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The Clan Campbell Society (North America)



Castle Campbell, the Lowland stronghold of the Campbell Earls of Argyll. The castle sits at the head of a ravine above Dollar, between the Burn of Care and Burn of Sorrow. Story page 8



OUR FUTURE

Edward V. Cattell, Jr.
President, Clan Campbell Society (North America)



As I write this column, I have received disturbing news from our Data Services Manager, Randy Seale. Randy advises that a number of our members have not renewed for third quarter of last year, after several reminders. A lesser number have not renewed, as of the current date (in January) from fourth quarter. While we have always had a few members who joined and then did not renew after the first year, this was understandable. Our Society can not be all things to all people, and, perhaps, those members did not find what they were seeking in membership in our Society. We have always found support for our program in the fact that our membership grew steadily, over time.

However, we now face a reduction in membership greater than our annual increase, resulting in a net loss. Perhaps this is fallout from the economic situation. Various reports that I have seen cite statistics, which lead to the conclusion that, we, as a society, are "joining" less. Whether the organization is the church, a fraternal organization, or the bowling league, fewer people seem to be joining.

The next question might well be: "So....?" There are many answers to such a non-precise question. One, which I would like to suggest to you, is that we need to join, now more than ever. Our society (society at large, rather than our Society) is suffering from alienation. We spend too much time in "virtual reality" and not enough time face to face with real people. We can escape into the Movie Theater, into computer games, even into home offices where we do not ride the train or the bus to work, and do not relate to other individuals.

Our Society offers us a real chance to reach out to others with a common heritage, common background, and common interests, whatever our current situation might be. While merely reading the Journal is a passive-active way of relating; coming out to highland games, or a Burns Night celebration, or a Tartan Day parade or celebration is definitely an active joining in the spirit of our heritage.

So what does your Society need from you? Please contact your state commissioner and find out who are those members who have not renewed. Call the two who live closest to you and talk to them. Find out why they did not rejoin, and see if you can make a difference for them. It will make a difference for you, I am sure.

Elsewhere in this issue, I have begun to describe the various Committees of our Society, their missions, and what has been done to date. We will continue to report on their work so that you will know how your Society is being managed. One of our most exciting projects is rebuilding our Website. Check in from time to time and see the progress.

And please remember, Our Future, in this Society, is Your Future.

Ne Obliviscaris!

Clan Campbell Society Committee Restructure

Edward V. Cattell, Jr., President

The Executive Committee of the Clan Campbell Society (NA) has, for many years, been organized into a number of committees to focus the work of guiding our Society. In appointing members to the various committees, the executives of the Society (President and Vice President) seek to draw on the particular strengths and interests of our trustees. We also draw on the talent and interest of our Members for both leadership positions in and as members of those committees.

What I would like to do in this issue of the Journal and forthcoming issues is outline for you our various Committees, their membership and the work that they perform. I hope that any member who is interested in the work of any committee will contact the chairman of that Committee, as well as the president and vice president and let us know of your interest and desire to participate in the work of the Society. There are two particular reasons why this is important, not only for the current management of the Society, but for its future management, as well. Not only do we need to draw on the talent of our membership for the exploration of new ideas and a full discussion of the correct path for the Society; but we also need to assure that there are knowledgeable and interested members involved in our work from whom we can draw the future management of our Society.

In this issue of the Journal I would like to provide you with a profile of a new committee and one of our original committees.

The new committee is the IT or Information and Technology Committee. A number of years ago, this Society established a website which was under the direction of a webmaster. Our original webmaster was Hyle Campbell. Subsequently, that position was filled by Joe McDowell Campbell, President of the Clan Campbell Education Association. Today, Troy Campbell, Chairman of our Information and Technology Committee is our webmaster. Troy is ably assisted by Doug and Susan Campbell, as working members, and Joe McDowell Campbell, Doug Caddell, Mike Fisher and Randy and Dora Seale as consultants. Each of these

individuals is a computer professional in his or her own right and they, collectively, have substantial experience and knowledge regarding the construction and maintenance of websites. Over the coming weeks and months, you will see changes in our website as the Committee works diligently to reconstruct it as a significant source for information on the Clan Campbell, Scotland, and the wide variety of interests of our membership. As an example, you will note that several pages of our Journal are dedicated to the reports from our various Highland Games and an introduction of new members. Often, due to space limitations, the reports on the games must be edited and only one photo, from among those submitted, can be printed in the Journal. Donald Draper Campbell, who is responsible for compiling our Highland Games Report and submitting them to the Journal editor, has been working on a format for submission of the Games Report, together with photographs, on line. A link will be established from the principal website to the Highland Games Reports.

As another example, you have seen the calendar of events at the back of the Journal. This lists forthcoming games, including their location and the name and address of the Clan Campbell Contact. We would like to develop a graphic representation of North America divided into states and provinces. You would be able to click on a state and see a photo of the State Commissioner and the various Deputy Commissioners. There would be a list of Highland Games and other events which are forthcoming. By clicking on a particular event, you would see the Games or Event Report for that Event for the previous year together with photographs.

We hope that in this way we will make the events of the Society come alive for you and, if you are not already a regular attendee at such games and events, entice you to come out and join in the celebration with us.

Other areas in which the IT committee will be involved, in the future, will be making all of our past Journals available on line, and coordinating with our membership and data services to better facilitate communication between our

commissioners and our members and our Executive Committee.

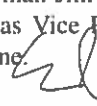
If you are interested in assisting with the work of the IT committee, please contact Troy Campbell as well as Vice President Walter Campbell and me.

The other committee which I would like to profile for you is our Finance Committee. The chairman of our Finance Committee is Trustee James R. Campbell of New York City. Members include Tim Berley of North Carolina, our Treasurers Sandy Moore and Neil Thompson and Randy and Dora Seale, our membership and data service providers. The mission of the Committee is to provide guidance for the Executive Committee assuring the integrity and reliability of the organization's finances; to establish internal accounting controls for sound financial management, policies, and procedures; to develop an annual budget for board approval; and to maximize income through planning and prudent investment.

The importance of sound financial controls is obvious to anyone who has been following the news of the corporate financial scandals over the past year or so. Not only do we need to keep track of receipt of funds from members but we need to plan carefully to maximize the benefits from the expenditure of those funds. The committee has been involved, recently, with issues concerning making the receipt of dues from our Canadian members in Canadian funds easier; planning for the purchase of items for our various commissioners and games managers including new banners and commissioners medallions; and planning for the revision of business management practices for our society store.

The Finance Committee works closely with and supervises the work of our treasurers and our data management and membership service provider.

If you are interested in working with our Finance Committee, please contact Chairman Jim Campbell in New York as well as Vice President Walter Campbell and me.





Vice-President's CORNER

By *Walter J. Campbell*
Vice-President
Clan Campbell Society (NA)



GAMES REPORTS:

To those of you who staff our tents at Scottish festivals, I have received very few of the games reports. These reports are necessary for Society record keeping and are used by several of the committees in determining the cost and attendance at the games. Please submit the reports the week following the game. It is not necessary for you to make copies except one for you to keep if you wish. All necessary copies for forwarding to the interested committees will be made by me. In keeping with that item, when you receive the application of a new member, please, send a copy of the Biographical Form with the game report, and if at all possible, send a picture of the new members with the report. That Biographical Form will be sent to the Society Journal to be included in the next issue of the Journal. Those of you that are "staffing" a game tent let me know what forms and other handouts you need for the tent. If you are not familiar with the items on hand, send me an E-mail or letter with your address and the game for which the forms will be needed and a copy of the "Order Form" will be mailed as soon as I receive the letter or E-mail. Do send the request for the form early enough that you will have time to complete the form and for the forms and items to be mailed to you. I know there are games where Society members have a tent or space that are not listed in the Journal. Please, send the data on any game where Clan Campbell will have

a tent or space to Dayla Regan-Buell, and allow plenty of lead-time for inclusion in the Journal. Notices for the July issue of the Journal should be received by Dayla no later than the first week in May. Dayla's address is on page two of this Journal.

YOU MISSED YOUR JOURNAL:

The major reason for some Journals not being received is a change of address. The post office will not forward a Journal when you move or change your mailing address. What occurs is the Post Office removes the back of the Journal and returns it to the Society and charges the Society for this. The remainder of the Journal is then destroyed by the Post Office. If you move or change your mailing address it is imperative that you let **Seale Data Services** know immediately. Their Post Office and E-mail address is on page two of this Journal. If you do not receive your copy of the Journal by the end of the month it is issued please, let me know. I will insure a copy is mailed, and will try to determine what happened. Don't worry, the reason that statement is made is my copy of the Journal was not received one time.

PROBLEMS AND QUESTIONS:

If you have any problem or question concerning the Society, do not hesitate to let me know. Several times in the past few months I have received comments and problems that were over one year old. I would sincerely appreciate letting me know as quickly

as you can. I may not be able to answer all questions or complaints, but I sure know who to contact where action can be taken.

NOT ALWAYS HOME:

Please, do not feel I am not responding if you do not receive a reply the very next day. An example, by the time this Journal is published the Mid-Year Executive and Trustee meeting in Tampa, FL will be completed. That required my absence for over one week. Then there is attendance at the Annual General Membership (AGM) meeting each year. That AGM this year will be at the same time as the Charleston, SC Games. I do encourage all that are able to attend the AGM in Charleston. Last year it was held in Nashville, TN and was not in connection with a Highland Game. This year a Highland Game will be on the Saturday of the AGM. More information on that gathering is in this Journal.

Summer is now around the corner and the "Games Season" is upon us. I ask each of you to join with us at the games near you and to offer any assistance you may. Even a few minutes of your time at a tent is more than welcome. Time, as said before, is the most precious commodity you have to offer. Once given it can never be given back or taken away.

Yours in Kinship. *Walt*

Rummaging Through The Drawers

Scott Campbell
Journal Editor
Clan Campbell Society of North America



A few thoughts as I sit rummaging through the drawers . . .

In 1988, if someone had suggested to me that I would become the editor of the *Clan Campbell Society Journal*, I would have laughed uproariously. That was the year that I walked into the CCS tent for the first time, and asked how I might learn about clan history. The two gentlemen staffing the tent, Charles and Donald Campbell, eagerly suggested that I should join the Society. When I replied that I hadn't enough cash with me, and that my wife was off somewhere with the checkbook, they upbraided me in a humorous manner: I think cheap Scot was the phrase used. However, I left the tent with an application in hand.

That was the beginning of my involvement in our Society. My participation in it has offered me the opportunity to learn about our mutual history and heritage, and afforded me the chance to celebrate that heritage with others from not just my region, but across our continent. I'm sure that this new position will offer more of the same, and I look forward to hearing from our members throughout the Society.

You will have noted a reference to this item in the Vice President's Corner. In the event you are moving, please contact Seale Data Service

prior to the move with your new address. Each edition of the *Journal* finds a significant number returned as a result of people changing mailing addresses. The postal service will not forward this class of mail. Instead, it returns it to the sender, with additional charges.

The return of these Journals cost extra time and extra money. To help us keep costs down, and to make it easier for everyone involved, please do notify Randy and Dora at Seale Data before you move. The address is: Seale Data Service, 118 Eagle Dr., Daphne, AL 36526-7516, telephone (251) 621-0079, e-mail seale@bellsouth.net.

You may note that the return address now listed on the back of the *Journal* is that of Seale Data Service. That has been done so returned *Journals* go directly to them. If you need to send anything to me, please send it to my address listed on the inside cover of your *Journal*. However, e-mail is always preferable, if you have access to the Internet. Please note that the e-mail address under the editor position in the last *Journal* is incorrect. My correct e-mail address is ccsreg1@attbi.com.

Since I became active in the Society, I have spent many hours helping to staff the CCS tent at Scottish festivals. On numerous occasions I have had someone ask

me, "Where are your Society headquarters?" One lady took it a step further, assuming that official headquarters were in Manhattan, and was a bit crestfallen to learn that we weren't located in a skyscraper in the big city.

The point I wish to make is not to lose sight that we are an all-volunteer Society. The people with whom you come in contact at festivals, or who you call with a problem, all donate their time. Those with whom you are most acquainted, mostly as a result of seeing their photographs in the *Journal*, or meeting them at your local Highland games, are merely people who have reached out to make the Society their own.

The next time you see a Scottish festival planned for your area, think about reaching out yourself. Call your local CCS representative and offer to help out at the tent, write something for your local newsletter, or organize an informal gathering for Society members in your area. I know from experience that there are future commissioners, trustees, and editors among our general membership.

We all owe thanks to Patti Collier for her efforts as editor the past several years. All best to you and yours, Patti. Thanks for your time, effort, expertise and the help you've provided to get me up and running.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rachel Itabashi-Campbell and Steve Campbell

2910 Hartline Drive
Rochester Hills, MI 48309

Finally I was blessed with an opportunity to visit Campbell Country in Scotland. It was a quick journey into Edinburgh, then on to Argyll but it was one of the most memorable trips I have ever taken. With Steve's help, I have put together a PowerPoint slide show with photos from the trip, personal reflections, and music to go with them. I have made CD copies of this "Show & Tell" for my kith, kin, and colleagues.



Rachel and Steve Campbell

I especially appreciated the kindness of Walter J. Campbell, membership chairman (*now our Vice-President - Ed.*), in sending me my own Clan Campbell Society (North America) membership card on short notice. My pride in having it, and being able to show it at Inveraray was far more important to me than the small amount saved on admission. I know that you do not have time to look at every set of photos you are sent and read every vacation news letter sent by members (*Yes, actually we do read them all! - Ed.*) but I think since I was born Japanese and partly educated in Europe, my reactions might be of interest.

Editor's Note: Rachel and her husband Steve Campbell then sent the Journal a copy of their family CD; it is a fine contemporary means of recording a family memory.

Victoria Adamson

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Little Britain, Ontario K0M 2C0
Canada

I read with interest Patricia Collier's article in the CCS (NA) Journal, Winter 2003, "Lowland Campbell Country & Search for the Ancestor of the Ayrshire Rose." I am an avid gardener with a passion for roses (they number 92 in my gardens). As I was

ordering some new and old roses a few days ago, I referred to by rose book by Peter Harkness and by chance found this information on the *Rosa arvensis*, a parent to the Ayrshire Rose. I am enclosing the clippings.

I wish Patricia Collier well on her future endeavours; I also wish Scott Campbell well in his new duties at the Journal.

I really enjoy your magazine, being of Campbell descent.

Editor's Note: Because our members inspire our Journal, Miss Adamson's comments are gratefully appreciated. Her information on the Ayrshire Rose says the plant hailed from the field rose and from it... "was raised some sixty seedlings." It also describes the vogue for "Scotch Roses"— hundreds of them— in the 1830s.

Edna Stark

22 Balfour Road
Oldhall,
Paisley, Scotland PA1 3HA

It has always seemed to me a pity that interesting articles in magazines lay forgotten for years, hence this attempt to bring readers' attention to some past articles...from Argyll. I have done a booklet, "More Argyll People."

Editor's Note: Miss Stark is the former long time editor of the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Newsletter in which some of our Journal writers have been published. Her new booklet containing articles from the Lorne Archaeological & Historical Society Newsletter features information which may be of interest to our members: stories ranging from "The Planned Villages of Argyllshire" to "The Old Town of Inveraray" as well as a round-up on "Smuggling in Argyll in the Eighteenth Century." Purchase details for the inexpensive booklet can be obtained from Miss Stark. Please include a SASE for the response.

Letter From the Editor

Articles, stories and pictures are always need for the Journal. The Journal is composed of material submitted by our members. Find a Campbell or Campbell sept related subject in your area and write about it for the Journal.

Please send letters to the editor and other material to the editor:

Scott Campbell
123 Deerfield Road
Nottingham, NH 03290
e-mail: ccsreg1@attbi.com



New Light On Castle Campbell?

Some Recent Research by Steve Boardman and Conjectures by John Orr

By Diarmid Campbell

In Scotland, the tidal estuary of the River Forth runs eastwards to the sea from Stirling towards Edinburgh. Off on the north side of the shallow and wide valley, a bold range of hills are called the Ochills. Towards the western end of the range near Stirling stands the Victorian tower built to commemorate the valour of Sir William Wallace. Further east is the town of Dollar. Through that town runs a burn (stream of water) running from the Ochills above the town and flowing out of a deeply cut and wooded glen. Some way up the ravine the presence of Castle Campbell emerges through the tree tops, as if looming in the sky.

Castle Campbell is one of the most picturesque castles in Scotland. Set upon a cliff-girt and tree-hung bluff above the junction of two burns, it looks out from the Ochills over the lowlands of Clackmannan and the broad valley of the lower Forth. Among the lands it overlooks are those of Menstrie and Sauchie, the first lands on surviving record held by Gillespie Campbell, father of Caillein Mor in 1260 and 63. The ranges of buildings forming the castle surround three sides of a courtyard, with the earliest part being the tower at the northeast corner.

Many years ago the castle passed into the hands of the government body set up to maintain the rich but eroding heritage of historical ruins in Scotland which no longer had economic advantages for their owners and so were mostly left to crumble. This merciful and far-sighted acknowledgment that not everything in the world is best run as a profit-making business has undoubtedly saved a great amount of Scotland's architectural inheritance. The attraction of these ruins, open and serving visitors, now indirectly creates wealth for

the government through taxes on the important tourist business. But that was not foreseen by those sensible folk who decided to take these monuments to our past in hand. In those days tourism was only for the very few people who had surplus income.



Of course, like all bureaucracies, the organization running these places and currently called "Historic Scotland" (formerly "Ancient Monuments") can be stiff and slow because first responsibility is to spend tax-payer's funds carefully. However at face value the effect of their work has been outstanding. Normally they hire experts if they do not have them in house, whether as architects or historians or engineers. For the larger properties like Castle Campbell, there are small guide-books on sale.

Recently the information on Castle Campbell to be read by visitors on the on-site display board and in the guide-book has been challenged by Mr. John Orr, writing in the winter edition of the publication of the Architectural Historical Society of Scotland. In fairness, new historical information or analysis has recently shed new light upon the actions of the personalities involved with Castle

Campbell in the fifteenth century, reinforcing Mr. Orr's ideas.

The display board at the castle states that the castle: "...came into the possession of Sir Colin Campbell, the first Earl of Argyll, through inheritance in 1481; and in 1489 the castle was renamed Castle Campbell by an Act of the Scottish Parliament. It was very probably Sir Colin who rebuilt the lofty tower which you see today... Around 1500 a new range of buildings was erected on the southern side of the castle..."

Mr. Orr states in his investigative paper: "I believe that the shell of Castle Campbell tower was built a hundred years or more before the time claimed in the guidebooks [and display board]." He then goes on to present his evidence, which has weight. First he provides some of the background to the destruction of the original tower.

"John Stewart, Lord of Lorn, died in 1463 leaving three daughters and a questionably legitimate son. His brother Walter inherited the Lordship of Lorn. This was disputed through the courts by Colin Campbell, first Earl of Argyll who had married John Stewart's eldest daughter, Isabel, and by [his uncle] Colin Campbell of Glenorchy who had married her sister, Janet." Castle Campbell was, under Stewart ownership, named Gloum and is seen to have been a part of the dowry of Isabel when she became Countess of Argyll. "When sasine [Scots for title] to the lands of Dollar and Gloom in the barony of Dunkeld was given in April 1465 to Isabel Stewart [and] Duncan Campbell (son of Janet) ... the exasperated Walter caused the damage to Castle Campbell which is the subject [of this investigation]."

Scottish historian Steve Boardman, in the book *Alba* stated that a Papal Bull of April 1466 'recorded that shortly after Earl

Colin's wife had received possession of the Tower of Gloom, near Dollar, it had been attacked, burnt and destroyed by Walter, Lord Lorn and his men.'

Eventually the conflict was ended by an exchange of lands. On the 29th of April 1466 Colin, Earl of Argyll, and Walter, Lord of Lorn, agreed to the exchange plus a payment to Colin of four hundred and thirty three pounds Scots. Possibly the payment was for the damage to Castle Campbell. Boardman continues: 'In essence Walter was giving up his unenforceable rights of Lordship in Lorn in order to secure possession of the Lowland estates which had been held by his brother. In addition, Walter was to receive the [presumably lucrative] office of coroner of Perth, while Earl Colin was to use his influence with the King to ensure that Walter remained a Lord of Parliament, to be styled Lord Innermeath.' In 1470 the King granted the Lordship of Lorn to Colin, first Earl of Argyll. From that time the galley of Lorn has been quartered with the Campbell gyronny on the arms of the House of Argyll.

The Castle Campbell guide-book states that "The appearance of this [original] 'tower of the place of Glowm' is unknown." Mr. John Orr believes that this is a mis-statement and that what stands today is the original tower, merely repaired and somewhat altered.

He then goes on to examine the structure of the old tower at Castle Campbell in detail. His contention is that this is still the tower built perhaps an hundred years before it came into Campbell hands, and that it was not fully destroyed by Walter Stewart. He believes that Colin Earl of Argyll only had to repair the tower and did not build it anew.

The architectural evidence he presents is in some cases more complex, but in others fairly clear. In Britain the lowest floor is called the ground floor and the next above that is called the first floor, dating from the days when in such towers the ground floor was only for storage or dungeons. In Castle Campbell the first floor has a stone vaulted ceiling. The

second is beamed in wood, and, somewhat unusually, the third floor is stone vaulted again with carved ribs.

Mr. Orr points out where the first floor



The hall range, which overlooks the ravine. The retaining wall, just below the empty windows of the hall range, contained a formal flower garden. Just below and to the right from where the photo was taken is John Knox's Pulpit, a knoll from which Knox preached to a large congregation during a visit, circa 1566.

vault has been repaired. There is a bulge in the vaulting and it does not line up with a window embrasure at the western end. What is most obvious is where he points out that the second floor ceiling has a close



The courtyard and east range, seen through the gateway entrance to the Castle.

set of corbels (projecting stones on which to seat a wooden beam) running only part of the way along each wall, pointing out how they are more widely spaced for the eastern end of each wall. This suggests that the missing corbels had either been damaged by fire or knocked down in those sections where they are more widely spaced. The present wooden ceiling

structure is designed to sit on more widely spaced corbels, leaving three unused between each beam in those area where the original corbels survive. On the third floor

Mr. Orr shows how the vault of ribbed stone has been replaced at the eastern end. The quality of the stone-work there is poorer than in the original vaulting to the west.

The picture Mr. Orr builds up of how Walter Stewart's men destroyed the castle was as follows: First they climbed to the roof and hacked away at the east end of the stone of the third floor vault under their feet. Making a hole and enlarging it, they knocked down the eastern end of the third floor ceiling vault. The heavy stones piling up on the wooden floor below eventually broke the eastern

part of the wooden floor of the third level, which also formed the ceiling of the second-level. The corbels supporting the beams of that wooden floor must have been destroyed in the fall. So the stones and broken beams and planks would have fallen down to fill up the eastern end of the second floor. This pile of rubble meant that only the west end of that floor was clear for the demolition crew to hack away at the upper surface of the west end of the vault below. So they only destroyed the west end of the first floor vault, which is made clear by the rebuilding of the west end of that vault.

There is logic to Mr. Orr's concept. Whether the experts of Historic Scotland will find it adequate to make changes to official information about Castle Campbell remains to be seen. If perhaps by 2005 the display board and guide book have been altered to reflect this view, then the ideas put forward by Mr. John Orr will have survived the test of academic scrutiny. Certainly the dates clarified by Steve Boardman should help to up-date the information given to visitors. The guidebook was last revised in 1994.

The castle continued to be useful stronghold and residence for the Earls of Argyll in eastern Scotland for about the next two centuries. Certainly the 5th Earl and his friends planned some of the moves of the Reformation of 1560 there with John Knox.

Military Medals and Decorations Tell a Campbell Story

Part Two

By Mariska Marker

The Crimean War

When the reader sits down to read about the Crimean War of 1854-55, the first thing that comes to mind is the famous "Charge of the Light Brigade," something he read in his school days, Class 101 in Literature. This poem was published in 1854 shortly after the Charge had been made. Written by Lord Alfred Tennyson, the poem immortalized the 4th, 13th Light Dragoons, the 8th and 11th Hussars and the 17th Lancers.

"Into the valley of Death rode the six hundred."

The Light Brigade consisted of 673 men from the above units. Only 198 men returned.

In fact, the Light Brigade did indeed charge, but they were directed to charge in the opposite direction from where they were supposed to charge. When the order came to them it directed them to charge into a heavily armed valley lined with deadly Russian batteries – a pointless suicide mission – an example of the mistakes that were made by the British command throughout this entire war.

One of the British Allies, French General Pierre Bosquet witnessed the charge and is reported to have said, "C'est Magnifique! Mais ce n'est pas la guerre." (It's magnificent! But it's not war!!)

The *Times* correspondent William Howard Russell saw the charge and reported it and other battle actions and conditions to a horrified British public who demanded and finally got Army reform.

The Crimean War started when Russia claimed the right to protect (invade) the Holy Land and to protect the Slavic Christians in the Turkish Empire. By October 1853 Turkey, France, Britain and later, Sardinia had joined forces against Russia and the war was fought almost entirely on the Crimean Peninsula in the Ukraine.

It was remarkable for the ineptness of the British War Office and its generals. The British forces were not supplied with adequate fuel, housing or adequate clothing. The winter campaign was beset

with bitter cold weather, diseases, and insufficient supplies. Of the first 25,000 British troops sent to the Crimea 18,000 were dead of various diseases within the year. The dreadful conditions were vividly reported to the British people by the *Times* newspaper and this was when the public finally demanded the reform of the Army.

The Russians were specifically aiming for the mounted British officers. Nearly all the staff officers if not killed were either wounded or their horses were killed. The mangled bodies of 650 horses lay everywhere.

The British had 2533 casualties, the French had 1547 and the Russians lost over 20,000 men.

yards and was considered to be more accurate than others. The 93rd Highlanders were using that rifle.

Pets and soldiers seem to always go together. Horses that were too old for active riding sometimes became honored pets. Bob, a horse that survived the Charge of the Light Brigade, was the oldest horse in the British Army. He died at the age of 33 and was buried with full military honors.

The Coldstream Guards in Crimea had a pet dog, Toby, adopted by their drummers. Toby, a Maltese terrier, followed the Guards into the Battle of the Alma and persisted in chasing rolling cannonballs.

There were two firsts in the Crimean



The Thin Red Line
The 93rd Highlanders facing Russian Cavalry at the battle of Balaklava under the command of Sir Colin Campbell

Military history buffs will remember the *Times* correspondents' report of "The Thin Red Line" of the 93rd Highlanders (which later became the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) who withstood the charge of the Russian Kievski Hussar Regiment No. 11 at Balaklava on October 25, 1854.

With "That thin red streak tipped with a line of steel" the Highlanders were under the command of their beloved General Colin Campbell. They stood in a line rather than the usual square.

In the Crimea three of the four British infantry divisions were armed with the new Minie Rifle. This was the first British service rifle that was sighted up to 1000

War:

1. Florence Nightingale established a hospital for the British troops. It was located in Scutari across the Bosphorus from Constantinople, (present-day Istanbul). It was clean and warm. The wounded men all hoped they would be taken there.

2. During the British-French fight for the Malakoff Redoubt in 1855, the Allies bombarded the fort for three days. Then they mounted a joint assault and were beaten back by the Russian garrison which inflicted heavy losses on them. The Malakoff was the main protection for Sevastopol, the great Russian naval base.

For several days after that French General Aimable Pelissier spent time closely watching Russian activities in the Malakoff. He found that the Russian forces were relieved at the same time each day and that for a very few minutes their posts were not manned. To take advantage of this he placed his troops as close as possible to the fort with orders to attack at the crucial moment. It had to be done within a very small time frame. Malakoff was taken immediately by the French with reinforcements of 30,000 more men and the fort was secured before the Russians could counter attack. It was a perfectly planned operation and it is thought to be the first time in history that a battle action was accomplished with a synchronization of watches.

General Pelissier was notorious for suffocating 500 Arabs in a cave at Dahra during the French conquest of Algeria in 1845. He did this as a reprisal against tribesmen who had fired upon a French messenger who was approaching with a truce proposal.

With the capture of the vital stronghold of the Malakoff which was southeast of the besieged port city and naval base of Sevastopol, the Russians completed the demolition of their own fortifications, exploded their ammunition and withdrew from the city and naval base on the 11th of September.

The fall of Sevastopol to the Allies was the turning point of the Crimean War. Although the very large Russian Field Army had not been defeated, the planning for a Peace Treaty was begun on February 1, 1856 and it was signed in Paris on the 30th of March of that year.

A Campbell Medal

Chronologically speaking, the next Campbell medal to be found in the Sloan and Marker Medal Collections is The Distinguished Conduct Medal. It is from the Marker Collection and was awarded to James Campbell for Distinguished conduct in the Field during the Crimean War of 1854-55.

