

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies of Edinburgh University, at 7 p.m. on 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.

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**Lieut. Col. Kenneth John Campbell of Strachur
23rd Chieftain, 1878-1965**



Personal Arms of Campbell of Strachur

THE CAMPBELLS OF STRACHUR

The following account of the genealogy of the Campbells of Strachur is based on a MS. history of the family, compiled in 1927 by Lt. Col. K. J. Campbell, 23rd Chief of Strachur, who served for 23 years in the Black Watch (RHR), and revised by Niall Campbell of Strachur, the 24th Chieftain, who has kindly offered the use of the MS. to the Society. As it was too lengthy for inclusion in full, a reduced version has been prepared for this magazine. For any omissions the editor apologises and pleads exigencies of space, but every care has been taken to avoid omitting any material of genealogical importance.

In the foreword to the account the author examines the ancient belief, expressed by Skene, that the MacArthur Campbells of Strachur were the senior branch of the Campbell family, and that they had had royal grants from Robert I in the early 14th century, thus antedating the grants to the Campbells of Lochow. However, Niall, 10th Duke of Argyll, stated in a letter of 1908 that "The MacArthurs of Inchtrynich, who, though sprung from the same race as the Campbells, were never called or known as anything but MacArthur, and have been confused with the descendants of the old Lairds of Strachur, who, without doubt, are the oldest branch of Lochow."

Nevertheless there is a tradition that during the reign of Alexander III (1249-1286) the Campbells presented two great divisions, that of MacChaillan Mòr and the Clan Artair, the latter disputing the chiefship, which position they seem to have held until the reign of James I. This tradition may have arisen in a dispute between Sir Arthur Campbell of Strachur and Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow at this time.

In the early part of the 13th century, Sir Dugald Campbell, 18th Knight of Lochow, married his kinswoman Fingal MacGiallamoire. To them were born three sons, Giollaesbuig (Archibald) later 19th Knight of Lochow, and ancestor of the house of Argyll, Iain, of whom little is known, and Duncan, who appears to have obtained the first Royal charter of Strachur. He was known as Dhu or "Black Campbell" in the earliest Argyll pedigrees.

His son Arthur became Sir Arthur Campbell of Strachur, and it is possible that it is from him that all subsequent Chiefs of Strachur were called the MacArthur Campbells, but in no charter do they appear other than under their proper surname of Campbell of Strachur. Although in 1296 he is shown as having done homage to Edward I, yet in 1326 when Robert the Bruce and his queen visited Tarbert, he is paid 10d for having sent a ship to Kintyre and Ireland (Exchequer Rolls I). He is in dispute at this time (1306-1329) with John Murray of Drumsagard over the lands of Glenscandell in the shire of Ayr (Acta) a dispute not settled until 20th November 1331.

About 1315 he had a charter of the Constabulary of Dunstaffnage and the Mains thereof, which Alexander of Argyll had in his hands (Robertson's Index). Between 1306 and 1329 he received an undated charter from Robert I of various lands in Benderloch, including Lochnell (Robertson's Index). In addition as Arthur Campbell, Knight, he had a charter under the Great Seal of Robert I of extensive lands in Lorne, and another of Kinlochlyon, Auchingewall and others for

the service of a 20 oared galley (Breadalbane Inventory). It is also claimed that he had a charter of Glenfalloch and Glendochart, of which a copy was made in October 1599 (Breadalbane Inventory). This was ascribed to 1315 as granted by Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife, but there was no Earl of Fife of that name at that date, so that the date is more probably about 1388 when the second son of Robert II. was earl and Governor of the kingdom.

Nevertheless it is evident that during the reign of Robert I, Sir Arthur Campbell acquired a considerable amount of land. The castle and lands of Dunstaffnage were eventually granted in 1436 to Dugald, son of Colin, Knight of Lochow, the direct ancestor of the family which now possesses the lands, and who was styled Captain of Dunstaffnage at this time.

Sir Arthur was succeeded by his son, Yver (Eoghan or Eugene). There was also a second son, Arthur, who became Campbell of Moidart, Arisaig, Mordover, etc. In 1334 on "Wednesday after Trinity," Robert, the Steward of Scotland granted to "Eugenio Cambell, filii domini Arthuri Cambell militis" all lands not given to others within the tenement of Rosneth, with the Castle and Baillery of Rosneth in feu and heritage for ever. The original charter is still in possession of the family.

Eugene married into an old Perthshire family, with his marriage to the sister of Sir Alexander Menzies or Mennes, Lord of Glendochart. In 1349 he obtained a charter from his nephew, Alexander Mennes of the 20 merkland of Glendochart. In 1347 he witnessed a charter as Yverus Cambell, dominus de Strathchurr, to his cousin Duncan, 8th Earl of Lennox of all the claims he had to the twopennyland of Letternella and the isle thereof.

In an undated charter, amongst the Strachur papers, he grants to his son Arthur the pennyland of Kinlochlong, the farthingland of Glencro and the farthingland of Ardgardancha (Ardgarten) to be held until redeemed for 1000 merks.

