

THE ANCESTRAL HISTORY  
OF  
MARGARET CAMPBELL OF KEITHICK (1571-c. 1631)

by  
Dr. Charles G. Kurz, Clan Librarian,  
based on the research and papers of  
former Chieftain, Thomas Garland Magruder, Jr.

Alexander Magruder's descendants are fortunate in having an outstanding authority on the Magruder family and their ancestry in Scotland. That acknowledged authority is our former Chieftain, Thomas Garland Magruder, Jr., of Williamsburg, Virginia.

From his dedicated research of over twenty years in collecting, evaluating, and compiling material from official Scottish archives, he has developed a wealth of information, not previously published, on the ancestors of Alexander Magruder, the Maryland immigrant. From that information the lives and genealogy of the Magruder Scottish ancestors can be further developed for the benefit of genealogists and future researchers.

It is at the request of Thomas Garland Magruder, Jr., that this article is undertaken, for which he has made available as source material his research documentation and compilations, to develop the life and ancestry of the mother of Alexander Magruder:—Margaret Campbell of Keithick and Belliclone.

The writer has endeavored to cite the documentations of genealogy from Scottish sources for reference purposes, and to encourage further research. This documentation uncovers and corrects a past mis-belief of the parentage of Margaret Campbell as cited in Clan Yearbooks for 1923, 1955 and 1956. To explain the forces acting upon the ancestors' lives, a few items of history have been included for the reader's understanding of aspects of Scottish life that have long vanished.

A brief outline of the newly uncovered facts about Margaret Campbell of Keithick is as follows:

1. Margaret Campbell's parents were Nicholas (Nicol) Campbell of Keithick (Keithok) and his wife Katherine (Catherine) Drummond of Blair...not, as previously believed, Sir James Campbell of Aberuchil and Lady Mary Montifex. Sir James was of a cadet line from the Campbells of Lawers, cadets of Breadalbane (Glenorchy).
2. Margaret Campbell's grandfather was Donald Campbell, Cistercian abbot of Coupar Angus abbey, who was priest-abbot until the 1560 Reformation.
3. Margaret Campbell's great-grandfather was Archibald Campbell, 2nd Earl of Argyll (Argyle), son of Colin Campbell, 1st Earl of Argyll.
4. Margaret Campbell became a life-tenant of Balmaclone (Belliclone) upon her marriage to Andrew (Andro) Drummond.
5. Margaret Campbell was married three times and had ten children: six by her first spouse Andrew Drummond; four by her second spouse Alexander McGruder, the elder; and no known children by her third spouse Donald Campbell.

The dominant influence on the genealogy and history of three generations of Margaret Campbell of Keithick's ancestors was the decline of the Roman Church in Scotland and the tumultuous political and religious cross-currents of history preceding the 1560 Reformation. This period involved the efforts of many

Charles G. Kurz [based on the research and papers of Thomas Garland Magruder, Jr.], "The Ancestral History of Margaret Campbell of Keithick (1571 - c. 1631)," *Yearbook of the American Clan Gregor Society*, 62 (1978), 55-65.

noble families to obtain from the Scottish crown ecclesiastical positions in the disintegrating Roman Church of Scotland, so as to appropriate the extensive church and abbey lands for the benefit of children, relatives and friends.

Those of the noble families accepting the sinecures from the King were of necessity appointed as priests, abbots or bishops. To avoid the King's disaffection from the Church, the Pope usually approved the selections. These appointees often avoided the celibacy rule and fathered children to perpetuate their lines. And, in many cases, the mothers of these children were not recorded.

With the Reformation some of these churchmen married the mothers of their children, which in Scotland automatically legitimized their offspring. Even before the Reformation many churchmen applied to the King for "Acts of Legitimation" to give full status to their natural children in rights of inheritance.

A natural child was one born out of wedlock. In early days, there would be little effect socially for two reasons: (1) Marriages were often arranged for political or financial gain, and natural children were often the issue of true lovers; and (2) it was often difficult to know whether Scots people were formally married or not, as it was possible to contract a marriage by living together for so long that the couple were legally married by "habit and repute". In law, the natural child could not inherit the estate of his parents unless they later married or unless there was an "Act of Legitimation".

