

# LAKEVIEW CEMETERY

## Short History & Directions

This old Scottish emigrant cemetery (still in use by the descendants) is located beside Highway 1, at the junction of Camp Easter Road, just south of Vass. It was the first burial site of the Duncan Blue family in America.

### [generation 1]

- 1) A large brown rock (with a bronze plaque) marks the graves of our emigrant ancestors, Duncan and Margaret Campbell Blue. As best I can count, Duncan and Margaret Campbell Blue had 51 grandchildren, most of whom had numerous children. I wonder if this vast cousinage (a majority of whom continued to live in the same region for generations) could be one of the reasons why so many of the Blues were elected to the NC Legislature over the generations?

### [generation 2]

- a) There is a recently erected marker (beside the old one) for the little daughter of Duncan and Margaret Blue, who died of typhoid during the American Revolution (which Revolution the Blues opposed). Hers was the first burial in this graveyard, and her grave was very near the steps of the old kitchen. Duncan Blue had built his house there in what is now the graveyard, and had constructed a millpond across the present Highway. He had been a grist-miller in Argyll, and so kept to the trade here (in addition to farming a considerable acreage of his King's Grant of land, which is still in the family after 240 years). During the latter part of the Revolution, Duncan - as a loyalist to the crown - had to hide out in the swamp during the day, so his daughter was buried at night near the back steps so her father could attend her funeral.
- b) John Campbell Blue (son of emigrant Duncan) and wife, Catherine McMillan Blue are buried near his parents. Most of their children are buried elsewhere (especially at Bethesda). Catherine lived through both the American Revolutionary War and the War Between the States. John Campbell Blue fought on the side of the King (as did many of the emigrant Scots who had taken the oath of loyalty to the House of Hanover as the only way of being allowed into the country during the 1760s and 70s. The earlier emigrants had taken no such oath, and tended to support the Revolution). John C. fought on the British side, and was captured by the revolutionaries at Charleston near the end of the war. He later fled to Nova Scotia for a few years, and then returned to North Carolina. He was the father of fourteen children and thus the most prolific of any of the descendants of emigrant Duncan Blue. His younger brother, Duncan Campbell Blue, came in next with eleven children.
- c) Patrick Campbell Blue (son of emigrant Duncan) is buried here. His widow, Phoebe Shields (Blue) and children emigrated to Texas after Patrick's death. John Henry Currie happened to see one of Patrick's sons at a ferry

**near Carthage, Texas in the 1850s, but after that, we lost all touch with them.**

**d) Duncan Campbell Blue (son of emigrant Duncan) and wife, Sarah Ferguson, are buried here. Their descendants are the ones who have remained on the ancestral land at Lakeview, and it was they who first organized the annual Blue Reunion in the early 1920s. This side of the family has done a remarkable job in preserving valuable family papers, including much genealogical material. Several of the eleven children of Duncan and Sarah Blue are buried elsewhere (as at Bethesda and Union). Although there may well be more, at least I am aware of three of their children who are buried at Lakeview:**

**[generation 3]**

- i) Katherine Jane Blue, unmarried daughter of Duncan and Sarah Blue;**
- ii) John Paisley Blue**
- iii) Malcolm Patrick Newton Blue and wife, Flora Ann Cameron. They were the grandparents of H. Clifton Blue, mentioned under Old Bethesda.**

**A large number of other Blue relatives (from 1780 down to 2007) are buried in this old cemetery.**

**You can still see the lake constructed by emigrant Duncan Blue across Highway 1 (although the old mill house is long gone.) This lake gives the town of Lakeview its name. A hundred years ago it was a resort spot, and had a hotel that burned in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.**