

# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

Quarterly Journal of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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BY ITS CONSTITUTION, the Scottish Genealogy Society exists "to promote research into Scottish Family History," and "to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy by means of meetings, lectures, etc." By the expressed desire of the original members, the Society was to remain an academic and consultative body, and was not to engage itself professionally in record searching. Arrangements will be made by which the Society can supply a list of those members who are professional searchers, but any commissions of this kind must be carried out independently of the Society

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.

Membership of the Scottish Genealogy Society is by election at an annual subscription of £1 10/- (\$4.50) inclusive of The Scottish Genealogist. This subscription, which is payable on 1st October, entitles members to receive the Magazine during the following year beginning with the January issue. Inquiries may be made to the Hon. Secretary, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, and subscriptions paid to the Hon. Treasurer, 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh.

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All material for publication must be sent to the Hon. Editor, c/o Messrs Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2, in a form ready for immediate use. MSS must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

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All communications submitted should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope (or other means of return). Published matter will not be returned; but will become the property of the Society and filed for reference in the Library.

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## REPORT OF COUNCIL, October 1971

### **Dr R. M. Gorrie; Miss E. M. Mein.**

The Council have to record, with deep regret, the deaths during the year of Dr R. M. Gorrie and Miss E. M. Mein. Both were regular attenders at Meetings and both were Members of Council. Their presence and wise counsel are greatly missed.

### *Meetings*

During the year, the Society held seven Meetings and the Council held four. The December Meeting of the Society had to be cancelled because of the black-out imposed in the streets during the electricity strike. The Meetings continued to be held in the rooms of the University of Edinburgh Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies and we are indebted to Dr Barclay, the Depute Director, for the facilities we enjoy there.

The lectures given during the year were: "Three centuries of emigration from Scotland" by D. Whyte, Esq., J.P., F.S.A.Scot.; "Some Gaelic surnames and their English adaptations" by the Rev. Somerled Macmillan; "The Polignac family and Scotland" by A. J. Mackenzie Stuart, Esq., Q.C.; "Putting the story into history" by Nigel Tranter, Esq.; "Recent developments at New Register House" by A. L. Rennie, Esq., Registrar General; "Communion tokens in Scotland" by M. G. Kidd, Esq., B.L., W.S.; "Irvings of Bonshaw" by Edward J. B. Irving Esq., F.S.A.Scot.

### *Hon. Treasurer's Report.*

The Honorary Treasurer reports that it is a pleasure to be able to submit Accounts in which payments to printers for *The Scottish Genealogist* are up to date for the first time in eight years. Recovery of Income Tax on Covenanted Payments for two years has also brought that item up to date. Unfortunately, the position on the income side is not so bright. There are over fifty names on our Mailing List where no payment has yet been received for the subscription due this year. Steps have been taken to suspend issue of the Journal in these cases until payment is forthcoming.

Sales of Tombstone Inscription Lists during the year have produced a surplus of £77 over outlays and there are considerable stocks on hand for which very little further outlay will be incurred. Sales of the earlier issues have continued and it is anticipated that the bulk of the stocks now on hand will be sold over the next few years.

During the year, 59 new Members have been enrolled along with 13 new Subscribers to the Journal. In addition to the 240 Members and 134 Subscribers who paid during the year, one must count 56 of the former and 8 of the latter category who either paid subscriptions in advance prior to October 1970 or who paid in advance as new subscribers before the end of September for the new year now commenced — see item "Subscriptions paid in advance" in Balance Sheet.

The total Mailing List, including those in arrears, now comprise 324 Members,

169 Subscribers and 45 Exchange arrangements. *The Scottish Genealogist* now reaches 101 libraries throughout the world.

### *Burial Ground Inscriptions*

Three new volumes of burial ground inscriptions were issued during the year — *Berwickshire* by D. C. Cargill; *East Fife* by J. F. and S. Mitchell; *Peeblesshire* by Sheila A. Scott. These county compilations have been financially and genealogically profitable. The financial results for 1970-71 are shown in the *Accounts*, but taking the last four years together, when eight volumes were issued, the total outlay has been £593 and the total income £675. The outlay, however, included the cost of a duplicator (£27) still in use and of material for work in progress for future volumes (value £62); moreover, sales of *Peeblesshire* have only just begun. The total profit so far may thus be safely put at about £150 with the prospect of more to follow. The volumes are meeting with ready acceptance by libraries, genealogists, genealogical societies and others in different parts of the world. *Kinrossshire* is sold out and *West Lothian* on the point of being so. *West Fife* is expected to be ready about January.

A circular, of which a copy has appeared in the *Journal*, was issued during the year to local history and amenity societies and others in Scotland, recommending the listing of inscriptions in burial grounds with a view to eventual incorporation in county lists. The results are encouraging, but it is too early to predict how far-reaching they will be. There is certainly great scope for expansion.

In September of this year, the Registrar General issued a letter to all local authorities inviting them to send him copies of inscriptions in all cases of demolition of tombstones. When such demolition is undertaken under Planning Acts procedure, the Secretary of State will normally prescribe that transcripts be sent to the Registrar General, but in other cases the transcription work would be voluntary.

### *Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants*

Mr Whyte reports that the revised U.S.A. section, containing 6,300 entries, is sufficient for one volume. Arrangements have been made with The Scottish Central Library to microfilm the cards, previous to their shipment to Baltimore, Md., where the work is to be published by the Magna Carta Book Co.

Mr Mitchell reports that progress during the year in his section has been minimal, having been confined to classifying information obtained from monumental inscriptions. He has, however, contributed from this source to the other sections. The totals now held by him are: Asia, 889; Africa, 109; Europe, 543; Mexico, Central and South America, 67.

"For his part, Mr McNaughton reports his figures as follows: Australia, 921; Tasmania, 59; New Zealand, 189; West Indies, 1056."

### *The Library*

Our present temporary accommodation continues to inhibit rapid expansion of our small, but increasingly useful, collection. Nevertheless, the year has seen

the acquisition of a number of important works. The Library continues to benefit from the generosity of Members in donating books and genealogical material. Especially welcome are works relating to the histories of particular families, and to emigrant Scots.

A *List of Accessions* to the Library between March 1970 and October 1971 is available, on loan, on application to the Honorary Librarian.

Society Meetings commence at 7 p.m. and Members are reminded that the Library is generally open about three-quarters of an hour before, and also after Meetings.

#### *Acknowledgements*

Finally, the Council would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Lecturers and the Members who have supported them at Meetings, the Honorary Office-Bearers and all those who have contributed to the promotion of the Society's objects during the year.

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## WHO WAS "SHANE DHU" MACNAGHTEN?

On 5th April, 1773, there died at Springfield, near Edinburgh, John or Iain MacNachtan of that Ilk, the last of his line, descended, as he himself recorded, in an unbroken line from Gillechrist MacNachdan, to whom in 1267 Alexander III had granted the custody of the island Castle of Frechelan in Loch Awe.

The hereditary lands of the chiefs had been lost in the previous generation, and now the clan, or what remained of it, found itself chiefless as well. Although the family of the chiefs had been numerous enough in the 16th and 17th centuries, it was apparently extinct with the death of John MacNachtan. But the clan spirit dies hard, and efforts were soon made by some of his clansmen to find a family which could claim to be representative of the male line of the Macnachtans of Dunderawe. In the course of their search a Mr Alexander McNaughton of Woodend, Glenlyon, discovered the existence of an old gentleman of good estate in Ulster, Edmund Macnaghten, of Beardville, near Coleraine, in County Antrim. He was in fact a very old man, having been born in 1679, and he had remarried at the age of eighty and begotten two sons, Edmund Alexander and Francis, both of whom grew to maturity.

Whatever approach was made to Edmund to claim the chiefship—no documentary evidence has survived—this was rejected by the old man. On grounds of seniority he was right in so doing, as the surviving son of his elder brother had sons of his own, but no attempt was apparently made to put forward his nephew's claim to the chiefship.

In any case, we must bear in mind that (to quote Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, Lord Lyon King of Arms) "the supposed indivisible right of Primogeniture is merely a characteristic of late English peerage law, and is the very antithesis of the practical system of succession by tanistry, which is the outstanding feature of the clan system, namely, the chiefship hereditary in the stem or central family of the clan, but individually subject to selection of the fittest member."

And so matters rested until in 1818, when "on the attestation and at the desire of upwards of 400 of the clan in Scotland" a patent was issued by Thomas Earl of Kinnoul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, acknowledging Edmund Alexander Macnaghten of Beardiville to be chief of the ancient name and clan, and granting to him the arms of the chief. On his death in 1818 without legitimate issue, the chiefship passed to his younger brother, Francis, who was created a baronet in 1837, and it remains in that family to this day, the present chief, Sir Antony Macnaghten, being a great-great grandson of Sir Francis Macnaghten.

As in the case of the approach to Edmund Macnaghten of Beardiville, there are apparently no documents extant (apart from the patent issued by the Lord Lyon) in support of the 1818 move to find a chief. Again, the senior branch was ignored. But the Beardiville Macnaghtens were becoming very prosperous, and their cousins, living under the shadow of a sensational murder, less so. In fact, this branch died out in the male line in 1855, leaving the Macnaghtens of Dundarave (as they had become) the only family of that name.

This article is not, however, concerned so much with the rights and wrongs of the choice of chief in 1818 as with the evidence for selecting a member of a long established Ulster family. On what grounds, in fact, did the Lord Lyon accept the claims of Edmund Alexander Macnaghten, apart from the knowledge that he was man of property, a Member of Parliament and a person of standing in the province of Ulster? We do not know what documentary evidence was put forward.

With the award of a baronetcy to Edmund Alexander's brother, Francis, in 1837, the Peerage writers soon produced a pedigree, linking his family with that of the Scottish line of chiefs. The Ulster family, it was claimed, was descended from Sir Alexander Macnachtane, who was killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513. Sir Alexander's son and heir — so goes the account — married Anne, daughter of Murdoch MacLaine of Lochbuy, by his wife, the sister of Randal MacSorley MacDonnell, 1st Earl of Antrim. From the Macnachtane/MacLaine marriage there were three sons, the eldest dying without issue, the second, Malcolm of Glenshira, being the ancestor of the Scottish line of chiefs, and the third son, John, nicknamed "Shane Dhu" or "Black John", going to Ulster circa 1580 as secretary to Sorley Buie MacDonnell, father of the 1st Earl of Antrim. Sorley Buie is variously described as Shane Dhu's uncle or great uncle.

This pedigree, as outlined above, is hopelessly incorrect, but it has, with variants, been copied into numerous 19th and 20th century potted histories of the Highland clans. We are, however, fortunate in having access to a manuscript pedigree of the Macnachtan chiefs, compiled by the late (10th) Duke of Argyll, a noted genealogist, which enables us to make some tentative suggestions on the identity of "Shane Dhu".

First, Sir Alexander Macnachtane: he can be identified as Sir Alexander MacNachtan of Dundaraw, who was knighted by James IV, and who accompanied Archibald, 2nd Earl of Argyll, to the battle of Flodden, where the Earl was killed. It is quite possible that Sir Alexander was wounded and that his death on 12th December 1515 (recorded in the Chronicle of Forthingall), was due to the wounds which he received in battle.

Sir Alexander was the father of two sons, another Alexander MacNachtan of Dunderaw and Iain Makallexander VecNachtane. The former was the father of Gilbert MacNachtan of Dundaraw, who d.s.p. and of yet another Alexander, Sir Alexander MacNachtan of Dundaraw, whose eldest son married Anne MacLaine of Lochbuie, and built the present castle of Dunderave in 1596. The last of the Scottish line of chiefs, John, who died in 1773. was a great-great-grandson of the builder, and there are no complications about his descent, which need not detain us.

But the efforts of the Peerage writers to identify "Shane Dhu" Macnaghten with a younger son of the MacLaine/MacNachtan marriage are clearly wrong, although there was in fact a third son, Iain or John. His career is well documented but he was in no way concerned with affairs in Ulster. To find "Shane Dhu" we must therefore return to the younger son of Sir Alexander who died in 1515. This second son, Iain Makallexander VecNachtane, is identified in the Duke of Argyll's pedigree as the father of "Shane Dhu", but with no supporting evidence.

So far, nobody has been able to specify the connection between "Shane Dhu" and the MacDonnell family. The Duke's pedigree does not record either the marriage of his father or grandfather. But if "Shane Dhu" and the 1st Earl of Antrim were first cousins, then either Shane Dhu's mother must have been a sister of Sorley Buie MacDonnell, or a sister of his father's must have married Sorley Buie. But according to the pedigree of the Earls of Antrim Sorley Buie married Mary, daughter of Con O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, by whom he had four sons, including Randal MacSorley, who became 1st Earl of Antrim. The same source states that Sorley Buie was one of a family of six sons and three daughters, but gives no details about the latter.

We now come to the only solid piece of evidence for the relationship between the Macnaghtens and the MacDonnells, and it is extremely convincing: a tomb at Bonamargy Friary, Co. Antrim, bearing two inscriptions, the first, in Latin, stating that the vault beneath had been built in 1618 by *Johannes Maknagten*, for himself and his family, and describing the builder as Secretary to Randal, Viscount Dunluce. Randal MacSorley MacDonnell was, in fact, created Viscount Dunluce in 1618, and Earl of Antrim two years later. The second inscription in the more important of the two, and reads as follows:—

HEIRE LYETH THE BODIE OF IHN M. NAGHTEN  
FIRST COUSIN AND SECTARIE TO RANDAL  
FIRST ERLE OF ANTRIM WHO DEPARTED THIS  
MORTALITIE IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD  
GOD 1.6.30.

Is this "Shane Dhu's" tomb? It could be so. The tradition that he went to Ulster in about 1580 fits in with what is known of Sorley Buie's career, as in 1573 he had made his peace with Queen Elizabeth I and was confirmed in the possession of vast estates which he had acquired by conquest. The need for a trustworthy, educated man to help in their administration and management was obvious, and here was his sister's son, a young man of letters and with no particular prospects in Argyll. The Latin inscription on the vault at Bonamargy shows the builder to have been a man of education.

The use of the term "first cousin" in the second inscription is so precise as to leave no doubt about the relationship of the dead man to Sorley Buie's son, but we still lack details about his mother. Perhaps someone who reads these notes will be able to supply the missing links.

But another theory that has been put forward is that the builder of the tomb was "Shane Dhu's" son, known as John McNaghten of Ballymagarry, from the house in which he lived, near Dunluce Castle. He is mentioned in a deed dated 20th August 1617, while two men who may well have been his younger brothers, Alexander and Daniel of Oldstone, are mentioned in deeds of 1621 and 1627 respectively. We know that John of Ballymagarry and the builder of the vault were the same person, but was this person "Shane Dhu"? If he were "Shane Dhu's" son, then "Shane Dhu" must have married a sister of Sorley Buie MacDonnell or a sister of Sorley Buie's wife, who, we are told, was a daughter of the Earl of Tyrone. But whoever he was, John of Ballymagarry who died in 1630, was the great-grandfather of Edmund Macnaghten, of Beardville, who, sometime in the seventeen-seventies refused to claim the dormant chiefship of the clan.

