

Chapter 2 Ancestors

This chapter is devoted to the trace of Duncan's ancestors. We shall go back as far as records allow. All connections will be proven except for those whose relevance will be argued logically. Name- and date-matching will be employed under the guidance of a genealogy carved on the memorial of Duncan's brother James (Figure 1).¹ The most important of the records, marriage, birth and baptism, will be taken from the Old Parish Registers (OPRs) of Scotland. Images of the records will be used to help identify the farms on which the people lived and help distinguish between people with the same name.²

Figure 1. *The James Campbell Genealogy. The genealogy (boxed) supplies clues to earlier generations (in red). Transcribed from a tablet in Cladh Machuim cemetery in Lawers.*



Geography is as important in genealogy as name- and date-matching. We shall pay close attention to the area in which the people lived. It was certainly small. A narrow strip of soil on the north shore of Loch Tay perhaps five miles long by two miles wide, it was laid down over millenia by drainage from the hills.³ We begin at a time when the ancestors had farmed in Lawers and Fernan for two centuries and more. Few traces are evident of their work today. The farms that remain are of the hobbiest type with a scattering of sheep and horses interspersed with collections of luxury cabins for cityfolk bent on a holiday of boating and fishing on the loch.

In addition to the OPRs, the most important of the documents are of a survey of Lochtayside that was carried out in 1769.⁴ By 1769, twenty-three years after the battle of Culloden, the clan system was in decline. Highland society had for centuries been structured like a pyramid, a remnant of the feudal system that had once held sway over the British Isles. At the apex of the pyramid sat the *chief* or *laird* or *proprietor* who controlled the land and the people. From the beginning of the 16th century the laird of Breadalbane had been the chief of clan Campbell—first a baronet, then an earl, and finally a marquis. Beneath the chief in importance stood his agent, or factor, the man who managed his property. Beneath the factor in importance came the tacksman (often the factor in another guise) who leased land from the chief and paid rent in kind and in service.

1 J.F. Mitchell and S. Mitchell, *Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855) in North Perthshire* (Scottish Genealogical Society, 1975), hereafter quoted as *MINorth*.

2 The OPRs of Scotland often contain the maiden name of the mother as well as the placename. The name may be a village or a farm. Geography is important as records of a Duncan Campbell and a Janet McGregor who have a child born within the same time period in widely different places are unlikely to apply to the same couple. Our family lived on the north side of Loch Tay and, because of the natural barrier provided by the loch, married women who were born on the north side.

3 The old spelling is Fernan. The modern spelling Fearnan will be used here except in quotations.

4 M. M. McArthur, edited and with an Introduction, *Survey of Lochtayside, 1769* (Scottish History Society, 1936).

Before Culloden a clansmen paid for the right to live in a clan domain with the performance of certain duties, chief among them being service in the military fighting the chief's battles. His weapons evolved over the years from bow and arrow to dirk and broadsword to musket and rifle. Junior officers were often the sons of tenant-farmers.

A tenant-farmer held his land on a short-term verbal lease purchased from the tacksman or the chief. He in turn let small plots to sub-tenants or crofters. He lived in the best, often stone-built house on a farm while the crofter made do with a hovel of turf and saplings. He enjoyed his grass-fed beef while the crofter subsisted on produce from a tiny plot, milk from a cow and a very small wage. Of the lowest rank was the cotter, a crofter who had no land. He eked out a living as herdsman, blacksmith, weaver, tailor, axeman or bowman. The tenant-farmer controlled the houses on his farm and could, if he chose, turf a cotter from his house and give it to his aged parents on their retirement.

Lochtayside was divided for administrative purposes into units of land called *officiaries*, each overseen by a grounds-officer. A grounds-officer was chosen from the pool of tenant-farmers and stood in rank between tacksman and tenant. His job was to keep the tacksman informed on the general maintenance of farms, on the condition of *marches* (boundaries), ditches, buildings and fields. He worked his farm on his own or on shares with as many as eight men. Each man might have an equal share or one might have a third share, another a sixth and so on. A man might, on his death, bequeath his share to his sons who would divide it among themselves. With the rise in population the plots became smaller and less able to support families to the same degree enjoyed by their antecedents (*McArthur's Lochtayside*).⁵

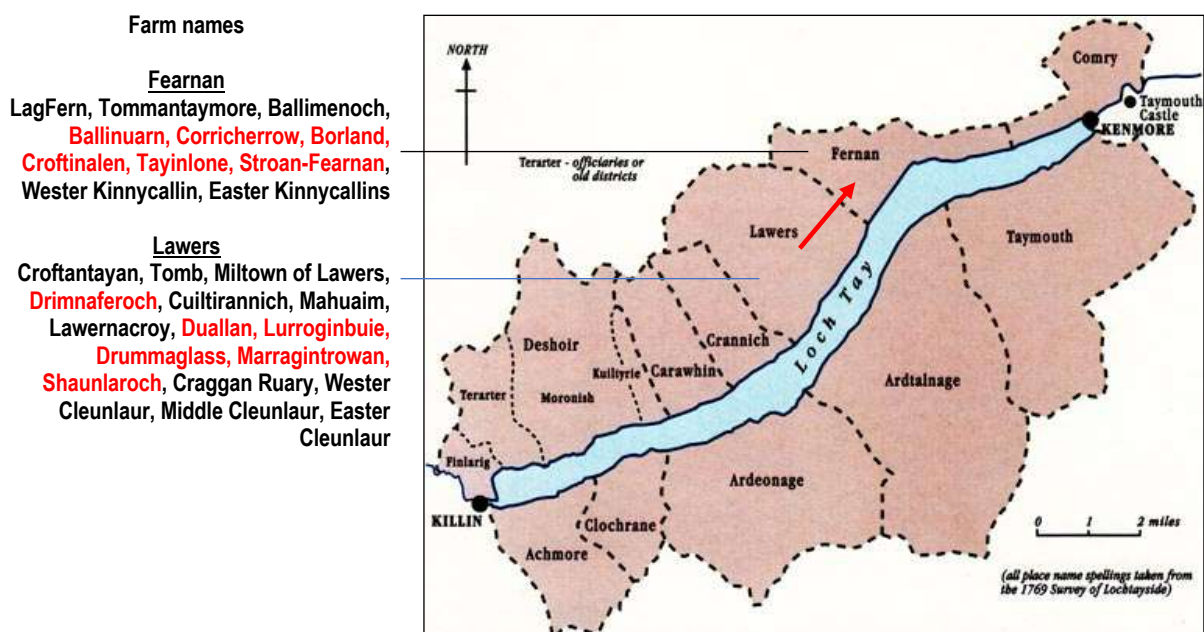


Figure 2. *Lochtayside and its officaries*. Farm names that figure in this history are printed in bold red. For two hundred years (1620-1820) the ancestors lived on the north side of the loch moving no further from Lawers than Fearnan.

A tenant-farmer could, within limits, manage his farm as he saw fit, though he usually followed custom by planting on the arable ground roots, oats, flax, peas and *bear*, a hardy, early-ripening variety of barley.

5 I am indebted to the website <http://www.fisherfamily.me.uk/history/mclaganreport.html> for pointing out the survey of 1769 to me and for providing the map in Figure 2. Thank you.

He cut peavines to feed his horses in the winter and had his grain ground at a local mill, intending much of it for whiskey. He kept cattle and sheep for their meat and wool, though with the troubles and the coming of the military to the area, he would earn a lucrative income from trade in the animals. Cattle had for centuries formed the bulk of his wealth and were the objects of raiding parties by rival clans.

1 McArthur's Lochtayside ⁶

In 1769 the 3rd earl of Breadalbane ordered a survey made of lochtayside as a first step in his plan of consolidating fields and increasing revenue. This section follows the study of the survey made in 1936 by the historian McArthur. She begins with a description of the area from the perspective of a person in an airplane:

'We see the loch, fifteen miles long; the high hills on either side of it, those on the south side more wooded than those on the north; a good road running along the north side of the loch and an indifferent one on the south side; the lower slopes of the hills cultivated for a distance of about half a mile to a mile from the lochside. We see at a glance the layout of the Lochtayside farms, the houses, 'in small groups as if they [the Highlanders] loved society or clanship'; the irregularly shaped and variously sized patches of arable land, those lying near the houses being generally infields, those farther from them outfields; lying round these cultivated patches, meadow and wood (the latter sometimes merely brushwood, but often wood worthy of the name, especially by the lochside), and grass stretching up the hillside; farm buildings scattered here and there, mills, schools, churches and burying grounds. Sometimes we see dykes or ditches enclosing woods and cultivated patches; usually, though not always, a dyke known as the head-dyke running along the hillside separating arable land, meadow, wood and grass from the upper part of the hills, mostly covered with moor but occasionally wooded, and sometimes the dyke carried round the whole of the lower part of the farm. We see at a glance how the Highland people adapted their system of farming to the requirements of the mountainous region, of the hillsides strewn with boulders, and tilled patches here and there as they could.'

