

# The Scottish Genealogist

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# STATEMENT OF ISABEL CAMPBELL IN KILLIN, 1802

Communicated by Colin Campbell

The letter printed below was discovered in 1948 by the late Lieut.-Col. Duncan Campbell of Inverneill, among his family papers; the transcript ~~has been made from a photostat, and is published by permission of Mr J. L. Campbell of Canna.~~ It is addressed to Duncan Campbell of Ross, Taynish, Lochgilphead, Argyllshire, from John Campbell, evidently the minister of Ardeonaig, Perthshire, at the time, and dated 8th May, 1802.

Duncan of Ross, who is "the Commissary" referred to in the letter, was born on 5th May, 1742, and died on 9th June, 1822, the third surviving son of James Campbell (b. 6th March, 1706, d. 26th May, 1760), writer in Inveraray and Commissary of the Isles.<sup>1</sup> Duncan, also writer in Inveraray, was appointed Commissary of Stirling in 1777 and of Military Stores in Scotland on 2nd February, 1785.<sup>2</sup> His father, James, eldest son of Patrick, wadsetter of Tuerachan near Killin, Perthshire (see note 10) had moved to Inveraray by 1734, when he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Provost, James Fisher of Durren. In October, 1785, Duncan's brother, Major-General Archibald Campbell of Inverneill, Argyllshire (who acquired that estate on 4th June, 1772—Argyll Sheriff Ct. Bks. 12th Jan., 1778) was created a Knight of the Bath. Duncan then wrote down an account of the family, entitled "The Craignish Geneology" (Campbell of Inverneill Mss. part III, No. 12), the Inverneill Campbells being descended, according to tradition, from the house of Craignish (see *The Coat of Arms*, IV, 1957, pp. 313-317; *The Scottish Genealogist*, VI, 1959, pp. 19-20; and note 55 here). At the same time a statement concerning the Inverneill descent, and a pedigree, were deposited at the College of Arms in London.<sup>3</sup> Four other pedigrees, two dated 28th February, 1793, and two dated 21st and 24th April, 1802, respectively, *i.e.* just before the Reverend John Campbell's letter was written, are also in the Inverneill papers. The third is the most extensive, and shows that since 1785 Duncan must have corresponded with someone who was able to give many precise dates concerning members of the family in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. This will be referred to as Pedigree C. (A chart going back to the mid-seventeenth century, showing all known descendants in the male line, compiled in 1950, with later additions, has been deposited at H.M. Register House. The Inverneill pedigree in Herbert Campbell's collection at the Lyon Office, vol. II, pp. 125-128, is incorrect in its earlier part and far from complete.)

Charles Campbell, known as Tearlach Ban (fair-haired Charles) with whose descendants the letter is concerned, was born on 16th February,

1650, and died on 21st March, 1723,<sup>4</sup> eldest son of Patrick M'Kerlich Campbell in Morenish near Killin, who appears in record in November, 1656, and died between 3rd July, 1669, and 24th March, 1676 (Perth Sasines, 3rd ser. IV, 46; 4th ser. IV, 244, and VII, 4). Charles married Margaret Campbell (b. 1652, d. 11th February, 1717) in June, 1669,<sup>5</sup> and had a wadset, from the Earl of Breadalbane, of two-thirds of the merkland of Tuerachan and Innishdaimh in Glenlochay on 17th July, 1702 (Perth Sas. 4th ser. XIV, 214).<sup>6</sup> In the Inverneill pedigrees he is called bailie to the (first) Earl of Breadalbane, and appears as such on 19th October, 1710, and 16th June, 1719 (Perth Sas. 4th ser. XVI, pt. 1, 161; XVII, 343).

Charles's second son, Patrick (1675-1753), father of James, Commissary of the Isles, mentioned above, succeeded to the wadset of 2/3rds of Tuerachan and Innishdaimph under a disposition by the eldest son, John, in Dalgirdie (who indeed predeceased their father) dated 14th June, 1708 (Gen. Reg. Sas. XCV, 237; see notes 9 and 10 here).

Isabel Campbell, whom the Reverend John so fortunately found at home, was baptized at Killin in 1729, being the youngest child of Charles in Tuerachan's third son, Duncan (1677-1733); for her parentage and children see the chart, and notes 11 and 32.

The Reverend John was evidently a kinsman of the Inverneills, since he writes of his intention to transmit his own descent. He and Duncan Campbell in Soccoch (note 55) may have been descended from one of the four younger brothers (Dugal, John, Patrick, and Duncan) of Charles in Tuerachan, or from an earlier generation. A. W. Gillies, in *Famed Breadalbane* (Perth, 1938), p. 299, shows that Ardeonaig was established as a misison in 1791 and that John Campbell, a native of Killin, was appointed missionary in 1795 in succession to Colin MacVean (see notes 34 and 35 here) and was succeeded in April, 1810, by Robert Findlater. John's father appears to have lived in the parish of Kenmore (see last paragraph of letter) but in the eighteenth century enclaves of the parishes of Killin, Kenmore, and Weem formed a patchwork along Loch Tay side and in Glenlochay. A James Campbell was minister of Kenmore from 1759 to 1780 (Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*. 2nd ed., 1915-20, IV, 183). The register of that parish shows the marriage proclamation of the Rev. John Campbell, "Minister of Loch Tay side" and Miss Mary Campbell, parish of Inverchallan, on 8th November, 1807 (John MacLeod Mss.: this and other quotations here are made by permission of the Society of Genealogists, London.)

The Rev. John evidently took down Isabel Campbell's narrative at her dictation, and afterwards copied it into his letter. While it has not always been possible to prove that she was right, it is seldom that she can be proved wrong (the seniority of the first two sons of Patrick MacVean in

Craggan, notes 35 and 36, is a rare example). No attempt has been made to alter or amend the text or spelling of the letter.

Most of the places referred to are in the vicinity of Killin. 109 persons are mentioned in Isabel's statement—15 different surnames occur, of which 87 belong to one of four clans: 35 Campbells, 16 MacDiarmids, 20 Macnabs and 16 MacVeans. There are references to 37 marriages. A chart (including data from other sources) to show the relationship of some principal persons mentioned, and some others, is printed here. I have to acknowledge with thanks the assistance, at various times, of Miss M. F. Moore, Mrs R. E. Shiels, Miss H. G. Thacker, Mrs P. M. Eaves-Walton and Dr C. T. McInnes.

Sir,—

I was favoured with yours, dated Taynish, April 14th, on Sunday Se'enight, the beginning of that week being boisterous.

It was Friday before I went to Killin to inquire regarding the subject of your Letter. From the Minr. I learned that no regular Parish Register had been kept before the 1727. We therefore walked on Saturday to Finlarig to inquire at the Clerk, Alexr. Campbell,<sup>8</sup> whose faculties are now considerably impaired, but whom, notwithstanding, we considered as most likely to give us the information wanted; In this we were disappointed, as he not only declared his own ignorance of the Subject but that of persons older than himself, who had resided in Glenlochay. The Clerk, just as we were leaving him, said that from Isabel Campbell, Daughter of Duncan Campbell, one of your Grand Uncles we may possibly learn Something. This hint led to call at her house; She appeared to be tolerably well acquainted with the business. The information She Communicated, I committed to writing before parting with her. It is as follows: "John eldest Son<sup>9</sup> of Charles Campbell Wadsetter of Tuerarchan married Isabel Stewart Daughter to Allan Stewart who resided in Appin Argyllshire Supposed to be related to Stewart of Invernahyle; he having died young the Widow went to Stirling for the education of her Children, the number of whom cannot be ascertained, but a Daughter was married to the son of Mr Stewart of Achnaconn—Second Son of Charles Campbell was Patrick<sup>10</sup>, to enumerate whose Descendants, was judged unnecessary. Third son of Charles Campbell, Duncan<sup>11</sup>, who married Margt. Daughter of Hugh Campbell of Licks, by whom he had three Sons and Six Daughters, viz. Charles<sup>12</sup>, who married Margt. Campbell sister to Colin Campbell who resided in Mains or Milntown of Lawers—the Children were a Son and a Daughter the former of whom died when an infant. The Daughter married a McGregor in Balquhiddy and had children—[the names Alexr., Jean, Beatrice, Margt., Patrick, Cathrine, and one other, illegible, have been

cancelled here—CC]. Beatrice<sup>13</sup> married John Campbell of Garrows, whose son is at present Proprietor of Garrows, names and numbers of the rest of her children unknown. Cathrine<sup>14</sup> married John McDiarmid, tenant in Kenknock, Glenlochay — had 11 children, viz Duncan<sup>15</sup>, who married Margt. Daughter to Glenure by whom he had twelve children, of whom there are three Sons and nine Daughters. Second Daughter<sup>16</sup> of John McDiarmid was Christian, who died young. Third Daughter Margt.<sup>17</sup> married Finlay McDiarmid in Rannoch and has in life three Sons and three Daughters — Fourth Daughter<sup>18</sup> married Robt. McNab late at Inch Ewen, has two sons and three Daughters. James<sup>19</sup> second Son of John McDiarmid is James present minister of Weem married Cathrine Buik daughter of the late Minister of Tannadice (County of Angus) has in life two Sons, viz John and Duncan and a daughter Elizabeth<sup>20</sup>—third Son of John McDiarmid is John<sup>21</sup> who married Margt. [words “who married” repeated here but cancelled—C.C.] Colonel Mungo Campbell of Barcaldine has nine children viz. two Sons and seven Daughters. Fifth daughter<sup>22</sup> of John McDiarmid married — McFarlane, who resided in the Parish of Ardchattan, supposed to have Five Children—one Son and four Daughters. Sixth Daughter of John McDiarmid, Christian, died unmarried. Seventh and Eighth Daughters Ann and Marjory died young.<sup>23</sup> Margt. third daughter<sup>24</sup> married Peter McGregor in Balquhiddy, had five children, number of either sex not ascertained—names of two Sons John and Duncan. John is dead. Duncan<sup>25</sup> married in Monteath and is supposed to have had Thirteen children. John second son<sup>26</sup> of Duncan and grandson to Tearlach Ban, died unmarried a soldier in Flanders. Jean fourth Daughter<sup>27</sup> of Duncan married John McDiarmid in Dunans Rannoch, had five sons and one daughter of whom Duncan<sup>28</sup> married the daughter of a Mr Ferguson a Proprietor in Athole and has two Sons and a Daughter. His sister Margt.<sup>29</sup> is married to Robt. McArthur and has two Sons and five Daughters in life. The rest of John McDiarmid's wife's children are dead. The fifth Daughter<sup>30</sup> of Duncan was married to Alexr. Campbell in Glenurchy, had five children but neither she nor any of them are in life. Duncan's third Son<sup>31</sup> was twice married; he died in Inverary; with him and his family the Commissary is supposed to be better acquainted than we are. Duncan's sixth Daughter Isabel<sup>32</sup> was married to Archd. Campbell in Ardchoill, had seven children—three Sons and four Daughters. Two of the Daughters died young. One of the Sons, with his Father, were many years ago drowned in the river Dochart. Another died when a clerk in Glasgow; the third Duncan is still in life; he married Susanna, Daughter to Angus Campbell and has two Sons and a Daughter. Isabel's other two Daughters Barbara and

