

The Scottish Genealogist

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A NOTE ON THE CAMPBELLS OF LIX

By COLIN CAMPBELL

PART II

~~These favourable beginnings were interrupted by the American~~ Revolution. On 13 February, 1777, the South Carolina Assembly passed an ordinance requiring all "late Officers" of the British Crown, and all persons suspected by the President and Privy Council of "holding opinions injurious to the rights of this State" to take an oath of allegiance or to leave within sixty days; they were allowed to sell their property and remove the proceeds, but in case of their return, they were to be adjudged guilty of treason and executed as traitors on conviction. The Georgia Assembly passed a similar act later in the same year.¹³

In the Auckland Mss., King's College, Cambridge, there are copies of several letters dated variously at London and Paris, 20 October to 11 November, 1777, written by sympathisers to the American cause and intercepted at the General Post Office. These refer to the recent arrival in London from Maryland of one Colin Campbell, described by the writers as having been considered a partisan of theirs, but suspected of having taken "a wrong turn in politics" after landing (B. F. Stevens, *op. cit.*, Nos. 283, 292, 297, 298, 299, 302). There is nothing to prove that this was the South Carolina settler; but the latter was in London by 17 December, when he applied to the Lords of the Treasury for relief, as he had had to leave America and his property had been seized "by the Congress." His memorial was attested by Lord William Campbell on 29 May, 1778; he received an advance of £100 and an annual pension of £150 (A.O. 13/126).

His estate must have been restored to him after Charleston surrendered to the British troops on 12 May, 1780, for on 31 October "Collin Campbell At present in Glanville Street London Gentleman on my (way?) to Charlestown South Carolina" made his holograph will (P.C.C. 5 Cornwallis). He left bequests totalling £8980 stg., to the following persons:

His son, John Campbell, "Born of my housekeeper Mrs Rossa in the Kingdom of Bengall Calcutta," who was to receive £4,000; his sisters, Jean Sinclair and Elizabeth Campbell¹⁴; sister-in-law, "Mrs Campbell Lix"; her daughters Katherine and Margaret; his nephew, Rob Campbell¹⁵; and Rob's "worthy father and Mother"; uncle, Hector McAlester¹⁶; cousins, the brothers Angus

and Dougal Campbell; "Coussins at the ling burn" (not identified by name); Molly Shaw, "Daughter to my couzin Mrs Shaw in Greenock"; "my Esteemed friend and relation Alexander Campbell Land Waiter in Greenock"¹⁷; Mrs Paterson (Peterson?) at Inverary; "my Companion Robert Campbell and his Sister Molly at present in Gheralh (?) Strachur"; Colin Gillespie of Balemanoch "On Acct of his Kindness to me when a Boy"¹⁸; friends, Mr and Mrs Harcourt; niece, Louisa, daughter to the late Lord William Campbell, and her sister Caroline; the poor of the parish of Strachur; Hugh Mackay of Hendon and his wife; friend, Mr Alexander Campbell "of Granada."¹⁹

The executors named were the above Hugh Mackay and "my Bror Hugh Campbell of Lix my Brother in Law Captain Daniel Campbell of the Marines."²⁰ Witnesses were Gilbert Seton and Nicholas Grueber. The proving clause (2 January, 1783) does not mention the date of death, but describes the testator as "late of Charles Town South Carolina."

To the will is joined a codicil of the same date, ordering that the residue of his estate was to be divided between his brother and sisters, or failing them, to go to his son John. The executors, at their discretion, might sell his estates in (South) Carolina and Georgia; the Negroes, according to the wish of his deceased wife, were to be sold to his brothers-in-law, or to "Mr Danl. Blake," their uncle.²¹ Colin then referred to the estate of his brother Hugh, valued at about £8,000, and which was to become his at Hugh's death "haveing lent him three thousand pounds, as Expresd in the deeds Granted me."²² This estate Colin left to his nephew Robert, who was to pay Colin's son, John, £1,000, but if Robert were dead (he died on 23 August, 1783) the executors were to dispose of it as they thought best.

This is followed by an "Estimate of my Estate in South Carolina and Georgia," including: "Nelville plantation Estate now Calld Cambleton on the opposite Side to Savanah town Carolina" (see Note 11) valued at £4,000; bonds worth £3,000 in the hands of Henry Middleton, Esq.,²³ per receipt dated Charleston, 4 May, 1774; Wasambuza plantation (apparently the same as Wassamasaw), being "Rice and fine timberland one half of which belongs to the heirs of the Right honle Lord William Campbell—Acrers 1870," valued at £700; Negroes on Nelville estate and Butcher's Island, £5,600; Butcher's Island itself, "Indigo and Timberland 2,000 acres feeding Marsh," £1,050; produce of his estate received by Edward Telfair,²⁴ of Savannah, as his attorney, £1,800; paid to Telfair "a bond by John Forbes Excr. My property," £500; mortgage and interest, bond of Alex Campbell of Grenada, £4,480; lent to his brother Hugh on the latter's estate, £3,000; interest on bonds held by Middleton from May, 1774, to 31 October, 1780, £1,415.2.½. The total came to £26,345.2.½.

Colin arrived at Charleston on 4 February, 1781 (*South Carolina and American Gazette*, XXIV, No. 1138). Of his doings after that no record is found, except that he "encountered difficulties and hardships which ended only with his Life," and he is said to have died at Charleston in 1782.²⁵ On 26 February of that year the South Carolina Assembly, sitting at Jacksonburgh, ordered the confiscation of estates of British subjects and American Loyalists, his name being listed among the former.²⁶ Savannah, Georgia, was evacuated by the British troops on 11 July, 1782, and Charleston on 14 December; the Americans had retaken Augusta, across the river from the Nelville plantation, on 5 January, 1781.

In 1788 Colin's executors, Hugh of Lix and Captain Daniel Campbell, with Daniel's wife Margaret, Jean Sinclair or Campbell, Greenock, and Elizabeth Campbell, the deceased's "only sisters," applied to the Commissioners for enquiring into the losses and services of American Loyalists, narrating that, his property in North America having been seized on account of his loyalty to the Crown, it was almost impossible to discharge the legacies of the will. They knew nothing of the particular services which he had rendered, but referred to the pension of £150. They expected to prove their allegations as to losses by the evidence of "Messrs Izard the Brother in Law (*sic*) of the decd. Colin Campbell, Colin Campbell of Chs. Town (Charleston) South Carolina Merct. Henry Middleton Esqr &c. &c.," and prayed for such relief as their losses might be found to deserve.