A tenant-farmer was required to perform services for the chief in addition to paying rent. Spring services included two horses and a man for two days harrowing and two horses and a man for two days spreading dung. Summer services involved five horses and two men for a day to lead peat from the hills. Autumn services included two shearers for two days to assist in the harvest. These demands were expected to be promptly performed without pay even in the busiest times of the year.

Farmers ploughed with horses. A plough team consisted of four to six horses yoked two abreast. Crops were commonly sown in two separate fields, an infield and an outfield. The infield was the one nearest the house, the outfield some distance away. The infield was cropped more often than the outfield because of the readily available manure. Sometimes the outfield was cropped two years in succession then left fallow two years, other times it was cropped on alternate years. The land rented to two or more men was often worked in separate fields. Other times it was worked in intermixed strips, a system known as run-rig. McArthur describes how this system functioned on Breadalbane's estates in Argyll, a system that successive Earls sought to have abolished:

'Many farms... have eight tenants... These eight tenants labour the farm and carry on all their other works together. First they plow the whole land, then they divide every field or spot of ground which they judge to be of equal quality into eight parts or shares and cast lots for what each is to occupy for that crop. After this each sows his own share and reaps it again in harvest and so they go on year after year. If men's dispositions and tempers in the same situation of life were nearly equal and if they considered their neighbours' good at all times as nearly connected with their own, such a method of carrying on the works of a farm might do very well, but the contrary is the fatal truth and verifying in a strong degree amongst these people.'

Many farms had a field called a meadow for the cutting of hay for winter fodder. This field was of poor quality too wet or full of stones or bushes to be ploughed. A field in grass served as pasture for the grazing of cattle in summer and sheep in winter. Oxen were rare in Lochtayside, and swine also, as Highlanders ate little pork.

6 Survey.

Next to Campbell the most important of the clans in this history will be MacGregor.⁷ The MacGregors came originally from Argyll and were the largest of the clans on Lochtayside, the others being MacNab, Robertson, MacMillan, MacCawish, MacCarbre, MacNaughton, MacEwen and of course, Campbell. The Campbells, who were also from Argyll, were late-comers to Lochtayside. From time immemorial the Campbells had regularly evicted the MacGregors from their land, so in return were the objects of grudge acts by the MacGregors. Sir Colin Campbell, the 6th Laird of Glenorchy, gained control of Breadalbane in the 16th century thus becoming the MacGregors' feudal lord. The MacGregors resisted his authority, often resorting to brigandry, to the extent that the use of the MacGregor name was outlawed through much of the 17th and 18th centuries. Notwithstanding this feud and the proscription on the name, Campbells and MacGregors intermarried with regularity on Lochtayside.

This book is a history and a genealogy. Genealogy underpins history and in many places is given precedence. We begin with the first three families which we know anything about. Their obscurity and remoteness in time makes them best described as a group in any case.

Families C1, C2, C3: Archibald, Duncan and Archibald, ca. 1623 - ca. 1740

The James Campbell genealogy (Figure 1) is of double importance. Not only does it give us James Campbell's ancestry but it provides us with clues to earlier generations, namely an Archibald and a Duncan Campbell (printed in red). These names will occur quite often in this history so to minimize confusion it is useful to choose a person of reference. This person will be Duncan Campbell senior (1769-1837), the man who will emigrate to Halton County. The first known Archibald is his great-great-grandfather.

Our most important source of data is the OPRs of Kenmore church. The oldest of the registers is not easy to read. It displays wear and tear, has numerous fragmentary pages and is written in archaic handwriting. The earliest of the marriage records, those between 1600 and 1660 reveal the existence of four Campbell men: Duncan, Archibald, Ewin and Alexander. They may have been brothers. Let us begin with Archibald (Family C1).

In an effort to minimize complacency in the reader who might think this trace is going to be easy with the James Campbell genealogy we must admit at the outset that our identification of the first three men is by no means certain. It is dependent on the correct interpretation of the first entry in the genealogy, "Gillespic Ban Campbell". Though carved in stone so to speak, the entry is problematic. Does "Gillespic" refer to an actual person named Archibald ("Gillespic" being Gaelic for "Archibald") or does it refer to the *line* of Campbells who from medieval times were lords and masters of Glen Lyon? Lacking the answer we have little alternative but to assume him real. There is, in fact, evidence for it.

The whole of what we know about Archibald is bound up in the baptismal record of a son Duncan under date of 18 November 1649 (*Record Images for Families C1, C2, C3*). Archibald was married more than likely around 1649 or late 1648, but the record has not been found. If he were twenty-five years old at the time then his year of birth would be 1623. This is what amounts to our argument for the earliest date in the family tree! We are not helped in this endeavour by the indexers of ancestry.com who have his wife's name "Murall Neinean Vikkimisroy".⁸ This is clearly not a real name but a letter-by-letter transcription. Readers with a little experience in reading ancient handwriting (the author included) would make it "Muriel Thomson". There is no record of children other than Duncan and we cannot say with certainty where the family was living at the time. Judging from the placenames that appear in later records it was probably Lawers.

The year 1623 transports us back to the closing years of the reign of King James I of England and VI of Scotland. James's advent to the throne in 1603 brought a measure of hope to Scots that their concerns would be addressed by the powers that be. But by the time of Archibald's birth James had occupied the

7 The name appears with various spellings, MacGregor, McGregor, McGrigor, etc. For consistency, the spelling MacGregor will be used here except as it appears in transcriptions.

8 Indexed by scotlandspeople.com. This leads to the suspicion other entries important to this history are similarly poorly indexed and therefore unknown.

throne for twenty years. Hope of address had long since faded. London was a long way from Edinburgh and Scotland was being governed by Crown appointees intent on lining their pockets. Little changed on James's death in 1625 and the passage of the throne to his son Charles.

We have hardly begun our history when we see it sputter out for lack of records before the advent of James II. This in spite of a blizzard of events that took place in the intervening years: the signing of the Covenant, the civil war, the depredations of Oliver Cromwell and the execution of the king. OPRs, our best source of evidence, do not begin until midcentury. A search of military documents such as muster rolls might yield a few Campbell names, but tying them to our family would be difficult.

<u>James I 1603-1625</u>		
	1603	Proscription of the name MacGregor
Archibald Campbell is born, probably in Lawers	ca. 1623	
<u>Charles I 1625-1649</u>		
	1638	Signing of the Covenant
	1642	Outbreak of Civil War
	1645	Battles of Inverlochy and Auldearn
Duncan Campbell is born, probably in Lawers	1649	Execution of King Charles I
<u>The Commonwealth 1649-1660</u>		
	1650-52	Cromwell's conquest of Scotland
<u>Charles II 1660-1685</u>		
<u>James II 1685-1689</u>		
Duncan Campbell and Isobel McGregor are married, probably in Kenmore	1686	
Archibald Campbell is baptized in <i>Inchadney</i>	1687	
<u>William III and Mary II 1689-1702</u>		
	1690	Presbyterianism is established as the state religion
	1692	Robert Campbell of Glenlyon rides to Glencoe
<u>Anne 1702-14</u>		
	1707	Union of England and Scotland
Duncan Campbell is born, probably in Lawers	1708	
<u>George I 1714-27</u>		
	1715	The first Jacobite Rebellion
	1717	Death of 1st Earl of Breadalbane; succession of 2nd Earl
<u>George II 1727-60</u>		
	1734	death of Rob Roy MacGregor
Archibald (Gillespie) Campbell dies in Lawers	ca. 1740	
	1745	Jacobite rebellion under 'Bonnie' Prince Charlie
	1746	Battle of Culloden: the Jacobites are crushed

Figure 3. *Timeline for Families C1, C2, C3.*

The first of the MacGregor clan to join the Campbell family was Duncan's wife Isabel (Family C2). She and Duncan, born in 1649, were likely married around 1686. This record, too, we cannot find. The marriage took place more than likely in Kenmore, as Duncan and Isobel had their first child, Archibald, baptized in the old church *Inchadney* in Kenmore 24 November 1687.⁹ Archibald, the first son, was named it would seem after his grandfather as was the custom. The record describes him as born in Lawers though it neglects to name the farm. Duncan and Isobel had two other children, Mungo and John, baptized in 1693 and 1695, respectively. The register describes John as born in Lawers. This made for a small family, a size

9 We are hampered in this endeavour in being dependent on the indexing of ancestry.com which, judging from the example of Muriel Thompson, is likely to be problematic. Researchers should be able to purchase copies of the microfilm as is the case in England and do their own indexing.

