



# Journal



of  
**The Clan Campbell Society**  
(North America)



**The Duke and Duchess of Argyll at Inveraray Castle**



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

from

**David Randall Campbell**  
*President, Clan Campbell Society (North America)*



For months now, I have anticipated this moment. It would be my last opportunity to express my thoughts to the general membership of the Society. How does one suddenly extricate himself from a position that has brought such deep satisfaction, such memorable experiences, and such meaningful relationships?

The past has allowed me to serve in a number of organizations, but never has one brought such an avalanche of color and activity into my life. I became convinced long ago that the members of this Society were special people. To be a Scot gives one a leg up on the rest of the world, but to be a member of this great family in addition is something to make you proud.

By the time you read this, the Society will have a new President. I hope you will extend to him and his wife the same kindness that you have shown to Betsy and me. Everywhere we have gone we were made to feel welcome and comfortable. Friendships have been made that will last throughout our lives.

Life's greatest pleasures seem to be centered around our relationships with others. I am amazed at how much our lives have been enriched through our associations within the Society. We have shared stories and family experiences with you throughout North America. What a joy it has been. Of special significance has been that closeness we have felt with members of the Executive Council. The dedication they have shown toward their responsibilities is seldom found. They have oft times made me feel lacking in my own commitments. I wish I had time and space to tell you what each one has done to strengthen this great organization.

As I reflect back over the last six years, there are several important events that come to mind. There was that wonderful Silver Anniversary at Grandfather Mountain commemorating our 25 years as a Society. We were honored to have Their Graces, The Duke and Duchess of Argyll with us during that happy time. Then, we were saddened by the passing of our Chief, His Grace. Hearts were heavy as we mourned with Her Grace and watched their son Toquhil assume the title of the 13<sup>th</sup> Duke of Argyll, as he solemnly took his father's place in a long line of noble Chiefs of Clan Campbell.

There were a number of others we lost along the way. Rosemary, Dewey Campbell's wife, who along with Dewey was responsible for that wonderful Silver Anniversary. Ivy Thompson, our most dedicated treasurer, Jackie, wife of former Trustee Tommy Thompson, and most recently, Mary Toerner, our smiling red haired trustee from Arizona. There were others who could be mentioned if space would permit.

But, there were happier times as well. What a wonderful time we had at our first Annual General Meeting in Canada at the beautiful Manoir Rouville-Campbell at Mont-Saint-Hilaire, Quebec. The announcement of our new Chief's marriage to Eleanor Cadbury was another bright spot for us all. All of these have had an impact on our lives.

May I, once again, thank all of you for your support; your warmth and hospitality and the joy you have brought to our lives over the past many years. Hopefully, we will continue to see many of you at Society functions. Until then...

*Dave*



*Campbell of Cawdor*

## OUR FUTURE

*By Edward V. Cattell  
Vice-President  
Clan Campbell Society (NA)*



This is my last column addressed to you as your Vice President. I have been honored to work with so many fine and dedicated people. Carol Shepherd, Dan M. Campbell, John A. Campbell. All of our Commissioners, Regional, State, and all deputies thereof can be proud of the job that you have done. Rob St.John, Ed Moore, Mike Thames. These are the names that I am pulling off of a large stack of Games Reports which our Commissioners and tent managers submit after each games and other events that we attend as a Society, and at which we are represented. Walton Haddix, Nathan Shepard, Russ Madigan.

From Alaska, to Florida, From Maine to Hawaii, we are represented. In Prince Edward Island and in British Columbia, in Texas and in New Jersey, Delaware, and Vermont (it takes a lot of the little states to balance the scales - size wise) we are represented. Galen Campbell, Laura Boykin, Michelle Campbell. We see you at the Games, we enjoy your hospitality. We are glad you are there. Deborah Cart, Dean Cart, Donna Cart. It is a family affair. Our own families and our larger family are there.

Jerry RG Campbell, Larry Burns, Clyde Bill Campbell, Jack Campbell. You meet and greet visitors to our tents and explain our history and our heritage. You answer questions in sun and rain, in heat (yes it does get hot in a wool kilt in July) and occasionally in the cold. You are volunteers. You do this because we all feel it is important that those who do not yet know have a chance to learn. And we learn too. Every day, and with every person we have the chance to meet. We learn. We will continue to learn. Our dedication to the Society and to the Clan Campbell is a labor of love. It is fun - to watch the dancers, hear the pipes and the clarsach. To eat hot fish and chips and bridies. To share a wee dram with friends. These are a few of the moments we enjoy now, and will continue to enjoy together, in the future.

Share the joy. Bring a friend or a family member to the clan tent. Do it this fall, and again in the spring. Look forward to the future. Remember the past, Ne Obliviscaris!. Be Mindful of the future. We will share it together.

Ed Cattell

# DAVID R. CAMPBELL,

## An Appreciation

By Diarmid Campbell, Editor Emeritus, the Journal of the Clan Campbell Society (North America)

David Campbell – uniquely - was president of the Clan Campbell Society (North America) for six years, two sessions of presidency following each other. He was persuaded to fulfill a second term only at considerable sacrifice to himself and his family. He had already made arrangements to fulfill a long held dream to join an archeological dig in Central America, but he gave that up due to a crisis in the leadership of the society, where a majority of the Trustees asked that he step in as president once again. His sacrifice assured the continuity of the Clan Campbell Society (North America) as a whole.

At risk particularly was *The History of Clan Campbell* project, then in delicate negotiations with Edinburgh University Press. We have David to thank for his aid in the survival of the parallel but tax deductible Clan Campbell Education Association which, with the thoughtful support of so many members of the Association and Society made possible the writing and publication of *The History*.

For all Campbells and those of associated names, these volumes are the background to our own individual family histories and are therefore an essential

element in our family heritage. They are also the essential reference books for all who have any interest whatsoever in Campbell and related history or families.

In this and in other ways, David R.

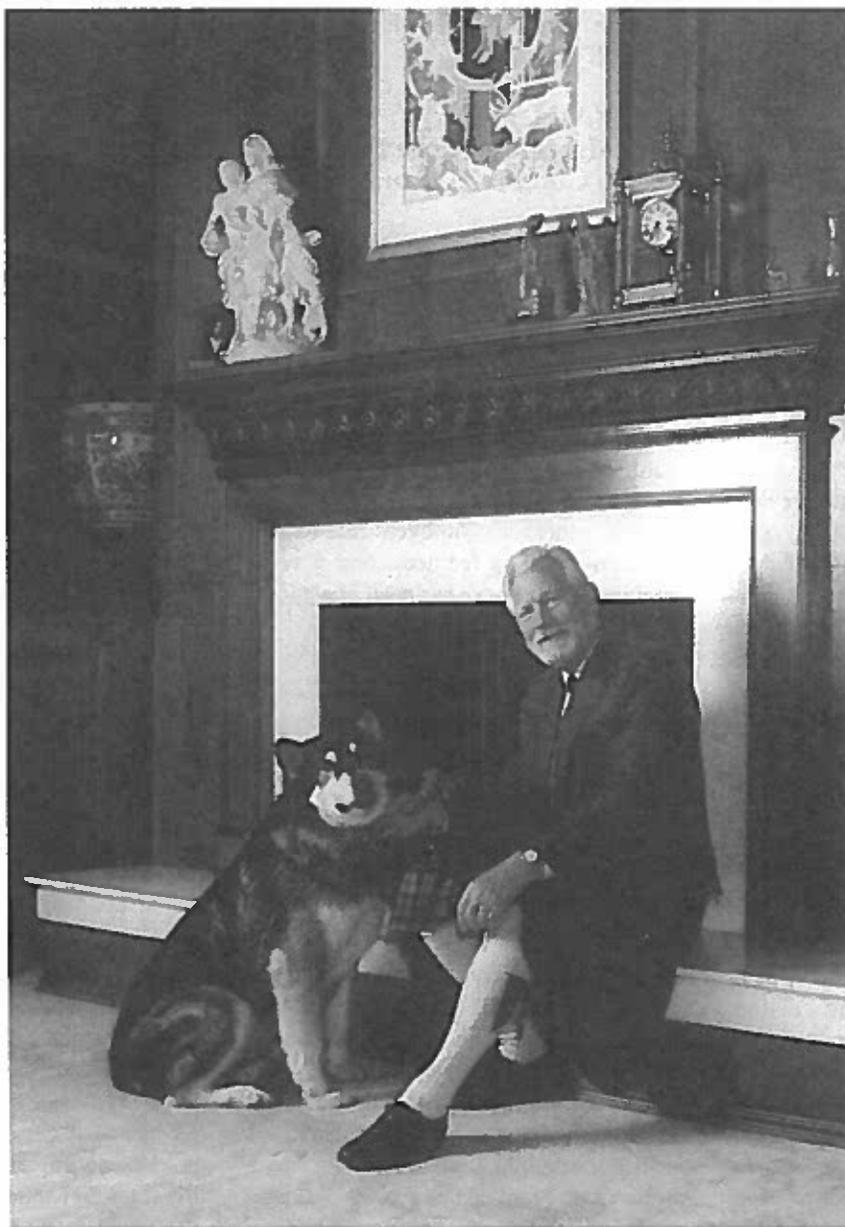
was always kindly and diplomatic and at the same time bell clear in his sense of direction – or need for time and thought towards direction. He also brought to his position the pride of a Highlander, and the

consequent ability to know and yet relinquish anger, which gave an edge and force to his commanding presence.

As president David was never ashamed to show emotion, his manliness being so evident that he was left free to express affection and a powerful love of people without stint. That very vulnerability made him always approachable as a president. An invulnerable leader seldom has loyal followers, and David inspired supporters and co-workers, stronger than loyal followers.

And always at David's side has been the lovable rebel and artist, Betsy Campbell, his equally loving wife. As David would acknowledge, her contribution cannot be over-estimated or diminished. Her self-image as rebel re-assured all who met her that they need have no fear, although most of the time there was more image than substance to the claim. Their combined compassion has touched all who met them during their prolonged tour while David was president of our society.

David being a Mormon - a senior member of the church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints – has given the society stature with that august body whose efforts in support of genealogy contribute so much to the world in general.



Campbell made possible *The History of Clan Campbell* in association with Joe MacD. Campbell, concurrent president of the CCEA.

As president of the CCS(NA), David



# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Marilyn Ewald**  
*CCS (NA) member*  
*St. James, New York*

Thank you so much for the great coverage of the "Tunes of Glory" parade in New York City on Tartan Day, April 6, 2002. I was very excited to learn that there was to be a "Tartan Day Parade" in New York City with 10,000 pipers. Living out east on Long Island, my daughter, Karen, granddaughter, Devin, aged 8, and myself boarded the Long Island Railroad early that morning so we could get a good spot at the parade to record this first time event and maybe get a glimpse of the leader himself, Sir Sean Connery! We were not disappointed. In fact, we were overwhelmed at the turnout in New York City, despite the fact that it was freezing cold and sprinkled with snowflakes. The marchers were gallant and represented many different areas. Being small in stature, we had to secure a lookout on the steps of a local building in order to get some photos for remembrance. Luckily, we were able to get the Lord Provost of Edinburgh,

Eric Milligan, looking right at our camera. The time flew by but it will be well remembered and we look forward to next year when we can enjoy this wonderful tribute all over again.

**CCS(NA)Member**  
**Judy Minchinton (nee Campbell)**  
**British Columbia, Canada.**

An enquiry concerning the curved mouth of the Marquess of Argyll:

It is often speculated that the cause of his "curved mouth" is damage from a stroke. Some say he spoke from one side of his mouth and, as well, had a 'sideways look'. Apparently the portraits of the Marquess as a youngster, and young man, clearly differ from his portraits later in life. Therefore there was an event that caused the change to his features, and way of speaking. That change has been speculated as caused by damage from a stroke.

I think the Marquess could have experienced an episode of Bell's Palsy which left him with a damaged facial nerve

causing his mouth to curve downward. Often there is no residual damage, but when there is, it is the down curving of the mouth and sometimes the drooping of the lower eyelid on the same side of the face.

This condition is named for Sir Charles Bell, a Scottish surgeon who studied the facial nerve and its innervation of the facial muscles 200 years ago. All these years later, the cause of Bell's palsy is unknown: the prevalent theory is that the facial nerve becomes swollen and injured, perhaps by a viral infection.

I'm one of the 30%ers whose episode of Bells was speculated to have been caused by extensive dentistry irritating my facial nerve. Happily the episode was over in several weeks. A Bell's patient we may all see on TV is Canadian Prime Minister, Jean Chretien.

I thought I'd send this in to see if there is interest in determining how the Marquess (and others?) came to have a curved mouth.

I'm hoping there is a 'doctor in the house' who would venture a medical opinion of how he incurred his special look.

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## DAVID R. CAMPBELL. An Appreciation

*Continued from previous page*

And there is the other side of the same coin which meant that in his position as president of a society of Campbell and related kinsfolk, he faced those for whom his church was a mystery they did not care to understand and which was therefore possibly perceived as a threat by some. But as president David always took great care to avoid any implication that he was using his position in any way to forward his religious interests, and instead made himself an example of a spiritual man which caused some to sense in him a saintly quality.

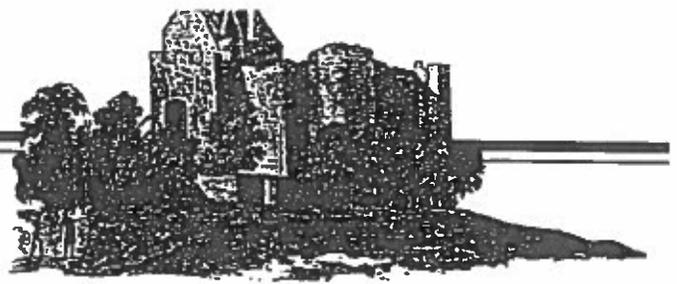
As a young man and in other endeavors, David spent his formative years

among fields of potatoes—a place where few potato eaters have spent time. At times he sorted and sized Idaho's famous crop of potatoes by hand. He knew that a machine could be invented to do that work. He studied engineering at university and while there invented his first machine. A professor told him to go out and get it into production. From that he grew an industry which specialized in the sorting and moving of materials, vegetable and mineral. Today, ports all over the world load and unload and store cargo with equipment he invented and manufactured.

David's very great trustworthiness and his sensitivity to people meant that his

figure as president was of true stature. He did have the advantage that he had passed his self-made industry on to his son Colin and continued himself the less pressured aspect of research and development which he most enjoyed, so that he could make time for the clan society. So he was able to respond swiftly and in detail to calls upon his time and thoughtfulness. But for all those who knew him, it was his combined strength and affection, his wise yet young-spirited enthusiasm which made his time as president so memorable and of motivating benefit.





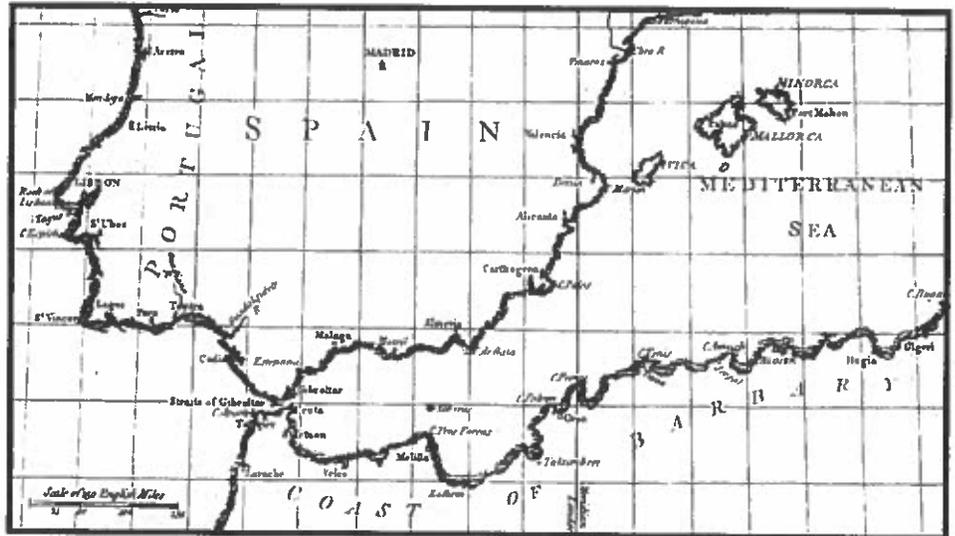
# COLONEL PATRICK MACKELLAR AND MINORCA

By Paul Latcham

The island of Minorca in the Mediterranean has close historical ties with Britain. For much of the eighteenth century the British occupied the island, first by conquest and later by treaty. The capacious harbour of Port Mahón enabled the British Mediterranean fleet to winter there and thus maintain a check on French and Spanish maritime movements throughout the year. Britain spent large sums on the fortifications in Minorca in order to make the island secure against attack. The usual garrison comprised four to five regiments plus an establishment of artillery and engineers. Many of the regiments were left in garrison for years without relief and although the officers could obtain leave of absence from time to time, the rank and file could not.

The engineer establishment comprised a chief engineer, a second engineer, and a variable number of juniors. In addition there was a civilian storekeeper under whom a number of clerks controlled the huge amounts of money and materials. The principal fortification, St Philips Castle, stood at the mouth of Mahón harbour. The small fortress Britain found when it first took possession of the island in 1708 was steadily expanded and its elements made more sophisticated over the next thirty years, with embellishments continuing even after that.

Patrick Mackellar, born at Maam by Inveraray, Scotland, was 19 years old when in 1735 he turned to John Campbell, 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke of Argyll and Duke of Greenwich, for a start in life. Patronage was the key to a young gentleman's career and at this time the duke was Master-General of the Ordnance, the Board of Ordnance being the body that controlled the corps of engineers and the artillery. Whether through some



aptitude or preference on the part of the young supplicant we do not know, but the Duke secured for Mackellar a post as clerk under the Board of Ordnance at Woolwich, the centre for the manufacture and proof of arms just outside London.

After only a year at Woolwich Mackellar

was sent to Minorca as clerk of the works at St Philips Castle, and thus began an association with the island that would last many years. In Minorca he obtained his first engineer rank and when he left the island in 1750 after fourteen years he had risen to engineer in ordinary. Mackellar

learned the elements of his profession at Minorca, and he would return.

On his return to Britain Mackellar visited Scotland and was given an introduction to Duke Archibald, younger brother of the second Duke of Argyll who he had succeeded. Mackellar's interview seems to have borne fruit for he was further promoted shortly thereafter.

When war broke out with the French in the North American colonies Mackellar served as engineer in several locations and gained great distinction. His first appointment as chief engineer was in the expedition against Quebec under General James Wolfe, a famous victory in which Wolfe lost his life and Mackellar was severely wounded. The French ball lodged in his body at Quebec would remain with him for the rest of his life. He went on to Martinique and Havana, once again as chief engineer in both expeditions, the latter siege being particularly difficult and costly in terms of loss of life.

Mackellar, by now established as an engineer of resource and judgement, returned to England hoping to have leave of absence to recover his health. No such relief was to be afforded him. Soon after his return he was appointed chief engineer in the island of Minorca.. He was now 46 years old and Minorca may have seemed to him a good appointment. He knew the island well and would return there as the most senior officer in his branch of the service with a salary greater than his colleagues in other postings. The chief engineer's house was large and commodious with pleasant gardens. In Minorca perhaps he could recuperate. His arrival there was in 1763.

Mackellar remained in Minorca for the rest of his life apart from one visit to Scotland and another to a spa in France. He had a liaison with a local woman of Italian extraction who bore him two sons. In 1778 he died and was buried there.

Mackellar's most lasting accomplishment in the island was the design and construction of Georgetown, a new town on the banks of the harbour of Mahón. It replaced the town next to St Philip's Castle, demolished because it was too close to the fortifications. The town, now called Es Castell, still looks pretty much as it did in Mackellar's time. The British are still much in evidence today both as tourists and as residents. Both they and the local inhabitants have been blissfully

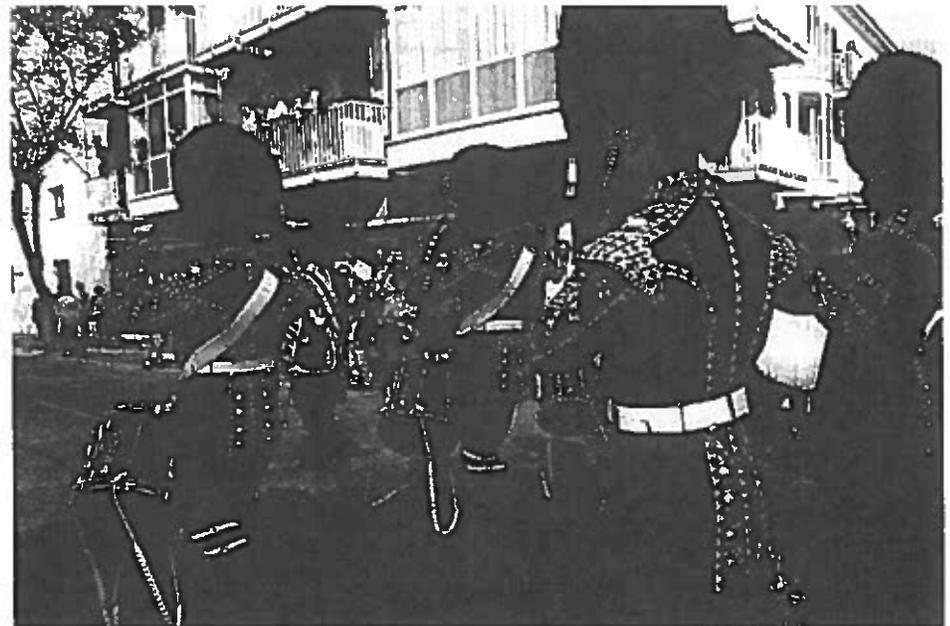
unaware of Patrick Mackellar's part in the foundation of their community – until recently that is. Recent researches into the origins of Georgetown/Es Castell revealed Mackellar as the architect and planner of the town. Its location on the edge of Mahón harbour was chosen by him. The street layout is his and the principal buildings,

creation by design rather than organic growth.

The year 2002 marked the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Treaty of Amiens by which Minorca, British for most of the eighteenth century but with periods of French and Spanish control, was finally returned to the dominion of Spain. Minorca



*The Corps of Drums of the Coldstream Guard represent the first time in 200 years that serving British soldiers had set foot on the island.*



including the splendid barracks square, were designed by him. The families who were forced to move out of their homes in the old St Philips town were given plots in Mackellar's Georgetown on which to build their homes. Building began in 1771 and the urban grid of streets is testimony to its

decided to organise a year of celebrations to mark such an historic event. This does not imply an expression of joy at shaking off the British yoke, it was all too long ago for such feelings to persist, and the Minorcans today are far too European in a political sense to express such divisive

opinions, rather is it a commemoration of an historic event in the island's history.

Each community on the island decided on its own way of marking 'Amiens', as it has been universally referred to in a shorthand developed during the months of planning. Es Castell hit upon the idea of honouring the man who was virtually the founder of their town by dedicating one of the main streets, the Carrer Gran, to his memory. Although Georgetown/Es Castell was built some years before 1802 and the treaty and Mackellar died in 1778, the creation of the town is one of the most enduring acts of British rule, which made their homage to Mackellar such an appropriate, not to say generous, gesture.