On 20th April 1374 he is shown as having resigned the lands of Strachur into the hands of Robert II, when a grant was made to his son Arthur Campbell (Reg. Mag. Sig.). Arthur also had an undated grant before 1364 from Donald, 6th Earl of Lennox (Strachur Charters).

Arthur succeeded in 1374 when c. 1375-1376 a Confirmation under the seal of Robert II was granted at Perth by Robert Earl of Fife of certain lands in the Barony of Glendochart to Arthur Campbell of Strathquhir viz. Hathymverattache, Inverniff, Letybynglas, Cuttereryne, Clacknebreten, Kyldwnane, Kileterbeg and others with the Lake of Lochdochyne and the Isle of Garwhelane (Reg. Mag. Sig. II).

In 1390 and 1398 Arthur had a charter of the lands of Menstrie, in Clackmannan (Robertson's Index). These had formerly been held of the Crown by Sir Giallasburg Campbell, 19th Knight, of Lochow. He is also shown with a Duncan Campbell, (probably Lord of Gannon on Loch Long) as witness at Inchmyrrine on Loch Lomond to a charter of Duncan 6th Earl of Lennox (Fraser's Lennox Vol. 12). Again as Lord of Menstrie he has a charter from his "kinsman" Colin Campbell of Lochow of all the lands of Artgarten, Cragen and others, for his services and homage.

On 16th November 1443 (by which time he was long dead and his son Charles was described as "now of Strathquhir") he was mentioned in a curious vernacular agreement between Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow and Sir John Scrimgeour of Glasine as having "kossit" or exchanged Menstrie for the lands of Strathquhir. This is difficult to understand as the lands of Strachur had long been held by his ancestors.

His son Charles succeeded as Lord of Glendochart, Glenfalloch and Menstrie. In 1434 we find that he resigned the lands of Menstrie to the Crown for a regrant to Duncan Campbell of Lochow (Argyll Charters). He is also shown in the Exchequer Rolls as holding Glenfalloch and Glendochart, the latter from the Crown (V 484 and 651).

Charles married the daughter of Sir Andrew Murray of Ogilvie and Abercairnie by Agnes, daughter of Sir Humphrey Cunningham of Glengarnock. He died c 1464, for his son Arthur had sasine as heir in November of that year, by which time he was of age (Breadalbane Inventory). In that year also, Arthur had sasine of Kilmun, Hathinum, Marnosse, Letterburg, Strochour in Argyll (Responds Von Vol. 9, 674). He received a knighthood.

Arthur died c 1478, apparently a young man, and was succeeded by a son Yvor or Ewer, who was served heir by special service in April 1478 in the lands of Glenfalloch and Glendochart (Strachur Charters). Sasine of Strachur was also given on service of a galley (Responds Vol. 9, 679).

In 1484 as sheriff, we find him with John Campbell Gillaspisone investing Colin Earl of Argyll, Lord Campbell and Lorne in the lands of Craighburnie and Tabbuach in Cowal, resigned by David Lindsay, apparent heir of Alexander Lindsey of Dimrod (Strachur Charters). Here also is found a reversion of 10th March 1499 by Archibald, Earl of Argyll, in favour of Ewer Campbell, of lands on the west side of Strachur for £20 Scots. Ewer was also one of the witnesses at Edinburgh on 22nd March 1501 to the marriage contract between Colin Campbell, eldest son of the 2nd Earl and Lady Janet Gordon. Ewer's death is not recorded, but it is surmised that he died at Flodden 1513.

He was succeeded by his son Iver or Ewer as Lord of Glenfalloch, Glendochart and Strachur. This Iver apparently died c 1518, for on 2nd June 1524, Arthur Campbell was served heir to his father in all the 32 merkland of the barony of Strachur, which had been in the hands of the king for seven years since his father's death. In March 1515 Iver had given sasine to Arthur, his son and heir, and Catherine McKowil, daughter of John McKowil of Kaygray of the lands of Kanaac, and in a charter at Ardgarten in November 1515 had granted the 4 merkland of Kynaig, the 20 shilling land of Craignabachlan, the merkland of Brankali, the merkland of Coverb, and Inveryntenan in Glendochart. In addition he gave sasine to his son and wife in the lands of Ladrictyssagnicht (Strachur Charters). Ewer left three children, Arthur his heir, Duncan, and a daughter Anne. The latter married the 13th Campbell of Craignish, the last of that line, for they both died of the plague in 1546.

Arthur is designated "of Ardgarten" in a precept of sasine (at Lochdhu) to his son and heir, Ewer Campbell, and the latter's spouse Bessie Colquhoun of lands in Glenfalloch (Chiefs of Colquhoun 2, 389). The lands of Kynaig in Strachur were

redeemed by him from Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas for 100 merks paid at the High Altar of the parish church of Lochgoilside in June 1542 (lands for which he had had sasine in 1515, but which had been mortgaged to Ardkinglas). Ewer, his heir, was infeft in the lands of Foirling in Cowal by Archibald, Earl of Argyll, in January 1546. Arthur must have died about this time, for in June 1546 Ewer was infeft as heir to the deceased Arthur, his father, in the family lands, viz. Strouqhur, Innerglen, Cregan, Gerfolin, Balmanack, Brakle, Dowfordling, Lokil-kowan, Socothquhor and Kyeneg (Strachur Charters).