10 The Mitchells added the following under their entry for James Campbell of Lawers: ‘Ed: MacGregor (SRO GD50/233/2) noted that Alex. CAMPBELL tenant in Boreland (in 1890) claimed that he & other CAMPBELLS above are descended from CAMPBELL of Glenlyon’.



People in high places knew of the bad blood that existed between the Campbells and the MacDonalds. And since the Campbells had acquired some immunity from the law by the Duke of Argyll's efforts to ingratiate himself and his clan with the king, it fell to an officer of his Regiment of Foot, Captain Robert Campbell of Glenlyon, to lead a company of men to clean out the MacDonald nest at Glencoe. After

enjoying the hospitality of the McDonalds for a week the regiment turned on their hosts without warning putting everyone within reach—men, women and children, seventy-eight in all—to the sword. This episode horrified many outside the court. Since the raid had been carried out on the king's orders no one was brought to trial. But Robert Campbell was seen by the public as the villain of the piece. He died in Italy a pariah. Duncan was forty-three at the time and might well have been a participant.¹¹

2 Record Images for Families C1, C2, C3

C1.....

Baptismal record of Duncan Campbell, 18 November 1649, Kenmore church. 'The said day Archibald Campbell and Murael Nomson ? son baptized and called Duncan'.

C2.....

Baptismal record of Archibald Campbell, 24 November 1687, Inchadney Church, Kenmore. 'Thursday November 24 At Inshaidine [Inchadney] there was a child lawfully procreat betwixt Duncan Campbell and Isobel McGrigor in Lawers was christened called Archibald'.

Baptismal record of John Campbell, 11 June 1695, Kenmore church. 'June 11th Baptized to Duncan Campbell in Lawers and Isobel McGregor his wife a child John'.

C3.....

11 J. Prebble in the appendix to his book *Glencoe* (Penguin, 1966) lists a roll call taken prior to the massacre. It includes six Campbells in addition to Capt. Robert Campbell: Corp. Achibald, Priv. Archibald (elder), Priv. Donald (younger), Priv. Archibald (younger), Priv. James, Priv. Donald (elder), and Priv. Duncan.

Marriage record of Archibald Campbell and Jannet McGregor, 2 February 1707, Kenmore Church. 'As also Ard Campbell & Jannet McGregor'.

Problems

Families C1 & C2 Thomson is a name not unknown in Kenmore. The fact Isobel McGregor's baptismal record has not been found may be a result of the prohibition on the McGregor name. If she were baptized under a different surname then we may never be able to identify it.

3 Churches, Chapels and Cemeteries in Kenmore ¹²

There were three places of worship in Kenmore parish at this time: Kenmore Church in Kenmore village, Inchadney and the chapel at Lawers. The latter two buildings were demolished many years ago.

Inchadney This pre-Reformation church at Inchadney, or Inchadin, was built at a date still disputed by scholars. The vicarage and cemetery lay to the east of Kenmore village at the apex of the peninsula between the foot of Drummond Hill and the river Tay. The church was a small oblong building to the west of the churchyard. Though documents of ancient provenience—earlier than the earliest registers of Kenmore church—reveal the presence of numerous Robertsons, MacGregors and MacNaughtons buried there, proving a connection between them would be difficult. Inchadney was already a ruin by 1579 when efforts were begun to build the new church, completed in 1760. The building was demolished in 1828. It is said that a trace of the ancient churchyard can be made out in the ruins of the old wall that surrounded it.

Lawers A small pre-Reformation church was built at Lawers but no register survives. Its foundations lay today under the turf of the burial ground known as *Cladh Machuim* close to the shore of Loch Tay. Another church, now in ruins, was built in 1669 in Lawers village next to an old house of an early laird. By 1833 it had fallen into disrepair and Kenmore Kirk Session decided to build a new church at Tomb. *Cladh Machuim* is still open for burials. In fact, James Campbell, brother of Duncan Campbell senior, was buried here.

Kenmore The church in Kenmore village was built in 1760 after the church at Inchadney was closed (Figures 4c, 4d and 4e).



Figure 4a. Site of Inchadney church.

12 W. A. Gillies, *In Famed Breadalbane* (Munro Press, 1938), pages 54-57, hereafter abbreviated *Gillies*. Lawers MI.

Figure 4b. *The remains of Lawers Church.*



Figure 4c. *Exterior of Kenmore church. It has the shape of a cross with a tower at its east end.*



Figure 4d. *Interior of Kenmore Church. The Rev. Duff found it a cold, damp, chilly place from the lack of lathing and plastering and stone floors. It was 'indifferently lighted', there being no windows on its north side, except for the one small circular aperture in the gallery for the convenience of the Earl of Breadalbane and his family.*



Figure 4e. *Kenmore church cemetery.*



With Archibald (Gillespie) son of Duncan, Family C3, we come to the top level of the James Campbell genealogy (Figure 1). Archibald married Janet MacGregor (*Mc Grigore*) in Kenmore Church 2 February 1707. Janet was born 18 June 1687 to John McGregor and Janet Robertsons on *Drummiglass*, a farm in

Lawers. The two likely had Duncan baptized around 1708, the year after their marriage, but the record has not been found.¹³

Figure 5. *The region of Lawers on Lochtayside. Adapted from an OS map. Farm names mentioned in the text can be seen. Fearnan lay just beyond the map to the upper right.*



Drummiglass (also spelled Drummaglas or *Drumglass*, the latter being the modern spelling) lies just down the road from Lawers village. The topography and placement of farm buildings can be seen on the map from the survey of 1769 (Figure 6).

Archibald and Janet were separated in age by about five months, she born in June of 1687, he in November 1687. This was three years prior to the levy of the 1790 hearth tax (*Hearth and Poll Taxes*), so father Duncan was likely one of the contributors. The list contains four men named Duncan Campbell each with three hearths in their homes who were no doubt tenant-farmers. It is a pity the lack of placenames prevents us from making a proper identification of our Duncan.¹⁴

Family C4: Duncan Campbell and Christian McGregor, ca. 1708 - 1783

We have the 1707 marriage record for Archibald (Gillespie) Campbell and Janet Mc Grigor, so it stands to reason Duncan was born around 1708. He is probably the Duncan of "*Morginstruan*" farm in Lawers who married Christian McGregor of "*Ballynaern* in Fearnan" 20 April 1732 (*Record Images for Family C4*). We can picture them childhood sweethearts, the distance between Lawers and Fearnan being little more than an after dinner stroll. She was probably the daughter of John McGregare and Margaret Menzeis born in Dull parish 11 March 1705. The two were blessed with five children: Janet (1733), Anna (1735), Archibald (1738), John (1745), and Donald (1751).

The history of an 18th-century Scottish family would not be complete without a reference to the Rebellion of 1745 and the battle of Culloden that took place the following year. Duncan was thirty-seven in 1745, the father of three, and could have played some role in the rebellion, though no evidence has been

13 A Duncan Campbell was baptized to Archibald Campbell and Janet McGregor 18 May 1711 in Killin, but I am not convinced this is our Duncan.