This aspect of Scottish history is well known to historians. Some of the noblest families of Scotland and England openly acknowledge their descent from kings, bishops, abbots or other noblemen by an illegitimate ancestor.

In the ancestry of Margaret Campbell of Keithick, there is documentation legitimizing the birth of her father, Nicholas Campbell. He is cited as the natural son of Donald Campbell, Abbot of Coupar. This Act of Legitimation had the legal effect of making him of legitimate birth if, indeed, it was necessary.

With that background of history, the genealogy of Margaret Campbell of Keithick can be traced from the Campbell, House of Argyll. For the Campbells of Argyll, the reader is referred to the extensively documented genealogies of that House. Perhaps the most extensive is the eight-volume *Clan Campbell*, compiled for the late Duke of Argyll by the Rev. Henry Paton, M.A., historian and genealogist for H.M. Register House.

#### ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, 2nd Earl of Argyll

He was the son of Colin Campbell, second Lord Campbell and 1st Earl of Argyll, and his spouse Isabel Stewart, daughter of John, Lord of Lorne.

Archibald succeeded his father in 1493. He married Lady Elizabeth Stewart, eldest daughter of John, 1st Earl of Lennox. Archibald and his brother-in-law, the 2nd Earl of Lennox, were killed at the Battle of Flodden on 9 September 1513, along with King James IV.

*(Archibald Campbell was the great-grandfather of Margaret Campbell of Keithick.)*

In addition to five daughters, the 2nd Earl of Argyll had four sons:

1. Colin Campbell—who became 3rd Earl of Argyll in 1513, and married Lady Janet Gordon. He died in 1530 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Archibald, who became the 4th Earl of Argyll.
2. Archibald Campbell—the second son of the 2nd Earl of Argyll, held the lands of Skipnish (Skipnich). His second marriage was to Janet Douglas, Lady

Glamis, widow of John Lyon, 6th Lord Glamis. Archibald Campbell and Janet Douglas had no children (Bowes-Lyon and Campbell sources).

3. Sir John Campbell—who became Treasurer of Scotland. He married Muriel, daughter of Sir John Calder, and founded the House of Calder (Cawdor).

*(These three were the great-uncles of Margaret Campbell of Keithick.)*

4. Donald Campbell—the youngest son of the 2nd Earl of Argyll, became abbot of Cupar Abbey (Coupar Angus); member of the Scottish Parliament; member of the Privy Council; Keeper of the Privy Seal during the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots; a senator of the College of Justice under King James V; and the ancestor of the Campbells of Keithick (Keithok), Denhead, Cronon, Arthurstone and Balgairsho.

*(He was the grandfather of Margaret Campbell of Keithick.)*

DONALD CAMPBELL, Abbot of Coupar Angus (1492-1562)

In the political and religious history of Scotland, the life of Donald Campbell is well documented. But to document him as an ancestral parent of many children encounters the problem of identifying their mother(s), for marriages of religious men were not acknowledged until the Scottish Reformation in 1560, a few years before Donald Campbell's death. However, official sources well document land grants to many of his children.

Donald Campbell is believed to have been born in 1492 at Inveraray, seat of the Campbells of Argyll. There is tradition that in his early life Donald was a soldier, but by 1525 he was clerk of Lismore in the diocese of Argyll. Donald Campbell's brother Colin, the 3rd Earl of Argyll, had become prominent in the court of young King James V. On 14 June 1526, the King sent to the Pope the nomination of Donald Campbell to become abbot of Cupar abbey (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, ii, p. 302; *Charters of Coupar Angus Abbey*, vol. II, pp. 276-277). In 1529, King James V expressed his satisfaction at the appointment of the new abbot of Cupar (Tynninghame Letter Book, GRH).

Thus, by 1529, Donald Campbell became the last Roman Catholic abbot of this very ancient Cistercian abbey of Coupar Angus in eastern Perthshire. As abbot, he traveled to Rome, England and France as a Cistercian prelate and as a diplomat.

The first official document in connection with his appointment is when Donald Campbell appears as abbot-nominee 13 May 1529, when the "whole fruits" of the abbey for 1529/30 were set, by his advice, to Master David Campbell (his son) and Sir John Campbell (his brother). (*Acts of the Lords of Council in Public Affairs*, 1501-1554, p. 310.)

