



CLAN CAMPBELL

E-NEWSLETTER

FEBRUARY 2018

## UPDATE FROM THE INVERARAY ARCHIVES -Alison Diamond, Archivist

I would like to take this opportunity to wish you all a very Happy New Year! I'm looking forward to another exciting year in the archives during 2018.

### Update on Written in the Landscape project

The Written in the Landscape project continues. Our community partner training programme is two thirds done, with just the one remaining session on photographs and preservation to be delivered in April. We're now talking about how we can nurture and develop the relationships that have been formed during this programme once it has finished, and what additional training might be useful. We really want the networks established during the project to be sustainable and to provide a foundation for partnership working in the future.

The **Mermaids and Muggles: Fantastic Tales and Kintyre Folk** exhibition, developed in partnership with Campbeltown Museum and Library, was displayed from 16 October until 16 December 2017. During that period, there were 7150 visitors to Campbeltown Library who had the opportunity to look at the



portraits and documents on display. We also delivered workshops for local primary school children, which were particularly successful (left).

It's really important to inform the next generation about

archives and how they can be used – children are never too young! Workshops based on the stories of a mermaid sighted off the coast of Kintyre and a direct family connection between JK Rowling (of Harry Potter fame) and Campbeltown proved an inspiring combination. The feedback from teachers valued the *personalisation and choice built into the structure of the workshop* which *engaged pupils throughout*. The workshop leader, the Scottish Council on Archives Education Officer, was commended for his enthusiasm and *the courtroom scene* [where some of the pupils gave evidence of *their sighting of the mermaid*] *at the end was fantastic* (below)



Of course, the pupils always evaluate their experience slightly differently, although, in this case, they were equally enthusiastic! Their appreciation of the drama activities was mentioned many times: *I loved the drama* with *loved* underlined not just once but nine times! The introduction to the idea of a family tree was clearly inspiring, with many pupils writing versions of: *I would like to learn more about my family tree*. And they were proud to learn about the connection of their town to JK Rowling: *I learnt that J K Rowling's great great lots of greats grandad was the sheriff*. There was also evidence of their growing awareness that people in the past understood and explained life differently, and that this included believing in the existence of fantastical creatures like mermaids: *I learned how people 'saw' mermaids and how they went to court*. There were, naturally, some learning outcomes which we had not expected, for example: *I learnt that mermaids could be real* and *mermaids might atchly be real*. We depend upon the teachers to address this (slightly unfortunate) outcome in the classroom!

A research project, led by Hannah (WiL project archivist), is finding documentary evidence about the old town of Inveraray and the people who lived here. A group of local volunteers are visiting the archives every week and transcribing records sources ó accounts, rentals, reports etc. We plan to use the evidence found to create a printed -guide-bookø to the old town of Inveraray (of which nothing is visible today) and to create a temporary exhibition. The Argyll Papers were scoured by Ian Lindsay and Mary Cosh for their book on the new town of Inveraray (-Inveraray and the Dukes of Argyllø) but there has been much less work on the old town. We are particularly grateful to Inveraray CARS (Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme) for sponsoring this part of the project.

### Cataloguing the Argyll Papers, Access to Memory (AtoM)

I now have the software which will underpin the full catalogue of the archive, replacing the rather haphazard and incomplete listings included in the National Register of Archives in Scotland surveys. Having received my log-in and password to AtoM, I am currently 'playing' with it in order to establish a consistent style and format for the content.

### The Dewar Manuscripts

Ronald Black, the author of that amazing 2 volume work, 'The Campbells of the Ark', is now turning his attention to publishing further volumes of the Dewar Manuscripts in association with the Friends of the Argyll Papers. He is currently investigating the 10 volumes of the Dewar Manuscripts, seven of which are in the Argyll Papers, and the other three in the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh. The Dewar MSS are full of copies of or variations on the same stories. Some are

recorded as field notes, whilst others are written up formally. One page of the field notes shows various scores from a game - and perhaps you can help us here as we struggle to work out what game is being played? If you recognise the format of the scoring, please get in touch!

Ronnie's task at the moment is to make sense of the ten volumes and work out a logical programme of publication. He has provisionally divided the material into nine geographical regions, with the idea that these will become nine books of historical tales, each separately introduced and indexed. There is a huge amount of work to be done, creating new translations of the Dewar stories as well as indexing people and places, but the result will be something quite special.