14 A kiln for the burning of lime counted as a hearth.

found for it.¹⁵ Some idea of the impact of Culloden on the people of Lochtayside can be gleaned from John Prebble's description of the traffic through the region immediately afterwards:

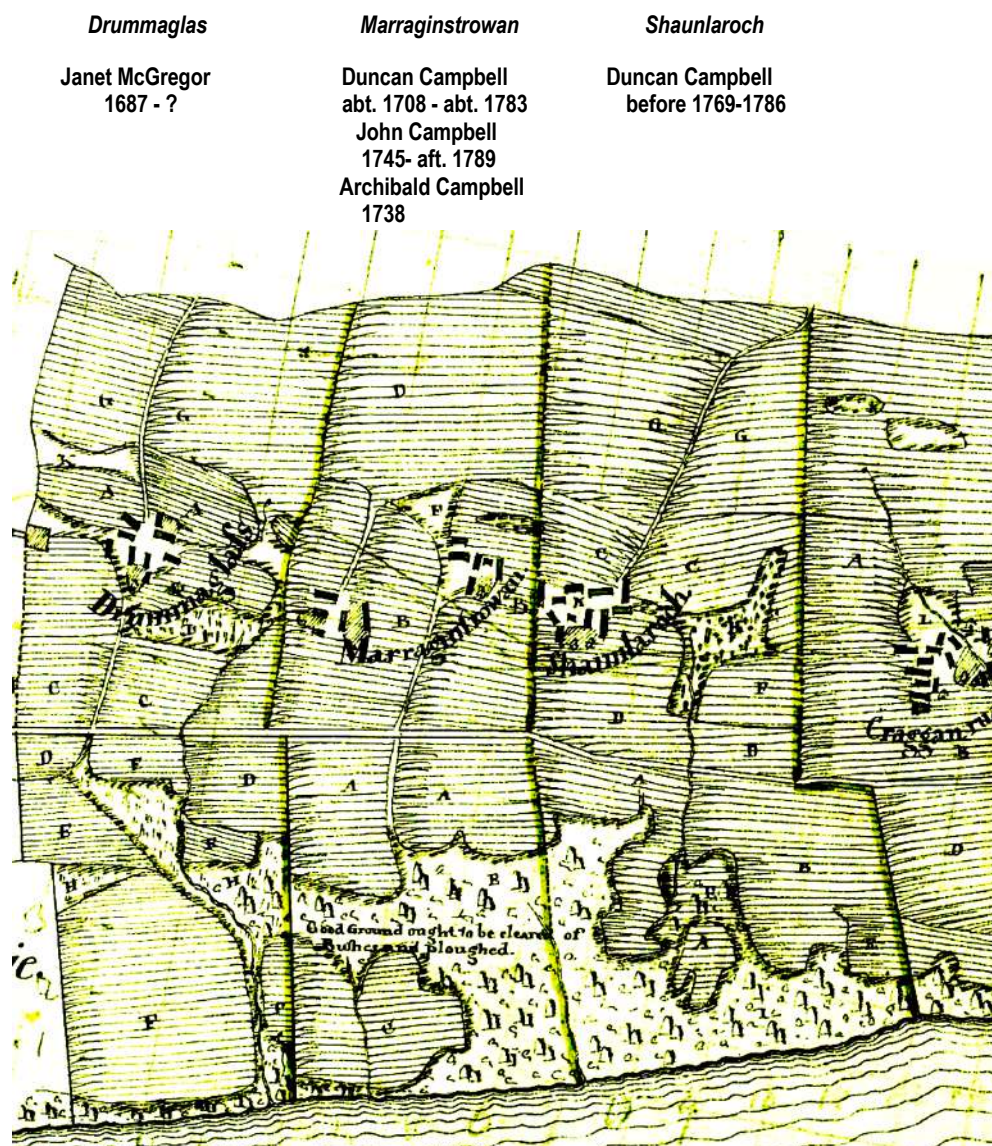


Figure 6. Three adjacent farms in Lawers. Map courtesy National Records of Scotland. Used by permission.

The last group of Rebels to retain anything like military formation had disbanded themselves as a field force by the beginning of May. These were the MacGregors, the turbulent men from Glenstrae, Glenlyon and Glengyle. ‘*S Roigmal mo dhream!*’ they said, ‘Royal is my race.’ But to the rest of Scotland they were a tribe of rebellious thieves and as a punishment for their behaviour the name of their clan had been proscribed long ago. Many of them had come out for the Prince because thereby, at least, a man might call himself MacGregor again. They had been in Sutherland when the battle was fought, chasing Lord Loudon’s regiment, but they

15 The seven-year gap between the births of Archibald (1738) and John (1745) could be taken to suggest Duncan was absent from Kenmore in that period.

would not take to the hills yet. They marched home to the Braes with their pipes playing, their broadswords drawn, and the pine-sprig badge of Clan Gregor in their bonnets. They marched by Stratherrick to Ruthven, by Garvamore, Rannoch and Glenlyon, past Finlarig Castle where John Campbell of Glenorchy, having twelve men only, thought it wiser not to dispute their passage. And thus they came to their homes. Or what had once been their homes, for the Royal troops had been there with the torch. ‘Every man to his own house,’ lamented their bard, ‘and did not know where it was.’

Lord Glenorchy, the anglicized Christ Church Highlander, wished he could have stopped the MacGregors, as he wished he could have stopped the MacLarens, when they went by earlier with their wounded chief. In his correspondence with Colonel Joseph Yorke he expressed sour mortification that MacGregors should still cock a snoot at God, King and the Campbells. ‘They ought to be extirpated from hence, being the most pernicious race of mankind in being.’ Nobody liked Clan Gregor, least of all the Campbells at this time, for the MacGregors were boasting that when they passed Finlarig Castle the Argyll men ‘durst no more move than pussies’. Having no roof-poles under which to bide, they lived on corries on the Braes of Balquhider, raiding and robbing as their fathers had done under Rob Roy. ‘They continue still in a martial appearance,’ complained Glenorchy, ‘carrying arms wherever they go and wearing white cockades. They don’t keep in a body, but can assemble 2 and 300 men in a very little time and talk of going to Lochaber.’¹⁶

4 Hearth and Poll Taxes ¹⁷

Hearth Tax In 1690 each head of household was required to pay a tax of 14s Scots on each hearth on his premises, due at Candlemas 1691 (Table 1). The only exemptions were hospitals and paupers.

Table 1. *Campbells on the 1690 Hearth Tax for Kenmore. A name notable for its absence is McGregor.*

Name	Hearths	£	s	d	Table Note
William Campbell , Donald Maluch, Archibald Menzeis	3	2	2	0	
The Earles own hous of Balluch, & office houss	15	10	10	0	a
Duncan Mcomie, Janet Campbell ane kill	3	2	2	0	
Duncan Campbell , Calum McIntayleor, Callum Roy	3	2	2	0	b
Alexander Campbell , Archibald McKorkadeall a Kill	3	2	2	0	
John Campbell , ane kill	2	1	8	0	
John McInesker, Callum McMairten, Robert Campbell	3	2	2	0	
James Campbell , Muldonich, Mckneish	2	1	8	0	
Patrick McInteir, Patrick McIntyr yor [younger], Duncan Campbell	3	2	2	0	b
James Man, Donald Camron, Duncan Campbell	3	2	2	0	b
John Moir, Mcquar Duncan Campbell , Callum Mcquair	3	2	2	0	b

Table Notes:

- a This was Sir John Campbell, created 1st Earl of Breadalbane in 1677. He died in 1717.
- b Any one of these four men could be the Duncan Campbell of Family C2 (c 1649).

Poll Tax In 1694, 1695 and 1698 poll taxes were imposed to pay off army and navy debts. Tax was graduated at the rate of 6s and upwards according to rank and means. The only exemptions were the poor and children under 16. Poll taxes were not consulted in this study.

Duncan appears on the 1769 survey as the lessee of Shaunlarich (or *Shenlaroch*) farm in Lawers along with Donald McGibbon and John Dore [Dewar]. The surveyor described the 38-acres as ‘Good ground, enclosed on the east side below the road with a dyke’. The annual rent was £15 3s and six bolls of oatmeal.

¹⁶ J. Prebble, *Culloden* (Penguin, 1961), pages 158-9.

¹⁷ National Records of Scotland: E69/19/2/89 and E69/19/2/90.

