

# THE SOMERSET DRAGON

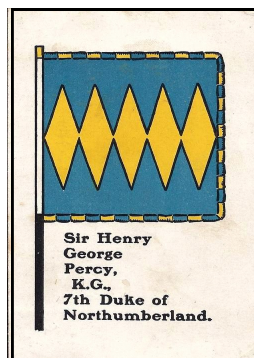
## THE JOURNAL OF THE SOMERSET HERALDRY SOCIETY

No. 36  
April 2017



**Editorial** This would seem to be our Scottish Number, what with pieces on the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Argyll and the Duke of Hamilton, not to mention the Marquess of Breadalbane and the Earl Cawdor. We have a couple of articles lined up for No. 37 but after that the stockpile is dangerously low. If there is anyone out there willing to set pen to paper, or fingers to keyboard, then please get in touch. To coin a phrase—Your Magazine Needs You!

The picture opposite shows the Garter banner of the seventh Duke of Northumberland. The arms are Percy ancient, which were superseded by Percy modern, *Or a lion rampant azure*, by the first Lord Percy c.1295. The present duke displays both together with the arms of Lucy, *Gules three lucies hauriant argent*, which came into the family in the fourteenth century.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

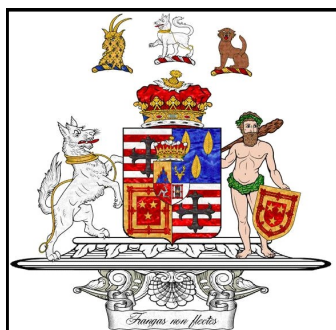
2. The Curious Story of Duchess Blair by Stephen Slater
6. A Picture Postcard Mystery
7. The Campbells are Coming by Stephen Tudsbery-Turner
11. AGM 8th March and some thoughts on the Percy arms.
12. The Arms of the Duke of Brandon
14. Heraldic Quiz No. 7 & The Lambton Quarterings
15. Notes & Queries
16. Officers of the Society. Dates for Your Diary

# THE CURIOUS STORY OF DUCHESS BLAIR BY STEPHEN SLATER



One of my favourite bookplates hides a rather steamy story that once captivated the upper classes of British society and concerned one of the richest and most controversial families in the country.

The plate comes from the library of George Leveson-Gower (1828-92), KG, third Duke of Sutherland. As owner of a great part of the North of Scotland, not to mention several English estates, his principal seat being Trentham in Staffordshire, the duke was at the forefront of society. As an added bonus, his first wife was Anne Hay-Mackenzie, a great friend and confidant of Queen Victoria. It was a friendship which in time led to the duchess being created Countess of Cromartie in her own right.



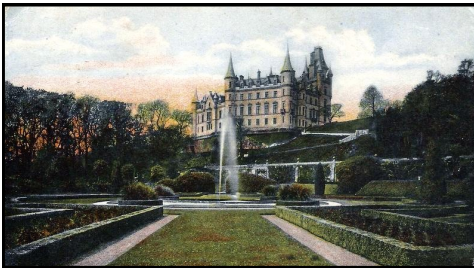
By the time of her death in November 1888 the couple had become estranged due, it was suggested, to the duke's dalliances with Mary Blair, the wife of Captain Arthur Blair, his land agent. The plot thickened when in 1883, at a shooting party at Pitlochry Castle, the unfortunate captain was found dead from shotgun wounds. It was maintained that the only other person present at the time of the accident was the Duke of Sutherland! In March 1889, just over three month's after his first wife's death, her husband married 'the Widow Blair'. .



The duke's children by his first duchess were, to put it mildly, decidedly put out, so to it was claimed, was Queen Victoria, who was very sad at the death of her dear friend and former Mistress of the Robes. To make matters worse, the new duchess was soon enjoying the choicest jewels from her predecessor's collection.