Ewer does not seem to have been an observer of the law, for in 1544 he was the subject of complaint to the Privy Council for his murderous depredations (Reg. P.C.), and in 1547 there is a discharge to an Elizabeth Wilson for all damages done, or molestations "don to hyr" and her "frahyer" out of Glenfruin by Ewer Campbell and his "complexis."

In a new grant of lands given at Drippes in Strachur, it is related that on the visit of Mary, Queen of Scots to her brother-in-law, Archibald, Earl of Argyll, Ewer resigned "on bended knee" the great baronies held "in capite," viz. Strachur and Glenfalloch, to be regranted to his son and heir, Charles and his spouse Janet Graham; Lady Leny, and to his own wife Elizabeth Colquhoun with provision for a life rent for himself and his wife, 1563.

In March 1568 in the name of James VI he had warrant to make a free forest in his lands of Glenfalloch, to be regranted to his son and heir.

Ewer must have been a dominating character, as in 1577 he held his son captive until he made over certain lands to Donald Campbell of Droukie and others. Charles on his release, revoked the grant and sought safety with the Earl of Argyll (Reg. of Deeds, Vol. 15). Later in 1597 he was again causing trouble in Glenfalloch, for there is a Commission in the Breadalbane Inventory from the Privy Council to remove Ewer Campbell as a rebel. A considerable fight is said to have ensued. Ewer, his son Charles and their tenants were beseiged for weeks in the castle at Glendochart. In the same year John Campbell of Ardkinglas took action against him for the reduction of contracts and dispositions granted in 1563 and in 1574 relating to Strachur, and Glenfalloch which were annulled by the Privy Council in 1597 (Acts and Decrees 169-147-314).

Ewer must have died c 1599-1600 and left four sons and one daughter. Of the sons, one Ewer is mentioned in the proceedings of the Privy Council for a murderous raid on the lands of the Duke of Lennox in 1599. The daughter married Iain Campbell of Murthly and her daughter married in 1568 Sir John Campbell of Ardkinglas.

Charles, the heir, married Elspeth, daughter of Janet Graham, Lady Leny, by her first husband Dugall Campbell of Ardculler, the fourth son of Sir Iain Campbell, fourth laird of Ardkinglas. In 1598 at Lochgoilhead, Charles, as fiar of Strachur, granted a Procuratory for resigning to the Crown certain lands of the barony in favour of his son, Colin, reserving the life rent of both himself and Ewer. Charles did not enjoy his heritage long, as he died in 1601, leaving four sons, viz. Colin, fiar, Ewir, Arthur and Dougall. Arthur is mentioned in the Treasurer's Accounts as being summoned with his two brothers for helping the Chief of the MacGregors, who were proscribed at this time.

In 1598 as Fiar óf Strachur, Colin Campbell granted a charter to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy of the lands of Ballineanach in Strachur, in warrandice of the barony of Glenfalloch (Breadalbane Inventory). In an old Argyll MS. he is shown as "now as Strathquhir" when in 1601 he is ordered to appear before Archibald, Earl of Argyll, as Sheriff at Stirling. Colin married twice, first at Ottir in 1593 to Margaret McAllister, daughter of Charles McAllister of Tarbert, and second, before 1617, to Catherine McNaughton, daughter of Iain McNaughton of Dunderawe.

There is a curious discharge dated 16th May 1615 by Donal McKichynich McDonnell McKyniche, alias McCallum, only son of umquhile Gillechyniche McDonnell in Craighdow, and Janet Turner his relict in favour of Colin Campbell of Strachur, which absolved the latter from all damages, actions, etc., against the said Colin for the slaughter of the said Gillechyniche by the said Colin, viz. "Forasmukle as Colin Campbell of Strathquhir, being in the month of October 1613, heavily diseasit with the fever, and thereby be the vehemence and rage thair of, being past his natural knowledge and bereft of his witte and senses, it happened upon accident, his keeper being sumway absent, that the said Colin raise in a rage and ane charged gun being in the chamber quhair he lay, he took the same in his hand, and the said Gilyyniche, being the first person that enterit in the said chamber, was thairby suddenlie slane and now becouse the said Colin Campbell of Strathquhir after his convalescence is become maist penitent for the said crime, has payit ... certain soumes of money for assythment of the said slauchter." This is also interesting in that the son takes the burden for the chief of the defunct whose name is blank in the document.

Another document which has survived is a saine by Colin of the lands of Nether Conage in Strachur to Patrick McArthour, eldest son of Neil MacArthour in Blaireelin (1623).

Colin died in October 1641 leaving four sons and one daughter, viz. Colin, fiar, Archibald, Iain Gorm, and Catherine. The latter married in 1629, Archibald, son of Ronald Campbell of Barrickbuggan, younger son of Craignish. Colin was returned heir by Precept of Chancery dated 16th December 1642 in the 32 merkland of Stacur, while the estates of Ardgarten were made over to him in 1643 by the Marquis of Argyll.

