

CAMPBELLS IN IRELAND & VIRGINIA

*Report of Research in Ireland
Undertaken in the Initiative of their Kindred
and Directed by Linda Hart*

2308 Motley Drive, Mesquite TX 75150 USA

CCSNA Journal, Vol 24, No 2, 1997.
Does not reflect latest thinking:
Duncan Campbell m Mary Ramsey
son/g-son John Campbell, Mary McCoy
son John Campbell m Grace Hay

Secondly there was the basis of material resulting from the earlier research carried out in Northern Ireland and which had focused more closely upon the period of Duncan and Mary and particularly of the Rev. Dougall Campbell who was ordained in the diocese of Raphoe (or Rapahoe) to the west of Londonderry in 1611. He was a Gaelic speaker. Records show that he was serving the parish of Conwal in 1622 and 33. The comments in the Notes following the research report relate to Rev. Dougall Campbell, supposed ancestor of Duncan Campbell.

INTRODUCTION

By the Editor

This research effort was initiated by Linda Hart with the encouragement of the Society Genealogist and the Journal Editor, who suggested that a number of the descendants of the legendary Duncan Campbell and Mary McCoy should be asked to contribute to furthering the effort to find the origins of this family.

A large number of the members of the Society claim this Duncan as their ancestor. The reason for renewing the research effort was that in Linda Hart's family a letter came to light dated 1768. This was written by a friend of the Campbell households both in Ireland and America and which provided some fresh clues which needed to be explored. The results, while disappointing to Linda, are positive in the sense that they have unearthed more about these Campbells and

the area in which they lived in Ireland, and have also clarified those sources which need not be researched for this kindred in future.

The basis of the research outlined in this report were two.

First the letter from one Robert Barton, who had clearly been a neighbour of the Campbell family in County Donegal in Ireland, had gone to America and returned to Ireland with messages from the Campbell family. It appears that a number of Campbells from Ireland who later moved to Virginia, first settled in Pennsylvania, as did the ancestors of this family and those of General William Campbell, Kings Mountain, and his cousin David Campbell, Governor of Virginia. There is the distinct possibility that these Campbells are related to those of the Duncan Campbell and Mary McCoy descendants who also settled first in Pennsylvania and then moved to Virginia.

There is the third Campbell family whose ancestry may well be connected to this and whose house of Drumaboden also lies, like Letterkenny (the area of this research) within the diocese of Raphoe. However the American descendants of the Drumaboden family who came to Tennessee, crossed the Atlantic in more recent years and not in the 18th century.

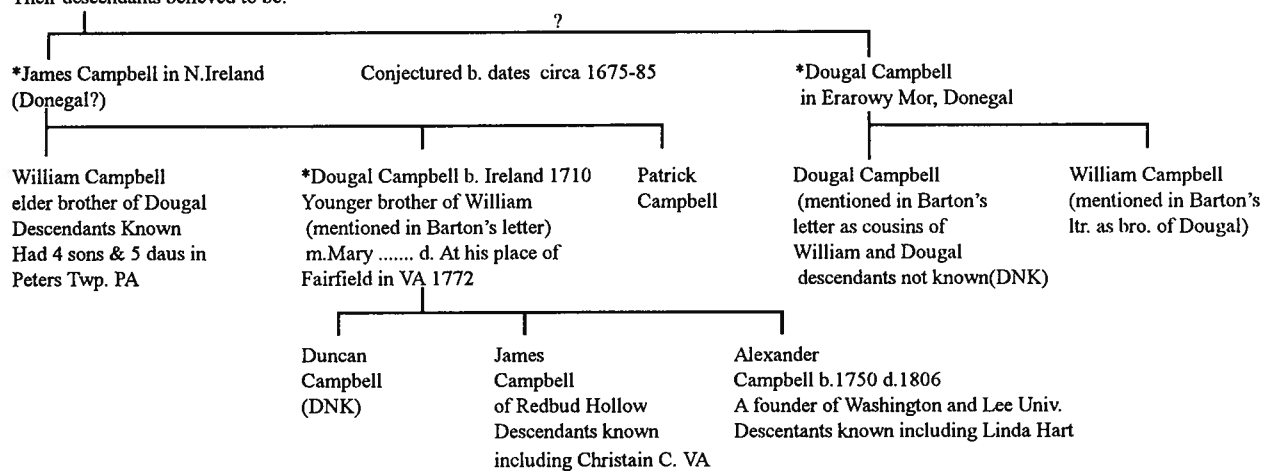
So as better to understand the relationships of these Campbells, a series of family trees will be outlined below. While these do not agree at this point, this does not mean that there may not be connections:

Conjectural Tree of Campbells Mentioned in the Report Campbells of Fairfield Virginia & Washington and Lee university. Material provided by Linda Hart.

Rev. Dougall Campbell, Ordained in Raphoe 1611
Serving the Parish of Conwal in 1622 and 1633.

Said to be ancestor of:
Duncan Campbell = Mary McCoy
Their descendants believed to be:

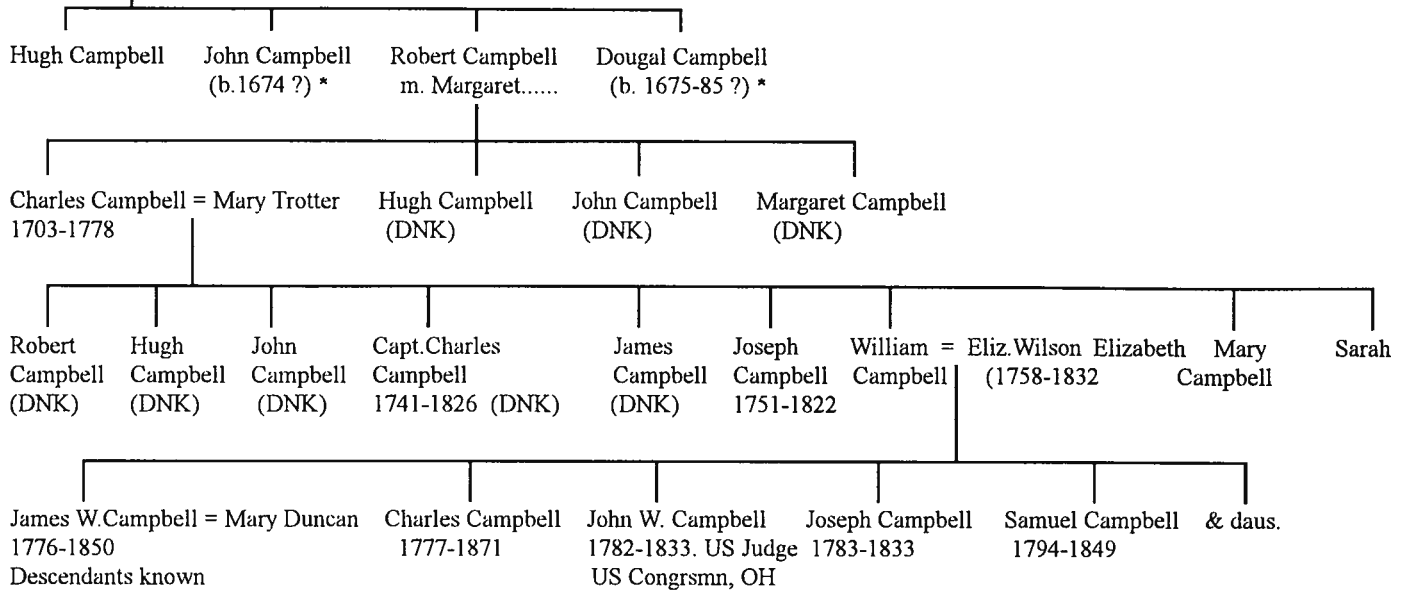
NOTES:
DNK = Descendants Not Known
* The father of Dougal b. 1710 could be Dougal in Erarowy Mor, while James may be the father of Dougal mentioned in Barton's letter.



