

Campbell
family*From the files of the Northwest Florida Heritage Museum, Valparaiso, FL**Source: Newspaper clipping, Vol. 10 - No. 47. No name or date shown*

W. A. Campbell, Prominent Laurel Hill Citizen Dies

Family Tree Gives Direct Descent From Old Scotland

The Deceased Was At One Time Walton County Commissioner And Was In Good Shape

Mr. W. A. Campbell, better known to his intimate friends as "Uncle Bud," passed away quietly at his home in the Magnolia settlement four miles to the west of Laurel Hill, early yesterday (Wednesday) morning.

The deceased was 79 years old and one of the first settlers in this section of the State, his great-grandparents being direct descendents from Scotland to America over two hundred years ago. (A biography of the family tree is given below.)

The Campbells

The following news story is copied from the Pensacola Gazette of December 10, 1842:

"There now resides in Walton County, about 75 miles from this (Pensacola place, a man and wife whose united ages is 229 years. The old gentleman's name is Daniel Campbell. He was united to his present wife 94 years ago, on the Isle of Skye, Scotland. He emigrated to this country several years before the Revolution, and was about 50 years old when the war begun. There were no neutrals then and as Mr. Campbell left his native country in consequence of the political troubles of 1745, he was prepared to take part with the Colonists against the House of Hanover. He served through nearly the entire Revolutionary War, but although very poor he has not been able to avail himself of the county, or rather of the just remuneration which the pension laws have provided for the survivors of that glorious epoch, because before the passage of the Act of 1832 he was by extreme old age and mental infirmity rendered incapable of making the declaration required by the law. He is now 117 years of age and his wife is 112 years old.

Daniel Campbell was born on the Isle of Skye, Scotland, in the year of 1725, and in the year of 1749 he married Miss Effie McLean. They moved to America in 1752, together with his family. He died on his birthdate, December 12, 1843. His wife died the day before he passed on. Both were buried at the same hour in the Sam Clary cemetery near Magnolia settlement in Walton County, Florida. They lived together a total of 94 years. She bore him six children; one son, Peter, married Miss Christian McCaskill and to them were born seven children; Margaret, Katie, Alexandria, Janie, Daniel, Sallie and Allen.

Allen Campbell married Amelia Clary and to this union was given eleven children: Peter, Mary ("Babe"), Eliza, W. A. ("Bud"), Florida, Richard ("Rickie"), Rachel, Nancy ("Nan"), Clem, Mandy, and Dannie.

"Uncle Bud" was not only a good man and a valuable citizen to this community, but he was a hustler—working hard, he not only made a good living, and reared a large family of fine boys and girls, but his good business judgment enabled him to leave his widow with plenty and some to spare to live on the balance of her days.

More than forty years ago the deceased was the leading figure of his community in helping to build the Magnolia Baptist church, of which he was a consistent and consecrated member from the time of its erection until his death.

At one time before Okaloosa County was created, Mr. Campbell was a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Walton County, and it was said he made one of the best commissioners that county ever had.

The deceased leaves his aged wife, two daughters, Mrs. Fannie Lou Wynn and Mrs. Maggie Davidson, three sons, Frank, Neal and Raleigh Campbell, and one brother, Dannie Campbell, all of Laurel Hill and the Magnolia settlement, besides a legion of distant relatives and close friends to mourn his passing.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Hawk, a Baptist minister, who for several years pastored the Magnolia church, with arrangements in charge of the L. E. McLaughlin Funeral Home of Crestview. Interment is in the Clary cemetery only a short distance from where the deceased lived.



From the files of the Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida, Valparaiso FL

Editor's Note: No publication date or source were given for the following article.

Lifelong Resident Sarah E. Campbell Claimed by Death

Laurel Hill—Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Campbell, 87, a native and life-long resident of Laurel Hill died Sunday afternoon at her home.

Funeral services were conducted Tuesday afternoon at the First Baptist church of Laurel Hill with Pastor Jere Hendricks officiating. Burial was in Almarante cemetery with Evans Funeral home of Florala, Ala. officiating.

Mrs. Campbell is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Allie Lee Campbell of Laurel Hill and Mrs. Marie Campbell of Crestview; three sons Cortez Campbell of Crestview, H. L. Campbell of Andalusia, Ala., and Alston Campbell of Laurel Hill; five sisters, Mrs. Gertrude Webster of Milton, Mrs. Lorene Hutcheson of Florala, Mrs. Roselle Lesperance of Jacksonville, Mrs. Emily Middlekauff of Deland and Mrs. Irene Jones of Crestview; three brothers, S. A. Steele of Crestview, Rayvaughn Steele of Laurel Hill and Isaac Steele of Valparaiso; 15 grandchildren, 36 great grandchildren and one great great grandchild.



Every book is a quotation; and every house is a quotation out of all forests, and mines, and stone quarries; and every man is a quotation from all his ancestors.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

*From the files of the Northwest Florida Heritage Museum, Valparaiso, FL
Newspaper clipping, no name shown, part of date cut off. Remaining date shows R.8, 1911*

"Uncle Allen" Dead

It was last Monday night at about 1 o'clock that the death angel descended from Heaven and entered the home of Daniel Campbell who lives four miles west of town, and beckoned to the saintly old father and grandfather, "Uncle Allen" Campbell to come heavenwardly. This saintly old father was borned May 28th 1818, and died Sept. 5th, 1911, which made him upwards of 83 years of age, and was borned and lived all his life within three miles of where he died, and if he had an enemy in all this country, we have never heard of it, on the other hand everybody liked and honored him.

There was borned and reared by him and his wife, who proceeded him to the great beyond several years ago, four sons and seven daughters. The four sons are P. J., W. A., R. A. and Daniel; all of who still survive; the daughters living are Mesdames John Harrison, John Steele and Sam Fowler; those dead are Mesdames J. W. Gaskin, Roe Richbourg, L. L. Clary, Sr., and J. J. Moore.

All told he had fifty-two grand children and twenty great-grandchildren; and there were present at the burial two hundred and twenty-nine relatives.

Interment was made in the old Clary Cemetery near where he was borned and reared, Rev. J. E. Holley, of Flomaton, Ala., conducted the burial ceremony in the presence of what was said to be the largest crowd to ever gather beside a grave in this part of the county.



Your Name...

You got it from your father, it was all he had to give,
So it's yours to keep and cherish for as long as you shall live,
It was clean the day he got it, and a worthy name to bear,
When he got it from his father, there was no dishonor there,
So protect and guard it safely, for when all is said and done,
You'll be proud the name is spotless when you give it to your son.

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REFERENCE ONLY

Fold

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

DATE RECEIVED

ORDER FOR COPIES-VETERANS RECORDS
(See reverse for explanation)

REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN

1. NAME OF VETERAN (Last name, first, middle)	2. WAR IN WHICH OR DATES BETWEEN WHICH HE SERVED	3. IF SERVICE WAS CIVIL WAR <input type="checkbox"/> UNION <input type="checkbox"/> CONFEDERATE
4. CHECK RECORD DESIRED <input type="checkbox"/> PENSION <input type="checkbox"/> BOUNTY LAND WARRANT APPLICATION (Service before 1856 only) <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY		5. STATE FROM WHICH HE SERVED

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF KNOWN

6. UNIT IN WHICH HE SERVED (Name of regiment or number, company, etc., or name of ship)	7. BRANCH IN WHICH HE SERVED <input type="checkbox"/> INFANTRY <input type="checkbox"/> CAVALRY <input type="checkbox"/> ARTILLERY <input type="checkbox"/> NAVY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)	9. PENSION OR BOUNTY LAND FILE NUMBER
10. DATE OF BIRTH	8. KIND OF SERVICE <input type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTEERS <input type="checkbox"/> REGULARS	12. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT
13. DATE OF DEATH	11. PLACE OF BIRTH	15. IF VETERAN LIVED IN A HOME FOR SOLDIERS, ENTER LOCATION (City and State)
14. PLACE OF DEATH		17. INDICATE HERE THE NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS FORM (GSA FORM 6751) DESIRED
16. PLACE(S) WHERE VETERAN LIVED AFTER SERVICE		

INSTRUCTIONS

Submit a separate form for each veteran. Do not send payment with your order. You will be billed \$2.00 for each file reproduced. Mail your order to:

Military Service Records (NNCC)
National Archives (GSA)
Washington, DC 20408

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
REPLY

RECORD(S) ENCLOSED	<input type="checkbox"/> PENSION	<input type="checkbox"/> BOUNTY LAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
RECORD(S) NOT FOUND	<input type="checkbox"/> PENSION	<input type="checkbox"/> BOUNTY LAND	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
<input type="checkbox"/> ENCLOSED ARE COPIES FROM _____ FILES. YOU ARE BEING BILLED \$2.00 FOR EACH FILE REPRODUCED.		<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ATTACHED BILL.	
<input type="checkbox"/> WE FOUND _____ PENSION OR BOUNTY LAND FILES AND _____ MILITARY SERVICE FILES THAT MAY RELATE TO THE ABOVE VETERAN. YOU MAY ORDER COPIES BY RETURNING THE ENCLOSED MARKED FORMS.			
<input type="checkbox"/> WHEN WE ARE UNABLE TO FIND A RECORD FOR A VETERAN, THIS DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT HE DID NOT SERVE. YOU MAY BE ABLE TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT HIM FROM THE STATE ARCHIVES.			
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ATTACHED FORMS/LEAFLETS.		<input type="checkbox"/> SEE REVERSE.	
<input type="checkbox"/> PLEASE COMPLETE BLOCKS 1 (give full name), 2, AND 5 AND RESUBMIT.			
<input type="checkbox"/> A REFUND OF \$ _____		<input type="checkbox"/> WILL BE SENT BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	
<input type="checkbox"/> IS ENCLOSED.		REFUND AUTHORIZATION	

PRINT OR TYPE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS (including ZIP Code) WITHIN THE DOTS BELOW

Mrs. E.S. Dixon
655 Nave Service
Laurel Hills, CA
92653

SEARCHER DJM	FILE DESIGNATION CAMPBELL, WILLIAM 8 VIRGINIA REGIMENT (Rev. War)
DATE 6-26-74	
CASHIER	



EXPLANATION OF ORDER FOR PHOTOCOPIES

Use this form to order photocopies of records of veterans who served in the United States or Confederate armed forces. These records include:

PENSION APPLICATION FILES based on United States (not State) service before World War I.

NOTE: Pensions based on military service for the Confederate States of America were authorized by some Southern States but not by the Federal Government until 1959. Inquiries about State pensions should be addressed to the State archives or equivalent agency at the capital of the veteran's State of residence after the war.

BOUNTY-LAND WARRANT APPLICATION FILES based on United States (not State) service before 1856.

NOTE: Pension or bounty-land warrant application files usually include an official statement of the veteran's military or naval service, as well as information of a personal or genealogical nature. If we find such a file, we send copies of the documents we feel will be most useful to you.

MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS based on service in the United States Army (officers who served before June 30, 1917, enlisted men before October 31, 1912), Navy (officers and enlisted men who served before 1886), Marine Corps (officers and enlisted men who served before 1896), and Confederate armed forces (1861-65). (We cannot provide photocopies of files for veterans whose service terminated less than 75 years ago, however we are usually able to provide certain information from the files).

NOTE: Military service records rarely contain family information. The record of a man's service in any one organization is entirely separate from the record of his service in any other organization. We are ordinarily unable to accurately establish the identity of men of the same name who served in different organizations. If you know that a man served in more than one organization and you desire copies of his military service record, submit a separate form for the service record in each organization.

DO NOT USE THIS FORM TO REQUEST PHOTOCOPIES OF RECORDS RELATING TO SERVICE IN WORLD WARS I OR II OR SUBSEQUENT SERVICE. WRITE TO: NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECORDS CENTER, GSA, (MILITARY PERSONNEL RECORDS), 9700 PAGE BOULEVARD, ST. LOUIS, MO 63132.

More information about armed service records may be found in our free Genealogical Information Kit.

Send the completed form to the address on the front of the form. When you send more than one form at a time, each order will be handled separately; you may not receive all your replies at the same time.

When we find numerous files that may relate to a veteran, we suggest that you visit the National Archives and examine the various files, or hire a professional researcher to examine the files for you. The Board for Certification of Genealogists, 1307 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20036, can provide you with the names of persons in the Washington area willing to do research for a fee.

When, because of the size of a file, we are unable to provide copies of all documents, we send copies of the documents we feel will be most useful to you. You may order copies of all documents in a file by making such a specific request and authorizing us to bill you at \$2.00 per file, plus 10¢ per page for each page in excess of 10 per file.

0446

(8-1776)

SERVICE

NUMBER

Va.

Campbell, William - I 346.75

CONTENTS

U 4 4 7

20.080

Liberty

William Campbell

of *Camden* in the State of *Missouri*
who was a *private* in the *company* commanded
by Captain *W. H. Miller* of the Regiment commanded
by Colonel *W. H. Miller* in the *War of 1812*
for the term of *two* years
from *March 17th* to *March 17th* 1813

Inscribed on the roll of *Liberty*
at the rate of *two* Dollars per month, to
commence on the *13* day of *April* 1813

Certificate of Pension issued the *1st* of *January*
and *1st* of *February*

Accrues to 4th of *July*
semi-ann'l all'ce ending

{ Revolutionary Claim,
Acts March 18, 1818,
and May 1, 1820. }

State of Mississippi
County of Cooper

On the 11th day of October in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and twenty nine personally appeared in the Circuit Court
for the County of Cooper in the State of Mississippi in open Court before the
Judge thereof (the same being a Court of Record created by the Constitution
of the said State of Mississippi) William Campbell resident of said County of
Cooper aged seventy two years on the fifth day of March last, who being first
sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in
order to obtain the provisions made by the acts of Congress of the 18th of March
1814 and the 1st of May 1820, that he the said William Campbell enlisted for the
Term of two years in the month of February in the year seven hundred and
seventy six in the State of Virginia in the Company commanded by Captain George
Slaughter in the Regiment commanded by Col^l Mendenhall and afterwards at the
promotion of Col^l Mendenhall commanded by Colonel Abraham Bowman in
the line of the State of Virginia in the Continental establishment; that he continued
to serve in said Corps until some time in the month of February seven hundred
and seventy eight when he was discharged from service in the State of Pennsylvania.
Said declarant does not recollect the precise day of his enlistment or discharge - that he
hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension whatever except the present - that his
name is not on the roll of any State except that of Virginia, and his reasons for
not making earlier application for a pension are as follows - he states that about ten

and twenty eight when he was discharged from service in the State of Pennsylvania. (said discharge does not recollect this precise day of his enlistment or discharge) - that he hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension whatever except the present - that his name is not in the roll of any State except that of Virginia, and his reasons for not making earlier application for a pension are as follows - he states that about ten years ago he understood that he was entitled to a pension from the United States according to law, then in force - that he employed an attorney at the bar, to obtain said pension for him - that he pursued the directions given him by his attorney who kept all the documents which were drawn out by him to forward to the City of Washington, that he was informed sometime afterwards by his said attorney that his application was successful, and that since that time and to the present he has not made an application being discouraged by the result of his former one - having a well fixed but a confused idea of the law in force in the subject of pensions and of the method necessary to be pursued under them to obtain one and being generally too poor to pay others to undertake to obtain one for him. And in pursuance of the Act of the 1st of May 1828, I do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the Territory (now State) of Illinois on the 18th of March 1818 and that I have not nor has any person, ~~in trust for me~~ since that time by gift &c &c in any manner disposed of my property or any part thereof with intent thereby to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled in fact to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war" passed on the 18th day of March 1818 and that I have not nor has any person in trust for me any property or securities contracts or debts due to me, nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed and by me subscribed (not that since the 18th day of March 1818 there has been no changes in my property having had

on all of the property named in his Schedule at that time except the usual changes by breeding up his stocks of cattle and hogs, the increase of which he has generally himself used. Said William Campbell does not reside at any home or place of his own but usually stays with a grand son named Bradley Campbell who is aged about twenty three years and who is ^{not} able to contribute much to the support of the declarant as the said Bradley has likewise his mother living with him (who is a widow) to support. The said Declarant states that he is by occupation a farmer but he is utterly unable to work and has not been able to work any for four or five years, being very old and infirm and having likewise sustained an injury in his shoulders which renders him incapable of much bodily exertion. his

William Campbell
mark

Schedule of the property of William Campbell the foregoing declarant owned by him on the 12 day of October 1899 with the debts due to him at the same time

Ten head of hogs large & small - 1 saddle in use two years -
Six head of cattle large & small - 1 mare two years old worth perhaps
\$300 - 2 old ploughs & old gear - 2 Pots & a Pot Hammer
One bed & bedding - 1/2 dozen potato plates & one dish - 1 pot & 1
even & debt due from Robert Hammond & the same is paid

0451

One head of hog large & small - 1 head in iron line -
 Six head of cattle large & small - 1 or two years old worth perhaps
 \$300 - 2 old ploughs & old gear & 2 pots & a Pot Hammer
 One bed & bedding - 1 or 2 dozen pewter plates & one dish - 1 pot & 1
 bowl - 1 set of dishes from Robert H. H. and of their children and
 another from Samuel Beatty of two dollars.