This article would be incomplete without some reference to the so-called "Double Marriage" tradition in the clan which may possibly refer to "Shane Dhu". The story, which is given at length in Lord Archibald Campbell's *Record of Argyll* (1885), tells how the young chief of the clan was trapped into marrying the elder sister of the girl whom he loved, and how in due course he abandoned his wife, fleeing with his erstwhile fiancée to Port Rush, where they married. Until recently the bridegroom had always been identified with John MacNachtan, the last of the Scottish line of chiefs who died in 1773, but this theory must be rejected in the light of recent research. The reference to the runaway couple settling in Ulster brings one back to the unsolved questions about "Shane Dhu" and his immediate family.

ANGUS MACNAGHTEN

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## THE IRVINGS OF BONSHAW

by EDWARD J. B. IRVING, F.S.A.(Scot)

### *Old History*

In 1678, Doctor Christopher Irvine, Physician General and Historiographer Royal of Scotland wrote a short booklet entitled 'The Original of the Family of the Irvines or Erinvines.' He said:—

"The name Erivine or contracted Irvine cometh from the ancient Celto-Sythick word Erin-veine or Erin-feine which signifyeth a true or stout man, for Erin both in the Old Galic-Welsh and old Galic language signifyeth the West, and therefore Ireland is at this day called Erin both by its ancient Inhabitants and by the most ancient inhabitants of Albin because its situation is West from Albin. Veine or Feine signifyeth himself which by way of Excellency is as much as to say a resolute or worthy man.



HISTORIÆ SCOTICÆ  
NOMENCLATURA  
LATINO-VERNACULA:

MULTIS FLOSCULIS, EX ANTIQUIS ALBINORUM  
MONUMENTIS, ET LINGUA GALECIORUM  
PRISCA DECERPTIS, ADSPERSA.

IN GRATIAM EORUM, QUI SCOTORUM NOMEN,  
ET VERITATIS NUMEN COLUNT.

---

CHRISTOPHIORUS IRVINUS,

ABS DON-BOSCO.

---

AUSPICE SUMMO NOMINE, CONCINNAVIT;

ET

EDINBRUCHII:

SUMPTIBUS GIDEONIS SCHAW, BIBLIOPOLÆ  
NOBILIS, TYPISQ;

ANDERSONIANIS REGIIS,

CALENDAS JANUARIAS, M. DC. LXXXII.

IMPRIMI CURAVIT.

A294 /  
Historiæ Scoticæ  
NOMENCLATURA

*Latino-Vernacula :*

Multis flosculis, ex antiquis *Albi-*  
*norum* Monumentis, & Lingua  
*Galeciorum* prisca decerptis,  
*Adpersa.*

In gratiam eorum, qui *Scotorum* nomen, &  
veritatis numen colunt,

---

CHRISTOPHORUS IRVINUS,

Abs *Eon-Bosco*,

---

*Auspice* Summo numine, *cencinnavit*;

ET

EDINBRUCHII,

Sumptibus *Gideonis Scham*, Bibliopolæ nobilis,

Typisq; *Andersonianis* REGIIS,

Calendas *Januarias*, M. DCC. LXXXII.

Imprimi Curavit.

"The Borderers of old writ Ourine corruptly . . . . . Some of the foolish write Irving more to countenance the Pictish or Danish dialect which adds the syllable 'ing' by way of Excellency . . . . . but the true name is Erivine or Erinvine, contracted Irvine. The English write themselves Erwin or Urwin."

Doctor Christopher went on to say that when the clans of the Galick nations came from the West Coast of Spain and settled on the East Coast of Ireland and the West Coast of Albin, then the Erinveines came to both these islands. The Erinveines had their seat in what is now Cunninghame and gave their name to the river and the town of Irvine. They remained possessed thereof until the banishing of the Albin Scots by the Romans after the death of Eugenius the First, their King, about 373. Doctor Christopher explains at length how these Albin Scots returned under the leadership of Fergus who became King Fergus the Second. With him, the Irvines returned and were restored to their ancient possession in 404.

Besides the lands the Irvines possessed on the South side of the Clyde, far on the north they had the lands of Dule and their chief habitation was in the Castle of Garth in Strath Tay.

Crinan Erevine owned these lands by right of inheritance and was Abthane of Dule (the highest title of honour then in Scotland) was Seneschal and Collector of all the King's rents in the West Isles and a man of great note and authority in those days and to this day (1678) the Church of Weime where he lies interred is called after him, Aphthin Dull, corruptly for Abthane Dule.

In 1004, Crinan Erevine married Princess Bethoc eldest daughter and heiress of Malcolm II, King of Scotland. Their son became King Duncan the First of Scotland in 1034. Duncan I was murdered in 1040 by Macbeth who in 1045 killed Crinan when the last was trying to avenge Duncan's death. All the Kings of Scotland from Malcolm the second to John Balliol were descendants of this marriage of Crinan and Bethoc except Macbeth and Lulach (as indeed is our present Queen Elizabeth, the Second).

Crinan's *grandfather* was Duncan, hereditary Abthane of Dule and Lay Abbot of Dunkeld, Earl and Governor of Strathclyde, 1st of Eryvine, in Strathclyde and was killed at the battle of Duncrub about 965 A.D. He is believed to have been a direct descendant of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the High King of Ireland early in the 5th century A.D.

Crinan's *father* was also Duncan, Abthane of Dule etc. and 2nd of Eryvine and additionally Mormaer of Athole and he died about 1000 A.D.

Crinan had a younger brother Duncan, who, according to a combination of tradition and fact, went to the Border with his nephew, Prince Duncan, later Duncan I, early in the 11th century, presumably in 1018, the year in which Strathclyde, Lothian and Cumbria came firmly under the Scottish Crown; the first two permanently. Duncan was made Governor of Cumbria with command of the forces; Prince Duncan was made 'Rex Cumbriorum'. Their official residence was at Carlisle but they had a private retreat in the immense British stronghold in Eskdale that was renamed Castle Owyrn, now corruptly known as Castle O'er.

About 1020, Duncan's eldest son married an heiress of the ancient British Royal Line of Coel Hen and took up residence at her ancestral home, the ancient

hill-fort of Dumbretton meaning the Fort of the Britons. Shortly afterwards, they built a new castle in Kirtledale, two miles further east and on or near the present site of Bonshaw. They took up residence there and gave it the name Irwin which had by then become firmly associated with the family.

When Malcolm Caennmor introduced the Parish system towards the end of the 11th century, the Irving lands of Kirtledale became the Parish of Irving and retained its identity as such until the end of the 16th century when it was broken and divided between the revised Parishes of Annan and Kirkpatrick-Fleming.

In the 11th century, the Irving lands on the Border were very extensive, stretching from Annandale in the West to Tinnis Hill in Liddisdale in the east.

According to tradition, "The Bruce", a neighbour and with Irving blood in his veins, was a guest at Bonshaw in 1298, and, when he fled from the Court of Edward 1 in 1306, his first night back in Scotland was spent in the security of Bonshaw. There is no doubt that Bruce took William de Irwyn, a son of Bonshaw as his armour bearer and later secretary. This William served Bruce throughout all his troubles and in 1323 was rewarded with the grants of a large part of the Royal Forest of Drum in Aberdeenshire which was made into a Free Barony in his favour the following year. From this Sir William de Irwyn, 1st of Drum, are descended the Irvines who occupy Drum to this day. He is frequently mentioned in "Robert the Bruce" by Nigel Tranter.

Christopher Irving of Bonshaw commanded the Light Horse of Scotland (reputedly a hereditary command) at the Battle of Solway Moss, in 1542. In 1543, the Lords Dacre and Wharton burned many towers, including Bonshaw, in Dumfriesshire. The present tower was built about 1545 and Bonshaw was described by Lord Scrope, the English Warden of the Western marches in 1585 as "one of the strongest howses of that Border."

The Irvings were very much tied up with the Border history of those times. The Scottish Privy Council in 1564 approved a resolution forbidding the marriage of Christopher, "Edward Irewing of the Boneschawis sone" with the "dochtir," Margaret of the "saide Johnne Johnnestoun of that Ilk. The Council felt that an Irving-Johnston alliance would be so strong as to upset the balance in those sensitive Border areas. However, the wedding took place in 1566.

In Kirtledale there were a number of Irving strongholds, the chief of which were Bonshaw, Robgill, Woodhouse and Cove. In this part of the Borders they were a barrier against English raids and they suffered accordingly. Only Bonshaw Tower now remains complete.

### *Modern History*

The Irvings carried on their lines at Bonshaw (with an unfortunate gap of about 150 years in records), until the last Chieftain, Sir Robert Beaufin Irving, Captain of the Queen Mary and Commodore of the Cunard White Star Line, died in 1954 without issue. His heir, a nephew, sold the Estate to Mrs Eileen Mary Irving Straton-Ferrier whose great-grand grandmother was an Irving of Wysebie who married Colonel John Carruthers of Denbie. Mrs Straton-Ferrier is very proud to possess Bonshaw and carries on a voluminous correspondence with Irvings all over the world.



It has been explained how the Irvings of Drum branched off from Bonshaw in the 13th century. From them descended Irvines of Angus and Perthshire and Irvings of Orkney and Sweden. From Orkney were descended Washington Irving and the two Presidents Roosevelt.

From Bonshaw, there were cadet branches in many places in Southern Scotland; Kirkpatrick, Gretna, Robgill, Luce, Pennersax, Stapleton, Cove, Wysebie, Kirkconnel, Braes, Broats, Mossknow, Woodhouse, etc. There are many of the family in Northern Ireland, generally Irvine, and there was a Castle Irvine there. Abroad, in Canada, U.S.A., and Australia are a great number of the family.

There are hyphenated families; Bell-Irving, Irving-Bell, Winter-Irving, Irvine-Fortescue, Smith-Irving, etc.

It is interesting to find that a great many descendants (male and female) through females have taken Irving as a Christian name; indeed, I have two such cousins.

### *Records*

The author has a mass of information about the family, particularly the Senior Cadet branch "of Dumfries" of which I am a member.

This information is in the form of printed books, notebooks, etc.

The foremost of the former is the "Book of the Irvings, Irwins, Irvines or Erinveines Or Any Other Spelling of the Name", produced by the penultimate Bonshaw Chieftain, Colonel John Beaufin Irving, J.P., and published in 1907. This is a huge book packed with genealogical data and profusely illustrated. I have lengthy appendices to this book; "Irvine of Castle Irvine" (in Northern Ireland); descended from Bonshaw and "The Irvings of Newton" (in Lanarkshire); descended from Drum.

Colonel Irving was a very large man, 6 ft. 4 ins. high, a member of the Royal Company of Archers, and was very proud of his clan. In a lecture at Annan, he is reported to have said "I would rather be Irving of Bonshaw than King of England".

A most useful book is "The Irvings of Bonshaw" written by my nephew, Mr A. M. T. Maxwell-Irving, in 1967. It has only 38 pages but is packed with facts, well illustrated and includes the Bonshaw pedigree; which I have used for the pedigree below.

Then there is "The Irvines and their Kin" by Lucinda Boyd, published in Chicago in 1898 and 1908 which gives a fair amount of information about the family in Scotland and a great deal about descendants in America.

I have other books about Bonshaw and Drum and newspaper articles, mainly recording lectures given by Colonel Irving, in the days when these were reported in full.

My father, who did a great deal of research in many places over many years, recorded his findings in 20 large and thick notebooks. These are full of most valuable information but, unfortunately, he died when a young man and before he could put all this together as I am sure he intended to do. Although I was only 9 at the time of his death, I seem to have inherited his interest in the family and the Heraldry associated with it.

EODHAID XII, Ard Ri of Ireland

HAILE of the Nine Hostages, High King of Ireland, A. c. 438

CINEAL CONAIL Tyrconnel branch of the family

(The family came over to Dalriada with the Scots in or after 495 AD)

DUNCAN, Hereditary Abbot of Dunkeld, Earl & Governor of Strathclyde, 1st of Eryvine (Dumfries) A. c. 965

DUNCAN, Abbot of Dunkeld, 2nd of Eryvine, Marquis of Athole ~c 1000

CRINAN, Abbot of Dunkeld, 3rd of Eryvine ~1045  
= PINCHU BETHOC dr. & heiress of KING MALCOLM II

DUNCAN I, King of Scotland, murdered  
by MACBETH 1040

All Sovereigns of Scotland from 1057 to present day

DUNCAN of Castle Ob, Eskdale, Governor of Eskdale

Eldest son, 1st of Dumbarton & Bonshaw, c. 1020 = heiress of Territory  
of Dumbarton & of line descended from ancient British King, Gwal Hen

IRWYN of Bonshaw & Dumbarton ~p 1306

IRWYN of Bonshaw & Dumbarton

Sir WILLIAM de IRWYN, 1st of Drum c. 1260-1335  
Ivins of Orkney, Angus, Galloway, Sweden &c.

EDWARD IRVING of Bonshaw & Dumbarton ~c 1322

IRVINGS of Hoddum

CHRISTOPHER of Bonshaw c. 1490-1555, built present Tower

IRVINGS of Kirkpatrick, Greshill, Robgill, Luce &c.

EDWARD of Bonshaw c. 1510-1605  
= BLANCHIE dr. of Richard Graham of Methven

CHRISTOPHER "Black Christie"  
of Robgill & Annan

IRVINGS of Bruchhead

CHRISTOPHER of Cove, younger of Bonshaw c. 1540-1582  
= 1566 MARGARET dr. of John Johnston of Hat IIK

IRVINGS of Stapleton, Cove, Wyndie, Kirkconnel  
&c. and present owner of BONSHAW

IRVINGS of Castle Irvine,  
co. Fermanagh

WILLIAM of Bonshaw c. 1567-1647  
= (a) 1590 dr. of Michael, 5th Lord Carlyle

FRANCIS MR. c. 1568-1633  
Provost of Dumfries

IRVINGS of Braes,  
Broods & Maskrow

= (2) 1607 MARGARET dr. of Sir Alexander Kirkpatrick of Kirkcubbin

EDWARD of Bonshaw 1590-1685

WILLIAM of Roxhillhead &  
Robgill c. 1608-c. 1636

HERBERT of Bonshaw 1609-1659

IRVINGS of Dumfries

JAMES of Bonshaw d. i. p. 1682  
Sold Bonshaw to his uncle

= 1631 JANET dr. of Sir  
Alex. Jardine of Applegarth

Bought Bonshaw from his nephew  
= MARGARET dr. of Rev. John  
Alexander of Hoddum

Her senior cadet branch

JOHN of Woodhouse ~1669  
= 1661 SARAH K. dr. of Mrs. Douglas & dr. of Mary of Queensberry

WILLIAM of Bonshaw & Allenbeck c. 1635-1782  
Built new house at Bonshaw, 1696, & last  
Bonshaw at Law, 1699

WILLIAM of Woodhouse & Bonshaw (499) 1663-1742  
= 1698 ANNIE 1674-1747 dr. of Andrew, Lord Rollo

JOHN of Bonshaw 1699-1764  
= SOPHIA von Claprod of Lower Saxony

Dr. JAMES of Ironshore, Jamaica 1713-1775  
= 1746 ELIZABETH 1710-1775 dr. of Jacob Motte

IRVINGS, Barons of  
Robgill & Woodhouse

WILLIAM of Bonshaw ~1772  
Built the modern mansion, 1770  
= 1767 JANET ~1806 dr. of Sir  
John Douglas of Kelhead

HENRY

Mrs. JAMES of Ironshore 1749-1798  
= 1785 MARY JAMES ~1813 dr. of  
Philip O'Connor of Carrick Fyfe,  
Jamaica

JOHN BEAUFIN 1765-1813  
in Carolina & Jamaica  
= SUSANNAH Prince ~1852

JACOB AEMILIUS 1767-1865  
= 1796 MARIAN MARGARET  
1775-1865 dr. of Thomas Corbett  
of Charleston, South Carolina

JOHN ROBERT of Bonshaw  
~1839  
= JACOBINA Donaldson

Col. JOHN 1781-1808  
= JUDITH dr. of Andrew  
Aemilius IRVING of Robgill

JAMES of Ironshore 1792-1838  
= 1819 JUDITH BOWEN ~1873 dr.  
of Dr. Thomas Thompson of Huddersfield

JOHN BEAUFIN 1810-1876  
in Cheltenham = (a) 1843  
DIANA CHARLOTTE 1821-1850  
dr. of Jonathan Williamson, ex. built

IRVINGS of Canada  
& the USA, new heirs  
male

JOHN ROBERT ~1887  
No surviving male issue

Mrs. JOHN of Bonshaw  
1797-1870 = 1824  
MARGARET dr. of  
Rev. William Davies

ROBERT NASHVITH of Bonshaw  
1827-1894 d. i. p.

