal blot on the last reigns, that time itself can never be able to wash off. One would think it must needs have been some horrid crime that could obliterate all the eminent services of that noble person to the Royal Family, even in its lowest ebb, that could provoke justice to convict him of no less than high treason,—to taint his blood,—to declare his family ignoble,—to forfeit his estate, to extinguish his honour (the first of its rank in the kingdom),—and to sentence him to die the death of a traitor,—and all this within a few weeks after he had been seen to move in the highest orb of favour with King James, then Duke of York, and had entertained him for several days at his house with the greatest magnificence. The affair was shortly this:—There was by Act of Parliament (wherein the late King represented his Brother as Commissioner), an oath or test (as it was called), ordered to be taken by all in publick offices, in which there were some things so hard of digestion that there were a great many of all ranks who scrupled upon it; and which at last obliged the Privy Council of that Kingdom to allow it, in their Act of Council, to be taken, with an explanation, by the Clergy.

My Lord Argile scrupling upon it, as well as others, but desirous to give obedience as far as possible, he comes before the Privy Council (of which he was himself a member), and takes in the following words, which I have set down, that the ages to come may guess wherein this metaphysical treason lay (as King Charles was ever pleased to call it), and may the better be able to judge of the learning and honesty of his judges who found it out. The words were these, viz.: “I have considered the Test, am very desirous to give obedience as far as I can; I am confident the Parliament never intended to impose contradictory oaths, and therefore, I think no man can explain it but for himself. I take it, in so far as it is consistent with the Protestant Religion, and with itself. And I declare, I mean not to bind up myself in my station, and in a lawful way, to wish and endeavour any alteration I think to the advantage of Church or State, and not repugnant to the

Protestant Religion, and to my Loyalty; and this I understand as a part of my oath."

Behold a horrihle treason, wonderfully couched in these soft words, and which brought this noble person to the block (for, by a sentence upon this crime, and not for the invasion, anno 1685, was he executed), and in it, an instance of an arbitrary power, that could venture boldly to trample upon the lives and fortunes of men, in order to remove those out of the way, that might oppose their designs of introducing Popery and slavery.

THE COUNTESS of ARGILE,* deceased, Debitor to JOHN
FERGUSSON.

June 14, To 6 ounce and a half tea,	-	-	£10	16	0
1690. To 2 botles hungarie water,	-	-	2	2	0
To 2 indian flowred gravatts,	-	-	10	16	0
			<hr/>		
			£23	14	9

The above account I acknowledge to be justly due, and shall pay it to Mr. Ferguson, on his order, at my return.

E. ARGYLL.†

The 5th of May, 1696.

LETTER of the MARQUIS of ARGYLE, 1640, and Papers relative to his son, Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyle, &c.

The MARQUIS of ARGYLE to W. T. CAMPBELL.

MOST AFFECTIONAT FRIEND,—As neuir ony pure natioun hes done and venturit more for your religioun and liberties, with greatt encouragements for assurance of succes from God's dealing with ws, then this kingdome, so it is not now to be doubtit that ony gentilman of honor will be wantin to croun his endeaouours, by puting to his hand in the conclusioun of it, quhidder by a fair treatise, (quhilk is to be wishit,) or

* Mary Stuart, daughter of James the third Earl of Murray, and widow of Archibald 9th Earl of Argyle.

† This was Lady Elizabeth Talmash, eldest daughter of Elizabeth Countess of Dysart (afterwards Duchess of Lauderdale), by her first husband, Sir Lionel Talmash. The entry in the account of 6 ounce and a half of *tea*, is perhaps one of the earliest notices of its use in Scotland. Tea is said to have been introduced in 1666 from Holland, and to have been sold at £3 per pound, at which price it continued till the year 1707. It will be remembered that the pounds charged in the above account are Scots, not sterling.

by armes, (gif necessitie urge us to it.) And for this effect, as the rest of the committie heir hes gevin me charge to inveit all gentilmen volunteiris quho desyris not their courage and affectioun to this cours to be doubtit, thairfor, as on of that number, I mak bold to intreat you to let me haiff your company, and, with God's assistance, we may be verrie helpfull to our friends, and I sall shair with you in eurie condition it sall pleis God to bring ws in. The particular orders for the tyme and place of randevous is to be schawin by this committie. Ze ar to be frie of all toylsum dewties, and to haiff frie quarter for meat and ludging efter the randevous. Thus I expect your presence at our randevous, as I sall be speecalie tyed to remain,

Your affectioned Friend,

ARGYLL.