Conjectural Tree of the Ancestry of Descendants of Duncan Campbell
Ancestry of US Congressman and Federal Judge John W. Campbell. Material by Rev. James A. Campbell

~~John~~
 Duncan Campbell = Mary McCoy

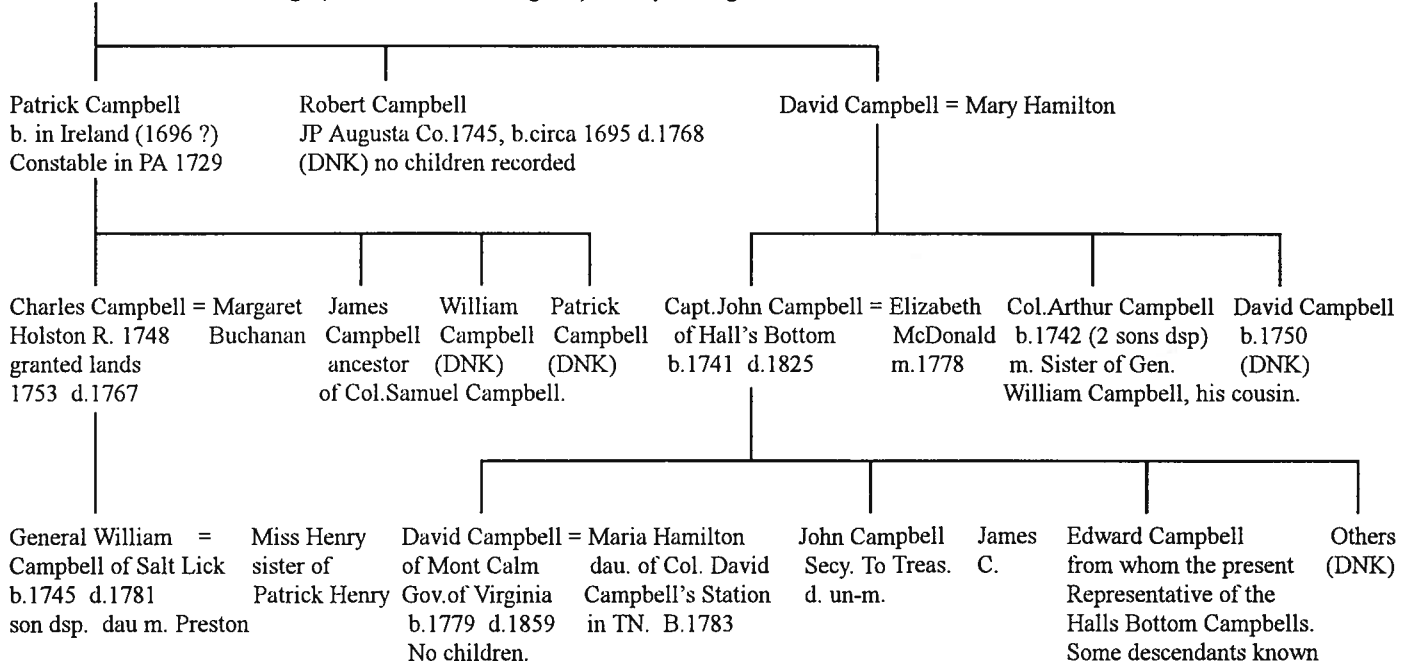
(other generation(s)?)



* These items inserted as questions of possible linkage by the editor.

Conjectural Tree of the Southwest Virginia Campbells
From Published Sources, some provided by Col. Sam Campbell, Bristol VA

John Campbell b. in Ireland (1674 ?) = Grace Hay (?) (said by some sources to be a son Duncan Campbell)
 Emigrated with his family to North America in 1726
 Lived in Donegal Ireland and then Donegal PA
 In circa 1730 moved to Orange (from 1738 called Augusta) County in Virginia



THE REPORT

(Note that where names of places have a "gh", this should be pronounced as a Highland "ch" as in loch, or if you find yourself pronouncing "loch" in the English style as "lock", you should substitute "gh" with an "h". So Magheraorty should be pronounced more as MA-her-ROAR-ty and Cloughfin as ClowFIN.)

Report by John McCabe, Researcher, County Antrim, Northern Ireland

The present investigation included research in a wide variety of sources, particularly the records relating to the Registry of Deeds in Dublin. The present research also included investigations in a selection of early Church of Ireland registers relating to some County Tyrone Parishes. Despite the extent and scope of the present research...very little additional relevant information was found.

From the available information, however, it appears that the Campbell family of Cresslough in Clondahorky Parish, County Donegal, the Campbell family of Magheraroarty in Clondahorky Parish of County Donegal, and the Campbell family of Cloghfin in Clondavaddog Parish of County Donegal, were all related. To illustrate this it is necessary to concentrate on the 1768 letter written by Robert Barton, the 1768 Freeholders Registers relating to County Donegal, the 1771 - 1776 County Donegal Poll Book and various Campbell Leases from the Registry of Deeds.

The earliest Campbell lease which related to the search area is dated 31 October 1735. (Book 81 Page 394 Lease No.58047). In this document Robert Norman granted to Patrick Campbell and George Forster, various lands situated in Upper and Lower Cloghfin in Clondavaddog Parish of County Donegal. Some forty years later John Campbell of Cloghfin mortgaged his lands in Cloghfin to a John Foster. This document is dated the 8th of July 1776. (Book 308 Page 679 Lease No. 208908). Finally on the 9th of May 1778, Patrick Campbell granted to his daughter Bridget Campbell various lands situated in Upper and Lower Cloghfin. (Book 315 Page 529 Lease No. 216009). These lands were held on another Lease dated 1769, but this document was not located.

On the 1768 County Donegal Poll Book there is only one reference to a Patrick Campbell and he lived in Cresslough, not Cloghfin. Also the 1771 - 1776 County Donegal Freeholder's Register does not record a Patrick Campbell in Cloghfin. In the latter source there is reference to Patrick Campbell who resided in Cresslough and in Magheraroarty. No further information relating to Patrick Campbell of Cloghfin or his daughter Bridget has been located.

It is surprising that Patrick Campbell of Cloghfin did not register his property in 1768 and/or in 1771 - 1776. This is particularly surprising given that the Campbell's of Cloghfin held leases for their lands from at least 1735. I do not know the reason why the Campbells of Cloghfin did not register their lands. It is possible that they simply did not register. If this was the case then they would not have been permitted to vote, etc. It is also possible that they may have registered in lands located in another area other than Cloghfin but there is no possibility of confirming this theory.

In regard to the Campbells of Cloghfin - in his letter dated the 10th of July 1768 Robert Barton records that he personally had delivered the items sent to Ireland with him which were sent by "... your cousin Dugall ...". To me this indicates that Robert Barton actually visited the Campbell family who were almost certainly the Campbell's of Cresslough, so as to deliver the items from America. However Robert Barton records that he did not personally deliver the items which were sent to Ireland with him by William Campbell (i.e. William Campbell, cousin of the aforementioned Dugall Campbell who Barton describes as "... your cousin ...").