Hearings were held on 18 June, 1788, and 7 July, 1789. Affidavits made at Charleston in 1785 gave considerably lower figures for the estate than did the will. Nelville (Cambleton) was said to be worth £2,800 stg.; the value of Wasambuza was not given, and no deed showing a conveyance of it to the deceased was produced (indeed it does not appear that he had any right to it under the terms of Ralph Izard's bequest); twenty-seven Negroes on Butcher's Island had been sold by the State of Georgia in 1782 for £2,141, while two deponents said the island was worth £2,500 and another valued it at £400 (the larger figure perhaps included the Negroes). It does not appear that the Commissioners recommended any relief for the executors.²⁷

Hugh of Lix died on 24 December, 1789, and on 25 January, 1791, his daughters, as shown, were served heirs portioners to Colin. Robert, the second son of Colin 3rd of Ederline, was already dead. On 14 June, 1794, administration with the will annexed on Colin's (Lix's brother) remaining estate was granted to Charles Vickers Hunter, attorney of the deceased's sister Elizabeth, spinster, living at Strachur, Daniel Campbell being also dead and Hugh Mackay having declined to act (P.C.C. 5 Cornwallis).

The legitimate male line of the Lix family (barring cadets at present unknown) seems to have ended with Hugh. His eldest daughter Mary, the wife of Dugald of Ederline, had a son, Colin, who succeeded to Strachur on Janet Campbell of Strachur's death in 1816; from him the present line of Strachur is descended. (*Scottish Historical Review*, IV, 233-4; Lyon Register, XXXVIII, 29; *The Coat of Arms*, Jan. 1958, p. 379).

REFERENCES

- 13 Thomas Cooper and D. J. McCord, *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (Columbia, S.C., 1836-41), I, 135; E. P. Lovett "Loyalism in Charleston, 1761-1784," in *Proc. S. Carolina Hist. Association*, 1936, pp. 3-17; Robert W. Barnwell, Jr., "The Migration of Loyalists from South Carolina," *ibid.*, 1937, pp. 34-42; Kenneth Coleman, *The American Revolution in Georgia* (Athens, Ga., 1958), pp. 87, 300.
- 14 Neither sister is mentioned in Herbert Campbell's pedigree, and nothing is known of Jean's husband.
- 15 Presumably Robert, second son of Colin of Ederline (who would seem to have been alive at this date) and of Janet of Strachur. In the American War he served in the old 71st (Fraser's) Highlanders (ensign, 29 Nov. 1775; lieutenant, 3 Aug. 1778) and distinguished himself at the battle of Stono Ferry, S.C., 19 June, 1779 (W. C. Ford, *British Officers serving in America, 1774-1783*, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1897, p. 43; Major General David Stewart, *Sketches of the Characters, Manners, and Present State of the Highlanders of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1822, II, 60). He died near Inverary on 23 August, 1783 (*The Clan Campbell*, IV, 112). Another Robert Campbell, ensign in the 71st, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Mitchell, Charleston (*South Carolina and American General Gazette*, 1 Nov., 1780; Charleston Wills, XXI, 443).
- 16 Captain Angus McAlester of Loup was a witness to the family agreement of 23 October, 1779, and may have been a connection.
- 17 Son of Patrick Campbell at Milnmore of Killin (1744) later in Inverchaggerny in Strathfillan, who died on 23 February, 1772 (see *The Scottish Genealogist*, VII, Feb. 1961, p. 13). Alexander, son of Patrick and Anne Campbell at Milnmore was baptised at Killin on 18 March, 1739, but a Family Bible gives 26 March as the date of his birth (*The Genealogist*, N.S., XXVII, 192; Herbert Campbell's pedigrees, I, 45-6). He was appointed landwaiter at Greenock, 26 March, 1764, Comptroller of Customs at Port Glasgow, 28 August, 1784, and dismissed on 13 April, 1802 (information from the Librarian, H.M. Customs & Excise). He died on 10 February, 1823. His first wife, and the mother of his children (among whom was Mungo Nutter Campbell, Provost of Glasgow in 1824) was Susan (m. 1766), daughter of Captain Alexander Campbell, Greenock, a cadet of Campbell of Kinloch, father of Colin of Park and ancestor of the families of Possil and Colgrain (Herbert Campbell, II, 21-24; 103-105; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1952, Carter-Campbell of Possil). On 21 April, 1806, arms were matriculated for Alexander Campbell, "late Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at Port-Glasgow, a Cadet of the Antient family of Ardkinlass and Maternally descended from the family of Campbell of Park" (Lyon Register, II, 6; *The Scottish Genealogist*, VII, No. 1, p. 14). The connection of his mother with the Park family is not clear.
- 18 "Gheralh" may be Garrel. This was part of the "old estate" of Strachur in 1872, the lands which had been held by Hugh of Lix being called part of the "new estate" in that year (information from Lt.-Col. Campbell of Strachur). Robert Campbell in Glenfeorline was a witness to the agreement of October, 1779. Ballemeanoch is just south of Strachurmore. Colin McGilliespie yr. of Bailliemore witnessed a Lix sasine on 1 March, 1750 (Arg. Sas. VIII, 189v.; and see Browne's *History of Cowall; Fasti*, IV, 45).