When the Duke died in 1892 his will, in favour of the Duchess, was contested by his son and heir Cromartie. In a court process that followed, the Duchess was found guilty of destroying documents and was imprisoned for six weeks in London

Eventually the duchess came to a financial agreement with her step-children, which allowed her a generous allowance in return for her agreeing to move out of the ducal seat of Dunrobin Castle.



No matter, with her new found money Duchess Blair built Carbisdale Castle, said to be Scotland's last castle, just off the Dunrobin Estate. It was close to the main train line south, which her stepson, the next duke, regularly used.

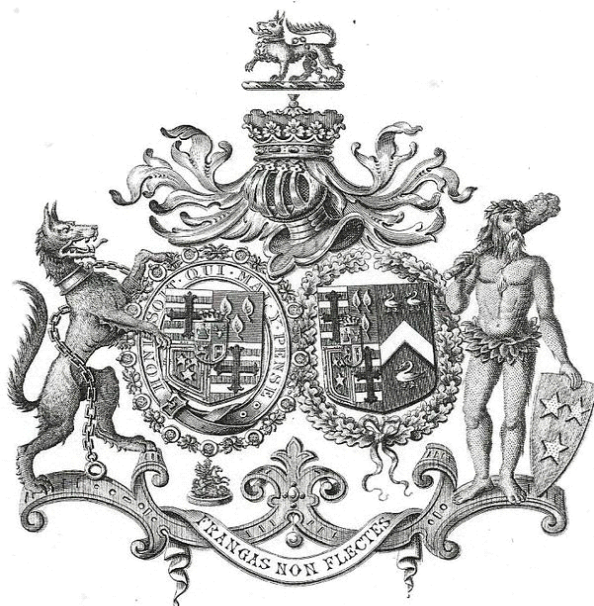


The story goes that she took to waving a handkerchief to him as the train passed her home, but the duke pulled the blinds down to avoid seeing either her or her castle! As an added mark of her displeasure, the castle sports a square clock tower, with a clock on 3 faces, but that on the Dunrobin side was left blank, as Duchess Blair did not want to give her stepson the time of day!

Duchess Mary married again in 1896 and took to that marriage many of the Sutherland jewels. Not that she enjoyed them for long for, two years after her marriage, whilst travelling by train to France her jewels (worth £30,000 at the time) were stolen from the train compartment by William Johnson, a notorious jewel thief, better known as Harry the Valet.

Duchess Mary died in 1912 whilst staying in Leeds but in a sense had the last word for she was buried next to her duke in the Sutherland vault at Trentham.

Incidentally, by her first husband, Captain Blair, Mary Michell had several children, one of whom married a Czech nobleman, Count Jan Bubna-Litic. Sadly his arms do not appear in the stained glass at Carbisdale Castle, although Duchess Blair did ordain that her own family arms together with those of her two husbands appear in stained glass there, and they survive to this day.



The third Duke of Sutherland's bookplate is complex (as one would expect).

The dexter shield rests within the Garter and comprises of the following arms:

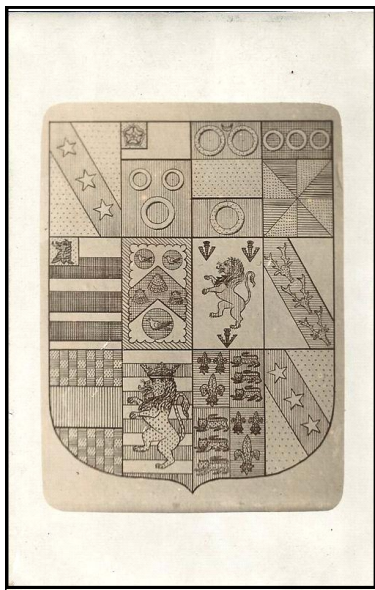
- 1 and 4 Gower = Barry of eight or and gules over all a cross flory sable.
- 2/ Leveson = Azure three laurel leaves or.
- 3/ Sutherland = Gules three mullets within a double tressure flory counter flory or.

Over all an escutcheon for the arms of his first wife, Anne Hay-Mackenzie, this surmounted by an earl's coronet.