The inscription on the edge of this medal very simply says "James Campbell, 21st Fusiliers." There is no indication of his rank although we do know that he was not an officer as the medal was created to be awarded by commanding officers exclusively to Army warrant officers, non-

commissioned officers and men for gallantry in the field.

The reverse of this silver medal bears the words in bold letters "For Distinguished Conduct in the Field." On the obverse is a trophy of assorted arms such as helmets,



Distinguished Conduct in the Field 1954 (Reverse). Marker Collection

shots, cannon, arms and flags. A handsome design produced by Pistrucci during Queen Victoria's reign.

The ribbon is striped red, blue and red in three equal widths.

The first time the medal was awarded was during the Crimean War in 1854-55 and it is strictly an Army medal.

It was also distributed during the later reigns of King Edward and King George. The medals produced during those periods bore the royal likenesses on the obverse of the medal whereas the Victorian early Crimean War Medal did not display a likeness of Queen Victoria.

This medal is still awarded in Britain and regulations are in force concerning the wearing of a silver rose on the ribbon in undress uniform.

Seabys Bulletin of June 1955 mentions "Brigadier Latham writes in the R.U.S.I. journal of August 1953, "It may come as a surprise to many that originally it (the DCM) was only meant to be issued to those

who took part in the Crimean War and it was intended that the V.C. which was instituted in 1856 was, in future, to take its place." (The V.C. is the Victoria Cross, England's highest military decoration which takes precedence over all other military awards.)

Recipients of the D.C.M. are entitled to place the initials after their names and, according to the rank of the soldier, they received a gratuity. A sergeant received a one-time payment of 15 pounds, a corporal got 10 pounds and a private got 5 pounds. These payments were abolished in 1862.

It is thought that James Campbell was in the 1st Battalion of the 21st Fusiliers, which embarked for the Crimean War in 1854. The battalion covered itself with glory for its stubborn defense at the Battle of Inkerman. The Battle of Inkerman started with a surprise Russian attack. It was fought in heavy fog and drizzling rain and was indeed a bloody struggle with the British soldier wielding his favorite weapon, the bayonet. To quote the *New York Times* account of this battle - "It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring, of sanguinary hand-to-hand fights, of despairing rallies, of desperate assaults in glens and valleys, in brushwood glades and remote dells, hidden from all human eyes."

The 2nd Afghan War

Queen Victoria and her advisors had ambitions and a hearty appetite for Empire-building. After the hard fought battles in the Crimea an era of apparent peace settled in, although if you looked hard enough, you would find numerous "little" wars being waged all over the world by the British. It was obviously a part of a master plan.

In 1839-1842, there had already been one campaign in Afghanistan where the British had been soundly defeated. It was the worst military disaster for the British in the whole of the 19th century.

With Russia invading the small countries to the north of Afghanistan and adding them to the Russian Empire, the British were anxious about preserving their own stake in India and its environs. Actually, the Russians were indirectly the cause of both the First Afghan War of 1839-42 and the Second Afghan War in 1878-80.

In 1863 when Shere Ali became Amir of Afghanistan, the British became alarmed when he responded to the diplomatic

overtures made by Russia and refused to receive a British Resident. When the British were so pointedly rebuffed they invaded the country in 1878 with three columns of soldiers and thus began the 2nd Afghan War.

Amir Shere Ali died in 1879 and was succeeded by his son Yakub Khan who ceded the Khyber Pass and other important areas to the British and agreed to receive a British Resident in Kabul. The British Resident, Major Cavagnari arrived with an escort of 75 soldiers from the Corps of Guides in July of 1879.

On September 3rd the Resident and the 75 soldiers were massacred by an Afghan mob while Ayub Khan stood by watching. The British responded by sending an army of retribution under General Frederick Roberts V.C. who marched into Kabul on October 7th. He hanged nearly 100 Afghans who were reported to have taken part in the massacre of the British Resident and the 75 men from the Corps of Guides.

General Roberts then set up a fortified camp at Sherpur where they were attacked by an estimated 60,000 Afghans. The Afghan losses were estimated to be 3,000 men. The British lost five men.

In 1880, Abdur Rahman led an Afghan force equipped with modern Russian rifles across the Oxus River into Northern Afghanistan. Abdur Rahman was a grandson of a past Amir of the country, Dost Muhammad who had reigned peacefully in the Amirship for 20 years. The British were inclined to favor Abdur Rahman and they offered him the Afghan throne which Rahman accepted. Terms were agreed upon at a durbar held near Kabul on July 22nd 1880 and the British made preparations to withdraw back to India.

While this was occurring, Ayub Khan who was the ruler of Herat, a cousin of Abdur Rahman, and a claimant to the throne marched on Khandahar with about 20,000 men. Brigadier General George Barrows and his troops marched out of his base at Khandahar to engage Ayub Khan and the Battle of Maiwand was fought on July 27th. General Barrows had a force of 2,565 men.

British casualties were 962 killed and 161 wounded. That was 44 percent of their strength. Also lost were 1,676 camels, more than 1,000 horses, donkeys and bullocks. Afghan casualties are still unknown.

A hundred men of the 66th Foot who were bravely fighting a rear guard action in this battle found themselves completely surrounded by the Afghan Army. None of them survived.

According to author Conan Doyle, Dr. Watson, the companion of Sherlock Holmes was supposed to have been wounded at the Battle of Maiwand.

The British were soundly defeated and they retreated to Khandahar where they were then besieged.

General Roberts, still in Kabul, heard reports of the Maiwand disaster and immediately started on his famous forced march from Kabul to Khandahar with 10,000 men. His troops were a mix of native troops from India and Nepal, Scottish Highlanders and British army units. The distance they covered was 313 miles. It took them 23 days, two of which were halts. The longest march was 22½ miles and the daily average was 15 miles.

The distance, the nature of the difficult terrain with which, due to television, we are all familiar, and its inhabitants, the ever-present dust and never ending picket duty due to persistent snipers were factors contributing to great fatigue for the 10,000 men force.

Once Khandahar was reached and the siege was lifted, General Roberts secured the city and prepared for an expected attack, which was not long in coming. On September 1st Ayub Khan attacked the British troops and the Battle of Khandahar took place.

Two companies of the 92nd (Gordon Highlanders) and two companies of the Gurkas from Nepal took a leading part in the action.

Ayub Khan established a strong position two miles northeast of the city. He had an army of 11,000 men. General Roberts captured Ayub Khans camp and defeated his army. The Afghans losses were 1,200 men. The British Forces lost 40 killed and 228 wounded.

Once again, General Roberts made preparations to withdraw to India. He made a speech to his troops and he said, "You beat them at Kabul and you've beaten them at Khandahar and now, as you are about to leave the country, you may be assured that the very last troops the Afghans ever want to meet in the field are Scottish Highlanders and Gurkhas."

Then the British returned to India.

Ayub Khan immediately occupied the

city of Khandahar and was defeated by Abdur Rahman who ruled Afghanistan until 1901.

A CAMPBELL MEDAL

The next Campbell medal that we found is from the Sloan Collection. It is the Kabul to Khandahar Star, 1880, also known as the Roberts Star. It commemorates the march of General Roberts 10,000 men from Kabul to Khandahar and was awarded to those who took part in the march.



*Kabul to Khandahar Star, 1880 (obverse)
Sloan Collection*

This decoration is made of bronze from the guns that were captured from Ayub Khan at the Battle of Khandahar on September 1st 1880. It is a five-pointed star with radiations. There are small balls in the inner angles of the star points. On the obverse in the center of the star is the Imperial cypher "V.R.I." framed by the words "Kabul to Khandahar, 1880." A bronze crown surmounts the star.

The reverse of the star is plain bronze and is inscribed with the name, rank, and regiment of the recipient. The ribbon is an attractive rainbow one 38 mm wide.

This particular decoration was awarded to Private A. Campbell, 72nd Highlanders. In 1881, the 72nd Highlanders became the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders.

From 1878 to 1880, the 72nd Highlanders fought many engagements in Afghanistan including the famous March. They won five battle honors and also one Victoria Cross. For them, the year of 1880 was a most successful one.

— To be continued —

Campbells And The Great American "MoonPie"



Residents of the southeast United States are quite familiar with the 'MoonPie,' a confection of marshmallow stuffed graham cookies coated with chocolate, banana or vanilla. A nickel moon pie and a 5-cent, 20 ounce Royal Crown Cola was often a meal during the Depression years and has continued in popularity since its origin in 1917.

The pies are made by the Campbell owned Chattanooga Bakery which was founded in the early 1900s as a subsidiary of the Mountain City Flour Mill in Chattanooga, Tennessee, to use the excess flour produced by the mill. By 1910, the bakery offered over 200 different confectionery items. While the origin of the MoonPie has not been documented, it is generally believed that Earl Mitchell, Sr.,

RC and a Moon Pie

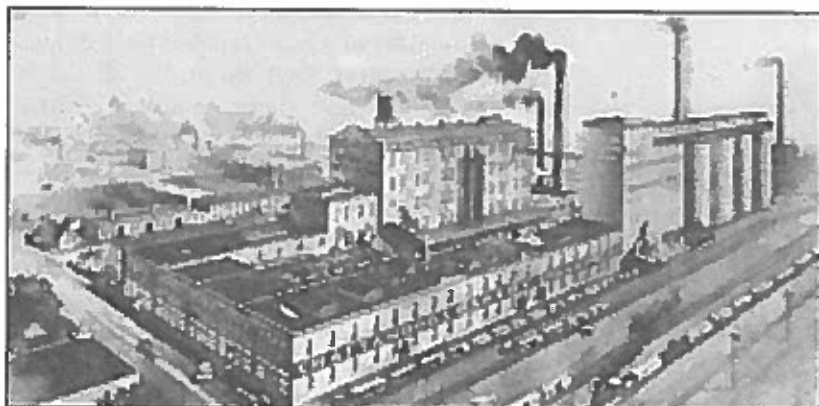


window sill to harden. He had them add another cookie and coated it with chocolate and sent this back to the workers to try. These samples were sent to other salesmen

prizes. [Official rules may be found on their web-site www.moonpie.com.]

Campbell objects to the words "junk food" to describe the MoonPie preferring to call it a 'snack food.' Each 2-ounce single decker contains 238 calories and 7.5 grams of fat and compares favorably with other cream-filled snacks. It takes 18 minutes to make one MoonPie which has a shelf life of about four months.

The MoonPie is honored in a special festival in Bell Buckle, Tennessee, a community of 400 residents about fifty miles south of Nashville. The 8th annual RC Cola and MoonPie festival attracted about 20,000 visitors this past June. References to the MoonPie may be found in song lyrics and has even been in the movie, "The Green Mile." The MoonPie,



Chattanooga Bakery - Home of the MoonPie



A fresh batch ready for chocolate

was the person responsible for the invention of it.

Mitchell, an employee of the Chattanooga Bakery, was visiting a company store that catered to coal miners. He asked them what they might enjoy as a snack. The miners replied that they wanted something for their lunch pails that had to be solid and filling. "About how big?" asked Mitchell. At about that time the moon was rising, so a miner held out his big hands, framing the moon and said, "About that big!" With that in mind, Mitchell went back to the bakery with an idea. He noticed that some of the workers were dipping graham cookies into marshmallow and setting them on the

as well, and the response was so positive that the MoonPie became a regular item for the bakery.

Sam Campbell IV, 43, current president of the family-owned bakery, was preceded by his father as president of the bakery. His brother, John Campbell, 35, is vice-president of sales and the family has always been involved with the bakery. As part of the bakery's 100th anniversary on October 11, 2003, the company is sponsoring a contest asking consumers to share memories, stories or photographs about the more than eight billion MoonPies that have been sold. The winner would receive a family trip to scenic Chattanooga, \$1000 cash, a tour of the bakery, and other great

a southern staple for many years, has been available nationwide since the 1950s and has become truly a successful Campbell enterprise.

[References: Poovey, Bill, Associated Press writer. "Tennessee bakery celebrating 100 years of MoonPie memories," *Sunday Advocate*, Baton Rouge, LA, September 29, 2002, 7D. Also MoonPie.com.]



The Paymaster's House, Inveraray, and the Campbells of Silvercraigs.

By Duncan Beaton

Duncan Campbell, known as "Donnachadh Dubh Notair" (Black Duncan the notary), was a writer (lawyer) practicing in the Parish of Muckairn, Lochetiveside, Argyll, in the village known as Taynuilt today. He was a member of the MacDonnachie or McConnachie Campbells, descended from an earlier Duncan who was ancestor to the Campbells of Stronchormraig and Glenfeochan, and possibly also of Inverawe.

Little else is known of Black Duncan, except that as a lawyer he appeared in many writs and other legal documents associated with Campbell families. From his testament (will) we do know that he was alive on the 18th July 1730, but deceased by the 3rd November 1738. Also from his testament we know that he had brothers Alexander and John. Alexander was an innkeeper and tacksman at Inverkinglass, on the old drover's route from Lorne through Glenkinglass to the Black Mount of Rannoch. A farm named Ardmaddy on the south shore of Loch Etive stands close to the site of the drover's inn today.

John, a legal man like his brother, lived and worked in the burgh of Inveraray, where he was a bailie and later Provost (mayor) of the "Wee Toon." He was Provost in February 1739, when he became tutor (ward) of his late brother Black Duncan's children. John married a granddaughter of an earlier Provost of the burgh, William Brown, a remarkable man who had "played shinty on his 100th birthday" (according to his tombstone in the old cemetery of Kilmalieu) and died in 1711 aged 108 years.

The Silvercraigs Connection.

Provost John Campbell and his wife Elizabeth Brown lived in a house in the old town or burgh of Inveraray, near where the castle stands today. This house was later torn down in 1772, along with the last remaining buildings in Inveraray, as the new castle was finished. The old castle, home of the Campbells of Argyll for over 300 years, also disappeared about this time.

Their son James Campbell was born in this house on the 18th December 1729 (1). He was brought up in the old town and would have attended the Grammar School there before joining his father in business. On the 4th January 1759 he married Jean Campbell, a daughter of Dugald Campbell of Cruachan and a MacDonnachie

kinswoman. She went on to live a long life before dying on the 11th April 1827.

James prospered as a merchant in the burgh, his business surviving the transition to the new Inveraray that is still so familiar today, and he went on like his father to become Provost. In 1768 he obtained a house at nearby Dalhenna, on the shores of Loch Fyne two miles south of Inveraray. This house had been built for another bailie of Inveraray, Peter Campbell, (no relation) who had since fallen on hard times (2).

As the new town developed around the area known as the Gallows Farland (ie, the

befitting his position as merchant and later Provost of the burgh. Building was started in 1773 and, owing to its size and expense, was not finished until some time in 1780 (3). There it stands to this day.

The lands of Silvercraigs, with the crofts (small tenant farms) and fishing rights, lie in the parish of Glassary about 20 miles further down Loch Fyne from Inveraray. They had belonged to a branch of the Campbells of Blythswood in the middle part of the 17th century, and had given their name to a fine mansion house owned by that family in Glasgow. The lands in Glassary were in the possession of Provost James Campbell by the 15th March 1761.

Later that same month "bailie" James and his wife Jean Campbell had a daughter Margaret, baptised on the 28th March 1761. She later married Patrick MacDougall of Gallanach, on the 28th April 1789 at Inveraray, and the present family at Gallanach descend from this couple.

Margaret was the eldest in the family: a son, John, who was baptised on The 29th June 1763 but did not survive, followed her. He was followed by Dugald, who was born on the 5th (& baptised on the 8th) August 1764, an officer in the 46th Regiment of Foot and subsequently in the 3rd West Indian Regiment. By this time his father was listed in the OPR as "Provost James Campbell".

The Campbell Brothers go to War.

Major General Dugald Campbell was one of a group of Inveraray lads who benefited at that time from the sponsorship of the 5th duke of Argyll and went on to have distinguished military careers. Of course, they were helped by the fact that in the late 18th and early 19th century Great Britain always seemed to be at war with someone or another. In this case the duke of Wellington was embroiled in his campaigns against the French army of the emperor Napoleon.



The Mercat Cross at the foot of the main street of Inveraray where James Campbell, merchant and Provost of Inveraray built his house.

headland on Loch Fyne where one of the town gallows had been situated) a quarter of a mile from the old town site, James looked for a property closer to his place of work. In December 1772 he acquired the tack, or lease, of a prominent site in the centre of the east side of the main street and had himself built the "largest and most elaborate house..." with a frontage

General Campbell fought at the Battle of Waterloo, on the 18th June 1815 and Napoleon's last stand before exile. He was severely wounded in the head by shrapnel, and never fully recovered. During a visit to Gallanach in 1984 the late Major Williamson MacDougall told us a humorous story passed down in the family.

An adjutant had approached Dugald's brother Colin at the height of the battle to tell him of the General's injury. He reported that Dugald had been hit on the head by a cannonball, whereupon Colin is said to have retorted "I knew our Dugald had a hard head, but I didn't think it was that hard!" Major General Dugald Campbell never married and died on the 11th July 1824.

The next child of James and Jean was a daughter named **Jean**, born on the 2nd (& baptised on the 27th) June 1771. On the 23rd April 1793 she married another Inveraray lawyer, John Campbell of Craignure, isle of Mull, a cadet of Bragleenbeg and Lochnell. John and Jean Campbell had several children, including Colonel James Campbell of Craignure: Jean died on the 20th May 1851.

Mary, immortalised along with her bachelor brothers in Neil Munro's novel "Gillian the Dreamer", followed Jean and was born on the 2nd (& baptised on the 6th) June 1773. Their father was still described in the OPR as "Provost".

Captain John Campbell.

The penultimate child was another son named **John**, born on the 28th February (& baptised on the 6th March) 1775. He was more fortunate than his earlier brother of the same name in that he survived childhood to follow a career in the army. He was, however, the least distinguished soldier of the three military brothers. He became a captain and paymaster of the 46th Regiment of Foot, his most famous act locally being the giving of his byname to the house built by his father in Inveraray – it is still known today as "The Paymaster's House." Paymaster Captain John Campbell died unmarried on the 17th April 1859. There is a portrait in oils of him at Gallanach.

Lieutenant-colonel Colin Campbell CB.

The last born of the family was **Colin**, born on the 8th (& baptised on the 12th) February 1780. In 1797 he also joined the

army as an ensign in the 46th Regiment of Foot. Later that same year he became a lieutenant and in 1799 he was promoted to captain.

Rapid promotion was common for able soldiers while Britain was at war with Napoleon's France. While with the 46th Regiment, in 1805 Colin was wounded taking part in the defence of the island of Dominica in the Caribbean: the Windward Islands were much fought over, and to this day some have French and some British connections.

On the 27th September 1810 he was promoted major (without purchase) and from then on served with the 1st Regiment of Foot, The Royal Scots, throughout Wellington's Peninsular Campaign (mostly in Northern Spain). He took command of the 3rd Battalion at the Battle of Salamanca on the 22nd July 1812 "when the colonel was badly injured....and, under his leadership the battalion pressed on and drove the broken Frenchmen into the woods. Salamanca was won and the Royals had done their share nobly, but at the cost of 160 casualties." He was promoted Brevet lieutenant-colonel the following day, and he again commanded the 3rd during the retreat from Burgos. At the Battle of Vittoria on the 21st June 1813 "Colin Campbell was in command of the 3rd Royals," when he "fell severely wounded, and the command devolved on major Peter Frazer" (4). Frazer was killed at the Battle of San Sebastian on the 18th of the following month. For these services Colin received the officers' gold medal bearing the inscription "Salamanca," with a bar inscribed "Vittoria."

By the time of Waterloo in 1815 he remained in place as acting Colonel, although still only a major regimentally: the Colonel of the regiment had not yet recovered from the wounds he had received at Salamanca. At the Battle of Quatre Bas on the 16th June 1815 Colin was again severely wounded, so although notionally in command he did not actually lead his men at Waterloo two days later as depicted in the eponymous 1970's movie of the battle, starring Rod Steiger and Christopher Plummer. For his services in this campaign he was awarded a CB (Commander of the Order of the Bath, citation dated 16th September 1815), made a Knight of the Order of St Anne (2nd class) by Russia, and received the silver Waterloo campaign medal.

After more service in the West Indies and Ireland he accepted promotion as a lieutenant-colonel and eventually retired in 1827. He died on the 5th February 1833 at the family house in Inveraray.

When Colin retired from the army his fellow officers presented him with a special ceremonial sword bearing the inscription: "To Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Campbell, 1st or Royal Scots, this sword is presented by the officers of that regiment serving under his command at the Battle of Waterloo, as a small testimony of their esteem," with a list of 23 names on the other side of the blade (5). This sword is among a collection of Colin's artefacts, including his above listed campaign medals and his King's Commission, held by the MacDougalls of Gallanach.

The Campbell Monument.

Early in 1894, and after a campaign by local amateur historian Peter Macintyre and supported by family descendants J Patten MacDougall of Gallanach and Sheriff Johnston, a monument was erected over the grave of the Campbell family in Kilmalieu Churchyard to commemorate the distinguished soldier brothers (6). Seven feet high, and nearly three feet square, it bears an inscription of their battle honours:

PENINSULA, NIAGARA, WATERLOO.

Erected by the Officers of the ROYAL SCOTS and FRIENDS in memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Campbell CB, who commanded the ROYAL SCOTS at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria and Waterloo. Died 5th February 1833.

The poor, brave sodger ne'er despise,
Nor count him as a stranger,
Remember he's his country's stay
In day and hour of danger

Burns

A sentiment as relevant today as it ever was.

On the sides of the monument are the names of Colin's soldier brothers and their cousins Provost Lachlan Campbell of Inveraray and Duncan Campbell, Sheriff Substitute of Argyll. The relationship of the latter two is explained below.

The Campbells of Duncholgin.

Donnachadh Dubh Notair had a lawyer son Lachlan Campbell, who married his first cousin Elizabeth ("Betty") Campbell, sister of James of Silvercraigs, on the 22nd March 1759. She had been born to Provost John Campbell and his wife Elizabeth Brown in the house in the old town on the 8th April 1731 (see note 1), and her husband had been brought up as a ward of his uncle in the same household.

Like his cousin and new brother-in-law James, Lachlan was a bailie and sometime Provost of the burgh of Inveraray. On the 10th August 1764 he was appointed Sheriff-substitute of the county of Argyll, and other later official appointments included Admiral-substitute of the Western Seas.

Lachlan and Betty Campbell had seven children: their eldest, **Duncan**, was born on the 28th March 1762. He succeeded his father as Sheriff-substitute of Argyll, acquired the small property of Duncholgin near Lochgilphead, and married Mary MacCorquodale in the Nor' West Parish of Glasgow on the 26th August 1820 (7). They had family, and one of their daughters was Elizabeth Lillias Campbell, who married Henry Johnston, a surgeon in Edinburgh. She died on the 7th January 1891.

After Duncan Campbell died on the 11th October 1832 his widow was remarried, to Robert MacKenzie WS, who lived at Sallachry near Inveraray. She died on the 14th September 1845.

Lachlan & Betty's next child, **Elizabeth**, was born on the 14th June 1763 and died unmarried on the 13th August 1809. The third child, **John**, was born on the 18th October 1764 and apparently died young.

The next child was a son, **Alexander**, who was born on the 10th August 1766. In the OPR at this time Lachlan is described as "bailie." On the bankruptcy of the Campbells of Ederline Alexander acquired a portion of that estate in 1800. Alexander therefore became the ancestor of a new line of Campbells of Ederline that was to last for four generations. He died in 1841, shortly after appearing in the census of that year.

Not much is known of the last three daughters of Lachlan and Betty Campbell. **Jean**, born on the 9th/baptised 13th February 1768, died unmarried in 1795. Of

Margaret (born 30th September/ baptised 7th October 1769) and **Ann** (born 4th/ baptised 7th October 1771) nothing further has been ascertained.

Lachlan Campbell and his family lived in a house on Inveraray's Main Street, immediately to the south of his brother-in-law's much grander edifice. This house is more famous today as the place where the novelist Neil Munro stayed when visiting his old home town. He featured the house, with its "brass-man's-hand" door knocker, in his novel "The Daft Days": and the original door knocker remains in place to this day.

James Campbell of Silvercraig's fine house, after many years lying empty above the tartan store named "Macintyre's Highland Warehouse," has now been renovated into five very fine holiday apartments. Telephone for further information: 0044-1499-302003. Fax: 0044-1499 -302155.

APPENDIX.

1. The family of Bailie John Campbell and his wife Elizabeth Brown in the old town of Inveraray were:

Mary - baptised 4th November 1719
Ann - baptised 19th November 1720
Margaret- baptised 29th March 1722
Martha - baptised 14th April 1723
John - baptised 10th May 1725
Archibald - baptised 4th August 1726
John (2) - baptised 14th March 1728
James - baptised 19th December 1729
Elizabeth - baptised 9th April 1731
Duncan - baptised 4th August 1732
Katharine - baptised 11th March 1734
Archibald (2) - baptised 21st April 1740.
(Inveraray OPR).

2. Bailie Peter (or Patrick, the names were interchangeable in the Gaelic language) Campbell was a wig maker in Inveraray. He was also a bailie of the burgh, with an ear to what was going on, and the confidence of the then duke of Argyll. At the time of the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion he was employed as a confidential messenger. He had been appointed Dean of Guild by the time of Lord Lovat's trial in London in 1747 (Lovat was one of the last Jacobite leaders to be tried and executed), and was employed as an escort to witnesses for the

trial.

In 1753 he had a dispute with his neighbour in the old town, Commissary James Campbell, another writer (lawyer). James Campbell was from Perthshire, and became ancestor of the Inverneill family.

Later in 1753 Peter Campbell received a tack of one of the two new houses built at Dalhenna. Also that same year he was appointed Riding Officer and Surveyor of Customs, both positions of some importance in the burgh.

The 1750's saw a change in the fortunes of Bailie Peter. He was "put to the horn" by the local schoolmaster, John Ffallowsdale, who was also becoming unpopular around Inveraray. ("Letters of Horning" was Scots a legal term for the mechanism whereby debts could be recovered). In 1757 his house was occupied by Duncan Munro, a sawyer, until he in turn was evicted ("turned away for roguery" is the term used in the burgh minutes). Possibly Munro's wife was related to Bailie Peter's: both were Stewarts. In 1768 this same house was the one occupied by James Campbell of Silvercraigs.

By this time Bailie Peter Campbell and his wife were dead. Their tombstone in Kilmalieu reads: "William Watson, merchant in Liverpool, in memory of his grandparents Peter Campbell of Inveraray and Mary Stewart, who died about the year 1765. Erected in 1817."

3. "Inveraray and the Dukes of Argyll" by Ian G Lindsay & Mary Cosh, page 265.

4. References: Weaver's "The Story of the Royal Scots;" Weatherall's "Historical Account of the 1st or Royal Regiment;" and Cannon's "History of the 1st Foot."

5. "The Thistle," (the journal of the Royal Scots Regiment), April 1894, page 9, & January 1932, p301-2.

6. Ibid.

7. Married by the reverend Dr Rankin. Their marriage banns had been called in Inveraray 7 days earlier (Inveraray & Glenaray OPR).



Mary Katherine Campbell: Miss America 1922 and 1923

Mary Katherine Campbell, "Miss Columbus" (Ohio), was the only girl to have been named "Miss America" twice: first in 1922 and again the following year. The 5'6" beauty weighing 135 pounds was only 15 years old when she first captured the crown in 1922 over 57 other contestants although she claimed that she was 16 years old. She was described as having a "wealth of long, curly auburn tresses that fall to her waistline. . . . In the bather's revue she swept the crowd off their feet with her beauty of face and figure as she strolled along in a gorgeous two piece bathing suit of burnt orange hue, with long black hosiery that extended to the tight fitting garb of knit wool."

The newly formed Atlantic City (New Jersey) pageant had been established the previous year when local hoteliers decided to stage a flashy fall festival to entice summer tourists to remain in town past Labor Day. The festival included a "National Beauty Tournament" on the beach to select "the most beautiful bathing beauty in America." Newspaper man, Herb Test is credited with the suggestion that the winner be called "Miss America." Eastern newspaper editors were invited to run photo contests to select winners to represent their communities at the new pageant. Eight contestants competed with Margaret Gorman of Washington, D. C. being the first "Miss America" in 1921.

Mary Katherine successfully defended her crown in the 1923 pageant over 74 rivals from 36 states of the nation. In the words of Joseph Cummings Chase, one of the jury that made the selection, "Miss Campbell is possessed of great vivacity and an inherent shyness that constitute a wonderful combination. She is typically American and altogether an ideal type. Her forebearers for ten generations have been American born." Other members of the jury included artists Norman Rockwell, Penryhn Stanlaw, Dean Cornwell, and J. Knowles Ware.

In the 1920s, pageant judges used a breakdown of female features in calculating



Mary Katherine Campbell: Miss America 1922 and 1923.



The Golden Mermaid that once belonged to Mary Katherine Campbell now owned by the Miss America Organization in Atlantic City, New Jersey

who should be the winner. The young lady whose score totaled closest to 100 points would win. From head to toe, the categories were: construction of the head, 15 points; eyes, 10; hair, 5; nose, 5; mouth 5; facial

expression, 10; torso, 10; legs, 10; arms, 10; hands, 10; grace of bearing, 10.