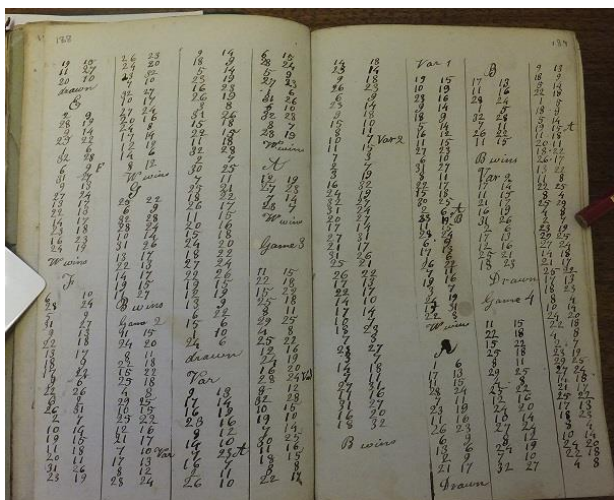
### Flatbed Scanner

The flatbed scanner which will enable us to make high quality images of the archives on site, is arriving at Cherry Park on 7 February... I am ridiculously excited! The facility to create good quality images of documents and volumes will be a major benefit to the archives, both in creating preservation copies of fragile records and in enabling access to the archives for all those who cannot readily visit Inveraray (and that includes remote local communities in Argyll as well as those living in other countries).

### Thank you!

As I plan priorities and actions for the year ahead, I continue to marvel at the support and interest of Clan Campbell members and others with ancestral links to or a particular interest in Scottish history. Your interest and enthusiasm, as well as your financial support, are invaluable. Please feel free to get in touch at any time - I appreciate hearing from you. Email: [archives@inveraray-castle.com](mailto:archives@inveraray-castle.com). And if you wish to join the Friends of the Argyll Papers, please visit: [www.friendsoftheargyllpapers.org](http://www.friendsoftheargyllpapers.org).

At right: [Dewar\_VI\_188-189] [two page spread, landscape]: A page from the Dewar Manuscripts including scores from a game of ??  
© His Grace, the Duke of Argyll.





**The Archive Volunteers Holiday Luncheon at The George, Inveraray.**



Scotland's weather, subjected as it is to a prevailing south-westerly wind from the North Atlantic, certainly produces a lot of cloud cover and rain (which has a lot of beneficial side effects but makes getting a reliable sun-tan more difficult). But if you are

whizzing round the world more than 15 times a day in the International Space Station there have been many occasions when Scotland has been pictured from space without clouds obscuring the ground.

**Annual General Meeting, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. September 6-9, 2018**

Clan Campbell Society (North America) and the Clan Campbell Education Foundation will gather at **The Inn at Opryland, 2401 Music City Drive, Nashville, TN.** Reservations for rooms can be made with the hotel at 615 889 0800 or with Marriott at 855 584 3466. Our special room rate is \$144.00 per night plus tax. Rooms will be available until 5 pm on August 16, 2018. The hotel is located a few minutes from Nashville International Airport and also just a few minutes from The Hermitage, the games site. A round trip airport shuttle is available for a modest cost.

We will begin the event with a wee **reception on Thursday, September 6, 2018** and then scatter for dining on your own. The **board meetings begin the next day at 8:00 am with lunch provided** in the meeting room for those attending. Meetings conclude at 4:00 pm.

**Our formal banquet** begins at 6:00 pm (Friday) with a cash bar and we have a special event planned for 6:30 pm in the banquet room, so please be seated by then. Dinner will be custom buffet at 7:00 pm featuring Salmon in white wine sauce, Sliced Nashville smoked brisket and Rosemary baked chicken with all the trimmings. Cost will be \$47.00 per person. Entertainment will follow the President's agenda.

**There will be a registration fee of \$20.00 to help defray the costs of this event as well as to provide a discounted ticket to enter the games.** The games will be Saturday, September 8, 2018 at The Hermitage, former home of President Andrew Jackson. They will be one day only.