Helen are unmarried. Charles<sup>34</sup> fourth son of Charles or Tearlach Ban, died unmarried. Cathrine<sup>31</sup> eldest Daughter of Charles Campbell, married Patrick McVean in Craggan, Glenlochay, had as is supposed, four Sons, viz. Dond.<sup>35</sup> who married Isabel Campbell, Daughter of Patrick Campbell, in Strathfillan, by whom he had Six Sons, two of whom are dead, and four Daughters in life. Second Son was John <sup>36</sup>, late Minister of Glenurchy, who married Susanna Campbell daughter to John Campbell of Duneaves and had at least a son and a Daughter, viz. Patrick<sup>37</sup> late Minister of Kenmore and Christian<sup>38</sup>, now deceased, who had been married to Dr Joseph McIntyre, Glenurchay. The third Son<sup>39</sup> of Patrick married first—MacIntyre Glenurchay (sic), had as far as is known to us, a Son who went abroad, and a Daughter Cathrine<sup>40</sup> married to John McArthur in Coirecharmig, Glenlochay; second he [i.e. the third son of Patrick MacVean in Craggan—C.C.] married Elizabeth Ferguson<sup>41</sup> daughter to the late Minister of Balquhiddy, by whom he had, to our knowledge, Alexr.<sup>42</sup> who lived in Monteath and left a son Dond. and two Daughters, Elizabeth and Christian<sup>43</sup>. Duncan died unmarried. Patrick McVean's eldest Daughter Margt.<sup>44</sup> is married to John McNaughton Glenlyon had a son named Donald who went aboard and three Daughters regarding whose names we are uncertain. Christian<sup>45</sup> Patrick McVean's second Daughter was married to Patrick McVean in Innisdaimh, had two sons James<sup>46</sup> & Duncan, the former of whom is dead & left three Daughters and a Son. Duncan,<sup>47</sup> Patrick's Second Son went to America he had six Daughters four of whom are still in life. Ann<sup>48</sup> second daughter of Tearlach Ban was married to John McNab tenant in Acharn near Killin, had six Sons & two Daughters, her eldest Son Duncan<sup>49</sup> married Janet McNaughton Glendochart by whom he had four Sons John Robert Alexr. & Peter, & two Daughters one of whom died young. The other married a McCallum in Kintyre respecting whose family we are ignorant. Ann's Second Son was James vix compos mentis, who never married. Third Son was John<sup>50</sup> married Walker (sic) daughter to James Walker in Acharn by whom he had three Sons Alexr. deceased Patrick & Robert unmarried & one Daughter Margt., also unmarried. The fourth son of Ann is Alexr.<sup>51</sup> who married Christian Daughter to Nicol McNicol in Killin with whose family it is supposed, the Commissary is well acquainted. Her fifth son is Patrick unmarried. Ann's Sixth Son was Robert<sup>52</sup> late Collector in Argyleshire. Ann's two Daughters died unmarried."

Such is the information given me by Isabel Campbell. As to seniority she in general spake without hesitation, but she could not from Memory & Oral tradition speak correctly as to the Dates of Births & Deaths & occupation, having committed what she had to say to

writing I consulted the Register of Baptisms & Mariages (sic)<sup>53</sup> of which there are fragments from 1689 to 1698—a hiatus from the latter period to 1709, and from 1717 to 1727—“after a pretty minute examination of the Registers already mentioned—I extracted the following. April 23. 1689 Charles & Margt. Campbell had a lawful child baptized called A. probably Alexr. or Archd. [Alexander, according to *The Clan Campbell*, VII, 133]. Decr. 26th 1710 Patrick & Cathrine Campbell had a lawful child baptized called Patrick, March 7th 1714. John Campbell & Isabel Stewart had a lawful child baptized called Jean — March 11th 1717, John Campbell and Isabel Stewart<sup>54</sup> had their lawful child baptized called Isabel.”

Our Friend Duncan Campbell Soccach<sup>55</sup> and I are to Consult the Registers of the Parishes of Killin & Kenmore before we transmit our own descent. Altho I believe that even the name of my Father is not inserted in the Kenmore Register. The result of our inquiries will be transmitted to you in the course of a few weeks. My Brother the Naval Surgeon<sup>56</sup> came home about ten Days ago he & I propose visiting our Friends in Knapdale about the beginning of next Month—Archd. is still in Ireland your remarks regarding him are extremely just. Am much obliged by Sir James<sup>57</sup> attention & yours. Expecting to have the pleasure of Seeing you Soon.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedt. Servt.,

JO: CAMPBELL.

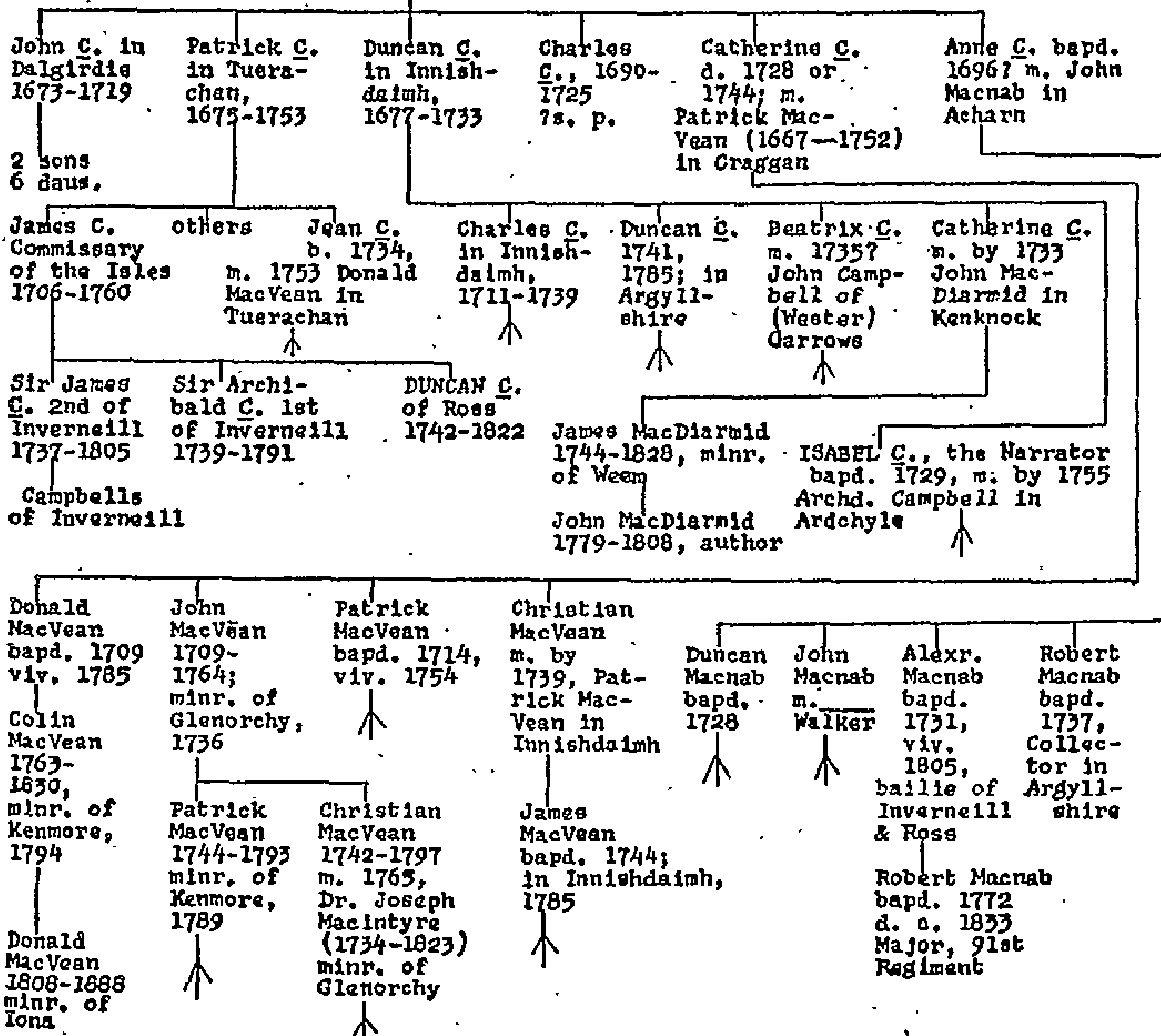
Manse of Ardeonaig

May 8th, 1802.



# CHART SHOWING SOME DESCENDANTS OF CHARLES CAMPBELL IN TUERACHAN

Charles Campbell, 1650-1723, wadsetter  
of Tuerachan & Innishdaimh; m. 1669,  
Margaret Campbell