By King James V, Donald was appointed a Lord of Session in 1541, and he became one of the senators of the College of Justice. Under the new reign of the young Queen Mary Stewart, he was appointed member of the Privy Council of the Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland.

In 1552, and from 1554 until at least 16 December 1562, Donald Campbell was the Keeper of the Privy Seal. He sat in the Scottish Parliament and in the Convention of Estates, where on 17 August 1560 the reformed doctrine was legally recognized and the Protestant Church was established, thereby annulling the Pope's authority in Scotland and prohibiting celebration of the mass. (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, ii, p. 525; *Charters of Coupar Angus Abbey*, vol. II, pp. 277-279.)

Donald Campbell was nominated by the Regent Arran in 1549/50 to be Bishop of Dunkeld, and again nominated in 1558/59 by the Regent Queen Mother, Mary of Guise, to be Bishop of Brechin. In both instances, however,

these nominations failed to receive papal confirmation. It is likely that Donald was leaning toward the Reformed movement, and it was possible that he was Protestant by 19 May 1559, when he was reported to be wearing "secular weeds". (*Fasti Ecclesiae Scot. Medii Aevi*, 2nd, p. 41.)

He died between 16 December 1562 and 20 January 1562/63, and is believed to be buried in Bendochy parish church with his sons David and Nicholas.

In his time, Donald Campbell was considered a very able abbot, diplomat and politician, and was even asked by the Cistercian Order to participate in the improvement of the morally decaying Scottish monastic houses before the Reformation. He certainly had a good measure of the Campbell trait of always being sensitive to changes over a time period, which usually enabled the Campbells to be on the side of the winning faction.

Donald Campbell became abbot during the period when the dominant families of Scotland were seeking charters and land grants of the rich monastic lands. As Abbot of Coupar Angus Abbey, Donald was able to make generous grants of lands to his relatives. Most of the information concerning his children is derived from his grants to them of abbey lands and perquisites.

Since Donald Campbell was about 37 years of age when he officially became Abbot in 1529, some authorities believe his earlier children were legitimate. There is no certain information as to the total number—some sources stating five, others accepting nine children.

His first three children who were born before 1529 and who were all believed mothered by Margaret (surname unknown) were: David of Keithick, Margaret of Kemphill, and Nicholas (Nicol) of Dalvany and Keithick.

Others accepted as natural children, and shown on Herbert Campbell's *Collection of Campbell Pedigrees* (Lyon Office, H.M. Register House) were: David of Denhead, Colin of Crunan, John of the Boat and Souttarhouse, Robert burgess of Ayr, Thomas of Little Keithick, and Andrew of Chapelton.

In the interest of brevity, only the lives of the first three children of David Campbell will be mentioned in this article.

#### 1. DAVID CAMPBELL, 1st of Keithick

Although the date of birth is unknown, he was probably born at Inveraray, Argyll. He is first cited on 13 May 1529, when abbot-nominee Donald Campbell reserved the "whole fruits" and profits of the lands, kirks and rents of Coupar Abbey, 1529-1531, for Master David Campbell and his uncle Sir John Campbell of Cawder. (*Acts of Lords of Council in Public Affairs, 1501-1554*, p. 310.)

Abbot Donald granted a feu-charter to David Campbell of certain areas of the lands of Keithick; heir-male failing, remainders to Nicholas Campbell, his brother, and then to Margaret, their sister. (*Register of the Privy Seal*, vol. VI, p. 285.)

In 1536, David Campbell was among the party of distinguished Scots, led by Archibald, 4th Earl of Argyll, that journeyed to Paris to attend the wedding of King James V to Madeleine de Valois at Notre Dame Cathedral on 1 January 1537. Besides the nobility, others in the party were: John McGregor of Glenstra, Patrick McGregor of Lagory, Duncane McGregor, Rowrow Gregour, his son, Gregour Dougalsoun and John, his brother. Also in the party was William Drummond in Stobhall. (*Register of the Privy Seal*, vol. II, p. 320.)

David Campbell died before 30 August 1571, apparently single and without issue. He is buried in Bendochy parish church near Coupar Angus. The inscription on his monumental stone, on the inside wall of the church, is so eroded it cannot be read except for the name.