Edinburgh, 19th Feb. 1640.

I intreat you to inveit and incourage all thos quhom ye haiff intres and acqeintence to cum forth.

Indorsed,

Argyll's letter to J. Campbell, 1640.

Particulars relative to the Landing of ARCHIBALD EARL OF ARGYLE.

Edinburgh, June the first.

Since our last, we have an account that the late Earl of Argyle did, on the twenty-sixth of the last month, march from Campbeltoun in Kintyre with two troops of horse, (such as could be had in that country), and seven hundred foot, to Tarbet, and met three hundred of the Ila men, and two hundred more were expected, where they were all to muster, the twenty-eight. His three ships came from Campletoun on Tuesday, and the next day went into Tarbet, the greatest carrying thirty-six guns,—the other twelve,—and the third six. He had another small vessel with him, which he took upon the coast, loaden with corn. The twenty-ninth, he loosed from the Tarbet, accompanied with Auchinbreck, (who, we have already told you, had joyned him,) and came into the town of Rosa, in the Isle of Boot, where he took a night's provision for himself and his men. The thirtieth, he sailed round the Island with his three ships and twenty small boats, and came again to the town of Rosa, and fired seven guns at

his landing, having with him, as we are informed, in all about two thousand and five hundred men. He endeavours to persuade and encourage the people to rise with him, by assuring them that there are already great risings in England, as you will see by a letter, all written and signed by himself, directed for the laird of Lusse, which is herewith sent, and is as follows :—

Campletoun, May 22, 1685.

LOVING FRIEND,—It hath pleased God to bring me safe to this place, where several of both nations doth appear with me for defence of the protestant religion, our lives and liberties, against popery and arbitrary government, whereof the particulars are in two declarations emitted by those noblemen, gentlemen, and others, and by me for myself. Your father and I lived in great friendship, and I am glad to serve you, his son, in the protestant religion, and I will be ready to do it in your particular when there is occasion. I beseech you let not any, out of fear or other bad principles, persuade you to neglect your duty to God and your country at this time, or to believe that D. York is not a papist, or that being one, he can be a righteous king. Then know that all England is in arms in three several places, and the Duke of Monmouth appears, at the same time, upon the same grounds we do, and few places in Scotland but soon will joyne, and the south and west, wants but till they hear I am landed, for so we resolved before I left Holland. Now, I beseech you, make no delay to separate from those abuse you, and are carrying on a popish design, and come with all the men of your command to assist the cause of religion, where you shall be most welcome to

Your loving friend to serve you,

ARGYLE.

P.S.—Let this serve young Loigie, Skipnage, and Charles M'Eachan.

The Correspondence of ELIZABETH DUCHESS of ARGYLE, chiefly relative to the death of her husband, and the proceedings adopted against Mrs. Alison, &c., &c., &c.

The DUCHESS of ARGYLE to JAMES ANDERSON, Esq.

SIR,—I received yours, and I hope mine is come safe to your hand.

I send you hear enclosed a drection to find a gentelman may be servisable to me. He has ben with his lady since Apirall to the Physicians, and he expressed as if he cold sarve me, in case D[uke] A[rgyle] dyed, so I sent Mr. Crow to him, and he promised to doe power. He told hem ther was a gentelman, meening you, would wait upon him, and concert matters, so as that, at any [time] D[uke] A[rgyle] should dye, what was properest to doe, to have out of the hands of that slut he keeps what she has of his; I desier therfor, you would see him befor you leave England, and resolve upon the safest and best methods.