The original idea for Es Castell's celebrations was to have a street-dedication ceremony in the presence of local dignitaries preceded by a lecture on Mackellar's life. As I had written the article on Mackellar for the *New Dictionary of National Biography* (to be published by Oxford University Press, 2004) I was asked to give the lecture in the main salon of Es Castell town hall, now occupying one of the buildings in Mackellar's barrack's square. There were several newspaper articles publicising the street dedication and the lecture so that on the night, with the flags of Spain and the United Kingdom fluttering on the face of the building, the lecture hall was full to overflowing with an audience anxious to know more about Patrick Mackellar.

A late but splendidly appropriate addition to the original plans was a visit by the Corps of Drums of the Coldstream Guards, an event organised through the British Embassy in Madrid. To those of us who have known Minorca for many years (all my adult life in my case) and having some knowledge of the links that bind us historically to the island, this was an exciting and exhilarating prospect. Serving British soldiers had not set foot in the island for 200 years, so the chance to see a Guards regiment marching through the streets of Mackellar's town was something to be relished indeed.

So it was that the following day the mayoress and town councillors of Es Castell with the Honorary Consul of the United Kingdom and others connected with the commemoration marched behind the Coldstream Guards in their full dress uniform, their drums beating and their pipes playing. The crowds that lined the streets

had never seen anything like it, needless to say. The marching body progressed through the town and into the main square to the town hall where a plenary session of the council was to legally approve the dedication of Carrer Gran to Patrick Mackellar.

Scotland entered into the proceedings. The Duke of Argyll, on hearing of the Mackellar events in Minorca, wrote a letter of good wishes to the lady mayoress of Es Castell which was read out in full before the assembled council and the audience. The text of His Grace's letter is as follows:

  
**Inveraray Castle**  
**Argyll**  
**Scotland**  
PA32 8XV

27<sup>th</sup> April 2002

Illustrisima Señora Doña  
Maria Borrás Anglada  
Alcaldesa-Presidenta  
del Ayuntamiento de Es Castell (Menorca)

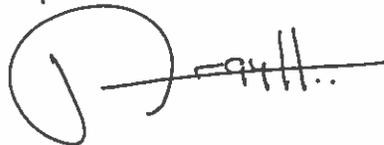
*Dear Alcaldesa-Presidenta,*

It gives me great pleasure to send a message of good will to the citizens of Es Castell on the occasion of the naming of one of the principal streets in their town after one of Inveraray's most distinguished sons, Patrick Mackellar 1717-1778. His birthplace was in the small township of Maam some four miles to the North of Inveraray in Glen Shira.

His promise, later so splendidly confirmed, was first recognised by my forbear, John, 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke of Argyll, when he was Master-General of the Ordnance. On a visit to his homeland in 1750, Patrick Mackellar was sent to meet with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Argyll. In a letter he took with him from the Provost of Edinburgh, Patrick was described as a "Gentleman of Established Reputation & character", who was "thoroughly attached to the Duke and his family". Duke Archibald, who masterminded one of the most ambitious building projects in Scotland in the 18<sup>th</sup> century with the establishment of a new town and castle here at Inveraray, clearly recognised Patrick as a fellow visionary and shortly after his return to Minorca, Patrick was promoted to Engineer in Ordinary.

It fills me therefore with much pride that after some two and a half centuries the link with my family should be maintained and I send my sincere greetings to you on this happy occasion.

*Yours sincerely*



The council meeting was, of course, a formality for matters would not have got this far if there was opposition by any of the political elements that make up the council. Nevertheless, the norms had to be observed and the reasons for dedicating the street to Mackellar had to be set out prior to a vote being taken. It was here that the only ingredient of present-day

On the termination of the plenary session of the council we again marched behind the Coldstream Guards to the Carrer Gran, crowds lining the streets all the way. Here the Mackellar plaque was to be unveiled, the lady mayoress, the honorary British consul (also a lady), and the guards captain on a dais with microphone. Speeches were made during which the Duke of Argyll's



letter was read again, in both Spanish and English, and was very well received. In due course the plaque was unveiled for all to see. The inscription is as follows:

Es Castell  
 dedica aquest carrer a  
 Patrick Mackellar  
 Enginyer Militar  
 (Argyleshire 1717 – Es Castell 1778)  
 Autor del traçat urbanístic  
 del nostre poble  
 Abril de 2002

[translation]  
 Es Castell  
 dedicates this street to  
 Patrick Mackellar  
 Military Engineer  
 (Argyleshire 1717 – Es Castell 1778)  
 originator of the urban plan  
 of our town.  
 April 2002

Then there was a performance of the 'Baile es Cossil', a dance performed only in Es Castell and said to derive from steps taught to the locals by Scottish regiments at the end of the eighteenth century. Afterwards the Coldstreams gave a display of marching accompanied by a medley of well known tunes. One could but conclude that Patrick Mackellar had been honoured indeed that day.

The dedication of one of their streets to a foreign military officer is an imaginative and gracious act by Es Castell. It forms one half of a link between Minorca and the land of Mackellar's birth. It would be very satisfactory if it were to lead to a friendly and informal affiliation between Mackellar's Scotland and the island where he spent nearly half his life.



*"Baile es Cossil"*  
 A dance performed only in Es Castell derived from steps taught to locals by the Scottish Regiments.



*Paul Latcham, author of this article, is a retired bookseller and publisher. He was born in England but studied in Boston, MA. He went to Minorca for the first time in 1957 and has remained in touch ever since. He has made a study of the island under the British in the eighteenth century. He is also a contributor to the New Dictionary of National Biography in which Mackellar is the subject of one of the articles. Latcham is a student of bookplates and has published articles and books on this subject in England and abroad.*

*All photos by Diario de Menorca*

# CAMPBELL BROTHERS CIRCUS: From Broom Corn Farmers to Circus Performers

compiled by Ruby G. Campbell, Ph.D., FSA Scot



### *An American Dream.*

While it may have been an unfulfilled dream of many an American farm boy, running away to join the circus became a reality for four Campbell brothers, who moved from Galesburg, Illinois, with their parents to a farm northwest of Haddam, Kansas, in 1878.

Several circuses wintered in Galesburg while the Campbells lived there. The older boys had received some training in athletic events from the circus performers who practiced in the local icehouse which had plenty of sawdust on the floor to cushion the falls, and the yen for performing became ingrained in their souls.

Allen Green, Edwin F., and their two younger brothers, Virgil and Charles, and sisters Josie and Jennie (Virgil's twin) and Eunice

were the children of William Parker Campbell and his wife, Mary Albina Connell. They moved to the Kansas frontier where they raised broom corn and grain. Their crops were so successful that their farm was the site to which other would-be pioneers were taken by land speculators to show what could be accomplished in this area.

While living on the farm, the Campbell boys amused themselves by "playing show." They rigged up spring boards for leaping, and set up horizontal bars for acrobatic tricks, and trapeze

swings in the barn. Neighboring children became interested in this kind of play. They taught their nephew, Fred Campbell Hatfield, and Lee Greer, a "ball curver" from Beatrice, Nebraska, who often played ball in Haddam where he met the Campbells and later married their sister Jennie, how to perform.

When a drought hit the Kansas plains, the young Campbells became very disappointed with farming and

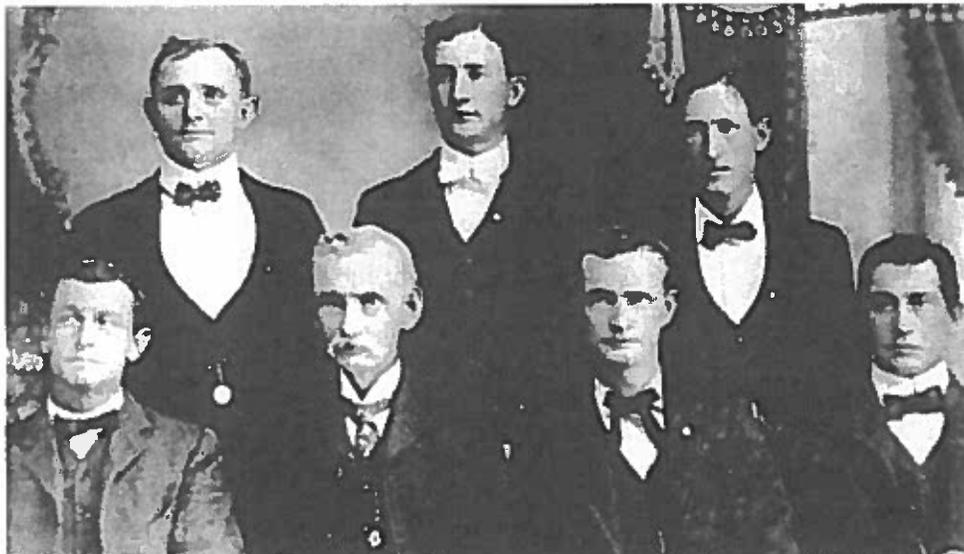
30-foot center pole for trapeze acts. Performances consisted of clowns, acrobats, leapers, contortion exhibitions, and "Rattle Snake Joe" who draped himself with snakes he had caught on the prairie. Al, who later became one of the outstanding animal trainers of the time, had trained one of the farm horses for a ring act. Ed, having broken an arm while practicing for a trapeze act, managed the show.

From this meager beginning which they called "The American Circus," the Campbells went on the road with their show and the seed for a successful business was sown.

During the 1889 road show, they worked toward building up a menagerie of native animals. This was important because a menagerie was looked upon as

educational whereas show people were considered to be a rough and rowdy class. Among their first collection of animals were two bears, three deer, an alligator, several small native animals, and snakes.

They did not keep these animals long, however, for they did not venture out on their own for the next four years. During this time, some of the boys joined up with small circuses and road shows to acquire experience while the others remained on the farm to help their parents.



**THE ORIGINAL CAMPBELL BROTHERS**

left to right, standing - Lee Greer, Fred Hatfield, Virg Campbell;  
seated - Al Campbell, W.P. Campbell (father of boys), Ed Campbell and Charles "Doc" Campbell.  
See Genealogy Chart and related Story on page 47

began to plead with their parents to let them enter show business. But their parents refused because show people were looked upon with distaste at this time. Following several years of drought, however, they reluctantly gave their permission to the young men to enter the business.

### *"The American Circus."*

Their first performance was combined with a concert at Haddam's 1889 Fourth of July celebration. They purchased a 70-foot round tent with a

### *"The Sioux Indian Medicine Show."*

In 1892 some of the Campbell family moved to Fairbury, Nebraska, where they continued their broom making business while proceeding with plans for a show.

During 1889-94 Charles "Doc" Campbell had met Richard Tanner, a "showman" from Lincoln, Nebraska, while they were traveling with small shows. The two young men formed a partnership in 1893 to venture out into the business on their own. The following year, they went to Fairbury to round up performers — mostly the original Campbell players — to work up acts and entertainment to start their "Sioux Indian Medicine Show." Al and Virgil left the farm at Haddam to join them at Fairbury. All members of the little troupe drew a salary and what remained was divided between the two partners.

They opened at Jansen, six miles northeast of Fairbury with \$1.00 left in



Dr. R. J. "Denver Dick" Tanner

the treasury. After the first week, the Campbells knew that their "Sioux Indian Medicine Show" was going to be a hit with the public. The financial returns were surprising and satisfactory to the little company, and they hurried back to Fairbury to tell their parents of their success.

Because a strong wind had destroyed the top of their tent in 1889, they had only the side walls to use for the medicine show. In addition to their skits, acrobatics, loose wire and rope acts, and clowning, Richard Tanner, the partner, was the "doctor" of the show. Known as "Denver Dick" he gave an

exhibition of target and trick shooting. He was also one of the best trombone players in show business at the time. Ed Campbell always claimed that "Denver Dick" really filled the character of the "doctor" for he had an outstanding personality and a gift of gab for selling the medicine — which, of course, cured all ills, especially headaches. All he needed to do was rub some of the substance upon the head of a sick person who stepped up from the audience for the experimental trial dose, and the pains were gone!

The little show also hired two professional vaudeville performers, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Howard, to help with the plays and song and dance acts. This was necessary to get a woman for some to the skits. Thus it would appear that the Campbell sisters did not join in with their brothers' entourage.

When the Campbells learned that a small circus was in financial difficulty and was forced to break up, they purchased their big tent and were able to open the 1895 season with the seating capacity necessary for the steady growth the medicine show was making.

### *A Good Reputation.*

During the first years in the entertainment business, the Campbell's show was considered an athletic show. These young men were always eager to learn and find outstanding entertainment. With their knowledge and ability as actors, and by being clean cut and friendly farm boys, they were able to make lasting friendships wherever they played. The public seemed surprised to find such a clean bunch of men in show business, and the press was also quick to recognize this as shown by the following samples of their stories:

"While the show is not the largest in the world, what there is of it is good, and a man more than gets his money's worth. Besides the proprietors are gentlemen, square dealing, advertise no more that they show, and allow no thieving, swindling games near them."

"Circus companies, as a rule are a tough lot of people, followed by a still tougher gang of fakirs and gamblers, but the Campbell brothers who showed here last Friday were an exception. They were gentlemanly in their deportment and gave a good clean show, devoid of any obscene acts or remarks."

### *The Wagon Show.*

In the spring of 1896, the Campbells started the season with a "wagon show." They now had an 80-foot tent with a 40-foot pole — the tent that put their show in the "Big Top" business. They had five brightly colored band wagons for advertizing, parading and traveling and other wagons for hauling equipment, menagerie, and performing animals. Cost of admission was now raised from ten cents to twenty cents for adults and ten cents for children under ten.

Originally a free tight wire act was used to attract the public to the show grounds, but the free act was changed to a balloon ascension and parachute drop when the well-known balloonist, Professor Rush, joined the troupe. When he left, a Fairbury man, C. A. Wallace, became the balloonist.



One of the first large animals the Campbell purchased was a big brown bear named Charley — a wrestling bear that was soon taught to hold a bottle and drink from it. But in every village in which the show played, the Campbell brothers were asked, "Where are the elephants? When are you going to bring out the elephants?" Thus they decided they must have an elephant for the next season.

In 1897 Charles Campbell interrupted his brother Ed's wedding in Ottawa, Kansas, by wiring him to meet him in Kansas City to help him purchase some animals. Ed postponed his wedding one day and joined Charles in purchasing two performing elephants (Venus and Topsy), a pair of trained lions, a zebra, a camel and a dromedary from the McMahan Brothers. Each of the six men (Al, Virgil, Ed, and Charles Campbell, Fred Hatfield, and Lee Greer) put up \$2000 to buy the animals.

### *Successful, but not easy.*

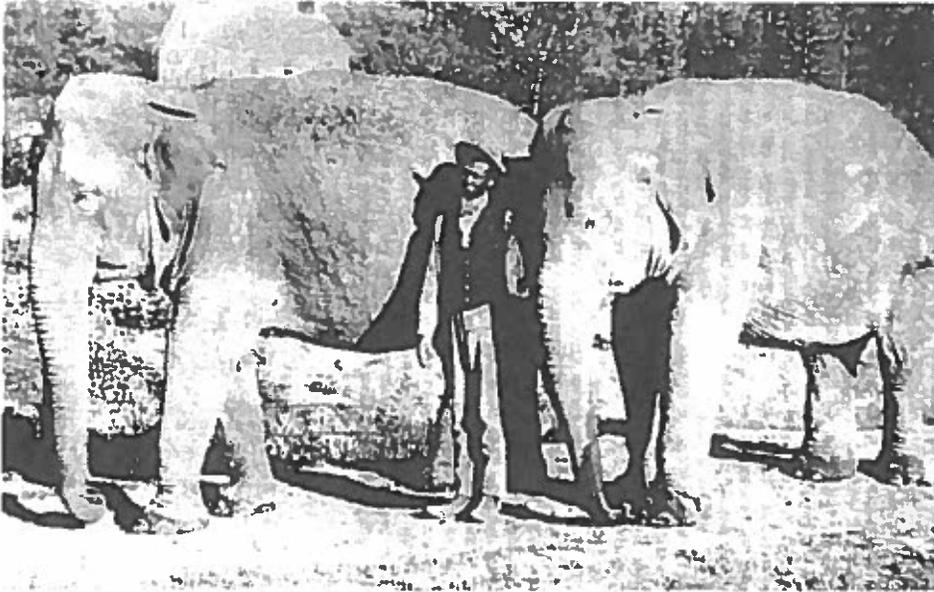
The Campbell Brothers Circus started the 1898 season with thirty wagons, a 110 foot round tent, and over one hundred people. But they had considerable hard luck with their new animals. Al was kicked in the face by the zebra and sustained a broken jaw. One of the trained lions died. The elephant, Venus, crushed the life out of one of the keepers by knocking him down with her trunk then crushing him with her head.

Although the business was growing, life on the road with the circus was not easy. They endured many cold and rainy nights when they had to walk the animals. If the caravan had to stop at a farm for shelter, most people would not

### *"Campbell Brothers Consolidated Railroad Show."*

As the Campbells returned to their winter quarters at Fairbury after the closing of the 1898 season, they learned that the Jon W. Hummel Circus was selling out. They made several trips to Cincinnati where in December they purchased the Hummel Circus train, parade and baggage wagons, and a number of animals including a kangaroo, elk and sacred cattle.

The rest of the winter was a busy one as the Campbells prepared to open the 1899 season with a two-ring railroad show. The show was now called the "Campbell Brothers Consolidated Railroad Show." And so began the colorful era of the "Big Top" when the



*Venus and Topsy shown with Nadge, the keeper and only person who could handle Venus.*

put them up for fear of robbery or murder. Many times the horses in the local towns became spooked by the sight or scent of the wild animals and would go out of control, upsetting buggies and wagons and sometimes injuring the occupants.

The balloon ascension to draw folks to the show grounds did not always go off as planned. High winds were always a threat to both the man in the balloon and the balloon itself. Other times, the balloonist could not get enough hot air into the balloon and it would not rise high enough for the parachute to open on descent.

During the years of the wagon show it went under the names of the "Campbell Bros. Combined Shows" and the "Campbell Bros. United Shows."

Campbells' show took to the rails. As the show continued to grow rapidly, so did it suffer a number of catastrophes during its lifetime: train wrecks, wind storms, floods, and fires.

One of the first major losses suffered by the Campbell Brothers was the burning of a car load of animals at the beginning of the 1904 season which destroyed the largest and best part of their menagerie: three bull elephants, four camels, and a black bear. The skeletons of these animals were donated to the University of Nebraska. In 1930, the elephants' skeletons were mounted in the University Museum at Lincoln.

### *The 1905 season.*

Their official route book for the 1905 season advertized a two-ring circus with stage acts, a concert band, a Roman

hippodrome, a \$1,000,000 menagerie and 350 draft horses. After performing at their winter quarters in Fairbury, Nebraska, on Saturday, April 29, they performed in 175 towns in 176 days taking only Sundays off. Fort Worth, Texas, was their only two-day stand of the season which ended 2 December after having traveled 12,944 miles.

Notes of the show provide a glimpse of what life was like on the railroad circuit.

"Show opened the season at Fairbury, Neb., to a bigger business than any preceding year. On arrival at Grand Island the weather was very bad, being cold and rainy. Just as the big show was ready to open at night a sudden storm arose, and the entire show was blown down. No damage except that all the canvas, which was new, was badly torn. Owing to the cold and exposure, Omaha, a baby elephant, died. At Kearney, May 5, another blow down was experienced just as the big show was out. All through the months of May and June we saw but three sunshiny days, but in spite of the drawbacks of rain and mud the show did a very good business.

"At Lincoln, Neb., many of the friends from the home of Campbell Bros. visited the show. We received here a fine zebra, which was christened "Peggy." Wellington, a young lion, was killed by the jaguar. . . .

"Independence day was spent at Marengo, Iowa. Ed Campbell took up a collection and gave an exhibition of fire works at the train that night. Everybody voted it the rottenest thing of the kind ever seen. Business good as the 4<sup>th</sup> is always supposed to be.

"July 20 the private car, *Caledonia*, which Campbell Bros. had sold the previous winter, was repurchased and placed in the train. It seemed like meeting an old friend to see the *Caledonia* again.

"Bolivar, MO., Sept. 15, was the first day the show did not unload. Here the floods started in, and at Harrisonville the 18<sup>th</sup> the show could not unload. Between Bolivar and Harrisonville we encountered more water than any of us had ever seen in the neighborhood of a railroad before. Bridges were crossed that sank more than two feet when the trains struck them and for miles at a stretch the water washed the lower steps of the coaches. . . .

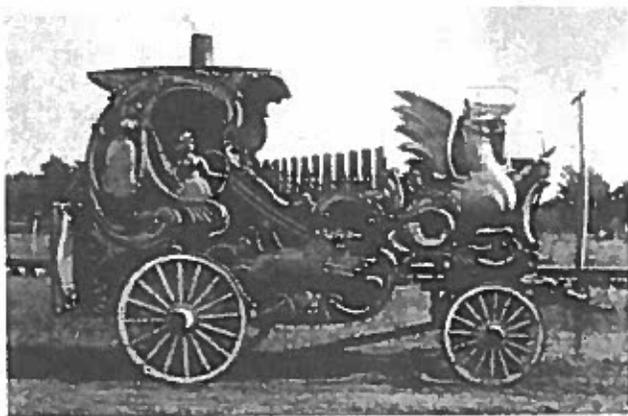
"Two white lions were born at Osborn, Kans., Sept. 25. Both were

white and had blue eyes. One only lived a few days. While the other lived several weeks.

"Cawker City, Sept. 30, children playing with matches in the basement of a large general store started a fierce fire during the afternoon show. Employees [sic] assisted in preventing the spread of the flames.

"En route from Clifton, Tex., Nov. 7, train broke in two and came together, ditching several wagons and leaving the train in very bad shape. Lost the entire day. Train was repaired at Temple. This was the worst wreck of the season.

"Verg Campbell went to Fairbury, Neb., from Wills Point, Texas, to look after feed and have things in readiness [sic] when the show arrived home. We will mention that Dad Johnson, the boss



*The Great Wallace Steam Calliope*

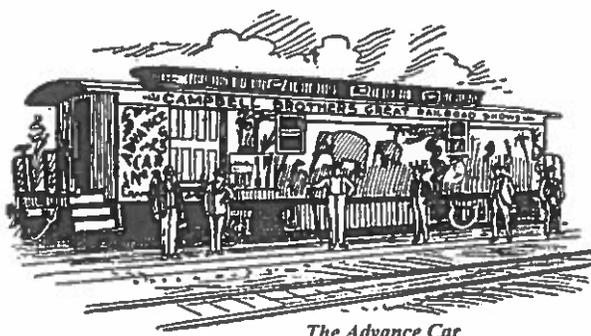
hostler, has the stock in splendid condition to take into winter quarters.