He married c 1654, Annette, eldest daughter of Archibald Campbell of Kilmun, a lass with a tocher of £4000. Colin was also a Justice of the Peace under General Monk. In 1672 following a charter under the Great Seal, Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas was infefted in certain lands of Ardgarten and Strachur, apprised from him for a debt of 60,000 merks due by him to William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton (these were regranted to Strachur in 1711).

Colin Campbell of Strachur served as a Lieutenant Colonel with a company of about eighty men in Ardkinglas' regiment on the expedition of the 9th Earl of Argyll to Mull to coincide with Monmouth's rising. It is not clear whether he was killed at that time, but his son Archibald is shown as "of Strachur" in the Sheriff Court Book in 1686. Colin also left a daughter who married (as his second wife) Andrew MacFarlane of that ilk. Archibald died before 29th June 1706 (possibly even as early as 1697) as shown from the Sheriff Court Book, but as he left no son,

the estates went to his cousin Iain, son of Iain Gorm, who had left three sons, Iain, Alexander and Duncan.

Before his succession to Strachur and Ardgarten, Iain had married c 1694 Janet Campbell, daughter of Iain Campbell of Kinochtrie, and Anne Campbell, daughter of Iain Campbell of Ottir. On 24th April 1706 he has a disposition of the estates from Sir Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas, and on the same date he made an entail in favour of his sons Colin and Archibald, and his daughter Margaret. He must have died c 1708-1709 for his will was registered in the latter year. As his son Colin was a minor, his uncle, John Campbell of Ottir was appointed Curator.

Besides Colin, his heir, John Campbell had seven other children, viz. (1) Archibald, baptised at Ardgarten 1697. He held a commission in the Black Watch, raised in 1730, and married in 1743 a Catherine McIntyre from Bute. He died in Glasgow on 11th December 1780 and was buried in Ramshorn Church there. (2) Iain, born 1705, was a student at Glasgow and married Mary Forbes, 3rd daughter of John Forbes of Kilbridmore, and sister of Patrick Forbes, factor at Ardkinglas. She was a widow in 1744. (It was through this Iain that a later claim was made to the estates). (3) Alexander, died by 1711. (4) George, also deceased by 1711. (5) Anna. (6) Margaret who married Alexander Campbell of Ormidale, and had one son, John, later of Ormidale, and three daughters. (7) Mary who married a Captain John Campbell of the family of Kilmartin.

Colin succeeded, in 1709, to estates which in 1672 had been apprized for debt and were now regranted by the Duchess of Argyll, to whom they had been resigned by Ardkinglas. These are specified as Feorling, Strongarten, Succoch, Kinloch-long, Larichbrisgarde, Craigdow and Nether Glenowick, all in Lochgoilhead, and probably the lands of Strachur were also returned at this time. Sasine came in 1715.

In 1722 he irredeemably disposed of the Isle of Eileanambuicle on Loch Lomond to John Campbell, servitor to James Campbell of Ardkinglas.

Colin Campbell died on 1st September 1722, from a fall from his horse, leaving two sons by Mary Lamont, 4th daughter of Dugald Lamont 16th of that Ilk. Lauchlan MacLauchlan of that Ilk, John Campbell of Ottir, Archibald Campbell of Ottir and Archibald Lamont of that Ilk were appointed Curators for John, the young heir, who was not served heir until 27th July 1744, with Iain Campbell of Achnaderary as Curator as he was still a minor. Sasine on a Precept of Chancery followed on 24th December, but not without a long dispute with Argyll over casualties.

The remaining children of Colin were (1) Captain Archibald of Ardgarten who died there unmarried in 1794. (2) Janet, who married her cousin Colin Campbell of Ederline, son of Dugald Campbell of Ederline and Jean Lamont, sister of Janet's mother. (3) Margaret, who married Hugh Campbell of Lix. She died 6th December 1806. (4) Mary, who married Captain Colin Campbell of Castleton, Royal Marines, and had one daughter who married John Campbell of Southall. She survived until 1858, leaving three sons and three daughters (Family of Southall).

In 1745, as Captain John Campbell, he disposed land in Clachan for a manse and glebe. In the previous year he had received Glenshuan in return for a bond of £540 and an annuity to Colin McGillespie, formerly of Ballimore, now of Glen-

shuan and Jean Campbell, his wife. As his army career called him abroad, he appointed his brother Archibald as his factor in 1775. John Campbell rose to the rank of General, was aide de camp to George III, 1777, and a Freeman Citizen of Glasgow 1787. He had no lawful children but an illegitimate daughter who was brought up at Ardgarten, where she kept house for her uncle, and a son who was brought up in Musselburgh, who died unmarried. The daughter married, in 1785, John Campbell of Ormidale, the eldest son of Alexander Campbell of Ormidale, brother in law of Colin Campbell of Strachur, the father of General John Campbell.

On his return from America in his 60th year, the general married at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, the only daughter of Mungo Campbell, a Glasgow merchant in Granada. She was 20 years of age.