- 1/Mackenzie = Or a rock in flames proper (Macleod of Lewis)
- 2/ Azure a stag's head cabossed or (Mackenzie).
- 3/ Gules three human legs armed proper, conjoined in centre point at upper part of thigh, flexed in triangle, garnished and spurred or (Isle of Man).
- 4/ Argent on a pale sable an imperial crown within a double tressure flory counter flory with fleur de lys gules (Erskine of Innertell).

The sinister shield impales the full coat as above with that for the second wife (Michell) Gules a chevron between three swans argent.

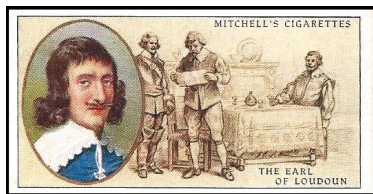
## A PICTURE POSTCARD MYSTERY



Help! The owner of this Edwardian picture postcard is baffled. What is it all about? We have here a shield containing twelve quarterings, but whose are the arms in question? Some of the quarterings have been tentatively identified by members and these have been listed below but further information would be gratefully received. As someone has taken the trouble to produce a postcard containing the arms and, one imagines, was hoping to market it, surely it must be more than a haphazard collection!

- 1 Bampfylde
- 2 Aylet, Howells, Essex
- 3 Petit, Petytt
- 4 Unknown
- 5 Unknown
- 6 Unknown

- 7 Egerton
- 8 Wedland, Foster
- 9 Unknown
- 10 Brandon
- 11 England
- 12 Bampfylde



This cigarette card produced by Mitchell's will perhaps make up for the fact that we have no Campbell of Loudoun card in the article opposite. It features John Campbell 1st Earl of

Loudoun (1598-1663), a leading Covenanter, who became Lord Chancellor of Scotland from 1641 to 1660. More on the Loudoun arms, I hope, in No.37.

## THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING BY STE- PHEN TUDSBERY-TURNER



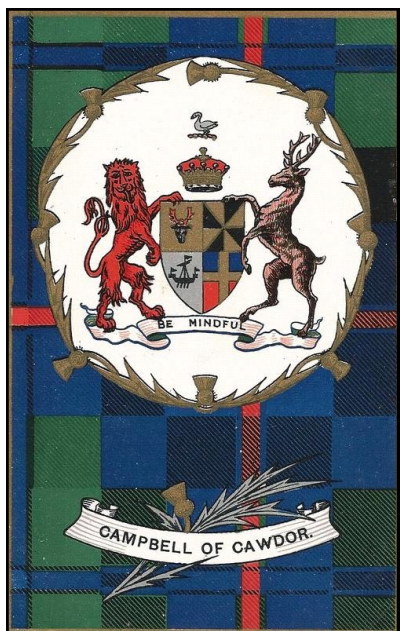
Regular readers of The Somerset Dragon will know that I have a penchant for Edwardian picture postcards with a heraldic theme and the three illustrated here were welcome additions to my collection.

They were produced by the Halifax firm of Stoddart & Co., Ltd., and were part of the company's popular series of Ja-Ja cards alongside about a thousand coats of arms of British cities. The series was given the name Clans and Tartans of Scotland and the image on display was completed by depicting the achievement of the chief of the clan, or branch of the clan in question.

The cards show the arms of Campbell of Inveraray, Campbell of Cawdor and Campbell of Breadalbane. I am told that there is a fourth, Campbell of Loudoun, but I have yet to set eyes on it. The phrase variations on a theme springs to mind when one studies the cards because all are very similar but possess significant differences whether they be the armorial bearings themselves, the crest, the supporters or indeed the motto and coronet of rank, which all display.