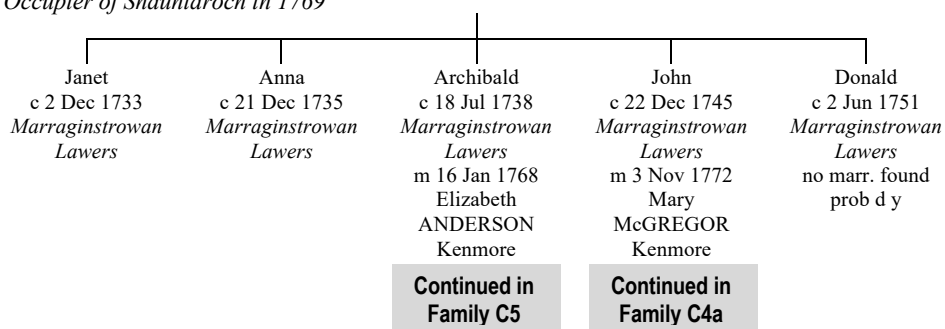
A condition of the lease was furnishing the chief with a man and a horse for ten days and the grazing of no more than 16 cows, 8 horses and 60 sheep at a time.¹⁸ Records show him working Shanlaroch in 1783 in partnership with Duncan McNab. He was still on Shenlarich in 1786.¹⁹

	<u>Anne 1702-14</u>	
	1707	Union of England and Scotland
Duncan Campbell is born, probably in Lawers	ca. 1707	
	<u>George I 1714-27</u>	
	1715	The first Jacobite Rebellion
	1717	Death of 1st Earl of Breadalbane; succession of 2nd Earl
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Duncan Campbell and Christian McGregor are married in Kenmore	1732	
	1734	death of Rob Roy MacGregor
Archibald (Gillespie) Campbell dies in Lawers	ca. 1740	
	1745	Jacobite rebellion under 'Bonnie' Prince Charlie
	1746	Battle of Culloden: the Jacobites are crushed
	1752	Death of John, 2nd Earl of Breadalbane; succession of 3rd Earl
	<u>George III 1760-1820</u>	
	1763	Peace of Paris: Britain gains India and Canada
Archibald Campbell and Elizabeth Anderson are married in Kenmore	1768	
Duncan Campbell is born in <i>Shaunlaroch</i> in Lawers	1769	Survey of Lochtayside
	1774	Release of the MacGregor proscription
	1776	American Declaration of Independence
	1782	Death of John, 3rd Earl of Breadalbane; succession of 4th Earl

Figure 7. *Timeline for Family C4.*

Continued from Family C3

Duncan CAMPBELL m 20 Apr 1732 Kenmore = Christian MCGREGOR <<< John McGregare & Margaret
Duncan of Marraginstrowan in Lawers, Christian of Ballyearn in Fearnan Menzeis
 b abt 1708 b 11 Mar 1705 Dull
Occupier of Shaunlaroch in 1769



Family C4. *Duncan CAMPBELL and Christian MCGREGOR, Marraginstrowan, Lawers, ca. 1708 - 1772.*

¹⁸ *Survey*, page 48.

¹⁹ In 1786 three man namd Duncan Campbell appear in lists of farms on the north side of the loch: one was a tenant of Milntown and Drumnaferoch, one a crofter of Machuaim and Lawernacrow, and one a tenant of *Shenlaroch*. Our Duncan was the last. Lawers Sept 26th 1786 A List of the farms in Lawers with the Tennants Names and Crofters in Said farms National Records of Scotland: GD112/16/7/2 #36.

Table 2. Breadalbane rentals of 1783.²⁰ This list should not be considered complete.

Name	Place	Table Notes
<i>North Side of Loch Tay</i>		
Duncan Campbell	Port Loch Tay	
Duncan Campbell and Duncan ban McNab	Shinlarig	1
John Campbell and Callum McIlollan?	Wester Tulling [Tullich]	
David Campbell	Carie	
<i>South Side of Loch Tay</i>		
Gilbert McIntagart?	Easter Lurgloman	
Duncan McAndrew & Croftnalin?	Wester Lurgloman	
Donald McEwan	Tomphour	
James Crerar	Tullichglas	

Table Notes:

- 1 Duncan Campbell father of Archibald

5 Record Images for Family C4

...jection, age their intended Marriage were Married accordingly Day above
upon a Spyslipale from the Scholmr at Forlengale of this date Feb: 18 & full by
* Duncan Campbell & Christian Mcgregor married April 20 as below signified it should be how entered
May Friday 19th Alexander Deoir one of the Earls workmen at the Gardens Bridgroom
with John & Kathren McNaughten in Port can Bride being 3 several Laiballs proclaimed in order
to Marriage were married accordingly the 20 day at Inchiden
* April 20 Duncan Campbell in Monginstruan Bridegroom & Christian Mcgregor in
Ballynaern in Fearnas Bride being lawfully proclaimed were accordingly Married by
March 20 Thursday ...

Marriage Record of Duncan Campbell and Christian McGregor, 20 April 1732, Kenmore Church. 'April 20 Duncan Campbell in Monginstruan Bridegroom & Christian McGregor in Ballynaern in Fearnan Bride being lawfully proclaimed were accordingly married'.

December 2d Duncan Campbell in Maraginhuan Lawrs & his wife
Mcgregor had a Lawfull Daur baptized called Janet
December 2d Hugh Bruden in Maraginhuan Lawrs & his wife

Baptismal Record of Janet Campbell, 2 December 1733, Kenmore Church. 'December 2d Duncan Campbell in Maragenhuan Lawers & his wife ? McGregor hath a Lawfull Daur baptized called Janet'.

20: Tempow Duncan Campbell & his wife Christian Mcgregor
Monginstruan in Lawrs had a Lawfull Daur baptized called Anna
Margaret McEwan in Tunnock & his wife Margaret McEwan had a

Baptismal Record of Anna Campbell, 21 December 1735. 'Eo: Tempow? Duncan Campbell & his wife Christian McGregor in Mengintruar in Lawrs had a Lawfull Daur baptized called Anna'.

20 'Extract of the Earl of Breadalbane his propertie in the Shyre of perth, with ye names of the Towns and possessors, yeof drawn out of the Early Rentall at Balloch ye 17th of Dec [17]83'.

July 18 Duncan McRachar & his wife Janet Campbell in Gullrannach in Lawers had a lawful son baptizd called Malcolm
 Eo Tempore Duncan Campbell & his wife Catharine McGregor in Mengin? [Marraginstrowan] in Lawers had a lawful son baptizd likewise called Archibald

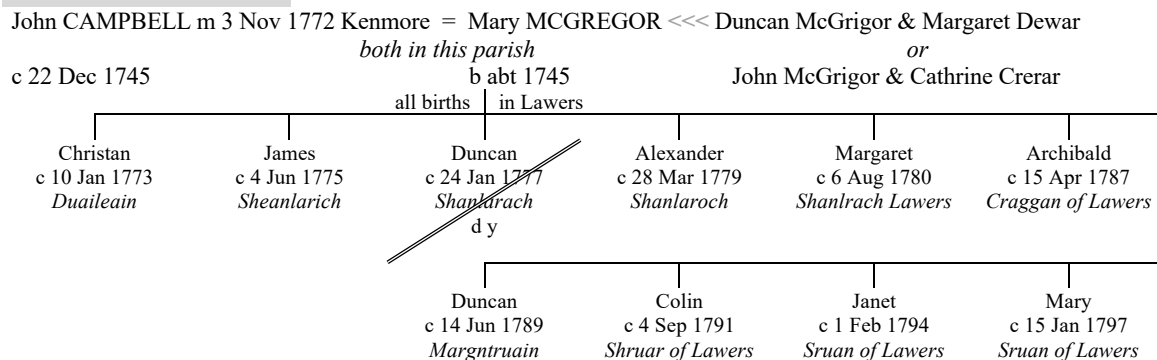
Baptismal Record of Archibald Campbell, 18 Jul 1738, Kenmore. 'Eo Tempore Duncan Campbell & his wife Christian McGregor in Mengin? [Marraginstrowan] in Lawers had a lawful son baptized likewise called Archibald'.

Problems

The fact the baptism of Duncan (about 1708) not been found may be put down to the inattention of the Rev. Robert Stewart. Gillies says Stewart after 1714 was lax in sending records of his activities on to the church in Kenmore. He goes on to complain he (Stewart) 'neither kept register, nor scrolls, and monopolised all the dues payable to the Clerk, Bedel and Box'.²¹

The male line of the family down to Duncan Campbell senior (1769-1837) passes through Duncan's son Archibald (Family C5). For the sake of completeness, the family of Duncan's son John is also sketched below (Family C4a). He married—who else?—another McGregor.

