

PRE-IMMIGRATION FAMILY HISTORY DOCUMENTATION

(Scotland, Scotland to Ireland or Scotland to North America)

(Mostly Campbells and Wallaces)

Introduction

The items in this part of the genealogy section of Americeltic are historical records, mostly civil and family, that have been found on-line as direct transcriptions of ancient records, or as records published in 19th century books, often done by family members, or those related to them who used selected combinations of civil and family records showing events and relationships. Google Books on-line has provided a welcome new venue for research with these rare, limited distribution older books, since little has been done by the heads of the main houses of Campbell in the past few generations to detail any more than their immediate families; mostly those of the principal title and oldest sons land inheritances directly from father to son, (or nephew). There are still significant questions related to lines that proceed from baronets, barons and thanes but were descended from the younger brothers of the heirs, even though they often intermarried back with the main lines. Auchinbreck, a junior Campbell house/line, in particular, fattens the profits of the makers of Aleve and its generic clones, and various brands of beverage alcohol, from the many significant headaches caused in trying to identify members of this line and their relationships to one another from the inadequate amounts of existing records, and vagueness or confusion that are sometimes within them.

A major continuing mystery for those trying to put together the most accurate and complete family history of the Campbells of Auchinbreck is, who was the second wife of the 5th baronet Sir James Campbell, REALLY? She was NOT a daughter of a Thane of Cawdor, though she has been repeatedly described as “of Cawdor.” At the closest, she may have been a grand-daughter of a Thane, through a third son of his and that son’s “natural” son, named Archibald. Otherwise she was a more distant relation. She was a Susanna/Susannah Campbell, daughter of a (Sir?) Archibald Campbell who may actually have been of a cadet line—with its own forgotten name, of Cawdor/Calder. One possibility for her father is an Archibald Campbell of Ottomore. Susann’s father, Archibald Campbell, probably did descend from the 2nd Thane of Cawdor, another Archibald, based on the naming traditions that were used in this family, but unless he was the “natural son of Duncan”, then Archibald his namesake, would have been three generations or more back from the later Archibald’s time of roughly 1635-1700. His daughter Susannah married Sir James Campbell in about 1691, indicating she was probably born about 1670-1673. Her father would have been likely over 21 at the time and even if she was his oldest daughter, he was thus born between 1643 to 1651. We don’t know how many brothers she had and if one was older than she, because we do NOT know who this Archibald Campbell really was. Yet, Sir James Campbell and his wife, Susannah had 8 children, most of whom lived to be adults, and several of whom emigrated to the North American colonies, and now have literally many tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands of U.S. descendants.

The line also falls apart in the records for the first and second baronet’s grand-children, and for a couple of Lairds of Auchinbreck before that. Some of them went to Ireland. Some of those also emigrated and there are probably millions of descendants of those earlier lines who are U.S.

citizens. The overwhelming majority of Virginia Campbells who arrived there in the early to mid 1700's actually descend from this complicated and little detailed in the records, House of Auchinbreck.

Most of the problems of finding documentation of these complete lines, stem from the civil wars under the Stuarts in the 17th and 18th centuries, and the transition to Hanover—which itself had two civil wars associated with it, and the fact that for a time, it appeared that the baronets and their oldest sons never could turn down a chance to participate in a big rebellion, and were more often than not, on the losing side. The two biggest successes of the House of Auchinbreck, overall, were the rebellion to put William of Orange on the throne, and the American Revolution, the latter of which has not endeared them to the Crown, or the House of Argyll, since, especially since it followed participation of some members in the Rebellion of '45.. After the main rebellion of 1715 ended with the disaster at Prestonpans, the new barely Stuart-descended Hanovers, made a deliberate effort to crush the clans and break the family connections, and encouraged those they allowed to retain titles and lands to disassociate themselves from individuals and branches that had supported the main, male line of Stuart, and the 1715 effort at Restoration. This crackdown was even worse in the smaller rebellion of 1745. If a noble allowed to retain title and lands by the Hanovers wanted to keep either or both, or increase his holdings, he needed to cut off all relationships with those who had not previously supported the Hanovers and forget they ever existed, and do nothing to honor or remember them. This extended to those who had emigrated, as many of those who did, were believed to be, or perceived as political dissidents and rebels. A chilling document below is the order by George I sent to Sir Hugh Campbell, the then Thane of Cawdor, literally ordering him to round up and surrender to the “king’s justice” all those beneath him, or with whom he was acquainted, including his sons, who had supported the Stuarts in the rebellion of 1715. This included the thane himself—had the king known it. He probably suspected it, and may have even had some evidence of the Thane’s direct involvement, but he was allowing the thane to “voluntarily come forward—or not.” The Thane of Cawdor literally died within weeks of receiving this order, mercifully sparing most of his children loss of lands and worse.