- 19 Not identified. Colin of Park (see note 17) had a brother Mungo planter in Grenada, 1772, whose daughter Helen married General John of Strachur in 1787, and whose son, name unknown, was in the West Indies in 1788 (Herbert Campbell's pedigrees, II, 103-4; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1952, Campbell of Strachur).
- 20 A Daniel Campbell was appointed 2nd lieutenant of Marines, 27 Sept., 1778; 1st lieutenant, 21 Mar., 1781; on half pay, 1 Sept., 1783; to 19th company, 21 Feb., 1787. Administration on the estate of Daniel Campbell late of the parish of Dunoon and Kilmun, Argyllshire, was granted to the attorney of his widow Margaret Campbell on 2 Oct., 1794 (Barcaldine's Notes on Campbell Officers; P.C.C. Admon. Act Book, 1794).
- 21 The brothers-in-law were Ralph Izard of Fair Spring, S.C. (d. between 1808 and 1813), a member of the State Assembly in 1779, and in 1782 when Colin's estate was declared confiscated; and Walter Izard (see note 9; d.s.p. 1788) who took little part in public affairs. Daniel Blake, of Newington, a "Landgrave of Carolina," born in 1731, maintained "a conservative course" in politics, serving on the Council of Lord William Campbell in 1775. Brother of Rebecca Blake who married Ralph Izard (the father of Ralph, Walter, Sarah, and Rebecca) and guardian to the elder Ralph's children in 1761; his second wife was Ralph's niece. Trustee of the estate of Lord William Campbell and his wife, 1770. Died s.p. in December, 1780. (Langdon Chaves, *op. cit.*, pp. 233-4, 236, 238; and "Blake of South Carolina," *S. Carolina Hist. Gen. Mag.*, I (1900), pp. 159-160; Register, Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book R-3, p. 1; Charleston Wills, IX, 64, and XIX, 90).
- 22 The amount in the agreement of 21 Oct., 1779, was £2,000.
- 23 Lived 1717-1784; guardian to the children of the elder Ralph Izard, 1761; member of the Provincial Council of South Carolina, 1755-1770; trustee of the estate of Lord and Lady William Campbell, 1770. President of the Continental Congress, 1774-5; member of the South Carolina Senate, 1778-80. After Charleston surrendered to the British forces, he promised to remain a faithful subject of Britain so long as "this Country" should be part of the British Empire; but his estate was not confiscated by the Americans. His son Arthur married Ralph Izard's niece Mary in 1764. (*Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1949*, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1950, p. 1560; Charleston Wills, IX, 64; J. R. Alden, *The South in the Revolution*, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1957, p. 327; Barnwell, "Loyalism in South Carolina," pp. 214-5, 365; Chaves, "Izard of South Carolina," p. 232; Reg. Mesne Conveyance Office, *ut supra*).
- 24 Born 1735; a native of "Town Head" in Scotland; emigrated 1758; active in the Independence party from 1774, member of the Continental Congress, 1777-9 and 1780-83, later Governor of Georgia; died in 1807 (*Biog. Direct. American Congress*, p. 1903).
- 25 A.O. 12/52, pp. 192-195, 320.
- 26 *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, IV, 516; VI, 629-33.
- 27 A.O. 13/126; A.O. 12/52, pp. 192-200, 319-321. No affidavits were forthcoming from the Izards or Middleton, but one was made by the second Colin Campbell, merchant in Charleston, dated there 5 March, 1785, concerning the Negroes, and a certificate of 13 March, 1785, states that the deeds concerning Nelville (1771) were in his possession. Thomas Young, formerly of Georgia, who gave evidence in person, said that the estates has been confiscated owing to the owner's "Loyalty to His Majesty and attachment to the British Government." A. D. Candler, *The Revolutionary Records of the State of Georgia* (Atlanta, 1908), I, 438-9, shows that "200 Acres of Land Known by (sic) Ottalingoes Island (i.e. Butcher's Island) in St. Augustine Creek, late Collin Campbells," a confiscated estate, were sold to Dr Beecroft on 13 June, 1782 (information from Mrs L. M. Hawes). A Colin Campbell, merchant in Charleston, died intestate before 27 July, 1810, and another man of the same name at Montego Bay on 15 March, 1786 (Charleston Probate Ct. Admons. Bk., 1810, p. 158; *State Gazette of South Carolina*, 1 May, 1786). One of these may have been the deponent of 1785.

AN OLD SCOTTISH FAMILY LIBRARY

NOTES ON THE LIBRARY AT BLAIR CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE

By Miss E. BONTHRONE

ALTHOUGH the subject of this paper may seem alien to members of the Scottish Genealogy Society, I hope that in these notes I shall be able to share with you some of the interest which I derived from working in the library of the Duke of Atholl at Blair Castle, and that the subject may indirectly have some genealogical interest for you.

I must, however, make it clear that it was as a librarian recataloguing a library, and not as a research worker, that I approached the task which the late 9th Duke (perhaps better known in Scotland as Lord James Stewart Murray), invited me to undertake in 1952. The other interests, so varied and fascinating, derived from the material I found there.

The library at Blair is a family library in the true sense. It was never, at any time, a collectors' library. There are no fine armorial bindings; few books, if any, were bought as rarities, though some have reached that status through the passage of time. They were bought to be used, and, shelf after shelf they reveal the reading habits, the interests, hobbies and intellectual pursuits of succeeding generations of the Atholl and Tullibardine families.

So, while the work progressed, I grew more and more interested in the history of the family and in the character of individual members, as I found how the books they had left behind reflected their personalities. Lord James had given sound advice when he told me to read up each person in the *Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families*, and to study portraits and any personal relics preserved in the Castle. In addition, I had access at will to letters, diaries and other material in the Charter Room.

In 1952, the 9th Duke, already over 70 and conscious of failing eyesight, was anxious to see a number of things put in order while he could still actively direct the work, and indeed participate in it. My first task was to rearrange and recatalogue the library, then just under 5,000 volumes. This had suffered some disarrangement during the war, when the room was used as a Headmaster's study for a school evacuated to the Castle. The major wartime upheaval throughout the house had already been restored, and the Exhibition rooms

re-opened to the public, but the library, in a private wing, had not yet been entirely re-arranged. Having completed the library, I helped Lord James to prepare notes on his inherited knowledge, hitherto largely unrecorded, of much of the material in the house. Other projects were planned, including work on 18th century diaries and letters of some of the less well-known members of the family, in whom I had grown particularly interested. But all that was cut short by the Duke's sudden death in 1957.

So much for the background, which will give some idea of the wealth of material with which I lived and worked, and which gave endless interest and delight.

The Blair Castle library, as it now stands, is mainly the creation of the 7th Duke (the father of Lord James), who died in 1917. In 1897, when the old family house at Dunkeld was demolished after the death of his mother, the Dowager Duchess Anne, he brought to Blair all the books in Dunkeld, and at the same time collected all useful material from other houses on the estates. The books were arranged by him, with the assistance of his kinswoman, Miss Amelia Murray MacGregor, a most painstaking and methodical helper, who gave years of devoted work to Blair. The books are housed in glazed oak wall-cases, from floor level almost to ceiling height. The lowest range of shelves, designed for folios and other oversize books, was left unglazed, and thus unlocked, and sad to relate, when the evacuees needed shelf-space, these were cleared, and the books hastily packed away in a cellar, where some of the 16th and 17th century calf bindings suffered irreparable damage from damp and mildew.