Continued from Family C4



Family C4a. John CAMPBELL and Mary MCGREGOR, Marraginstrowan, Lawers, ca. 1745 - 1789.

6 Problems With Family C4a

There are two baptismal records in the name of Mary McGregor in the same timeframe. One is for a daughter of Duncan McGregor and Margaret Dewar born in *Duallin* and baptised 15 January 1754, the other is for a daughter of John McGregor and Cathrine Crerar born in *Correcherow* and baptised 6 September 1755. John and Mary's first child was born in "Duaileanin" (Duallin), so it stands to reason Mary was more likely the daughter of Duncan McGregor and Margaret Dewar of Duallin.

²¹ Gillies, page 285.

		<u>George II 1727-60</u>	
Archibald Campbell is born in <i>Marraginstrowan</i>	1738		
in Lawers			
Archibald (Gillespie) Campbell dies in Lawers	ca. 1740		
	1745	Jacobite rebellion under 'Bonnie' Prince Charlie	
	1746	Battle of Culloden: the Jacobites are crushed	
	1752	Death of John, the 2nd Earl of Breadalbane;	
		succession of John the 3rd Earl	
		<u>George III 1760-1820</u>	
	1763	Peace of Paris: Britain gains India and Canada	
Archibald Campbell and Elizabeth Anderson are	1768		
married in Kenmore			
	1769	Survey of Lochtayside	
	1774	Release of the MacGregor proscription	
	1776	American Declaration of Independence	
	1782	Death of John, the 3rd Earl of Breadalbane,	
		succession of John the 4th Earl	
Archibald Campbell dies in <i>Croftnalín</i>	ca. 1792		
	1793-1802	War with France	

Figure 8. *Timeline for Family C5.*

Family C5: Archibald Campbell and Elizabeth Anderson of Croftnalín, 1738 - ca. 1792

We come now to Archibald Campbell and Elizabeth Anderson, Duncan senior's parents. Archibald was born in 1738 on *Marraginstrowan* farm. The farm was described by the surveyor of 1769 as having 14 acres of infield, 10 acres of outfield and 9 acres in grass.²² Archibald was thirty when he married Elizabeth in Kenmore church 16 January 1768, both being described as "in this parish". She could hardly be other than the daughter born to John Anderson and Margaret Crerar in 1744 on *Druminaluisk* (*Drumnaferoch*) farm in Lawers.

Archibald and Elizabeth had nine children: Duncan senior (1769), John (1771), Christian (1773), Catherine (1775), Ann (1777), James (1779), Robert (1782), Archibald (1785), and Isabel (1787). Duncan senior's birth record has him born on Shaunlaroch, so it would seem his parents set up in the house of Archibald's father. Archibald was a vigorous, ambitious man, soon taking up the lease of the larger farm, *Croftnalín*, in Fearnan. *Croftnalín* in the Gaelic means "croft of the beautiful spot".

Archibald and his father both appear on the 1769 survey. Archibald was not living in *Croftnalín* itself but in *Tayinlone*, a small hamlet nearby (Figure 9). He held half the lease of *Croftnalín* (the other half being held by Donald Stewart and Gilbert McArthur) and a tenth of the lease of *Stroan Fearnan* (the other lessees being Duncan McGregor, Archibald McPherson, Malcolm McNab, John McLean, Malcolm McArricher [McKercher], John McGregor the elder, John McGregor the younger, and Alexander McLean). With so many co-lessees, Archibald was surely a man who got along well with others.

As to Archibald's children Robert and Archibald junior we have only their baptismal records; it would seem they died young. Marriage records exist for the others: Christian and Finlay MacCallum (1792—Family M1), Duncan and Janet McGregor (1795), Ann and Alexander McGregor (1802), and James and Catherine McGregor (1805—Family C5a). Researchers of ancestry.com claim John was married to a Mary Carmichael 13 January 1795 but the record has not been found.²³

Croftnalín was the largest of the farms held by the family in the period covered by this book. It was described by the surveyor in 1769 as having "fine large fields something run out". There were 24 acres of infield, 2 acres of mead or meadow, 11 acres of outfield, and 16 acres in grass, the whole coming to a little over 52 acres. The surveyor added the following prescient comment:

²² *Survey*, page 47.

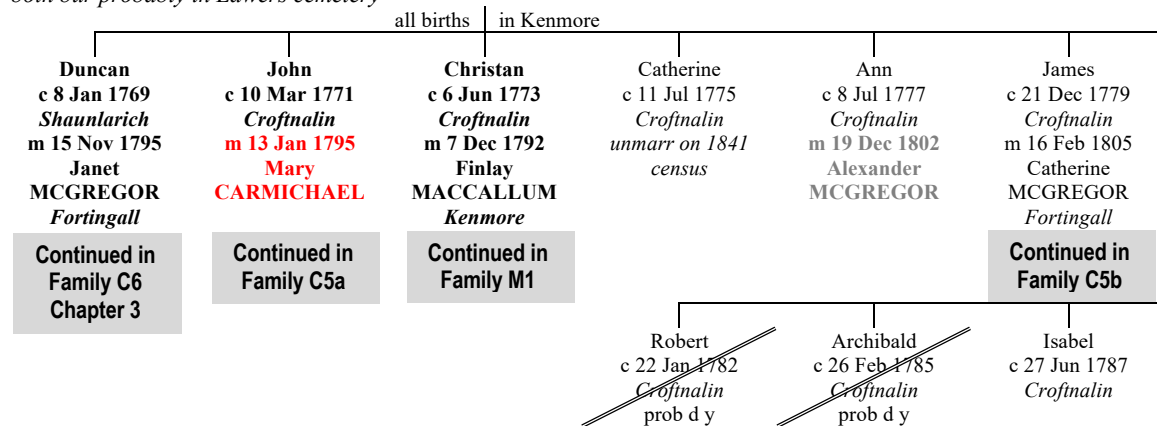
²³ This is a curious situation where the record of marriage is posted on ancestry.com but not on scotlandspeople.com.

“If at any time this farm will be inclosed the road ought to be the march on the east side. On the west side the marches of this and several other farms of Fearnan cutt and destroy some of the best fields.”

Tayinloan came to 7 acres. Archibald made a tolerable living. Perhaps, as we shall see, his son James came to appreciate the surveyor’s comments about the boundaries.

Continued from Family C4

Archibald CAMPBELL m 16 Jan 1768 Kenmore = Elizabeth (Elspeth) ANDERSON <<< John Anderson
both of this parish & Margt Crerar
 c 18 Jul 1738 Marraginstrowan, Lawers c 18 Nov 1744, b Druminaluisk
 cotters in Croftnalín 1792 [Drumnaferoch, Lawers]
 d aft 1795 d aft 1795
both bur probably in Lawers cemetery



Family C5. Archibald CAMPBELL and Elizabeth ANDERSON, Shaunlaroch and Croftnalín, Fearnan, 1738-1796. Boldface marks those who are known to have emigrated in 1833; Duncan and Christan went to Halton County, John to Quebec.

Archibald was a well-respected man who enjoyed the factor’s confidence. A grounds-officer for many years, he performed the tasks put to him, reporting on the potato crop, handing out poor relief to the indigent, offering suggestions on how residents might carry out their obligatory road work. One of his letters to the factor, John Kennedy, survives:²⁴

John Kennedy Factor Taymouth
 Fearnan
 April 25th 1795

Sir. I mean to give you my best opinion of the contery Road Service to the best of my knowledge it is best to be laid on the Rent or Cows houlding for the Marks Land is no Rule as their not equal in each officuary etc. I am your most humble Servt
 (signed)
 Arch Campbell

His education was utilitarian. The date indicates he was alive at the time of Duncan’s marriage.