"At Duncan, I. T. (Indian Territory), Dec. 2, the closing town, there was weeping and rejoicing. People left for their respective homes in different parts of the world. Many kind acquaintances are made during the season's tour and [on] the closing day [they] part to meet or possibly never to meet again. The closing day of a show brings out a feeling one has to experience to realize the effect."

***The show reaches its peak.***

As time went on, the Campbell brothers' circus became one of the largest shows of the day. By 1910 the show was at its height traveling in two sections with a total of thirty-eight cars and thirteen elephants.

They always kept many fine, beautiful horses to pull the parade wagons and the former Great Wallace



*The Advance Car*

steam calliope which was purchased in 1908. The famous 1908 parade panorama made by Joseph Young of Oberlin, Kansas, was printed in *Life Magazine* in the mid-1950s shows that they presented a very grand street parade consisting of three band wagons, ten small and six large cages, eleven elephants, ten camels and more. The Campbell brothers sought and obtained

the best in the entertainment field they could find. Performers were under contract to the Campbell Brothers from all over the world. In their "Car of All Nations" one could walk through it at night and hear all kinds of different languages being spoken: French, German, Spanish, Russian, Japanese and Arabic.

The Campbell Brothers carried their own physician, Dr. T. S.

Crosby from Iron Mountain, Michigan, as well as their own "cook house" boys. Their July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1901, dinner menu included "clam chowder or consomme; sliced cucumber or lobster mayonnaise salads; three entrees: sirloin of beef with brown gravy, roast pork and sweet potatoes, or codfish and cream; vegetables: mashed potatoes with cream, young onions, radishes, bacon and cabbage, olives and dill pickle; desserts: vanilla ice cream, strawberry shortcake, rice pudding German style, bananas and cream, and sliced oranges; beverages: tea, coffee, milk, chocolate."

This was the only circus to carry a printing press with the advance

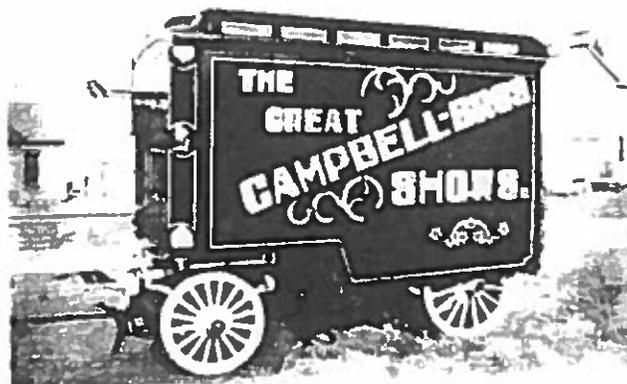
cars. Their cousin Bill Campbell was a printer and newspaper man. [See related article on William Parker Campbell and his brother Joshua Buchanan Campbell in the "From the Genealogist's Mailbag" column of this issue.] Flyers and programs were printed as needed. Posters as well as the sides of the cars were painted by David V. "Joker" Manrose, a talented artist who also served as a clown with the circus.

The route traveled by the railroad show was mainly through the Great Plains states ranging from the Dakotas to Texas with swings into the Pacific Northwest. It usually stayed west of the Mississippi River but it did go into Wisconsin and Illinois. In 1908 the show went into Canada for the first time making an extensive tour of the Northwest regions.

At this time, the show was recognized as one of America's foremost and biggest amusement institutions. "Honestly advertized and honorably conducted" the organization had grown to represent a quarter of a million dollars.

**Troubles.** A big circus can make money rapidly and lose it even more rapidly. Many things were against them: weather, fire, wrecks, and "shakedown." The Campbell Brothers had a plentiful share of all of these and troubles didn't diminish; they multiplied.

Deaths in the Campbell family had an effect on the men and the show. On 14 March 1905, their sister Jennie Greer died. Her husband Lee sold his interest in the show to the brothers. On 22 March 1907, their father William Parker Campbell, died. He not only had played a role in developing his sons' characters,



but he also served to bring popularity to the show as he traveled in advance of the show to push the publicity. A few months later on 26 May 1907, death claimed Charles "Doc" Campbell, the organizer of the Campbell Brothers Shows. He was only 37 years old.

Virgil retired in 1910 being needed at home where his wife, Maudee Elizabeth Baker, was taking care of their

The first wreck occurred near Sparta, Wisconsin, and three elephants had to be destroyed due to broken backs, legs, etc. The second wreck occurred at Oregon River, Oregon. Another train coming off of a branch line plowed into the circus train passing the main line. The third wreck of that year happened in Waco, Texas. The railroad companies never paid for any of the

Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey, each with 84 cars (obviously before the merger of these two giants — no pun intended) while the smallest, Bulgar and Cheney, had only five cars.

Although the 1911 season began as a winner having made big profits in the Northwest and Canada, in September they debated whether to stop and go into their winter quarters at Fairbury or to go south for a couple of more months. They decided on the latter course as they wanted to shorten the time in their winter quarters and also give their people a longer season.

This turned out to be a fatal mistake as they ran into an epidemic of hoof and mouth disease which caused them heavy losses and forced them to go into winter quarters in New Orleans, Louisiana. This, in addition to a general depression and the inability to meet financial obligations to the bank in Fairbury which held a mortgage on the equipment, threw the Campbell Brothers Circus into bankruptcy. It played its finale in July 1912 after which it was sold, most of the property going to Bill Hall, a circus broker.

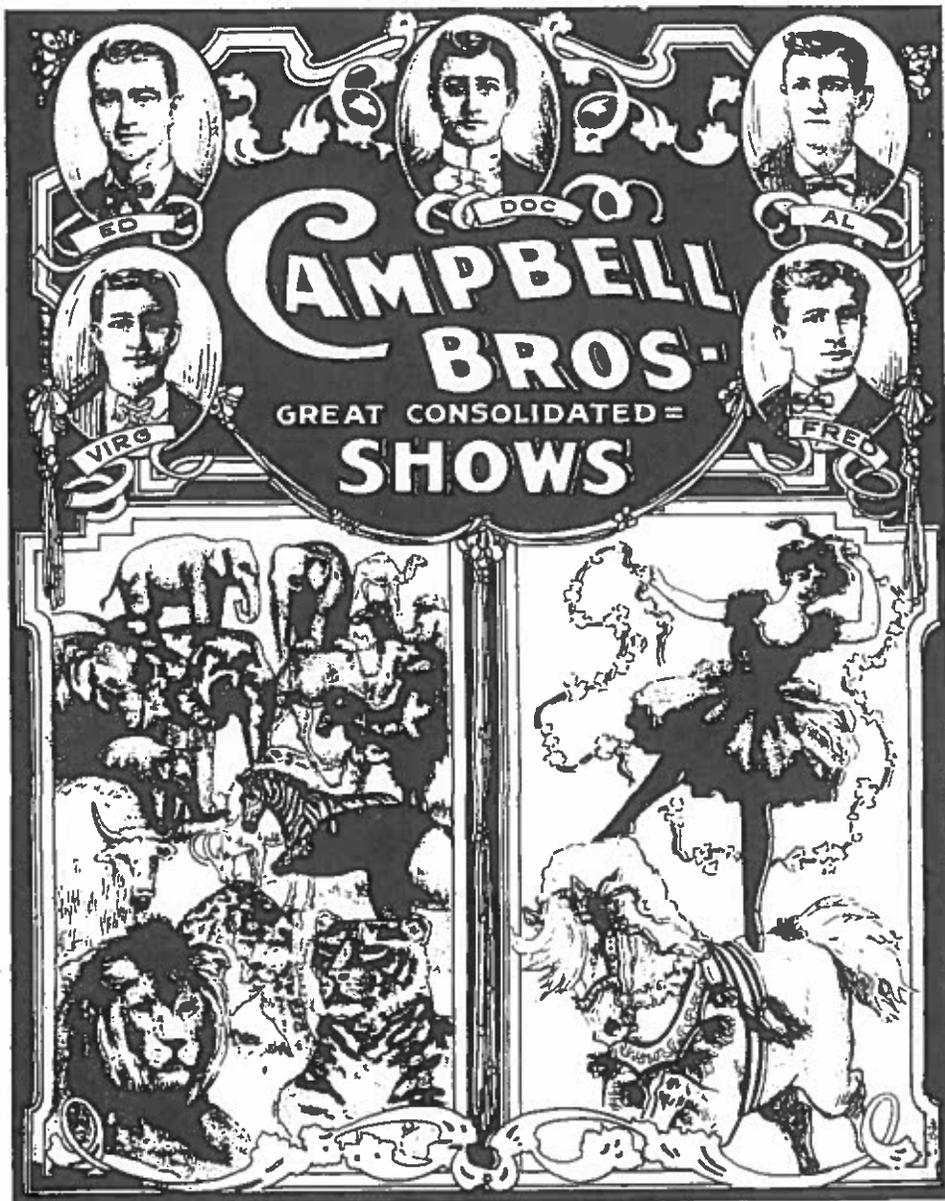
After the show closed, they had many offers to go out again. W. P. Hall offered to furnish all the show and use the title of "Campbell Brothers and W. P. Halls London Zoo." Ringling Brothers offered to put the show out with their own surplus equipment, 30 or 40 cars, and have one of the brothers manage it. Walter L. Main wished to combine his show with the Campbell Brothers, but that fell through. Also, World War I came on soon after this, making it hard for any circus to operate.

Show business was a hard struggle, but the Campbells loved it and lived it. But now the circus fever which had begun in an icehouse had cooled down for the Campbells.

#### *Cousins attempt a comeback.*

In 1913, Daniel Elisha Campbell and his sons, William, Albert, Fred and Edgar (uncle and cousins of the original Campbell brothers) purchased the bankrupt stock at twenty cents on the dollar and moved the circus to its new winter quarters on Daniel Elisha's farm three miles west of Drummond, Oklahoma.

The "new" Campbell brothers kept the show on the road for several more seasons. But this troupe, too, was plagued with problems. A severe storm



three year old daughter and her elderly father. He sold his share to his brothers and was content to live peacefully on his farm where he reached the age of nearly 85 years — "something he could never have done had he continued with the stress of circus life," said his daughter, Gertrude Campbell Wehling.

Three wrecks during the 1910 season started the circus on a downhill turn.

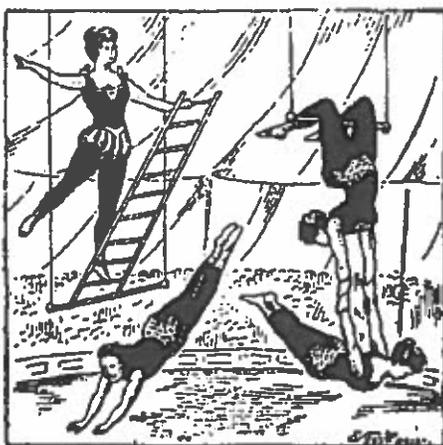
damages, and the Campbells, having to absorb the entire losses, never really recovered from these financial disasters.

A chart from the files of one J. A. Havirland showing the relative sizes of thirty-one railroad circuses in 1911 listed the Campbell Bros. circus in the No. 8 spot with 28 total cars (2 advance, 11 flats, 7 stocks, and 8 coaches). The largest circuses on the chart were

came up during an evening performance in Perry, Oklahoma, in 1919, which tore down the tents injuring many of the performers and spectators. Wild animals ran loose in the streets that night. By the time the claims were paid, the circus was again in serious financial trouble.

#### **Campbell-Bailey-Hutchinson Circus.**

Immediately after World War I, the people in America were hungry for amusement and they were still "flushed" with money resulting from the full employment and good wages brought on by the war-time industries. Circus business was again profitable and many people were getting back into it now that war-time governmental restrictions and the labor shortages were over.



In 1920, William "High Grass" Campbell, a native of Drummond, Oklahoma, and a cousin of the Campbells who operated the Campbell Bros. Great Consolidated Shows out of Fairbury, Nebraska, joined with Fred Bailey Hutchinson, a native of Parkersville, West Virginia, in the formation of a new ten-car (flat car type) circus at Okeene, Oklahoma. Hutchinson's mother was the sister Mrs. James A. Bailey, wife of the famous showman. Thus both men had been exposed to the circus at a very young age.

The new "Campbell Bailey and Hutchinson Combined Circus and Wild West Show" was incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia on 2 January 1920 with a capital stock of \$50,000. Experienced showmen were hired including (among others) A. G. Campbell as general agent, and Fred Hatfield, pit show manager.

The show had a modest spread of

canvas. The big top was a 70 foot round with three 30 foot middle pieces. It also had a menagerie top and a side show. Other canvas included a pit show top, a padroom, cookhouse, and several concession tops. But their ten-car circus (like other shows of that size) was too small for big cities and too big for small towns and villages.

The 1920 season was financially successful and it went into winter quarters at Samson, Alabama, a winner. The 1921 season opened there and headed out to what was hoped to be another good season. Competition was keen with twelve other flat car circuses taking to the road.

A review in *The Billboard* in April 1921 stated "Everything is running smoothly and a neater outfit of its size is hard to find. The parade glitters with gold leaf and tinsel and cages and floats are the last word of art. Both baggage and ring stock are in excellent shape."

It traveled in the coal regions of Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia during the spring and drew good crowds but as the year progressed business seemed to have fallen off considerably and the troupe wintered at the William P. Hall farm near Lancaster, Missouri.

Before the opening of the 1922 season, considerable changes had been made in both the show's ownership and equipment. William "Low Grass" Campbell of Evansville, Wisconsin, had purchased an interest in the show and had become actively engaged in its management and policies. He had married Mabel Hall, the daughter of George Hall who had operated a small circus over a number of years.

The show now had fourteen cars, but before the season was over, dissention between the owners affected the show's morale. The show ran until 7 October 1922 when financial and difficulty between the owners terminated its operations.

The February 3<sup>rd</sup> 1923 *Billboard* carried an ad by the show that, "An auction sale will be held on February 7, 1923, at 10 o'clock [for circus equipment which] will be sold to the highest bidder at Tarboro, North Carolina. Few details of that auction appeared in any of the trade publications, but it appears that "Low Grass" Bill Campbell purchased some of the equipment and was soon back in business with a small gilly (truck or wagon) show.

After the close of the show, "High Grass" Bill Campbell retired to his Oklahoma home and was no longer active in circus affairs. Hutchinson later worked for the American Circus Corporation.

#### **Museums.**

Memorabilia from the Campbell Brothers Circus are displayed in several museums. The Jefferson County Historical Society Museum in Fairbury, Nebraska, has material from the original circus. The Railroad Museum in Enid, Garfield County, Oklahoma, contains material from both of the shows. In addition to a display of circus material, a model of the circus train has been constructed and is in operation. A small display from one or two of the acts with the second circus is on display at the Drummond Historical Society Museum in Drummond, Garfield County, Oklahoma.

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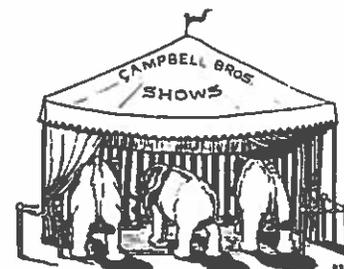
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# THE LANDS OF ARDEONAIG and THE CAMPBELL CLAN

By Duncan Beaton, Scottish Contributing Editor

## PART 2 - THE OTHER CAMPBELL FAMILIES CONNECTED WITH ARDEONAIG.

*Part 1 (vol. 28, no. 4, Autumn 2001) covered the Campbells of Ardeonaig, a branch of Glenorchy descended from "Black Duncan of the Cowl", the fearsome Sir Duncan Campbell, 7th laird and 1st Baronet of Glenorchy. There were other Campbell families connected with the lands of Ardeonaig, including junior members of the Glenorchy-Ardeonaig line as well as others descended from a quite different branch of the clan.*

### The Junior Branches of Ardeonaig.

Para Dubh Mor Campbell of Murlaganbeg and Edinchip had, in addition to Patrick the ancestor of the Corriecharmick family and Alexander of Ardeonaig, a third son named Robert. On the 11th March 1680 he had a wadset of the 2 merklands of Suckoch (sic) for 2400 merks from John Campbell (then styled "earl of Caithness, later 1st earl of Breadalbane). He was described as "brother german to Alexander Campbell of Ardewnik" (1). Robert also appeared as a sasine witness on the 29th June 1687 (2).

James Campbell of Succoch was apparently a son of Robert. James was deceased by the 7th November 1712 when his relict (widow) Katherine MacDuff had a Precept of Clare Constat from Alexander MacDuff of Cambuscurrich, as sister and heir of John MacDuff of Cambuscurrich in the barony of Finlarig. Sasine was recorded on the 21st July 1722 (3). Cambuscurrich, or Cambuschurich, which had been wadset by John 1st earl of Breadalbane to Katherine Campbell and Alexander MacDuff on the 12th June 1679, was then disposed (4) by Katherine, as heir to her deceased brother John, to Colin Campbell of Carwhin (dated 19th August 1723 at Auchmore, Killin).

Patrick Campbell, called "younger in Cambuscurrich", was attorney to the sasine on the Precept of Clare Constat by Alexander MacDuff of Cambuscurrich in favour of Katherine MacDuff, relict (widow) of James Campbell of Succoch

(5). He and John Campbell in "Sackoch", mentioned on the 18th December 1696, are generally believed to also have been sons of Robert Campbell of Succoch in Ardeonaig (6).

Patrick Campbell apparently succeeded



Looking across Loch Tay to Ardeonaig.

to Soccach, Succach or, its more usual spelling, Succoth. The placename is fairly common in the Gaelic Highlands and has close attachments with several Campbell families (7). A sasine registered on the 24th August 1727 mentions a liferent to Katherine MacDuff, then spouse to Duncan Macnab in Acharn, which on her decease was to pass to James Campbell, son of the deceased Patrick Campbell of Succoth (8).

James Campbell, described as "only lawful son to the deceased Patrick Campbell, brother to James Campbell of Succoth" granted a Bond of Corroboration in favour of John Buchanan in Ardoch and Helen Campbell, widow of Patrick but apparently not the mother of James, dated the 10th May 1745. A Charles Campbell in Succoth acted as bailie to the resultant sasine (9). Charles probably belonged to

another unrelated Campbell family in Ardeonaig which we will deal with later.

On the 29th May 1766 there was a Sasine of Assigination by James Campbell, lately at Kilmahog near Callander and now a writer (lawyer) at Killin on Lochtayside, as lawful son of the deceased Patrick Campbell of Succoth. It was granted to James Danskine, a merchant in Stirling, narrating a Disposition made more than twenty years earlier and dated the 19th March 1746. A Robert Campbell, writer in Edinburgh, was a witness. This may be the same Robert Campbell who earlier had been a merchant with a William Danskine in Stirling (10).

With James the writer in Killin the direct line of the Breadalbane Campbells in Succoth and Ardeonaig

appears to have come to an end.

### The MacKerlich Campbells in Breadalbane.

The MacKerlich or MacKerlie Campbells claimed descent from Tearlach Mor or "Big Charles", believed to have been one of the Craignish family. Their later descendants the Campbells of Inverneill certainly spent a lot of time trying to prove and consolidate this claim after returning to Argyll and acquiring extensive properties there in the late 18th century. (11).

These Campbells lived at Morenish, North Lochtayside, until another Charles (1650-1723) succeeded as bailie to the lands of Breadalbane in the time of the 1st earl., who granted him a wadset of lands in

Glenlochay on the 17th July 1702. As well as the Morenish branch, direct ancestors of the Campbells of Inverneill, there were other descendants of Tearlaich Mor across the loch at Ardeonaig at this time, and earlier.

In the time of Sir James Campbell of Inverneill (1735-1805) an Instrument (document) was signed at Killin on the 2nd April 1795 by representatives of "The Clan Tearlaich Campbells in Breadalbane". By this document eleven Campbells "recognized" Sir James as chief of the descendants of Charles (Tearlaich Mor) Campbell, being "...the head and undoubted lineal heir and representative of the old branch or tribe of the family of Craignish" (12).

The document signers were: Peter Campbell in Crannich and Duncan Campbell in Lawers (both places on the north shore of Loch Tay), representing the Clan McKater Campbells in Breadalbane: Duncan Campbell in Soccoch Ardeonaig and James Campbell in Lix, representing the Clan Tearlich (sic) Campbells in Breadalbane: Malcolm Campbell in Killin, representing the Mac Vrachader Campbells in Breadalbane and Glenlyon: John Mack Ich Kellegherne alias Campbell in Laimacrae, representing the Clan Ich Kellegherne, also in Breadalbane, and Duncan Campbell in Kinnoch Lacher in Rannoch, representing the Clan Haister Campbells there.

What we have here is a clan within a clan, all claiming common or mutual descent from the Craignish refugee from justice. There were McKesters (Machaisters) living in Killin Parish during the 18th century, but it seems that, by the time of the Instrument, all the various branches had standardised on the surname Campbell (13).

At this point in time we are solely interested in the Succoth Campbells mentioned: along with "Duncan Campbell in Soccoch Ardeonaig" on that day in 1795 were his sons Charles and Donald.

The late Colin Campbell, formerly of Belmont, Massachussetts, was a younger brother of John Lorne Campbell of Canna. Together they represented the Inverneill family for much of the 20th century and Colin in particular was a great Campbell historian. His articles in "The Scottish Genealogist" covered many aspects of clan history, with emphasis on his own Inverneills and their claimed descent from

Craignish. In one of his most informative pieces he analysed a statement made by an elderly kinswoman, Isabel Campbell in Killin, which had been collected in 1802 by the reverend John Campbell, Ardeonaig, and communicated to Duncan Campbell of Ross, an uncle several times removed of Colin's and representative of the second generation of the family on their return to Argyll (14).

Isabel Campbell was also a member of the MacKerlich branch of the clan, as was the reverend John, who described himself as "kinsman" of Duncan of Ross. The reverend John also mentioned "our friend" Duncan Campbell (in) Soccach, with "our friend" in this context obviously meaning "relative". Colin has no doubt in his notes accompanying the article (note 55) that this Duncan was one and the same as the Instrument signator of seven years earlier.

#### Duncan Campbell in Succoth.

This Duncan Campbell in Succoth, of the MacKerlich family, may have been the son of Donald Campbell who had held the sole rental of the farm in 1769 (but not 1771 - see Campbells in Ardeonaig Part 1). A Duncan was baptised to Donald Campbell and his wife Margaret McEwan in Ardeonaig on the 6th March 1748. Duncan married another Campbell, Christian, and they had:-

- Charles - baptised 28th August 1771 Easter Ardeonaig.
- Patrick - baptised 30 January 1774 Easter Ardeonaig.
- Donald - baptised 9 September 1776 Easter Ardeonaig
- Margaret - baptised 23 April 1780 Easter Ardeonaig
- Jean - baptised 27 December 1782 Sococh (sic)
- James - baptised 8 February 1785 Ardeonaig.

#### Other Campbells at Ardeonaig at the same time.

A contemporary of Duncan's was Archibald Campbell, tenant in Ardeonaig, who was married to Isabella MacLaren. He died on the 23rd June 1834 aged 83, and she died on the 31st July 1832 aged 70. Apart from their tombstone details not much else is known of this couple (15). It is difficult to place Archibald's baptism

c1750 in the Killin or Kenmore Old Parochial Registers and to date no marriage record has been found.