In regard to these items Robert Barton

states that he knew that they were delivered safely (i.e.-Barton gave these items to someone else to deliver on his behalf). The question arises as to why Robert Barton did not deliver the items sent with him from America by William Campbell. Could it be that these items were for persons named Campbell who lived some distance away from the area where Barton lived? If so Barton would then have asked someone else who was traveling to the area where those other Campbell's resided, to undertake this task on his behalf.

There is no proof that the Campbells of Cloghfin were the recipients of the items sent by William Campbell - however the distance from Clondahorky Parish to Clondavaddog parish is around nine or ten miles. Even today this is a difficult area studded with mountains and sea inlets and bays which would have made a journey to Cloyfin difficult and circuitous. It should also be remembered that in 1768 there would have been very poor roads (if indeed there were any roads) and little transport. The area too was well away from the normal mail coach roads which connected places in County Donegal with the City of Londonderry.

In regard to the Campbells of Cresslough and Magheraroarty, Clondahorky Parish, who are the ancestors of the above Dugall Campbell, on the 1786 County Donegal Poll Book, Patrick Campbell of Cresslough and Andrew Campbell of the same place are recorded. Nothing further is known of the latter. On the 1771 - 1776 County Donegal Freeholder's Register, Patrick Campbell of Cresslough, Fenley (sic) Campbell of Cresslough, Patrick Campbell of Magheraroarty, James Campbell and Henry Campbell all of Magheraroarty are listed. The lease dated 1772 illustrated that the Campbells Of Cresslough and

the Campbells of Magheraroarty were almost certainly related.

In a Lease dated 18 March 1772 (Book 430 Page 534 Lease No.280150) James Campbell, son of James Campbell, Senior of County Donegal (no townland address given) and Ann Read, daughter of William Read, also of County Donegal, and Finla (sic Finlay/Fenley) Campbell, also of County Donegal, drew up what appears to have been a marriage agreement pertaining to the marriage of James Campbell, Junior and the said Ann Read. The lands recited in this document were lands located in Magheraroarty townland.

The James Campbell, Senior is almost certainly the James Campbell of Magheraroarty who is listed on the 1771 - 1776 County Donegal Freeholders Register. Similarly the Finla (sic Finlay/Fenley) Campbell recorded in the 1772 lease is almost certainly the Fenley Campbell of Creeslough who is recorded on the 1771 - 1776 County Donegal Freeholders Registers.

The 1771 - 1776 County Donegal Freeholders Register also records a Patrick Campbell of Magheraroarty, Henry Campbell of Magheraroarty about whom nothing further is known and a John Campbell also of Magheraroarty about whom nothing further is known - (Note; it is possible that the last named John Campbell of Magheraroarty may have been the person whom the writer records as "... Your cousin John says that he will go to America next year... ". (per Barton's letter).

This completes the information pertaining to the Campbells in the search area except to state Patrick Campbell of Creeslough died around 1798 as his Last Will and Testament is recorded on the Will Index relating to the Diocese of Raphoe. Unfortunately this Will does not now survive. (In 1768 Robert Barton indicates that Patrick Campbell brother of Dougall was apparently elderly).

(Note: In the Campbell of Drumaboden search there are earlier references to Campbell in Clondavaddog Parish, which are not repeated here.)

Notes:

As to the questions in regard to the Rev. Dougal Campbell, Rector of Conwal - I am enclosing a photocopy from *Raphoe Clergy and Parishes*, by Rev. James B. Leslie concerning the Rev. Dougall Campbell. The original of this book which is now in the Linenhall Library, Belfast was once owned by one of the Library members: a Mr. E. Lepper of Bangor, County Down. At some unknown date Mr. Lepper annotated his copy of *Raphoe Clergy and Parishes* with a note relating to the Rev. Dougall Campbell. **Editor's Note:** this note was taken from the Auchinbreck Campbell article in Burke's Peerage and Baronetage and is clearly inaccurate (per a letter from Ruby Campbell PhD, Genealogist of the CCS(NA)).

In regard to Catholic Church registers - as you will see from the enclosed list of church registers, there are no early Catholic church registers relating to the search area..

Reference made already to Patrick and Bridget Campbell. Re: the Campbell in County Tyrone - some County Tyrone records including some early Church of Ireland registers were examined but no relevant information was located. It should be noted that not all of the surviving Church of Ireland registers which start early enough for your research and which relate to parishes in County Tyrone were examined on this occasion. There are no early Presbyterian Church registers for Tyrone/Donegal which start early enough to be of possible help to your research.

In my opinion all the research that can be undertaken in relevant sources in Ireland has now been undertaken and as a result it is doubtful if any further research would prove successful. If however you wish to commission any further research, I would be pleased to undertake same on your behalf.

Note - Sources not yet examined:

Records such as the Calenders of State Papers of Ireland from 1615.

Calender of Carew in the same period.

Plantation of Ulster by the Rev. George Hill which includes Pynar's Survey of 1618.

Books of Postings 1700.

Also a further search in the Registry of Deeds looking at all lease references for John Campbell and James Campbell only of around the 1760s

Also the 1767 Lease from the Rev. Thomas Norman of Lagore, County Meath to John Campbell for lands in Cloughfin.

As you will appreciate, any search of these additional sources may not prove successful. Thank you and your friends for commissioning the research into these Campbells.

END OF REPORT

Additional Notes from Material Sent by Mr. McCabe

Extract from the listing for Conwal under 'Rectors';
Dougall Campbell is R., resident "M.A., who understandeth the Irish language and (is) able to preach herein, given to hospitality and well reported," (R.V.) He was still R. in 1633; ordained D and P September 1st 1611 (Raphoe).

Conwal is situated in the Baronies of Raphoe and Kilmacrenan and contains the town of Letterkenny. The Civil Survey of 1652-6 states that "There is a town called Letterkenny which hath a Market every fryday and two faires in the yeare, with a large dwelling stone house...a fare (fair) church and a bridg at the east end over the River Swolly." In 1729 the church was in good repair. In 1733 the church is slated, with seats on one side and a cess (tax) made to place seats on the other side. The floor of the communion table is laid with marble. "An Abbey existed here from the 8th to the 18th centuries." In 1766 the Parliamentary Returns showed 449 Protestant and 500 Papist families in the Parish.

Campbells Listed in the County Donegal Poll Book 1761-1776 (PRONI T808/14999)

Note that those found on the same farm may be related. Almost all these Campbells are tenant farmers. All Landlord's names carry down the column until another is mentioned, the same with the dates of Registration.

Name	Abode	Freehold Landlord	Registered
Campbell	Fenley	Creeslough	Clements 1761
	James	Maghroerty (Magheraroarty)	
	Patrick	Glenfannet	
	Alexander	Glenfannet	
	Moses	Drimay	
	David	Letura	Gr. Stewart 1761
	Patrick	Letura	
	James	Letura	
	Samuel	Ballymagowan	Sir A. Stewart 1761
	John	Admirand	McCausland 1761
	David	Ballymagowan	Sir A. Stewart 1761
	Mark	Ballymagowan	
	Alexander	Little Veigh (Veighbeag)	A. Stewart 1761
	Patrick	Maghryorty	Clements 1761
	John	Maghryorty (Magheraroarty)	
	Matthew	Drumay	Howard 1761
	Fraser	Ballynatore	Styles 1761
	Patrick	Creeslagh (Creeslough)	Clements 1761
	Andrew	Creeslagh (Creeslough)	
	William	Cavan	Gardiner 1768
	Alexander	Fannanoghan	Mrs. Lee 1775
	Robert	Ballymagowan	
	Henry	Maghryorty (Magheraroarty)	
	John	Ballycalkan	H. Brooke 1775

Campbells in 1768 County Donegal Freeholders Register (Typed Book on Shelf at PRONI Belfast) (PRONI = Public Records Office Northern Ireland)

No.19. Francis Campbell of Ballintone in the County of Donegall (sic) hath registered his freehold lying at Ballintone in this County this 15th day of April in the year of our Lord 1768.