William X Campbell
 Black

State of Mississippi }
 County of Cooper }
 3

I Robert P. Clark Clerk of the Circuit Court within
 and for the County aforesaid do hereby certify that it appears to the satisfaction
 of the Court that the said William Campbell did serve in
 the revolutionary war as stated in the preceding declaration against
 the common enemy for the term of two years under an engagement
 on the Continental establishment, I also certify that the foregoing oath
 and the schedule thereto annexed are truly copied from the records
 of the said Court, that the total amount in value of the property
 exhibited in the aforesaid schedule, is ninety dollars & seventy five
 cents.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my
 hand and seal of the said Court this
 twelfth day of October in the year of
 our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty nine
 and of this State the tenth and of the indep-
 endence of the United States the fifty first the
 Robert P. Clark

0452

April 30, 1938

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

BA-J/REL

William Campbell-S.34675

Colonel John Bryson Barnes
United States Army (Retired)
Boonville, Missouri

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter in which you request the Revolutionary War record of William Campbell, about whom you have no information except that he served in the Virginia troops, but was not the one of King's Mountain fame.

With the meager data furnished by you, no record of a William Campbell could be identified definitely. The record of a William Campbell, of Virginia, follows as found in pension claim, S.34675, which may aid you in some degree in your research.

William Campbell was born March 5, 1753. The place of his birth and names of his parents are not shown.

While residing in Culpeper County, Virginia, William Campbell enlisted in February, 1776, served as a private in Captain George Slaughter's Company, Colonels Muhlenberg and Abraham Bowman's 8th Virginia Regiment and was discharged in February, 1778.

He was allowed pension on his application executed October 12, 1829, at which time he was a resident of Cooper County, Missouri.

At the time he made his application for pension, William Campbell stated that he had no home of his own but resided with a grandson, Bradley Campbell, aged about twenty-three years and that Bradley's widowed mother resided with him, also. He did not give the names of the parents of his grandson nor the name of his wife.

In order to obtain the date of last payment of pension, the name and address of person paid and possibly the date of death of the Revolutionary War pensioner, William Campbell (s.34675),

0453

you should address The Comptroller General, General Accounting
Office, Records Division, this city, and cite the following data:

William Campbell
Certificate No. 20080
Issued January 13, 1830
Rate, \$8.00 per month
Commenced January 13, 1830
Acts of March 18, 1818 and May 1, 1820
Missouri Agency.

Very truly yours

A. D. HILLER
Executive Assistant
to the Administrator.

6 | S | Va.
(1776-1778.)

Wm. Campbell
Capt., 8th Virginia Co.
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on a

Pay Roll

of part of the 8th Virginia Regiment for the
extraordinary month's pay granted by Congress
and agreeable to the general orders of the 15th
inst. Feb 16, 1778.

Roll dated Nov. 1st, 17

Pay 62 dollars

Remarks:

6 | S | Va.
(1776-1778.)

Wm. Campbell
Capt., 8th Virginia Co.
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on a

Muster Roll

of part of the 8th Virginia Regiment, whose time
expires before the 10th day of April next, for
the month

of January, 1778.

Roll dated Feb 14, 1778.

When time expires Feb 14

Remarks: Present

6 | S | Va.
(1776-1778.)

Wm. Campbell
Capt., 8th Virginia Co.
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on a

Muster Roll

of part of the 8th Virginia Reg't for the month

of December, 1777,

Roll dated Jan 1, 17

Appointed Jan 1, 17

Commissioned Jan 1, 17

Enlisted Jan 1, 17

Term of enlistment 2 yrs

Time since last muster or enlistment

Alterations since last muster

Casualties

Remarks: Present

SEARCHER		FILE DESIGNATION	
DATE	6-28-71	CAMPBELL, William 8th Virginia Regiment (see War)	
CASHIER			
<input type="checkbox"/> A REFUND OF \$		<input type="checkbox"/> WILL BE SENT BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT	
<input type="checkbox"/> IS ENCLOSED.		REFUND AUTHORIZATION	

6 | 8 | Va.
(1776-1778.)

Wm Campbell

ft. { Capt. George Slaughter's Co. of the
8th Virginia Regiment of Foot, com-
manded by Col. Bowman.*

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above for the month
of *April*, 1777.

Roll dated *May 17*, 1777.

Appointed _____, 17 ____.

Commissioned _____, 17 ____.

Enlisted *Jan 29*, 17 ____.

Term of enlistment _____.

Time since last muster or enlistment _____.

Alterations since last muster _____.

Casualties _____.

Remarks: *Sick Virginia*

*This company was designated at various times as Capt. George Slaughter's and Lieut. John Graves' Company.

(543)

W Ballard

Copyist.

6 | 8 | Va.
1776-1778.

Wm Campbell

{ Capt. George Slaughter's Co. of the
8th Virginia Regiment, commanded
by Col. Abraham Bowman.*

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Pay Roll

of the organization named above for the month
from 28th May 1776 to 20th
of *April inclusive*, 1777.

Commencement of time _____, 17 ____.

Commencement of pay _____, 17 ____.

To what time paid _____, 17 ____.

Pay per month _____.

Time of service *11 mos 6 days*

Whole time of service _____.

Subsistence _____.

Amount *L 21 11 8*

Amt. of pay and subsistence _____.

Pay due to sick, absent _____.

Casualties _____.

Remarks: _____.

*This company was designated at various times as Captain George Slaughter's and Lieut. John Graves' Company.

(545)

W Ballard

Copyist.

6 | 8 | Va.
(1776-1778.)

William Campbell

At, { Capt. George Slaughter's Company
of the 8th Virginia Regiment of
Foot, commanded by Col. Abraham
Bowman.*

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of July, 1777.

Roll dated August 5, 1777.

Appointed, 17.

Commissioned, 17.

Enlisted, 17.

Term of enlistment.

Time since last muster or enlistment.

Alterations since last muster.

Casualties.

Remarks: present

* This company was designated at various times as Capt. George Slaughter's and Lieut. John Graves' Company.

Ballant
(545) Copyist.

6 | 8 | Va.
(1776-1778.)

William Campbell

At, { Capt. George Slaughter's Co. of the
8th Virginia Reg't of Foot, com-
manded by Col. Abraham Bowman.*

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Pay Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of May & June, 1777.

Commencement of time, 17.

Commencement of pay, 17.

To what time paid, 17.

Pay per month 13 1/2 dollars

Time of service 2 months

Whole time of service.

Subsistence.

Amount L 11

Amt. of pay and subsistence.

Pay due to sick, absent.

Casualties.

Remarks:

* This company was designated at various times as Captain George Slaughter's and Lieut. John Graves' Company.

Ballant
(545) Copyist.

6 | 8 | Va.
(1776-1778.)

William Campbell

At, { Capt. George Slaughter's Co., of the
8th Virginia Reg't of Foot, com-
manded by Col. Abraham Bowman.*

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of May & June, 1777.

Roll dated August 5, 1777.

Appointed, 17.

Commissioned, 17.

Enlisted Jan'y 29, 1776.

Term of enlistment 2 years

Time since last muster or enlistment.

Alterations since last muster.

Casualties.

Remarks: present

* This company was designated at various times as Capt. George Slaughter's and Lieut. John Graves' Company.

Ballant
(545) Copyist.

6 | 8 | Va.
(1776-1778.)

William Campbell

At, { Capt. George Slaughter's Co., of the
8th Virginia Reg't of Foot, com-
manded by Col. Abraham Bowman.*

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of 10 June 10, 1777.

Roll dated June 10, 1777.

Appointed, 17.

Commissioned, 17.

Enlisted, 17.

Term of enlistment.

Time since last muster or enlistment.

Alterations since last muster.

Casualties.

Remarks: at Phila^{da} 10th

* This company was designated at various times as Capt. George Slaughter's and Lieut. John Graves' Company.

Ballant
(545) Copyist.

6 | S | Va.
(1776-1778.)

William Campbell

1st, { Capt. George Slaughter's Company
of the 8th Virginia Regiment, com-
manded by Col. Abraham Bowman.*
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above for the month
of Sept'r, 1777.

Roll dated Oct'r 15, 17

Appointed _____, 17

Commissioned _____, 17

Enlisted _____, 17

Term of enlistment 2 years

Time since last muster or enlistment _____

Alterations since last muster _____

Casualties _____

Remarks: present

*This company was designated at various times as Capt. George Slaughter's and Lieut. John Graves' Company.

Ballard

Copyist.

6 | S | Va.
(1776-1778.)

William Campbell

1st, { Capt. George Slaughter's Co. of the
8th Virginia Reg't of Foot, com-
manded by Col. Abraham Bowman.*
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Pay Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of Aug't, 1777.

Commencement of time _____, 17

Commencement of pay _____, 17

To what time paid _____, 17

Pay per month 6 3/4 dollars

Time of service 1 month

Whole time of service _____

Subsistence _____

Amount L 2

Amt. of pay and subsistence _____

Pay due to sick, absent _____

Casualties _____

Remarks: _____

*This company was designated at various times as Captain George Slaughter's and Lieut. John Graves' Company.

Ballard

Copyist.

6 | S | Va.
(1776-1778.)

Wm Campbell

{ Capt. George Slaughter's Company
of the 8th Virginia Regiment of
Foot, commanded by Col. Abraham
Bowman.*
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of Aug, 1777.

Roll dated Sept'r 2, 17

Appointed _____, 17

Commissioned _____, 17

Enlisted _____, 17

Term of enlistment _____

Time since last muster or enlistment _____

Alterations since last muster _____

Casualties _____

Remarks: in command of the line

*This company was designated at various times as Capt. George Slaughter's and Lieut. John Graves' Company.

Ballard

Copyist.

6 | S | Va.
(1776-1778.)

William Campbell

1st, { Capt. George Slaughter's Co. of the
8th Virginia Reg't of Foot, com-
manded by Col. Abraham Bowman.*
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Pay Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of July, 1777.

Commencement of time _____, 17

Commencement of pay _____, 17

To what time paid _____, 17

Pay per month 6 3/4 dollars

Time of service 1 month

Whole time of service _____

Subsistence _____

Amount L 2

Amt. of pay and subsistence _____

Pay due to sick, absent _____

Casualties _____

Remarks: _____

*This company was designated at various times as Captain George Slaughter's and Lieut. John Graves' Company.

Ballard

Copyist.

6 | S | Va.
(1776-1778.)

William Campbell

{ Lieut. John Graves' Company of the
8th Virginia Reg't, commanded by
Col. Abraham Bowman.*

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above for the month
of November, 1777.

Roll dated

December 31, 1777.

Appointed 17 .

Commissioned 17 .

Enlisted 17 .

Term of enlistment 2 years

Time since last muster or enlistment

Alterations since last muster

Casualties

Remarks: present

Next muster roll on the Apr 1778.

*This company was designated at various times as Capt. George Slaughter's and Lieut. John Graves' Company.

Ballant

6 | S | Va.
(1776-1778.)

William Campbell

{ Capt. George Slaughter's Company
of the 8th Virginia Regiment.*

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Pay Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of October, 1777.

Commencement of time 17 .

Commencement of pay 17 .

To what time paid 17 .

Pay per month 6 1/3 Dollars

Time of service

Whole time of service

Subsistence

Amount

Amt. of pay and subsistence

Pay due to sick, absent

Casualties

Remarks:

Next muster roll on the Apr 1778.

*This company was designated at various times as Capt. George Slaughter's and Lieut. John Graves' Company.

Ballant

6 | S | Va.
(1776-1778.)

William Campbell

{ Capt. George Slaughter's Company
of the 8th Virginia Regiment, com-
manded by Col. Abraham Bowman.*

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of October, 1777.

Roll dated

Nov^r 3, 17 .

Appointed 17 .

Commissioned 17 .

Enlisted 17 .

Term of enlistment 2 years

Time since last muster or enlistment

Alterations since last muster

Casualties

Remarks: present

*This company was designated at various times as Capt. George Slaughter's and Lieut. John Graves' Company.

Ballant

6 | S | Va.
(1776-1778.)

William Campbell

{ Capt. George Slaughter's Co. of the
8th Virginia Regiment, commanded
by Col. Abraham Bowman.*

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Pay Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of Sept^r, 1777.

Commencement of time 17 .

Commencement of pay 17 .

To what time paid 17 .

Pay per month 6 1/3 Dollars

Time of service 1 month

Whole time of service

Subsistence

Amount £ 2

Amt. of pay and subsistence

Pay due to sick, absent

Casualties

Remarks:

*This company was designated at various times as Captain George Slaughter's and Lieut. John Graves' Company.

Ballant

Campbell
1

CAMPBELL, DIBBLE, FARNHAM, GASTON, HATCH, AND STOCKWELL FAMILIES

The Campbell Family of Lebanon, Madison Co., N.Y.

Dibble Family by Va Buren Lamb, Jr.

Ralph Farnham of Andover, Mass.

Gaston Family of Somerset Co., N.J.

Philip Hatch Family of Maine, by Mrs. Harry I. Hiday

Stockwell Family

Taken from Your Ancestors, A National Magazine of Genealogy and Family History, by Harry Ferris Johnston, Jan. 1948 to June 1953.