The 7th Duke also prepared a MS. catalogue, in two bound volumes. These are, more properly, a shelf list, by author and title, and a subject index, broadly classified under such headings as: History, Geography, Art, Science, Literature, Voyages, Sport, Heraldry, Biography, Religious and Devotional works, Scottish items, Foreign languages and Gaelic. The range of subject matter is considerable. Many books have their owner's signature and bookplate, and the Duke had worked out a simple code of ownership symbols which appear opposite the author entries. There is an alphabetical arrangement for the cases, with the contents of each shelf listed numerically. But no location mark had been entered in the books, so leading to confusion when these were replaced hurriedly or carelessly.

In arranging and classifying the books, the 7th Duke had made use of several earlier catalogues and inventory lists. These, all manuscript, included:

1. Catalogue of books in the Dressing room at Atholl House (as Blair Castle was then called), 18th October, 1763.

2. The library at Dunkeld, 16th May, 1760.
3. Books in the Mahogany Press at Dunkeld; another Dunkeld list, undated, made during the lifetime of the 3rd Duke (1729-1774). Here the books were arranged by divisions, classified by size, from folios to duodecimos. An explanatory note at the foot says, "In this class the Poetry, Plays and English Classics are put first, then the Novels and Romances, and there are full two shelves left vacant. I have been assisted by Dr Richmond [the 3rd Duke's Chaplain, later Bishop of Man], and if Your Grace pleases, I shall proceed in putting the other books that are lying on the floor into the division next the fire place." How often I found myself with books 'lying on the floor,' though there were seldom 'two shelves left vacant'!
4. Admiral George Murray's library, a less orthodox, but most ingenious catalogue, lists his books "On board H.M.S. *Resolution*, July the 7th, 1794." The arrangement has an appropriately nautical flavour, as:
 - Starboard Gallery, No. 1-7.
 - Stern Gallery, Starboard side, 1-5.
 - Larboard quarter Gallery, 1-4.
 - In the Cabin (his bedside reading?). Des Barre's *Charts of America*, *Maps to Guthrie's Geography*, *Admiral Hepple's Trial*, and, rather incongruously, Gambado's *Horsemanship*.

Admiral George (1741-1797) was the youngest son of Lord George Murray, the "Jacobite General," and he inherited the considerable intellectual versatility of his famous father. This list is fairly representative, apart from the obvious nautical subjects one would expect to find in the library of a Rear-Admiral of the White. A number of his books have survived at Blair—travels and voyages for the most part, all in full calf bindings. There is a first edition (1790) of Bligh's *Narrative of the Mutiny on Board His Majesty's ship "Bounty,"* and a second edition (1768) of James Boswell's *Journal of a Tour to Corsica*. Admiral George was much attached to his eldest brother John, 3rd Duke, and his sister-in-law Duchess Charlotte, who was also his cousin. He must have been a very popular uncle, and I like to think he may have brought home the "stuffed Greenland bear," first mentioned in an inventory of 1807, whose muzzle has been stroked by generations of children till the fur is worn clean away.

Another popular uncle was General James (1734-1794), the Admiral's elder brother. He brought home the tame racoon, seen in the lovely Zoffany conversation piece of the 3rd Duke and his family. The General had a distinguished military career, was wounded at the Siege of Ticonderoga in 1758, and in

Martinique. He was twice Member of Parliament for Perthshire. His two remaining books are both military: Cuthbertson's *System for the Complete Interior Management of a Battalion of Infantry*, Dublin, 1768, and Wolfe's (later General Wolfe) *Instructions to Young Officers, also his Orders for a Battalion and an Army, together with the Orders and Signals used in embarking and debarking an Army of flat-bottom'd boats, etc. And a Placart to the Canadians, 1780*. This title has an oddly modern ring!

There are two more Dunkeld lists: one, undated, is probably Duchess Anne's own library list, and the other is the inventory made after her death in 1887, by Miss Murray MacGregor. Duchess Anne had one of the largest and most varied collections of all. But the Blair Castle inventory made after the death of her husband, the 6th Duke, in 1864, contains at least one surprise. The "Contents of the Library were as follows:

100 guns—value £100.

2 easy chairs.

6 vases.

writing table.

2 globes.

2 mahogany tables.

2 window ditto.

2 folding chairs.

oak box.

mantelpiece ornaments.

pedometer.

7 powder flasks.

18 guns.

Total £137:14:6.

But not one single book in that library! Nevertheless, the 6th Duke did read, and I shall have something to say later about his books.

The most interesting of all is the *Catalogue of Books Belonging to Lord George Murray, taken at Tullibardine, the 10 of Febr'y, 1746*, which was, incidentally, the day on which the Prince left Blair and marched to Dalnacardoch on his way to Culloden. There are 135 titles (only one of which has survived, and it may not be the same copy). There is a footnote: "The English atlas, 4 vols. folio, Oxford, 1680. This is supposed to belong to the family tho' not markt." This note suggests that the list may have been prepared in connection with Duke James's claims for compensation for damage done by the Government

troops at Tullibardine Castle. Correspondence during the years 1716 to 1720 records earlier claims made after the occupation by troops during the 1715 campaign, and at one time the library was valued at £500. This list is now on display to the public, along with Lord George's remaining books.

Another list, much longer, undated, and in an unidentified hand, was found among the letters and papers of Lord George, and is probably the inventory list made after his death at Medemblick, in North Holland, in 1760. It contains 392 titles, the latest printing being 1740. Many must have been bought during the years of exile, as they include imprints from Amsterdam, Utrecht, the Hague, Cologne and Paris. Of these, 130 volumes have survived, including Latin treatises, many French and some Italian texts (mostly plays, essays and histories), and a wide range of subjects in English. All have been much used; many were bought second-hand, and some bear notes in his own hand. All have now been placed together on display to visitors. His letters to his wife from Holland frequently ask for this or that book to be sent "for your friend," as well as including instructions about the purchase of books for the use of his sons, such as "the Young Mathematician's Companion for Jamie, and an English spelling book and some wrote copies for the servants." Reading, study and planning for his family helped to fill the lonely days, for exile in the flat lands of Holland must have been wearisome indeed to one accustomed to the hills and glens of Perthshire.

