

THE CLAN MACKELLAR

Part IV - The Mackellar Connections with Drumfinn & Daill

By Duncan Beaton

Neil Mackellar senior, father of Duncan, Neil and Alexander, had a variety of financial set-backs during his droving career. As has been related earlier his family was out of Maam by 1753, when he had a tack of Auchagoyle at Minard; he was at Stroneskar in 1757. His last connection with Auchagoyle mentioned in the Knockbuy Rentals was in 1763 and in that same year he had a tack of Upper Carron with its cattle stance. A tack of Achalick, further down the River Add but still in the Knockbuy Estate, followed in 1769. The terms of this rental were a mailrent, 5 stones of cheese, "a cuidoidhich" (possibly cuideachadh - an assistance given to the laird by the tenant), and "services use & wont".¹

According to the tale in the "Dewar Manuscripts"² Neil Mackellar had left Maam due to financial difficulties arising from his investments with the Bank of Ayr. However this bank was not founded by MacAdam & Co until 1763 and was taken over by Douglas Heron & Co, "Banker in Air". This unintentional pun was unfortunate in that the bank failed in June 1772. There was a branch at Inveraray.³

The story of Mackellar's financial tribulations is somewhat different in Hugh Whyte's "Celtic Monthly" article. It was because ".....he kept a sumptuous style at Maam, which aroused the Duke's envy...." He steadfastly refused to sell the farm to the duke, but was forced into an expensive march (boundary) dispute "which, when finished, (he) found it difficult to pay his moiety". It was then, said Whyte, that the proposal was made that he should exchange Maam for the old MacIver farms of Stroneskar and Glasvar in the parish of Glassary.⁴

On moving to Stroneskar Neil Mackellar resolved to rebuild the house there. A cargo of freestone was brought in by sea, but for some obscure reason was dumped into Crinan Bay. There the stones "....remained and served as a quarry for sharpening (sic) stones to the natives for a time; afterwards they were carted to Poltalloch". Next he was involved "....in a tedious lawsuit which caused his ruin. A lawyer named MacGibbon, who conducted his case, fell heir to these farms, and....sold them to the Poltalloch family". This lawyer was Neil MacGibbon, who conducted his business from a house which now forms part of the George Hotel, Inveraray, and was known as "MacGibbon of Glasvar" in 1792. The Glasgow Arms Bank, with which Neil Mackellar also had dealings, also failed disastrously in 1793.⁵ By that time Neil Mackellar was deceased.

Neil Mackellar's tack of Achalick lasted until 1777 and the "Knockbuy Rentals" suggest that he may have died in or before 1783. However, on the 20th November 1783 Dugald Campbell of Ederline, son and heir of Colin Campbell of Ederline had a Precept of Clare Constat of the sheiling called Arylochshinnoch in Benleave by Neil Mackellar of Stroneskar. On the 21st October 1789 Duncan Barr, a merchant in Kilmichael Glasary, received a tenement in the township from Neil Mackellar of Daill(I), which had been acquired from two sisters named Clark in August 1774. By 1802 reference is made of transactions made by Robert Lindsay of Boconnaird, factor of the sequestered estates of Neil Mackellar of Daill.⁶

The First Neil Mackellar of Drimfinn.

There is some confusion between this Neil and a slightly earlier person of the same name, possessor of a property named in the records as Drimfinn. He featured as early as 1730, when he was infeft in the lands of Letternamoult.⁷

On the 6th August 1775 he acquired the lands of Stronallbanich (Strone) above the present-day village

of Minard from Patrick Lamont. In this document he was described as "...of Drimfin, merchant in Saffron Walden (in Essex)".⁸ In 1737 he was involved with Dugald Campbell of Kilmartin and Dugald Campbell of Barmaddie in the grant of a tack of the same lands.⁹ This same property was acquired by Disposition and Assignation by Lt Col Patrick Mackellar on the 18th January 1748.¹⁰ In Kilmaliu graveyard at Inveraray there is a well-worn tombstone commemorating the family of Neil Mackellar of Drimfinn (Drimfin?). His wife Ann Mackellar died on the 28th June 1740 at the age of 25 and two children; John died on the 27th August 1743 and Jean died in infancy in 1740. Neil Mackellar of Drumfinn was on an assise (jury) at the Inveraray Sheriff Court in 1741¹¹ and apparently died about 1748.¹²

The Second Neil Mackellar to be "of Drimfinn"

The situation is made more confusing in 1751 when a Patrick Mackellar, brother of Neil of Drumfinn is mentioned in connection with the marches at Knockbuy and Stronalbanich. The Valuation Rolls for this period list Patrick Mackellar of Drumfinn for the lands of Stronalbanich, Letternamoult, Drumfinn and Gortangreenoch (possibly Gortanronach, near Lochgair?). Since this Patrick Mackellar (of Drumfinn in 1774) was Lt Col Patrick of the Maam family previously mentioned the relationship of the two Neils (and Patrick) is all the more confusing.

The Letternamoult connection is also interesting since this farm in the Parish of Glassary was another old MacIver place and had passed to a branch of the Mackellars of Ardare during the 16th century. Among the papers collected by the 10th duke of Argyll there are references to Mackellars there in the 18th century, but "in" Letternamoult rather than "of" Letternamoult.

Another link was forged with the MacIver-Campbells when Archibald son of Duncan Mackellar in Letternamoult married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Campbell of Lechuarie in 1704. A witness was Archibald's brother Kenneth. Between 1724 and 1731 there were three sasine references to John, son of Neil(I) Mackellar in Letternamoult and, as stated earlier, Neil Mackellar of Drumfinn was on record as being infest in Letternamoult in 1730.

Also in the General Register of Sasines, dated May 1792, Malcolm MacIver or Campbell of Barmollich, heir to his father Charles (whom he had succeeded on the 23rd May 1792) resigned part of his lands to Archibald MacArthur Stewart of Ascog in Bute. These lands were regranted on the same day to Neil MacGibbon, and consisted of Glasvar, Succothsmoddan, and the sheiling of Arilochshinich in Benleave, all in Glassary and previously connected with Neil Mackellar of Dail and Stroneskar. Neil's brother Lt Col Patrick had a Contract of Excambion, dated the 9th September 1776, whereby his lands of Stronalbanich had been exchanged for Succothsmoddan in Kilmichael Glen.¹³

Also in 1792 Malcolm MacIver resigned Letternamoult to Allan MacDougall WS and Peter Murdoch, a Glasgow merchant. Murdoch's maternal ancestors were the Campbells of St Catherines in Cowal. MacDougall had been involved in business dealings with Neil Mackellar of Stroneskar and Dail: in 1781 Mackellar paid his rental by a draft on MacDougall.

Letternamoult, which had apparently passed back to the MacIver-Campbells during the late 18th century, is today no more. A deserted township on the high ground above Barmollich, it is commemorated by the adjacent ridge called Leacan nam Mult, which runs parallel to the Kilmichael Glen road south of Succoth (Socach - formerly Succothsmoddan), and SE of Barmollich running towards Loch Leathan. (Ceann Loch Leathan or kinlochlean was another MacIver - Campbell property).

The Earlier Mackellars of Dail (Dail).

Neil Mackellar was designated "of Dail" in or about 1757 but there was no apparent close link with

the earlier Mackellars who had lived there. Alexander Mackellar of Dail, son of John (who had died in March 1699) and grandson of Malcolm (who died in 1686) came of age in 1713 and was mentioned in sasines from the 20th June 1713 to the 31st March 1753. These Mackellars held their lands from the MacAlister captains of Tarbert, an ancient branch of Clan Donald who had been made Captains of Tarbert by the earls of Argyll.

Alexander married Janet, daughter of John MacFarlane, wadsetter of Barinellan near Tarbert about 1724. Janet's father had died in 1721 or 1722 and her sister Margaret married a George MacFarlane but died c1735.

It is not known if there were surviving children of the marriage between Alexander Mackellar of Dail and Janet MacFarlane, but it is apparent that there were no sons. George and Margaret MacFarlane had two daughters, "Geels" or Giles, born c1723 and Mary, born c1725. Margaret had inherited the townland of Glenralloch and the farm of Balimeanoch, both in South Knapdale, from her father. After her death George MacFarlane had remarried (to a Janet Campbell, c1740), had two more daughters, and had forced his two daughters of the first marriage to yield all rights in their mother's inheritance.¹⁴

George MacFarlane served as a lieutenant in the Argyll Militia during the Jacobite Rebellion and was subsequently killed in the siege at Fort William in 1746. He was succeeded in his properties by Malcolm MacFarlane in Mucroy, South Knapdale, who took possession without sasine. When he died in 1750 his son John succeeded.

This brought a counter claim by the legal successors of John MacFarlane of Barinellan, who were assisted by Colin Campbell of Kilberry. They were: Giles MacFarlane, who had married Donald Campbell of Bragleenbeg; Mary, her sister who had married John Stevenson, a drover and ground officer to Campbell of Kilberry; and Janet Macfarlane, wife of Alexander Mackellar of Dail. They were successful with their petition, all being served Heirs of Line Special in one half of Glenralloch & Balimeanoch in 1750.¹⁵

After the disappearance of Alexander Mackellar from record in 1753 the farm of Dail, near the present-day village of Cairnbaan, was let to a succession of different people until the Neil Mackellar of the Maam family took possession a few years later.

References

- ¹ "Rentals of Archibald Campbell of Knockbuy" (unpublished). Kindly lent by the late Miss Marion Campbell of Kilberry.
- ² "The Dewar Manuscripts", a collection of West Highland Folk Tales, originally as collected in Gaelic by John Dewar, woodman to the duke of Argyll, edited in one volume by the reverend John Mackechnie.
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ "The Celtic Monthly", January 1908.
- ⁵ "A History of Scotland", by J. D. Mackie.
- ⁶ General Register of Sasines, National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh.
- ⁷ Ibid.
- ⁸ The Campbell of Succoth Papers, TD219/24/3, Glasgow City Archives, formerly Strathclyde Regional Archives, Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
- ⁹ GR of Sasines.
- ¹⁰ TD219/24/3.
- ¹¹ "Justiciary Records of Argyll and the Isles", The Stair Society.
- ¹² Neil Mackellar's will is dated the 24th December 1748 at Inveraray. "The Commissariat Records of Argyle. Register of Testaments 1674-1800". The Scottish Record Society, p29.
- ¹³ TD219/24/3.
- ¹⁴ Knockbuy Rentals.
- ¹⁵ Services of Heirs, 1750-9.

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

compiled by Dr. James Cranstoun, Hon, Librarian

A Guide to Glasgow Addresses, Part 2: Industrial City 1826-1950	Susan Millar
SAFHS Members and Publications	
Jock Thomson's Bairns	Cecil Sinclair
Alice Cadenhead's Letters from Dollar Academy 1868-70	Ed. Gillian Carter
Old Graveyard Girvan (St. Cuthberts) Monumental Inscriptions	Tron & District F.H.S.
Telephone Directory Edinburgh Area January 1937	
Visitation of Ireland: Six volumes in one	F.A. Crisp & J.J. Howard
Pottery and Tobacco Pipe Workers of Scotland	Diana Connell
Census Records of 1841: Parish of Keir	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
Census Records of 1841: Parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
Census Records of 1841: Greta	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
Census Records of 1841: Penpont	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
Census Records of 1841: Parish of Hutton & Corrie	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
1851 Census, Stirling, Vol. 2 M to Z	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Stirling, Vol. 1 A to L	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Muiravonside	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Muckhart	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Larbert	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Kippen	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Kilsyth	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Gargunnoch	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Dunblane	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Drymen	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Dollar	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Campsie, Vol. 1 A to L	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Campsie, Vol. 2 M to Z	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Callander	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Bothkennar	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Buchanan	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Balquhider	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Balfron	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Baldernock	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Aberfoyle	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census, Airth	Central Scotland F.H.S.
1851 Census: Index, Parish of Reay	Highland F.H.S.
1851 Census: Index, Parish of Knockbain	Highland F.H.S.
1851 Census: Index, Parish of Kincardine (with Croik)	Highland F.H.S.
1851 Census: Index, Parish of Kiltarn	Highland F.H.S.
1851 Census: Index, Parish of Killearnan	Highland F.H.S.
1851 Census: Index, Parish of Wick (landward)	Highland F.H.S.
Burial Grounds in Glasgow: A Brief Guide for Genealogists	J.A. Willing & J.S. Fairie
Berwickshire MI Pre-1855 Vol. 1 The Border Parishes	David Cargill

THE CLAN MACKELLAR

Part V - The Descendants of Neil Mackellar of Dail.

by Duncan Beaton

Despite Duncan Turner's "Lament for the Family of Maam" there were descendants of Neil Mackellar of Dail, who had left Glenshira to live at Stoneskar. His son Neil sailed for Australia, where he married. The couple left a young family when Neil suddenly and somewhat mysteriously disappeared from record, never to be heard of again.

Neil jnr. was baptised on the 3rd April 1769 (1) and was the youngest son of Neil Mackellar and his wife Elizabeth Campbell, by that time living at Stroneskar. He was commissioned as an ensign in the New South Wales Corps on the 21st April 1791 and arrived in the colony with the main body of the regiment in February 1792. He was known in his off duty hours as a reader, interested in new ideas. He had little time for the infamous bachelor roistering of the Sydney set.(2).

He was a member of the court appointed by the Lt-governor of the colony to investigate the disturbances at Norfolk Island during 1794. In the following year he accompanied a detachment of troops to the Hawkesbury where an uprising by the indigenous population was threatening the settlers: this led a few months later to promotion to lieutenant. During the years 1797 - 99 he was in command at the Hawkesbury. Sometime after 1797 he purchased land at Mulgrave Place from John Howell.

He acted as an adjutant on his subsequent return to Sydney but in 1800 he was appointed as an acting magistrate as well as secretary and aide-de-camp to the governor of the colony. He also achieved the rank of captain but was replaced as secretary after only eight months service.

Neil Mackellar also made enemies among the more powerful members of the colony. By acting for a Lt-Col Paterson he earned the animosity of John MacArthur, perhaps the most influential man then involved in the politics of New South Wales. It was while on his way back to Great Britain in 1802, carrying MacArthur's sword and the governor's dispatches concerning the duel aboard the "Caroline", that the schooner foundered. There was a family tradition that Neil survived the sinking and reached the west coast of America: however there are no further references to him.

The ADB states that "a convict woman, named Sarah Cooley, bore him three daughters and two sons in New South Wales, and his will in 1799 divided his property equally between Sarah and the four children who had then been born". This Sarah Cooley had been convicted at the Old Bailey in London on the 14th April 1790 and sentenced to a term of seven years transportation. She left England on the 16th February 1791, as one of 150 convicts aboard the "Mary Ann" (captain: Mark Munroe), and arrived at Sydney Cove on the 9th July 1791. On the 12th November 1799 she had a grant of 25 acres of land at Mulgrave Place, a record which coincides with that of her partner Neil Mackellar. (Ref: Archive Office of NSW; Western Connections Journal No 2, June 1985, pp 27-30; "Convict and Pioneering History", by James McClelland, Book 2, Vol 1).

The only church records found for the NSW of the late 18th century were of the Church of England, and even at that only three of the children of Neil Mackellar and Sarah Cooley are listed. Their marriage has so far not been found.

Elizabeth - baptised on the 4th March 1794 (born on the 9th December 1793) at Sydney.

Duncan - baptised 7th October 1796 (born 4th December 1795) at Sydney.

William

Neal (sic) - baptised 8th August 1802 (born 29th August 1801) at Sydney.

The ADB continues: "His elder son, Lieutenant Duncan Mackellar R.N. (born December 1795), came to New South Wales with three children in the "City of Edinburgh" in 1825 and was granted land in the County of St Vincent". There were two Duncan Mackellars appeared with their families in the NSW parish records. The more likely candidate was the Duncan who was a grazier and, with his wife Margaret, had a daughter called Margaret Jamieson Mackellar born on the 12th April 1831 and baptised on the 3rd January 1832 at Strathallan, St Vincent.

The other Duncan was a settler at Upper Minto and with his wife Janet Leitch had a son Duncan Ellar Mackellar, born on the 9th November 1828 at Upper Minto and baptised on the 8th November of the following year in St Andrew's Parish, Sydney. This Duncan's family are also likely candidates, since they had emigrated from Scotland at the right time, and took with them three children.

The "City of Edinburgh", which in 1825 set sail from Great Britain on the 14th May and made landfall in Australia on the 21st June was owned by the Australia Company and was captained by D. Mackellar. Three years earlier the "Clydesdale", owned by Buchanan & Co of Greenock, had made a similar voyage with the same captain ("Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Sydney, 1788-1825", Roebuck Society publication no 22, 1977, Canberra). The information on the various D(uncan) Mackellars is not conclusive in the search for the son of Neil Mackellar.

Duncan Mackellar the Upper Minto settler and Janet Leitch married on the 9th January 1819 in Kilmodan Parish, Argyll, Scotland. They were both listed as parishioners of Kilmodan, which is mainly centred on the district of Glendaruel. They had three children during their spell in the parish:

Ellar - born on the 20th October 1819 in Strondavan, Glendaruel.

Alexander - born on the 23rd December 1821 and baptised on the 10th January 1822 in Garvie, Glendaruel.

John - born on the 2nd June 1824 in Garvie.

Alexander Mackellar, evidently the son of Duncan and Janet, became a prosperous landowner and grazier. He married as his second wife Mary Maude Garrard on the 12th May 1864 at Moorie on the Richmond River, NSW. Among their children was Margaret, born on the 4th May 1865 at Runnymede on the Richmond River.

Margaret married Harry Chisholm, a stock station agent, on the 23rd June 1886 at St Saviour's Church of England Cathedral church, Goulburn, NSW. While at Goulburn her father Alexander had adopted a coat-of-arms used by other Mackellar families in Australia and New Zealand.

Margaret and Harry Chisholm had a daughter Margaret Sheila Mackellar Chisholm, born in 1895. She became a famous socialite beauty, marrying three times as Lady Loughborough, Lady Milbanke, and Princess Dimitri of Russia. She died in 1969.

Stirling and the S. P. C. K.

With satisfaction we learn that the two Ministers of Stirling have transmitted to the Secretary of the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, fifty guineas which they have collected chiefly among the inhabitants of the town, for assisting the Society in carrying on the important work on which they are now engaged, the publication of a new edition of the Old Testament and Scriptures in Gaelic. The worthy Ministers and their liberal Parishioners may assure themselves of the liveliest gratitude upon the part of the Society. It is to be hoped that so laudable an example will be imitated by the well-disposed in other towns of Scotland.

(From the Dundee Weekly Advertiser, November 25 1802)

THE CLAN MACKELLAR

Part VI - The Mackellars in Kilblaan Post 1700 and Some of their Descendants.

By Duncan Beaton

After following the descendants of the Mackellar family formerly of Maam to 19th century Australia, in part V, the story goes back a couple of centuries to the neighbouring farm of Kilblaan in Glen Shira near Inveraray.

Kilblaan is listed in Valuations of the County of Argyll as being in the possession of Mackellars in 1629 and 1688, but as being the property of the Campbells of Argyll by 1751 (1).

A rental for the years 1702/4 gives four names: Patrick McKellar, Archd. McVicar, Archd. McIlvoil (Bell), and John McIlvoil. They are described as "in" rather than "of" Kilblaan, but this is not too unusual as previous Glenshira tacksmen have sometimes been described in this way (2). There were no Mackellars living in any of the seven single hearth cottages at Kilblaan at the time of the Hearth Tax Rolls of 1691-4, and it is not known if the above Patrick was related to the Dugald Mackellar "of" Kilblaan mentioned in the justiciary records between 1672 and 1693 (3).