As her 'prize', she received the custody of the Golden Mermaid, a solid gold trophy "emblematic of queenly beauty and charm" and said to be valued at \$5000. Until 1925, the winner of the Golden Mermaid was expected to return to Atlantic City to defend her title. If won three times by the same girl, it became her permanent property. Mary Katherine tried to win a third time in 1924, but she placed second to Ruth

Malcolmson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. But in 1925, Malcolmson refused to return to defend her title, claiming that professionals had entered the competition. Consequently, that year, the rules were changed so that a contestant could only win the title once and additional Golden Mermaids were cast by J. E. Caldwell & Co., based in Philadelphia, PA, and presented to the 1925 winner, Fay Lanphier, as well as one to Mary Katherine for her wins in 1922 and 1923 and one to Margaret Gorman for her 1921 win. The original Golden Mermaid is still with Ruth Malcomson's family, but the one belonging to Mary Katherine has recently been purchased by the Miss America Organization and is on display at their national offices in Atlantic City, NJ.

Mary Katherine was the first high school graduate to win the title, having received her diploma from East High School in February 1922 and entered Ohio State University as an Art Major immediately after her selection as Miss America. She also attended Ohio Wesleyan. She received offers from three movies, two musical comedies, a circus and vaudeville. She was even approached by Flo Ziegfeld to join the famous "Follies," but her mother would not hear of it. Mary Katherine was allowed to sing "My Buddy" on the Keith Circuit for several weeks, but, she explained, "You couldn't hear me past the third row."

She married Frederick Townley, a DuPont executive, and lived a quiet life until her death in 1990.

The Great Peal of Ten Bells

Several years ago, James D. Campbell III, in Landenberg, Pennsylvania, donated to the Society's Library a small pamphlet written by the 10th Duke of Argyll, Niall Campbell, concerning "The Great Peal of Ten Bells" being planned for installation in a Memorial Tower at Inveraray, Argyll, Scotland. Duke Niall had originally sent the booklet to James' great-grandfather, James Daniels Campbell, in Wyncote, Pennsylvania, in June 1924. Also included in the material submitted to the Society by James were two handwritten letters by Duke Niall, one which accompanied the pamphlet and one in response to a donation sent to the Duke to help with the Tower project. The first letter is slowly fading to the point where it is nearly illegible, but the second letter is still in good condition. The pamphlet, measuring 5 x 7 inches, is also beginning to show signs of age. The pamphlet was reproduced in "The Highlander" (No. 1, December 1930) publication of the long-since defunct Clan Campbell Association of America. Inasmuch as this was last printed over seventy years ago, and the bells were first chimed by Duke Niall eighty-two years ago, it seemed to be appropriate to reproduce the booklet at this time. The pamphlet is reproduced in its entirety.

Transcription of Letter

Quickly fading into oblivion, the transcription below is that of a letter addressed to "Mr. James Daniels Campbell, Wyncote, Pennsylvania, U S America, postmarked London, W. I., June 23, 3:30 PM, 1924." The envelope measures 4 x 5 inches..

"28, Clarges Street,
Mayfair. W.

Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty of enclosing for your perusal, as a member of my own Clan, a small pamphlet which you may as a Campbell be of some interest to you.

It describes the Great Peal of Bells given in the last few years by myself and many others of my name, mostly in memory of Campbells.

For the (permanent home) of these Bells a belfry is being gradually built at Inveraray, the old Capital of Argyll which is the cradle of the Campbell race.

It is my hope that when the first half of the Tower is finished that we may be able without any undue pause to proceed with the upper half and thus complete what will be a very fine memorial. A great interest in the matter has been taken by Campbells in many parts of the world and I am sending a few appeals to some of the well-known people of the name in America as amongst them there may be some who would not be unwilling to help me on with the completion of the Tower.

I may add that in regard to what has so far been accomplished, many others besides Campbells have given us some help including the Chiefs of the MacLachlins,

MacDougalls, and MacKintoshes last year.

I have just returned from Scotland where I found good progress was being made with the first thirty feet or so of the walls which are 7 ½ feet thick at the ground story.

Your faithful clansman and Chief

Argyll"

The booklet: Title Page

THE CHURCH of ALL SAINTS
Inveraray, in the diocese of Argyll

Some Notes on
The Great Peal of Ten Bells
by THE DUKE OF ARGYLL

First planned in 1914
and finally cast in November, 1920

by MESSRS. TAYLOR & SONS
The famous Founders of Loughborough

Printed by
W. Knott, 30 Brooke Street, Holborn, London. E.C. 1

The Great Peal of Ten Bells
INVERARAY.

ORIGINALLY planned before the outbreak of War in 1914, the different bells were gradually given by donors, as funds came in through private appeals. Four of them were got at pre-war prices. The 9th bell (S. Brigid's) was given by no fewer than 80 friends.

The 8th bell (S. Murdouch's) was kindly given by John Noble, Esq., Laird of Ardinglass, S. Murdouch having been the primitive founder and patron of the Parish

of Kilmorich, in which Ardinglass lies, as well as the Clan patron of the Chiefs of MacNachtan of Dundaraw and that ilk.

The 10th or the Great Tenor Bell, weighing over 41 ½ hundredweight, and dedicated to S. Molaise of Leithglin, who was the founder and patron of the Parish of Strachur alias Kilmolais, was the pious gift of three Campbells (Edward, John and William) and is a magnificent specimen of the founder's art with a deep, mellow note, far larger than any at Westminster, and which can be heard by the people of Strachur even when being merely chimed.

In November, 1920, the whole of the ten bells were successfully cast and then tuned on the most scientific principles. For the note of each bell is really composed of three notes, though some ears cannot detect them. Not only has each bell to be in tune with itself, but with its companions in the scale as well.

The scale chosen was C, namely C to top E, without any accidentals (sharps or flats).

During 1921 the fittings of each bell were collected and paid for, as well as the heavy steel frame in which they are hung, and all had been paid for in January, 1922. The total weight being 20 tons.

* * *

Very appropriately for such a Memorial, it was on the Day of All Souls (November 2nd) 1921, when Holy Church makes Memorial of All the Faithful Departed, which is the day after All Saints Festival or Hallowmass, that the bells began leaving Loughborough in motor lorries, on their long pilgrimage to their home in the Highlands of Argyll. They came all the way by road, crossing the Scottish border near Carlisle and so through Galloway and the Lennox and through the old Lands of

the Colquhouns and MacFarlanes, till they entered Argyll at Arrochar, and the first bell with some heavy girders reached Inveraray on the Feast of S. Leonard, the patron of all prisoners and captives, November 6th. It proved to be the third bell (St. Munds) that was the harbinger of the others which gradually arrived. The bells of SS. Brigid, Molaise, and Maelrubha appeared on November 23rd, whilst the last to come was S. Murdouch's, which had taken a journey to Inverury in Aberdeenshire first by mistake!

To lighten the load in ascending Glen Cro or "The Rest," several bells had to rest by the road side for some days. At last they all got home, and were rapidly fitted by skilled workmen, with local help, into their steel and iron framework, and all was ready in good time for their voices to be heard at midnight on Christmas Eve, as also at midnight for the incoming of the New Year. We thank many kind donors, and various Campbells and others, some of them citizens of Glasgow, who helped us in the above stages.

* * *

At present these fine bells are hung in a temporary "Cloichteach" (the Gaelic word) or Bell House, in which they can be easily chimed from a keyboard or clavier by one person. When two people are playing some very, fine chords can be obtained, and there are several inhabitants whose musical knowledge enables them to perform all kinds of, tunes upon them.

When further sufficient funds have been collected (and prices fall) it will be possible to erect a worthy Belfry Tower for these bells, into which framework and all will be hoisted exactly as they are now arranged. This Tower will contain a proper ringing chamber with the ropes arranged circlewise from which the bells can be really "rung" as opposed to "mere chiming." On the ground floor we shall still have the keyboard so that they can as now, be chimed, when necessary, by one person.

For the full beauty of a bell's tone only comes out when it is being technically "rung."

Above the Ringing Chamber will come (as in all properly-built belfries) a Silence Chamber, which enables the ringers below to hear what each individual bell is doing, when the sequence of the bells is altered in ringing a peal.

Above this will come the Belfry itself, which is the actual Home of the Bells, with the usual louvre windows with open "slats"

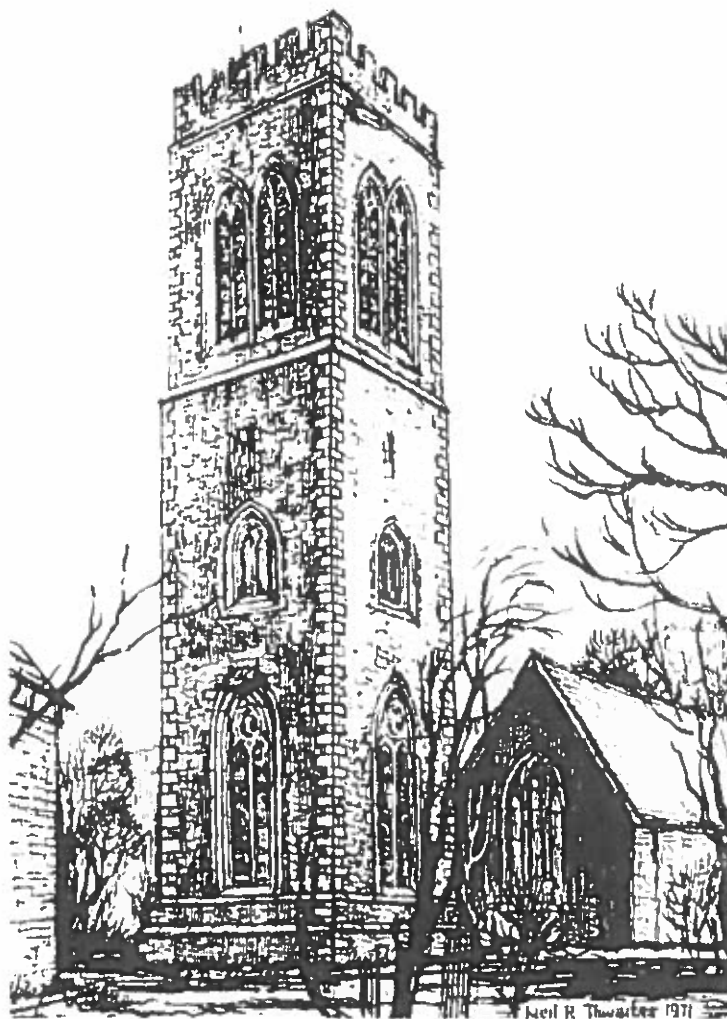
for their ropes and framework. Great strength of Tower Wall will of course be needed for ringing as opposed to chiming, as architects have to calculate on the chance of all the bells moving in one direction, although in practice this might very seldom happen.

* * *

In accordance with an old and pious custom of the Ages of Faith, proved by thousands of examples all over the Kingdom, each bell is dedicated to and bears the name of one of our ancient Celtic Saints, who, now citizens of the Church Triumphant, in their earth lives founded Parish Churches, Chapels, or Monasteries in the immediate neighbourhood, and planted the Rood of the Redeemer on many of our storm-sick headlands, or in smiling glens or in lonely forests, where in the sixth and seventh centuries they did great Wonders amongst the Children of the Gael, for which they are kept by us in unfading remembrance.

(1).-Thus the first or treble bell which leads the peal is appropriately dedicated to S. Moluag or Malew, first Bishop of Argyll or Lismore, the primitive founder and patron of this very Parish, within whose "Claodh" or burial place of Killmalew for at least thirteen centuries, all that is mortal of the people of his parish, from sire to son have been laid to rest.

(2).-The second is S. Columba's, the first great Abbot of Iona (Icolm Kill), of whom his biographer says:- "*Pro Christa peregrinare volens enavigavit Columba,*" viz, "Wishing to go on pilgrimage for the sake of Christ, Columba sailed forth." His nearest church is that of the old Mother Church of the adjacent Lordship of Glassarie, at Killeneur (the Church of the Yew Trees) on Lochaw, which is now a roofless ruin.



of wood, letting out the waves of sound from each face of the tower to the four quarters of the compass.

Full justice to this magnificent peal will not be done until the bells are thus raised above the level of the walls and gables which at present deflect the sound waves, as also does to a certain unavoidable extent the roof of their present temporary house, but in our climate such a covering is a necessity, not for the bells themselves, but

(3).-The third bell is S. Mund's. Patron of the Campbell Clan - to whom a Chapel in Glenaray, one on Lochavich, one on Lochaw, the Island of Eilanmund in Loch Leven, and Kilmun Collegiate Church on the Holy Loch are dedicated, the last being founded by Duncan, Lord Campbell and Lord of Lochaw, August 14th, 1422, for the repose of the soul of his eldest son Celestine, and of his own first wife Marjory, daughter of Robert Duke of Albany, and for other faithful departed. S. Mund was the Champion of the Celtic Easter and Tonsure at the Synod of 631, against S. Molaise.

(4).-The fourth is S. Brendan (of Clonfert) the famous sailor Saint, on whose feast and during its Octave, one of Inveraray's ancient and still kept Fairs was granted by Royal Charter. He founded, many old churches in Argyll and the Isles, and is Patron of the little modern Church at Furnace, 9 miles from here. His voyages were for years in quest of the Isles of the Blest the "Tir n' an Oge" - of the Gael; and his story was told all over Western Europe.

(5).-The fifth is to S. Maelrubha, the famous Abbot of Applecross, Patron of the MacLachlan Clan, primitive founder of the Parish Church of Strathlauchlan, and of numerous other holy sites up and down the Highlands.

(6).-The sixth is to S. Blaane, first Bishop of Kingarth in Bute, and founder patron of Kilblaan in Glenshira, 3 miles from here, but his church and burial ground were destroyed in a spate in the 18th century, not far from the farm of the same name. His chief foundation was Dunblane.

(7).-The seventh is to Our Lady as Star of the Sea. "She above whose maiden brows, seven stars make seven glows - seven stars for seven woes," as a certain poet has written.

(8).-The eighth is S. Murdouch; an early anchorite Bishop who founded the ancient Parish of Kilmorich at the head of Loch Fyne; formerly much of Clenshira lay in that parish. The patronage thereof was given to the Abbot and Monks of Inchaffray, in 1241, by the Chief of the MacNachans. Of the Saint little is known, save that he led a "hermit's life by the shores of Loch Fyne"; and the Dunkeld

Litany invokes him. Some have thought he is the Saint of this name who was Bishop of Killala in Ireland. He is Patron of the MacIlvorichs or Morrisons of the Highlands.

(9).-The ninth is S. Brigid or Bride. Patroness of many ancient parishes and sites, of which the nearest is Kilbride at the mouth of the Douglas Water, a disused burial ground 4 miles from here. She was the first Abbess of Kildare, the friend of S. Patrick, and was known to the Scots as the "Mary of the Gael," and mystically, the foster mother of Christ (*Muime Chriosd* in Gaelic).

(10).-The tenth or tenor bell already referred to is to S. Molaise, Abbot of Leithglin, in his capacity as Patron and Founder of Strachur alias Kilmolais, in the Lordship of Cowall on the other side of Loch Fyne, which embraced the Lands of Saint Catharine's where Duncan the first Lord Campbell founded a chapel for his use in 1450, in a spot described as "a very wooded place," just as it is to this very day. S. Molaise was the opponent of S. Mund over the Celtic Easter and Tonsure questions at the Synod of the White Plain in 631, and as Molios appears in the well-known Cave and Chapel at Lamfash and Holy Island, off the famous Island of "Arran of the Peaks."

Moreover each bell has an "intention," and is in memory of those who fell in the Great War or in former Wars, who came from the parishes or glens where the above Saints laboured or to whom one of those parishes was dedicated, and place under his or her Invocation and Protection, by the piety of after generations in the days when the Robe of Christendom was seamless and unrent.

* * *

Now a peal of really fine bells such as the one above described is one of the most beautiful musical instruments in the world, and is also one of the most durable, owing to the imperishable nature of the metal of which bells are made, whilst age is known to add to their sweetness of tone. The lasting nature of bronze, an alloy of copper and tin, is well shown in the statues dating from Classical and Pagan times which are unearthed in those lands where Greek or Roman culture penetrated.

In the history of man the Bronze Age itself goes back to a remote period, varying with the different races who gradually on the discovery of the possibilities of this alloy, in adopting it emerged from the previous "Stone Age." Bell metal is one of the various forms of bronze in which long practice has settled the best proportions of the above two metals in order to bring out its finest qualities of resonance.

Whilst the finest of organs, which are often too big for the buildings they are in, can only be heard inside it, a peal of bells can delight a whole district.

In the great cities of Holland, when one of the famous "carrilloneurs" or chimers is giving a performance, even the traffic is stopped that the citizens may enjoy the music. At Rotterdam, our own founders, Messrs. Taylor, last year erected a magnificent carrillon of 49 bells. I saw the biggest one being tuned at Loughborough, and wondered how it would ever get shipped there! At their inauguration tens of thousands of citizens listened to them. Professor Cram, hearing of our bells and their fine tone, got the Universities of Yale and Harvard, as their War Memorials, to order huge peals of 10 bells each, the tenor bells weighing 6 1/2 tons, and he wrote to me to say that they only wanted them for chiming, as true ringing is not yet understood in America. I was unable to accept an invitation to hear them before they left for America. Loughborough also made in the last two years for the Irish Cathedral of Queenstown (now called Cove I believe) and the Primatial Cathedral at Armagh carrillons of 42 and 39 bells which are undoubtedly the best in these Islands. I possess a photograph of the Queenstown ones as they lay on the foundry floor, and it is an astonishing vista of enormous domes of metal. In a country where so much senseless destruction is going on, it is something to hear of its people constructing something of an essentially peaceful nature.

* * *

Of the folk lore and curious traditions which have clustered round bells, whole volumes have been written, and cannot be dealt with in this brief pamphlet.

* * *

EARLY CELTIC BELLS.

All I will touch on in conclusion, is that

in the old lives of Celtic saints one finds constant references to the small early Celtic type of bell which our primitive Apostles carried about with them on their travels. Many of these, in shape like a Swiss cow bell, still survive in the Dublin and Edinburgh Museums and in the sacristies of remote parishes in Celtic Brittany. There is no doubt these small hand bells were used at Mass in the early Celtic Church to warn people outside (of whom but few could find room inside many of the small chapels such as existed in the Highlands) of the different points reached by the Priest in the Holy Mysteries, such as the Sanctus and the Consecration.

These small bells after the deaths of their various holy owners were, like the Bachuils or pastoral staffs of these Saints, preserved by a long line of Hereditary keepers and Custodians who were called the Deors (modern Mcindoor or Dewar) who were no doubt of the same Clan as the original Saint. Curative powers were ascribed to them and sick men and cattle were touched with them, and oaths were administered upon them to add to the solemnity. Some of these rude early bells are not even of bronze, but Gore of hammered iron riveted together and corroded with the rust of time and the passage of centuries. But some well preserved bronze ones exist with inscriptions in Gaelic lettering upon them or a Celtic Cross incised upon their surface; others were kept in an occasional jewelled "Cathach" or shrine covering of silver or gold which posterity made for their preservation or that of the Gospel book, and whose richness resulted at times in the loss of not only the covering but its humbler looking contents, especially in the dark period of the Norse and Danish invasions of the 8th and 9th centuries.

As hundreds of ancient Celtic bells must have been thus lost, the marvel is that so many have survived such as are seen in the Dublin and Edinburgh Museums and in a few private collections.

The Duke of Northumberland possesses in his Museum at Alnwick the small hand bell of the above type which belonged to S. Molaise of Devenish as well as his pastoral Staff or Bachuil dating from the 7th or 8th century. It was bought in about 1820 from its Custodian in Ireland. This Molaise is not the same Saint as our big tenth bell is named after, for there were several Saints of this name which is latinized as "Lasarianus" in some of their lives. Molaise in Gaelic simply means "My Flame."

as from Inveraray Castle
Argyll
Scotland.

16 Sept 1924.

28, CLARGES STREET,
MAYFAIR, W.

Dear Mr Campbell.

It was only on my return from France yesterday that I found your kind letter & its offering of £20 sterling to that Bell Tower about which as a Clan Campbell Memorial I had previously written to you.

I thank you very much for your kind gift towards the Belfry of which I shall hope soon to send you a photo, when I reach home & can get one or two taken. The last I had one a month old but even they showed very satisfactory progress. ~~Surprisingly~~ that it has been a very wet season for building operations.

I will also send you some postcard views of the general aspect of the central parts of the old Campbell country, in case you may never have been on tour there.

A friend has just brought me back to London in his motor car after a tour of 2800 miles through some of the most interesting parts of France, & no letters were sent on during my absence which must be my excuse for not having before replied & thanked you for your gift.

I return the duplicate draft cheque you thoughtfully sent

& with kind regards remain, Dear Mr Campbell
Your Faithful clansman & chief

Argyll.

Second letter from
Argyll to James
Daniels Campbell,
16 Sept. 1924



IN CONCLUSION

I much hope that visitors and passers by will, as they are able, do something to help forward the Belfry Tower so that *the only great Ring of 10 Bells in the Highlands which is moreover known to be the finest north of the English Border*, may some day be done full justice to in a home from which long centuries to come their glorious music may be heard, as Heralds of that Era of Peace into which we trust that a war worn world has entered.

Gifts towards the Tower can be put in the Offertory boxes, or any contribution sent to me will be gratefully acknowledged.

ARGYLL.

At Inveraray Castle, Argyll,
or
28, Clarges Street, London, W.
[End of Text]

Construction begins

On October 12, 1923, work began on the site southwest of the church. After excavating to a depth of fifteen feet, no rock foundation was apparent so it was decided to build on a reinforced concrete base. The Ayrshire firm of George Reid began construction with Robert Cunningham as foreman in charge according to plans drawn by an architectural firm in London. By December 1925 the lower part of the tower was complete and the work ceased for five years.

Duke Niall continued to raise money for the project and by January 1927 he had enough to pay for the partially-built tower. In January 1930, construction began on the second stage and continued until August of the following year when the building was completed to a height of 123 feet with 176 steps from ground level.

The corner-stones of gray granite came from the Furnace Quarry while the red granite is from Bealachan-Fhuarain, the quarry at the back of Inveraray. The windows, faced with red freestone from Ayrshire, were of particular pleasure to the Duke because each is a memorial to members of his family and clan including two in memory of his father, Lord Archibald Campbell, and his mother, Janey Sevilla Callendar.

Placing the Bells

In September 1931, the last stage of the

project was the hoisting of the bells into place in the bell chamber 80 feet up. The climax of this tricky operation was the raising of the last bell – the tenor bell weighing over two tons. A silent crowd including the Duke and his sister, Lady Elspeth Campbell, watched the procedure with bated breath as bit by bit the huge bell ascended to its appointed place. The project was complete!

Chiming and Pealing

The tower was lit on Christmas Eve 1931 and the bells chimed out the message of Christmas. They were chimed regularly by the Duke and Miss Jeanie Gray, an Inveraray lady, but it was not until August 1938 that a full peal was recorded: 5040 changes of Kent Treble Bob Royal conducted by Charles H. Kippin in four hours and thirty minutes! A second peal was recorded in July 1939.

The leaflet available from the Tower provides an explanation of the basic differences between a chime of bells and a ringing peal.

“When a set of bells is chimed the bells do not move but are struck by hammers operated by cords which pass over pulleys to the operating device (or clavier) in a room below the bells. It is not necessary for the operator to be able to read music since tunes can be written out in numbers instead of notes.

“Although sweet and attractive because of the well-known simple melodies played, the range of sound of a chime is limited and the full beauty of the tone of the bells is not brought out.

“In contrast, the sound of the bells rung in full peal carries for miles and the full beauty of the tone of the bells is fully brought out. In a well-designed tower this can be done without the bells being excessively loud in the immediate vicinity. It is not possible to ‘ring’ tunes on a ringing peal because of the time of the swing of the bells. The art and science of ringing changes has therefore been developed.

“A ringing peal requires one person for each bell to control the movement of the rope by means of which the huge wheel to which it is connected is made to swing the bell.

“By the addition of extra apparatus, a ringing peal may also be used as a chime and the bells of Inveraray have this property. Accordingly, they may be chimed gently to pleasant melodies or be

rung in full peal by ten ringers, sending out a cascade of glorious sound over loch and glen.”

Unfortunately, the “war worn world” that Duke Niall wished for was not to be. World War II came and the bells hung silent.

Damage and Restoration

Lightning damaged the tower in 1944 which could not be repaired at that time. Following the death of the 10th Duke of Argyll in 1949, the building and its bells remained in disrepair.

In 1969 Norman Chaddock visited Inveraray and lamented the condition of the mouldering tower which housed the beautiful bells. Chaddock, the son of Mrs. Mary Latham Norton, President of the then Clan Campbell Association of America, had a great love and knowledge of campanology and realized the great amount of work to be done. He had worked closely with his mother when she was appointed in 1927 by the 10th Duke of Argyll as Chairman for America to assist with the completion of the Campbell Memorial Belfry Tower.

With Mrs. Michael Nobel (later Lady Glenkinglas), secretary to All Saints’ Church Vestry, a program was launched to restore the neglected bells and repair the tower. Financial support came through The Friends of the Inveraray Bells, a charitable society set up to raise the necessary funds.

By 1971, the tower was fit to be opened to the public. Teams of ringers come in to compete for trophies and the bells again began to sound throughout the land.

Since 1970 the following work had been done:

- Electricity has been installed.
- Bell frame derusted and painted.
- Sound, weather & bird control measures.
- Tower is accessible to visitors.
- Three sets of new bell ropes installed.
- Windows repaired or replaced.
- Ringling & chiming fittings repaired.
- New entrance & Gothic window made.
- New floor & window in ringling chamber.
- Repaired masonry damaged by lightning.
- Garden of Friendship added to grounds.
- New lead roof & walkway for visitors.
- Complete re-pointing of the Tower.
- Viewing gallery in the Bell Chamber.

It costs £5000 per year to maintain the Tower and Bells and keep them open to the public. Visiting the Bell Tower or giving a donation helps support its needs.

Gatherings



USS McCampbell Commissioning

By *Helen Moore,*
Clan Campbell Society (North America) California Deputy Commissioner



USS McCampbell

On August 17, 2002, I had the honor and privilege of representing the Clan Campbell Society (North America) at the commissioning ceremony of the *USS McCampbell*, a new Burke Class AEGIS Destroyer. She is 510 feet in length, 59 feet wide and will cruise in excess of 30 knots. The ship's missions include air defense, surface, undersea and land attack warfare, and theater ballistic missile defense.

The *McCampbell* will be utilized in the Navy's newest mission, deploying as a theater ballistic missile defense (TBMD) ship. Sea-based missile defense has been determined to be the quickest, most effective and cost-efficient way to provide defense against missiles such as M-9 theater ballistic missiles (TBM), or SCUDs, such as those used by Iraq during Desert Storm in 1997. As such, the *McCampbell* will be used to defend against the use of TBMs, and to support amphibious forces, particularly during the initial and early phases of amphibious landings. The *USS McCampbell* is the Navy's first ship built from the keel up to support TBMD missions.

It was a fine San Francisco day, yet

overcast until the sun broke through the clouds heralding the official ceremony in which the ship is "manned and brought to life." The captain and crew were later piped onboard in honor of the Scottish ancestry of the vessel's namesake.

Earlier, the piper entertained the crowd, and as the flag was run up the ship's mast and the bosun's whistle signaled the setting of the first watch, I found myself wiping away tears; my family has a long tradition with the United States Navy and Marine Corps.

San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown was one of the honored guests as was the Undersecretary of the Navy, Mr. Avelos; the honorable Madeline Albright, (UN) the ship's sponsor; Capt. Jim Lovell, Commander of *Apollo 13*; Cmdr. Keith Schaffer, a survivor of the Pentagon bombing on September 11, 2001; Mrs. David *McCampbell*, widow of the ship's namesake, and Retired Comdr. (son) David *McCampbell, Jr.* Three active duty admirals, members of AG15--David *McCampbell's* old outfit from the *Essex*, four congressional medal of honor winners, members of the Naval Reserve and the

Navy League, and a member of the Scottish Military Society were also among the special attendees.

The crew of the *McCampbell*, 300 strong, was handpicked by her skipper, Cmdr. Mark Montgomery, a native of Sunapee, NH, and includes residents of almost all 50 states, and individuals from Australia, Tanzania, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, the Philippines, Nigeria, England, Mexico, Bangladesh, British Columbia, Canada, and Scotland. Included in this list is a number of women. The assistant navigator, Chief Quartermaster Scott Seifert, is a native of Irvine, Scotland. A graduate of the Irvine Royal Academy, he received a degree from Washington University. Seifert is a member of the Glasgow Ranger's football club.