So much for the early catalogues. The 7th Duke died in 1917, when great changes were everywhere taking place. No further work was done and no additions were made to his catalogue, but in 1927 a number of rarer books were sold, and red ink entries record the withdrawals. From then, it seems little use was made of the library, judging by the accumulation of dust which I displaced in 1952!

Although the arrangement of the library was not strictly according to the text-books, nevertheless, it was a good plan, logical and tidy, and had been carefully thought out in relation to the size of the cases and of the books. It was agreed that no radical change should be made. There was, however, the problem of finding shelf space for the considerable number of books which had since accumulated, and Lord James decided that a selection of the more interesting books belonging to each Duke and Duchess should be withdrawn and placed on display throughout the Castle, in the appropriate rooms. At that time the Exhibition was arranged chronologically; later, this arrangement was changed, and all these special books have now been gathered together for display in a small room, known as the *Book Room*. Here, too, is an important family link, the Bible which belonged to the Reverend Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's (1761-1803), third son of John, 3rd Duke, who is the ancestor of George Iain, the present (10th) Duke.

In addition to withdrawing these special books, Lord James decided that all material dealing with Atholl, with the Atholl and Tullibardine families, with Perthshire in general, and all Jacobite books, should be transferred to the Charter Room, and retained there along with his own considerable collection of cognate material. At that time, Miss Katherine Tomasson was working in the Charter Room on the letters of Lord George Murray, in preparation for her book *The Jacobite General*, and it was convenient to have all the available sources at hand. Finally, a certain amount of redundant material was withdrawn, including duplicate copies, and some unimportant Victorian literature. We also removed Sir William Fraser's series on Scottish Noble Families, with the exception of those having close association with Atholl and Tullibardine. All these were stored temporarily, and later disposed of.

The form adopted for the new catalogue was fairly simple, and standard 5" x 3" buff cards were used. It includes Author, Title and Subject entries, and also an Ownership card, down to the 4th Duke who died in 1830, and his two Duchesses. No attempt was made at formal classification, but the original broad classes were subdivided, and the subject entries extended. Each card shows the location of the book, e.g. A3/4, and corresponding numbers were pencilled lightly on the back fly leaf. Any reference to Atholl, or to a member of the Atholl family is noted by page, with a brief clue to the subject matter. Dedications to members of the family were also noted.

The first stage was to go straight through the entire stock, making a master card for each book. This was done roughly in pencil on scrap cards. It allowed for the many shelf rearrangements which had to be made as the work progressed, and it was then easy to prepare the permanent cards when all was finally organised.

In all this work, from day to day, Lord James was intensely interested, always ready with information and advice, while his reminiscences, and thumbnail sketches of his ancestors were fascinating and most helpful. Most of his time was spent in the Charter Room, at the north end of the Castle, but he made his way down to the library each day, always with the question, "What have you found for me today?" And indeed there were few occasions without something unusual to discuss. I recall one evening showing him a small, battered copy of *Tippermalluch's Receipts*, which he knew of, but had never seen. He spent the rest of the evening reading aloud and chuckling over the more lurid cures in that amazing collection:—*Tippermalluch's Receipts, being a Collection of many useful and easy Remedies for most Distempers Written by that Worthy and Ingenious Gentleman, John Moncrief of Tippermalluch, and now first publish'd for the use of All, but especially for the Poor. Edinburgh, 1712.* This copy has seen much hard use, in an age when accident and illness had often

to be treated without medical advice. But I wonder who tried the cure for sun-burning? "Anoint the face with hare's blood." Or for wrinkles on the face? "The juice of primrose anointed."

As I mentioned earlier, this is not a collector's library, and there are few rarities. The oldest book is a copy of Livy's *History*, Latin text, published in Venice in 1532, bound in vellum, slightly cracked at the hinges, but otherwise in perfect condition. Unfortunately, there is no record of the original owner, nor when or where it was bought. Another of unknown ownership is a *History of Amadis of Gaul*, Sixth book, Antwerp, 1561, bound in fine tooled leather, mounted on oak boards.

Two folios have been marked "2nd Earl of Tullibardine," in a much later hand, but as that cannot now be verified, the earliest owners positively identified by their signatures, are James, 4th Earl of Tullibardine (1617-1670) and his wife, Lillas Drummond . . . or, rather, one of his wives. He was thrice married, and two wives were called Lillas Drummond; the first, third daughter of John, 2nd Earl of Perth, and the third, the eldest daughter of Sir James Drummond of Machany, who survived him and later married the 4th Earl of Perth. In between, the Earl had married his cousin, Lady Anne Murray, daughter of John, 1st (Murray) Earl of Atholl.

This 4th Earl of Tullibardine was the eldest son of Sir Patrick Murray of Redcastle, whose elder brother William, 2nd Earl of Tullibardine, married Lady Dorothea Stewart, eldest daughter and heiress of John, 5th and last Stewart Earl of Atholl. When Lady Dorothea succeeded to her father's title and estates, her husband resigned the Tullibardine Earldom in favour of his brother Sir Patrick, who was then created third Earl. On the death of the 4th Earl in 1670, predeceased by several sons, the Earldom of Tullibardine devolved on his cousin John, 2nd (Murray) Earl of Atholl, and from that point the Atholl and Tullibardine titles and estates were joined.

But it must be unusual, to say the least, to have two wives of the same name, and in this case it leaves an intriguing little problem. Which Lillas Drummond owned the books, *Ex Libris Tullibardinensis* which are still at Blair? According to the 9th Duke, she was "the first Intellectual in the family." Certainly, she possessed a Polyglot Dictionary: *Ambrogio Calepino: Dictionarium Decem Linguarum*, 1594. Her Bible and Prayer Book, both by Field, Cambridge, 1660, and bound up together, are signed 'Lillas Tullibardine' in her fine, tall pointed hand; but others, later, coveted, and the 1st Duke's bookplate is on the front flyleaf, while the New Testament flyleaf contains the family entries of the 4th Duke and his first Duchess, the Hon. Jane Cathcart. Among other Tullibardine books are a first edition of Raleigh's *History of the World*,

1614, and the *Statutes of Ireland, Beginning in the Third Yere of King Edward the Second*, Dublin, 1621. Unfortunately, the early Tullibardine books are among those which suffered most from their wartime spell in the cellars.