There was also a Colin Campbell and his wife Katharine Macintyre who had seven children at Easter Ardeonaig and Craggan between 1734 and 1754 (16). Their youngest son, James, baptised 21st September 1754, was very likely the same James who married Katharine or Catherine MacLaren in Comrie Parish on the 30th June 1779. Their second son Alexander (17) was baptised on the 1st June 1783 and married Christian, daughter of John Campbell and Katharine Campbell in Kinchaser in Ardeonaig. Alexander became tacksman at Suie in Glen Dochart near Killin (18).

One of the children of Alexander and Christian Campbell was Katharine or Catharine (as usual the spelling varies depending on who wrote down the name), who was baptised on the 7th August 1823 at Tullichan in Ardeonaig. She married John Campbell in Boreland- Stronfearnan across Loch Tay, a claimed descendant of the Glenlyon family (19), on the 25th March 1848. Their family later purchased some of the farms around Fearnan from the Breadalbane Estates in the early part of the 20th century and were noted historians of the district.

In this family was also preserved the famed charm stone of the Ardeonaig Campbells, which was held at Boreland-Fearnan in 1937 (20). This charm, a crystal ball, is mentioned in Appendix 5 (page 301) of Alastair Campbell of Airds' 1st volume of "A History of Clan Campbell". Its present whereabouts is apparently not known.

How the charm happened to be preserved in the family of Catharine Campbell is not clear either. When she left the south side of the loch to marry at Fearnan her immediate ancestry showed that three of her four grandparents had been Campbells. Which of these lines had passed the charm from generation to generation is unclear.

From the previously mentioned Survey of Lochtayside carried out in 1769 (see Part 1) a list of Campbell tenants of the day is available. This is a snapshot in time, and it is difficult to place the above families among the tenants who moved about fairly frequently. This list will not of course include the sub-tenants and cottars who did not hold their lands directly from the

Breadalbane Estates.

At Craggan & Ballinlone there was a Patrick Campbell, one of three tenants there; at the crofts of Dalcroy, Bellina, and Croftdow there was Archibald and Sibella Campbell, two of the eight crofters there; at Belloch & Tombane there was (another?) Archibald Campbell, one of three tenants; at Braeintrine Patrick Campbell was one of four tenants; at Newtown John Campbell was one of 2 tenants; at Tomour and Suckoch we have already met Donald Campbell the sole tenant and probable father of Duncan later in Succoth; at Finglen Duncan, Patrick and Donald Campbell were three of the six tenants; at Margmore there was a sole tenant, (another?) Patrick Campbell; and at Licknie & Aldvine crofts there was Donald and Christian Campbell among the three crofters there.

Apart from Donald there are no clues as to the origins of these families, Breadalbane or MacKerlich-Craignish. It is also possible that the same Archibald, Patrick and Donald appear more than once against rentals for different holdings.

#### Early Records of the MacKerlich Campbells at Ardeonaig.

Searching for early records of possible ancestors of Duncan Campbell who was in Succoth c1800 and a definite MacKerlich Campbell takes us once again to the writings of Colin Campbell in "The Scottish Genealogist". The Christian or given names Charles, Patrick and Donald were regularly used by members of this branch of the clan, but only Charles can be said to be a sure indicator of membership: the others were in common usage among the Breadalbane Campbells too.

In the record of a Court held at Kenmore on the 21st November 1598 "John Dow McConoquhy persewis Johne McConile VcTarlich ffor threescoir ten marks promeist be him to e said Johne to be fre of his molest(a)tion for his (par)taking w(ith) e Clantarlich ane yeir syne" (Black John son of Duncan pursues John son of Donald son of Charles for seventy merks promised by him to the said John. This was to free him from any molestation by way of retribution for some hostile action carried out by members of Clan Tearlaich a year earlier). John Dow "McConochie" (Campbell), who was deceased by the 29th August 1607, was tutor or guardian to his

nephew the young Archibald Campbell of Inverawe. At some undetermined time (the undated document is copied in "The Black Book of Taymouth", pp248-9) the Tutor of Inverawe had obtained possession of "the seven merkland of Ardewnak formerly possessed by Donald Makerliche" (father of the other John).

On the 10th January 1588/9 "Donald Campbell alias McCarlich in Ardewniche" had brought an action against "John Dow McConaquhir in Raw" (sic, for Inverawe) for the ejection of John and his sons from the lands of Carie in Ardeonaig.

On the 13th August 1590 Donald brought another action against his second wife Agnes Graham, claiming she had interfered with his property and that he had been completely ruined by her and John

called son and heir to the deceased Donald, entering a supplication against his step-mother Agnes Graham and her son Duncan on the 9th February 1594. Donald had died leaving a chest containing legal writs and Duncan had obtained an order for the contents to be produced before the Lords of Council and Session (the supreme court in Scotland) in Edinburgh. This had been done, and the chest remained locked in the Tolbooth of the city. The Lords' verdict ordered that the chest should be delivered to Charles as he had requested.

Charles next raised Letters of Horning (the legal method of recovering debts) dated the 6th December 1595 against John Dow McCondochie, Tutor of Inverawe, and others for the spoilation of the Lands of "Ardewniche" (21).



*Remains of the Keep or Small Castle of Ardeonaig*

Dow McConnoquhy, with whom she had committed adultery and borne a child. On the 5th August 1591 Agnes Graham countered by raising a protestation against her husband "Donald Campbell alias McCarlich, page to Jhone, Lord Thirlestane, Chancellor" (Chancellor of Scotland, 1587-95). This protestation referred to a payment to be made to Agnes by Donald her husband.

Donald died in April 1593 and on the 31st July that year Duncan, his son by Agnes Graham, raised an action against his elder half-brother Charles, one of Donald's sons by his first wife Katherine Murray.

The legal dispute between the two sides of the family continued with Charles, now

On the 1st June 1599 Thomas Campbell, alias McCairliche, brother, and the rest of the kin and friends of the deceased Patrick Campbell raised Letters of Horning against John Dow McCondochie, Patrick McCondochie his brother and others of the name, for the slaughter of the said Patrick on the previous 7th April at the head of Glen Almond "and cutting his head from his body after his death, and carrying the same upon a staff before them" (22).

Against the forces of their own wicked step-mother and the wicked uncle of the Inverawe family poor Patrick and his brothers stood little chance.

Other MacKerlich Campbells in Ardeonaig may randomly be identified from the Breadalbane Court Books. They are: Donald, in 1627; John Roy, Officer there in 1691 and 1700; Patrick, in 1697, and in the 20 shilling-land in 1708; and Duncan, eldest son of Patrick, in the 20 shilling-land 1721-2 (23). There is no reason to doubt that they represent the ancestors of the Duncan Campbell in Succoth c1800.

#### APPENDIX.

1. "Clan Campbell Abstracts", edited by the reverend Henry Paton, vol IV, p19, quoting from the Perthshire Register of Sasines, vol VII, folio 401.

2. Ibid, p28, quoting from the Perthshire Register of Sasines, vol X, folio 98.

3. Ibid, p18 & p27, quoting from Perthshire Register of Sasines, vol XVIII, folio 298.

4. Ibid, vol II, p136, quoting from Perthshire Sheriff Court Books, 1571-1753, vol XXIV.

5. Ibid, vol IV, p28, quoting from Perthshire Register of Sasines, vol XVIII, folio 298.

6. Ibid, p28, quoting from Perthshire Register of Sasines, vol XII, part 2, folio 376.

7. The Campbells baronets of Succoth took their designation from the lands of that name near the county town of Dumbarton, which they held in the 17th century. As well as Succoth in Ardeonaig there was another branch of Breadalbane Campbells connected with Succoth in Glenorchy (near present-day Dalmally), for a long time held by a family of MacNicols but later the residence of Archibald Campbell "in" Succoth, brother of Colin Campbell of Glenfalloch in the first half of the 18th century. The early residence of one of the most senior branches of the clan was at Succoth in Strachur, before General John Campbell built his fine Georgian mansion on Lochfyneside, the present Strachur House. At the Ardgartan end of the former Campbell of Strachur estate there is a Succoth Farm right on the old eastern Argyll border with Dunbartonshire. There is another Succoth in Kilmichael Glen

which was associated with the MacIvers later Campbells of Glasvaar who lived nearby, and one at the head of Loch Striven in Cowal was once the property of the Campbells of Auchenbreck. "Socach" is a topographical description meaning "the snouted place", from "soc", the nose of the plough (American: plow).

8. "Clan Campbell Abstracts", vol IV, p28, quoting from Perthshire Register of Sasines, vol XIX, folio 298.

9. Ibid, p27, quoting from Perthshire Register of Sasines, vol XXIV, folio 104.

10. Ibid, quoting from Perthshire Register of Sasines, vol XXXI, folio 88.

11. Their claimed descent was from a brother of John, the alleged son of Tearlaich Mor (Inverneill MS, vol III, p2: copy at the Lyon Office, Edinburgh).

12. "Origins of the Campbells of Inverneill", by Colin Campbell, "The Scottish Genealogist", vol XXXV, No 2, pp63-72.

13. I discussed the MacVrachater Campbells in the "Campbells of Glenlyon and Duneaves" series (part IV, in the Fall 1995 Journal). My great-great grandmother Margaret Campbell was baptised Margaret McVrachater in Balmenoch of Roro, Glenlyon, in 1781. Within five years the family name was being recorded as Campbell.

14. "Statement of Isabel Campbell in Killin, 1802", by Colin Campbell, communicated by the reverend John Campbell, Ardeonaig, to his kinsman Duncan Campbell of Ross on the 8th May 1802. "The Scottish Genealogist", vol VIII, no 1, pp1-16.

15. Tombstone at Ardeonaig.

16. Colin Campbell and Katharine McIntyre (sic - Killin OPR) had:-

Thomas - baptised 17th November 1734 Easter Ardeonaig.

Jean - baptised 11th January 1743 ditto.

Helen - baptised 24th March 1745 ditto.

Christian - baptised 14th August 1747 ditto.

Katharine - baptised 4th March 1750 Craggan.

Duncan - baptised 15th November 1752 ditto.

James - baptised 21st September 1754 ditto.

17. James Campbell and Katharine McLaren (sic - Killin OPR) had:-

Colin - baptised 16th September 1781 Wester Ardeonaig.

Alexande - baptised 1st June 1783 ditto.

Katharine - baptised 26th July 1786 ditto.

Patrick - baptised 27th May 1788 Craggan.

John - baptised 28th June 1791 Easter Ardeonaig.

Margaret - baptised 15th June 1795 Craggan.

James - baptised 20th November 1799 Balenloan (sic).

18. Alexander Campbell and Christian Campbell had (Killin OPR):-

Katharine - baptised 7th August 1823 Tullichan.

John - baptised 16th May 1826 Suie.

Christian - baptised 15th July 1827 ditto.

Patrick - baptised 14th July 1831 ditto.

Alexander - baptised 3rd April 1833 ditto.

Alexander Campbell, "taxman" (sic), Suie, Glendochart, died 11 February 1834 aged 50. Wife Christian Campbell died 26 October 1834 aged 38 (actual age 41). Recorded from a tombstone in the old Ardeonaig graveyard.

19. "The Campbells of Glenlyon and Duneaves", part III, in the Clan Campbell Society (North America) journal, Summer 1995, vol 22, No 3, pp14 & 16.

20. "In Famed Breadalbane", by the reverend William A Gillies, p355.

21. "Clan Campbell Abstracts", vol II, p45, quoting from "Perth Hornings". vol VII.

22. Ibid, p48, quoting from "Perth Hornings", vol X.

23. "MacKerlich Campbells in the Breadalbane Court Books 1", by Colin Campbell, "The Scottish Genealogist", vol XXVII, No 1, pp20-32.



# Around Loch Fyne

## The Neil Munro Society visit Strachur and Inveraray

By Duncan Beaton

*The Neil Munro Society spring 2002 meeting in the month of May was able to pull off a coup when the members were invited to visit Strachur House. Over seventy members gathered at the nearby Creggans Inn, site of an old ferry across Loch Fyne where Mary Queen of Scots stopped off after crossing from Inveraray in July 1563. I can't say what the Queen had by way of refreshment, but we were royally treated to coffee and freshly made shortbread still warm from the morning stove.*

We were met at Strachur House by Sir Charles Maclean and his striking Chicago-born wife Debbie. They then took us on a personal tour of the house and gardens, not usually open to the public.

The house was built by Lieutenant-General John Campbell (1727-1806), the last heir male in a line descended from Donnachadh Dubh and his son Sir Arthur Campbell, of the late 13<sup>th</sup> and early 14<sup>th</sup> century. Sir Arthur had been a loyal lieutenant of King Robert the Bruce during the Scottish Wars of Independence, along with his kinsman Sir Neil Campbell (direct ancestor of the ducal family of Argyll). His king appointed Sir Arthur as governor of his royal castle of Dumbarton, and he in turn gave his name as patronymic to his own descendants the later Campbells of Strachur, the "MacArthur Campbells".

These Campbells of Strachur had lived predominantly in a fortified residence at Succoth, in a glen above the present site of Strachur House and village. That house has long since disappeared. They also had a residence at Ardgarten, on Loch Long at the other end of their properties. It was usually occupied by junior members of the family, and has also since disappeared. When General Campbell returned after being imprisoned during the American War of Independence and settled again in Strachur he decided to build himself a modern "marine villa" with sea views of Loch Fyne.

According to the 1<sup>st</sup> Statistical Account of the parish (written 1792) building commenced some time during 1772 or '73

and the house was probably habitable by 1780, although not assessed for Window Tax until 1785. It was known as Strachur Park. The architect is unknown, but he had obviously looked for inspiration to William Adam and Robert Mylne, both of whom had worked recently on the Argyll Estates across the loch at Inveraray.



*Strachur House from the southeast. Built by Lt. General John Campbell (1727-1806).*

General John Campbell had married late in life, in his 60<sup>th</sup> year, and his wife was also a Campbell (albeit nearly forty years his junior). She was Helen, daughter of Mungo Campbell the Glasgow merchant living on the Caribbean island of Grenada whose family was later "of Kailzie" (see "The Story of John Campbell Senior & Co" in the Spring 1999 Journal, vol 26, no. 2). They had no children, and the house was not much lived in after Helen's death in or about 1825.

General Campbell's military service deserves a passing mention. As a (very young!) captain he had served in the 1745-6 campaign against the Young Pretender to the throne, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, alongside his namesake and future chief

who was at that time "younger of Mamore". He later became 5<sup>th</sup> duke of Argyll.

The General served in the then American Colonies for a long period, including the War of Independence. He was arrested and imprisoned in Boston, along with another Campbell officer (said in some versions of the tale to have been Campbell of Inverneill). While in their cell they overheard someone address a passing lady as Mrs Stewart of Ardsheal. Ardsheal is in Appin, North Argyll, so the two prisoners struck up a conversation with the lady. "That's my husband's name, but I'm American and know very little of Scotland", she replied.

However, she went home and told her husband about his two fellow countrymen. Stewart of Ardsheal had fought for "Bonnie Prince Charlie" in 1745-6, and had lost everything. He had married in exile, to the daughter of the governor of Boston, and was now a gentleman in the newly formed republic. Using his influence his two old foes were freed to make their way home to Scotland.

After passing through the hands of a number of tenants the house was sold in 1897 to the widow of Lord George Campbell, 4<sup>th</sup> son of the 8<sup>th</sup> duke of Argyll.

The most fondly remembered of these tenants, in the tradition handed down in the district, were John Murray, the Lord Advocate of Scotland (a senior judicial position) and his wife Lady Murray. They lived at Strachur House from about 1838 until 1862. In 1957 Sir Fitzroy Maclean, the war hero and diplomat, and by that time

an author and member of parliament, bought the house and adjoining parklands. The late Sir Fitzroy and his wife Lady Veronica were the parents of the present laird Sir Charles.

On entering the stone flagged hallway we could immediately see the impressive scale & platte cantilever stair, which allows access to the two floors above. Up these stairs the ailing composer Frederic Chopin was carried to play the piano for his guests in the drawing room. In more recent times Sir Fitzroy would repair to this same room to work on the writing of one of his books, such as "Eastern Approaches", "Holy Russia", "Concise History of Scotland", or "Tito", the biography of his personal friend the late president. of Yugoslavia.

Now the house is a family home again, and the laughter at play of the children in the background as we made our way round was a refreshing change from the usual country house tour.

### *The Old Road*

I travelled back to Inveraray with Mike Munro, author of the definitive work on the Glasgow vernacular "The Patter". We stopped at the junction where the little single lane road snakes over into Hell's Glen to Lochgoilhead. This was for over 400 years Campbell of Ardkinglass country, and at this lonely road junction on Loch Fyne opposite Inveraray their gallows used to stand. Many criminals met their end here, when the lairds had the power of "pit & gallows" over the people who set foot on their lands.

We were not stopping to view the site of the gallows: the "Tom a' Chrochadair" (gallows knoll) is now hidden in commercial spruce forest. This time we wanted to see the tinker's heart.

At the junction of the old roads, not used since the main Strachur-Inveraray A815 road was realigned and widened in the 1970's, this symbol is still marked out in quartz ("chuckie stanes", in old Scots parlance) in the old tarmac surface. Here, without recourse to written record, which they did not understand anyway, the travelling people of the district were married.

### *Afternoon in Inveraray*

The afternoon and evening sessions were held in the Campbell Room at the Argyll Hotel, and I was delighted to catch up with the news of my friend and your former editor Diarmid Campbell, who attended the afternoon session. This comprised of a presentation to pupils of the local school, who took part in the annual Neil Munro Writing Competition for short story writing, followed by two excellent lectures.

The first was on the subject of 19<sup>th</sup> century author William Black & the Gothic (style) Novel, by Glasgow University's Margery Palmer McCulloch. Black was born in Glasgow in 1841, but he wrote his once popular and still melodramatic novels mainly from his adopted southern English home of Brighton. Although he cannot be classed as a Scottish novelist his books were very popular in the libraries of the 19<sup>th</sup>



*St. Catherines, Loch Fyne, and the old ferry slipway to Inveraray, by the Inn.*

century, and clearly influenced Neil Munro. The second lecture was a delightfully humorous collaboration between Aberfoyle bookseller Louis Stott, his wife, and Ronald Armstrong. They talked, and read, from the works of Argyll's many literary visitors through the years.

### *On Loch Fyne*

Next, we were off for a sail on Loch Fyne, aboard the Inveraray puffer, the "Eilean Easdail". For the uninitiated, a "puffer" is a flat-bottomed coastal cargo vessel, 45-50 feet in length. Their byname comes from the "puff-puff" noise made by the steam engines of the earlier versions, although later ones were diesel powered. Neil Munro immortalised the fictitious

puffer "Vital Spark", captained by Para Handy and crewed by Dougie the mate, MacPhail the engineer and Sunny Jim the deck hand, in his comic short stories.

Sadly, puffers are no longer seen puffing their way up Loch Fyne, or to the islands, with cargoes of coal, barrels of whisky, granite building and road material from the quarries, or the occasional house flitting. They are now collectors' rarities, all too often to be seen rusting away in a Highland harbour.

Our "cruise" took us in small groups across the loch to St Catherines where at one time another ferry, this time held by a scion of the Campbells of Ardkinglass, plied its trade to Inveraray. Loch Fyne narrows here and, on the other side at the back of Stronshira, is Auchenatra where Patrick Campbell of St Catherines' brother the Provost of Inveraray lived.

At a later date, in Victorian times a Campbell lady planted palm trees at Auchenatra. In this unlikely setting they remain, thriving on the damp Highland hillside.

### *At the end of the day*

After an excellent bar dinner at the "George" (and a friendly dram, or two, to take the edge off the post-cruise chill) it was back to the Campbell Room for the evening session. A humorous reading of Munro's unpublished

dramatisation, "Castle Dark", by the committee members was followed by a lecture on the subject of this year's featured novel "Doom Castle". The reader was Professor Christopher MacLachlan of St Andrews University, who explored the effect of the Gothic Imagination on the novelist.

All too soon it was time again to say goodbye to friends, mostly now old acquaintances but some new. The Neil Munro Society was founded to promote the works of Inveraray's famous author, and introduce new readers to his work. The committee ensures that the society goes from strength to strength: more power to their elbow.



# CAMPBELL OF HOUSTON

By Duncan Beaton, Scottish Contributing Editor

## The Early History of Houston

A knight named Hugo de Paduinan (Hugh of Pettinain, a parish in North Lanarkshire) was granted a charter of the Barony of Kilpeter in Strathgryffe, in the lands belonging to the High Steward of Scotland (now mainly in the county of Renfrewshire) at the end of the reign of King Malcolm IV (known as "the Maiden") or the beginning of the reign of King William I ("the Lion"): in other words, about the year 1165 (1).

The grantor of the land was Baldwin de Bigre, High Sheriff of Lanarkshire, to whom Hugo was apparently attached at the time. Baldwin was a Fleming, ie of Flemish descent, from the lands of Flanders in what is now Belgium and northern France. Baldwin's main "seat", or castle, was Boghall near the pleasant present-day town of Biggar ("Bigre"). In the 12<sup>th</sup> century, when the grant of land occurred, surnames as we know them today were not in common use. However in later records Baldwin's descendants went by the family name of Fleming (2).

The Flemish peoples regularly traded with the Scots and the Scottish royal family intermarried with the family of the Counts of Flanders. As well as extensive estates in Lanarkshire centring on Boghall and Biggar, Baldwin's kin had holdings in the Steward's lands, notably the estate adjacent to Kilpeter. This was known as, and still is, Barochan. It may be that in the 12<sup>th</sup> century Kilpeter was part of Barochan and granted to Hugo for services rendered.

Hugo may or may not have been a brother of the High Steward of Scotland, as is sometimes suggested. He did appear as a signator of charters alongside Walter FitzAlan whose ancestors came from Shropshire on the English-Welsh border earlier in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Walter was descended from Alan, the High Sheriff of Shropshire and of a family originally from Brittany in France. He was appointed High Steward by the king of Scots and his family eventually took the recognisable surname of Stewart.

All Stewart (or Stuart) landed families



*Houston House*

*Part of the structure on the left dates from the 15th century, the latest additions are 19th century.,*

in Scotland descend from this Walter, who also became ancestor to the Scottish (and now the British) royal family.

Hugo's descendants, on the other hand, remained on the lands of Kilpeter as neighbours and kin through marriage to the Flemings of Barochan. Through time "the barony had taken its Saxon (ie, English language) name from the settlement of these old lords – Huston, or *villa Hugonis*" (3). The family took the territorial designation "de Huweston", or "of Houstoun". There they remained until overtaken by debts. The placename Houston became a family name or surname in Scotland and, by later migration, in the province of Ulster in Northern Ireland and America (4). On the death of Sir John Houstoun, the 3<sup>rd</sup> baronet and 21<sup>st</sup> laird, on the 27<sup>th</sup> January 1722 the lands held by the family for five and a half centuries could not be saved. They were sold to a kinsman, Sir John Schaw of Greenock, who sold them on to a Sir James Campbell from Jamaica (5).