THE CAMPBELL FAMILY OF LEBANON,
MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK

Compiled by Mrs. Lester J. Eck, Minneapolis, Minn., from the manuscript notes of
Is Simmons Campbell, Hamilton, New York. Original notes in the possession of Miss
lice I. Smith, Hamilton, N.Y.

The Campbell family of Lebanon, New York, emigrated from Voluntown, Conn., in the ear
1800's. They are all from the same ancestor, ROBERT CAMPBELL of New London and Volunto.
There are several good genealogies of this family, bringing the lines down to the third
fourth generation, but when this group came into New York their records apparently have
been followed. Mr. Otis Simmons Campbell apparently attempted to rectify this omission
in his material, in manuscript form, which forms the basis of this paper. I shall
indicate the first two generations for the sake of clarity, but dates, data and descrip-
tions of these generations can be picked up easily from the printed sources.

Robert (1) Campbell and his wife, Janet Stuart, had the following children:
Charles (2) married Mary
John (2) married Agnes Allen
Sarah (2) unmarried
Mary (2) unmarried
James (2) married Hannah Taylor
Robert (2) married Mary Trumbull.

Charles (2) Campbell and his wife Mary had:
Charles (3) married Patience Kennedy
Joseph (3) married Hannah Kennedy
Ephraim (3)
James (3)
Robert (3)

Dr. John (2) Campbell and his wife Agnes Allen had:
Jean (3)
Sarah (3)
James (3) married Dinah McMains
Agnes (3)
John (3)
Moses (3) died young
Martha (3)
Moses (3) married Sarah Dixon.

James (2) Campbell and his wife Hannah Taylor had:

William (3)	Sarah (3)
David (3)	Martha (3)
Samuel (3)	Grace (3)
Hannah (3)	Nathan (3)
Nathan (3)	James (3)
Mary (3)	Samuel (3)

Rev. Robert (2) Campbell and his wife Mary McMains had:

Rebecca (3)	Solomon (3)
Lydia (3)	Charles (3)
Mary (3)	
Elizabeth (3)	
Jean (3)	
Robert (3)	
Daniel (3)	
Sarah (3)	

Late in the 1790's, when Chenango County extended up the headwaters of the beautiful river and included a part of what had formerly been Herkimer County, an hardy group of pioneers came to what was then a part of Hamilton township, but now the town of Lebanon, familiarly called the "Campbell Settlement" above the Campbell Reservoir, known today as the Lebanon Reservoir. It is now Madison County.

This group of Campbell pioneers were many of them sons of the widow Patience Kennedy Campbell, wife of Charles (3) of Charles (2) of Robert (1). Some of the others were sons of Agnes (Nancy) Campbell, widow of John (2) of Robert (1). From Lebanon, their progeny have spread all over the West. The early comers, and many of their children, lie in the Campbell Cemetery, above the Reservoir.

John⁴ Kennedy Campbell, son of Charles

b. 6-6-1772

m. 7-31-1799 Rosanna⁴ Campbell, son of James (she d. 10-28-1819)

m. 1-13-1820 Miriam Holcomb

d. 1-5-1822

Ch: (1) Ezra	b. 9-25-1801	d. 5-22-1875	
Ira	b. 7-25-1803	d. 5-10-1821	
Uri	b. 4-23-1807	d. about 1853	
Arza	b. 8-28-1809	d. 10-5-1838	
Rosanna	b. 12-12-1812	d. 12-5-1825	
John	b. 4-26-1816	d. 1-18-1855	m. Esther
Benjamin	b. 10-17-1818	d. 4-23-1820	

Ezra⁵ Campbell

b. 9-25-1801

m. 1-3-1823 Merea Hitchcock b. 6-19-1805 d. 1-29-1862 Hamilton, N.Y.

d. 5-22-1875

Ch: Ezra Brownell	b. 10-12-1826	m. Amelia Wheeler
Otis Simmons	b. 5-7-1830	
Cornelia R.	b. 3-12-1836	m. A. Bordeen
Henry F.	b. 6-21-1839	

Ezra⁶ Brownell Campbell

b. 10-12-1826

m. 3-29-1848 Amelia Wheeler b. 10-14-1830 d. 7-9-1867

d. 1867

Ch: Henry F.	b. 7-28-
Henrietta F.	b. 7-18-1853

Otis⁶ Simmons Campbell

b. 5-7-1830

m. 10-9-1855 Elizabeth P. Tompkins b. 5-14-1833

d. 1915

Ch: Mary C.	b. 10-30-1856	Hamilton, N.Y.
James Harvey	b. 12-21-1858	"
Henry F.	b. 10-6-1861	"

To be continued

CAMPBELL FAMILY OF LEBANON, MADISON CO., N.Y.
Aimee Huston Eck

CHARLES⁴ Campbell (Charles³, Charles², Robert¹)
b. 1769
m. 1845 Phebe Corton
d.

Ch: Sally b. May 30, 1797 m. Josiah Owen
Benjamin T. b. 1800 m. (1) Eunice Noble (2) Phebe Van Etten
Horace A. b. 1804 m. Phila Andrus
Phebe W. b. 1807 m. _____ Owen d. 1836

SALLY⁵ Campbell (Charles⁴, Charles³, Charles², Robert¹)
b. May 30, 1797
m. Josiah Owen b. Aug. 22, 1790 d. Sept. 19, 1850
d. Feb. 19, 1878

Ch: Charles Owen b. July 22, 1818 d. Apr. 9, 1893
Albert C. " b. Mar. 24, 1820
Ira C. " b. Apr. 8, 1822 d. Apr. 15, 1896
Mary L. " b. Feb. 25, 1824
Henry A. " b. Feb. 17, 1826 d. Apr. 30, 1878
Sarah A. " b. Jan. 29, 1828 d. Jan. 15, 1893
Alvah H. " b. Aug. 8, 1832 m. Louisa A. Knight
Phebe E. " b. Feb. 28, 1836 d. Oct. 9, 1891

BENJAMIN Tillinghast⁵ Campbell (Charles⁴, Charles³, Charles², Robert¹)
b. 1800
m. (1) 1824 Eunice Noble
m. (2) Phebe Van Etten
d. 1865

Ch: (1) William Gorton b. 1826 d. 1886
Damon Noble b. 1828
(2) Charles Carroll b. 1834
Jay b. 1836 d. 1863
Sarah Elizabeth b. 1838 d. 1875
Mary Anne b. 1840
Jennett b. 1842 d. 1890

HORACE⁵ Campbell (Charles⁴, Charles³, Charles², Robert¹)
b. Nov. 21, 1804
m. Phila Andrus b. June 19, 1801 d. July 27, 1891
d. Nov. 14, 1879

Ch: Maria b. June 9, 1828 d. Aug. 23, 1881
Annette b. July 3, 1829
Emelia b. Sept 23, 1831
Julian b. Feb. 23, 1833 d. Nov. 1, 1868
H. Addison b. July 10, 1835
Walter W. b. Aug. 11, 1837 d. May 9, 1839
Mary Ann)
Betsey Ann) b. Sept 26, 1841

CHARLES⁶ Carroll¹⁶ (Benj. Tillinghast⁵, Chas⁴, Chas³, Chas², Robert¹)
 b. 1834
 m. Frances J. West
 d.

Ch: Jennett b. 1866
 Mary A. b. 1869,
 Horace M. b. 1875

MARY ANN⁶ Campbell (Horace⁵, Charles⁴, Charles³, Charles², Robert¹)
 b. Sept 26, 1841
 m. Wheeler E. Short b. July 7, 1839
 d.

Ch: Julian B. Short b. June 7, 1861
 Horace L. " b. Mar. 21, 1866
 Harvey H. " b. May 22, 1870 d. Dec. 2, 1874
 Della N. " b. Sept 21, 1873 d. Oct. 30, 1873
 Pearl C. " b. Jan. 13, 1881

ELIZABETH⁴ Campbell (Charles³, Charles², Robert¹)
 b. Feb. 12, 1757 Voluntown, Conn.
 m. Oct. 4, 1781 William Huston, son of William¹ (Came into Lebanon with the Campbells)
 d. Feb. 20, 1851 Henrietta, Monroe Co., N.Y. at home of Nancy Titus

Ch: Charles C. Huston	b. Nov. 15, 1782	d. Feb. 25, 1854	m. Lydia White
Nancy	" b. Aug. 14, 1784		m. Samuel Titus
William Jr.	" b. Sept. 1, 1793	d. Jan. 21, 1883	m. Mary Hinman
John	" b. Nov. 7, 179		
Betsey	" b. Sept 18, 1802	d. Sept 24, 1877	m. Seth Lockwood
Archibald	" b. Jan. 16, 1799		m. Laura Lockwood

SUSANNAH⁴ Campbell (Charles³, Charles², Robert¹)
 b. 1774
 m. Thomas Huston, son of William² b. 1767
 Moved to Michigan 1831

Ch: Laura
 Clarissa

DANIEL⁴ Campbell (Moses³, John², Robert¹)
 b. Sept 23, 1776
 m. Susanna Kennedy d. 1836

Ch: Eliza b. 1801
 Patrick b. 1803
 Emmeline b. 1805
 David b. 1808
 Polley b. 1809
 Daniel K. b. 1811
 John Douglass b. 1813
 Sarah S. b. 1818

CAMPBELL FAMILY OF LEBANON, MADISON CO., N.Y.

Aimee Huston Eck

DANIEL K.⁵ Campbell (Daniel⁴, Moses³, John², Robert¹)

b. Feb. 11, 1811

m. Aug. 31, 1835 Theodosia M. Barr, dau. of Joseph and Ruth

d. Dec. 30, 1890

b. June 12, 1810

Ch: Nathaniel B. b. Nov. 9, 1837

Avis L. b. Dec. 16, 1839 d. Feb. 14, 1867

David K. b. Nov. 21, 1841 d. June 16, 1896

Francis M. b. Aug. 16, 1844

Stephen R. b. July 16, 1846

James B. b. Feb. 24, 1848

Adelbert L. b. July 2, 1831

William M. b. Oct. 24, 1853

STEPHEN R.⁶ Campbell (Daniel⁵, Daniel⁴, Moses³, John², Robert¹)

b. July 16, 1846 Lebanon

m. Sept 24, 1872 Alice Boss Newcomb, dau. of Waldo and Sarah Lydia Knowles (Boss)

d. Mar. 29, 1915 Lebanon

b. Feb. 19, 1849 Rome, N.Y.

d. Jan. 13, 1913 Lebanon, N.Y.

Ch: Daniel Benjamin b. Oct. 6, 1873 m. Frances A. Collyer

Sarah Theodosia b. Sept 22, 1875 m. James Rhodes Wynn

Olin Darwood b. Oct. 6, 1877 d. Apr. 6, 1879

John Edmund b. Mar. 29, 1879 m. Edith May Johnson

Utica, N.Y.

George Butts b. Oct. 29, 1880 d. Jan. 31, 1915 unm.

Clark Waldo b. Jan. 24, 1883 m. Aliza Louise Coleman

Earl May b. July 16, 1885 d. Apr. 20, 1909 unm.

Charles Ray b. Aug. 26, 1890

ALLEN⁴ Campbell (Moses³, John², Robert¹)

b. Feb. 17, 1766

m. Feb. 24, 1791 Mary Gordon b. 1775 d. 1837

d. July 4, 1847

Ch: Mary A. b. June 22, 1792

John Gordon b. Aug. 8, 1794 m. Elsie Connor

d. June 18, 1858

Sally b. Feb. 22, 1796 m. William Green Nov. 1, 1840

d. July 23, 1816

Nancy b. Aug. 30, 1797 m. Rosina Eldred Feb. 8, 1825

d. Jan. 26, 1880

Moses b. Apr. 30, 1802 m. Abigail J. Usher 1841

d. Dec. 1, 1804

Samuel b. May 15, 1800

Samuel b. Feb. 18, 1806

d. 1836

Allen

d. 1839

Huldah b. 1815

SAMUEL G.⁵ Campbell (Allen⁴, Moses³, John², Robert¹)
 b. Feb. 18, 1806
 m. 1841 Abigail Usher
 d. Sept 16, 1863

Ch: Sarah b. Mar. 18, 1843 m. _____ Coon
 Samuel b. May 21, 1847 m. _____ Lyon
 John S. b. Feb. 20, 1849 d. 1897
 Nathaniel b. May 29, 1851 d. May 5, 1852
 M. Usher b. July 18, 1856

JOHN⁴ Campbell (Moses³, John², Robert¹)

b. Mar. 25, 1770

m. (1) Esther Hunter

(2) Miriam (Holcombe) Campbell, wid. of John⁴ (Chas³, Chas², Robt¹)

Ch: (1) John Clarke b. Sept 29, 1817 m. Nov. 18, 1835 Louisa Nichols
 (2) Andrew C. b. Oct. 30, 1821 m. Apr. 14, 1843 Caroline Elizabeth Tillotson

JOHN CLARKE⁵ Campbell (John⁴, Moses³, John², Robert¹)

b. Sept 29, 1817

m. Nov. 18, 1835 Louisa Nichols

Ch: Charles Dana b. May 17, 1839 d. Dec. 25, 1862
 Maria b. Oct. 10, 1841 d. Jan. 21, 1852

ANDREW C.⁵ Campbell (John⁴, Moses³, John², Robert¹)

b. Oct. 30, 1821

m. Apr. 14, 1843 Caroline Elizabeth Tillotson

Ch: (prob.) Cyrus
 Henry

ARCHIBALD⁴ Campbell (Charles³, Charles², Robert¹)

b. Feb. 16, 1761

m. May 4, 1786 Mary Wylie b. Apr. 20, 1762 d. Sept. 21, 1814

d. May 5, 1844

Rev. war veteran

Ch: Harvey W. b. Apr. 23, 1787 m. Sophia Clark
 Polly b. Apr. 21, 1789 m. Ezra Gates
 Asenath b. Sept 21, 1791 m. Benjamin Campbell
 Archibald b. Mar. 15, 1795 m. Susan Niles d. Oct., 1836 Lebanon

(To be continued)

CAMPBELL FAMILY OF LEBANON, MADISON CO., N.Y.

Aimee Huston Eck

MARY POLLY⁵ Campbell (Archibald⁴, Chas.³, Chas.², Robt.¹)
 b. Apr. 21, 1789
 m. Ezra Gates
 d. Sept. 20, 1861

Ch: Mary	b. June 11, 1806	m. Mar. 20, 1853 Hiram Sears
Archibald H.	b. Sept. 19, 1808	m. (1) 1832 Catherine Boynor
		(2) Catherine Christie
Syrina S.	b. June 9, 1812	m. Sept. 17, 1840 Augustus Grosvenor
Cornelia	b. Sept. 25, 1814	m. Jan. 19, 1835 Royal H. Child
		d. Oct. 2, 1868
Caroline	b. May 23, 1819	
Maria A.	b. Nov. 30, 1822	All three died 1827
George G.	b. Aug. 23, 1826	

MORRIS N.⁶ Campbell (Archibald⁵, Archibald⁴, Chas.³, Chas.², Robt.¹)
 b. Nov. 17, 1824
 m. Mar. 27, 1847 Patience Rowell b. July 22, 1825 Assemblyman N.Y. State
 d. Dec. 2, 1901 Legislature

Ch: Ida A.	b. Jan. 7, 1848	m. Dec. 31, 1867 William H. Jones (killed July 3, 1876, murdered in Earlville; died from shot wound; trial of murderer held in Chenango Co., was jailed for life)
Ch: Wilmer C. Jones	b. Oct. 2, 1868	d. June 24, 1877 (killed at ballgame; batter threw bat striking child)
Joy H. Jones	b. Apr. 2, 1873	d. May 24, 1875
Lulu Belle Jones	b. Jan. 29, 1875	d. Hamilton, N.Y.
John Archibald	b. Nov. 17, 1852	m. Nov. 1876 Jennie M. Ross-no children. She married Z. Albert Parker of Lebanon, N.Y.
Mary A.	b. Mar. 17, 1860	m. May 16, 1888 Wendell Hitchings 2 children-Florence and Harold
NaMott	b. Jan. 15, 1862 d. Sept. 21, 1933	m. (1) Alice Cook (2) Jennie A. Selber of Oneida Co. Nov. 30, 1892
Ch: Aristan B. Campbell	b. Nov. 1, 1889	
	m. Parkhurst who died Sept. 1933	
Was County Clerk of Mad. Co. from Jan. 1, 1910 to Dec. 1, 1915.		