By the 1706 rental only one name, Patrick Campbell, is listed, and in 1715 Kilblaan was sett to one Alexander Campbell for 19 years (4). So the Mackellar tenure (and direct tenancy) of the farm ended with Patrick in 1704, although from the Glenarary OPR it has already been seen that families of the name were still living there in the 1740's, probably as farm labourers or cottars. In an undated ledger, possibly from the time of the 2nd duke later in the 18th century, a note against Kilblaan states; "Neither in tack nor proposal given for taking a tack..." The period of great agricultural improvements had arrived, and Glen Shira featured strongly in the Ducal Plan (5).

One of the stories concerning the last Mackellar in Kilblaan is told in Lord Archie Campbell's "Records of Argyll". A young man from Glen Shira was marrying a young woman from Glenarary and a large wedding party had been gathered. Mackellar of Kilblaan was there, and during the dancing a quarrel had taken place between him and some others. As the party was breaking up in the morning one of the others, a man named Macvicar and presumably from Glenarary, proffered his forefinger to Mackellar to bid him goodbye. Mackellar took this as an insult and, drawing his dirk, he caught the finger with his other hand and sliced it off.

The authorities apparently never caught up with Mackellar of Kilblaan, and after two years in hiding he died. His family had to leave the farm, but the feudal charter was still retained in their possession. A generation or so later an Angus Mackellar came back to Inveraray and found employment as a mason's labourer on the duke's estate. He had two daughters, Ket (Catherine) and Nanny (Agnes), and also involved were two "cousins". The first cousin in the picture was Peter or Patrick Mackellar, who was an extensive sheepfarmer. When he called on Angus one day he said: "Angus, give the title-deeds of Kilblaan to me and I will try and plea the Duke out of it", and offered him money for the document. (In another account, this time in the "Dewar Manuscripts", Patrick is named as the nearest heir to Kilblaan after Angus and his daughters). Angus replied: "No, when I had no work the Duke gave me work, and when I could not work the Duke gave me a pension".

Angus and Ket died. The remaining daughter, Nanny, was visited by another relative, the reverend Dr Mackellar who was a free church minister and was in Inveraray to preach. Nanny gave the title-deeds to him, and he in turn gave them to the duke of Argyll (6).

So, how much of this story or its two reported versions can be proved in record? There was an

Angus Mackellar, mason's labourer in the town of Inveraray, and he did have daughters Catherine and Agnes (7). There was also a Peter Mackellar and a reverend Angus Makellar (sic - in later free church records), both coming from Lochaweside: their families will now be dealt with in more detail.

The Family Of Peter Mackellar, Sheep Farmer

Patrick was baptised on the 9th January 1761 to Malcolm Mackellar and Mary Sinclair at Ardchnonnell, Lochaweside (8). At one time it was thought that this Malcolm had been the person named on the tombstone in the little island graveyard of Innis Searmhach (see part 2 of the Clan Mackellar story in the summer 1997 journal of the Clan Campbell Society). The Malcolm of the tombstone had been the representative of the Kincreggan family. However, the son of this Kincreggan Malcolm, also named Peter, was the 45 year-old tenant of Blairgour farm, also on Lochaweside, in 1779 (9).

From the above local traditions it is apparent that Patrick, (later Peter) born at Ardchnonnell was descended from the Kilblaan Mackellar line.

Peter Mackellar became tacksman of the farm of Brenfeorline, on the old MacAlister of Tarbert lands near the present day village of Ardrishaig. This part of the old estate became known as Auchindarroch, and was owned in Peter's heyday by a branch of the MacNeills. Brenfeorline is now known as Brenfield (10).

When the land for the building of the town of Lochgilphead was being offered for feu at the end of the eighteenth century, Peter Mackellar was among the earliest feuars. He continued to farm Brenfield (as it was known by 1838) and be involved in dealings with properties in Lochgilphead.

Peter married Margaret (Peggy) Sinclair, and they had:

Malcolm - Born 6th April baptised 7th April 1790 at

Bocaird, Lochaweside. He married Mary MacNeill, supposedly a natural daughter of MacNeill of Oakfield (Auchindarroch), on the 18th June 1812 in South Knapdale Parish.

Malcolm farmed in Kintyre (Saddell & Skipness Parish) before settling on the island of Gigha.

John - Born 1791-6, he married Rachel, daughter of

Thomas Harkness a noted sheep farmer and grazier, "An Gall Ruadh" (the red-haired stranger"), a lowlander who had settled in Cowal and acquired a tack of Clachaig in Glen Lean. John and his family lived at Lochead, where Rachel died on the 10th May 1846, and her mother Isabella McKinnon died in November 1848 (11).

Catherine - Baptised 24th January 1797 in South Knapdale

Parish, presumably at Brenfeorline. She married Robert Campbell, saddler and feuair in Lochgilphead.

Jane (Jean) - Born and baptised 4th July 1799, also in

South Knapdale. She married Dugald McPherson, tacksman of Ashens (a neighbouring farm to Brenfeorline), on the 17th January 1818.

Donald - Baptised 22nd August 1804. He married twice:

firstly to Catherine MacCallum of the family at Ardno at the head of Loch Fyne (a farm near to the present-day village of Cairndow); they married on the 17th November 1829 at Ardno; secondly, to Mary Campbell Sinclair.

Margaret - Baptised 2nd October 1807 at Brenfeorline.

Peter Mackellar's son-in-law Robert Campbell fell into financial difficulties in the 1830's. On the 23rd October 1830 it was recorded that Peter Mackellar, farmer in Brenfeorline, redeemed the sequestered property of the estate of Robert Campbell, saddler, merchant and feuar in Lochgilphead, for 510 pounds. This property was described as being 40 ft 6 inches by 81 ft 6 inches, the shorter side fronting onto the Kilmartin road and backing onto the inn garden, and adjoining the property of John Morrison on the north and the inn & square on the south (12).

Acting as trustees to secure property belonging to his daughter and his grand- children Peter Mackellar and his other son-in-law Dugald McPherson took out a loan of 400 pounds on the 14th January 1832: this loan was repaid in full by the trustees on the 31 May 1838. As security of the sum the various properties belonging to Robert Campbell in Lochgilphead were listed:

1. Land in Lochgilphead with house built by Robert Campbell - (measuring) 106 ft 4 inches by 36 ft. From the description of this piece of land it appears to have been diagonally opposite what is now Colchester Square from the previously mentioned portion, facing onto the main Inveraray to Campbeltown road.
2. Garden ground in Lochgilphead on east side of garden ground of Alexander McKillop, 35 falls 34 ells including 12 feet for public passage of 32 falls 22 ells together with dwelling house and others.
3. The land across the square previously mentioned (13).

Peter Mackellar lived to a ripe old age, though not as old as his family believed! He died at Lochgilphead and was buried in the ancient churchyard of the parish at Kilmichael-Glassary. The inscription on his tombstone reads: "Sacred to the memory of Peter McKellar late feuar Lochgilphead and farmer Brenfield who died at Lochgilphead (10th) October 1856 aged 99 years (he was actually 95)", followed by a Gaelic inscription, "Gaochladh beatha th ann scha bhas. Cha bhi an t anam ann an cas ced tha n corp a tamh s an jaich" (sic - roughly translated as: "Life has changed for a happy death. The soul will not be in the same state though the body is at rest in the grave").

The Descendants Of Malcolm Mackellar.

In the next generation Peter's eldest son Malcolm Mackellar eventually settled on the island of Gigha, where at least six of his children were born:

Margaret - Born 1815.

Mary - Born 1817.

Ann(e) - Born 1819.

Katharine - Baptised 19th September 1822.

Jean - Baptised 18th June 1825.

Barbara - Baptised 17th June 1827.

Peter - Baptised 11th January 1830.

John - Baptised 17th July 1834 Gigha. He later

farmed at Crossaig, near Skipness, where he died unmarried on the 24th June 1895. He was named by "Fionn" as a representative of the Glenshira Mackellars in his 1908 article on the clan (14).

The Descendants of John Mackellar.

John Mackellar, younger brother of Malcolm in Gigha and second son of Peter the tacksman of Brenfield, followed his eldest son to Australia. His wife Rachel had died on the 10th May 1846 while her husband was the farmer at Lochead, a farm at the head of Loch Coalisport or Killisport in Knapdale. John Mackellar died at Knebworth, Victoria on the 25th October 1859.

John and Rachel had:-

Thomas - Born 15th June 1819. He emigrated to Australia in 1848 and married Catherine MacColl at Geelong, Victoria on the 20th December 1849.

Peter - Born 1825, he emigrated to New Zealand, where he married Ellen Smith and lived at Gladstone House, Invercargill. They had two sons and one daughter.

David - Born 1829, he emigrated to New Zealand and married Jane Catherine Skene of Hamilton, Victoria, Australia on the 27th November 1867. They were later living at the Nacimiento Rancho in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, and then in New Mexico. They had one son and six daughters. David Mackellar died on the 29th July 1892, possibly at the hands of his Spanish American neighbour. His son married a Miss Scott, of an old Virginian family (15).

John - He also emigrated to New Zealand, where he owned Tapanui station near Otago. He was the first mayor of the newly founded town of Tapanui, but in 1877 he moved to America, where he settled at Sweetwater, Colfax County New Mexico. He married Mary Pinkerton and died at Sweetwater in September 1883 aged only 43. He was succeeded at Sweetwater by his son John, the eldest of his offspring.

Margaret - She married Robert Macintyre at Lohead on the 24th February 1846. They lived at Eastfield House on the isle of Bute and had seven children.

Isabella - She married Malcolm Buchanan on the 26th March 1850 and they had four children. She died on the 3rd April 1874.

Jane (Jean) - Born 1827, she married Joseph Leopold Matt.

Catherine - Born in 1832, she married James Galbraith MD and had nine children.

Anne - Born 1835, she married Joseph Ernest Rogers and they had a daughter Rachael.

Rachel - Born 1837, she married Thomas Skene and they had eight children.

Mary - Born 1842.

Thomas Mackellar And The Campbells Of Lerags.

When Thomas Mackellar married Catherine McColl or MacColl in 1849 he forged a family connection with Clan Campbell. Catherine was the second daughter of John MacColl of Mingary Castle, Ardnamurchan, Argyll and Jean, a daughter of Archibald Campbell of Lerags. The estate of Lerags lies on the north shore of Loch Feochan in Lorn, and Archibald's family was a cadet of Lochnell.

On the 16th May 1889 Catherine's second cousin John Beverley Campbell of Lerags sold the estate of Lerags, to the extent of 9 merklands of Upper Lerags and 9 merklands of Lower Lerags, plus other lands in Kintyre, to her husband Thomas Mackellar (16). At that time Thomas owned the estates

of Strathkellar and Croxton near the settlement of Hamilton, Victoria, Australia.

Thomas Mackellar and Catherine MacColl had:-

John - Born 28th October 1850. He married Edith

Rutledge at Christ Church, Warrnambool, Victoria, on the 1st June 1875. John and his family (they had five sons) lived at Tarrone, Victoria, although he died in Saltram, near Torquay, Devon, England on the 5th August 1885.

Thomas - Born 4th December 1853. He married Mary

Trotter Urquhart on the 18th January 1877 but died on the 22nd October of that same year. His posthumous son, also Thomas, was born on the 28th December.

James Allen - Born 29th July 1855, he lived at Raglan

Station, Queensland, and died at Rockhampton in that state on the 30th August 1888. He was unmarried.

Campbell

Duncan - Born 3rd March 1859. He became an author.

Near the South Pole there is a Mount Mackellar, named after C D Mackellar by Sir Ernest Shackleton. Also in the Antarctic is a group of islands named the Mackellar Isles after this same man by Sir Douglas Manson and his Australian expedition. On the 12th May 1921 he was living on Jersey at the home of one of his sisters (17).

Ernest

Edward - Born 5th March 1863. He also lived at Raglan, Queensland.

Jane

Campbell - Born 1852.

Rachel

Harkness - She married Henry Clifford Brock-Hollinshead,
a member of an old Lancashire (England)

family, at St John's Cathedral, Brisbane, on

the 5th April 1890. Henry was then of Planet Downs, Queensland. By the 12th May 1921 she and her husband were living at "Joanville", Upper King's Cliff, St Helier, Jersey, one of the British Channel Islands (18).

Catherine

Hamilton - Born 1860.

Mary Jane

Grange - Of whom we have no further information at present

The Lochgilphead Campbell Connection

When Catherine Mackellar married Robert Campbell, saddler in Lochgilphead in January 1816, the future must have looked secure for the family of a tradesman in the new burgh. However, fourteen years later the saddler was in deep financial difficulties and his wife's relatives moved to protect the family. By 1839 we know that there were five children; Margaret, Donald, Peter, Helen, and Malcolm. It is not known if they remained in the vicinity of Lochgilphead or moved away; they simply disappear from this story (19).

The Descendants Of Donald Mackellar

Donald Mackellar, 3rd son of Peter Mackellar and Peggy Sinclair, married Catherine MacCallum at Ardno on the 17th November 1829, and had:-

- Peter - Baptised 23rd October 1830 at Brenfeorline. He was living at the old family home of Kilblaan at the time of the 1851 census. His father was a tenant of the duke of Argyll. He presumably died before the 1861 census, as he does not appear in his father's will (Donald died on the 10th January of that year). Peter had been the recipient of the Ardkinglas Bursary and matriculated as a student of theology at Glasgow University in 1845 (20). However he never graduated.
- Duncan - Baptised 25th May 1832 at Brenfeorline. He attended Glasgow University and became Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) minister of the parish of Tarbert, Loch Fyne, between 1856-58 and Craignish, 1858-60. He died unmarried on the 26th March 1860.
- Janet - Baptised 2nd April 1834 at Brenfeorline, in common with most Highland Janets she was known as Jessie. Her brother Duncan married her to Dr Archibald Campbell from Brenchoille in 1857 at Kilblaan. She died in 1860.
- Daniel - Baptised 11th January 1836 (& born on the 23rd November of the previous year at Brenfeorline), he was probably known as Donald. Living with his Father, step-mother, and other members of the family at Kilblaan in 1851, he was missing from the 1861 census. There is a family tradition that he went to Cuba. In his father's will he is called "...my eldest surviving son Donald Mackellar presently in North America" (21).
- Hugh - Baptised 26th July 1837 at Ardno, he died on the 9th January 1862 at Kilblaan. He was one of the executors of his father's will, the others being Donald's nephew brother-in-law Dugald Macpherson, tacksman of Ashens, Dugald's son John Macpherson, and Robert McIntyre, tacksman of Escart (22).
- John - Baptised 6th June 1839 at Ardno, he was living at Kilblaan with the family in 1851. He emigrated to New Zealand and married Heloise Frances Rose Utting (nee Lette) at Waikaia on the 26th May 1880.
- Malcolm - Baptised 16th May 1842 and also at Kilblaan in 1851, he emigrated to New Zealand and married Louise Campbell Orr at Duntroon, Australia, in 1875.
- Alexander - Baptised 8th July 1843 at Ardno. He was not with the rest of the family in 1851, nor was he mentioned in his father's will, presumably he died young.
- Margaret - Baptised 10th March 1846 at Ardno. Although she was mentioned as "my only surviving daughter" in her father's will she died before the end of 1861.

Some time between the baptism of Margaret and the census of 1851 three significant events happened to Donald and his family. His wife Catherine died; he remarried; and they moved to the ancestral home of Kilbloan in Glen Shira. The farmhouse had been rebuilt by the Argyll Estates (the date 1847 was recently found on a lintel) and Donald probably became a tenant of the duke about that time.

The Family In New Zealand

John and his brother Malcolm continued the family in the New World. John Mackellar, who married Heliose Frances Rose Utting, had seven children: John Francis (23), Peter Alexander, Margaret Louisa, Florence May, Beatrice Lily, Edith Ivy, and Isabel Maud.

Malcolm Mackellar forged yet another Campbell connection with his marriage to Louisa Campbell Orr in 1875. She was the neice of Ann Orr, wife of Robert Campbell, tertius, of Duntroon, Canberra, Australia, and Buscot Park, Oxfordshire, England. Robert was of the Campbells of Ashfield, a cadet branch of the old family of Duntroon in Scotland, and he had made a fortune in the mercantile trade in the New World.

So Malcolm Mackellar's children were cousins of the later generations of Campbells. They were: William Orr (24), Herbert, Hugh, and Alice Louise (who died in 1897).

The Reverend Angus Makellar

Angus Mackellar was born on the 22nd June 1780 at Braevallich on the south/east shore of Lochawe. His parents were Duncan Mackellar, a tenant farmer, and Catherine Mackellar, both Mackellars by birth (25). There were Mackellar families at Braevallich at a much earlier date, it is only seven miles from the ancient homestead of Ardare, but it seems likely from later events that at least one of Angus's parents was off the old Kilbloan line.

Angus attended the University of Glasgow, where he matriculated in 1796, and was licenced to the Presbytery of Glasgow (Church of Scotland) on the 27th June 1810 (26). He was ordained as minister of the Parish of Carmunnock near the city on the 30th April 1812. At that time the Established Church was not the "People's Church" that it is today and wealthy sponsors were required: in Angus's case they were Mr and Mrs Campbell of Shawfield, and he was admitted to the charge of the Parish of Pencaitland in East Lothian on the 29th June 1814 (27).

Angus Mackellar returned to the University of Glasgow to study and graduated Doctor of Divinity on the 27th February 1835. He continued as parish minister at Pencaitland throughout this time, and beyond. His political involvement with the church saw him appointed Moderator of the General Assembly on the 21st May 1840.

However, 1840-50 was a decade of change for the Established Church. The old practice of sponsorship or patronage was unpopular with an increasingly large number of ministers, and the church was drifting away from the ordinary members of the population.

The result was a schism in the Church of Scotland, the Disruption of 1843, when dissenting ministers walked away from the assembly to form their own presbyterian church. One of those ministers was the reverend Angus Mackellar (who was increasingly using the slightly anglicised version of his name, Makellar). He held no charge in the new church, being followed at Pencaitland in the new Free Church of Scotland by his eldest son William. Angus became Moderator of the Free Church Assembly on the 20th May 1852.

The reverend Angus Makellar married Helen Stirling (born 14th February 1783), eldest daughter of William Stirling of Keir, on the 31st August 1814, shortly after becoming minister at Pencaitland.

They had:-

William - Born 29th August 1816. He followed his father when he matriculated at Glasgow University (in 1833). He graduated BA in 1838. He also followed his father as minister of the Parish of Pencaitland, albeit in the newly formed Free Church. He later reverted to the Established Church, but had no charge there. He died while at Biarritz on the 5th November 1896, leaving 61,373 pounds 16 shillings and eleven pence in his will, a fairly significant sum in those days. William also studied at the University of Edinburgh and married Margaret M C Graham, a daughter of William Cunninghame-Graham of Gartmore (28). They lived at 8, Charlotte Square in the fashionable Edinburgh New Town. There were apparently no surviving children.

John

Archibald - Born 26th September 1817. He matriculated at Glasgow University in 1834 (29).

Jane Ann - Born 2nd September 1820.

The reverend Dr Angus Makellar died at the home of his son, 8 Charlotte Square, on the 10th May 1859. His wife died about a month later. At present it is not known if there are any living descendants of this branch of the family.

Appendix

1. Valuations of the County of Argyll, Argyll and Bute Archives, Lochgilphead. Many thanks to Mrs Laura Clark for this and other information used in this article.
2. List of Tacks - Argyll Archives, Inveraray Castle. The unavoidable implication was that the farm was the property of the Duke of Argyll by the time of the tack.
3. "Justiciary Records of Argyll", the Stair Society. Hearth Tax Rolls, E69/3/1, Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh.
4. Argyll Archives.
5. Ibid.
6. "Records of Argyll", by Lord Archibald Campbell, p39. The other version appears in the "Dewar Manuscripts", edited by John Mackenzie.
7. Angus Mackellar and his wife Catherine Sinclair married 4th March 1774 in Inveraray and had:-
 - Agnes - Baptised 3rd January 1775.
 - Malcolm (sic) - Baptised 5th December 1776.
 - Katharine - (Ket) baptised 5th December 1776, twin of Malcolm.
 - Ann - Baptised 10th February 1780.
 - Mary - Baptised 14th April 1782.