I exspeck noe nue acount how D. A. is, but [what] I hear from you, because all his manadgers, you may be suer, well keep me in as great ignorance as thay can. Adieu.

The 24th of September 1703.

No Address; but evidently written to James Anderson, Esq., W.S., the well known Antiquary, who was the man of business of the Duchess.

AN EXCELLENT NEW BALLAD,
INTITULED
ARGYLE FROM UNDER THE HATCHES,
ALIAS
SHERIFFMUIR REDIVIVIUM.

To the Tune of "*Ne'er fa' my e'en,*" &c.

THE prudent Earl of Mar, that valiant man of war,
Deserves many talents of Glory;
The Union, Dumblain, and Perth gave him a name
Which will still be remembered in story.
His politicks you may trust, they religious are and just,
From Purgatory sure they'll defend him;
These 16 oaths he took, these 16 oaths he broke,—
To the Pope and the Pretender commend him.
*Ne'er fa' my e'en if ever I have seen
Such a parcel of rogues in a nation, &c.*

Glengary he stood with the clans in a mood,
Not knowing what to do further,
Whatever way they went, it was with all consent,
They march'd to St. Johnstoun the harder;

And there to remain, to shelter their train,
 Till relief come from the Pretender ;
 But instead of relief, yet in spite of their teeth,
 They were all obliged to surrender.

But the heavens quickly spied their villany and pride,
 And crusht them in their whole intentions ;
 Tho' they as rank as hell, of Popery did smell,
 Yet discovered were all their inventions :
 And King George gave command, that his should them with-
 And Argyle march'd up to their border ; [stand,
 The clans then gave a wheel, and the rest began to reel,
 Which reduced them all to disorder.

The noble Argyle, who never could beguile
 Either King or his country, appeared
 With the Scots Royal Grays, who never were abas'd,
 Nor the face of their enemies feared.
 When this hero did advance, and his horses they did prance,
 And his swords on their skulls they did clatter,
 Their Redshanks were fear'd, and loose tails retir'd,
 And fled back towards Allan Water.

For our name and our fame are sunk into shame,
 And our honour recover shall never ;
 Our forfeited estates shall end all our debates,
 And our persons are banished for ever :
 But since clemency we find in King George to remain,
 We'll go home and make our repentance ;
 For it's always understood that he's not a man of blood,
 We may fall on a favourable sentence.

*Ne'er fa' mg e'en if ever I have seen
 Such a parcel of rogues in a nation, &c.*

A SONG.

ARGYLL IS MY NAME.

Said to be written by John Duke of Argyle.
 Argyll is my name, and you may think it strange,
 To live at a court and never to change.
 Falsehood and flattery I do disdain,
 In my secret thoughts, nae guile does remain.
 My king and my country's foes I have fac'd,
 In city or battle I ne'er was disgrac'd,
 I do every thing for my country's weal,
 An' feast upon bannocks o' barley meal.

Adieu to the courtie of London toun,
 For to my ain country I will gang down:
 At the sight of Kirkaldy ance again,
 I'll cock up my bonnet, and march amain.
 O! the muckle de'il tak a' your noise and strife,
 I'm fully resolv'd for a country life,
 Where a' the bra' lasses wha kens me weal,
 Will feed me wi' bannocks o' barley meal.

I'll quickly lay down my sword and my gun,
 And I'll put my plaid and my bonnet on,
 Wi' my plaiding stockings, and leather heel'd shoon,
 They'll mak me appear a fine sprightly loon.
 And when I am drest thus frae tap to tae,
 Hame to my Maggie I think for to gae,
 Wi' my claymore hinging down to my heel,
 To whang at the bannocks o' barley meal.