ARCHIBALD⁵ Campbell (Archibald⁴, Chas.³, Chas.², Robt.¹)
 b. Mar. 15, 1795
 m. Jan. 24, 1822 Susan Niles b. May 6, 1795
 d. 1863

Ch: Harvey M. b. June 8, 1823 d. Feb. 22, 1851
 Morris N. b. Nov. 17, 1824 (see above)
 Archibald Bryant b. Mar. 11, 1827 d. June 1, 1881
 m. Aug. 11, 1860 A. E. Beach
 Mary C. b. Oct. 27, 1831 d. Oct. 21, 1852
 m. Aug. 1850 A. J. Ross
 (Harvey M. m. Clarrissa Conant Aug. 26, 1849)
 Ch: Clara A. b. Oct. 6, 1850 m. Nov. 13, 1873 O. J. Newton
 Harvey M. b. July 14, 1852

JAMES³ Campbell (Chas.², Robt.¹)
 m. Agnes Kennedy (called Nancy)

Ch: (all generation 4)
 Robert b. July 12, 1751 m. Hannah Frink
 Lucy b. July 18, 1753 m. Samuel Rice
 Benjamin b. July 15, 1755 d. May 2, 1799
 Sarah b. July 1, 1757 d. Dec. 5, 1812
 James b. May 12, 1760 d. Sept. 7, 1827 m. Elizabeth Wylie
 Sabra b. Mar. 1, 1762 d. May 17, 1781
 George b. Nov. 8, 1764 d. Feb. 17, 1782
 Agnes b. Nov. 5, 1767
 Charles Stewart b. Mar. 15, 1770 d. Oct. 1852 m. Sarah Jones
 Mary b. July 14, 1773 d. Nov. 23, 1775
 Rosanna b. Oct. 11, 1775 d. Oct. 28, 1819 m. John⁴ Kennedy
 Campbell (Chas.³, Chas.², Robt.¹)

ADAM⁵ Campbell (Robt.⁴, James³, Chas.², Robt.¹)
 b. June 10, 1792
 m. Maria Kilmer b. Oct. 10, 1797 d. Feb. 18, 1876
 d. Jan. 23, 1876

Ch: William F. b. Jan. 16, 1816 Robert A. b. Oct. 30, 1824 d. 1865
 d. Mar. 1896 Lucius A. b. July 4, 1826
 Hannah I. b. Aug. 22, 1817 Orin L. b. July 2, 1828
 d. Jan. 9, 1891 Alvin b. Feb. 28, 1830
 Amos F. b. Dec. 14, 1818 Harvey L. b. June 2, 1836 d. 1863
 d. May 19, 1899 Angeline F. b. Sept. 25, 1834
 Catherine Maria b. July 10, 1820 Horace W. b. June 2, 1836 d. 1863
 Polly N. b. July 17, 1822

CATHERINE⁶ Campbell (Adam⁵, Robt.⁴, James³, Chas.², Robt.¹)
 b. July 10, 1820
 m. Joseph Hitchcock

Ch: Benjamin S. b. Dec. 24, 1841 d. 1851
 Ellen b. Apr. 3, 1843
 Palmyra Asenath b. Sept. 5, 1845
 Eunice b. July 1, 1849

(To be continued)

CAMPBELL FAMILY of LEBANON, MADISON CO., N.Y.

Aimee Huston Eck

ISAAC⁴ Campbell (Charles³, Charles², Robert¹)

Ch: Luther	Milton
Calvin	Elizabeth
Isaac	Andrew H.
Ruth	Rosina M.
Mary	James E.
Charles	Cynthia A.

JAMES⁴ Campbell (James³, Charles², Robert¹)

b. 1760

m. Elizabeth Wylie b. July 1, 1767 d. Apr. 26, 1848
Kenosha, Wisc.

Ch: Benjamin	b. Dec. 14, 1790	
Sally	b. July 5, 1792	d. May 29, 1808
James	b. July 18, 1797	d. Nov. 28, 1853 Columbus, Wisc.
John Wylie	b. Apr. 20, 1799	
Elizabeth	b. Dec. 21, 1794	d. ab. 1828

James m. Julia Pierce and dau. was M. C. Manning of Columbus, Wisc.

BENJAMIN⁵ Campbell (James⁴, James³, Charles², Robert¹)

b. Dec. 14, 1790

m. Asenath Campbell (Arch⁴, Charles³, Charles², Robert¹)

Ch: Elizabeth	m. 1833	Sherman	d. 1878	no children
Asenath	m. 1843	Elisha Ely MD	of California	
Sarah	b. 1825		d. 1825	
Frances Maria	b. 1826	m. John Hubbell		
Julia Sophronia	b. 1831		d. 1840	
George Benjamin	b. 1837		d. 1839	

Frances Maria had F.H. Hubbell, J.C. Hubbell and Mark S. Hubbell, all lawyers, lived in New York City. Benjamin⁵ lived in Palmyra, Wayne Co., N.Y.

Misc. Notes of Otis Campbell, not Classified

Prob. ch. of Cornelia⁶ Campbell and A. Bordeen:Rev. C.H. Watson, b. Jan. 1, 1847, m. June 19, 1877 Ada Bordeen
b. Jan. 27, 1858A. W. Bowen (?) b. _____, m. Feb. 21, 1878 Emma C. Bordeen
b. June 3, 1858

Narva Bordeen, b. Dec. 11, 1863, d. Dec. 12, 1873

Wallace Lynn Bordeen, b. Dec. 22, 1866, d. young

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NOBLE⁴ Campbell (Robert³, Charles², Robert¹) had sons:
Stephen, Ferguson, Archibald, Samuel

STANTON⁴ Campbell (Robert³, Charles², Robert¹) had son Thomas,
who lived Windham, Conn.

NANCY⁶ of the Allen⁴ Campbell line, uncertain from notes whether she was a
Campbell or a Green, had children:

Nancy R., b. July 31, 1829, d. May 17, 1875; m. Sept. 1851 E. Fiske
and had a child Edwin Fiske b. July 11, 1855 who m. Nov. 21, 1876 Dora
E. Babcock

Mary A., b. Aug. 12, 1832, d. July 4, 1842

Allen, b. Aug. 12, 1836, d. Aug. 20, 1836

Allen D., b. Mar. 4, 1837

ELIZABETH D. Campbell, b. Mar. 15, 1815, d. Nov. 20, 1849 (gravestone in
Macon, Warren Co.) The Campbells used to own a spot in Warrenton.
Ezra Campbell's name was on the church lot there.

MARIA Campbell m. Joseph Hitchcock

Ch: Benjamin	b. Dec. 24, 1841	d. 1851
Ellen M.	b. Apr. 2, 1840	d. 1845
Palmira Asenath	b. Sept. 5, 1845	
Eunice Temp.	b. July 1, 1849	

CALVIN Campbell, lived Henrietta, Monroe Co., N.Y., lost one of his daughters,
a Mrs. Jackson, who had three ch.

On a chart, partly torn, of the Hitchcock family, a marriage of an Abigail
Lombard whose husband was not shown. He was prob. either a Hitchcock
or a Campbell Her ch., surnames undetermined:

1714 Nathaniel

1715 Noah

1717 Moses

1719 Joseph d. 1788 m. Abigail King

Elijah (poss.)

Note:-- The above notes are sketchy, and perhaps of no value, but might mean
something to someone trying to find these names. --A.H.E)

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ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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Will/Grundy Genealogical Society

honors a pioneer,

William Campbell,

who lived in Grundy County in 1879.

William Campbell, a native of Scotland, was born in Kilwinning, Ayrshire on the 3rd of April 1848, the son of William and Susan (McIlroy) Campbell. He came to the United States in the spring of 1867, possibly settling briefly in the state of New York before venturing west to Illinois. Upon his arrival in Illinois, he located in Braidwood, Will County, then moved from there to Coal City in Grundy County.

Mr. Campbell began working in the mines at an early age and continued in that occupation upon his arrival in Braidwood. In 1879, he was appointed superintendent of the Wilmington Star Mining Company at Coal City. From that small beginning came the Old Ben Coal Corporation, one of the largest in the southern Illinois coal field. William was one of the directors of the corporation until shortly before his death.

In addition to his work in the mining industry, William Campbell was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Coal City and was serving as president of that institution at the time of his death. He was involved in the business and civic affairs of the village for over 50 years and was a charter member of Blue Lodge A.F. & M. at Braidwood. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1872.

Mr. Campbell was first married to Isabel Crombie and after her death was married at Braidwood to Agnes Paterson on 29 July 1874. She had been born near Glasgow, Scotland, on 6 January 1853 and came to the United States in 1869. It was said that at one time her family had resided in the house in which the famed missionary/explorer David Livingstone was born.

William Campbell died on the 29th of December 1936. He was survived by his wife and nine children - Helen, Laura, Fannie and Warren, all of Coal City; Margaret of Wheaton, Jessie of Great Neck, N.Y.; Gordon of West Frankfort; George of Evanston; and Nelson of Marion, Illinois, who later returned to reside in Coal City.

NOTE: Former WGGG president Jane Campbell was a descendant of William Campbell.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Queries

WGSQ welcomes queries! Please give names, localities, and a time frame. Type or print clearly and include your name and address. We reserve the right to edit any material or to reject any queries which are not legible. Please limit each query to no more than 50 words. There is no charge for members of WGSQ, but there is a charge of \$2.00 to non-members. Send to WGSQ Editor, P. O. Box 24, Wilmington, IL 60481-0024.

#334
BURK
TURNER
DRINKLE

Lost: William Burk, b. @1795 and wife Catherine, b. @1801 or 1804. In 1850 living in Alexandria Borough, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. In 1860 living in Lockport, Will County, Illinois. Where did they move and where did they die? Trying to prove Catherine was first married to a Turner and two of her children were Samuel Sylvester Turner, b. 1822, and Lydia D. Turner Drinkle, b. 1824.

Mrs. Arlette Frey Hall, 356 Meadowrue Lane,
Batavia, IL 60510-2813
e-mail: R_AND_A_HALL@JUNO.COM

#335
CAIRNS
HYATT
FURMAN
SCRIBNER

Seeking information on the parents and grandparents of my ancestor Melvenia Cairns Hyatt, who lived in both Grundy and Will counties. Her parents were John Cairns and Deborah Furman. Deborah's parents were Thomas furman and Chloe Scribner of Westchester Co., NY and New York City.

Anita Hyatt Davis, 261 West 1200 North,
Bountiful, UT 84010.
e-mail: ANDAVL@JUNO.COM

#336
HOPKINS
CODDING
THOMAS
HAMMOND

Seeking descendants of Aaron and Mariah Hopkins, both born New York about 1800, settled Homer, Will County, IL in 1835. Their children were: Caroline, m. Charles B. Coddington 1850 Will County; B.B. (Blossom?) whose son Benjamin D. Hopkins was killed in Civil War; Aaron, who may have married Louisa Thomas, Peoria County, IL 1852; and Martha. Was Aaron a son of Jonah and Meribah (Hammond) Hopkins of Clyde, Wayne County, New York?

Sue A. Kratsch, 1388 Summit Circle, W. St. Paul,
MN 55118-3143
e-mail: SKRATSCH@PCONLINE.COM

Campbell Family

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THE CAMPBELLS OF ARGYLL.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

THE GREAT
HISTORIC FAMILIES
OF
SCOTLAND

BY
JAMES TAYLOR, M.A., D.D., F.S.A.

" Fortes creantur fortibus, et bonis.
Doctrina sed vim promovit insitam,
Rectique cultus pectora roborant;
Utcunque detecere mores,
Indecorant bene nata culpæ "

—*Hor. B. iv. Ode 4.*

" 'Tis of the brave and good alone
That good and brave men are the seed;
Yet training quickens power unborn,
And culture nerves the soul for fame;
But he must live a life of scorn
Who bears a noble name,
Yet blurs it with the soil of infamy and shame."

—*Sir Theodore Martin.*

LONDON
J. S. VIRTUE & CO., LIMITED, 26, IVY LANE
PATERNOSTER ROW

1889



THE CAMPBELLS OF ARGYLL.

ARGYLLSHIRE is one of the most interesting, as it is one of the most picturesque counties of Scotland, its scenery combining the beautiful, the grand, and the sublime. The 'great and wide sea' which washes its shores; its magnificent lochs stretching far into the interior, fringed with woods or surrounded with steep rocks; its lofty and rugged mountains lifting their grey heads to the skies; its extensive moors, deep ravines, and waterfalls, and quiet pastoral straths, each watered by its own clear and softly flowing stream, make Argyllshire an object of great attraction to the visitor and of strong attachment to the native. It is also to be regarded as the cradle of the Scottish race, who made their first settlement in Scotland on its western shores; and one of its islands, which was designated 'The light of the western world,' 'The gem of the ocean,' was the place whence, in the words of Samuel Johnson, 'savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion.' The daring Vikings who, a thousand years ago, ruled with almost royal authority the western shores of Argyllshire, and whose shattered but picturesque strongholds attest, even in ruins, the power of their founders, have ages ago passed away, leaving no representatives, and their successors, the famous Lords of the Isles, who for centuries reigned in the Western Isles, as virtually independent princes, have followed, and even their memory has almost perished. The head of the great Clan Donald, who claimed descent from these powerful chieftains, retains only a remnant of their ancient possessions, and the other old clans of Argyllshire have shared their fate.

The first Lords of Lorne were the M'Dougalls, descended from Dugal, youngest son of the mighty Somerled; but, unfortunately for themselves and their country, they embraced the side of the English

The Campbells of Argyll.

invaders in the Scottish War of Independence, and after a desperate struggle, in which they oftener than once put the life of Robert Bruce in imminent peril, they were stripped of their power and their extensive territory; and now the ruined stronghold of Dunolly, and an estate yielding only £1,300 a year, are all that remain to their present lineal representative. The M'Dougalls have, however, in later times, generation after generation, earned distinction in the service of their country. The heir of the family, nearly seventy years ago, fell fighting gallantly in Spain, under the Duke of Wellington—a death, as Sir Walter Scott remarks, worthy of his ancestors.