No.137. Patrick Camble of Chreflack (Creeslough) in the County of Donegall hath registered his freehold lying at Chreflack in this County this 14th day of April in the year of our Lord 1768.

No.138. Andrew Camble of Crisleagh (Creeslough) in the County of Donegall hath registered his freehold lying at Crisleagh in this County this 14th day of April in the year of our Lord 1768.

No.155. William Campbell of Cavan in the County of Donegall hath registered his freehold lying at Cavan in this County this 16th day of April in the year of our Lord 1768.

Census of Ireland circa 1659 with Supplementary Material from the Poll Money Ordinances (1660-1661) Ed Seamus Pender MA 1939.

Here (p.59) Creeslough is shown as having 7 people of Irish descent and 2 of Scots (or English).

Magherierorty (Magheraroarty) is shown as having 8 and 2.

Magherihofer, owned by Patrick Campbell gent. had 1 inhabitant of Irish ancestry and 5 of Scots (or other). (Maghruber is a place connected with the Drumaboden Campbells).

Cranrus and Corinbewllagh, owned by Robert Campbell gent. had noone of Irish ancestry and 8 Scots or others.

1861 Alphabetical Index to Towns and Townlands of Ireland

Creeslough
Map 26. 427 acres in the Parish of Clondahorky, Barony of Kilmacrenan, Co. Donegal

Creeslough Town

Map 26. - acres ibid.

Cloghfin

Map 17. 253 acres in the Parish of Clondavaddog, Barony of Kilmacrenan, Co. Donegal

Magheraroarty

Map 26. 221 acres in the Parish of Clondahorky, Barony of Kilmacrenan, Co. Donegal.

County Donegal Householder's Index

Clondahorky listed 7 Campbells in 1857.

Griffith's Valuation, Dunfanaghy Union, Clondahorky Parish, 1857

Creeslough

Lot 3 John Campbell, Lessor Earl of Leitrim, land 30 plus acres, val. 15 pounds.

Creeslough Village

Lot 14 John Campbell, Lessor, Earl of Leitrim, house/office/garden

Clondahorky Parish Tithe Applotment Book 1836 (Mic 442/6)

Church Tithes were payable to the Church of Ireland regardless of the religion of the taxed.

258 Killcampbell, Moses Campbell and Samuel Campbell 22 acres

444 Creeslough Town
John Campbell 14 acres
Robert Campbell 7 acres

1796 Flax Seed Premiums (T3419)

Note: The Linen Merchants of Ireland wanted more flax grown. A spinning wheel was granted to anyone who sowed over a certain amount of flax seed.

Raymunterdoney Parish

Alexander Campbell

	4 Spinning Wheels
John	4
John	4
Mathew	1
William	4

County Donegal Poll 1761-1776 (T808/14999)

This was the list of Freeholders as they were the Voters.

Fenley Campbell (Finlay), Patrick Campbell and Andrew Campbell.

*Registry of Deeds, Lands Index,
County Donegal, 1708 to 1810
Inclusive*

Book 81 Page 394 Reg. Lease No.58047
Date Reg. 26 March 1735:

Memorial of an Indenture of Lease dated 31 Oct. 1735 from Robert Norman Esq in the City of Dublin on the 1st part and Patrick Campbell and George Foster, both of the Parish of Clondevaddock, County Donegal, farmers, on the other part.

Recites a grant of three ballyboes of lands, two of which are situated in the townland of Lower Cloghfin and the other is situated in Upper Cloghfin, Parish of Clondevaddock, Co. Donegal.

To hold these lands during the term of fourteen years from the 1st of May last at the yearly rent of six pounds fifteen shillings and six pence.....The document contains a covenant allowing for the extension of this term for a further seven years for which extension there would be a fine payable to the Bishop of Raphoe...

Book 308 Page 679 Reg. Lease
No.208908:

Mortgage dated 8 July 1776 John Campbell, Cloughfin (sic Cloghfin) to John Foster... The lands recorded in this document were the four Ballyboes of Cloughfin, Parish of Clondavaddock, County Donegal.

Book 315 Page 529 Reg. Lease No.
216009:

Deed Poll dated 9 May 1778, Patrick Campbell, Cloughfin, Co.Donegal on the first part to Bridget Campbell, daughter of the said Patrick, on the other part.

Recites a grant of lands situated in Upper and Lower Cloughfin which are held under a joint Lease with John Campbell from the Rev.Thomas Norman, Lagore, County Meath, Clerk and dated 24 June 1769 (Note: 1769 **not** 1767 as stated earlier in the "Drumaboden Research").

Book 430 Page 534 Reg.lease No.
280150:

Deed of Conveyance dated 18 March. James Campbell and Ann Read both of County Donegal to James Campbell, senior, of Donegal, and Final (Finlay) Campbell also of Co.Donegal...

Recites a grant of lands situated in the townland of Magheraroarty (not Magheraearly as stated earlier in the "Drumaboden Research").

Wills or Testaments

Note: Generally speaking all Wills or Testaments in Ireland were destroyed in the Civil War in Ireland in 1922. Will Indexes and some Wills for private sources such as Solicitor's (lawyer's) collections, etc., have survived, particularly in the Betham Wills Extracts prior to 1800. The following sources were examined:

Index to Raphoe Diocesan Wills 1684 to 1858

(Selected by John McCabe) (all Donegal)

Cample Patrick, No address given
Probate Date 1739-40
Campbell Alexander, Raymoughy
1788
Campbell Patrick, Creeslough
1798
Campbell William Lower Drumaboden
died 1809

Alumni Dublinensis, 1593-1860 Ed G.d.Burtchaell & Thomas U.Sadlier 1935

Many Campbells are listed but no Rev. Dougal Campbell.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Mr. McCabe listed other sources which had been examined, and these are equally important to the search, since where he found no evidence of Campbells related to those being researched, they need not be searched again. A copy of the complete list is with the Genealogist of the CCS(NA) and a copy is held by Linda Hart.

There is a need for the earliest recorded dates in America for members of these families to be compared with the earliest dates in America for the Drumaboden and Halls Bottom families. Where sources are not given in articles on these families it is very difficult to get a clear picture as to how much is recorded fact and how much is taken from secondary sources (like Pilcher) which may or may not be accurate.

At some point in the future, hopefully once the Clan Campbell History in Scotland is completed, there would be very great value in setting up a contribution fund towards having all Campbell records in all Irish sources transcribed and published, as was done in Argyll by Rev. Paton for the late Campbell of Barcaldine.

Some Corrections

The editor regrets that at times information may be given incorrectly in the Journal. To date it has been his fault and remains his responsibility. However there are now three people proof reading the camera ready copy instead of one and hopefully this will help to reduce mistakes and typographical errors.

Some information given in the New member's column two or three issues ago stated that Bill and Cathy Clover of Marin County in California were new members. In fact their names are Bill and Cathy Coverdale. The mis-

understanding was partly due to Cathy's E-Mail address: she has Clover where most have the name.