I'll buy a fine present to bring to my dear,—
 A pair of fine garters for Maggie to wear,
 And some pretty things else, I doe declare,
 When she gangs wi' me to Paisley fair.
 And when we are married, we'll keep a cow,
 My Maggie sall milk her, and I will plow:
 We'll live a' the winter on beef and lang kail,
 And whang at the bannocks o' barley meal.

If my Maggie should chance to bring me a son,
 He's fight for his King, as his daddie has done.
 I'll send him to Flanders some breeding to learn,
 Syne hame into Scotland, and keep a farm.
 And thus we'll live, and industrious be,
 And wha'll be sae great as my Maggie and me;—
 We'll soon grow as fat as a Norway seal,
 Wi' feeding on bannocks o' barley meal.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

TUESDAY, 11th May, 1847, the remains of John Douglas Edward Henry Campbell, seventh Duke of Argyll were deposited in the burying vault of the noble family at Kilmun. At seven in the morning, everything having been previously arranged, the coffin, containing the body, was removed from the Castle of Inverary to the beautiful lawn in front, where the members of the household, and many friends, and respectful spectators, were assembled. Here prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Smith of Inverary, and the morning being beautiful, the ceremony was one of solemn interest, and every individual present seemed deeply impressed by

it. Everything being arranged, the procession moved forward towards the quay (where the Dolphin, Captain Mac-Killop, was in readiness to convey the body and the mourners to Kilmun.) The Body was borne by Twelve Highlanders.

The procession was accompanied to the steamer by a great number of the gentlemen, landed proprietors, farmers, and tenantry on the estate, beside some ladies belonging to the family. Mr. Campbell of Islay and his son were dressed in the full Highland garb. Precisely at eight o'clock, the Dolphin set sail for Kilmun, and in passing along the greatest respect was shown by every vessel which came near, either by slowing or some other mark of attention.

Precisely at two o'clock the Dolphin arrived at the quay of Kilmun, and the day being exceedingly fine, there were a great number of spectators present, who lined the grounds and every height of the beautiful locality, the most exemplary conduct being observed by all. Here again the procession was marshalled from the vessel, in the following order:—

Twelve Highlanders, two and two.

The Duke's Piper.

Pall Bearers.

Admiral Campbell.
 Sir Alexander Campbell.
 Lorne Campbell, Esq.
 Captain Campbell.
 James Smith, Esq., Jordanhill.
 Alexander Cunninghame, Esq.
 The Marquis of Bute.

THE BODY.

Pall Bearers.

Rev. Mr. Storrie.
 Sir James Riddell.
 M'Lachlan of M'Lachlan.
 Mr. Campbell of Stonefield.
 F. Caddell, Esq.
 Mr. Campbell of Islay.

The Body was carried by Twelve Highlanders.

Thereafter was the chief mourner, the Duke of Argyll,
 &c., &c.

The scene at this moment, as the Procession moved on its winding way, slowly along the beautiful shore, to the Church-Yard, was peculiarly interesting and full of solemnity; but we could not help thinking that, amidst such sublime scenery, and upon such an occasion, that the wail of the pibroch amongst the mountains would not have been at all out of place; but, be that as it may, all was solemn and still, and perhaps the omission was dictated by good taste.

When the body arrived at the mausoleum it was lowered upon the bench by the side of the former noble tenants of the dark abode, and the Rev. Dr. M'Leod of Glasgow offered up one of the most touching prayers we have ever listened to.

In early life the late Duke entered the Army, and served under the Duke of York and Sir Ralph Abercromby in Holland.

He afterwards represented the county of Argyll for upwards of 20 years. He retired from Parliament about the year 1821, and chiefly resided at Ardencaple Castle, his seat in Dumbartonshire, till his accession to the title on the death of his brother, the sixth Duke, in 1839. The part he took in endeavouring to arrest the impending disruption of the Church of Scotland is a matter of history, and although the propriety of legalising the Veto Law—which would have been the effect of his bill,—will be doubted by many, the attempt was worthy of the descendant of those who had contributed so essentially to its establishment.

In private life, his Grace was distinguished by the warmest and most generous feelings, united to the highest sense of honour.