Either Agnes or Ann could have been "Nanny". (Inveraray OPR). Ann, then a pauper, daughter of Angus McKellar (sic), mason's labourer, and Sinclair, died unmarried and aged 83 (sic) at Cross Houses on the 4th January 1856 (Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths, Inveraray, 513/1, No 1).

8. Kilchrenan and Dalavich OPR.

9. At Blairgour on Lochaweside in 1779 were:-

Peter McKellar, tenant	aged 45
Sarah Munro, his wife	aged 35
Malcolm McKellar, their son	aged 12
Dugald McKellar, ditto	aged 9

There was a total of five families, 33 persons including farm servants, on the farm at the time ("Inhabitants of the Argyll Estate, 1779", edited by Eric Cregeen MA, Scottish Record Society, p18).

- ¹⁰ Brenfeorline was MacAlister property until sold to "Black Pat" Campbell of Kilduskland on the 4th June 1708. Later it formed part of the estate sold to Archibald Campbell of Barnacarry on the 27th March 1739. As part of the estate called Auchindarroch it was sold to John MacNeill of Gigha on the 31st December 1791. ("How the Tarbert Lands passed from the MacAlisters to the Campbells", in the winter 1997 journal of the Clan Campbell Society, pp14-18).
- ¹¹ Tombstone inscriptions in Kilmichael-Glassary Churchyard.
- ¹² General Register of Sasines, RS10/62, Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh.
- ¹³ General Register of Sasines, RS3/1939.
- ¹⁴ "Cumha Teaghlach a' Mhaim", ("Lament for the Family of Maam"), by "Fionn", "The Celtic Monthly", vol 16, no 4, January 1908, pp78-9.
- ¹⁵ From a letter written to Senator Kenneth D McKellar by Campbell Duncan Mackellar on the 12th May 1921. My thanks to Clan Campbell Society (NA) member Douglas McKellar for this information.
- ¹⁶ General Register of Sasines, RS3/2281-84.
- ¹⁷ Letter - C D Mackellar to Senator K D McKellar, dated 12th May 1921.
- ¹⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁹ General Register of Sasines, RS3/1939.
- ²⁰ Matriculations of the University of Glasgow.
- ²¹ Testament of Donald Mackellar, farmer in Kilbloan, dated 8th August 1861. (Scottish Record Office, SC51/32/11).
- ²² Ibid. - Robert McIntyre may also have been a relative; the husband of Donald's neice: (Margaret, daughter of John Mackellar and Rachel Harkness, married Robert Macintyre - McIntyre in the popular usage of the day - on the 24th February 1846. See above text). The surname spellings are as they appear in the will.
- ²³ My thanks to Alistair John McKellar FCIS, FCA, CMA, formerly of Nelson, New Zealand, a son of John Francis McKellar, for providing much of the later detail used in the compilation of this article. Another grandson of John Mackellar is Dr Malcolm McKellar of Blenheim, New Zealand.
- ²⁴ Ian E. O. McKellar, a son of William Orr McKellar, contributed family information for a book entitled "Glenaray -Southland's Largest Pastoral Run", which contains much more genealogical information on the Mackellars.
- ²⁵ On the 8th July 1779 marriage banns were called for Duncan "McEllar", son to Donald McEllar in Tighnafoalin, Ardnabloch Upper, and Catherine "McEllar", a young woman from Strathlachlan (Dunoon & Kilmun OPR). Duncan McKellar (sic) in the parish of Kilmun, and Catherine McKellar in Strathlachlan were married on the 22nd July 1779 (Strathlachlan OPR). Of course, it is not certain that this Duncan and Catherine were the parents of the reverend Angus.
- ²⁶ FES, vol I, p387.
- ²⁷ Ibid.
- ²⁸ Matriculation albums of the University of Glasgow. William Cunninghame-Graham was the son of Robert Graham of Gartmore, Stirlingshire, who succeeded to the estates of relatives and other members of his family to become the first Cunninghame-Graham. He succeeded his cousin Nicol Bontine to the estate of Ardoch near the town of Dumbarton in 1757, his father Nicol Graham of Gartmore in 1775, and another cousin the last earl of Glencairn (family name Cunninghame) to the estate of Finlaystone in Renfrewshire in 1796.
- ²⁹ Ibid.

Forthcoming SGS Publications

Argyll Monumental Inscriptions, Vol. 2

The Islands of Mull, Ulva & Colonsay

Edinburgh Monumental Inscriptions, 4 Vols.

Buccleuch, Cannongate, Calton Old & New, Greyfriars

Holyrood, Jewish, St. John's Episcopal, Quaker

THE CONFLICT OF GLENFRUIN & ITS AFTERMATH

The 7th February 1603 is memorable as the date of an event of great importance in the history of the West Highlands, and especially in the history of the Clan Macgregor. It is known as *The Slaughter in the Lennox*, from the district in which it occurred, or, with greater topographical precision, as *The Conflict of Glenfruin*, the scene having been in the glen of that name between the Gare Loch and Loch Lomond.

Calderwood's summary account of it (vi. 204) is as follows:- "Upon the 7th February a great company of somers and brokin Hieland men of the Clan Mackgregore, to the number of foure hundred men, came down to Lennox, to reave and spoyle. The people of the countrie convened to make impediment. There were slaine of the countrie people, specialle of the surname of Cahowns [Colquhouns], to the number of fourscore persons or thereby, of which number twentie-foure or threttie were landed men of good ranke. The Laird of Luce himself, cheefe of the Cahowns, escaped narrowlie."

The following, extracted from the indictment afterwards preferred against MacGregor of Glenstrae, the chief of the offending clan, and his associates in the business (Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials* ii. 432), tells the story in great detail;- "Haifing concludit the distructione of Alexander Colquhoun of Luse, his kyn, freindis, and alya, and the haill surname of the Balquhannanis, and to herrie thair landis, they convenit to thameselffis the Clanhamroune [Clan Cameron], the Clananverich [Macdonalds of Glencoe?], and diverse utheris brokin men and soimeris, to the number of 400 ment or thereby, all bodin in feir of weir, with hagbuttis, pistolettis, murrionis, mailzie-coittis, pow-aixes, twa-handit swordis, bowis, darloches, and utheris wappones invasive, in contraire the tennour of the Actis of Parliament; And, for the performance of thair wicked conclusioun, upon the seventday of Februare last bypast, come fordward in arrayit battell to the lanis of Glenfrune, pertening to the Laird of Luse, - quhair the said Laird of Luse accompaneit with certaine of his friends, war convenit, be vertew of our soverane Lordis commissioun, to resist the saidis persones crewall interpryses;- And thair set upone him, his kyn and freindis, and crewallie invaidit thame for thair slauchteris; shamefullie, crewallie and barbaruslie mordreist and slew Peter Naper of Kilmahew, Johnne Buchannane of Buchlyvie, Tobias Smallet, bailzie of Dumbarten, David Fallesdaillis, his sons, Walter Colquhoun of Barnehill, Johnne Colquhoun, fear thairof, Adame and Johnne Colquhones, sones to the Laird of Captstradden, Johnne Colquhoun of Dalmure, and dyverss utheris persones, our soverane lordis leigis, to the number of sevin scoir personis or thairby, - the maist pairt of thame being tane captives be the saidis McGregouris befor thai pat violent handis on thame and crewallie slew thame: And tressonabillie tuik Williame Sempill and diverse utheris, our soverane lordis fri leigis, and convoyit thame away captive with thame; And, be way of maisterfull strouthreif, straw, reft, and away-tuik sax hundreth ky and oxin, aucht hundreth scheip and gait, fourteen scoir of horse and meires, with the haill plenissing, guides and geir, aff the fourscoir pundland of Luse; And at the samyn tyme tressonabillie raisit ffyre in the houssis and barne-yairdis thairof, brunt, waistit, and distroyit the samyn, with the cornis being thairin."

The glen where the conflict took place is now very solitary and peaceful, but retains its name of *Glenfruin* or "the Glen of Sorrow" and the memory of the sad slaughter. There are indeed legends of special atrocities committed by the MacGregors in and after the fight. For some of these see Sir Walter Scott's introduction to his *Rob Roy*. Some of the legends seem to have been inventions of the local imagination after the fact; but the fact was fearful enough. The MacGregors, under the pretext

September 1999. The present church, built in the early 19th century²⁴ during Andrew MacCubbin's ministry, was like Mr Johnstone's memorial, showing signs of neglect. The results perhaps of scarcity of money in an area not today on the tourist trail and where even people are rare.

References:

- ¹ The Portrait of a Lady: Sargent and Lady Agnew 1997 National Gallery of Scotland
- ² The Wax Fruit Trilogy B & W publishing 1993
- ³ Census 1851, parish of Leswalt
- ⁴ OPR, Leswalt
- ⁵ Galloway: Andrew McCulloch 2000 p.446
- ⁶ OPR, Leswalt
- ⁷ OPR, Leswalt
- ⁸ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*
- ⁹ Census 1851, parish of Leswalt
- ¹⁰ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*
- ¹¹ The Making of Classical Edinburgh, A.J. Youngson, Edinburgh University Press 1988 p.280
- ¹² Dr Robert Candlish (1807 - 1873) was the minister of St George's, Edinburgh.
- ¹³ Synods (now abolished) were ecclesiastical courts each representing a number of presbyteries. Each presbytery represents a number of parish churches, Andrew was therefore the oldest minister over a comparatively wide area.
- ¹⁴ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*
- ¹⁵ New Register House, death certificate, *Alexa MacCubbin 1885*
- ¹⁶ Census 1851, parish of Leswalt
- ¹⁷ Census 1851, parish of Leswalt
- ¹⁸ Census 1861, parish of Leswalt
- ¹⁹ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*
- ²⁰ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*
- ²¹ Census 1861, parish of Leswalt
- ²² *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*
- ²³ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*
- ²⁴ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*

THE CLAN MACKELLAR

Part VII - Another Family descended from Kilblaán

By Duncan Beaton

Too many Malcolms!

At the same time as Malcolm Mackellar, tacksman of Ardconnel, was appearing on record another Malcolm with Kilblaán connections was living with his family in the area. His wife was Ann MacNicoll. Malcolm was a very common name among the Mackellars, as may be seen from the previous parts of this clan's history, and inevitably some genealogies confuse one for the other. For a time this writer thought that Malcolm of Ardconnel and Malcolm, late of Kenacregan (who is buried on the island of Innis Searmhach (Shir-aach) on Loch Awe - see Part 2) were one and the same. However this point was later rectified (see Part 5). Hopefully this article will prove that the husband of Ann MacNicoll could not have been the tacksman of Ardconnel either.¹

Malcolm Mackellar, tacksman of Ardconnel, and his wife Mary Sinclair had a son Patrick born in 1761.² The Malcolm who was ancestor of the family described in this story had married Ann MacNicoll on the 2nd April 1747 and had a son Duncan baptised on the 17th February 1748 at Kilblaen.³ Details of other children are sparse; the family seemed to move about a lot. On the 25th November 1759 a daughter Margaret was baptised while living at Eredine on Lochaweside, on the 26th November 1763 a son Archibald baptised at Cuilechonnell also in Dalavich Parish, and on the 30th October 1768 their daughter Ann was baptised (born 27th October) while they were living at Creggans on Lochfyneside south of Inveraray - both of the latter post dating the Ardconnel baptism.⁴

Part of the confusion stems from a list of inhabitants of the farm of Tullich in Glenaray in 1779, when among the 76 people scratching a living there was a 60 year-old Malcolm McKellar (sic), his 36 year-old wife Mary Sinclair (!) and their children, some of whom bore remarkably similar names to the Malcolm/Ann MacNicoll family. Perhaps a later marriage, after the death of Ann?⁵

In the next generation the son Duncan (born 1748) married another Mackellar, Mary, on the 24th February 1776 in Inveraray and Glenaray Parish. Both were "in this parish". There are two sons known to have been born to this family:

- Archibald - born 12th and baptised 15th January 1776.
- Malcolm - baptised Malcom, on the 29th November 1779, in the town of Inveraray before the family moved to the isle of Bute.

The Isle of Bute Connection

Malcolm was certainly in Bute by 1804 when he married Isobel Walker at Rothesay on the 9th of February that year. He apparently spent his life on Bute working as a farm labourer. His brother Archibald waited until late in life to take a wife, leaving his 73 year-old father's farm of Cregnal, isle of Bute, to marry Janet Leitch when he himself was in his 46th year.⁶ He had gone to sea, and was thereafter listed as a seaman in the parish register at the baptisms of his children.

Malcolm had five children by Isobel Walker before being widowed. He remarried, to Catherine Sinclair, and had a further two children. One of the more pleasant parts of researching particular families is to hear from people interested in the research who ask for information. Such a person is Mrs Una Fisher, a great-great-grand-daughter of Malcolm.⁷ She now (1999) lives in Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire.

Archibald Mackellar and Janet Leitch had at least four children:

- John - born 20th baptised 27th October 1822 at Largavrechtan.
- Catherine - born 15th May baptised 1st August 1825 in Rothesay.
- Archibald - born 1st June baptised 8th July 1827 Rothesay.
- Anne - born 10th baptised 29th May 1832 Rothesay.⁸

John Mackellar, elder son of Archibald, moved to Glasgow where he became a master plasterer and started out on his own business. On the 16th July 1852 he married Isabella, the Irish-born daughter of Hugh McCartney and his wife Margaret McCurrie.⁹ They had (all born in Blythwood Parish, Glasgow):

- Charles - born c1852, who married, firstly, Janet Smith.
- Archibald - born 16th February 1856, who married Sarah Ashmore.
- John - born 6th March 1858.
- Mary - born 1860, who was a 21 year-old machinist in 1881.¹⁰
- Josephine Leitch - born 15th June 1865, who married John Thomson. She was an umbrella maker in 1881.
- John(2) - born c1868. He was a 12 year-old scholar in 1881.

The 1881 census shows a prosperous Master plasterer employing 16 men and two boys, living at 272 Crown Street, Glasgow. The firm was called McKellar & Mathieson, plasterers, 156 Waddell Street, and was still operating under that name in the 1894 commercial directory. The family was living at 205 Cumberland Street in 1885 and was back in Crown Street, at no 351, in 1891. All of these addresses were in the Gorbals district of the city. When John retired he moved to the residential suburb of Cathcart, where he died on the 4th June 1891.

The family business was continued by John's son Archie, who first appeared in the commercial directory of 1904 as Plasterer, 330 Bath Lane in the city centre, living at 26 Robertson Street. He was not the only offspring of John Mackellar and Isabella McCartney to have children, but the full list would be too exhaustive to cover in one article. Archie's descendants have been selected first because he was the grandfather of a notable member of the clan: his namesake Archie Mackellar the 2nd World War air ace.

Archibald Mackellar married Sarah Ashmore and had four children.¹¹ The youngest was John Mackellar (born 1887), of 970 Pollokshaws Road in Glasgow in 1911 when he married Margaret Craig Crawford on 22nd February of that year. Their only child, Archibald Ashmore McKellar (sic) was born at his parents' home, 4 Southpark Drive, Paisley, on the 10th April 1912.

Acting Squadron Leader Archie McKellar DFC DSO (1912-40)

John Mackellar and his brother Archie ran a successful plasterer's business in Glasgow and in 1915 with the outbreak of war the family moved from Paisley to Glasgow. Young Archie went to Shawlands Academy in the south side of the city from an early age. He was tough, "a great wee scrapper", remembered a school pal. He had to be: born with both legs broken he never grew to be more than five feet four inches tall, but stocky with the fit body of a man keen on all forms of sport.¹²

After spending the first five months of his life in plaster he became a man of action rather than a great scholar. He was remembered as a fine rugby union wing-three quarter at Craigielea Rugby Club where he played. "Guid gear comes in sma' bulk, Archie", his mother told him, and he never let his lack of inches bother him.

On leaving Shawlands Academy Archie wanted to become a plasterer in the family firm but his father would not hear of it. Instead he was to reap the benefit of better education and was to take up a position with city stockbrokers Miller & Cooper, 48 West George Street, Glasgow. However the Great Depression was just around the corner and city stockbroking jobs, especially at a junior level, were not too secure. Eventually his father relented and Archie started as an apprentice plasterer with his father and uncle.

By the end of this apprenticeship Archie had also taken up a hobby that was to shape his destiny: he was training to become a pilot. Initially the suggestion that their only son was to take up flying horrified his parents. ".....too dangerous an occupation, Archie", his father told him. However Archie had already made enquiries and had been told that his application was likely to be successful. He went against his father's wishes and enrolled for lessons with the Scottish Flying Club at Abbotsinch Aerodrome (on the site of what is now Glasgow International Airport).

He quickly learned the required skills and gained his "A" licence as a pilot. Always a little over-confident he took his Tiger Moth aircraft low over his parents' house to celebrate and, according to a neighbour, dropped a package containing a birthday box of chocolates for his mother! This was the first his parents knew about his flying.

Archie was a natural flyer and quickly came to the notice of the Commanding officer of the 602 City of Glasgow squadron, the Marquis of Clydesdale (later Duke of Hamilton). He was invited to join and on the 8th November 1936 he was commissioned as a pilot officer of 602 squadron. He got his "wings" in the summer of 1937.

By May 1939 the 602 was equipped with Spitfires, the first Auxiliary Airforce squadron to have this fine fighter aircraft. All was prepared for the Declaration of War in August of that same year and the squadron was called to a state of readiness on the 16th of that month. Archie was quoted as saying: "I didn't join the the squadron for the fighting - I joined for the parties and the dancing!"

In the first few weeks of what became known as the "phoney war" 602 squadron carried out escort duties for shipping in the Firth of Forth area while based at Drem airfield in East Lothian near Edinburgh. However on the 16th October the new radar stations at Drone Hill and St Abb's Head reported the approach of 14 Junkers JU88 bombers which seemed to be heading for the Forth railway bridge, a major link with the north. It was later discovered that the real target for the raid was the Royal Navy shipping at Rosyth dockyard. For the first time in the war mainland Britain was under attack.

602 and their counterparts in the City of Edinburgh (603) squadron were scrambled and the good citizens of Edinburgh watched as the air battle raged overhead. Several bombs fell among navy ships at Rosyth, killing 14 RN personnel. Flying officer Mackellar and his 602 squadron colleague Flight Lieutenant George Pinkerton (another Clan Campbell sept member!) from Houston in Renfrewshire spotted a lone JU88 and chased it away from the city and out over the Forth. After an initial burst of gunfire from Pinkerton both pilots pursued the bomber and attacked it savagely until it hit the water. The pilots of 603 squadron also had success, bringing down another JU88. Although the two squadrons hotly disputed which had been the first the destruction of these aircraft was the beginning of the Battle of Britain.

Twelve days later the squadrons were scrambled again and quickly spotted a Heinkel 111 bomber which they dived to attack. The pupils of Knox Academy at Haddington in East Lothian were surprised to have their rugby practice interrupted by the frantic chase taking place just above their heads. Mackellar had silenced the tail gunner with the Spitfire's Browning machine guns and the bomber finally crashed on the Lammermuir Hills six miles from Haddington. This was the first German aircraft shot down on British soil in the 2nd World War.