It was John Paul Jones who said, "I wish to have no connection with any ship that does not sail fast, for I intend to go into harm's way." I hope the *McCampbell* will never have to go "in harm's way," but



Helen Moore and three Admirals

if she does, I have the utmost confidence in a fine ship and a fine crew.

(Editor's note: Prior to leaving Bath, ME, where the *USS McCampbell* was built, Commander Montgomery and the crew were presented an honorary membership in the Clan Campbell Society, North America.)



A CAMPBELL/BUCHANAN WEDDING

By Mike & Cindy Thames

On Saturday August 31st, 2002, at the Pleasanton Highland Games, a happy event occurred for all to see. I, Michael D. Thames, the Northern California Deputy Commissioner for the Clan Campbell Society NA, married a Buchanan, Cynthia Lynn Philippi. The ceremony was held on the front lawn of the Heritage House, located right in the heart of the Alameda County Fair Grounds. There was so much involved in the planning of this event that it was a miracle it ever got off the ground. The greatest effort was the coordination between the various entertainment groups that were to be performing that day: Scottish country dancers, the competing pipe bands, and all who supplied us with the various necessities for family and friends such as cake, food, flowers and music. But the gentlemen of the Caledonia Club of San Francisco (the event organizers) came through with flying colors and a level of support and cooperation that astounded all involved. They made sure things were physically arranged so that all of us could have our events and not drown each other out or steal each other's shows.

At approximately 11:15 a.m. the ceremony started off with me reading a poetic blessing and then we turned it all over to the minister, Stuart Sykes. Yes a Stewart wearing the Royal Stewart Tartan. The Best Man was Jeff Campbell, my partner-in-crime at the Campbell tent and newest Highland Mercenary. The Groomsman was Dan Isdell of Clan Wallace and provider of comic relief. At the bride's side was the Matron of Honor Marian Gibbons, a Campbell married to a Buchanan and who came filled with great advice. The Bridesmaid was Susan Spiegel of Clan Henderson of Glencoe, the Dressmaker for the Bridal party.

The ceremony was uniquely poetic, lighthearted and specifically intended for all to enjoy. Richard Brown, of the Clan Campbell Society, was the commander of the sword guard that stood at attention at the front of the guests and along the perimeter. The guard consisted of various friends from the clans (Buchanan, Stewart, MacIntosh, Chattan, Gunn, Cameron, MacFarlane, et al.) as well as a few members of the St. Andrew's Renaissance Guild, their Irish House and The Scottish American Military Society, of which Cindy is a member. The Legio X Fretensis, a group of Roman Legionaries, was strategically placed across from their Caledonian counterparts, a wild band of Celtic/Pictish warriors.

During the ceremony, the minister asked if anyone present objected to the marriage. At my command, Richard barked an order. At once, the men of the sword guard pulled their weapons and pretended to look threateningly at the crowd. While laughter erupted everywhere, there certainly were no objections! The minister asked Cindy the typical questions to which she replied "I do," each time. I, however, hesitated to ponder about sharing any fortune and stated "I'm thinking it over." But after teasing so, said "I do!" loudly for the crowd. Then the minister said those fateful words, "Now, Groom, place the Campbell Tartan on your bride." Suddenly, a loud and resounding "BOO!" came from the crowd and once done, they laughed heartily at themselves. Next was the sharing of the Quaich Cup filled with Campbelltown Scotch. We



drank and when finished I turned the cup over and kissed the bottom and handed it back to the Best Man. Jeff Campbell immediately exclaimed, "Where's mine?" In an interesting addition, the Minister then asked the crowd for their agreement if we were married. They all proclaimed loudly, "YES!!!"

Just before exiting, Richard Brown stepped forward with flintlock pistol in hand stating "We now welcome a new soul into the Clan Campbell!" and fired off a shot. We jumped over a sword to symbolize our cutting away the past and beginning our new life together. The exit music was an instrumental piece called "Soup of the Day" (Get the implied joke? Campbell's, Soup of the Day?) performed by the Old Blind Dogs, a toe-tapping little ditty played on the small pipes. As we got $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way back down the aisle now lined with a sword arch a mile long, we stopped and did a little boogey dance. We were followed closely by the wedding party who skipped out. Seeing 6' 5 1/2" Dan skipping next to 5'2" Susan was a riot.

Still in our wedding clothes, we proceeded directly to the clan march and a further humorous detail followed us there. Followed us literally. Cindy had the idea of tying tin cans to our backsides. They dragged along loudly as we passed the reviewing stand. Alan Purves (the announcer) was surprised to see a newly married couple pass by without having been given a head's up about it. He stated aloud this surprise and told the crowd to welcome the Bride and Groom! Mind you, there was a representative of the Duke of Montrose at the games and he had a large grin when he saluted our passing.

"At the reception, Cindy targeted Susan for the bouquet and with a good aim, tossed them straight to her. I shot back the garter and all the men scrambled for it. There were toasts to our health and cake and chilled champagne. Afterward we accepted tons of best wishes. Finally, at 3:30, as the mercury soared to 100 degrees, we changed out of our wedding clothes and retired to our clan tents."

Boy, what a day at the games!

John Campbell's Birthday

On Jan 31st, John Campbell celebrated his 88th birthday at Club Chalet Mobile Home Park in St. Petersburg, FL. He was greeted by a lone piper outside the recreation hall and by about 120 participants inside. His friends and family had planned this as a surprise and he was SURPRISED!

Our Region 12 Commissioner, Rob St. John, was his piper. He played "Scotland The Brave" as he escorted John to his place of honor at the head table. Following a few



Rob St. John, John Campbell and friend Robert Keith

brief remarks by the emcee and Rob, a few other tunes were played. John then led everyone through the buffet line. Sandwiches, salads and chips were enjoyed by all in attendance. Rob played tunes on his "parlor" pipes while everyone dined.

The birthday cake was "piped" into the auditorium by Rob. Everyone joined in singing "Happy Birthday" to John. As dessert was enjoyed, his friends and family saluted John with humor and love. He was "toasted" by the emcee; who presented him with a piece of burnt toast! John was recognized for his outgoing manner and willingness to help his neighbors at any project, including weeding the flower beds.

John's family plans to give John a membership in the Clan Campbell Society. Rob sent them the paperwork. John was born in Fernigaire, Lanarkshire, Scotland in 1915. His family came to the United States in 1926. John has been a resident of Club Chalet for about 14 years.



Piping in the Birthday Cake

Highland Games Reports

Compiled by Donald Draper Campbell, Esq.

Please note: Journal Games reports should be sent to Donald Draper Campbell, Esq. •4031 Ellicott Street •Alexandria, VA 22304-1011
• e-mail: cmpblldd@ix.netcom.com

Florida

Scottish Games and Irish Festival was held on November 9, 2002, at the Ocala Equestrian Complex, Ocala, FL. Region 12 Commissioner Rob St. John reports that 5,000 attended this one-day event. Helping Rob staff the tent were his wife Sharon, Ken Campbell and Fred Campbell. Although several expressed interest and applications were distributed, it doesn't seem to be an effective recruiting venue. Twenty-six people signed and registered.

Central Florida Scottish Festival and Highland Games were held on January 18, 2003, at the Central Winds Park, Winter Springs, FL. Over 7,000 attended this one-day event. Two new members were enrolled and ten people signed the guest register. Helping Rob staff the tent were his wife Sharon, Ken Campbell, Richard Campbell, Jan Campbell, Willie Burns and Lorna Neib. Rob reports that it was very cold this year, and that reduced our attendance, although the same number of new members were recruited. Shown in the photograph are: Richard Campbell, Ken Campbell with the banner, and Willie Burns.

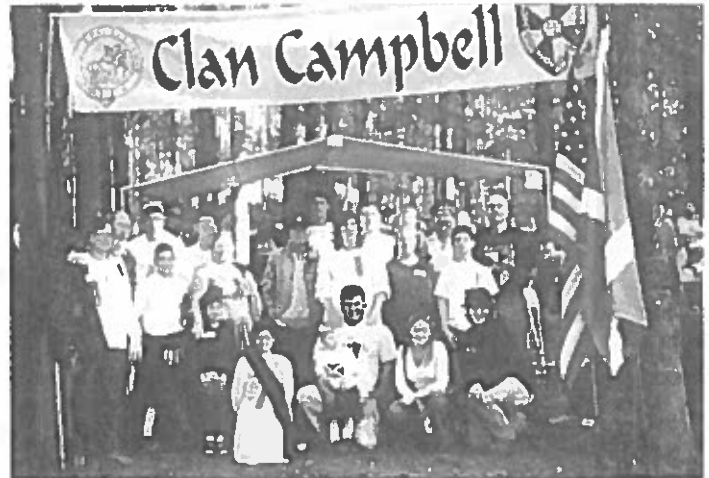


Richard Campbell, Ken Campbell and Willie Burns at the Central Florida Scottish Festival and Highland Games

Sarasota Highland Games were held on 1 February 2003 at the Sarasota County Fairgrounds, Ringling Blvd., Fruitville Rd., Sarasota FL. Kenneth D. Campbell (Tent Manager) reports that about 4,000 attended this one-day event and that nine people signed in who took applications. Helping Ken staff the tent were his family; Dr. Fred Campbell and family; Lorna Nieb; and past CCS(NA) President John Campbell.

Georgia

Stone Mountain Highland Games and Scottish Festival was held on 19-20 October 2002 at Stone Mountain Park, Stone Mountain, GA. Georgia Commissioner Melanie Pinkerton reports that one new member joined the Society, eight members renewed their membership. Approximately 400 visitors came to the tent and more than 14,000 attended this two-day event. Helping Melanie staff the tent were her parents Ray and Kay Pinkerton, Joanna, Eric, and Robin Glaubman, Chris Kaylor, Campbell Johnson, and John Talipsky, Jr. Both days of the Stone Mountain Games were exciting and very busy. Connor Brightwell and Phillip Rogers



Many of the Clan Campbell members and visitors gather at the clan tent on Sunday of the Stone Mountain Highland Games.

both received medals for their participation in the children's games. Jason Rogers and Glenn Brightwell represented Clan Campbell in the Clan Challenge on Sunday. "The weather on Saturday and Sunday was one of the most beautiful we have had. Only at the end of the day Sunday did we have to battle the rain when packing up the tent. As always Rick and Shirley Myers opened their home to the Campbell volunteers as we celebrated a fun and busy Saturday. We had visitors from 19 states as far away as California, Oregon, New York, Minnesota, and Michigan, and a few visitors that crossed the Atlantic from England. As always it was a great time to see old friends and meet new ones!"

North Carolina

Flora Macdonald Highland Games were held on 5 October 2002 at Flora Macdonald Academy, Red Sprigs NC. North Carolina Commissioner Tim Berly reports that about 2,500 attended this one-day event and that four new members were enrolled. Helping Tim staff the tent were Carl Larsen, Sandy Moore and Neil Thompson. Visiting the tent were Vice-President Walter Campbell and his wife Jody, and South Carolina Commissioner Tom Campbell. "The weather for the Games was very warm for October,

nearly 90 degrees, although welcome after the torrential rain that caused early closure of the Games last year. We had many Campbell members as well as many visitors come by the tent who serve in our Military from nearby Fort Bragg (home of the 82nd Airborne and Special Forces) and Pop Air Force Base.”

Waxhaw Scottish Highland Games were held on October 26, 2002, at Briarwood Farm in Waxhaw, NC. Tim Berly (NC Comm.) reports that 2,000 attended this one-day event. Helping Tim staff the tent were Carl Larsen (Dep NC Comm.), Edgar Thompson and Walter Campbell (VP). “We had good Scottish weather for the Games, cool (mid 50s, overcast. with morning fog!). Several of us visited President Andrew Jackson’s home, the Hermitage, while attending this year’s Campbell AGM in Nashville.” Waxhaw lies in the center of the Scots-Irish settlement along the N.C. - S.C. border, and is the birthplace of Andrew Jackson.

Texas

Salado Highland Games and Clan Gathering was held on November 9-11, 2002, at Robertson Ranch, Robertson Road, Salado, TX. Deputy Commissioner-Central Patty Campbell reports that about 8,000 attended this two-day event, which was down from last year. Clan Campbell acquired no new members, but thirty-eight people signed in at the tent. Patty Campbell and Crystal Calbreath staffed the tent with able help from Crystal’s son Barry. The highlight of the Saturday for Clan Campbell was Troy Edward’s (former At-Large TX Comm.) winning the bonniest knees contest!



Troy “Bonnie Knees” Edwards at Salado Games

Virginia

Alexandria Christmas Walk was held December 7, 2002, in the “Old Town” area of Alexandria, VA. Washington, D.C. Commissioner John D. Thompson reports that about 20 Society members gathered in the 600 block of South St. Asaph Street near the corner of Wilks Street for the 32nd annual walk. The parade kicked off at 10:30 am and lasted about two hours. The guest of honor was the Lord Provost of Dundee (Scotland), John Letford. Dundee is a sister city of Alexandria. On Friday night Region 3 Commissioner John Albert and his wife, Donna, held a small reception at the Holiday Inn on King Street. Clan Campbell was



Marching in the parade were: Past President John Wendell Campbell, Donald Draper Campbell, Esq. (carrying his arms), John Albert and Donna Campbell, John D. Thompson.

number 36 in the parade while Clan Donald was number 114.

Richmond Highland Games and Celtic Festival was held October 26-27, 2002, at the Richmond Raceway (old fairgrounds), Richmond, VA. Virginia Commissioner Dan M. Campbell reports that 20,000 attended this one-day event. Three new members were recruited and five members renewed their membership. Helping Dan staff the tent were his wife, Jan, John Albert and Donna Campbell, and Frank and Nancy Blanton. “We had great summer weather conditions on Saturday, with fall like conditions on Sunday. Many Campbell and Septs families stopped by the tent, and we had the largest number of members in the “Parade of the Clans.”

Utah



Staying cool at the red hot Payson, Utah, Highland Games July 13, 2002. A record temperature was set at 107 degrees. Left to right: Bryson Apairai, Rick Read (seated), Grace Read, Utah Commissioner Galen Campbell, and Utah Deputy Commissioner Diane “Sig” Siegfried.

Celebrate Your Scottish Heritage at Virginia Conference This Fall

By Jan and Dan M. Campbell, Virginia Commissioner, CCS (NA)

A unique and historic opportunity is in store for all of us with Scots/Irish roots on November 6-8, 2003 in Richmond, Virginia. *Highland Settlers: Scottish Highland Immigrants in North America* is a multifaceted conference that will combine workshops, concert performances, and presentations by guest scholars to appeal to all of us who have an interest in Scottish heritage and culture. After all, each of us is here in America because of an immigrant ancestor who left the Old Country for the New World. The contributions of these Scottish Gaels, and those of their descendants, have been crucial to the formation and development of the United States of America; however, they have not received the attention and acknowledgment they deserve for their cultural and literary influences. Fortunately, Dr. Michael Newton and the University of Richmond are taking steps to remedy this oversight with an impressive array of opportunities, with something for everyone who is interested in Celtic heritage.

Michael Newton received his Ph.D. in Celtic Studies from the University of Edinburgh. He is a fluent Gaelic speaker and performer who has published several books, including *We're Indians, Sure Enough: The Legacy of the Scottish Highlanders in the United States* and *A Handbook of the Scottish Gaelic World*. He is developing a program of studies through the School of Continuing Studies at the University of Richmond that will focus primarily on the Scottish Highlands; this will be the first curriculum of its kind in America. The first course offering of the series, *The Gaelic Diaspora*, is a multimedia look at Gaelic culture through literature and tradition, and is currently in session at the University. This will be followed in the summer by a for-credit study trip to western Scotland (Argyll, Campbell country!) that will allow on-site study of the places and topics from the classroom discussion. Future topics include Gaelic Civilization in Scotland and Ireland, 1200-1600; Gaelic Literature; Gaelic Folklore, and Scottish Gaelic Language. Other options include partnership programs that would allow

American students to study at a university in Scotland, and vice versa, to further their knowledge of the cultures. The November conference is the jewel in the crown of this inaugural 2003 series because of its appeal to a wide variety of audiences who have already demonstrated their interest in the Gaelic culture. Its central Virginia location will allow people to come from all points to take part in this three-day event. The Richmond area is host to one of the largest Highland Games and Celtic Festivals on the East Coast each October and the greater Richmond area has several active Scottish, Irish and other Gaelic heritage societies.

An introductory workshop session will be held at the Virginia Historical Society on Thursday, November 6 from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. An overview of the historical and cultural background of the Scottish Highlanders will appeal to laypeople, teachers and high school students. Later that day, Professor Charles Dunn, Professor Emeritus at Harvard University, will give a keynote address, "Why Study the Scottish Highlanders?" A reception follows his address.

On Friday, November 7 the day will begin at 9:15 a.m. at the University of Richmond with seven talks by guest speakers. On Friday evening the UofR Modlin Center for the Arts will host a concert featuring "tradition bearers" from Scotland and North America who will perform examples of the music, song, dance, and story brought by Highlanders to America, and developed further by them in their new home. The pieces in the program will move chronologically, narrating life in the Highlands in olden days, the migration, and life in America.

There will be a final day of five talks on Saturday, November 8 starting at 9:15 a.m., concluded by a panel discussion on the future of Scottish-American Studies. All conference speakers will make a brief statement about their assessment of the development of the field, and be open to questions from the audience. There will be a standard fee for admission to the concert on Friday evening to help offset the costs of the conference; other events will be free to the public.

All of the speakers at the conference are proven scholars in the field of Scottish Studies; several of them are also noted tradition bearers (of song, story, music and dance) who will be performing at the concert on Friday evening. The scholars, and the titles of their talks, are:

Dr. Margaret Bennett (*Scottish Highland Tradition in Quebec*)

William Caudill (*Scottish Highlanders in North Carolina*)

Jonathan Dembling (*Cultural Exchange and Representation between Scotland and Nova Scotia*)

Robert Dunbar (*Gaelic Poetry in Nova Scotia*)

Michael Linkletter (*Alasdair MacLean Sinclair and Recovering Highland Oral Tradition*)

Allan MacDonald (*Traditional Highland Bagpipe Music in Nova Scotia*)

Sister Margaret Macdonell (*Attitudes Towards the Gaels in Nova Scotia pre-Highland Settler*)

Dr. Donald Meek (*Religious Dimensions of the Highland Diaspora*)

Father Angus Morris (*Traditional Highland Fiddle Music in Cape Breton*)

Dr. Michael Newton (*How the Highlanders Became White*)

Dr. Kenneth Nilsen (*Recording Gaelic Folklore in the United States*)

Dr. John Shaw (*The Lasting Legacy of Gaelic Oral Tradition in Cape Breton*)

Clan Campbell has a long tradition of providing visionary leadership in education and cultural studies. We hope that CCSNA members will attend this conference in November and help to support Dr. Newton in his efforts to promote a greater appreciation for the Scottish Highland immigrants in North America, and for their contributions to the history and culture of this country. This article was prepared with information from Dr. Michael Newton, and some portions were taken directly from his syllabus. For more information about this project, Dr. Newton may be reached through his website at www.richmond.edu/~mnewton. Dr. Newton will present "Life Between Loch, Glen, and Moor-Scotland's Cultures and Landscapes" at the Smithsonian Institute Saturday, April 26, 2003 from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. For information on this all-day seminar, go to www.residentassociates.org/rap/scotland/landscapes.asp



Save the Date

30th Annual CCS(NA) Annual Gathering and Meeting "A River in Time", Set For September 18-20, 2003 in Charleston, South Carolina

By Ann Jackson, Region 4 Commissioner



Region 4 is pleased to be host of the 30th Annual General Meeting and Gathering of The Clan Campbell. This two-day event is scheduled in conjunction with the Charleston, South Carolina Highland Games, September 19 and 20. We strived to make this weekend streamlined and affordable for your convenience in attending AGM functions and the Games.

We would like to take a few minutes and give a brief peek at our plans and how you can contribute to this effort making it an AGM you will enjoy and feel that a strong part of you is in it regardless of the region you live in.

Location: Charleston, SC
Date: September 18 thru 20, 2003
(Weekend of the Charleston Games)

Goal: to present a **RIVER IN TIME** for The Clan Campbell, Clan Campbell Society North America and Clan Campbell Education Foundation.

Our **RIVER IN TIME** can only come about with your help. What we are asking: If you have any memorabilia, documents, clothing, badges, maps, pictures, books, articles, letters, absolutely ANY "history" pre and post Society formation, will you share it with us? Age does not make history, simply being in the past makes history, yesterday is history. Original documents you do not want to send will you consider making copies and forwarding those?

Please send your item for loan after July 4, 2003 to:
David B. Caimbeul
State Commissioner for SC
P.O. Box 20023
Charleston SC 29413-0023
843-406-6026 (Home telephone)

Include with you contribution a 3X5 index card with a written explanation of your item. Note if you want the item handled or not. Again an original paper item you may not want to send if you will make a copy. These items will be on display during the AGM and thru the Banquet on Saturday. We request you pick up your items immediately following the Banquet on Saturday evening.

Your 3 x 5 card would read:
PLACED ON LOAN BY: _____
REGION: _____
DESCRIPTION: _____

Use as many lines as you want we will retype and display for you. If you have any questions please contact any of your Region 4 Commissioners. Thank you and we look forward to hosting you and having a grand time.

You will find Charleston full of wonderful charm, local culture and color. While a guest in Charleston take time to visit Rainbow Row, the Straw Market, enjoy a Carriage Ride and tour and walk her wonderful old streets.

Your host hotel is the Embassy Suites, located at 5055 International Boulevard, North Charleston, SC 2 miles from the airport with complimentary shuttle to and from the airport. All accommodations are two room suites consisting of a private bedroom with either one king or two double beds, separate living room with sofa bed, dining table, wet bar, refrigerator, microwave, coffee maker, two remote control televisions offering in room movies, free Showtime and Nickelodeon, plus two telephones with computer data port. Other amenities are an indoor pool, whirlpool, sauna and fitness center. Parking is free to guest first and then to others on a first come bases. Overflow parking is conveniently located; however with a fee. All scheduled events are held at the Embassy Suites.

Daily rate for CCS (NA) members is \$119.00 plus tax. A delicious free, full breakfast buffet served for all occupants. For reservations call 843-747-1882 or 800-Embassy please mention Clan Campbell Society (NA) AGM. The hotel's web site is: www.embassysuitescharleston.com

Following is a Schedule of Events for your weekend. If you have questions not covered yet please send to me so we may address them to make your meeting smoother for you.

CCS (NA) ANNUAL MEETING 2003 RESERVATION FORM

Please make checks payable to CCS (NA) noted "for AGM"
Mail to: David B. Caimbeul, State Commissioner SC
Clan Campbell Society of North America
P.O. Box 20023 Charleston SC 29413-0023
If questions please call: 843-406-6026 David at Home
or 336-431-8482 Ann Jackson at Home

Please print names, as you want them on identification badges.

NAME _____

NAME _____

Friday Luncheon, No. _____ at \$20.00-----\$ _____

Saturday Banquet,
(Adults) No. _____ at \$40.00-----\$ _____

(Children through 10 yrs) _____ at \$20.00-----\$ _____

Total-----\$ _____

2003 AGM WEEKEND



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Please note: Times tentative and subject to change

The Clan Campbell Society Annual General (AGM) events will be held at the Embassy Suite, the host hotel for the AGM weekend.

Thursday, September 18, 2003

5:00pm - 8pm Hospitality room open at the Embassy Suites

Friday, September 19, 2003

8:00am - 10:00am Registration at the Embassy Suites
9:00am - 10:30am Executive Council Meeting
10:30am - 11:30am Finance Committee Meeting
12:00pm - 1:30pm AGM Luncheon
2:00pm - 3:30pm Executive Council and Commissioners Meeting
2:00pm - 4:00pm Hospitality Room Open
3:45pm - 5:00pm Clan Campbell Education Foundation Meeting
5:30pm - 7:30pm Society Gathering

Saturday, September 20, 2003

9:00am - 5:00pm Charleston Scottish Games & Highland Gathering
5:30pm - 7:00pm Social Gathering
7:00pm - 10:00pm Clan Campbell Society AGM Banquet

The following web-sites offer information about Charleston and the surrounding area:

Charleston.com,
The City of Charleston
Charleston Convention & Visitors Bureau

<http://www.charleston.com/>
<http://www.ci.charleston.sc.us/>
<http://www.charlestoncvb.com/>

CAMPBELL NOTES

Compiled by Diarmid A. Campbell
in Argyll in Scotland.



The Town of Inveraray

Campbell Union President

Oxford University Union has been for generations the debating arena for young political aspirants in Britain. To be president of the Union is a mark of high achievement for a student. The latest president elected is Fraser Campbell, the first Scottish state school (non private school) scholar to become president.

Twenty year old Campbell is reading English and European law and his home is in Kirkintilloch near Glasgow where he attended St. Ninian's High School. He has just completed his second year at Oxford. Recently he had a chance to visit Westminster and meet Tony Blair, the UK prime minister; Gordon Brown, the chancellor of the exchequer (Treasury); and Helen Liddell, Scottish Secretary; all of Scots origin. "When you want to go into politics, as I do" he said, the experience "more than re-affirmed" his political ambitions.

Christmas Wedding

Some women might find the idea of getting ready for their wedding and cooking Christmas dinner on the same day insane – but not accountant Jean Campbell. When plans for a wedding in the Caribbean fell through and the County of Renfrew offered 365 day a year marriage registration services, Jean, 30, and her husband George Barbour, 33, decided to get married on Christmas Day. Jean turned up a bit late for the ceremony. She had been basting the turkey.

Jim Clarke, the Registrar at the County Buildings, said he was only too happy to turn out for the pair on Christmas Day. The couple, from Carrickstone in North Lanarkshire already have two children; Rachel 4 and Adam 2. George is a public relations officer. The event is probably the first Civil wedding ceremony in Scotland on the 25th of December for at least a century. Following the Reformation of 1560 the celebration of Christmas was virtually banned in Scotland as being too Catholic. However one beneficial aspect of the commercial side of the modern

festival is that more Scots have come to know some of what it is all about.

A greater number of couples with children who had not taken the time to be married officially have recently made their relationship official in Britain. This followed a television 'Panorama' in depth documentary showing that if the mother dies and the parents are not married, in current law the children may be taken from the father and given to the next of kin of the mother.

Sir John Moore

Moore has been called "one of the country's greatest ever military heroes." His death on the battlefield of Corruna in 1809 marked a low point in the campaign by the British army to free Spain from the domination of the French under Napoleon. Wellington later succeeded in liberating Spain after a series of battles in what became known as the 'Peninsular War.'

Blood stained relics from General Sir John Moore's life and death have gone on display at the National War Museum of Scotland in Edinburgh Castle. A lock of hair and a bloody handkerchief, his officer's sash and helmet are among the items shown. The general's leadership and bravery made him a star of the Napoleonic Wars. The relics were taken from Glasgow-born Moore's body by his friend Colonel Thomas Graham – a fellow Scot who later became Lord Lyndoch, another of Wellington's most trusted generals. The Duke of Wellington later went on the defeat Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo in 1815.

The Heritage Lottery Fund provided a £22,300 (\$35,680 US) grant to buy the relics.

Argyll Fisherman Lost

Fishing has been a basic industry in what is now the county of Argyll in Scotland since people made their way north up the coast in skin kayak-like boats following the retreat of the last Ice Age 10,000 years ago. Currently over-fishing by factory ships out at sea have reduced cod stocks to dangerous levels. Herring, once the main source of

fish, have virtually disappeared. Inshore fishermen have turned to harvesting other sea food.

Two young men, Lorne MacDougall 22 and Paul McArtney 30 lost their lives fishing on New Years Eve. Lorne, father of a 2 year old son, was from the isle of Tiree and had been given the boat by his father Sidney in November. They had set off in the forenoon with their creels to fish for crabs and text messaged their families at lunch time. When they did not turn up that evening the alarm was raised. Their boat the *Kirsten Ann* was discovered not far from Oban with only her bow showing out of the water. Two of the three life jackets on board were missing. Nothing has been found of the two men.

The boat was found very near to where Lorne MacDougall's uncle George Campbell, 25, was drowned in 1999.

McDiarmid in Nashville

An office manager from Bearsden, a prosperous suburb north of Glasgow, has arrived back in Scotland from Nashville, Tennessee, USA, with the title of Line Dancing Queen of the World. Sharon McDiarmid, 25, beat the US folks at their own game by lifting the crown at the competition in the Grand Ole Opry, the home of line dancing and country music.

"I was terrified" she said "but really excited about going to Nashville because the competition was tough. I think the fact that the competition was being held in the place line dancing originated made it all the more special."

McDiarmid took up line dancing six years ago when her mother persuaded her to accompany her to a class at a local school. She is also the Scottish and British line dancing champion and took the European title last July, beating competitors from as far afield as Scandinavia, Canada and Singapore. She now teaches dancing classes in Bearsden twice a week.

