The Clan Gregor or MacGregor were near neighbors to the Macnab’s. Their home territory of Glen Orchy lay just to the west of Glen Dochart, the Macnab’s home ground. The MacGregor’s also held lands to the north of Glen Dochart in Glen Lyon and on the borders of Perthshire. Like the Macnab’s, the MacGregors held their territories by right of first occupation, from before there were written records and so had no written charters giving them title to the land.

As the Campbell’s of Breadalbane moved west from their first holdings at Taymouth and gained power at court they obtained charters granting them land they coveted including that of the MacGregors, who were reduced to tenants in their own country. In fighting against the encroachments of the Campbells, the MacGregors not only lost their land but their very name and became a broken clan. Eventually they did regain the right to once again use the name of MacGregor but only after a long struggle.

The Clan Nish or Macnish, the great enemies of the Macnab’s, and lived to the south of Loch Tay in the area around Lock Earn, have been attributed as a sept of the MacGregors, by Frank Adam in his seminal book CLANS, SEPTS, AND REGIMENTS OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, though he gives no source for this. In the following history of the Clan Macgregor, taken from that book, the Macnish are mentioned tenth in the list of that clan’s septs.

**Clan Macgregor**

from

CLANS, SEPTS, AND REGIMENTS OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS

by Frank Adam

Revised by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, Lord Lyon King of Arms

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*‘S rioghail mo dhream* (Royal is my Race) is the motto of this ancient clan, the senior one of the Clan Alpin, and the most unfortunate. The clan claims descent from Griogar, third son of King Alpin, who ascended the Celtic Scottish throne about 787; but this is mere tradition, and in history it seems that it is from *Aodh Urchaidh*, a native ruler of Glenorchy, that the Chiefs of the Clan Gregor were descended.

Though Glenorchy was the original seat of the Clan Gregor, they, in their halcyon days, possessed much territory on the borders of Perthshire and Argyll, Glenstrae and Glenlochy, lands in Glenlyon, and (later) Glengyle being at one time MacGregor territory. These broad acres, however, were held allodially by right of first occupation. They had, therefore, no title deeds; and when the MacGregor' neighbors, the Campbell’s, began to wax powerful they got Crown charters for lands which had been in the possession of the Clan Gregor for years. Harassed and deprived by powerful neighbors of the territories which, rightly or wrongly, they looked upon as their own, is it to be wondered at that the Clan Gregor adopted lawless and desperate courses, and endeavored to hold by the sword what their ancestors appear to have held by immemorial possession

Glenorchy's proud mountains, Caolchurn and her towers,

Glenstrae and Glenlyon no longer are ours

We're landless, landless, Gregalach

In early days their chiefs bore a territorial style. John of Glenorchy was the chief in 1292; and the name MacGregor was not apparently used until the clan lost possession of Glenorchy through the marriage of an heiress, Mariota, to John Campbell, a son of Cambell of Lochawe. For a time the junior branch of the clan, who succeeded to the chiefship, remained in Glenorchy as tenants of the Campbell’s; but when their main line also seems to have become extinct, even the tenancy of Glenorchy was lost to the clan. The chiefship passed to a junior line of that branch, the MacGregor of Glenstrae, with their seat at Stronmelochan; and even in Glenstrae they were only tenants of the Campbell’s.

While they were in that precarious situation Duncan Ladasach ("the lordly") of Ardchoille, whose father was probably Tutor of Glenstrae during the minority of Alasdair, the young chief (and who himself became Tutor for Gregor Roy, Alasdair's heir) acquired for the Macgregor’s by his lawlessness an evil reputation that they could never shake off. The Campbells of Glenorchy accordingly tried to evict first Gregor Roy, and then his son Alasdair, from their tenancy of Glenstrae; and the Clan Gregor were driven into conflicts with the authority of the Crown, which culminated in their victory in 1603 at Glen Fruin over the Colquhouns, who held the King's commission. This was the final fatal event, which decided the Government to exterminate the Clan. Those who had fought at Glen Fruin became outlaws, any of whom being captured were tried and executed, as was Alasdair, the Chief. Innocent MacGregor had to change their name, under pain of death. They were prohibited from carrying arms, except a pointless knife for use at their meals; no more than four of the clan were permitted to meet together. In 1606 it was ordained that the change of name should apply not only to the rising generation, but also to the unborn children of themselves and their parents. Various members of the Clan Gregor: “weir that in all tyme cumin that they sail, call thaim selffs and thair bairnis already procreat or to be procreat of thair bodyis efter the surnames respective abone written and use the samyn in all thair doingis under the paine of deid to be execute upoun them without favour or ony of themein caice thay failyie in the premissis.”

In consequence members of the Clan Gregor adopted various names, such as Campbell, Cunynghame, Dougall, Drummond, Gordon, Graham, Grant, Murray, Ramsay, Stewart, etc. In 1643 it was re-enacted that it was unlawful for any man to bear the name of MacGregor. No signature bearing that name, and no agreement entered into with a MacGregor, was legal; and to kill a man of that name was not punishable; no minister was to baptize any male child of a MacGregor.

Although the MacGregor had thus no reason for gratitude to the Stuart Kings, yet when Montrose raised King Charles I.'s standard in the Highlands the Laird of MacGregor (as the Chiefs styled themselves after losing Glenstrae) brought out his people in 1644, to join Montrose, hoping to recover his ancestral lands from the King's enemies, the Campbells; and till the Restoration, Clan Gregor consistently upheld the Stuarts' cause. Charles II in 1661 was not indeed sufficiently grateful for their support to give the MacGregor back their lands, but at least he restored to them their Name by repealing the Act of 1633, which made its use unlawful.

“considering [to quote this Act of Repeal] that those who were formerly designed by the name of Macgregor had, during the troubles, carried themselves with such loyalty and affection to his Majesty as might justly wipe out all memory of their former miscarriages, and take off all mark of reproach put upon them for the same. “

For thirty-two years the MacGregor enjoyed the benefits of the restoration of their Name and their civil rights. The Revolution of 1688, however, gave the Crown to William III and Mary II instead of James VII; Clan Gregor took arms in support of King James; and in 1693 the penal statutes against them were reimposed. Nevertheless, in 1714 an attempt was made to restore the clan. This failed, partly because Queen Anne died, to be succeeded by William III alone and then George I, partly because MacGregor of Balhaldie, who had no just right to the chiefship, was put forward. Thereafter MacGregor fought for the Stuarts in three Jacobite Risings, in 1715 under Balhaldie, Glengyle and his uncle Rob Roy, in 1719 under Rob Roy, in 1745 under Glengyle and MacGregor of Glencarnaig.

At last, in 1775, by Act of Parliament the Name of MacGregor was restored to the clan--a clan being thus statutorily recognized by the *Imperial Parliament*; and John MacGregor Murray of Lanrick, nephew of Glencarnaig of the '45, was, by 856 MacGregor’s endorsing his pedigree, submitted to the Lord Lyon. Lanrick's claim to the chiefship had been disputed by the MacGregor of Glengyle and of Balhadie. But in 1795 the Lord Lyon, in exercise of the Royal prerogative, was pleased to give effect to this by confirming to Sir John the chief arms of MacGregor of MacGregor, and the line of baronets, of Lanrick and Balquhidder, have accordingly since been the hereditary chiefs of the clan.

Auchmar says of the MacGregor: The surname is now divided into four principal families. The first is that of the laird of MacGregor, being in a manner extinct, there being few or none of any account of the same. The next family to that of MacGregor is Dugald Keir's family, so named from their ancestor, Dugal Keir, a son of the laird of MacGregor; the principal person of that family is MacGregor of Glengyle, whose residence and interest is at the head of Lochcattern, in the parish of Callander, in the shire of Perth. The third family is that of Rora in Rannoch, in the shire of Perth. The fourth family is that of Brackly.

The famous outlaw Rob Roy MacGregor was a son of MacGregor of Glengyle by a sister of the notorious Captain Robert Campbell of Glenlyon. Rob Roy, deprived of his lands by quarrels with the House of Montrose, became a prominent Jacobite and his exploits form a vivid chapter in Highland romance.

In 1624 about 300 MacGregor from the Earl of Moray's estates in Menteith had been brought north to oppose the Mackintoshes. Many of these settled in Aberdeenshire. In 1715 Rob Roy was sent by the Earl of Mar to raise them for the Pretender, since these MacGregor were of the same stock as his own family.

During the time of the proscription of the MacGregor in 1748 a conference was held at Blair Atholl of the Clan Alpin (Grants, Mackinnons, Macnabs, etc.), for assuming a common name. If reversal of the proscription of the MacGregor could be obtained, the name of MacGregor might be adopted by all the branches of Clan Alpin; but if it were found impossible to obtain such reversal, then some other name should be adopted. Two matters caused the conference to break up without any result: (1) the question of the chiefship, (2) the name to be adopted.

CLAN MACGREGOR SEPTS

Owing to the MacGregor having been long a “broken” clan, forbidden to use the clan name, they had resort to many surnames to conceal their identity. Not only were “by-names” of Highland origin adopted, but also names of other clans were assumed, as well as names, such as Cunninghame, Ramsay, etc. The last two classes cannot be included in a list of sept names.

(1) *Gregor, Gregory, etc.–* All these names are modifications of MacGregor. In 1715, when Rob Roy was sent by the Earl of Mar to raise a body of men in Aberdeenshire from those of his own race (the Ciar Mor), who were located there by the Earl of Moray in 1624, he became acquainted with a relation of his own, Dr. James Gregory, Professor of Medicine in King’s College, Aberdeen. In return for the kindness shown to him by the Professor, Rob Roy offered to take his son also named James, then a boy, to the Highlands with him, and “make a man of him. The lad’s father however, delicately declined this attention. The boy, when he grew up, succeeded his father at King’s College. The Griersons of Lag, in Dumfriesshire, are descended from Gilbert, secondson of Malcolm, dominus de MacGregor, who died in 1374.

(2) *MacGrowther, MacGreder, MacGruther, etc.–* Owing to being derived from a profession, “grudair” *Anglice “* brewer”), they may be appropriate to several clans. The names seem, however, to be more closely connected with the MacGregor and the Drummonds than with any other clan. Some of the bearers have, when going south, anglicized their names to “Brewer,” much in the same manner as Macintyres have become Wrights; MacCalmans, Doves or Dows; Macsporrans, Purcells, etc. The name “Macgrowther” appears in old records in many forms, such as Macgruther, Macgruder, Macgrewar, Grewar, and Gruer.

Alexander MacBain, the well-known authority on Highland names, remarks:

The maltster and brewster were represented by the Gaelic names of *“brachadair”* and *“grudair”* respectively. Both were used in personal designations and surnames, but the former disappeared soon.... The earliest reference to the name is possibly 1447, when there was a Gillawone M’gruder at Comrie. John M’gruder, servant to Lord Drummond, gives trouble at Bocastle in 1580.

(3) *MacLiver Macliomhair* was the surname of Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde). In deference, however, to the wishes of his maternal uncle, Colonel Campbell, through whose influence young Colin procured a commission in the army, the future - Lord Clyde assumed the name of Campbell in lieu of his own name of Manlier

(4) *MacAdam. –* descended from Gregor MacGregor, second son of the chief, who, after the outlawry of Clan Gregor, took refuge in Galloway. John Loudoun MacAdam, the well-known improver of the public roads, member of this sept, was born in Ayr 1756.

(5) *Fletcher, MacLeister. –* The *Mac-an-leisdears,* modernized into Fletcher, etc., were arrow-makers to the MacGregor. They were the original inhabitants of the highest and most mountainous parts of Glenorchy, the lands of Achallader and Baravurich. There is a saying current in Glenorchy, *’Se Clann-ae-leisdear a thog a chiad smkid a thug goil air uisge ’an Urcha* (The Fletchers were the first to raise smoke to boil water in Glenorchy). The stronghold of the Fletchers was Achallader Castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen on the shores of Loch Tulle. Shortly after “the ’45” the Fletchers of Achallader removed to Doneness, at the head of Glendaruel. They carried with them the door of the old castle of Achallader (made of pine grown in the forest of Crannich), and this door is now that of the private chapel at Doneness House. MacLeister is the form of the name, which is found in Islay.

Smibert’s *Clans of Scotland* says:

Occasionally Rob Roy MacGregor suffered disasters, and incurred great personal danger. On one remarkable occasion he was saved by the coolness of his lieutenant, Mac-an-leister, or Fletcher, the *Little John* of his band – a fine, active fellow, of course, and celebrated as a marksman. It happened that MacGregor and his party had been surprised and dispersed by a superior force of horse and foot, and the word was given to ”split and squander.” Each shifted for himself, but a bold dragoon attached himself to pursuit of Rob, and, overtaking him, struck at him with his broadsword. A plate of iron in his bonnet saved MacGregor from being cut down to the teeth; but the blow was heavy enough to bear him to the ground, crying, as he fell, ”0! Mac-an-leistear, is there naething in her? “*(i.e.* in the gun). The trooper, at the same time, exclaiming, “D – n ye, your mother never wrought your nightcap!” had his arm raised for a second blow, when Mac-an-leister fired, and the ball pierced the dragoon’s heart.

(6) *Black, MacIlduy. –* Names assumed by the MacGregor when their own name was proscribed. The name MacIlduy is common in the southwest of Perthshire.

(7) *White, Whyte. –* Names assumed for the same reason.

(8) *MacAra, Macaree, MacNee, King. –* All supposed to be forms of *Mac-an-righ* (or ree), or King’s son. Buchanan of Auchmar alludes to the MacCarras as a sept of the MacGregor in north Perthshire. Some changed their name to King.

(9)MacChoiter*. –”* Son of the Cotter,” one of the MacGregor sept names mentioned by Auchmar.

(10)MacNeish*, Neish, etc. –* This small sept were all but exterminated during a feud with the Macnabs.

(11)MacPeter*, Peter. –* Assumed by MacGregor after the proscription.

(12) *Malloch. –* Alluded to in Heron’s *Tour of Scotland* (1793) as MacGregor who had changed their name when the clan was proscribed. In MacLeay’s *Highlanders of Scotland* the Mallochs or Mhallichs are said to be so named owing to the heavy eyebrows of their ancestor.

(13) *Leckie, Lecky. –* The name of an old Dunbartonshire family, the head of which was Leckie of Croy-Leckie. John Leckie, of Croy-Leckie and Balvie, married a daughter of MacGregor of Glengyle by his wife, Campbell of Glenfalloch. He was brother-in-law of Rob Roy whom he joined during the Rising of 1715 and was with Rob Roy at Sheriffmuir.

(14) *Mac-Conachies. – Shochd Dhonnachaidh A.baraich* derive their descent and name from Duncan, 17th Chief of MacGregor by his second lady, a daughter of MacFarlane of that Ilk, by whom he had three sons, whose descendants are known by the same name, viz., the progeny of Lochaber Duncan.

(15)*. Dochart. –* According to Dean Ramsay:

A good many families in and around Dunblane rejoice in the patronymic of Dochart. This name, which sounds somewhat Irish, is derived from Loch Dochart, in Argyllshire. The MacGregor, having been proscribed, were subjected to severe penalties, and a group of the clan having been hunted by their superiors, swam the stream, which issues from Loch Dochart, and in gratitude to the river they afterwards assumed the family name of Dochart.

Many Docharts are, however, probably of a sept of Clan Macnab.

(16) *Comrie. –* At the time of the proscription of the clan and name of MacGregor, some of that clan settled at Comrie in Strathearn, which name was adopted by the fugitive MacGregor.

(17) *MacPetrie. –* The MacPetries of Marr are MacGregor.

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The Breadalbane Campbells were kinsmen to the Dukes of Argyll and Lords of Glen Orchy. As their lands spread eastwards they moved their seat from Argyll, first to the castle of Finlarig (near Killin) and latterly to the castle of Taymouth, originally called Balloch. They owned extensive lands outside Breadalbane as well, stretching from the Atlantic near Oban almost to the North Sea near Dundee. At one time in the nineteenth century they were the largest private landowners in Scotland.