The arms of the **Duke of Argyll**, chief of the clan Campbell, are blazoned *Quarterly 1 & 4 gyronny of eight or and sable (Campbell) 2 & 3 argent a lymphad (or ancient galley) sails furred and oars in action sable flags and pennant flying gules (Lorn); Crest a boar's head erased and armed argent; Supporters Two lions guardant gules*. His motto was *Ne Obliviscaris* and of course he sported a ducal coronet. The **Earl of Breadalbane** made do with one lymphad and in the third quarter of his shield bore *Or a fesse chequy azure and argent (Stewart)*. He had the same crest as the Duke of Argyll but his supporters were *Two stags proper attired and unguled or*, while his motto was a simple *Follow Me*.

The **Earl Cawdor's** arms were blazoned *Quarterly 1 Or a hart's head caboshed sable attired gules (Calder) 2 Campbell 3 Lorn 4 Or on a fesse azure three buckles of the field (Lort)*. When it came to supporters he compromised by having a lion and a stag, but his crest differed from Argyll and Breadalbane being *A swan proper crowned or* and his motto was *Be Mindful*. Both earls displayed the appropriate coronet but keen heraldists must have groaned to note that all three achievements have crests and coronets floating above the rest of the achievement rather than being incorporated as integral parts of the design.



The clan Campbell was for centuries the most powerful influence in Argyll and the west of Scotland. In the thirteenth century Archibald Campbell obtained the lordship of Lochow and Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, knighted in 1280, is regarded as the progenitor of the Campbells of Argyll. His descendant, Sir Duncan was created a peer by King James II in 1445, and Duncan's grandson Colin was created Earl of Argyll in 1457. It was this first earl who obtained the lordship of Lorn and thus acquired the lymphad addition to his arms. The tenth earl was a supporter of King William III and by him was elevated to a dukedom.

The Campbells of Breadalbane trace their descent from Sir Colin Campbell, 1st of Glenorchy (died 1475), the son of Duncan Campbell, 1st Lord Campbell by his second wife Margaret Stewart and the half-brother of Archibald Campbell, Master of Campbell, ancestor of the Dukes of Argyll. Sir Colin Campbell was granted Glenorchy and other lands by his father and built Kilchurn Castle on Loch Awe in Argyll. His son Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy was one of the many Scottish nobles killed at the Battle of Flodden in 1513. Sir Duncan's great-grandson and namesake Duncan Campbell, known as "Black Duncan", represented Argyllshire in the Scottish Parliament. He was knighted in 1590 and created a baronet, of Glenorchy in the County of Perth, in the Baronetage of Nova Scotia in 1625. His descendant, Sir John Campbell, the fifth Baronet, was created Earl of Breadalbane and Holland in 1681.

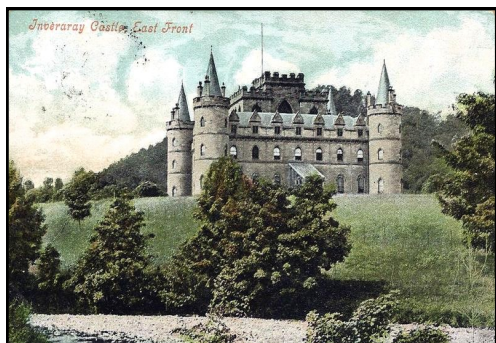
The Earl Cawdor was a descendant of Sir John Campbell, third son of the second Earl of Argyll, who married Muriella, daughter and heir of Sir John Calder of Calder. His grandson Alexander married another heiress, Elizabeth Lort, who died in 1714 and is buried in Westminster Abbey. The founder of the fortunes of this branch of the family was Alexander's great-grandson John Campbell of Cawdor, born in Scotland but who spent most of his life in Wales. He was created Lord Cawdor in 1796 and the following year was responsible for the defeat and capture of a French invasion force with an army made up of a few troops and a large number of peasants. His son cashed in on his father's achievements and was created Earl Cawdor in 1827.

Cawdor Castle itself is built around a 15th-century tower house, with substantial additions in later centuries. Originally a property of the Calder family, it passed to the Campbells in the 16th century. It will forever be remembered for its connection with Shakespeare's Macbeth and the three witches who foretell that Macbeth will become first Thane of Cawdor and then

King of Scotland. The castle in fact did not exist during the lifetimes of the historical Macbeth nor his victim King Duncan I, who was actually killed in battle near Elgin.