Col. JOHN BEAUFIN 1844-1925  
Went to law & recovered Bonshaw  
J.P. Scots Royal Bodyguard

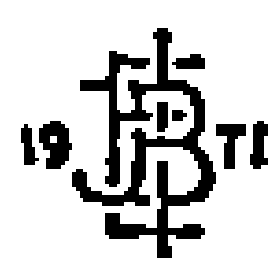
= 1865 S. AGNES dr. of Joseph Cork, Kent

Sir ROBERT BEAUFIN of Bonshaw 1877-1954

Commander, Queen White Star Line

= 1902 FLORENCE Brown ~1938

No issue. Bonshaw sold to Eileen Mary Irving Straton-Arrier, 1958





My father undoubtedly wrote a great deal of the "Book of the Irvings" and certainly took many of the photographs which appear in it; I still have the negatives. It is fair to say that much of the "Irvings of Bonshaw" is taken from these sources with valuable and accurate additions.

### *Tombstones*

Last winter, Mr George Gilchrist of Annan gave this Society a talk about his valuable work in recording the inscriptions in Dumfriesshire burial grounds, which include more than 1600 Irvings. My father visited all these and other places at the beginning of the century and recorded all Irving and related inscriptions and also all Coats of Arms on tombstones. He recorded about 2400 Irvings. He gave a paper to the Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society in 1912 entitled "Armorial Bearings Noted in Dumfriesshire and Adjacent Counties" of which he lists about 1,000. He made accurate sketches of all the Arms and many he photographed. I have the sketches and negatives, which have proved most useful.

### *Family Tree*

My task has been to put the information I have inherited, together with that which I have collected, and to make a Family Tree and to include Arms on it. This comprises 16 sheetes joined together. Without the 1st sheet, there are more than 4,000 names on the Tree together with 106 Irving/Irvine Arms and 208 Arms of people or families connected by marriage. Although all known Irving/Irvine Arms are shown, those un-numbered are not connected with persons on the Tree. This has taken many years and is never finished. Indeed, some of the 16 sheets have been drawn more than once and there are 4 sheets more than in the first effort; due to the inclusion of additional data which has since turned up.

The whole Tree is "connected" with the exception of some Irvings of Sweden on the last sheet whose connection is closely but not exactly known, to the Drum pedigree.

With the exception of the first sheet, all similar generations are on the same horizontal level throughout. I felt that the inclusion of the Arms adjacent to the person concerned would make the Tree muddling and I have drawn these at the top and bottom, with miniature numbered shields beside the persons concerned.

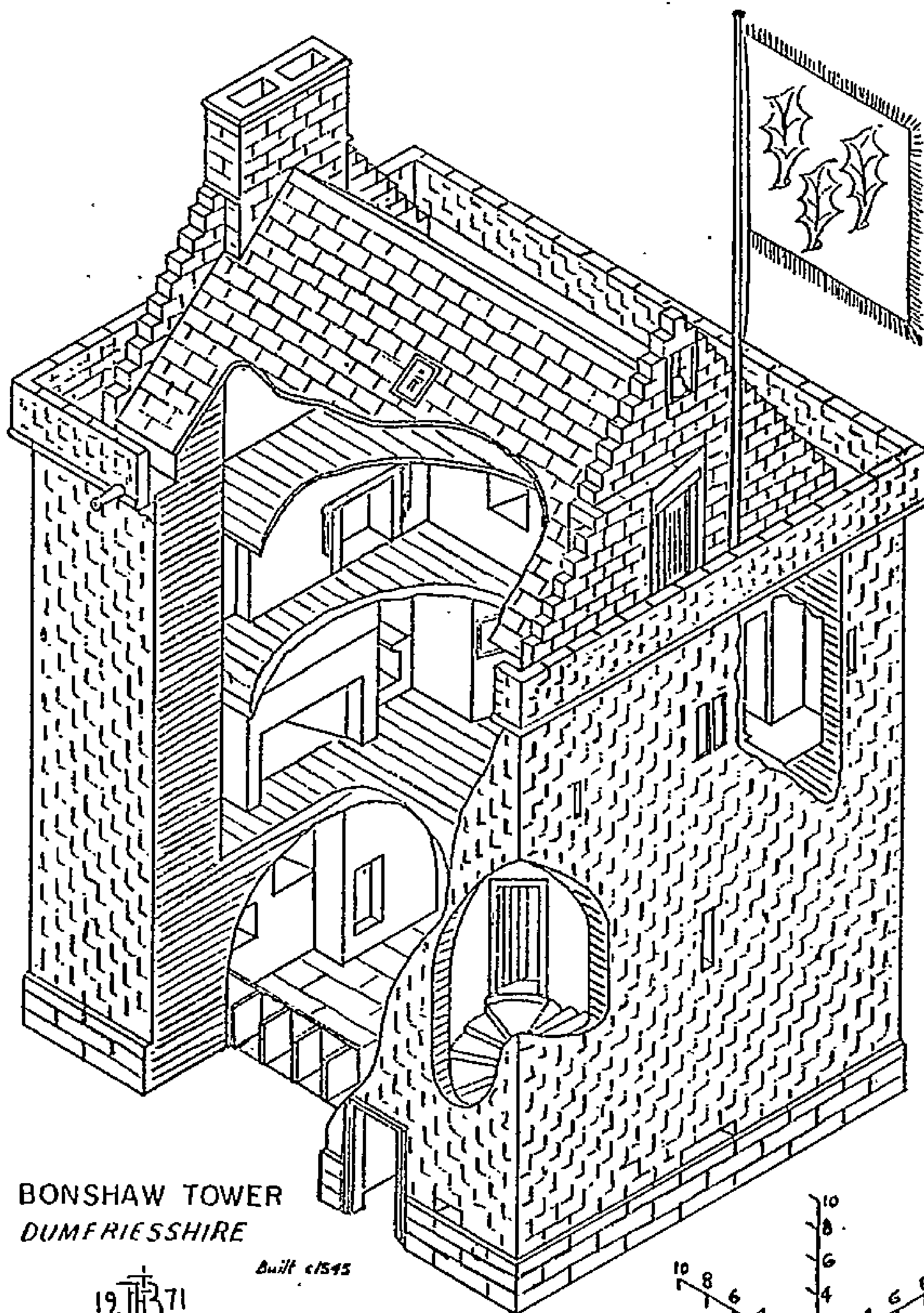
12 sheets cover the known connected descendants of Bonshaw and 3 for Drum. Triple lines lead to Chieftains of Bonshaw and Drum, double lines to Irving/Irvine males and single lines to females and descendants from the females.

### *The Name*

Colonel Irving in his book quotes from a book dated 1883 which gives 35 different spellings of the name and these do not include the very old varieties.

Bonshaw has kept to "Irving" with a few exceptions. An Authority states that Drum and the Irish branch adopted "e" instead of "g" in the 17th century,

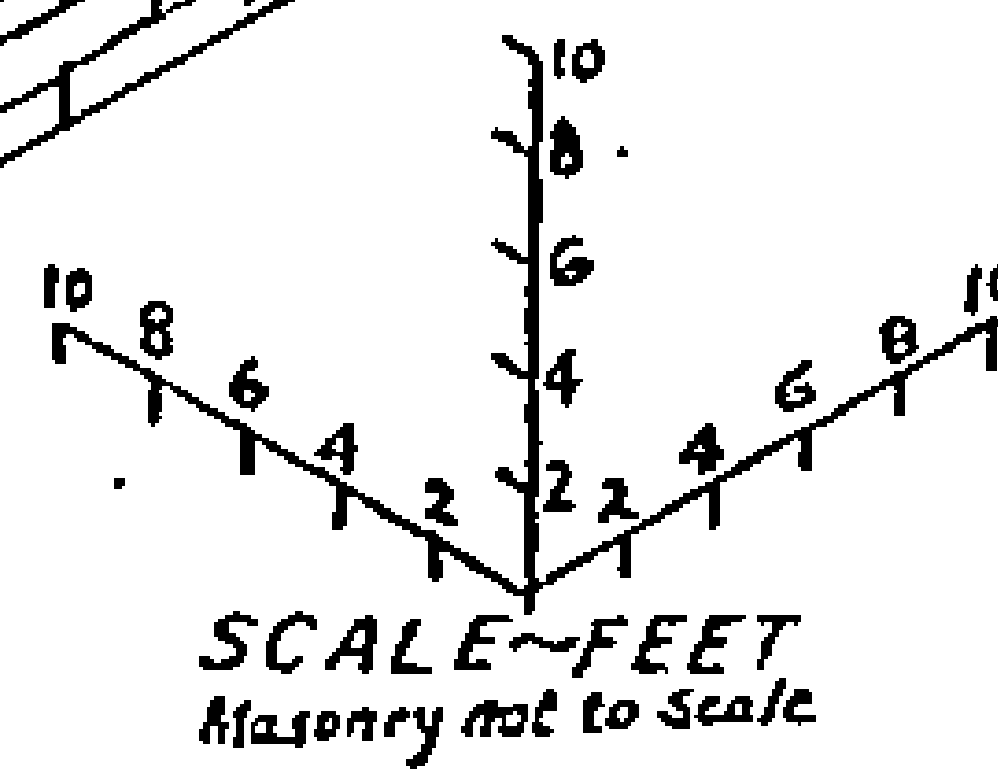




BONSHAW TOWER  
DUMFRIESSHIRE

*Built c/1545*

19. 71



perhaps due to the influence of Dr Christopher, mentioned earlier. William of Bonshaw obtained a Declaration of his Coat-of-Arms in 1673 and while the Lyon Records appear to read "Irvine", he usually signed "Irving". Legal documents in Latin give him as "Irwing".

Sir Paulus Aemilius Irvine (Castle Irvine, Northern Ireland) in the Warrant of his Baronetcy is given as "Irving".

In a Ballad about the Battle of Harlaw (1411), Drum is given as "Irvinge"—so he got the best of both worlds!

At a Convention of the Royal Burghs in 1589, the Town of Irvine is spelt Irwing.

### *Oddments*

Sir Walter Scott mentions the Irvings of Bonshaw in various of his writings. Some readers may have heard of Fair Helen Irving in the 16th century whose lover was Fleming of Redhall and his rival was Bell of Blackethouse.

Bell tried to shoot Fleming but it was Helen who "received the charge in her basom and died on the spot".

This event has been the foundation of many ballads and poems. Sir Walter Scott wrote "Fair Helen" which begins:—

"I wish I were where Helen lies,  
Night and day on me she cries;  
Oh, that I were where Helen lies,  
On fair Kirkconnel lea!".

Wordsworth begins his ballad:—

"Fair Helen Irwin, where she sat  
Upon the braes of Kirtle,  
Was lovely as a Grecian maid,  
Adorned with wreaths of Myrtle".

I would like to quote from "The Irvings of Bonshaw":—

"No other area of Britain, outside City Walls, was so densely populated with Castles or saw so much history made in such a small area, as in the Irving territory of Kirtledale; and if we believe our age-old traditions—which we have no reason to disbelieve—no other family in Britain can boast continuous residence on any one property for as long as the Irvings have held the lands of Bonshaw in Kirtledale."

"Let nobles fight for fame;  
Let vassals follow where they lead,  
Let burgers to guard their townships bleed,  
But War's the Borderers' game!".

(Sir Walter Scott—*Marmion*).

# Notes on the book 'Historiae Scoticae NOMENCLATURA Latino-Vernacula'

by CHRISTOPHORUS IRVINUS ABS BON-BOSCO  
Edinbruchii, 1682

The 253 page gazetteer of Scotland is dedicated to the Royal Highness of James, Duke of Albany and York, His majesties High Commissioner to His Ancient Kingdom of Scotland with an 11 page tribute. It is concluded with a two page biographical note to the reader, full of woes and supplications. Evidently the work was much revised from his original notes which had been prepared for his students before he was ejected in 1638.

To amplify some of the places referred to in his "Original of the family of the Irvines etc.," the following excerpts were found relevant:

Albin	The oldest name not only of Scotland but the whole Island of Great Britain and for it, our Highlanders know no other word to this day.
Sabrin	The river Severn.
Promontorium Orcas	now called Farro-head, (Farout Hd.?) it is the furthest North-west Point of Scotland.
Glottae Aestuarium Strath-navern	The Firth of Clyde (was the original in Latin?) Navernia: The Countrey of Strath-navern or Stranaver; it lieth in the furthest north-west point of Scotland: It hath Caithness to the East; Sutherland to the south, with the little countrey of Assint: all the rest is encompassed by the Don-caledonian Ocean.
Cunninghame	It is a Bailyard of the Sherifffdome of Air. It lyeth betwixt Clyd and the Water of Irwine, having at the mouth therof, its chief town situat, of the same name.
Irvinus	The Water of Irwine; which riseth above Loundon-hill watereth New-Millns, visiteth Kilmarnock, and falleth into the Firth of Clyde, at the town of Irwin, and divideth Kyle from Cunninghame. There is a Castle of the same name, betwixt White and Black Esk on the Border; and a Burn and Wood of the same name, two miles below Langholm, on the West side of the Water of Esk in Wauchopdale.
Esk	"... is divideth likewise into two Rivers; Black Esk on the right hand, which riseth at Powmi (?) ck near Coldlaw-hill, and passing by Castle-Orwin or Irwin, joyneth with White-Esk at the Birks; which riseth out of Glen's ditting in the Forest; and both of them keep on their course, and joyn with Eweas at the Castle of Langholme: and so passing by Irvin-burn, they receive Lidder below Broom-holme; and afterwards fall into the Firth of Sullaway.
Langopus, Langhope or Langholme	A small Town and Castle, that stand near the confluence of the Rivers Esk and Ewes, in Ewsdale.
Marria	The Countrey of Marr . . . . . To the South it hath the river of Dee, which divideth it from the Mearns, on the North it is separat from Banfshire by the river Dovert.