## The Background of Sir James Campbell

James Campbell was the son of Robert

Campbell, a merchant and burgher of Edinburgh. His father was sometimes called Captain Robert Campbell, and may have been an officer in the Town Guard. Robert married Margaret Pearson on the 9<sup>th</sup> February 1675 in Edinburgh. They had at least 4 children, three daughters and their only son, James (6).

In 1707 the parliaments of Scotland and England were united and the mercantile prospects for Scots under the Union Flag of Great Britain were greatly enhanced. James was to exploit these new opportunities, and eventually became a wealthy estate owner in Jamaica. He took his title from Grandvale, his main property in the Parish of Westmoreland on the island. A copy of the Grandvale estate book still exists for 1773, long after the time of James but still run by his trustees. It details every piece of property and its value, including slaves. The total value at that time was 40,510 pounds, sixteen shillings and 3 pence (7).

James Campbell's business endeavours earned him the grateful thanks of the British monarchy, later recognised with the award of a knighthood. Sir James had a coat of arms designed, a draft copy of which remains with his other surviving papers.



Sir James Campbell of Houston

They are: a gyronny of eight ermine and gules within a bordure argent. Crest, a bush of camomile; motto, "Virtus sub Pondere Crescit" (8).

However the tincture of the bordure is reversed in the actual arms granted on the 15<sup>th</sup> September 1722 by Sir Alexander Arskine (sic) of Cambo, Lord Lyon King of Arms. They are described in the notes as; "Gyronie (sic) of eight pieces ermine and gules within a bordure waved of the second (ie, gules, or red). Above the shield a helmet befitting his degree with a mantle gules, doubling argent, and a wreath of his colours is sett for his crest a man's head proper, crown'd with laurale and in scrole above this (the) motto 'Ea Nostro Voco'" (9).

This Grandvale escutcheon is contained in Harvey Johnston's "Arms of Clan Campbell" (10). The tinctures of the gyronny would indicate a descent from the Loudoun branch of the clan.

Sir James was at Houston for no more than 9 years: he died unmarried in 1731. His co-heirs were his sisters Katherine, wife of his neighbour the laird of Craigends; Margaret, wife of another neighbour Alexander Porterfield of that ilk; and Agnes, who was also a Mrs Cunninghame. He also left 120 pounds to the Merchants' house in Glasgow (11).

The estate and house of Houston was purchased by Archibald Spiers, one of the "Tobacco Lords", the Glasgow merchants who traded with Virginia. They were incorporated into the Elderslie Estates, and remain there today.

Grandvale was administered by the

Cunninghames of Craigends until sold by William Cunninghame in 1843-4. Ten years after the abolition of slavery in the British colonies it sold for the knock down price of 3,600 pounds.

#### APPENDIX.

1. W Semple: "Crawfurd's Description of Renfrew", p103.
2. Several individuals bearing the name "Flamaticus" appeared in record in 12<sup>th</sup> century Scotland, from the reign of King David I onwards. Baldwin was sheriff of Lanark c1150 ("Surnames of Scotland", by Dr George F Black, p268, quoting from "Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis", published Edinburgh, 2 volumes, 1843).
3. Black, p366.
4. Although there are various versions of the Scottish ancestry of General Sam

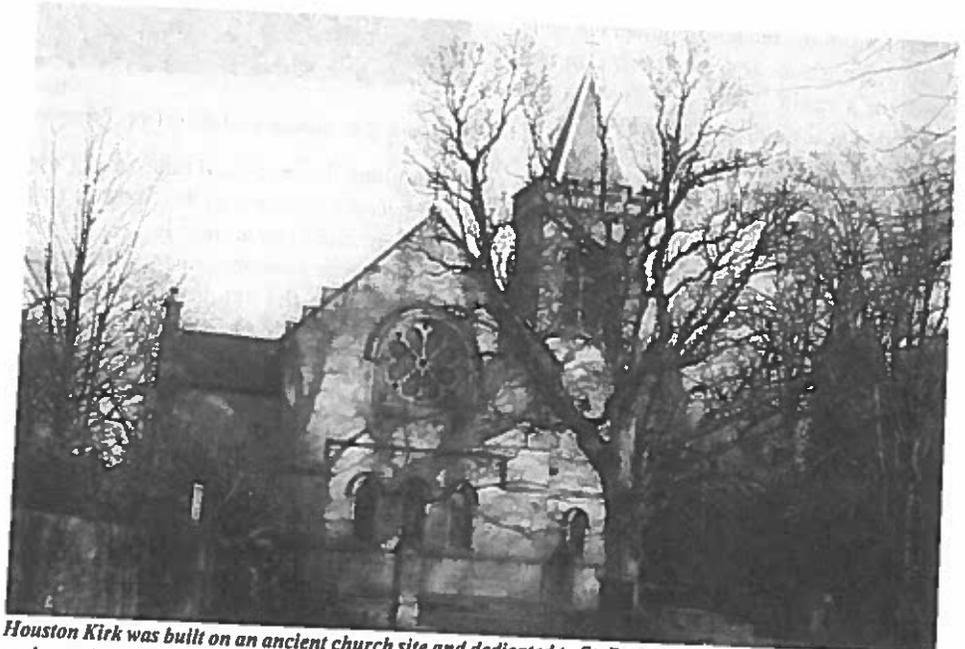
Provost in Glasgow, on the 24<sup>th</sup> September 1710. She married, secondly, Alexander Cunninghame of Craigends (a neighbour of the Houstoun family at Houston) on the 17<sup>th</sup> December 1735. Alexander died in 1742. Catherine died on the 26<sup>th</sup> February 1757. There were no surviving children of either marriage.

James – baptised 16<sup>th</sup> May 1679, the subject of this monograph.

Margaret - baptised 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1682. She married Alexander Porterfield of that ilk, another Renfrewshire laird and another neighbour of the Houstouns.

Agnes – baptised 9<sup>th</sup> July 1686. She married William Cunninghame, a merchant in Glasgow with business interests in the American and Jamaican colonies.

7. Glasgow City Archives, T-LX 14/15.



Houston Kirk was built on an ancient church site and dedicated to St. Peter. It was rebuilt in 1771 and 1874 and contains memorials to the Houston family, including Lady Annes Campbell, of the Argkinglass family and wife of a Houston Laird. It contains the oldest known Campbell female effigy.

Houston, who gave his name to the city in Texas, his more immediate immigrant forebears were of Scotch-Irish stock.

5. "The Houstouns of Houstoun" (sic), by Donald Whyte FSA (Scot), "The Scottish Genealogist", vol XVI, No 4, p77.

6. Their children were:-  
Catherine (Katherine) – baptised 8<sup>th</sup> February 1676. She married, as his second wife, John Aird, merchant and sometime

8. Ibid, T-LX 14/18.

9. Ibid, T-LX 14/15-18.

10. "The Heraldry of the Campbells", by G Harvey Johnston FSA Scot.

11. "Services of Heirs 1730-1739" (dated 17<sup>th</sup> December 1735). Sir James Campbell's will was proved in London, 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1735.



# Portrait of General Neil Campbell, "Napoleon's Jailer," Graces Louisiana Plantation House

by Kenneth B. Campbell

For many years a life size full length portrait of Major General Sir Neil Campbell, erroneously called "Napoleon's Jailer," has graced a wall of the entrance foyer at Houmas House Plantation in Burnside, Louisiana, and is viewed by over 40,000 visitors each year.

The first house on the site was built in the late 18th century on land purchased from the Houmas Indians. The plantation was purchased in 1812 by General Wade Hampton of South Carolina and his son-in-law, John Preston, began building the Greek Revival mansion in 1840.

In 1858, John Burnside purchased Houmas House and 12000 acres for 1 million dollars. It was Burnside who saved Houmas House from destruction from Union troops. Burnside, an Ulster-Scot native of Ireland, declared he was a British subject and received immunity. The plantation ultimately increased to 20,000 acres and by the late 1800s grew and produced 20 million pounds of sugar a year - the largest producer in the world.

In the early part of the 20th century, the plantation fell on hard times and subsequent owners sold off large portions of the land. The house fell into disrepair during the Great Depression but was purchased in 1940 by a new owner who began restoring it to its 1840 appearance.

When I first saw the painting, I wondered what connection a Campbell had with the plantation, but none of the docents knew anything about the painting. On a return visit with Journal editor Patti Collier a couple of years ago, I asked again and was told that two of the nieces of a former owner were working in the plantation office and may be able to help me.

Miss Helene Crozat did indeed give me

the story. It seems that their granduncle, Doctor George B. Crozat from New Orleans, had purchased the plantation and restored it for use as a summer home for the Crozat family. Before the advent of air-conditioning, those who could afford to found it beneficial to leave the city in the

painting of General Campbell which is approximately 4 feet wide and 8 feet high in an ornate hand carved gilded frame just fit the bill and he purchased it. The painting was painted by the French artist Casimir Carbonnier in 1818. Unfortunately there was no family, or any other, connection of General Campbell to Houmas House Plantation.

Neil Campbell, born May 1, 1776, was the 4<sup>th</sup> son of Captain Neil Campbell of Duntroon and his second wife Jean Campbell, daughter of Archibald Campbell of Blandfield who was a younger son of Campbell of Craginish. He joined the Army in 1797 and after various campaigns and promotions was, in February 1813, assigned to the staff of Lord Cathcart, Ambassador to Russia, with the rank of Colonel. Lord Cathcart and his staff were to accompany the Emperor of Russia in the campaign against Napoleon. Col. Campbell was not content to act solely as a liaison officer and joined in the action by leading a Russian cavalry charge. In recognition of his bravery, the Russian government conferred upon him the Orders of St. George and St. Anne.

In March the Russians had surrounded a detachment of French troops and Col.

Campbell saw that they would be exterminated if they continued to resist. He called upon them, in their own language, to surrender. Another group of Cossacks came up at that moment and mistook the

Photo by Robert W. Mackenzie



*Portrait of Maj. General Sir Neil Campbell  
that hangs in Houmas House Plantation in Louisiana*

summer for their comfort and health.

Dr. Crozat had wanted a large antique painting to cover an unused doorway in the foyer and on a trip to London he attended an auction to seek such a painting. The

man with the strange uniform and speaking French for a French officer and Col. Campbell received a lance wound in his back and a sword blow to the head. He was saved by the quick action of the Cossack unit to which he was attached, and in spite of his wounds was in Paris when word was received of Napoleon's surrender.

On April 11, 1814, the Emperor accepted the very lenient terms of the Treaty of Fontainebleau and began to prepare for his exile in Elba. Napoleon was granted Elba as a principality with all its revenues, retained all his titles, had all his debts discharged, was permitted to maintain an army, and was to receive a pension of 2,000,000 francs a year from France.

Under the treaty, Napoleon was to be accompanied to Elba by a commissioner from each of the allied powers - Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Although still recovering from his wounds, Col. Neil Campbell was appointed as the British Commissioner to escort the exiled Napoleon to Elba where they arrived on May 3, 1814. He was to remain there and make periodic reports on the Emperor's activities. He

had no part in supervising affairs on the island or on the coming and going of Napoleon. Napoleon was not a prisoner and was free to do as he pleased on Elba, which included heavily taxing the local inhabitants in order to build lavish residences, roads and canals, establish a court and live in the style to which he had become accustomed. He was, however, prohibited from returning to France.

Napoleon regularly invited Col. Campbell to dine with him and discuss politics. He also accompanied Napoleon on his inspection trips of the island which Napoleon described as "very little." Their relationship seemed quite cordial.

The Emperor seemed fairly content the first few months on Elba while building several residences and public

improvements on the island. But by November 1814 the private funds brought to Elba by Napoleon were exhausted and the 2,000,000 franc pension promised by France was never forthcoming.

Col. Campbell's reports contained increasing warnings of Napoleon's unrest and finally his definite opinion that the Emperor was planning an escape and that Allied Powers should be warned. As a result, two frigates were dispatched to cruise the waters around Elba.

Campbell had to make periodic trips to the mainland for medical treatment and on February 16, 1815, sailed to visit a Florence physician regarding an increasing deafness

ministers considered it necessary to yield to them .... (and) not give me an appointment as Military Correspondent at the headquarters of any of the Allied Armies.... my presence might excite irritating discussions with me on this subject, the risk of which it were better to avoid."

Campbell returned to his old regiment (54<sup>th</sup>) in Belgium under the Duke of Wellington. His own regiment was held in reserve for the protection of Brussels and he watched the Battle of Waterloo from the headquarters of the Duke's army. A few days later he commanded a brigade of regiments that led the advance of the army

into France and Campbell led the troops that took Cambray by assault. For this action, Campbell was made a Companion of the Bath by his own sovereign and a Knight of St. Vladimir by the Emperor of Russia.

After his second surrender, Napoleon was transported to the island of St. Helena in the far South Atlantic Ocean 1000 miles off the coast of Africa where he remained under guard of British troops until his death from a stomach ulcer in 1821.

Sir Neil, still suffering from the lance wound to his lung, took some time to recuperate before returning to service.

He married Frances Macdonald at St. James Church, Westminster on July 16, 1826 thereby legitimizing his son James born eight months earlier. They also had a daughter, Margaret. His son James entered the service of the East India Company and retired with the rank of Colonel.

In 1826 Sir Neil was offered the Governorship of Sierra Leone in Africa and, in spite of protests from family and friends, he accepted the position and a promotion to Major General. He died in Sierra Leone August 14, 1827 from the effects of the terrible climate. His journal was published in 1867(?) under the title of "Napoleon at Fontainebleau and Elba."

Photo by Robert W. Mackenzie



Houmas House Plantation, Burnside, Louisiana

caused by his head wound. When he returned to meet his ship he was informed that Napoleon had quitted Elba on February 26 in seven ships with 1000 men most of whom were veterans of his Old Guard ready to follow him in any endeavor.

The Navy was notified and Campbell set out on his own to hunt the fugitive Emperor. The British and French ships could not intercept him and Napoleon landed on the south coast of France on March 1, 1815. He proceeded to Paris where he raised a considerable army.

Campbell immediately returned to London where the Secretary of State and the Prince Regent held him blameless for Napoleon's escape. However, the military men of Europe felt that Campbell was not capable, and he wrote in his journal: "The



# Gatherings

## The 13th Duke and Duchess of Argyll

*We are honored to have permission from Scottish Field to use their Cover Story for July 2002, on the new Duke and Duchess of Argyll, written by Bridget McGrouther and photographed by Roy Summers.*



The Duke of Argyll wouldn't reveal his honeymoon destination when I spoke to him just before his wedding. Torquhil Campbell explained that even his bride Eleanor Cadbury – whose great-grandfather started a famous chocolate factory – didn't know. He did joke, however, that one of the luxury caravans on Inveraray Estate could make a perfect hideaway.

Of course, after getting married in Gloucestershire on 8 June, the couple will have jetted off to their secret destination ...

... undoubtedly somewhere exotic. (News was released following the wedding ceremonies and after original publication of this article that the honeymoon was in tropical Bali.) For romantic Torquhil proposed to his long-term girlfriend, who is half South African, on bended knee at the top of Table Mountain in Cape Town last December, with a bottle of champers at the ready. Eleanor's beautiful diamond engagement ring is a family heirloom, which has been passed down from Torquhil's mother, grandmother and great-grandmother.

Standing an elegant six-foot-one (even taller in heels), Eleanor is stunning. It's a surprise to learn that her mum is a petite five-foot-two, but her experience as a professional party-planner has been essential to arrange the wedding in just five months.

When I asked what Torquhil liked most about his new wife, he simply replied, 'Everything. She is a fantastic girl, lots of fun and we're deeply in love.'

It's the happy-ever-after tale for the

couple who first met at Inveraray Castle ten years ago when Torquhil's sister – Lady Louise – brought her friend Eleanor to visit her family home and to the Oban Ball. Yet why did it take Scotland's newest and youngest Duke (aged 34) so long to propose?

'This is the second time around for

came as a shock to the family. Age, only 63, he had been fit and well until undergoing a heart operation during which he suffered a massive stroke. Although Torquhil always knew he would take over from his father some day, he hadn't expected it to be so soon and he has found trying to balance his

career and home life with running one of the largest estates in Scotland very challenging.

'Although I've always been involved in matters of the estate, studied rural management at the agricultural college in Cirencester and worked as an assistant factor for the Duke of Buccleuch, you can never be fully prepared and can only do the very best you can,' Torquhil explains. 'It has been difficult and you take every day at a time, but the family has been a great support to each other.'

'I spent several months in Scotland last summer sorting out my father's affairs with a lot of help from my mother as well as good advice from our present factor who has worked on the estate for many years. I am on a steep leaning curve and will make mistakes, but hope to learn from them. Times evolve and I'll have different attitudes to my father's, but there won't be any radical changes.'

Torquhil and Eleanor live in London, their time at Inveraray is presently limited to week-end visits. They hope eventually to spend more time north of the border, but meanwhile their careers beckon. Torquhil is an international regional manager for Chivas Brothers, the largest producer of malt whisky in the world, while Eleanor is an account director with PR company Weeber Shandwick. As Torquhil covers



us,' the Duke revealed. 'We went out for over four years, but when my job took me across the other side of the world to Hong Kong, we decided to go our separate ways. Yet we found we missed each other too much and when I returned to the UK after my father died, we got back together. It's true romance!'

The death of Torquhil's father Ian, 12<sup>th</sup> Duke of Argyll, in April last year

Australia and India, he is often away on long business trips, but loves traveling and his job.

'My work is never mundane – no two weeks are ever the same,' he explains. 'Last year I was in India twice, Sri Lanka once and Australia twice. Our future is in Scotland but in the medium term, we're young and active and I need to work and build my career – it pays a salary.'

As Chief of the Clan Campbell, Torquhil and Eleanor will also be attending clan gatherings all over the world when their busy schedules allow, and plan to be at the Argyllshire Gathering in August. Like his father, Torquhil says he is most proud of his Gaelic title MacCailein Mor, which means 'Great

son of Colin.' However, he sheepishly has to admit that he gave up trying to learn Gaelic at an early age.

'I consider myself a very privileged person and although you don't always want the responsibility that goes along with being Duke, I take great pride in being head of such a huge family,' Torquhil says. 'There are three million Campbells and many of them travel from as far away as New Zealand and Canada to Argyll to trace their heritage and roots. It is important to have something here for them to see, including all the family records and history.'

'One of the best things about being the Duke of Argyll is being able to live in such a fantastic place. Yet I see myself as a custodian only – it is important for other people to enjoy the countryside, for tourists to visit the

castle and for me to pass on the estate to my children in as good a condition as I received it.'

Torquhil admits however that he is becoming increasingly concerned at the proposed land reforms being considered in the Scottish Parliament.

'Maintaining a heritage and a rural estate is a package,' he explains. 'You can't do one without the other – you



Scotland and spent the holidays in Argyll – we were really lucky.'

Torquhil can clearly remember the Guy Fawkes' Night on 5 November 1975 when Inveraray Castle went up in flames.

'I was about seven years old at the time and I don't know how it started,' he says. 'But I do remember there were more people watching the castle bonfire than the town one!'

Local people helped to rescue furniture and paintings, yet many treasures were lost and the entire roof and upper floors were burned. It would have been easier for the Duke and Duchess to move to another home, but it's to their credit that they stayed, raising money to restore the castle and

living in two rooms in the basement while the work was carried out.

Fortunately the 13<sup>th</sup> Duke of Argyll isn't superstitious and trusts that he will be luckier than the number of his title suggests. Like his father, Torquhil is an easy going, friendly man with a good sense of humour, yet dedicated to his responsibilities. He and his new Duchess are very much looking forward to an exciting and rosy future together.

have to balance the two together. No global company would run a rural estate – you don't make enough returns. If looking after hedges, rivers and woods were merely commercial, then you wouldn't see the wild and rugged countryside as it is today.'

The new Duke and Duchess of Argyll are great lovers of the outdoors and enjoy walking. Torquhil also has a passion for deep-sea diving, like his mother Iona... He says that Inveraray was a fantastic place to grow up.

'We had a lot of fun fishing, swimming, picknicking and a really free childhood, allowed to get up to a bit of mischief,' he laughs. 'My sister kept ferrets, though she's got a dog now. I had a black Labrador, but my Mum looks after him as the city's not the best place for a dog. I went to Inveraray Primary School and boarding schools in

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*Wearing the Black Watch tartan, whose sett has strong Campbell connections, three young lassies line up to carry the Sheriff's banner for Erie County, New York, in the April 6 Tartan Day parade.*

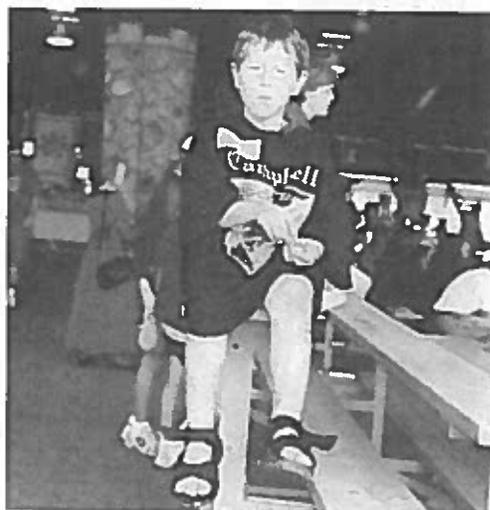
## *Some Younger Campbells Enjoy the NYC Tartan Day Parade*



*Enthusiastic mother and bonneted child stand at edge of Sixth Avenue waiting for the first pipers and drummers to step out.*



*Young piper displays the small yellow badge on his right shoulder. It is from the cancer care organization, Gilda's Club, one of two recipients of funds raised from the Tunes of Glory parade.*



*Campbell youngster Phillip P.J. Dronet, in a different setting, was a major helper at one of our Clan Campbell Society (North America) Highland Games tents, according to the area commissioner.*

## TARTAN DAY 2002

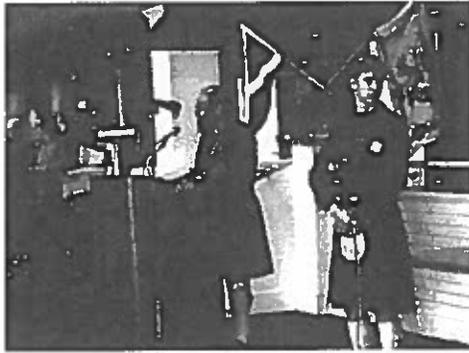


*Some CCS(NA) officers and trustees about to have a dram at New York City's prestigious Campbell Apartment cocktail bar, Tartan Day, 2002.*



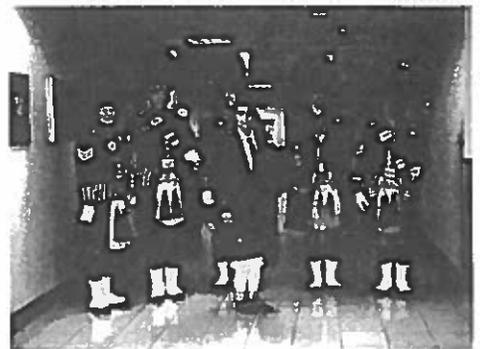
*Fort Belvoir, Virginia, informal dinner gathering of CCS (NA) Society members and friends following Tartan Day. Left to right: Mike Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Jones, Patti Collier, Mariska Marker, Mrs. and Mr. Lee Burns. Back row: Mr. and Mrs. Patrick MacCulloch. Mariska and Patrick are related to Robert Campbell, Mountain Man. Both have written articles for previous Journal issues.*

# CCS (NA) Member Jud Cole Helps Spark Scots Heritage Day at Ford - Dearborn, Michigan



*Master of Ceremonies Jud Cole with US National Scottish Fiddling champion Jeremy Kittel.*

As part of a corporate commitment to celebrating diversity, a Scottish Heritage Day was sponsored by the ITO Department at the headquarters of Ford Financial in Dearborn, Michigan, on Robert Burns' birthday this past January. Clan Campbell Society (North America) member Jud Cole served as Entertainment Coordinator and Master of Ceremonies. Participants included members of the Honor Guard of the St. Andrew's Society of Detroit, a piper, Highland Dancers, and recent US National Scottish Fiddling champion Jeremy Kittel, who, much to the delight of the MC, wore a kilt of Black Watch tartan, because he has Campbell ties (although he confessed to having MacDonald ties as well). There were Scottish items on the menu in the cafeteria where the festivities were held, a display room, and samples of haggis, shortbread, and other goodies. Many employees loaned items for display, as did the St. Andrew's Society, and there were several people who attended in Highland dress who were not committee members. The ITO vice-president, suitably attired, spoke briefly, and later dubbed the event "a resounding success". Jud's only (minor) complaint is, that by the time he was finished being MC, there was no salmon left - although he did get some cock-a-leekie soup.