Following the 1996 Campbell Gathering in Cincinnati, Beth Campbell was kind enough to send the pictures. In one of these Mrs. Charles Campbell from South Carolina was misidentified. She is correctly identified in the picture of her daughter's wedding in this issue.

In an earlier issue the Regional Commissioner for California who has now moved to Arizona, Dayla Reagan-Buel, was wrongly identified by her mother's name Reagan-Jones.



From the Genealogist's Mailbag

Ruby G. Campbell, Ph.D., FSA Scot, Genealogist and Librarian

Duncan Campbell & Mary McCoy, revisited,

The subject of this "Mailbag" comes not from one writer, but from many: Clan Campbell Society members (worldwide) who are descendants of Duncan Campbell who married Mary McCoy in Ireland, 1611. Many words have been written concerning the parentage of said Duncan, and much research has been conducted by amateurs and professionals alike. A number of theories as to the origin of said Duncan have been put forth in secondary sources, but none have been proven to date. In an attempt to verify one of these theories for CCS members, this writer feels that she has actually done the opposite by disproving the theory she set out to prove! This article puts forth the steps and reasoning which led to the conclusion that Duncan Campbell was not descended from the Auchinbreck Campbells in the manner set forth in Burke's "Peerages."

Auchinbreck Origins

The House of Auchinbreck originated with Duncan Campbell, lord of Kilmichael, brother of Sir Colin of Glenorchy, and therefore son of Duncan, first Lord Campbell¹ and his second wife Margaret Stewart, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Ardgowan² who was the natural son of Robert III.³

This Duncan Campbell, first laird of Auchinbreck, married Anne/Anna M'Cowle, daughter of Iain or John M'Cowle, by papal dispensation dated 29 January 1456.⁴ They were the parents of Dugald Campbell of Auchinbreck and Kilmichael who married Agnes Lamont, daughter of Sir John Lamont of Inverrye.⁵

Kilmorie in Glassary

Dugald and Agnes had a son, Archibald Campbell of Auchinbreck. MacPhail's document indicates that Archibald married a daughter of Campbell of Ardkinglass,⁶ whereas Capt. Campbell's charts indicate that Archibald married Margaret Smollett.⁷ Be that as it may, said Archibald apparently had several sons.⁸ It is from Archibald's third son, Donald, ancestor of Kilmorie, (living in 1593) and his wife, Elizabeth Stewart of Kildonan, from whom our subject Duncan Campbell

is shown to descend according to Burke's *Peerage*.

But let us continue with what appears to be accurate based on other known sources. According to the will of the above named Donald of Kilmorie dated 7 November 1593, Donald and Grizel had issue as follows: Dugald of Kilmorie; Archibald; Duncan, Vicar of Kilfinan; Colin; Patrick, aka Patrick Dow; and Marion.⁹

Duncan Campbell, Vicar of Kilfinan, married a daughter of a Macallister of Loup. This couple had Dugald Campbell of Letterkenny who married Annabel Hamilton of Torrence.¹⁰ [And here begins the problem!]

Genealogy as Given in Burke's Peerage

According to G. Harvey Johnston's *Heraldry of the Campbells* (Inveraray, 1977) who used Burke's *Peerages* as his principal source, Dugald and Annabel had 12 sons. Burke's *Peerages* lists five of these as shown below.

"THE REV. DUGALD CAMPBELL went to Ireland in 1611 with Andrew Knox, bishop of Raphoe, and was incumbent of Letterkenny, County Donegal. He married

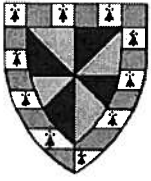
Annabella, daughter of Robert Hamilton of Barncleugh and Torrens, County Ayr, and had with other issue,

1. JOHN of whom presently.
2. ALEXANDER, of Donegal, who had a son, Patrick, mentioned in his will in 1664.
3. GEORGE, Capt. in the army, married Ann Melvill, and died without issue.
4. DUNCAN, of Inveraray, went to Ireland in 1612, and settled in Ulster; married Mary McCoy, and had issue a son, Patrick, of Moyris and Magherahubber, who d. 1661, aged 48, leaving issue. His youngest son, John settled in Virginia 1726, and had issue.
5. WILLIAM, married 1stly, the daughter of Lamont, and 2ndly, Mary, widow of Archibald Campbell in Ormsary, and had issue, four daughters.

The first-named son, JOHN CAMPBELL, of Kildalloig, County Argyll, Chamberlain of Kintyre, married 1660 Elizabeth, or Elspeth, dau. of Lachlan McNeil, of Losset, and died circa 1706, having had issue. . . ."

Apparent Error

Now, the above has been accepted by hundreds of people, because it was printed in Burke's. But upon further examination a grave error appears to exist. An error which appears to have come about when the typesetters at Burkes were moving text



Campbell of Auchinbreck

Auchinbreck

(From Capt. Herbert Campbell's Genealogy Charts 16-17)

Anne, d. of John, s. of Alan M'Cowle = **Duncan Campbell**, lord of Kilmichael, bro. of Sir Colin of Glenorchy, & therefore s. of Duncan, Lord Campbell, 10 April 1466. Reg. di Suppliche (Vatican) 586, 32. viv. 10 June 1489. Duntroon Papers iv, 3. of Auchinbreck 29 Jan. 1456/7. Riddell MS. Book.

Agnes, d. of John Lamont of Inveryne: mother of Archd. viv. 16 Aug 1546. Lamont Papers 168, 169, 191, 1415. = **Campbell**

Margaret Smollett, wife of Archd. 3 Feb 1562/3. Dumbarton Protocol i, 273. = **Archibald C. of Auchinbreck** 17 July 1540. Acta Dom. Concil & Sess. 13. 16 Aug 1546, 7 Aug 1548. Lamont Papers 179, 1415. viv. 3 Feb 1562/3. Dumbarton Protocols i, 273.

Dougal C., s. of Archibald 7 Aug 1548. of Auchinbreck 30 Aug 1563. viv. 21 Dec 1585. ob. ante 26 Jan 1585/6.
Duncan C. of Castlesween, ob. ante 19 Aug 1581.
Donald C. = Elizabeth Stewart of Kilmorie, viv. 18 Feb. 1586/7. was already of K. 12 Feb. 1574/5. ob. ante 19 Sept. 1595.
Mr. Archibald C. of Danna.
John C. of Torblaren
Patrick C.
Alexander Kier C.

Kilmorie in Glassary (From Capt. Herbert Campbell's Charts 107-108)

Dougall C., of Kilmorie, ob. ante 20 June 1614.
Archibald C. of Kilmorie 6 Nov. 1616. Lamont Papers 415.
Dau. of the Laird of Loup = **Duncan C.**, s. of Donald, acquired the vicarage of Kilfinan 12 Feb. 1574/5. Lamont Papers 288, 289.
Colin C.
Patrick C. servitor to John Stewart, Sheriff of Bute, 19 & 24 Sept. 1595. G.S. xliiii, 131.

(From MacPhail, Highland Papers, vol 4, pp. 69-71)

Annabelle, dau. to Hamilton of Torrens and Barncleugh = **Mr. Dugald C.**, Parson of Lettirkinnie in Ireland, d. 16 Oct. 1671.
Donald C.
Maj. Duncan C., Gov. of Antigua
Coline C.

(21 sons and 9 daus. were said to have been born. MacPhail names these.)

