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## THE CLAN CAMPBELL

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# ORIGINS OF THE CAMPBELLS

by Diarmid Campbell

*Like most Europeans, the Scots are a blend of races: Neolithic survivors mixed with Celtic "Pict", Britonic Celt incomers, Celtic "Scots" invaders from Ireland, Viking and Norse raiders and settlers, and even some few Angles in the south. All these joined to add their genes to this sturdy race of people. Until cures for Scurvy (vitamin deficiency) and Smallpox were discovered in the 18th century, the people's hardiness was ensured by the survival of the fittest.*

*Like most Scots, all Campbells are a blend of races through maternal ancestry, although there were times from the 16th through the 18th centuries when, among some leading families in Argyll and Perthshire, they had grown so numerous as frequently to intermarry, intensifying their characteristics as a kin. Many also share the Scots Gaelic blood of the Dalriadic O'Duibne people whose heiress their ancestor married on Lochawe in the 13th century.*

*Their paternal ancestry is apparently from the Britonic Celts of Strathclyde, sometimes called the "Romano British" from the northwestern part of the early "Kingdom of Strathclyde".*

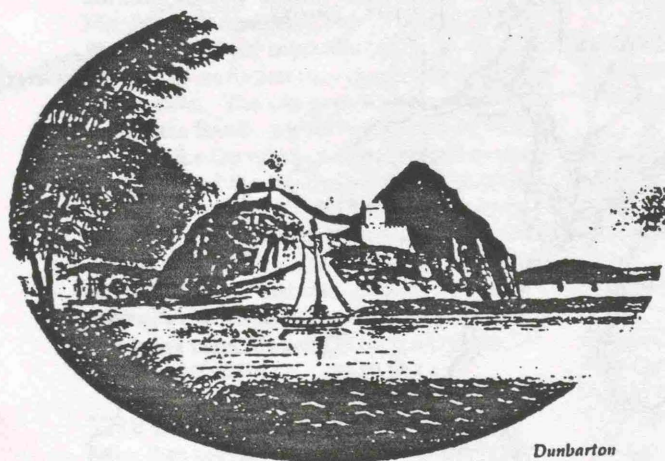
*The capital of Strathclyde was Al Cluit or Dun Briton (now Dumbarton Rock) in the area known as the Lennox. According to legend, here in An Talla Dearg, the Red Hall of Dun Briton, was born the first ancestor of the Campbells who appears in all three of the early Gaelic genealogies; Smervie or Mervyn, son of an Arthur, who became known as "the Wildman of the Woods", perhaps being a notable hunter. If the legend is based upon a real character, he likely lived in the eleventh or twelfth century. However those names at that period can have absolutely no actual connection with the legendary Arthur, whose possible existence is said to have been many centuries earlier.*

*The name Campbell did not come into use until several generations later.*

## INTRODUCTION

The following article on the origins of the Campbells will be of great interest to those who find history absorbing. Many others should probably pass on to what interests them more but should know that, if ever their interest in the subject is sparked, this is one of the more recent efforts to decipher the genealogy of the Chiefly family in the years immediately before they appear on written record.

The trail is obscure and yet, for those trained to read the signs, scraps of information can be discerned, both from parallel record and the traditional Gaelic pedigrees of the ancestors of the Campbells. This article is an attempt to make more readable, for those not trained in history, the sifting analysis of these sources with the resultant conclusions, some conjectural and some well supported by the evidence.



Dunbarton



# THE ORIGINS OF THE CAMPBELLS *by Diarmid Campbell*

David Sellar, the eminent Scottish lawyer and historian, wrote a paper in the 1970s titled "The Earliest Campbells - Norman, Briton or Gael?". Published by the School of Scottish Studies at Edinburgh University, the paper has since been widely quoted and accepted as a pioneering work. Sellar's effort was primarily an academic style analysis of the three surviving Gaelic pedigrees of the Campbells and of later accounts derived from them. His paper offers the most recent conclusions and conjectures about the descent and provenance of the early Campbell ancestors.

Sellar begins by listing all the different theories about the origins which had been outlined or hinted at by earlier writers, many of them clearly apocryphal. Among these was the most patently fabricated tale of a Norman origin born of earlier political trends which derived Campbell from 'de Campo Bello' even although this was not Norman French.

## NO NORMANS

Later in his paper Sellar debunks the Norman issue more specifically:

"In fact, the name 'Cambel' - the intrusive 'p' does not appear until the latter half of the fifteenth century - almost certainly originated as a nickname meaning simply, in Gaelic, 'twisted mouth': according to MacFirbis (*infra*, p.117) the first 'Caimbel' was Dugald, grand-father of Colin Mor..."

Then, quoting Skene, the best respected of the 19th century Scottish historians who investigated the Highland families, Sellar continues:

"Skene, in his *Highlanders of Scotland* (1837), repudiated the 'de Campo Bello' story, saying that there was no early authority whatsoever for it...Skene's later opinion in *Celtic Scotland*, was that the original seat of the Campbells was the district of Lochow and Ardskeodnish, that is, Lochawe and Kilmichael Glassary (Skene 1886-90:3.330-1)."

## A BRITISH ORIGIN

"However, the tradition of a British origin has not been entirely without support...Alexander MacBain...commented significantly, 'If the Campbells did not originally belong to Argyle, we must go no further than Dumbartonshire for their habitat. The old genealogies trace them back to the British...a tradition which may indicate that the Campbells originally lived on the borderland of the Strathclyde Briton and the Gael...'...(*MacBain* 1902:421)...Finally, professor Barrow has written in his *Robert the Bruce: The precise origins of the Campbells is not known. There is no doubt that their greatness as territorial lords dates from King Robert's reign, But they were certainly not landless adventurers'* (*Barrow* 1965:406)."

## THE EARLY RECORDS

Sellar then moves on to establish a foundation of fact from which to begin his discussion by

considering the accepted record evidence for the earliest Campbells.

"The earliest Campbell of whose existence contemporary record survives is one Gillespie Campbell, whose name appears in 1263 in connection with the lands of Menstrie and Sauchie...and again in 1266 as a witness to a charter granted at Stirling by King Alexander II (*Exch.Rolls... Lindores liber* 1841:8)"

"Next on record appears Gillespie's son Colin (otherwise Nicholas) who witnessed a charter c.1281 and thereafter figures quite prominently in Scottish affairs for some 15 years - for example, in 1291 he acted as one of the auditors of Bruce the Competitor (*Lennox Cartularium* 1833:21)."

"Next named in point of time is Colin's son Neill (otherwise Nigellus) who witnesses, in 1282, during his father's lifetime, a grant to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, by Stirling (Cambuskenneth 1872:70). This is the Neill Campbell who later became one of King Robert Bruce's most constant supporters and intimate companions and who is described by Barrow as 'one of that small band of noblemen without whose help in 1306 and 1307 Robert Bruce would hardly have survived, let alone recovered the kingdom' (*Barrow* 1965:406-7). He died about 1315."

"The relationship of these three men, Gillespie, Colin and Neill to each other is well vouched by the record evidence, and the descent of the later family of Argyll from them undoubted. Colin is usually taken to be - I believe rightly - the original Caillein Mor, from whom the style 'MacCaillein Mor' derives."

Sellar then goes on to clarify how Nicholas and Nigellus, used in turn for Colin and Neill in the latin of those early documents, had confused earlier writers. He then mentions Sir Neill's Campbell contemporaries on record including Sir Arthur, Neill's father's first cousin and the ancestor of the Campbells of Strachur, and Donald who he believes was Sir Neill's brother and certainly the ancestor of the Campbells of Loudoun.

## EARLY NAME O'DUIBNE

Turning to the Gaelic use of the name O'Duibne for the Campbells, Sellar continues:

"Apart from the early record evidence for individuals named Campbell, it may also, I think, be accepted that the earlier and original name of the family was O'Duibne or O'Dhuibne."

He then cites instances in record of that name being used as a collective term for clan Campbell, ending with:

"The last and oldest example occurs in the well known charter granted in 1369 by David II to Gillespie (Archibald) Campbell. There Gillespie is granted various lands 'with all the liberties of the said land as freely as Duncan

M'Duine, progenitor of the said Archibald Campbell did enjoy in the barony of Lochow or any other lands belonging to him' (*Hist.MSS Comm*:4.477)."

"This charter clearly shows that in 1369 the Campbell connection with Lochawe was believed to date back at least to the time of one Duncan - of whom there is no contemporary record, but who must have lived earlier than the Gillespie of 1263 - and that this Duncan was believed to be the descendant of one Duibne."

"Like Skene in *Celtic Scotland*, I am inclined to believe that Duibne, the eponym of the clan, was a historical character, indeed...I doubt if it can be shown that the eponym of any highland family is a fictitious character."

## A 17TH CENTURY PEDIGREE

Next Sellar outlines the efforts of the 17th century and later writers on Clan Campbell whose works were based upon the old Gaelic pedigrees but were salted with some politically appropriate additions. These formed the sources for the later writers on the clan who were reviewed at the start of the paper.

"All these accounts derive, as they usually acknowledge explicitly, from two earlier, seventeenth-century manuscript histories, the one compiled by Neill MacEwen, the last of the hereditary seanachies of the family of Argyll, and the other by Alexander Colville or Colvin, a strong and bloody man who sat as Justice Depute in Edinburgh for the best part of fifty-seven years from 1607 until 1664."