## A Warm Welcome for Tommy Thompson in Alaska

Saturday June 22 wasn't just the longest day of the year, it was also the day our illustrious Region 10 Commissioner Tommy Thompson attended his first Alaskan Highland Games. It was quite the honor to have him here, just outside Anchorage, to lend his vast knowledge to Paul Campbell and me. Tommy, in from Southern California, was greeted by a beautiful sunny day in our Games setting—a scene out of the Scottish Highlands, with green mountains and a broad valley. We hope the Clan Campbell Society (North America) will select our northern site as the next Annual General Meeting and Gathering place.



*Setting for the Alaska Highland Games*



*Russ Madigan, Tommy Thompson and Paul Campbell at the Alaska Highland Games.*

## ***Museum of Confederacy Names a Campbell to Top Spot***

J.A. Barton Campbell, the son of Clan Campbell Society (North America) past president James H. Campbell, was named the Executive Director of the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia. The museum opened on February 22, 1895 as the Confederate Museum, and changed its name to the current title in the 1970s. The museum focuses on cultural, governmental, and military topics as they relate to the Southern experience.

Two of Campbell's great-grandfathers served in the Confederate Forces, one a regional commander and the other a mounted rifleman. The director has been a member of the organization, the Sons of the Confederacy, since he was 12 years old.

Campbell was a senior manager at the Reynolds Metals Company before his new appointment. His business expertise was one of the decisive factors in his hiring as (like many non-profits during difficult economic times) it has been facing a budget deficit.

His new proposals have included financial transitions and improvements in museum visitation.

## ***Jeff Campbell Cowboy Mystery Writer***

"One of the challenges in setting up a series of novels based on a family of ranchers and lawmen was to create a viable genealogy and family history. The central characters, the MacGregors, are four brothers and their father who live and work in New Mexico. They trace their lineage from Hidalgo County, on the border with Mexico, to Texas in the Republic days and ultimately to Scotland through a family tree including MacCollums, MacLeods, Campbells, Dunlaps with a sprinkling of Irish, Welsh, Cornish and even an English surname or two."

Clan Campbell Society (North America) and St. Andrew's Society member Jeff Campbell said in announcing the release of this new book that he grew up with his father lauding the exploits of the Highlanders and the Clan Campbell.

"There was always a fondness for heather, Scotch and Robbie Burns around the kitchen table." With that upbringing Jeff found it was easy to develop a cast of characters for his MacGregor series of novels based on Scots that emigrated to America, fought and died on the frontier and built a ranch in the high Chihuahuan

desert of southwestern New Mexico.

"The evolution from ranchers to lawmen was logical on the frontier. Either you took the law into your own hands or you became a sworn officer to bring order to a wild country. I think Scots, on the whole, are distinctly family oriented and have always banded together to protect their own. This is a theme that will run through the stories."

Jeff's first mystery is entitled, *Treasure of the Soul (Tesoro de Alma)* and is set in modern Albuquerque and Hidalgo County with a sprinkling of the history of the southwest and the story of the MacGregor-MacCollum-Campbell family. In this story, Jake MacGregor, a New Mexico State Police investigator follows a trail of execution style murders and smugglers to the mansions on Rio Grande Boulevard and to his family's own back door in the Peloncillo Mountains. Internally, Jake deals with the loss of family and the conflicting feelings he finds toward two women the Fates have brought into his life.

This is his third book. "It is hard for me to label the book within a particular genre," he says of the manuscript he finished in early 2001. "I told a story that is set in Hidalgo County and Albuquerque, New Mexico. It has elements of mystery, treasure story, police procedural and western with a touch of romance along the way. It's a story."

The author is a member of the Western Writers of America, Mystery Writers of America and the Southwest Writer's Workshop. "I've been writing in one capacity or another for thirty years. One of my great loves, in writing, is poetry and hopefully I'll have a volume out soon." He has drawn on his two decades in law enforcement as a Deputy Sheriff in Hidalgo County, a Special Deputy U. S. Marshall and as a Special Agent for the New Mexico Attorney General's Office to give background, realism and color to his series of mysteries.

For several years Jeff has been writing a series of articles for the St. Andrew's Society, *Thistle Epistle*, which explores the Scottish / Celtic influences on the history of New Mexico. Using place names, he traces their origins and meanings as they were established on the southwestern landscape. "In looking at the multi-cultural aspects of the Land of Enchantment one expects it to be totally dominated by the Spanish language and by the Native

Americans who populated it for centuries, but what I found was a significant mark left by the Gaelic tongue. After all, I believe, and I think history will bear this out; the Scots, Irish, Welsh, Cornish and Iberian Celts were placed on America's frontier by those imperialist entities, like the English, as a military and territorial buffer. The great Diaspora of the Gaelic speaking peoples by the British didn't root them out, but had quite the opposite effect of spreading their culture, ethics, sense of family and duty far and wide."

***Treasure of the Soul (Tesoro de Alma)***  
© 2002, 287 pages, by Jeff C. Campbell, is published through Xlibris (A Random House Ventures Partner). To order: On-line [www.Xlibris.com](http://www.Xlibris.com), 1-888-7-XLJBRIS (1-888-795-4272) or through Amazon, Barnes & Noble, Borders (& other on-line booksellers). You can order through your local bookstore, or via net through Southwest Writers - [www.southwestwriters.org](http://www.southwestwriters.org). Booksellers may order through Ingram Book Group. It is available in Trade Paperback, Hardbound, and e-book. ISBN: 1-4010-4529-4 (hardcover) 1-4010-4528-6 (softcover) LOC#: 20022090116.

## ***Campbell of Combie and Miss M'Nabb***

About the beginning of the present century (19th) the then Campbell of Combie, on Loch Awe side, in Argyleshire, was a man of extraordinary character, and of great physical strength, and such swiftness of foot that it is said he could "catch the best tup on the hill." He also looked upon himself as a "pretty man," though in this he was singular; also, it was more than whispered that the laird was not remarkable for his principles of honesty. There also lived in the same district a Miss MacNabb of Bar-a'-Chaistril, a lady who, before she had passed the zenith of life, had never been remarkable for her beauty - the contrary even had passed into a proverb, while she was in her teens; but, to counterbalance this defect in external qualities, nature had endowed her with great benevolence, while she was renowned for her probity. One day the Laird of Combie, who piqued himself on his *bon-mots*, was, as frequently happened, a guest of Miss MacNabb's, and after dinner several toasts had gone round as usual, Combie rose with great solemnity and addressing the lady of the house requested an especial bumper, insisting on all the guests to fill to the brim. He then rose and said, addressing himself to Miss MacNabb, "I propose the old Scottish toast of 'Honest men and bonnie lassies,'" and bowing to the hostess, he resumed his seat. The lady returned his bow with her usual amiable smile, and taking up her glass, replied, "Weel, Combie, I am sure we may drink that, for it will neither apply to you nor me."

From *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character* by Dean Ramsey 1872.

# THE YOUNGER CAMPBELLS



## SHINTY: THE CURVED STICK SPORT



Two thousand years ago, *Camanachd*, or shinty as it is known today, was introduced to Scotland along with Christianity and the Gaelic language by Irish missionaries. It has always been a popular sport in Inveraray. The first written record of

shinty in Inveraray appears in the 1877 Minute Book of the old Yellow & Black, the local team, when it played against the Vale of Leven.

It was a very popular game for New Year's Day when teams from neighboring villages played each other. The lack of standardized rules in the early years led to many disputes. When teams from different areas met to play each other, they had to have a meeting to agree on the rules to be used for their game.

The sport became organized in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and formal rules were established. One long-going feud at this time was whether or not shinty should be played in kilts and if Gaelic should be the only language allowed! Neither is used today.

Shinty is played on a rectangular field which varies in size from 140 to 170 yards long, and 70 to 80 yard wide. The goals are twelve feet wide and ten feet high. It is played in two 45 minute halves with a 10 minute half-time period.

Competitions for those between the ages of 14 and 17 years have slightly smaller fields (pitches) of between 120 and 130 yards long and between 70 and 80 yards wide. The goals are 12 feet wide and 8 feet high and the game is played in two 35 minute halves. For even younger competitors, the pitches and times are varied accordingly.

The ball is made of cork covered with leather. It is between 7 ½ to 8 inches around and weighs 2 ½ to 3 ounces.

The caman (curved stick) is somewhat like a hockey stick with a curved end and the head of it must be able to fit through a 2 ½ inch ring. It is usually made of hickory or ash. It has been said that golf was developed by players who practiced driving the ball with the caman.

The game is played between two teams of twelve players each. It starts at the center of the field. A player from each team stands with their camans crossed above their heads ready to play the ball as it comes down after the referee blows his whistle, then throws the ball in the air to a height of at least 12 feet above the players.

The ball is played in the air and the players must be fast, strong and have a quick eye. It is much more of a physical sport than

hockey as the players may block the swing of their opponent's caman. Only the goalkeeper is allowed to handle the ball and even then he may only slap the ball with the flat of his hand. He cannot catch or hold it in any way.

A goal is scored when the ball has passed over the goal line and under the crossbar. The team scoring the greatest number of goals during a game is the winner. If no goals or an even number of goals are scored, the game is called a "draw."

John Campbell (1849-1922), a one-time Sheriff Clerk Depute of Argyll, composed the song for Inveraray's shinty team, the Yellow & Black:\*

Upon the shores of sweet Loch Fyne  
A little town doth stand  
Old Inveraray famed afar  
For scenery so grand.  
Her daughters blithe and bonny  
While renowned for shinty play  
Her sons who oft have met the foe  
And borne the palm away.

Chorus

Then Hip Hurray for the Yellow & Black  
For they're the colours gay  
Worn by the Inveraray boys  
When they at Shinty play.  
And play the Camanachd they have proved  
In many a well fought fray.  
We'll give the boys three hearty cheers  
HURRAY, HURRAY, HURRAY.

\*MacKechnie, Donald. *Inveraray Tales and Traditions*, p. 19.



An Inveraray player, wearing the yellow and black colors of the Campbell gyronny, strikes at the ball with his caman.

# The Younger Campbells, Teens

Tegan J. Blackwood

Student Editor, Journal of the Clan Campbell Society (North America)

## SCOTTISH CULTURE LIVES IN THE MARITIMES

When Kaitlin arrives at the Gaelic College of Celtic Arts and Crafts in St. Ann's, Nova Scotia, she feels like she's coming home. "I'm blessed that I can be here," says the student of Highland dancing. "This land is bursting with the history and culture of my Celtic ancestors."

Hugged between the Atlantic ocean and the green hills of Cape Breton Island, the Gaelic College is the only institution of its kind in North America. Each summer, adults and youth from all corners of the globe come here to study in one- or two-week sessions. The college was founded in 1938 by Rev. A.W.R. MacKenzie, and offered Gaelic language courses from a small cabin overlooking St. Ann's Bay. Subjects now include harp, fiddle, weaving, dance, and of course the great highland bagpipes. In the front of the college, a small gift shop offers Celtic arts and crafts, including some wool sweaters made by students.

Each morning, students and instructors gather in the Great Hall of the Clans to recite the Lord's Prayer in Gaelic. Behind them, colorful displays recount the history and traditions of the Scots—including a mannequin in full Campbell garb! Tartans of each clan hang on the wall beside the stage, and near the entrance is a small museum of Scottish antiquities. At noon, after a morning of classes and hard work, students and visitors return here for a short ceilidh.

After sunset, I bundle up in a sweater and shawl for an evening of Celtic rock by Slainte Mhath (pronounced "slawncha va"). Depending on your point of view, this group of energetic young people is either keeping the music



alive, or beating it to death. The chilly air rings with the crash of drums and an electric guitar, playing a traditional song called "The Ox".

I sense that, in the sixty-four years of its existence, the Gaelic college has become a central feature of this region. Locals and tourists alike come here, if not to study, then to see our Celtic heritage still alive and growing in a place an ocean away from the Scottish homeland.

*To learn more about the Gaelic college, or to sign up for classes next summer, go to [www.gaeliccollege.edu](http://www.gaeliccollege.edu)*

## Welcome New Members

Mr. & Mrs. Joe Alexander .....	Midland, TX	Janet Campbell .....	Berthoud, CO	Mr. Robert W. Edwards .....	Concord, NH
Mr. & Mrs. Christopher Anderson ..	Merced, CA	Jeff & Janet Campbell .....	Abingson, VA	Bill Falk .....	Cincinnati, OH
William & Frances Barnes .....	Beaver Dam, KY	Mr. & Mrs. Jeff Campbell .....	Anchorage, AK	Mr. & Mrs. Charles Fisher .....	Hazel Park, MI
Amelia H. Bassett .....	Hixon, TN	Mr. & Mrs. John W. Campbell .....	Eagan, MN	John & Laura Fisher .....	Alma, MI
Mary Gray Black .....	Clearwater, FL	Mr. & Mrs. Lance Campbell .....	Richmond, VA	Mrs. Melinda G. Fleu .....	Snellville, GA
Jim & Marlene Bonner .....	Brooklyn, MI	Maurica Sue Campbell .....	Overland Park, KS	Fran Fraser .....	Goshen, IN
Mr. & Mrs. Bruce L. Brown ..	Pacific Grove, CA	Mr./Mrs. Michael Campbell ..	Mechanicsville, VA	Miss Virmalee Gama-Ballantyne .....	San Jose, CA
Don and Mary Campbell Bruner .....	Topeka, KS	Neil and Julie Campbell .....	Milford Center, OH	Graeme C. & Esm'e Goodsir ..	Mechanicsburg, PA
Jerry & Ellen Burns .....	Garden Grove, CA	Mr. & Mrs. Robin Campbell..	South Hadley, MA	Anne Adams Gresham .....	Columbus, VA
Jarred Burns .....	Fort Wayne, IN	Roger Campbell .....	Gerrardstown, WY	Mr. & Mrs. James A. Gunter .....	Savannah, GA
Don Burns .....	Rockwell, TX	Mr. & Mrs. Steve Campbell .....	Lancaster, PA	Ms. Debora Hall .....	Lansing, MI
Mr. & Mr. Bill G. Campbell .....	Henderson, KY	Ms. Teresa A. Campbell .....	Benton City, WA	Dr. Alfred L. Harkleroad, II .....	Bristol, TN
Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Campbell .....	Wasilla, AK	Troy L. Campbell .....	Whiting, IN	Elizabeth G. Harkleroad .....	Bristol, TN
Mr. & Mrs. Craig Campbell .....	Modesto, CA	Troy M. Campbell .....	Kansas City, MO	Ida S. Harkleroad .....	Bristol, TN
Mr. David Campbell .....	Leavenworth, KS	Vann & Laurelle Campbell .....	Little Elm, TX	Jennifer I. Harkleroad .....	Roswell, GA
Dion & Leslie Campbell .....	Orangevale, CA	Willard J. Campbell, III .....	Port Jefferson, NY	Richard A. Harkleroad .....	Murfreesboro, TN
Gerald & Clare Campbell .....	Jackson, MI	Linda Campbell-Davis .....	South Bend, IN	Shannon R. Harkleroad .....	Murfreesboro, TN
Mr. & Mrs. Gregory Campbell .....	Catawba, NC	Paula Campbell-Johnstone .....	Savannah, GA	James E. Harris .....	Fort Wayne, IN
Mr. & Mrs. Ian Campbell .....	Glendale, CA	Jane M. Corley .....	Dallas, TX	Mr./Mrs. Robert E. Hawes ...	Sedro-Woolley, WA
James Campbell .....	Ada, MI	George R. Cretton .....	El Cajon, CA	Mr. & Mrs. James C. Hill III .....	Zionville, NC
Mr. James R. Campbell, .....	Decatur AL	Donald E. Dupee, Jr. ....	Aiken, SC		

*continued page 42*



# WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

*Some New Members who filled out biographical forms.*



**Michael Campbell**, his wife **Elizabeth**, and daughter **Caroline**, became members at the Celtic Heritage Festival of Hanover County, VA, early this summer. He is a landscaper who tells us his favorite hobby (like that of his many industrious and inventive kinsmen and women) is working in the garden. Michael's hobbies and interests are also outdoor pursuits: fishing and hunting. VA Commissioner Dan Campbell is on the right.

**Henry J. Luba** whose mother is a MacKissock, has had a variety of interesting occupations: sales, teaching college, and acting. Henry and his wife **Eileen**, hail from Pittsburgh, PA, and Cedar Rapids, IA. Favorite recreations are bird-watching and lawn-bowling.



**Gary D. Moore**, Atlanta, AL., and his son **Stephen** became new members at the Tennessee Valley Festival held this June. Gary is a chief operator for the city. His interests range from photography to gold mining. Gary's most exciting experience was finding real gold nuggets.

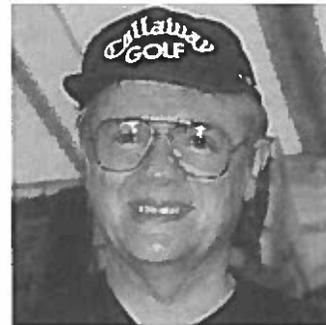


**Christopher A. Anderson**, a support counselor, says that his most memorable experience was having a Scottish-style wedding. He and his wife **Jeanne**, a teacher, and their child **Keenan** live in Merced, CA. Double Campbells fill the branches of their family tree: his mother is a Campbell, and his wife's grandmother is a Campbell. The family holds interests in historic gaming, collecting miniatures, reading, and camping.

**Stevan Michael Campbell**, his wife **Susan Lori**, and family **Evan** and **Brenna**, live in Yuba City, California. Stevan is a civil engineer who takes pleasure in music, golfing, and stream fishing.



**Craig Campbell**, a painting contractor and homebuilder, and his wife, **Kimberly**, from Hayward, CA, like to golf, work, and travel. Craig's most memorable experience was marrying his wife! These Campbells signed on at the Modesto Highland Games in California.



**Frederick D. Lucas** whose hometown is Cincinnati, OH, had a great-great grandmother by the name of **Rebecca Campbell** in Monroe County, West Virginia. Frederick, a claims specialist with the Ohio Department of Unemployment, likes to sing in the May Festival Chorus, participate in cycling, and operate an amateur radio. His most memorable experiences have been a visit to Paris and singing at Carnegie Hall in New York.

**Dorjan Irby** whose hometown is Decatur, AL, has a Campbell grandfather. She is a librarian who enjoys raising and showing cats as well as golfing and hiking. Taking a hot air balloon is listed as a wonderful experience.



**Jack Campbell**, retired from Detroit-Edison, his wife **Marcy**, children **John**, **Tim**, and **Lenore**, like to travel. Jack holds an interest in farming, coming from Michigan.



*Clan Campbell Society*

**Nancy J. Farly**, the daughter of **Daryl Lee Campbell**, is an auto claims adjuster who came to the Clan Campbell Society at the Scottish Games in Woodland, California. Nancy is an outdoor enthusiast. Her hobbies include skiing, softball, fishing, and camping.



*Clan Campbell*

Rick Campbell, wife Anne, and family members Erin, Elizabeth, and Christy, are actively involved with sailing, singing and bike riding. They hail from Bellingham, WA, and signed on at the Bellingham Highland Games.



Jeff Campbell, his wife Cheryl, and daughter Tamara are from Anchorage, Alaska. Jeff is a captain in the US Air Force; Cheryl is a speech language pathologist. Jeff is an outdoorsman who kayaks, hikes, and has competed in the Iron Man Canada Triathlon. The Campbells signed on the dotted line with the CCS (NA) at the Alaskan Scottish Games in where else—Alaska!



Steven C. Harrison and his wife Katrina along with children Robert, Stephanie, and Amanda became New Members at the Gatlinburg Games in Tennessee. Steven's great grandmother was a Campbell. He is a security manager whose hobbies are woodworking. A world-traveler, he has been to 38 different countries while in the Navy, including Scotland.



Lisa C. Harris from Jetterson City, TN, works in a factory. Tennessee Walking Horses are an exciting hobby and favorite recreational pastimes include attending horse shows and Nascar races.



Campbell of Loudoun



John B. Leach, the grandson of a Campbell is from Tazewell, TN. He is a student who shares with us that he started his own band. Music is his favorite recreation and singing with the school band remains his most memorable experience. Shown here with his sister Jenna and mother Rita.

William Burnett, a new member, shares with our readers that attaining his Eagle Scout award was his most memorable experience. He is a college student who likes to ride horses, shoot, and camp. William comes from Granite Bay, CA.



Dennis Phillips and his wife Joy out of Bull's Gap, Tennessee like to travel. They are going to Scotland this fall. His grandmother, seven times removed, was a Campbell. His wedding was a most memorable experience, he writes. The family joined at the Gatlinburg Games this past spring.



Federation of Clan Campbell Societies

Lance Campbell, his wife Shannon and Jenny, their daughter, also joined on at the Hanover Country Festival. Lance is an environmental representative, enjoying all outdoor activities

## Welcome New Members

continued from page 40.