For the Auchinbrecks, the situation was much worse. The heir of Sir James Campbell by 1715 (Sheriff’s records of Argyllshire) was his son, James, already “of age by 1715” (again, the Sheriff’s records of Argyllshire) and son by his own second wife, Susannah, daughter of Archibald Campbell, who married Susannah Campbell of Cawdor, REALLY daughter of the heir to Sir Hugh, his son Alexander, who predeceased his father in 1698. She was the sister to John Campbell, the son of Alexander Campbell, who was then Thane of Cawdor after Sir Hugh who was the unfortunate thane who died in 1716. Alexander Campbell, Sir Hugh’s heir, had married an heiress, Elizabeth Lort, of the Lorts in Pembrokeshire, in 1688.. Thus, the son of Sir James Campbell, 5th baronet Auchinbreck, and grand-daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell, Thane of Cawdor, literally ended up in perpetual exile in Spain. His grand-daughter, who never knew any of the rest of her family, and/or who was really responsible for what related to original inheritances, and what had been done about anything since her father left, then later sued to get an inheritance—in London (the infamous—and very messy--Lort Inheritance Lawsuit), through lawyers in London. She sued both members of the House of Cawdor—and Auchinbreck—in the case of Auchinbreck, on BOTH sides of the Atlantic! The existence of this lawsuit, though and

the details of the life of the heir of Auchinbreck described in it, show just how much influence and power the Hanovers, in London, England, had by the middle of the 18th century, over the lives and relationships of the Scottish clans and families. It is power and influence that to uncomfortably significant extent, still exists today. Scotland, as a nation, may be largely independent, of England and its mostly German kings and queens, but most of the Scottish thanes, baronets, etc. are NOT very independent of England or its kings and queens. The Hanover--Saxe-Meningen-Coburg--Battenburg monarchy, though the bloody wars of the 18th century have not been followed by anything like it for well over two centuries now, have been excruciatingly slow to forgive or forget the Scottish Stuarts and their supporters and continue to actively repress availability of records under its own control related to the former "other side."

An interesting case that caused an international incident involved the Hungarian Hornaday (variant of Hunyadi--descent from a famous prince and general and his son, a famous king) family who had a branch that emigrated to Northern Ireland, some of whom became Quakers, and emigrated, as Quakers to the U.S. eventually settling in North Carolina. (Family members include New Yorkers and Californians, today, including a moderately well-known Hollywood lawyer.) One of the members of this family, a Nicholas Hornaday, was briefly, a governor of Ulster under James II/VII. A descendant of this family had after long years of repeated applications, finally obtained access to a series of "red boxes," of James II/VII, that were now in the possession of the current monarchy, to research his ancestor and the family and put together a private family history. That was several decades ago. A few years ago, that man's son, thinking the old agreement his late father made to keep the history private, was no longer applicable, tried to put it on line. He had a very unpleasant visit from the U.S. Secret Service, and British agents who yanked his work from on-line, and confiscated his computer, his father's notes, etc., etc.. He's still fighting to get his computer and the notes returned, even if he can't put anything on line.

In the case of the Wallaces, who were die-hard Stuart supporters consistently, through every civil war until the Rebellion of 1745 (by then almost all had left Scotland), almost the entire House of Failford has been purged from history, and the lines of the three younger brothers of Sir Hugh Wallace of Craigie (the "fatuus" whom Charles II himself declared incapable of holding the title and likewise, apparently decided that given the behavior of father and son, not to take a chance on the three younger brothers to "the Fatuus" and thus ordered it passed on to the next of Failford). The "official" genealogies of the past 100 years plus of English crown approved Clan Chiefs make no mention of these lines and in fact go so far as to say many of them "died out without male heirs," which American and Irish records show is completely untrue. Most of the Wallaces who settled in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia from the mid-1600's to the mid-1700's descend from these "purged" or forgotten lines. There are a number of good sources, including Paterson's *History of Ayrshire* in two volumes, filled with actual civil records, and now found through Google books on-line, that actually show how untrue these "official," Crown-approved genealogies are. The Pringles of Stinchill, Cunninghams of Glencairn, Boyds, Maxwells, and Campbells of Loudon, to name just some, have also not entirely forgotten whom older daughters of their houses have married, even if Wallace has.

The researcher/reader will note that John Burke's *Genealogical and Heraldic History of the*

Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage, 1914, 1938 and 2001 is selectively used as a source. That is, only documented statements, line item/person entries, where Burke's cited particular actual manuscripts are used. Much of what Burke's claims about family members and lines not only has no citations of documents on their company's part, but is actually, indisputably REFUTED by American, Irish, and even Scottish records including wills, land transactions, etc., particularly entries related to Wallaces, Woods, Campbells of Auchinbreck, and even Campbells of Cawdor. Anyone using Burke's works, needs to be very, very careful with it and only rely upon documented data.

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