#### 2. MARGARET CAMPBELL of Kemphill

Again the date of birth is unknown, but she too was probably born at Inveraray, Argyll. Margaret is documented by a charter from Abbot Donald granting her on 15 December 1550 the lands of Kemphill, Bruntyhill and the Cowbyre of Keithick; heir-male failing, remainders to her brothers David of Keithick and then to Nicholas of Dalvany. (*Charters of Coupar Angus Abbey*, vol. II, p. 224.)

Margaret resigned this grant as dowry upon her marriage to Walter Lindsay, son of the late David Lindsay, 9th Earl of Crawford and Katherine Campbell who was the daughter of Sir John Campbell of Calder (Cawdor) (brother of Abbot Donald Campbell). On 10 June 1574, the original grant was confirmed anew to Walter Lindsay and Margaret Campbell, his spouse, by King James VI. (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. IV, p. 559, No. 2260.)

Margaret's name is not mentioned in Scottish archives after 1574, nor when her husband Walter Lindsay in 1587 had a royal charter of the barony of Balgawies.

*(It should be noted that Margaret Campbell of Kemphill was the aunt of Margaret Campbell of Keithick and later Balmaclone.)*

#### 3. NICHOLAS (NICOL) CAMPBELL of Dalvany and Keithick (1517-1587)

He was the progenitor of the Keithick branch of Campbells from whence came Margaret Campbell, the Scottish ancestress of the Magraders of Maryland.

From Scottish documentation we are certain that Nicholas (Nicol) Campbell: was the son of Donald Campbell, Abbot of Coupar Angus Abbey; was married to Katherine Drummond of Blair; was the father of four known children, one of whom was Margaret Campbell of Keithick, who married Andrew Drummond of Balmaclone, Alexander McGruder (the elder), and Donald Campbell.

From the monumental stone on the inside wall of Bendochy parish church, we know that Nicholas Campbell was born in 1517, probably at Inveraray, Argyll. A translation of the Latin inscription on his stone is as follows:

Under this tomb there lies  
the memory of  
the very former and  
highly skillful man of God  
Master Nicholas Campbell of Keithick  
who was the grandson of the  
former Earl of Argyll  
through the  
Venerable Father, Lord Donald Campbell,  
Abbot of Cupar,  
who departed this life in the year 1587  
in the year of his age 70.

This inscription establishes Nicholas Campbell's birth as 1517 and his death as 1587. In addition, it cites the genealogy of three generations of the Campbells of Keithick.

Although the name of Nicholas' mother is uncertain, some researchers believe her name was Margaret (surname unknown), and she was also the mother of Nicholas' brother David of Keithick and their sister Margaret of Kemphill. Since David, Nicholas and Margaret are named as remainder heirs in the grant of lands to each by Donald Campbell, Abbot of Coupar Angus Abbey, this lends credence to the belief that these three had the same mother. However, Herbert Campbell's *Collection of Campbell Pedigrees* lists them as natural children of Abbot Donald and mother unknown.

Researchers who seek legitimacy note that Nicholas was nine years old in 1526, when his father was nominated as Abbot of Coupar Angus Abbey. That must assume that Donald Campbell was a layman who had legitimate children before taking the Cistercian Order of Priesthood to qualify to Rome as abbot.

However, the Scottish researchers for Thomas Garland Magruder, Jr. discovered a Latin document of *Legimatio Nicholas Campbell* dated 12 December 1543, issued in the first year of the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots. Translated, this document cites "Nicholas Campbell, bastard, natural son of Donald Campbell" and restores him to all legal and natural rights "as if said Nicholas had been born in lawful wedlock...." Thus, by royal decree, Nicholas Campbell, at the age of 26, was legally made a legitimate son of Donald Campbell, Abbot of Coupar Angus Abbey. (*Register of the Great Seal*, 1 March 1543/44, vol. III, p. 697, No. 2976 has short text; full text in H.M. Register House, *Register of the Great Seal*, xxix, p. 97.)

Before 1542, Nicholas Campbell became Dean of the Cathedral Church of Lismore of the diocese of Argyll, and he appears to have retained this deanship until his death in 1587. He was the successor to James MacGregor, Dean of Lismore, who compiled the well-known Gaelic poems of MacGregor ancestry in *The Book of the Dean of Lismore*. (*Fasti Ecclesiae Scot. Medii Aevi*, 2nd, p. 31.)