# THE CAMERONS OF GLENDESSARY AND DUNGALLON: CADETS OF LOCHIEL

By JAMES N. M. MACLEAN, Yr. of Glensanda, B.Litt., Ph.D.

The lands called Glendessary have belonged to the Camerons of Lochiel for many generations, and the name was used as a territorial title for nearly 150 years by a cadet family of Lochiel founded in the mid-17th century. With the probable exception of the founder, Donald Cameron, no holder of the title ever lived in Glendessary or any other lands belonging to Lochiel; and this was also true of the main Glendessary branch family, the Camerons of Dungallon, who took their territorial title from a small uninhabitable islet in Loch Sunart. There were complicated reasons for this situation, which will be dealt with fully in a future article, but at least one murder, several calculated marriages, and a self-seeking alliance with a family called Maclachlan (who, in spite of their patronymic, were Macleans and cadets of Ardgour), allowed these Camerons to infiltrate and nearly undermine the property rights of the chieftains of the Macleans of Kingairloch and of the Macleans of Ardgour. They were diverted partly by their own determination to support the Jacobites, but mainly by the resistance from 1713 of Allan Maclean of Corrie in Kingairloch, the Sheriff-Depute of Argyll, and from 1736 by the trustees of the Ardgour estate. In 1749 Allan Maclean called them "Highland cuckoos, who must be stopped from laying any more of their eggs in our nests", and he was referring not only to the Camerons but their allies, the Maclachlans. The purpose of this article is to give a provisional pedigree of the Camerons.

*DONALD CAMERON*<sup>1</sup> 1st of Glendessary. Born ca. 1600, the younger son of Allan Cameron of Lochiel, and Tutor to his nephew Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel from about 1647 to 1650, when the latter attained his majority. Between 1650 and 1660 he loaned the Marquess of Argyll the sum of 16345 merks, for which he received as warranty certain estates in Ardnamurchan and Sunart, but these were never confirmed by charter. In 1654 he undoubtedly planned the murder of Hector Maclean, 10th Chieftain of Kingairloch. On 9 May 1665 he was granted a lease on the lands of John Maclean of Blaich, whose superior was Donald Maclean, 11th Chieftain of Kingairloch, the son of the murdered man. He married \_\_\_\_\_, and died before 1687 (Testament: 29 November 1687) having had issue:

1. JOHN, 2nd of Glendessary, of whom presently.
2. DONALD<sup>2</sup>, described as "second lawful son to the deceased Tutor of Lochiel" in 1690, by which year he was dead. Tacksman of Cronaig, a holding in Glensanda in the Barony of Kingairloch, in 1686. He married Anna, daughter of John Cameron, Tacksman of Conich in Kingairloch (died 1687, Testament: 24 September 1694), and had issue:
  - (1) DONALD<sup>3</sup>, described as "servitor to John Cameron of Glendessary" in 1690, and a witness to an edict of curatory relating to Archibald Cameron of Dungallon, 1697.

- (2) ALLAN<sup>1</sup>, Tacksman of Conich in Kingairloch in succession to his maternal uncle, Allan Cameron of Conich. Still holding that tack in 1690 when he acted as attorney for his sister Marjorie, Lady Kingairloch, when she was granted a liferent in the lands of Glensanda by her husband Donald Maclean, 12th Chieftain of Kingairloch. Married Katherine nicCallum (Testament. 24 September 1694), and had issue:
- 1a. DONALD<sup>5</sup>, of Strontian. Factor to the Ardgour Trustees 1732. Dismissed in 1738.
  - 2a. MALCOLM<sup>6</sup>, Tacksman of Lochuisge in Kingairloch, and known as "Whisky Cameron" from his property. Served as a Sergeant under his 1st cousin Captain John Maclean, younger brother of Lachlan Maclean, 13th Chieftain of Kingairloch, in the Maclean Battalion in the Jacobite army, and was killed at the Battle of Culloden, 16 April 1746.
  - 3a. CATHERINE<sup>7</sup>.
  - 4a. RACHEL<sup>8</sup>.
- (3) EWEN<sup>9</sup>, Bailie of Morven, and Tutor to the children of Allan Cameron, 3rd of Glendessary, from 1721 to 1737, with his brother John, his partner as superior of the lands of Inverscaddie, Conaglen and Achaphubill in the Barony of Ardgour. Died in 1737 (Testament: 11 July 1738 and 21 May 1739). Unmarried.
- (4) JOHN<sup>10</sup>, Tutor, with his brother Ewen, to the children of Allan Cameron, 3rd of Glendessary; and partner with his brother Ewen as superior of Inverscaddie in the Barony of Ardgour. On 14 June 1733 he appears with his brother Ewen as one of the many Argyll tacksmen who had not paid His Highway Fines. He died before 7 December 1737 (Testament: 23 December 1738), as on the former date his widow and children were held responsible for a debt of £1869 15s 2d owed by him and his brother Ewen to their ward, John Cameron, 4th of Glendessary. He married Margaret Cameron, and had issue:
- 1a. EWEN.
  - 2a. MARJORIE.
  - 3a. MARGARET.
- } All three charged in Edinburgh on 13 January 1739, by John Cameron, 4th of Glendessary, to enter themselves as heirs to their father, and to their uncle Ewen<sup>11</sup>.
- (5) MARY<sup>12</sup>, described as "elder dau. of Donald Cameron, second son of the Tutor of Lochiel". Married (contract: 4 April 1685) Charles Maclean, 5th of Inverscaddie (still alive 1716, but dead before 12 April 1722), and had issue: Allan Maclean, 6th of Inverscaddie, who was dispossessed of his property in 1730 by his uncle Ewen Cameron, Bailie of Morvern.
- (6) MARJORIE<sup>13</sup>, described as "second lawful daughter to umql. Donald Cameron, second lawful son to the deceased Tutor of Lochiel" in 1690. Married (contract: 28 April 1686) Donald Maclean, 12th Chieftain of Kingairloch. On 21 August 1690 she was granted a liferent in the lands of Glensanda, including the Castle of Glensanda, and the

holdings at Cronaig, Caigan, and Rhu Glensanda, and she died before 1705 leaving issue.

3. EWEN<sup>14</sup>. of Ardsignish in Ardnamurchan. Married Mary Mackain [i.e. MacIain, the patronymic of the Macdonalds of Ardnamurchan], and he died in June 1690 (Testament: 20 September 1694) having had issue:

(1) ALLAN  
(2) JOHN  
(3) DONALD  
(4) EWEN  
(5) ALEXANDER  
(6) MARGARET  
(7) ARCHIBALD

All alive in September 1694<sup>15</sup>.

4. HUGH,<sup>16</sup> of Ariundle on the north shore of Loch Sunart. Married ———, and he died in September 1689 (Testament: 22 September 1694) having had issue:

(1) HUGH  
(2) UNA  
(3) ANN  
(4) JANET  
(5) MARSALI (or MARJORIE)

All alive in September 1694<sup>17</sup>

5. ALEXANDER<sup>18</sup>, in Glenborrodale on the north shore of Loch Sunart. Married Finovola Cameron, and he died in March 1694 (Testament: 30 December 1700) having had issue:

(1) EWEN  
(2) DONALD — primus  
(3) DONALD — secundus  
(4) ALLAN

All alive in December 1700<sup>19</sup>

6. MARY,<sup>20</sup> married Ewen Maclachan in Sallachan, Morvern, eldest son of Lachlan mac Ewen vic Lachlan, *alias* Maclean (Bailie in Morvern in 1633, eldest son of Ewen mac Lachlan, *alias* Maclean, in Sallachan, eldest son of Lachlan Maclean, 3rd son of Allan Maclean, 5th of Ardgour), and she died in December 1693 (Testament: 8 September 1694) leaving issue: 5 sons and 1 daughter.

7. JANET<sup>21</sup>, married Dugald Maclachlan, (died in Kingairloch, 30 August 1686), 2nd son of Lachlan mac Ewen vic Lachlan, Bailie of Morvern; and she died in Glensanda in November 1693 (Testament: 24 September 1694) leaving issue: 2 sons.

8. MARGARET<sup>22</sup>, married (as his first wife) John Maclachlan in Glenborrodale, later wadsetter of Corrie in Kingairloch (who died before 1713), 3rd son of Lachlan mac Ewen vic Lachlan, Bailie of Morvern; and she died before 1681 leaving issue, 1 son. Her husband married 2ndly. in 1681, Anne, youngest daughter of Hector Maclean, 10th Chieftain of Kingairloch, and had further issue: 2 sons.

9. CHRISTIAN<sup>23</sup>, married Angus Maclean, Tenant in Kinlochaline, and she died in November 1690 (Testament: 18 September 1694) leaving issue: one son and one daughter.

10. FINOVOLA<sup>24</sup>, married John Cameron, 5th of Erracht (alive 1718) and had issue.

*JOHN CAMERON*<sup>25</sup>, 2nd of Glendessary. Born ca. 1630. In 1671 he was the tenant of Sir Allan Maclean of Duart, 3rd Baronet of Morvern, in the latter's lands at Liddesdale and Beach in Morvern. When Sir Allan died in 1674 these lands passed to his infant son, Sir John Maclean of Duart, 4th Baronet of Morvern, whose Tutor was Lachlan Maclean, 2nd of Brolas. In 1674, the Tutor of Duart collected from Glendessary as rent for Liddesdale and Beach: in money £333 6s 8d, and in kind, 6 quarts of butter, 6 stones of cheese, and the traditional Christmas and Easter "presents" of a quart of butter and a stone of cheese. These the Tutor of Duart passed on to the Earl of Argyll "as haveing good and indoubted right" to the Duart estate. In 1675, however, the Macleans of Duart and their tenants and vassals, but no other Macleans, rebelled against Argyll, and Glendessary was named as one of the rebel vassals in the caption obtained by Argyll, and they were "put to the horn" and outlawed. Maclean of Ardgour immediately gave his support to Maclean of Duart. Finding it impossible to punish so many people, Argyll offered Ardgour and Duart indemnity if they gave their oaths to behave peacefully, and if the Tutor of Duart continued to pay Argyll the rents from the Duart estates. This was agreed in 1678. On 3 June 1681, Glendessary, who had also been pardoned in 1678, loaned John Maclean, 8th of Ardgour, and his heir, Ewen Maclean, younger of Ardgour, a sum of money, which they repaid on 15 September 1682. This did not suit Glendessary, who had hoped to acquire with the loan a wadset for some of Ardgour's lands, and he tried to avoid discharging the Ardgours of their liability. On 2 June 1685, the Ardgours agreed with Maclean of Brolas, still the Tutor of Duart, that the Camerons of Glendessary and all their sub-tenants should be turned out from any lands they occupied on the Duart or Ardgour estates. Ardgour succeeded, but it was a pointless threat on the part of the Duarts, whose lands were now under the complete control of Argyll. Indeed, by 26 January 1680, Glendessary had already switched his total allegiance to the Campbells by a judicious second marriage, for on that day he had achieved in his contract of marriage a wadset of Rana-channore and other lands on the north side of Loch Sunart, which the Campbells had obtained earlier in the century after the fall of the Macdonalds of Ardnachurchan. The wadset was assigned to Glendessary by Alexander Campbell of Lochnell (acting for the Earl of Argyll), on condition that Glendessary provided his second wife with 100 merks annually from the rents of his property. On 25 October 1695 this condition was altered to provide his wife with a life annuity of 300 merks: Glendessary married 1stly, Janet, daughter of John Maclean, 2nd of Kinlochaline, by his wife Mary, daughter of John Campbell of Lochnell, and had issue:

1. ALLAN, 3rd of Glendessary, of whom presently.

2. DONALD<sup>25</sup>. Tenant of Coire na Criche in Rahoy, Morvern. Attorney for his nephew John Cameron, 4th of Glendessary, on 15 April 1736, when he gave a list of the latter's heirs in order of succession. If Glendessary died without heirs-male, his property passed to Donald. If Donald's only son, John, died without heirs-male, the property passed to Ewen, the elder surviving son of Donald's brother, Ewen of Resipol, and if the former Ewen died without heirs-male, his successor was his brother Alexander. Donald married ———, and had issue:

(1) JOHN<sup>27</sup>. Bailie of Morvern, and resident in Achadh nan Gamhna, on the south shore of Loch Arienas in Morvern, on 12 July 1740, when he acted as attorney for Lachlan Maclean, 13th Chieftain of Kingairloch.

3. EWEN<sup>28</sup>. Tenant of Camasine and of Resipol on Loch Sunart. Married ———, and had issue:

(1) ALLAN } witnesses to a contract of wadset in 1702 made by Donald  
(2) JOHN } Maclean, 12th of Kingairloch in favour of Allan Cameron,  
3rd of Glendessary<sup>29</sup>.

(3) EWEN<sup>30</sup>. Named in the list of heirs to Glendessary in 1736. Probably identical with "Ewen Cameron in Keil in Morvern", whose wife Janet Campbell, on 12 November 1737, received from Colin Campbell of Carwhin "for her better aliment 20 great cows, which are delivered to Donald Campbell of Airds, symbolically by the horn, as trustee for her, and they are not to be affected by the debts of her husband".

(4) ALEXANDER<sup>31</sup>. Named in the list of heirs to Glendessary in 1736, and a witness in his favour at Strontian, 11 October 1739.

4. JANET<sup>32</sup>, married firstly, her 1st cousin Donald Cameron, younger of Erracht, who predeceased his father John Cameron of Erracht. She married secondly, her 1st cousin Angus Maclean, 4th of Kinlochaline (who married 2ndly. 22 December 1722, Margaret, 3rd daughter of Allan Maclean, 10th of Ardgour, and who died without issue on 8 May 1735), and she died without issue before 22 December 1722.