John, 2nd Earl of Atholl, married in 1659 Lady Amelia Sophia Stanley, fourth daughter of James, 7th Earl of Derby. He was created 1st Marquis of Atholl in 1678, and made a Knight of the Thistle when James II revived the Order in 1687. In 1686 the Marquis and Marchioness exchanged Prayer Books, each of which is signed and dated, "Atholl, June, 1686," and "Amelie Atholl, 1686" respectively. Again, the 1st Duke's bookplate has been inserted in his father's book; in fact, he made rather a habit of that, which leads one to think he had an acquisitive nature! The Marchioness' Bible (John Hayes, Cambridge, 1675) in brown calf, richly tooled and gilt, is also signed "Amclie Atholl," and these are displayed along with several more of their attractive 17th century books, including Lucan's *Pharsalia*, 1659; *Mémoires of Henry Duke of Guise*, 1659; and *Mémoires of Philip de Comines, Lord of Argenton, containing the History of Louis XII and Charles VIII*, 1674. These two latter reflect the close connection of the Marchioness with the Royal line of France. Her mother, Countess of Derby, was Charlotte de la Trémouille, daughter of Claude de la Trémouille, Duc de Thouars and Comte de Guines, and Charlotte of Nassau, Princess of Orange, who was the daughter of William of Nassau (William the Silent), Prince of Orange, and the Princess Charlotte of Bourbon. There are several portraits at Blair of Charlotte de la Trémouille and her forebears, including two head and shoulder studies of William the Silent. There is also a fine MS. *Généalogie de la Famille de la Trémouille*, dated 1634.

It is not surprising, remembering her Royal descent, that Lady Derby successfully flouted the Roundhead forces who twice besieged Lathom House, her home in Lancashire, in the absence of her husband with the Royalist army during the Civil War. A manuscript, undated, records *A Digression concerning the Deport of the Earl of Derby and his Lady in the late Troubles, with some Remembrances of things done in the two Sieges of Lathom House*. From this time the names Amelia and Charlotte reappear frequently among the daughters of the family.

So much for the mother of the Marchioness: her father, the Earl of Derby, was executed in 1651 for his support of the Royal cause. A broadside containing *The True Speech of James, Earl of Derby, upon the Scaffold at Bolton in Lancashire, together with his Deportment and Prayer before his Death on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1651*, is shown along with his Garter ring, and alongside a tiny, vest-pocket edition of the *Eikon Basilike*, 1649. Appropriately too, and with a nice sense of justice, we set out *An Extract and*

Impartial Accompt of the Indictment, arraignment, trial and judgement according to Law, of the 29 Regicides, the Murtherers of his late Sacred Majesty of most Glorious Memory, 1679.

Like his father-in-law, the 1st Marquis of Atholl was staunchly Royalist, and devoted to the Stewart Cause, as, indeed, the house has always been. His son, John, 2nd Marquis, was created 1st Duke in 1703. Perhaps more than most of his house, he was "ta'en up wi' the things o' the State." He served on the Commission of Enquiry into the Massacre of Glencoe. In 1704 he escaped being enmeshed in the Scots Plot planned by his enemies to bring about his downfall, and he was stoutly opposed to the Treaty of Union of 1707. His care for his estates included a lively interest in mining. He started mining for lead in Glenlyon, though without much success, and for coal at Blairingone, near Alloa. This latter enterprise was afterwards supervised by his son, Lord George Murray, who was assiduous in introducing new methods, as well as in caring for the welfare of the workers. There are books on mining and metals; and official Reports as well as Broad sides on the Scots Plot, in the 1st Duke's collection, which is one of the most representative of the earlier libraries. It ranges from editions of the Latin classics to travel, such as *A Short History of the River Nile*, 1673, and *S.P.Q.V., A Survey of the Signorie of Venice*, 1697; also Von Stahlenberg's *Historico-Geographical Description of the North and Eastern parts of Europe and Asia, but more particularly of Russia, Siberia and Great Tartary*, 1738. It includes *Reliquae Sacrae Carolinae*, bound up with a first edition of the *Eikon Basilike*, 1648. (I suspect this may have been another of his "acquisitions.") He had a gourmet's cook-book, *Le Nouveau Cuisinier, Royal et Bourgeois*, Paris, 1730, and he studied *Les Prophéties de M. Michel de Nostradamus*, Lyons, 1659. He also had several books on witchcraft, published between the years 1700 and 1720. There were, of course, witch hunts in Scotland during the last years of the 17th century, but not, so far as I know, in Atholl, though there is a tradition of a witch-drowning in a pool in the River Tilt.

The 1st Duke took pride in his books, as also in everything about his estates. He had three different bookplates; the earliest as "Lord Murray, eldest son to the Marquis of Atholl," the next, after he became Earl of Tullibardine in 1696, and finally as Duke of Atholl in 1703. This last plate is complete with the Collar of the Order of the Thistle which was awarded to him in the same year by Queen Anne.

Duke John, while still Lord Murray, had married, firstly Lady Katherine Hamilton, daughter of Anne, Duchess of Hamilton. She had thirteen children, whose births are all recorded in her Bible (1660), but the most interesting entry is "My son George was born at Huntingtower on Thursday the 4th of October

1694." Duchess Katherine was a remarkable woman, of strong character, devoted to her husband and children, devout and extremely intelligent. Like her husband, she left a large collection of books, though very different in range. Hers are mostly religious and devotional works, small, calf-bound volumes, the bindings dry and brittle with age, so that one's fingers cringe when handling them. All show signs of much use. In the Charter Room there are also two notebooks containing part of her devotional diary, with frequent prayers for the delivery of her husband from temptation. But, tantalisingly, she gives no clue to the nature of the temptation! There are two portraits of her, one as the young Lady Murray, and another in later life. After her death, the Duke married, secondly, the Hon. Mary Ross, daughter of William, 11th Lord Ross. She left nothing to the library, though she gave seven children to the Duke, and her portrait shows her in the same pose, and identical dress and hairstyle of her predecessor, Duchess Katherine's early likeness.