Ralph Campbell – Artist

Clachan (pron. CLAH-un) means a small village in the Gaelic. That is also the

name for the picturesque village of Clachan outside the mouth of West Loch Tarbert near where the Barony or district of Caol Slate meets Kintyre.

There, in a converted church, artist Ralph Campbell produces paintings through which he wants to "promote Scotland." His current project, reported in the *Herald* of Glasgow, is an imaginary depiction of a defeat of the Picts by the Romans at Mons Graupius, likely the hill of Bennachie in Aberdeenshire. The battle, reported later by Tacitus who was a biographer and son-in-law of the Roman general Agricola, took place in 84AD. (perhaps V8 juice should be re-named Agri-Cola in his honour?) Naturally Tacitus added what would make the general look good since the concept of accurate historical reporting had not yet been invented, and carrying a message with the facts was considered acceptable, even normal. He also gave the leading Pict, called by the Romans Calgacus, words to speak to his troops which have come down through history.

Ralph Campbell, 31, originally from Motherwell near Glasgow, says that he takes his style from old horror films. His work draws heavily on Pictish and Celtic mythology. His first major exhibition was in 1998. A graduate of Dalziel High School and Cardonald College of Art in Glasgow, Campbell told the *Herald* reporter that "my work centers on Pictish History. Our heroes, heroes related to historical and legendary figures who still inspire us today."

"We didn't get a lot of this kind of history at school. What I'm trying to do is to promote Scotland by painting the battle. The battle was the first time that tribesmen had been brought together under one banner, in this case by Calgacus..."

Toolbelts for Sporrans

Regional Commissioner Dick Williams who lives in Golden, Colorado near Denver, USA, sent me a report from the *Denver Post* which is not directly about Campbells but has allied interest. Headed "Built in Kilts to last" the journalist Ann Schrader reported on company owner Marc Ross, whose father came to Denver from Scotland. Ten years ago he found that working as a carpenter in his kilt was much easier than in shorts or jeans. Five years ago he started Karpenters in Kilts, a construction company whose motto is "Old World Craftsmanship."

"You can climb easier and get around better in kilts" he said. The only minor

drawback is that they may catch on nails more easily than shorts. The issue of climbing and having passers by rubbernecking is solved by wearing 'bike shorts' under their kilts. Instead of sporrans his men wear their 40 pound tool belts, admittedly slung to the side. His men like the freedom their kilts. New member of the crew Kevin Pope said that wearing a kilt "surprised me by being easy to work in."

Fellow worker 17 year old Tyler Gibson, of Scottish descent, agreed. Swinging gracefully around a scaffold with a massive drill in his hand, he said he had not been teased by his friends for working in his kilt, grinning "A lot of them work here too." Even crew member Sylvester Robles from Mexico said he enjoys wearing a kilt at work.

Ross has got at least one useful contract through being noticed because of his crew. Homeowner Dave Novinger couldn't believe what he saw as he passed a construction site and circled the block and came to talk to Ross. He ended up employing Ross' company to remodel his extensive home.

Colorado Castle Cracks

Cherokee Ranch 'Castle' stands on a cliff-top on a six thousand acre ranch south of Denver in Colorado USA. Recently the structure has developed structural problems due to the shifting of a part of the cliff. The place was for almost half a century the home of the late Clan Campbell Society (North America) member Tweet Kimball. An LDS genealogist she consulted told her that her Kimballs had anciently been Campbells who moved to Norfolk in England. Her father had owned a newspaper in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Tweet entertained royalty and also the late Duke of Argyll to help him raise funds for the reconstruction of Inveraray Castle after the fire in the seventies of the last century. Considerable sums were donated at a party she gave for the Duke in 1978.

Before her death the ranch and castle were placed into the hands of a foundation with the object of making the castle into a museum. Now the master suite threatens to part from the rest of the building unless a million dollar repair is undertaken. A crack an inch wide appeared recently in the masonry walls. Mercifully the Colorado State Historical Society has provided a grant of almost \$160,000 and a private

donor has provided \$50,000 which together will cover the cost. The work, which will take four months, will both involve drilling long holes through the walls and tying the structure together with rods, and also the shifting section of cliff will be anchored with pilings drilled 20 feet into the bedrock.

The Earl Cawdor

In the previous issue of this *Journal* the unusual role being played by the Dowager Countess of Cawdor was reported. Although the late Earl Cawdor had left arrangements for her to have a tenancy of the castle, which she was to share with her stepson, she had not seen the wisdom of taking the traditional Scottish course of suggesting that she move into the Dower House on the estate. The present Earl, her stepson, was not married when his father died and the present lease arrangement did not permit his wife and children to occupy the castle with him. When she resigned from the organization for which she held the lease, the Earl and his Countess and children moved in and lived in the castle while she was abroad. The Dowager Countess took her stepson to court over the issue.

On the 7th of November 2002 *The Herald* of Glasgow reported that Earl Cawdor had "agreed to move out of the historic castle that has been his family home for 600 years after he lost a legal battle with his stepmother."

The Earl Cawdor accepted the outcome of a hearing in the Court of Session which appears to have ruled that, while he personally may occupy the castle as a director of Cawdor Castle Tourism, his young children may not do so. The judge, Lord Osborne, ruled that "Occupation [of the castle] by the children of the 7th earl ... constitutes a breach of the lease." The Dowager Countess issued what appeared as a rather combative statement but agreed that she would "do nothing to jeopardize the wellbeing of the children." In a commendably conciliatory statement issued by the Earl Cawdor he said, "It is disappointing that my stepmother chose to take minor complaints to court rather than seek to resolve them with me directly. I will be applying for a relaxation of the tenancy to allow my children to join me there when I am fulfilling my obligations as a director, under the tenancy agreement."

The difficulty with such large and historically important properties is that, if

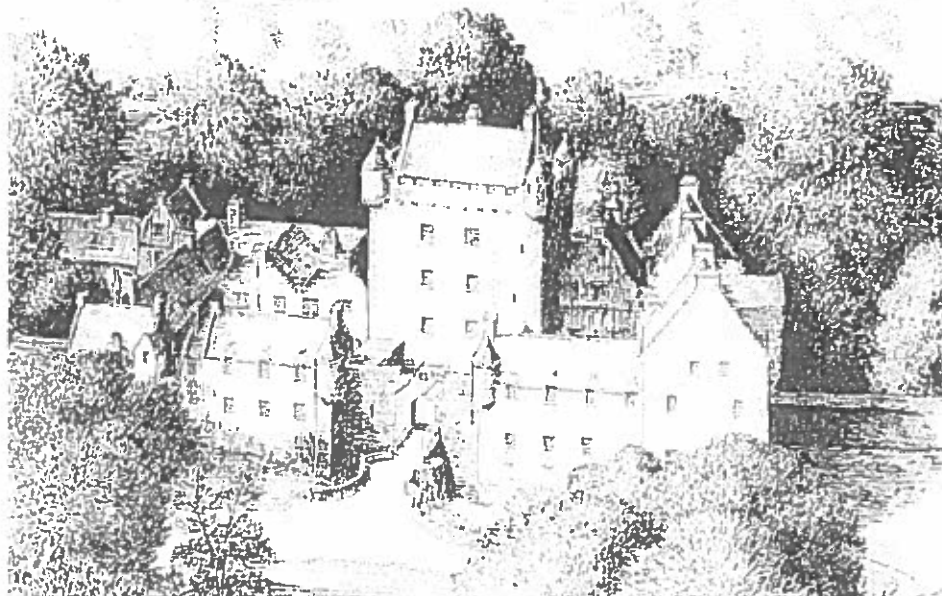
children do not grow up in them as their home, they may later have little interest in taking on the heavy responsibility of continuing to maintain them later in life. Normal practice in Scotland has always been that unless the widow of the deceased proprietor was asked to stay on by the heir, as has occurred at Inveraray in the present generation, it has been normal that she move to a dower house on the estate on the death of her husband, leaving the big house for the heir and family. However in the case of Cawdor the late 6th Earl Cawdor evidently left the lease arrangement in place, whereby his widow and son would occupy the castle while serving as directors of Cawdor Castle Tourism. When the late Earl died his son was not yet married and it appears that no provision was made for the next generation. As with so many traditional customs, they have evolved over centuries for very good reason.

Selkirk Settlers

The year 2003 marks the 200th Anniversary of the arrival of the Selkirk Settlers to the community of Belfast, Prince Edward Island. The "Selkirk Settlers" were a group of Scottish colonists brought to Prince Edward Island in 1803 by Thomas Douglas, the 5th Earl of Selkirk. These Highland men and women sailed on three ships: the *Polly*, the *Dykes*, and the *Oughton*. The *Polly* arrived on August 7th, the *Dykes* (on which Lord Selkirk traveled) disembarked on August 9th, and the *Oughton* arrived on the 27th. About 400 of the approximate 800 colonists brought by Lord Selkirk settled in the Belfast area. Most of these settlers had been passengers on the ship *Polly*. Three Campbells listed as originating in Ross-shire and the western isles, were passengers on that ship.

From August 7th through August 10th, the Belfast Historical Society, in conjunction with the Caledonian Club, will host the 200th Anniversary and the Annual Highland Games at the Lord Selkirk Provincial Park in Eldon. Over this four-day extended weekend, planned activities include: genealogy workshops and lectures, displays and exhibits, concerts, traditional highland athletic competitions, piping competitions, reenactments of the Selkirk Settlers arrival, highland dance competitions, guest speakers, and kilted classic golf tournaments.

Additional information about the planned activities, along with a passenger



Drawing of Cawdor Castle by Diarmid Campbell

list from the *Polly*, may be found on the Belfast Historical Society web page at: <http://www.islandregister.com/skye/skye2003.html>

Neolithic Scots Preferred Steak to Loch Fyne Seafood

On 13 February 2003 the *Glasgow Herald* reported on results of recent tests on 5500 year old bones from a chambered tomb on the banks of Loch Fyne. The bones, which have been in storage for fifty years, were from a National Trust for Scotland archaeological site at Crarae Gardens, the home of Sir Islay Campbell of Succoth ten miles south of Inveraray.

The tests indicate that neolithic residents on the shores of Loch Fyne preferred cows, pigs and sheep to the legendary Loch Fyne oysters, mussels, mackerel and herring.

NTS archaeologist Derek Alexander said, "It is very exciting. It's incredible what the re-examination of old excavations can still tell us using modern techniques." The new tests show different types and amounts of carbon and nitrogen in bone indicating whether the person ate mainly meat or fish. The Crarae tests show that prehistoric man ate mostly beef, mutton and pork.

Results from sites like Crarae show that the importance of archaeological collections does not end with their

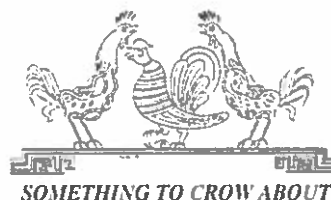
excavation as new techniques of analysis are constantly becoming available.



Neolithic Burial Cairn at Crarae Gardens

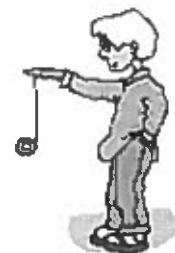


THE YOUNGER CAMPBELLS



CHILDREN'S GAMES from SCOTLAND

By Heather Campbell Smith



It is now time to think Spring! The earth is warming, the air is sweeter and the chance to spend more time out of doors is here.

Here are some children's games from Scotland that might be new for you, but many will sound very familiar. Introduce your family and friends to these games and have a good time!

TIG (We say Tag)

HOSPITAL TIG - Choose a catcher. The rest of the players then run away. When someone is caught, they must hold onto the part of the body where the catcher tagged them. This may be on the head, arm, leg or any other part of the body. Play this game in a large room or small section of the playground - it gives the catcher a better chance of catching someone. Imagine running while holding your knee or foot!

CHAIN TIG Another tag game. Once the chaser tags a runner they must hold hands and continue to chase the runners. Only those on each end of the chain are allowed to tag. This becomes great fun as the chain gets longer. The runners can escape by ducking under the arms of those in the middle of the chain.

WHITE HORSE (We say Red Light or Statues)
Object: To be the first to touch the wall without it turning and seeing someone move.

Choose someone to be It. That person stands facing a wall while everyone else moves back to the starting line (about 20' back. It counts in whispers (fast or slow) 1,2,3,4,5 and shouts "White Horse!" and turns. If anyone is caught moving, even a finger, their name is called out and they

must go back to the starting line. The winner is It for the next game.

SKIPPING (We say jumping rope) Here is a rhyme in which you must act out the words as you jump. **Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear** touch the ground. **TB, TB** turn around. **TB, TB** show your shoe. **TB, TB** that will do. **TB, TB** run upstairs. **TB, TB** say your prayers. **TB, TB** blow out the light. **TB, TB** say good night. All who make it through the rhyme, repeat it at a faster pace until there is only one left, the winner!

BOOLS (We say Marbles) Bools has been played in various forms for many centuries. The word bool is from the French word *boule* which means ball. There are many ways to play marbles and here is a simple game to start with. You will need one large marble as a "shooter" and several smaller marbles. **Ringie** is played in an outside ring of about 40 inches with an inner ring of about 12 inches. Each player puts 3 marbles into the inner ring. Each player takes a turn *plunking* their shooter (make a fist with your knuckles down on the ground, the shooter resting on your curved index finger and flick the ball with your thumb) from any point on the outer ring to try to knock some marbles out of the inner ring. If the game is "for keeps", then any marble that you knock out of the inner ring becomes your marble. If not "for keeps" the marbles are held by you and counted at the end to determine the winner.

Turn off the TV or the computer! Try these games. Run and be free while you can!

Source: *Classic Children's Games from Scotland*
Kendric Ross

THE YOUNGER CAMPBELLS - TEENS

Celtic Legends - The Cailleach Bheare

The time from Samhain (Celtic New Year, now called Halloween) to Imbolc (February 1, Bridget's Day) was called by Celtic people "the time of the little sun." In Celtic folklore, this season is ruled by the one-eye Cailleach Bheare, also called Mag Moullach and the Storm Hag.

According to the Celts her home was Ben Nevis. It was she who formed the Inner Hebrides by dropping peat and rocks into the sea and who ushered in winter by washing her clothes in the Corrieveckan, a huge whirlpool between the isles of Jura and Scarpa. Stories abound throughout Scotland concerning the Hag's hand in forming many lochs and bens, including Loch Awe, the original homeland of the Campbells.

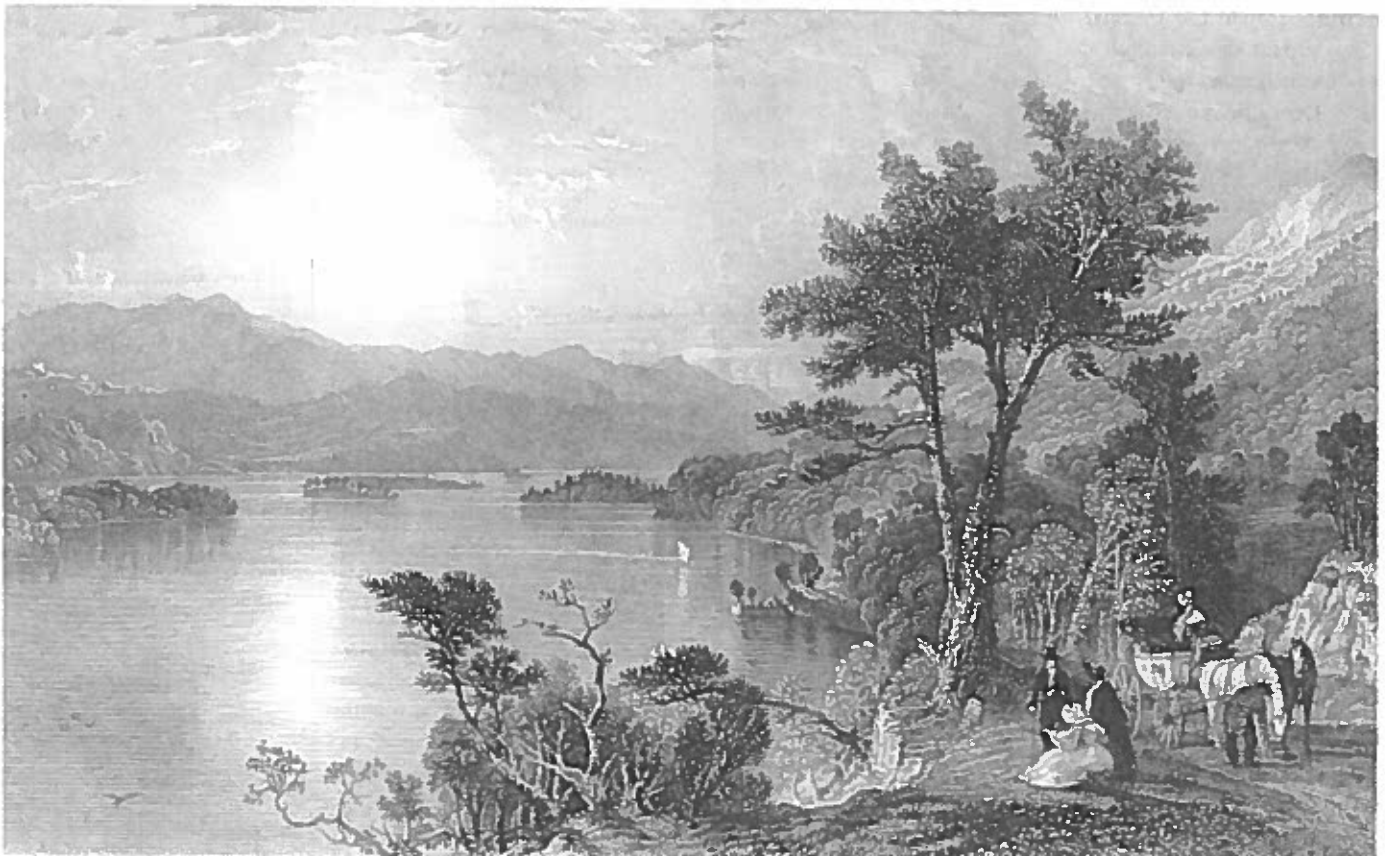


The Cailleach Bheare once lived on the Mull of Kintyre, the southernmost tip of the major peninsula in Argyll. Each day she would take her cow to Ben Cruachan to graze. The only water

available there was from a magic well, which was covered by a huge granite slab.

Upon her arrival on Ben Cruachan, the Hag would lift the granite slab and set it aside. And each evening she would replace it, as it was known that, if left uncovered, the magical well would flood the world.

One fine day she fell asleep on the hillside as her cow grazed. She didn't rouse until evening, when she was awakened by the roaring of a torrent of water. Although she hurriedly replaced the granite slab, by the light of the moon she could see that the entire glen below Ben Cruachan had been turned into what we now call Loch Awe.



Artist Thomas Allom

LOCH AWE

Engraver T. Barber



welcome new members



Susan Campbell, joined the Society at the Radford Highland Festival. She resides in Roanoke, VA, and works as a surgical physician's assistant. She enjoys distance running and horseback riding, and lists her favorite recreation as going to horse shows.

Margaret & Ed Ostigny and family became members last summer at the Quechee Scottish Festival in Quechee, VT. Margaret is a Campbell through her mother's side, and both her maternal grandparents were Campbells! The Ostigny live in Branford, CT, where Margaret is a member of numerous clubs and volunteer organizations. Their most memorable experience was their wedding and honeymoon in Scotland, August 1999.



Kelly & Mark Gregory, and family, joined our society 9/28/02. Kelly is a stay at home mom and volunteer. She likes to read and birdwatch. Her most memorable experience was marching with her children and he the Clan Campbell Society at the Alabama Highland Games.



Clan Campbell

Don Campbell, his wife, Kate, and children Sarah and Jonathan, joined the CCS at the Orlando Games in January. They live in Indianapolis, IN, where Don works for the Lassiter-Ware Insurance Co. Don and Kate list their most memorable experience as having visited Inveraray Castle while on their honeymoon!



Tolbert Campbell, Jr., joined the society at the Fresno Highland Games. He and his wife, **Carmen**, live with their children **Christopher** and **Jennifer** in Clovis, CA. Tolbert is a deputy sheriff, and enjoys fishing, motorcycling and woodworking.



Campbell of Breadalbane



Maura Campbell and family became society members last September. Seen here with son, **Alex**, the family resides in Murfreesboro, TN. Maura spent a significant part of her childhood in Europe, as her father was a career Army officer. She is heavily involved in breeding Tennessee Walking Horses.



Casey Colbert and family joined the CCS (NA) at the Alabama Highland Games. Casey is descended from the ancient family that resided in Glen Lyon, the McDermits.



Aaron Wood, whose grandmother was a Campbell, joined the CCS at the games in Payson, UT, last summer. Aaron is a natural fit for a clan society, as he resides in Highland, UT!



Campbell of Cawdur



Federation of Clan Campbell Societies



Robert Burns - Now there's a familiar Clan Campbell name! Robert has two sons, **Robbie** and **John**, and they live in Millbrook, AL. Robert is a system programmer for the State of Alabama, and enjoys computers, cars, boating and biking.

Susan Igo, a graphic designer from Taylorsville, Utah, joined the CCS (NA) last summer. An avid sportswoman, she lists trapshooting, sporting clays, camping, hunting, geocaching and archery as hobbies. Her grandmother was a Campbell.



Phil Neil, of Smyrna, TN, joined the society last fall. He is a hunter education administrator for the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, which ties in with his favorite hobbies of hunting and fishing.



Clan Campbell of Cawdor

Deborah Robinson, of Gazell, CA, joined the Society at the games in Dixon, CA, last September. She lists her occupations as homemaker, mother and grandmother.



Jeff Burnett, resides in Clayton, AL. He enjoys reading, running and music. We can now add Scottish festivals to the list!



Clan Campbell



Mindy Campbell, a house manager and caterer, is a new society member. She resides in Burbank, CA, and lists her most memorable experience as her son's Scottish wedding! Mindy, whose great-grandmother was a Campbell, had a most memorable day at the games, thrilling to the sound of the pipes!



Ruairidh Lorne Campbell at the Tennessee Highland Games. Ruairidh works in sales, and enjoys Celtic music and Scottish history.



Clan Campbell of Loudoun



Brent Moore - Another new member from the Montgomery Highland Games! Brent resides in Prattville, AL, where is works as a maintenance mechanic at a mill. He enjoys genealogy and running. Not only does he bear a Clan Campbell sept name, but his great-great-great grandmother was a Campbell!



Laura Bassett, of Hixson, TN, is seen here with some other newcomers to the Society. Laura is a student, and enjoys swimming, sewing, reading and using the computer. Left to right are: Elizabeth Harkleroad, Amy Bassett, Laura Bassett and Shannon Harkleroad.



Robert and Joan Thompson, of Ogden, Utah. Robert is a full-time student at Weber State University.



Welcome New Members

DEBORAH D. ATCHLEY LAFAYETTE, CO
 BRIAN T. BENSON CORONA, CA
 MR. & MRS. DONALD BIGGS LAFAYETTE, LA
 LINDA PARKER & ROBERT BOWMAN FOUR MILE, KY
 MAJ. & MRS. BARTON BOYD BROWN FAYETTVILLE, NC
 MR. & MRS. GEORGE CALDWELL METAIRIE, LA
 JOHN McKRESSON CAMP HANOVER, VA
 MR. & MRS. DONALD CAMPBELL ORLANDO, FL
 MR. GERRY S. CAMPBELL ROCHESTER, NY
 LT. COL. & MRS. GORDON CAMPBELL CAMDEN, DE
 MR. IAN M. CAMPBELL OAKVILLE, ON, CANADA
 LONNIE & MARGIE CAMPBELL LODI, CA
 MIKE CAMPBELL SAN PEDREO, CA
 PHILLIP L. CAMPBELL CHICAGO, IL
 STAN & BETTY CAMPBELL KINGMAN, KS
 MR. & MRS. STEVEN CAMPBELL FLOWER MOUND, TX
 MR. & MRS. THOMAS CAMPBELL JACKSON, MI

MRS. SUSAN FRANKEISER OVIEDO, FL
 MR. & MRS. DAVID GILBERT OTHELLO, WA
 CHRISTOPHER HIGGINS BELCHERTOWN, MA
 MR. & MRS. WALTER JETER, Jr. FROSTBURG, MD
 MR. & MRS. WALT JETER BURTON, TX
 OLIVIA MADDREY McNEILL RALEIGH, NC
 DEBBIE J. MAINES ANCHORAGE, AK
 CHRIS McCARTHY MECHANICSVILLE, VA
 LORI MICKELSON TERREBORNE, OR
 MR. & MRS. TODD MILLER SCHENECTADY, NY
 DENISE CAMPBELL NEWMAN LILBURN, GA
 GERALDINE PHILLIPS NEWTON, IA
 ROBERT W. POSTON COLUMBUS, GA
 MR. & MRS. ROBERT ST. JOHN, SR. LAKE OSWEGO, OR
 MR. CAMPBELL SYDIE EDMONTON, AB, CANADA
 ANNIE WILLIAMS LAWRENCE, KS
 MR. & MRS. KEN L. WRISLEY STAFFORD, VA

CCS, NA Life Membership Reinstated

The Executive council and Board of Trustees of Clan Campbell Society, North America has approved reinstating Life Membership in the Clan Campbell Society, North America. Any individual, who is eligible for membership in Clan Campbell Society, North America, is eligible for Life Membership in the Society.

Life Membership for an individual shall become effective on payment of a Life Membership fee of \$750.00 paid directly to Seale Data Services. The payment must be accompanied by a Membership Application Form with the words Life Membership printed in the space following the words 'Campbell Connection (If any) on the form. *At this time, membership application for Life Membership will not be accepted at games or gatherings.* Individuals applying for Life Membership must forward the payment with the application directly to Seale Data Services, 118 Eagle Drive, Daphne, Alabama 36526-7516.

Life Membership in the Clan Campbell Society, North America will include the member and spouse. If the member dies the Life Membership will continue with the spouse. To insure this continuance of the membership to the surviving spouse the Life Membership should be made in the name of the husband and the wife. As an Example, MR. & MRS. JOHN JONES, or JOHN AND HELEN JONES. Presently the US Post Office does not forward Journals when a change of address is made. The Post Office will not forward the Journal but removes the back of the Journal and sends only the back to the Society and charges for the return. The remainder of the Journal is then destroyed. To insure the delivery of the Journal all changes of address MUST BE SENT TO Seale Data Services as soon as the new address is known. If a Journal back for a life member is returned to the Society no Journals will be mailed to that address until a correct mailing address is received by the Society.



Clan Campbell Education Foundation

By Joe McD. Campbell

Volume III of *The History of the Clan Campbell* Nears Completion

At long last, the writing of the third and final volume of *The History of the Clan Campbell* is nearing completion. The author, Alastair Lorne Campbell of Airds, reports that all is on schedule and should be ready to go to the publisher in June. As in the past, the volume should be ready for delivery in June of 2004.

CCEF History Project

For those of you who are unaware, *The History of the Clan Campbell* is a series of three books commissioned by the Clan Campbell Education Foundation, a non-profit, tax-exempt charitable and educational Foundation founded by and closely aligned to the Clan Campbell Society (NA). This Project is funded through the donations of members of the Clan Campbell and other interested persons worldwide. See funding status below.

Prior to this three volume *History of our Clan*, there was no concise, definitive history of the Clan Campbell. While there are numerous volumes that contain brief reviews or snippets of a time in history of the Clan, nowhere could be found a work dedicated to telling the story of our great Clan from its inception through the modern era. This work does that task. In addition, it is written by an imminently qualified author. Alastair was the Chief Executive of Clan Campbell for many years and maintained the voluminous archives at Inveraray Castle. He is a noted lecturer and writer on Scotland and Scottish history and sits on the Court of the Lord Lyon as the *Unicorn Pursuivant*.

Volume I spans the years from the earliest times to 1513 and the death of the second Earl of Argyll at the Battle of Flodden Field. Volume II covers the period from 1513 to 1685 and the death

of the ninth Earl on the block in Edinburgh following Monmouth's Rebellion. Volume III, the last of the series, takes the history of the Campbells from 1685 to the end of the Napoleonic era in about 1815. The third volume will also chronicle the lives of all the Chiefs of Clan Campbell from 1815 to the present. To purchase a volume, see the ad on the back cover.

Status of Funding the History Project

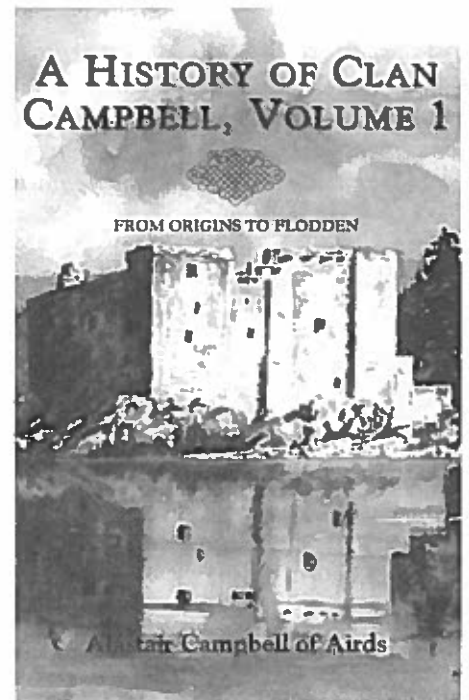
When the CCEF began this project, our estimate for its completion was \$130,000. This figure has not changed. To date, we have received \$119,000. The additional \$11,000, along with receipts from sales of the previous volumes, must be raised to help pay for the last shipment of 3,000 books that we have contracted for. We need your help to reach our goal.