Ann Melville = **Capt. George C.**, d.s.p. except for natural son, George
Miss Lamont (1) = **William C.**
Mary C., dau. of Dugald Campbell, Parson of Knapdale (2) =
Elizabeth McNeil, dau. of Lachlan McNeil of Lossit = **John C. of Kildalloig**, Chamberlain of Kintyre, **3 Dau.**

around. Can you spot it? The entire entry #4 dealing with Duncan who went to Ireland in 1612 must be out of place. It belongs with another line — not that of the Rev. Dugald. Why is this bold statement being made? Follow through the thought processes below and you may then agree.

Point 1. John was the eldest son. He married in 1660. But Duncan, presumably a *younger brother*, went to Ireland in 1612 where he settled and married 48 years before his elder brother. While the item does not state that Duncan married in 1612, it stands to reason that if his son Patrick died aged 47 in 1661, then said Patrick

would have been born in 1613. This date just does not fit in with the rest of the dates seen here on Dugald's family.

Point 2. Look at the rest of Dugald's family: (a) JOHN, the eldest, died circa 1706. If he lived to be 70, he would have been born in 1636; married in 1660 at the age of 24. Makes sense.

(b) ALEXANDER, died circa 1644 after his will was made. He had a son Patrick, so obviously he had grown to manhood. If John the eldest were born circa 1636, then Alexander was born at least two years later — say 1638. So even if Alexander died at age 26, that was plenty

old enough to have left a son.

(c) GEORGE. He too apparently reached manhood. We know this because he is referred to as Captain and because he is known to have married. Let's estimate his date of birth as 1640+.

(d) DUNCAN. There is no way that as a younger son of this family he could have gone to Ireland in 1612 and married and had a son born a year later in 1613. Not when all of his older siblings were born in 1636, 1638, and 1640 or so.

(e) WILLIAM. Presumably a younger brother who grew to adulthood, married twice, and had children. But we have no

dates to go by so we must rule him out of this equation.

Point 3. A suggestion was made that Duncan Campbell married Mary McCoy in 1672 instead of 1612. OK. Let's try to follow that logic now. To make up for what was believed to have been a missing generation (instead of seeing that the whole idea of a Duncan being born in 1612 in that family was impossible), it was presumed a second couple named Duncan and Mary existed. If we were to accept the idea that 1612 was a typographical error for 1672, then Duncan could certainly be a younger son of the Rev. Dougal and Annabella. If Duncan had married between the ages of 21 and 24 in 1672, then he would have been born between 1648 and 1651 during the time in which Annabel was having her children. It makes sense and also eliminates the need for a second Duncan and Mary.

Point 4. But wait. If we accept the theory of a typographical error (1612 being an error for 1672), then that messes up other dates. Patrick of Moyress, the son of Duncan and Mary, could not have been born in 1613 if his father was not born until 1648-1651. If he married a year after his parents were married, then his birth date would have to change to 1673. Instead of his date of death at age 48 being in 1661 as paragraph 4 states, his death would have occurred in 1721. That so many errors could have occurred in one paragraph is too farfetched to believe. It would seem more likely, that this entire paragraph #4 about Duncan belongs in another line and should not appear here at all. The question, "Then where does it belong?" is currently unanswerable by this writer. But it certainly does not appear to belong here in this chronological list of births.

From "Highland Papers"

"But this is just one writer's theory," you say, and rightly so. New ideas should always be questioned. Look at what has been printed in *The Highland Papers*, Vol. IV, a publication of the Scottish History Society, edited by J. R. N. MacPhail, K.C. (Edinburgh, 1934). In a document entitled "Genealogy of the Cadets of the Family of Auchinbreck" found in the National Library of Scotland (MSS. 34.6.19), a reference already cited in the endnotes, we

see the following (pp. 69-71 ; original spelling maintained):

"Duncan Campbell Vicar of Kiliman [Kilfinnan] (2d, Son to Donald of Kilmorry and commonly called Duncan Vicar) was marryd to the Laird of Loups Daughter By whom he had 1. Mr. Dugald Campbell Parson of Lettirkennie in Ireland. [A footnote here tells us that 'Mr. Dugald ob. 16 October 1671]. 2. Donald. 3. Major Duncan Campbell governor of Antigua and 4. Coline.

"The said Mr. Dugald Campbell was marryd to Annabell Daur. to Hamilton of Torrens and Barncleugh why whom he had 21 sons and 9 Daughters — Eighteen of his sons and _____ Daur. died unmarried. But there survived him 1. Capn. George Campbell who was marryd to Ann Melville but died without Issue Excepting a natural Son George who died at Newcastle a Cloathier in good Business. 2. William who was marryd 1st to Lamont of Stronbanach's Sister by whom he had 2 Daur. viz. Mori who was marryd to Malcom McNeil of Kerobline and Annabel who was marryd to Archd. M'Vicar Merchd. in Campbeltoun of both there is issue. He was again marryd to Mary Campbell (Relict of Archibald Campbell of Ormsary and Daur. ot Dugd. Campbell Parson of Knapdale) by whom he had 2 Daur. Janet marryd to Mr. James Stevenson of whom there are two Sons George and Alexr. and 2 — Elisabeth dyed unmarried. 3. John Campbell of Kildaloin Chamberlain of Kintyre marryd to Elizabeth McNeil Daur. of Lachlan McNeil of Lossit by whom he had [11 children are listed but are omitted here as they are not relevant to this research]. 4. The above Mr. Dugald Parson of Lettirkenny had 3 Daur. marryed 1 in Ireland to _____ Boid -- One to Mr. John Lindsay Minr. at Kilchrenan (of whom Mr. Dugd. Lindsay late Minr. at Clachandysart who left a son & a Daughter) and Giles marrye to Mr. Robert Duncanson Minr. of Campbelton dead without issue. . ."

So here we learn that of Dugald's 21 sons and 9 daughters, 18 sons died unmarried, leaving 3 who married: George, William, John. No mention of (or even room for) a Duncan who married Mary

McCoy. Also we are told that said Dugald died 16 October 1671. After having had 30 children (if that is correct), he must have been a ripe old age by the time he died in 1671 and I doubt that he could have fathered — even posthumously Duncan in 1672 (going by the theory of a typographical error). So now we have another source which lends itself to the theory that Duncan was not a son of the Rev. Dugald.

So who was the father of Duncan? That is still unknown to this writer. If there is someone out there who knows the answer, he/she is not talking!

In a future issue of this journal, we will take another look at Duncan Campbell who presumably married a Mary McCoy and had descendants living in Virginia. An old document found in an antique store by one of our members lends credence to the fact that the lady in question was not Mary McCoy, but really Mary Ramsey!

NOTES:

¹. Campbell, Capt. Herbert. *Genealogical Charts*, v. 1, p. 17, quoting *Reg. di Suppliche (Vatican)* 586, 32.

². _____. v. 1, p. 1 quoting *Lamont Papers* 26.

³. MacPhail, J. R. N., K. C., ed. *Highland Papers*, Vol. IV (Edinburgh: Printed at the University Press by T. and A. Constable Ltd., for the Scottish History Society, 1934), p.63.

⁴. Campbell. v. 1, p. 17, quoting *Riddell Manuscript*.

⁵. _____. Quoting *Lamont Papers* 168, 169, 191, 1415. Also in MacPhail, p. 64.

⁶. MacPhail. p. 64.

⁷. Campbell. Quoting *Dunbarton Prot.* i.273.