## THE CRAIGNISH VERSION

One of the accounts derived from the 17th century writings was the manuscript history of the Campbells of Craignish written by Alexander Campbell in about 1720 and edited by the 20th century Campbell genealogist Herbert Campbell for the Scottish History Society. Sellar continued:

"Let the Craignish history tell the tale:

It's well known...that every considerable family in the Highlands had their Bards and Shenachies. The Bard was a family poet and the Shenachie their prose writer, but very often the Bard supplied the place of both. These Offices were heretable, and had a pension, commonly a piece of land annexed to that Office...Aarne or Saturn McEune, who lived in Earl Archibald Gruamach's time and had for pension the lands of Kilchoan in Netherlorne, and his son Niel mac Aarne vic Eune were the heretable Genealogist of the Family of Argyll. This Niell dyed about the year 1650, and was last of them. Printing of Hystorie becoming then more frequent, the necessity of maintaining these Annalists began to wear off.

Mr.Alexr.Colvin...who was much with the late Marquis of Argyll, revised these



Genealogies as the McEunes left then betwixt the years 1650 and 1660 and his Second Edition of them is it that goes by the name of Colvin's Genealogy of the Campbells (Campbell 1926:190-1)."

Sellar then quotes the Craignish history as mentioning another 17th century writer of a Campbell genealogy called Mr. Robert Duncanson, who died as minister of Campbeltown. This Sellar found, was a more convenient version for the purposes of his discussion than that of Colvin (or Colville). Duncanson's version was titled *Ane Account of the Genealogie of the Campbells* and he began his pedigree before an Arthur who he equated with a Briton, however Sellar continues:

### DUMBARTON LEGENDS

"For our purposes, however, it will suffice to begin with Arthur. Arthur is given a son Smerevie or Merevine (called Mervin by Buchanan), described as 'a great and famous person of whom diverse and strange things are spoken in the Irish traditions; it is said that he was born in Dumbarton on the south syde thereof, in a place called the redd hall or in Irish (Gaelic) Tour in Talla Dherig...he was a wild undaunted person'."

Duncanson goes on to show 19 generations from the Arthur to Caillein Mor who died in 1296, involving about 400 years and so leaving the Arthur in about the ninth century. Sellar demonstrates that many of these generations are mere padding by Duncanson or his source in a vain attempt to push the Arthur back into the dark ages so that he could be equated with the legendary Britonic leader. Duncanson also took the opportunity to make a link between the O'Duibne family name of the Campbells ancestors and Diarmid O'Duibne, the Fenian hero. This appears to be the earliest evidence so far uncovered as a source for calling the Campbells 'Clan Diarmid'.

Duncanson even contrived a visit to France for one of the family in a further vain attempt to incorporate the British, the Gaelic and the Norman traditions of ancestry into one direct male line descendant.

### THE EARLY CAMELS

Sellar relates the full descent with all the padding given by Duncanson. However, recognising that in the later generations Duncanson may have had better information, he then asks:

"How reliable is *Ane Account* regarding the collaterals and descendants of Gillespic of 1263?"

"In making Arthur Campbell a cousin and not a brother of Colin Mor...I believe *Ane Account* to be correct. At any rate there is some record evidence for the existence of Arthur's reputed father, Duncan Dow: thus, it seems, Duncan 'Dow' (i.e. 'Dubh'), ancestor of Strachur, is to be identified with the 'Duncan Duf' who appears in 1293 as a landowner in Balliol's newly-created sheriffdom of Kintyre (APS:1447)..."

### THE CARRICK BRIDE

"More interesting is the account of Gillespic's marriage with 'Efferic', daughter of Colin of Carrick. This has been generally disbelieved, the reason being, in the words of The Scots Peerage 'there was no Colin of Carrick known to history' (Scots Peerage:1.319). A record of Colin of Carrick under that name there may not be, but a Nicholas of Carrick appears on record more than once, and this Nicholas, there can be no doubt, was a son of Duncan Earl of Carrick... Chronologically Nicholas fits."

### CAILEIN MOR

"Unfortunately, as in the case of Colin Mor Campbell and his son Neill, a mistaken assimilation of the names Nicholas and Neill has led to confusion. Duncan of Carrick was succeeded in his Earldom by his son Neill, and this Neill, Earl of Carrick, and his brother Colin, otherwise Nicholas, have been taken (e.g. Scots Peerage:2.246) to be one and the same."

"The story of Gillespic's marriage (to Efferick) is then feasible. More than that it is probable. Colin Mor is the first Campbell to bear that christian name...It is quite probable that he took his name from his mother's father."

### SIR NEIL OF LOCHAW

"Similarly the clerical Master Neill Campbell appears to be the first Campbell to bear that christian name. He must, I think, be a brother of Colin Mor and a grand nephew of Neill, the last Celtic Earl of Carrick."

"When one discovers that both Master Neill and Colin Mor have associations with the Country of Ayr, the case is virtually complete: as mentioned above...Master Neill Campbell was an envoy of the Earl of Carrick in 1293, while he appears in the Ragman Roll in 1296 as 'Mestre Neel Cambel...del counte de Are' (Cal. Docs. Scot.:2.199). Colin Mor was involved in 1293 in a transaction concerning the lands of Symington in Ayrshire (Newbattle Registrum 1849:137-42)."

"I would suggest, then, that the christian names 'Colin' and 'Neill' came into the Campbell family from the family of the Celtic Earls of Carrick by way of a marriage contracted about the middle of the thirteenth century. If this conjecture is correct, then the mother of King Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and the mother of Colin Mor were first cousins, and the strong and consistent support given to Bruce by the family of Campbell is partly explicable on a kinship basis."

### THE GAELIC GENEALOGIES

"What credence is to be given to the earlier part of the pedigree, to the generations before Gillespic of 1263? I believe that an examination of the later approved Campbell tradition, based as it is on MacEwen and Colville, viewed in the light of some older, shorter and altogether less corrupt genealogies leads inescapably to the conclusion that the original Campbell tradition of ancestry was neither Gaelic nor Norman, but British."

"The older, shorter, and less corrupt genealogies relied on are three in number, the same three in fact relied on by Skene in Appendix VIII to *Celtic Scotland*."

"The first is the early genealogical account of various Scottish clans known usually as 'MS 1467', after its supposed date, but which, it now appears was probably written rather earlier in the...century."

"The second is the Kilbride MS c.1550, edited in *Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis* in 1847 but now lost (MacKinnon 1912:217-19)..."

"Thirdly there is the Campbell pedigree given by the great seventeenth-century Irish genealogist Duaid MacFirbis but certainly dating from before his time."

Sellar then set out side by side, from each of the three Gaelic genealogies listed above, the ten generations from before Caillein Mor who died in 1296. The MS 1467 only gives ten generations but for these ten generations a strong similarity can be seen between the three, making obvious Duncanson's later padding in his 17th century *Ane Account of the Genealogie of the Campbells*.

### A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE THREE EARLIEST SURVIVING CAMPBELL GENEALOGIES

| MS 1467   | Kilbride MS | MacFirbis |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| ?IUBUR    | AMBROSIUS   | IOBHAR    |
|           |             |           |
| ARTHUR    | ARTHUR      | ARTHUR    |
|           |             |           |
| MEIRBI    | SMERBI      | SMEIRBE   |
|           |             |           |
| ?EIRENAIA | FERADOIG    | FERADOIGH |
|           |             |           |
| DUIBNE    | DUIBNE      | DUIBNE    |
|           |             |           |
| MALCOLM   | MALCOLM     | MALCOLM   |
|           |             |           |
| GILLESPIE | DUNCAN      | DUNCAN    |
|           |             |           |
| DUNCAN    | GILLESPIE   | EOCHAN    |
|           |             |           |
| DUGALD    | DUGALD      | DUGALD    |
|           |             |           |
| GILLESPIE | GILLESPIE   | GILLESPIE |
|           |             |           |
| COLIN     | COLIN       | COLIN     |

The MS 1467 only goes back to the Arthur's father whose name is difficult to read in the original MS but probably intended to be 'Uther'. The Kilbride MS goes back beyond the Arthur through a number of generations of Arthurs and others to one 'Briotain', the eponym of the British race. MacFirbis is more interesting as there is no attempt to do the impossible and equate the (c.10th century) Arthur with the legendary dark age figure of that name, and beyond him appear a string of curious names like 'Coel' and 'Catogain',



# SCOTLAND & THE CAMPBELL CHIEFS

by Diarmid Campbell

For four hundred and fifty years, from 1457 onwards, the Chiefs of Clan Campbell played leading roles in the government of Scotland and later of Great Britain. When Colin Campbell of Lochawe was made first Earl of Argyll in 1457 and then Chancellor of Scotland, until the Union of the Kingdoms of Scotland and England in 1707, the Argyll family and their numerous followers had always to be taken into account where Scottish affairs were concerned.

In the mid 16th century, the time of Elizabeth of England and Mary Queen of Scots, the fifth Earl of Argyll could bring a larger army to the field than that of either queen and he was the only noble in the British Isles to have his own artillery. In the mid 17th century the 8th Earl and Marquis of Argyll ruled Scotland for a time.

From 1701 and for the next two hundred years, the Dukes of Argyll were frequently involved in the government of Great Britain. In the first part of the eighteenth century the second Duke both commanded British armies and served in the Cabinet, while the third Duke, his heir, administered Scotland. The 8th Duke was a Cabinet Minister in the British government. In the second half of the nineteenth century Lord Lorne, heir to the 8th Duke, married Queen Victoria's daughter and was Governor General of Canada. Two Dukes have been Field Marshals and one a 4-star General.