Be a part of History

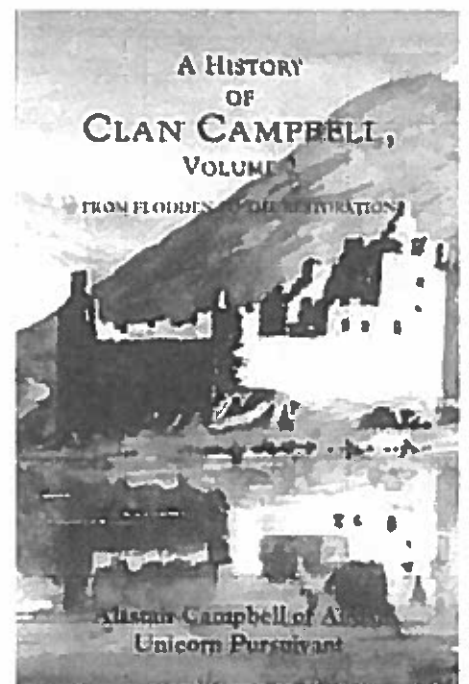
This is your last chance to have your name listed in one of the volumes. Any amount donated will help the CCEF complete the project. But, for those who can, all who donate \$1,000 or more will be listed in the remaining volume as a "Patron" and will receive autographed copies of all volumes. Those who donate \$250 or more will have their names listed as an "Underwriter" in Volume III.

These books will be a treasured part of our Clan for generations to come and your name will live on in these volumes. All donations are tax-deductible. Please send donations to:

Joe McD. Campbell
President CCEF
129 Richland Dr. West
Mandeville, LA 70448
(985) 674-2033



Volume 1 dust jacket painting of Innischonnel Castle by Alastair Campbell of Airds.



Volume 2 dust jacket painting of Kilchurn Castle by Alastair Campbell of Airds.



From the Genealogist's Mailbag

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

It is always refreshing to realize that articles in this feature and the "Kith & Kin" column bring forth results. The following article was written and submitted to the Journal by Donald Campbell in Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania, after having seen the article concerning Garrett Campbell, Civil War soldier in Volume 29, No. 3 of this Journal. The subject of the following article, Robert G. Campbell, was a cousin of said Garrett, and a prisoner of war at the Confederate prison in Andersonville, Georgia. It emphasizes a different aspect of the war and indicates how much information may be gleaned from various references pertaining to a specific historical event in the life of a given individual.

The Bloody Eleventh and Andersonville Prison

By Donald Campbell, Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania

Robert G. Campbell, born 23 July 1823 to John and Eliza (Elizabeth) Campbell of Center Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, was only four years old when his father passed away on 18 September 1827, at the age of 35, leaving a family consisting of six children under the age of 14: James A., Thomas G., William C., John H., the above-mentioned Robert G., and a sister, Sarah Jane. The Butler County Orphans' court appointed Col. John Covert and Eliza Campbell as the children's first guardians on 9 January 1828. On 11 June 1838, when Robert was above the age of 14 years, he petitioned the Butler County Orphans' court to appoint his choice of William Wick as his guardian. This was granted.

Ruth Campbell, Robert's grandmother, died 6 August 1827, at the age of 61, while his grandfather, James, died the following spring. James and Ruth were in the vanguard of early settlers to Butler County arriving from the east in 1796 with a young family.

On 11 September 1845, Robert G. Campbell married Rachel W. Stoughton at the home of her parents, Andrew Stoughton and Mary Wick, the daughter of Robert Wick, Sr. Her uncle, the Reverend Samuel Stoughton, minister of the Mount Zion Baptist Church at Isle, Pennsylvania, performed the service. [2] Robert completed his education under the instruction of Morgan Stoughton on 18 March 1848.



Robert G. Campbell
with infant son.



Rachael W. Stoughton Campbell

Seven children were born to Rachel and Robert (all born in Center Township, Butler Co., Pennsylvania, except the youngest who was born in Slippery Rock Township, Butler Co., Pennsylvania): Matthew Lynn, born 30 July 1846, died 2 April 1912, married 19 May 1870 Lydia Elizabeth Grove (1852-1917); John Andrew, born 28 March 1848, died 16 March 1912, married 1871 Mary Adeline Hosac (1852-1903); Elizabeth M. who died 28 May 1862; Nancy Euphema, born 26 April 1854, died 19 May 1930, married 25 April 1872 Daniel Weigle (1848-1926); Everett Gillespie, born 7 December 1856, died 4 March 1914, married 8 May 1879 Rachel Barbara Snyder (1862-1934); Rachel K., died 10 June 1862; and Judson Douglas Campbell, born 26 January 1861, died 30 July 1931, married 31 December 1888 Rosella Della Christy (1868-1934). Dr. Josiah McCandless of Center Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, attended to the children's births. [2]

Civil War: The Bloody Eleventh. On Leap Year Day, 29 February 1864, Robert G. Campbell enlisted at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, for a three-year term of service. He joined C Company, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry (40 Volunteers) as a Private. Long before most of them had ever heard a shot fired, the soldiers of the Union army's Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves called their regiment, the "Bloody Eleventh." The moniker likely stemmed from bravado -- a "bloodied" unit had seen action and

had earned a measure of battlefield glory -- and like most recruits of 1861, the men were eager to get at and "whip" the Rebels. [8] Soldiers who served in this company were primarily from northern Butler County, Pennsylvania, having joined at West Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and were known as the Dickson Guard. This Company and most of the men who served in it were mustered into service on 10 June 1861, at Camp Wilkins near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to serve for three-year term. At the age of 40, Robert was among the minority, as the majority of soldiers in the Union Army were much younger, generally below the age of 25 years. "A study of a million federal enlistments turned up only 16,000 as old as forty-four, and only 46,000 of age twenty-five or more." [3] The following information was found in his Civil War official records and pension file: [1, 2] Pvt. Robert G. Campbell: born, Butler County, Pennsylvania; height, 5' 7 1/2"; hair, sandy; complexion, red; eyes, light brown; age, 40; occupation, farmer; when enlisted, Feb. 29, 1864; where assigned, Company C, 11th Reserves (40 Volunteers); where enlisted, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania; where captured, Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, 1864 (not in official records) [11]; when transferred, May 31, 1864; where transferred, Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Veterans Reserve Infantry; discharged, died at Andersonville, August 20, 1864 of Marasmus; burial, Andersonville, Grave 6269, Section E (Not in official records) [16]. Robert G. Campbell of the 11th Reserves is also listed under Robert J. Campbell of the 190th Pennsylvania Veteran Reserves.

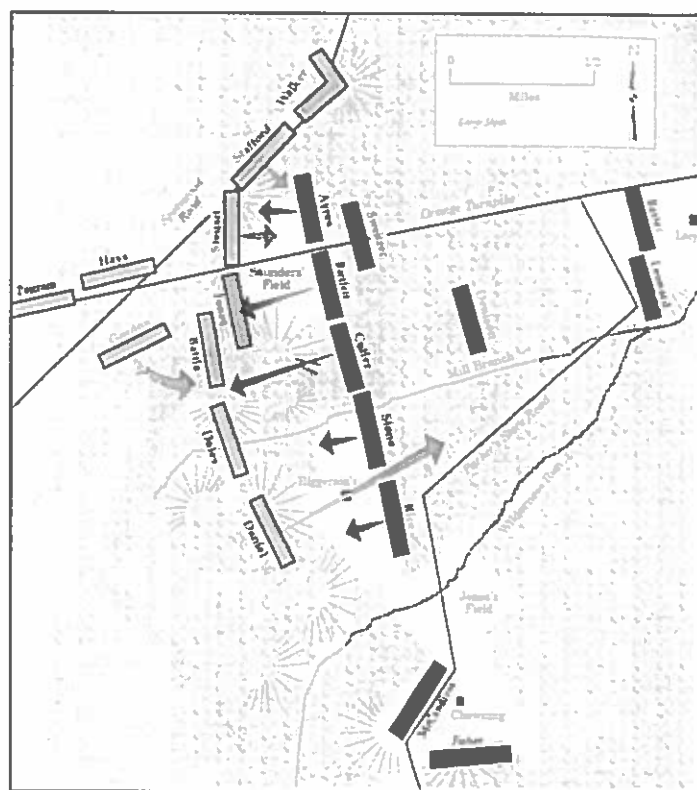
Pvt. Campbell, having joined the 11th Reserves near the end of its term of service, caught up to Company C during March or April 1864 at Bristoe Station, Virginia. "Here it was subjected to frequent attacks from guerrilla bands of the enemy, and the men were consequently required to be on guard or outpost duty every third night." [4] He was just in time to join Grant's spring offensive. In a letter home to his wife dated April 28, 1864, he tells of having seen friends and neighbors from the 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers: "I was on the battlefield of Bristol Station that was fought last fall and I could pickup bullets most any place on the field. I saw Alfred Wick, James F. Campbell, Newton Kelly, William McQuiston, and Robert John Brown, and they were well. If you should have a chance to let any of their friends know about them, you may. You can let the Browns know about Robert John. If old Papy Brown is living, you can give him my best respect....." [5]

His unit was in General Warren's 5th Corps, General Samuel W. Crawford's 3rd Division, Col. William McCandless' 1st Brigade, and Col. Samuel M. Jackson's 11th Volunteer Infantry Regiment. As per a letter home to his oldest son, Matthew L. Campbell, dated May 1st AD 1864, he tells about the beginning of the spring campaign: "We got marching orders the 29th April in the morning after breakfast and had to pack up and start at 10 o'clock AM. We started and marched to Warrenton Junction about 10 miles and encamped for the night. The next morning we started at 5 o'clock AM and marched all day with the exception of a few times [when] we rested few minutes at a time. We stopped long enough to eat a few crackers and water. We marched about 22 miles before we camped. We got to camp about 5 o'clock PM and went about 30 rods for wood to cook our super and I tell you we felt for it. I never felt [more] tired in my life. I had to carry crackers, meat, coffee, and sugar enough for six days besides my knapsack and gun, but I feel pretty well today. Only I am very sore and my feet [are] sore and my toes are blistered, but by the blessing of God I

hope to be enabled to go through safe but without His all sustaining grace we can do nothing." [6]

At midnight on the 3rd of May, the 11th marched out the Culpeper and Fredericksburg plank road to the Rapidan River where they crossed at Germania ford. "At one o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, the division moved forward to the Old Wilderness tavern and Bivouacked for the night." [7]

At the **battle of the Wilderness** on the 5th of May, 1864 the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 11th regiments were held in reserve until 3 o'clock PM when the 2nd, 7th, and 11th regiments under the command of Colonel McCandless were ordered forward to support General Wadsworth's Division on their right. "Wadsworth pressed back the enemy on the turnpike, and as the division advanced, a gap was created between Crawford's troops and the other divisions of the corps. Suddenly an officer galloped up to General Crawford and informed him that his division was being surrounded, and that, unless it withdrew hastily, its retreat would be cut off." [7] "Surgeon Donnelly gallantly volunteered to go to McCandless and warn him of the peril of his situation. Surgeon Donnelly was captured, and

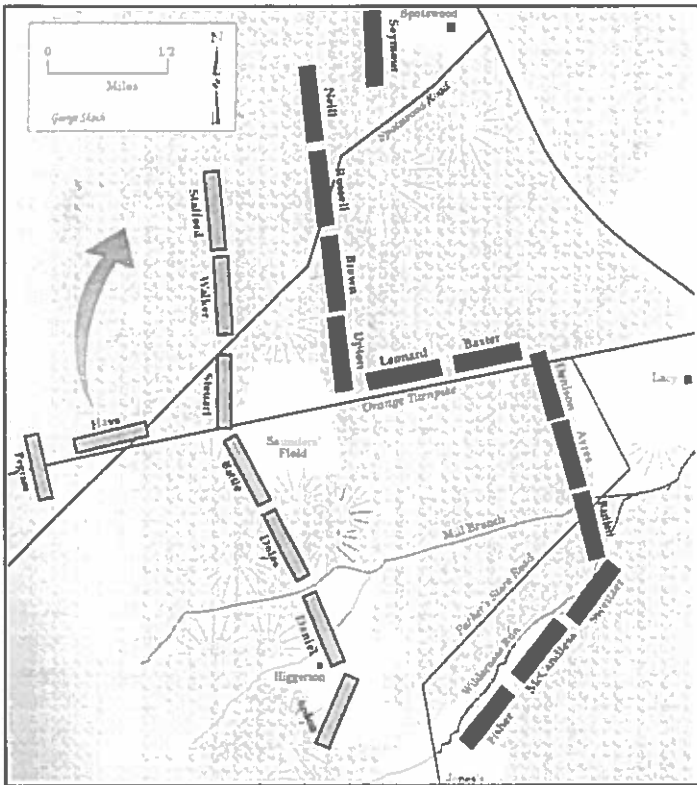


Unit Positions 5 May 1PM - 3PM

McCandless was completely surrounded. Two hours elapsed before the lost brigade was heard from. Finally McCandless came in with the Second and Eleventh and about forty men from the Seventh regiment. Though no messenger had reached him, Colonel McCandless soon discovered that his Command was unsupported, and was in imminent danger. He ordered it to march double quick to the rear. Just as the brigade emerged from the woods, a rebel regiment formed across its line of retreat in an open space. Colonel Jackson, commanding the Eleventh, was in the front. He instantly ordered his regiment to charge. The men brought down their muskets and dashed into the hostile line with an impetus that broke and scattered the rebel regiment, and opened the way of escape. The Eleventh lost many of its men." [7]

"The price of the Eleventh Reserves' escape was high. The first day of the Wilderness ranks as one of the regiment's costliest engagements. Samuel Jackson's initial tally listed one officer and three enlisted men killed; three officers and thirty-four men wounded (some later dying); and four officers and fifty-four men missing or captured." [8] Company C alone had 11 captured including Pvt. Robert G. Campbell. "Of 2,144 Union regiments raised during the war, the Eleventh Reserves suffered the eighth highest percentage of men killed in battle." [8] "Not counting its many wounded, the Eleventh Reserves was one of those regiments that, as William Fox observed in his 1889 study of Civil War casualties, could 'fairly claim the honor of having encountered the hardest fighting in the War.'" [8]

The Prison Camps. Along their route to the prison camps, the newly captured Union soldiers were subjected to being stripped of some personal property from blankets, uniforms, boots, money, valuables, and mess gear to everything they had by their captors. At this time it isn't known what degree of treatment Robert and his fellow soldiers received. Those who had everything or almost



Unit Positions at Attack 5 May 3PM - 5PM

everything taken from them didn't survive very long at Andersonville without help. Prisoners who went into the prison together and stuck together had the best chances of survival. Of the eleven prisoners captured from C Company at the Wilderness battle, six were sent to Andersonville and four of them survived. Corporal John S. Campbell was one of those who survived. He was 24 years old and was accustomed to a tough life. Both of his parents died while he was young and he was raised by his Uncle Sherman. Early in the war Corporal Campbell had been at the battle of Gains Mills where he was captured and held prisoner at Libby prison and was moved to Belle Isle in Richmond, Virginia, before he was exchanged forty days later. [9, 15] John was wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg in both legs and spent the next nine

months recuperating in a hospital. His younger brother, Pvt. Milton Campbell, also in C Company of the Bloody Eleventh, lost his leg from a wound received at Gettysburg. He died a month after the battle from his leg wound. [9, 15] It should be noted that these Campbells have no known ties to the subject of this article. At least forty-two Campbells served the Union Army during the Civil War from Butler County, Pennsylvania.

Worse than the Rebels, were the raiders -- their own Union soldiers who preyed upon new soldiers who entered the stockade with some valuables left that the Rebels hadn't taken. They were attacked by gangs and were killed or severely hurt if they resisted. Many of the prisoners formed groups and stood up against the raiders, but the reign of terror didn't end until the prison commander allowed the soldiers to capture the thugs, try them, and carry out their sentences. Pvt. Campbell no doubt lived through this terror and witnessed the hanging of six ringleaders on July 7, 1864.

"Aug 13 - A nice spring of cold water has broken out in camp, enough to furnish nearly all here with drinking water. God has not forgotten us." [10] Lack of clean water was one of the most pressing needs of the prisoner and many prayed for relief. While Robert Campbell's letters home before the battle of the Wilderness show a deeply religious man, in a letter home to his two oldest sons he had this to say: "April 28th, 1864. To Matthew L. Campbell & John Andrew Campbell . . . My dear boys, I want to give you both a good advice. I would say to you both that it is your duty as well as privilege to give your hearts to God and live soberly and righteously in this present world. Give your hearts to the Lord. . . Be good obedient boys to your mother. . . Your mother knows better what is the best way to do things than you. My dear boys, take this advice from your dear father for it might be the last, but I hope not. I do wish to get home to live with you once more. I think by the grace of God that we could live closer to our Savior than ever we did [before]. . . I want you all to pray for my safe return. I will pray for you, Everett and Euphamy. You must mind your mother always and read your books and say your prayers every night." [7] We can only hope that he kept the faith throughout his ordeal up until the time of his death. On 20 August 1864, Robert died of Marasmus (malnutrition caused by insufficient intake of calories or protein and characterized by thinness, dry skin, poor muscle development, and irritability) while being held at the infamous Civil War prison in Andersonville, Georgia. [1]

Between February 1864 and April 1865, forty-five thousand Union men were imprisoned at Andersonville and nearly thirteen thousand of them died while incarcerated there. Of the seventy Campbells who were held captive, twenty-six (37%) died there and are interred in the National Cemetery at Andersonville. [11]. Many others died after being transferred to another prison or on the way home. Many would suffer from the effect of the place long after they got home and some regrettably died at a rather young age, no doubt the effect of that prison. The 11th Reserves were sent home on June 10, 1864 as their three-year term of service was up. Those who reenlisted or still had time to serve as they had joined the regiment sometime after the initial mustering-in on June 10, 1861, as was the case with Robert, were transferred to A Company of the 190th. (To confuse things even more in his official military record, he is also listed as Robert B. Campbell when he was assigned to A Co., 190th.)

Records show that the state having most Campbell fatalities was Pennsylvania with eight, while New York had six Campbell

fatalities.. Surprisingly Virginia and Tennessee each had two who died. [11 & 16] Those taken prisoner from Tennessee were treated exceptionally bad with 66% of them having died while being held captive.

Dedication of memorial. "During the war for the suppression of the rebellion, the state equipped and sent to the field over 380,000 men, of whom about 50,000 perished." [12] On December 7, 1905, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania dedicated a memorial to the 1849 soldiers who perished from this state at the Confederate Civil War prison at Andersonville, Georgia. Many Pennsylvania soldiers who survived their incarceration at that infamous prison returned for the dedication ceremony. Corporal Oliver P. Campbell, C Company 103rd, and Corporal John S. Campbell, C Company 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, both of West Sunbury, Pennsylvania, were in attendance. Lt. William F. Campbell, H Company 51st from Allenwood, Union County, Pennsylvania, was listed but did not attend the ceremony. [12]

Soldiers' and Orphans' Schools (SOS). Governor Curtins of Pennsylvania promised the soldiers that, should they fall in battle, their children would become the wards of the state. The Mercer Soldiers' and Orphans' School in Mercer, Pennsylvania, opened on Jan. 1, 1868. "Of the first hundred children admitted to the school, few were over eight and a number were under four years of age." [13] Facilities including dormitories, dining-room, playroom, and schoolroom, along with a farm were provided for a maximum of 300 children. This school was only one of many located across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. They also accepted children of disabled veterans.

Rachel W. Campbell, Robert's widow, and Isaac M. Cornelius, the children's appointed guardian, sent the children off to the SOS school on July 1, 1868. Nancy E. Campbell completed her schooling on her 16th birthday, April 26, 1870. Son Everett G. Campbell completed his schooling on December 7, 1872, and went on to learn wagon-making, while his younger brother, Judson D. Campbell, completed school in 1877. [13] Judson went on to school to learn the black smithing trade from Peter Bloom in Portersville, Pennsylvania. Everett G. Campbell, in a letter to his stepfather, Washington Campbell, wrote, "Judson is as well as ever. He likes to stay here very well. The grass is green and the birds are singing gayly." [14] The Sixteener's Association, an organization of former SOS students and faculty, was formed which conducted annual reunions which the Campbell siblings often attended. The education received was described as "very good, but demanding."

Robert G. Campbell's oldest son, Matthew Lynn Campbell, went north to the oil fields along Oil Creek. He mastered the drilling problem by the time Pit Hole was a booming city. He spent his entire life working for wages while manning the temper screw in the oil fields. John Andrew Campbell, his second son, moved into Mercer County near Grove City, Pennsylvania, where it is believed he became a farmer. Nancy E. Campbell married a farmer near Porterville, Pennsylvania. Everett G. Campbell and Judson D. Campbell each inherited half of the family farm.

One of the most distinguished descendants of Robert G. and Rachel W. Campbell was their great-grandson, Major General John F. Bohlender, who was promoted to the rank of Major General in the U.S. Army Medical Corps on December 1, 1955 when he was head of Tripler U.S. Army Hospital in Honolulu, Hawaii.



Nancy Campbell Weigle
Daughter of Robert G. Campbell



Sons of Robert G. Campbell
Back row - Matthew Lynn and John Andrew
Front row - Everett Gillespie and Judson Douglas

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Putting Genes into Genealogy - Part 1

By Kevin Campbell, Springfield, Virginia

In the course of our genealogy research many of us have frequently allowed the thought to cross our minds, "I wonder if I am related to the Chiefly line of Clan Campbell or any other historic Campbell or royal bloodlines?" Remarkably, whether the question concerns our Chief's family, the original Mac Cailein Mor, or even the Kings of Spain, the answer is probably 'Yes!' – if you go back far enough. Some few could also be descended from MacGregors or Irish MacCumhails who changed their name to Campbell.

This is the first of two articles that will explore the relationship of genetics and genealogy. DNA testing is now establishing itself as the third, and newest, core source in the field of family history, supplementing knowledge gained from oral and documentary records. This article will attempt to provide a very brief introduction to the emerging science of 'genetic genealogy,' and briefly summarize what genetic testing can and cannot determine genealogically.

In addition, the article will describe the newly initiated **Campbell DNA Project** – an independent effort to collect and organize Campbell DNA samples worldwide.

The Basics – Your Body's Code

For hundreds and perhaps thousand of years, man has traced his paternal bloodline through the use of his surname – a gift handed down from father to son.¹ However, nature demanding 'equal opportunity' has been more vigilant, ensuring that a certain set of genes are also handed down from mother to daughter, besides those handed down from father to son.

In genetic parlance, the set of genes passed only from father to son is monitored by biologists in what is referred to as the Y-chromosome test, and the set of genes passed only from mother or daughter is referred to as the mitochondrial DNA test. In each case, heredity ensures that a unique genetic "fingerprint" is passed down the bloodline.² In current genetic science, the DNA fingerprint is expressed in a string of numbers, allowing comparison with the numbers of the DNA of other people.

The Y-chromosome in the DNA of every living man resembles that of his father and his paternal grandfather and is carried by male cousins of any degree that share the same male ancestor. Tests of tiny chemical markers in one part of the Y-chromosome that does not change much over time will reveal the testee's **haplogroup**, one of 19 such groups shared by all humans on the planet.

Tests of other markers in another part of the Y-chromosome, one that changes more rapidly, reveal the testee's **haplotype**, the numeric pattern of their individual DNA. Combined together the two tests distinguish one male-to-male lineage from another, and reveal a 'DNA signature' for each individual man.

So the **haplogroup** gives evidence of our general original ancestry, where the **haplotype** is more specific to an individual man's DNA imprint.

The mitochondrial test looks at the mitochondria, a special

part of nearly all human cells, which is passed on female-to-child and is inherited down the female line. The mitochondrial test is generally used to study long-term population developments such as migrations and has no real use for family historians. The Y-chromosome test can only be taken by men while the mitochondrial test can be taken by both men and women.

The results of one Campbell Y-chromosome test, referred to as a Y-STR test, are shown below³. In this test, 25 markers (i.e., loci) were tested on a male chromosome. Each of the 25 positions corresponds to a DYS number⁴ or a marker that was tested, while the allele is the numeric "value" or result of that test. For example, the range of valid alleles for DYS393 are 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,

Table 1
Sample Results of a Single Y-STR DNA Test

Locus	DYS#	Alleles	Locus	DYS#	Alleles
1	393	13	14	459a	9
2	390	24	15	459b	10
3	19*	14	16	455	11
4	391	10	17	454	11
5	385a	11	18	447	25
6	385b	15	19	437	15
7	426	12	20	448	19
8	388	12	21	449	30
9	439	12	22	464a	16
10	389-1	13	23	464b	16
11	392	13	24	464c	17
12	389-2	30	25	464d	18
13	458	19			

16, and 17 which represent different forms of the marker present at that DYS location.

This "Campbell DNA Sample" may or may not be the same as that of the original Gillespie Campbell (d. circa. 1281) whose grandfather had first been given the by-name 'caim beul' from which his descendants called themselves Campbell. It is just the DNA fingerprint of one modern man's who is named Campbell. Was his ancestor a MacGregor who took the name Campbell, or was he descended from the first man named Campbell? Only as more Campbells have their DNA analyzed will such issues be clarified.

Genealogy as Anthropology

In one sense, "genetic genealogy" is about drawing large-scale anthropological conclusions around recent ethnic origins. For instance, geneticists believe that all people alive today are the genetic descendents of a single man and woman. However, scientist believe that this man and woman never met since our most recent common male ancestor lived about 59,000 years ago in Africa, some 84,000 years after "Mitochondrial Eve." Professor Bryan Sykes has documented this generally accepted scientific assertion in his book *Seven Daughters of Eve* and other papers are available that document the "Genetic Adam."

The fact that we all have common DNA notwithstanding, the ability to follow mutations and changes in DNA over time can help us draw anthropological and genealogical conclusions.

For instance, the Campbell DNA sample above most closely maps into what geneticists refer to as a particular variation known as haplogroup HG1⁵. Members of haplogroup HG1 are thought to be the descendants of the Paleolithic hunter-gatherers who arrived in Europe before the last Ice Age about 40,000 years ago. That pattern is most common in Western Europe, but is also found in all other parts of Europe. The above sample also includes a haplotype known as the Atlantic Modal Haplotype or AMH that is present primarily along the Atlantic coast in Europe and more specifically within the United Kingdom.⁶

For contrast, members of HG2 group are believed to be the descendants of two later waves of humans coming into Europe. The last of these waves arrived about 8,000 years ago and is credited with introducing agriculture into Europe. HG2 is most common in Southern and Central Europe, but that haplogroup is also often seen in those of Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian descent. The haplogroup HG3 is seen more frequently on the eastern side of Europe (9% of the population of Turkey is HG3). But HG3 is also common in Scandinavia, and is said by some to be indicative of "Viking blood" when seen in paternal lines originating in the British Isles. The forefather of all HG3s is thought to have been born in the Ukraine during the last Ice Age about 15,000 years ago.

Professor Jim Wilson of the University College London writes the following concerning the general genetic composition of the Orkney Islands (off the north coast of Scotland):

Archaeologists once presumed that the British Isles were colonized by successive waves of invaders from the Paleolithic through the Neolithic, the Iron Age and into historical times. However, today many scholars dismiss this migrationist view of prehistory in favour of an indigenous origin for many prehistoric material cultures. We have used a number of genetic marker systems to determine the genetic legacy of these cultural changes focussing in particular on the Scandinavian invasions and the origin of the Celtic-speaking populations. Orkney is an archipelago located off the North coast of Scotland which has a very strong Norse cultural identity reflected in place names, language and folklore. To test whether Orkney's Viking heritage is genetic as well as cultural, we compared Orcadian, Norwegian, Irish and Welsh Y chromosomes. The Irish and Welsh samples were very similar, made up mostly of haplogroup 1

chromosomes (and within haplogroup 1, a haplotype we call the Atlantic Modal Haplotype [AMH]), while the Norwegians were mostly haplogroup 2 and 3. The Orcadian frequency distribution was intermediate between the Celtic-speakers and the Norwegians, consistent with an origin by admixture between two such populations. Given the extreme similarity of the Irish and Welsh samples, it would seem they represent the pre-Anglo-Saxon British component in the British Isles today.