Dudley M. Hollenbeck .....	Hamburg, NY
Mr. and Mrs. L. Holt .....	Los Angeles, CA
Greg Hughes .....	Salt Lake City, UT
Susan Igo .....	Taylorville, UT
Dorian Irby .....	Decator, AL
Father Brian Iverach .....	Dallas, TX
Judith Irene Lalonde .....	San Jose, CA
Mr. & Mrs. John R. Longley, Jr. ....	Porterville, CA
Mrs. Shiley L. Lopez .....	Mcminnville, TN
Mr. James M. Macdermaid .....	Westland, MI
David & Janet Mellor .....	Saline, MI
Gordan & Sandra Mitchell .....	Waynesville, GA
Gary D. Moore .....	Attalla, AL
Carolyn S. Overstreet .....	Overland Park, KS
Mrs. Dee Owens .....	Placerville, CA
Mr. Lynn W. Oyler .....	Murray, UT
Amanda Faith Philbeck-Keener .....	Augusta, GA
Tim & Julie Powers .....	Dearborn Heights, MI
Sandy Vaughan & Charle Procter .....	Coppell, TX
Thomas C. R. Rye, Jr. ....	Franklin, TN
Mittie Elizabeth Richards .....	Richmond, VA
Thomas Scarborough .....	Oak Ridge, TN
Carrie L. Schmidt .....	Indiannapolis, IN
Chad Simonds .....	Flint, MI
Mrs. Darlene Simonds .....	Flint, MI
Stacy Stallard .....	Arlington, TX
Zoe Ann Stinchcomb .....	Dallas, TX
Mark Campbell Tessier .....	Milford, NJ
Thomas L. Thomas .....	Graham, WA
Mr. Robert H. Thompson .....	Ogden UT
Nancy Lynn Wade .....	Allen, TX
Ms. Elizabeth Wasner .....	Saline, MI
Mr. & Mrs. Matt Windam .....	Santo, TX
Mr. Steven W. Witherell .....	Worcester, MA
Ruth Best Woodworth .....	Hemet, CA
Mrs. Michelle Wright .....	Garland, TX



# Clan Campbell Education Foundation

By Joe McD. Campbell

## Your Last Chance To Be Part Of The *History of the Clan Campbell*

As mentioned in the last issue of the *Journal of the Clan Campbell Society*, the second of three volumes of *The History of the Clan Campbell* is now available for purchase ONLY through the Clan Campbell Society Store (see ordering information elsewhere in the *Journal*). The Clan Campbell Education Foundation has the exclusive right of sale of the volume in the US and Canada. This latest volume covers one of the most fascinating periods in Scotland's history and the major role that the Clan Campbell had in shaping it.

Volume II begins as the Clan recovers from the loss of its Chief and the devastating defeat of the Scots and at Flodden Field in 1513 and ends with the death of the Marquis of Argyll in 1661. In those intervening years Scotland went through turmoil and upheaval that few countries have ever seen. Religious conflicts following the Scottish reformation, the saga of Mary Queen of Scots, the ascension of the Stuart kings, the union of Scotland and England, the execution of Charles I, the English Civil War and the restoration of the monarchy are all included in this period. The author, Alastair Lorne Campbell of Airds, tells of the Campbell connection with all these major historical instances in a vivid and captivating style that is based upon his comprehensive research. The volume is extensively footnoted and draws heavily from the extensive documentation found only in the closely held records at Inveraray Castle where he was archivist for a number of years. The book also gives a glimpse into the often ruthless world of the Highland Clans and the seemingly never-ending battles for land and power.

### ***Be a Part of History***

The *History of the Clan Campbell* is a project undertaken by the Clan Campbell Education Foundation, a tax-exempt corporation. The CCEF gets its funds from donations from those who love the Clan Campbell and Scotland. The CCEF has not reached its goal of \$130,000 to pay for the remaining volume. You can help to make it happen. While any amount will be gratefully accepted, those who donate \$250 or more will have their name listed in the final volume as an "Underwriter." Those who donate \$1,000 or more will have their names listed as a "Patron" and will receive an autographed copy of all three volumes. Volume III of the *History* will be released



*Dust jacket painting of Kilchurn Castle by Alastair Campbell of Airds.*

in 2004. These books represent the definitive history of our illustrious clan and your families' heritage for all time. You can be part of it.

### ***CCEA Now the CCEF***

In order to more appropriately reflect its role and mission, the Board of Directors of the Clan Campbell Education Association has voted to change the name of the organization to The Clan Campbell Education Foundation.

The CCEA was established in 1992 as a California corporation and has received 501(c)(3) approval as a tax-exempt charitable corporation from the IRS and from the tax authorities in California. This tax-exempt Association was formed by members of the CCS(NA) Board of Directors in order to advance the study, promotion, and perpetuation of Scottish culture, including music, dance, art, athletics, language, and cuisine; and to carry on and conduct charitable and educational activities. In furtherance of these goals, the

organization shall encourage and finance the study of Scottish history and culture through publishing books, videos, awarding scholarships, grants and loans, and award of incentives at Highland Games and competitions.

The CCEA was originally founded on the concept of recruiting members who would increase the funds available through dues. This approach was found to be cumbersome and inadequate in providing the funds required to satisfy the goals and ideals of the organization. In addition, there was an unnecessary expense in membership management and recruiting. The CCEF now is funded through generous donations of anyone who supports its goals and its many projects. The Foundation is managed by the officers and members of the Board of Directors.

Current and future projects include:

Video – 3 videos on Campbell history, *The Growth of the Clan* (see back cover) with more to come

History – 3 Volume *History of the Clan Campbell* (see back cover)

Scholarship – Over \$3,000 provided

Children – Clan History, Campbell colorbook

Music – CD of Campbell tunes and tales

### ***What we Need***

We need your continuing help and support in the form of contributions, donations, bequests and grants from other charitable organizations. Let the Clan Campbell Education Foundation be your legacy for tomorrow. Please help us to continue to spread your love of Scotland, our Clan and our family. Send your tax-deductible donations to:

Joe McD. Campbell, President, CCEF  
129 Richland Dr. West  
Mandeville, LA 70448



## From the Genealogist's Mailbag

Ruby G. Campbell, Ph.D., FSA Scot, Genealogist and Librarian

*Historical societies can be an excellent source of genealogical information which should not be overlooked by the researcher. This was brought to mind when CCS(NA) member S. L. Campbell in Waldorf, Maryland, submitted a necrology (obituary) from the Oklahoma Historical Society of its founder, William Parker Campbell, and his brother, Joshua Buchanan Campbell. Permission was granted by that society to use the information given below as an example of the wealth of information available through such sources. [Copyright 1924--Reprinted from The Chronicles of Oklahoma (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1924;) and Copyright 1928— Reprinted from The Chronicles of Oklahoma (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1928.)]*

### "Let the Future Throw it Away"

William Parker Campbell, journalist, second son of Elisha Campbell and Nancy A. Dillon, was the founder and first curator of the Oklahoma Historical Society. His paternal great grandfather, John Campbell was a Virginian who served in the American army during the Revolutionary War. His maternal grandfather Dillon was a Methodist preacher who was a circuit rider in the southern states and in Illinois for over sixty years.

William was born 17 December 1843 in St. Joseph, Missouri. When in his teens, his parents moved the family back to Illinois and then Indiana where they had previously lived. The family consisted of eight children: Albert, Aquilla, Daniel Elisha, William Parker, Martha Ann, Sarah, Joshua Buchanan, and John B. who died young. Several years later, the family returned to Missouri where they continued to live until after the outbreak of the War Between the States.

The family then removed to Nemaha, Nebraska, on the extreme frontier of that time period. The wild life of the Great Plains appealed to young William, and along with a cousin, he

entered the overland freighting service as a "bullwhacker" with a wagon train. He soon tired of this rough and brutal life, however, and returned to the more quiet life of a journeyman printer having



William Parker Campbell (1843-1924)

served as an apprentice in earlier years. He was employed by Col. R. W. Furnas, a publisher of Brownville, Nebraska, who later was elected governor of the state.

When his father again returned to

Illinois, William followed him and began publishing *The Home Banner*, a newspaper of his own, in Augusta, Illinois. Shortly after the close of the Civil War, William moved to Iowa where he was engaged in the newspaper business successively at Tama City, Vinton, Brooklyn and Newton for brief periods.

In 1869 at the age of 26 William moved to Kansas, settling in Washington County. He tried homesteading for a while, and then was a townsite projector, but the longing for the smell of printer's ink became too strong to resist and he was back in the newspaper business as the editor and publisher of *The Waterville Telegraph*. Following this, he moved to Wamego, Kansas, where he established *The Tribune* in 1877 which he published for many years.

While living in Kansas, William took an active part in politics and served two terms as Register of Deeds of Pottawatomie County. He had some experience as a railroad promoter, wrote several books, and penned an occasional poem and play as well. In 1890 he served as a division chief of the Federal Census Bureau for a year during the compilation of the results of the eleventh census of the United

States, living at Washington during the time.

In 1892 he moved to Kingfisher, Oklahoma Territory, and the following year, assumed the duties of Deputy Register of Deeds of Kingfisher County. His younger brother, Joshua Buchanan Campbell was the Register having been appointed by President Harding. In those days the Register was looked upon, with respect and fear and was admired as the political leader of the party.

While publishing a newspaper in Kansas nearly fifty years earlier, William became interested in and was partially instrumental for the development of the Kansas State Historical Society. Shortly after beginning his work at the Kingfisher County Courthouse, the Oklahoma Territorial Press Association convened for its annual session in that town. Naturally, William Campbell mingled with this crowd which included several journalists formerly of Kansas. It was during one of the sessions of that meeting that William was able to get recognized in order to propose the organization of a historical society for Oklahoma. The project was approved and the Oklahoma Press Association sponsored the institution of the Oklahoma Historical Society on 27 May 1893 with William Parker Campbell as the Custodian of the Society.

The Kingfisher County Commissioner furnished a team to begin collecting materials for the new Society. William and his brother furnished stationery, postage, and the means for other small incidental expenses to promote the newly created institution. While the project received little public support, William's enthusiasm kept it alive. A year and a half later, a report was sent to the Territorial Legislative Assembly requesting a modest appropriation for the support of the Society's work. A bill was introduced, innocent looking amendments were tacked on, and the measure was passed.

Custodian Campbell was instructed to ship the collections of the Society to the Territorial University at Norman, which he did. After the collections were duly installed, William was informed that his services were no longer needed! So much for political appreciation!

When William left Norman, he was not to return for another nine years. During that time he was engaged in newspaper work at Topeka, Atchison, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and elsewhere. In



Joshua Buchanan "Buck" Campbell (1855- 1937)

1902 the collections of the Oklahoma Historical Society were moved from Norman to Oklahoma City. Two years later it became apparent that the Society was making no headway. At this juncture, William was called back to Oklahoma to take up the work — a work wholeheartedly devoted toward the collecting of Oklahoma history throughout his remaining twenty years. His philosophy was a simple one: "Bring it in; if the future don't want it, let the future throw it away."

To inform the people of Oklahoma about the work of the Oklahoma Historical Society, William began publishing *Historia*, a quarterly that was the forerunner of *Mistletoe Leaves*, the

Society's newsletter. While some of the work that William did may have been crude, it must be remembered that he was an untutored pioneer in this area without the training required of today's archivists. However, it must also be noted that if the Territory had waited until it had a technically trained staff to begin its historical collection, much of what was gathered may have been lost forever.

William Parker Campbell married Mollie W. Wayne, a Johnstown, Pennsylvania native, in 1867 in Tama County, Iowa. They were the parents of six children, three of whom survived to adulthood: Wayne who was with the Department of Public Expression at Oklahoma City University; Robert M. who resided in Kansas City; and Coila who married a Duncan and moved to Los Angeles, California.

William died 4 May 1924 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. His wife died in 1918.

### *A Printer's Life*

Joshua Buchanan "Buck" Campbell, William's younger brother, was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, 29 May 1855. He had learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Eagle* at

Brooklyn, Iowa, and had been connected with several newspapers before taking over the *Oklahoma Hornet* in 1900 which had been established a year or so previously by Bert Campbell.

Joshua typified an order that has faded into history as a result of modern developments in the newspaper business. A month prior to his death at Enid, Oklahoma, on 25 June 1937, Joshua described his life as a newspaper man:

"The happiest days of my early life were when I was the editor of a dinky country newspaper in a scattered village with only the crudest equipment — an Army press, a jobber that worked by a lever, enough body type to set one page of a six column folio, a piece of tin on a

# Douglas MacArthur's Ancestors - a New Perspective

By Duncan Beaton

Some years ago I wrote a piece entitled "Auchentiobart and the MacArthurs" for this Journal (vol.11 No. 4 p.22). It featured some MacArthur families and the now deserted farming township on Loch Fyne, where they settled from Lochaweside and lived from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It also covered the tradition persistent around Inveraray and district: that an Archibald MacArthur, born at Auchentiobart in 1792, was the great-grandfather of the famous American General Douglas MacArthur.

Douglas MacArthur's grandfather Arthur was born in Glasgow, the usual biographical date given as the 26<sup>th</sup> January 1815, although no actual record exists. The Christian or given name Arthur is not commonly used by the mid-Argyll MacArthurs, but the traditional descent from the Auchentiobart family has been handed down from generation to generation with apparent authenticity.

However, all this has changed with an article in the recent number of "The Round Table", the Clan Arthur quarterly newsletter. In it is reprinted a letter written by the Glasgow-born Arthur MacArthur, written in Springfield, Mass. On the 28<sup>th</sup> October 1843 to another, unrelated, Arthur MacArthur. Arthur had set up practice in Springfield before heading west to Milwaukee in 1849.

The relevant details are extracted as follows: "I was born in Glasgow in the year 1817 and am now 26 years old. I bear my

father's name.... I never saw him, for he died 10 days before my birth. I had a little sister about 1 year old who also died about the same time, so I never saw either of them. These bereavements left me the only child of a widowed mother.... When I was about 7 years old my mother married a very worthy man by the name of Alexander Meggett.... In 1828 my parents immigrated (sic) to this Country... My grandfather was a genuine Highlander, and I believe on my father's side my ancestors are from the north. The last time I saw my mother she described a visit she made with my father to his native place shortly before his last illness. And it was among the braes and hills and lochs described by Sir Walter Scott as the scenery of that romantic region. Loch Kathrine (sic) was one of the places embraced in this visit. The Trossic (sic) glens were also seen on the same occasion. This is undoubtedly the home of our mutual ancestors. That the McArthurs at one time formed a distinct clan, has always been my opinion.... I am a double-distilled McArthur. My mother's name was Sarah McArthur, and my father's name was Arthur McArthur.... My father's family, which is still numerous, reside mostly as I believe in Glasgow, and [a] large branch of my mother's family live [in] Dumbarton, Scotland, engaged in the printing of calicos...."

So, belatedly and straight from the horse's mouth, as it were, the traditional

story of a descent from Argyll MacArthurs is quashed. It is also interesting to note that Arthur makes himself two years younger than the usually accepted birth date of 1815. As said already, there is no baptismal record for Arthur or his sister.

In Barony OPR for the year 1812 the following entry is found: "Arthur McArthur, weaver in Anderston & Sarah McArthur residing there, married 13<sup>th</sup> Novr by Revd John Campbell". Barony was the landward (rural) parish of Glasgow and Anderston has long been absorbed into the city. Both Arthur and Sarah were apparently established in Anderston by the time of their marriage.

An inspection of the records of the parishes adjoining or included in the area known as the Trossachs, made popular as a tourist location by the writings of Sir Walter Scott, reveal that Arthur was indeed a favourite Christian or given name among the fairly numerous MacArthurs living there. At least seven Arthurs feature in the baptismal registers between the 17<sup>th</sup> September 1767 and 29<sup>th</sup> May 1792, in Callander and Port of Menteith, and any one of them could have been the weaver who married in 1812 and died in 1817.

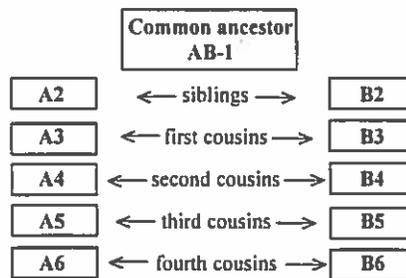
It will come as a blow to descendants of the Auchentiobart MacArthurs, who have been proud of their reported connection with the General. In genealogy sometimes discovering the truth is a disappointment, but it is always going to be the truth.

## Family and Kinship - cont'd from page 47.

relationship for purposes of distribution of property in intestate cases (where someone has died without leaving a will); to help determine the degrees within which marriage is prohibited (incest); and as a basis for allowing certain relatives to testify against each other.

To establish "cousinships" one must look at generations. Parents and their siblings are one generation and their respective offspring are another generation. One generation is a single step in the line of direct descent from an ancestor. A simple diagram can be sketched to determine relationships of cousins, always starting with the nearest common ancestor.

Siblings share a parents. First cousins share a grandparent. Second cousins share a great-grandparent; third cousins, a great-great-grandparent and so on. In the diagram above,



note that individual A4 is one generation removed from B3 thus making them first cousins once removed. (Visualize a diagonal line from B3 down to A4.) Likewise, B3 is two generations removed from A5 making them first cousins twice removed. (Again, draw a diagonal line from B3 this time to A5.)

To determine the degree of consanguinity from any individual within that chart to another,

begin by counting with (0) and go up the chart to the common ancestor, then down to the individual in question. For example, to determine the degree of relationship between B5 and A5, consider B5 to be (0), B4 is (1) and continue up to the common ancestor which will be (4). Then come down to A2 which is (5) and on to A5 which is (8). See, it's not all that difficult at all! This is the method of computing by civil law. Computation by common and cannon law is different and space will not allow us to get into that. However the mode of the civil law is preferable for it points out the actual degree of kindred in all cases. The important point to remember is to be sure to use the nearest common ancestor that you share or you can come up with some ridiculous things like making yourself your own grandpa!



## BOOK REVIEWS

*Deserted Settlements of Glassary  
Parish  
A Journal of Personal  
Observation*

*By Allan Begg*

ISBN 1-903041-04-X

*Reviewed by Diarmid Campbell*

While this book may have a limited appeal due to the local nature of the subject, it is worthy of a review because it is a study of the small farming townships ('clachans' in the Gaelic) in a parish of Argyll in Scotland where many Campbells and associated families lived and worked. Many Campbells and associated names appear in this transcription from many records.

Families in these clachans, most of them tenants of the Campbells of Kilmartin, Shirvan, Kirnan, Auchinbreck, Duntroon, Ederline, Knockbuy, Kilmory, Rhudill, Barmolloch, Stroneskir, Glasvaar, Lechuary, Duchernan and others, lived a very simple and basic rural life. Yet they generally kept their health and spiritual energy, and that of their children, in a way that meant that once wider opportunities became available, their descendants blossomed in responsibility and creativity. Other landowners on the district were MacCallum (later Malcolm) of Poltalloch, MacTavish of Dunardry, Lamont of Monydrain, MacLachlans of Dunadd and Killinochonoch (now pronounced 'Kilnoochnoch'), MacKellar and Clark.

English or Lowland Scots visitors and those growing up where education had come to be developed for the purpose of forwarding the industrial revolution – emphasizing timeliness, regularity, dependability and closely focused concentration – found Highland and Island people in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to have what they rather arrogantly considered to be a lazy attitude. An oft-quoted poem started "Oh that the peats would cut themselves..." And

there has later been the 'joke' that the Mexican concept of 'manana' implied a speed beyond the concepts of the Gaelic language. In fact the people, not separated by machinery from the land on which they lived, produced highly energetic soldiers and emigrants. But their values were different. Their life was very hard and harsh, often spent in wild weather, and taking the time of day to have a 'crack' (conversation) with a friend or neighbour was a way of engendering energy or enthusiasm for the next slog.

They knew the truth that kindly social interaction can give you a 'lift' and they took the time for that – and to carry in their heads the genealogies of their families and those of their neighbours. Through eons of time and generations, Highland and Island people had developed a pace and style to match their environment. I was watching a television program the other day where three modern families agreed to live for a season as settlers in the Rockies had lived in the 1880s. For one of the ladies, the idea of living without lipstick was a huge problem. To me that symbolized the gap and shift in focus away from the realities of rural life which the people of Glassary parish knew, and which in a sense the program asked their participants to bridge. Even in 1880, many of these clachans would have still been inhabited, although the Campbell-Ordes and Malcolms had 'cleared' a few in earlier years.

Allan Begg grew up in Argyll and as a young man drove a van for Campbells, a now gone grocery shop ('store') in the idyllic looking village of Kilmartin. In those days the van, or stake-truck with a tarp roof, visited every farm in the district once a week with all kinds of groceries and hardware. He knew and exchanged news with numerous families in the district of which he writes. Some of them, he told me, were "Kinda rough" – as when he was offered a cup of tea by an old lady in North Knapdale, who took a mug off the mantle, lifted her false-teeth out of it and straightaway poured in the tea. He said he nursed it and left it.

On his travels, Allan became intrigued by the crumbling clachans, many by then in ruins. And on Sundays in the graveyards of the kirks – the burial grounds which customarily clustered on anciently 'hallowed ground' about the churches – he would sometimes see the names of folk and

the name of their farmtoun or clachan given; "Rachel Ballantyne – 18 – Knock [the place name] Died of Smallpox – 1788".

He has searched the written records, with the help of Murdo MacDonald the archivist of Argyll, whom the county are so fortunate to have in that position, and records the fragments of life he discovered, matching them to headstones and place names. Besides the many Campbells there are MacIvers, MacArthurs, MacTavishes, MacNocairds, MacCalmans, Bells, MacKellars and many other names associated with the Campbells, including some more of those on the authorized 'Sept List'. For some of those from North Carolina where at times farm names in Argyll are found on tombstones, this might be a useful book.

This is the second book Allan has produced on the subject, the first dealing with Kilmartin parish. Again it is published by Argyll & Bute Library Service, and 'published with the assistance of The Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid-Argyll' (2002). Many of the color photographs Allan took on his walks up to explore these old family places are reproduced in the book. They are not professional, yet are delightful in their capture of the charm and ruggedness of the clachans and croft-type houses in their scenery. Lands once tilled are now rough grazing or woodland. Remember, in looking at them, that the firs sometimes seen in the background are plantations of imported species for commercial purposes, now making very minimal profit due to cheaper timber from Scandinavia and Siberia.

The book is spiral bound with card covers and 87 pages. It costs fifteen pounds in the UK and with the current exchange rate in July 2002 of \$1.52 to the pound, could be about \$22.80 US. To order by phone from North America (remembering the time difference – 5 hours earlier than Florida for example) call direct dial to 011-44-(1546) 603-596. That is the number for the Argyll Book Centre, Lorne Street, Lochgilphead, Argyll PA31 8LU. They do take a Visa card and will ship overseas, but you will have to allow them to add the cost for airmail to your card later since it will not be known immediately, if you want the book sent by air. They cannot handle foreign exchange of checks in Canadian or US dollars.



# FLOWERS OF THE FOREST

**MARY TOERNER**  
Flagstaff, Arizona

*In Memory of a Campbell Lady*  
By Diarmid Campbell

Mary was born and raised in the Big Thicket of eastern Texas. Her birthplace was Nagadoches where she emerged into the earthly world on the 11<sup>th</sup> of February 1933. She died at her home at Flagstaff in Arizona on the 27<sup>th</sup> of June 2002 aged 69.

In the history of the West, meaning mostly the 19<sup>th</sup> century western expansion of people of African and European origins across what had become the United States, the Big Thicket was like an eddy or backwater. The area attracted few settlers with wealth to invest. With all the open grasslands further west and north, few great herds came there. Some who hid in the thickets were outlaws who preyed upon the travelers passing through to the north. But many were regular settlers who preferred the sense of enclosure the woodlands offered, rather than the sky-commanded spaces beyond. Many from Tennessee were more used to woodlands where house and fuel could easily be hewn. Others got tired, or their mules or oxen died and they stayed on, taking hoe to the stubborn or sandy soils to eke out a living. And the living was hard.