Archie's first singular success came on the 29th November when 602 Squadron came across another Heinkel 111 which had been drawing anti-aircraft fire near Tranent. Mackellar attacked and one of the aircraft's engines caught fire. As the German pilot tried to crash land the other pilots of 602 attacked and destroyed the aircraft. Archie was credited with his first solo "kill".

The next few months were never going to be able to keep up this pace and the "phoney war" period began. Into early 1940 the contacts with the enemy were few and far between but after the evacuation of Dunkirk, which 602 was not involved in (being instead involved in the evacuation of Norway), the County of Warwick (605) squadron was posted to Drem. 605 had been severely mauled at Dunkirk and had suffered heavy losses in both aircraft and personnel. On the 21st June 1940 Flight Lieutenant Archie Mackellar transferred to 605 squadron as a Flight Commander.

The battered pilots of 605 squadron took to the diminutive Scot (who by this time had earned the nickname of "the Little Whirlwind") and a colleague remembered him as a "cheerful, effusive, happy-go-lucky guy". His new squadron was equipped with the Hawker Hurricane fighter which would be used with such great effect in the forthcoming Battle of Britain. For 605 this was to start on the 15th August.

On that day a large formation of German aircraft were reported to be approaching the north English city of Newcastle. 605 was scrambled and intercepted about 100 enemy aircraft, Heinkel 111 bombers and ME110 escort fighters. Archie led his B wing into attack and quickly dispatched a Heinkel with machine gun fire, sending it crashing into the sea. Keeping the sun behind him he attacked another bomber, setting one engine on fire before finishing off his ammunition on another two luckless German crews.

All told 605 squadron accounted for 8 HE111's that day, with Archie's personal score being three definite and one more probable. At the end of June he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC). Not long afterwards London was bombed and 605 squadron was sent south to Croydon in the front line on the 7th September 1940.

The next ten weeks saw the height of the London Blitz. On the 8th, the very next day after arriving to defend the British capital, Archie's B wing was involved in a dogfight over Kent, intercepting and harrying a large formation of bombers and fighters. The effect of this foray, and A wing's attack on the port side of the Dornier formation, meant that the bombers turned away from London without dropping their bombs. This exercise was to be repeated next day, with Archie attacking and being credited with shooting down 3 HE111 bombers in as many seconds, and from then on became almost a daily occurrence.

By mid-September the pilots were feeling the strain. On the 15th it was bright and clear and by early morning Fighter Command's intelligence knew the Luftwaffe was planning a major assault. 605 squadron was scrambled at 11:30 am and dispatched to break up a formation of bombers which was attempting to break through. A fierce battle ensued between attackers and the defending fighters across the skies of Kent and Surrey. Archie's personal "bag" for the day was a Dornier bomber and 2 ME109 fighters. That night, or in the small hours of the morning, he brought down the squadron's first night victim, a HE111 picked out by the searchlights over the city of London.

The award of a second Distinguished Flying Cross within a month was no surprise, the citation describing him as a brilliant tactician, displaying an excellent fighting spirit and leading his pilots with great skill and resource. It also mentioned his astonishing 8 enemy aircraft destroyed in only eight days fighting. At the end of the month he was promoted to Squadron Commander.

The pace continued throughout October. By then many pilots had died or been injured and friends of Archie believed that he was losing some of his sharpness to battle fatigue. Still he fought on, and by the 27th of the month he had downed his 17th victim in less than seven weeks, another ME109. At last he agreed to take a short leave to visit friends and family in Glasgow.

Archie never made that last trip home alive. The morning of the 1st November was the last of his life. It was vividly remembered by his fellow pilot Chris "Bunny" Currant. "I had just returned from a few days' rest and was in the bathroom shaving when Archie came in.

He asked why I was up at this time. I said I was getting ready for ops that morning. He said there was no need to, that he was doing my turn and I could rest until the afternoon. He went out of the door and I never saw him again".

At about 7:50 am a warning came through that a small group of German aircraft, a "nuisance raid" designed to harass the already weary RAF pilots, was on its way. "Archie and I and others took off to intercept....." recalled a fellow pilot that day, "and we were somewhere over the Kent side of the Thames estuary..... and I lost Archie, we all lost him, didn't know where he had gone". During the melee the Flight lost contact with Archie and at just after 8:00 am eye witnesses saw his Hurricane fall from high up in a crazy inverted circuit before crashing into the ground. This was near Mayfield and further down the Kent coast so there was speculation that he had gone off after a lone enemy fighter and had been ambushed. Near his wrecked aircraft lay a shot down ME109, thought to have been his final victim.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, had met Archie a few days earlier. "Recently I met a young Scot who was proving himself a leader among leaders. His name was McKellar. It was quite apparent to me that he had the whole Squadron with him. He was regarded with the greatest admiration and respect by his officers....I shall never forget meeting him" he recalled later.

Archie was taken home to Scotland, to be buried at New Eastwood Cemetery off Thornlibank

Road in Glasgow, on the 6th November 1940. The mourners included the Marquis of Clydesdale, his old C.O. at 602 the City of Glasgow squadron, and the then Lord Provost of Glasgow Patrick Dollan. Many of his old friends and colleagues from 602 squadron were there but for operational reasons no member of 605 squadron could attend. Included in over one hundred wreaths was one from his parents in the shape of a DFC & bar, one from the girls in a Glasgow flower shop, and another from the carpark attendants at Glasgow's St Enoch's railway station.

On the 31st October Archie had been mentioned in dispatches by Fighter Commander Chief and fellow Scot Lord Dowding and shortly after his funeral came the award of the Distinguished Service Order (DSO). The citation stated that Squadron Leader Mackellar's magnificent fighting spirit had proved an inspiration to his pilots, and that he led the squadron with outstanding courage and determination. Early in the following year his father John travelled to Buckingham Palace in London to receive the award from King George VI. It must have been a very proud but also profoundly sad episode for him.

During November daylight raids over mainland Britain died away very slowly and on the 28th of the month the aircraft of German air ace Major Helmut Wick was the last shot down in such a raid. The official end of the Battle of Britain was set as the 31st October 1940; approximately 8 hours before Archie died. The final irony of the career of "the Little Whirlwind" was that his name was omitted from the Battle of Britain Roll of Honour.

During the early 1990's a campaign was started to stop Archie from becoming the Forgotten Ace. His neglected tombstone was carefully restored by the Shieldhall Monumental Co-operative and a Paisley newsagent attempted to start a Memorial Trust in his name. A sculpture by the famous British artist Eric Kennington which had been commissioned by his parents was put on display at Glasgow International Airport, near his birthplace of Paisley.

Other known Descendants of this Family

Charles (b1852), the eldest son of John Mackellar and Isabella McCartney, married twice. He was also a plasterer and in 1911 was living at 50 Brownlee Street, Glasgow (13). By his first wife Janet Smith he had a daughter Marion who married Patrick Cassidy. By his second wife Catherine Hannah he had four children, including John Thomson Mackellar (b1885), David Hannah Mackellar (b1887), and Charles Mackellar jnr (b1889). When Charles snr died at Rothesay on the 12th September 1908 his eldest son John, by then also a plasterer, of 1 Rochdale Place, Mount Florida, Glasgow, was executor of his estate (14). John's grandson Charles Mylne is a schoolteacher at Glasgow High School.

Ian Charles Mackellar (b1920), eldest son of Charles jnr, went to Canada where today his son David Graham McKellar (b1952 - the family use the spelling popular since the 19th century) - is a cartographer in Ontario.

References:

- ¹ See "The Clan Mackellar", part 2, in the "Clan Campbell Society (North America)" journal, vol 24, no 3, Summer 1997, pp27-31. Also Part 6.
- ² Ibid, part 6, Patrick was baptised on the 9th January 1761 at Ardchnonnel (Glenorchy & Innishail OPR).
- ³ Ibid, part 2, vol 24, no3, p28, and Glenaray OPR.
- ⁴ Baptisms from Kilchrenan & Dalavich, and Glenaray OPR's.
- ⁵ "Inhabitants of the Argyle Estate, 1779", edited by Eric Cregeen MA, Scottish Record Society, p7. Among the 76 inhabitants of the fermetoun of Tullich were:

Malcolm McKellar	-	aged 60
Mary Sinclair (wife)	-	aged 36
Margaret McKellar	-	aged 24
Janet	-	aged 19

Catharine - aged 13
 Ann(e) - aged 8
 Flory - aged 6
 Christian - aged 6

To date no marriage for any Malcolm Mackellar and Mary Sinclair has been found.

It has been argued by descendants that the above 24 year-old Margaret and 8 year-old Ann(e) were the children baptised in Kilchrenan (1759) and Glenaray (1768) respectively. It would seem unlikely that Mary Sinclair was the mother of Margaret, despite inaccuracies of given ages!

6. "Archibald McKellar, son of Duncan McKellar, tenant in Cregnal and Janet Leitch, daughter of John Leitch, tenant in Largavrechtan, booked 22nd and married 24th inst (September 1821)". (Bute OPR's). Largavrechtan, or Learg-a-bhrechtan, is near Ettrick Bay.
7. Malcolm Mackellar married Isobel Walker on the 9th February 1804 at Rothesay. Their children were:
 - Archibald - born 2nd baptised 9th December 1804 in Rothesay.
 - Colin - born 1807.
 - Angus - born 1809.
 - Malcolm - born 1812.
 - Mary - born 25th baptised 30th January 1814, by which time the family were living at Brecknock (breac-cnoc - "the speckled hillock") in Rothesay, Bute Parish.

Mrs Fisher is the great-great grand-daughter of this Archibald (b1804), who married Grizal (Grace) Stirling on the 15th January 1828. Malcolm remarried, on the death of his first wife, Catherine Sinclair and had:

Neil - born 7th baptised 18th February baptised 3rd March 1816 in Lighcreachdach.
 John - born 21st baptised 26th July 1818 in Breachdnock (sic).

8. Rothesay Bute OPR.
9. Glasgow City Parish OPR.
10. 1881 census - Gorbals (644/12) book 39.
11. Archibald Mackellar and Sarah Ashmore had:
 - Isabella - born 1881. She married Andrew Letham.
 - Juliet - born 1882. She married Philip Goldie.
 - Archibald - born c 1887. He married Marion Jane Hutcheson.
 - John - born c1887. He married Margaret Crawford.
12. Much of the biographical details of Squadron Leader Archie Mackellar was taken from "The Forgotten Ace", by Jim Foley. Copies are available from the Rolls-Royce Heritage Trust, Scottish Branch, which may be contacted through the writer. The assistance of Roddy MacGregor and Bill MacConnell of the 602 City of Glasgow Museum was also greatly appreciated.
13. Glasgow Valuation Rolls.
14. Register of Testaments of Wills and Inventories held in the NAS, Edinburgh, with copies in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow..

VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED

Volunteers are required to assist in the running of the Society Library.

Can you give a few hours on a weekly or monthly basis?

No experience required.

Meet interesting people from all over the world who visit our Library.

Make new friends.

*If you can assist or wish further information please contact our Hon. Librarian
 Dr. Jim Cranstoun in the Library or telephone 0131 220 3677*

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO in EDINBURGH (Part 1)

by Gordon R. Nicoll

Was your ancestor a prominent member of Edinburgh society a hundred years ago? If so there may be a photograph, and a brief biography, in :- *Contemporary Biographies - Edinburgh and the Lothians - At the Opening of the Twentieth Century*, by A. Eddington. [Pike's New Century Series, No. 12, Published by W. T. Pike, Edinburgh., 1904.]

Copies can be found in our own Society's library, and a number of other Edinburgh libraries.

The first hundred or so pages consist of topographical material about places in and around Edinburgh, accompanied by many interesting photographs.

The biographies, themselves, consist of a paragraph descriptive of the individual's career and accompanied by a photograph. The name of the father, and the early education or training, is usually given, together with the marriage, where appropriate, and surviving family.

The biographies, at about three to the page, are grouped in Sections as follows:-

	Page		Page
Offices of State, etc.	107	Art, Literature, Science, Scholastic, etc.	255
Members of Parliament	116	Architects	269
Nobility and Gentry	119	Engineers, Civil and Mining, etc.	275
Clergy	131	Commercial, Banking,	
Legal	161	Insurance, Official, etc.	283
Medical	213	Accountants	313
Dental	243	Vetinary Surgeons	321
Volunteers	247	Obituaries	323

Index To Contemporary Biographies 1900.

ADAM, E., LL.B., 11, Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh	166
ADAM, J., 16, India Street, Edinburgh	166
ADAM, Lord, 34, Moray Place, Edinburgh	161
AGNEW, Sir A. N., Bart., M.P., Locknaw Castle, Wigtownshire	116
AGNEW, Sir S., K.C.B., 22, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh	166
AINSLIE C., 5, Mayfield Terrace, Edinburgh	255
AITKEN, Rev. A., 1, Merchiston Gardens, Edinburgh	131
AITKEN, T., 5, Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh	283
AITKEN, T., J.P., 12, Claremont Park, Leith	283
ALLAN, C. J., Oakmount, Cockpen	213
ALLAN, W., Azledale, Bathgate	188
ALLISON, A., M.D., Inveravon, Loanhead	213
ALMOND, The Late Dr. H. H., Musselburgh	323
ANDERSON, A. M., LL.B., 9, Great King Street, Edinburgh	167
ANDERSON, D., LL.B., 10, India Street, Edinburgh	167
ANDERSON, G., J.P., Beechmount, Murrayfield	284
ANDERSON, J., Armadale, Linlithgowshire	214
ANDERSON, Sir R. R. Allemuir House, Colinton	269

THE CLAN MACKELLAR - Part VIII

By Duncan Beaton

The Mackellar families in Stuckscarden

The last group of Glen Shira families to be dealt with in this history of the Mackellars are the ones that made their home in Stuckscarden. There is evidence that more than one family was involved in forming the line from the sixteenth century up to the 19th century, and that perhaps in early times they had the farm from the Campbells of Argyll in return for performing a special service to their clan chief MacCailien Mor.

To recap, we have seen that a Malcolm, brother of the Duncan Mackellar of Maam who had succeeded their father Archibald of Maam by the 18th April 1639, was there during 1635-44.¹ In 1670 an Ellar Mackellar, brother of Gilfillan Mackellar in Kenacreggan Glenaray, had a 19 year tack (the usual period for such leases) of the holding, to the extent of 3 merklands.² He may have been the same Ellar who had married Mary Macnuier and had a son Donald, baptised on the 28th May 1685 in Stuckscarden.³ If he was, he was almost certainly the Ellar plundered along with his son Duncan by the "McDonalds and McClanes" in May and June 1679.⁴ Then there were the three Mackellars, Archibald, John and Donald, all there in the Hearth Tax roll collected in 1691. The John listed in the latter source may also have been "plundered" in 1679: the total value lost was 2,245 pounds 6 shillings 8 pence Scots, about 200 pounds Sterling.⁵

Stuckscarden is from the Gaelic "stuc-sgardan", "the hill of the scree", and the name well describes the conical form of the hilltop on the main ridge above.

After 1700 the individual Mackellar entries at Stuckscarden may be better formed into family groups. Yet another Malcolm Mackellar was mentioned as being there in the rentals of 1702-6 and he was married to Anna Macintyre. Prior to 1699 (when baptismal records for Inveraray and Glenaray are missing for almost a decade) Malcolm probably had a son Alexander, later to succeed him as a tacksman of Stuckscarden. Post 1699 Malcolm and Anna had: Mary, born 1702 (baptised as Marie); Rachel, born 1704; and Margaret, born 1707. During another hiatus in the parish baptismal register in the second decade of the 18th century another son was probably born; Robert, about 1719, from whom the later Stuckscarden family descended.

The name Robert was an unusual one among the Glenshira Mackellars and his descendants have a tradition that he was named after Rob Roy MacGregor the famous outlaw. Certainly Rob Roy, a fugitive after the failure of the 1715 Rebellion, had taken refuge on the lands of his Campbell kin. He had a house near the top of Glen Shira where he lived relatively undisturbed for almost ten years, able to reach Loch Lomondside or Glenorchy through the hill passes in a swift-footed hour or so. The ruined house was an early tourist attraction in the 19th century, and is still visited today although it is often confused with the better preserved ruin of Ben Buidhe shepherd's cottage, a late 18th century building nearby.

In the next generation Alexander Mackellar, tacksman of Stuckscarden, was created a Burgess of Inveraray on the 22nd May 1725.⁶ He had his tack renewed in 1737 but was one of the tenants summonsed for removal from the old town of Inveraray in 1746.⁷

Mary, the eldest known daughter of Malcolm and Anna, married John Macvicar in Inveraray in 1729. Their descendants had a part to play later in unravelling some of the history of the Stuckscarden Mackellars.

Margaret, another daughter of Malcolm Mackellar born at Stuckscarden in 1707, married a Duncan Mackellar and had two daughters, Mary, born 1733, and Ann, born 1741. This Mary married

Donald Macnuier on the 30th January 1752 and had a large family. Mary, her 68 year-old mother "Peggy" (Margaret), and sister Ann, all widows, were living with the family of Mary's eldest daughter at Stuckscarden in 1779.⁸ Descendants of this Macnuier family live in Australia today.

Robert Mackellar, presumed youngest member of this family, succeeded his father Malcolm who had had the joint tack with Alexander in 1737 but who died in 1748.⁹ He married twice: firstly to Catherine (Cathrin) Mackellar on the 9th July 1747, and secondly to Ann Turner of the family at neighbouring Drimlee on the 16th January 1778.¹⁰ Ann had been born in 1730, so Robert's children were born to his first wife:

Janet	- baptised 4 October 1756 Stuckscarden.
Catherine (Katrin)	- baptised 30 June 1758 Stuckscarden.
Malcolm (Malcom)	- baptised 28 May 1760 Stuckscarden. He married Catherine Munro.
John	- baptised 20 March 1764
Robert	- baptised 20th March 1774. He married Catherine Ross and became an Innkeeper in Inveraray.

The Family of Robert and Catherine Mackellar in Australia.

Robert Mackellar and Catherine Ross married on the 3rd February 1803 and had ten children: Lavinia (1803), Catherine (1804), Margaret (1806), Harriet (1808), Ann, or Annie (1810), Robert (1812), John (1814), Georgina (1817), Donald (1818), and James (1823). Lavinia married John Teale, "an Englishman" according to the subsequent family history, in Inveraray on the 24th July 1834.¹¹

In May 1839 John, Donald, James, Catherine, Harriet and Georgina applied at Inveraray to emigrate to Australia. They left Liverpool, England on the 17th June on the "Lady Lilford" and arrived three months later on the 27th September 1839 at Adelaide, South Australia. It is not known when their father Robert the innkeeper died, or if he ever followed his family to Australia. Their mother Catherine (it was often spelt "Cathrine" - even her tombstone carries that spelling) Ross died on the 10th September 1831, aged 51 years.¹²

In the 1841 census for South Australia Donald and James were living in Kensington village, both listed as under 21 despite the fact that Donald must have been aged 22 at the time: James would have been 19. Donald left South Australia shortly afterwards; by the time of his marriage he was living in Gippsland.

Most of the members of the family did well in Australia. John married Charlotte Mary Morgan in Adelaide on the 26th March 1846 and had five children. Donald, of whose descendants most is known about, married Jessie (marriage register signed Jessey) Gibbons at St Peters Church, Richmond on the 10th October 1845 and had 10 children.

Of the later career of the last brother, James, in Australia there has been no notice. Of the sisters Catherine lived in Adelaide and died there unmarried on the 25th February 1870. Harriet married James Allen in North Adelaide on the 29th September 1844 and they had three children. James Allen died on the 11th August 1881 and Harriet died at Reed Garden, Unley, Adelaide on the 12th July 1896. Finally, Georgina married David Alexander Murray on the 23rd April 1845 and they had one son, Robert McKellar Murray, who was born on the 12th June 1849. Georgina survived her husband by nearly 29 years and died on the 5th December 1878 in Adelaide. Their son Robert died at Burrundie, Northern Territory on the 1st February 1893, leaving a widow and a daughter Elsie Mackellar Murray who had been born on the 11th July 1871 in Adelaide.