⁸. MacPhail names four: Dugald of Auchinbreck, Duncan of Castleswine (Castlesween), Donald of Kilmorrie and Mr. Archibald of Danna, while Capt. Campbell lists these four and adds three additional sons, namely John of Torblaren, Patrick, and Alexander Kair.

⁹. MacPhail. p. 68.

¹⁰. _____. p. 69.





From the Genealogist's Mailbag

Ruby G. Campbell, Ph.D., FSA Scot, Genealogist and Librarian

An Ancient Document Examined

In the ongoing search for the origins of the Duncan Campbell-Mary McCoy family much time, money, and verbiage has been spent. To date, no conclusive evidence has been found although an article in this journal has at least disproved one theory concerning the ancestry of said Duncan. [Vol 28, No. 2, Spring 2001]

Several years ago, Dr. Sulas McCaslin of Savannah, Georgia, discovered a document simply entitled "Ancestry" in a Savannah antique shop which appears to shed new light on this genealogy. The chart had been obtained from an estate sale in Virginia and appears to have been created sometime during the late 18th century.

This document is replicated and examined below with an eye toward proving or disproving its content.

Initial discovery. When Dr. Silas McCaslin first submitted the document shown below, it was most intriguing for it provided a genealogy of the so-called Duncan Campbell-Mary McCoy line which differed from that which had previously been published. Was this to be the breakthrough needed to resolve this genealogical puzzle which never did seem to quite "fit"?

For years it was apparent that a generation was "missing" and that led to the unsupported theory that two Duncan Campbells had married two Mary McCoys: one in 1612 and another in 1672.

But this 18th century "Ancestry" identified Duncan Campbell's wife as Mary Ramsay and Mary McCoy was identified as the wife of John Campbell, the grandson of Duncan.

An unsubstantiated note in the CCS(NA) genealogical files did suggest that the Duncan Campbell of this line had married a Mary Ramsay instead of a Mary McCoy, but this was the first document which had the appearance of authenticity to actually turn up indicating that this may truly be the case.

Not wanting to jump to conclusions, this information was carefully studied and examined by other descendants. It was finally decided that it was time to present this to the membership as a plausible (yet still *unproven*) theory.

Description of document. The document found by Dr. McCaslin is a single sheet of yellowed paper measuring approximately 9 x 12 inches. It is handwritten in an 18th century style in two columns listing the name of the child on the left with the names of the parents on the right. (No numerals or dots appear on the original as shown below. These were added to the transcription for ease of reference.)

The reverse side of the document contains two entries: the notation of a March 1781 marriage between William Rogers and Martha Fowler by the Rev. Michael Elkins; and a grant for 400 acres of land on Yellow Creek to Michael Myers dated 7 November 1794.

Family tree. How did these names connect with one another? To ascertain family relationships, the pairings and descent as given on the "Ancestry" were reconfigured into a family tree. All of the names were able to be connected as shown! The numerals in the tree correspond to those in the "Ancestry."

Looking for proof. The task then turned to an attempt to identify these families through the Augusta County, Virginia, records. If proof of the relationships listed in the "Ancestry" could be found, then a certain amount of validity could be ascribed to the chart.

Having no access to the actual records,

the abstracts collected and edited by Lyman Chalkley in his *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia; extracted from the Original Court Records of Augusta County 1745-1800*, 3 vol. [Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1989 reprint. Originally published 1912.] were used in attempting to prove the relationships given in the "Ancestry."

Results of the search. The "Ancestry" indicates that Margaret Campbell (#3), wife of Arthur Campbell (#2), was the daughter of Charles Campbell (#6) and Margaret Buchanan (#7). This can be proven by the Augusta County Circuit Court Case, "Roberts vs. Campbell" O.S.136; N.S. 47, Bill dated 17th September 1809 (Chalkley, v.2, p.123). The suit concerned a tract of 500 acres of land on the North Fork of Holston River in Washington County which was originally granted 22 August 1753 to Charles Campbell who left 300 acres of it to his daughter Margaret Campbell, wife of Arthur Campbell, in his will dated 24 August 1761. Thus we know that Charles was the father of Margaret who married Arthur as depicted in the "Ancestry."

On 8 January 1800 the said Arthur Campbell and Margaret transferred 773 acres in Washington County, Virginia, to William Campbell of Lee County (possibly their son shown as #1 on the chart).

Another court case, "Torbett's Heirs vs.

Campbell"-- O.S. 47; N.S. 16 cited by Chalkley (v2, pp. 88-89) further established the relationships shown in the "Ancestry" and adds additional names as shown on the tree. In this case, Sarah Buchanan Campbell Preston states (in 1805) that she is the only living child of General William Campbell (deceased August 1781). Gen. Campbell's will, dated 28 September 1780, proved in Washington Co., 16 April 1782, named wife Elizabeth, son Charles Henry, and daughter Sarah Buchanan Campbell. The bill identifies Charles Campbell (#6) who died January 1767 testate and his wife Margaret (#7) as the parents of Gen. William Campbell. Other children of Charles and Margaret identified here from Margaret's will dated 13 October 1771 and proved in Washington County, 18 March 1778 are (in addition to Gen. William) daughters Elizabeth Taylor, Jean Tate wife of Thomas, Anne Poston, and Margaret. Son-in-law Arthur Campbell is also mentioned. Thus, without doubt, this part of the "Ancestry" is also correct.

Continuing the investigation, the Augusta County, Virginia, Will Book No. 1, p. 47 records the will of Jean Bohannan (Buchanan) dated 3 August 1747 and proved 19 August 1747 in which Jean (#15) bequeaths to her "second daughter Margaret Campbell [#7], the tablecloth I brought from Ireland. . . ." (Chalkley, v.3, p. 7) thus identifying the validity of Margaret's parentage.

Elizabeth Taylor (#13) and Patrick Campbell (#12) are depicted in the "Ancestry" as the parents of the above mentioned Charles Campbell (#6). Again Chalkley (v. 1, p. 50) offers the needed proof. In Order Book No. III of the Augusta County Court Records under date May 20, 1752 (246) is this entry: "Elizabeth Campbell relinquished dower in 514 acres, conveyed by her husband Patrick Campbell, to Charles Campbell, in Orange. Patrick and Elizabeth also conveyed 212 acres to son Patrick, Jr. on the same date which shared a corner with the tract of Charles. David Hay and Arthur Hamilton were witnesses. (Deed Book 4, p. 223; Chalkley, v. 3, p. 302).

Was Arthur (#2) truly the son of David Campbell (#4) and Mary Hamilton (#5)? The records appear to be silent on this

Ancestry

1. William Campbell Arthur Campbell
= Margaret Campbell
2. Arthur Campbell David Campbell
= Mary Hamilton
3. Margaret Campbell Charles Campbell
= Margaret Buchanan
4. David Campbell John Campbell-2
= Grizle Hay
5. Mary Hamilton Arthur Hamilton
= Martha Cunningham
6. Charles Campbell Patrick Campbell
= Elizabeth Taylor
7. Margaret Buchanan William Buchanan
= Jean Sayers
8. John Campbell John Campbell-1
= Mary McCoy
9. Grizle Hay Patrick Hay
= Catherine Gillies
10. Arthur Hamilton James Hamilton
= Jean Campbell
11. Martha Cunningham Patrick Cunningham
= Euphia Cunningham
12. Patrick Campbell John Campbell
= Grizle Hay
13. Elizabeth Taylor Charles Taylor
= Mary McCanniss
14. William Buchanan John Buchanan
15. Jean Sayers Alexander Sayers
= Elizabeth Lynn
16. John Campbell Duncan Campbell of Inveraray
= Mary Ramsay -- Dalhousie
17. James Hamilton Arthur Hamilton — Boyne
= Isabella Rogers
18. Jean Campbell John Campbell
= Mary McCoy
19. Patrick Cunningham William Cunningham
= Elizabeth Frame
20. Euphia Cunningham David Cunningham of
Glencairne
= Jean Vess — Kilenacranon(?)

relationship although Deed Book No. VXII, p. 115, under the date 19th March 1771 shows a transfer by David Campbell and Mary () to James Trotter in the amount of £282.10 for 234 acres for part of the old survey in Beverley Manor originally conveyed to David by Beverley on 28 May 1741. (Chalkley, v.3, p. 507).