The Stewarts of Lorne, a family of royal lineage, succeeded the M'Dougalls in their power and vast possessions in Argyllshire, and they in their turn gave place to the Campbells, who have for several centuries been the predominant clan in this county. Beginning as simple lairds of Lochaw, the chiefs of the race of Diarmid have, by dint of remarkable ability, shrewdness, energy, and good fortune, not only absorbed, one after another, the smaller clans of Lorne and Kintyre—the M'Naughtons, who once were masters of those beautiful valleys through which the Aray and the Shiray flow to Loch Fyne, and the M'Alisters and the M'Fies—but have also ousted the once powerful clan Donald from the supremacy which they long held in the Western Islands. 'It was said,' Lord Macaulay remarks, 'that MacCallum More after MacCallum More had with unwearied, unscrupulous, and unrelenting ambition annexed mountain after mountain, and island after island to the original domains of his house. Some tribes had been expelled from their territory, some compelled to pay tribute, some incorporated with their conquerors. It was still constantly repeated in verse and prose that the finest part of the domain belonging to the ancient heads of the Gaelic nation—Islay where they had lived with the pomp of royalty, Iona where they had been interred with the pomp of religion, the Paps of Jura, the rich peninsula of Kintyre—had been transferred from the legitimate possessors to the insatiable MacCallum More.'* Throughout their long career the Campbells have always been staunch supporters of the cause which, whatever temporary reverses it might suffer, was sure to win in the end—the cause of the independence of Scotland against foreign aggression; the cause of Protestantism against Popery and of freedom against despotism. Hence, in spite of repeated forfeitures, and temporary ruin (to say nothing of a spendthrift Mac-

* *History of England*, iii. pp. 316—323.

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Calian More, whose reckless expenditure clipped the wings of their extensive patrimony), their ancestral possessions have descended to their present owner comparatively unimpaired.

The origin of the Campbell family is hid in the mists of antiquity, and we shall not run the risk of provoking the ire either of Goth or Celt by pronouncing an opinion either on the notion of Pinkerton, who affirms that they are descended from a Norman knight, named De Campo Bello, alleged to have come to England with William the Conqueror, but of whose existence no trace can be found; or on the tales of the Sennachies, that the great ancestor of the clan was a certain Diarmid O'Dwbin, or O'Dwin, a brave warrior, who it is asserted was a contemporary of the heroes of Ossian. Suffice it to say that the earliest figure who emerges out of the Highland mist is GILLESPIE CAMPBELL, or Cambell, as the name is invariably written in the earliest charters, who married the heiress of Lochaw, and whose grandson, Sir Gillespie, witnessed the charter granted by Alexander III. to Newburgh, March 12th, 1266, more than six hundred years ago. His son, SIR COLIN, who is reckoned the seventh of the chiefs of the Campbells, was one of the nominees selected by Robert Bruce, in 1291, when his title to the crown was to be investigated. The story runs that this Sir Colin was so distinguished by his warlike achievements and the additions he made to the family estates that he obtained the surname of 'More,' or 'Great,' and that from him the chief of the clan is to this day styled in Gaelic MACCALIAN MORE, or the son of Colin the Great. Sir Colin's second son founded the earliest branch of the family—the Campbells, earls of Loudoun. His eldest son, SIR NIGEL, or NEIL, was one of the first of the Scottish barons to join Robert Bruce, and adhered with unwavering fidelity to that monarch's cause throughout the whole of his chequered career. After the disastrous battle of Methven, Bruce, with a small body of followers, took refuge in the Western Highlands, and Sir Nigel, through his influence with Angus, Lord of the Isles, secured a retreat for the hunted King in the remote district of Kintyre. Sir Nigel shared in all the subsequent struggles of the Scottish patriots for the recovery of their independence, and took part in the crowning victory of Bannockburn. He was rewarded for his fidelity and his important services with the hand of Lady Mary, Bruce's own sister, and with a grant of the forfeited estates of David de Strathbogie, Earl of Athol. Sir Nigel was one of the commissioners sent to York, in 1314, to negotiate a peace with England—was one of the

The Campbells of Argyll.

leading barons in the Parliament held at Ayr in 1315, when the succession to the crown was settled, and obtained from his royal brother-in-law a charter, under the Great Seal, of several estates. By his wife, Lady Mary Bruce, Sir Nigel had three sons, the second of whom, John, was created Earl of Athol, and succeeded to the extensive possessions of that earldom, in accordance with the grant made by his uncle. He fell, however, at the battle of Halidon Hill, July 19th, 1333; and, as he left no issue, his title reverted to the crown. Sir Nigel's eldest son—

SIR COLIN, rendered important service to Edward Bruce in his Irish campaigns, and to David, son of King Robert, in assisting to expel the English invaders once more from the kingdom. It is of Sir Colin that the well-known story is told, that when marching through a wood in Ireland along with his uncle, King Robert, in February, 1317, an order was issued by that monarch that his men were on no account to quit their ranks. Sir Colin, irritated by the attacks of two English archers who discharged their arrows at him, rode after them to avenge the insult. King Robert followed, and nearly struck him from his horse with his truncheon, exclaiming, 'Come back! Your disobedience might have brought us all into peril.' In 1334 Sir Colin surprised and recovered the strong castle of Dunoon, which had been held by the English and the adherents of Edward. He was rewarded for this exploit by being appointed hereditary keeper of the castle which he had captured—an office that has descended by inheritance to the present Duke of Argyll.

For several successive generations, though nothing worthy of special notice occurred, the chiefs of the Campbell clan continued steadily to extend their territorial possessions and to augment their power. Kilmun—the last resting-place of the family—the barony of Milport, and extensive estates in Cowal, Knapdale, and Arran fell into their hands in the early part of the fourteenth century. The first of the family who received the title of Argyll was SIR DUNCAN, the great-grandson of Sir Colin and nephew of Annabella Drummond, the Queen of Robert III. He was accounted one of the wealthiest barons in Scotland, and in 1424 was one of the hostages for the payment of the expense of the maintenance of James I. during his long imprisonment in England. At this date Sir Duncan's annual revenue was set down as 1,500 merks—a larger income than that of any of the other hostages, except Lord Douglas of Dalkeith, whose

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estates were valued at the same amount. He was made a Lord of Parliament in 1445, under the title of LORD CAMPBELL. He was the founder of the collegiate church of Kilmun, where he was buried in 1453. His first wife was Marjory or Mariotta Stewart, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, brother of King Robert III., and Regent of the kingdom during the imprisonment of his nephew, James I., in England.* This was the second intermarriage of the House of Argyll with the royal family of Scotland. Lord Campbell's youngest son by this royal lady is the ancestor of the Campbells of Breadalbane.

COLIN, the grandson of Lord Campbell, was created EARL OF ARGYLL by James II., in 1457. By his marriage to the eldest of the three daughters and co-heiresses of John, Lord Lorne (all three married Campbells), the young Earl put an end to the feuds which for upwards of two hundred and fifty years had raged between the families of Lochaw and Lorne, and obtained the undisputed chieftainship of the county of Argyll. He acquired, in consequence of this connection, the lordship and title of Lorne from Walter Stewart, Lord Lorne and Invermeath, heir male of that lordship, in exchange for the estates of Kildonning, Baldoning, and other lands in the shires of Perth, Fife, Kinross, and Aberdeen. The galley—the ancient badge of the family of Lorne—was, in consequence of this acquisition, assumed into the Earl's hereditary coat-of-arms. 'The acquisition of Lorne,' says Dr. Fraser, 'was a favourable arrangement for the family of Argyll, as it lay adjacent to their other lands, while the Lowland possessions surrendered as an equivalent were scattered over various counties and far distant from their more important territories.' The Earl acquired extensive estates besides in Perthshire and Fifeshire, and the lordship of Campbell, with its celebrated castle near Dollar, where John Knox visited Archibald, fourth Earl of Argyll, and preached to him and his relatives. It continued to be a frequent residence of the family until 1644, when it was burned by the Macleans in the army of the Marquis of Montrose. At a later period he obtained a large share of the forfeited possessions of the Lord of the Isles. The most important offices at Court and in the kingdom were conferred upon him. He was frequently

* One of the charters which Duncan, Lord Campbell, received from his father-in-law was witnessed, amongst others, by Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, the eldest son of the renowned Hotspur, who was at that time a refugee at the Scottish court.

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sent as ambassador to the English Court, and also to France. He was Master of the Royal Household, Grand Justiciary of Scotland, and eventually became Lord High Chancellor—an office which he held for a long period. This dignity, along with the lands of 'Mekell and Lettel Pincartoun,' in the barony of Dunbar, was probably bestowed upon the Earl in 1483, as a reward for his loyal adherence to James III. at the time of the conspiracy of Archibald Bell-the-Cat and other nobles, which led to the murder of the royal favourites at Lauder, in 1482. Argyll was in England at the time of the defeat and death of that unfortunate monarch at Sauchieburn, in 1488. On his return to Scotland he was at once reappointed Chancellor by James IV., who also conferred upon him the lands of Roseneath, Dumbartonshire (January 9th, 1489) which are still in the possession of the family. The mansion is one of the principal seats of the Duke of Argyll. This powerful and prosperous nobleman died in 1493. The Lords of the Isles, the mightiest of all the ancient Highland chieftains, had long possessed unquestioned supremacy in the Hebrides and throughout the mountain country of Argyllshire and Inverness-shire. But from this period their power began to wane before the rising influence of the Campbells. As late as the fifteenth century these haughty and turbulent island chieftains even disputed the authority of the kings of Scotland; but their successive rebellions were punished by successive forfeitures both of their ancient dignities and their possessions, and now that the house of Argyll had become sufficiently powerful to enforce the decrees of the King and Parliament, and had a strong interest in carrying these decrees into effect, the extensive territories which for many generations had belonged to the Lordship of the Isles were finally wrested from their ancient possessors and conferred upon the loyal clans, and especially upon the Campbells, who could now meet in the field the combined forces of all the other Western septs.

ARCHIBALD, the second Earl of Argyll, steadily pursued what may now be termed the family policy. In his father's lifetime he obtained a grant of the lands of Auchintorlie and Dunnerbok in Dumbartonshire, and of Duchall, in the county of Renfrew, forfeited by Robert, Lord Lyle. He succeeded to the great offices held by his father of Lord Chancellor of Scotland, Lord Chamberlain, and Master of the Household. He was also appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Borders, and Warden of the Marches, and largely increased the possessions of

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his clan at the expense of the island chiefs. Sir John Campbell, his third son, married Muriel, daughter and heiress of Sir John Calder of Calder, or Cawdor, near Nairn, and became the founder of the branch of the clan now represented by the Earl of Cawdor.

The second Earl of Argyll commanded, with his brother-in-law, the Earl of Lennox, the right wing of the Scottish army at the sanguinary battle of Flodden, September 9th, 1513, and both Earls were left dead on the field.

COLIN, third Earl, added to the family territories the lordship of Balquhiddy, in Perthshire, the barony of Abernethy, forfeited by the Douglasses, and other valuable estates. He obtained the important office of Justice-General of Scotland, which, with the office of Master of the Household, was now made hereditary in his family. He was also appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the Borders and Warden of the Marches. He was a member of the Council of Regency during the minority of James V., and was nominated Lieutenant-General over the Isles, with the most ample powers, which he did not allow to remain unused in his suppression of the formidable rebellion of Macdonald of Lochalsh, the heir of the ancient Lords of the Isles. It was Lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of this Earl, whose romantic and perilous adventure is the subject of Thomas Campbell's well-known ballad of 'Glenara,' and of Miss Baillie's drama, 'The Family Legend.' This lady had been married to Maclean of Duart, a powerful and ferocious chieftain, who, conceiving a dislike to his wife, conveyed her to a small rock, still called 'The Lady's Rock,' near Lismore, which at high-water was covered by the sea. She was on the eve of being overwhelmed by the tide when she was fortunately observed and rescued by some of her father's retainers who were passing in a boat. Maclean was allowed to go through all the ceremonial of a mock funeral, but was, shortly afterwards, killed in his bed by his brother-in-law, Sir John Campbell of Calder.

John, second son of Earl Colin, was ancestor of the Campbells of Lochnell, who have, both in ancient and modern times, stood next in succession to the earldom.

ARCHIBALD, the fourth Earl of Argyll, was on his succession to the title, in 1530, appointed to all the offices held by his father and grandfather, and in 1542 obtained a charter of the King's lands of

The Campbells of Argyll.

Cardross, in Dumbartonshire, which had belonged to King Robert Bruce, who died there. Three years later he received a portion of the lands of Arrochar, part of the confiscated estates of the Earl of Lennox, an adherent of the English faction in Scotland. At the death of James V., Argyll attached himself to the party of Cardinal Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, who granted to him a charter of the lands of Balrudry, Pitgogar, and Blairhill, in the barony of Muckhart and shire of Perth. The charter, which is dated at St. Andrews, on the 17th August, 1543, is signed by the Cardinal, and bears to have been granted in consideration of the 'great benefits, assistance, counsel, and services' rendered by the Earl to the Cardinal and the Church, and 'especially for the protection and defence of ecclesiastical liberty, at that dangerous time when Lutheran heresies were springing up on every side, and striving to weaken and subvert ecclesiastical freedom; and for the like services to be rendered to the Church in time coming.' The Earl was one of the peers who entered into an association to oppose the marriage of the infant Queen Mary to Prince Edward of England, 'as tending to the high dishonour, perpetual skaith, damage, and ruin of the liberty and nobleness of the realm.' His own country suffered severely in the contest which ensued, and was wasted and plundered by the English and their adherents. In the year 1546 he received from Queen Mary a charter of the barony of Boquhan, in the county of Stirling.* The Earl commanded a large body of Highlanders and Islanders at the sanguinary battle of Pinkie (10th September, 1547); and, on the invasion of Scotland in the following year, he marched with a strong force to Dundee, to repel the enemy. But at this juncture, for reasons which have not been fully explained, he changed sides, became a zealous opponent of Mary of Guise and the French party, and soon after quitted the Church of Rome, and openly embraced the Protestant faith. He was indeed one of the first men of his rank in Scotland who took this step. John Douglas, a converted Carmelite friar, afterwards the first Protestant Archbishop of St. Andrews, became his domestic chaplain, and carefully educated his family in the principles of the Reformed religion. The Earl also signed the famous Covenant against 'Popish abominations' in 1557, and, on his deathbed, earnestly exhorted his son to support the Protestant

* A contemporary indorsation on the charter, and also on the relative precept of sasine, marks both as granted to *Archibald Roy*—that is, the *Red*; a characteristic also of the celebrated John Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, and which, as Dr. Fraser remarks, appears prominently in the present generation of the descendants of *Archibald Roy*.

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doctrine, and to suppress Popish superstitions. From this time forward the house of Argyll was conspicuous among the leaders of the Reformation, and both by their great influence and exertions, and by their sufferings on behalf of the good cause, have contributed more than any other family to the ultimate triumph of the Protestant religion in Scotland.