From Donald and Jessie Mackellar and James and Harriet Allen descend the genealogists of this branch of the family who have, as is often the case with the Clan Mackellar, made the collation

of data so much easier. Donald and Jessie's 10 children were: Ormonde (1846-1920), married Mary Ann Taylor, with 11 children; Emily Elizabeth (1848-1925), married Edward Joseph Sparke; Georgianna Lydia (1849-94), married Murdo MacKenzie with 1 child; Amy Louisa (1851-1929, married 1st David Samuel Falconer, with 5 children, 2nd Edward Samuel Dunstan; Eliza (born 1852), married Douglas Fisher, with 2 children; Charlotte Holden (Chatty - born 1854), married Alexander Samuel MacDonnell, with 5 children; Alice McLeay (1855-1942), 1 child; Lavinia Harriet (1858-1930), married Edgar James Patrick Byrnes, with 11 children; Maude Mary (1859-60); Thomas FBDC (born 1860), married Mary Ann Holcombe, nee Cuell.

Shortly after his marriage to Jessie Gibbons Donald answered an advertisement by the Hawksbury Benevolent Society for tenders from persons to take charge of their herds. He wrote again in the November to offer his services at 50 pounds per annum, assuring the Society that he could obtain sureties for a faithful performance of his duties and, if required, an ample testimony from his late employer. The address of his lodgings at the time was given as: c/o P Henderson, Pitt Street, Sydney. By the time of their first child's birth in 1846 Donald and Jessie were living in the Murrumbidgee district of New South Wales and they were to remain in that vicinity on and off for the next dozen years. Donald worked as a manager or overseer on large pastoral sheep runs and never owned his own place.

In early 1859 a sheep station was established on the Darling River, on a former Native Australian reserve which had previously been considered too dangerous for settlement. This station was named Fort Bourke and by 1861 great progress had been made opening up the country. Vincent James Dowling, who had originally settled Fort Bourke, now considered the place "too civilised": the town of Bourke was founded a few miles from the stockade in 1862.

The Bogan River Company had been formed by this time and Donald Mackellar started the company's activities in the Fort Bourke area with a sheeprun for 60,000 sheep. However he was not to be manager for very long. The local newspaper recorded: "...on July 26 (1860) at Beesmary (sic, for Beemery, the name of the sheeprun), Bogan River, of fits of epilepsy caused by over excitement, (died) Donald McKellar Esq. J.P. aged 42 leaving a wife and eight children totally destitute. He was manager of the Bogan River Company and a native of Inverary (sic), Argyllshire...."¹³

It may be that baby Mary Maude Mackellar had died by this time but, on the 22nd November of that same year, Jessie gave birth to her tenth and Donald's posthumous son Thomas. He was baptised Thomas Fort Bourke Dangar Mackellar, named after the location of his birth as well as his uncle Thomas G G Dangar.

Shortly after the death of Donald the family moved to Sydney, where his widow Jessie married George Edward Gardner, a photographer, on the 16th May 1867. She had two more children by Gardner and died on the 3rd March 1887.¹⁴

The family scattered, with some keeping in touch with others and some not. Bourke Mackellar, the youngest child, married but left no children. He was remembered by the family for his nickname "Combo", and was a grazier in the Pilliga District of NSW for many years. He died in 1943.

Ormonde MacKellar married in 1868 and spent all his life on the land. He died in 1920. Amy Louise was living with her brother Ormonde when she married in 1869: his wife was one of the witnesses at her wedding. When Lavinia married in 1880 the witnesses were her sister and brother-in-law Amy and David Falconer.

Eliza and Charlotte both married accountants, in Sydney in 1874 and 1877 respectively. Both lived in Sydney and were good friends of their sister Emily, a teacher. The second daughter, Georgiana, was living at Bullerawa in 1872 when she married Murdo(ck) MacKenzie from Wangan.¹⁵

The recent researches of the history of this particular branch of the Mackellars has been carried out by Mrs Narelle Green, a grand-daughter of Ormonde and his wife Mary Ann Taylor, and Mrs Elizabeth Kraus, a great-great grand-daughter of the Harriet Mackellar who emigrated with her siblings aboard the "Lady Lilford" in 1839 and married James Allen in 1846.

Marie (Mary) Mackellar and her husband John Macvicar

The marriage of John Macvicar from Glenaray and Mary Mackellar from Stuckscarden took place in the Parish of Inveraray on the 20th February 1729. Could this have been the marriage that started the feud that brought down the family of Kilblaan ?(see Clan Mackellar part 6)

John and Mary seem to have lived their married life in the town of Inveraray, where they had: Archibald, Niven, Malcolm, Patrick, Mary, and Elizabeth.¹⁶

In later life Patrick Macvicar petitioned the 5th Duke on behalf of his Mackellar cousins in Stuckscarden with a letter that gave an insight into the family's position in the social structure of the time now rapidly being displaced. The year of the petition was 1802 so perhaps it was Robert Mackellar the innkeeper whose case was being put forward. The letter stated: "Even before the Reformation as well as since the Mackellars of Glenshira on the one hand like the Macvicars in Glenaray on the other were looked upon by the Noble family of Argyll as a kind of lifeguard almost within cry. Mackellar was the family's chief musician in ancient times and I have seen in my grandfather Mackellar's house the remains of a Keese Clarsach (?) and....(ie; the harp and case) the foord (sic), Aa-chlarsair, "the Harper's Ford" on (the river) Shira between Stuckscarden and Kilblaan has been pointed out to me, where sat on each side of the burn the two musicians of Stuckscarden and Kilblaan playing in concert. Their ancient tales and achievements in support of the Noble family are little inferior than those of Ossian and Fingal...."¹⁷

Glen Shira as part of the Argyll Estates

Although the Campbells of Argyll had been feudal superiors of much of Glen Shira since the 16th century the people of the glen had remained much the same as under the previous superior, MacNaughton of Dunderave. Only in the late 18th century had the land reforming policies of the 5th Duke led to larger more efficient and enclosed farms and less farm workers.

One of the old families to benefit from this was that of Turner of Drimlee near the top of the glen. Originally they had come to Drimlee as MacNaughton's (deer) foresters on Ben Buidhe and one of their most illustrious visitors had been Queen Mary, when she visited her half-sister the Countess of Argyll at Inveraray in 1563. The queen had shot a stag at Elrig during a great hunt organised for her by the earl.

The Turners had a tack of the old Mackellar place of Maam in Glenshira in 1821, but the boundaries far exceeded those of the original Maam. Now they were "...all and whole the low grounds of the lands and farm of Maam in Glenshira from the march of Stuckinscardine to the fence that forms the north boundary of the first park beyond the Dooloch (Dubh-loch, in Glen Shira) as also all and whole the lands of Stuckinscardine, Cuilnaha and the muir of Kenachreggan....(another old Mackellar place, in Glenaray)."¹⁸

The Turners belonged by this time to a new class of landholder in the Highlands, usually a non-Highlander, who had replaced the old tacksmen in the social strata. Although the Turners were Highlanders and of the old tacksmen class they were exceptions and often the incomers were Lowlanders or English, both grouped together as the despised "Sassunach".

A story was told of a later Mackellar and his family who were tenants of one of these new landholders at Stuckscarden. Peter Mackellar had married Flora Macnab in neighbouring Glassary Parish on the 10th July 1810, so quite probably they should appear in a later Clan Mackellar chapter. However Peter found employment as a ploughman and farm labourer at Maam and lived

at Stuckscarden. While living there their two children were born: Mary in 1812, and Archibald, baptised on the 5th February 1816.

Maam was at that time let to a colonel, whose wife was an excessively exacting mistress. One day Peter was ploughing when a friend of his came up to him with some message and interrupted the work for a few minutes. Peter's mistress saw her workman standing idle in the field and shouted an ill-natured reproach at him. With "the quick anger characteristic of a Gael" Peter did not return to his task but unyoked the horses, put them back in the stable, and returned home. He said to his wife: "Ma tha aite fo'n ghrein anns an urrainn damh a bhith saor o chuing taireil an dubhsheirbhis, theid mi'n sin" (If there is any place under the sun where I can be free from the humiliating bondage of this wretched employment, I'll go there). "We'll go together", said his sympathetic wife.

By the summer of that same year, 1817, the Mackellars and a few relatives sailed from Greenock to Quebec, where they landed after a boisterous passage of nine weeks. From there they worked their way westward by batteaux and such other very slow modes of transport until they reached Queenstown, then the western limit of our known civilisation. Having heard of the Talbot Settlement, where free grants of land were being made to settlers, Peter Mackellar and his fellow emigrants, John MacDougall, Malcolm MacGregor, and Duncan Macnab, left the women and children at Queenstown and went there to assess its suitability.

The journey was made on foot along the Indian Trail until they reached the township of Aldboro, a distance of over one hundred and twenty miles. Here they met up with five Highland families, those of John Gillies, Archibald Gillies, Neil Haggart, Donald MacEwen, and Alexander Forbes, who had come to Aldboro by way of the States the previous year. The new arrivals immediately resolved to throw in their lot with their fellow countrymen and selected lots before returning to Queenstown for their families. With the aid of two oxen and wagons they were able to transport their wives, "weans" (children) and all their worldly goods to Aldboro in time to erect shelters before winter set in. Here Peter and his fellow Highlanders profited in their own independence, although at times it must have been far from easy. Great privations were suffered by them, and some times they were reduced to the necessity of subsisting on roots and bark. But large accessions were made to the settlement during the next few years and eventually the Mackellars and their neighbours prospered.

In the late 1830's the Mackellar family moved to a farm named Walnut Grove, Raleigh, County Kent, Ontario. It was there that Peter died on the 18th January 1861 and Flora died at the fine age of 95 years on the 9th February 1877.¹⁹

Archibald, son of Peter and Flora Mackellar the settlers, became a very effective political commentator, especially before an audience of farmers. His first marriage was to a Miss Lucy McNabb who, despite the different spelling, was supposedly a 2nd or 3rd cousin of Archie's mother Flora. He married Lucy on the 15th August 1836 and they set up home on a farm on the banks of the river Thames, in Kent County, Ontario.

In 1842 Archie was elected to the council of the United Counties of Kent, Lambton, and Essex. He was also Reeve of Raleigh Township in 1846-7-9, and of the town of Chatham from 1849 to 1857. In this latter year his wife Lucy died. They had two sons: Peter Duncan (P D Mackellar), who was to become Registrar of Kent County, and Donald.

Archie Mackellar sat for Kent County in the Canadian Assembly 1857-67, and for Bothwell in the Ontario Legislature 1867-75. He also held office in the Liberal Government 1871-5, being appointed a member of the Executive Council in December 1871 and serving as Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works until the 4th April 1874. He was then appointed Provincial Secretary and Registrar and Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1875 Archie was appointed Sheriff of Wentworth County, a post he held until his death at Hamilton, Ontario on the 11th February 1894.

On the 27th May 1874 he had married Mary Catherine, youngest daughter of Grant Powell Esq., and widow of the late Sheriff Lawrence Mercer of Norfolk, UC.

As well as his politics Archie's social life included his period as President of the St Andrews Society in Chatham, and service as a major in the 24th Battalion (Kent) Volunteer Infantry.³⁰ For his relatives at home the proudest moment in his career was when he met the marquis of Lorne during the latter's stint as Governor-General of Canada. The meeting took place in 1881 and Lord Lorne wrote to Sandy Mackellar, the Duke of Argyll's fisherman at the Salmon Draught near Inveraray:

"Manitoba, Canada, 3rd August 1881.

Dear Mackellar,

I wish you could have been with me on some of my recent journeys. I have met so many of your folk that I must tell you about them.

At Hamilton in Ontario, Sheriff Mackellar, your cousin, was asking for you. After leaving East Ontario we went by steamer through the great lakes Huron and Superior and for four days after until we came to a place called Humber Bay. On landing we were met by two of your people, fine young men, and by the Sheriff's sister. Near the place we met a third of the men of the family and this is what they are doing;

*John, Donald and Archie are all explorers and live at Fort William, North Shore, Lake Superior, and Peter is a mining engineer of three regions".*³¹

*The township of McKellar in Ontario is named after the Honorable Archibald Mackellar.*³²

References:

- ¹ "The Clan Mackellar Part 1", in the Journal of the Clan Campbell Society (North America), vol 23, No. 3, Summer 1996, p20, quoting from "Argyll Sasines", edited by Herbert Campbell.
- ² Ibid, quoting from the Argyll Estate Rentals.
- ³ Inveraray & Glenaray OPR.
- ⁴ "The Clan Mackellar Part 1", quoting from "The Manuscript of the Duke of Argyll" (also known as the Argyll MSS), by Sir William Fraser (GB Historical Manuscripts Commission, 4th Report, pp470-492, and 6th Report, pp606-634, London 1874-7).
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ "The Burgesses of Inveraray 1656-1963", edited by Elizabeth A Beaton and Sheila W Macintyre, Scottish Record Society, 1990, p180.
- ⁷ "Inveraray Papers", by Duncan C MacTavish, Oban, 1939, p56, where Alexander's name was shown to be among three additional names added to the margin of the summons.
- ⁸ "Inhabitants of the Argyll Estate, 1779", edited for the Scottish Record Society by Eric R Cregeen, MA, Edinburgh, 1963, p.17: there were 20 inhabitants on Stuckscarden at the time, still apparently divided into three households as in the Hearth Tax roll of 1691. The Stuckscarden Mackellars seemed to like marrying with the Macnuirs, a MacFarlane sept found about Inveraray. As well as Ellar noted previously there was Mary (b. 1733) who married Donald Macnuir in 1752. Then their daughter, also Mary (born c.1754), married a Duncan Macnuir in 1774 and they continued living at Stuckscarden until about 1790. As McNure and also McNuir they continued living about Inveraray until the Cowal version of the name, Macnair, became the normal spelling. The Macnairs mostly later anglicised their surname to Weir.
- ⁹ Argyll Archives.
- ¹⁰ Ann was baptised on the 19th March 1830 to John "Ban" Turner, portioner of Drimlee, and his wife Ann Munro who had married on the 21st January 1825 (Inveraray and Glenaray OPR). He was known as "Ban", or fair-haired to distinguish him from another John Turner in the area at the same time. The Turners were of long standing in Glen Shira: the most famous member of the family was Major-General Charles Turner (1774-1826), Governor-General of Sierra Leone in the early 19th century.

- ¹¹ Lavinia and her husband had:
 Catharine Ross Mackellar - baptised 18th December 1836 All Saints Church,
 Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, England.
 Lavinia Mackellar - baptised 4th December 1838, same place.
 Robert Mackellar - baptised 11th April 1841, Clayworth, Nottinghamshire, England.
 Donald Mackellar - baptised 16th July 1843, Clayworth.
- ¹² Tombstone on the wall of Kilmalieu Old Graveyard, Inveraray.
- ¹³ The newspaper reference cannot be traced but is mentioned in the written historical records of this family.
- ¹⁴ The "Sydney Mail", 12th March 1887.
- ¹⁵ Family research notes from Mrs Narelle Green, 22 Lushington Street, Gosford, NSW, Australia.
- ¹⁶ The dates for the baptisms of the family of John Macvicar and Mary Mackellar are:
 Archibald - baptised 4th January 1730.
 Niven - baptised 7th July 1734.
 Malcolm - baptised 21st August 1737.
 Patrick - baptised 3rd March 1739.
 Mary - baptised 19th April 1747.
 Elizabeth - baptised 10th December 1751. (All Inveraray OPR).
- ¹⁷ Letter to the 5th Duke of Argyll in the Argyll Archives. On an old Argyll Estate map a sheiling on the hill above Stuckscarden is named "Ari Neilar", which has been suggested by a Gaelic scholar could be Airidh an fheilar - "the sheiling of the fiddler" (the "fh" being silent). My thanks to Mrs Laura Clark for this information.
- ¹⁸ Argyll Archives.
- ¹⁹ "Death of an Old Pioneer", from "Kist", No 4, Autumn 1972, pp14-15 (reprinted in the Toronto Genealogical Society's Proceedings 1972, from "The Weekly Glove", 23rd February 1877). Also "Highland Settler", by Charles W Dunn, taken from the "Encyclopedia of Canada".
- ²⁰ "Nothing but Names", by Herbert F. Gardner. Also data collected from the Canadian Legislative Library by David McKellar.
- ²¹ A letter kept by Sandy Mackellar's descendants and copied out by the late Donald Mackechnie in Inveraray.
- ²² "Township of McKellar", with a foreword by Gerald Bell dated 12th August 1982. The foreword includes an address for further information: D Moore, Box 251, McKellar, Ontario, PO6 1CO, Canada.

SILVER WAR BADGE awarded to members of the RAF (Great War)

by Patrick W. Anderson

Readers may have at home a badge that their relative received after the Great War having been wounded during the GREAT WAR while serving in the HM FORCES, viz ROYAL NAVY, ARMY or RAF.

It would appear that the KING awarded the SILVER WAR BADGE also to the RAF in a Memorandum from the AIR MINISTRY dated 30 November 1918.

The Badge was in the form of a Circle with the words, "FOR KING AND EMPIRE SERVICES RENDERED" and circumscribes the Imperial Cipher surmounted by a Crown.

The applicant wore this Badge on the right breast or right lapel of the Jacket and it was not to be worn with Naval Uniform, or Military or Air Force Uniform and issue was only when the applicant's service had been Terminated on account of WOUNDS or PHYSICAL Infirmary for which they were not themselves directly responsible such as caused by Service while engaged on flying duty in connection with (a) operations against the enemy (b) aerial coast patrol work.

Source:

Public Record Office AIR 30/1: conditions of Award of the Silver War Badge to Members of the Royal Air Force: explanatory Memorandum, Air Ministry 30 November 1918: signed Weir, Secretary of State.