Perhaps she was not entirely successful as a stepmother, for three of the five sons of the first marriage broke away from home and spent much time with their uncle Lord Nairne, and his wife, that Lady Nairne who was said to have "done more damage to the Hanoverian cause than any other Jacobite in Perthshire." John, the eldest son, Marquis of Tullibardine, after causing his father much concern and considerable expense, went off to Marlborough's wars, and was killed at Malplaquet in 1709, aged 25. His portrait, in armour, shows a handsome, if rather effeminate young man, with a strong resemblance to his Hamilton grandmother. But he had his brief dreams of glory, if we may judge by the few books he left, all dealing with classical military campaigns and the great commanders of the past. He probably also owned *Les Arts de l'Homme de l'Epee, ou le Dictionnaire du Gentilhomme, par le Sieur Guillet, La Haye, 1686.*

His younger brother William, who succeeded as Marquis, dreamy, romantic and rather ineffectual, was attainted after 1715, and again in 1719, and debarred from succeeding to his father's titles and estates, although created Duke of Atholl in the Jacobite Peerage. In the family Chronicles he is known as "Duke William," to distinguish him from his younger brother, "Duke James," *de facto* 2nd Duke of Atholl. Most of Duke William's life was spent abroad, first by choice and later of necessity. The only two books he left are a volume of *Letters written to a Friend by the Learned and Judicious Sir Andrew Balfour, M.D., containing Excellent Directions and Advices for Travelling through France and Italy*, Edinburgh, 1700. It bears his signature on the reverse of the title page and the date 1711. The second is unsigned, but inscribed in a similar hand, "Bought at Paris, 1713, price 7 livres." It is *Le Parfait Maréchal, a Study of Horsemanship*, by Le Seigneur de Solleysel, Paris, 1712.

The long years of exile and impoverished living had taken toll of his health, and by 1745 he was already racked with rheumatism, and in no fit state to take part in the Campaign. After Culloden, he was imprisoned in the Tower, and died there of a kidney disease before he could be brought to trial. An account of his illness, death and burial is contained in *The Official Diary of Lieutenant General Adam Williamson, Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of London, 1722-1724*. (R.H.S., 3rd ser., vol. xxii, 1912.)

Of Lord George, the fourth son, and his books, I have already spoken, and this is not the occasion for any lengthy discussion of his place in history. But, living and working at Blair, one came to realise the greatness of the man. The Jacobite side of his character, and his loyalty and devotion to "King James," James Francis Stuart, the old Chevalier, was so important that it tends to overshadow the other side; and his equally strong devotion to Atholl, to his wife and family, and to his own home at Tullibardine Castle. His chief concern was always for the welfare of Atholl, and he ably assisted both his father and his brother James in the management of the estates. He had a hand, too, in introducing the larch to Atholl. "Three larick trees packed in hampers" are included in a list, in his handwriting, of young trees sent by him from Tullibardine to his brother Duke James at Dunkeld, in 1737. Presumably they were some of those brought back from the Tyrol by Menzies of Culdares, and which became the parent trees of a new industry, indeed of a new era in Atholl.

In some ways, the 9th Duke (Lord James Stewart Murray) resembled his famous ancestor. Certainly, he had a sympathetic understanding of the character of Lord George which may have come from his own experience of exile while a prisoner-of-war during World War I. Again, this special understanding of the mentality of the exile gave Lord James that great patience and sympathy with the Poles in Scotland during and after the Second War. His work for them was extensive and tireless, and many tributes were paid to him, some of the most touching to be found in the messages inscribed in Polish books and pamphlets presented to him from time to time. Full of gratitude for help, of appreciation for encouragement, of hope for a liberated Homeland, they are eloquent tributes to work of great human compassion, and practical reality.

But to return to Duke John's large family: the third son, James, succeeded his father in 1724 as 2nd Duke, and in some ways suffers by comparison with his Jacobite brothers. A staunch Whig, he believed that Scotland's best hope for a sound economic future lay in the continued Protestant succession, and not in a Stuart restoration. But, very discreetly, he found himself called south on business, to Dunkeld, to Edinburgh and then to London, during the activities of 1745-6, leaving the affairs of the estate in the hands of his agent, Commissary

Bisset, who kept him advised of events in Perthshire, in considerable detail. Duke James was the great builder and improver. His taste, if inclined to the ornate in stucco decoration, was basically sound and in the best spirit of the time, and the rooms which he planned, the furniture and ornaments which he bought, are among the greatest glories of Blair. His many finely illustrated books also reflect his good taste, and include some of the choicest remaining in the library. One can only mention a few from a large collection, for example: Philip Miller's *Figures of the most Beautiful, Useful and Uncommon Plants described in the Gardener's Dictionary*, 300 copper plates, 2 vols., 1760; a fine copy of Slezér's *Theatrum Scotiae*, 1718; *l'Art de Verrerie*, Paris, 1752; Horace Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, 2 vols., Strawberry Hill, 1762; and, a little surprisingly, *Plocacosmos, or the whole art of hairdressing, wherein is contained ample rules for the young Artizan, particularly for Ladies, Women, Valets, etc.*, 1752.

It was during his lifetime, in 1735, that the Sovereignty of the Isle of Man passed to the House of Atholl, Duke James succeeding by right of his grandmother the Lady Amelia Stanley, on the death of James, 10th Earl of Derby. The Sovereignty was retained until 1765, when the Government purchased the Rights from the 3rd Duke, but the estates in the Island were held until the last years of the 4th Duke, and were finally disposed of in 1830. Consequently there is a most interesting collection of material, both manuscript and printed, on the History, Laws, Topography and Antiquities of the Isle of Man, which is probably unique outside the Manx Archives in Douglas. These range from a manuscript *History of the Ile of Man*, begun in 1648, but otherwise undated, authorship unknown; another MS. *Collection of Several Law Cases and Precedents, and the Nature of our Ancient Laws*, by Deemster Carr, 1699; also *The Laws, Statutes, Customs and Ordinances of the Isle of Man, collected and wrote by William Crebbin*, MS., 1781. The Derby connection with the Island is described in *Memoirs containing a Genealogical and Historical Account of the Antient and Honourable House of Stanley from the Conquest to the Death of James the Earl of Derby, in the year 1735, as also a full Description of the Isle of Man*, Liverpool, 1735. The earlier history of the Island is described in Johnston's *Anecdotes of Olave the Black, King of Man, and the Princes of the Somerled Family*, 1780, and *Chronicon Mannae et Insularum*, Copenhagen, 1786, edited by Johnston. There are *Reports of Proceedings in the House of Commons* "on the Petition of the Duke and Duchess of Atholl against the Bill for the more effectual preventing of mischiefs arising to the Revenue and Commerce of Great Britain and Ireland from the illicit and clandestine trade to and from the Isle of Man," 1765. It was this illicit trade—smuggling—grown to alarming proportions, which precipitated the decision of Parliament to terminate the independent Sovereignty in the same year. Interesting too, is a

Manx Bible of 1819, and a Book of Common Prayer, "Translated into Manks, for the use of the Diocesc of Mann," 1765.