Interestingly enough, the seventh Earl of Breadalbane, Sir Gavin Campbell, who was alive when the picture postcards were produced, was also the Marquess of Breadalbane, an elevation in the peerage that occurred in 1885. This marquessate became extinct on his death in 1922, when the earldom passed to a cousin. Nonetheless in the Edwardian period there was a Marquess of Breadalbane and so the coronet on our postcard should have been changed accordingly.



At the commencement of the twentieth century the Duke of Argyll lived at Inveraray Castle, the Marquess of Breadalbane's seat was Taymouth Castle in Perthshire and the Earl Cawdor, although he had a home in Wales, still owned the ancient Cawdor Castle.

A century later the thirteenth Duke of Argyll reigns supreme at Inveraray and Cawdor Castle remains the home of the Cawdor family, but Taymouth, although still standing, was sold after the first world war and is now empty, forlorn and in search of a new lease of life. Moreover the Breadalbane title itself has lain dormant since the death of the tenth earl in 1995, but the story does not end there.



Hungarian-born Huba Campbell (born 1945), a third cousin once removed from the tenth Earl, has petitioned the Lord Lyon for recognition of his right to the Earldom of Breadalbane and Holland, together with the

together with the subsidiary titles, and to the undifferenced arms, this as the great-great-grandson of George Campbell, brother of George Andrew Campbell (1791–1852), brother of Charles William Campbell of Borland, grandfather of the ninth Earl. A British aristocrat, Sir Lachlan Campbell, sixth Baronet, also claims the titles. He is a descendant of Sir Guy Campbell, first Baronet, grandson of John Campbell, son of the Honourable Colin Campbell, the son of first Earl by his second marriage to Lady Mary Campbell. Sir Lachlan however, is apparently unable to succeed because his ancestor John Campbell was illegitimate. It seems to be a question of watch this space.

## AGM WEDNESDAY 8TH MARCH



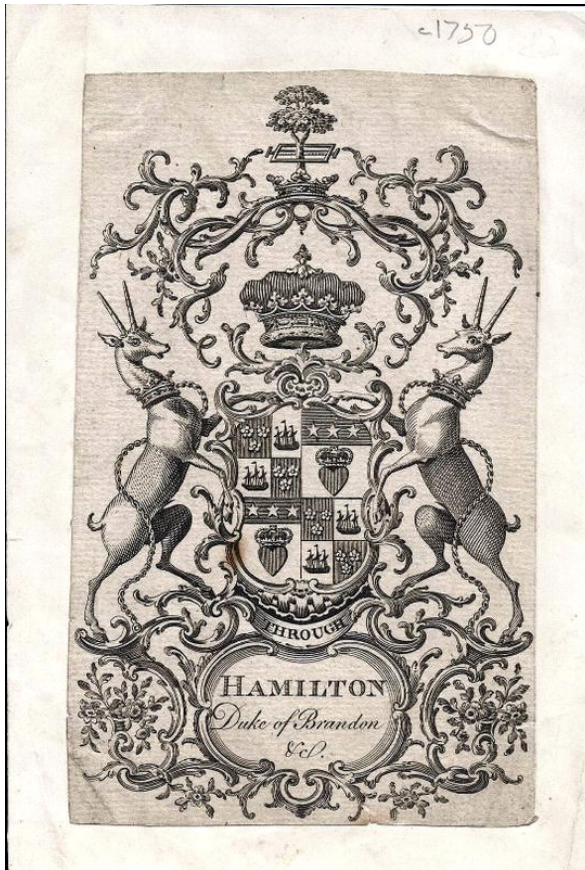
Eight members attended the Annual General Meeting on Wednesday 8th March and a stimulating time was had by all. The programme for 2017 was approved (see Dates for Your Diary) and the treasurer—pictured below left—assured all present that the society's finances were in good order. So much so that there was a discussion regarding a possible donation towards a worthwhile heraldic cause in the county. More of this when a little more research has been done. Mary Rose Rogers was thanked for her hospitality and a good meal was enjoyed by everyone. The traditional lamb and beef pies were on offer plus a range of cold delicacies. Some members even enjoyed a glass of pear cordial despite the warning on the bottle that its contents were best sampled before the end of 2004.