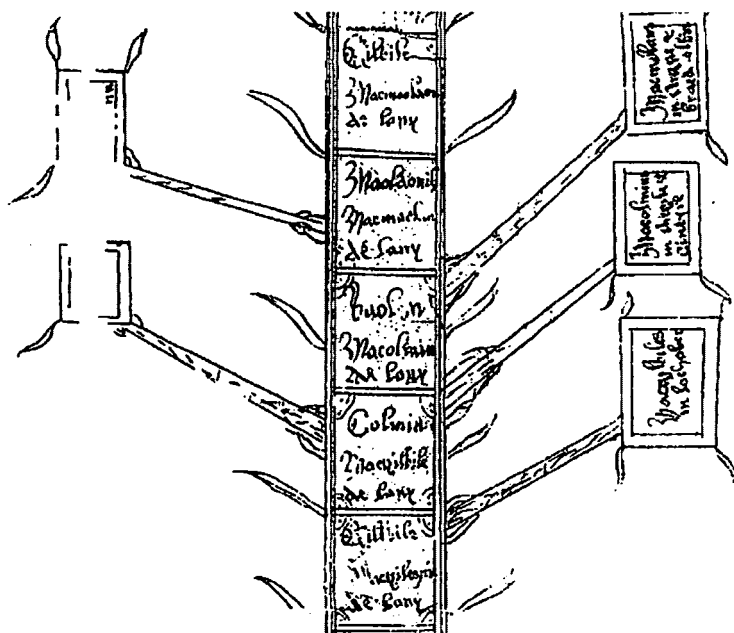
THE DE LANYS OR LENNIES OF THAT ILK

Graeme M. Mackenzie, M.A.,

*"...the old Family of Lenny of That-Ilk, which is reported to have been a Family of good Repute, as far as Tradition may be relied on. But there are as few Documents relating to, as there are Men of that old Family extant in this Age, to clear this, or any other Matter, concerning the same...."*¹

The pioneering family historian William Buchanan of Auchmar had reason to be especially interested in the history of the lairds of Leny, since the estate on the outskirts of the Perthshire town of Callander had come into the hands of his clan following the marriage in the late fourteenth century of the heiress of the Lennies to a son of Sir Walter Buchanan of Buchanan. One document relating to the original lairds is a fascinating sixteenth century family tree – now to be found in the Buchanan of Leny papers in the National Archives – which has much to tell us not only about the Lennies, but also about other related families, and about the wider kindred to which they all belonged.²

The original tree is now too frail to be reproduced, but a good photographic copy of it, made towards the end of the nineteenth century, can be found in "Strathendrick and its Inhabitants" by J. Guthrie Smith (who gives a detailed account of the Buchanans of Leny, down to his own time). The last individual on the tree is *Patrick mac Robert Buchanan* who died, supposedly without legitimate male heirs, in about 1539. There followed a bitter, and at times murderous dispute for control of the



- ²⁵ *Ibid.* 58
- ²⁶ *Ibid.* 60
- ²⁷ *Ibid.* 63
- ²⁸ *Ancient Earls of Mar*, pp 588-589; *Douglas, Earl of Douglas* p. 167
- ²⁹ Society of Genealogists in London, *Genealogical Magazine*, Vol 20, No. 11, Sept. 1982 p. 775
- ³⁰ James Balfour Paul, ed. *Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1424-1513*, Edinburgh: HM General Register House, 1882, 7
- ³¹ NAS# RH6/348. From the original in the Mar Charter Chest
- ³² *Peerage of Scotland*, p. 261-262
- ³³ *Notes on a Group of Stewart Arms*, The Stewart Vol. IV.
- ³⁴ David Laing, *Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals*, Vol. I., No. 796, and Plate XIII. Fig. 4.
- ³⁵ Tim Wallace-Murphy and Marilyn Hopkins, *Rosslyn: Guardians of the Secrets of the Holy Grail*, Dorset: Elements Books, 2000, 176-177.
- ³⁶ *Ibid.* 176-177
- ³⁷ *Ibid.*
- ³⁸ *Ibid.* 179
- ³⁹ *Ibid.* 176
- ⁴⁰ *Ibid.* p. xiii
- ⁴¹ *Ibid.* 99
- ^{41a} Thomson Letter to Arundel, 1625.
- ⁴² G.E.C., *The Complete Peerage*, Vol. I, London: Catherine Press, Ltd., 1910, 257.
- ⁴³ *Rosslyn*, 130
- ⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 136
- ⁴⁵ *Protocol Book of James Young, 1500-1504*, 248, 299, 314.
- ⁴⁶ *Register of the Great Seal of Scotland 1424-1513*, 4.
- ⁴⁷ *A History of Ratho*, 83
- ⁴⁸ E47/7 f.32r, Transcribed by Frank Bigwood
- ⁴⁹ Sir William Mure, *Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane*, Glasgow: Chalmers and Collins, MDCCCXXV, 30-38.
- ⁵⁰ NAS GD1/1194/1
- ⁵¹ Rev. James Taylor, *A Midlothian Village*, Edinburgh: Waterston, 1890, 1, 9.
Also, refer to: A.S. Cowper. *Historic Corstorphine and Roundabout*, Edinburgh: Corstorphine Publishing Company, 5.
Theodore Radford Thomson, *A History of the Family of Thomson of Corstorphine*, Edinburgh, 1926, 17-31.
HRH Prince Michael of Albany, *"The Forgotten Monarchy of Scotland."* Dorset: Elements Books, 1998, 100-101.
- ⁵² Instrument of Sasine, 15 Feb 1424/25.
- ⁵³ *Ibid.* Studied on location at the Edinburgh Public Library.
- ⁵⁴ *Ibid.*
- ⁵⁵ *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, Edinburgh 10 Jul. 1424, 2.
- ⁵⁶ Ronald Selby Wright, *The Kirk in the Canongate*, Edinburgh: Oliver Boyd, 1956, 25.
- ⁵⁷ Rev. Walter MacLeod, *Royal Letters and Other Historical Documents selected from the family papers of Dundas of Dundas*, Edinburgh: William Brown, MDCCCXCVII, Appendix: Pedigree of Dundas of Dundas A.D. 1100-1897.
- ⁵⁸ *Rosslyn*, 103.
- ⁵⁹ *The Peerage of Scotland, A Genealogical and Historical Account*, p. 213
- ⁶⁰ *Historic Corstorphine and Roundabout*, 18.
- ⁶¹ *Ibid.*
- ⁶² NAS. #RH15/205/2. "Scheme showing the Genealogy of the Hepburnes of Wauchtoun, Smetoun, Bemistoun (?), Kirklandhill, and Humble."
- ⁶³ *Haldanes of Gleneagles*, 38.
- ⁶⁴ NAS # RH15/205/2.

⁶⁵ NAS# EX RH15/205/3

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

⁶⁷ EX RH15/205/3, k.

⁶⁸ NAS Testament, 6 October 1602, Hepburn, Adam. Transcribed by Frank Bigwood.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁰ *Genealogical Chart of the Family of Foulis*, Scottish Genealogy Society Library, Edinburgh.

⁷¹ James Foster, *Alumni Oronienses: the Members of the University of the University of Oxford 1500-1714*, Vol. II, London: Parker & Co., 1891.

⁷² James Spedding, *The Letters and Life of Francis Bacon*, Vol III, London: Longmans, Green, and Dyer, 1868, 72.

Also, original Bacon Letter Book located at British Library, London.

⁷³ *Ibid.* 72.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 58-59.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 59.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* 60.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 63-64.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 61.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 64-65.

⁸¹ Hew Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, Vol. II, New Edition, Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1917, 230-231.

THE CLAN MACKELLAR - PART IX

By Duncan Beaton

The Mackellars in Glassary Parish (1).

Part VIII of the history of the Mackellars completed the Glen Shira story with the various families in the farm of Stuckscarden. Earlier on we had dealt with the first Mackellars on record, those of Ardarie on Lochaweside from 1470 up to the 1620's.¹

Mackellars in Ardarie.

There were still members of the family living there after they lost the title to the lands to the Campbells of Kilmartin. Among the rebels following the 9th Earl of Argyle in 1685 were Duncan and Dougall "McKellar" in "Ardtarie". Both lost 15 cows each to the Atholl raiders, but evidently survived the experience.² Two persons bearing the same names were in "Arderie" in 1692.³

Just over a century later, during the period 1798-1802, there was concern over the possibility of an invasion of Britain by the French under Napoleon. Again the "commons" were put on standby to defend the country, and there was still a Mackellar listed against Ardarie.⁴ Colin, a farmer, may have been the father of 60 year-old shepherd John Mackellar who, with his wife Christian (Christina) and seven children, was living at "Ardry" at the time of the 1841 census. This family will be explored along with other Lochaweside Mackellars in future parts of the clan history.

Ardarie now lies ruinous and deserted in a commercial forest, but is commemorated in the name of an adjacent forestry picnic area.

MacKellars living on the Knockbuy Estate.

From the 15th through to the 18th centuries a considerable area of the west shore of Loch Fyne south of the Parish of Glenarary was in the possession of members of the Campbell of Auchencroch family, whose main castle was at Loch Gair. Colin Campbell, of a junior line of descent from Auchencroch, acquired the estate of Knockbuy towards the end of the 17th century.

Archibald Campbell (1693-1790) was 2nd of Knockbuy and the son of Colin. He was an assiduous manager of his estate, improving the quality of the farming land and stock. He also kept meticulous records which tell us much about the people and their holdings.

We regularly rely on three sets of figures from about the time of Archibald Campbell's birth; the 1685 List of Rebels, the Hearth Tax Roll collected in 1691 and delivered in 1694, and the 1692 Fencible Lists. For the statisticians among us the Mackellars in Glassary Parish represented 2.76% of the rebels and 2.8% of the fencibles, both being obviously all male groupings. For the heads of households in 1691, which is almost but not totally an all male population, the figure is 3.6%.

The percentage of Mackellars to others found in the ledgers of Archibald Campbell of Knockbuy and Kilberry, kept between 1733 and 1788, more or less follows the 17th century trend. Of the 1039 persons mentioned, 25 (2.4%) were Mackellars, and they may be broken down into 15 or less family groups. (It is commonly said that Mackellar and MacCallum are the two most widespread names in Argyll. In this case they almost share equal billing: there were 24 MacCallums listed during the same period). The marriage of Archibald Campbell to a Campbell of Kilberry heiress and kinswoman was probably responsible for the introduction of Mackellars into Knapdale.⁵

The Mackellar families in the Knockbuy Rentals and what became of some of them.

The Dugald Mackellars.

One of the first mentioned in Archibald of Knockbuy's rentals was Dugald Mackellar who was a tenant farmer in Upper Carron between 1733 and 1737. At entry to the small farm he had been credited (against his annual rent) for the building of "a barn of 4 couples and 2 tailseals". In 1734 he was also credited for building and thatching a barn "that att my entry was quite don" (sic, for "done", or "down"). There was also a tenant of the same name at nearby North Moninernich during the period 1746-9, who was probably the same person.⁶

The problem with identification from this type of record is a very real one. Whereas the above Dugald at both farms at different periods is likely to have been one and the same, there are other on the original list who could also conceivably be this person. In 1763 there was a "Couilly" Mackellar who was co-tenant of Laidmore, a portion of the farm of Torbhlaire.⁷ He has been identified in Miss Campbell's notes as a Donald, but could have been Dugald, as "Coull" is a form of the latter name.

Another Dugald of this period was the more well-to-do merchant in Kilmichael, the site of the mother church of the parish and then a sizeable village and cattle droving centre. In 1761 he was mentioned as having purchased bere (barley) from a Martin Turner who was a tenant of Campbell of Coulaghailtro in Kintyre.⁸

Donald Mackellar(s).

There was also a Donald Mackellar who was living at Torbhlaire at around the same time as "Couilly". For the 1759-60 rental year he paid the feu duty on the farm of Achalick, then a little township on the upper River Add and now deserted and in forestry. By 1763 he was a co-tenant at Carnower ("Carn-odhar", the brown cairn) another portion of Torbhlaire.

By 1776 there was a Donald Mackellar who was tenant at Shengart, on Kilberry estate in Kintyre, during the period 1781-84 there was another (?) of the same name at Shirdrum near Minard. It is possible that these three references are about the same person, or perhaps two instead of three people.

Donald was at Douner (Lower) Shirdruim in 1781-2, at a place called Corrachangrein (the little green sloping place - Currachan today is a ruined croft house on the side of the hill above Tullochgorm). In 1783-4 he was the tenant of one acre of ground at Douner Shirdruim, with a cow's grazing at Achnain. His wife, also listed but not named, was tenant in her own right of a house and acre of ground, paying the rental on the 31st January 1783.

It is clear from the rentals that Donald had at least two surviving sons, John and Malcolm. In 1784 John delivered money to the laird on behalf of his father, his only mention in the ledgers. His brother Malcolm also paid cash on behalf of his father that year, and during the period 1785-88 was tenant of a third of a merkland at Upper Shirdruim.

Three Malcolm Mackellars.

From the land rentals it seems that there was at least three Malcolms living in the vicinity of Shirdruim ("siaradh-druim", the oblique ridge, a small hill above the present-day village of Minard on Loch Fyne). Malcolm the shoemaker was the tenant of a new house and garden there between 1772 and 1779. In 1775 and 1776 he paid part of his rental by the supply of shoes and in 1777 by supplying shoes and linen cloth delivered by his wife (whose name is not known). This probably indicates that weaving was also being carried out in the little community, from flax grown by the tenants. During 1780-3 he was tenant of one half of Brainport, a settlement on the shores of Loch Fyne near Minard.

The second Malcolm was recorded in Clachbreck on the Kilberry estates in Knapdale where he was tenant of a quarter merkland in 1775-6 (so could not be confused with Malcolm the shoemaker). He is likely to have been the Malcolm "in North Knapdale" who married Christian Campbell on the 9th December 1775 in Glassary. The baptism of their one child on record also appeared in the Glassary OPR.⁹

A third (?) Malcolm was married to Anne Campbell. When they married in Glassary Parish on the 24th May 1772 he was described as living "in Sherdrim".¹⁰ He may have been the son of Donald mentioned above, (although if Donald did come from the Kilberry estate between 1776 and 1781 it may be that his son was actually the above-mentioned husband of Christian Campbell).

Although three Malcolm Mackellars appear in the rentals only these two marriages are recorded in Glassary Parish during the period 1770-90.

Some Descendants of the Malcolm Mackellars.

The kinship and ancestry of the Malcolm Mackellars is not clarified in the following generations. Malcolm the shoemaker's son Alexander lived at Currachan, (so was he the son of Donald Mackellar, at Corrachangrein, 1781-2?) where he died aged 84 on the 4th November 1858. The death certificate has the correct father and occupation, Malcolm, shoemaker, but in place of his mother is the name of Alexander's own late wife Margaret Mitchell.

Alexander Mackellar married Margaret Mitchell in Glassary (presumably at Shirdruim/Minard) on the 23rd June 1804. They had 7 children recorded in the OPR:

Margaret	- born 7th September 1815
Anne	- born 15th June 1808
Neil	- born 31st May 1810
Malcolm (sic)	- born 30th November 1813, who married Margaret Smith.
John	- born 23rd April 1817
Alexander	- born 13th April 1818, who married Janet Macnab.
Duncan	- born 20th December 1820.

In addition there was a daughter Janet, who was married to Malcolm Turner (died 20th April 1876 aged 69), a fisherman in Minard. In the 1851 census they were living with Janet's father in Currachan

and in the 1861 census the family was at nearby Tullochgorm. Janet died on the 22nd December 1892 at Minard, when her age was given as 75 (even although the ages given in the 1861 and '71 census returns indicate that she was probably born about 1811) and her parentage confirmed. Malcolm Turner's mother was also a Mackellar. Catherine Mackellar married Donald Turner (1780-1863), a crofter and fisherman, in 1803. From the evidence of the 1851 census Catherine was a year older than her husband and this was supported by her death certificate. When she died at the home she had shared with her late husband at Kaimes, Lochgair, on the 27th November 1858 her age was given as 69 (therefore born c1779). Her parents were given as Malcolm Mackellar, farmer, and Sarah Campbell. However, since she had a sister Barbara living with her in the 1841 census, it is likely that she was a daughter of the Malcolm who had married Anne Campbell. (Although the ages don't tie up Barbara is not a common name among the Argyll Mackellars and the 1841 census ages are notoriously inaccurate).

So with the family of Malcolm Turner and Janet Mackellar the descendants of the two Malcolm Mackellars married in the Minard area in the 1770's were united.¹¹

Patrick Mackellar, Schoolmaster at Drynoch.

Unfortunately it is not possible to connect the various families living in Shirdruim in the late 18th century, but many have tried. When Malcolm the shoemaker's wife was paying the rental of 1780 also credited for "services" was a Patrick Mackellar, schoolmaster at Drynoch, Douner Shirdruim. (Drynoch - "droigheannach", the place of the blackthorns - has long since disappeared in a road widening exercise on the section of the A83 known as Minard Brae). In that same year Patrick had built his schoolhouse which was still in existence on the 26th January 1786. In 1783 part of his rental was delivered by another, younger, Patrick Mackellar who may have been his son. However, in the following year the younger Patrick was delivering rents for a John Mackellar whose father was a well-known drover also named John. All very confusing.

Patrick the schoolmaster's pupils included "Little Mary", whose schooling fees of 1/9d were credited against his rental in 1783. This may have been his daughter but is more likely to have been a child whose welfare was being provided for by the laird Knockbuy.

In 1786 Patrick received 12/- rental credit from Knockbuy's nephew and son-in-law John Campbell of Orangebay, Jamaica (1732-1808), possibly for the education of Orangebay's daughter Graciella, who died young.

John Mackellar Junior.

The John mentioned above, son of the drover also named John Mackellar, went to the Campbell estates in Jamaica. In 1782 Campbell of Knockbuy negotiated a Bill in John's favour from Campbell of Orangebay, but later letters from the Caribbean refer to "poor McKellar" with warnings to "the poor mother" to be prepared for her son's death. After he died Campbell of Orangebay settled his financial affairs.

John Mackellar the Drover.

This John's father, John Mackellar the drover, rented two stone-built stock enclosures at Kilmichaelbeg and one at Achabhailich (possibly "achadh-a-bhaile", the village field) from Knockbuy in 1766. In the following year, as "drover in Levenmore" (Lepinmore, a farm across Loch Fyne on MacLachlan of Strathlachlan's lands), John secured a tack or longer term lease of the same enclosures plus the small islands in the middle of the loch. This tack was later renewed in the year 1771-2. In the latter year he was described as "Officer to Ederline" (Dugald Campbell of Ederline, the laird of the adjoining estate), from whom he obtained a 3 year tack of Upper Carron in 1773. This strategic site was a cattle stance on the Leckan Muir, one day's droving distance from the market at

Kilmichael-Glassary. It had also in the previous decade been leased to Neil Mackellar of Daill, a member of the Mackellar of Maam in Glenshira family.¹² Indeed, Neil and his brothers are also mentioned in the Knockbuy Rentals over a thirty year period, from 1753 to 1783.

Para Dubh Mackellar the Drover.

Other members of John the drover's family appearing in the Knockbuy Rentals were his brother Peter (Patrick) and another son David, "a little boy", who brought his father's rental cash in 1782 and is not mentioned again. Patrick, known as "Para Dubh" (Dark Patrick) lived in the upper valley of the historic river Add and is on record between 1761 and 1772. From 1763 through to 1770 he rented the winter grazing of North Moninernich, paying his share of the herd's (oat)meal and wages (this being the cow-herd, or shepherd) for the term up to Whitsunday 1764. In this same year Patrick "the Drover" had a 7 year tack of the farm of Tunns, which the following year he relet to a Donald MacKenzie while he himself was living "in Levendrisich" ("laighphein-driseag" - the thorny halfpennyland).

During 1765-70 Patrick had a tenancy of Moninernich, plus the farm of Barchuile (on the north side of the Add Valley) and the "south enclosures" (at Knockbuy) in 1766. He still had Tunns in 1770, when it was noted that he had maintained an interest in North Moninernich which he had "possessed violently" after it had been "set to Lanarkmen". His last entry was in 1772, when he had a conjunct Bill for Achabhialich with his brother John.

Patrick MacKellar Senior in Tunns.

The father of John and Para Dubh Mackellar, drovers, may have been the Patrick Mackellar who had a tack of Tunns in 1744-5. He died sometime in 1746, and an action was raised against the executors of his estate in the following year.

Alexander & Duncan Mackellar.

Alexander and his brother Duncan Mackellar were named as heirs to the deceased John MacKenzie, tacksman of Barchuile, in 1780. (John had died on the 26th May 1779 - tombstone inscription in the Kilmalieu Graveyard, Inveraray). John MacKenzie was the son of the Donald MacKenzie who had taken over the tack of Tunns from Para Dubh in 1765. It is not known if there was a family relationship with the MacKenzies, or for that matter with Para Dubh. Being named heirs in this case was a poisoned chalice for the Mackellars, as it made them liable for MacKenzie's debts, which were duly paid.

This leaves two seemingly unconnected Mackellars, the first being Archibald, who worked with Peter MacIleuin (from MacGillebhain, one of the Gaelic surnames later anglicised as White) as a cattle buyer and drover after 1744. The other was Mary, wife of Dugald Fletcher a tenant in Douner Shirdruim 1775-83, who delivered rentals for her husband during the period 1779-82.