He appears to have intended to leave his estates to his natural children but was unable to do so in view of the burdens on the estate. However, by an Instrument of Resignation of 8th November 1797 he left his estates to his lawful heirs by his marriage, but if none, to his natural son, whom failing to the eldest son of John Campbell of Ormidale and his wife Catherine with the reservation that, if a daughter succeeded, she was to marry a gentleman who would take the name and arms of Campbell of Strachur; but he still reserved the right to make other arrangements. This he must have done, for on his death in 1806 at the age of 79, his sister Janet succeeded, and for the first time in six hundred years the lands went out of the main line. Her retour is dated 30th March 1807.

By her marriage to Colin Campbell, of Ederline, noted above, Janet had five sons and three daughters, viz. (1) Dugald, the eldest, who married in 1773 Mary, daughter of Hugh Campbell of Lix and Margaret, second daughter of Colin Campbell of Strachur. (2) Robert. (3) Colin. (4) Iain, who died unmarried. (5) Archibald, who married Phyllis Reeks, daughter of Robert Reeks of South Budgely, Hampshire (his son, Colin Reeks Campbell, died in France unmarried). (6) Janet, died unmarried. (7) Elizabeth, died unmarried. (8) Isabel, who married Niall Campbell, writer in Inverary, a cadet of Duntroon.

With Janet's marriage to Colin Campbell of Ederline, the MacArthur Campbells were again linked to the Dunstaffnage line, as the Ederline Campbells were linked to that line through Clannacraig. Her eldest son, Dugald, succeeded to Ederline in 1782.

Janet died at Inverary in 1816 and the baronies and estates of Strachur and Ardgarten passed to Colin, eldest son of Dugald Campbell of Ederline. Colin Campbell served in the 60th Regiment and married c 1808 Mary Hislop, who died in Greenock in 1817. Major Campbell died in Edinburgh in 1817, leaving two sons, John and Dugald, and a daughter, Letitia.

John was served heir in 1825. He married on 17th December 1830, Elizabeth Anne Kinnersley, daughter of James Kinnersley of London. A son, Colin, born in 1832, was accidentally drowned at Ardgarten, a tragedy which irreparably affected the mother's mind*. John seems to have resided at Ardgarten for some time, but had also connections with Musselburgh, of which town he was made a Freeman

*Note.—Is this the origin of the legend of the drowning of the heir to McNaughton of Dunderawe by his grandfather Campbell of Ardkinglas?—Ed.

in 1828. He was also a member of the Royal Company of Archers and Deputy Lieutenant of Argyll. He died in April 1867.

He was succeeded by his brother Dugald, who had been born in Galway, Ireland, in 1813. Dugald Campbell, as a midshipman, had married a Barbara McKay in Dalry, by whom he had had two daughters. He married secondly in 1844 Jessie Douglas Robertson of the Mill House, Musselburgh, the eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Robertson of Musselburgh.

In 1840 a John Campbell had appeared as claimant of the estates, claiming to be the heir male of John Campbell, uncle of the General and the father of Mary Anne Campbell who had married Alexander Campbell of Ormidale. The claimant stated that this John Campbell, who had resided at Strongarten, had had four sons and two daughters, the eldest son being Colin Campbell, born in 1730, dying in 1772, leaving one son Archibald, the father of the claimant. This claim seems to have been settled by the statement of Alexander Campbell of Ormidale, that this John Campbell of Ormidale, his maternal grandfather, and Mary Forbes, his wife, left only two daughters, Mary Anne and Anne, the latter dying unmarried.

Dugald Campbell had one son by his second marriage, the mother dying in childbirth. This boy was brought up by his aunt Letitia and educated at Loretto, while his father, accompanied by his two daughters, was sent off to Australia by his brother John, where he died in 1874. One of the daughters married a sheep farmer named Kennedy, and had three daughters, Mary, Sarah and Anne.

John Campbell succeeded to the estates on his father's death in 1874, and in 1876 married Ellen Jane Skidmore, only daughter of Thomas Emmett Skidmore of Rickmansworth, of an old Hertfordshire family which had held lands there since 1555. He was also the representor of the ancient Quaker family of Emmett of Waddeston, Bucks, and Micklefield Hall.

Although he never resided at Strachur, John Campbell took a keen interest in the welfare of the people on the estates.

To relieve the pressure of debt on the estate he sold Ardgarten in 1885, but it was too late, as the burden was scarcely modified by the sum received. He died on 27th October 1887 at the age of 40. His widow survived until 1905. He left five children, viz (1) Kenneth John, his heir, born 17th November 1878. (2) Ronald Skidmore, born 5th April 1882. (3) Arthur Stewart, born 28th July 1886. (4) Elsie Hewitt, born 27th July 1877. (5) Winifred Ellen, born 28th May 1880.

Kenneth Campbell succeeded to Strachur as a minor, when the estates were in great difficulties, and a judicial factor was appointed in 1891. Mrs Campbell had been unwilling to sanction the sale of estates during her son's minority, but in 1897 circumstances forced the final sale which realised less than its estimated value. Of his brothers, Ronald died unmarried, and Arthur served in the Bank of Bombay and the Imperial Bank of India.