ARCHIBALD, fifth Earl of Argyll, though a zealous Protestant, supported at first the Government of the Queen-Regent; but on her perfidious violation of the Treaty of Perth, which he helped to negotiate, he joined the Lords of the Congregation, became the faithful friend and champion of John Knox, and, along with Lord James Stewart—the one, as Douglas remarks, the most powerful, the other the most popular, leader of the Protestant party—aided in the expulsion of the French troops from the country, and in all the measures which led to the overthrow of the Romish system and the establishment of the Reformed faith in Scotland. The Earl's name appears third on the list of the nobility who subscribed the First Book of Discipline, and he was appointed by the Lords of the Congregation, along with the Earls of Glencairn and Arran, to destroy the 'remaining monuments of idolatry in the West.' On the return of Queen Mary from France in 1561, Argyll was immediately appointed a Privy Councillor, and appears to have stood high in the royal favour. In 1565, however, the English ambassador reports that 'The Queen hateth my Lord of Argyll.' He was strongly opposed to her marriage with Darnley, and united with the Earls of Moray and Glencairn and the Duke of Chatelherault, in an attempt to prevent this ill-fated match by force of arms. When the other Protestant lords were compelled to take refuge in England, Argyll retired to his own country. It was 'a far cry to Lochaw,' and he well knew that his enemies durst not attempt to follow him into the fastnesses of Argyllshire.

The Earl married one of the illegitimate daughters of James V., with whom he does not seem to have lived on very happy terms. John Knox, at the request of the Queen, made repeated attempts to reconcile the jarring couple, but with indifferent success, and their quarrels and separation caused great scandal to the Protestant party, and even drew upon them the censure of the General Assembly. The Countess of Argyll was with the Queen at supper in her closet when Rizzio was murdered (9th March, 1566), an event which led at once

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to the pardon of the banished lords and their restoration to their estates. Argyll took a prominent and by no means creditable part in the events which rapidly followed. He was deeply implicated in the plot for the murder of Darnley; he signed the bond in favour of the Queen's marriage with Bothwell; he was one of the noblemen who immediately thereafter entered into an association for the defence of the infant prince against the machinations of Mary's husband; he took part in the deposition of the Queen, carried the sword of state at the coronation of her son (29th July, 1567), and concurred in the appointment of the Earl of Moray to the office of Regent. In the following year he changed sides, and joined the Queen at Hamilton on her escape from Lochleven, which he was instrumental in procuring. She appointed him Lieutenant-General of all her forces by a commission granted on the morning of the fatal battle of Langside (13th May, 1568), where he was taken prisoner. He was purposely allowed to escape, however, and retired to his own country. A few months later he was again in arms, in conjunction with the Hamiltons and Huntly, to effect the restoration of Mary, but ultimately disbanded his forces and made terms with the Regent. On the assassination of Moray, Argyll was one of the noblemen who assembled at Linlithgow, 10th April, 1570, and, along with Chatelherault and Huntly, was appointed the Queen's lieutenant in Scotland. In the following year, however, he submitted to the authority of Lennox, the new Regent, and was in Stirling attending the meeting of Parliament (September, 1571) when the town was surprised and Lennox killed by a body of the partisans of the Queen. Argyll offered himself as a candidate for the office of Regent, but the choice fell on the Earl of Mar, and Argyll was sworn a Privy Councillor. On the elevation of Morton to the Regency in November, 1572, Argyll was appointed Lord High Chancellor, and on the 17th of January, 1573, he obtained a charter of that office for life. He died of the stone, September 12, 1575, in the forty-third year of his age; and as he left no issue, was succeeded in his titles and estates by his half-brother, Sir Colin Campbell of Boquhan. As the Earl was the reverse of a weak or vacillating character, the frequency with which he changed sides during these civil broils must be ascribed to motives of self-interest and ambition, though, unlike most of his brother nobles at that period, he seems to have cherished a sincere desire to promote the welfare of his country rather than the interest of either the French or the English faction.

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COLIN, sixth Earl of Argyll, soon after his accession to the earldom had a quarrel with Morton, arising out of his claim of jurisdiction as hereditary Justice-General of Scotland, and his alienation from the Regent was confirmed by his demanding the restitution of the valuable crown jewels which the Earl had obtained either from his sister-in-law, or more probably through his second wife, who was the widow of the Regent Moray. Athole and Argyll, who had quarrelled about their jurisdiction, and were on the eve of settling the matter by trial of battle, learning that the Regent intended to prosecute them for treason, united in a confederacy against him, and resolved to effect his overthrow. On the 4th of March, 1578, Argyll proceeded to Stirling, and complained loudly to the King of the oppressive and tyrannical proceedings of the Regent, and recommended James to take the government into his own hands, which was accordingly done, and Argyll was placed at the head of the Council of Twelve, appointed to assist the King, who was only twelve years of age, in the management of public affairs. The crafty ex-Regent, however, overreached his opponents, and in the course of a few weeks contrived to obtain possession of the King's person, and to regain his former supremacy. Argyll and Athole mustered their clansmen, and at the head of 7,000 men marched towards Stirling to rescue the King, but by the mediation of Bowes, the English ambassador, a compromise was effected between the hostile factions. Argyll and Lindsay agreed to enter the new council, of which Morton was the head, and on the 10th of August following, the former, on the death of Athole, was appointed Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom. But though the Earl was apparently reconciled to Morton, he co-operated with Esme Stewart, afterwards Duke of Lennox, the royal favourite, and James Stewart, who was subsequently created Earl of Arran, in undermining the influence of the ex-Regent, and was one of the jury at his trial, in June, 1581. Afterwards, however, having discovered the ulterior designs of the French faction against the Protestant faith and the independence of the kingdom, he confessed to the Ministers that he had been mistaken or misled, and joined in the bond against Lennox which led to the Raid of Ruthven and the restoration of the Protestant party to power. But, strange to say, he was soon afterwards found in the ranks of the nobles who assisted James to escape from the hands of Gowrie, Mar, and Angus, the leaders of the English faction (June, 1583). His career was now, however, near an end. He died after a long illness, in October of the following year.

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Earl Colin was succeeded by his eldest son, ARCHIBALD, seventh Earl, who was then little more than eight years of age. In 1592, when he was in his seventeenth year, the young Earl married Lady Anne Douglas, fifth daughter of the Earl of Morton. Shortly after he became the object of a nefarious plot, which was directed also against his cousin, the 'bonnie Earl of Moray.' The principal conspirators were the Chancellor Maitland, the Earl of Huntly, the hereditary enemy of the Moray family, Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass, John, Lord Maxwell, and Campbell of Lochnell, a kinsman of Argyll, and one of his guardians, and next heir to the earldom after the Earl and his brother. These 'titled and official ruffians,' as Tytler justly terms them, drew up with the strictest legal precision a formal bond by which they solemnly bound themselves to assist each other in the murder of the Earl of Moray, the Earl of Argyll, Colin his brother, and Sir John Campbell of Calder, another of their guardians. It was agreed that the Campbell of Lochnell should obtain the earldom of Argyll, but that a considerable portion of its princely estates should be made over to the Chancellor Maitland. In pursuance of this villainous scheme, 'the bonnie Earl of Moray' was murdered at Donnibrissel by Huntly, and Sir John Campbell was shot at night through the window of his own house, in Lorne, by an assassin named M'Kellar, who had been employed by Ardkinglas to do this foul deed. Argyll was to have been the next victim. An attempt to take him off by poison having failed, a favourable opportunity to perpetrate the long-meditated crime seemed to present itself in 1594, when Argyll received the royal commission as King's Lieutenant to suppress the rebellion of the Popish Earls of Huntly and Erroll. Marching into Strathbogie at the head of a numerous but undisciplined and ill-armed force, without either cavalry or artillery, the Earl encountered the rebel army at Glenlivet (October 3rd, 1594). After a fierce and sanguinary conflict, in which the traitor, Campbell of Lochnell, was killed by the first discharge of Huntly's artillery, the Highlanders fled, leaving their young chief almost alone, and he was at length forced off the field by his friends, weeping with indignation and grief at the disgraceful desertion of his retainers.

Shortly after, however, the discovery was made that the cause of his defeat was not the cowardice but the treachery of some of his captains, who were in correspondence with the enemy. Ardkinglas, seized with remorse, confessed the plot, and Argyll having obtained possession of the original 'bond,' discovered the full extent and

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objects of the conspiracy. Fired with indignation he assembled his vassals and proclaimed a war of extermination against Huntly and the traitor Campbell. The most frightful excesses were committed on both sides, and the northern districts were laid waste with fire and sword. At length the King, roused to activity by the scenes of bloodshed and misery which ensued, took vigorous proceedings against both parties. Argyll and Campbell of Glenorchy were imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, and the Popish Earls Huntly and Erroll were expelled the country and took refuge in Denmark. Eight years later, however, King James, just before his accession to the throne of England, effected a reconciliation between the two hereditary enemies, and the eldest son of Huntly was betrothed to the eldest daughter of Argyll. Their friendship was still more closely cemented in 1608 at the expense of the Macgregors, against whom the two Earls were authorised to undertake a joint expedition, which ended in the almost total extermination of that unhappy 'broken clan.' The chief of the Macgregors surrendered to Argyll on condition that he should be sent out of Scotland. 'But,' says Birrel, 'the Earl keipit ane Hielandman's promise in respect he sent the gaird to convey him out of Scottis ground, but they were not directit to pairt with him, but to fetch him back agane.' The ill-starred chief was conveyed across the Tweed at Berwick, but was immediately brought back to Edinburgh, where he was executed, 18th January, 1609.

In 1615 the Macdonalds raised the standard of rebellion in Islay, where, as Lord Macaulay says, 'they had once lived with the pomp of royalty,' but which was now the property of their unrelenting enemies, the Campbells. The Council with considerable reluctance intrusted to Argyll the task of suppressing this insurrection, and the Earl, with the help of some soldiers hired at the public expense, speedily brought the war to a conclusion. He was rewarded by the King for his services with a grant of the district of Kintyre in 1617, and the deed was ratified by a special Act of Parliament the same year. On the death of his first wife the Earl, in 1610, married a daughter of Sir William Cornwallis of Broome, ancestor of the Marquis Cornwallis, and this lady, who was a Roman Catholic, induced the once-zealous leader of the Protestant party to join the Romish Church. His defection was kept secret, however, till the year 1618, when he obtained permission from the King to go abroad on pretence of visiting Spa for the benefit of his health. But instead of visiting Spa he proceeded

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to Spain, where he made an open profession of the Romish faith, and entered the Spanish service. He gained considerable distinction in the war which Philip waged against the States of Holland, but his conduct gave just and deep offence to his own sovereign, who caused him to be proclaimed a rebel and a traitor, and compelled him to make over the management of his estates and the government of his clan to his eldest son. Though released from this ban in 1621, he did not venture to return to Britain till 1638. His death took place in London in that same year. His son by his first wife succeeded him in the earldom and family estates. A son, named James, whom his second wife bore to him, was created Earl of Irvine.

ARCHIBALD, the celebrated Gillespie Grumach, eighth Earl and first Marquis of Argyll, raised the house of Campbell to a greater height of political power than it had ever before attained. This eminent patriot and statesman was born in 1598, and was early introduced into public life. While yet Lord Lorne he apprehended Patrick Macgregor, popularly called Gilderoy, or Gillie Roy, who, about the year 1632, at the head of a band of caterans, plundered various districts of the Highlands. This noted freebooter and nine of his gang, who were arrested at the same time, were tried and executed in Edinburgh in July, 1636. The capture and fate of this bold outlaw has been made the subject of a well-known ballad and of several works of fiction. At the time of the Earl's accession to the family title and estates, all Scotland was convulsed by the arbitrary and impolitic innovations of Charles I. and Laud on the worship of the Scottish Church, and Argyll, whose advice was solicited by the King, earnestly recommended that they should be withdrawn. Finding that his counsel was not followed, and that Charles was obstinately bent on carrying out his unconstitutional policy, the Earl signed the National Covenant and attended the famous Assembly which met at Glasgow, November, 1638, and abolished the Episcopal form of government in Scotland. When the Marquis of Hamilton, as High Commissioner, ordered the Assembly to dissolve under pain of treason and withdrew on the refusal of the members to disperse, Argyll alone of all the Privy Councillors refused to follow his example, and at the close declared publicly his approbation of all their decisive measures for the restoration of the Presbyterian form of worship. In

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the following year, when Charles prepared to crush the Covenanters by force of arms, Argyll raised nine hundred of his clansmen and marched into the west to secure that part of the kingdom against the threatened invasion of the Earl of Antrim and the Irish Romanists. In 1640 he received a commission from the Committee of Parliament, signed by the Earl, afterwards Marquis, of Montrose and other leading Covenanters, authorising him to proceed against the Earl of Athole, Lord Ogilvie, and the Farquharsons in Braemar, to pursue them with fire and sword until he brought them to their duty or utterly routed them out of the country. Armed with this ruthless commission, Argyll proceeded to the north at the head of five thousand men, and compelled the inhabitants of Badenoch, Athole, and Mar to submit to the authority of the Parliament. Then, marching eastward into Angus, he captured Airlie and Forthar, the castles of the Earl of Airlie, who had left Scotland to avoid subscribing the Covenant. Airlie Castle, which was defended by Lord Ogilvie, the eldest son of the Earl, and was strongly garrisoned and furnished with large stores of ammunition, had previously defied the efforts of the Earls of Montrose and Kinghorn to reduce it. But on the approach of Argyll it was abandoned by the garrison, and was laid in ruins by the Covenanters. This is the incident which has been commemorated in the well-known ballad of 'The bonnie house of Airlie.' (See THE OGILVIES OF AIRLIE.)

When Charles visited Scotland in 1641, the Earl of Montrose, who had originally espoused the popular cause but had now gone over to the side of the Court, represented to the King that the removal of the Marquis of Hamilton and the Earl of Argyll was necessary as a preliminary to the accomplishment of his plans for the union of the Scottish and Irish forces against the English Parliament. It was accordingly arranged that they were to be seized and carried on board a vessel in Leith Roads; but having received timely notice of the plot against them, they made their escape to Kinneil, a country seat of Hamilton's, where they were safe. Charles, thus baffled in his nefarious scheme, was glad to recall the two noblemen to Court, and, finding it impossible to crush these powerful and popular magnates, he tried to gain them and their party to his side, and raised Argyll to the rank of a Marquis. When the King took up arms against the English Parliament, Argyll, who was now the recognised leader of the Covenanters, induced the Scottish Council to make repeated offers of mediation;

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but these proposals having been rejected by the King, the Scots at length resolved to send an army to the assistance of the Parliament. From this time onward the Marquis took a prominent part in the Civil War; his influence was paramount in Scotland, where he was popularly known as 'King Campbell.' He became the object of the bitter hatred of the Royalists. He was defeated by Montrose at Inverlochy; his estates were laid waste with fire and sword, and 'not a four-footed beast in the haill country' was left. So ruinous were the devastating inroads of Montrose and the Irish kernes that the Parliament was obliged to grant a sum of money for the support of the Marquis and his family, and a collection was ordered to be made throughout all the churches for the relief of his plundered clansmen. Up to this time Argyll had steadily co-operated with the English Parliament, but on the surrender of the King and the ascendancy of the Republican party, he separated from them and consulted with the Royalist nobles, Richmond and Hertford (with the royal authority), respecting the advisability of the Scottish Parliament and army coming to the rescue of the King. The plan had to be abandoned as impracticable, and Argyll, with his usual sagacity, disapproved of the 'Engagement' entered into by the Duke of Hamilton and other Presbyterian Royalists, in the latter part of 1647, for the restoration of the royal cause, which brought defeat and death to them and ruin on the King. After the overthrow of the 'Engagers' at Preston, Argyll and his friends seized the reins of Government. He protested, however, against the execution of the King—a deed which completely alienated the whole Scottish nation from the English Republicans, and Prince Charles, the eldest son of the deceased monarch, was immediately proclaimed King of Scotland in his father's stead. A series of letters, written by Charles from the Hague, Jersey, and Breda, and, after he came to Scotland, from Falkland and Perth, showed how much he relied upon Argyll for his restoration to the throne of his ancestors, and how earnestly he implored the great Marquis to use his influence in his behalf. The profuse promises which Charles made of remembering and rewarding the services of the powerful Presbyterian leader culminated in the following remarkable letter written at Perth:—

'24th Sept., 1650.