24 National Records of Scotland: GD112/47/24/7.

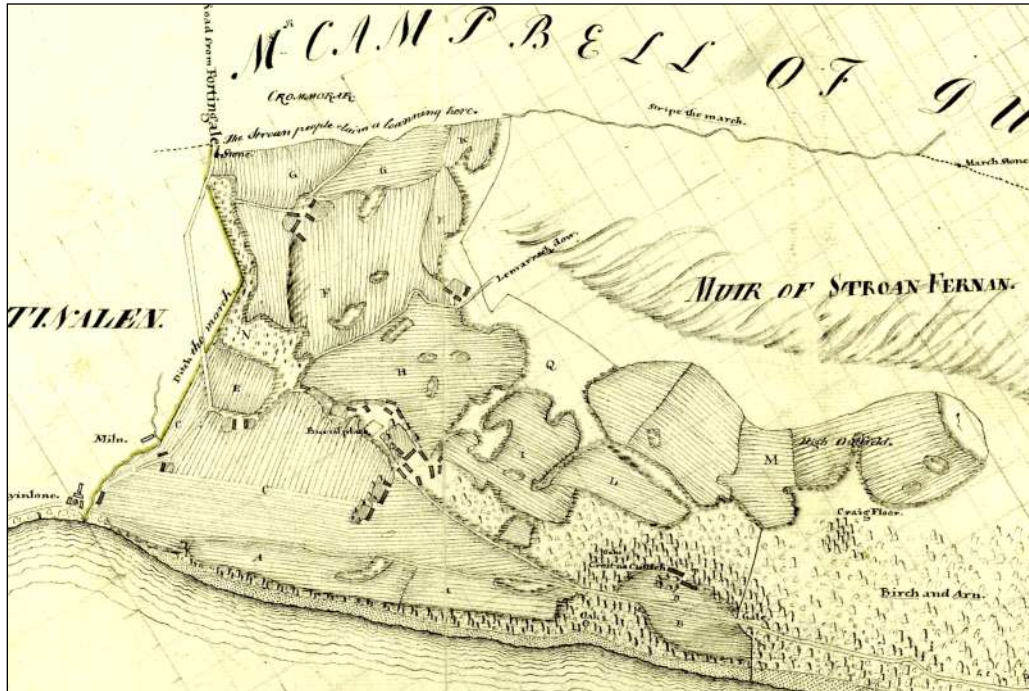


Figure 9. Croftnalín. Tayinlone can be seen in the lower left corner of the map. Map is courtesy National Records of Scotland. Used by permission.

Table 3. Key to Fields on Map (Figure 9).²⁵

Type	Description	Acres	Total Acres	Type	Description	Acres	Total Acres
<i>Inf^d</i>				<i>Out^d</i>			
2A	Slingianmore. Good	14.900		I		0.800	
B	Dalnafett	1.600		K	Steep outfd.	2.400	
C	Dal Dow. Good	1.755		L	Reur menoch steep	2.400	
D		1.200		M	Reur usk. Good	5.000	
3E	Good	4.900					10.600
			24.355				
<i>Mead.</i>				<i>Grass.</i>			
F		1.000		N	Good		16.345
G		0.500					53.200
H	Wett and bad	0.400					
			1.900				
			26.255				

As time went on demands made by an ever-increasing population put pressure on the soil of Lochtay-side. The Rev. McVean, minister of Kenmore Church, had the following to say on the subject as early as 1795:²⁶

²⁵ Survey, pages 56-57.

²⁶ "Parish of Kenmore" by C. MacVean in *The Statistical Accounts of Scotland (1791-1799)*, page 463.
<http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/link/1791-99/Perth/Kenmore/>

[Lochtayside is] remarkably populous. The tenants in general have but very small possessions, several of them being crowded together in the same farm. And although it is certain that the noble proprietor might increase his rent-roll considerably by enlarging the possessions and lessening the number of tenants, yet, knowing their attachment to their country, he allows them to remain in the abodes of their forefathers. These tenants have each a separate lease or verbal bargain, the duration of which is mostly from year to year, at the will of the proprietor.

7 Record Images for Family C5

A handwritten record on aged paper. The date 'Jan. 12th 1768' is written at the top. The main text reads: 'Archd Campbell and Elizabeth Anderson both in this parish were married'. On the right side, there are two vertical columns of text: 'Campbell' and 'Anderson'.

Marriage Record of Archibald Campbell and Elizabeth Anderson, 12 Jan 1768, Kenmore. 'Archd Campbell and Elizabeth Anderson both in this parish were married'.

A handwritten record on aged paper. The date 'Janry 8 1769' is written at the top. The main text reads: 'Collected at Kenmore - - - - - 5. 7 Archd Campbell & Elspith Anderson in Shanlarich had their Son Duncan baptised'.

Baptismal Record of Duncan Campbell, 8 January 1769, Kenmore Church. 'Archd Campbell & Elspith Anderson in Shanlarich had their Son Duncan baptized.'

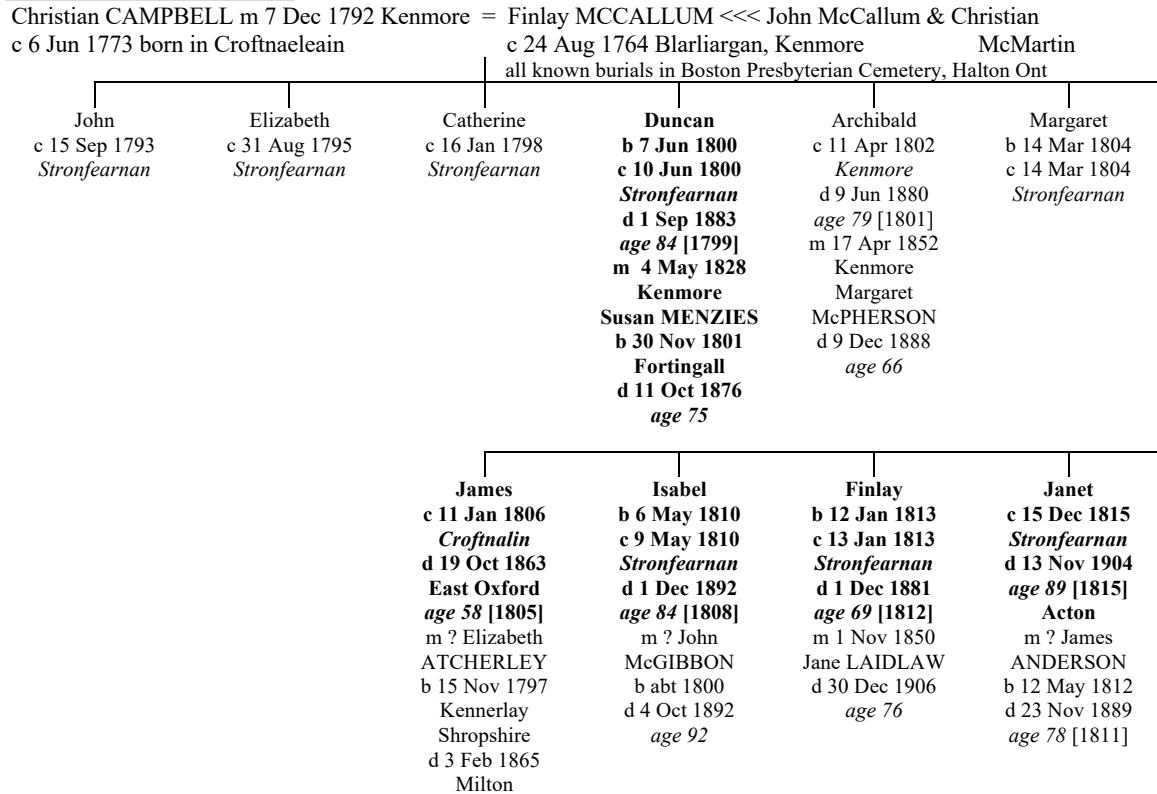
A handwritten record on aged paper. The date 'Decemr 21st 1779' is written at the top. The main text reads: 'James Son to Archd Campbell & Elizabeth Anderson in Croftan Ailen was baptised'.

Baptismal Record of James Campbell, 21 December 1779, Kenmore Church. 'Decemr 21st 1779 James Son to Archd Campbell & Elizabeth Anderson in Croftan Ailen was baptized.'

No documents have been found of Archibald and Elizabeth's declining years. I like to think they spent their retirement in a cotter's house on Duncan's farm in Croftnaln.²⁷ This is certainly implied by the inscription on the tablet near James Campbell's grave in Lawers cemetery.

²⁷ List of Crofters & Cotters in the District of Fearnan & Lawers, etc. National Records of Scotland: GD112 /14/13/10 #9. Once a man retired there was little likelihood of him leaving a record in the Earl's correspondence.