**Please mail this form with your check or credit card information to Robert Campbell St.John, Jr., 3704 Kantrel Place, Valrico, FL 33596-6920.** Please, if using credit card include the security code on the back of the card. **Make checks out to Clan Campbell Society (NA).**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

address \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

email/phone \_\_\_\_\_

Number of members registering X \$20.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

Banquet attendees X \$47.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

There is camping just down the street with full RV hookups, their number is 615 883 8559. The hotel will allow you to come early and stay later but hotel space in Nashville is limited due to the many activities held there ever year so book early. With five new proprieties opened last year the needs are still not met.

Any questions contact me at [nasamike@rittermail.com](mailto:nasamike@rittermail.com) or call 901 848 5559 -Mike Taylor

## “The Killer Kings”: Rough and Tumble Times in Alba (Scotland)

*Alba* (poetic: *Albion*) is a name once applied to all of Britain, but in the 10<sup>th</sup> century it became specific for a united kingdom created by an amalgamation of native Picts with Gaelic-speaking Scoti who migrated from Ireland to the area of Argyll (“Coast of the Gaels”) around the year A.D. 500. The Scoti adapted well and founded the kingdom of Dalriada, with its capital at the rock of Dunadd. Fergus Mor, the historic leader of the Scoti, and his brothers ambitiously divided Dalriada among themselves, forming the first Scottish tribes: Cinel Lorn, Cinel Garran, Cinel Angus and Cinel Comgall.

**KENNETH MacALPIN: Founder of the  
First Scottish Dynasty**



Viking depredations in the 8<sup>th</sup> century and afterwards ravaged Argyll and the Western Isles. The sustained Norse pressure on the native Picts in the north and east meanwhile weakened the many Pictish kingdoms, and they were unable to resist when one of Fergus’ descendants as a Dalriadic Scottish ruler, Kenneth son of Alpin, made a claim through his royal *maternal* descent to the sole remaining Pictish realm of Fortriu. He sustained this claim by battle. One lurid (but now discredited) tale tells how he invited the Pictish nobles to a banquet under a flag of truce and then slaughtered them.

Victorious, then, in personally uniting his father’s Scoti with his mother’s Picts in 843, Kenneth MacAlpin (r. 843-858) shifted the royal power from Dunadd in Dalriada across the Strathearn (“the Strath of the Irish”) to a more central location in Scotland, and brought the sacred “Stone of Destiny” to Scone. There, at a numinous place where the salt water of the sea meets the fresh water of Scotland’s longest river, the Tay, he was crowned King atop a symbolic mound (“Moot” or “Boot” Hill) traditionally formed by clods of earth brought in their boots by representatives from every part of Scotland.

*In my view, Constantine mac Aeda (Constantine II) was Scotland’s equivalent of England’s Alfred the Great, and he should be on the lips of every schoolchild in the country...He married members of his family into the Viking war-bands and bought peace with them [and] he manufactured a new origin myth for the “Scots” to give them a pedigree which showed how the Picts and Scots were related.*

*-Ted Cowan*

Kenneth I simultaneously shifted the Columban Christian Church’s headquarters from the Western Isles to a more defensible central area of his kingdom, and in so doing virtually abandoned the west to the Norse. In 849 he brought the treasures and relics of Argyll’s favorite saint, Columba (Columcille), and those of many others, from the isle of Iona to his new capital of Dunkeld (“Fort of the Caledonians”) on the Tay.

Kenneth MacAlpin’s territorial ambitions were not yet satisfied as he controlled only a portion of what would be Scotland, and he was encircled by other powers. In the north the Vikings held sway while Britons in Strathclyde and Angles in the Lothians controlled the southern lands. Meanwhile, rebel *mormaers* (district governors, literally “great stewards”) contested the east. We have testimony from the 10<sup>th</sup> century SCOTTISH CHRONICLE that he six times invaded the Lothians south of the Firth of Forth, which were then controlled by the Angles.

King Kenneth’s descendants—the House of Alpin—ruled a united Pictland and Dalriada with augmentations that stretched it by 1043 from the Moray Firth to the Firth of Forth. This dynasty would bring much of Scottish territory into their “Alba.”