Kenneth John Campbell married in 1915 Marie Sybil, daughter of Laurence Dolan of St Mary Cray, Kent, by his wife Virginie, daughter of George William Hoghton of Preston, Lancs. His son Iain Niall MacArthur Campbell, the present Chief of the Campbells of Strachur, was born at Camberley on 23rd November 1916.

TABLE SHOWING THE SUCCESSION OF LAIRDS WITH THE LORDSHIPS HELD BY THEM, AND GIVING DATES OR APPROXIMATE DATES OF SUCCESSION

DATE	NAME	BARONIES	
Circa			
1230	Duncan Cambell	Strachur	
1280	Sir Arthur Cambell	Strachur	
1330	Yver Cambell	Strachur, Glendochart	
1374	Arthur Cambell	Strachur, Glendochart, Foirlings, Mennestrie, Glenfalloch	
1420	Charles Cambell	Strachur, Glendochart, Foirlings, Mennestrie, Glenfalloch	
1464	Sir Arthur Cambell	Strachur, Glendochart, Glenfalloch, Foirlings	
1478	Iver Cambell	Strachur, Glendochart, Glenfalloch, Foirlings	
1513	Iver Cambell	Strachur, Glendochart, Glenfalloch, Foirlings	
1525	Arthur Cambell	Strachur, Glendochart, Glenfalloch, Foirlings	
1545	Iver Cambell	Strachur, Glendochart, Glenfalloch, Foirlings	
Exactus			
1600	Charles Cambell	Strachur, Foirlings	Note, Campbell first spelt with a "P"
1601	Colin Campbell	Strachur, Foirlings	
1641	Lieut. Col. Colin Campbell	Strachur, Foirlings	
1697	Archibald Campbell	Strachur, Foirlings	
1697	John Campbell	Strachur, Foirlings	
1708	Colin Campbell	Strachur, Foirlings	
1743	General John Campbell	Strachur, Foirlings	
1806	Janet Campbell	Strachur, Foirlings	<i>New Line</i>
1816	Major Colin Campbell	Strachur, Ederline, Foirlings	
1824	John Campbell	Strachur, Foirlings	
1867	Dugald Campbell	Strachur, Foirlings	
1874	John Campbell	Strachur, Foirlings	
1887	Lieut. Col. Kenneth John Campbell	Strachur	
1965	Niall Campbell	Strachur	

BYGONE LOCHABER

There is shortly to be published by the Reverend Somerled MacMillan, whose most interesting address to the Society has recently been published in the *Scottish Genealogist*, a graphic account of one of the most important regions of the Scottish Highlands from earliest times to the present day. The book with the title of "Bygone Lochaber," may be obtained from Mr MacMillan at 7 High Calside, Paisley, at a price (including postage) of: United Kingdom, £2.75; North America, 7 Dollars; Australia, 7 Dollars; New Zealand, 7 Dollars; South Africa, 6 Rand.

In the book prominence is given to the Lochiel family, and to twenty-seven of the principal families of Clan Cameron. The Macmillans of Murlaggan and nineteen other principal families of the name are listed; the MacPhees of Glendessary, of Muick and Arkavie, Crieff, and Sallachan; the MacMasters of Corribeg; the Cummings of Achdaliu; the MacLachlans of Coruanan, of Camasalachan, and Fassiefern; the MacKenzies of North Ballachulish, and the MacIntyres of Camasna-h-Eirbhe, all of whom were under obligation to Lochiel. The MacDonalds of Keppoch, of Mulagan, of Bohuntine, of Achnacoichine, and on Inverlair; the MacArthurs, the Stewarts and the Boyles, the Burkes, the Campbells or MacGlasserichs, and the Kennedies of Leanachan. All have found a place in the story of bygone Lochaber.

Part of the book deals with Forced Emigrations, Evictions and the Clearances. The legends and superstitions of the district also find a place. A chapter is devoted to humour and the anecdotes of characters and worthies of Lochaber.

An Appendix gives a full account of the place-names of Lochaber including the derivation of hamlets and villages, mountains and hillocks, rivers, streams and lochs, etc., etc. A section is devoted to the ecclesiastical parishes of Kilmalhe, Kilmonivaig and St Munn's Isle. It also explains the changes in the name of the main town of Lochaber from Maryburgh to Gordonsburgh, and then to Duncansburgh, and finally to the Burgh of Fort William.

SCOTS YEAR BOOK

Shortly after the recent note in the Magazine concerning the above (*Vol. XVII, no. 3, 1970, p. 83*), we learned with regret that the publishers, the Scottish Historic & Research Society of the Delaware Valley, Inc., have been forced by economic considerations to abandon the project.

They intend, however, to maintain the *World Directory of Scottish Societies* and to publish this in directory form in the near future. Any correspondence to the Society should now be addressed to 2137 MacLarie Lane, Broomall, Pa. 19008, U.S.A.

LIEUT. HECTOR MACLEAN 14th Regt. of Foot A CADET OF COLL?