Emigration from mid-Argyll to Canada.

There were two major emigrations from mid-Argyll in the early 19th century, in the 1810's and the 1830's, and Mackellars featured in both. The usual destination for families in both groups was Canada. Freedom from the oppression caused by the continual reform of agricultural land use and religious intolerance (many were Baptists, in a staunchly Presbyterian environment) were the two reasons most often cited. In a previous part of this history the tale of the parents of Sheriff Archie Mackellar, whose antecedents came from Glassary, was told. Sheriff Archie's parents left cousins behind, and their story will feature in a later part of the history. For the next episode (or two), however, we will deal with some of the other Glassary families who went to Canada, and what became of them.

References:

- ¹ "The Clan Mackellar", Part I, CCS (NA) Journal, Vol. 23, No 4, Summer 1996, pp15-23.
- ² "The Commons of Argyll", by Duncan C. MacTavish. "List of Rebels in Argyll Shyr and Tarbert Shyr" (1685), pages 8 & 20.
- ³ Ibid. "A List of the Fencible Men between Sixteen and Sixty in Various Parishes in Argyll as given up on 26th May 1692", p38.
- ⁴ "Minute Book of the Mid-Argyll Court of Lieutenancy. List of Men of Enlistable Age in Glassary Parish 1803", Argyll & Bute Archives, Lochgilphead.
- ⁵ Archibald Campbell married his kinswoman (5th cousin once removed) Grizel (Grace) Campbell of Kilberry ("Genealogy of the Cadets of the Family of Auchenbreck", in "Highland Papers", Vol. IV, Scottish History Society, pp68-89).
- ⁶ There were two Gaelic placenames ending in -earnach in the upper river Add valley, denoting the presence of iron in the ground: Moninernich ("moine-an-earnach", the mossy place of the iron ground), and Darinernich ("doire-an-earnach", the oak-grove of the iron ground). The presence of bog-iron in Argyll is usually indicated by rust-red earth. One of the sites appears on the Second Series 6" Ordnance Survey map (c1900) as Dailaneireanach (the meadow of iron ground), on the south side of the Add Valley to the north of Loch Glashan. It lies a quarter mile west of Craigans, another ruined farm site whose name commemorates an ancient crossing of the river Add.
 Tunns, another placename featured (from "tunn", a barrell-shaped topographical feature), was also south of the Add, approximately 3 miles east of Craigans on the old Shirdruim-to-Kilmichael road (now a forest track). Moninernich must also have been in this vicinity: there is a lot of boggy ground in the valley of the Add (the old name being Gleann Airidh - in this case "airidh" is taken to mean a green place between hills as opposed to shieling or summer grazing-place, although originally these Add settlements may have served that purpose). The area immediately east of Craigans and south of Tunns was known as Moine Ghlas (the water-moss). Upper and Lower Carron were not sited exactly at the present ruined farmhouse (recently refurbished as an unmanned bothy offering free overnight accommodation for walkers) of the same name but about a quarter of a mile to the west and approximately 250 yards north of the Add. The second series map shows a cattle stance at Lower Carron. The placename Carron probably evolved from "caran", another topographical description, this time of a little sloping green site (all Gaelic meanings extracted from Dwelly's dictionary).
- ⁷ "Laid-mor", the piece of land containing the big pond, or watercourse. "Tor-bhlaran", the white faced hill.
- ⁸ Donald Campbell of Coulaghailtro was a great-grandson of Cailean Mor Campbell, 1st of Kilberry. On his death without a male heir the Coulaghailtro property passed to his close relative James Campbell of Ormsary, who in turn sold all his estates. Coulaghailtro then passed to the Campbells of Knockbuy and Kilberry. ("Genealogy of the Cadets of the Family of Auchenbreck", in "Highland Papers" as note 4 above).
- ⁹ The only child to appear in the Glassary OPR was John, born on the 24th September 1776 at Shirdruim.
- ¹⁰ This couple also had only one child's baptism recorded in the Glassary OPR: Barbara, born 17th March 1773 at Shirdruim. However in the 1851 census Barbara and another unmarried sister, (Anne, born circa 1790) were living at Kaimes, Lochgair with their married sister Catherine (born circa 1779, died 27th November 1858) and her husband Donald Turner (1780-1863).
- ¹¹ One kenspeckle descendant of this family was Archie "Sugar" Turner, who until the early 1970's was nurseryman on the Cumlodden Estate for Sir George Campbell of Succoth at his famous Crarae Gardens. Archie's appellation had nothing to do with the amount of sweetener he put in his tea but all to do with Sir Georg's fascination with the North American Western Hemlock. The Latin name of this tree species is "tsuga", and Archie produced thousands of seedlings for planting all over Cumlodden, as specimen trees as well as commercial forestry.
- ¹² "The Clan Mackellar", Part III, CCS (NA) Journal, Vol 24, No 4, Fall 1997, pp14-16, and Part 4, Ibid, Vol 25, No 1, Winter 1998, pp8-10.

THURSDAY EVENING OPENING

Feedback from our Users Survey last summer indicated that there was a significant demand for extended opening hours in our search rooms. As a result, we are having a trial extension to the opening times for the Historical Search Room at General Register House, 2 Princes Street, Edinburgh. From 5 June, for a period of six months, we shall be open until 7.45 pm on Thursday evenings.

Initially, a limited service will be available but this will be under constant review. Readers will be able to order out records held in General Register House until 7.30 pm. Records held in our other buildings, including West Register House, will need to be ordered in advance and no later than 1 pm on the Tuesday preceding your visit.

Up to 12 items can be ordered out for a Thursday evening and you will be informed in advance of your proposed visit if the records you would like to see cannot be produced.

Records can be ordered out in the following way:-

by telephoning:

0131 535 1335

by faxing:

0131 535 1328

by emailing:

historicalorders@nas.gov.uk

(please include a contact name and telephone number)

Unfortunately, our collection of maps and plans has had to be excluded from this trial and cannot be accessed in the evenings. Documents normally consulted in the Legal Search Room are also excluded.

If you are unsure about where the records you are interested in are held, or if you require any additional information before your visit, please telephone 0131 535 1334. Further information to help you plan your visit can be found on our website at www.nas.gov.uk

We passed the Bird Island's at noon.

Wednesday, 8th, a fair wind and good breeze. We came in sight of the hills to the south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence [and] entered the mouth of the river at noon. Thursday, 9th, a fine dry and fair wind till five in the evening, when the wind shifted to the west and blew very high. The ship tossed exceedingly all night.

Fridays 10th, much the same, the night clear and very cold. Saturday, 11th, still the same till five at night when the wind died gradually away. We passed the night in tranquillity. We were then driven back 90 miles. Sunday, 12th, a fair wind but light. Monday, 13th, the breeze quickened and got on well. Tuesday, 14th, head winds. We were then in sight of land on both sides of the river.

Wednesday, 15th, and Thursday, 16th, buffeting winds. Friday, 17th, came in sight of the Isle of Beak and a beautiful tract of cultivated land on the south side of the river. Saw a number of smokes rise from the woods which we supposed to be the habitations of Indians. Saturday, 18th, still in sight of the land we saw on Friday. Sunday, 19th, a calm overtook two pilots and their boat about noon. We were then 150 miles from Quebec. A breeze sprang up from the north. We passed the Isle of Beak at sundown. The river then narrowed to 10 or 12 miles.

Monday, 20th, a good breeze and fine weather. Tuesday, 21st, cast anchor at 9 p.m. and waited for the tide. Wednesday, 22nd, a soft but fair wind, we were still obliged to wait for the tide. We were 27 miles from Quebec. The breeze freshened and the tide took us to Quebec where we came to anchor at seven in the evening.

Thursday 23rd, we were all inspected. We then took the steamer for Montreal. Friday, 24th, at four in the morning we started for Montreal where we arrived at eight on Saturday evening. We remained on board till Monday when we were all turned ashore.

We lodged with a Will Lauder from Dunes, Berwick Shire. Provisions were very cheap here but little employment. The place abounded with apples. Tuesday, 28th, we proceeded to LaChean which is nine miles of land where we remained till Saturday morning when we sailed in a Yankee boat for Ogdensburg where we arrived on the 14th of October and where we got free quarters in Mr. Parish's store.

I applied to Mr. Parish's agent to see what encouragement he would give us to go to Rossie. I told him my circumstances and the state of my family. I got a very cold reception. He told me there were too many of my kind there already and that it was needless for us to go to Rossie. I was then at my wits end and knew not what to do. Three of my children sick and unable to care for themselves, our provisions almost gone and our little money reduced to 18 shillings and no work and a number of hardships of which we were not acquainted.

But the goodness of Almighty God endureth ever still! That day I went to a Mr. Bell in Ogdensburg, a countryman of mine, and told him my case. He said he would take me to Mr. Gouverneur Ogden of Waddington, (who was in town at court), next day and he thought he would help me.

That night we tried to comfort one, another as well as we could. I cannot help remarking when I opened the Bible that night the first passage that I turned my eyes on weds the 42nd Psalm, verse 5 and downwards. I read it over to my wife and children and we thought we got present comfort from what it contained. We spent that night, though a sleepless one, yet not a prayerless night.

In the morning, Mr. Bell took me to Mr. Ogden and represented our case to him. He readily told us that if we chose to go to Waddington, he would pay our passage down the river and we might settle in any place of the town that we chose, and he would get a house for us, and give us provisions till we could raise them for ourselves. I gladly accepted his offer.

He came along with me and visited my family and ordered a surgeon to visit my children and told

me to go to Mr. Parish's house and get what provisions we wanted while there and come down with the first boat we could get that would carry us to Waddington. Our prospects began to look a little brighter and we got new grounds to bless God for all His goodness to us.

We, accordingly on Tuesday following got a boat to carry us down the river to Waddington, Which place we reached next day being the 20th of October, just seventeen weeks and three days from the time we left Angelrow.

Mr. Ogden and Mrs. Ogden showed us great kindness and like good Christians performed every part of their engagement. Our children soon recovered. I entered to work next day and continued in his employ for sometime.

THE CLAN MACKELLAR - Final Part

The Mackellars in Glassary Parish (2) - Emigration to Canada.

By Duncan Beaton

The Prime Reasons for Emigration.

By the late 18th century there were considerable changes in population distribution and land use in the Scottish Highlands. Private armies raised by clan chiefs were no longer permitted in the wake of the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion and this, combined with the enclosure of fields to help with the separate management of crops and stock, had an irreversible effect on the people and the landscape. Better drainage and crop rotation helped to produce more fertile and productive ground but also needed fewer people to look after it. Arable land became more profitable than the people.

New uses were then found for much of this land. The Industrial Revolution supplied some of the means of getting more out of the soil, and the grim, new industrial cities created a demand for more agricultural produce. On top of all this Edward Jenner's new vaccine against smallpox meant that infant mortality was considerably reduced within five years of its introduction in 1796, and better hygiene practices all but obliterated cholera. Families continued to be large, however, and as a result the population rocketed.

The new factories of the Industrial Revolution attracted many of the surplus young people, who saw this as a way of making money and an escape from the harshness of trying to eke a living from the land. For some it was the first opportunity to possess property of their own: the farms that the bulk of the highlanders lived on belonged to someone else, the laird. For most however it was the same old grind of living in squalid conditions owned by someone else, paying rent to a person who was often also the employer. The landlord replaced the laird.

The desire to be free of this perceived oppression was strong in some people, who later moved on from city life and emigrated. For others it was emigration directly from the Highlands. There is no evidence of widespread evictions, the infamous "Clearances", on mainland Argyll: but the economic conditions leading to the people leaving the land were the same.

There were also considerable religious upheavals in early 19th century Scotland. A strong Baptist congregation had flourished in mid-Argyll and, in the early 1840's, the Established Church of

Scotland was split asunder over the question of patronage. By the time of the formation of the splinter Presbyterian free church congregations many Baptists in Argyll had decided to move on. Ultimately, in 1831 under the leadership of the Reverend Dugald Sinclair, a native of Knapdale and a Baptist minister in Lochgilphead, about seventy members of the church emigrated to Lobo in Ontario to join their predecessors there. To them Canada was to be the Promised Land.¹

Mackellar families formed part of the waves of emigration from Argyll in the early 19th century, the main ones being in 1831 and earlier, in 1818. This is the story of some of the families involved.

The 1818 Wave.

In 1818 thirty-six families arrived at Quebec from Argyll and in the following year a further thirty-two families joined them from the same area. Although there were Presbyterians in the first lot the second group was from Argyll's Baptist population, the Church of Christ's Disciples.

Among the Mackellar families emigrating in 1818 was Dugald (1788-1854) and his wife Christian (Christina), or Christy (c1791, possibly baptised 3rd October 1790- died 1854). Both were Mackellars by birth and of the Presbyterian faith. They settled in Aldborough Township, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada, a settlement that had been founded in 1816 by retired British army officer Colonel Thomas Talbot. By the time of the 1820 Aldborough Assessment Roll 87 families, all from Argyllshire, were recorded.²

Dissatisfaction with Talbot's methods of land distribution led to many of the Scottish settlers moving from the mid-1820's onwards to Ekfrid (later Metcalfe) and the adjoining Mosa in the County of Middlesex, also in Ontario. Among them were Dugald and Christian Mackellar. There they acquired the by-name the "Gore McKellars" (sic) due to the topography of the land they settled. (A "gore" being an irregular, usually triangular-shaped but uneven piece of land).

Dugald was a son of Dugald Mackellar and his wife Anne, also a Mackellar by birth, and was born at Ballimore in Glassary Parish, Scotland on the 13th September 1788. He was one of a family of six children.³ The elder Dugald, one of the Mackellars whose family lived at Fincham (usually at that time spelt "Finchorn") on Lochaweside, was "of the Parish of Kilmichael Inverlussa" (ie, North Knapdale) when he married Anne "of Dalavich Parish" on the 8th July 1779.⁴

The younger Dugald, still "in Finchorn, Parish of Glassary", married Christian Mackellar on the 2nd February 1815. She was from "Durran, Parish of Dalavich", on Lochaweside and not too distant from Fincham. A group of Mackellars lived on the adjoining farms of Braevallich and Durran, or Durren, and Christian may have been related to her new mother-in-law Anne.

The only Christian Mackellar listed in the local OPR's who may conceivably have been the wife of Dugald Jnr was born on the 3rd October 1790 at one of the places named Fernoch in Glassary, daughter of Duncan Mackellar and Anne or Agnes Macintyre.⁵

Dugald and Christian had a son Dugald, born on the 25th December 1815 at Fincham. The next son, Alexander, was born in 1819 after the family had arrived in Canada.

Also in the the 1818-19 immigration into Canada was John Mackellar from Torbhlaren in Glassary and his wife Elizabeth (sometimes known as Euphemia) Black. John had been a Presbyterian in 1798, when his son John was born on the 22nd May 1798 and entered in the Glassary OPR. However later that year he and his family had broken with the Established church and joined the Baptist Congregation. This meant that further children's baptismal records have been lost to the scrutiny of future generations. It is known from Canadian records that they had six sons surviving when they settled in Canada, and a daughter Mary died on their arrival at York.⁶

After their arrival in Ontario they moved from York to Aldborough by 1819, and appeared there on the 1820 Assessment Roll. By 1831 all the members of the family had moved to Mosa, but John Snr did not live long enough to receive the crown deed to his claim. Instead it was his son John Jnr,

the boy born in Torbhlaren, who took up two farms with the Bear Creek (later Sydenham River) meandering between them. His family became known as the "Bear Creek McKellars".⁷

Then, about 1818-19 or shortly afterwards, members of the family of Alexander Mackellar and his wife Mary Muir (Moor, or Moore, also used) arrived in Canada from Over- or Upper Fincham in Glassary.

Alexander and Mary had settled in Upper Fincham by the time of the birth of their son Archibald on the 4th August 1798, and three more children followed during their time there.⁸ However from records of the family in Canada it is apparent that they had 2 older sons, John, born c1789, and Duncan, born c1795, whose births are not recorded in the Glassary OPR. The family settled in Caradoc, and Lobo Township, Middlesex County, Ontario.⁹

A son of John (born c1789), Alexander (born about 12th July 1824 at Lobo) married a Catharine Mackellar in Lobo on the 6th March 1849. According to family tradition they were full cousins, but of John's two brothers who went to Canada Archibald and Duncan both had daughters named Catherine and both are already accounted for in the family history.¹⁰

From another emigrant Mackellar family's descendants comes the tradition that this Catharine was in fact a daughter of their ancestor Peter Mackellar and his wife Mary Paul, born circa 1827 in Lobo. Peter had married Mary Paul on or about the 31st January 1825 at Duaig, a farm near Kaimes on Lochaweside and close to the present-day forestry village of Dalavich. Kaimes has in fact all but disappeared in the commercial forest planted along the lochside. It therefore seems more likely that Alexander and Catharine were "cousins" in the old Highland sense, where it denoted kinship rather than a close blood relationship.

According to what records there are available Peter and Mary emigrated to Canada in the year of their marriage.¹¹ They had eight children, the eldest being Catharine, who died on the 11th June 1864 leaving her husband with four young children.¹²

Peter and Mary's arrival in Canada was met with a similar experience to the other families from Argyll. They settled in what was then a wilderness of woods, cleared the land, and made a farm. Their seven other children survived and grew to adulthood.

Duncan, the oldest, was born on the 22nd March 1828 at Lobo. He married firstly Margaret MacCall in 1853 and they had 8 children. During his marriage to Margaret Duncan and his family moved to Franklin County, Kansas, on account of his wife's failing health. It was to no avail: within two years she died, in May 1871.

In 1879 Duncan returned to Canada where he married his second wife Mary O'Neil on the 16th December that year. Mary was of a prominent old Ontario family: her father had settled on the site of London in 1819 and helped survey the new town.

At first during his time in Kansas Duncan was a farmer, but later he was involved in a sawmill and lumber business. A year after his first wife's death he had moved to Jewell County, Kansas and homesteaded land in the south eastern corner of the county. He added to his lands in 1885, but sold up in 1893 to concentrate on his real estate, loan and insurance business set up in Jamestown eight years earlier.

He also became the county's first Justice of the Peace, and helped with the establishment of the first Post Office, in Allan Township, later the town of West Hope. The first postmaster was his mother's brother Archibald Paul, who died in 1901.

On the political front he was one of Governor Lewelling's delegates representing Kansas at a Congress in Chicago in 1892. He was a Democrat, whereas his more conservative father and brothers had been "Tories" (equivalent to Republicans). He was town clerk of Jamestown and eventually served as mayor for three terms.

The Honorable Duncan Mackellar died on the 6th July 1922 at San Antonio, Texas. He was survived by a son and a daughter of the first marriage, and a daughter of the second.¹³

By the evidence of their bynames Duncan's brothers were also notable: John (c1833-64) married and remained in Canada. His byname was "Crazy John", for whatever reason is not known. The next brother was William (c1836-99). He served in the 26th Regiment of the British army, eventually reaching the rank of major. "Major William" married Lottie Armstrong and had two children, Mary and William.

Major William Mackellar had retired from the army and returned to Ontario when he was killed in a tragic accident in London. A cable or tram car reversed over him, killing him instantly, on the 11th October 1899.

The next brother, Archibald "Railroad" Mackellar (1837-70) was a hardware merchant in Lobo and joined the militia in 1867. His early death was attributed to a fever caught while he was in the service of his country.

The other brothers, Peter "Roaring" Mackellar (1840-1919), a blacksmith in Lobo, Malcolm (c1842-69), a Lieutenant in the militia, and Dugald (c1844-93), also served in the militia. Peter and Dugald married and left descendants.

The 1831 Wave.