Today most of the aristocratic families of Britain, including the Duke of Argyll, prefer to serve their country in commercial, cultural and charitable roles and in preserving the extraordinary heritage of their architectural and archival treasures through free enterprise for the public good.



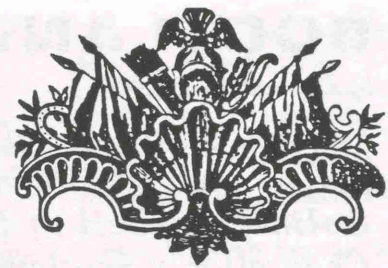
DUKE OF ARGYLL





# THE CLANS

By Alastair L. Campbell of Airds,  
Chief Executive of Clan Campbell,  
Unicorn Pursuivant.



## INTRODUCTION

I have been asked to write an article on the subject of clans for a forthcoming Encyclopedia of Scotland. The need to compress such a large subject into a few thousand words concentrates the mind wonderfully - perhaps no bad thing, when the subject under discussion, instead of being black and white is, as so often happens, a distinctly murky shade of grey!

## WHAT IS A CLAN?

The invaluable Dwelly's Gaelic-English Dictionary gives three meanings for the Gaelic word CLANN as follow:

1. Offspring, children
2. Descendants..
3. Clan, tribe.

I believe it is possible to discern three categories under the last heading.

First the big power groups which attracted many smaller organizations under their influence and who were really in a league by themselves. Under this heading I would class, in the Highlands, CLAN CAMPBELL, CLAN DONALD, the GORDONS, CLAN CHATTAN and the MACKENZIES.

Secondly, the "normal" clan groups, the MACNEILLS, MACMILLANS, LAMONTS, MACLACHLANS and so on, who operated as independant organizations without ever approaching the strength of the first category.

Then, thirdly, there are the very many cases where the word 'clan' is used for family identification rather than in the sense of a power group; very much in the way that the press often refer to the family of the late President as "the Kennedy Clan". In these cases, the families formed part of larger groups and were not powerful enough to act on their own.

The term Clan in this sense was widely used throughout the Highlands; to mention a few Campbell examples;

The "Clann Iain Raibhaich" - the family of Speckled John - the Campbells of Ardkinglas.

The "Clann Dhugall Craignish" - the Campbells of Craignish.

"Clan Arthur" - the MacArthurs of Tirevadich - an early branch of the Campbells.

The "Clann Donnachaidh" Campbells - Campbells of Inverawe.

The usage was widespread and there are hundreds of examples of the use of the description 'clan' in this sense. Of course all clans in the first two categories started in the third while very many families remained as such, using the term "Clan" purely in the family sense.

## MODERN MISCONCEPTIONS

If one were to carry out a survey of most people's beliefs as to what is meant by "a Clan", I believe that something as follows would emerge.

1. All people who share a name belong to its Clan.
2. Clans cover the whole of Scotland.
3. All these clans have a Chief, in some cases dormant.
4. All clans have at least one tartan of their own.
5. There are a number of sept names. All people of that name belong to the clan to which the sept belongs.
6. There is in each case a clearcut clan territory; inside that territory, only holders of the clan name were to be found; they never went outside the territory of their clan.
7. There is a clan coat of arms.
8. The Clan and the Clan Society are one and the same.
9. All good clans are Jacobite and fought against the English.
10. It is possible to belong to more than one clan - the more the merrier.

It is probably just as well that I haven't time to go into each of these misapprehensions in detail but, as they stand, they are ALL incorrect!

## TRIBAL SYSTEM OR FEUDAL?

The subject of clans, as I have already said, is a grey one and there is no clearcut agreement among the historians.

What was the extent of the Clan system? Did it apply only in the Highlands and Islands? Did it apply to the wilder parts of the country only - to the Highlands and the Islands and to Galloway and the Borders? Or did it apply to the whole of Scotland?

And was there a clearcut distinction between the old tribal system and that of feudalism, or were they in effect the same?

There are clearly elements of older systems that persisted into modern times - some can be traced even today - even when most of civilised Europe had adopted the Feudal system.

I believe there was a difference between the two even if in final effect they were much the same; perhaps it would not be totally inaccurate to compare working today as a member of a family for a family firm as opposed to working as an employee for a big corporation. The first I believe equates with the tribal or clan approach, while the latter more nearly resembles feudalism.

Tribalism encouraged the development of clans; feudalism suffered it. Feudalism seems to have been a much more ordered system; lands were held by charter from a superior in return for services; succession was to the elder son, not as under the tribal system where the most effective successor was appointed from among close relatives of the chief's stem.

In passing, this important detail persisted well into the middle ages and it is interesting to note that it is pretty clear that the present "official" pedigree of our Chief has been massaged on at least three occasions to show him descending from the eldest son, as required by feudal law, when in fact he descends not from the oldest but from the most effective son or cousin who at the time was selected as leader. This practice must also have had an effect on Highland heraldry but that is a sideline on which I must not digress, fascinating as it is.

There is danger, too, in using 'tribal' as a generality when in fact Scotland and its people spring from such diverse roots which may be Pictish, Scottish (Dalriadic), English, Ancient British, Norse, later Irish, or Norman in origin.

It is not easy to draw a dividing line, but certainly feudalism seems to have come first into the fertile lowlands whose relative richness could satisfy the requirements of a knightly holding with relatively few acres. It was the vast stretches of almost empty hill and moorland and the sea-girt shores of the North and West and of The Isles that seem to have kept the old tribal system longest, although feudalism did come to the wilder parts eventually, even if many traces of the old tribal system persisted there until recent times.

Perhaps Professor Smout (author of "A History



of the Scottish People 1560-1830") has it best in his definition of Highland Society as being based on Kinship modified by feudalism, while Lowland Society is based upon feudalism modified by Kinship.

Clans as we know them today seem to appear first as effective units in the 13th century, although in many cases the genealogy of their leaders is claimed to go back for centuries earlier. Later there was to be a degree of competition in this area as to whose pedigree was the longest and as you know the Campbells were never ones to be beaten. There is one version of the Chief's pedigree on record in the 16th century which goes back all the way to Adam and Eve!!

I have a version of this in my office produced some years ago by an American family who appear in all their detail at the bottom of the chart which is beautifully illustrated with heraldic insignia; they descend from the Auchinbreck family which in turn descends from the chiefly line which is taken back all the way in a wonderful descent which includes such figures as the Emperor Constantine, Joseph of Arimathea and Old King Cole - who was, by the way, an historical figure! The family who had it printed included a rather nice little blurb explaining how it all came about and ending rather touchingly with the remark "Not all historians are in agreement with the veracity of this pedigree but it cost us three hundred dollars to obtain the information so we reckon it must be true"!!

## INFLUENCES ON DEVELOPMENT

One powerful factor in the development of clans was the gradual imposition of royal authority from the centre. So it was that when Kenneth MacAlpine in about 843 combined the thrones of both Pict and Scot and took his court (and, it is said, the Stone of Destiny which had been at the original Scottish capital of Dunadd, near Kilmartin in Argyll) Eastward to the Pictish capital of Scone, he took with him many of his Dalriadic Scottish nobles.

An old tradition says that he then disposed of potential trouble by treacherously massacring the whole of the Pictish nobility; a recent author claims to have identified the seven foot high Sueno's Stone near Elgin with its carvings of decapitated bodies as representing that event.

But it is certain that the Lion Rampant of the old Kings of Dalriada - the original Scotland - crops up in the arms of a whole host of eastern and Lowland families who are Gaels way back in the male line - among them the families of DUNDAS, DUNBAR, WEMYSS, ABERNATHY, GRAY, and MACDUFF who are the descendants of Kenneth's companions, as well as in the Scottish Royal Arms themselves.

But clans come from a wide range of ethnic origins; the FRASERS, the GRANTS, and the BRUCES are among the many families with a

Norman origin in the male line. The MURRAYS and the SUTHERLANDS also have a continental stem being among the many Scottish families who are Flemish in origin. Their chief's arms would imply a similar origin for the BRODIES to whom some would, however, apply a rare Pictish origin. The MACDONALDS are of later Irish origin - I mean by 'later' a later arrival in Scotland after that of the Dalriadic settlers in Argyll - as are the great group of clans descended from Prince Anrothan O'Neill's marriage with a local Dalriadic heiress, the LAMONTS, MACNEILLS, MACLACHLANS, MACSWEENS, MACGILCHRISTS, and the MACEWENS and others who lived in Cowal and Knapdale in Argyll. The GUNNS and the MACLEODS are of Norse origin, while the SWINTONS and others are of English stock. The GALBRAITHS and the CAMPBELLS hail from the Celtic Ancient British Kingdom of Strathclyde.

Marriage was an important factor and it is noteworthy that in many cases incomers put in by the King to rule over troublesome territory ended up marrying a member of the local tribe so that their descendants could rule by right of blood as well as by the sword. While the incomer's family would take over the running of the clan, its members would still consist for a large part of the old tribal inhabitants or 'native men' of the area. So it is not easy to apply a simple racial origin for any of the clans.