The chiefs of the Macnab’s imprudently lived beyond their means and amassed large debts. Those debts were acquired by the Campbell Earl of Breadalbane, who foreclosed on them, forcing the Macnab into bankruptcy and thereby enabling the Earl to acquire the Bovain Estates. The Campbells are included here because of the impact they had on the later history of the clan. This is a much shortened version of an article found on the Electric Scotland website. There it is stated that the original was discovered in an antiquarian bookshop and came from a 2 volume set written by James Taylor, M.A., D.D., F.S.A, published in 1887 as set 88 of a 250 print run. The original may be found at: <http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/families/cambells_breadalbane.htm>

The spelling and grammar has been modernized and much that is irrelevant to the history of the Breadalbane Campbells, in relation to the Macnab’s, has been deleted - David Rorer

The Campbells of Breadalbane were the most powerful branch of the house of Argyll. They are descended from Sir Colin Campbell, third son of Duncan, first Lord Campbell of Lochaw, by Marjory Stewart, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, and Regent of Scotland. In the “Black Book of Taymouth,” printed from an old manuscript preserved in Taymouth Castle, it is stated that “Duncan Campbell, commonly called Duncan in Aa, Knight of Lochaw (lineallie descendit of a valiant man surnamit Cambell quha cam to Scotland in King Malcolm Kandmore his time, about the year of God 1067, of quhom came the house of Lochaw) flourished in King David Bruce his dayes. The foresaid Duncan begat twa sons, the elder callit Archibald, the other namit Colin, wha was first laird of Glenurchay.[[1]](#footnote-1)”

That estate was bestowed on him by his father. It was the original seat of the MacGregors, who were settled there as early as the reign of Malcolm Canmore. It was gradually wrested from them by the Campbells and in the reign of David II they managed to procure a legal title to the lands of Glenorchy, but the MacGregors continued for a long time to retain possession of their ancient inheritance.

Sir Colin Campbell, founder of the Glenorchy or Breadalbane branch of the clan was known for his military prowess and for the virtues of social and domestic life. He was born about A.D. 1400, and according to the Black Book: “throch his valiant actis and manheid maid knicht in the Isle of Rhodes, quhilk standeth in the Carpathian Sea near to Caria and countrie of Asia the Less, and he was three sundrie tymes in Rome.”[[2]](#footnote-2)

After James I was murdered in 1437, Sir Colin succeeded in capturing two of the assassins, Chalmers and Colquhoun. For which service James II gave him the barony estate of Lawers. In 1440 Sir Colin erected the Castle of Kilchurn (properly Coalchuirn) on a rocky promontory at the east end of Loch Awe, under the shadow of Ben Cruachan, near the Pass of Brander, where the MacDougalls of Lorne were defeated by Robert Bruce. The castle occupies every foot of the island that is visible and appears to rise out of the water. According to tradition, Kilchurn Castle was built by Sir Colin”s lady during his absence in the Holy Land on crusade, and is said to have consumed the greater part of the rents of his lands during the seven years it took to construct.

Sir Colin was married four times. His second wife was one of three daughters and co-heiresses of the Lord of Lorne, by whom he acquired a third of the estates of that ancient and powerful clan and hence forth quartered the galley of Lorne with his paternal coat of arms. His nephew, the first Earl of Argyll, to whom he was guardian, married another of these heiresses. By his fourth wife, a daughter of Stirling of Keir, Sir Colin had a son John, the ancestor of the Earls of Loudoun.

Sir Duncan Campbell, Sir Colin’s eldest son, obtained in 1498 the office of Bailiary of the King’s lands of Discher, Foyer, and Glenlyon. The office was hereditary, and on the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in Scotland in 1747, the second Earl of Breadalbane received the sum of one thousand pounds in compensation. Sir Duncan appears to have been very successful in carrying out the acquisitive policy of the Campbells, obtaining grants of the crown lands at the port of Loch Tay, along with the lands of Glenlyon and Finlarig, which became the burying-place of the family, and other property in Perthshire.

Sir Duncan was killed at Flodden, along with his chief, the Earl of Argyll, and his sovereign. His eldest son, Colin Campbell, succeeded as third laird of Glenorchy, and the second was the ancestor of the Campbells of Glenlyon, one of whom commanded the soldiers who perpetrated the massacre of Glencoe. Sir Colin is mentioned as having “biggit the chapel of Finlarig to be ane burial for himself and posteritie.”[[3]](#footnote-3) His three sons succeeded to the estates in turn, and the last of these, another Sir Colin, who became Laird of Glenorchy in 1550, “conquessit the superiority of M’Nabb his haill landis.”[[4]](#footnote-4) The MacNabs were an ancient clan who at one time possessed considerable property on the banks of the Docherty, near Killin, on the south side of Loch Tay, but their lands have been incorporated into those of the Breadalbane family.

Sir Colin is also said in the “Black Book of Taymouth” to have “behiddet the laird of MacGregor himself at Kandmoor in presence of the Erle of Athol, the Justice-Clerk, and sindrie other noblemen.”[[5]](#footnote-5) It was this laird who erected the castle of Balloch on the site now occupied by the splendid mansion of Taymouth Castle. When asked why he had built his house so near the extremity of his estate, he replied, “We’ll brizz yont” (press onward). The possessions of the family have however extended in the opposite direction.

Sir Colin was succeeded by Sir Duncan Campbell, his eldest son, usually termed Donacha dhu na Curich, Black Duncan o’ the Cowl, who seems to have been a man of considerable force of character, but unscrupulous and treacherous. He was appointed by James VI, 18th May, 1590, one of the barons to assist at the coronation of his queen, Anne of Denmark, when he received the honor of knighthood. Sir Duncan was one of the six guardians of the young Earl of Argyll appointed by the will of his father, the sixth Earl, in 1584, all of them cadets of the family, and one of whom, Campbell of Lochnell, was the nearest heir to the earldom.

Sir Duncan Campbell was deeply implicated in the conspiracy to which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Maitland of Thirleston, and the Earl of Huntly were parties, to murder the Earl of Argyll, Campbell of Calder or Cawdor, one of his guardians, and the Earl of Moray. Sir Duncan was the principal mover in the plot which led to the murder of Calder. Glenorchy knowing the feelings of personal animosity cherished by Campbell of Ardkinglas, his brother-in-law, against Calder, easily prevailed upon him to agree to the assassination of their common enemy. Glenorchy himself had an additional cause of quarrel arising from the protection given by Calder to some MacGregors who were at feud with Glenorchy.

Though Sir Duncan was ambitious and grasping like his race, and utterly unprincipled, he was distinguished for his efforts in building, planting, and improving his estates, and in stimulating the industrious habits of his clan. He employed artists to decorate his house, and at a later period he was one of the most liberal patrons of George Jamesone, the Scottish Vandyke.

The Household Books, which contain details of the economy of the Breadalbane establishment from the year 1590 downwards, show that cheer was always abundant and of excellent quality. It consisted of fresh and salt beef, salmon and trout from Loch Tay, herrings from Loch Fyne, dried fish of several kinds, mutton of wedders from the Braes of Balquhidder, capons, geese, wild geese, brawn, venison, partridges, blackcock, “birsell” fowls, and rabbits.

The drink consumed by the chief and his own family and guests was “claret wyne,” “quhyit [white] wine,” “Spanis wyne;” and judging by the chalders of malt which appear in the accounts, the consumption of ale and beer must have been wonderful. There were three kinds of ale in use—ostler ale, household ale, and best ale—for the different grades of persons in the family. In 1590 the oatmeal consumed in the household was 364 bolls[[6]](#footnote-6), the malt 207 bolls (deducting a small quantity of struck barley used in the kitchen). They used 50 beeves (“neats,” “stirks,” or “fed oxen “), more than two-thirds consumed fresh; 20 swine, 200 sheep, 424 salmon, far the greater portion being from the native rivers; 15,000 herrings, 30 dozen of hard fish; 1,805 “heads” of cheese new and old, weighing 325 stone[[7]](#footnote-7); and 9 stones of butter, 26 dozen loaves of wheaten bread; of wheat flour 3¼ bolls. The wine, brought from Dundee, was claret and white wine, old and new. Of spices and sweetmeats we find notice only on one occasion of small quantities of saffron, mace, ginger, pepper, “raises of cure plumdamas, and one sugarloaf.” These books also furnish us with the names of the Laird’s guests. In the week beginning 18th September, 1590, besides Sir Duncan and Lady Campbell, there were at table the Laird of Tullibardine, the Laird of Abercairnie, the Bishop of Dunkeld, the Tutor of Duncrub, the Laird of Inchbraikie, the Prior of Charterhouse, “with sindrie other cumeris and gangeris [goers].”

The Inventories of Plenishing, which commence in 1598, are of great value for understanding the habits and style of living of a powerful Scottish family. Besides the more homely furnishing of beds, sheets, blankets, and napery, there are entries of arras, work coverings, sewed coverings, woven Scots coverings, black and red mantles, Irish and Scottish “caddois” (a kind of woolen cloth), white plaid curtains—some of red and green plaiding, others of black worsted; green “sey,” champit red “sey,” purpour plaiding pasmentit (decked with lace) with orange green, and blue “canabeis [canopies?] pasmentit with orange;” “damewark burde claithes, serviettes, and towelles,” “sewit cushions, woven reid and orange,” “green couterclaiths of French stennyng,” “buffet stuillis.” The lists comprise all the articles used in the kitchen, the brewhouse, “woman house,” and other divisions of the establishment.

In 1600 are enumerated the pieces of armor in the House of Balloch—cut-throat guns, brazen pieces, hagbuts, muskets, two-handed swords, a steel bonnet, “a gilt pece with the Laird”s armes, that come out of Dundie, stockit with brissell [Brazil wood],” “brasin pistollettes,” “Jedburgh staves,” Lochaber axes, “gilt harness quhilk was gotten fra the Prior of Charter-house, one stand embracing twelve peces.” Curiously connected with the last entry is “ane Bibill,” which may have come from the same reverend donor. There is an enumeration of articles indicative of the means which the chief, we fear too frequently, employed to vindicate his authority—”great iron fetters for men’s feet and hands, long chains in the prison, high and low, with their shackles, &c.,” and, most ominous of all, “ane heading ax.”

An Inventory of the “Geir [goods, effects] left by Sir Colin, not to be disponit upon,” made up by Sir Robert Campbell in 1640, contains a list of jewels and silver plate of no ordinary extent. Of the former is “ane targett of gold, set with three diamonds, four topacis, or jacincts, ane rubie, and ane sapphire enammeled, given by King James the Fyft, of worthie memorie, to ane of the Laird of Glenurchay his predecessoures; item, ane round jewell of gold sett with precious stones, containing 29 diamonds and 4 great rubies, quhilk Queen Anna of worthie memorie, Queene of Great Britane, France, and Ireland [James VI’s Queen] gave to umquhile [the late] Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhy, and uther four small diamonds quhilk the said Queene Anna, of worthie memorie, gave to the said Sir Duncane; item, ane fair silver brotch sett with precious stones; item, ane stone of the quantitie of half an hen’s eg sett in silver, being flat at the ane end and round at the uther end, lyke a peir, quhilk Sir Colin Campbell, first Laird of Glenurquhay, wore when he faught in battell at the Rhodes against the Turks, he being one of the Knychtis of the Rhodes; of great gold buttons 66.” The “silver work” comprehended “plaittes,” “chargers,” “layers, with basons partly overgilt,” “silver trenchers,” and “sasers partly overgilt,” “great silver cups,” some of them “engraved” and “partly overgilt,” and some with the Laird’s arms, “little long schankit cups for acavite [whisky], silver goblets, saltfats, masers, spoons, some of which had the lairdis name on them.”

Besides these heirlooms, the inventory contains many swords, guns, and armor, silk beds with rich hangings of taffety, one of them with “ane pend of blew velvett,” embroidered with the names and arms of the laird and his lady; another bed of “incarnatt London cloath imbrouderit with black velvett;” a third of “greine London cloath passimentit with green and orange silk lace;” a fourth of “changing taffite greine and yellow;” “sixteen uther weill and sufficient common furnischt beds with their furniture requisite;” “great cramosie velvett cuschiones for the kirk,” “cuschiounes of Turkey work;” twenty-four pictures of the kings and queens of Scotland; “thirty-four pictures of the lairds and ladies of Glenurquhay, and other noblemen; ane great genealogie brod paintit of all the Lairds of Glenurquhay, and of those that ar come of the House of Glenurquhay.”

In 1617 Sir Duncan obtained the office of heritable keeper of Mamlern. King Charles I afterwards conferred on him the sheriffship of Perthshire for life, and baronet of Nova Scotia in 1625. He died in 1631, leaving seven sons and three daughters. His fifth son was the ancestor of the Campbells of Monzie, Lochlane and Finnab, in Perthshire.

As might have been expected from his character, the policy of the family towards the ill-fated MacGregors was pursued with unabated severity by Sir Duncan. His second son headed an attack upon them in 1616, at a place called Bintoich, or Ronefray, in the Brae of Glenorchy, at the head of two hundred men. The MacGregors were only sixty in number, but though thus overmatched, they fought with the fury of despair, and slew a number of their ruthless enemies in the conflict which ended in their defeat, with the loss of four of their leaders and twenty of their clansmen.

Little is known of Sir Colin Campbell, eldest son of Sir Duncan, except that he commissioned Jamesone, the celebrated painter, to paint for him a large number of family portraits, for which he paid the artist “ane hundred four scoire -pounds, quhilk are set up in the hall of Balloch”[[8]](#footnote-8) (now Taymouth). His brother and successor, Sir Robert Campbell, was a Covenanter—a character which could not have been expected to descend from such a stock or to flourish in the wilds of Breadalbane. In consequence, “in the year of God 1644 and 1645, his whole landes and esteat betwixt the foord of Lyon and point of Lismore were burnt and destroyit by James Graham, some time Erle of Montrose, and Alexander MacDonald with their associates. The tenants, their whole cattle were taken away by their enemies; and their comes, houses, plenishing and whole insight, weir burnt; and the said Sir Robert pressing to get the inhabitants repaint, wairit [spent] £48 Scots upon the bigging of every cuple in his landes, and also wairit seed comes upon his own charges to the most of his inhabitants. The occasion of this malice against Sir Robert and his friends and countrie people, was because the said Sir Robert joinit in covenant with the kirk and kingdom of Scotland in maintaining the trew religion, the kingis majesty, his authority and laws and libertie of the kingdom of Scotland; and because the said Sir Robert altogether refusit to assist the said James Graham and Alexander MacDonald, their malicious doings in the kingdom of Scotland, so that the Laird of Glenurquhay and his countrie people, their loss within Perthshire and within Argyleshire exceeds the soums of 1,200,000[[9]](#footnote-9) merks.”

Sir Robert Campbell had five sons and nine daughters. William Campbell, the third son, was the ancestor of the Campbells of Glenfalloch, from whom the present Marquis of Breadalbane is descended. The daughters were all married to Highland lairds, and the eldest became the mother of Sir Ewan Cameron, of Lochiel.

Little is known of Sir Robert’s eldest son, Sir John Campbell. He married the eldest daughter of the powerful but ill-fated Earl of Strathearn, and had by her a son, John Campbell, the first Earl of Breadalbane, born about 1635. The character of this powerful and unscrupulous chief has been drawn in dark but true colors by Lord Macaulay. “He could bring seventeen hundred claymores into the field, and ten years before the Revolution he had actually marched into the Lowlands with this great force for the purpose of supporting the prelatical tyranny. He affected zeal for monarchy and Episcopacy, but in truth he cared for no government and no religion. He seems to have united two different sets of vices, the growth of two different regions, and of two different stages in the progress of society. In his castle among the hills he had learned the barbarian pride and ferocity of a Highland chief. In the Council-chamber at Edinburgh he had contracted the deep taint of treachery and corruption. After the Revolution he had like many of his fellow-nobles, joined and betrayed every party in turn; had sworn fealty to William and Mary, and had plotted against them.” Mackay, in his “Memoirs,” says, “the Earl is of a fair complexion, and has the gravity of a Spaniard, is as cunning as a fox, wise as a serpent, and slippery as an eel. No Government can trust him but where his own private interest is in view.”

Breadalbane had claims upon the gratitude of the royal family for the great assistance which he gave, in 1653, to the forces collected in the Highlands under General Middleton, in the cause of Charles II., and for his endeavors to persuade (General) Monk, after Cromwell’s death, to declare for a free Parliament, as the most effectual way of bringing about the restoration of the Stewarts. He was a principal creditor of George Sinclair, sixth Earl of Caithness, whose debts were said to have exceeded a million merks. In 1672, the Earl of Caithness executed a disposition of his whole estates, heritable jurisdictions, and titles, in favor of Campbell of Glenorchy, who took on himself the the Earl’s debts. On the death of Lord Caithness, without issue, in 1676, Sir John Campbell obtained a patent creating himself Earl of Caithness; but George Sinclair, of Keiss, the heir-male of the family, disputed his right to that title. Parliament decided in favor of Sinclair and in 1681 Sir John Campbell was created Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount of Tay and Paintland, Lord Glenorchy, Benderaloch, Ormelie, and Wick, with remainder to whichever of his sons by his first wife he might designate in writing, and ultimately to his heirs-male whomsoever.