Nicholas is believed to be the "Nicolaus Campbell" designated 'nobilis' from the diocese of St. Andrews, Scotland, who in 1552 was candidate for the Master of Arts degree at the University of Paris. (*Paris Bibliotheque Nationale MSS 9954*, 190r.)

Following the Reformation, which permitted the Reformed clergy to marry, Nicholas Campbell took as his wife the young Katherine Drummond of Blair. Her father was George Drummond, 1st of Blair, who was formerly captain of Tantallon Castle. Her mother was Catherine Hay of Megginch, daughter of Peter Hay of Megginch and his wife, Margaret Crichton. Nicholas Campbell was much older than Katherine, and their marriage took place on or before 1562.

Katherine Drummond of Blair was of a cadet Drummond branch, and was the great-great-great-granddaughter of Sir Walter Drummond of Stobhall, 13th Chief of the House of Drummond. Thus, the Magruders have a maternal lineage to the Drummond clan. (*Genealogical Memoir of the House of Drummond*, by David Malcolm, Edinburgh, 1808.)

On 23 March 1563/64, there was a precept of confirmation on a charter made by the deceased Donald, Abbot of Coupar, granting the lands of Dalvany and Craignatie to Master Nicholas Campbell, Dean of Lismore, and to his male-heirs. Lacking heirs, next to brother David Campbell of Keithick, and next to Margaret Campbell, their sister. (*Register of the Privy Seal*, vol. V, part 1, p. 462.)

On 30 April 1566, Nicholas Campbell, Dean of Lismore, was present and a witness when John Lindsay became canon of the Cathedral Church of Dunkeld, (*Protocol Book of Gilbert Grote*, 1552-73, vol. 43, part 63.) John Lindsay was the son of the late David Lindsay, ninth Earl of Crawford; and his brother Walter married Nicholas Campbell's sister, Margaret Campbell of Kempfill.

In 1567, Nicholas Campbell and Katherine Drummond, his spouse, contracted with a John Farquarson of Glenyly about the lands of Craignetic. (*Books of Council & Session, Register of Deeds*, vol. 15.)

On 12 February 1571/72, there was a precept of confirmation on a charter made by the deceased Donald, Abbot of Coupar, to the deceased David Campbell and his male-heir, whom failing next to his brother Nicholas Campbell of

Dalvany and his male-heir, whom failing next to Margaret Campbell, their sister and her heirs and assigns, of the lands of Keithick...lying in the lordship of Coupar and sheriffdom of Perth excepting the eighth part of said lands of Keithick set in feu-farm to Archibald Campbell, son of Thomas Campbell. (*Register of the Privy Seal*, vol. VI, p. 285.)

On 2 June 1579, Nicholas Campbell is among those listed as being indebted to Dame Katherine Campbell, Countess of Crawford. (*Commissariot of Edinburgh*, vol. 7, fols. 60a-67b.) Nicholas was first cousin to Dame Katherine Campbell.

On 28 August 1584, there was a contract between James, Lord Ogilvie of Airlie and Nicholas Campbell of Keithick and Katherine Drummond, his spouse. One of the witnesses was Walter Lindsay of Kempfill, son of the late David, Earl of Crawford. (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. V, p. 225, No. 730.)

Nicholas Campbell died before 2 August in the year 1587, as he is cited in a document of that date as deceased. Katherine Drummond survived her husband, and is mentioned in a 1604 document as deceased. She is probably buried at Bendochy parish church with her husband and some of their children.

Nicholas Campbell and Katherine Drummond had four children: Patrick, eldest son and heir; John, George and Margaret. Abstracts of documentation follow.

On 6 February 1598/99, action was brought by a John Spens, merchant burgh of Perth, against Patrick Campbell, son and heir of the deceased Nicoll Campbell of Keithick, mentioning a grant by Nicoll Campbell with the consent of Katherine, his wife. (*Acts & Decrees 1542-1600*, pp. 181-183.)

On 14 June 1623, Patrick Campbell of Keithick and John and George Campbell, his brothers-german (same parents), witnessed bond by Thomas Anderson at Coupar. (*Books of Council & Session, Register of Deeds*, vol. 343.)