Dr J. MacLean, van-Neckstraat 102, 's-Gravenhaye, Holland, in Vol. XVI, No. 4 of the Scottish Genealogist, asks who were the parents of Hector Maclean, Lieut. 14th Regt. of Foot, who died of the wounds he received at the capture of the Cratton in Java on 16th June 1812.

Lieut. Hector's ancestry has puzzled me for some time. He is referred to as 'your young uncle Hectory Mingary' in letters in my possession to Alexander Maclean, surgeon 64th Regt. of Foot from his father, the Rev. Donald, Minister of the Small Isles, and brother, the Rev. Neil, Minister of Tiree. These letters cover the period 1805-1818. In one, Neil writes: 'Our uncle Hector Mingary was one of the valiant captors of Batavia where he exhibited much prowess,' and later, 'Our poor uncle Hector Mingary died of his wounds at Batavia.'

In the Kilninian and Kilmore Parish Registers/1766-1820/544/1, I found yesterday that on 23rd September 1789, 'Alexander McLean, Tacksman of Mingary and Margaret MacLean had their lawful son Hector baptised.' His parents had been married in the Isle of Coll on 26th December 1787 (SRO/Coll Parish Register/1775-1813/551/1), and we know from Clan Gillean p. 334, that his mother was the daughter of Mr Hector Maclean, the Minister of the Isle of Coll from 1733 to 1775, who entertained Johnson and Boswell. Her mother, 'being the eldest daughter of Hector Maclean, Tacksman of Knock in the Isle of Coll (SRO/Argyll Testaments/C/12/7/4).

Mingary was an important tack on the Maclean of Coll's estate in Mull, and not the better known Mingary in Ardnamurchan. Alexander Maclean is the only tacksman of Coll's property in Mull that I have been able to discover in the last years of the 18th Century. His ancestry is therefore of interest.

The Macleans of Coll's estate papers have not yet been located, and it is mainly through the Kirk Session minutes and Parish registers of Kilninian and Kilmore that we can discover the names of their tacksman and tenants in Mull. Alexander Maclean is listed as an Elder between 1785 and 1796. There is no mention of him earlier than 1785 and the only clue as to his identity lies in the letters mentioned above.

In 1779 a Mr Alexander Maclean, of Gott, Tiree, aged 52, is shown (SRS/Argyll Estate 1779) as having a wife aged 69, a daughter 'Miss Lilie' and twin sons, John and Donald. We know from Clan Gillean p. 391 that 'Miss Lillie' or Lillias was married to the Rev. Donald Maclean, Minister of the Small Isles. From 1782 to 1787 the Rev. Donald was Missionary Minister of Kilninian and Kilmore, and on 12th June 1786 his third son was baptised. His wife is stated to be living at Mingary. It would appear from Tiree tacks that Mr Alexander Maclean of Gott gave up his tacks in Tiree circa 1782 (ICP/Tiree Tacks/40/p. 73). It is therefore probable that Alexander of Gott and of Mingary were one and the same man, and that he moved from Tiree to Mull at about the same time as his first wife died and

he married again. The combination of these two events has confused previous Maclean genealogists.

Alexander's ancestry is uncertain. He is only mentioned through his marriage in the Maclean manuscript in the National Library's collection (circa 1807), and the Maclean manuscript (circa 1830) in my possession does not mention him at all. It does, however, describe his daughter Lillias as 'a Daughter of balaphetrish of the family of Boreray.' From other letters in my possession it is clear that the Rev. Donald's children had Boreray relatives. The Balliphetrish branch of the Boreray family are inadequately covered in all Maclean histories (e.g. Clan Gillean p. 327). Balliphetrish was an Elder of Tiree in 1738 (SRO/CH2/273/1/12 April 1738). He could therefore have been the father of Alexander of Gott and Mingary (born 1727). It seems unlikely that this would not have been mentioned in one of the Maclean genealogies: I have studied six. I suspect that it is Lillias's mother rather than father who was a Boreray, and that the word 'mother' has been left out by mistake. This has happened on more than one occasion where my manuscript can be compared with other manuscripts.

There is, however, another more probable solution of his paternal ancestry. In 1839 Alexander of Gott and Mingary's great grandson (Alexander, Surgeon 64th Regt. of Foot's posthumous only son), who was also named Alexander and was brought up in Plymouth, went to visit his uncle, the Rev. Neil and his family in Tiree. He was given his ancestry. This he took down in a garbled fashion which has confused his descendants ever since. His father's paternal ancestry is clear and accurate only if one appreciates that when he writes 'son of,' he is incorrectly translating the gaelic 'mac' exclusively as 'son of' when it can also mean 'descendant of.' His father's maternal ancestry is shown as being:

'Alexander son of Donald and Lillias son of Alexander' (he means of course 'daughter') 'son of Allan son of Neil son of Neil son of Chief of Coll.' There were only two sons of the 'Chief of Coll' called Neil; Neil (Mor) Tutor of Coll in the 16th Century and Neil of Drimacross in the second half of the 17th Century. The descendants of the latter, however, either died out in the male line or emigrated to America or Danzig and are accounted for. It would therefore seem possible that Alexander and his son-in-law, the Rev. Donald, were both descended from Neil (Mor) whose existence and descendants were unfortunately ignored by all early Maclean manuscripts, except for the one I possess which was not known about when Clan Gillean was written. However, the only suitable candidate in this manuscript, if this theory is correct, is firmly eliminated by his 'dying young in the year 1757.' In spite of this fact I think that it is unlikely that Maclean of Coll would have given such an important tack to a Maclean who was not descended in the male line from his own family. I should be interested to hear what any other member has to say on this point.