The MONCREIFFE Chief, for instance, still lives in, and takes her name from, the place where her maternal Pictish ancestors have lived for perhaps two thousand years, but her coat-of-arms displays the lion rampant of an incoming Gaelic husband from the West.

The position of Clans - or perhaps more accurately, of chiefly families - was far from static and they moved geographically as well as up and down in the pecking order.

The FRASERS, who originally came from France, appear first in the Broders and then moved North to Aberdeenshire while that famous branch THE FRASERS OF LOVAT established themselves in the far North at the head of the Beaulieu Firth.

The MACMILLANS are said to have originated in the province of Moray whence they were among those clans who were moved out for causing trouble. They subsequently settled in Glenlyon and eventually came to Argyll where they appear to have gained lands in Knapdale on which to settle through marriage with an heiress of the MacNeills. Their Chief displays, as a result, the ancient Lion Rampant of his in-laws on his arms but also still has the three stars of Moray in chief - meaning at the top of his shield - to remind us of whence he came.

Sometimes these movements can cause some confusion to modern eyes; the MACISAACS came from MACDONALD of CLAN-RANALD's country; a branch of the family got into trouble and moved South to Argyll where

they took service under CAMPBELL of CRAIGNISH as his armour-bearers. A branch of the CAMPBELLS living near Kilmichael Glassary likewise got into trouble and had to make a run for it; they settled in Lochaber in the territory of MACDONALD of KEPPOCH whom they served loyally for generations, being known by the by-name of "Na Glasserich" - the folk from Glassary, and never forgetting their Campbell identity.

So you see there are Campbells as part of the Clan Donald and MacDonalds as part of Clan Campbell.

And any idea that clan boundaries were rigidly defined is straight away out of the question, as a look at any of the inhabitants of an area will reveal; it would appear that people moved freely and settled throughout Scotland from very early times; it was the property owners, the Lairds, Chieftains and Chiefs who defined the clan area and even then it was by no means exclusive.

## EVOLUTION IN STATUS

Then Clans very much moved up and down in the pecking order; the sword, the legal charter and marriage all playing a part; probably the prime factor in a clan's success or otherwise was the capabilities of the Chief in the situations in which he found himself.

The two outstanding examples of clans which rose from relatively small beginnings to enormous power are those of the CLAN DONALD and the CLAN CAMPBELL.

The former managed to extend their initial holdings in the Western Highlands and Isles until they emerged as the main successors of King Somerled, the original Donald's grandfather, and became Lords of the Isles.

The latter first came into Argyll with a marriage to the heiress of the modest Lordship of Lochow whence they grew to be the most powerful clan in Scotland.

There are plenty of examples of the downward path, too. Among the most poignant perhaps are those branches of the CLAN DONALD when that great power split up after the Lordship of the Isles was forfeited in 1492, following the discovery of that potentate's scheming with the King of England.

The MACIANS of ARDNAMURCHAN in the mid 17th century were forced out of their lands which went to the Campbells. They were eventually reduced to piracy, manning a ship which ranged the Hebrides until they terrorised the whole coast from the Butt of Lewis to the Mull of Kintyre. Eventually they were forced ashore and cornered in the woods of Moidart by MacLeod of Harris and by Argyll; they were virtually wiped out although a few survivors did get away. In 1905 arms were granted by Lyon to a Dr. Mckain which were very senior Clan Donald arms indeed. He claimed to be the last



representative of the MacIans of Ardnamurchan and used that designation; his only son fell in the holocaust of the First World War. And we all know what was supposed to happen to another branch of Clan Donald, the MACIANS of GLENCOE.

The FRASERS OF LOVAT were very nearly wiped out at the Clan battle of Blar-Na Leine in 1544 by the CLANRANALD MACDONALDS; they probably would have, had not there been, it is said, some eighty wives left at home in the family way.

Perhaps the most unusual story, though, is that of the MACSWEENS, a leading clan among those already mentioned as one of the powerful Argyllshire confederation in Cowal and Knapdale who were the leading family in that area during the 13th century. They were the builders of the very first proper stone castle in the whole of Scotland, Castle Sween, and they were far more powerful in their day than were either the MacDonalds or the Campbells of the time.

But they played the wrong cards during King Hakon of Norway's invasion of Scotland in 1263 and also during the Wars of Independence, in Bruce's time (in the latter period they still had a fleet of galleys which they put at the disposal of the English King). Having backed the wrong horse on two crucial occasions they in fact gave up and left Scotland to make a new start in Ireland. So well did they succeed in this that the MACSWEENEYS became the leading clan of "gallowglasses" and none of the Irish Kings (of whom there were around a hundred) was reckoned worth much without a force of these fabled mercenary soldiers.

## PERIODS OF DEVELOPMENT

There are a number of definable themes or periods which run through the history of Scotland and which had a major influence on the fortunes of the clans.

The first was the imposition of Royal Power on the borderlands of Scotland; for long by no means a foregone conclusion. The far North was long under Norse rather than Scottish control, while the Western Highlands and Isles, even after the Treaty of Perth with the Norse king in 1266 (by which the Isles were ceded to the King of Scots), still behaved as a foreign power with its rulers, the MacDonald Lords of the Isles, regarding Scotland as an enemy.

Galloway was little better, while Morayshire, the area around Inverness, was long a threat. There a princess of the Northern Picts and a prince of the Dalriadic Tribe of Loarn produced a troublesome rival line in continued competition for the Crown. The Crown was in fact, with few exceptions, vested in Kenneth MacAlpine's line, based on the Dalriadic Tribe of Gabhran and the Southern Picts.

This period was succeeded by the religious

schisms of the 16th and 17th centuries which in turn gave way to the Political schism of the late 17th and early 18th century between Jacobites and Hanoverian.

This culminated at Culloden which many people claim as the end of the Clan system. If it was indeed the end of the race, then there can be little doubt which clan was first past the winning post - Clan Campbell, and by a very long way.

In fact there was remarkably little consistency among clan loyalties over two centuries in spite of what people like to think, and certainly if you take Scotland as a whole, there were far more Scots in arms against Prince Charles Edward than for him; many clans were divided while the far Northern Clans and the Campbells of Argyll were consistently anti-Jacobite.

On a smaller scale, to illustrate how family fortunes were affected, it is salutary to consider the Campbells of Auchinbreck, claimed to be "Hereditary Colonels of Argyll", whose Chieftain commanded the defeated Campbells at Inverlochry at the end of which he was executed by Montrose.

The next Auchinbreck had to surrender at the end of the abortive 1685 rebellion after which the family went Catholic and became Jacobites just in time to lose in both the '15 and the '45 with the lands of Auchinbreck having to be sold in the 1770's. A sad tale.

## CLANS BEYOND CULLODEN

But in fact the clans did not come to an end at Culloden although they were much altered. It is a remarkable tale how soon the energies of the whole Highlands were channelled into the service of the developing British Empire, notably in a series of quite outstanding regiments whose qualities were soon a by-word.

The part played by the Highland Regiments in almost all aspects of our culture is much underestimated and anyone who doubts their clan-nish nature has only to look at the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders as an example. The Argylls carry the Boar's head crest and the motto "Ne Obliviscaris" of Mac Caillein Mor on their accoutrements, wear the darker form of the Campbell Clan Tartan, march past on parade to "The Campbells are Coming", charge into battle with the warcry "Cruachan" and have had many more Campbell Officers than any other name to say nothing of the fact that the last three Campbell Clan Chiefs have all held commissions in the regiment.

Then came the romanticization of all things to do with Clans. Sparked by the discovery of Celtic literature - Napoleon carried a translation of the 'Poems of Ossian' with him as bedside reading throughout his campaigns - the Highlands were enveloped in a rosy glow. King George IV's visit to Scotland in 1822 produced a

plethora of instant tradition and Queen Victoria's passion for all things Highland cast a further rosy aura about the subject.

While we may be truly grateful for this interest which has kept alive so much of value, our views today are still distorted by some of its more extreme results and we must take care not to lose sight of the original truth.

Not least of all, the fact that the Highlands and much else of Scotland, although beautiful, is harsh and ungenerous terrain, incapable of doing more than sustain a limited population at little more than subsistence level. The 18th century removal of smallpox as a threat; the introduction of the potato as a staple crop and the increasing sophistication of the lairds and their demand for wealth all conspired to bring about a major exodus from the Highlands with the Clans spread far and wide across the growing Empire and into America.

## THE CLAN STRUCTURE

The clan structure was based on the Chief; Father of his people, War leader and Administrator of the Law.

Around him clustered his immediate family and earlier descendants of the Chiefly stock who had established themselves as chieftains of branches and as lairds in their own right.

In the smaller clans, land was a real problem as each Chief sought to provide for younger sons to the best of his ability without reducing the holding of the main stem below effective size. In fact, holdings by younger sons were usually temporary; they and their descendants were given three generations of tenure and the land would then have to return to the main stock, leaving them only with what they had managed to establish on their own account. Only in clans such as the Campbells, with constant expansion, was this not a problem. Younger sons and their younger sons usually held as tenants or as tacksmen.

But even so there was not enough to go round, and younger sons were always having to seek fresh outlets as best they might in the services, the church, trade or the professions. In time their descendants could find themselves in relatively humble positions but even so they could and indeed can still take the greatest of pride in their shared ancestry with the Chief himself, whether they are themselves Dukes or Dustmen.