'Having taken into consideration the faithful endeavours of the Marquis of Argyll for restoring me to my just rights and the happie setting of my dominions, I am desyrous to let the world see

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how sensible I am of his reall respect to me by some particular marks of my favour to him, by whiche they may see the trust and confidence I repose in him; and particularly I doe promis that I will mak him Duk of Argyll, and Knight of the Garter, and one of the Gentlemen of my bedchamber; and this to be performed when he shall think fitt.

‘Whensoever it shall please God to restore me to my just rights in England I shall see him payed the £40,000 pownds sterling which is due to him. All which I doe promis to mak good upon the word of a King.

‘CHARLES R.’

He even, it is said, made a proposal to marry Argyll’s daughter, which the wary chief prudently declined.

At his coronation, on the 1st of January, 1651, Argyll placed the crown on the head of the young monarch, who seems to have thoroughly deluded the staunch Presbyterians into a belief that he had sincerely embraced the Covenant. The defeat of the Scottish army at Worcester and Dunbar laid the country prostrate at the feet of Cromwell. Still, amid almost universal despair, Argyll strove to raise the depressed spirits of his fellow-countrymen, and mustered his clan with the view of resisting the victorious forces of the Commonwealth. He held out against them for a year amid the fastnesses of his own district, but a reluctant submission was at last extorted from him by General Dean, who suddenly invaded Inverary by sea, and surprised the Marquis while confined to his castle by sickness.

At the Restoration in 1660, Argyll repaired to London for the purpose of congratulating the King, lured thither by the cordial reception Charles had given his son; but, on his arrival at Whitehall, he was immediately arrested and committed to the Tower. After lying there for five months he was sent down to Scotland, and tried on fourteen different charges, extending over all the transactions which had taken place in Scotland since 1638. He pleaded that during the late unhappy commotions he had always acted by authority of Parliament, and not on his individual responsibility; that all the public proceedings of the Covenanters were covered by the Act of Oblivion passed by Charles I., and by the indemnity granted by his present Majesty at Stirling; and that as for his compliance with the late usurpation, the entire kingdom shared in it

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equally with himself; that it was necessary for his own preservation; that he did not submit himself till the whole nation had acquiesced in the rule of the Commonwealth; that his submission to the Government then existing did not imply a recognition of its original title, much less a treasonable opposition to the rightful heir while excluded from the throne. 'And how could I suppose,' he added, 'that I was acting criminally when a man so learned as his Majesty's Advocate took the same oath to the Commonwealth with myself?' Sir John Fletcher, the Lord Advocate, was so enraged at this reference to himself that he called Argyll an impudent villain. The Marquis meekly replied that he had learned in his afflictions to suffer reproach. The unanswerable defence of the accused nobleman compelled the Parliament, though filled with enemies thirsting for his blood, to exculpate him from all the charges in his indictment except that of compliance with Cromwell's usurpation. Even on this point the evidence was so defective that his acquittal seemed certain; but, after the case was closed, a number of confidential letters which Argyll had written to Monk were laid before the Court by a messenger whom the latter had basely and treacherously sent down from London with all haste on learning the scantiness of the proof against his former friend.* Argyll begged for a respite for ten days, in order that his sentence might be communicated to the King; but when this was refused, he understood that his fate had been determined by the Court, and quietly remarked, 'I placed the crown upon the King's head, and this is my reward; but he hastens me to a better crown than his own.' On evidence thus shamefully obtained and illegally brought forward, the old nobleman was found guilty (25th May, 1661), and condemned to be beheaded. The sentence was executed at the Cross of Edinburgh on the 27th of May.

The Marquis displayed great calmness and dignity during the closing scene. 'He came to the scaffold,' says Burnet, 'in a very solemn and undaunted manner, accompanied by many of the nobility and some ministers. He spoke for half an hour with

* This fact, mentioned by Burnet, has been denied by Sir George Rose in his remarks on Fox's History; but, to say nothing of the reference to the letters by Sir George Mackenzie, in his *Laws and Customs of Scotland*, the originals have recently been discovered among the papers of the Duke of Argyll, with an indorsement by the Clerk of the Court, proving that they were produced by the Lord Advocate at the trial of the Marquis.—See *Appendix to Sixth Report of Historical Manuscripts' Commission*.

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great appearance of serenity. Cunningham, his physician, told me that he touched his pulse, and it did then beat at the usual rate—calm and strong.' 'I could die like a Roman,' was his remark to a friend, 'but I choose rather to die like a Christian.'

There can be no doubt that the great Marquis was a man of sincere and deep religious feeling. He was a true patriot, who made the love of his country and the desire for her good paramount to all personal considerations; and a statesman of great sagacity, and experience, and consummate address. He was almost adored by his own clan, and his memory is still held in high veneration by the Scottish Presbyterians; but his vast influence, and the height to which he carried the policy of his house, made him equally dreaded and hated by the neighbouring chiefs of his day. The Campbells were not satisfied—like their predecessors the old Lords of Argyll, the Isles, and Lorne—with a sway quite absolute and almost independent over the inhabitants of these remote and inaccessible mountains and isles of the western Highlands. From the days of Robert Bruce downward they attached themselves to the Scottish Court, allied themselves by marriage to the great Lowland families, and held the highest offices of State. They were the Chancellors, the hereditary Masters of the Household, and Great Justiciars of Scotland. The personal character of the successive heads of this aspiring family—combining unwearied and indomitable energy with a peculiar dexterity and plausibility of address—had step by step raised them to such a height of power, that the number of fighting men who bore the name of Campbell was sufficient to meet in the field the combined forces of all the other western clans. The Marquis of Argyll, as Lord Macaulay remarks, 'was the head of a party as well as the head of a tribe. Possessed of two different kinds of authority, he used each of them in such a way as to extend and fortify the other. The knowledge that he could bring into the field the claymores of five thousand half-heathen mountaineers added to his influence among the austere Presbyterians who filled the Privy Council and the General Assembly. His influence at Edinburgh added to the terror which he inspired among the mountains. Of all the Highland princes whose history is well known to us, he was the greatest and the most dreaded.'

On the death of the great Marquis, ARCHIBALD, his eldest son, became the head of the house of Campbell. In accordance with the

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Celtic custom of 'fostering,' Earl Archibald's early years were spent under the roof of his kinsman, the accomplished Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy. The foster-mother of the youthful heir to the chieftainship of the clan was Juliana Campbell, daughter of Hew, Lord Loudoun, and wife of Sir Colin. An interesting correspondence between the Marquis and the foster-father of his son has been preserved, and throws light on the nature and obligations of the relation of fosterage. The correspondence begins in 1633, with a letter from Sir Colin to Lord Lorne, expressing his great gratification that the chief had given him the preference over 'sundrie of his Lordship's friends who were most desyrus to have his Lordship's eldest son in fostering, quich,' he says, 'I acknowledge as a great testimonie both of your Lordship's trust and love; and I hop in God evir so to approve myself to be most willing and desyrus to deserve both.' Careful arrangements were made for the conveyance of the boy to his new home. 'In regard,' says Sir Colin, 'that I am not weel able to travell myself so far a journey, I intend to send my wyfe and some other of my friends to be his convoy.' And he requests his Lordship to 'provyde some discrit woman and ane sufficient man quha has both Irisch [Gaelic] and Englisch, and will have a care not onlie to attend him, but sometimes lykewayes to learne him, and quhat else may concern him, quhill he is in my company.' Great importance seems to have been attached to the acquisition of the Gaelic language, for in December, 1637, Lady Lorne writes to Glenorchy: 'I hear my sone begines to wearye of the Irish langwadge. I entreat yew to cause holde hime to the speaking of itt, for since he has bestowed so long tyme and paines on the getting of it I sould be sorry he lost it now with leasiness in not speaking of it. A letter from the youth himself shows the strength of his affection for his 'loving foster-father and respected freind.' *

The young chief received an excellent education under the eye of his father, and travelled in France and Italy from 1647 to 1649. On his return to Scotland he took the opposite side from his family in the Civil War, and, attaching himself to the royal cause, fought for Charles II. at the battle of Dunbar, in September, 1650. Even after the crowning defeat of the Scottish army at Worcester, Lord Lorne still continued in arms, and in his zeal for the interest of the King fought side by side with the hereditary enemies of his house. After the cause had become desperate he submitted to Monk,

* *Sketches of Early Scottish History.* By Cosmos Innes, pp. 369—372.

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who treated him with great severity, and even committed him to prison in 1657, where he lay till the Restoration. In return for his services and sufferings, the King remitted his father's forfeiture, and restored to him his hereditary estates and his grandfather's title of Earl of Argyll. The greedy and unprincipled Middleton, the Royal Commissioner, who had hunted the Marquis to death, was bitterly disappointed at this procedure, and in 1662 procured the condemnation of the young Earl to death, because, in a private letter which the Commissioner intercepted, Argyll had commented freely on the intrigues of his potent enemy. The King, however, interposed, and saved the Earl's life; but he was subjected to a long and severe imprisonment, and was not released until June, 1663, when Middleton had been removed from office. During nearly twenty years Argyll continued to give a steady support to the Government, and even to some extent assisted in suppressing the insurrections of the Covenanters, a step which afterwards caused him deep sorrow and penitence.

In 1681 the slavish Parliament of Scotland, to gratify the Duke of York, the King's brother and successor, enacted the notorious Test of Passive Obedience, binding the subscriber never to attempt to bring about any alteration in Government, in Church, or in State without the King's authority. This Test was such a mass of inconsistencies and self-contradiction, that it was impossible for any man to take it *bonâ fide*, and even eighty of the Episcopal ministers refused to subscribe to it, and were in consequence ejected from their livings. Argyll intimated his intention to resign his office rather than take this Test, but, at the instance of James himself, he at length complied; adding, however, the explanation, of which the Duke professed to approve, that he took it so far as it was consistent with itself and with the Protestant religion. James, however, saw clearly that he could not rely on the support of Argyll in his plot for the overthrow of the religion and liberties of the kingdom, and therefore resolved to avail himself of this opportunity to destroy him. The Earl was accordingly committed a prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, and was tried, on the 18th of December, 1681, by a packed jury, of which the Marquis of Montrose, the hereditary enemy of the Campbells, was foreman, on a charge of treason and leasing-making, or creating a dissension between the King and his subjects. He was found guilty, and condemned to death. On the evening of the 20th, however, he made his escape from the castle in the

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disguise of a page holding up the train of his step-daughter, Lady Sophia Lindsay, and, in spite of a keen pursuit, made his way to London, and thence passed over into Friesland, where his father had bought a small estate as a place of refuge for his family in case of their expulsion from their hereditary possessions. Sentence of attainder was immediately pronounced against him, his estates were confiscated, his titles forfeited, and a large reward was offered for his head. This shameless prostitution of justice excited deep indignation among men of all parties both in England and Scotland. 'I know nothing of the Scottish law,' said Lord Halifax, 'but this I know, that we should not hang a dog even, on the grounds on which my Lord Argyll has been sentenced.'

Argyll remained in Holland living in obscurity till the death of Charles II. in 1685, when, at a meeting of Scottish and English exiles, it was resolved that two expeditions should be undertaken—one, under Monmouth, to England, the other, under Argyll, to Scotland—for the purpose of vindicating the rights and liberties of the nation. The history of the ill-managed and disastrous Scottish expedition, the causes of its failure, and the difficulties which Argyll encountered from the wrong-headedness and obstinacy of his associates in command, the dispersion of the insurgents and the capture of their unfortunate leader, have all been narrated in most picturesque style by Macaulay, and must be familiar to all who take an interest in the history of Scotland. Argyll was conveyed from Inchinnan, where he was captured, to Edinburgh, every kind of indignity being heaped upon him during his journey, and he was put in irons in his old place of imprisonment. It was resolved not to bring him to a new trial, but to put him to death under the old sentence of 1681. In these trying circumstances the Earl still displayed the same calm courage and equanimity which had distinguished the close of his father's career. He professed deep penitence for his former compliance with the sinful measures of the Government, and expressed his firm conviction that the good cause would ultimately triumph. 'I do not,' he said, 'take on myself to be a prophet, but I have a strong impression on my spirit that deliverance will come very suddenly.' The sight of his peaceful sleep a few hours before his execution overwhelmed one of his bitterest enemies with remorse and shame, and has often been portrayed both by the pencil and the pen. On the day of his execution he wrote a brief farewell to his second son:

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‘DEARE JOHNE,—We parted sudenly, but I hope shall meete hapily in heauen. I pray God blese you, and if you seeke Him He will be found of you. My wiffe will say all to you. Pray love and respect her. I am your loving father,

‘ARGYLL.’

A similar letter was written by him on the same day to his son James. When the Earl was brought down to the Council-house, where he was to remain till the hour of his execution, he wrote the following farewell letter to his wife:—

‘DEAR HEART,—God is unchangeable; He hath always been good and gracious to me, and no place alters it. Forgive me all my faults; and now comfort thyself in Him, in whom only true comfort is to be found. The Lord be with thee, bless and comfort thee, my dearest! Adieu.’

To his step-daughter and daughter-in-law, who had formerly saved his life by aiding his escape from prison, he wrote:—

‘MY DEAR LADY SOPHIE,—What can I say in this great day of the Lord where, in the midst of a cloud, I find a fair sunshine? I can wish no more for you but that the Lord may comfort you, and shine upon you as He doth upon me, and give you the same sense of His love in staying in the world as I have in going out of it. Adieu.’

His farewell speech breathed the spirit of piety, resignation, and forgiveness. He was beheaded on the 30th of June, 1685, and his head was fixed on the Tolbooth of Edinburgh.