The honors thus heaped upon him by the sovereign failed to secure his fidelity when the trial came. After the Revolution of 1688 he gave in his adherence to William and Mary, though there was no end to “the turns and doublings of his course” during the year 1689 and the earlier part of 1690. But after the battle of the Boyne had apparently ruined the Jacobite cause, the Earl became more steady in his support of the new sovereigns; and, as it was at this time his interest, as he affirmed, to promote the stability of the Government and the tranquility of the country, it was resolved by the Ministry to employ the Earl to treat with the Jacobite chiefs, and a sum of fifteen thousand pounds was placed at his disposal in order to induce them to swear allegiance to the reigning monarchs.

It was an unwise and unfortunate selection. Breadalbane’s reputation for honesty was not high, and he was suspected of intending to cheat both the clans and the King. He alleged that the Macdonalds of Glencoe had ravaged his lands and driven away his cattle; and when their chief, MacIan, appeared with the other Jacobite heads of the clans at his residence in Glenorchy, the Earl, who ordinarily bore himself with the solemn dignity of a Castilian grandee, forgot his public character, forgot the laws of hospitality, and, with angry reproaches and menaces, demanded reparation for the herds which he claimed had been driven from his lands by MacIan’s followers.

MacIan was seriously apprehensive of some personal outrage, and was glad to get safe back to his own glen. His pride wounded; he had no motive to accept of the terms offered by the Government. He was well aware that he had little chance of receiving any portion of the money to be distributed among the Jacobite chiefs. His share of that money would scarcely meet Breadalbane’s demands for compensation therefore MacIan used all his influence to dissuade the other chiefs from accepting the proposals made to them; and Breadalbane found the negotiations indefinitely protracted by the man who had long been a thorn in his side.

Breadalbane contrived, however, in one way or other, either to spend or to pocket the funds entrusted to him by the Government. Some chiefs he gratified with a share of the money; others with good words; others he kept quiet by threats. And when he was asked by Lord Nottingham to account for the money put into his hands to be distributed among the chiefs, answered, "My lord, the money is spent; the Highlands are quiet: and this is the only way of accounting among friends.”

Before this pacification was effected, however, a most shocking tragedy had been enacted, in which Breadalbane was deeply implicated. His estates had suffered severely from the depredations of the men of Glencoe, and he hated them as “MacDonalds, thieves, and Papists.” His anger against them was deepened by his knowledge of the fact that their chief had employed all his influence to thwart the negotiation with the clans, from which the Earl had hoped to gain credit with the Government. Its failure had indeed led the advisers of King William to strongly suspect Breadalbane’s fidelity.

The authority of the Earl to conduct the negotiations was dated 24th April, 1690, and at the close of the autumn of 1691 the chiefs had not come to terms. The Scottish counselors of the King, therefore, resolved to try the effect of threats as well as bribes, and on the 27th of August they issued a proclamation promising an indemnity to those who should swear the oath of allegiance in the presence of a civil magistrate before the 1st of January, 1692, and threatening with military execution those who should hold out after that day. There is abundant evidence that the Master of Stair, the Earl of Linlithgow, King William himself, and in all probability the Earl of Breadalbane also, expected and wished that some of the Highland chiefs should refuse to avail themselves of the offer of indemnity within the prescribed period, and thus expose themselves to the summary vengeance of the Government.

The Earl of Linlithgow, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, recommended Breadalbane to “push the clans to do one thing or other, for such as will stand it out must not expect any more offers, and in that case those who have been their friends must act with the greatest vigor against them. The last standers-out must pay for all; and, besides, I know that the King does not care that some do it, that he may make examples of them.” Stair declared to the Earl, on the 3rd of November, that “pulling down Glengarry’s nest as the crows do, destroying him and his clan and garrisoning his house as a middle of communication between Inverlochy and Inverness, will be full as acceptable as his coming in.” A month later, in a letter to Breadalbane, he refers to the Earl’s “scheme for mauling them,” probably much such a scheme as was adopted; and he adds, “Because I breathe nothing but destruction to Glengarry, Tarbet thinks that Keppoch will be a more proper example of severity, but I confess both’s best to be ruined.” It is well known that MacIan of Glencoe was caught in the net spread mainly for the MacDonalds of Keppoch and Glengarry, that the massacre of the chief and his clansmen was carried out in a manner peculiarly treacherous and cruel, and that though it excited deep and universal indignation, both the devisers of the shocking and bloody deed and the instruments employed in its execution escaped the punishment they deserved.

Breadalbane at once took guilt to himself. A few days after the massacre he sent Campbell of Barcaldin, his chamberlain, to the men of Glencoe to say that if they would declare under their hands that his lordship had no concern in the massacre, they might be assured the Earl would procure their “remission and restitution.” It was not until 1695, three years after the Glencoe massacre, that a commission was appointed to inquire into the shocking affair. They reported that they did not find it proved that Breadalbane was implicated in the slaughter, but they discovered that the Earl had laid himself open to a charge of high treason by the manner in which he had acted in his negotiations with the clans; that he had professed to be a zealous partisan of James, and had recommended the chiefs to accept the money offered them by the Government, but at the same time to be on the watch for an opportunity of taking up arms in favor of the exiled monarch. The Parliament immediately committed Breadalbane a prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh, but he was soon released by the Ministry on the plea that he had professed himself a Jacobite merely in order that he might discover and betray the plans of the Jacobite chiefs.

John Campbell the Earl of Bredalbane married three times, first to Lady Mary Rich, third daughter of the first Earl of Holland, who was executed for his loyalty to Charles I. She had a fortune of £10,000, a large sum in those days, and out of numerous candidates for her hand the Earl of Breadalbane was the successful suitor. He was married to her in London, 17th December, 1657. According to tradition, after the marriage he set out with his bride for his Highland home, on horseback, with the lady behind him. Her fortune, which was all in gold, was deposited in a leather bag on the back of a Highland pony, guarded by a full-armed gillie on each side of the precious horse-load. The strange cavalcade passed unscathed through the Borders, and arrived safe at Balloch. A small room used to be shown in the old castle which, it was said, formed for some time at once the parlor and the bedroom of the pair after their arrival.

The Earl died in 1716, to be succeeded by his second son— John Campbell, Lord Glenorchy, born in 1662, who was nominated in terms of his father’s patent, as his successor in the earldom and in his extensive estates. There is no reason to suppose that his eldest son, Duncan, Lord Ormelie, whom he passed over, had given him any personal offence, or had done anything which warranted this treatment. The probability seems to be that the cunning and suspicious old Earl was apprehensive that though the part his clan, under the command of his eldest son, had taken in the Rebellion of 1715 had been condoned by the Government; they might after all revive the offence and deprive him of his titles and estates. He therefore disinherited Lord Ormelie in favor of his younger brother. The unfortunate youth seems to have passed his life in obscurity without any steps having been taken to preserve a record of his descendants.

In 1721, however, at a keenly contested election of a Scottish representative peer in the room of the Marquis of Annandale, the right of the second Earl to the peerage was questioned by his elder brother on the ground that any disposition or nomination from his father to the honors and dignity of Earl of Breadalbane “could not convey the honors, nor could the Crown effectually grant a peerage to any person and to such heirs as he should name, such patent being inconsistent with the nature of a peerage, and not agreeable to law, and also without precedent.” Strange to say, these weighty objections were overruled by the peers, and by a decision which is quite unique, Lord Glenorchy was confirmed in his ancestral honors and estates. He was remarkable only for his longevity, having died in 1752 in his ninetieth year.

His only son, John Campbell, third Earl, born in 1696, was noted for his precocious talents and attainments. In 1718, at the age of twenty-two, he was sent as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Denmark and in 1731 was appointed ambassador to Russia. He sat for a good many years in the House of Commons as member first for the borough of Saltash and then for Oxford, was a steady supporter of Sir Robert Walpole, and was for some time one of the Lords of the Admiralty. After his accession to the peerage he was appointed, in 1761, Lord Chief Justice in Eyre, and in 1776 was nominated Vice-Admiral of Scotland. His first wife was Lady Annabella Grey, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry, Duke of Kent, an ancient and illustrious English house, and by her he had a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, who succeeded her grandfather as Baroness Lucas and Marchioness de Grey

By his second wife Lord Breadalbane had two sons, who predeceased him. The younger bore the courtesy title of Lord Glenorchy and died in 1771 at the age of thirty-four, leaving no issue though he had married in 1761 Willielma, second daughter and co-heiress of William Maxwell of Preston of a Nithsdale family.

On the death of the third Earl of Breadalbane, in 1782, the male line of the first Earl was supposed to have become extinct. John Campbell Of Carwhin, who was descended from Colin Campbell of Mochaster, second son of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenorchy, took possession without opposition. He raised a regiment in 1793, called the Breadalbane Fencibles[[10]](#footnote-10), for the service of the Government, and in various other ways displayed a patriotic spirit during the protracted war with France. He was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1806 by the title of Baron Breadalbane of Taymouth, and in 1831 was raised to the rank of Marquis of Breadalbane and Earl of Ormelie. His attention was chiefly devoted to the improvement of his extensive estates, great portions of which he planted with trees fitted for the soil, and by his costly improvements he rendered the park at Taymouth one of the most extensive and beautiful in the kingdom.

In 1828, the fourth earl of Breadalbane, principal creditor of the Macnab estates, exercised his right of purchase, after Archibald Macnab, 17th chief of Clan Macnab had fled to Canada to escape his debts. Subsequently, in 1849, the remaining Macnabs were evicted to make room for the breeding of capercailzie (a large black Old World grouse) for sport.

The Marquis of Breadalbane died in 1834, at the age of seventy-two, and was succeeded in his titles and entailed estates by his only son, John Campbell, Earl of Ormelie, second Marquis.

The second Marquis of Breadalbane represented Perthshire in the Parliament of 1832, was created a Knight of the Thistle in 1838, elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1841, and in 1848 was appointed Lord Chamberlain.

At his death in 1862, the Marquisate and Barony of Breadalbane and the Earldom of Ormelie, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, became extinct. The Scottish honors were claimed by John Alexander Gavin Campbell, of Glenfalloch, and by Charles William Campbell, of Borland and the decision of the House of Lords was in favor of Campbell of Glenfalloch. He died in 1871, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the seventh Earl of Breadalbane, born in 1851, who was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1873, by the title of Lord Breadalbane of Kenmore, and was elevated to the rank of Marquis in 1885.

The Campbells of Argyll, one of the Great Historic Families of Scotland (I have forgotten the source of these next two articles – they may have come from Electric Scotland or Wikipedia. David Rorer)

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

The first Lords of Lorne were the M’Dougalls, descended from Dugal, youngest son of the mighty Somerled; but, unfortunately for themselves and their country, they embraced the side of the English invaders in the Scottish War of Independence, and after a desperate struggle, in which they oftener than once put the life of Robert Bruce in imminent peril, they were stripped of their power and their extensive territory; and now the ruined stronghold of Dunolly, and an estate yielding only £1,300.00 a year, are all that remain to their present lineal representative. The M’Dougalls have, however, in later times, generation after generation, earned distinction in the service of their country. The heir of the family, nearly seventy years ago, fell fighting gallantly in Spain, under the Duke of Wellington—a death, as Sir Walter Scott remarks, worthy of his ancestors. The Stewarts of Lorne, a family of royal lineage, succeeded the M’Dougalls in their power and vast possessions in Argyllshire, and they in their turn gave place to the Campbells, who have for several centuries been the predominant clan in this county. Beginning as simple lairds of Lochaw, the chiefs of the race of Diarmid have, by dint of remarkable ability, shrewdness, energy, and good fortune, not only absorbed, one after another, the smaller clans of Lorne and Kintyre—the M’Naughtons, who once were masters of those beautiful valleys through which the Aray and the Shiray flow to Loch Fyne, and the M’Alisters and the M’Fies—but have also ousted the once powerful clan Donald from the supremacy which they long held in the Western Islands. ‘It was said,’ Lord Macaulay remarks, ‘that MacCallum More after MacCallum More had with unwearied, unscrupulous, and unrelenting ambition annexed mountain after mountain and island after island to the original domains of his house. Some tribes had been expelled from their territory, some compelled to pay tribute, and some incorporated with their conquerors. It was still constantly repeated in verse and prose that the finest part of the domain belonging to the ancient heads of the Gaelic nation—Islay where they had lived with the pomp of royalty, Iona where they had been interred with the pomp of religion, the Paps of Jura, the rich peninsula of Kintyre—had been transferred from the legitimate possessors to the insatiable MacCallum More.’ Throughout their long career the Campbells have always been staunch supporters of the cause which, whatever temporary reverses it might suffer, was sure to win in the end—the cause of the independence of Scotland against foreign aggression; the cause of Protestantism against Popery and of freedom against despotism. Hence, in spite of repeated forfeitures, and temporary ruin (to say nothing of a spendthrift MacCalian More, whose reckless expenditure clipped the wings of their extensive patrimony), their ancestral possessions have descended to their present owner comparatively unimpaired.

The origin of the Campbell family is hid in the mists of antiquity, and we shall not run the risk of provoking the ire either of Goth or Celt by pronouncing an opinion either on the notion of Pinkerton, who affirms that they are descended from a Norman knight, named De Campo Bello, alleged to have come to England with William the Conqueror, but of whose existence no trace can be found; or on the tales of the Sennachies, that the great ancestor of the clan was a certain Diarmid O’Dwbin, or O’Dwin, a brave warrior, who it is asserted was a contemporary of the heroes of Ossian. Suffice it to say that the earliest figure who emerges out of the Highland mist is GILLESPIC CAMPBEL, or Cambell, as the name is invariably written in the earliest charters, who married the heiress of Lochaw, and whose grandson, Sir Gillespie, witnessed the charter granted by Alexander III to Newburgh, March 12th, 1266, more than six hundred years ago. His son, SIR COLIN, who is reckoned the seventh of the chiefs of the Campbells, was one of the nominees selected by Robert Bruce, in 1291, when his title to the crown was to be investigated. The story runs that this Sir Colin was so distinguished by his warlike achievements and the additions he made to the family estates that he obtained the surname of ‘More,’ or ‘Great,’ and that from him the chief of the clan is to this day styled in Gaelic MACCALIAN MORE, or the son of Colin the Great. Sir Colin’s second son founded the earliest branch of the family—the Campbells, earls of Loudoun. His eldest son, SIR NIGEL, or NEIL, was one of the first of the Scottish barons to join Robert Bruce, and adhered with unwavering fidelity to that monarch’s cause throughout the whole of his chequered career. After the disastrous battle of Methven, Bruce, with a small body of followers, took refuge in the Western Highlands, and Sir Nigel, through his influence with Angus, Lord of the Isles, secured a retreat for the hunted King in the remote district of Kintyre. Sir Nigel shared in all the subsequent struggles of the Scottish patriots for the recovery of their independence, and took part in the crowning victory of Bannockburn. He was rewarded for his fidelity and his important services with the hand of Lady Mary, Bruce’s own sister, and with a grant of the forfeited estates of David de Strathbogie, Earl of Athol. Sir Nigel was one of the commissioners sent to York, in 1314, to negotiate a peace with England—was one of the leading barons in the Parliament held at Ayr in 1315; when the succession to the crown was settled, and obtained from his royal brother-in-law a charter, under the Great Seal, of several estates. By his wife, Lady Mary Bruce, Sir Nigel had three sons, the second of whom, John, was created Earl of Athol, and succeeded to the extensive possessions of that earldom, in accordance with the grant made by his uncle. He fell, however, at the battle of Halidon Hill, July 19th, 1333; and, as he left no issue, his title reverted to the crown.

Sir Nigel’s eldest son— SIR C0LIN, rendered important service to Edward Bruce in his Irish campaigns, and to David, son of King Robert, in assisting to expel the English invaders once more from the kingdom. It is of Sir Colin that the well-known story is told, that when marching through a wood in Ireland along with his uncle, King Robert, in February, 1317, an order was issued by that monarch that his men were on no account to quit their ranks. Sir Colin, irritated by the attacks of two English archers who discharged their arrows at him, rode after them to avenge the insult. King Robert followed, and nearly struck him from his horse with his truncheon, exclaiming, ‘Come back! Your disobedience might have brought us all into peril.’ In 1334 Sir Colin surprised and recovered the strong castle of Dunoon, which had been held by the English and the adherents of Edward. He was rewarded for this exploit by being appointed hereditary keeper of the castle which he had captured—an office that has descended by inheritance to the present Duke of Argyll.