## NOTES

- 1 Ms. entries in Family Bible of James Campbell, writer in Inveraray, 1744; College of Arms, London, Baronets' Pedigrees, IV, 2 (1818); Herbert Campbell's Ms. Pedigrees at the Lyon Office, II, 128.
- 2 Rev. Henry Paton, ed., *The Clan Campbell*, IV, 102, 116; Campbell of Inverneill Mss., part III, No. 12, fol. 38. Ross was the designation Duncan's family used for the estate of Taynish in Knapdale, Argyllshire, possessed by the McNeills since the fifteenth century at least (The Genealogist, N.S., vol. XXXVI, 1920, p. 121). Duncan's brother Archibald acquired it from the last McNeill owner (now represented by MacNeill-Hamilton of Raploch) on 29 July 1780 (Inverneill Mss. IV. iv. 17). It has rightly been called one of the most beautiful spots in the district; a contemporary description is given in Leyden's *Tour* of 1800 (James Sinton, ed., Edinburgh 1903) pp. 64-73.
- 3 College of Arms Mss., Scots Miscellany, J.P. 52, p. 411 (November 1785). See also *Scot. Hist. Soc. Miscellany*, IV (1926), pp. 208, 234. An inaccurate version of the "Craignish Genealogy" is printed as the pedigree of Campbell of Craignish, with a chart, in Tweed's *House of Argyll and Collateral Branches of the Clan Campbell*, Glasgow, 1871; however, Tweed's version agrees pretty closely with the original so far as the children and grandchildren of Charles Campbell in Tuerachan are concerned.
- 4 Family Bible, 1744; Pedigree C. He was alive on 31 July 1722 (Perth Sasines, 4th ser. XVIII, 313).
- 5 Family Bible: Pedigree C.
- 6 In some documents these are called a 40/- land. Tuerachan, not marked on modern maps, is shown on James Stobie's *Map of the Counties of Perth and Clackmannan*, 1783. It was on the south bank of the Lochay, between Corriecharmaig and Murlaganmore, and opposite Western Duncrook. Innisdaimh (Inchdaw, Inshdavit), called Daldavie in Stobie's map, was not contiguous to it, but lies further up the glen, between Lubchurran and Innishearrach. Both were in a detached portion of Weem parish in 1783. The wadset was resigned by Duncan of Ross's elder brother James (see note 57) on 19 February 1762 (Gen. Reg. Sas. CCXLI, 286).
- 7 The Reverend Hugh MacDougall, minister from 1795 to 1827. See Gillies, pp. 292, 361; *Fasti*, IV, 185. For the Killin parish register, see note 53 below.
- 8 Probably the tenant of the milltown of Finlarig in 1769, notary public, writer, and from 1759 baron bailie clerk of the Breadalbane estates in Perthshire: see *Pub. Scot. Hist. Soc.*, 3rd ser. XXVII (Edinburgh 1936), "Survey of Lochtayside, 1769," edited by Margaret McArthur (hereafter cited as McArthur) pp. xxix, 7; also *The Clan Campbell*, VII, 168-176.
- 9 John Campbell in Dalgirdie, Glenlochay, born in 1673, died on 20 April, 1719 (Pedigree C; he was alive on 16 January 1719; Perth Sas. 4th ser. XVII, 343). In the "Craignish Genealogy," fol. 31, in the statement lodged at the College of Arms (both 1785) and in Tweed's *House of Argyll*, p. 114, he is called second son, but by April 1802 Duncan of Ross had become aware that he was the eldest; and as stated, he resigned the reversion of the wadset of Tuerachan to his brother Patrick in 1708. He married, on 8 October 1697, Isabel daughter of Allan Stewart (d. July 1697; Dunkeld Tests, 22 Jan. 1698) of Innishearrach in Glenlochay (Pedigree C), a grandson of Duncan Stewart 3rd of Invernahyle (J. H. C. and D. Stewart *The Stewarts of Appin*, Edinburgh 1880, pp. 169, 182). John's children were: Charles, born 25 April, 1706, said to have died in America *s.p.m.*, or to have stayed in Perthshire and to have had issue (Pedigree C; "Craignish Genealogy," fol. 31); Patrick, born 25 May 1707, said to have settled at Hockley on Chesapeake Bay (in King & Queen County, Virginia), *s.p.m.*, or at "Rappahannock River in Virginia, with issue"

(Pedigree C; "Craignish Geneology"); Christian, born 15 September, 1698; Margaret, 1 May 1701; Catherine, 24 August 1704; Anne, 25 July 1710 (baptized at Killin 30 August: *The Clan Campbell*, VII, 138); Jean, 24 February 1714 (baptized 7 March: *ibid.*, page 141 and see note 54 here). Isabel 9 March 1717 (baptized 11 March: *ibid.*, page 142; the dates of births are from Pedigree C; and see Tweed pp. 114-5. The Stewarts of Achnacone pedigree in Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1952 edition) shows five sons for Dugald, the 6th laird, who was 'alive in "1794" (apparently a misprint for 1694) and on 5 April 1712, but mentions wives of two only.

- 10 Patrick Campbell in Tuerachan, born on 30 August 1675 and died on 25 July 1753 (Pedigree C): he is called second son in his son's Family Bible, 1744. He disposed the wadset of Tuerachan and Innishdaimh to his eldest son James on 8 October 1736 (Perth Sas. 4th ser. XXII, 393; Gen. Reg. Sas. CCXLI, 286). In some entries he is called servitor to the Earl of Breadalbane. He married, on 15 January 1705, Jean, (born 2 February 1689, died 3 January 1760: Family Bible; Pedigree C) daughter of James McNab in Killin (Dunkeld Tests., 12 June 1716, 11 May 1717, 15 Nov. 1721). In the "Craignish Geneology" and Pedigree C she is called daughter or granddaughter of Macnab of Macnah, but this seems incorrect; see the Macnab mss. in the John MacGregor Collection, H.M. Register House, No. 119, items 14 and 16. A James Macnab and Catherine Campbell had a daughter Jean baptized at Killin on 22 February 1689. Patrick Campbell's children were James, 1706-1760 (see introduction) father of Sir James (1737-1805, see note 57). Sir Archibald (1739-1791) and Duncan of Ross; John, born 24 November 1708, died at Turnham Green, unmarried, on 4 January, 1783 (Family Bible, 1744, Pedigree C. and P.C.C. Wills 63 Cornwallis); Alexander (called fourth son in the Family Bible) born 16 November 1713, writer in Argyllshire, who died in 1765, leaving issue (Pedigree C; Tweed, p. 115-6, and see Kenmore parish register extracts, 12 July 1731, in the John MacLeod Mss.); Duncan, baptized at Killin 12 March, 1715 (*The Clan Campbell*, VII, 142); Colin, born 21 or 28 April 1721, said to have died s.p., master of a sloop of war on the Jamaica station (Family Bible, "Craignish Geneology"; Tweed, p. 116, says he had issue); Catherine, baptized at Killin 8 September 1711, died young (*The Clan Campbell*, VII, 139; Pedigree C); Margaret, baptized at Killin 11 March 1717, died 6 December 1802, married William Drummond, postmaster at Crieff, and had a daughter (*The Clan Campbell*, VII, 142, IV, 257; "Craignish Geneology"); Anne, born in 1723, married William Rannie (or Rannieson?) in Edinburgh and died in 1745, leaving a daughter (Pedigree C) (an Anne Campbell married William Rannie, stabler, on 8 August 1742 [Edinburgh marriage records, *Scot. Rec. Soc. Pub.* part XLII, 1908]); Jean, born 20th and baptized at Killin 24th July 1734 (*The Clan Campbell*, VII, 149) who married in 1753 Donald or Danfel MacVean in Tuerachan, had nine children baptized at Killin, 1754-1771, and moved to "Cornwell" in Canada (prob. Cornwall, Ontario Province) before 1802 (Killin parish register; Pedigree C).
- 11 Duncan Campbell, born in 1677 and died on 19 February, 1733, called "wadsetter of Inchdaive" (Pedigree S; Tweed, page 115); designed in Tuerachan on 29 November 1725 (Perth Sas. 4th ser. XIX, 293). Duncan Campbell in Tiray (which was in Glenlochay in a detached portion of Kenmore parish) proclaimed on 9 February 1710 to marry Margaret Campbell, Killin Parish, on 2 March (*The Clan Campbell*, VII, 211; Kenmore parish register extracts in John MacLeod Mss., 28 February 1710). Herbert Campbell's ms. pedigrees include an account (I, 168) of the Campbells of Lix or Licks (in Glendochart), apparently cadets of Ardkinglass, and show Hugh of Lix, married in 1675 and dead in 1723, but no daughter of his named Margaret appears in record. Duncan and Margaret had three children baptised at Killin: Charles, 1711 (note 12); Peter, 23 November 1712; and Isabel, 1729

- (note 32), her parents being designed in "Duerrachan" (*The Clan Campbell*, VII, 139, 140, 145).
- 12 Charles Campbell, baptised at Killin 21 August 1711. He is probably the same man as Charles Campbell in Daldavie, Glenlochay, who died in May 1739, leaving his widow, sister of Colin Campbell in Killin, and his mother (both named Margaret Campbell), brothers Duncan and John (see notes 31 and 26), and a natural and a lawful child (not named), both evidently under age (Dunkeld Testaments, IV, 342, and Warrants, 16 April 1741). Designed in "Inchdaw," Duncan had a natural son Donald (by Margaret MacGregor) baptised at Killin on 23 July 1735 (*The Clan Campbell*, VII, 149) who moved to Inveraray, where he became a weaver and had several children alive in 1802 (Pedigree C; "Craignish Genealogy"). "Charles Campbell in Glenlochay [sic] in Parish of Weem and Margaret Campbell, sister-in-law to John Campbell in Koiltne" (Kiltyrie or Keltney?) were proclaimed for marriage in Kinganich on 24 February 1737 (Kenmore parish register extracts, John MacLeod Mss.). By his wife, Charles, designed in "Inchdaw," had: Duncan, baptised Killin 13 Dec. 1737, and Margaret, baptised 10 Dec. 1739, when Charles was already dead (*The Clan Campbell*, VII, 151, 153). Margaret's husband was John MacGregor at Lochearnhead ("Craignish Genealogy," and Tweed, p. 115, which mention no children). As "only child" of Charles, Margaret, then unmarried, was served heir to her grandfather Duncan, "wadsetter of Innishdawe," on 23 March 1762 (Services of Heirs, 19 May 1762). For Charles's brother-in-law, Colin, in Milntown of Lawers, who died between 12 July 1768 and 18 September 1769, see McArthur, pp. xxii, xxxv, lxvii-lxviii, 40-41; Dunkeld Tests., VI, 293; Perth Sheriff Ct.Bks., vol. L, part 2, fol. 326v.
  - 13 Beatrice Campbell: there were two Campbell families, one of Easter Garrows and Easter Shian, the other of Wester Garrows (to which her husband evidently belonged), both in Glenqueich, Perthshire, and both descended from Lawers and Edramuckie. An Easter Garrows pedigree is given on page 61, vol. II, of Herbert Campbell's collection, but does not include John and Beatrice. The collection has no Wester Garrows pedigree, although one is alluded to in vol. I, p. 217. John of Garrows (Dull) and Elizabeth Campbell (Weem) were married on 12 February 1735; and John, son of John of Garrows and Beatrix Campbell, was baptised on 22 December of the same year (Dull parish register), Duncan on 29 December 1737, and Margaret on 15th April 1739 (Kenmore parish register, extracts in John MacLeod Mss., both called children of John of "Garra" and Beatrix); and a daughter (name blank) of John of Garrows and Betty Campbell on 20 November 1743 (Dull register). John, Beatrice's husband, was evidently the son of John of Garrows and Margaret Campbell, served heir to his father on 9 March 1749 (Gen. Reg. Sas. CXIII, 264; Services of Heirs, 2 May 1749). The John MacGregor Mss. at the Register House, and the John MacLeod Mss., both containing material concerning the Campbells of Lawers and Edramuckie and their cadets.
  - 14 John MacDiarmid and Catherine Campbell, designed at various places in Glenlochay, had fifteen children baptized at Killin, 1728-1760. For ten of these (1733-1760) the parents are designed in Kenknock. There were two Kenknocks, one near Killin, the other further up Glenlochay, on the north side of the river (Gillies, pp. 393, 396). Scott's "Fasti," IV, 191, calls John "chief of the Fairhaired MacDiarmids, who were wadsetters of the farm of Kennacknock . . . for many generations"; see also Dunkeld Tests., 21 Feb., 1744, and Gillies, pp. 51, 360.
  - 15 Duncan MacDiarmid, parents designed in Kenknock, was baptized at Killin on 3 October, 1733. Presumably "Glenure" means Colin Campbell of Glenure (d. 14 May, 1752), the victim in the well-known Appin murder case; by his wife Janet

MacKay (m. 1749); he had three daughters, Elizabeth, Lucy and Colina; but he also had four illegitimate daughters alive on 3 January, 1747 (each by a different mother), of whom one was called Jean and the names of the others not known to me (Highland Papers, 1934, IV, p. 125, n.). Duncan MacDiarmid and Margaret Campbell, "Kemnock," had two daughters baptized at Killin, Catherine on 23 March, 1763, and Mary (mother's surname doubtful) on 19 December, 1764.