Further investigation of the accuracy of the relationship delineated in the "Ancestry" concerns James Hamilton (#17) and Jean Campbell (#18). Augusta County Deed Book 4, p. 365, shows that "James Hamilton and Jane [sold] to Joseph Teas 514 acres in Beverley Manor on South River Shanondo" [sic] (Chalkley, v. 3, p. 304).

Additionally, Deed Book 4, p. 397, records another transaction dated 2 August

1753 whereby "James Hamilton and Jane [sold] to Robert Christian 250 acres on North Branch James [River] in Borden's tract. . . ." (Chalkley, v. 3, p. 316) while Deed Book 10, p. 165 records a transaction dated 13 February 1762 whereby James Hamilton and Jean sell "180 acres on Middle River of Shanandoe [sic], point of a hill between Christian's Creek and Long Meadow, Beverley Manor" to William Skillern for £40 (Chalkley, v. 3, p. 381).

Thus we see that much of the relationship given in the "Ancestry" are indeed accurate. Some, however, because of a lack of mention in the records, remain unproven.

The Dalhousie connection. Trying to establish the Ramsay of Dalhousie connection was inconclusive. A search through *The Scots Peerage* by our contributing editor in Scotland in which the Ramsays of Dalhousie are generally well documented revealed a marriage between the Rev. James Campbell of Auchterhouse Parish, later of Lundie, and Marjory Ramsay of Dalhousie, the widow of the earl of Buchan. Other Campbell/Ramsay marriages included a James Campbell who married Cathrin [sic] Ramsay in Alyth, Pershier, on 4 September 1668 (much too late a date for the D&M subjects), and several marriages between Campbells of Keithock and Ramsays of Bamff. The nearest possibility was the marriage of a Duncan Campbell to an Agnes Ramsay in Edinburgh on 11 September 1609.

Conclusion. While no corroborating evidence is available to prove the accuracy of all of the relationships given in the "Ancestry," it is obvious that much of it is indeed correct. All that can be said at this time is that the "Ancestry" appears to be an authentic late 18th century document based on the type of paper, ink, handwriting, and dates; that the accuracy of the later generations lends credibility to the accuracy of the earlier generations, and that it appears to be a likely and sensible scenario to which an open mind must be kept. Any further verification to the facts outlined herein would be welcome.

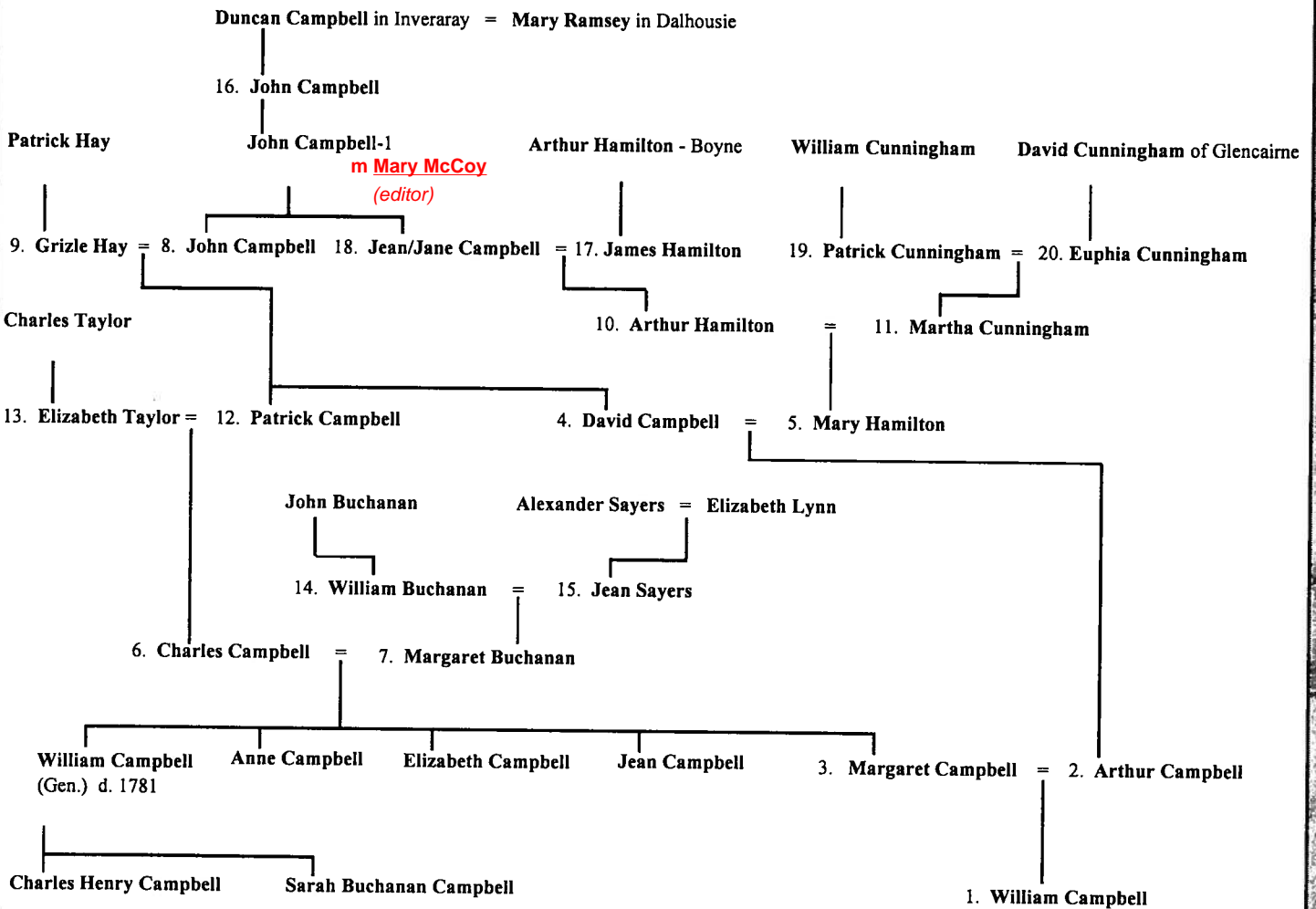
See pedigree chart on next page.

Ancestry

William Campbell
 Arthur Campbell
 Margaret Campbell
 David Campbell

Arthur Campbell
 Margaret Campbell
 David Campbell
 Mary Hamilton
 Charles Campbell
 Margaret Buchanan
 John Campbell
 Grizel Hay

Family Connections from "Ancestry" Document



Patrick Cunningham
 Euphia Cunningham

William Cunningham
 Elizabeth Cunningham
 David Cunningham
 Jean Wf