It is certain that Margaret Campbell is the sister of Patrick Campbell and thus the daughter of Nicholas (Nicol) Campbell of Keithick and Katherine Drummond of Blair from the ante-nuptial agreement in Latin. The translation cites:

"To implement the marriage contract made in the town of Perth on 19 July 1589, Andrew Drummond...and Margaret Campbell, his future spouse, sister-german (same parents) of Patrick Campbell of Keithick...." were granted part of Balmaclone lands.

This contract was ratified 28 February 1603. (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. VI, p. 504, No. 1416.)

The children of Nicholas Campbell of Keithick and Katherine Drummond of Blair, his spouse, are also documented in Herbert Campbell's *Collection of Campbell Pedigrees*, line of Keithick.

1. PATRICK CAMPBELL, 3rd of Keithick—who married first, Jean Ogilvy, daughter of Gilbert Ogilvy of that ilk. She died in 1595. Prior to 1605, Patrick Campbell married Agnes Inglis. Issue by both marriages.
2. JOHN CAMPBELL—living 1623.
3. GEORGE CAMPBELL—living 1623.
4. MARGARET CAMPBELL of Keithick—born about 1571, who married:
  - 1st in 1589—Andrew Drummond, heir apparent of Balmaclone;
  - 2nd in 1605—Alexander McGruder (the elder), chamberlain to James Drummond, Lord Commendator of Inchaffray.
  - 3rd in 1617—Donald Campbell, believed to be her cousin.

The following are a few documented facts about the Scottish ancestress of the American Magruder.

MARGARET CAMPBELL of Keithick and Balmaclone (1571-c.1631)

She is believed to have been born about 1571 on the Campbell estate of Keithick in Coupar-Angus parish of Perthshire. Her father, Nicholas Campbell, died before her first marriage.

On 19 July 1589, her pre-marriage contract was arranged by her brothergerman, Patrick Campbell. This contract, in Margaret's interest, was with William Drummond of Balmaclone and his spouse Margaret Rollo (parents of Andrew Drummond of Ardewny), who contracted to give part of Balmaclone and the lands of Ardewane (Ardewny), Garvokis, Badrisk, Badhill and Breach(an)mure, in the parish of Cairdny, in the lordship of Madertie, sheriffdom of Perth, to their son Andrew Drummond and his future spouse, Margaret Campbell, with remainder to their male heirs.

On 28 February 1603, this portion of Balmaclone was granted anew to Andrew Drummond and his wife, Margaret Campbell, increasing their portion to 16 merks (mercats) through the grant of additional Balmaclone lands by King James VI. (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. VI, p. 504, No. 1416; *Register of Sasines, Perth.*, vol. 2, fols. 177a-178b, 22 March 1603.)

Balmaclone lands were subject to annual rents to be paid in farm produce to Inchaffray Abbey, then under the commendator James Drummond, brother of Patrick, 3rd Lord Drummond. This Patrick Drummond, Chief of the House of Drummond, was the second cousin of Andrew Drummond.

Thus, Margaret Campbell acquired with her husband Andrew Drummond a heritable life interest in their parts of Balmaclone lands, with remainder to their male heirs. Her life interest and tenancy, therefore, survived the death of Andrew Drummond on 24 March 1604. His will was registered and confirmed the following year on 8 March 1605, and made Margaret Campbell, his widow, the executrix and intromitter (receiver) of his estate. The total moveable assets and debts owed to the estate exceeded £1,487.

The six children of Andrew Drummond and Margaret Campbell are mentioned in his will as follows:

John, eldest son and heir;  
Thomas, second son; and  
four daughters, Beatrix, Jane, Margaret and Christina.

Andrew Drummond's will appointed James Drummond, Commendator of Inchaffray Abbey "to see that right is done" for his children by their tutors (guardians). (*Commissariot of Edinburgh*, vol. 39, fols. 291a-292b.)

By 25 May 1605, Margaret Campbell had remarried. In a caution bond of that date protecting James, Commendator of Inchaffray, and others, who were responsible for John Drummond, the eldest son, Margaret Campbell is listed as "relict of Andro Drummond" and "Alexander McGruder, now her spouse." (*Register of the Privy Council*, vol. VII, pp. 599-600.)