- 16 Presumably the Reverend John omitted the first daughter's name when copying out the statement. Janet MacDiarmid (parents designed in Crannigh) was baptized at Killin on 22 September, 1729. Christian's baptism is not recorded.
- 17 Two Margaret MacDiarmids (parents designed in Kenknock in Glenlochay) were baptized at Killin, on 7 September, 1740, and 27 May, 1744. Finlay MacDiarmid in Fionart (or Tennart) and Margaret MacDiarmid "in Kenknock parish" were booked for marriage on 22 March, 1760, and had eight children baptized 1761-1777 (Fortingall parish register). For the Glenlyon MacDiarmids, see G. F. Black, "The Surnames of Scotland" (New York, 1946), p. 485.
- 18 Robert Macnab and Catherine MacDiarmid, Bowaker or Bowachder (in Glendochart, east of Innishewan) had two sons and three daughters baptized at Killin 1762-1778). This Robert was probably not the Robert Macnab of Innishewan who was prosecuted in 1732 for irregular marriage to Jean Campbell (see Gillies, pp. 367-8, and John MacGregor Mss., Box 22, "File of Notes on Macnabs.")
- 19 James MacDiarmid, parents designed in Kenknock of Glenlochay, was baptized at Killin on 29 March, 1745. Scott's "Fasti," IV, 191, says he was born in 1744 and died on 17 April, 1828, missionary at Glencoe after 1772, minister of Weem 23 April, 1778; married on 8 January, 1773, and had eight children born 1775-1790, of whom five died young. John Buik became minister of Tannadice in 1767, died in 1796, and married in 1747 Elizabeth Balfour; their daughter Catherine was born on 21 March, 1748 (ibid, V, 305).
- 20 John MacDiarmid was born on 5 January, 1779, and died unmarried on 7 April, 1808; author of "An Inquiry into the System of Military Defence of Great Britain," (1803); "Inquiry into the Nature of Civil and Military Subordination" (1804); and "Lives of British Statesmen" (1807). See J. D'Israeli's "Calamities of Authors" (1812), I, 179-180; Robert Chambers "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen" (Glasgow, 1837), II, pt. 2, p. 487; "D. N. B.," s.n. Macdiarmid, John (1779-1808).

Duncan MacDiarmid, born 18 August, 1790; died 6 September, 1828, was lieutenant in the York Infantry Volunteers; Elizabeth was born 14 November, 1775; their brother James, whom the "D. N. B." calls an officer in the Army, lived 1783-1794 ("Fasti," IV., 191).

- 21 Two John MacDiarmids (parents designed respectively in Cranugh and in Kenknock) were baptized at Killin on 2 March, 1735 and 14 January, 1753. John MacDiarmid and Margaret Campbell, Kenknock, had four daughters and a son (Mungo, 1785), baptized at Killin, 1778-1786, and there were children of the same couple, designed in Tomachrocher, baptized in 1778, 1791 and 1795.

Margaret's father was probably Mungo (born c. 1728), natural son of John Campbell of Barcaldine (b. c. 1700, d. 1777), and nephew of Colin of Glenure (note 15) at whose murder he was present. He served in North America as Lt.-Colonel of the 52nd Regiment (15 June, 1776) and was killed leading the attack on Fort Montgomery on the Hudson, New York State, on 6 October, 1777. His widow, Anne Campbell, was alive in 1812. See "Highland Papers," IV, 125-6; "The Oban Times," 20 July, 1951 and 8 August, 1953; Ms. Notes (22 vols.) on Campbell officers in the

Army, compiled by Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine and deposited at the Lyon Office; Duncan C. MacTavish, "Inveraray Papers" (Oban, 1939), p. 60 et seq.

- 22 Probably Jean MacDiarmid, baptized at Killin 17 February, 1757. Duncan Macfarlane, Ardchattan parish, and (blank) Diarmid (sic), Killin Parish, were married at Ardchattan on 9 May, 1780; Duncan MacFarlane and Jean MacDiarmid in Blarcreen had four sons and four daughters baptized there, 1782-1795.
- 23 The parents had Anna, baptized 5 July, 1747; Marjory, 12 November, 1749; and Christian, 27 October, 1760, all at Killin.
- 24 Patrick MacGregor, in Innercharneck and (blank) Campbell had Catherine, baptized 30 September, 1736; Patrick MacGregor and Margaret Campbell "in . . . reach of the Brae" (reading uncertain); had John, baptized 19 December 1743; Patrick Murray MacGregor and Margaret Campbell in Wester Drumlich had Margaret, baptized 21 October, 1749; "The Deceast Patrick Campbell alias McGrigor in Inneriach" had Catherine, baptized 30 August, 1758 (Balquhider parish register).
- 25 Marriages and children of at least six different Duncan MacGregors (one of whom was dead in 1787) are recorded in the Port of Menteith parish register, 1750-1793).
- 26 John Campbell, died s.p. ("Craignish Geneology," fol. 31). Tweed, p. 115, calls him "Ensign in the British Army." He may be the John, brother of Charles Campbell in Daldavie, who had been apprenticed to James Menzies (Commissariat of Dunkeld, Warrant, 16 April, 1741).
- 27 John MacDiarmid and Jean Campbell in Kenknock had Angus, baptized at Killin 23 April, 1746; Duncan, 9 May, 1748; and another Angus, baptized at Fortingall (which parish includes Dunans), 15 March, 1751.
- 28 The marriage entry is not found in the Fortingall or Atholl parish registers.
- 29 Robert MacArthur, "Cheastle" (Chesthill) and Margaret MacDiarmid, in Moor, both of Fortingall parish, were booked for marriage on 20 November, 1763, and had three sons and three daughters baptized there, 1767-1787.
- 30 Not found in the Glenorchy parish register extracts printed in "The Clan Campbell," vol. VII (baptisms begin in 1753, marriages in 1765).
- 31 His name was Duncan Campbell, and the "Craignish Geneology" describes him as being alive (1785), a wright in Knapdale, and having issue: Archibald, James, Lilly and Mally. Pedigree C (1802) calls him house carpenter at Inveraray, deceased, and his son Archibald, sergeant in the Clan Alpines. Duncan is mentioned as brother in the testament-dative of Charles in Daldavie ("Dunkeld Tests," 16 April 1741). Among the many Duncan Campbells in the parish registers of Inveraray and North and South Knapdale there occurs one called "sawer" in Inveraray, husband of Euphen Ferguson, whose daughter Christian was baptized at Inveraray on 18 March, 1761.
- 32 Isabel Campbell, evidently the narrator. She was baptized at Killin on 26 July, 1729, daughter of Duncan and Margaret Campbell in "Duerrachan." Archibald and Isabel Campbell in "Easter Ardachyle" had: Barbara, baptized at Killin 31 January, 1755; Margaret 15 April, 1757; Helen 9 March, 1759; Colin 25 July, 1761; Isabel 14 May, 1764; Patrick 13 May 1766; Duncan 12 August, 1770 ("The Clan Campbell," VII, 145, 162-5, 167, 168-170. No other information about her family has been found.
- 33 Charles Campbell was born in 1690 and died on 25 January, 1725 (Pedigree C). He appears as son of Charles of Tuerachan on 21 March, 1711 and 30 March, 1714 (Perth Sas., 4th Ser., XVI, 169, 459). The "Craignish Geneology," fol. 31, and "Tweed," p. 115, say that he had issue, but give no details.
- 34 Catherine Campbell died on 2 May, 1728 (Pedigree C). The Killin parish register (blank for part of the relevant period) shows baptisms for four sons born to the

couple (undesignated): Donald MacVean, 21 April, 1709; Duncan, 28 June, 1711; Patrick, 9 February, 1714, and Alexander, 4 August, 1717. The father, Patrick MacVean is called "in Mull (mill) of Tiray", in Scott's "Fasti," IV, 87. His ancestry (beginning with his grandfather Donald Oig MacVean, at Tiray, 1621) and the descendants of his son Donald's eighth son, Colin, 1763-1830 (missionary at Ardeonaig, 1791-1794, minister of Kenmore, 1794-1830, where he succeeded his cousin Patrick, note 37 below) are set out in C. B. B. Watson "Alexander Cowan of Moray House and Valleyfield," (Perth, 1915), Table XXIII., and supplement (1917), p. 82; see also "Gillies," pp. 275-6, 293, 299, 371; and "Fastie," IV, 183. Cowan states that Patrick MacVean lived 1667-1752 and that his wife, Catherine Campbell, died in 1744. Patrick, designed in Innishearrach, had an annual rent from the mill of Tiray on 21 March, 1711, which he resigned to Duncan Campbell of (Wester) Duncrook on 12 February, 1715; a wadset of Tiray from the Earl of Breadalbane on 16 December, 1712, and an annual rent out of Corriecharmaig on 15 May, 1723 ("John MacGregor Mss," Box 58, No. 26; "Campbell of Duncrook Papers," inventory, bundle II, Nos. 1 and 2; "Perth Sas.," 4th ser., XVI, 533; XXIV, 61, 63). On 8 October, 1736, and 27 November, 1744, he is designed at mill of Tiray (ibid. 4th ser. XXII, 393, and XXIV as above). Patrick MacVean in "CraiginClairich" is mentioned on 12 May, 1748 ("Dunkeld Tests.," Isabel Macintyre). Craig-in-chuler, at the west end of Glenlochay, appears in Stobie's map of 1783.