His eldest son and successor, ARCHIBALD, tenth Earl, and first Duke of Argyll, took refuge in Holland, and accompanied the Prince of Orange to England in 1688. The Revolution, which expelled the Stewarts from the throne, at once reinstated the chief of the Campbells in all his ancestral rights and privileges. The Convention treated as a nullity the sentence which deprived him of his estates and honours. He was selected from the whole body of Scottish nobles to make a tender of the crown of Scotland, and to administer the oath of office, to William and Mary. He was authorised to raise a regiment among his clansmen for the service of the

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Crown, who were employed under Campbell of Glenlyon in the atrocious massacre of Glencoe, and afterwards served with distinction both in Ireland and Flanders. Although he had been guilty of the crime, 'singularly disgraceful in him,' says Macaulay, of intriguing with the agents of James while professing loyalty to William, the latter created him, in 1701, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Kintyre and Lorne, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount Lochaw and Glenisla, Lord Inverary, Mull, Inverness, and Tiree. But, as the historian justly remarks, the Duke was in his personal qualities one of the most insignificant of the long line of nobles who had borne the great name of Argyll. He was the descendant of eminent men and the parent of eminent men, but he was unworthy both of his ancestry and of his progeny. He was noted for little else than his polished manners; he had no application to business, and by his careless and spendthrift style of living he still further involved his estates, which had been greatly impoverished by the misfortunes of his father and grandfather. He married a daughter of the notorious Duchess of Lauderdale, with whom, as might have been expected, he led a very unhappy life, and at last he in a great measure abandoned public duties and lived with a mistress in a house called Clinton, near Newcastle. His death, which took place in 1703, was both miserable and discreditable. He was succeeded by his son, a nobleman of a very different character, the famous—

DUKE JOHN—Jeanie Deans's Duke—the friend of Pope, who has eulogised him as—

'Argyll, the States' whole thunder born to wield,
And shake alike the senate and the field.'

He was born in October, 1678. On the very day on which his grandfather was executed, in 1685, the boy fell from a window in the upper flat of Lethington, the seat of his grandmother, the Duchess of Lauderdale, without receiving any injury—an incident which was regarded as an omen of his future greatness. Lord Macaulay declares that this nobleman was renowned as a warrior and as an orator, as the model of every courtly grace, and as the judicious patron of arts and letters. Sir Walter Scott says, 'Few names deserve more honourable mention than that of John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich. His talent as a statesman and soldier was generally admitted; he was not without ambition, but "without the

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illness that oft attends it"—without the irregularity of thought and aim which often excites great men in his peculiar situation (for it was a very peculiar one) to grasp the means of raising themselves to power at the risk of throwing a kingdom into confusion. He was alike free from the ordinary vices of statesmen—falsehood and dissimulation; and from those of warriors—inordinate and ardent thirst after self-aggrandisement.' 'Ian Roy Bean'—Red John, the Warrior—as the Highlanders termed him, was very dear to his countrymen, who were justly proud of his military and political talents, and grateful for the ready zeal with which he asserted the rights of his native country. Duke John held several high offices in his native land, and in 1705 was appointed Lord High Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament for the purpose of carrying through the Act of Union. For his services on this occasion he was rewarded with a British peerage. The next year he joined the British army under Marlborough in Flanders, and served in four campaigns. He distinguished himself at the battles of Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, and all the principal sieges carried out by the great general, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. On the dismissal of Marlborough, with whom he was continually at variance, Argyll was sent to take charge of both civil and military affairs in Spain, but finding that he had been only made a tool of by the Tory ministry, who were actively carrying on negotiations for the peace of Utrecht, the Duke, thoroughly disgusted, threw up his command and returned home, with the firm resolution of joining the Opposition. His vehement and eloquent attacks on the Government did no small injury to the Tory and Jacobite cause. On the death of Queen Anne he suddenly presented himself, uninvited, along with the Duke of Somerset, in the Council-chamber, and in conjunction with Shrewsbury, frustrated the plans of Bolingbroke and the Jacobites for the accession of the Pretender to the throne. He was one of the Lords Justices appointed by George I. to act as Regents before his arrival in England, and was subsequently appointed Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland, Governor of Minorca, a Privy Councillor, and a Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. When the Earl of Mar raised the standard of rebellion in 1715, the Duke of Argyll was sent down to oppose him. By dint of great activity and zeal he succeeded in collecting a force of 3,300 men, with which he kept in check the Jacobite army of more than three times that number. The hostile armies encountered at Sheriffmuir,

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near Dunblane (15th Nov., 1715), with doubtful result. Argyll himself broke the left wing of the rebels, but his left wing was in turn worsted by the clans. The battle in itself was therefore as indecisive as the satirical ballad represents—

‘Some say that we wan, and some say that they wan;
And some say that nane wan at a’ man.’

On being told that his victory was incomplete, Argyll replied in the words of an old Scottish song called the ‘Bob o’ Dunblane’—

‘If it wasna weel bobbit, weel bobbit, weel bobbit,
If it wasna weel bobbit, we’ll bob it again.’

All the advantage of the fight, however, remained with the Royalists. Mar’s advance to the south was completely checked, and after some weeks of inactivity, during which the clansmen deserted his standard daily, the rebel leader fled to the Continent, and the remains of his army dispersed into the inaccessible wilds of Badenoch.

The services which the Duke rendered to the house of Hanover at this critical period were probably too great to be either acknowledged or repaid, and the extraordinary popularity which he enjoyed among his countrymen was of itself fitted to make him the object of jealousy at Court. His independent conduct, too, and somewhat haughty mode of expressing himself in Parliament and acting in public, were ill calculated, as Sir Walter Scott remarks, to attract royal favour. His opposition to the Bill which proposed to deprive the city of Edinburgh of its rights and privileges, on account of the Porteous mob, gave great offence to the King and his counsellors. Although he was therefore always respected and often employed, he was not a favourite of George II., his consort, or his ministers, and in 1716 he had become so obnoxious to them that he was deprived of all his offices, and went into violent opposition. Three years later he again joined the Ministry at a great crisis, and was appointed High Steward of the Household, and was created Duke of Greenwich. He was subsequently nominated Master-General of the Ordnance, Governor of Portsmouth, and a Field-Marshal. With the assistance of his politic brother, Lord Islay, in spite of all the efforts of the Government to thwart him, he obtained in 1725 the complete control of Scottish affairs, and might have been termed ‘King Campbell,’ as truly as was his ancestor, the great Marquis. The readers of the ‘Heart of Midlothian’ will remember the description there given of the part which the Duke took against the Ministry

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on the occasion of the famous Porteous riot, in 1737. Three years later he was once more dismissed from all his employments. On the downfall of Walpole, who mortally hated him, says Lord Hervey, and whom he mortally hated, the Duke, in 1742, accepted the office of Commander-in-Chief, but resigned it in a fortnight, in consequence of the appointment of the Marquis of Tweeddale as Secretary of State for Scotland. His Grace now retired from public life, and devoted himself to the improvement of his estates, but did not long survive. He died on the 4th of October, 1743. The Duke possessed a cultivated and poetical taste, and he is said to have been the author of the well-known Scottish song, 'Bannocks of Barley-Meal.'

Duke John left four daughters, but no son. His English titles of Duke and Earl of Greenwich and Baron of Chatham became extinct at his death, but he was succeeded in his estates and Scottish honours by his brother—

ARCHIBALD—who had been previously created Lord Oronsay, Dunoon, and Aros, and Viscount and Earl of Islay—'of late his bitter enemy,' says Earl Stanhope. 'Never did such near kinsmen display less affinity of minds. With all his faults and follies, Argyll was still brave, eloquent, and accomplished, a skilful officer and a princely nobleman. Islay, on the contrary, was base and mean.' 'His heart is like his aspect—vile,' says Hanbury Williams. 'Suspected of having betrayed Walpole at his fall, I believe unjustly, yet seldom on any occasion swayed by gratitude or generosity.' Macaulay, however, takes a more favourable view of Islay's character, and speaks of him as 'distinguished by talents for business and command, and by skill in the exact sciences.' His private life was not as untarnished as his brother's; he was more subtle and pliant, and altogether seems to have been morally of a lower stamp of character, probably derived from his grandmother, the notorious Duchess of Lauderdale. He held at various times the offices of Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, one of the Commissioners for the Union, one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session, Lord Justice-General for Scotland, Lord Chief Registrar, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen. Dr. Alexander Carlyle, in his autobiography, gives a very graphic description of the Duke's habits, and says he detested the 'High Flying,' or Evangelical, party in the Scottish Church. But he was both a statesman and an accomplished gentleman and scholar, a humorist, and was possessed of very remarkable

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colloquial powers. 'He never harangued or was tedious,' says Carlyle, 'but listened to you in your turn. He had the talent of conversing with his guests so as to distinguish men of knowledge and talents, without neglecting those who valued themselves more on their birth and their rent-rolls than on personal merit. The Duke had a great collection of fine stories, which he told so neatly and so frequently repeated them without variation as to make one believe that he had wrote them down. He had been in the battle of Sheriffmuir, and was slightly wounded in his foot, which made him always halt a little. He would have been an admirable soldier, as he had every talent and qualification necessary to arrive at the height of that profession; but his brother John, Duke of Argyll, having gone before him with a great and rising reputation, he was advised to take the line of a statesman.'

Duke Archibald was a great favourite with Sir Robert Walpole, and governed his native country as representative of that powerful minister with such authority as to be styled 'The King of Scotland.' Under his 'liberal and partial patronage' the Campbells attained to a degree of wealth and power superior to that of any other surname in Scotland. On the abolition, in 1747, of the hereditary jurisdictions of the great landed proprietors, Argyll received £21,000 as compensation for the office of Justiciary of Argyllshire and the Western Islands, the Sheriffship of Argyll, and the Regality of Campbell. The Duke remained at the head of affairs in Scotland till his death, which took place while he was sitting in his chair at dinner, April 15th, 1761, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. It was he who pulled down the noble old Gothic castle of Inverary, which, Sir Walter Scott says, 'with its varied outline, embattled walls, towers, and outer and inner courts, so far as picturesque is concerned, presented an aspect much more striking than the present massive and uniform mansion.' To meet the great expense of the new structure, the Duke sold the fine estate of Duddingston, near Edinburgh, which came from his grandmother, the Duchess of Lauderdale.

It thus appears that no fewer than four Earls of Argyll held the office of Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and that the high judicial office of Lord Justice General, which was conferred upon the third Earl, was hereditary in the family for upwards of a century, till it was resigned by the seventh Earl into the hands of Charles I. The third, fifth, and seventh Earls were Masters of the Royal House-

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hold. Besides these great offices of State, the Earls of Argyll held the heritable office of Justice-General within the whole bounds of Argyll, and in that capacity exercised jurisdiction within the whole islands of Scotland (excepting Orkney and Shetland), and within the lands of Morven, Knoydart, Moydart, Morar, and Arisaig. The office of Hereditary Sheriff of Argyll was also vested in the family. They were lords of the regality, lordship, and barony of Campbell, which comprehended the baronies of Roseneath in Dumbartonshire, Menstrie, in Clackmannanshire, Boquhan in Stirlingshire, Glenelg, in Inverness-shire, Lundie in Forfarshire, and Muckhart in Perthshire, with the privilege of holding courts. The Earls of Argyll likewise held the heritable office of Bailey of the Isle of Tiree, and lands in Islay and Jura, and the office of Bailiery and Stewartry of the earldom, lordship, and barony of Argyll. To the Argyll family also belonged the heritable office of Constable and Keeper of Dunoon and other fourteen castles in the shire of Argyll.*

The third Duke left no legitimate issue, and was succeeded in his family titles and estates in Scotland by his cousin—

JOHN CAMPBELL OF MAMORE, grandson of Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll. He attained the rank of general in the army, and served both in Germany and in the rebellion of 1715, as aide-de-camp to his chief, Duke John; but his career was marked by no event worthy of special notice, and he is best remembered as the husband of the beautiful and witty Mary Bellenden, Maid of Honour to Queen Caroline.† His eldest son, JOHN, fifth Duke, served against the Highlanders at Falkirk and Culloden in the '45, was made Field-Marshal, and in his father's lifetime was created an English peer, as BARON SUNDRIDGE, the title by which the present Duke sits in the House of Lords. Boswell gives an amusing account of the visit which Dr. Johnson paid to this Duke at Inverary in 1773, of the respect which the amiable nobleman showed to the philosopher, of the impertinent behaviour of Boszy himself to the Duchess, and of the stately contempt with which she put down his impertinence. Her Grace was one of the two Gunnings, whose extraordinary beauty was so often celebrated both by painters and poets.‡ She had been previously Duchess of Hamilton, was the mother of four dukes—two of Hamilton and two of Argyll—and was created, in 1776, Baroness

* See *Report by Sir William Fraser on the Manuscripts of his Grace the Duke of Argyll*, fourth report of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS.

† See ADDENDA.

‡ Ibid.

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Hamilton of Hameldon, in Leicestershire—a title which on the death of her son, Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, fell to his half-brother, GEORGE WILLIAM, sixth Duke of Argyll, a handsome man of pleasure, and a friend of the Prince Regent, whose extravagances deeply injured the family estates, and alienated Castle Campbell and other outlying possessions of the house.

His brother, JOHN DOUGLAS, who succeeded him in 1839, as seventh Duke, was a man of no political position, and will be remembered mainly as the father of GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, the eighth and present Duke of Argyll, who has attained a high reputation both in politics and in literature. An old Highland prophecy foretold that the ancient power and honour of the house should be restored by a MacCalian More, whose locks would be of the same hue as those of the famous 'Red Join, the Warrior,' Duke of Argyll and Greenwich; and his own clansmen believe, and not without reason, that this prediction has already been fulfilled in the person of the present Duke, the father of the Marquis of Lorne, and the father-in-law of the Queen's daughter, the Princess Louise. His Grace, who is Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and Lord-Lieutenant of Argyllshire, has held the office of Lord Privy Seal three times, and of Postmaster-General, and Secretary for India. He is the author of 'A Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son,' 1842; a *brochure* 'On the Duty and Necessity of Immediate Legislative Interposition in behalf of the Church of Scotland, as determined by Considerations of Constitutional Law;' 'A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., on the Present Position of Church Affairs in Scotland, and the causes which have led to it;' 'Presbytery Examined;' 'The Reign of Law;' 'Primeval Man;' 'Antiquities of Iona;' 'Relation of Landlord and Tenant;' 'Eastern Question,' 2 vols.; 'Unity of Nature;' 'The New British Constitution;' 'Scotland as it was and is;' &c.

The family estates in the counties of Argyll and Dumbarton, according to the 'Doomsday Book,' comprise 175,111 acres, with a yearly rental of £50,842.

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Addenda.

An amusing account of John Duke of Argyll's second marriage is given in a privately printed volume of reminiscences by Lady Louisa Stuart. Miss Jane Warburton was the daughter of a Cheshire county gentleman, who became one of Queen Anne's maids of honour. She happened in her simplicity, as a raw girl lately arrived from the country, to have expressed her admiration of the Duke, who was one of the handsomest men of his time, and having in consequence been made the butt of a good deal of rude joking and laughter about the Court, her words reached the ear of the Duke, who was touched with her innocent *naïveté*, and shortly afterwards paid his addresses to her and married her. The match created a good deal of wonder at the time. The Duke is said to have been an invariably kind and indulgent husband, and never seemed to be conscious of anything amiss in his simple-minded wife, and the marriage was to all appearance a happy one.

Sir Walter Scott says—"It is still recorded in popular tradition that Queen Caroline was so indignant at the execution of Porteous by the mob of Edinburgh, she told the Duke of Argyll that sooner than submit to such an insult she would make Scotland a hunting field. 'In that case,' answered the high-spirited nobleman with a profound bow, 'I will take leave of your Majesty, and go down to my own country and get my hounds ready.' The import of the reply had more than met the ear."