John Cameron, 2nd of Glendessary, married 2ndly (contract: 26 January 1680), his first wife's 2nd cousin, Marjorie Campbell (who married 2ndly, before 20 January 1700, Alexander Campbell of Sonnachan, still alive in 1711), daughter of Colin Campbell of Lochnell, and sister of Alexander Campbell of Lochnell (her attorney); and Glendessary died in April 1697 (Testament: 22 May 1697, re-registered: 28 October 1720) having had further issue:

5. ARCHIBALD<sup>33</sup>, 1st of Dungallon. Born ca. 1681. Edict of Curatory on his behalf dated 4 and 6 October 1697, by which he became, on attaining his majority in 1702, the Wadsetter of Sunart, a position guaranteed by his father's marriage contract of 1680, and one which probably placed him in a much better position than his three elder half-brothers. On 20 January 1700 he assigned his mother's 300 merks annuity to his step-



father, Alexander Campbell of Sonnachan, which the latter was still receiving on 4 May 1711. On 28 January 1715 his Wadset of Sunart was re-confirmed in an agreement with his 1st cousin, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell. He married, ca. 1703, his 2nd cousin Isabella, daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel; and he died at Glenhurich in Sunart on 19 September 1719, having had issue:

- (1) JOHN<sup>34</sup>, 2nd of Dungallon. Confirmed as Wadsetter of Sunart on 26 July 1723 by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell. Witnessed a sasine in favour of John Cameron, 4th of Glendessary, at Strontian on 11 October 1739. He died unmarried before 1745, and was succeeded by his brother Alexander.
- (2) ALEXANDER<sup>35</sup>, 3rd of Dungallon. Served in the '45 Rising in the Jacobite army as a Major in Lochiel's Regiment, and surrendered after Culloden on 31 May 1746. He had been a standard-bearer in Prince Charles's entourage, but he was undoubtedly pardoned. His lands in Sunart were inspected by the Forfeited Estates Commissioners, but there is no evidence to show that they declared them forfeit to the Crown. He was commissioned as a Captain in the old 78th Regt. (Fraser's Highlanders) in 1757. In Glasgow, on 14 November 1757, he drew up his will, leaving all his property to John Cameron, 4th of Glendessary, and his heirs male. He died unmarried in 1759.
- (3) EWEN<sup>36</sup>. Died an infant.
- (4) JEAN<sup>37</sup>, married her 1st cousin, Dr. Archibald Cameron (executed on Tower Hill in London, 7 June 1753, the last Jacobite to be executed), 3rd son of John Cameron of Lochiel, and she received a widow's pension of 1200 livres from King Louis of France. She died leaving issue.
- (5) MARY<sup>38</sup>, married Alexander Cameron, 12th of Glen Nevis (imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle for his support of the Jacobite cause; released 7 July 1747; and re-arrested in 1753 on suspicion of secretly corresponding with Jacobite exiles). She suffered greatly in 1746, and was forced to find shelter in a cave when the government's troops burned Glen Nevis House to the ground. She had issue.
- (6) CHRISTIAN<sup>39</sup>, married Hugh Fraser, younger of Foyers, and had issue.

ALLAN CAMERON<sup>40</sup>, 3rd of Glendessary. Born ca. 1660. Granted a Wadset on 26 November 1697 of Uladail in Morvern and Scarinish in Tiree by the Earl (later Duke) of Argyll; the sasine being witnessed on 19 February and 15 March 1698 by his brothers, Donald Cameron in Ternait, Morvern, and Archibald Cameron, 1st of Dungallon. Granted a Wadset of Clounlaid in Morvern on 10 November 1697 by Hector MacLaine, 12th Chief of Lochbuie; and sasine was given on 30 January and 20 February 1699. Granted two more Wadsets on 29 May 1702. The first for the lands of Durinemast and Agh-Choire in Morvern from his cousin Marjorie's husband, Donald Maclean, 12th Chieftain of Kingairloch, to whom he loaned 2000 merks. The contract was witnessed by his nephews Allan and

John, the sons of Ewen Cameron of Resipol and Camasine; and the sasine was witnessed on 7 July 1702 by his maternal uncle, Hector Maclean, 3rd of Kinlochaline, and by Allan Cameron of Culchenna. The second was for the lands of Crudhulighe at Inverscaddie in Ardgour from his cousin Mary's husband, Charles Maclean, 5th of Inverscaddie, to whom he also loaned 2000 merks. On 21 August 1703, he bought Acharn in Morvern from the Duke of Argyll. Finally, on 29 June 1708 he bought Achadh nan Gamhna, Arienas, Crosben, and Unibeg, all in Morvern, from Murdoch MacLaine, 13th Chief of Lochbuie. He lived at Acharn in "a creel house, formed of oak beams placed at regular distances, the intervening spaces being closely interwoven with wickerwork. The outside was wholly covered with heath, and the interior was divided into several apartments, and finished in a style of taste and elegance corresponding with the enlightened refinement of the occupants". He married his second cousin Christian (who married 2ndly, in 1722, his 1st cousin, once removed, Lachlan Maclean, 13th Chieftain of Kingairloch, by whom she had one son, Lachlan Maclean, later a Merchant in Rochester, Kent), daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel; and he died at Acharn in April 1721 (Testament: 25th January 1732) having had issue:

1. JEAN<sup>11</sup>. Born ca. 1714. She became unjustly infamous as the mistress of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. She was a minor in 1721, and the limits of her age in August 1745 were probably wrongly recorded when Dr. Burton noted the statement of Aeneas Macdonald, the Jacobite banker and younger brother of Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart in 1746. Macdonald said that he had seen the people who had gathered at Glenfinnan when the Prince's standard was raised in 1745, and that "among the rest was the famous Miss Jeanie Cameron (as she is commonly though improperly called, for she is a widow nearer 50 [?30] than 40 years of age). She is a genteel, well-look'd handsome woman, with a pair of pretty eyes, and hair as black as jet. She is of a very sprightly genius, and is very agreeable in conversation. She was so far from accompanying the Prince's army that she went off with the rest of the spectators as soon as the army marched. Neither did she ever follow the camp, nor was ever with the Prince, but in public when he held his court in Edinburgh". In spite of this statement, she was constantly accused of being the Prince's mistress, and other Jean or Jenny Camerons claimed her identity and gave currency to the slander by boasting of its "truth". She was, however, a staunch Jacobite, and certainly raised men for the Prince's army. Indeed, she was undoubtedly a much abler person than either of her brothers, whose affairs she managed. On 2 March 1743 she obtained from Henry, Lord Holyroodhouse, an eleven-year tack of Glencorse House, near Edinburgh, as "Miss Jean Cameron". In the autumn of 1743 her brother John Cameron, 4th of Glendessary, then living in Edinburgh, intimated to his lawyer Alexander Lockhart that he was about to go abroad, and soon afterwards he appointed "Mrs Jean Cameron, my sister . . . my Factor, giving and committing to her my full power and commission . . . for any number of years not exceeding six years from Whitsunday next, 1744". During 1745 and 1746 she

lived either in Edinburgh or Strontian. In 1746 she had a tack of Fiunary with Savary and Savary Mill from the Duke of Argyll, which she relinquished in 1750, when she obtained from him a tack of Unimore in Morvern, which she held until her death for a rental of £11 per annum [and which was inhabited seven years after her death by 45 people, *all* called Cameron]. On 3 October 1748 she instructed her lawyer, Lockhart, to issue letters of horning against her step-father, Lachlan Maclean, 13th Chieftain of Kingairloch, and the latter's great-nephew, Hector MacLaine, 16th Chief of Lochbuie; and there is a protested bill from these two men in her papers, dated 14 August 1749. Kingairloch settled the matter by granting her a Wadset of the Isle of Carna in Loch Sunart in 1751. Lochbuie died in December 1749 and was succeeded by his late father's cousin, John MacLaine, 17th Chief of Lochbuie, whom she unsuccessfully sued in Edinburgh through Lockhart on 9 February 1751. Soon afterwards she bought a property called Blacklaw, near Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, which she renamed Mount Cameron. She must have been married after March 1743 (when she was called "Miss" Cameron by Lord Holyroodhouse) and before late 1743 (when her brother called her "Mrs" Cameron), and, according to Aeneas Macdonald, she was a widow by August 1745. As she always called herself Cameron, it must be assumed that her husband was also a Cameron, but she mentioned no children of her own in her will, which was signed at Mount Cameron on 24 April 1772. Among the trustees she appointed were her 1st cousin John Cameron of Fassiefern (2nd son of John Cameron of Lochiel), and her step-brother Hugh Maclean, 14th Chieftain of Kingairloch (son of Lachlan Maclean, 13th Chieftain of Kingairloch by his first wife Mary MacLaine of Lochbuie), and he gave a full account of her bequests in a letter he sent on 17 July 1772 to his 1st cousin Murdoch MacLaine (later 19th Chief of Lochbuie). She died in June 1772 at Mount Cameron, and was buried in a clump of trees adjoining the house. She left £50 for a stone to be erected to her memory in Keil graveyard, Morvern.

2. JOHN, 4th of Glendessary, of whom presently.

3. ALLAN, 5th of Glendessary, of whom later.

**JOHN CAMERON**<sup>12</sup>, 4th of Glendessary. Born ca. 1715, because he had just come of age on 15 April 1736, the day his attorney and great-uncle, Donald Cameron of Coire na Criche in Morvern, gave a list of all his heirs, and applied for sasine to be given for wadsets granted to old Glendessary in 1702 by Maclean of Kingairloch for lands at Durinemart and Agh Choire in Morvern, and by Maclean of Inverscaddle for lands at Crudhulighe in Ardgour. Instead of renewing the first of these wadsets, Glendessary bought Durinemart and Agh Choire from his step-father Lachlan Maclean, 13th Chieftain of Kingairloch on 11 October 1739, for which sasine was given on 12 July 1740. As they were worth more than the 2000 merks loaned against the wadset, Glendessary probably obtained the extra he needed for the purchase from Fassiefern, see later. The second wadset proved to be more complicated, as the lands of Crudhulighe, with

Inverscaddie, Conaglen and Achaphubill had passed from the superiority of the Macleans in 1730 to Ewen Cameron, the Bailie of Morvern, and his brother John Cameron of Inverscaddie, the joint Tutors of Glendessary and of his brother Allan and sister Jean from 1721. The Tutors both died in 1737, and were succeeded by the three children of John Cameron of Inverscaddie: Ewen, Marjorie and Margaret. These three heirs not only inherited their father's and uncle's joint superiority of Inverscaddie, but also the money these Tutors had collected on behalf of Glendessary from the rents of his lands, and which amounted to £1869 15s 2d. All this is stated in an account drawn up between Glendessary and the Tutors' heirs on 7 December 1737. On the same date Glendessary assigned this debt to Donald Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, who accepted the sum in full settlement for £2000 owed to him by old Glendessary. John Cameron of Glendessary then found that his Tutors' heirs still owed a large sum of money; and this he settled in Edinburgh on 13 January 1739 by making them transfer to him all their interests and superiority in the lands of Inverscaddie. He had pressing reasons for getting this done, because on 1 November 1738 he had falsely declared that he was already the superior of Inverscaddie, when he used that property as security for a loan of 10,000 merks, which he borrowed at Achmacarry from his 1st cousin, John Cameron or Fassiefern, in the presence of two other 1st cousins: Donald Cameron of Lochiel (Fassiefern's brother), and John Cameron, 2nd of Dungallon. He needed this sum to pay his step-father for the lands of Durinemart and Agh-Choire (see above), and so consolidate his holdings in central Morvern. He gave Fassiefern the option of taking up the lands of Inverscaddie after 12 years if he could not repay the loan. This proved to be the case, and on 11 April 1751 at Acharn he conveyed Inverscaddie to Fassiefern, who sold the property to Hugh Maclean, 12th Chieftain of Ardgour, kinsman of the original owners. John Cameron of Glendessary was concerned with his 1st cousin, once removed, Allan MacLachlan (son of John MacLachlan and Margaret Cameron, daughter of Donald Cameron, 1st of Glendessary) and with his 2nd cousin, Donald Cameron, factor to the Ardgour Trustees, in an attempt in 1736 and 1737 to take over the whole Ardgour Barony, but they were thwarted. Donald the factor was dismissed and went with Glendessary to Edinburgh, where the latter lived until 1743, when he went abroad, probably to France to support the Jacobite cause. From 1744 to 1750 his sister Jean acted as Factor for his Morvern estate, but he was back in Acharn by early 1751 and managing his own affairs. On 14 November 1757 he was named as heir to his 1st cousin, Captain Alexander Cameron, 3rd of Dungallon. The date of his death has not been found, but he died unmarried before 27 October 1763, and was succeeded by his only brother Allan.

*ALLAN CAMERON*<sup>93</sup>, 5th of Glendessary. Born ca. 1717, as he was still under age on 7th December 1737. He probably went abroad with his elder brother John in 1743, but if he supported the Jacobites he was certainly pardoned, because he received a commission as a Captain in the British army after the '45 Rising. With him ended the success of the Glendessary family, as he fell deeper and deeper into debt. On 14th November 1757 he gave his bond for a loan for £434 2s 3d from Lachlan Campbell, for which he offered as security the rents of the

family holdings in the Knock area of Morvern. By a further two bonds, of 24th May, 1756 and 29th June 1769, he obtained loans of £680 sterling and £400 sterling from Gillean MacLaine, W.S., the illegitimate son of John MacLaine, 17th Chief of Lochbuie, and gave as security all the rents from the rest of the family lands in Morvern, including the lands of Achnaha, Kinlochaline, and Achnatavishruskline, which he had bought jointly with Allan Maclean, 6th of Drimnin, on 4th November 1767 from James Riddell (created 1st Bart. of Ardnamurchan and Sunart in 1778), each paying £3,250. When he made this transaction he was already deeply in debt to his step-brother, Hugh Maclean, 14th Chieftain of Kingairloch, who in a letter to his cousin Murdoch MacLaine (later 19th Chief of Lochbuie) dated 12 August 1767 said that he had written "a most thundering letter to Glendessary" demanding repayment, and that he had not forgotten how badly the Glendessary Camerons had used his family. This did not stop him giving further but reluctant help, for on 19 February 1770 Kingairloch told Murdoch MacLaine: "In regard to the bond I signed last night for Glendessary: if Colonel Campbell [of Stachur] does not sign it, you shall tear my subscription from that paper. Remember this." Two months later, on 9 April 1770, again to Murdoch MacLaine, Kingairloch reported: "I had the Laird of Lamont in this house, at which time he told me that Capt. Cameron Glendessary did apply to him for his joining in bond to the Bank of Ayr. His answer was that he had been engaged for others, and that was reason enough for him to refuse being concerned, but told me at the same time that Colonel Campbell Strachur must be free of his engagements with Glendessary on or before Candlemass next, this being the longest term Strachur will be engaged. He insisted getting clear of the thing at Martinmass first, but Glendessary insisted and begged of him to let alone until Candlemass thereafter, at which time both he and I will get clear. I never did a thing with greater reluctance. Glendessary is absolutely reduced. I wish my being engaged for this gentleman may be a means of getting me back the Lands [of Durinemast and Agh Choire] my Father very imprudently sold to that Family". On 19 January 1771 Kingairloch told his cousin Murdoch MacLaine: "I know what you write to me to be true as to Colonel Campbell's design of his getting clear of his engagement with Glendessary. As long as Strachur stands cautioner I stand too, but the moment Strachur quits I shall be free. I design writing to Glendessary upon this subject in a few days. I am afraid he'll force me to do what I have no inclination to do. Will you try him and seem to be a mediator between us? It will not be handsome that we should go to law. If that happens it will be entirely his fault. I shall assure him that I must be paid. There is surplus rent amounting to nearly £70 sterling, besides horses or mares, that should have been returned to me or our mutual half-brother Lachlan upon his mother's death." After Glendessary's sister died at Mount Cameron, Kingairloch, her executor, wrote to Murdoch MacLaine on 17 July 1771 and told him that, although Jean Cameron had made financial provision for her brother's children, "not a farthing has she left her brother Glendessary, but all the gear she was mistress of she has left the bulk in her brother's family. . . . Glendessary had a colloquim with me ragarding you, which you shall have from me at our next meeting." Glendessary, living in Edinburgh, was now almost destitute; and

the death of his sister was the signal for his creditors to close in on him. In 1774 Kingairloch was appointed by the trustees of all his property, which Hugh Maclean of Treshnish, W.S., put up as a sale in bankruptcy on behalf of the creditors in Glasgow during 1774 and 1775. On 4 July 1776 the whole of Glendessary's estate in Morvern was sold for £8,720, which was distributed between the creditors. His holdings in the Kinlochline area went, without the fishing rights, to Allan Maclean, 6th of Drimnin; the fishing rights on their own went to John Maclean of Inverscaddle, Factor to Ardgour; and the holdings in the Knock group went to John Campbell of Ardslnish. After more than a century, the Camerons of Glendessary had at last been swept out of Morvern, and their one-time allies, the Maclachlans, were to experience a similar fate in 1794 at the hands of Lt.Colonel Andrew O'Hara Maclean of Glensanda, Kingairloch's cousin, when he retired from the Russian army and returned home to complete the task which his great-grandfather Allan Maclean of Corrie had started in May 1713. The Glendessary Camerons tried to maintain some sort of influence by intermarrying with the Macleans of Coll, while the Maclachlans went to Mull and started to make a nuisance of themselves on the lands of Maclaine of Lochbuie. It is not known for certain what happened to Glendessary after 1776, but it is highly probable that he went to London, and was committed to the Fleet Prison for debt by his son Charles. He was still there, it seems, in 1780, and was released by the Gordon rioters. He was then over 60, and probably did not live much longer. He married (contract: 19 March 1754) Sibella (who received 600 merks annuity from her husband out of his lands at Acharn), 5th daughter of Hector Maclean, 13th Chieftain of Coll, and had issue:

1. DONALD, 6th Rep. of Glendessary, of whom presently.
2. ALEXANDER<sup>14</sup>. Little has been discovered about him. He married———, and died before 20 March 1797, having had at least one son:  
(1) WILLIAM, probably 7th Rep. of Glendessary, of whom later.
3. CATHERINE<sup>15</sup>. Received £500 under the will of her aunt Jean Cameron of Mount Cameron. Living in New North Parish, Edinburgh, in 1780. Married, 27 March 1780 (in Edinburgh) Captain, later Lt. Colonel, Alexander Maclean, 15th Chieftain of Coll (died 10 April 1835), eldest surviving son of Hugh Maclean, 14th Chieftain of Coll. She died, leaving issue, at Clifton, near Bristol, on 10 February 1802, aged 46, and was buried in Coll, where a monument was erected praising her beauty.
4. JEAN<sup>16</sup>. Received £400 under the will of aunt Jean Cameron. Living in St Andrew's Parish, Edinburgh, in 1800. Married, 5 May 1800 (in Edinburgh) Captain Allan Maclean, 36th Regt. (died at Rosemount, Edinburgh, 4 January 1829), 5th surviving son of Hugh Maclean, 14th Chieftain of Coll. She died, without issue, in Edinburgh, in 1858, aged (according to Captain Neil Maclean, of Danube Street, Edinburgh in a letter of 23 December 1897) 105 years. This would have placed her birth in 1753, before her parents' marriage, and as she was described as "2nd lawful daughter" in her aunt's will, this cannot be right. She was probably born ca. 1758, and may have been just 100 years old at death.

5. CHRISTINA<sup>47</sup>. Received £300 under the will of her aunt Jean Cameron. Married, before 1790, Lieut. Roderick Neil Maclean (died at sea on his way from Jamaica to Dominica to join his regiment). 4th surviving son of Hugh Maclean, 14th Chieftain of Coll. Her date of death is not known but she had at least one daughter:

(1) MARION [MACLEAN]<sup>48</sup>. Bapt. in Coll, 30 October 1790. Married, 11 September 1818 (in Edinburgh) William Swinton Maclean, of New Laverock Bank, Edinburgh, eldest son of Dr John Maclean, of Edinburgh, by his wife Alison, daughter of Purser William Swinton, R.N., of H.M.S. Sceptre, and she had at least two daughters.

6. MARY [known as "Polly"]<sup>49</sup>. Received £300 under the will of her aunt Jean Cameron. She was unmarried on 13 March 1789 when she was mentioned in the will of her brother Donald.

Captain Allan Cameron, 5th of Glendessary, also had an illegitimate son, or a son born to an earlier marriage by a wife whose identity has not been discovered. This son was:

7. CHARLES<sup>50</sup>. Born ca. 1740. [see later under "The Disputed Son" for the doubts cast on his origin]. Catherine the Great of Russia referred to him as follows: on 28 August 1779 as "mister Cameron, écossais de nation, jacobite de profession, grand dessinateur;" on 7 November 1780 as "un anglais nommé Kameron, qui a été longues années à Rome, a étudié l'architecture, . . ."; on 22 June 1781 as "Kameron, jacobite né, élevé à Rome;" and finally, on 30 September 1794, as "l'architecte Kameron, neveu de Miss Jenny Kameron . . . a été élevé à Rome dans la maison du Prétendent." Educated at the Court of Prince Charles Edward Stuart in Rome, and was a pupil of Isaac Ware, Secretary to the Board of Works. He was in London in 1767, and in Rome in 1768, but returned to London that year. He lived at the corner of White Horse Street, Piccadilly, in 1772. Applied for the post of District Surveyor in the Metropolitan Area of Middlesex in 1774, but failed to turn up for the selection by ballot on 21 July 1774 and was disqualified. Went to Russia in or before 1779. Architect to the Imperial Court of Russia from 1779 to 9 December 1796, with a grace and favour residence in St Petersburg. From 1797 to 1802 he was probably at Baturino in the Ukraine. From 1802 to 1807 he was architect in Chief to the Russian Admiralty, with an apartment in the Mikhailovsky Palace. After his death his widow moved to a flat in Count Orlov's house at 14 Millionaya, St Petersburg. He married before 1784, Catherine (died in St Petersburg, March 1817), daughter of John Bush (from Hackney, Middlesex) of The Orangery, Tsarskoe Selo, Head Gardener to the Imperial Court; and he died, without issue, in St Petersburg in early 1812. Among his superb achievements as an architect are the palaces of Tsarskoe Selo and Pavlovsk.

DONALD CAMERON<sup>51</sup>, 6th Representative of Glendessary. Born 1754, and "younger of Glendessary" until 1776. Inherited Mount Cameron from his aunt,

Mrs Jean Cameron, in 1772. He joined the East India Company's army, and rose to the rank of Captain of Grenadiers in 1st Bombay European Regiment. Married 13 May 1795 (in Portsmouth, while on furlough from India), Helen, daughter of ——— Fearson, and niece of P. Douglas, of New Cavendish Street, Portland Place, London; and was killed in action in India on 20 March 1797 [his will dated 13 March 1789 at Tellicherry, and codicil dated 31 July 1795 at sea on board the *Barwell*, proved at Bombay on 6 June 1800]. He made no mention of issue. After the death of Captain Donald Cameron of Mount Cameron, the last of the family to have any real association with the Glendessary title, the pedigree becomes difficult to compile. The representation of the family seems to have passed to Donald's nephew William, of whom next.

*WILLIAM CAMERON*<sup>13</sup>, who was probably the 7th Representative of Glendessary. is said to have been a son of Alexander Cameron, a younger son of Captain Allan Cameron of Glendessary. In 1826 he was assigned the lease of Murlaggan, Locharkaigside, by Sir Alexander Cameron of Inverailort. Nothing more known.

#### *The Disputed Son.*

In a monograph published in 1967, Mrs Tamara Talbot Rice claimed that there was no truth in the assertions of Russian scholars that Charles Cameron, the great architect, was a nephew of Jean Cameron of Mount Cameron; and she stated that "the most exhaustive researches into the pedigree of both the Camerons of Lochiel and of Glendessary, as well of certain collateral branches, have failed to substantiate these assertions." Mrs Talbot Rice did not, however, cite the publication in which these *exhaustive* researches appeared, nor (if unpublished) where they were located, but she did quote no less an authority than Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, who considers that "there is no evidence whatever to support this relationship; indeed any evidence there is is against it; it seems likely that Cameron tried to gain consequence by mendaciously linking himself with a distinguished family, though there remains the possibility that he was an illegitimate descendant." The use of "distinguished" is far too generous as a description for any of the leading Glendessary Camerons, excepting, of course, Jean, whose notoriety rested on scurrilous slanders, and Charles, if he is allowed to remain a member of the family. It is certainly inappropriate as a description for the many ordinary but genuine male descendants of Glendessary cadets, who, as one of their enemies remarked, had "the fecundity of rats." The irony of Sir James's rejection of Charles as a Glendessary Cameron is his reversal of a truth. It was Charles who was distinguished, not the Glendessary Camerons. If the family deserves any distinction at all, it is because Charles was a member of it. In any case, there is no record of Charles claiming a relationship. It was Catherine the Great who said he was a nephew of Jean Cameron, and why such a simple statement from such an eminent woman should be used as indirect proof of Charles's mendacity is hard to understand. If Charles was a romancer he would have surely made a much bolder claim, and at least said he was Chief of the Camerons. His much respected contemporary, Lt. General Sir Alan Cameron of Erracht, who raised the immortal Cameron Highlanders, had no hesitation in falsely claiming to be Chief of the



Camerons when he petitioned and was granted arms by the Lord Lyon in 1792, and yet this direct proof of Sir Alan's mendacity has never been allowed to diminish his character. It is important, therefore, to examine Mrs Talbot Rice's reasons for discrediting Charles Cameron. These are as follows:

1. That he used Lochiel's arms on the front of one of his books, instead of Lochiel's crest within a belt and buckle, and so exposed himself as an armorial thief. Lochiel's arms, which were not matriculated until 1795, when the false Erracht claim was rescinded, were blazoned: gules, three bars *or*, whereas Charles Cameron's arms (if the vertical lines and cross-hatchings in the illustration given by Mrs Talbot Rice are heraldically accurate and not merely decorative) were: gules, three bars *tenne*; and the change from *or* to *tenne* constitutes a real heraldic "difference". What is more, as Charles probably had the engraving done before Lochiel ever registered arms, and as he was a citizen of Russia, he had the right to use whatever suited his fancy. Having seen innumerable seals on 18th century Highland correspondence, I know that men of every rank showed a complete ignorance of the nuances of heraldry. Belt and buckle badges have gained recognition in an age of mass-production and tartan booklets, and their significance would have been lost on the vast majority of 18th century Highlanders. Mrs Talbot Rice has not only failed to prove that Charles used his Chief's arms, she has also implied that he should have reflected the attitude of members of 20th century clan societies.
2. That Charles was refused membership of the Architects' Club in 1791 because he had committed his father to the Fleet, and had left him to die; and because there was some rumour that he had taken advantage of Mary, the daughter of his teacher Isaac Ware. The matter of his alleged immorality has no bearing on his connection with the Glendessary family, nor on his capacity for telling the truth. I am amazed, however, that Mrs Talbot Rice does not accept a fact known to most 18th century historians: that a man who laid his near relation in the Fleet was not necessarily a heartless brute. Indeed, it frequently happened that a relation was committed for a petty token debt in order to save him from the rapacity of large creditors. Allan Cameron of Glendessary was a bankrupt in 1774, and penniless by 1776. Any debts he incurred after that date must have placed him in very serious difficulties. If Charles committed his father to the Fleet he probably did him a favour, and by 1780, when the Gordon rioters released his father, Charles was in Russia and in no position to render immediate aid. Mrs Talbot Rice has assumed that the member of the Architects' Club who rejected Charles was well enough informed about his motives or his father's financial position to arrive at a fair judgment. It is patently clear that the member was ill-informed, and that Mrs Talbot Rice has attached too much importance to his criticism.
3. That Charles was not described as "Esquire" in the list of men who subscribed for Volume 5 of *Vitruvius Britannicus*, and this indicated his

humble birth. It is a trivial point, especially as there are so many instances of eminent 18th century esquires neglecting their right to the appellation. As Mrs Talbot Rice also quotes an occasion when Charles was called "Esq." (in his wife's obituary), and as he is called "Esq." on other occasions, she contradicts herself and destroys her point.

4. That Charles intentionally misled the Russians with regard to his origin. As there is not one item of positive evidence to substantiate this charge, it should be ignored. Mrs Talbot Rice is obviously unaware that living in St Petersburg at the same time as Charles Cameron were at least two other men from Morvern, who knew all the families from that area intimately, and could have exposed him instantly if he had lied about his origins. They were Alexander Sutherland, Consul of the Russia Company, and Lt. Colonel Andrew O'Hara Maclean of Glensanda, commandant of the Belozersky Regiment both of whom were in constant touch with the Highlands, and both well known to Catherine the Great. As expatriates living in the tight community surrounding the Russian Court, they could have had few secrets from each other, and must have shown a natural curiosity in a man whose family were notorious in their district at home. Neither Sutherland nor Maclean would have been impressed by a claim to belong to the Glendessary family, but if Cameron had lied about his connection, then the Empress would have heard soon afterwards. With such first class informants in St Petersburg, Mrs Talbot Rice cannot believe that Catherine the Great was gulled by an imposter. Fifteen years after first mentioning Charles Cameron the great Empress was still able to state unequivocally that he was the nephew of Jean Cameron. It happens that all three men died in St Petersburg during 1812, and all three were buried in the Russia Company's cemetery.

Having rejected all Mrs Talbot Rice's evidence, I must fairly admit that I cannot (as yet) offer any positive proof for Charles's birth of parentage. The Russian scholar Loukouski, in his work *Charles Cameron* published in London in 1943, placed his subject's birth date in the year 1740. I would place the date in or just after 1744, when John Cameron of Glendassary and his brother Allan left Edinburgh and went to the Continent. Allan may have had a wife or mistress who bore him a son in Paris or Rome, and that son may have been cared for in Rome by Prince Charles Edward Stuart after the latter's escape from Scotland. Catherine the Great declared that Charles Cameron was born a Jacobite, was brought up in Rome by the Pretender, and was the nephew of Jean Cameron, and I, for one, am more than happy to accept such an imperial authority.