Some writers have suggested that the Glenlochay MacVeans are descended from the MacBeans or MacBains in Inverness-shire, and that they changed the spelling at some time or other: see C. Fraser-Mackintosh, "The Confederacy of the Clan Chattan" (Glasgow, 1898), p. 181, and John Patterson MacLean, "A History of the Clan MacLean (Cinninnati, 1889), p. 381. Both spellings occur in Perthshire records, which show that the MacVeans were in Breadalbane by the late sixteenth century (Black "Surnames," pp. 457, 568). Perhaps there is no connection with the Inverness MacBeans. Nicolas McGilleweine and Donald Dow McBayne, both in Teray, appear on 2 April, 1618 ("Perth Sas.," 1st ser., I, 160).

- 35 Donald MacVean was baptized at Killin on 21 April, 1709. Watson, op. cit., says he was born in 1710 and married in 1742; he is called second son of Patrick on 8 October, 1736 ("Perth Sas.," 4th ser., XXII, 393). Probably Donald succeeded to the wadset of Tiray, because John (note 36) had become a clergyman. Isabel Campbell may have been related to Patrick Campbell (d. 23 Feb., 1772), innkeeper in Killin in 1755, designed in Inverchaggernie (in Strathfillan) in 1766, and latterly at Dundarave in Argyllshire ("Decreets, Dal.," vol. 340, 27 June-18th Nov., 1766; "Argyll Tests.," 5 July, 1774; "The Genealogist," N.S., XXXIV, 178, 244) and perhaps a cadet of Ardkinglass (cf. "Lyon Register," II, 6, 21 April, 1806). Nine sons and four daughters of Donald MacVean and Isabel Campbell, designed variously in Tiray, Cragganellerigh, Craggan and Tullich, were baptized at Killin, 1745-1770. Colin (parents designed in Tiray) was baptized on 14 March, 1763, evidently the minister of Kenmore mentioned in note 34, and father of the Rev. Donald MacVean, minister of Iona (see Cowan and Gillies). Donald in Tiray appears in record on 23 March, 1762 ("Services of Heirs," 19 May, 1762). In an undated memorial to the Earl of Breadalbane, describing himself as possessor of Easter Tullich in Glenlochay (which is just west of Tiray), he complained that Campbell of Achalader, the Earl's chamberlain, had dispossessed him from both Easter Tullich and the mill croft at Tiray (which he had held from 1732) on the pretext that he lived at Duncrook, which was too far from the mill. He asked to have the mill croft restored to him, being far advanced in years and living in a high cold place. Achalader replied (26 November, 1785) that the tenants in the district had applied,

c. 1777, to have the croft given to the under-miller for greater convenience, since MacVean lived a quarter of a mile away. He had been miller until the expiration of his lease, when the lease, but not the croft itself, had passed into the hands of the tenants. ("Breadalbane Papers," H.M. Register House, C7/1 "Petitions by Tenants," 1777-1785; quoted in part by McArthur, p. lxvi, note 2). Whether MacVean recovered the croft is not known.

- 36 John MacVean's baptism is not recorded at Killin. Scott's "Fastie," IV, 87, says he was born "in Glenorchy" in 1709, "son of Patrick M., in Mull of Tiray," and died on 17 May, 1764; minister of Glenorchy, 6 June, 1736; married on 24 March, 1737, Susanna (d. 12 Feb., 1775), daughter of Duncan (not John) Campbell of Duneaves, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, born 1740-1752. Duncan of Duneaves, a cadet of Glenlyon, was laird from 1681 to 1724, and his eldest son John, alive in 1700 and 1745, was married in 1705 ("Herbert Campbell's Ms. Pedigrees," II, 41, which do not mention Susanna). See also "The Scottish Antiquary," VII, 43, 88, 94, and VIII, 138-9; "John MacGregor Mss.," No. 26, Boxes 57-59, and No. 35, pp. 533-5; "John Macleod Mss." None of these seem to mention Susanna, who died in 1775.
- 37 Patrick MacVean was born on 28 November, 1744, and died on 24 March, 1793; assistant at Kilbrandon, 27 March, 1771; minister of Dull, 13 November, 1771; of Kenmore, 30 April, 1789. He married, first, 17 November, 1772, Elizabeth Campbell (d. 20 Nov., 1788), by whom he had five sons and two daughters, born 1773-1786; and second, in 1791, Marion Lockhart, Ayr, without issue ("Fastie," IV, 183; "Gillies," p. 275). He and "Betty Campbell in Duneaves," Fortingall parish, were proclaimed for marriage on 15 November, 1772 (Dull Parish register, extracts in "John MacLeod Mss.")
- 38 Christian MacVean, born 11 May, 1742 ("Fastie," IV, 87), died 24 December, 1797, married on 31 October, 1765, the Rev. Joseph Macintyre, D.D. (1734-1823), assistant at Kilbrandon, 16 March, 1763, minister of Glenorchy, 9 April, 1765, and had eight children, born 1766-1784 ("Fastie," IV, 87, which calls him a native of Breadalbane, but says nothing of his parentage). The author of "The Confederacy of the Olan Chattan" (see note 34 above) thought that the Macintyres in Badenoch were so named because they came from Kintyre in Argyllshire, but it appears that their place of origin was Glenoe (not Glencoe) in North Argyll; see correspondence in "The Oban Times," 18 October, 8 and 29 November, 6 and 20 December, 1958. "The Macintyres of Glenoe and Camusnaberie," by Duncan Macintyre, privately printed in 1901, throws no light on the parentage of the Rev. Joseph, or of Isabel mentioned below.
- 39 Probably Patrick MacVean, baptized at Killin on 9 February, 1714, who married Isabel Macintyre and had: Mary, baptized there 15 January, 1744; Patrick, 22 June, 1745; and Catherine, 29 May, 1747. Isabel Macintyre, wife of Patrick MacVean, innkeeper at Killin, died in February, 1748, leaving two children, Duncan and Catherine ("Dunkeld Tests," 12 May, 1748).
- 40 John MacArthur and Catherine MacVean in Corriecharmaig, had four sons and seven daughters baptized at Killin 1766, 1792.
- 41 Elizabeth Fergusson was born on 3 March, 1729, daughter of the Rev. Finlay Fergusson, minister of Balquhidder, 1724-1772, and his wife Henrietta Buchanan ("Fastie," IV, 338). Patrick MacVean and Elizabeth Fergusson had the following children baptized at Balquhidder—Henrietta, 1 June, 1750; Alexander, 21 March, 1752; Margaret, 5 June, 1754. In the first entry the couple are designed in mains of Edinample; in the others, in Balinluig.



- 42 No children for Alexander MacVean appear in the Port of Menteith parish register, 1765-1802.
- 43 It is uncertain whether this means that Elizabeth and Christian were children of Alexander MacVean in Menteith or of his father Patrick. The parish registers do not help here.
- 44 No record of Margaret MacVean and her husband has been found in the Weem or Fortingall parish registers; but the former is blank 1707-1738, and the latter begins in 1748. John MacNaughton in Cashlie of Glenlyon appears on 23 December, 1755 ("Perth Sas.", 4th ser., XXVI, 462v.).
- 45 Patrick and Christian MacVean, designed in the first entry in Tiray and in the others in "Inchdaiv," had two sons and five daughters baptized at Killin, 1739-1760.
- 46 James MacVean was baptized on 13 February, 1744; he and Catherine Campbell, "in Inshdaimh," had two sons and three daughters baptized at Killin, 1770-1784. In May, 1785, James, tacksman of Innishdaimh, was planning to emigrate; Campbell of Achalader, Breadalbane's Chinaberlain, called him one of the cleverest and most substantial tenants on the estate, and the second to have a two-horse plough. Achalader recommended, to replace him, "Lt. Robert Campbell Benmore, Charles MacVean, younger brother to John Dow MacVean the Valuator, or Duncan MacVean, one of the three tenants of Dalgirdy." ("Breadalbane Papers" Estate Correspondence, C. 19/6, 20 May, 1785, quoted in part by McArthur, p. xi.).
- 47 Duncan MacVean was baptized at Killin on 30 December, 1760. Designed in Kenmore parish (which then included Dalgirdie) he and Janet MacNee, Killin parish, were married at Killin on 18 December, 1789, and had a son and three daughters baptized there, 1791-16 May, 1802, being designed in Dalgirdie in the first entry and in Incherich (Innishearraich) in the others; the latter were probably a different couple.
- 48 No dates for Anne Campbell are known, unless she is the same as Agnes, daughter of Charles and Margaret Campbell (undesigned), baptized at Killin on 17 March, 1696. John Macnab and Agnes Campbell, Margaleg (near Bovain in Glendochart: G. Cameron's "Exact Map of Breadalbane in Perthshire." c. 1770) had: Duncan, baptized at Killin 6 May, 1728; Alexander, 17 March, 1731; Patrick, 27 March, 1734; Robert (parents designed in Aucharn), 22 April, 1737.
- 49 Duncan Macnab and Janet McNaughton, designed variously in Bovain, Acharn, and Cragnavie, had: Isabella, baptized at Killin, 5 January, 1752; John, 28 January, 1756; Robert, 24 May, 1759; Christian, 16 March, 1762; Alexander, 9 September, 1765; Duncan, 21 October, 1771; and Margaret, 18 August, 1777.
- 50 John Macnab and Janet Walker, Tombreck, had: Agnes, baptized at Killin, 8 June, 1766. A John Macnab was one of the tenants of Wester Acharn (not the Acharn near Killin) on the south side, near the east end, of Loch Tay in 1769, Wester Ballinluggins, near by, being occupied by James and Donald Walker (McArthur, pp. 182, 186-7). James Walker at the mill of Acharn appears in 1784 (Dunkeld Tests., Warrant, 4 February, 1784, John Campbell son of Patrick in Acharn).
- 51 Alexander MacNab: Christian, daughter of Nicol MacNicol and Christian Kanigh in Ripidow (?Reindow) was baptized at Killin on 28 September, 1742. Nicholas MacNicol in Ballechroisk was alive on 23 March, 1762 (Services of Heirs, 19 May, 1762). Alexander Macnab and Christian MacNicol, designed variously in Acharn, Nether Lix, and Easter Ardchyle, had six children baptized at Killin 1761-1772; Alexander Macnab, vintner in Crieff, and Christian MacNicol had Christian, born 23 and baptized at Crieff on 24 March, 1775.