It is worth remembering that among those of the blood are some who do not always share the name; for instance in our own case, the MacArthurs, the MacIvors and the MacTavishes as well as many derivations of these names, are all Campbells by blood. On the other side, doubtless some Clansmen unrelated by blood found it politic to take the surname of the Chief under whom they found themselves living when surnames came into use.



Then there are other septs; families who followed a Chief although they were not related to him; in some cases they were employed as craftsmen or as professionals; the MACKELARS in Glenshira were long musicians to the Campbell Chiefs; as the MACEWENS were long sennachies, and the MACLACHLANS (of Craigenterve) and the O'CONCHOBARS physicians. Others were the former owners of the lands from which they were displaced by an incoming greater force; the MACCOLLS were in Appin long before the arrival of the STEWARTS who took over nearly all the land but they followed Stewart of Ardsziel to Culloden and many of them fell under his banner there.

I have talked of "the sept industry" which ties in as many people as possible to the various clans, often on the most tenuous of pretexts. One prime example of how this has become a growth industry is the case of the BUCHANANS who, in 1738 set up the first of the Clan Societies. It was a charitable organization who gave money and help to the needy members of the Clan. Apart from the name Buchanan, the Society was prepared to help precisely three other surnames whom they acknowledged as members of the clan. The exact number of names taken nowadays as Buchanan 'septs' varies but it is around thirty! By no means an isolated example.

Then there were the Broken Men - men without a Chief, men out of their own area, itinerants and men who were on the run. They could be a nuisance to law and order unless they were controlled by a Chief and most, whether voluntarily or not, would be drawn under the aegis of the clan in whose area they found themselves.

## THE SIZE OF CLANS

What is not always realized is how greatly the size of the clans and the importance of the Chief varied. Clan Campbell, which became the most successful of all the clans, could (as early as the sixteenth century) put a total of 5,000 fighting men in the field; most other clans might put in a few hundreds at most.

Many clans might contain some seven or eight landed branches; the Campbells include some three hundred. Many clan chiefs never aspired to being created peers of the realm; no less than seventeen Campbell families have been granted such distinctions, no less than four of them since 1945 - a record which no other family can remotely approach.

Clan Campbell could boast at least a score of chieftains and lairds whose actual importance was far greater than many of the chiefs of smaller clans, while their great chieftains, Breadalbane and Cawdor - and, in a Lowland setting, Loudoun - outranked in true importance all but the chiefs of the greatest clans.

## CLANS TODAY

Today, the authority on the status of Chief and the identity of clans is The Lord Lyon King of Arms who is Her Majesty's Supreme Officer of Honour in Scotland. It is he who recognises the Chief of a clan by the grant of suitable arms and, if the status of the chief warrants it, the addition of supporters to them, together with the recognition of his name.

In essence the Grant of the Name and Arms is the only official recognition a chief receives; the position of Chief confers no rank nor any position in official precedence - although a number of chiefs do hold Peerages or other titles. The very legal identity of a clan is hard to define.

After the end of World War II, a body was set up under the auspices of Lady Erroll, Lord High Constable of Scotland, at the instigation of her husband, Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, called "The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs". This body includes all the Chiefs of the leading clans. It is self electing however and is a pressure group rather than a body with any real power. Where the dividing line exists for election is impossible to define and an attempt by Sir Iain to define the position in answer to correspondence in the heraldic press left the actual situation little if any clearer.

There are a number of known clans whose chiefly line has disappeared. The nearest in blood may be identified and recognised - Roderick Macleod of Raasay has recently proved his claim to be Chief of the Macleods of Lewis, but the process is often far from easy since the claimant has not only to prove his own descent but has to prove the definite extinction of all lines which might, if they existed, have a better claim than his own.

As an interim measure, while no heir is forthcoming, the Lyon may appoint a Clan Commander to act as Chief for a fixed period, or until the true Chief is found. The usual form is for a suitable candidate to be put forward by the *Derbhfine* of the clan, taken in these days to consist of all armigers of the clan and any of the name who own substantial property in Scotland; ownership of a town apartment does not qualify. Two cases have recently occurred when Commanders have been appointed for the MACPHEES and the MACGILLIVRAYS. A somewhat similar situation has arisen in our own case with Lord Breadalbane's lack of a son and heir. He has therefore duly appointed Sir Guy Campbell, sprung from the eighteenth century John Campbell of the Bank, to be his heir as Campbell of Glenorchy 'until such time as the next rightful Earl of Breadalbane shall take his seat in the House of Lords'.

Through the ancient Celtic Law of Tanistry, Breadalbane is thus able to appoint a successor to the chieftainship of Glenorchy but cannot pass on his Peerage title to the Earldom of Breadalbane in similar style.

There is today a widespread desire to belong to a clan and to create such a clan if one does not exist already. There have been and are a number of examples of attempts to do this. It is within the power of Lyon to recognise such bodies and indeed to erect them as clans if he so wishes.

It is his view which counts; my own is that such 'clans' are really of little validity; as already explained there are plenty of such family groupings which never rose to be clans in the sense in which it is now taken; I think it fair to suggest that to attain such a position one should look both for evidence of there having been a recognisable chief or chieftain, and for his 'clan' to have acted as a cohesive and independent unit and not just as part of some larger grouping.

In my opinion, there is more to being a clan than the mere sharing of a common name or names.

In that connection, I might just mention the status of the Clan Society. A Clan Society is NOT a Clan. It is a relatively very small part of it (although a vital one) and no more. At most, its chief officer may rank as a chieftain of the clan while he holds office, with the chief's approval, and within the territory where his position holds sway.

This point is not always realised, and I have noticed some Societies referring to themselves as if they were the Clan itself. With, to my knowledge, one exception, the Clan Donald USA which is not a society but has set itself up directly under the chief as part of his clan, this is not so. The point was raised in the late 1930s when one of the claimants in the Maclean of Ardgour case attempted to make much of the fact that his claim had the support of the Society. The Court very clearly and very firmly ruled that this had no weight whatsoever. All Campbells are members of the Clan whether or not they are members of the Clan Society.

I sometimes wonder too about those people who belong to several such societies. The Bible says that you cannot serve two masters so how you can really belong to more than one clan is difficult to see, although one sympathises with those whose interest is genealogical or historical and whose chief interest is in the Society magazine.

## CONCLUSION

But if the whole subject of the Clans is unclear and far from well defined - and this talk will hardly have helped - one thing is clear; the essence of clanship is loyalty to the Chief upwards and from the Chief downwards; that is the one thing that has made and which still makes a clan.



## SOME NOVA SCOTIA CAMPBELLS



This issue of the Journal will provide a little information about some Campbells who brought honour to the Campbell name in Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick had Sir Archibald Campbell as Lieut Governor from 1831 to 1837 and Prince Edward Island had Sir Donald Campbell as Lieut Governor from 1847 until his death in 1850. Nova Scotia can go one better than that. Nova Scotia had two different Campbell Governors. Lord William Campbell was Governor from 1766 to 1773 and Sir Colin Campbell was Governor from 1834 to 1840.

**Lord William Campbell** (1730-1778) was a naval officer and Colonial administrator. He was born circa 1730 the fourth son of John Campbell 4th Duke of Argyll and Mary Bellenden. He entered the Royal Navy in 1752 and by 1762 he had risen to the rank of Captain. From 1764 to 1766 he represented Argyllshire in the British House of Commons. In 1766 he was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia. In this role his relations with the elected Assembly and Legislative Council were generally good and he was popular with the community at large. He was one of the more energetic governors in trying to improve communications and defense and to increase settlement. In 1773 he left his Nova Scotia position to accept appointment as Royal Governor of South Carolina. During the American Revolution he served as a volunteer in the British Navy and he was severely wounded in the attack on Fort Sullivan on June 28th, 1776. He died from the effects of his wounds on Sept. 4, 1778 in Southampton England. In 1763 while serving with the Royal Navy in command of the *Nightingale* he visited South Carolina and on April 7th of that year he married Sarah Izard daughter of one of the principal landowners of South Carolina. Lord William and Sarah had three children; two daughters and one son.

**Sir Colin Campbell** (1776-1847) was Lieut Governor of Nova Scotia from 1834 to 1840. He was a descendant of the Breadalbane branch of Clan Campbell. His father was an officer in the 42nd Foot who served in North America during the Seven Years War. His six brothers and four sons all pursued careers in the Military. He spent time at the Perth Academy and later at Mor's Navigation Academy at Perth. In 1795 he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Breadalbane Fencibles and in 1799 he transferred to the 1st West India Regiment as an Ensign. In 1801 Campbell joined the 35th Foot as a Lieutenant and in February 1802 he joined the 78th Foot which was in India as part of the army of Colonel Arthur Wellesly. During an attack on Ahmadnagar in 1803 Campbell so impressed Wellesly by his bravery that he was made a Brigade Major. Later he served in the British army as a colonel and distinguished himself with army service in both India and the Peninsular War. He began his Nova Scotia term of office in 1834. In March 1840 the Reformers in the Legislative Assembly under the leadership of Joseph Howe sent an address to the government in London requesting that Sir Colin be recalled. After due debate Viscount Falkland was appointed to take over as Lieut. Governor. Sir Colin was born in 1776, the fifth son of John Campbell of Melfort and Colina Campbell, the daughter of John Campbell of Achaladder. He married Jane Hendon and they had four sons and three daughters. Sir Colin died in June 1847 in London England. Ian M. Campbell of Halifax Nova Scotia who is the Founding President of the Nova Scotia Clan Campbell Society is a descendant of Sir Colin's brother.