In 1831 Agnes (Nancy) Mackellar and her husband Archibald Mackellar emigrated to Canada to join the growing colony of Argyllshire-Scots settlers there. Nancy, born on the 10th November 1786 at Ballimore in Glassary Parish, was a sister of Dugald of the "Gore". As was a common practice among the Argyllshire Mackellars she married one of her own clan, if not her immediate family, on the 16th January 1808.

Archie and Nancy Mackellar arrived in Aldborough before proceeding to Mosa. Once at Mosa they became known as the "Ardare McKellars", with Archie either claiming descent or at least acknowledging a connection with the old ancestral home. From the family history Archie should have been born about 1776, but there are no Archibalds in the baptismal records that year in mid-Argyll.¹⁴

Another of Nancy's brothers, Dr Angus Mackellar, arrived in Canada in 1838 and set up a practice in Wardsville. He was also born on the 27th April 1798 at Fincham on Lochaweside.

Also in this wave was Duncan Mackellar and his wife Janet Campbell from Kilmartin Parish, Argyll. Duncan was born at Stroneskar, Kilmichael Glen, on the 25th February 1805 to John Mackellar, a tenant farmer, and his wife Ann Smith.¹⁵ Before emigrating they had lived at Scotstown in Kilmartin, where their first born, a daughter Anne, was born and baptised on the 14th February 1830. After immigration into Canada they lived at Galt, Ontario, where at least four other children were born.¹⁶

The connection with Stroneskar farm, an old MacIver place in Kilmichael Glen (the Vale of Glassary in old descriptive parlance), to a family of Mackellars from Maam in Glen Shira was made in previous parts of this history. However the descendants of the Ardare Mackellars had lived at nearby Letternamoult in the 17th century so many of the Kilmichael Glen Mackellars were almost certainly of that branch of the family.

It seems certain that some of the Mackellars in Glassary Parish were of Glenshira/Inveraray Parish origin, but just as certainly the bulk of them stemmed from the older Ardare/Cruachan lines.

The Origins of John Mackellar and Ann Smith.

The North American descendants of Duncan Mackellar believe that John, who married Ann, daughter of John Smith and Janet Campbell from Kilmartin in 1799, was a son of John Mackellar and his wife Mary Carswell (Carsal). If this is so he was born on the 20th April 1777 at Achalick on

the river Add, the eldest recorded child of John and Mary, who were married on the 12th December 1771.¹⁷ However this family moved to Kilmacha (Kil-ma-haw) on Lochaweside, across the parish boundary in Dalavich, a site now covered in commercial forestry. The forest there also covers the site of an early Christian church and rock-cut icon, a dedication to St Anthony.¹⁸

John Mackellar was from Kilmichael Beg when he married Ann Smith in 1799. This farm is on the west shore of Loch Fyne, near Minard (or Knockbuy as it then was). In the Knockbuy Rentals quoted in Part 9 there was a John Mackellar who had half of the tack of Kilmichael Beg and Achabhialich with his father, also John, in 1780. The rentals say that this John died in Jamaica, but it is possible there was a family connection.

Achalick was held in tack by Neil Mackellar of Daill, representative of the Maam family, for the period 1769-77 (also from the Knockbuy Rentals), and Neil was later at Stroneskar. So could the first John Mackellar of this family have been the brother of Neil of Daill, also mentioned in the rentals?

Other 1831 Emigrants.

Another Dugald Mackellar and his wife Mary Weir were among the 1831 emigrants, settling first in Dorchester Township, Elgin County, Ontario.

Dugald's wife Mary had undergone a surname revision between her marriage and date of emigration. When she married in Kilfinan Parish, across Loch Fyne from Glassary and in the district of Cowal, on the 6th April 1819 her name was Mary Macnair. Both were given as being of Kilmichael-Glassary, although Macnair is a Cowal name. The original spelling in Argyll, especially around Inveraray, was Macnuir, but after Gaelic names became unfashionable in the late 18th century the Lowland and supposedly better-sounding Weir (a totally unrelated surname) was used. The Macnuirs/Macnairs are a sept of Clan MacFarlane.

Dugald Mackellar and Mary Macnair had a daughter, Catherine, born on the 10th September (baptised 26th November) 1820 in Kilfinan. Thereafter the family disappears from record, although from the Canadian end it seems they had a further two daughters in Scotland, Isabella, born c1823, and Euphemia (Effie - the old Gaelic name Aife) born c1828.

Isabella married another Mackellar, Duncan (c1814-80). They moved, with Isabella's parents and their five children then born,¹⁹ to St Clair, Michigan in 1857. A further five children were born to them in America.

The parents of Isabella's husband Duncan are unknown as, by another stage twist, are those of the Dugald Mackellar who married her sister Effie.²⁰ Mackellars continued to marry Mackellars, even in the New World!

In the next generation Duncan and Isabella's son, another Duncan (born 1852) had married Elmira MacDowell, whose sister Julia (1852-1932) married yet another Duncan Mackellar (1843-84).

Duncan and Julia farmed Lot 36, Concession V in East Wawawnoosh Township, Huron County, Ontario in 1867.²¹

The 1867 map of East Wawawnoosh shows the two neighbouring lots to be inhabited by an Angus Mackellar and Donald Turner. Donald also had a Mackellar connection: his wife Margaret was a daughter of yet another emigrant family from Argyll, Archibald Mackellar and his wife Effie Macintyre.

When Archibald Mackellar married Euphemia Macintyre on the 16th January 1830 in the Glassary OPR he was from that parish, and Effie was from Kilmartin. They apparently moved to Canada in the mass emigration of the following year and settled in East Wawawnoosh. They had no children born in Scotland, and there were six children born after their removal to Ontario,²² including

Duncan the husband of Julia MacDowell.

Epilogue.

It has not been possible to include all the Mackellars who made what was one small step for mankind but one giant step for them and their posterity by uplifting from Glassary in Argyll to Ontario in Canada. This has been the story of some of them. They have enriched their new homeland as much as their going depleted Scotland: but the link is still strong and this monograph will hopefully help to maintain that link.

Appendix

1. "Tayvallich and North Knapdale", by the Reverend Alexander Fraser BD, p71, quoting from "The Argyllshire Advertiser" newspaper of the 8th April 1903.
2. "Ardare McKellars", a booklet describing the circumstances of the first settlers from Kilmichael-Glassary to Mosa Township, Upper Canada, by D. Kenneth McKellar, Kilmartin, Ontario, published in 1980.
3. The six children of Dugald and Anne were:-
 Anne - born 10th November 1786 Ballimore (probably actually Agnes, as she was later known as Nancy).
 Dugald - born 13th September 1788 do.
 Mary - born 22nd May 1791 do.
 Malcolm - born 29th July 1793 do.
 Archibald - born 6th October 1795 Finchornan (Fincham, Lochaweside).
 Angus - born 27th April 1798 do.
4. Kilchrenan and Dalavich OPR. This parish covered both sides of Loch Awe.
5. Duncan Mackellar "in the Parish of Kilmartin" married Anne Macintyre "in the Parish of Dalavich" on the 31st March 1785 (Kilchrenan and Dalavich OPR). They had (all Glassary Parish):
 Mary - born 27th July 1788 Fearnoch (*sic*).
 Christian - born 3rd October 1790 do.
 Duncan - born 14th May 1793 "Phernoch Lochlian" (*sic*). This Fernoch was apparently in Kilmichael Glen, near to Loch Liathan. The placename "fearn-ach" - the place of the alder trees, is a common enough description in Argyll even today.
6. The six sons of John Mackellar and Euphemia/Elizabeth Black were:
 Archibald - who married Janet Black in Canada and had 8 children.
 John - born at Torbhlaire, who married thrice and had 7 children.
 Dugald - married Mary Brodie and had 11 children, nine daughters and two sons. The family moved to Missouri in 1855 and the 2 sons, John & Donald, died as soldiers in the American Civil War.
 Peter - remained unmarried.
 Duncan - who married Margaret Brodie and had 10 children. This family also moved to the US before returning to Thunder Bay in 1863 and, finally, to Fort William, Ontario in 1886.
 Neil - who married Isabella McCallum and had 11 children.
7. Quoting from "Kilmartin Pioneers 1815-1855, a Tribute to Our Argyllshire Ancestors and A Record of Their First Two Generations in the Forest", by D Kenneth McKellar, 1991. This book includes all the families involved in the emigration from Argyll to Mosa. Without the help of the author Mr McKellar this section of the clan history could not have been so fully documented.
8. The children of Alexander Mackellar and Mary Muir listed in the Glassary OPR are:
 Archibald - born 4th August 1798, who married Nancy McLean and had 7 children in the Caradoc area.
 Flora - born 9th September 1800.
 Donald - born 25th January 1802.
 Catherine - born 6th March 1803.
 All born at Upper Fincham.
 The two elder sons:
 John (born c1789) married Margaret McColl and had 5 children in Caradoc and Lobo.
 Duncan (born c1795) married Elizabeth Rothwell and had 7 children in Caradoc.
9. There are descendants of this family living in Toronto and in Long Valley, New Jersey today (2001).

- ¹⁰ "Little" Alexander Mackellar (who would undoubtedly have been called Alasdair Bheag in the Gaelic had his family remained in Argyll) actually married twice. The only way his first wife Catharine Mackellar (mother of his five children) could have been his first cousin was if she was an untraced daughter of the Donald Mackellar who was born in Upper Fincham on the 25th January 1802. Of his first cousins Catharine /Catherine already known, the daughter of Duncan (c1795-1882) in Caradoc was born in 1838 and died unmarried in 1903, and the daughter of Archibald ("Big" Archie, or Gilleasbuig Mor in the Gaelic; 1798-1852) was born in 1828 and died in 1881. She married John Gillies and had a daughter named Christy. My grateful thanks to Ian D "Sandy" McKellar in Toronto for his help with much of the information on this and other Canadian immigrant families.
- ¹¹ "Biographical History of Cloud County, Kansas - Biographies of Representative Citizens", by Mrs E F Hollibaugh, Biographer and Historian, published 1903. This book contains a monograph (pp750-52) on the Honorable Duncan McKellar, eldest son of Peter Mackellar and Mary Paul, who was born in Lobo on the 22nd March 1828.
- ¹² Alexander and Catharine Mackellar had:
 Margaret - 1850-51.
 Mary - (1852-1932). Married Charles Blair and had 3 children.
 Malcolm - (c1856-96). He married Sarah Jane Erskine and had 4 children.
 Peter - (1860-1916). He married Catharine Shanklin and had 1 child.
 Catherine - (1862-99). Unmarried.
- ¹³ Duncan was predeceased by 7 of his 9 children by his first marriage; Peter, Margaret, Sarah, John, Janet, Christy, and Nancy. He was survived by:
 Donald Peter - born 17th December 1854 in Lobo, a prosperous landowner near Jamestown and, in 1903, salesman for the J C Gibson Granite and Marble Works, Atchison. He married Adele Hockett on the 25th October 1879 in Jewell County and they had 8 children. Donald died on the 4th February 1937 in Jamestown. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs Jane Tavasci of Clarkdale, Arizona, who supplied much of the above information.
 Mary Ann - born about 1859, she married Andrew Jackson Certain, a produce buyer in Clyde, Kansas.
 Frances - the daughter of the second marriage to Mary O'Neil accompanied her mother to Canada in 1898. There she took a course in music but in later years assisted in her father's office before marrying a man named Linville.
- ¹⁴ Two Archibald Mackellars born in Kilmichael-Glassary in the 1770's were to parents John and Mary Mackellar. At first it looks like they were the same couple and the first child must have died. However it is possible there were two couples John and Mary (all Mackellars by birth), one living in the vicinity of present-day Minard and the other in the Add valley. The first Archibald was born 21st February in "Pheorlin" ("Feorlin", or "feorling" - the quarter pennyland, or farthingland). This farm was on the Knockbuy estate near Minard. The second Archibald was born on the 15th July 1773 at Glasvar in Kilmichael Glen.
- ¹⁵ John Mackellar "in Kilmichael Beg" married Ann Smith "in Kilmartin Parish" on the 27th July 1799 (Glassary OPR). They had 10 children:
 John - born 21st May 1800 in Kilmichael Beg.
 Alexander - born 16th July 1801 in Stroneskar, Kilmichael Glen. He was a matriculated divinity student of the University of Glasgow in 1817 (Matriculation Albums) but never graduated. He was ordained as the Church of Scotland missionary minister at Ballachulich in North Argyll (a Presbyterian missionary was needed in this staunchly Episcopalian district) 1843-6. Thereafter he was minister at the Gaelic Parish (St Oran's) Edinburgh 1846-9, followed by Kirkmichael in Perthshire 1849-66. He died there unmarried on the 15th April 1866 (FES, vol I p31; vol IV pp129, 165).
 Neill - born 29th May 1803 Stroneskar.
 Duncan - born 25th February 1805 Stroneskar. He married Janet Campbell and went to Canada.
 Archibald - born 14th February 1807 on the Isle of Lismore. He married Mary Campbell on the 2nd April 1831 and also emigrated to Galt, Ontario. He died on the 1st December 1850.
 Jannet - born 1st January 1809 Lismore. She married Dugald Colquhoun on the 13th October 1839. Their family included Alexander, born 6th December 1840 in Lochgilphead.
 Donald - born 25th February 1811 Lismore.

Mary - born 10th October 1813 Stroneskar.

Angus - born 12th November 1815 Stroneskar. He married Marion Bone and they lived in Pushlinch Township, Wellington County, Ontario. He died on the 29th January 1886.

Dugald - born 8th February 1821 in Kilmartin.

16. Anne, the child born in Scotstown, Kilmartin, Argyllshire evidently did not survive into adulthood. The children born to Duncan Mackellar and Janet Campbell in Canada were:

Alexander - born c1833 in Galt. He married Elizabeth Scott in Pushlinch on the 22nd May 1867 and had 4 children. Alexander died on the 1st May 1923 on a farm at Islay, Alberta, Canada.

Mathilda - born c1839.

Archibald - born c1843.

Ann - born c1847.

My thanks to Mrs Alice Soligo of Kelowna, BC, a great-granddaughter of Alexander Mackellar (1833-1923) and Elizabeth Scott for the above information on her family.

17. John Mackellar and Mary "Carsal" had:

John - born 20th April 1777 at Achalick.

Malcolm - born 3rd September 1779 Achalick.

Marion - baptised 18th July 1785 at Kilmacha, Parish of Dalavich.

Margaret - baptised 27th March 1788 Kilmacha.

Elizabeth - baptised 27th March 1788 Kilmacha, but not called "twins" in the OPR

Margaret(2) - baptised 28th April 1792 Kilmacha.

Angus - baptised 3rd July 1796 Kilmacha.

18. "Argyll the Enduring Heartland", by Marion Campbell, p187.

19. Duncan Mackellar (1814-80) and Isabella Mackellar had:

Dougald - born 1846 in Canada. Died 1862.

Mary - born 1850 in Canada. She married William Hackett.

Duncan - born 1852 in Canada. He married Elmira MacDowell.

Katherine - born 1854 in Canada. She married John Teague.

John - born 1856 in Canada. He married Ella Patterson.

Margaret - (1861-1927) in America.

Jeanette - who married Frank Hartwell and died in 1897.

Neil - (1863-1936). He married Edith Lewis.

Edward - born 1865. He married Anna (surname presently unknown).

Isabell - born 1868. She married Jack Turnbull.

20. Dugald and Effie Mackellar had: Rachel, a Mrs Cole; Katherine, a Mrs Wilson; another daughter who married William Sly; Duncan (1851-1922); Dugald, (or Dougald); and Alexander.

21. Duncan Mackellar and Julia MacDowell had:

Pheobe - born 1870.

Effie - born 1873.

Mary - born 1875.

William - born 1878.

Albert - (1881-1964).

Margaret - born 1883.

I am indebted to Robert McKellar, of Midland, Michigan, for the US background to his family. Robert is a son of the above Albert McKellar.

22. Archibald Mackellar and Effie Macintyre had:

Catherine - (1833-1900)

Margaret - (1835-1928). She married Donald Turner, East Wawawnoosh, Ontario.

Angus - the neighbour of Donald Turner in East Wawawnoosh, 1867?

Archibald - & John - of whom no other information is presently known.

Duncan - (1843-84). He married Julia MacDowell (information from their marriage certificate in Ontario).

They were the grand-parents of Robert McKellar, of Midland, Michigan (see 21 above).

MURDERED, DET. INSP. D.A. FRASER - JULY 1951

By Patrick W. Anderson

During the summer of 2002 my wife and I visited Tomnahurich Cemetery, Inverness (The Hill of the Fairies) and we visited the grave of Detective Inspector Duncan Alexander Fraser, West Riding Constabulary murdered on duty at Kirkheaton, near Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire on 15 July, 1951 aged only 46 years. The headstone in the well kept cemetery is of white marble and it records, viz In Loving Memory of a beloved Husband and Daddy Det. Inspector Duncan A. Fraser, died 15 July, 1951 at Kirkheaton, Huddersfield.

It would appear that Duncan Alexander Fraser, known as Sandy to his family and friends was the son of Duncan Fraser, Proprietor of the Northern Hotel, Inverness. Duncan A. Fraser attended the Inverness High School and in 1919 joined as a boy the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, the famous local Regiment. For most of his Service he was either with the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment or at the Regimental Depot at Cameron Barracks, Inverness. The Battalion seems to have moved in 1919 to Dreghorn Camp, Edinburgh before moving to Aldershot as Home Service Battalion of the Regiment in September, 1919. During May, 1920 the Battalion moved to Queenstown, Ireland with detachments in the small towns around Cork. In February, 1922 when the Republic of Ireland came into being the Battalion moved to Aldershot where the Battalion formed part of the 1st Guards Brigade. In October, 1923, the Battalion left Aldershot for Germany for service with the British Army of the Rhine and they were stationed at Mullheim near Cologne and from the end of 1924 they moved to Wiesbaden. During November, 1926 the Battalion returned to Redford Barracks, Edinburgh providing the Guard of Honour when the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle was opened by HRH The Prince of Wales on 14 July, 1927 in the presence of HRH King George V and HM Queen Mary. During February, 1928 the Battalion and the Scots Greys formed the ceremonial procession for the funeral of Field Marshall Earl Haig. They carried out, during June 1928, an interesting exercise when they embarked at Edinburgh on the battleship HMS Rodney and the battle cruisers HMS Renown and Repulse and landed near Fort George. After the exercises with the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders returned to Edinburgh on foot. In Lochaber the Battalion paraded before Lochiel at Achnacarry and visited Eracht, the famous home of Lt General Sir Alan Cameron, who raised the 79th Foot in 1793. The Battalion arrived at Edinburgh having marched 250 miles! In 1929 the 2nd Battalion Queens Own Cameron Highlanders provided the Ceremonial troops for the re-union of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church but Duncan Alexander Fraser may not have attended this Duty as he was demobbed that year and that would mean that he was transferred to the Reserve.

On 15 April, 1929 after his Army Service Duncan Alexander Fraser was appointed Police Constable 1457 in the West Riding Constabulary and he was posted to Huddersfield Division and promoted to the rank of Sergeant in January, 1941 transferring to the County Police Headquarters in Wakefield in July, 1945 and a year later moved to the No 3 District Police Training School, Pannal Ash, near Harrogate and promoted soon after in February, 1946 to the rank of Inspector moving to Harrogate during 1947. On 23 November that year he was appointed Detective Inspector at Huddersfield moving to a police dwelling house there.

During the months of 1951 many premises (viz. Mills, warehouses, offices and shops) had been broken into during the night so Detective Inspector Fraser, Head of Huddersfield Divisional C.T.D. had his suspicions so a farmhouse was to be put on observations during the night of Saturday, 14 July, 1951. A briefing at 11pm that evening was held at the Divisional Police Headquarters in Harrogate.