If any reader of this article can supply any addition or correction to this pedigree, would he or she kindly send the information to:

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## NOTES

- 1 Alastair Cameron ("North Argyll"), 'Some Stray Notes on the Camerons of Glendeshary' [hereafter cited as *North Argyll*], *Trans. Gael. Soc. Inv.*, vol. 38, pp. 278-287. This is an interesting pioneer article based mainly on extracts given in two Scottish Record Society pubns. — *The Commissariat of Argyll: Register of Testaments, 1674-1800*, ed. Sir Francis J. Grant (Edinburgh, 1902); and *The Commissariat of Argyll: Register of Inventories, 1693-1702*, ed. Sir Francis J. Grant (Edinburgh, 1909). For Donald Cameron 1st of Glendessary, see: *North Argyll*, op. cit., p. 279; *Argyll Testaments*, op. cit., p. 3; and *Ardgour Transcripts* (in the author's possession, and quoted with the kind permission of Miss Catriona Maclean of Ardgour); which contain a report by Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, on the murder of the Chieftain of Kingairloch, dated 12 April 1661. There is also a brief mention of this murder in Alexander Maclean Sinclair, *The Clan Gillean*, (Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1899), p. 192.
- 2 S.R.O., Particular Register of Sasine [or P.R.S.], Argyll, 2nd series, Vol. 2, f. 285; S.R.O. Register of Deeds [or R.D.], Argyll, Mack. Vol. 38, f. 719; *Argyll Inventories*, op. cit., p. 4; and *Ardgour Transcripts*, Bundle 3, Item 9, An Outline Pedigree of the Camerons of Glendessary, compiled 22 September 1763.
- 3 *ibid.*
- 4 S.R.O., R.D., Argyll, Dal., Vol. 43, f. 102. Allan Cameron of Conich's maternal uncle, also Allan Cameron of Conich, former Tutor of Callart, was the son of John Cameron of Conich, the younger brother of Ewan Cameron of Callart, who on 29 May 1674 loaned Donald Maclean, 11th Chieftain of Kingairloch, 1000 merks. This was how a cadet branch of the Callart Camerons came to settle in Morvern, and it is very easy, unless care is taken, to confuse the many descendants of the Callart and Glendessary Camerons settled in Kingairloch, Ardgour, and Morvern, many of whom were intermarried. See also; S.R.O., R.D., Argyll, Mack, Vol. 38, f. 719; S.R.O. P.R.S., Argyll, 2nd series, Vol. 2, f. 285; and *Argyll Inventories*, op. cit., pp. 3 and 4.
- 5 *Ardgour Transcripts*, The Dismissal of Donald Cameron of Strontian, 1738; *The Clan Gillean*, op. cit., p. 312; and *Argyll Inventories*, op. cit., p. 3.
- 6 *Ardgour Transcripts*, Malcolm Cameron of Lochuisge's support for his elder brother, Donald Cameron, the Ardgour factor, 1738; and B.M. Add. MSS. 19796, 'List of Persons concerned in the late Rebellion', compiled 1746, p. 98.
- 7 *Argyll Inventories*, op. cit., p. 3.
- 8 *ibid.* loc. cit.
- 9 *Ardgour Transcripts*, The Glendessary Pedigree of 1763; and papers endorsed: "Special and General Charge; Hart versus Cameron, 1763", and "Extract of Special Charge: Cameron versus Cameron, 1811", and *Argyll Testaments*, op. cit., p. 4.
- 10 *ibid.* See also: *North Argyll*, op. cit., pp. 283-284; and Duncan C. Mactavish, 'Argyllshire Roads prior to 1800', *Trans Gael. Soc. Inv.*, vol. 38, p. 333.
- 11 *Ardgour Transcripts*, Cameron versus Cameron, 1811; and *North Argyll*, op. cit., pp. 283-284.
- 12 S.R.O., P.R.S., Argyll, 2nd series, Vol. 7, f. 200 et seq.
- 13 *ibid.*, 2nd series, Vol. 2, f. 285, and Vol. 4/2, ff. 350-351.
- 14 *Argyll Inventories*, op. cit., p. 3
- 15 *ibid.*, loc. cit.
- 16 *ibid.*, p. 4.
- 17 *ibid.* loc. cit.
- 18 *ibid.* p. 2.
- 19 *ibid.* loc. cit.
- 20 *Ardgour Transcripts*, Maclean of Ardgour's Trustees versus Maclachlan, 1735-1751 (called "The Maclachlan Case"), S.R.O., General Register of Sasines [or G.R.S.], Vol. 35, f. 359; and *Argyll Inventories*, op. cit., p. 5.
- 21 *ibid.*, and *Argyll Inventories*, op. cit., p. 4; and *Argyll Testaments*, op. cit., p. 27.
- 22 *Ardgour Transcripts*, The Maclachlan Case; S.R.O., P.R.S., Argyll, 2nd series, Vol. 1, f. 369, and Vol. 4/1, f. 127; and S.R.O., G.R.S., Argyll, Vol 103, f 392
- 23 *Argyll Inventories*, op. cit., p. 3.

- 24 Donald and Loraine Maclean of Dochgarroch, 'The Ancestry of Sir Alan Cameron of Erracht', *The Historical Records of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders*, Vol. 7. (London, 1962), Appendix 1; and Ardgour Transcripts, The Glendessary Pedigree of 1763.
- 25 *Highland Papers*, ed. J. R. N. Macphail, Vol. 1 (Edinburgh, 1914), pp. 285, 295, 302, 309-310; Ardgour Transcripts, Ardgour-Glendessary Bond and Discharge, 1681-82; Brolas-Ardgour Agreement, 1685; and Blaich-Glendessary Lease, 1685; also Frederick George McKean, *McKean Historical Notes* (Washington, D.C., 1906), pp. 74-77; and Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine, *The Clan Campbell*, ed. Henry Paton, Vol. 1 (Edinburgh, 1913), pp. 72, 100-101, and 190. See also: Argyll Inventories, op. cit. p. 4; and Argyll Testaments, op. cit., p. 4.
- 26 Ardgour Transcripts, The Glendessary Pedigree of 1763; and S.R.O., P.R.S., Argyll, 2nd series, Vol. 7, f.200 et seq., and f.306 et seq.
- 27 *ibid.*
- 28 *ibid.*, and S.R.O., G.R.S., Argyll, Vol. 81, f.259.
- 29 *ibid.*
- 30 *ibid.*, and *The Clan Campbell*, op. cit. Vol 2 (Edinburgh, 1915), p. 47.
- 31 S.R.O., P.R.S., Argyll, 2nd series, Vol. 7, ff. 200 et seq, and 306 et seq.
- 32 'The Ancestry of Sir Alan Cameron of Erracht', op. cit., loc. cit.; Ardgour Transcripts, Marriage Contract of Angus and Margaret Maclean, 1722; and *The Clan Gillean*, op. cit., p. 436.
- 33 *Argyll Inventories*, op. cit., p. 4; *The Clan Campbell*, op. cit., Vol. 1, pp. 72, 100-101, and 190; and *North Argyll*, op. cit., p. 280.
- 34 *The Clan Campbell*, op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 190; and S.R.O. P.R.S., Argyll, 2nd series, Vol. 7, f.306 et seq.
- 35 Nat. Lib. Scot., MS. 3736 (Campbell Papers), Docs, 489 and 530; and *North Argyll*, op. cit., p.287.
- 36 Ardgour Transcripts, The Glendessary Pedigree of 1763.
- 37 *Burke's Landed Gentry*, 18th edn. Vol. 1, 1965, pp. 116-117.
- 38 Somerled Macmillan, *Bygone Lochaber* (Glasgow, 1971), pp. 45 and 137.
- 39 *Burke's Landed Gentry*, op. cit., loc. cit.
- 40 S.R.O., G.R.S., Argyll, Vol. 73, ff.181 and 184; Vol. 74, f.32; Vol. 75, f.134; and Vol. 81, f.259; S.R.O., P.R.S., Argyll, 2nd series, Vol. 7, f.200 et seq.; Philip Gaskell, *Morvern Transformed* (Cambridge, 1968), p.145; *Argyll Estate Instructions: 1771-1805*, ed. Eric R. Cregeen (Edinburgh, 1964), p. xxi, n. 2 (quoting *The New Statistical Account*, parish of Morvern, and Fyfe's *Scottish Diaries and Memoirs*, Vol. 2, p.182); *Argyll Testaments*, op. cit., p.3; Ardgour Transcripts, The Glendessary Pedigree of 1763; and Nat. Lib. Scot., MS. 874, f.428.
- 41 'Journal of the Prince's embarkation and arrival, taken from the mouth of Aeneas Macdonald, when he was in a messenger's custody in London, by Dr Burton of York', printed in *The Lyon in Mourning*, ed. Henry Paton, (Edinburgh, 1895-97); *A Brief Account of the Life and Family of Miss Jenny Cameron, the reputed Mistress of the Pretender*, published by T. Gardner, at Cowley's Head, opposite St Clement's Church in the Strand, London, n.d. [ca. 1750]; *The Scots Magazine*, Vol. 29, 1767 (reporting the death at Ghent of a false Jenny Cameron); and *North Argyll*, op. cit., p.282 (for other false Jean or Jenny Camerons), pp.284-285, for a full citation of her apptmt. as her brother's Factor, p.283 for details of her death and burial, quoting David Ure's *History of Rutherglen*; S.R.O., G.D. 174, Lochbuie Papers, Misc. Box 15 (for her dealings with Lochbuie and with her step-father Kingairloch), and Misc. Box 1 (for her step-brother Kingairloch's trusteeship); *Morvern Transformed*, op. cit., pp.151 and 166; and *Argyll Estate Instructions*, op. cit., p. 113, n.1, where the editor wrongly identifies her as the daughter of John instead of Allan Cameron.
- 42 S.R.O., G.D. 174, Lochbuie Papers, Misc. Box 15, Cameron of Glendessary versus MacLaine of Garmony, in which Allan Maclean of Corrie, Sheriff Depute, appeared for MacLaine on May 1, 1749; S.R.O., P.R.S., Argyll, 2nd series, Vol. 7, f.200; *Morvern Transformed*, op. cit., p.145; *North Argyll*, op. cit., pp.285 and 287; and Ardgour Transcripts, Copies of all papers relative to Ewen and John Maclean of Inverscaddle, John Cameron of Glendessary, and John Cameron of Fassiefern, and their transactions for the superiority of Inverscaddle &c., registered in Edinburgh on 1 February 1762; and on Glendessary's

dealings with his late Tutors' Heirs, registered in Edinburgh on 13 January, 1739; and also Reports of the Ardgour Trustees from 1737 to 1751.

- 43 *North Argyll*, op. cit., p. 286 (giving full details of three Glendessary bonds); *Morvern Transformed*, op. cit., pp.136-137, 145, and 148-149; S.R.O., P.R.S., Argyll, 2nd series, Vol. 7, ff. 200 and 306; S.R.O., G.D. 174, Lochbuie Papers (on loan), Misc. Boxes 1, 3, 7, 9 and 10; Private Lochbuie Papers (in the author's possession, and quoted with the kind permission of Lorne MacLaine of Lochbuie, 26th Chief of Lochbuie) for letters from Hugh Maclean of Kingairloch to Murdoch Maclean, and for Lt. Col. Andrew O'Hara Maclean's eviction of the MacLachlans; Crossapoll MSS. (owned by Major N.M.V. Bristol of Breachacha Castle, Coll) for details of the marriage contract; and Tamara Talbot Rice, *Charles Cameron; Architect to the Imperial Russian Court* (Arts Council pubn. London, 1967/68) p. 10.
- 44 *Bygone Lochaber*, op. cit., p. 137, where Alexander is wrongly given as "5th of Glendessary". When his elder brother Captain Donald Cameron died in 1797, the latter was described as "the eldest and only surviving lawful son of Captain Allan Cameron of Glendessary", and so Alexander was never "Glendessary".
- 45 S.R.O., G.D. 174, Lochbuie Papers, Misc. Box 1; Scottish Record Society publication: *Edinburgh Marriages, 1751-1800*, ed. Sir Francis J. Grant (Edinburgh, 1922); *The Scots Mag.*, Vol. 64, 1802, p. 275; and Crossapoll MSS. (quoting H. Rider Haggard's *A Farmer's Year*); and Alexander Maclean Sinclair, *Clarsach na Coille* (Glasgow, 1828) p. 5.
- 46 S.R.O., G.D. 174., op. cit., loc. cit., *Edin Marrs. 1751-1800*, op. cit.; Crossapoll MSS.; and *The New Scots Mag*, Vol. 1, 1828/29, p. 152.
- 47 S.R.O., G.D. 174., op. cit.; loc. cit.; Crossapoll MSS., and *The Clan Gillean*, op. cit., p. 380
- 48 Society of Genealogists' Library, London, Master Index; G.R.O. (Scotland), Par. Reg. for Coll: Baptisms, 1790; *Edin. Marrs. 1751-1800*, op. cit., and *The Edinburgh Mag. (succ. to The Scots Mag.)*, Vol. 3, 1818, p. 390; Vol 13, 1823, p. 127; and Vol. 17, 1825, p. 637.
- 49 S.R.O., G.D. 174., op. cit., loc. cit.; and details from the Will and Codicil of Capt. Donald Cameron of Mount Cameron, died 1797, given in a letter dated 18 July 1957 at Byecross, Georgeham, Devon, from Major Vernon C. P. Hodson, the Indian military historian, to Rev. Donald Maclean of Dochgarroch (by whom I was kindly given a copy).
- 50 Tamara Talbot Rice, op. cit. pp. 7-24, with her quotations from Sbornick (Vols. 22 and 23), and her references to V. N. Taleporovski, *Charles Cameron*, Moscow, 1930); Georges Loukowski, *Charles Cameron* (London, 1943); S.R.O., G.D. 18/1483, Clerk of Penicuik Papers; and S.R.O., G.D. 248/518/6, Seafield Papers.
- 51 Letter of Hodson to Maclean of Dochgarroch, op. cit; and S.R.O. G.D. 174, Misc. Boxes 1 and 12.
- 52 *Bygone Lochaber*, op. cit., p. 137. It is possible that Lady Polwarth, who is well-known for her interest in the Glendessary Camerons, may have details of their descendants after 1800, and exactly how these descendants were related to the family of Cameron-Head of Inverailort.

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## NOTICE

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## GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN AUSTRALIA

The attention of the Society has been drawn to the services offered by Genealogical Research & Publishing, a firm of Consulting Genealogists whose offices are at Room 11, 2nd Floor, Block Arcade, 98 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne 3000, Victoria.

This professional organization specialises in genealogical research and stocks a wide selection of reference working handbooks and maps. It is backed by experienced and qualified people, and offers a complete service in the field of genealogy.

General Register Office,  
New Register House,  
Edinburgh, EH1 3YT  
17th September 1971

County Clerks  
Town Clerks

Dear Sir,

When it has been decided to use for other purposes a burial ground which has been acquired or appropriated under certain statutory powers by an authority, the subsequent procedure is governed by section 27 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1945, which has effect by virtue of section 109 of the 1947 Act. The Section 27 procedure applies when a burial ground has been acquired by a purchasing authority under Part III of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1947; or acquired by a local planning authority, or appropriated for purposes for which land can be acquired, under section 37 and section 39 of the 1947 Act; or acquired by a local authority under section 29 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1969. In accordance with Regulations\* made under Section 27 the Secretary of State will give directions which will normally include a direction that no tombstone, monument or other memorial which is being disposed of in accordance with the Regulations, shall be broken or defaced until a transcript of the inscription on it relating to names, descriptions and deaths has been taken so far as this is possible and that the transcript shall forthwith be sent to the Registrar General for Scotland.