## SOME NOVA SCOTIA CAMPBELLS

**Sir William Campbell** (1758-1834) belonged to the Breadalbane branch of Clan Campbell and was a Naval Officer, Chief Justice and businessman. He spent some time studying law in Scotland before joining a Highland regiment at the age of 20. He crossed the Atlantic to fight with the British during the American Revolution. He was taken prisoner at Yorkton after Lord Cornwallis's surrender. After his release under the 1783 peace treaty he came to Halifax Nova Scotia where he served with the British Navy. During his 20 years in Nova Scotia he married, raised a family, concluded his legal studies, and entered the coal contracting business.. He had been given a government land grant of 500 acres in Guysborough county after his military service had ended. In 1789 he was elected Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) representing Sydney Cape Breton. In 1804 he began a three year term as Attorney General for Cape Breton. Later he was offered a judgeship in Ontario and started in this new position in 1811 as Judge of the King's Bench.. In 1825 he was appointed Chief Justice of Ontario, which was called Upper Canada at that time. In 1825 he was also Speaker of the Legislative Council. Chief Justice Campbell retired in 1829 due to ill health and was knighted in recognition of his public service contribution. Sir William was born in 1758 in Caithness Scotland, son of Alexander Campbell and Ann Gunn. Sir William had married Hannah Hadley while in Nova Scotia and they raised a family of four daughters; (Christine, Elizabeth, Catherine and Mary Ann) and twin sons (Alexander and William Joseph). Sir William died in Toronto on January 18th 1834. His elegant former home in Toronto has been restored by the Sir William Campbell Foundation and has been named "Campbell House" and is listed as a Toronto tourist attraction. "Campbell House" is located in downtown Toronto at the northwest corner of Queen St. and University Ave.

**Alexander John Campbell** QC,LLB,LLM,BA was a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec. He was educated at a primary school in Truro, at Ashbury College Ottawa, and at Dalhousie University Halifax where he obtained his LLB degree in 1927. In 1929 he obtained his LLM degree from Harvard Law School Cambridge Massachusetts. He was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1927 and to the Bar of Quebec province in 1930. He became a partner in the Montreal law firm of BRAIS,CAMPBELL,MERCIER,LEDUC&PEPPER and was a Director of several companies. In 1946 he was appointed as a Puisne Judge of the Quebec Superior Court. In 1949 he resigned his position as Judge and returned to the practise of law as a partner with the firm CAMPBELL,PEPPER&LAFFOLEY. He was a Director and President of the Grace Dart Hospital Montreal. He was born in Truro April 4, 1904 the son of Alexander John Campbell and Blanche Tremaine. In July 1940 he married Frances V Weatherbe daughter of Philip Weatherbe of Halifax. They had two children; Susan Frances and Elizabeth Jane. For his second wife he married Mary Claire Gordon widow of Grant Gordon QC.

*Editor`s Note: The October 1994 edition of the Canada Campbell Journal will include mini biographies of more Nova Scotia Campbells who brought honour to the Campbell name.*



## **ROBERT BRUCE & NEIL CAMPBELL REPEL ENGLISH INVADERS**

In 1296 Edward 1st invaded Scotland with a huge army and captured every castle from Roxburgh in the south to Elgin in the north. Shortly afterwards the hero William Wallace conducted a guerrilla type campaign and recaptured many of the castles north of Stirling. In 1297 when Edward's army came north again under the command of the Earl of Surrey, the English army was defeated at the Battle of Stirling Bridge and Wallace took over as ruler of Scotland. Edward then disentangled himself from a war with France and in 1298 came north to Scotland with a huge army of about 15,000 including 2000 cavalry. He defeated Wallace at the Battle of Falkirk. Wallace was hunted unsuccessfully by the English for over a year. However, he was eventually betrayed by John Monteith and was brought south to London and executed in a cruel and inhumane way.

In 1306 Robert Bruce, a Scottish noble and claimant to the Scottish throne made what was supposed to be a secret agreement with John Comyn another claimant. The agreement was that Bruce would rule Southern Scotland and Comyn would rule Scotland north of Stirling. In addition they agreed to expel Edward's forces from Scotland. John Comyn secretly relayed the news of this written agreement to Edward in London. Edward requested Bruce to come to London - not explaining why. After arriving in London and being warned by a friend, Bruce barely avoided capture and certain death. He escaped by leaving London in the middle of the night.

On learning that it was John Comyn who betrayed him, Bruce mortally wounded Comyn in 1306 during an argument in the Church at Dumfries Scotland. Shortly afterwards Bruce was crowned King of Scotland at Scone Abbey a short distance north of the City of Perth. Edward was furious when he heard about Bruce being crowned King of Scotland and Edward headed north with a large invasion force. In June 1306 Bruce and his army were defeated and overrun in a surprise early dawn attack at Methven west of Perth.

This is where the Campbell Clan came into the picture. At this stage Bruce not only had Edward and the English against him but also the Comyns and those closely related to the Comyns like the MacDougalls. When Bruce's fortunes were at their lowest ebb his loyal band of followers were made up of only seven men: Neil Campbell, Edward Bruce, Nigel Bruce, James Douglas, Gilbert Hay, Robert Boyd and Neil Scrymgoer. After a year of being pursued by English and Scottish enemies, Bruce began a guerrilla campaign, then linked up with Angus MacDonald, Lord of the Isles, and enlarged his band of followers into a small army and conquered all English held castles in Scotland except Stirling Castle. In 1314 Edward I and his son Prince Edward, with a huge army came north to defend Stirling Castle and reconquer Scotland. Edward I died at Carlisle before entering Scotland. His son became Edward II and he led the English army into Scotland. However, Edward II and his army were soundly beaten at the Battle of Bannockburn.

Neil Campbell's loyalty never wavered during the ups and downs of King Robert Bruce's early career. In recognition of this support, King Robert Bruce rewarded Neil Campbell with large grants of land in Argyllshire in addition to those lands which Campbell already owned. Also King Robert Bruce conferred on Neil Campbell, special powers to represent the King in Argyllshire. This was the beginning of the Campbell's rise to political power at the National levels in Scotland and England.

*The above is extracted from the Manuscript of the book "Lords of the North" co-authored by Robert Campbell and James McDonell.*





## REGIONAL & PROVINCIAL NEWS

### Cape Breton

We regret to report that President Angus Campbell's wife passed away in January of this year after a long illness. Our condolences and sympathy go out to Angus and his family. Mrs Campbell's obituary is on page 18.

By the time you receive this Journal George Campbell will have retired and along with Meintge will be enjoying the pleasures of their cottage at Lake Ainslie. We trust that in retirement George will continue to do his share of the housework.

### Prince Edward Island

On October 31st a Campbell Seminar was held in Charlottetown. Twenty four Campbells joined the Canada Campbell Federation during and after the seminar. Arthur Campbell of Cornwall kindly accepted appointment as President of the PEI Campbells for a two year period. The following new members are heartily welcomed into the Canada Campbell Federation:

John K. & Betty Campbell, Cardigan;  
Lee Campbell, Summerside;  
George and Agnes Campbell, Southport;  
M. Adele Campbell, Charlottetown;  
Grace Campbell MacLeod, Kensington;  
Peter & Leona Campbell, Newport;  
Rev. Donald & Florida Campbell,  
Charlottetown  
Leroy & Ruby Campbell, Kensington;  
George & Maureen Campbell, Kensington;  
D. Roy & Maida Campbell, Charlottetown;  
Barry Campbell, Alberton;  
Arthur W. Campbell, Cornwall;

Scottie & Marjorie Campbell, Summerside;  
Tamy Campbell Peters, Souris;  
John & Mae Campbell, Cardross;  
Edith Campbell MacKay, Charlottetown;  
James K. Campbell, Kensington;  
Pius & Mildred Campbell, Souris;  
Georgie Campbell MacNutt & Clair D.  
MacNutt Kensington  
Sterling & Anne Campbell, Breadalbane;  
Robert & Fran Campbell, Charlottetown;  
Malcolm & Mary Campbell, Stanhope;  
Lisa Stuart-Campbell, Montague;  
Boyce & Shirley Campbell, Kensington;

### Quebec

Quebec Campbells will be making plans for a get together at the Montreal (St Lambert) Highland Games to be held at Seaway Park on Sunday July 31st.

We are pleased to report that Yvette Campbell had a successful result from the cataract removed from one eye during a January operation. Removal of the cataract from the other eye is scheduled for the month of May. Through an article in the North America Clan Campbell Society Journal by Bernard Campbell of the State of Washington Yvette found out she is related to Bernard and she was able to provide Bernard with a lot of missing information on his Quebec relatives. For his part Bernard was able to send Yvette over 150 pages of information on Campbell relatives from Washington State.

President Patrick Campbell is as busy as ever with activities with the Sherlock Holmes Society, the Philatelic Society and a bit of Engineering Consulting work.



## REGIONAL & PROVINCIAL NEWS

### Ontario

The Canada Clan Campbell Federation Council in agreement with the Ontario Clan Campbell Association has arranged to have 21 Ottawa area Campbells transferred to the Ontario Association membership list. As a result there will in future be only one Canadian Campbell organization operating in Ontario namely the Ontario Association. In future Ottawa Campbells will receive membership renewal notices and future editions of the Canada Campbell Journal from Ontario Association headquarters in Toronto.