For several successive generations, though nothing worthy of special notice occurred, the chiefs of the Campbell clan continued steadily to extend their territorial possessions and to augment their power. Kilmun—the last resting-place of the family—the barony of Milport, and extensive estates in Cowal, Knapdale, and Arran fell into their hands in the early part of the fourteenth century. The first of the family who received the title of Argyll was SIR DUNCAN, the great-grandson of Sir Colin and nephew of Annabella Drummond, the Queen of Robert III. He was accounted one of the wealthiest barons in Scotland, and in 1424 was one of the hostages for the payment of the expense of the maintenance of James I. during his long imprisonment in England. At this date Sir Duncan’s annual revenue was set down as 1,500 merks—a larger income than that of any of the other hostages, except Lord Douglas of Dalkeith, whose estates were valued at the same amount. He was made a Lord of Parliament in 1445, under the title of LORD CAMPBELL. He was the founder of the collegiate church of Kilmun, where he was buried in 1453. His first wife was Marjory or Mariotta Stewart, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, brother of King Robert IlI, and Regent of the kingdom during the imprisonment of his nephew, James I., in England. [One of the charters which Duncan, Lord Campbell, received from his father-in-law was witnessed, amongst others, by Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, the eldest son of the renowned Hotspur, who was at that time a refugee at the Scottish court.] This was the second intermarriage of the House of Argyll with the royal family of Scotland. Lord Campbell’s youngest son by this royal lady is the ancestor of the Campbells of Breadalbane. COLIN, the grandson of Lord Campbell, was created EARL OF ARGYLL by James II., in 1457. By his marriage to the eldest of the three daughters and co-heiresses of John, Lord Lorne (all three married Campbells), the young Earl put an end to the feuds which for upwards of two hundred and fifty years had raged between the families of Lochaw and Lorne, and obtained the undisputed chieftainship of the county of Argyll. He acquired, in consequence of this connection, the lordship and title of Lorne from Walter Stewart, Lord Lorne and Invermeath, heir male of that lordship, in exchange for the estates of Kildoning, Baldoning, and other lands in the shires of Perth, Fife, Kinross, and Aberdeen. The galley—the ancient badge of the family of Lorne— was, in consequence of this acquisition, assumed into the Earl’s hereditary coat-of-arms. ‘The acquisition of Lorne,’ says Dr. Fraser, ‘was a favorable arrangement for the family of Argyll, as it lay adjacent to their other lands, while the Lowland possessions surrendered as an equivalent were scattered over various counties and far distant from their more important territories.’ The Earl acquired extensive estates besides in Perthshire and Fifeshire, and the lordship of Campbell, with its celebrated castle near Dollar, where John Knox visited Archibald, fourth Earl of Argyll, and preached to him and his relatives. It continued to be a frequent residence of the family until 1644, when it was burned by the Macleans in the army of the Marquis of Montrose. At a later period he obtained a large share of the forfeited possessions of the Lord of the Isles. The most important offices at Court and in the kingdom were conferred upon him. He was frequently sent as ambassador to the English Court, and also to France. He was Master of the Royal Household, Grand Justiciary of Scotland, and eventually became Lord High Chancellor—an office which he held for a long period. This dignity, along with the lands of ‘Mekell and Lettel Pincartoun,’ in the barony of Dunbar, was probably bestowed upon the Earl in 1483, as a reward for his loyal adherence to James III at the time of the conspiracy of Archibald Bell-the-Cat and other nobles, which led to the murder of the royal favorites at Lauder, in 1482. Argyll was in England at the time of the defeat and death of that unfortunate monarch at Sauchieburn, in 1488. On his return to Scotland he was at once reappointed Chancellor by James IV., who also conferred upon him the lands of Roseneath, Dumbartonshire (January 9th, 1489) which are still in the possession of the family. The mansion is one of the principal seats of the Duke of Argyll. This powerful and prosperous nobleman died in 1493. The Lords of the Isles, the mightiest of all the ancient Highland chieftains, had long possessed unquestioned supremacy in the Hebrides and throughout the mountain country of Argyllshire and Inverness-shire. But from this period their power began to wane before the rising influence of the Campbells. As late as the fifteenth century these haughty and turbulent island chieftains even disputed the authority of the kings of Scotland; but their successive rebellions were punished by successive forfeitures both of their ancient dignities and their possessions, and now that the house of Argyll had become sufficiently powerful to enforce the decrees of the King and Parliament, and had a strong interest in carrying these decrees into effect, the extensive territories which for many generations had belonged to the Lordship of the Isles were finally wrested from their ancient possessors and conferred upon the loyal clans, and especially upon the Campbells, who could now meet in the field the combined forces of all the other Western septs.

ARCHIBALD, the second Earl of Argyll, steadily pursued what may now be termed the family policy. In his father’s lifetime he obtained a grant of the lands of Auchintorlie and Dunnerbok in Dumbartonshire, and of Duchall, in the county of Renfrew, forfeited by Robert, Lord Lyle. He succeeded to the great offices held by his father of Lord Chancellor of Scotland, Lord Chamberlain, and Master of the Household. He was also appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Borders, and Warden of the Marches, and largely increased the possessions of his clan at the expense of the island chiefs. Sir John Campbell, his third son, married Muriel, daughter and heiress of Sir John Calder of Calder, or Cawdor, near Nairn, and became the founder of the branch of the clan now represented by the Earl of Cawdor.

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

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

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

ARCHIBALD, the fourth Earl of Argyll, was on his succession to the title, in 1530, appointed to all the offices held by his father and grandfather, and in 1542 obtained a charter of the King’s lands of Cardross, in Dumbartonshire, which had belonged to King Robert Bruce, who died there. Three years later he received a portion of the lands of Arrochar, part of the confiscated estates of the Earl of Lennox, an adherent of the English faction in Scotland. At the death of James V., Argyll attached himself to the party of Cardinal Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, who granted to him a charter of the lands of Balrudry, Pitgogar, and Blairhill, in the barony of Muckhart and shire of Perth. The charter, which is dated at St. Andrews, on the 17th August, 1543, is signed by the Cardinal, and bears to have been granted in consideration of the ‘great benefits, assistance, counsel, and services’ rendered by the Earl to the Cardinal and the Church, and ‘especially for the protection and defense of ecclesiastical liberty, at that dangerous time when Lutheran heresies were springing up on every side, and striving to weaken and subvert ecclesiastical freedom; and for the like services to be rendered to the Church in time coming.’ The Earl was one of the peers who entered into an association to oppose the marriage of the infant Queen Mary to Prince Edward of England, ‘as tending to the high dishonor, perpetual skaith, damage, and ruin of the liberty and nobleness of the realm.’ His own country suffered severely in the contest which ensued, and was wasted and plundered by the English and their adherents. In the year 1546 he received from Queen Mary a charter of the barony of Boquhan, in the county of Stirling. [A contemporary indorsation on the charter, and also on the relative precept of sasine, marks both as granted to Archibald Roy—that is, the Red; a characteristic also of the celebrated John Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, and which, as Dr. Fraser remarks, appears prominently in the present generation of the descendants of Archibald Roy.] The Earl commanded a large body of Highlanders and Islanders at the sanguinary battle of Pinkie (10th September, 1547); and, on the invasion of Scotland in the following year, he marched with a strong force to Dundee, to repel the enemy. But at this juncture, for reasons which have not been fully explained, he changed sides, became a zealous opponent of Mary of Guise and the French party, and soon after quitted the Church of Rome, and openly embraced the Protestant faith. He was indeed one of the first men of his rank in Scotland who took this step. John Douglas, a converted Carmelite friar, afterwards the first Protestant Archbishop of St. Andrews, became his domestic chaplain, and carefully educated his family in the principles of the Reformed religion. The Earl also signed the famous Covenant against ‘Popish abominations’ in 1557, and, on his deathbed, earnestly exhorted his son to support the Protestant doctrine, and to suppress Popish superstitions. From this time forward the house of Argyll was conspicuous among the leaders of the Reformation, and both by their great influence and exertions, and by their sufferings on behalf of the good cause, have contributed more than any other family to the ultimate triumph of the Protestant religion in Scotland.

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

The Earl married one of the illegitimate daughters of James V., with whom he does not seem to have lived on very happy terms. John Knox, at the request of the Queen, made repeated attempts to reconcile the jarring couple, but with indifferent success, and their quarrels and separation caused great scandal to the Protestant party, and even drew upon them the censure of the General Assembly. The Countess of Argyll was with the Queen at supper in her closet when Rizzio was murdered (9th March, 1566), an event which led at once to the pardon of the banished lords and their restoration to their estates. Argyll took a prominent and by no means creditable part in the events which rapidly followed. He was deeply implicated in the plot for the murder of Darnley; he signed the bond in favor of the Queen’s marriage with Bothwell; he was one of the noblemen who immediately thereafter entered into an association for the defense of the infant prince against the machinations of Mary’s husband; he took part in the deposition of the Queen, carried the sword of state at the coronation of her son (29th July, 1567), and concurred in the appointment of the Earl of Moray to the office of Regent. In the following year he changed sides, and joined the Queen at Hamilton on her escape from Lochleven, which he was instrumental in procuring. She appointed him Lieutenant-General of all her forces by a commission granted on the morning of the fatal battle of Langside (13th May, 1568), where he was taken prisoner. He was purposely allowed to escape, however, and retired to his own country. A few months later he was again in arms, in conjunction with the Hamiltons and Huntly, to effect the restoration of Mary, but ultimately disbanded his forces and made terms with the Regent. On the assassination of Moray, Argyll was one of the noblemen who assembled at Linlithgow, 10th April, 1570, and, along with Chatelherault and Huntly, was appointed the Queen’s lieutenant in Scotland. In the following year, however, he submitted to the authority of Lennox, the new Regent, and was in Stirling attending the meeting of Parliament (September, 1571) when the town was surprised and Lennox killed by a body of the partisans of the Queen. Argyll offered himself as a candidate for the office of Regent, but the choice fell on the Earl of Mar, and Argyll was sworn a Privy Councillor. On the elevation of Morton to the Regency in November, 1572, Argyll was appointed Lord High Chancellor, and on the 17th of January, 1573, he obtained a charter of that office for life. He died of the stone, September 12, 1575, in the forty-third year of his age; and as he left no issue, was succeeded in his titles and estates by his half-brother, Sir Colin Campbell of Boquhan. As the Earl was the reverse of a weak or vacillating character, the frequency with which he changed sides during these civil broils must be ascribed to motives of self-interest and ambition, though, unlike most of his brother nobles at that period, he seems to have cherished a sincere desire to promote the welfare of his country rather than the interest of either the French or the English faction. COLIN, sixth Earl of Argyll, soon after his accession to the earldom had a quarrel with Morton, arising out of his claim of jurisdiction as hereditary Justice-General of Scotland, and his alienation from the Regent was confirmed by his demanding the restitution of the valuable crown jewels which the Earl had obtained either from his sister-in-law, or more probably through his second wife, who was the widow of the Regent Moray. Athole and Argyll, who had quarreled about their jurisdiction, and were on the eve of settling the matter by trial of battle, learning that the Regent intended to prosecute them for treason, united in a confederacy against him, and resolved to effect his overthrow. On the 4th of March, 1578, Argyll proceeded to Stirling, and complained loudly to the King of the oppressive and tyrannical proceedings of the Regent, and recommended James to take the government into his own hands, which was accordingly done, and Argyll was placed at the head of the Council of Twelve, appointed to assist the King, who was only twelve years of age, in the management of public affairs. The crafty ex-Regent, however, overreached his opponents, and in the course of a few weeks contrived to obtain possession of the King’s person, and to regain his former supremacy. Argyll and Athole mustered their clansmen, and at the head of 7,000 men marched towards Stirling to rescue the King, but by the mediation of Bowes, the English ambassador, a compromise was effected between the hostile factions. Argyll and Lindsay agreed to enter the new council, of which Morton was the head, and on the 10th of August following, the former, on the death of Athole, was appointed Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom. But though the Earl was apparently reconciled to Morton, he co-operated with Esme Stewart, afterwards Duke of Lennox, the royal favorite, and James Stewart, who was subsequently created Earl of Arran, in undermining the influence of the ex-Regent, and was one of the jury at his trial, in June, 1581. Afterwards, however, having discovered the ulterior designs of the French faction against the Protestant faith and the independence of the kingdom, he confessed to the Ministers that he had been mistaken or misled, and joined in the bond against Lennox which led to the Raid of Ruthven and the restoration of the Protestant party to power. But, strange to say, he was soon afterwards found in the ranks of the nobles who assisted James to escape from the hands of Gowrie, Mar, and Angus, the leaders of the English faction (June, 1583). His career was now, however, near an end. He died after a long illness, in October of the following year.

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

Shortly after, however, the discovery was made that the cause of his defeat was not the cowardice but the treachery of some of his captains, who were in correspondence with the enemy. Ardkinglas, seized with remorse, confessed the plot, and Argyll having obtained possession of the original ‘bond,’ discovered the full extent and objects of the conspiracy. Fired with indignation he assembled his vassals and proclaimed a war of extermination against Huntly and the traitor Campbell. The most frightful excesses were committed on both sides, and the northern districts were laid waste with fire and sword. At length the King, roused to activity by the scenes of bloodshed and misery which ensued, took vigorous proceedings against both parties. Argyll and Campbell of Glenorchy were imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, and the Popish Earls Huntly and Erroll were expelled the country and took refuge in Denmark. Eight years later, however, King James, just before his accession to the throne of England, effected reconciliation between the two hereditary enemies, and the eldest son of Huntly was betrothed to the eldest daughter of Argyll. Their friendship was still more closely cemented in 1608 at the expense of the Macgregors, against whom the two Earls were authorized to undertake a joint expedition, which ended in the almost total extermination of that unhappy ‘broken clan.’ The chief of the Macgregors surrendered to Argyll on condition that he should be sent out of Scotland. ‘But,’ says Birrel, ‘the Earl keipit ane Hielandman’s promise in respect he sent the gaird to convey him out of Scottis ground, but they were not directit to pairt with him, but to fetch him back agane.’ The ill-starred chief was conveyed across the Tweed at Berwick, but was immediately brought back to Edinburgh, where he was executed, 18th January, 1609. In 1615 the Macdonalds raised the standard of rebellion in Islay, where, as Lord Macaulay says, ‘they had once lived with the pomp of royalty,’ but which was now the property of their unrelenting enemies, the Campbells. The Council with considerable reluctance entrusted to Argyll the task of suppressing this insurrection, and the Earl, with the help of some soldiers hired at the public expense, speedily brought the war to a conclusion. He was rewarded by the King for his services with a grant of the district of Kintyre in 1617, and the deed was ratified by a special Act of Parliament the same year. On the death of his first wife the Earl, in 1610, married a daughter of Sir William Cornwallis of Broome, ancestor of the Marquis Cornwallis, and this lady, who was a Roman Catholic, induced the once-zealous leader of the Protestant party to join the Romish Church. His defection was kept secret, however, till the year 1618, when he obtained permission from the King to go abroad on pretence of visiting Spa for the benefit of his health. But instead of visiting Spa he proceeded to Spain, where he made an open profession of the Romish faith, and entered the Spanish service. He gained considerable distinction in the war which Philip waged against the States of Holland, but his conduct gave just and deep offence to his own sovereign, who caused him to be proclaimed a rebel and a traitor, and compelled him to make over the management of his estates and the government of his clan to his eldest son. Though released from this ban in 1621, he did not venture to return to Britain till 1638. His death took place in London in that same year. His son by his first wife succeeded him in the earldom and family estates. A son, named James, whom his second wife bore to him, was created Earl of Irvine.