Alexander McGruder (the elder), second husband of Margaret Campbell, is cited as chamberlain to James Drummond, Lord Commendator of Inchaffray Abbey, in an instrument of sasine (land transfer) dated 4 April 1603. (*Register of Sasines, Perth.*, vol. 2; fols. 197-198.) In the ceremony of giving sasine, possession was transferred before witness of something symbolic such as earth and stone. In this sasine, Alexander McGruder was termed "chamberlain" and acted as the Commendator's procurator or attorney, receiving the land sasine in his behalf.

By her second husband, Alexander McGruder (the elder), Margaret Campbell had four children:

1. JAMES McGRUDER, born c. 1607. Chamberlain to John Drummond, 2nd Earl of Perth. James McGruder was termed Laird of Cargill in Acts of Parliament, 1644. He married Catherine Fyffe, believed to be the daughter of William Fyffe of Dunkeld.
2. ALEXANDER McGRUDER (the younger), born c. 1610. Emigrated to Maryland about 1652, and died in Maryland in 1677. He married: Sarah -- and had three sons: James, Samuel and John; and Elizabeth -- and had three children: Alexander II, Nathaniel and Elizabeth. All six children were born in Maryland. (The tradition of Margaret Braithwaite or Brainwaite as having been a wife of Alexander Magruder cannot be documented).
3. JOHN McGRUDER, born c. 1614. Believed to have emigrated to Maryland and then returned to Scotland as factor for the Drummonds. He married a Katherine Drummond.
4. MARGARET McGRUDER, born (?). She married James Burdoun, believed to have been the minister of Muthill, Perthshire, Scotland.

Alexander McGruder (the elder) died before 1 May 1617. On that date there was an inhibition (injunction) taken by the tutors or guardians of young John Drummond, in his interests, against Margaret Campbell and her third spouse, Donald Campbell. (*Register of Inhibitions, Perth.*, vols. 8 and 9, part II, fols. 14b-16b.)

Thus we know that Margaret Campbell, then in her mid-40s, had married for the third time in 1617. By then she had ten children: six by her first husband Andrew Drummond between 1589 and 1604, and four by her second husband Alexander McGruder between 1605 and 1616.

For this period in Scotland, marriage records accompanied land rights. A first marriage was usually an arranged affair. For a widow with land where rent was due annually, marriage was a matter of necessity. A widow would apply to the lord of her land, and he would select her husband, perhaps her choice if possible.

Scotland then had a bare subsistence economy, with frequent famines, and the lords and clan chiefs enforced a population control of their estates by prohibiting marriages without their consent. Since a man could not marry without first acquiring land to support a wife and children, he often had to wait years and frequently married late in life. Many Scots acquired the means to purchase land rights by fighting as soldiers in European wars.

This control of marriage also made widows with land subject to molestation by any landless Scot who wished to marry. If possible, he would force himself upon the widow, who then felt compelled to take him as her spouse. Many of the "bands of caution" were issued to protect widows against amorous but landless Scots.

Margaret Campbell's life is marked by many actions of debts after the death of her second husband, Alexander McGruder. Her six Drummond children were under the care of Drummond tutors; and T. G. Magruder, Jr. has found clues suggesting that the four McGruder children were in the care of Margaret's relatives at or near Keithick.

On 18 October 1622, James Drummond, Lord Madertie (created 1609), as commendator of Inchaffray Abbey, sought letters to compel 81 persons (including Margaret Campbell and Donald Campbell, her spouse) to pay with him charges

taxable against Inchaffray lands which included Balmaclone. (*Register of the Privy Council*, vol. XIII, pp. 757-759.)

On 24 August 1626, there was a horning for debts due from Margaret Campbell and Donald Campbell. (*Register of Hornings, Perth.*, vol. 10)

Donald Campbell, a lieutenant to Captain Bruce, on 22 March 1628 brought a horning action against a David Thompson, who was to have gone with him to the Wars in Sweden. There is also a horning for debt in 1629 against Donald Campbell. (*Register of Hornings, Perth.*, vol. 19.)