Your Journal editor was pleased to hear that the Executive of the Ontario Association had voted to have future issues of the Canada Campbell Journal distributed to all Ontario Association members.

The Canada Clan Campbell Federation Council voted in favour of adopting the amended Constitution proposed by the Ontario Clan Campbell Association. The amended Constitution is shown on page 16.

### Alberta

The following new Alberta members are extended a hearty welcome;

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Thomas S. & Dorothy Campbell, Calgary;        | Councillor Bruce Campbell, Edmonton;                           |
| George E. Campbell, Edmonton;                 | Duncan A. & Marjory Campbell, Edmonton;                        |
| Barry & Beverly Campbell, St Albert;          | John & Rhonda Campbell, Edmonton;                              |
| Dr. Jack Campbell, Edmonton;                  | William & CindyLou Campbell, Edmonton;                         |
| Colin & Bernice Campbell-Fowler,<br>Edmonton; | Anne Sydenham, South Edmonton<br>William K. Campbell, Edmonton |

### CAMPBELL VIDEO DE LANGUE FRANCAIS

#### On Y Mentionne

1. L'aide apportée à Robert Bruce pour expulser de l'Ecosse les envahisseurs anglais
2. Le rôle du Clan Campbell dans le renversement des rois Stuart impopulaires
3. Massacre des MacDonalds à Glencoe

Le vidéo coûte \$25.00 incluant les frais d'emballage et d'expédition. Au Canada on peut le commander de Bob Campbell, éditeur du "Canada Campbell Journal", 2084 Naskapi Drive, Ottawa Ont. K1J.8M3. Le chèque doit être fait à l'ordre du "Canada Campbell Federation. La durée du vidéo est 35 minutes.



**CONSTITUTION & BY-LAWS**  
(proposed)

**Article 1: Name**

The organization shall be known as the "*Canada Clan Campbell Federation*".

**Article 2: Objectives**

The objectives of the organization are:

- a) To educate our children and relatives in all that is best in our heritage.
- b) To promote knowledge of the heritage of Campbell septs and Clan members.
- c) To promote fellowship among members.

**Article 3: Officers**

The organization is governed by a Federation Council consisting of Presidents of Clan Associations and Societies in Canadian Provinces, Territories and Regions of Canadian Provinces; and a President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and an Editor of the Canada Campbell Journal.

The first year officers mentioned above are appointed by agreement of the 1993 Federation Council. Existing Clan organizations in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta will remain autonomous. They will not pay any fees to the Canada Clan Campbell Federation. and their Presidents are automatically members of the Federation Council.

The term of office for the President, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation Council and Journal Editor shall end after two years. The President, Secretary-Treasurer and Canada Campbell Journal Editor shall be elected by the Federation Council.

Newly organized provincial and regional associations will consist of members who have paid the subscribed fee. Presidents of these new provincial and regional associations are to serve two year terms and at the end of their terms the Federation Council will replace them with another willing member. If another willing member cannot be found the incumbent will be reappointed.

**Article 4: Meetings**

Meetings of the Federation Council may be in person on site, or consist of a telephone conference call and can be initiated by any council member. A quorum will consist of a simple majority of Council members. An Annual Financial Report will be published in the Autumn edition of the Canada Campbell Journal.

**Article 5: Membership**

- a) Persons bearing the name of Campbell or a Clan Campbell sept name and having paid the subscribed fee will be considered members of the Canada Campbell Federation.
- b) Other persons wishing to subscribe to the Journal or the Federation funds will be considered Associate members.
- c) No membership cards will be issued.

**Article 6: Amendments**

This Constitution and By-Laws can be amended by a two thirds (2/3) majority vote of members of the Federation Council.

**Regarding the above proposal, the voting results are : 5 votes in favour  
2 abstaining**



**EDITOR'S NOTE :** Your editor ordered one of the yellow "Campbell" Tee shirts illustrated below in the advertisement reprinted from the North America Clan Campbell Society Journal and was very pleased with what he received. I thought that some of our readers might also be interested so I have reprinted it here.

**CELEBRATE YOUR CLAN...**

and announce your destination. Our own 1994 AGM T-shirt tells the world where we'll be gathering next year! The back displays the logo of Clan member-sponsor's popular Charleston establishment, a favourite spot with local Scots. Printed in black on brilliant yellow, this premium quality tee is available in a wide range of sizes at \$15 each. Adult sizes are 100% cotton; children's are "50/50". The price includes all packing and shipping charges; any after-cost proceeds will be applied to the AGM '94 expenses.

**SIZES AVAILABLE:**

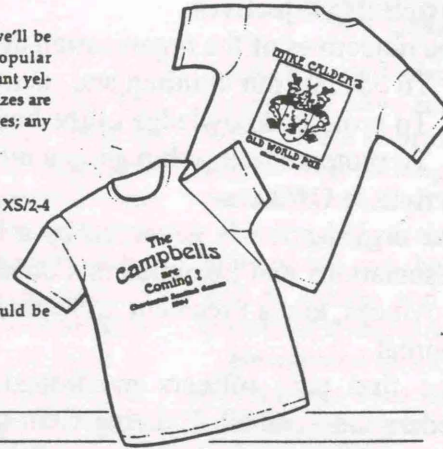
Adults XXL(50-52), XL(46-48), L(42-44), M(38-40). child's (sized by age): M/10-12, S/6-8, XS/2-4 and toddler size 2. (Children's sizes do not have logo on back.)

**SEND ORDER FORM AND CHECK TO:**

Clan Campbell '94 AGM, PO Box 21108, Charleston SC 29413.

Please specify quantity, sizes and shipping address. Checks or money orders should be made payable to: Dewey Campbell.

Questions? Call Rosemary Campbell at (803) 723-5113



Order by: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ship to: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 State and zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

| Quantity    | Size | Price              | Total Cost |
|-------------|------|--------------------|------------|
|             |      | '94 AGM Ts @ \$15. | \$ _____   |
| Total Encl. |      |                    | \$ _____   |

## Video Lecture on Clan Campbell History

For your VCR. 95 minutes running time.

\$45 including parcel postage. Make checks payable to the Clan Campbell Society(N.A). Order from: D.A.Campbell PO Box 4398 DENVER CO 80204.

**\$45.00**

This 1 1/2 hour lecture on the origins and development of Clan Campbell was shot in Argyll with home video equipment.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Mac Cailein Mor, Chief of Clan Campbell, graciously consented to appear and comment informally towards the end of the video in the garden of Inveraray Castle.

The scope of the lecture attempts the almost impossible task of offering an overview of Campbell and Argyll history from pre-history until the late 18th century, and all within 1 1/2 hours. With only nine days available for shooting in Argyll, it is essential that viewers are aware that

picture could not be found to illustrate all the facets of Campbell evolution.

Therefore viewers must be made aware of the primary importance of LISTENING to the words. The pictures are secondary and are sometimes illustration and sometimes merely background to the words.

Live appearances by His Grace the Duke of Argyll, by Alastair Campbell of Airds, Yr., Chief Executive of Clan Campbell, and by Diarmid A.Campbell, CCS(USA) Journal Editor relieve the narration from time to time.

*"...magnificent!" "I don't think one could do better as a means of introducing our history to people. Every family should have one...I don't suppose there is a clan in the world today who has anything like this..."*

**MAC CAILEIN MOR, CHIEF OF CLAN CAMPBELL**

The production was sponsored by the Clan Campbell Society(USA).

Script by Diarmid A.Campbell.

Alastair Campbell of Airds, Yr., historical consultant.

Camework by Diarmid A.Campbell and Keir A.Campbell.

Editing and Production by Diarmid A.Campbell.

Background music by Temple Records star artist Alison Kinnaird on the clarsach, by kind permission of Temple Records.

Some pipe music by Clan Campbell Pipe Band, California.



# IN MEMORIAM

## EARL CAWDOR

*From Alastair Campbell of Airds,  
Chief Executive of Clan Campbell, Unicorn Pursuivant.*



We very much regret to have to announce the death of the Earl Cawdor at the age of 60.

Hugh, 6th Earl Cawdor and 25th Thane was an important Campbell Chieftain and was usually only ranked behind the Earl of Breadalbane in the heirarchy of the Clan under Mac Cailein Mor.

Educated at Eton, he went on to train at the Royal College of Agriculture at Cirencester and in due course qualified as a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. He was in charge of the large family estates in Wales where, in 1797, his ancestor, the 1st Earl, defeated an abortive French invasion, recorded by the only Battle Honour ever to be awarded for an action on British soil – an unlikely location for such an achievement by

a Highland Chieftain.

When his father died in 1970, the Welsh estates were sold in order to pay for Death Duties and Hugh and his family returned to Cawdor. Here he undertook the management of castle and estate with great energy and flair. The castle with its delightful grounds has become probably the best attraction of its kind in Scotland, with the house laid out for visitors in an imaginative and exciting way which owed much to Lord Cawdor's personal effort. Many will treasure the splendid Guide Books written by him in an inimitable style which revealed both his great sense of humour and deep interest and knowledge of history.

These gifts deserve a greater readership than his modesty allowed; he was a considerable writer but his

work was only circulated privately; many will have retained his letters which were enormously entertaining as well as longer works which were fully worthy of publication.

He lived life to the full; a pilot and lover of fast cars, he was also a Black Belt at Aikido and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

He married twice; by his first wife he had two sons and three daughters. The heir who succeeds as 7th Earl is his elder son Colin, Viscount Emlyn, who was born in 1962.