The academic work by David Sellar of Edinburgh University (1973) on the origins of the Campbells suggests that they were Britonic [culturally Celtic] from the Lennox in the north of Strathclyde. If this is true, Campbell DNA would be expected to be the same as the people from Wales and Bretagne (Brittany) – or as 'Picts' to the north of the Lennox.

Perhaps another argument DNA could settle is how much the English and Lowland Scots are Britonic people rather than descendants of the Anglo-Saxon-Fresian Germanic invaders. English historians have promoted a concept that all are Anglo-Saxon and that they pushed indigenous Britonic people of Celtic culture into the extremities of the west and north, including Wales and Lowland Scotland. This could prove to be a racial myth.

Genealogy – Knocking Down Brick Walls

Many of us are documenting our Campbell ancestors -- trying to document at least one more generation back in the chain. The difficulty is getting past brick walls created by lost, burned or never-existing records of births, deaths, marriages, etc. Hopefully DNA testing could help you get past your brick wall. How can that happen?

The simple answer is for you to find a match between your Campbell DNA and that of another Campbell family who has a documented family tree that precedes your own. Then you can focus on the missing link between your family and the family with matching DNA. The DNA results will not tell you who links to your tree, but it will tell you that your families have a common male ancestor. Geneticists call this the Most Recent Common

Table 2.

Number of Matching Markers*	50% probability that the MRCA was no longer than this number of generations	Average number of years back to most recent common ancestor	Range of possible years back to most recent common ancestor.
10 of 10	89.5	1270 yrs	280 - 3760 yrs
11 Of 12	38	760 yrs	110 - 2690 yrs
12 of 12	14.4	288 yrs	20 - 1660 yrs
23 of 25	28.5	570 yrs	120 - 1570 yrs
24 of 25	17.5	350 yrs	50 - 1180 yrs

* Note: Unmatching markers are off by one number.

Ancestor (MRCA).

For example, Table 2 shows the accuracy of various test markers in determining the number of generations back for an MRCA for two related individuals. If two people who participate in the project have 12 out of 12 markers that are identical (match exactly), then their MRCA is less than 14.4 generations back for them 50% of the time or 288 years on average. If two people who participate in the project have 25 of 25 markers that are identical (match exactly), then their MRCA is less than 7 generations back for them 50% of the time or 140 years on average.

Anything less than a 10 out of 12 markers or 23 out of 25 markers between two individuals is not considered a strong match. In this case the two people may be related, but the common ancestor may have been quite a long time ago as you can see in the last column of the table.

From a genealogical perspective, the trick is to reduce the uncertainty in the determination of that MRCA until you have identified the individual who is the father of both of your family lines. The ideal process starts with a verification of your own family line of DNA by having distant male Campbell cousins take either the 12 marker or 25 marker DNA test. By proving that they both carry the exact same Y chromosome DNA, you have a solid benchmark that you can compare with the results from other Campbell families who do the same.

As you find Campbell families with matching DNA, you must map them to your own family tree and history. The degree to which your DNA matches determines how far back you probably shared a common ancestor.

It is hoped that the Campbell DNA project can aid in this process by eventually obtaining DNA samples from the well-documented Campbell lines. These lines might include Campbell families whose articles in Burke's *Peerage* or *Landed Gentry* suggest that they have a documented connection to the first Campbell, or other families whose documented connection is published in their own family histories and in the collection of the CCS(NA) library. Obviously no pressure should ever be put on anyone to have their DNA tested.

Table 3 shows how this works for 25-

marker match results. The figure illustrates how you can use the DNA data and documented family history in combination.

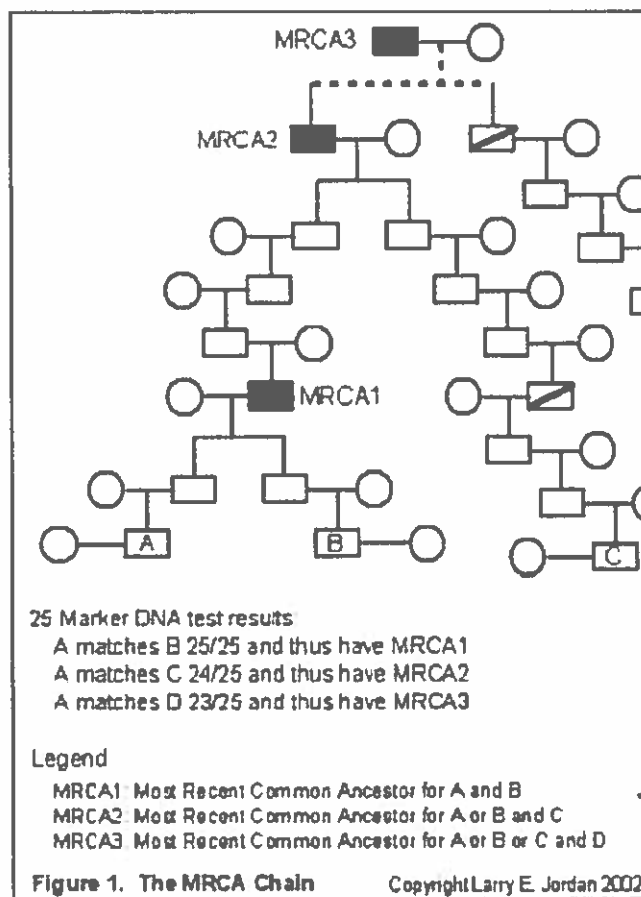
The figure assumes you are test participant A, and you want to trace your ancestry back beyond your oldest documented ancestor MRCA1. The first step is to find a male cousin such as B in the figure to participate in the test. MRCA1 is the most recent common ancestor for the two of you. You (A) and participant B should have DNA that is a perfect 25/25 marker match because of the small number of generations between the two of you and your common ancestor.

After you have proven your DNA matches that of male cousin B, then you are ready to compare your DNA with that of other test participants to find other cousins. In Table 3, test participant A finds that his DNA is a 24 of 25 marker match with participant C. As illustrated in Table 2, this match means that A and C share most recent common ancestor MRCA2 who probably lived about 350 years ago. If test participant C has a documented ancestry back to MRCA2, then you are in luck. If not, then you at least have another

Campbell with whom you can compare research notes as you both search for MRCA2.

The last example in the above figure is the match between A and D. In this case, A finds that he has a 23 of 25 marker match with test participant D. As indicated in Table 2, the 23/25 match indicates A and D are probably related, but it also indicates their most recent common ancestor MRCA3 is farther back in the chain of Campbell males than MRCA2 -- about 570 years. Again, a fully documented ancestry between D and MRCA3 would give you a great area in which to focus your own research. Knowing the details of MRCA3 and his descendants may help you find the missing links between your own MRCA1 and MRCA3.

As more Campbell males participate in the DNA testing, the number of potential matches for your DNA increases. The more matches you find, the closer you can pin down the MRCA for you and the matches that you find. Creating an ancestry map like the one in the figure below will help you know when you have identified each MRCA



Conclusion

This article has attempted to introduce the concepts of DNA testing and "genetic genealogy." Although a complex topic, there a number of final points that the reader should remember:

DNA test will NOT tell you who your ancestors are. The test WILL tell if two or more participants share a common ancestor, and give you a probability of the number of generations to the Most Recent Common Ancestor

A Y-Chromosome match does NOT prove a relationship between two people. Although no evidence is ever absolutely certain, the confidence level for a 12 of 12-marker match is typically that there is less than one chance in a 1,000 that the demonstrated relationship is in error.

Even for well-documented lines you may discover many Campbell families that are your cousins that you did not know about before and learn new information and family histories that will be useful to you.

To use DNA testing to your advantage you should have a question you are trying to answer and you should choose the people to test based on the question. A broad question could be: Are the Southern US Campbell families related to the Northern US Campbell families? Here you would pick several male Campbell surnamed descendants from early Southern and Northern lines and compare the results of their tests. A narrow question would be how closely am I related to the line of the family now represented, for example, by the Earl of Breadalbane. Here you would pick two or three documented descendants of your line and compare the results of their DNA tests with that of any known descendants of the Breadalbane family, should any of them at any point choose to have their DNA analyzed. Depending on the number of differences in their test results, you could prove or disprove your question.

We anticipate posting information concerning the Campbell DNA project on the CCSNA web site in the near future. In the mean time, here are some excellent introductions and explanations available on the web that can tell you much more about the science behind this than is possible here. For a straightforward introduction try this website

(<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/>

[-allpoms/genetics.html](#)), and if you feel that you would like rather more scientific depth, try <http://www.le.ac.uk/genetics/maj4/SurnamesForWeb.pdf> or for the really brave <http://www.cstl.nist.gov/biotech/srbase/y-strs.htm>.

Additional information is also available on the FamilyTreeDNA web site at <http://www.ftdna.com>. After learning more about this topic, interested readers can sign-up for the Campbell Surname project on this site or e-mail me for additional details on this topic.

Kevin Campbell
Campbell DNA Project Coordinator
Kevincamp@aol.com

Endnotes:

1. A complication in tracing Highland genealogy is that between the 1400s and the 1700s men's names evolved from being 'patronymics' – Lachlan son of Donald would be Lachlan MacDonald while his son Angus in turn could be Angus MacLachlan. In this way many different genetic bloodlines were probably assimilated.

2. While DNA is a unique genetic fingerprint, DNA mutations sometimes

occur that result in a difference in the father-son or mother-daughter DNA matches. Biologists believe that the likelihood of a mutation is .002 or 1-in-500 for any given father-son or mother-daughter transmission.

3. This test reflects the 25-marker test performed by FamilyTreeDNA. Other testing services may use other markers.

4. The DYS code corresponds to a specific gene. (D = DNA; Y = Chromosome; S = (STR) Single Tandem Repeats) The DYS numbering scheme (e.g. DYS388, DYS 390) for the Y-STR haplotype loci is controlled and administered by an international standards body called HUGO, Human Gene Nomenclature Committee based at the University College, London.

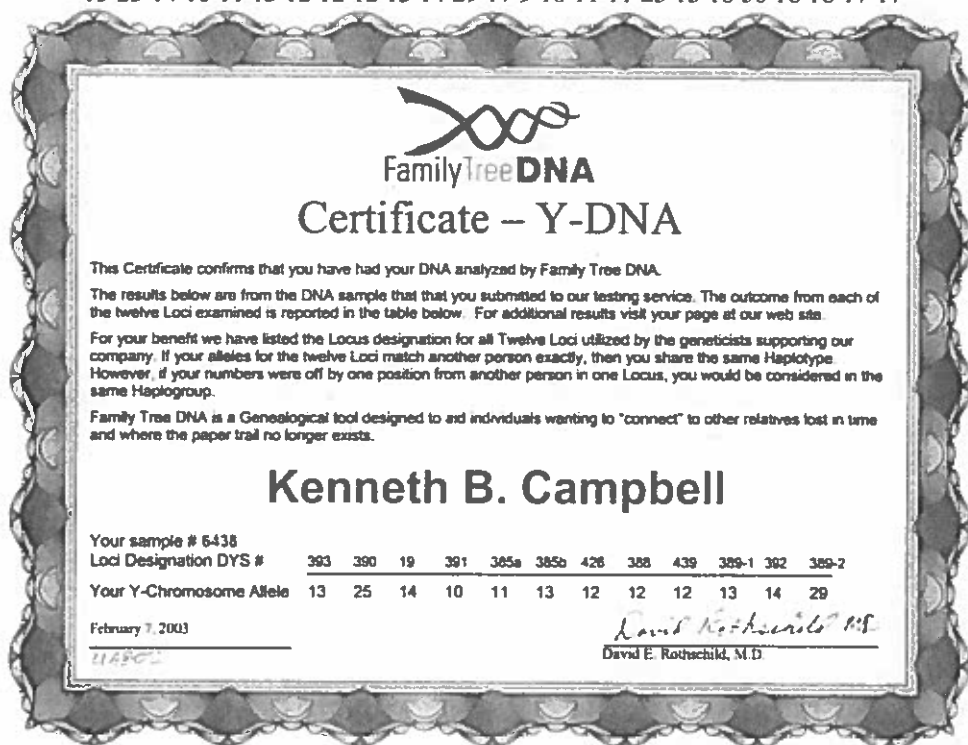
5. More recently, a different classification scheme has denoted this haplogroup as "R1b".

6. Atlantic Modal Haplotype (AMH), which is designated HT1.15 is defined by just 6 markers (alleles), namely DYS 19, 388, 390, 391, 392, & 393 with values of 14, 12, 24, 11, 13, & 13.

Note that the above example is a close match but not an exact match.

MATCH ME IF YOU CAN

13 25 14 10 11 13 12 12 12 13 14 29 17 9 10 11 11 25 15 18 30 16 16 17 17



The certificate is framed with a decorative border. At the top center is the FamilyTreeDNA logo, which consists of a stylized tree icon above the text "FamilyTreeDNA". Below the logo is the title "Certificate – Y-DNA". The main body of the certificate contains the following text:

This Certificate confirms that you have had your DNA analyzed by Family Tree DNA.

The results below are from the DNA sample that that you submitted to our testing service. The outcome from each of the twelve Loci examined is reported in the table below. For additional results visit your page at our web site

For your benefit we have listed the Locus designation for all Twelve Loci utilized by the geneticists supporting our company. If your alleles for the twelve Loci match another person exactly, then you share the same Haplotype. However, if your numbers were off by one position from another person in one Locus, you would be considered in the same Haplogroup.

Family Tree DNA is a Genealogical tool designed to aid individuals wanting to "connect" to other relatives lost in time and where the paper trail no longer exists.

Kenneth B. Campbell

Your sample #	6438											
Loci Designation DYS #	393	390	19	391	365a	385b	428	388	439	389-1	382	389-2
Your Y-Chromosome Allele	13	25	14	10	11	13	12	12	12	13	14	29

February 7, 2003

David Rothschilk M.D.
David E. Rothschilk, M.D.



Compiled by
Ruby G. Campbell, Ph.D.

Please Send Material for Kith & Kin to the Genealogist:

Ruby G. Campbell, Ph.D., FSA Scot, 3310 Fairway Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70809 USA

Nancy Arnold, 5522 Road 36, #3, Harrisburg, NE 69345-9518 is searching for the parentage of **JAMES CAMPBELL**, est. dob 1778, who married **AMELIA** _____. They lived in Madison Co., Missouri where their nine children were born: (1) **WILLIAM LEVI** (1804-1849) m. **MALINDA DAVIS**; (2) **SAMUEL** (1805-1861) m. Mrs. **ELVIRA BENTLY nee KENNEDY**; (3) **ELIZABETH** (1807-1894) m. **EDWARD COX**; (4) **ROBERT** (1810-1853) m. 1st, **SARAH** _____, and 2nd, **ALMIRANDA** "AMANDA" **CAMPBELL**; (5) **JAMES** (1815-1882) m. 1st, **MINERVA JANE MOORE**, and 2nd, **LOUISA ELIZA HUDSON CLEMMONS**; (6) **BELINDA** (1816-before 1850) m. **ZEBULON BAIRD**; (7) **REUBEN** (1822-1902) m. **MARGARET DIXON**; (8) **WALTER** (1825-1893) m. **ELIZABETH RAY** or **RAPP**; and (9) **ARTEMISSIA** (1826-1855) m. **STEPHEN L. SIX**. Note: This is NOT the same James Campbell who married **AMELIA HARRISON** in Rockingham Co., VA, and had one son, **HARRISON W. CAMPBELL**, b. 1808 in Harrisonburg, VA.

Joan L. Bostock, 30 Beaver Dam Road, South Berwick, Maine 03908 seeks parentage of **DUNCAN CAMPBELL** and his wife **JANET** (nee) **CAMPBELL** who were married 7 Dec 1799 in Killin, Perthshire, Scotland. They left Scotland in 1802 and settled in Martintown, Glengarry, Ontario, Canada, and later moved to McNab Twp., Lot 24, on the Ottawa River near Sandpoint. They had nine ch (order of birth uncertain): **KATHERINE** who d. in childbirth 1856, m. **LOUIS LAVENTURE**; **JOHN** m. 24 Oct 1850 **ELIZABETH WILKINSON**; **JAMES**, born in Martintown, Ontario, m. 24 March 1844 **MARGARET SHIRLEY**; **NANCY** m. _____ **COMPTON**; **PETER**;

ARCHIBALD, d. 12 Oct 1859, m. **ELIZABETH "Lizzie" ROBINSON**; **ELIZABETH** m. **THOMAS FORAN**; **COLIN** m. **MARY STORIE**; and **DUNCAN** who never married and became blind later in life.

Adam P. Campbell, 8902 N. 19th Ave #1009, Phoenix, AZ 85021 has come to a dead end in his research and would appreciate obtaining information concerning the parentage of **JOHN CAMPBELL**, b. 20 March 1791 in Allegany Co., MD, who m. 16 June 1814 in Muskingum, OH, **JANE BUCKALEW** (1793-1830) and had 8 ch, all b. Muskingum, OH: **JAMES**, b. 20 Aug 1815, m. **ELIZABETH BOBLER**; **ISRAEL**, (6 July 1817-30 July 1817); **ISAIAH**, b. 10 June 1818, d. 13 Oct 1887, m. **MARTHA "PATSY" SHANKS**; **ANNE**, b. 26 Jan 1820; **JOHN**, b. 12 Jan 1820, d. Oct 1846 in the Gulf of Mexico; **IVY**, b. 15 Nov 1823, d. 1824; **INGRAM**, b. 12 June 1826, d. 18 Aug 1904, m. 3 Dec 1846 **LUCINDA ANNE SHANKS**; and **WILLIAM SPENCER**, b. 12 Nov 1829, d. 29 Apr 1893, m. **ELIZABETH KENDALL**.

Mrs. Lonnie Lee Campbell, 1414 Vista Dr., Lodi, CA 95242 seeks verification of the following lineage: **JAMES CAMPBELL** married **ELIZABETH MEHLANDER** 27 Sept 1791 in Virginia and had a son, **ELLIS CAMPBELL** born 1804 who married in Tennessee, **ELIZABETH YOUNG** and had a son, **JAMES MEHLANDER CAMPBELL**, born 1835 in Jackson Co., Alabama. **JAMES MEHLANDER** married 1st, **NANCY ANN WELBORN** in Cope Co., Missouri, and 2nd, **SARAH JANE SUTTON**, 12 May 1881 in Iron Co., Missouri.

Jennifer Green, 5112 White Flint Dr.,

Kensington, MD 20895-1037 seeks information concerning **FLORA CAMPBELL**, spouse of **COLIN McNIVEN**, who left Scotland and settled on the shores of Bras D'Or Lakes, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada. Colin built their home on a small island in Whycocomagh currently called McNiven Island. One son was **MALCOLM** who m. **MARY McINTYRE**.

Ray Martin, 10030 Pharlap Dr., Cupertino, CA 95040 seeks additional information about **ARCHIBALD MacKELLAR**, cottar in Rashfield, Scotland, who was mentioned as the father of **JOHN MacKELLAR**, mariner, in the latter's marriage record to **EUPHEMIA WHYTE**, daughter of **DONALD WHYTE**, tenant in Rashfield, in April 1810. [Reference: OPR marriage record, Dunoon & Kilmun, Co. Argyll 510, book 2, page 109.] John & Euphemia had son **ALEXANDER MacKELLAR**, ship carpenter, b. ca 1822 Greenock, Scotland, who m. twice: 1st to Mary Crawford on 4 November 1851 in Glasgow, Scotland; and after her death, he m. 2nd, **MARY McCALLUM** on 29 Dec 1859 at Cathcart St., Greenock.

Robert Wayne Poston, 1215 35th St., Columbus, GA 31904 needs proof that **ZEPHANIAH F. POSTON**, b. 1794 in Washington Co., VA, was the son of **ANN CAMPBELL** and **RICHARD POSTON**. Zephaniah m. before 1820 **MARTHA GREEN ROPER** and lived in Limestone Co., AL, before settling down in TN.

Pat Scheele, P. O. Box 9, Meade, NE 68041, e-mail: pat@nebraskaruralweb.com seeks information about and parentage of **JOSEPH CAMPBELL**, estimated date of birth 1775, spouse of **NANCY**

Continued on page 51



BOOK REVIEWS

More Argyll People: Articles from the Lorne Archaeological & Historical Society Newsletter.

REVIEW by Duncan Beaton

It has to be admitted I love picking up little books like this while on holiday. The diverse interests of the collection of articles, whether personal recollection of times past, extracts from local records, or just traditions passed down over the generations, make me feel that I am going to know the place a little bit better by the time I leave.

Edna Stark has made an attempt here, as it says in the foreword, at bringing to readers' attention some of the more interesting past articles from the Lorne Archaeological & Historical Society's Newsletter, a journal now known as *Historic Argyll*. As with most journals of this kind the articles appeared only once, and thereafter have lain forgotten.

I thought I knew the historic district of Lorne fairly well, having been brought up in Furnace, Loch Fyne, in neighbouring Mid-Argyll. Over the recent years we have renewed our acquaintance with walks from Kilchrenan to Kilmore, Lerags to Ford (across the "String"), and Taynuilt to Bridge of Orchy, crossing lands previously only read about since schooldays. I have the district map on my office wall, to stare wistfully at when the boredom of work threatens to engulf all else.

Having read "**More Argyll People: Articles from the Lorne (sic) Archaeological & Historical Society Newsletter**", I now want to know more, and cannot wait to visit the district again. As a genealogist I also want to know more about the Sinclair family in Kilmore, recalled in Charles Hunter's article of the same name (pp11-12). I know that my distant cousins the Sinclair builders in Furnace came originally from Strontoiller: could there be a connection? Also, the Campbells of Inveresragan who had such big part in the foundation of Oban in the early 18th century (and mentioned in Charles Hunter's "Early Trading at Oban and Inveresragan", (pp39-40) would make an interesting subject for further research. They were a branch of that Calder, or

Cawdor, line that included Airds, Ardchattan, and many of the Islay families.

Alastair Campbell of Airds' "Some Lesser Known Argyllshire Families" (pp37-38) helps to throw light on some of the "small clans" of Argyll, the bit players who used their talents in music and medicine, and other crafts, to carve a niche among the greater folk, the Campbells and MacDougalls.

In all there are 19 articles, on a diverse number of subjects. Much of the content is aimed at the casual reader, those who want an overview of the district, past and present. It would be ideal for someone whose roots lie in Lorn, but whose home is far from Scotland. The target market is the Argyll Diaspora. On the cover there is a splendid early map of the district, designed to draw the buyer's eye on the bookshop shelf.

I was given a list of errata with my copy, but read the book before examining the list. It has to be said that the only errors noted during the reading were the misspelling of Lorn (in the book title the older version Lorne is used, which may be more appropriate for a history society anyway), and the date of the Battle of Ticonderoga in the "Two Centuries of Militia in Argyll" article (p15), which wasn't on the list. Some slight alterations to the original text were acknowledged in the foreword: otherwise the articles are as they appeared, warts and all, in the society's newsletter.

"**More Argyll People: Articles from the Lorne Archaeological & Historical Society Newsletter**", is available from the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society, (G&WSFHS), Unit 5, 22 Mansfield Street, Glasgow, G11 5QP, Scotland, or direct from the editor, Ms Edna Stark, 22 Balfron Road, Oldhall, Paisley, PA1 3HA, Scotland. The price is £3. Money orders require being in GB pounds, and please including £2 for airmail post.

Birlinn Books Evening by Duncan Beaton

Birlinn Books held an evening to celebrate the city of Glasgow's cultural diversity at the Glasgow Art Club on the

4th December 2002. Five of their local authors had been invited along to introduce the audience to some of the many different facets of the city, past and present.

First up was Ronnie Armstrong, to talk about the new collections of Neil Munro's "Erichie" and "Jimmy Swan" short stories. Neil Munro was born in the Campbell town of Inveraray in 1863, and his career in journalism led him to become editor of the now defunct *Glasgow Evening News*. In 1902 the "Erichie" short stories appeared in the newspaper's "Looker-on" column.

"Erichie," or Archibald, McPherson was a typical Glasgow male of the early 20th century, doubling up his job as church beadle with part time employment as a waiter. Munro was a country boy, and as such was a keen observer of the foibles and eccentricities of the inhabitants of his adopted city. These observations were put in the mouth, in a most humorous way, of his comic creation "Erichie."

The fame of "Erichie" and "Jimmy Swan" the travelling salesman and another comic creation, has been eclipsed by Munro's best known character, "Para Handy." Peter MacFarlane, (Para Handy means Peter, son of Sandy) captain of a small coaster, or "puffer," appeared in the *Evening News* in 1906. Since first being collected in book form the stories have never been out of print. Not so the other two characters, an omission now put right by Ronnie Armstrong's work. Many new "Erichie" stories have been found by trawling through old newspaper copies in the Mitchell Library. So many, in fact, that for the first time "Erichie" and "Jimmy Swan" now appear in separate volumes in this new edition.

Ronnie was followed by his collaborator on the reissue of many of Neil Munro's works, Brian Osborne. They are co-editors of *That Vital Spark: A New Neil Munro Anthology*, also being brought out by Birlinn. As usual a humorous reading followed.

Aileen Smart was next, with the reissue of her popular books *Villages of Glasgow*. Like all cities, as it expanded Glasgow swallowed up the surrounding communities. Some of these villages and hamlets were of considerable antiquity and lay in the Barony or Landward Parish of Glasgow. Many North Americans had ancestors living in these communities: if these ancestors could come back they

would not recognise the present day aspects of their old homes.

They may, however, recognise them from Aileen Smart's books. The new editions have been divided into North and South, a more sensible approach in a city naturally divided in that way by the river Clyde.

Carol Foreman's latest work *Lost Glasgow* is a most polished bit of work, and a must for expatriates lamenting the wanton destruction of some of Glasgow's finest buildings over the years. I had to have a copy of this book. The illustrations alone make it a worthwhile addition to any bookshelf. Among the prints are Silvercraigs Mansion (which has previously appeared in this Journal), Blytheswood House in the Bridgegate, and Shawfield Mansion, all Campbell houses and now all long gone.

They had all disappeared by Victorian times, when the architecture of the city was reinvented. However, the most destructive phase was in the late 1960s and early 1970s when much of the Victorian building and almost all of the earlier structures were destroyed. I remember going to Stockwell Street in the city centre on a Saturday morning in the 1970s to photograph a building of the 1670s, the last of its kind, before it was razed to the ground. This building, once a temperance hotel, had some history. It was here that Sir Donald Cameron, "The Gentle Lochiel," had stayed when the army of Bonnie Prince Charlie threatened to burn the city down in 1745. Glasgow was a Presbyterian city, with no love of the Highlanders, and only the personal intervention of Lochiel prevented its destruction. To this day, when the Clan Cameron chief visits Glasgow the church bells are rung.

Another famous resident of Garricks Temperance Hotel was the singer Jennie Lind, "The Swedish Nightingale." To disperse the crowds who waited to see her she had to sing to them from her window.

To finish on a lighter note Michael Munro quoted from the new editions of his books *The Complete Patter* and *The Crack*. Both deal with the local vernacular, which, in its most severe form, is incomprehensible to the inhabitants of the outside world without recourse to books like these. Glasgow people will say they have always spoken this way! Michael has two teenage daughters, whom he credits for providing him with much of the updated material.

A catalogue, including all of the above books and many others, is available from Birlinn Limited, West Newington house, 10 Newington Road, Edinburgh, EH9 1QS, Scotland. Email: info@birlinn.co.uk.

"Partick Thistle Football Club 1876-2002 The Official History"

by Robert Reid, Niall Kennedy, Billy Thomson, William Anderson, and Stuart Deans.

REVIEW by Duncan Beaton



I have to admit to a very great bias when reviewing this book. From correspondence with many Society members over the years it has become clear to me there is a great interest in sport, and what it is like living in the Scotland of the present time. This review may go some way to covering facets of both of these interests.

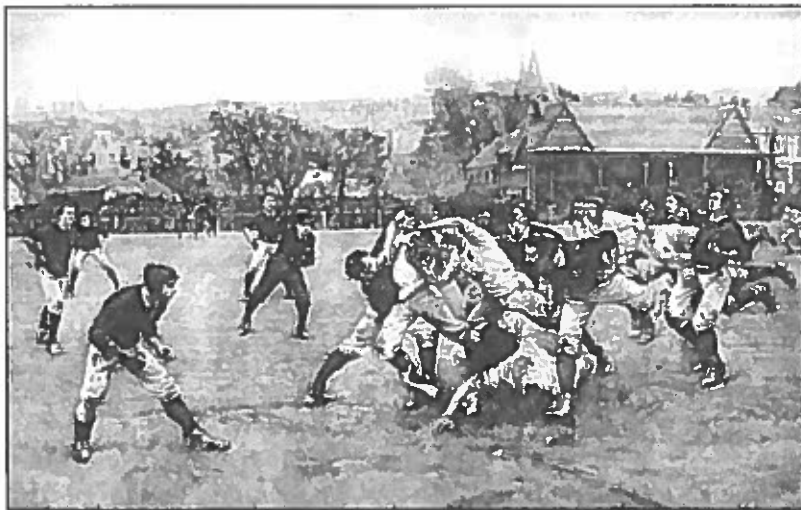
Football is more of an obsession than a sport in Scotland (I can never get used to calling football "soccer," but for the benefit of North American readers I will make an attempt from now on). Like many thousand

to the northern burgh of Maryhill without ever getting round to changing their name: both Partick and Maryhill have of course now been part of the city of Glasgow for over 90 years.