While the Pictish system of inheritance was matrilineal, that of the Dalriadic Scoti was determined by **tanistry**, or succession by a previously elected member of the royal family. Under King Kenneth I the Scottish system prevailed over the Pictish, and so, during the lifetime of the king, an heir was chosen and known as the *tanaiste*

*rig* ("second to the king"). The acknowledged tanist was not usually the king's son, and there was much confusion and often violence as various members of the royal house jockeyed to obtain the tanist position. To be honest, so little is known of the Scottish kings of this period that they are often merely catalogued. Malcolm II (1005-34), who succeeded Kenneth III (997-1005) but was a son of Kenneth II (971-995), finally decided on the principles of **direct descent**, in the Anglo-Saxon and more common European manner.

Just as with the emergence of Wessex as the last remaining kingdom and hope of the Saxons in the face of the Danes, and the figures of Alfred the Great and his son Edward the Elder (899-924) and grandson Athelstan (924-939) as those who united *England*, so Scotland must look to the House of Alpin as the family that confronted the Norse and created *Scotland* from many diverse groups and peoples.

When Kenneth I died in 858, first *his* brother Donald I, then *his* sons Constantine I and Aed ruled after him. They were followed by Aed's nephew Eochan and then by Donald II (the son of Constantine I) and by Constantine II (the son of Aed). All of these kings either died in battle or were murdered by members of a rival family branch. King Constantine I was killed by a Viking gang called "The Dark Strangers."

#### **CONSTANTINE II MacAEDA:**

#### **Creator of the Kingdom of Alba (Scotland)**

**Constantine II** (900-942) tried to stop the state-damaging internecine warfare by proposing to his cousin and chief rival that members of the branches of the royal family should take it in turns to rule, and it was agreed that the royal cousin Donald II's son Malcolm should be tanist and then "king hereafter." Constantine II thus survived to rule 40 years, eventually stepping down from the throne peacefully in favor of Malcolm (after the death in battle of his own sons) and retiring to monastic life at St. Andrews. Constantine II was the first ruler to be known officially during his lifetime as *RI ALBAN*: "King of Alba." He also, in 904, achieved a major victory over

the Norse, the first in the heartland of Alba, and by military and diplomatic prowess played a central role in the politics of the whole 10<sup>th</sup> century British Isles, containing both the expansion of the West Saxon dynasty to the south and that



of the Norse to the north and west. He burst through the old southern boundary of Alba along the Forth-Clyde line.

King Malcolm I (942-953) succeeded in accord with the agreement, and then named Constantine II's son Indulf as the tanist. But Malcolm I was killed fighting the Angles in 954, as was Indulf in 962 (after capturing *Dun Edin* [Edinburgh] from the Angles.) At once the carefully planned system of royal inheritance broke down, and none of the five Scottish kings who succeeded—Dubh (962-967), Cullen (967-971), Kenneth II (971-995), Constantine III (995-997) and Kenneth III (997-1005)—lived long or died peacefully. Crisis followed crisis, and the defense of the realm must have helped meld together the diverse ethnicities of Alba. The rulers of the Pictish regional "kingdoms" disappear from the records, and authority over territories such as Atholl, Angus, and Mar was delegated by the king to hereditary *mormaers*. From these important

military functionaries would come the provincial earldoms of the next century in medieval Scotland. In the eyes of some observers in this period, the hereditary *mormaers* were still considered "kings".

King **Malcolm II** kept hold of power 1005-34 and fought successfully to enlarge Scotland, defeating the Anglo-Saxons under King Athelstan of Wessex in 1018 at the watershed battle of Carham (near Coldstream) and accepting overlordship of the Britons of Strathclyde in 1020 (after the death of their ruler Owain, who died without issue) He thus brought all of southern Scotland

*Duncan I was not by any means Shakespeare's gentle, much revered king, rich in years and loved by his subjects. He was, in fact, a rash and militarily incompetent youngster, the grandson of a ruthless and despotic king, Malcolm II, who had appointed him Prince of Cumbria and arranged that he should succeed to the throne in 1034. His succession caused widespread anger: ancient custom favoured succession by election, not diktat; besides, Duncan had neither the maturity nor the track-record to merit the throne...He [died] in an ill-fated attempt to impose his authority on the recalcitrant north of Scotland [in a battle with MacBeth, the mormaer of Moray].-Magnus Magnusson*

into the burgeoning Kingdom of Alba. After Carham the southern border of the Kingdom of Alba was set at the River Tweed, which was appropriately designated “the line of Scottish exhaustion.”