MAJOR NICHOLAS MACLEAN BRISTOL,
The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Greenhall, Madderty, Perthshire.

REVIEWS

In Search of Ancestry—Gerald Hamilton—Edwards (268 pages). Phillimore & Co. Ltd. £2.10

The delightful, humorous illustrations on the dust cover and in the book should not blind the reader to the wide knowledge and experience of the author or the value of the advice he gives. The author is a fellow of the Library Association as well as of the Society of Genealogists, and has to his credit a long list of books and journalistic activity.

In a lively and easily readable way the author first deals with the four main factors which govern the tracing of pedigree—status, record, name and continuity—and after devoting a chapter to advice on keeping your records, deals in turn with civil registration, parish records, wills, marriage licences, and private sources, including periodicals and newspapers. . . Occupations which maintain their own records are then singled out, clergymen, lawyers, doctors, soldiers and sailors, and clerks and cadets in The East India Company (Charterhouse sent more officers into the army of “The Hon. John Company” than any other public school). Jews, Huguenots and other immigrants also kept their own records, though many of the more recent immigrants have changed their name to prevent retaliatory action.

.. Scottish, Irish and Welsh records are given individual treatment, Scotland ranking two chapters, with mention made of the Scottish Society’s activities and of this magazine. . No attempt is made to play down the loss of the Irish records in 1922, though a brave effort is made to advise on the use of what still exists. A brief attempt is made to assess what is available for the Dominions, the United States and other countries to which the British emigrated, and a useful reference to appropriate rolls, livery company records, and tontine ledgers in this country.

Places of search are then catalogued and described, both in England and in the United States, before a final chapter entreats the reader to write up the results of his labours without delay; an appendix sets out how best this can be done, and another appendix gives a questionnaire for eliciting as much information as possible from reluctant and half-hearted relatives.

To a person embarking on genealogical research this book will provide a most helpful guide; to those already on the high seas of discovery there are many beneficial comments which may well drive the becalmed ship towards its destination; even to those running before a favourable breeze it will provide additional sail to speed their arrival at their distant destinations.

Parish Register Copies (part one)—Society of Genealogists Collection (44 pages)

This list, published by Phillimore & Co. Ltd. for the Society of Genealogists is a first step towards publishing in parts a complete catalogue of the Society’s library. Its purpose is to fill a gap until the National Index of Parish Register Copies is ready.

There are listed alphabetically those parishes for which at least part of the transcript is complete: there is a separate list at the end of the booklet for those parishes where there are only extracts.

Scottish registers appear separately, and, not surprisingly, are not numerous. Nevertheless, even for Scottish genealogists, this booklet will be most useful in showing what is available in the hands of the Society of Genealogists, especially as those transcripts available for loan within the British Isles are clearly marked.

West Lothian—the Eastern District—Official Tourist Guide

Published by the Kirkliston and Winchburgh District Council, 19 Station Road, Kirkliston, West Lothian, 1970, price 25p.

This book contains 25 pages of photographs and descriptive matter about the parishes of Abercorn, Dalmeny, and the part of Kirkliston parish to the west of the River Almond, which area contains numerous old castles and mansions and three very important churches.

The editor—Mr Donald Whyte—is chairman of the District Council and, as might be expected of him, has given most interesting historical and biographical information. The excellence of the letterpress also deserves mention.

WATERMILLS AND THEIR CONSERVATION

At the beginning of November 1970 a study conference was held in North Berwick for the Conservation of Watermills, and a special book was produced by East Lothian County Council entitled "East Lothian Water Mills" (75p). A Scottish Mill Advisory Panel was set up under the convenership of Mr Basil Skinner, Department of Adult Education, University of Edinburgh, to act as a consultative body and promote restoration projects.

The Conference asked all Local History and Amenity Societies to give attention to the recording of mills and the experience of living millers and millwrights. Any member of the Society who has an interest in watermills and can either contribute or is seeking information should contact Mr Basil Skinner.

OBITUARY

DR ROBERT M. GORRIE

In December of last year a loyal Edinburgh member of the Society, Dr Robert MacLagan Gorrie, died at the age of 73.

Dr Gorrie had served as a forestry expert in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Iraq for 30 years, and returned to live in Edinburgh after his retirement. He gave of himself unstintingly to many societies, serving as secretary to the Saltire Society, as editor of the Clan Donald Society magazine, and as chairman of the Scottish Place-Names Society.

At our meetings he was a regular attender and one who could be relied on for intelligent comment or a searching question. His kindness and enthusiasm will be sadly missed, and our sympathy is extended to his wife, his sons and daughter by whom he is survived.

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, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, 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 issue of The Scottish Genealogist, 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

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