ARCHIBALD, the celebrated Gillespic Grumach, eighth Earl and first Marquis of Argyll, raised the house of Campbell to a greater height of political power than it had ever before attained. This eminent patriot and statesman was born in 1598, and was early introduced into public life. While yet Lord Lorne he apprehended Patrick Macgregor, popularly called Gilderoy, or Gillie Roy, who, about the year 1632, at the head of a band of caterans, plundered various districts of the Highlands. This noted freebooter and nine of his gang, who were arrested at the same time, were tried and executed in Edinburgh in July, 1636. The capture and fate of this bold outlaw has been made the subject of a well-known ballad and of several works of fiction. At the time of the Earl’s accession to the family title and estates, all Scotland was convulsed by the arbitrary and impolitic innovations of Charles I. and Laud on the worship of the Scottish Church, and Argyll, whose advice was solicited by the King, earnestly recommended that they should be withdrawn. Finding that his counsel was not followed, and that Charles was obstinately bent on carrying out his unconstitutional policy, the Earl signed the National Covenant and attended the famous Assembly which met at Glasgow, November, 1638, and abolished the Episcopal form of government in Scotland. When the Marquis of Hamilton, as High Commissioner, ordered the Assembly to dissolve under pain of treason and withdrew on the refusal of the members to disperse, Argyll alone of all the Privy Councilors refused to follow his example, and at the close declared publicly his approbation of all their decisive measures for the restoration of the Presbyterian form of worship. In the following year, when Charles prepared to crush the Covenanters by force of arms, Argyll raised nine hundred of his clansmen and marched into the west to secure that part of the kingdom against the threatened invasion of the Earl of Antrim and the Irish Romanists. In 1640 he received a commission from the Committee of Parliament, signed by the Earl, afterwards Marquis, of Montrose and other leading Covenanters, authorizing him to proceed against the Earl of Athole, Lord Ogilvie, and the Farquharsons in Braemar, to pursue them with fire and sword until he brought them to their duty or utterly routed them out of the country. Armed with this ruthless commission, Argyll proceeded to the north at the head of five thousand men, and compelled the inhabitants of Badenoch, Athole, and Mar to submit to the authority of the Parliament. Then, marching eastward into Angus, he captured Airlie and Forthar, the castles of the Earl of Airlie, who had left Scotland to avoid subscribing the Covenant. Airlie Castle, which was defended by Lord Ogilvie, the eldest son of the Earl, and was strongly garrisoned and furnished with large stores of ammunition, had previously defied the efforts of the Earls of Montrose and Kinghorn to reduce it. But on the approach of Argyll it was abandoned by the garrison, and was laid in ruins by the Covenanters. This is the incident which has been commemorated in the well-known ballad of ‘The bonnie house of Airlie.’ (See THE OGILVIES OF AIRLIE.) When Charles visited Scotland in 1641, the Earl of Montrose, who had originally espoused the popular cause but had now gone over to the side of the Court, represented to the King that the removal of the Marquis of Hamilton and the Earl of Argyll was necessary as a preliminary to the accomplishment of his plans for the union of the Scottish and Irish forces against the English Parliament. It was accordingly arranged that they were to be seized and carried on board a vessel in Leith Roads; but having received timely notice of the plot against them, they made their escape to Kinneil, a country seat of Hamilton’s, where they were safe. Charles, thus baffled in his nefarious scheme, was glad to recall the two noblemen to Court, and, finding it impossible to crush these powerful and popular magnates, he tried to gain them and their party to his side, and raised Argyll to the rank of a Marquis. When the King took up arms against the English Parliament, Argyll, who was now the recognized leader of the Covenanters, induced the Scottish Council to make repeated offers of mediation; but these proposals having been rejected by the King, the Scots at length resolved to send an army to the assistance of the Parliament. From this time onward the Marquis took a prominent part in the Civil War; his influence was paramount in Scotland, where he was popularly known as ‘King Campbell.’ He became the object of the bitter hatred of the Royalists. He was defeated by Montrose at Inverlochy; his estates were laid waste with fire and sword, and ‘not a four-footed beast in the haill country’ was left. So ruinous were the devastating inroads of Montrose and the Irish kernes that the Parliament was obliged to grant a sum of money for the support of the Marquis and his family, and a collection was ordered to be made throughout all the, churches for the relief of his plundered clansmen. Up to this time Argyll had steadily co-operated with the English Parliament, but on the surrender of the King and the ascendancy of the Republican party, he separated from them and consulted with the Royalist nobles, Richmond and Hertford (with the royal authority), respecting the advisability of the Scottish Parliament and army coming to the rescue of the King. The plan had to be abandoned as impracticable, and Argyll, with his usual sagacity, disapproved of the ‘Engagement’ entered into by the Duke of Hamilton and other Presbyterian Royalists, in the latter part of 1647, for the restoration of the royal cause, which brought defeat and death to them and ruin on the King. After the overthrow of the ‘Engagers’ at Preston, Argyll and his friends seized the reins of Government. He protested, however, against the execution of the King—a deed which completely alienated the whole Scottish nation from the English Republicans, and Prince Charles, the eldest son of the deceased monarch, was immediately proclaimed King of Scotland in his father’s stead. A series of letters, written by Charles from the Hague, Jersey, and Breda, and, after he came to Scotland, from Falkland and Perth, showed how much he relied upon Argyll for his restoration to the throne of his ancestors, and how earnestly he implored the great Marquis to use his influence in his behalf. The profuse promises which Charles made of remembering and rewarding the services of the powerful Presbyterian leader culminated in the following remarkable letter written at Perth: - ‘24th Sept., 1650.

‘Having taken into consideration the faithful endeavors of the Marquis of Argyll for restoring me to my just rights and the happie setting of my dominions, I am desyrous to let the world see how sensible I am of his reall respect to me by some particular marks of my favor to him, by whiche they may see the trust and confidence I repose in him; and particularly I doe promis that I will mak him Duk of Argyll, and Knight of the Garter, and one of the Gentlemen of my bedchamber; and this to be performed when he shall think fitt.

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

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

At the Restoration in 1660, Argyll repaired to London for the purpose of congratulating the King, lured thither by the cordial reception Charles had given his son; but, on his arrival at Whitehall, he was immediately arrested and committed to the Tower. After lying there for five months he was sent down to Scotland, and tried on fourteen different charges, extending over all the transactions which had taken place in Scotland since 1638. He pleaded that during the late unhappy commotions he had always acted by authority of Parliament, and not on his individual responsibility; that all the public proceedings of the Covenanters were covered by the Act of Oblivion passed by Charles I., and by the indemnity granted by his present Majesty at Stirling; and that as for his compliance with the late usurpation, the entire kingdom shared in it equally with himself; that it was necessary for his own preservation; that he did not submit himself till the whole nation had acquiesced in the rule of the Commonwealth; that his submission to the Government then existing did not imply a recognition of its original title, much less a treasonable opposition to the rightful heir while excluded from the throne. ‘And how could I suppose,’ he added, ‘that I was acting criminally when a man so learned as his Majesty’s Advocate took the same oath to the Commonwealth with myself?’ Sir John Fletcher, the Lord Advocate, was so enraged at this reference to himself that he called Argyll an impudent villain. The Marquis meekly replied that he had learned in his afflictions to suffer reproach. The unanswerable defense of the accused nobleman compelled the Parliament, though filled with enemies thirsting for his blood, to exculpate him from all the charges in his indictment except that of compliance with Cromwell’s usurpation. Even on this point the evidence was so defective that his acquittal seemed certain; but, after the case was closed, a number of confidential letters which Argyll had written to Monk were laid before the Court by a messenger whom the latter had basely and treacherously sent down from London with all haste on learning the scantiness of the proof against his former friend. [This fact, mentioned by Burnet, has been denied by Sir George Rose in his remarks on Fox’s History; but, to say nothing of the reference to the letters by Sir George Mackenzie, in his Laws and Customs of Scotland, the originals have recently been discovered among the papers of the Duke of Argyll, with an indorsation by the Clerk of the Court, proving that they were produced by the Lord Advocate at the trial of the Marquis.—See Appendix to Sixth Report of Historical Manuscripts' Commission.] Argyll begged for a respite for ten days, in order that his sentence might be communicated to the King; but when this was refused, he understood that his fate had been determined by the Court, and quietly remarked, ‘I placed the crown upon the King’s head, and this is my reward; but he hastens me to a better crown than his own.’ On evidence thus shamefully obtained and illegally brought forward, the old nobleman was found guilty (25th May, 1661), and condemned to be beheaded. The sentence was executed at the Cross of Edinburgh on the 27th of May.

The Marquis displayed great calmness and dignity during the closing scene. ‘He came to the scaffold,’ says Burnet, ‘in a very solemn and undaunted manner, accompanied by many of the nobility and some ministers. He spoke for half an hour with great appearance of serenity. Cunningham, his physician, told me that he touched his pulse, and it did then beat at the usual rate—calm and strong.’ ‘I could die like a Roman,’ was his remark to a friend, ‘but I choose rather to die like a Christian.’ There can be no doubt that the great Marquis was a man of sincere and deep religious feeling. He was a true patriot, who made the love of his country and the desire for her good paramount to all personal considerations; and a statesman of great sagacity, and experience, and consummate address. He was almost adored by his own clan, and his memory is still held in high veneration by the Scottish Presbyterians; but his vast influence, and the height to which he carried the policy of his house, made him equally dreaded and hated by the neighbouring chiefs of his day. The Campbells were not satisfied—like their predecessors the old Lords of Argyll, the Isles, and Lorne—with a sway quite absolute and almost independent over the inhabitants of these remote and inaccessible mountains and isles of the western Highlands. From the days of Robert Bruce downward they attached themselves to the Scottish Court, allied themselves by marriage to the great Lowland families, and held the highest offices of State. They were the Chancellors, the hereditary Masters of the Household, and Great Justiciars of Scotland. The personal character of the successive heads of this aspiring family—combining unwearied and indomitable energy with a peculiar dexterity and plausibility of address—had step by step raised them to such a height of power, that the number of fighting men who bore the name of Campbell was sufficient to meet in the field the combined forces of all the other western clans. The Marquis of Argyll, as Lord Macaulay remarks, ‘was the head of a party as well as the head of a tribe. Possessed of two different kinds of authority, he used each of them in such a way as to extend and fortify the other. The knowledge that he could bring into the field the claymores of five thousand half-heathen mountaineers added to his influence among the austere Presbyterians who filled the Privy Council and the General Assembly. His influence at Edinburgh added to the terror which he inspired among the mountains. Of all the Highland princes, whose history is well known to us, he was the greatest and the most dreaded.’ On the death of the great Marquis, ARCHIBALD, his eldest son, became the head of the house of Campbell. In accordance with the Celtic custom of ‘fostering,’ Earl Archibald’s early years were spent under the roof of his kinsman, the accomplished Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy. The foster-mother of the youthful heir to the chieftainship of the clan was Juliana Campbell, daughter of Hew, Lord Loudoun, and wife of Sir Colin. An interesting correspondence between the Marquis and the foster-father of his son has been preserved, and throws light on the nature and obligations of the relation of fosterage. The correspondence begins in 1633, with a letter from Sir Colin to Lord Lorne, expressing his great gratification that the chief had given him the preference over ‘sundrie of his Lordship’s friends who were most desyrous to have his Lordship’s eldest son in fostering, quich,’ he says, ‘I acknowledge as a great testimonie both of your Lordship’s trust and love; and I hop in God evir so to approve myself to be most willing and desyrous to deserve both.’ Careful arrangements were made for the conveyance of the boy to his new home. ‘In regard,’ says Sir Colin, ‘that I am not weel able to travel! Myself so far a journey, I intend to send my wyfe and some other of my friends to be his convoy.’ And he requests his Lordship to ‘provyde some discrit woman and ane sufficient man quha has both Irisch [Gaelic] and Englisch, and will have a care not onhie to attend him, but sometimes lykewayes to learne him, and quhat else may concern him, quhill he is in my company.’ Great importance seems to have been attached to the acquisition of the Gaelic language, for in December, 1637, Lady Lorrie writes to Glenorchy: ‘I hear my sone begines to wearye of the Irish hangwadge. I entreat yew to cause holde hime to the speaking of itt, for since he has bestowed so long tyme and paines on the getting of it, I sould be sorry he lost it now with leasiness in not speaking of it.’ A letter from the youth himself shows the strength of his affection for his ‘loving foster-father and respected freind.’

The young chief received an excellent education under the eye of his father, and travelled in France and Italy from 1647 to 1649. On his return to Scotland he took the opposite side from his family in the Civil War, and, attaching himself to the royal cause, fought for Charles II at the battle of Dun bar, in September, 1650. Even after the crowning defeat of the Scottish army at Worcester, Lord Lorne still continued in arms, and in his zeal for the interest of the King fought side by side with the hereditary enemies of his house. After the cause had become desperate he submitted to Monk, who treated him with great severity, and even committed him to prison in 1657, where he lay till the Restoration. In return for his services and sufferings, the King remitted his father’s forfeiture, and restored to him his hereditary estates and his grandfather’s title of Earl of Argyll. The greedy and unprincipled Middleton, the Royal Commissioner, who had hunted the Marquis to death, was bitterly disappointed at this procedure, and in 1662 procured the condemnation of the young Earl to death, because, in a private letter which the Commissioner intercepted, Argyll had commented freely on the intrigues of his potent enemy. The King, however, interposed, and saved the Earl’s life; but he was subjected to a long and severe imprisonment, and was not released until June, 1663, when Middleton had been removed from office. During nearly twenty years Argyll continued to give a steady support to the Government, and even to some extent assisted in suppressing the insurrections of the Covenanters, a step which afterwards caused him deep sorrow and penitence.

In 1681 the slavish Parliament of Scotland, to gratify the Duke of York, the King’s brother and successor, enacted the notorious Test of Passive Obedience, binding the subscriber never to attempt to bring about any alteration in Government, in Church, or in State without the King’s authority. This Test was such a mass of inconsistencies and self-contradiction that it was impossible for any man to take it bond fide, and even eighty of the Episcopal ministers refused to subscribe to it, and were in consequence ejected from their livings. Argyll intimated his intention to resign his office rather than take this Test, but, at the instance of James himself, he at length complied; adding, however, the explanation, of which the Duke professed to approve, that he took it so far as it was consistent with itself and with the Protestant religion. James, however, saw clearly that he could not rely on the support of Argyll in his plot for the overthrow of the religion and liberties of the kingdom, and therefore resolved to avail himself of this opportunity to destroy him. The Earl was accordingly committed a prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, and was tried, on the 18th of December, 1681, by a packed jury, of which the Marquis of Montrose, the hereditary enemy of the Campbells, was foreman, on a charge of treason and leasingmaking, or creating a dissension between the King and his subjects. He was found guilty, and condemned to death. On the evening of the 20th, however, he made his escape from the castle in the disguise of a page holding up the train of his step-daughter, Lady Sophia Lindsay, and, in spite of a keen pursuit, made his way to London, and thence passed over into Friesland, where his father had bought a small estate as a place of refuge for his family in case of their expulsion from their hereditary possessions. Sentence of attainder was immediately pronounced against him, his estates were confiscated, his titles forfeited, and a large reward was offered for his head. This shameless prostitution of justice excited deep indignation among men of all parties both in England and Scotland. ‘I know nothing of the Scottish law,’ said Lord Halifax, ‘but this I know, that we should not hang a dog even, on the grounds on which my Lord Argyll has been sentenced.’ Argyll remained in Holland living in obscurity till the death of Charles II. in 1685, when, at a meeting of Scottish and English exiles, it was resolved that two expeditions should be undertaken— one, under Monmouth, to England, the other, under Argyll, to Scotland—for the purpose of vindicating the rights and liberties of the nation. The history of the ill-managed and disastrous Scottish expedition, the causes of its failure, and the difficulties which Argyll encountered from the wrong-headedness and obstinacy of his associates in command, the dispersion of the insurgents and the capture of their unfortunate leader, have all been narrated in most picturesque style by Macaulay, and must be familiar to all who take an interest in the history of Scotland. Argyll was conveyed from Inchinnan, where he was captured, to Edinburgh, every kind of indignity being heaped upon him during his journey, and he was put in irons in his old place of imprisonment. It was resolved not to bring him to a new trial, but to put him to death under the old sentence of 1681. In these trying circumstances the Earl still displayed the same calm courage and equanimity which had distinguished the close of his father’s career. He professed deep penitence for his former compliance with the sinful measures of the Government, and expressed his firm conviction that the good cause would ultimately triumph. ‘I do not,’ he said, ‘take on myself to be a prophet, but I have a strong impression on my spirit that deliverance will come very suddenly.’ The sight of his peaceful sleep a few hours before his execution overwhelmed one of his bitterest enemies with remorse and shame, and has often been portrayed both by the pencil and the pen. On the day of his execution he wrote a brief farewell to his second son: ‘DEARE JOHNE,—We parted sudenly, but I hope shall meete hapily in heauen. I pray God blese you, and if you seeke Him He will be found of you. My wiffe will say all to you. Pray love and respect her. I am your loving father, ‘ARGYLL.’ A similar letter was written by him on the same day to his son James. When the Earl was brought down to the Council-house, where he was to remain till the hour of his execution, he wrote the following farewell letter to his wife: — ‘DEAR HEART,—God is unchangeable; He hath always been good and gracious to me, and no place alters it. Forgive me all my faults; and now comfort thyself in Him, in whom only true comfort is to be found. The Lord be with thee, bless and comfort thee, my dearest! Adieu.’ To his step-daughter and daughter-in-law, who had formerly saved his life by aiding his escape from prison, he wrote: — ‘My DEAR LADY SOPHIE,—What can I say in this great day of the Lord where, in the midst of a cloud, I find a fair sunshine? I can wish no more for you but that the Lord may comfort you, and shine upon you as He doth upon me, and give you the same sense of His love in staying in the world as I have in going out of it. Adieu.’ His farewell speech breathed the spirit of piety, resignation, and forgiveness. He was beheaded on the 30th of June, 1685, and his head was fixed on the Tolbooth of Edinburgh.