He was attached to scientific pursuits, and was well acquainted with the principles of chemistry and mechanics.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and Knight of the Thistle.

THE BURYING-PLACE OF THE ARGYLLS.

The legend of St. Mund, from whom Kilmun takes its name, is to be found in that very rare and interesting work the Breviary of Aberdeen. He was a native of Ireland. While yet a lad, keeping his father's flocks, the tokens of his holiness became so manifest that his parents gave their

consent to his earnest wish, that he might be allowed to embrace a religious life. He enrolled himself, in the first place, among the disciples of St. Coryall, the abbot, whom he left for the more renowned Abbot Sillonus, under whose rule he lived for eighteen years. At the end of that time he repaired to the island of Iona in Scotland, and took the habit of a monk at the hands of the great St. Columba.

Returning to Ireland, he wrought many miracles there; and finally, coming to Scotland, made his abode on the banks of the Holy Loch in Cowal, where he founded a monastery and a church, in which he himself was buried, and which was thence called by his name.

The Parish Church of Kilmun was erected into a Collegiate Church, with a provost and six canons or prebendaries, in the year 1442, by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, the first peer of the family. The foundation bears to be made, "For the souls' repose of Marjory, his deceased wife, of his wife that now is, and of the deceased Celestine, his first-born son." The Knight of Lochow died in the year 1453, and was buried in the Church which he had thus founded, where a stately monument was raised to his memory, with an inscription in Latin, which may be thus translated: "Here lies Sir Duncan, the Lord Campbell, Knight of Lochow." From this time Kilmun became the burying-place of the house of MacCailin More; and, among the chiefs whose bones repose here, may be mentioned that singularly unhappy nobleman, Archibald, the first Marquis of Argyll. As is well-known, he was decapitated by the guillotine or maiden, at the Cross of Edinburgh, on the 27th May, 1661. His head was stuck on the Tolbooth, on the very pinnacle, where the head of his heroic adversary, the great Marquis of Montrose, had been exposed for ten long years.

The remains of Argyll were somewhat more tenderly dealt with:—On the 8th of June, 1664, by a warrant from King Charles II., his head was taken down and interred along with his body, in the tomb of his ancestors, at Kilmun.

The son and successor of this peer, Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, was fated, like his father, to die on a scaffold at Edinburgh, but his dust found a nearer resting-place, in the neighbouring Churchyard of the Greyfriars, under a monument inscribed with an epitaph, composed by himself the day before his death. Westminster Abbey holds the remains

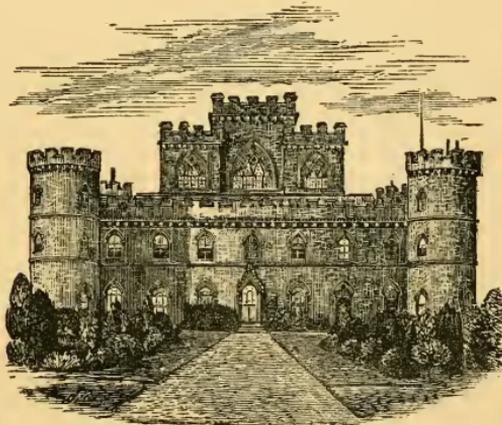
of another of the Campbells, one of the best and greatest of his race, John Duke of Argyll and Greenwich.* The chisel of Roubiliac adorns his costly tomb, and he himself has found a wider and more lasting commemoration in the lines of Pope, already quoted, containing the well-known couplet—

“Argyle, the State’s whole thunder born to wield,
And shake alike the senate and the field;”—