After gaining her degree and teaching accreditation at Stephen F. Austin University, she first taught English in public schools. She married Mr. Sweeney and

came to near Flagstaff in 1962 where her first children were born. Hers was a Catholic family and in time she was a member of the San Francisco de Asis parish. She is survived by her second husband Richard 'Dick' Toerner in Flagstaff, her sons James Sweeney in Washington, Patrick Sweeney in Colorado and Richard Toerner in Pennsylvania, and

showed me pictures. She also had a son by her second marriage. They were fine looking people and she was proud of them all. I just remember the impression that her first home in Arizona was very isolated and the image of a sandy track among pinon and a long walk for the mail.

Mary also had a natural graciousness of style which seemed to be of another era.

She would never be raucous yet she was great fun to be with. She first struck one as lightly reserved and yet you could discuss anything with her and I don't think that she had a bigoted bone in her being. She never had to talk about where her lines were drawn because you knew they were there.

I first met her when my very Scots friend George with his wife Helga drove me in his lead-footed Cadillac from Colorado to Arizona to attend the

Phoenix Highland Games. Mary always had creative ideas and they were always sensible and often artistic. Her tent at the Games won prizes and was much visited. She was teaching at the Community College in the mountain town of Flagstaff where she had married her second husband in 1971, Richard Toerner, a very conservative gentleman, formerly of the FBI and also a Catholic.

I will always remember the pride and stride of Mary marching with the Campbells in the parade at the Highland Games at Grandfather Mountain. I understood that women had not been considered appropriate in these marches, but our late delightful Chief disregarded



*Mary Toerner leads the Campbells in the Parade of Tartans at the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games - 1991*

by her daughters Kathy Snide and Peggy Sweeney in Connecticut, Tammy Ply in Utah and Mary Wolfe in Flagstaff. Her ten grandchildren will miss her also.

I wish I could remember Mary's genealogy. She came of a Campbell background and looked a Highland lady in every bone. Her red hair, lightly graying now and worn in a bun, combined with the unpainted kindness of her high-cheekboned face and her truly remarkable dignity of stature, brought to mind the hard won history of her people and the glory of the human spirit in survival.

At one point Mary told me of her first marriage in which her elder children were born. I never met any of them but she

that rather archaic concept that clans are only an elite of 'warriors and chiefs' and the Campbells pioneered the new era there. A more gentle lady than Mary would be hard to imagine, yet her straight back and squared shoulders, head held high, could have convinced anyone to quail at her approach in a parade.

Mary Toerner became an early Commissioner for Arizona. Under her care, the local membership grew happily. Later she was Regional Commissioner for a time when the Society administration of the western states was reorganized. She wrote a good letter, not surprising for one who taught English literature. We corresponded regularly due first to my position as Rocky Mountain Regional Commissioner and later when I was only the *Journal* editor. She always took the trouble to find material for the *Journal*, particularly photographs.

Mary was elected as a Trustee of the Society and served steadily until a time came when she needed to reduce her commitment for family reasons. She did not often speak at meetings but when she did she had something sensible to say. This was a great help in an era when the officers of the society were learning to put their truths succinctly and to settle any conflicts outside the meetings, leaving space for realistic discussion of issues rather than bringing any arguments to the table.

I never once heard Mary make a racist comment – although she in turn suffered a misunderstanding from one quarter from having married onto a Germanic name. I remember once, early one morning at Estes Park in Colorado, I met Mary at breakfast in the motel coffee shop and found she had two hours to wait before leaving for the airport. I offered to drive her up into the Rocky Mountain National Park. We curved up through the forest, climbing on the scenic Trail Ridge Road and out onto high ridges of tundra where you are almost on a level with the flanking snow peaks. We talked a little but mostly she enjoyed the astonishing scenery, drawing energy from the peaceful and dramatic spaces. Afterwards she thanked me warmly and said, "It is not often I have had someone do something like that for me." And she had always seemed like a 'lady bountiful.' In her spirit she is.

## **BILLIE LIPSCOMB Baton Rouge, Louisiana**

A native of Zachary, East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, and a retired teacher with thirty-four years of service in the Rapids Parish [Louisiana] School system, Billie Lipscomb died at her residence in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on 26 July 2002. Graveside services were held in the Beulah Plains Cemetery, Zachary, at 1:30 PM Monday, July 29.

She is survived by three sisters: Louise L. Loudon, Julia L. Pinsonat, and Eula Lipscomb; and numerous nieces, nephews, great-nieces, great-nephews, great-great-nieces, great-great-nephews and one great-great-great niece.

She was preceded in death by a brother Walter Lipscomb, and her parents William Ballard Lipscomb and Mary Virginia Loudon, daughter of James Clayton Loudon and Minnie Louise Unbehagen.

Billie's great-grandfather James Martimer Loudon, was born on 2 November 1824 in The Plains of East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, the son of David Loudon and Mary Bogan. James Martimer's grandfather, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, was the first James Loudon in Louisiana. He came to Louisiana from Philadelphia in 1788 with his wife Elizabeth Young and settled first in West Feliciana Parish, later moving to The Plains on a Spanish Land Grant which he received in 1797.

Billie was a member of the Clan Campbell Society (NA) having joined in 1978 and served as a volunteer researcher for the Loudoun families. She was a member of Heriome Gaines Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution, Joanna Waddill Chapter of United Daughters of the Confederacy, West Florida Society, Colonial Dames, Pointe Coupee Historical Society, Baton Rouge Genealogical Society, First Families of Mississippi, and Daughters of Colonial Wars.



## **FREDERICK WALTER CAMPBELL, SR. Tampa, Florida**

Frederick Walter Campbell, Sr., passed away in Tampa, Florida, on December 21, 2001. He was born in Frankfort, Indiana, on July 21, 1910, and was educated there until he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor where he received a Bachelor of Arts in 1932 and a Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1934. He returned home following graduation to manage his family's dry goods store until it was feasible to open a small law office. During that time which followed the Great Depression, he recounted that "everybody needed a lawyer, but nobody could afford to pay for one", so he ran for Prosecuting Attorney. He thought if elected he would have a regular enough income to ask his childhood sweetheart, Irma Mae Biggs, to marry him. That word got out, and was reason enough for a small Indiana town to elect him their Prosecutor. Their marriage followed a few weeks later.

He was subsequently elected Circuit Court Judge for the Forty-fifth Judicial Circuit of Indiana and was reelected to that position for an unprecedented three terms before he returned to the private practice of corporate trial law. He very much enjoyed the opportunity to be a trial lawyer at the end of his career. He felt he had had the finest legal training possible during his more than twenty years as judge, having had many fine lawyers argue their cases before him; and he turned down a lifetime appointment to a Federal judgeship to be able to continue to do so.

After his wife died in 1979 he moved to Tampa, Florida, to be near his son. There he met Margaret Bowman, and following

a very spirited debate concerning the relative merits of the football teams of his University of Michigan and her Michigan State, she invited him over for dinner. He later confessed that he had missed her goodnight phone call that night because he had stopped off at Burger King on the way home. Margaret and he married "a year and a day after Irma's death", which he felt was necessary to show proper respect.

He is survived by his widow, Margaret, son, Frederick, Jr., a Clan Campbell Society (North America) Trustee and videographer, daughter-in-law Cynthia, and their five daughters, Brandi, Danielle, Laura, Sarah, and Emma.

His ashes were interred at Greenlawn Cemetery in Frankfort, Indiana.

## *Two Campbell Passings*

*By Diarmid Campbell*

### *Foreword*

Two notable Campbells have left us recently for other spheres – an Australian who is the last survivor of the Gallipoli campaign of the first World War and a Scot from the Hebrides. Their life stories are worth recording:

### **ALEC CAMPBELL Tasmania, Australia**

Alec Campnell, the Australian who survived Gallipoli (a failed invasion of Turkey south of Constantinople or Istanbul) and lived to be 103, was honoured in Australia by national flags flying at half staff on his death in Tasmania. The family was offered a state funeral by the government.

Campbell pretended to be 18 when he was only 16 and was enlisted in the Australian Army infantry and so was the youngest Australian to serve in the campaign. In November 1915 he landed with the British-led Australian and New Zealand (ANZAC), British, French and Indian forces on the beaches of Gallipoli.

The concept was that since Turkey – which then ruled much of the eastern Mediterranean from Egypt round to Istanbul – was an ally of Germany, the two should be split from each other by a landing in Gallipoli and an advance north to capture the rail and River Danube strategic links

between the two nations. The concept made sense but intelligence was poor and the Turks were warned and had the coastline heavily defended. The result was a static trench war. Thousands died and eventually, after nine months, the beach head was evacuated.

The Australian and New Zealand forces formed the backbone of the 200,000 strong invasion force. The allies recorded 55,000 killed, 10,000 missing and 21,000 dead of disease, mainly dysentery. Turkish casualties were estimated at 250,000. For about six weeks Alec Campbell, known simply as "The Kid", carried ammunition and water from the beaches to the trenches under heavy fire, both bullets and shelling, until he fell sick and was evacuated to Egypt. While his comrades in arms went from Gallipoli to fight in the trenches of France at the battles of the Somme and Ypres, he spent 6 months in hospital.

Every year thousands of Australians still travel to Gallipoli to pay respects to their war dead and missing. In many ways the campaign united Australia for the first time as a nation in one war effort and so constitutes a water mark in their history. To many, Gallipoli represents the birth of the nation's identity.

After the First War, Alec Campbell went on to become a builder, served as a senior public servant and got himself a degree in economics in his fifties. He also sailed in the grueling Sydney-Hobart yacht race six times and fathered the last of his nine children aged 69.

In the year 2000, Alec Campbell was featured on a special Australia Day postage stamp. On his death a leader of Australia's largest veteran's organization said "He represented Gallipoli, he represented the Anzac spirit, and he embodied all the wonderful traits of character that the Anzacs practiced and brought back to the nation."

### **MURDO CAMPBELL Hebrides, Scotland**

Murdo was born on the 18<sup>th</sup> of December 1928 and brought up on the island of Scalpay in a self-sufficient fishing community. He was fourth eldest of the six sturdy sons of Kenneth Campbell and his wife Rachel MacLeod. After High

School on the Isle of Skye, he served in the Royal Navy and then graduated from Aberdeen University with an MA in Gaelic, English and History in 1951.

The following year he started a teaching career in the Hebrides in the island of North Uist and by 1953 he was teaching in Fort William below Ben Nevis. In 1958 Murdo moved to Glenurquhart school where he gained experience in administration and there he married his wife Norma.

In 1963 Campbell was appointed as Head of Croy school in Inverness, moving 10 years later to be headteacher of Markinch school nearby and there he remained until he retired in 1990. In all these places Murdo became a part of the community, volunteering in many ways. His broad interests included history, genealogy, drama, literature, music, song and shinty, the ancient Highland game like field hockey with no 'sticks' rules, a wild and dangerous game – 'camanachd' in the Gaelic. He served for 20 years as secretary of the Scottish Schools Shiny Association.

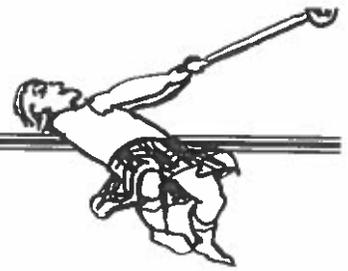
Murdo Campbell was a Convenor of the Celtic Congress and he served as chairman, chief, chieftain and honorary chief of the Gaelic Society of Inverness who periodically published important papers on Highland history. He was an adjudicator (judge) at the Mods, the cultural competitions in music and recited literature of An Comunn Gaidhealach, the national organization for the nurturing of the Gaelic language.

A frequent contributor to the British Broadcasting Corporation's Gaelic programs, Murdo had a deep and resonant voice and was always in demand as a 'Fear an Tigh' (Father of the House, meaning the MC for Gaelic cultural events). He was most of all a communicator.

Murdo was devoted to all things Gaelic; the language itself, in whose expression he was a master, the literature, the song, the customs, values, traditions and history of the Gael. He remembered an amazing amount about each of his pupils and their families and was frequently greeted by them even long after they had left school. He was a collector of humorous and entertaining stories with which he would regale audiences and his friends.

Besides his wife, he is survived by a son and two daughters.

# Calendar of Events



## U.S. Events October 2002 through January 2003

This calendar of events is based on information supplied by various sources, and contains games, faires, festivals and other local events for the next several months. Where we are certain there will be representation by the society, you will see CCS followed by a contact name. Please call that person or the event sponsor before attending to verify date and location. We offer no guarantee as to the accuracy of information despite our best efforts.

Please send additions or corrections in writing (by fax or email) **USING THE PROPER FORM** by the first of February, May, August, and November to:

**Dayla Reagan-Buell**  
2274 Loch Lomond Ave.  
Bishop, CA 93514  
Voice: (760) 872-2775  
Fax: (760) 872-2655  
Email: celtclass@qnet.com

### October 2002

**4-6 Flora Macdonald Highland Games**, Flora Macdonald Campus, Red Springs, NC. SPN: (910) 843-5000 CCS: Edgar Campbell Thompson, 2019 Pleasant Hill Church Rd, Shelby, NC 28152 (704) 484-3886 email = ectkilt@shelby.net  
**5 Loch Lomond Highland Games**, Highland Park, Ben Lomond, CA. SPN: Loch Lomond Celtic Society, PO Box 509, Felton, CA 95018 (408) 479-1508 CCS: Mike Thames, 715 Cochise Ct, Fremont, CA 94539 (510) 683-8927  
**5 St Andrew's Society of Connecticut Scottish Festival**, Goshen Fair Grounds, Rte 63, Goshen, CT. SPN: St Andrew's Society of CT, PO Box 1195, Litchfield, CT 06759 (203) 264-8151 CCS: John D Calder, Sr 319 Greenwoods St, Norfolk, CT 06058 (203) 542-5602 email: ctcampbell@snet.net  
**5 Tallahassee Scottish Highland Games and Celtic Festival**, Sunnyhill Farm, Tallahassee, FL. SPN: (850) 222-7036 CCS: Mike Thomas, 3128 Lawton Ct, Panama City, FL 32405 (850) 769-9272 email = thomasmjmv@cs.com  
**5 Scottish Tartan Heritage Fair**, Burrell Bldg, Franklin, NC near Asheville SPN: (828) 524-7472

**5-6 Celtic Festival & Craft Faire**, Tri-State Fairgrounds, Amarillo, TX. SPN: The League of Celtic Nations, PO Box 1397 Amarillo, TX 79105 (806) 374-4243  
**5-6 Heart of Tennessee Scottish Celebration**, Middle Tennessee State Univ Campus, Murfreesboro, TN. SPN: Heart of TN Scottish Celebration, PO Box 2053, Murfreesboro, TN 37133 (615) 848-9193 CCS: Bob Bruner, 5952 Port Yakima Ct, Hermitage, TN 37738 (615) 889-4277 email = bruner41@juno.com  
**5-6 Chesapeake Celtic Festival**, Furnace Town Historic Site, Show Hill, MD SPN: (410) 632-2032  
**5-6 Highlands and Islands Games on the Gulf Coast**, Harrison County Fairgrounds, Exit 28 off I-10, then 6 mi N on county road, Gulfport, MS. SPN: (228) 392-0360 CCS: Jean Campbell Brown, 940 Beach Blvd., Biloxi, MS (228) 862-1644  
**11-13 Kentucky Celtic Festival & Highland Games**, Trail of Tears Commemorative Park, Oak Grove, KY. SPN: Kilted Kinsmen of KY, 731-A Carter Rd, Oak Grove, KY 42262 (270) 640-5027 CCS: Carol Shepard, PO Box 1474, Hazard, KY 41702 (606) 666-7329 email = wrs@tgtel.com  
**12 Scotland Highland Festival**, Edward Waldo Homestead, Scotland, CT. SPN: Highland Festival Assoc, PO Box 212, Scotland, CT 06264 (860) 684-6584 CCS: John D Calder Sr, 319 Greenwoods St, Norfolk, CT 06058 (203) 542-5602 email = ctcampbell@snet.net  
**12 Radford Highlanders Festival**, Moffett Field, Radford Univ. Radford, VA. SPN: Radford Highlanders Festival, PO Box 6916 Radford, VA 24142 (540) 831-5234 CCS: Rob Hood, 2504 Plank Rd, Natural Bridge, VA 24578 (540) 463-9732  
**12 Anne Arundel Scottish Festival**, Anne Arundel Fairgrounds, Crownsville, MD. SPN: AA Scottish Festival, PO Box 539, Crownsville, MD 21032 (410) 849-2849 CCS: Pamela A Smith, 1921 Kathy Court, Owings, MD 20736 (301) 855-8142 email = pamsmith13@juno.com

**12 All Things Scottish/Celtic Festival**, Usher's Ferry Historical Village, Cedar Rapids, IA. SPN: (319) 848-4074  
**12-13 Cumberland Gap Highland Games and Celtic Gathering**, Harrogate City Park, US 25 E and Highway 63, Harrogate, TN. SPN: Cumberland Gap HG &CG, PO Box 2263, Tazewell, TN 37879 (606) 248-8249 CCS: Michael A Stephenson, PO Box 173 Gatlinburg, TN 37738 (865) 436-5068.  
**11-13 Bedford Celtic Heritage Festival**, Bedford Boys Ranch Park, 1 mile N of Hwy 183 on Forest Ridge Dr, Bedford, TX. SPN: Celtic Heritage Society, 3945 Weyburn Dr, Ft Worth, TX 76109 (817) 923-3138. CCS: James Campbell Quick, 5912 Moss Dr, Arlington, TX 76016 (817) 451-8586  
**18-20 Stone Mountain Highland Games**, Stone Mountain Park (near Atlanta, GA) SPN: SMHG, PO Box 14023, Atlanta, GA 30324 (770) 521-0228. CCS: Melanie Pinkerton, 213 Taliaferro Dr. Hogansville, GA 30230 (404) 442-1443 email = melaniepinkerton@hotmail.com  
**19 Ft Smith Scottish Border Games and Gathering**, Fort Smith Park, Ft Smith, AR. SPN: (501) 785-0448  
**19-20 Yukon Okla Celtic Nations Festival**, Kirkpatrick Foundation Farm, Yukon, OK (near OKC). SPN: (405) 350-0425  
**19-20 Rio Rancho Highland Games**, Sports Complex, High Resort Blvd, Rio Rancho, NM. SPN: Peter Campell, email = rioranchohighlandgames@msn.com CCS: Sharon Busboom, 12000 La Charles Ave NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111 (505) 296-1637 NOTE: Clan Tent only on Saturday!  
**26-27 Richmond Highland Games & Celtic Festival**, Richmond Raceway Complex, Richmond, VA. SPN: Atlantic Rural Expositions, P.O. Box 26805, Richmond, VA 23261 (800) 588-3247 CCS: Dan Campbell, 7488 Overlook Dr, Mechanicsville, VA 23111 (804) 746-4166 email = dmc173@erols.com

26-27 **Houston Celtic New Year Celebration**, Garden in the Heights, near Houston, TX. Spn: (713) 880-1065

### November 2002

1-2\*\* **Tucson Celtic Festival and Highland Games**, Rillito Park Raceway, River Rd & N. First off the Prince Rd exit from I-10. SPN: Tucson Celtic Festival Assoc, PO Box 40665, Tucson, AZ 85717 (520) 888-1058 CCS: Michelle Campbell, 5349 W. Piute Ave, Glendale, AZ 85308 (623) 561-2721 email = guineveredulac@earthlink.net \*\*FRI NIGHT BBQ AND CEILIDH.

1-2 **Highland Games of Louisiana**, Jackson, LA. SPN: West Florida Historical Association, PO Box 297, Jackson, LA 70748 (225) 634-7397

www.lahighlandgames.com

Friday night - Tartan Ball.

CCS: Kenn Campbell, 3310 Fairway Dr, Baton Rouge, LA 70809 (225) 923-1697 email = kennbc@aol.com

2 **Woodfest Celtic Festival**, Carleen Bright Arboretum, Woodway, TX near Waco. SPN: (254) 399-9974

2-3 **Clear Lake Celtic Festival**, Clear Lake Park, Landolt Pavilion, Houston, TX SPN: (281) 226-6056

2-3 **Mid-America Celtic Festival & Highland Games**, Garland County Community College, Hot Springs, AR. SPN: (877) 556-9115

8-10 **Salado Gathering of the Clans**, Central Texax Area Museum, Salado, TX

SPN: Central Texas Area Museum, PO Box 36, Salado, TX 76571 (254) 947-5232  
CCS: Patty Campbell, 2112 Indian Trail, Salado, TX 76571 (254) 947-0200

9 **Ocala Scottish Games & Irish Feis**, Ocala Equestrian Complex, 1601 SW 60<sup>th</sup> Ave, Ocala, FL. SPN: Scottish Society of No Central Florida (352) 347-2873  
CCS: Les Lowden, 1515 Carioca Dr, Lakeland, FL 33801 (863) 665-1421  
email = aobhaordtuit@aol.com

17 **Heather & Thistle St Andrew's Day Celebration**, McGonigal's Mucky Duck, Houston, TX. SPN: (713) 952-7142

23 **El Paso Border Celtic Festival**, Ysleta Entrepreneur Center, El Paso, TX SPN: (915) 591-0055

29 **Trinity Scottish Festival and Highland Games**, Trinity Community Center, Trinity, TX (near Huntsville) SPN: (409) 594-0195

### December 2002

7-8 **Alexandria Scottish Christmas Walk**, Old Town, Alexandria VA.

SPN: Campagna Center, 418 So. Washington St, Alexandria, VA 22314 (703) 549-0111

CCS: John D. Thompson, 3509 Queen Anne Dr, Fairfax, VA 22040 (703) 352-3002 email = jdtwriter@aol.com

7 **Mother Lode Scots Christmas Faire and Walk**, Howard Park, Ione, CA (near Jackson) SPN: Mother Lode Scots (209) 245-3364

January 2003

18-19 **Central Florida (Orlando) Highland Games**, Central Winds Park, 1000 State Road 434, Winter Springs, FL  
SPN: Scottish American Society of Central Florida, PO Box 2948, Orlando, FL 32802 (407) 426-7268  
CCS: Rob St. John, 3704 Kantrel Pl, Valrico, FL 33594 (813) 685-4638 email = rstjohn@tampabay.rr.com

*If you have an event that did not appear here, or was listed incorrectly, please remember to send in your information on the form by the deadline.*

**CCS(NA) on the  
World Wide Web  
CCS(NA) Website  
<http://www.ccsna.org>**

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E-mail: Joe@cruachan.net

Joe McDowell Campbell, *Coordinator*  
E-mail: joec@cruachan.net

Robert C. Campbell  
E-mail: bob@campbelldesigns.com.

**CCSNA Internet List Server**  
To subscribe send an e-mail to [campbell-l-request@rootsworld.com](mailto:campbell-l-request@rootsworld.com) with the word "subscribe" (without the quotes) as the only text in the body of the message.

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