The meeting was followed by a talk on the Percy family and its heraldry, which focused on the happenings attendant upon the death of the eleventh Earl of Northumberland in 1670. Our illustration above is from one of the windows in the chapel at Petworth, Sussex, formerly one of the seats of the Percy family and later the residence of the proud Duke of Somerset who married the Percy heiress.

A lively debate ensued regarding the quarterings on the sinister (Poynings) half of the shield. These are in fact 1 and 4 Poynings, 2 Fitzpayne and 3 Bryan. The mysterious and rather distressed 3 should be blazoned *Or three piles azure*. It was generally felt that the two Poynings quarterings had been restored—not so Fitzpayne and Bryan.



## THE ARMS OF THE DUKE OF BRANDON



This eighteenth century engraving, surely another from *The Universal Magazine*, shows the arms of Hamilton, Duke of Brandon. These are blazoned *Quarterly, first and fourth grandquarters counterquartered, first and fourth gules, three cinquefoils ermine (for Hamilton); second and third argent, a lymphad with sails furled proper, flagged gules (for Arran); second and third grandquarters argent, a heart gules imperially crowned proper, on a chief azure three stars of the field (for Douglas).* The Duke of Brandon is of course better known as the Duke of Hamilton, and thereby hangs a tale

Duke of Hamilton is a title in the Peerage of Scotland, created in 1643. It is the senior dukedom in that Peerage (except for the Dukedom of Rothesay held by the Sovereign's eldest son), and as such its holder is the Premier Peer of Scotland, as well as being head of both the House of Hamilton and the House of Douglas. Since 1711, the Dukedom has been held together with the Dukedom of Brandon in the Peerage of Great Britain, and the Dukes since that time have been styled Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, along with several other subsidiary titles.

The duke gained his second dukedom as a result of the machinations surrounding the proposed political union between the two realms of Scotland and England that ultimately led to the Act of Union of 1707. Hamilton was assumed to be the head of the anti-union party, perhaps due to his serious claim to the throne of Scotland. Hamilton was the senior-most claimant to the throne of Scotland in the event that Scotland chose not to accept Sophia of the Palatinate as the Stuart heiress. Sophia was the most junior descendant of the most junior branch of the English Stuarts and Scotland, also being Protestant, would only accept a Protestant heir to Scotland. This meant that Hamilton and his heirs were next in the Scottish line of succession after the House of Hanover. The government need not have worried for the duke turned out to be a ditherer. He wavered between both the Court and the National parties. On the day of the final vote regarding the Anglo-Scottish union, Hamilton abstained and remained in his chambers at Holyrood Palace claiming to be indisposed by toothache. The highly unpopular Acts of Union were passed, and riots followed in the streets of Edinburgh.

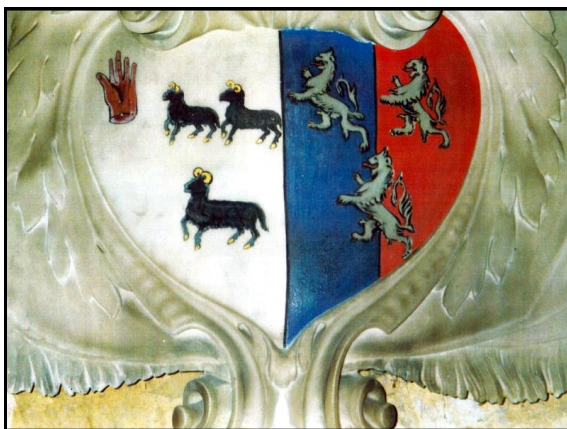
As Duke of Brandon (a peerage of Great Britain) Hamilton was entitled to sit in the House of Lords in his own right. As Duke of Hamilton (a Scottish peerage) he was not. Not that this mattered in 1711 for although he was wrongfully refused a summons to the Parliament of Great Britain under that title, he had been chosen as one of sixteen Scottish Representative Peers in 1708 and continued to sit in the Lords in that capacity. Hamilton enjoyed his second dukedom for a mere year for he was killed in duel with Charles Mohun, fourth Baron Mohun (who also died) in Hyde Park in London on the 15th November 1712, and it was not until 1782 that the sixth Duke of Hamilton was able to take his seat in the British parliament as Duke of Brandon.