His eldest son and successor, ARCHIBALD, tenth Earl, and first Duke of Argyll, took refuge in Holland, and accompanied the Prince of Orange to England in 1688. The Revolution, which expelled the Stewarts from the throne, at once reinstated the chief of the Campbells in all his ancestral rights and privileges. The Convention treated as a nullity the sentence which deprived him of his estates and honors. He was selected from the whole body of Scottish nobles to make a tender of the crown of Scotland, and to administer the oath of office, to William and Mary. He was authorized to raise a regiment among his clansmen for the service of the Crown, who were employed under Campbell of Glenlyon in the atrocious massacre of Glencoe, and afterwards served with distinction both in Ireland and Flanders. Although he had been guilty of the crime, ‘singularly disgraceful in him,’ says Macaulay, of intriguing with the agents of James while professing loyalty to William, the latter created him, in 1701, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Kintyre and Lorne, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount Lochaw and Glenisla, Lord Inverary, Mull, Inverness, and Tiree. But, as the historian justly remarks, the Duke was in his personal qualities one of the most insignificant of the long line of nobles who had borne the great name of Argyll. He was the descendant of eminent men and the parent of eminent men, but he was unworthy both of his ancestry and of his progeny. He was noted for little else than his polished manners; he had no application to business, and by his careless and spendthrift style of living he still further involved his estates, which had been greatly impoverished by the misfortunes of his father and grandfather. He married a daughter of the notorious Duchess of Lauderdale, with whom, as might have been expected, he led a very unhappy life, and at last he in a great measure abandoned public duties and lived with a mistress in a house called Clinton, near Newcastle. His death, which took place in 1703, was both miserable and discreditable. He was succeeded by his son, a nobleman of a very different character, the famous— DUKE JOHN—Jeanie Deans’s Duke—the friend of Pope, who has eulogized him as— ‘Argyll, the States’ whole thunder born to wield, and shake alike the senate and the field.’ He was born in October, 1678. On the very day on which his grandfather was executed, in 1685, the boy fell from a window in the upper flat of Lethington, the seat of his grandmother, the Duchess of Lauderdale, without receiving any injury—an incident which was regarded as an omen of his future greatness. Lord Macaulay declares that this nobleman was renowned as a warrior and as an orator, as the model of every courtly grace, and as the judicious patron of arts and letters. Sir Walter Scott says, ‘Few names deserve more honorable mention than that of John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich. His talent as a statesman and soldier was generally admitted; he was not without ambition, but "without the illness that oft attends it "—without the irregularity of thought and aim which often excites great men in his peculiar situation (for it was a very peculiar one) to grasp the means of raising themselves to power at the risk of throwing a kingdom into confusion. He was alike free from the ordinary vices of statesmen—falsehood and dissimulation; and from those of warriors—inordinate and ardent thirst after self-aggrandizement.’ ‘Ian Roy Bean’ —Red John, the Warrior—as the Highlanders termed him, was very dear to his countrymen, who were justly proud of his military and political talents, and grateful for the ready zeal with which he asserted the rights of his native country. Duke John held several high offices in his native land, and in 1705 was appointed Lord High Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament for the purpose of carrying through the Act of Union. For his services on this occasion he was rewarded with a British peerage. The next year he joined the British army under Marlborough in Flanders, and served in four campaigns. He distinguished himself at the battles of Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, and all the principal sieges carried out by the great general, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. On the dismissal of Marlborough, with whom he was continually at variance, Argyll was sent to take charge of both civil and military affairs in Spain, but finding that he had been only made a tool of by the Tory ministry, who were actively carrying on negotiations for the peace of Utrecht, the Duke, thoroughly disgusted, threw up his command and returned home, with the firm resolution of joining the Opposition. His vehement and eloquent attacks on the Government did no small injury to the Tory and Jacobite cause. On the death of Queen Anne he suddenly presented himself, uninvited, along with the Duke of Somerset, in the Council-chamber, and in conjunction with Shrewsbury, frustrated the plans of Bolingbroke and the Jacobites for the accession of the Pretender to the throne. He was one of the Lords Justices appointed by George I. to act as Regents before his arrival in England, and was subsequently appointed Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland, Governor of Minorca, a Privy Councillor, and a Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. When the Earl of Mar raised the standard of rebellion in 1715, the Duke of Argyll was sent down to oppose him. By dint of great activity and zeal he succeeded in collecting a force of 3,300 men, with which he kept in check the Jacobite army of more than three times that number. The hostile armies encountered at Sheriffmuir, near Dunblane (15th Nov., 1715), with doubtful result. Argyll himself broke the left wing of the rebels, but his left wing was in turn worsted by the clans. The battle in itself was therefore as indecisive as the satirical ballad represents— ‘Some say that we wan, and some say that they wan; And some say that nane wan at a’, man.’ On being told that his victory was incomplete, Argyll replied in the words of an old Scottish song called the ‘Bob o’ Dunblane ‘— ‘If it wasna weel bobbit, weel bobbit, weel bobbit, If it wasna weel bobbit, we’ll bob it again.’ All the advantage of the fight, however, remained with the Royalists. Mar’s advance to the south was completely checked, and after some weeks of inactivity, during which the clansmen deserted his standard daily, the rebel leader fled to the Continent, and the remains of his army dispersed into the inaccessible wilds of Badenoch.

The services which the Duke rendered to the house of Hanover at this critical period were probably too great to be either acknowledged or repaid, and the extraordinary popularity which he enjoyed among his countrymen was of itself fitted to make him the object of jealousy at Court. His independent conduct, too, and somewhat haughty mode of expressing himself in Parliament and acting in public, were ill calculated, as Sir Walter Scott remarks, to attract royal favor. His opposition to the Bill which proposed to deprive the city of Edinburgh of its rights and privileges, on account of the Porteous mob, gave great offence to the King and his counselors. Although he was therefore always respected and often employed, he was not a favorite of George II, his consort, or his ministers, and in 1716 he had become so obnoxious to them that he was deprived of all his offices, and went into violent opposition. Three years later he again joined the Ministry at a great crisis, and was appointed High Steward of the Household, and was created Duke of Greenwich. He was subsequently nominated Master-General of the Ordnance, Governor of Portsmouth, and a Field-Marshal. With the assistance of his politic brother, Lord Islay, in spite of all the efforts of the Government to thwart him, he obtained in 1725 the complete control of Scottish affairs, and might have been termed ‘King Campbell,’ as truly as was his ancestor, the great Marquis. The readers of the ‘Heart of Midlothian’ will remember the description there given of the part which the Duke took against the Ministry on the occasion of the famous Porteous riot, in 1737. Three years later he was once more dismissed from all his employments. On the downfall of Walpole, who mortally hated him, says Lord Hervey, and whom he mortally hated, the Duke, in 1742, accepted the office of Commander-in-Chief, but resigned it in a fortnight, in consequence of the appointment of the Marquis of Tweeddale as Secretary of State for Scotland. His Grace now retired from public life, and devoted himself to the improvement of his estates, but did not long survive. He died on the 4th of October, 1743. The Duke possessed a cultivated and poetical taste, and he is said to have been the author of the well-known Scottish song, ‘Bannocks of Barley-Meal.’ Duke John left four daughters, but no son. His English titles of Duke and Earl of Greenwich and Baron of Chatham became extinct at his death, but he was succeeded in his estates and Scottish honors by his brother— ARCHIBALD—who had been previously created Lord Oronsay, Dunoon, and Aros, and Viscount and Earl of Islay—’of late his bitter enemy,’ says Earl Stanhope. ‘Never did such near kinsmen display less affinity of minds. With all his faults and follies, Argyll was still brave, eloquent, and accomplished, a skilful officer and a princely nobleman. Islay, on the contrary, was base and mean.’ ‘His heart is like his aspect—vile,’ says Hanbury Williams. ‘Suspected of having betrayed Walpole at his fall, I believe unjustly, yet seldom on any occasion swayed by gratitude or generosity.’ Macaulay, however, takes a more favorable view of Islay’s character, and speaks of him as ‘distinguished by talents for business and command, and by skill in the exact sciences.’ His private life was not as untarnished as his brother’s; he was more subtle and pliant, and altogether seems to have been morally of a lower stamp of character, probably derived from his grandmother, the notorious Duchess of Lauderdale. He held at various times the offices of Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, one of the Commissioners for the Union, one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session, Lord Justice-General for Scotland, Lord Chief Registrar, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen. Dr. Alexander Carlyle, in his autobiography, gives a very graphic description of the Duke’s habits, and says he detested the ‘High Flying,’ or Evangelical, party in the Scottish Church. But he was both a statesman and an accomplished gentleman and scholar, a humorist, and was possessed of very remarkable colloquial powers. ‘He never harangued or was tedious,’ says Carlyle, ‘but listened to you in your turn. He had the talent of conversing with his guests so as to distinguish men of knowledge and talents, without neglecting those who valued themselves more on their birth and their rent-rolls than on personal merit. The Duke had a great collection of fine stories, which he told so neatly and so frequently repeated them without variation as to make one- believe that he had wrote them down. He had been in the battle of Sheriffmuir, and was slightly wounded in his foot, which made him always halt a little. He would have been an admirable soldier, as he had every talent and qualification necessary to arrive at the height of that profession; but his brother John, Duke of Argyll, having gone before him with a great and rising reputation, he was advised to take the line of a statesman.’ Duke Archibald was a great favorite with Sir Robert Walpole, and governed his native country as representative of that powerful minister with such authority as to be styled ‘The King of Scotland.’ Under his ‘liberal and partial patronage’ the Campbells attained to a degree of wealth and power superior to that of any other surname in Scotland. On the abolition, in 1747, of the hereditary jurisdictions of the great landed proprietors, Argyll received £21,000 as compensation for the office of Justiciary of Argyllshire and the Western Islands, the Sheriffship of Argyll, and the Regality of Campbell. The Duke remained at the head of affairs in Scotland till his death, which took place while he was sitting in his chair at dinner, April 15th, 1761, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. It was he who pulled down the noble old Gothic castle of Inverary, which, Sir Walter Scott says, ‘with its varied outline, embattled walls, towers, and outer and inner courts, so far as picturesque is concerned, presented an aspect much more striking than the present massive and uniform mansion.’ To meet the great expense of the new structure, the Duke sold the fine estate of Duddingston, near Edinburgh, which came from his grandmother, the Duchess of Lauderdale.

It thus appears that no fewer than four Earls of Argyll held the office of Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and that the high judicial office of Lord Justice General, which was conferred upon the third Earl, was hereditary in the family for upwards of a century, till it was resigned by the seventh Earl into the hands of Charles I. The third, fifth, and seventh Earls were Masters of the Royal Household. Besides these great offices of State, the Earls of Argyll held the heritable office of Justice-General within the whole bounds of Argyll, and in that capacity exercised jurisdiction within the whole islands of Scotland (excepting Orkney and Shetland), and within the lands of Morven, Knoydart, Moydart, Morar, and Arisaig. The office of Hereditary Sheriff of Argyll was also vested in the family. They were lords of the regality, lordship, and barony of Campbell, which comprehended the baronies of Roseneath in Dumbartonshire, Menstrie, in Clackmannanshire, Boquhan in Stirlingshire, Glenelg, in Inverness-shire, Lundie in Forfarshire, and Muckhart in Perthshire, with the privilege of holding courts. The Earls of Argyll likewise held the heritable office of Bailey of the Isle of Tiree, and lands in Islay and Jura, and the office of Bailery and Stewartry of the earldom, lordship, and barony of Argyll. To the Argyll family also belonged the heritable office of Constable and Keeper of Dunoon and other fourteen castles in the shire of Argyll. [See Report by William Fraser on the Manuscripts of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, fourth report of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS.] The third Duke left no legitimate issue, and was succeeded in his family titles and estates in Scotland by his cousin— JOHN CAMPBELL OF MAMORE, grandson of Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll. He attained the rank of general in the army, and served both in Germany and in the rebellion of 1715, as aide-decamp to his chief, Duke John; but his career was marked by no event worthy of special notice, and he is best remembered as the husband of the beautiful and witty Mary Bellenden, Maid of Honor to Queen Caroline. His eldest son, JOHN, fifth Duke, served against the Highlanders at Falkirk and Culloden in the ‘45, was made Field-Marshal, and in his father’s lifetime was created an English peer, as BARON SUNDRIDGE, the title by which the present Duke sits in the House of Lords. Boswell gives an amusing account of the visit which Dr. Johnson paid to this Duke at Inverary in 1773, of the respect which the amiable nobleman showed to the philosopher, of the impertinent behavior of Bozzy himself to the Duchess, and of the stately contempt with which she put down his impertinence. Her Grace was one of the three Gunnings, whose extraordinary beauty was so often celebrated both by painters and poets. She had been previously Duchess of Hamilton, was the mother of four dukes—two of Hamilton and two of Argyll—and was created, in 1776, Baroness Hamilton of Hameldon, in Leicestershire—a title which on the death of her son, Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, fell to his half-brother, GEORGE WILLIAM, sixth Duke of Argyll, a handsome man of pleasure, and a friend of the Prince Regent, whose extravagances deeply injured the family estates, and alienated Castle Campbell and other outlying possessions of the house.

His brother, JOHN DOUGLAS, who succeeded him in 1839, as seventh Duke, was a man of no political position, and will be remembered mainly as the father of GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, the eighth and present Duke of Argyll, who has attained a high reputation both in politics and in literature. An old Highland prophecy foretold that the ancient power and honor of the house should be restored by a MacCalian More, whose locks would be of the same hue as those of the famous ‘Red John, the Warrior,’ Duke of Argyll and Greenwich; and his own clansmen believe, and not without reason, that this prediction has already been fulfilled in the person of the present Duke, the father of the Marquis of Lorne, and the father-in-law of the Queen’s daughter, the Princess Louise. His Grace, who is Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and Lord-Lieutenant of Argyllshire, has held the office of Lord Privy Seal three times, and of Postmaster-General, and Secretary for India. He is the author of ‘A Letter to the Peers from a Peer’s Son,’ 1842; a brochure ‘On the Duty and Necessity of Immediate Legislative Interposition in behalf of the Church of Scotland, as determined by Considerations of Constitutional Law;’ ‘A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., on the Present Position of Church Affairs in Scotland, and the causes which have led to it,’ 1842; ‘Presbytery Examined,’ 1848; ‘The Reign of Law,’ ‘866; ‘Primeval Man,’ 1869; ‘Antiquities of lona,’ 1870; ‘Relation of Landlord and Tenant,’ ‘877; ‘Eastern Question,’ 1879.