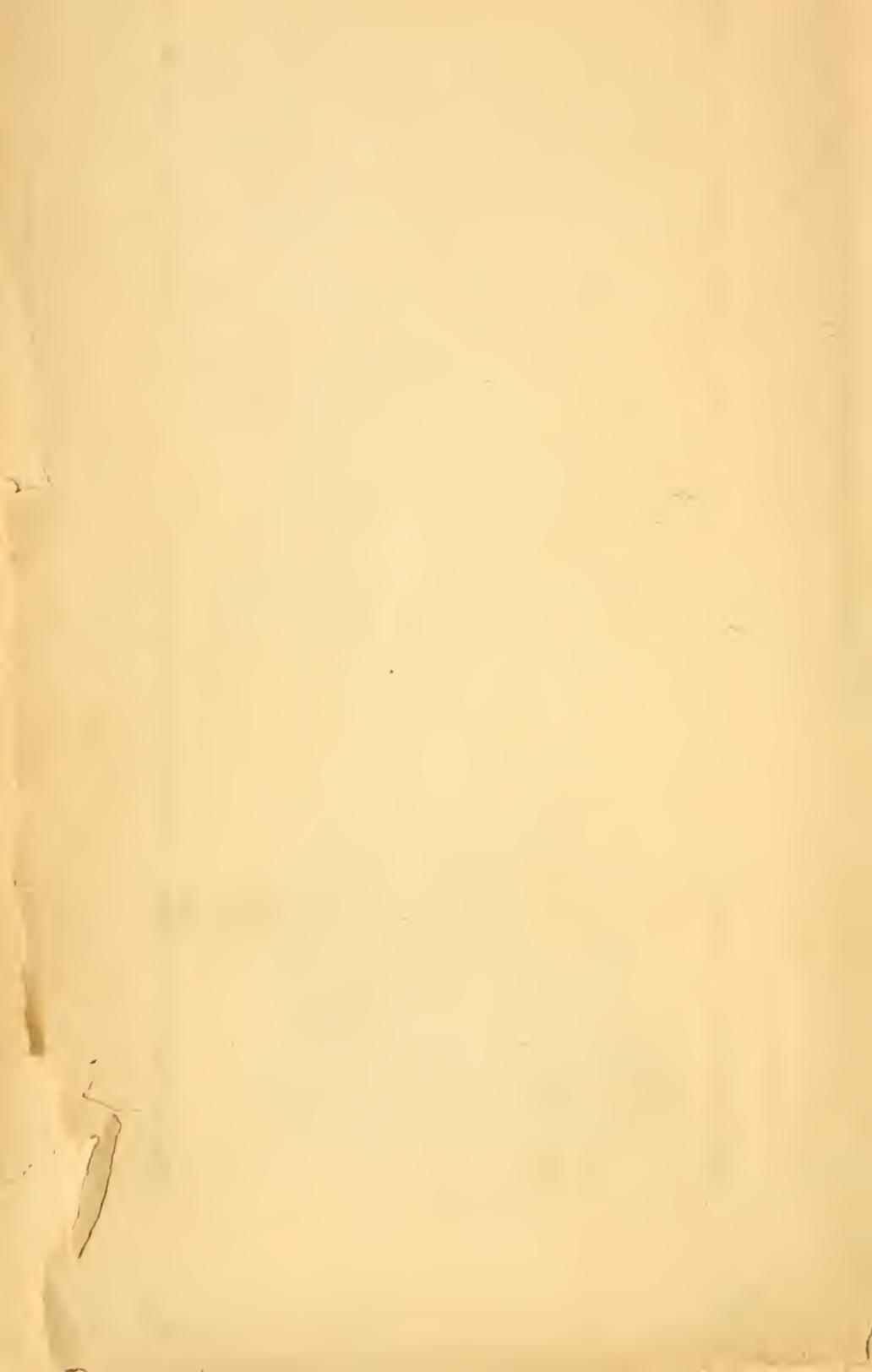
And again, in other verses by the same poet, on leaving the Duke’s seat of Adderbury, in the year 1739 :—