James Hamilton  
Fourth Duke of Hamilton  
& First Duke of Brandon

NOTE: The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon is one of only five British peers to hold more than one dukedom, the others being: the Prince of Wales (who is Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay); the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry; the Duke of Argyll (who holds two Dukedoms of Argyll); and the Duke of Richmond, Lennox and Gordon (who alone holds three dukedoms).

## HERALDIC QUIZ NO.7



Can you identify the owner of the arms on the sinister side of this cartouche? Bonus points if you can work out where the monument is located!

The answer to Quiz No. 6 is all to do with two reputed mistresses of King George I. The achievement illustrated was that of Melusine von der Schulenburg Duchess of Kendal, known in England as the Maypole on account of her emaciated appearance. Her supposed rival, Sophia Charlotte von Kielmansegg, a much larger lady, was nicknamed the Elephant, hence the two elephant livery buttons, but hers of course were not the arms on display. In fact Sophia Charlotte was the king's illegitimate half-sister and not a rival to Melusine, but the ladies' strong dislike of each other reinforced the idea that they were rivals.

## THE LAMBTON QUARTERINGS

The Lambton quarterings illustrated in our last number on page 15 are as follows:

1.Lambton, 2.Lumley, 3.LumleyAncient, 4.Andre, 5.Morewic, 6.Tweng, 7.Darell, 8.Brus, 9.Arches, 10.FitzRoger, 11.Lancaster,12.Fitzwilliam, 13.Holland, 14.Thornton, 15.Wanton, 16.Carus, 17.Preston,18. Hedworth, 19.Hedworth Ancient, 20.Bertram, 21.Huton, 22.Chauncellor, 23.Geoffrey, 24.Skelton,25. James.

## NOTES & QUERIES



Our European Heraldry expert is of the opinion that the unknown arms opposite—plea for help in our last issue on page 8 is probably Hungarian but as yet we have no family links. Don't be shy if you have any thoughts ,on the subject!

## ROGUES GALLERY



Many thanks to David Vaudrey for supplying these pictures from the AGM. To the left the Chairman and the Secretary consider weighty matters. Below Mary Rose Rogers, having topped up her glass, with Philip Hickman, and below right John Uncles and Stephen Slater contemplating post lunch heraldic matters.



If you have yet to pay your subs our treasurer would be delighted to hear from you. He is David Hawking and the address is 26, Jeffreys Way, Taunton, TA1 5JJ. £10 single, £15 double.

## THE SOMERSET HERALDRY SOCIETY

### OFFICERS

President	Alex Maxwell Findlater
Chairman	Mary Rose Rogers, MBE
Secretary	Stephen Tudsbery-Turner
Treasurer	David Hawkings
	Dr. Philip Hickman

### THE SOMERSET DRAGON

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Contributions welcome

Objects

The aims of the society are to promote and encourage the study of heraldry especially in the historic county of Somerset.

### DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

Thu 27th April	Visit to Chawton House, Hampshire
Thu 11th May	Visit to Ewelme Church and Dorchester Abbey
?            Oct	Annual Lunch at the Fountain: Precise date to be arranged.
Wed 1st Nov	Talk by Dr Andrew Gray: ‘Armorial of the Order of the Garter’
Meeting at Monteclefe Cottage, Kirkham Street, Somerton	
Time: 12.30pm for 1.00pm lunch. Talk at 2.00pm.	