A funeral Mass was held for Lord Cawdor at Pluscarden Abbey; he is buried at the old Church at Barevan on the hillside above Cawdor where many of his ancestors have lain for centuries. *Ne Obliviscaris.*

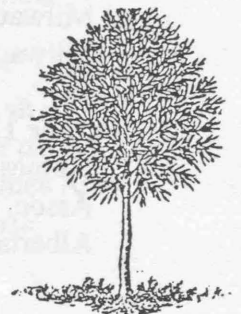
A.L.C. 24 June '93

## FLOWERS OF THE FOREST

### MRS ELIZABETH (BETTY) CAMPBELL

Friends and relatives of President Angus Campbell were saddened to hear that his wife Elizabeth (Betty) Campbell had passed away Thurs. January 13, 1994 at her home in East Bay Cape Breton. Born in Sydney she was the daughter of the late Peter Campbell and Margaret MacIsaac and was a member of the Catholic Womens League and a former member of the Ladies Auxil. of the Knights of Columbus and the UCT (United Commercial Travellers). She is survived by her husband Angus and three daughters;

Margaret (Mrs Steve MacInnis), Eliz. (Mrs Bill MacDonald) & Judy all of East Bay. She is survived by 4 sons; Peter, Michael, Jody, and David all of East Bay. One brother Murdock and six grandchildren also survive her, namely Matthew, Norman, Philip, Lee Beth, John, Murdock and Melissa. Besides her parents she was pre-deceased by a son John Murdock and a sister, Christine. Funeral mass was held at St Marys Church East Bay and burial was in the parish cemetery East Bay.





# CALENDAR

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## OF EVENTS



**June 3-5 Texas Scottish Festival & Games**, Arlington Texas. For details write: Texas Scottish Festival, PO Box 151943, Arlington Texas 76015 USA

**June 4 Modesto Highland Games** Modesto, Calif. For details write: St Andrews Society of Modesto, PO Box 2545, Modesto, Calif. 95351 USA

**June 4 McHenry Highland Festival** McHenry Maryland. For details write: McHenry Highland Festival Attn. Elizabeth Gilbert, Courthouse 200 South Third St. Oakland, Maryland 21550 USA

**June 4 Glasgow Highland Games** For Details write: 121 1/2 East Main St PO Box 1373 Glasgow Kentucky 42142 USA

**June 4 Genessee Highland Gathering.** Mumford New York. For details write: Jo Betz 1410 Flint Hill Road, Mumford N.Y. 14511 USA

**June 4 Bellingham/Whatcom County Highland Games.** For details write: Bellingham Highland Games Inc. PO Box 1477 Bellingham Washington 98227 USA

**June 4 Milwaukee Highland Games.** For details write: St Andrews Society of Milwaukee, 231 West Wisconsin Ave, Milwaukee Wisc. 53203 USA

**June 11-12 Grande Prairie Highland Games** For details write: Highland Games Assoc. 12137 - 95A Street, Grande Prairie, Alberta, T8N.2M7.

**June 11 The Bonnie Brae Scottish Festival & Games.** For details write Bonnie Brae Education Center, Valley Road, Millington. New Jersey 07946 USA

**June 11 Georgetown Highland Games.** For details write: Highland Games, 21 Church St. Georgetown Ont. L7G,2A4

**June 11 Kansas City Highland Games** For details write: Highland Games Inc. PO Box 6775 Shawnee Mission Kansas 66206 USA

**June 18 San Diego Scottish Games** For details write: San Diego Scottish Highland Games 1920 Springer Rd San Diego Calif. 92105 USA

**June 18-19 Illinois St Andrew Soc. Highland Games.** For details write: Illinois St Andrew Soc. 2800 Des Plaines, North Riverside Illinois 60546 USA

**June 25 Billings Highland Games** For details write: Caledonia Society of Billings 2617 Glenwood Lane Billings Montana 59102 USA

**June 25 Vancouver BC Highland Games.** Coquitlam Town Centre Stadium. For details Teleph. 1-604 -263-9911 or 1-604- 939-9614

**June 25 Ohio Scottish Games** Oberlin Ohio. For details write: Ohio Scottish American Society Inc. PO Box 3 Lorain Ohio 44052 USA



# CALENDAR

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# OF EVENTS



**June 25 Tidewater Scottish Festival**  
-Norfolk Virginia. For details write:  
Tidewater Scottish Festival PO Box  
2400 Virginia Beach Virginia 23450 USA

**June 25 Friendship Festival Highland Games.** Fort Erie Ont. For details write: Friendship Festival Box 1098 Station B Fort Erie Ont.L2A. 5N9

**June 25 Zorra Highland Games Embro** Ont. For details write: Zorra Caledonian Society Box 89 Embro Ont. N0J. 1J0

**June 24-26 Summerside Highland Gathering & Dance Challenge**  
For details write: Summerside Highland Games 619 Water St East Summerside Prince Edward Island C1N.4H8

**June 25 Massachusetts Highland Games** For details write Massachusetts: Highland Games Committee 1558 Massachusetts Ave Cambridge Mass. 02138 USA

**July 2 Cobourg Highland Games**  
For details write Cobourg Highland Games Society 47 Coverdale Ave. Cobourg Ontario K9A.5M7

**July 2 Metro Halifax Highland Games.** For details write: North British Society PO Box 5125 Station A Halifax Nova Scotia B3L .4M7

**July 2 Manitoba Highland Gathering** Selkirk Man. For details write: Selkirk Highland Gathering Inc. Box 59 Selkirk Manitoba R1A.2B1

**July 9-10 Grandfather Mountain Highland Games** Linville North Carolina. For details write PO Box 356 Banner Elk North Carolina 28604 USA

**July 14-17 Antigonish Highland Games.** For details write: Antigonish Highland Game Society 274 Main St Antigonish Nova Scotia B2G.2C4

**July 15 Orillia Scottish Festival** Orillia Ont. For details write: Orillia Scottish Festival Branch 34 Royal Canadian Legion Orillia Ont.

**July 16 Pikes Peak Highland Games** Colorado Springs. For details write: Robert McGregor 2345 Norwich Drive Colorado Springs Colorado 80920 USA

**July 17 Portland Highland Games** For details write: Portland Highland Games Assoc. 8855 SW Birchwood Portland Oregon 80920 USA

**July 16 Festival of the Tartans** New Glasgow Nova Scotia For details telephone 1-902-752-1216

**July 23 Indiana Highland Games** Ft Wayne. For details write: Indiana Highland Games 10419 Cinnamon Tree Place Fort Wayne Indiana 46804 USA

**July 23-24 Virginia Scottish Games.** Alexandria Va. For details write: Virginia Scottish Games Asso Inc. PO Box 1338 Alexandria Virginia 22313 USA



# CALENDAR

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## OF EVENTS



**July 23 New Brunswick Highland Games.** Fredericton N. B. For details write: New Brunswick Highland Games PO Box 21021 By-pass Postal Outlet 1715 Woodstock Road Fredericton N.B. E3B.7A3

**July 23 Calgary Highland Games.** Calgary Alta For details contact Jim Stewart President Calgary United Scottish Games Assoc. Tel. 1-403-275-9387

**July 29-30 Glengarry Highland Games.** Maxville Ont. For details write: Glengarry Highland Games PO Box 341 Maxville Ont K0C.1T0

**July 31 Montreal Highland Games** St Lambert Que. For details contact James Forsyth at Tel. 1-514-744-4613

**August 6 Monterey Scottish Festival.** For details write: Scottish Society of Monterey Peninsula 994 Via Verde Monterey Cal.93940 USA

**August 6 Spokane Scottish Festival** For details write: Spokane Scottish Festival 15319E-8th Ave Veradale Washington 99037 USA

**August 13 Fergus Scottish Festival** For details write: Fergus & District Chamber of Commerce 100 Queen St Box 3 Fergus Ont. N1m.2W7

**August 13 Central New York Scottish Games** Liverpool. N. Y. For details write: New York Scottish Games 28 Evans St Auburn N. Y. 13021 USA

**August 13 Colorado Scottish Festival.** For details write: Rocky Mountain Highland Games PO Box 24844 Denver Colorado 80224 USA

**August 13 Columbus Scottish Festival.** Columbus Ind. For details write: PO Box 1477 Columbus Indiana 47202 USA

**Aug 20 Maine Highland Games** For details write: St Andrews Society of Maine. PO Box 989 Jefferson Maine 04348 USA

**Sept 3-4 Pleasanton Caledonian Games.** For details write: Caledonia. Club of San Francisco 1750 Clay St San Francisco Calif. 94109 USA

**Sept 3 Capital District Scottish Games.** For details write: Schneck-tady Pipe Band Games Committee PO Box 2135 Scotia N. Y. 12302

**Sept 4 Canmore Highland Games** Alberta. For details write: Canmore Highland Games Box 3156 Canmore Alberta T0L.0M0

**Sept 8-11 Longs Peak Highland Festival.** For details write: PO Box 1820 Estes Park Colorado 80517

**Sept 10 Ligonier Highland Games** Ligonier Penn. For details write: Clan Donald Educational Trust 359 Carlton Rd Bethel Park Pennsylvania 15102 USA

**Sept 16-18 New Hampshire Highland Games.** For details write PO Box 495 Dublin N.H.03444 USA