Continued from Family C5



Family M1. *Finlay MCCALLUM and Christian CAMPBELL, Esquering, 1764-1850. Boldface indicates the children who emigrated to Halton County in 1833. Most were born in Stronfearnan, with one in Croftnalin. This underscores the close relationship that existed between the McCallums and the Campbells.*

Recapitulation

With the rise of the internet and a growing interest in genealogy much work is being done at the National Records of Scotland to collate, describe, and make accessible to the public the records of early Scotland. More evidence of this family will no doubt be found in the future. Barring the finding of papers with contradictory information, we can assume Duncan Campbell's forebears are traceable to around 1623. The Campbells and their kin were a talented, energetic, law-abiding people. Archibald, Duncan's father, was a tenant-farmer and grounds officer of some success who enjoyed the respect of his fellows and his chief. He would pass on his talents of organization to his sons Duncan and James as will become apparent in the following chapters.

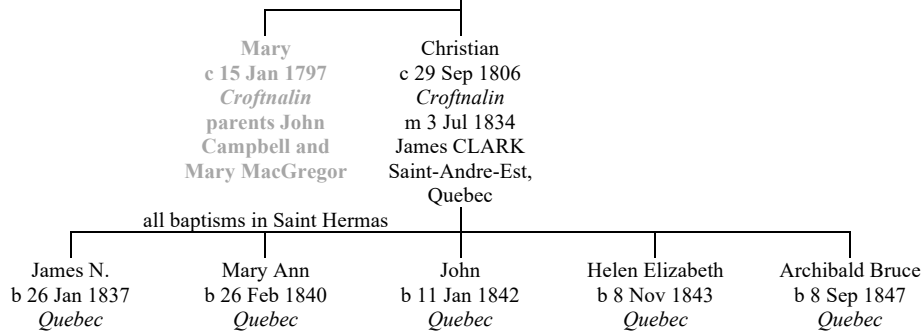
Continued from Family C5

John CAMPBELL m 13 Jan 1795 Kenmore = Mary CARMICHAEL <<< ?

both in this parish

c 10 Mar 1771

b abt 1771



Family C5a. John CAMPBELL and Mary CARMICHAEL, Croftnalin and Deux Montagne, Quebec, ca. 1771 - 1851. The record of their marriage, though known, cannot be located. It is possible this couple had a first child, Mary, at whose baptism Mary Carmichael used the name Mary MacGregor.

Continued from Family C5

James CAMPBELL m 16 Feb 1805 Fortingall = Catherine MCGREGOR <<< Duncan McGregor &

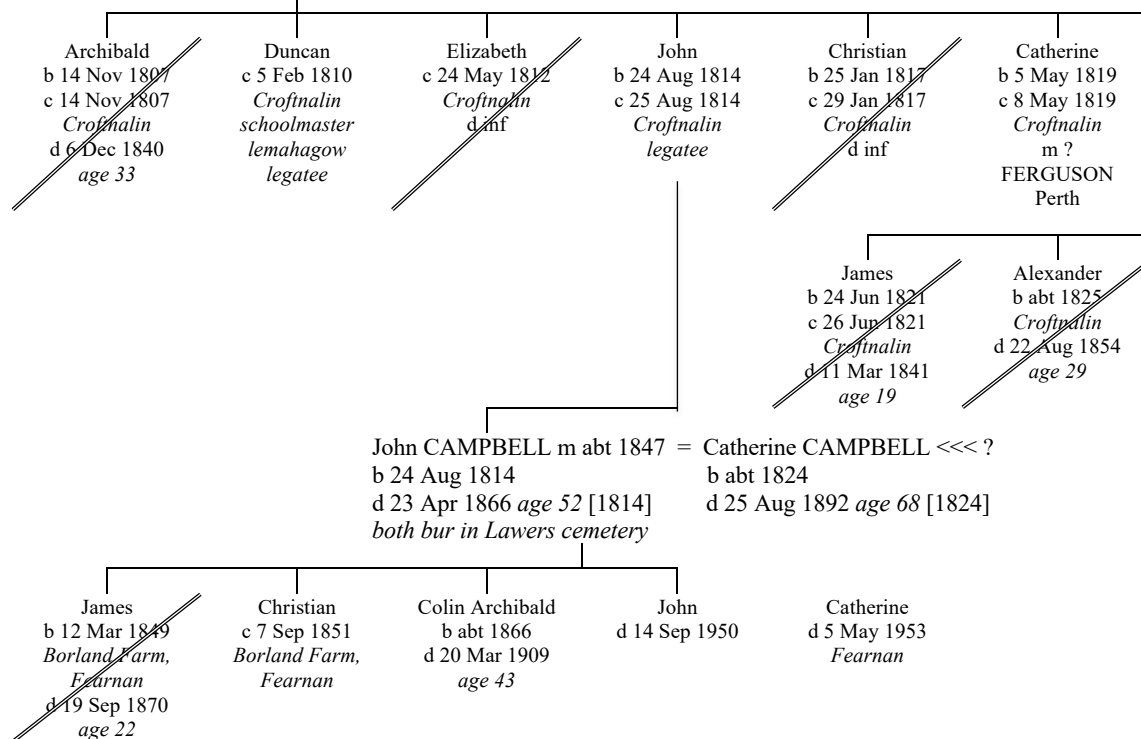
b 21 Dec 1779 Croftnalin

b 23 Jun 1783 Fortingall

Isobell McDougall

d 11 May 1865 age 86 [1779] Boreland

d 16 Jun 1859 age 76 [1783] Boreland



Family C5b. Two Generations of the James CAMPBELL Family, Lawers and Fearnan, ca. 1779 - 1953. James Campbell's move from Croftnalin to Boreland took place sometime between 1825 and 1849.

8 Fearnan²⁸

Christie gives some of the early history of Fearnan:

‘The lands of Fernan were for long the property of the Robertsons of Strowan. In 1451, Robert Robertson, the then laird of Strowan, received from James II a charter erecting his whole lands into a free Barony, in reward for his assistance rendered by him in the capture of the murderers of James I. The lands of Fernan were included in the grant.’



Figure 10a. *Old cottages in Fearnan today.*

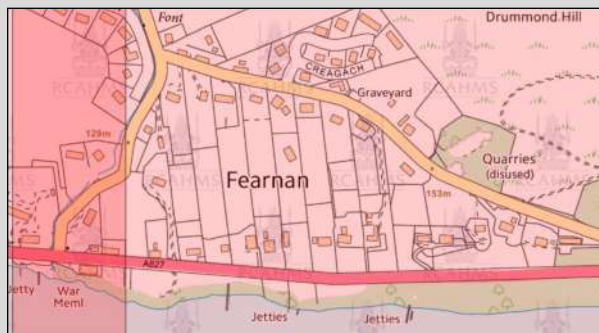


Figure 10b. *The hamlet of Fearnan and Cladh-na-Sroine cemetery. The shore of Loch Tay can be seen along the bottom. The road to Kenmore is the modern A827. Extract from an OS map.*

‘The Campbells of Glenorchy held tacks of the teinds of Fernan for a considerable time. Sir Colin Campbell was tacksman in 1629. The lands were divided into the following possessions:—The five-merk land²⁹ of Kinnyhallen, the five-merk land of Stronfernan and Margcroy, the three-merk land of Croftnallin, the five-merk land of Boreland, the two-merk land of Corrieherrow, the three-merk land of Schanlarach, or Balnairn, the two-merk land of Ballemenach, the three-merk land of Tomintyvoir, and the two-merk land of Lagfern. These lands were, in 1767, disposed by Act of Parliament to John, third Earl of Breadalbane, by the Commissioners of the annexed estates in excambion for part of the lands of Pitkellony.

‘The old village of Stronfernan, demolished many years ago, encircled the present burying ground, which is known as Cladh-na-Sroine...’

‘There was an old church at Fernan, with which the name of St. Ciaran is associated. The site of it—on the farm of Boreland—may yet be discerned by the difference in colour of the land after it has been newly tilled. The font which belonged to the church is still preserved.’

28 J. Christie, *The Lairds and Lands of Lochtayside* (Aberfeldy, 1892) pages 36-38. The hamlet appears under both names: Fernan and Fearnan.

29 A merk was roughly equivalent to 35 acres.

Figure 11. Map of a small area of Fearnan. Drawn by the surveyor in 1769 this shows Borland, Croftnalin and Tayinloan.³⁰ Lawers lay outside the map beyond the lower left. Courtesy National Records of Scotland. Used by permission.



30 National Records of Scotland original papers of the 1769 survey.