The Inverneill papers include an undated ms. account (on paper watermarked "Wooky Mills 1867") of this Alexander and his descendants. It states that he was a carrier, or ran a stage coach between Killin and Crieff, and kept an inn at one of these places; that he later moved to Argyllshire and became factor of the estates of Inverneill and Ross, which position he was occupying in 1805. His son Robert (baptized at Killin on 27 May, 1772, parents designed at Nether Lix) is described as an officer in the 98th (Lochnell's, afterwards 91st) Highlanders, in which regiment he was in fact major from 1804 to 1813 (R. P. Dunn Pattison, "The History of the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders," 1910, p. 399). It is likely that "Archibald Macnab, Esq., of Penmore, Isle of Mull," who turned over to John Tweed, Glasgow, the ms. pedigrees and "the ancient family tree of the Craignish Campbells" which Tweed printed in "The House of Argyll" (see note 3 above) was related to Alexander, the factor of Inverneill. Duncan Campbell of Ross acquired the superiority of the lands of Broiloss (including Kilpatrick) in Mull, in 1810 (Inverneill mss.).

- 52 The undated account referred to above calls Robert Macnab collector in Inveraray; there is no record of Anne's daughters.
- 53 The Killin parish register (baptisms) begins in 1689, and is blank from May, 1698, to May, 1709, and from November, 1717, to October, 1727. The marriage entries begin in 1687, but are blank from April, 1698, to October, 1709, and from November, 1717, to November, 1782. The Campbell entries prior to 1854 are printed in Volume VII of "The Clan Campbell" (Edinburgh, 1920).
- 54 The name of John Campbell's wife is given as Isabel Dewar in "The Clan Campbell," VII, 142. On examining the original, Mrs P. M. Eaves-Walton informs me that it is probably "Stewar," the initial letters resembling "St" rather than "D," but the final "t" being lacking.
- 55 No doubt the same man as Duncan Campbell "in Soccoch Ardeonaig," one of the representatives of "the Clan Tearlich Campbells in Breadalbane," who with his eldest and third sons, Charles and Donald, signed an instrument at Killin on 2 April, 1795, whereby eleven Campbells "recognized" Sir James Campbell of Inverneill (1737-1805) as chief of the descendants of Charles Campbell (fl. c. 1544), believed to have been one of the Craignish family. Soccoch or Succoch, in Ardeonaig, was leased by a Donald Campbell in 1769, but by John MacCallum in 1771 (McArthur, pp. xliii, 106-7). Duncan and Christian Campbell, Easter Ardeonaig, had six children baptized at Killin 1771-1785; in an entry of 27 December, 1782, they are designed in Soccoch. A Campbell family occupied Soccoch of Ardeonaig in the first half of the eighteenth century, but they were probably cadets of Glenorchy. Duncan's relationship to the Inverneill family, and whether he and the Reverend John Campbell "transmitted" their own descent, is not known; it would be of considerable interest if they had.
- 56 Gillies, p. 299, says that the Reverend John had a brother, a surgeon, "who was abroad, probably with the Army, in 1807."
- 57 Sir James Campbell of Inverneill (1737-1805), Duncan of Ross's eldest brother. For information of him, see "The Oban Times," 30 June and 15 August, 1953; and the "Bulletin of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum" (Fort Ticonderoga, N.Y., U.S.A.) vol. X (1957), p. 80.

# THE BALFOURS OF PILRIG AND MELVILLES OF STRATHKINNES

By E. W. M. BALFOUR MELVILLE, Litt.D.

The Balfours of Pilrig are of Fife origin, but of which family of the name in that county cannot be proved. Their earliest ancestor about whom there is no doubt is Alexander, a member of the household of James IV. First appearing as "Sande Balfour of the ale sellar," when he received at the New Year, 1496, £5 "to his basing silver," he is mentioned several times in the accounts of the Comptroller and Lord High Treasurer in connection with cellar or buttery of the King or Queen over the next sixteen years. In 1502 he obtained a tack of Inchrye, near Lindores, which he got in feu farm seven years later. It may have been he who was tenant of Cassintully and of Easter Row in Menteith, but there was more than one Alexander Balfour at the time. He is last mentioned a year before Flodden, and in 1518 his widow, Janet Wemyss, and his eldest son, David, brought an action against the Comptroller (or his son?) for £17 17s 6d due to him as cellarer.

David, who next appears on an assize at Cupar in 1521, married first Katherine, daughter of Thomas Abercrombie, burgess of Montrose, sister of Richard Abercrombie of Polton and aunt of Andrew Melville the Reformer. A new charter of Inchrye was granted to David and Katherine in 1526, and another in 1541, which contained an obligation to make a garden and plant three trees to each mercate. David was also gaining an interest near Stirling where, having witnessed a charter at Cambuskenneth in 1540, he got from the Abbot in 1545 a lease for nineteen years of Powis, in Clackmannanshire, in favour of himself, his wife and two sons. In 1558 it was renewed with mention of no less than seven sons. About 1574 he married Euphame Abercrombie (probably unrelated to Katherine), by whom he had two more sons, and died in 1580. His eldest son, also David, succeeded, but seems to have managed his affairs badly, so that Inchrye was sold in 1609 and Powis appraised for debt in 1613.

It is from the fourth son, James, that the Balfours of Pilrig are descended. Born about 1540, he entered St Andrews University in 1553, took his B.A. in 1555 as a "pauper" and his M.A. in 1557. By 1563 he was minister of Guthrie, serving also at Dunnichen, till he became one of the ministers of St Giles' in 1589. While at Guthrie he married his cousin, Barbara Melville, niece of Andrew and a sister of James Melville, the diarist, and with these two ardent Presbyterians he was henceforth closely associated. His colleague, Robert Bruce, with whom he shared the "little

kirk " or east end of St Giles', and he were among the eight ministers appointed in 1592 as an Ordinary Council to meet weekly for the needs of the Church. After the tumult of 1596, in which the King was mobbed, James was "put to the horn" and retired for a time to Fife, but was allowed to return the next year. Refusing to give thanks for the King's escape from the Gowrie conspiracy in 1600, he again incurred the Royal displeasure, was forbidden to preach and sentenced to transportation, but on yielding was restored in 1602. Three years after James VI. had succeeded to the English throne he was summoned, with the two Melvilles and five others, to London for consultations on church affairs. The King received them graciously at Hampton Court, speaking "a few words merrily to Mr James Balfour," but after six weeks of discussion had failed to induce them to give way over episcopacy and the Royal control of General Assemblies they were dismissed, Andrew Melville to the Tower, James to Newcastle, and James Balfour to Cocksburnspath, whence he was soon ordered to Alford, but, falling ill, stopped at Inverkeithing with his daughter. When he returned to preach at St Giles', the King ordered his removal, but the city continued to pay his stipend till his death at Inverkeithing in 1613.

The second son of Mr James, born in 1587 and presumably called after Andrew Melville, graduated M.A. at Edinburgh and became minister of Kirknewton in 1613. Like his father, he incurred the Royal wrath, signing a protestation by fifty-five ministers against James' ecclesiastical policy, for which he spent some time in prison. Whom he married is unknown, but he certainly had three sons and a daughter, all quite young when he died in 1624. Of these, James was only five. Following the law, James was called to the Bar in 1644 and was made a clerk of session during the Commonwealth. Through the antagonism of Johnston of Warriston he was suspended and put on trial in 1657, but reinstated, and even remained in office for six years after the restoration. He must have died soon afterwards, for he is last mentioned as an advocate in the Register of Deeds in 1667. His wife, Beatrix Chalmers, from Balbeithan, in Aberdeenshire, had died in 1666, and was buried in Greyfriars Churchyard, as was their daughter a week after her.

More important was their son, also James. A merchant, living in Milne's Court. He became a burgess and guild brother in right of his wife, Helen, daughter of Robert Smith of Southfield, who had been one of the assize that acquitted McLeod of Assynt, and grand-daughter of Sir John Smith, Provost of Edinburgh, 1643-46, and one of the mission sent to bring Charles II to Scotland in 1650. James was active in the manufacturing of gunpowder and of alum, as well as being concerned in glassworks and soap manufacture at Leith. With Robert Blackwood, he was a founder of the

Darien Company, subscribing over £2000 and distributing the fees and bribes needed for passing the Act through Parliament. When the English trades objected to the Company, he was examined before the House of Lords and threatened with impeachment by the House of Commons. The failure of the Darien colony left him a ruined man when he died in 1703.

His son, another James, hesitated to take up his embarrassed inheritance, but was persuaded by his mother, and his courage was rewarded when, at the Union of 1707, the Darien sufferers were repaid with five per cent. interest out of the Equivalent. He was thus able to purchase in 1717 the estate of Pilrig, where his descendants were to live for over two hundred years. A merchant of Edinburgh, he had lived hitherto in Leith, carrying on his father's glass and soap factories. By his wife, Louisa Hamilton, of Airdrie, whom he married in 1704, he had sixteen children, from ten of whom numerous descendants are alive to-day in Europe, Australia and America. Among his daughters were Louisa (painted by Philip Mercier), who became the wife of Dr Robert Whytt, of Bennoch (below), and Helen, who married the notorious Bailie Gavin Hamilton. The second laird of Pilrig, again James, was born in 1705. Educated partly at Leyden, he was called to the Bar, becoming Treasurer of Faculty and Sheriff-Substitute of Edinburgh. In 1754 he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy, defeating David Hume, and from 1764 to 1779 held the Chair of Public Law. His three books on philosophy have been described as "imbued by a tone of good sense and good feeling, but not very powerful in thought." His wife was Cecilia, daughter of Sir John Elphinstone of Logie and Margaret Elliot, a daughter of Sir John Elliot of Minto. Lady Elphinstone, who went to live at Pilrig, was of forceful character, and did not hesitate to rouse with a rap of her gold-headed cane anyone she saw asleep during sermon. The professor died in 1795, when he was ninety years of age.

His son, John, who succeeded, returned to merchandise in Leith. He married his cousin, Jean Whytt, by whom he had five children and forty-one grandchildren, the third son, Lewis, minister of Colinton, being grandfather of R. L. Stevenson. Jean lived to be eighty-three, when she died bed-ridden as the result of a fall down the stone stairs at Pilrig. Four of their five children died within twelve months in 1859-60, all about eighty years old.

James, the eldest, became a writer to the signet. By marrying Anne Mackintosh, whose father was descended from The Mackintosh who supported Queen Mary against Huntly in 1562, and who was himself an officer in the Black Watch, he brought the only Highland blood into the family. Of their nine children, the two eldest boys and the youngest died in childhood; two of the daughters, when just grown up, were buried the same day in one grave in South Leith Churchyard. Anne herself died of tuberculosis

in her early forties. The eldest surviving son, John Mackintosh Balfour, who married Anne, sister of Principal Rainy, became laird of Pilrig on his father's death in 1860 and succeeded to Strathkinness in 1883, adding the name of Melville. He was the only owner of both properties, Pilrig going at his death in 1893 to his daughters, and Strathkinness to his brother, James.