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

Breadalbane

BREADALBANE (properly BROADALBIN), earl and marquis of, the former a title in the peerage of Scotland, and the latter in that of Great Britain, possessed by a branch of the noble family of Campbell. Sir Colin Campbell, the ancestor of the Breadalbane family, and the first of the house of Glenurchy, was the third son of Duncan, first Lord Campbell of Lochow, progenitor of the dukes of Argyle, by Marjory Stewart, daughter of Robert, duke of Albany, regent of Scotland. In an old manuscript, preserved in Taymouth castle, named ‘the Black Book of Taymouth,’ (printed by the Bannatyne Club, 1853), containing a genealogical account of the Glenurchy family, it is stated that “Duncan Campbell, commonly callit Duncan in Aa, knight of Lochow (Lineallie descendit of a valiant man, surnamit Campbell, quha cam to Scotland in King Malcolm Kandmoir his time, about the year of God 1067, of quhom came the house of Lochow,) flourisched in King David Bruce his dayes. The foresaid Duncan in Aa had to wyffe Margarit Stewart, dochter to Duke Murdoch [a mistake evidently for Robert], on whom he begat twa sones, the elder callit Archibald, the other namit Colin, wha was first laird of Glenurchay.” That estate was settled on him by his father. It had come into the Campbell family, in the reign of King David the Second, by the marriage of Margaret Glenurchy with John Campbell; and was at one time the property of the warlike clan MacGregor, who were gradually expelled from the territory by the rival clan, Campbell. Sir Colin was born about 1400. He was one of the knights of Rhodes, afterwards designed of Malta. The family manuscript, already quoted, says that “throch his valiant actis and manheid he was maid knicht in the Isle of Rhodes, quhilk standeth in the Carpathian sea near to Caria, and countrie of Asia the less, and he was three sundrie tymes in Rome.? After the murder of James the First in 1437, he actively pursued the regicides, and brought to justice two of the inferior assassins, named Chalmers and Colquhoun, for which service King James the Third afterwards bestowed upon him the barony of Lawers. He was appointed guardian of his nephew, Colin, first earl of Argyle, during his minority, and concluded a marriage between him and the sister of his own second wife, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of the Lord of Lorn. In 1440 he built the castle of Kilchurn on a projecting rocky elevation at the east end of Lochawe, under the shadow of the majestic Ben Cruachan, where – now a picturesque ruin, – ............................................ “grey and stern Stands, like a spirit of the past, lone old Kilchurn.” According to tradition Kilchurn (properly Coalchuirn) castle was first erected by his lady, and not by himself, he being absent on a crusade at the time, and for seven years the principal portion of the rents of his lands are said to have been expended on its erection. An old legend connected with this castle states that once while at Rome, having been a long time from home, Sir Colin had a singular dream, for the interpretation of which he applied to a monk, who advised him instantly to return to Scotland, as a very serious domestic calamity could only be averted by his presence in his own castle. He hastened immediately to Scotland, and arrived at a place called Succoth, where dwelt an old woman who had been his nurse. In the disguise of a beggar, he craved food and shelter for the night, and was admitted to the poor woman’s fireside. From a scar on his arm she recognized him, and immediately informed him of what was about to happen at the castle. It appeared that for a long period no tidings had been received of or from him, and a report had been spread that he had fallen in battle in the Holy Land. This information surprised Sir Colin, as he had repeatedly sent messengers with intelligence to his lady, and he at once suspected treachery. His suspicions were well founded. A neighboring baron, named M’Corquadale, had intercepted and murdered all his messengers, and having succeeded in convincing the lady of the death of her husband, he had prevailed upon her to consent to marry him, the next day being that fixed for their nuptials. Early in the morning Sir Colin, still in the disguise of a beggar, set out for his castle of Kilchurn; he crossed the drawbridge, and undiscovered entered the gates of the castle, which on this joyous occasion were open to all comers. As he stood in the courtyard one of the servants of the castle accosted him, and asked him what he wanted. “To have my hunger satisfied and my thirst quenched,” was his reply. Food and liquor were immediately placed before him. Of the former he partook, but he refused the latter, except from the hand of the lady herself. On being informed of this, she approached, and handed him a cup of wine. Sir Colin drank to her health, and dropping a ring into the empty cup returned it to her. On examining the ring, she recognized it at once as her own gift to her husband on his departure. Rushing towards him she threw herself into his arms. The baron M’Corquadale was allowed to depart in safety, but was afterwards attached and overcome by Sir Colin’s son and successor, who is said to have taken possession of his castle and lands. Sir Colin died before June 10, 1478, as on that day the lords auditors gave a dectreet in a civil suit against “Duncain Cambell, son and air of unquhile Sir Colin Cambell of Glenurquha, knight.” He was interred in Argyleshire, and not as Douglas says at Finlarig, at the north-west end of Lochtay, which afterwards became the burial place of the family. He was four times married. Nisbet, giving as his authority the contract of marriage still extant in the archives of the Breadalbane family, says, that his first wife was Lady Mary Stewart, one of the daughters of Duncan, earl of Lennox, and that she died soon after the marriage without issue, but he has evidently mistaken the lady’s name, as the three daughters of Duncan, the last earl of Lennox, executed in 1425, none of whom were named Mary, were all married in 1392, eight years before Sir Colin Campbell was born, and there never was another earl of Lennox named Duncan. His second wife was Lady Margaret Stewart, the second of the three daughters and co-heiresses of John Lord Lorn, with whom he got a third of that lordship, still possessed by the family, and thenceforward quartered the galley of Lorn with his paternal achievement. Of this lady there is a portrait by Jamesone in the Breadalbane collection at Taymouth, an engraving of which is given in Pinkerton’s Scottish gallery. By her he had a son, Sir Duncan, who succeeded him. His third wife was Margaret, daughter of Robert Robertson of Strowan, by whom he had a son and a daughter. John, the son, according to Nisbet, [Heraldry, v. ii. p. 212,] was educated for the church, and on the demise of Angus, bishop of the Isles, was preferred to that see. In 1506 he was joined in commission frm the crown with David, bishop of Argyle, and James Redheugh, burgess of Stirling, comptroller to the king, to set in tack the crown lands of Bute. He died in 1509. Douglas, however, thinks the existence of this John doubtful. [Peerage, v. i. p. 234.] Keith [Cat. of Scottish Bishops, p. 305] leaves the surname blank, and says that John, bishop of the Isles, was a privy councilor to King James the Fourth, and from that prince, with consent of the Pope, he got, in 1507, the abbacy of Icolmkill annexed in all time coming to the Episcopal see of the Isles. The daughter, Margaret, married first Archibald Napier of Merchiston, and secondly John Dickson, Ross Herald. Sir Collin’s fourth wife was Margaret, daughter of Luke Stirling of Keir, by whom he had a son, John, ancestor of the earls of Loudon [see LOUDON, earl of], and a daughter, Mariot, married to William Stewart of Baldoran.

Sir Duncan Campbell, the eldest son, obtained the office of bailiary of the king’s lands of Discher, Foyer, and Glenlyon, 3d September 1498, for which office, being a hereditary one, his descendant, the second earl of Breadalbane, received, on the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, in 1747, the sum of one thousand pounds, in full of his claim for six thousand. Sir Duncan also got charters of the king’s lands of the port of Lochtay, &c., 5th March 1492; also of the lands of Glenlyon, 7th September 1502; of Finlarig, 22d April 1503, and of other lands in Perthshire in May 1508 and September 1511. He fell at the battle of Flodden. He was twice married. First, in 1479, to Lady Margaret Douglas, fourth daughter of George fourth earl of Angus, by whom nothing is known. The daughter married Toshach of Monyvaird in Perthshire. The second wife was Margaret, daughter of Moncrieff of Moncrieff in the same county, by whom he had a son, John, styled by Douglas bishop of the Isles,) Keith states that the John Campbell who was bishop of the Isles in 1558 and 1560 was a son of Campbell of Calder in Nairnshire,) and two daughters, Catharine, married to William Murray of Tullibardin, and Annabella, who in 1533 became the wife of Alexander Napier of Merchiston. Sir Colin, the eldest son, the third laird of Glenurchy, was of great use in assisting his cousin, the celebrated Gavin Douglas, to obtain possession of the see of Dunkeld to which he had been nominated in 1515, in opposition to Andrew Stewart, his own brother-in-law, who having procured himself to be chosen bishop by the chapter, had garrisoned the palace and the steeple of the cathedral with his servants. This Sir Colin is mentioned as having “bigget the chapel of Finlarig to be ane burial for himself and posteritie.” He married Lady Marjory Stewart, sixth daughter of John earl of Athol, brother uterine of King James the Second, and had three sons, viz., Sir Duncan, Sir John, and Sir Colin, who all succeeded to the estate. The last of them, Dir Colin, became laird of Glenurchy in 1550, and according to the “Black Book of Taymouth,” he “conquessit” (that is, acquired) “the superiority of M’Nabb his heill landis.” He was among the first to join the Reformation, and sat in the parliament of 1560, when the Protestant doctrines received the sanction of the law. In 1573 he was one of the commissioners for settling a firm and lasting government in the church. In the “Black Book of Taymouth,” he is represented to have been “ane great justiciar all his tyme, throch the quhilk he sustenit the deidly feid of the Clangregor ane lang space; and besides that he causit execute to the death many notable lymarris, he behiddit the laird of Macgregor himself at Kandmoir, in presence of the Erle of Athol, the justice-clerk, and sundrie other nobilmen.” In 1580 he built the castle of Balloch, in Perthshire, one wing of which still continues attached to Taymouth Castle, the splendid mansion of the Marquis of Breadalbane. He also built Edinample, another seat of the family. Sir Colin died in 1583. By his wife, Catherine, second daughter of William, second lord Ruthven, he had four sons and four daughters. Archibald, the fourth son, got part of the barony of Monzie by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Andrew Toshach of Monzie, but had no issue. Beatrix, the eldest daughter, married Sir John Campbell of Lawers; Margaret, the second, married, in 1574, James, seventh earl of Glencairn, and had issue; Mary, the third, married John, sixth earl of Menteith, with issue; and Elizabeth, the youngest, became the wife of Sir John Campbell of Ardkinglass. Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, the eldest son, was named by King James the Sixth, 18th May 1590, one of the barons to assist at the coronation of his queen, Anne of Denmark, when he was knighted. On the death of Colin, sixth earl of Argyle, in 1584, he had been nominated by that nobleman’s will, one of the six guardians of the young earl, then a minor, the others being Dougal Campbell of Auchinbreck, John Campbell of Calder, Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass, comptroller to the king, father of the above-named Sir John, Archibank Campbell of Lochnell, and Neill Campbell, bishop of Argyle. The guardians soon split into rival factions, Glenorchy, Auchinbreck, and Lochnell, who was the nearest heir to the earldom, being on the one side, and Calder, Ardkinglass, and the bishop on the other. The influence of the three latter preponderated, but jealousies soon broke out between Ardkinglass and Calder, and on the death of the former in 1591, his feelings of hostility were transmitted to his son and successor, Sir John, who being of a weak and vacillating disposition, was easily induced by his brother-in-law Glenurchy to enter into his plans. The principal administration of the affairs of the earldom now centered in Calder. He was supported by many of the nobility connected with the family of Argyle, and particularly by the earl of Murray, commonly called the “bonnie earl,” who was murdered in his own house of Donnibirsel in Fife, in February 1592, by a party of the Gordons, under the command of the earl of Huntly. In the same month John Campbell of Calder was assassinated in Lorn. Both crimes, by a late discovery, appear to have been the result of the same conspiracy, in which Glenurchy and other barons and chiefs in the West Highlands were involved, and one object of which was the death of the young earl of Argyle, as well as that of the “bonnie earl of Murray.” Gregory expressly charges Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy with being the principal mover in the branch of the plot which led to the murder of Calder. “Glenurchy,” he says, “knowing the feelings of personal animosity cherished by Ardkinglass against Calder, easily prevailed upon the former to agree to the assassination of their common enemy, with whom Glenurchy himself had now an additional cause of quarrel, arising from the protection given by Calder to some of the Clangregor who were at feud with Glenurchy. After various unsuccessful attempts, Ardkinglass procured, through the agency of John Oig Campbell of Cabrachan, a brother of Lochnell, the services of a man named M’Ellar, by whom Calder was assassinated with a hackbut, supplied by Ardkinglass, the fatal shot being fired at night through one of the windows of the house of Knepoch in Lorn, when Calder fell, pierced through the heart with three bullets. Owing to his hereditary feud with Calder, Ardkinglass was generally suspected, and being, in consequence, threatened with the vengeance of the young earl of Argyle, Glenurchy ventured to communicate to him the plan for getting rid of the earl and his brother, and for assisting Lochnell to seize the earldom. Ardkinglass refused, although repeatedly urged, to become a party to any designs against the life of the earl, proposing to make his peace with Argyle, by disclosing the full extent of the plot. The inferior agents, John Oig Campbell and M’Ellar, were both executed; nor could all the influence of Calder’s relations or friends obtain the punishment of any of the higher parties. Glenurchy was allowed to clear himself of all concern in the plots attributed to him, by his own unsupported and extrajudicial denial in writing. He offered to abide his trial, which, he well knew, the chancellor, Thirlestane, and the earl of Huntly were deeply interested in preventing.” [History of the Western Highlands and Isles, pp. 250-253.] In 1617 Sir Duncan had the office of heritable keeper of the forest of Mamlorn, Bendaskerlie, &c., conferred upon him. He afterwards obtained from King Charles the First the sheriffship of Perthshire for life. He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia by patent, bearing date 30th May 1625. Although represented as an ambitious and grasping character, he is said to have been the first who attempted to civilize the people on his extensive estates. He not only set them the example of planting timber trees, fencing pieces of ground for gardens, and manuring their lands, but assisted and encouraged them in their labors. One of his regulations of police for the estate was “that no man shall in any public house drink more than a chopin of ale with his neighbor’s wife, in the absence of her husband, upon the penalty of ten pounds, and sitting twenty-four hours in the stocks, toties quoties.” [New Scot. Account, vol. x. p. 464.] According to the ‘Black Book of Taymouth,’ “in the zeir of God 1627, he causit big ane brig over the watter of Lochay, to the great contentment and will of the countrie.” He died in June 1631. He was twice married, first, in 1574, to Lady Jean Stewart, second daughter of John earl of Athol, lord high chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters. Archibald Campbell of Monzie, the fifth son, was ancestor of the Campbells of Monzie, Lochlane, and Finnah, in Perthshire. Jean, the eldest daughter, married Sir John Campbell of Calder, and had issue; Anne, the second, married Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartine, and was mother of the second earl of Findlater; Margaret, the third, married Sir Alexander Menzies of Weem. His second wife was Elizabeth, only daughter of Patrick fifth Lord Sinclair, by whom he had a son, Patrick, on whom his father settled the lands of Edinample, and a daughter, Jean, married to John earl of Athol, and had issue. His second son, Robert, was engaged in 1610 in the Fight or Skirmish of Bintioch, also known as ‘the Chase of Ranefray,’ against the M’Gregors. The fight appears to have taken place at Bintioch, and the chase or pursuit to have reached as far as Ranefray. The transaction is thus narrated in ‘the Book of Taymouth:’ “Attoure, Robert Campbell, second sone to the Laird (of Glenurquhey) Sir Duncan, persewing ane great number of them (the Clan Gregor) through the countrie, in end overtuik them in Ranefray, in the Brae of Glenurchy; quhair he slew Duncan Abrok Makgregor, with his son Gregor in Ardchyllie, Dougall Makgregor M’Coulchier in Glengyle, with his son Duncan, Charles Makgregor (M’) Cane in Bracklie, quha was principallis in that band; and twenty utheris of their compleises slain in the chaiss.” A contemporary historian, Sir Robert Gordon, in his ‘History of the Earldom of Sutherland,’ (p. 247), says of this affair, that “here (meaning at Bintioch) Robert Campbell, the laird of Glen-Vrquhie his sone, accompanied with some of the Clanchamron, Clanab (M’Nabs), and Clanroland, to the number of two hundred chosen men, faught against three score of the Clangregar; in which conflict tuo of the Clangregar were slain, to wit, Duncan Aberigh, one of the chieftanes, and his son Duncan. Seavon gentlemen of the Campbell’s syd wer killed ther, though they seemed to have the victorie.” The same Robert Campbell, styled of Glenfalloch, in January 1611, besieged a garrison of the Clan Gregor in the small island of Varnak, near the western extremity of Loch Katrine, on its north shore, opposite Portnellan, but he was obliged to abandon the siege, owing, as stated in ‘the Book of Taymouth,’ to a storm of snow. In July 1612 several of the Clan Gregor were hanged at the Borough-muir of Edinburgh for the slaughter of a bowman of the laird of Glenurchy and eight other persons, and several other crimes, consisting of fire-raising, theft, and intercommuning with their proscribed clansmen. Sir Colin Campbell, the eldest son of Sir Duncan, born about 1577, succeeded as eighth laird of Glenurchy. Little is known of this Sir Colin, save what is highly to his honor, namely his patronage of George Jamesone, the celebrated portrait painter. The family manuscript which records the genealogy of the house of Glenurchy contains the following entries, written in 1635: – “Item, the said Sir Coline Camppell gave unto George Jamesone, painter in Edinburgh, for King Robert and King David Bruysses, kings of Scotland, and Charles I. king of Great Brittane, France and Ireland, and his majesties quein, and for nine more of the queins of Scotland, their portraits, quhilks are set up in the hall of Balloch, (new Taymouth) the sum of tua hundreth thrie scor punds. – Mair, the said Sir Coline gave to the said George Jamesone for the knight of Lochow’s lady, and the first countess of Argylle, and six of the ladys of Glenurquhay, their portraits, and the said Sir Coline his own portrait, quhilks are set up in the chalmer of deas (principal presence room) of Balloch, ane hundreth four scoire punds.” The family tree of the house of Glenorchy, eight feet long by five broad, described by Pennant, was also painted by Jamesone. In a corner is inscribed “The genealogie of the House of Glenurquhie, quhairof is descendit sundrie nobil and worthie houses, 1635, Jameson faciebat.” Sir Colin married Lady Juliana Campbell, eldest daughter of Hugh first Lord Loudon, but had no issue. He died 6th September 1640, aged 63. In Pinkerton’s Scottish Gallery are portraits of Sir Colin at the age of 56, and of Lady Juliana, his spouse, at the age of 52, both taken from the original paintings in the Breadalbane collection at Taymouth Castle. He was succeeded by his brother, Sir Robert, at first styled of Glenfalloch, and afterwards of Glenurchy. “In the year of God 1644 and 1645, the laird of Glenurquhay his whole landis and esteat, betwixt the foord of Lyon and point of Lismore, were burnt and destroyit be James Graham, some time erle of Montrose, and Alex. M’Donald, son to Col. M’Donald in Colesue, with their associattis. The tenants their whole cattle were taken away be their enemies; and their cornes, houses, plenishing, and whole insight weir burnt; and the said Sir Robert pressing to get the inhabitants repairit, wairit £48 Scots upon the bigging of every cuple in his landis, and als wairit seed cornes, upon his own charges, to the most of his inhabitants. The occasion of this malice against Sir Robert, and his friends and countrie people, was, because the said Sir Robert joinit in covenant with the kirk and kingdom of Scotland, in maintaining the trew religion, the kingis majestie, his authoritie, and laws, and libertie of the kingdom of Scotland; and because the said Sir Robert altogether refusit to assist the said James Graham and Alex. M’Donald, their malicious doings in the kingdom of Scotland. So that the laird of Glenurquhay and his countrie people, their loss within Perthshire and within Argyleshire, exceeds the soume of 1,200,000 merks.” Sir Robert married Isabel, daughter of Sir Lachlan Macintosh, of Torecastle, captain of the clan Chattan, and had five sons and nine daughters. William, the third son, was ancestor of the Campbells of Glenfalloch, the representative of whom is now the heir presumptive to the Scottish titles of earl of Breadalbane, &c. Alexander, the fourth son, got from his father the lands of Lochdochart in 1648, and was ancestor of the Campbells of Lochdochart. Duncan, the fifth son, possessed Auchlyne, and from him descended the now deceased James Goodlet Campbell of Auchlyne, who by his wife, a sister of Logan of Logan, had a son, Hugh Campbell, merchant in Glasgow. Margaret, the eldest daughter, married to John Cameron of Lochiel, was the mother of Sir Ewen Cameron; Mary, the second daughter, married James Campbell of Ardkinglass; Jean, the third, became the wife of Duncan Stewart of Appin; Isabel, the fourth, of Robert Irvine of Fedderet, son of Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, and Julian, the fifth, of John Maclean of Lochbury. The other daughters were the wives respectively of Robertson of Jude, Robertson of Faskally, Toshach of Monyvaird, and Campbell of Glenlyon. The eldest son, Sir John Campbell of Glenurchy, married first, Lady Mary Graham, eldest daughter of William, earl of Strathern, Menteath, and Airth, and had a son, Sir John, first earl of Breadalbane, and a daughter, Agnes, who became the wife of Sir Alexander Menzies of Weem, baronet. Sir John married, secondly, Christian, daughter of John Muschet of Craighead in Menteith, by whom he had several daughters, of whom are descended the Campbells of Stonefield, Airds, and Ardchattan. Isabel, one of them, was married to John Macnachtane, and Anne, another, to Robert Macnab of Macnab, whom she survived, and died at Lochdochart 6th September 1765. Sir John Campbell of Glenurchy, first earl of Breadalbane, only son of Sir John, was born about 1635. He gave great assistance to the forces collected in the Highlands for Charles the Second in 1653, under the command of General Middleton; He subsequently used his utmost endeavors with General Monk to declare for a free parliament, as the most effectual way to bring about his majesty’s restoration. He served in parliament for the shire of Argyle. Being a principal creditor of George, sixth earl of Caithness, [see CAITHNESS, earl of,] whose debts are said to have exceeded a million of marks, that nobleman, on 8th October 1672, made a disposition of his whole estates, heritable jurisdictions, and titles of honor, after his death, in favor of Sir John Campbell of Glenurchy, the latter taking on himself the burden of his lordship’s debts, and he was, in consequence, duly infefted in the lands and earldom of Caithness, 27th February 1673. The earl of Caithness died in May 1676, when Sir John Campbell obtained a patent creating him earl of Caithness, dated at Whitehall, 28th June 1677. But George Sinclair of Keiss, the heir male of the last earl, being found by parliament entitled to that dignity, Sir John Campbell obtained another patent, 13th August 1681, creating him instead, earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount of Tay and Paintland, Lord Glenurchy, Benederaloch, Ormelie, and Weik, with the precedency of the former patent, and remainder to whichever of his sons by his first wife he might designate in writing, and ultimately to his heirs male whatsoever. On the accession of James the seventh, the earl was sworn a privy councilor. At the Revolution he adhered to the Prince of Orange, and after the battle of Killiecrankie and the attempted reduction of the Highlands by the forces of the new government, he was empowered to enter into a negotiation with the Jacobite chiefs to induce them to submit to King William, and a sum of fifteen thousand pounds sterling was placed at his disposal for the purpose by his majesty. This negotiation was for a time interrupted, principally at the instigation of Mackian or Alexander Macdonald of Glencoe, between whom and the earl a difference had arisen respecting certain claims which his lordship had against Glencoe’s tenants for plundering his lands, and for which the earl insisted for compensation and for retention out of Glencoe’s share of the money with which he had been intrusted by the government to distribute among the chiefs. The failure of the negotiation was extremely irritating to the earl, who threatened Glencoe with his vengeance. Following up this threat, he entered into a correspondence with Secretary Dalrymple, the master of Stair, and between them, it is understood, a plan was concerted for cutting off the chief and his people. Whether the “mauing scheme” of the earl, to which Dalrymple alludes in one of his letters, refers to a plan for the extirpation of the tribe, is a question which must ever remain doubtful; but there is reason to believe that if he did not suggest, he was at least privy to the foul massacre of that unfortunate chief and his people, an event which has stamped an infamy upon the government of King William, which nothing can efface.