It has come to my notice, however, that tombstones and other memorials to dead persons may be demolished under circumstances not covered by the Regulations, without any record of the inscriptions being made. In two recent cases I was informed that fallen headstones had been demolished and removed in a tidying-up operation without the particulars they bore being preserved.

As you will be aware, this office is the central repository for Scottish records relating to births, deaths and marriages and I am anxious to ensure that wherever possible records of tombstone inscriptions are preserved with these central records. A great deal is being done by volunteers to transcribe and preserve tombstone inscriptions; but the amount of ground that can be covered in this way is obviously limited. I am therefore seeking the co-operation of local authorities to ensure that inscriptions are not lost whether or not the operations in question are covered by a direction from the Secretary of State; and I should be most grateful if you would note to send me a transcript of the inscriptions on any tombstones which are to be destroyed, with the approval of the local authority, for any reason in the future.

Yours faithfully,

A. L. RENNIE,  
Registrar General.

\*The Town and Country Planning (Churches, Buildings for Religious Worship and Burial Grounds) (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.

# CATHOLIC RECORDS

By J. F. MITCHELL

Hitherto there have been very few pre-1855 Catholic registers of births, marriages and deaths ("BMD") readily accessible to the public. In fact, this Magazine for December 1961 and October 1967 lists only the following:—

In "Scottish Notes and Queries" vii and viii—

Aberdeen and vicinity baptisms 1687-1695;  
Aberdeen Snow Churchyard deaths 1776-1854;

Copies in the library of the Registrar General—

Tomintoul and district baptisms from about 1780;  
Buckie baptisms 1844-54 (also Bennet family 1818, 1820);  
Munshies, Dalbeattie, baptisms 1745-1813 (gaps) and 1827, marriages 1745-1801 (gaps) and deaths 1745-58.

Microfilm in Mitchell Library Glasgow—

burials St Peter's Cemetery, London Road, Glasgow, 1851-54.

It is, therefore, something of an event in genealogical documentation that xerox copies of a large number of Catholic registers of BMD have been deposited in the Scottish Record Office, as shown in Repertory HR 18, issued in July 1971, in the Historical Room Library of the SRO.

A list of these registers in summarised form and arranged by counties is given below, but for details the Repertory should be consulted. The dioceses concerned are Motherwell, Paisley and Aberdeen. B is for baptisms, M for marriages and D for deaths. The SRO Repertory also includes some references to registers of communicants, confirmations, confraternity members, seat rents and collections.

## *Aberdeenshire*

Aberdeen St Peters	B 1837-1879	Fetternear, parish	B 1850-1920
	M 1782-1793	Chapel Garioch	M 1853-1919
Aberdeen (gaps)	B 1782-1855	Huntly	B 1742-1847
	M 1845-1945		M 1743-1825 and 1829-1844
Ballater	B 1782-1968		D 1742-1795 and 1827-1837
	M 1845-1968	Peterhead	B 1847-1928
Ballogie, Birse	B 1833-1872		M 1847-1910
parish	M 1833-1866		D 1848-1941
Braemar	B 1703-1919	Strichen	B 1834-1931
	M 1736-1968		M 1834-1937
	D 1844-1913		D 1834-1934

## *Angus*

Blairs College Maryculter parish B 1786-1805, 1830-1911; M 1848-1953.

*Banffshire*

Buckie B 1844-1895  
 Chapeltown B 1829-1970  
     Inveraven parish M 1829-1970  
                             D 1834-1855  
 Dufftown B 1849-1858  
 Keith B 1836-1864  
           M 1836-1864  
           D 1839-1853

Portsoy B 1822-1939  
           D 1874-1962  
 Preshome( Rathven B 1787-1968  
           parish M 1805-1969  
                     D 1794-1829  
 Tombae, Inveraven B 1812-1967  
           parish M 1817-1970  
 Tomintoul B 1808-1970  
               D 1809-1970  
 Tynet, Bellie parish B 1808-1919  
     (St. Ninian's) M 1808-1919

*Lanarkshire*

Airdrie B 1839-1867  
           M 1842-1857  
 Carluke B and M 1849-1923  
 Coatbridge B 1851-1881  
               M 1847-1952

Hamilton B 1841-1905  
           M 1845-1906  
 Rutherglen B 1851-1887  
               M 1851-1885

*Inverness-shire*

Beauly B 1851-1885  
 Eskadale,  
     Strathglass B 1838-1959  
 Fort Augustus B 1842-1970  
                   M 1842-1871

Inverness B 1832-1903  
               M 1836-1916  
                     burials 1852-1855  
 Marydale, by Beauly B 1793-1828  
                           M 1827-1844  
 Stratherrick and B 1854-1930  
     Glenmoriston M 1856-1931  
                     D 1834-1934

*Morayshire*

Elgin B 1840-1918  
           M 1841-1918

Fochabers B 1787-1970  
               M 1792-1970  
               D 1792-1855

*Renfrewshire*

Greenock B 1808-1837  
           M 1808-1818 and 1846-1904  
 Houston B 1845-1860  
           M 1848-1860

Paisley B 1808-1875  
           M 1808-1870  
 Port Glasgow B 1846-1878  
               M 1846-1876

The principal remaining gaps in the documentation of pre-1855 BMD in Scotland now seem to be the records of—

- (a) the remaining Catholic congregations, and it is to be hoped that copies of these will be forthcoming;
- (b) the Scottish Episcopalian Church—most of the registers are still in the hands of the incumbents and are listed in this Magazine for December 1961 and October 1967, as well as in pp. 244-248 of "Sources for Scottish Genealogy and Family History" by D. J. Steel, 1970; some registers have disappeared; what is now felt as a desirable next step is that copies



of these registers, if not the registers in original, should be deposited in the SRO or with the Registrar General;

- (C) the pre-1855 secession churches — then Free Church or United Presbyterian Church, now become Church of Scotland — not already deposited in the SRO; in July 1971 the number of synods, presbyteries and churches which had deposited their records were 680, but the census returns for 1851 show that there were then the following numbers of places of worship —

Free Church 889, and United Presbyterian 465, total 1354, so it looks as if only about half the congregations had deposited their records; D. J. Steel at pp 239-243 of his book mentioned above lists the deposited BMD records belonging to this category; and

- (d) the pre-1855 congregations of the Church of Scotland (the old parish churches); in July 1971 the number of synods, presbyteries and churches (many of them of post-1851 origin) which had deposited their records was 600; as the total number of pre-1855 parishes in Scotland was over 900 it looks as if not quite two-thirds of the appropriate records had been deposited.

For both (c) and (d) there is, however, a steady trickle of new deposits; these deposits include the kirk session minutes — a most valuable source of information about the past.

(It will be seen from p 35 of the Magazine for June 1871, in an article by Mr Archibald L. Rennie, Registrar General that the SRO have agreed to undertake as opportunity permits to provide for the General Registry Office copies of the volumes which they hold which contain parts of BMD registers dating from before 1855.

Most historians and genealogists will regard with some misgiving the continued retention in local hands of uncopied old documents, not only because of their comparative inaccessibility but also because of the danger of loss or deterioration. It is significant, for example, that the list of Catholic documents in Repertory HR 18 in the SRO has a note about the Marydale registers — “This register, preserved at Eskdale, seems to be a personal register kept by Rev. Austin McDonnell for Upper Strathglass. All other records of this area were destroyed in a fire at Marydale in 1929”

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## COUNTY COMPILATIONS OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, PEEBLESSHIRE

Copies of “Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855) in Peeblesshire” by Sheila A. Scott, M.A., are now ready and may be obtained from Mr J. F. Mitchell, 7 Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh, EH3 7TZ.

The price to Members of the Society (i.e. those who pay annual subscriptions of £1.50 or U.S.A. or Canada \$4.50) is 70p; to others (including subscribers to “The Scottish Genealogist”) 85p. These prices include postage, etc.

The volume is unbound and duplicated on foolscap sheets and has 120 pages and 1,100 inscriptions.

## REVIEWS

**Clan Donald Magazine 1971. No. 5—Price 30p.**

The magazine, under the interim editorship of Mr Donald J. Macdonald of Castleton, contains an obituary notice and an appreciation of the late Lord Macdonald of Macdonald. There is a Foreward by his son Godfrey, the new Lord Macdonald, and a copy of the Clan Donald Lands Trust Appeal which proved so successful in retaining the Sleat lands in the Clan's possession.

The rest of the magazine can be split into two parts: the first reports current activities, be it a Clan Donald muster in Glencoe or the successful running of the North Lorn Museum or the Flora Macdonald Prize Essay on how prosperity could be brought to the Islands: the second consists of historical subjects, "A Culloden Refugee", "Alexander MacDonell of Keppoch", "Dame Mary Dacre or Clark, the White rose of Scotland", and "John of Moidart". There are also reprints of earlier articles, whether it be the "Vindication of General Sir Hector Macdonald" or "The Macdonald Bardic Poetry". For genealogists a particularly interesting article is that on "Immigration from Skye to North Carolina", and the couple of paragraphs on the Macdonalds of Kinlochmoidart.

The editor is to be congratulated on producing a well balanced magazine with interesting articles on many different topics related to the Clan, the whole enlivened by a number of photographs. The former editor was the late Dr Gorrie, who was also a member of our Society, and it was pleasing to see tribute being paid to all his hard work.

**The Macleans of Sweden — Dr James N. M. Maclean. — Main distributor: The Ampersand, 34 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EN.—Price (including postage and packing) £1.62½ (\$4.00).**

Here, for the first time, Dr Maclean, Lecturer in History at the University of Edinburgh, gives a full study of the Swedish Macleans, based on research he carried out in archives in Sweden, Finland, Russia and Nova Scotia. In this work he examines the career of Sir John Maclean *alias* Johan Macklier, 1st Baronet of Dowart, and 1st Adlad of Macklier; the younger brother of Sir Lachlan Maclean of Dowart, 1st Baronet of Morvaren. He then gives a very detailed pedigree of the Swedish Macleans who held the English baronetcy of Dowart, and separates them from their cousins, the Scottish feudal barons of Dowart who held the Nova Scotia baronetcy of Morvaren. He also gives a complete pedigree of the Swedish Barons Maclean, who were descended from Baron David Maclean, the youngest son of the progenitor of the Swedish line. The English baronetcy of Dowart is of special interest, because the evidence for its creation has never been published anywhere. Dr Maclean then ties up a few loose ends of research before completing his work with an investigation of the false claim of Robert Maclean Maclean, the self-styled heir of the Swedish Macleans. The work as a whole is a plea for more exacting research into family histories, so that better general history can be written; and a critical appraisal is made of the out-of-date material which too many writers on Scottish external history rely upon for their statements. The book includes eight illustrations, and a chart of the Maclean baronetcies.

**Select Biographical Sources—edited by Philip Hepworth—The Library Association  
—price £4 (to members £3.20).**

Fired by "the perennial dream of a consolidated catalogue of all the hand-written books in the world" the Archives and Research Sub-Committee of the Library Associations Research Committee have reduced the list of select biographical sources. It is regarded as a pilot project—imperfect, inconsistent and possibly even misleading, but paving the way to a larger survey in the future.

The introduction consists of a helpful article on how to approach the writing of a biography, the material which may be available to the writer and the repositories where it may be found. It concludes with a description of the National Register of Archives of the Historical Manuscripts Commission and how one can consult it to the greatest advantage.

The select biographical sources, which have been compiled from answers of librarians and archivists to a questionnaire, are then listed alphabetically, running from:

	"Abbot, Charles (1757-1829) Politician	
	Letters	Gloucs. R.O."
to	"Zweig, Stefan (1881-1942) Author	
	Letter	Bath P.L."

The full addresses of the Repositories are then themselves listed alphabetically.

To a genealogist trying to discover about a person who, though of little distinction, has left a diary or letters which have come into the hands of a library or other archives, this book will be invaluable. It contains information which cannot be obtained anywhere else and reveals the unsuspected existence of documents which would otherwise be traceable, if known to exist, only with the greatest of difficulty. One hopes that this pilot project will lead to a fuller and more complete catalogue; in the meantime great gratitude is owed to all the voluntary work which has led to this compilation.

From time to time professional searchers have requests from clients abroad to tell them something of the places their ancestors came from and the type of lives they lived. Four little volumes have recently come to notice which should be helpful to such enquirers interested in Highland Perthshire, or in the Montrose district of Angus and Kincardineshire, or in the lands of the Ogilvys of Airlie.

The four books are all from the pen of Duncan Fraser of the Standard Press (Montrose) Ltd., High Street, Montrose, Angus and are entitled "Highland Perthshire" price £1.50, or paperback 60p "Montrose" (before 1700) price £1.25. "Portrait of a Parish" (St Cyrus, formerly known as Ecclesgreig) price £1.25. "The Land of the Ogilvys" price 38p (paperback) plus postage in each case.

The volumes are beautifully illustrated with photographs of castles and houses and of some of their inhabitants and tell the stories of the families who owned them. Each has a good index.

The St Cyrus book deals with the Grahams of Morphie and other local land-owners and tells of the limeworkers at Milton Haven whose village disappeared beneath the waves. The leading families in Montrose are dealt with, particularly the Scotts who became owners of so much land in the district. Then there is the story of the Lychtouns and Petries, the Fifes and Richard Clark, all of whom emigrated to Sweden, where Clark became an Admiral in the Swedish Navy. Tales of the Ogilvys and the wars they engaged in naturally bulk large in the volume dealing with their countryside; and families prominent in the Highland Perthshire book are the Robertsons of Struan, the McGregors, the McNabs of Killin and the Campbells of Glenorchy and of Meggernie.

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## QUERIES

**CLUNAS:** Alexander Clunas emigrated from Scotland to America around 1814 and moved to Canada in 1821 with three children, Alexander, John and Donald, who appear to have been born in Scotland. His wife, Margaret McColl, born 1796/97, is said to have come from the Island of Lismore, but she was probably a second wife. His tombstone shows Alexander as a native of the Parish of Daviot, Inverness-shire. Parish Registers have been searched, but no trace has been found of Alexander or his wife and family. Can anyone help with information about these people from Family Records or otherwise? Please write Judge Sidney L. Clunis of Windsor, Ontario, c/o D. C. Cargill, 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh EH4 3PG.

**HARKNESS:** Relatives or descendants of this name, having information re: names, lands, cemeteries, etc. Please write to Mrs G. B. Morrison, c/o 3 First Street, Orangeville, Ontario, Canada.

**GUN—GARDINER—COOKE—GALL:** John Gunn married Annie Cooke who was born at Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. Their son, John Gunn, (born Jan. 7, 1843, County Caithness), married Matilda Gardiner, (born Apr. 3, 1850, Dundee), daughter of James Gardiner of Edinburgh and Ann (Gall) Gardiner of Fetteresso. These two couples emigrated to America. Any information regarding these families most welcome. Mrs Grant Chamberlain, 130 Hidden Harbour, Stuart, Florida, 33494. U.S.A.

## **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

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