Strathkinness, some three miles from St Andrews, came as a small estate left by Janet, relict of Dr Andrew Melville, to Robert Melville, son of Andrew, minister of Monimail and one of the Carnbee branch of the family. Robert's mother was Helen, sister of Dr Robert Whytt (above). Dr Whytt had by Louis Balfour, his second wife, fourteen children, of whom one son and three daughters married and had issue. He was descended from Robert Whytt, the first provost of Kirkcaldy in the reign of Charles II. A distinguished physician in his day, he became Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh University and First Physician to the King in Scotland. Predeceased by his wife, he died in 1766, aged 52. As his uncle, Dr Whytt became guardian to Robert Melville when the latter's parents died in his childhood.

Robert Melville attended at Leven Grammar School, matriculated at Glasgow University along with Adam Smith, but left to study medicine in Edinburgh. This he also abandoned, and in 1744 joined the 25th Regiment in Flanders as an ensign. He fought at Fontenoy, Roucoux and Lafeldt, and was besieged by the Jacobites in Blair Castle. While on a recruiting campaign in 1754 he discovered four Roman camps in four days and became a leading antiquarian. In the Seven Years' War he saw fighting in the West Indies, a wound at the capture of Guadaloupe resulting in total blindness some years later. After the peace he was made Governor of the Ceded Islands and bought considerable property in Grenada, St Vincent, Dominica and Tobago. Returning home in 1771, he devoted much time to the study of Roman weapons and battle-sites and was the inventor of caronades and melvillades. He became Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Fellow of the Royal Society and LL.D.(Edin.), and received the freedom of Edinburgh, Dundee and Kirkcaldy. In Fife he added much adjoining property to Strathkinness, including Craigton, where he rebuilt the house and named it Mount Melville. He lived also in Brewer Street, London, and at 133 George Street, Edinburgh. At the Paris negotiations for peace in 1782-3 he gave expert advice on the West Indies and during the French Revolution he afforded hospitality to émigrés. When he died in Edinburgh in 1809 he was the oldest general but one in the British Army. His portrait by Raeburn is in the National Portrait Gallery of Scotland.

General Melville entailed Strathkinness on his cousin, John, only surviving son of Dr Robert Whytt, who had already added the name of Mel-

ville, and on his male heirs, failing whom on John's three sisters and their male heirs in turn. John Whyte Melville was educated at the Royal High School and became an advocate. He also was painted by Raeburn and his wife, Elizabeth McGilchrist, of North Bar, in Renfrewshire, by Martin. Dying in 1813 he was buried in Bath Abbey, as was his widow. Their eldest son, Robert, another advocate, succeeded, but died in Switzerland five years later unmarried.

Strathkinness now passed to the younger son, John, who owned it, with Bennochy, from 1818 till 1883. After a short career in the 9th Lancers he married, in 1819, Lady Catherine Osborne, daughter of the fifth Duke of Leeds, Cabinet colleague of the younger Pitt and descendant of Danby, Marlborough, Godolphin and Harley. He was one of the most active land-owners in Fife, being Convener of the County, M.F.H., Yeomanry officer and captain of the Royal and Ancient, as well as Grand Master Mason of Scotland. His son and three daughters all predeceased their parents. The son, George, who served with the Coldstream Guards in Canada and on remount duties in the Crimea, was a noted writer of novels and verses. He was killed in the hunting-field in 1878, leaving an only daughter, Florence, Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, who inherited Bennochy from her grandfather, but not Strathkinness.

When John Whyte Melville died in 1883 the male line was extinct and Strathkinness went in terms of the entail to the grandson of the elder John Whyte Melville's sister, Jean Whyte (Mrs Balfour). This was John Mackintosh Balfour of Pilrig (above) who now owned both Pilrig and Strathkinness. As he left only daughters, Strathkinness passed on his death in 1893 to his brother, James, and five years later to the latter's son, James Heriot Balfour Melville, who sold the property in 1900. Pilrig was later sold to the town of Edinburgh, which obtained possession on the death of John Balfour Melville's youngest daughter in 1941. Thus, although there are many of the Pilrig family in not a few countries, and some Balfour-Melvilles in Scotland and Australia, the links with both Pilrig and Strathkinness are broken.

# THE DUNDAS FAMILY

## OLD CADET BRANCHES OF WEST LOTHIAN

By DONALD WHYTE, F.S.A.(Scot.)

(Article No. VII).

### 6. DUNDAS OF BREASTMILL (B).

Patrick, youngest son of John Dundas of Newliston by his wife Margaret Creichton, received from his father on 3rd June, 1619, the mill and lands of Breastmill, the liferent being reserved in favour of his mother.<sup>1</sup> In 1624 Patrick and his mother were granted a charter *de me* of Breastmill by John of Newliston.<sup>2</sup> Patrick was infeft by his father in seven acres of land called the Brae of Cotlaw *alias* Gateside, in 1622<sup>3</sup>. In 1627 John Dundas disposed the mill and lands of Breastmill; with the Brae of Cotlaw, to Patrick, who got a charter *a me* and precept of sasine on 19th December that year.<sup>4</sup> A charter of confirmation was granted by Lord Torphichen, the superior, on 2nd September, 1628.<sup>5</sup>

In 1631 Lord Torphichen disposed of a fifth part of the Barony of Liston to James Inglis of Rattounraw, erecting a new barony called the Barony of Ingliston<sup>6</sup>. Inglis apparently acquired the superiority of Breastmill (approximately 26 acres of land) which was burdened with a feu-duty of £3. John Dundas of Newliston, with his wife and son Patrick, subsequently petitioned the Lords of Exchequer for a signature under the Great Seal, whereby they might become vassals of the Crown<sup>7</sup>. Eventually James Inglis of Ingliston, Alexander his eldest son, and their respective spouses, Marion Sommerville and Euhpame Skene, resigned Breastmill in the hands of the Lords for new infeftment to be granted to John Dundas and Margaret Creichton in liferent and to Patrick their son in fee, of the mill and lands, under the Great Seal.<sup>8</sup>

Patrick Dundas of Breastmill signed the Solemn League and Covenant in 1643.<sup>9</sup> He was on the Linlithgow Committee for War in 1643, 1644, 1646 and 1647;<sup>10</sup> again in 1648 and 1649.<sup>11</sup> Patrick married Elizabeth Inglis, who married secondly, James Crawford of Crawfordland. In 1657 Patrick made a disposition of the mill of Breastmill, lands thereof, and the Brae of Cotlaw, in favour of James Dundas, his natural son.<sup>12</sup> During the last few years of his life he contracted several debts. Patrick died about 1664.

James Dundas of Breastmill was apprenticed to James Carmichael, merchant in Edinburgh, in 1648.<sup>13</sup> He obtained letters of legitimation under the Great Seal, dated 3rd August, 1663.<sup>14</sup> The same year, styled lawful son of Patrick Dundas, he had a charter under the Great Seal, to him and the heirs male of his body, whom failing to the nearest heirs and assignees,



of the Mill of Breastmill and multures of the Barony of Liston, with pertinents and tenants' services, for £3 yearly in feu-farm and 20 merks to the heirs, assignees and successors of the deceased James Inglis of Ingliston, for relief.<sup>15</sup> James Dundas contracted further debts which were accumulated by John Kennedy, apothecary, in Edinburgh, who was in 1674 infest in annual-rents upliftable from the mill and lands of Breastmill.<sup>16</sup> He contracted further debts with John Crawford of Crawfordland, whose son James obtained a Decreet of Adjudication in 1685, adjudging from him the mill and lands of Breastmill.<sup>17</sup>

It appears that James Dundas continued as liferenter of Breastmill, but he was in poor circumstances and had difficulty in providing for his family. In September, 1692, he wrote to George Dundas, XXIInd of that ilk, asking for six firlots of meal.<sup>18</sup> Again in 1694 and in 1697 we find him asking for meal and promising to make payment.<sup>19</sup> James married, 29th March, 1660, Elizabeth, daughter of George Reid, merchant in Edinburgh.<sup>20</sup> Their initials, with the date 1672, may be seen above a doorway of the old mill. James (who survived until 1727) and Elizabeth had issue Patrick, of whom presently; (2) George, chirurgion-apothecary, who married (name unknown) in England and died there, having had issue<sup>21</sup>; (3) James, who married Marion, daughter of George Monteith, representative of the family Monteith of Kerse, with issue a son George;<sup>22</sup> (4) William, born 1677; who became a Doctor of Medicine. In 1741 he had a dispute with his nephew, James Dundas of Castlecary, regarding certain provisions made in the marriage contract of his parents.<sup>23</sup> His testament was registered on 20th April, 1757.<sup>24</sup> (5) John; (6) Walter, baptised 10th August, 1681; (7) Gilbert, twin brother of Walter; and (8) Christian, baptised 26th March, 1767.<sup>25</sup>

Patrick Dundas was a Commissioner of Supply in 1695;<sup>26</sup> again in 1702 and in 1704.<sup>27</sup> He seems to have been employed in the "Signett Office" in 1692.<sup>28</sup> In 1695 he was commissioned by the Lords of the Treasury to uplift the vacant stipends in Scotland.<sup>29</sup> Patrick received from John Kennedy in 1695 a disposition of writs of poinding the ground at Breastmill;<sup>30</sup> and in 1698, Thomas, son of James Crawford, with consent of his tutors, dispoined to him the mill and lands of Breastmill.<sup>31</sup> He married Rachel, sister of George Bayley of Jerviswood, with issue James, of whom presently; (2) Robert, born 13th April, 1702; and (3) John, born 9th March, 1704.<sup>32</sup>

James Dundas of Breastmill was retoured as heir to his father in 1718.<sup>33</sup> He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Baillie of Castlecary, merchant in Port Glasgow. In 1723 he dispoined to John, second Earl of Stair, debts due by John Kennedy and Thomas Crawford, and all other rights and titles which he had to the mill and lands of Breastmill and the Brae of Cotlaw.<sup>34</sup> These lands have since formed part of the

estate of Newliston. James Dundas went to Castlecary in 1723.<sup>35</sup> In 1727 he wrote to George Dundas, XXIIIrd of Dundas, describing agricultural operations on his estate; complaining of bad health and of the expense of his grandfather's funeral.<sup>36</sup> He got a charter under the Great Seal, dated 26th July, 1732, of the lands of Castlecary and others in the Barony of Seabeg.<sup>37</sup>

In 1735 James Dundas seems to have feared death, and he wrote to William Johnston, writer in Edinburgh, instructing him to convey to George Dundas, XXIIIrd of that ilk, his lands of Castlecary, should he hear of his death.<sup>38</sup> This, however, may have been a manoeuvre by which he hoped the chief of the family would pay off his debts in Edinburgh. At anyrate, he recovered, and later records show that he was engaged in coal-mining activities at Camps. He seems to have had great difficulty with his bound workers, whom he alleged had threatened to burn down his house. James, ever a resourceful, if not a successful man, prevented a disturbance by borrowing a blunderbuss from the Duke of Hamilton! He appears to have been constantly in financial difficulties and the records indicate that he often avoided his creditors by staying in bed with "reumatick paines" and deafness in his "left lugg," a most striking and literal example of turning a deaf ear to demanding voices! To what age James lived the writer has been unable to ascertain. According to Sir Robert Douglass he died without issue.<sup>39</sup>

The arms of Dundas of Breastmill, granted 1627-77, are blazoned:—Argent, a lion rampant Gules, within a bordure compony of the second and first. Crest, a lion from the shoulders, proper, issueing from a bush of oak, Vert. Motto, *Essayes*.

#### NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Newliston Inventory (See note No. 50 on p. 51 of vol. V), No. 18.
2. Ibid., No. 21.
3. Ibid., No. 24.
4. Ibid., No. 26.
5. Ibid., No. 29.
6. Thomson's Memorial on Old Extent, p. 136, edited by J. D. Mackie. Stair Society; Edinburgh, 1946.
7. The Earl of Stirling's Register of Royal Letters, 1615-1635; vol. ii., pp. 597, 598 Edinburgh, 1885; privately printed.
8. Newliston Inventory, Nos. 30 and 31.
9. Copy of Covenant in Kirkliston Parish Church.
10. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vi., part i, pp. 53, 201, 562 and 815.
11. Ibid., part ii, pp. 31, 188.
12. Newliston Inventory, No. 32.

13. Grant, F. J., *Edinburgh Register of Apprentices, 1583-1666*, p. 57. Edinburgh, 1906; Scottish Record Society.
14. *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, vol. ii (1660-68), No. 493.
15. *Ibid*, No. 497.
16. Newliston Inventory, No. 49. William Kennedy, here mentioned, appears to be the estate of Greenhill, Edinburgh, by mortgage, in 1670. Vide *Historic Morningside*, estate of Greenhill, Edinburgh, by mortgage, in 1670. Vide *Historica Morningside*, p. 10, by W. Mair, Edinburgh, 1947.
17. Newliston Inventory, No. 65.
18. Dundas MSS., N. L. S. (Letters).
19. *Ibid*.
20. Paton, H., *Edinburgh Register of Marriages, 1595-1700*, p. 209. Edinburgh, 1905. Scottish Record Society.
21. Nisbet, A., *System of Heraldry*, vol. ii., appendix p. 15; Edinburgh, 1742.
22. *Ibid*.
23. Dundas MSS., N. L. S. (Letters).
24. Grant, F. J., *Edinburgh Register of Testaments, 1701-1800*, p. 83. Edinburgh, 1899. Scottish Record Society.
25. Kirkliston Register of Births. New Register House, No. 667/1.
26. *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. ix, p. 375.
27. *Ibid.*, vol. xi., pp. 22, 1804.
28. Fraser, Sir Wm., *The Annandale Family Book*, vol. ii., p. 55. Edinburgh, 1894. Privately printed.
29. MS. Rose Papers, N. L. S., 47.7.3.
30. Newliston Inventory, No. 55.
31. *Ibid.*, No. 68.
32. Kirkliston Register of Births; 667/1.
33. Newliston Inventory, No. 69.
34. *Ibid*, No. 70.
35. About 1725 Castlecary was disjoined from the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire, and annexed quoad sacra to the parish of Cumbernauld, Dunbartonshire. *Old Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. viii., p. 152. Shortly before 1879 the estate and ancient house of Castlecary came once more into the possession of the Dundas family when purchased by the Earl of Zetland. Gillespie, R., *Round About Falkirk*, p. 156. Falkirk, 1879; 2nd edit.
36. Dundas MSS., N. L. S. (Letters). It is interesting to note that in 1706, Henry Fraser, herald painter, charged £87 4s Scots for gilding and painting for the funeral of George Dundas, XXII<sup>nd</sup> of that ilk. Dundas MSS., N. L. S. (Accounts).
37. *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, M.S. Historical Dept., H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.
38. Dundas MSS., N. L. S. (Letters).
39. *Baronage of Scotland*, p. 176. Edinburgh, 1796. A "Mr Dundas of Castlecary" is mentioned in "List of the Poker Club," dated 26th January, 1776. *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club* (1910), vol. iii, p. 246.
40. Nisbet, A., *System of Heraldry*, vol. i, p. 281, Edinburgh, 1722. Paul, J. B., *An Ordinary of Arms*, No. 4081. Edinburgh, 1903.

## QUERIES

IRVING, CHRISTOPHER. — Any information with regard to Christopher Irving, born in Ecclefechan in 1750 and married to Margaret MacQueen, widow of Jonathan Radcliffe, would be welcomed by Mrs Alex. Frame, 11044 82nd Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Christopher Irving lived at The Bucks (possibly The Birks) at Ecclefechan and emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1820, where he farmed and kept an Inn at Mount Thom, Pictou County.

MACLAMROC. — Information is requested on the origin or associations of the name MacLamroc and its connection with Laverock, Landsborough, Lamrock, in Kirkcudbright and Dumfries.—J. MACL.

CARGILL.—William Cargill, W.S., married Miss Jamieson, circa 1783. William Cargill would appear to have been born in Dunkeld between 1755 and 1760, his father, Christian name unknown, being a banker under the style of Cargill, McDuff & Co. William appears to have had a brother, James who succeeded his father in Cargill, McDuff & Co., and ultimately sold out to one of the principal Scottish Banks, and a sister, Christina, who died circa 1872. Information is wanted on the above family in Dunkeld and their connections, if any, with the Cargills in the Parish of Rattray.—W. D. C. T.

CARGILL—THOMSON—BANKS (or BINKS). — A member has done considerable research into the Cargill and Thomson families who resided in the triangle between Montrose-Brechin-Arbroath in the 18th and 19th centuries, and also has notes on the family of Banks (or Binks) in the Dundee area. He will be glad to receive further information, or to pass on the information he has to any other member.

MAULE, JAMES.—To Sweden in 1731, probably through the influence of Colin Campbell, of the Swedish East India Coy.; was chief mate of the "Rex Sverige," the first Swedish East Indiaman. His three daughters and son were "nobilised" in 1782 (No. 2135 at Svenska Riddarhuset). He was born in Edinburgh on 6th August, 1705. According to a document issued in Edinburgh in 1734 by Lord Panmure, his father is referred to as "John Maule of Glithnoe."—D. J. M.

CAMPBELL OF GARROWS.—Beatrice, daughter of Duncan Campbell, in Innishdaimh (see above) married John C. of Garrows and had, with other issue, a son, proprietor of Garrows in 1802 (Inverneill Mss., as above). John of Garrows and his wife Margaret Campbell had a disposition of part of Wester Tullich, in Ardtallanick, on 28th Sept., 1713, and their son, John, was served heir to his father on 9th March, 1749 (Campbell Mss. in John MacGregor Collection). Confirmation of the marriage of John and Beatrice, and details of their children are desired.—C. C.

**CAMPBELL OF LICKS.**—Margaret, “daughter of Hugh Campbell of Licks,” married Duncan Campbell (1677-1733), youngest brother of Patrick, the husband of Jean Macnab mentioned above, and wadsetter of Innishdaimh (Campbell of Inverneill Mss., 21st April and 8th May, 1802). The Killin parish registers show the marriage proclamation of Duncan Campbell, in Tirray, in Kenmore parish, and Margaret Campbell, Killin parish, 9th February, 1710, to take place 2nd March. Herbert Campbell’s pedigree at the Lyon Office (i, 168) of the Licks family shows Hugh of Licks (son of Archibald), who died in November, 1723, but does not mention a daughter named Margaret. Confirmation of her parentage is desired.—C. C.

**STRAITON.**—Mr James Waugh Straiton, 3530 Westcliff Road South, Fort Worth, Texas, is interested in the Straiton family (also Stratton). His father was John Straiton, born on 26th June, 1864, in Slamannan and died at Fort Worth, Texas, on 21st August, 1951. His grandfather was David Straiton, husband of Catherine Paton, who died on 14th February, 1871. He will be glad to correspond with anyone interested in this family or who can assist in tracing his ancestors.

2nd January, 1961.

**To the Editor, “The Scottish Genealogist.”**

Sir,—May I request space in your pages to correct an unfortunate error in footnote 3 of “Campbell of Craignish: Two Documents” (vol. VI, July, 1959, p. 20)? I stated there (giving *The Scots Peerage*, I, 319, as reference) that the first documented appearance of a Campbell is in Ayrshire in 1263. In fact, the reference is to the lands of Menstrie and Sauchie, described in the *Peerage* as being in Stirlingshire. In *Highland Papers*, volume II, there are several references to Menstrie, described as in Clackmannanshire, and held by the Campbells as late as 1448 (Castle Campbell, near Dollar, was not given that name until 1489.) *The Scots Peerage* (loc. cit.) does show Sir Colin Mor Campbell as holding Symountoun, in Ayrshire, in 1293.

The *Peerage* was published in 1904; *Highland Papers*, vol. II, in 1916; and in *Notes and Queries*, vol. 156 (1929), Herbert Campbell published an early 18th-century inventory of Argyll charters (first date, 10 February 1314/15). His pedigree of the Argyll family at the Lyon Office (vol. I, p. 1-2) begins with Sir Colin Campbell, c. 1292, following a reference of 1368 to a traditional ancestor. Additional research to follow up the Clackmannanshire connection might help to throw light on the family’s origin:—

I am, &c.,

COLIN CAMPBELL.



## THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

At a General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society, the following Constitution was adopted on Saturday, 4th July, 1953:—

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—
  - To promote research into Scottish Family History.
  - To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc., etc.
2. The Society will consist of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are paid. A President and one or more Vice-Presidents may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, and not more than twelve other Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed to audit the accounts annually.
4. Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Four Ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at or about the end of October, on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each publication issued by, or on behalf of the Society, but these shall not be supplied to any Members who are in arrears.
7. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

## THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

<i>Hon. President</i>	The Right Hon. The Earl of Dundee, LL.D., Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
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