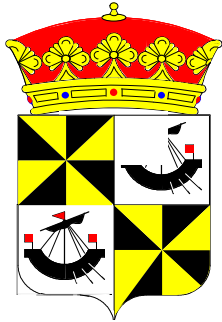


Argyll



Description of Arms :

Quarterly: 1st and 4th gyronny of eight, or and sable, Campbell; 2nd and 3rd, argent a lymphad or ancient galley, sails furled, flags and pennant flying gules, and oars in action sable, Lorne.

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Principal Title : Duke of Argyll.

Creation : Scotland, 1701 and United Kingdom, 1892.

Subsidiary Titles : Marquis of Kintyre and Lorne (1701), Earl of Argyll (1457), Campbell and Cowal (1701), etc

Family Name : Campbell.

Family History : The Campbells are one of the great clans of Scotland and the heads of the family have played an important rôle since time immemorial. In 1445, Sir Duncan was created Lord Campbell. They then became Earls, in 1457. We pick up the traces with the 8th Earl, Archibald, who was raised to the rank of marquis in 1641. He, personally, crowned Charles II at Edinburgh, though he later recognised Cromwell as Lord Protector. At the Restoration, it was considered that he had too chequered a history and he was beheaded in 1661. His son was restored to the earldom but then refused to subscribe to the Test Act and was also beheaded in 1685. By the time we get to the 10th Earl, things had calmed down and he was promoted to Duke in 1701. His son, in turn, became a Field Marshal in the British Army and was also created Duke of Greenwich. However, since he passed away without heirs, this latter title died out immediately and the Argyll dukedom devolved onto his younger brother.

The 8th Duke was made Duke of Argyll in the United Kingdom peerage in 1892, thus was a duke twice over. The reason is that not all Scottish peers could sit in the House of Lords, only those with English, British or United Kingdom titles. Some senior Scottish or even Irish peers have subsidiary titles, which do entitle them to a seat in the House of Lords. Of the rest, a certain number of Scottish peers are voted as Representatives, by their colleagues, to a limited number of seats, reserved for this purpose. The Irish peers no longer have this privilege.

Being large landowners, owners of Inverary Castle and chiefs of Clan Campbell, the Dukes of Argyll are rarely lost to public view and have, indeed, produced many generations of prominent leaders in politics and affairs of state.

One of the legends of this family concerns the Massacre at Glen Coe, when the Campbells virtually wiped out the McDonalds, after having guaranteed them safe passage. Many Scots have still not forgiven them.

Argyll

Archibald (1597-1661) beheaded,
8th Earl, 1st Marquis (1641)

Archibald (1628/29-1685) beheaded,
9th Earl

Archibald (1627 -1703), 10th Earl,
1st Duke of Argyll (1701)

John Campbell

Charles

James

John (1680-1743), 2nd Duke,
1st Duke of Greenwich (1719)

Archibald (1682-1761),
3rd Duke

John (?-1770),
4th Duke of Argyll,

John (1723-1806), 5th duke of Argyll, Baron Sundridge (1766)
= (1759) widow of 6th Duke of Hamilton, Baroness Hamilton (1776)

George-William (1766-1839),
6th Duke of Argyll

John Douglas Edward Henry (1777-1847), 7th Duke of Argyll
2nd = (1820) Joan Glassel (?-1828)

Georges Douglas (1823-1900), 8th Duke

Emma

John Douglas Sutherland (1845-1914), 9th Duke
daughters

Archibald

Walter

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Duke

Niall Diarmid (1872-1949),

Ian Douglas (1903-1973), 11th

IAN CAMPBELL (1937-), 12th Duke
= (1964) Iona Mary Colquhoun

Lord COLIN (1946-)
= (1975) Georgia Ariana

Lord TOQUHIL IAN (1968-),
Marquis of Lorne

Louise Iona
(1972-)