Immigration patterns in Scotland outwith the scope of this review mean that the "big two" clubs draw the bulk of the city's support, if not the country's support: Celtic from the large ethnic Irish & Roman Catholic population in the west of Scotland, and Rangers from the Protestant Scots & Irish at the other end of the polarised spectrum. While both Celtic and Rangers play their home games in front of almost 60,000 crowds each week, Partick Thistle struggles to draw a 5,000 attendance.

However, after years of financial struggle and demotion to the lower divisions of the league "The Jags" (as they are affectionately known) were promoted back to the premier league last season, in time for the celebration of this 125th anniversary.

There are three domestic competitions to be played for each season in Scotland, the Scottish League Championship, the Scottish Football Association Trophy (known as the Scottish Cup), and the Scottish League Cup. The latter two are



other Scots I troop along to a game to watch my favourites in action most Saturday afternoons: and my bias mentioned above manifests itself in an obsession with Partick Thistle.

Partick Thistle Football Club is the "third force" in Glasgow, the other teams being supplied by Rangers and Celtic football clubs, but when they were formed the burgh of Partick wasn't even in Glasgow. They have not been based in Partick since 1907 either, as they moved

knock out competitions. Winners qualify for the lucrative European competitions.

It has to be said that Partick Thistle are singularly unsuccessful at winning anything. The Scottish Cup was won 'way back in 1921, and the Scottish League Cup 50 years later. My late father watched the 1921 triumph, and I was there to see the 1971 victory.

Clan Campbell was involved in both occasions: in 1921 the goalkeeper was Ken Campbell, and an integral part of the 1971

team was the evergreen Jackie Campbell, from Greengairs in Lanarkshire. Ken, who also played 3 times in international games for Scotland, emigrated to the US. In 1971 he was still around, and sent a "good Luck" message to his old club. So, if any of Ken's descendants are society members, let us hear from you. If you are not, you should be!

The comprehensive statistics in this book take me to another, more tenuous, Campbell connection. This time it goes back to my home village of Furnace on Loch Fyne, and an elderly lady who lived there in my youth. Maggie Urquhart used to tell me that her father Archibald Urquhart played in goal for Partick Thistle. I can now say that she was right: he appeared once, in a game with Port Glasgow Athletic played on the 8th October 1887. Thistle lost by 3 goals to 1, so perhaps Archie didn't play too well. He later married Bessie Campbell Martin from Furnace, daughter of Robert Martin, a fisherman/ferryman, and his wife Sarah Campbell from Auchindrain (now a farming museum near Inveraray). Archie and Bessie had: Morag, Mary, Maggie, John & Elspeth, and they all appear on CCS (NA) member Ted Lollis's family tree.

Within weeks of publication the first edition of *Partick Thistle Football Club 1876-2002 The Official History* was sold out, but the publishers targeted having the second run in the bookshops by February 2003. The book, priced about 21 pounds excluding postage & packing, is available from Yore Publications (ref PT), 12 The Furrows, Harefield, Middlesex, UB9 6AT, England. They can be contacted on their website: www.yore.demon.co.uk/index.htm.



KITH AND KIN continued from page 48

ATCHESON (1779-1867) who were m. in Stark Co., OH. Three known ch were ATCHESON; AMANDA JANE, b. 21 May 1821 OH, d. 8 Jan 1898, m. ANDREW WALKUP JEFFRIES (1820-1886); and JAMES RAYMOND CAMPBELL, b. 4 March 1823 near Dover, OH, m. 1st VICTORIA KOLLEY (HOLLEY) on 4 March 1858, and 2nd ELLA HAYES on 8 Nov. 1886.



FLOWERS OF THE FOREST

Ellie Fisher Willsey

A memorial service for Ellie (Fisher) Willsey was held February 1, 2003, at St. Jude's Episcopal church in Marietta, Georgia. Ellie was heavily involved in Scottish-American activities, and her passion was sharing her Scottish heritage with her grandchildren. She previously served as Georgia Commissioner for the Clan Campbell Society, North America; was a member of the St. Andrew's Society of Atlanta; and a member of the Trophy Committee for the Stone Mountain Highland Games. She will be missed sorely by her fellow members of the Scottish-American community in Georgia.

David Carroll Bardé

The Clan Campbell Society, North America (CCS, NA) lost one of its most faithful members with the death of David Carroll Bardé, October 20, 2002, after a struggle with cancer. David was 59 years old at the time of his passing. He lived in Bloomfield, NM, with his wife of 36 years, Rogers Roseberry Bardé. He is also survived by his children, William Rogers Bardé and Virginia Carroll Bardé.

David graduated from Roswell High School in 1961 and, in 1970, graduated with a B.S. in University Studies, with a concentration in archeology. He served as a sergeant in the U.S. Army, fought in the Tet Offensive of January, 1968, and was the recipient of several decorations.

After his time in the military David spent a year in the National Park Service on the Chaco Canyon Project. In 1971 he went to



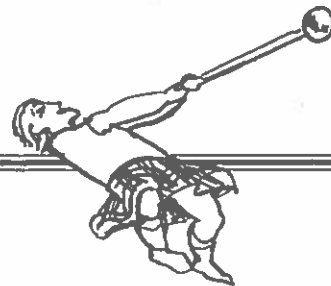
David Bardé at his last Scottish festival with NM Commissioner Sharon Bushboom and son William Bardé.

work in the natural gas industry as a compressor operator, working in many capacities until his retirement in 2000. He was a life member of the NRA, and belonged to the St. Andrew's Society of New Mexico, the Morgan's Men Association, Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Clan Campbell Society, North America. David's many interests included silver-smithing, muzzle-loading rifles, hunting, genealogy and the history of the Southwest and the Civil War.

David was a great supportive member of the CCS, NA in New Mexico. In a land of open spaces and few cities, New Mexico's Clan Campbell Society members are few and scattered. Despite living in the northwestern corner of the state, he always attended the Celtic festivals in the Albuquerque area, and was always on hand to help work at the CCS tent. "I was very grateful for his helpful suggestions and ideas of how to make the CCS tent better," said the NM Commissioner, Sharon Busboom. "He will be greatly missed."



Calendar of Events



U.S. Events April 2003 through July 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

April 2003

3 Tartan Day Dinner & Whisky Tasting, Greentree Holiday Inn, Pittsburgh, PA For reservations, contact Cheryl Campbell via email at cruchaner@aol.com or visit the website www.tartandaypa.cmna.org
4-5 Kilgore Celtic Heritage Festival, Downtown Kilgore, (near Longview) TX SPN: (903)759-9017
4-5 Walker Celtic Festival, Old York Farms, Oakman, AL SPN: (205)674-0738
4-5 Columbia Tartan Fest, South Carolina State Museum, Columbia SC SPN: (803)695-0307
4-6 San Antonio Highland Games, Heltois Festival Site, Heltois, TX SPN: SAHGA, (210)436-4364 www.sahga.org
5 National Tartan Day Celebration, The Mall, near the Capitol, Washington, DC SPN: (703) 212-7137
5 Pittsburgh Tartan Day Celebration, Fox Chapel Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, PA SPN: CMNA, Cheryl Campbell, 450 Perry Hwy, Pittsburgh PA 15229 (412) 331-5157 email = cruchaner@aol.com or Web www.tartandaypa.cmna.org
5 Kern County Scottish Gathering and Games, Stramler Park, downtown Bakersfield, CA SPN: Kern County Scottish Assoc. (661) 328-0705 CCS: Carl Guilford, 2630 Sunset Dr, Bakersfield, CA 93304 (661)323-6380 email = carlguilford@sbcglobal.net
5 Washington State Tartan Day Celebration, Off Interstate 5, just South of Tacoma, Ft Lewis WA, SPN: Vanessa Dunivan, 3202 - 241st St East, Spanaway WA 98387 email= NTDWA@aol.com CCS: Louis Shultz, 11807 - 199th Ave East, Bonney Loch, WA 98390 (253) 891-4109. email = lgr8scot@msn.com
5 Ardenwood Scottish Gathering, Ardenwood Regional Park, Fremont CA SPN: Tri-Cities Scottish Association, 2614 Pepperwood Place, Hayward CA 94541 (510) 582-9809 CCS: Michael D. Thames, 715 Cochise Ct, Fremont CA 94539 (510) 683-8927 email = highlands_in_my_blood@yahoo.com
5 Manchester Indoor Highland Games, Memorial High School, Manchester NH SPN: (603)621-9949

5 Salem Scottish Heritage Festival, Oregon State Fairgrounds, Salem, OR SPN: (800)992-5458
5-6 Hawaiian Scottish Festival, Kapiolani Park, Waikiki HI SPN: Hawaiian Scottish Association, PO Box 12018, Honolulu HI 96828
(808)261-2653 Bob Grant. CCS: Byron Fears, PO Box 1379, Hanalei, HI 96714 (808) 826-9140.
11-13 Loch Norman Highland Games, Rural Hill Plantation, 4431 Neck Rd, Huntersville NC 28377 (704)875-3113. CCS: Ann Jackson, 307 Gregg St, Archdale NC 27263 (336)431-8482. email = ann@tridhighlandgames.org email= dmc173@erols.com
12 Dunedin Highland Games, Highlander Park, Dunedin Community Center, Michigan & Pinehurst Rds, Dunedin FL. SPN: Dunedin Highland Games and Festival Inc. PO Box 507, Dunedin FL 34697 (813) 733-6240 CCS: Les Lowden, 1515 Carioca Dr, Lakeland FL 33801 (941)665-1421
12 Kansas City Highland Fling, KC North Community Center, Kansas City MO SPN: (816)452-7244
12-13 Arcadia Valley Brigadoon Celtic Festival, Old Arcadia Academy Grounds, Arcadia, MO (near St. Louis) SPN: (573)546-2432
19 Las Vegas Highland Games and Gathering, Freedom Park, Las Vegas NV SPN: (702)433-2637
18-20 Ozark Scottish Festival, Lyon College, 22nd & College Streets, Batesville, AR SPN: Ozark Scottish Festival, c/o Lyon College, PO Box 2317, Batesville AR 72503 (501)698-4298. CCS: Janice Williams, 22 Ridge Road, Cabot AR 72023 (501)853-9787.
25-27 Sacramento Valley Highland Games, Yolo County Fairgrounds, Woodland CA. SPN: Caledonian Club of Sacramento, PO Box 162967, Sacramento CA 95816 (916) 557-0764. CCS: Michael D. Thames, 715 Cochise Ct, Fremont CA 94539 (510) 683-8927 email= highlands_in_my_blood@yahoo.com
25-27 Culloden Highland Games and Scottish Festival, Downtown Culloden, GA. SPN: Culloden Highland Games Inc. PO Box 109, Culloden GA 31016. CCS: Melanie Pinkerton, 213 Taliaferro Dr, Hogansville, GA 30230 (404) 221-4415 days. Email = melaniepinkerton@hotmail.com
25-27 Arkansas Scottish Festival, Lyon College, Batesville, AR SPN: (870)698-4382
26 Sedalia Center Celtic Festival & Irish Music Festival, Sedalia Center, Big Island VA (near Bedford) SPN: Sedalia Center, 1108 Sedalia School, Big Island VA 24526 (804)299-5080 CCS: Rob Hood, 2504 Plank Rd, Natural Bridge VA 24578 (540) 463-9732
26 Southern Maryland Celtic Festival & Highland Gathering, Jefferson Patterson Park, St. Leonard MD, PO Box 209, Prince Frederick, MD20678 (410) 267-9394 CCS: Pamela A Smith, 1921 Kathy Ct, Owings MD 20736 (301) 855-8142 email = pamela.h.smith@worldnet.att.net

May 2003

2-4 North Central WV Scottish Festival & Celtic Gathering, Bridgeport City Park, Bridgeport WV SPN: NCWV Scottish Heritage Society, PO Box 2511, Clarksburg, WV 26301 (304) 842-3457

email=awatson@vmail.com Website: www.scots.westvirginia.org
3 Macalester College Scottish Country Fair and Games, Shaw Field, Macalester College, Snelling & St. Clair Avenues, St. Paul MN. SPN: Macalester College Scottish Country Fair, 1600 Grand Ave, St Paul MN 55105-1899. (612) 696-6239. CCS: James A. Campbell, 4820 Williston Rd, Minnetonka, MN 55345-3657 (612) 938-7144. email = jimc4820@aol.com
3 Pace Scottish Festival, Pace Presbyterian Church, 4587 Woodbine Rd, Pace FL 32571 (850)995-4553. CCS: Michael J. Thomas, 3128 Lawton Ct, Panama City FL 32405-3426 (850) 769-9272. email = thomasjmjv@cs.com
3 Monmouth Celtic Festival and Feis, Monmouth Park Race Track, Long Branch, NJ (exit 105 Garden State Pkwy, Rte 36 E, follow signs) SPN: Atlantic Watch Pipe Band, Box 758, Redbank, NJ 07701 (732)918-1421 email = RJS8328@aol.com CCS: Heather Campbell Smith, 24 Bayberry Dr, Somerset NJ 08873 (732)873-8408 eve. Email = ScotLadyNJ@aol.com
3-4 Loch Prado Highland Games, Loch Prado Regional Park, Chino CA. SPN: Clans of the Highlands, 22324 Anza Ave, Torrance, CA 90505 (310) 375-3453 CCS: Jemima Bolt, 659 N. Waterbury Ave, Covina CA 91722-3529 (626) 339-1060.
3-4 Pasco Highland Games, TriCities Area Stadium, Pasco WA SPN: R. Holt, (509) 542-1966 email= tricityscotfever@aol.com CCS: Ed Campbell, 12404 Rutherford Rd, Yakima, WA 98903 email= casprus2@prodigy.net
9-11 Kentucky Scottish Weekend, General Butler State Park, Carrollton KY (513)574-2969. CCS: Carol Shepherd, PO Box 1478, Hazard KY 41702 (606)666-7329 eve. Email = wrs@tgitel.com
10 Frederick Celtic Festival, Beatty-Cramer House, Frederick, MD SPN: Frederick Celtic Festival, 620 Fairway Ave, Frederick, MD 21701 (301) 620-2288 WEB= www.celtfest.freescoters.com
10 Savannah Scottish Games & Highland Gathering, Old Fort Jackson, Savannah GA. SPN: SSG, PO Box 13435, Savannah, GA 31416 (912) 898-8593 www.savannahscottishgames.org CCS: Melanie Pinkerton, 213 Taliaferro Dr, Hogansville, GA 30230 (404) 221-4416 days Email= melaniepinkerton@hotmail.com
16-18 Gatlinburg Highland Gathering, Mills Park off Hwy 321 N of Gatlinburg. SPN: Gatlinburg Games, PO Box 1487 Gatlinburg TN 37738 (865)691-5670 Gene Ellison Email= gatlinburghighlandgames@juno.com CCS: Michael Stephenson, PO Box 173, Gatlinburg TN 37738 (865) 436-5068.
16-18 Celtic Heritage Festival in Central VA Bazaar Grounds, Ladysmith, VA SPN: Virginia Heritage Festivals, PO Box 1645, Mechanicsville, VA 23116 (804) 569-1795 www.celticheritagefestival.com CCS: Dan Campbell, 7488 Overlook Dr, Mechanicsville, VA 23111 (804) 746-4166 email = dmc173@erols.com
17-18 Edinboro Highland Games, Edinboro University, 132 Meadville Street, Edinboro PA 16412. SPN: Tim Thompson, Taylor House (800)526-0121. CCS: Jack Campbell, 206 N. 6th St, Youngwood, PA

15697 (724) 925-7831
email = jcamp77819@sprintmail.com
17 Rhode Highland Festival Island Scottish,
Washington County Fairgrounds, Richmond, RI. For
information contact: Rhode Island Highland Scottish
Festival, Information, c/o Win Pattison P.O. Box 182
, Old Mystic, CT 06372 (860) 535-3851, web site
http://www.riscot.org/ CCS: Michael Loudon, 88
Riviera Drive, Agawam, MA 01001, (413) 789-9260,
mloudon@mediaone.net
17 Colonial Highland Gathering, Maryland Dept. of
Natural Resources, Fair Hill MD. SPN: Scottish
Games Assoc. of Delaware, 9 Bowman Way, Newark
DE 19711 (302)731-5101 WEB=
www.fairhillscottishgames.org CCS: Jim Campbell,
47 Iona Rd Park Place, Wilmington DE 19808 (302)
998-2503
email = cams4@dvc.net

**17 Rio Grande Valley Celtic Festival and Highland
Games**, Menaul School, 301 Menaul Street NE,
Albuquerque, NM. SPN: Rio Grande Valley Celtic
Festival Assoc., 3002 Wilson Pl. NE, Albuquerque,
NM 87106 (505) 266-6704 John Caldwell CCS:
Sharon Busboom, 12000 La Charles Ave NE,
Albuquerque, NM 87111 (505)296-1637

17-18 Houston Highland Games & Celtic Festival,
Scottish Rite/Double Eagle Ranch, Houston, TX.
SPN: (281)890-6804 Web:
www.houstonhighlandgames.com

**17-18 Springfield Highland Games and Celtic
Festival**, Illinois State Fairgrounds Track Infield,
Springfield IL SPN: St Andrews Society of Springfield
IL, PO Box 5352, Springfield IL 62705 (217) 241-
3000. WEB=www.springnetl.com/highlandgames
CCS: H. Dean Campbell, 63301 S. 6th Rd, #5,
Springfield, IL 62707 (217) 529-4985

23-25 United Scottish Society Highland Gathering,
Orange County Fairgrounds, Costa Mesa CA. SPN:
United Scottish Society, PO Box 1517 North
Hollywood CA 91615-5187 (213)370-9887. CCS:
Jemima Bolt, 659 N. Waterbury Ave, Covina CA
91722 (626) 339-1060. (Friday nite concert)

24-25 Alma Highland Festival and Games, Alma
College, 1630 W. Superior St, Alma, MI SPN: Alma
Highland Festival & Gathering of the Clans, PO Box
516, Alma MI 48801(989) 463-8979.
www.almahighlandfestival.com

CCS: Jerry Campbell, 10637 Douglas, Plainwell MI
49080 (616) 685-6544 eve Email = jclown@net-
link.net

24-25 Ocean City Highland Games, Ocean City
Music Pier, Ocean City, NJ SPN: Ocean City Highland
Games, c/o L. Conner, 199 Peterson Blvd, Deptford,
NJ 08096 (856)384-1524 CCS: Heather Campbell
Smith, 24 Bayberry Dr, Somerset, NJ 08873 (732)873-
8408 eve. Email=ScotLadyNJ@aol.com

**24 Emerald Coast Scottish Festival and Highland
Games**, The Landing Park, near Ft. Walton Beach, FL.
SPN: St Andrews Society of Okaloosa County, PO
Box 4561, Ft. Walton Beach, FL 32549 (850)58-6179
email = escots@aol.com CCS: Mike Thomas, 3128
Lawton Ct, Panama City, FL 32405 (850)769-9272
Email = thomasmjmv@es.com

June 2003

**5/30-6/1 Glasgow Highland Games and Gathering
of Clans**, Barren River Lake State Park, Lucas, KY
SPN: Glasgow Highland Games, Inc. 119 E. Main St,
Glasgow, KY 42141 (270)651-3141
www.glasgowhighlandgames.com CCS: Walton
Haddix, PO Box 435, Albany KY 42602 (606)387-
5016 eve email = haddixgas@foothillsnet.net

5/30-6/1 Texas Folklife Festival, HemisFair Park, San
Antonio, TX (230) 458-2300 WEB=
www.texancultures.usa.edu

5/31-6/1 Texas Scottish Festival & Highland Games,
Maverick Stadium, Univ of Texas, Arlington, TX.
SPN: Texas Scottish Festival, PO Box 171193,
Arlington, TX 76003 (817) 654-2293.

www.texas-scottishfestival.com
CCS: Mike Hastings, 2126 Cloverdale, Arlington, TX
76010 (817) 265-1584.

e-mail=mjhastings48@hotmail.com
6-7 Utah Scottish Festival and Highland Games,
Murray Park, Murray UT. SPN: Utah Scottish Asso.
(801)295-1356. CCS: Galen Campbell, 1475
Jamestown Drive, Salt Lake City UT 84121 (801)
277-8050. (Fri & Sat)

6-8 Indiana Highland Games, Concordia Seminary,
Clinton St, N of Coliseum Blvd, Ft Wayne, IN SPN:
Indiana Highland Games Inc. c/o Linda and Ron
Phillips, 16706 Marble Ridge, Ft Wayne, IN 46835
(219)637-2831 www.scottishsocietyftw.org CCS:
Larry Burns, (317) 295-2398

7 Bellingham Highland Games, Hovander Park,
Ferndale WA SPN: Bellingham Highland Games Inc.
PO Box 1477, Bellingham WA 98277 (360) 733-6897
www.bellinghamhighland.org

7 Southern NH Scottish Games & Celtic Festival,
Oak Park, Greenfield NH SPN: SNHSG&CF, c/o
Happy Valley School, 130 Gulf Rd, Peterborough, NH
03458, (603) 924-9986 WEB= snhscoctel.org CCS:
Douglas I Campbell, 55 S. State St, Concord NH
03301, (603) 228-9066 email= dcampb8069@aol.com

7 McHenry Highland Festival, Garrett County
Fairgrounds, Deep Creek Lake, MD SPN: McHenry
Highland Festival, 687 Mosser Rd, McHenry, MD
21541 (301)387-3093 www.highlandfest.info

7 Modesto Highland Games, Tuolumne River
Regional Park, Modesto CA SPN: St Andrews Society
of Modesto, Betty Campbell (209) 538-0821. CCS:
Helen Moore, 617 W. Grainger #80, Modesto CA
95350 (209)529-9164

**7 Milwaukee Highland Games and Scottish
Festival**, Old Heidelberg Park, Glendale, WI, I-43 N,
exit Silver Spring E, rt on Lexington Blvd.. SPN:
Scottish Festivals Inc, 665 Elm Grove Rd, Elm Grove
WI 53122 (414)796-0807. CCS: John McAlpin,
W289 N 7620 Park Drive, Hartland, WI 53029 (414)
538-1008.

7 Bonnie Brae Scottish Festival and Games, Bonnie
Brae Education Center, Liberty Corner, NJ. SPN:
Bonnie Brae Scottish Festival & Games, East of the
Hebribides, PO Box 102, Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462

7-8 Genesee Highland Gathering, Mumford County
Museum, Mumford NY. SPN: Genesee Country
Village & Museum, Attn: Director of Special
Programs, PO Box 310, Mumford NY 14511
(716)538-6822. CCS: Sue Anne Conway, 17
Edgeware Rd, Rochester, NY 14624 (716) 889-3417.

7-8 Tri-Valley Celtic Festival, Univ. of Rio Grande,
Rio Grande OH. SPN: Mrs. Ruth Leach, S930
Franklin Valley Rd, Jackson, OH 45640 (740) 286-
1324.

14 Campbell Highland Games, NEW LOCATION
Santa Clara County Fairgrounds, 344 Tully Rd, San
Jose, CA SPN: Campbell Highland Games
Assoc.(408)225-3305 www.campbellgames.com
CCS: Michael D. Thames, 715 Cochise Ct., Fremont,
CA 94539 (510) 683-8927 email =
highlands_in_my_blood@yahoo.com

14 Tennessee Valley Scottish Festival, Sharon
Johnson Park, Huntsville, AL. SPN: Tennessee Valley
Scottish Society, PO Box 1983, Huntsville, AL 35807.
CCS: Tony M. Campbell, 4007 Darby Ct, Huntsville,
AL 35810 (256)859-4178.
Email=tcampbell@hsv.k12.al.us

**14 Clover Highland Games & Scottish-Irish
Festival**, Clover Memorial Stadium, Clover SC SPN:
Clover Chamber of Commerce, (803)222-3312
(formerly called Feis Chloibhair)

14 Klamath Basin Celtic Festival, Running Y Resort,
Klamath Falls, OR. SPN: Klamath Basin Celtic
Heritage Society, 6707 Climax Avenue, Klamath Falls
OR (541)883-1601. CCS: Stephen M. Campbell,
4140 SE Andregg Dr., Portland OR 97236 (541) 661-
7298

14 Celtic Heritage Day, Old Bedford Village,

Bedford PA. SPN: Old Bedford Village, 220
Sawblade Rd, Bedford, PA 15522 (800) 238-4347
email=village@bedford.net CCS: Jack Campbell, 206
N. 6th St, Youngwood, PA 15697
email=jcamp77819@aol.com

14-15 Potomac Celtic Festival, Equestrian Center,
Morven Park, Leesburg VA. SPN: Barnaby
Productions, PO Box 11176, Vienna VA 22183
(800)752-6118 www.pcfest.org CCS: Dan Campbell,
7488 Overlook Dr, Mechanicsville, VA 23111 (804)
746-4166 email = dmc173@erols.com

**15 Steppingstone Museum Scottish Highland
Festival**, SUNDAY ONLY Havre de Grace, MD near
Baltimore. SPN: Steppingstone Museum Assn. 461
Quaker Bottom Road, Havre de Grace, MD 21078
(888)419-1762 CCS: Sandy Campbell, 47 Iona Rd
Park Place, Wilmington DE 19808 (302)998-2503
email = cams4@dvc.net

21 North Alabama Scottish Festival, Dublin Park,
Madison Pike, Madison AL SPN: Tennessee Valley
Scottish Society, PO Box 1983, Huntsville, AL 35807
(256)337-9596 CCS: J. Paul Russell, 12761 Hwy 243,
Russellville, AL 35654 (256)332-1889 email =
jprkiltedcowboy@aol.com

21 Alaskan Scottish Highland Games, Lions Park,
Eagle River Loop Rd at Eagle River Rd., Eagle River,
Alaska.(10 mi N of Anchorage) SPN: Alaskan
Scottish Club, Kay Bills, PO Box 147, Sutton AK
99674 (907)746-2098
www.alaskanscottish.com CCS: Russ Madigan, PO
Box 771943, Eagle River AK 99577 (907) 694-7877

**21 Western Mass Highland Games & Celtic
Festival**, New England Motel and Antique Market,
Rte 20, just west of Sturbridge Village,
Brimfield MA. SPN: Quabog Scottish Festival
Assoc. Sandra Troubonis (413)283-7250 CCS:
William & Rebecca Campbell, 35 Main St.,
Shelbourne Falls, MA 01370 (413) 625-9071.

21 Illinois St Andrews Society Highland Games,
Oakbrook Polo Grounds, 31st and York, Oakbrook IL
SPN: Illinois St Andrews Society, The Scottish Home,
2800 Des Plaines Ave, North Riverside, IL 60546
(708)442-5092 CCS: Michael Fisher, 2517 Golden
Shore Dr, Fenton, MI 48430 (810)593-0901 email =
alba@chartermi.net

21 Ohio Scottish Games, Oberlin College Campus,
Union St & Woodland Ave, Oberlin OH. SPN:
Scottish American Cultural Society of Ohio, 6050
Wilson Mills Rd, Mayfield Vlg, OH 44143 (440)442-
2147 www.ohioscottishgames.com CCS: Bob Fisher,
35 Gail Lane, Tiffin, OH 44863 (419)443-8281 email
= bfisher@who.rr.com

21 Tacoma-Pierce County Highland Games,
Frontier Park, Graham, WA SPN: Tom Patten (253)
939-8413. CCS: Louis Schultz, 11807-199th Ave
East, Bonney Loch, WA 98390 (253) 891-4109
email=1gr8scot@msn.com

20-22 San Diego Scottish Highland Games, Brengle
Terrace Park, Vista CA. SPN: Ray Pearson, PO Box
99956, San Diego CA 92169 (858) 645-8080. CCS:
Tommy Thomson, 1660 N. Main St, Orange CA
92667 (714) 998-1811

28-29 Rio Rancho Highland Games, Rio Rancho
Sports Complex, High Resort Blvd, Rio Rancho, NM
SPN: Scottish Heritage Preservation Foundation, PO
Box 45713, Rio Rancho NM 87174 (505) 994-1129
Email = clans@rioranchohighlandgames.com CCS:
Sharon Busboom, (tent on Sat only) (505) 296-1637
28 Western Mass Highland Games & Celtic
Festival - These games have been canceled!

July 2003

3-5 Grandfather Mountain Highland Games,
Grandfather Mtn, Linville, NC. CCS: Ann and Junny
Jackson, 307 Gregg St, Archdale, NC 27263
(336)431-8482 email = ajackson@triad.rr.com
5-6 Skagit Valley Highland Games, Edgewater Park,
Mt. Vernon, WA. SPN: (360) 408-1147