The last reference to Margaret Campbell in Scottish archives is on 8 August 1631, in an inhibition against her for not fulfilling a debt. That action named Margaret Campbell as "liferenter and conjunct fiar of the lands of Belliclone" and Donald Campbell, her spouse. (*Register of Inhibitions, Perth.*, vol. 19.)

It appears that Margaret Campbell died after 8 August 1631, when she was about 60 years of age. We have no information as to where she was buried, but nearby was the Inchaffray Chapel of St. John, St. Mary's Church at Innerpefferay, and the Madderty Church.

The ancestress of the Magraders in America has been designated in Clan Yearbooks as Lady Margaret Campbell, in courtesy of her descent from the 2nd Earl of Argyll, in the manner that daughters of peers are honored. She also could be styled Margaret Campbell, Lady Balmaclone or Belliclone, from the heritable interest in the lands that were granted jointly to Margaret and her husband Andrew Drummond. Thus, through later marriages she could still be styled Lady Belliclone, for her joint interest descended to her eldest son, John, and ended with her grandson John Drummond, when the male Drummond lairds of Belliclone became extinct.

This article seeks to point out the historical background that influenced the actions of Margaret Campbell and her ancestors. Abstracts of cited events were selected primarily for their genealogical value to illustrate family line continuity of successive generations. Hence, this article abbreviates and omits a series of citations. To give full justice to the research and source material would involve a book of fair size.

The writer has felt particularly inspired, in reviewing the volumes of material, by the long years of search of Scottish archives, the copying and translations involved, the time and effort and money expended in this research, the selections and compilations of areas of research—all of which have marked the very great dedication of our former Chieftain, Thomas Garland Magruder, Jr.

From this Scottish research material a companion article will be written on the history of the McGruders in Scotland from whence came the Magruder family of America.

ERRATA in past Clan Yearbooks concerning the genealogy of Marga Campbell:

*Yearbook 1923, p. 18* (under Alexander (I.) McGruder—5th line from bottom of page.)

Delete: "nee Margaret Campbell, daughter of Sir James Campbell, Laird Abernchieh"

Correction: "nee Margaret Campbell, daughter of Nicholas Campbell Keithick and Katherine Drummond of Blair."

*Yearbook 1955, p. 12* (under John S. Wurts' Magna Charta chart)

Delete: 13 Sir James Campbell m. Lady Mary Montifex

Correction: 13 Nicholas Campbell of Keithick m. Katherine Drummond of Blair  
*Yearbook 1955, p. 14*

Delete: \*13. Sir James Campbell, Laird of Abernchieh and Keithina Farshire, married Lady Mary Montifex.

Correction: \*13. Nicholas Campbell of Keithick married Katherine Drummond of Blair.

*Yearbook 1955, p. 36*

Delete: Gen. XIX Alexander (I) MacGruder, b. 1569, m. May 28, 16 Lady Margaret Drummond, widow of Sir Andre Drummond, Lord of Ballyclose, and nee, Margaret Campbell dau. of Sir James Campbell, Lord of Abernchieh. was also known as Alexander MacGregor. They had James, b. 1607, 2. Alexander, b. 1610, and 3. John 1614.

Correction: Gen. XIX Alexander (I) McGruder, b. 1569, m. before May 1605, Lady Margaret Campbell, widow of Andrew Drummond, 4th Laird of Balmaclone (Belliclone), daughter of Nicholas Campbell of Keithick Katherine Drummond of Blair. They had: 1. James about 1607; 2. Alexander, b. about 1610; 3. John about 1614; and 4. Margaret, date of birth unknown

*Yearbook 1956, p. 17* (lines 14 through 17)

Delete: MC2126 26. James Campbell, Baron of Abernchieh and Laird Keithock (Angus in Pershire). He m. Lady Mary Montifex and they had,

MC2126 27. Lady Margaret Campbell who m. Sir Andrew Drummond, 4th Lord of Balliclone, 1st; m. 2nd in 1 Alexander Magruder, b. 1569.

Correction: 26. Nicholas Campbell, Laird of Keithick (near Cou Angus in Perthshire), who m. Katherine Drummond Blair. They had three sons and a daughter, who  
27. Margaret Campbell who m. 1st Andrew Drummond, 4th Laird of Balmaclone (Belliclone); m. 2nd 1605 Alexander McGruder, b. 1569.