Malcolm II was succeeded by his eldest daughter Bethoc’s son, the young, rash, and incompetent **Duncan** (*pace*, Shakespeare), who like three of his predecessors was killed in the north in 1040, fighting the men of Moray. On Duncan’s death near Cawdor, he was succeeded on the throne of Alba by the victorious Mormaer of Moray, whom we know as **MacBeth**. MacBeth, b. 1005, was the son of Finlay, the Mormaer of Moray, and of Donada, a younger daughter of Malcolm II. He thus had as good or better a claim to the Scottish throne as Duncan. MacBeth ruled successfully for 17 years, married to Gruoch, a granddaughter of King Kenneth III. In 1045 MacBeth defeated and killed Duncan’s father Crinan, Mormaer of Atholl and lay Abbott of Dunkeld, at Dunkeld. Duncan’s son, Malcolm, had fled to England where he became a protégé of King Edward the Confessor. Edward assisted Malcolm to attack MacBeth whom he defeated in battle in 1054. MacBeth fled back to his native Moray where he was hunted and eventually killed (1057) in a desperate last stand instead of a pitched battle near Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire. His supporters named his stepson “Lulach the Simpleton” as king, but he was ambushed and slain in 1058. Both kings MacBeth and Lulach were allegedly buried on Iona.

Malcolm III Canmore (variously translated “Great Head” or “Great Chief”) then became king, and was crowned at Scone, age 27, reigning for 35 years.

- *Magnus Magnusson, SCOTLAND: THE STORY OF A NATION (Atlantic Monthly Press, 2000)*
- *Katherine Forsyth “Scotland to 1100” in SCOTLAND: A HISTORY Jenny Wormald, Ed. (OUP, 2005)*
- *Fiona MacDonald, THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND FOR CHILDREN (Lomond Books, 2004)*
- *Nicholas Best, THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF SCOTLAND (Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 1999)*

A strong belief is entertained by many it was only a representation of this Jacob’s pillow that Edward I sent to Westminster, the sacred stone not having been found by him. The genuine Stone of Destiny would probably have been a rock of meteoric or semi-metallic kind; this block with iron rings is *local red sandstone*: a cistern cover, perhaps? Monks at Scone Abbey possibly duped the English into believing that they had stolen the stone when, in fact, they took a replica.

## THE SCOTTISH ORIGIN MYTH AS MODIFIED BY THE CHRONICLERS OF CONSTANTINE II

The “original” Scottish origin myth traced the lineage of the Scoti back to Biblical times: they were descended from an Egyptian princess named Scota, the daughter of the Pharaoh of the Oppression [Ramses II, 1304-1237 BC]. This enterprising princess left Egypt shortly after the Israelites crossed the Red Sea. She wandered for 1,200 years in the deserts of the eastern Mediterranean, before crossing to Sicily and making her way through the Pillars of Hercules [Straits of Gibraltar] through Spain and then across to Ireland. In her baggage she brought the block of sandstone, weighing 152 kg, which was reputed to have been used as a pillow by Jacob when, according to Genesis 28, he had his celebrated dream about Jacob’s Ladder... From the east coast of Ireland, Scota beheld her own Promised Land—Scotland—and crossed over to it with Jacob’s sacred Stone [The Stone of Destiny].

Constantine II, according to [historian] Ted Cowan, made a significant addition to this imaginative account: he instructed his bards to give Scota a husband—Gaedel Glas (Gathelos), a Prince of Scythia and ancestor of the Picts. That gave the Picts and Scots a common ancestry, as a deliberate part of the nation-building on which Constantine II was engaged. As part of the redefining of the new integrated kingdom, Scota’s far-travelled stone was moved to Scone, where it was put to use as the seat on which the rulers of the united Scottish kingdom were inaugurated—the “Stone of Scone” or “Stone of Destiny”, as it came to be called.

-Magnus Magnusson, SCOTLAND: THE STORY OF A NATION (2000) pp 41-42