“The hand that mingled in the meal,

At midnight drew the felon steel,

And gave the host’s kind breast to feel

Meed for his hospitality!

The friendly hearth which warmed that hand,

At midnight armed it with the brand,

That bade destruction’s flames expand

Their red and fearful blazonry.

There woman’s shriek was heard in vain,

Nor infancy’s unpitied plain,

More than the warrior’s groan, could gain

Respite from ruthless butchery!

The winter wind that whistled shrill,

The snows that night that cloaked the hill,

Though wild and pitiless, had still

Far more than Southern clemency.”

On the 29th April 1695, upwards of three years after the massacre, a commission was issued to inquire into it. The commissioners appear to have discovered no evidence to implicate the earl of Breadalbane, but merely say, in reference to him, that it “was plainly deponed” before them, that, some days after the slaughter, a person waited upon Glencoe’s sons, and represented to them that he was sent by Campbell of Balcalden, the earl’s chamberlain or steward, and authorized to say that, if they would declare, under their hands, that his lordship had no concern in the massacre, they might be assured the earl would procure their “remission and restitution.” While, however, the Commissioners were engaged in the inquiry they ascertained that, in his negotiations with the Highland chiefs, the earl had acted in such a way as to lay himself open to a charge of high treason, in consequence of which discovery, he was, 10th June 1695, committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh; but he was soon released from confinement, as it turned out that he had professed himself a Jacobite, that he might the more readily execute the commission with which he had been intrusted, and that King William himself was a party to this contrivance. When the earl of Nottingham, on the part of the English government, wrote to Lord Breadalbane to account for the money he had received for the Jacobite chiefs, the latter returned this laconic answer; “My lord, the Highlands are quiet, the money is spent, and this is the best way of accounting among friends.” When the treaty of union was under discussion, his lordship kept aloof, and did not even attend parliament. At the general election of 1713, he was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, being then seventy-eight years old. At the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, he sent five hundred of his clan to join the standard of the Pretender, and he was one of the suspected persons, with his second son, Lord Glenorchy, summoned to appear at Edinburgh within a certain specified period, to give bail for their allegiance to the government., but no farther notice was taken of his conduct. The earl died in 1716, in his 81st year. Macky [Memoirs, p. 199] erroneously styles him Marquis of Breadalbane, and says, “It is odds if he live long enough but he is a duke. He is of a fair complexion, and has the gravity of a Spaniard, is as cunning as a fox, wise as a serpent, and as slippery as an eel.” His lordship married, first, at London, 17th December 1657, Lady Mary Rich, third daughter of Henry first earl of Holland, who was executed for his loyalty to Charles the First, 9th March 1649. The marriage is thus entered in the register of the parish of St. Andrews, Baynard Castle: – “Mr. John Campbell of Glanorchy, in the county of Perth, in the nation of Scotland, Esqr., was married to the Lady Mary Rich.” By this lady he had two sons, Duncan, styled Lord Ormelie, who survived his father, but was passed over in the succession, and John, in his father’s lifetime styled Lord Glenorchy, who became second earl of Breadalbane. He married, secondly, 7th April 1678, Lady Mary Campbell, third daughter of Archibald, Marquis of Argyle, dowager of George, sixth earl of Caithness, and by her had a son, Hon. Colin Campbell of Ardmaddie, who died in 1708, aged 29. By a third wife he had a daughter, Lady Mary, married to Archibald Cockburn of Langton. John Campbell, Lord Glenorchy, the second son, born 19th November 1662, was by his father nominated to succeed him as second earl of Breadalbane, in terms of the patent conferring the title. In 1721, at the keenly contested election for a representative of the Scots peerage, in room of the Marquis of Annandale deceased, his right to the peerage was impugned on the part of his elder brother, on the ground that any disposition or nomination from his father to the honors and dignity of earl of Breadalbane “could not convey the honors, nor could the crown effectually grant a peerage to any person and such heir as he should name, such patent being inconsistent with the nature of a peerage, and not agreeable to law, and also without precedent.” [Robertson’s Proceedings, p. 88.] These objections were overruled. At the general election of 1736 his lordship was chosen one of the sixteen representative peers, and in 1741 was rechosen. He was lord-lieutenant of the county of Perth. He died at Holyroodhouse, 23d February 1752, in his ninetieth year. He married, first, Lady Frances Cavendish, second of the five daughters of Henry, second duke of Newcastle. She died, without issue, 4th February 1690, in her thirtieth year. He married, secondly, 23d May 1695, Henrietta, second daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, knight, sister of the first earl of Jersey, and of Elizabeth, countess of Orkney, the witty but plain-looking mistress of King William the Third. By his second wife he had a son, John, third earl, and two daughters, Lady Charlotte and Lady Henrietta, who both died unmarried. John, third earl, burn in 1696, was educated at the university of Oxford, and when very young he exhibited an unusual degree of talent as well as progress in his studies. In 1718, at the age of twenty-two, he was sent as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Denmark. He was invested with the order of the Bath at its revival, in 1725. At the general election of 1727 he was chosen member of parliament for the borough of Saltash in England, and in 1734 was re-elected. In December 1731, he was appointed ambassador to Russia. In 1741 he was chosen to represent Oxford in Parliament, and spoke frequently in the House of commons in support of Sir Robert Walpole’s measures. On 14th May 1741, he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty, but was removed from that board, 19th March 1742, on the dissolution of the Walpole administration. In January 1746 he was nominated master of his majesty’s jewel office. In February 1752 he succeeded his father, and was elected a representative peer, 9th July of that year, in the room of the earl of Dunmore, deceased. In 1761, he was appointed lord chief justice in eyre of all the royal forests south of the Trent, and he held that office till October 1765. He was constituted vice-admiral of Scotland, 26th October 1776. He died at Holyroodhouse, 26th January 1782, in his 86th year. He married, first, in 1721, Lady Amabella Grey, eldest daughter and coheir of Henry duke of Kent, K.G., and by her – who died at Copenhagen in March 1727 – he had a son, Henry, whose death took place a few weeks after his mother, and a daughter, Lady Jemima Campbell, born 9th October 1723, who succeeded her grandfather, the duke of Kent, as Baroness Lucas of Crudwell and Marchioness de Grey, 6th June 1740. This lady married, 22d May of that year, Philip, second earl of Hardwicke, and by him had two daughters. The eldest, Lady Amabella Yorke, who married Lord Polwarth, son of the third earl of Marchmont, succeeded her mother as Baroness Lucas in 1797, the title of Marchioness de Grey then becoming extinct. Lord Breadalbane married, secondly, 23d January 1730, Arabella, third daughter and heiress of John Pershall, by Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Lord Colepepper, by whom he had two sons: George, born in January 1733, died at Moffat in April 1744, in the twelfth year of his age; and John, Lord Glenorchy, born in London 26th September 1738, died in the lifetime of his father, and without surviving issue, at Barnton, in the county of Edinburgh, an estate he had recently purchased, 14th November 1771, in the 34th year of his age. He married at London, 26th September 1761, Willielma, second and posthumous daughter and coheir of William Maxwell of Preston, a branch of the Nithsdale family, and had a son, who died in his infancy. Of this lady, the celebrated Lady Glenorchy, a memoir is given under the head of CAMPBELL, Willielma. The male line of the first peer having become extinct in 1782, on the death of the third earl, the clause in the patent in favor of heirs general transferred the peerage, and the vast estates belonging to it, to his kinsman, John Campbell, born in 1762, eldest son of Colin Campbell of Carwhin, descended from Colin Campbell of Mochaster, (who died in October 1688), second son of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenurchy. The mother of the fourth earl and first marquis of Breadalbane, was Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, sheriff of Argyleshire, and sister of John Campbell, judicially styled Lord Stonefield, a lord of session and justiciary. He was educated at Westminster school; and afterwards resided for some time at Lausanne in Switzerland. In 1784, he was elected one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland, and was rechosen at all the subsequent elections, until he was created a peer of the United Kingdom in November 1806, by the title of Baron Breadalbane of Taymouth in the county of Perth, to himself and the heirs male of his body. In 1793 he raised a forcible regiment, called the Breadalbane Fencibles, for the service of government. It was afterwards increased to four battalions. One of these was in July 1795 enrolled, as the 116th regiment, in the regular service, his lordship being constituted its colonel. He was one of the state counselors of the prince of Wales for Scotland, and ranked as major-general in the army from 25th October 1809. In 1831, at the coronation of William the Fourth, he was created a marquis of the United Kingdom, under the title of marquis of Breadalbane and earl of Ormelie. In public affairs he did not take a prominent or ostentatious part, his attention being chiefly devoted to the improvement of his extensive estates, great portions of which, being unfitted for cultivation, he laid out in plantations. In 1805, he received the gold medal of the Society of Arts, for his success in planting forty-four acres of waste land, in the parish of Kenmore, with Scotch and larch firs, a species of rather precarious growth, and adapted only to peculiar soils. In the magnificent improvements at Taymouth, his lordship displayed much taste; and the park has been frequently described as one of the most extensive and beautiful in the kingdom.

View of Taymouth Castle He married, 2 September, 1793, Mary Turner, eldest daughter and co-heiress of David Gavin, Esq. of Langton, in the county of Berwick, by Lady Elizabeth Maitland, eldest surviving daughter of James, seventh earl of Lauderdale, and by her had two daughters and one son. The elder daughter, Lady Elizabeth Maitland Campbell, married in 1831, Sir John Pringle of Stitchell, baronet, and the younger, Lady Mary Campbell, became in 1819 the wife of Richard, marquis of Chandos, who in 1839 became duke of Buckingham. The marquis died, after a short illness, at Taymouth castle, on 29th march 1834, aged seventy-two. The whole of his personal estate, exceeding, it is said, £300,000, was directed by his will to accumulate for twenty years, at the end of which period it was to be laid out on estates to be added to the entailed property, but his settlement was partly set aside by the marquis of Chandos in right of his wife, who obtained an affirmance by the House of Peers of the decision of the Court of Session, declaring that the marchioness and her husband, in her right, were entitled to demand legitim. The marquis’ only son, John Campbell, earl of Ormelie, born at Dundee, 26th October 1796, succeeded, on the death of his father, to the titles and estates. He married, 23d November 1821, Eliza, eldest daughter of George Baillie, Esq. of Jerviswood, without issue. He represented Perthshire in the parliament of 1832. In 1838 he was made a knight of the Thistle, and in 1841 was elected Lord Rector of the university of Glasgow. In 1848 he was appointed Lord-chamberlain, and sworn a member of the privy council. He is president of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The father of his marchioness made a fortune in the Netherlands, and returning to Scotland, purchased, in 1758, the beautiful estate of Langton, the ancient seat of the Cockburns, in Berwickshire. The heir presumptive to the Scotch titles of Breadalbane is William John Lamb Campbell of Glenfalloch, Perthshire, born in 1790, the descendant and representative of the first earl’s uncle.

1. Duncan Campbell commonly called Duncan in Aa, Knight of Lochaw (lineal descendant of a valiant man surnamed Cambell who came to Scotland in the time of King Malcolm Canmore about 1067, of whom came the house of Lochaw) flourished in the time of King David Bruce. This Duncan had two sons, the elder called Archibald, the other named Colin who was first lord of Glenorchy [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. -through his valiants acts and manhood (was) made (a) Knight of Rhodes which stands in the Carpathian Sea (Mediterranean Sea) near Candia (Crete) and Asia Minor, and he made three journeys to Rome. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Builded the chapel of Finlarig to be a burial (place) for himself and his descendants [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. -contested the superiority of Macnab (over) his whole lands [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Beheaded the lord of Macgregor himself at Kenmore in the presence of the Earl of Atholl, the Justice Clerk, and sundrie other noblemen [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. A boll of meal weighed about 140 pounds [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. A stone equaled 20 pounds [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. One hundred and four score pounds = 2080 pounds a considerable sum for that time [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. 810,000 pounds – one Merk = 13 ½ shillings – 20 shillings equal one pound. This is probably Scots Pounds which were worth much less than English Pounds. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. What today is known as a “Territorial Regiment” for service only within the United Kingdom [↑](#footnote-ref-10)