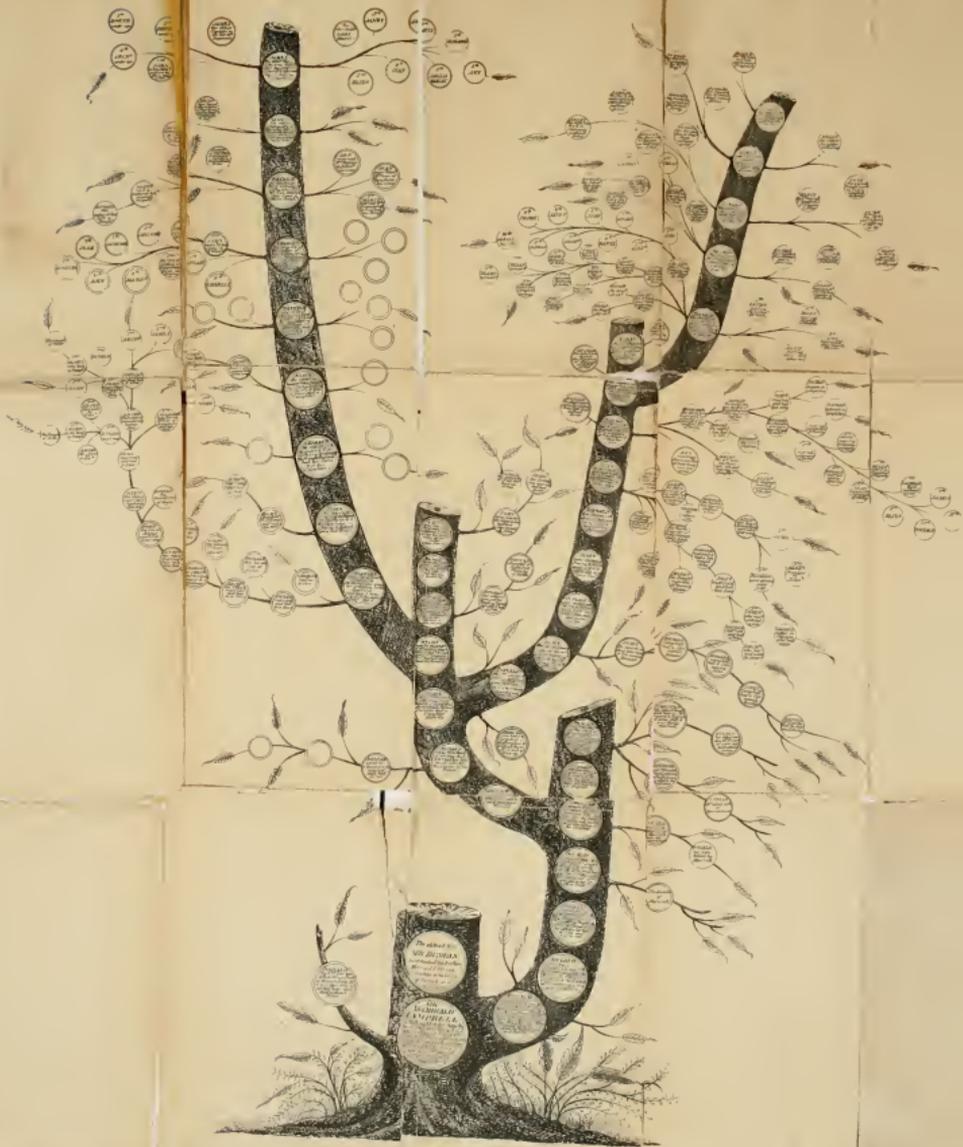
“But, in thy roof, Argyle, are bred
Such thoughts as tempt the brave to lie
Stretched out on honour’s nobler bed,
Beneath a nobler roof—the sky,—
Such flames as high in patriots burn,
Yet stoop to bless a child or wife:
And such as wicked kings may mourn,
When freedom is more dear than life.”

* To this distinguished nobleman was dedicated the first “History of Glasgow” ever published, the author of which signs himself JOHN M’URE *alias* CAMPBELL. This work, with emendations and a continuation to the present time, is now in course of re-publication, under the title of “Glasghu Facies.”



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