Other small items in Manx were included in a collection of Celtic languages made by Lady Evelyn Stewart Murray, youngest daughter of the 7th Duke. Besides Gaelic, Irish and Welsh texts, there were also a few in Breton and Cornish. This collection had been bequeathed to Lord James, but nothing had been done with it, and, by his wish, it was presented, after his death in 1957, to the National Library of Scotland. Lady Evelyn devoted much time and energy to collecting examples of Perthshire Gaelic, which was already falling into disuse in Atholl. She left a mass of manuscript material, of unequal merit, again bequeathed to her youngest brother, who also shared this lively interest in Atholl Gaelic. The material is at present being edited, and will eventually be published, in part, by the Gaelic Society of Inverness.

It had long been a tradition in the family that the sons, at least, should have a knowledge of Gaelic, and the young children were always put in charge of Gaelic-speaking nurses. Many generations have left behind their Grammars, Phrase-books and Dictionaries, their Gaelic Bibles, Testaments and Psalms, McIntosh's Proverbs, Ossian's Poems and Duncan Ban MacIntyre's Songs. For some it must have meant hard study, but surely the prize for diligence must go to Lady Emily Percy, daughter of Hugh, 2nd Duke of Northumberland, who married James, Lord Glenlyon, second son of the 4th Duke, and with admirable zeal set herself to master the grammar and syntax of this "foreign" tongue. Her text-books and Testament remain to tell the story. But, like so many other ladies of the house, she devoted herself wholeheartedly to the interests of the people of the estate, and indeed took a considerable part in managing affairs at a difficult period, when her husband, who was Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, was absent for long spells from Blair.

Perhaps we tend to think of the great ladies of the past occupying their days with embroidery, music and conversation; but much more was expected of them than that. Apart from supervising the running of a large household—and there are books on cookery and household management which prove that these duties were taken seriously—they also constituted a private health and welfare service, and were endlessly occupied with the well-being of family and dependants. Like Tippermalluch's *Receits*, the early editions of Gerard's *Herbal* and Ambrose Percy's *Chirurgery* have been so well used through the years that they are literally falling to pieces. Family entries in Bibles tell their own tale of infant mortality and childish illnesses. Duchess Strange (Charlotte, wife of the 3rd Duke, so called because she inherited the Barony of Strange from her father, the 2nd Duke), kept a detailed record of these events in her Bible (Oxford,

1723) and we read with monotonous regularity of measles, whooping cough and smallpox. In 1757 she records a case of "Smallpox by inoculation," and again in 1766 and 1768, while others had the disease "in ye naturall way." As Dr Jenner did not make his first experiment in vaccination until 1796, one wonders what method was employed.

Duchess Strangé must often have had recourse to her three-volume *Medical Dictionary, including Physics, Surgery, Anatomy, Chemistry and Botany, in all their Branches relative to Medicine, together with a History of Drugs, etc.*, 1743. However, she also had time for embroidery and for music. She left a magnificent set of chairs and two settees, worked by herself and her daughters, and her Chitarrone, a form of large lute, by Melchior of Verona, 1555, is still complete with its original leather case.

Her immediate successors, the two wives of the 4th Duke, also left their mark on the house. Duchess Jane Cathcart, daughter of Charles, 9th Lord Cathcart, Ambassador to the Court of Catherine the Great, was both beautiful and intellectual, and a completely happy person, to judge by the charming portrait in the David Allan conversation piece of the 4th Duke and his family. Judging by her library, she was unusually well educated, and read widely in French and Italian. Among her books, too, are some attractive examples of marbling. She was musical and artistic, and has left one delightful small manuscript album, prepared for her children, of Scottish dance tunes, mostly by Neil Gow, the Duke's fiddler. Each page is decorated with a tiny water colour sketch, one of the most delightful showing Neil Gow playing while the eldest child, Lady Charlotte, dances.

Duchess Jane died at 36, leaving eight young children. The Duke married, secondly, the Hon. Marjorie Forbes, and they had one child, Lord Charles, who survived to early manhood. His portrait, by Hoppner, is most appealing. Like Byron, he went to Greece to help in the War of Independence, and there he contracted a fever and died, at 25. He had written home long descriptive letters, and his death was a great grief to both parents. Perhaps the most touching human discovery I made in the library, was in Duchess Marjorie's copy of the memorial volume published after his death. She had left between the pages letters written to her from Greece by his companion, Blaquiére, describing his last illness and death, and the funeral, with military honours, in Gastouni.

John, 4th Duke of Atholl (1755-1830), known as the "Planting Duke," continued the cultivation of the European larch which had been begun by the 2nd Duke and continued by the 3rd. During the 56 years from his succession a very large acreage was planted, and he made strenuous efforts to popularise the timber for commercial use. As might be expected, in an estate where Forestry

is so important economically, there is a good section on Trees and Afforestation, mostly added by the 4th and 7th Dukes. There is one curiosity worth mentioning, in *The Autobiography of James Nasmyth, Engineer*, edited by Samuel Smiles, 1897. Nasmyth tells how his father was employed to landscape the grounds at Dunkeld, and was also required to plant the steep face of Craigiebarns. He solved this tricky problem by enclosing the tree seeds in canisters and loading these into a cannon, which was then discharged against the rock face. The experiment was entirely successful, trees grew, and natural regeneration from his seedlings continued, effectively clothing the hillside.

George, 6th Duke (1814-1864), he who left no single book in his "library," was more interested in sport of all kinds, and in improving agricultural methods. His books on Ayrshire cattle must have been consulted while he was establishing his successful dairy herd at Rotmel. He was a complete extrovert, with a tremendous zest for living. In 1839 he took part in the Eglinton Tournament, as the Knight of the Gael, taking with him a Highland bodyguard of three Sergeants, four Corporals, four Pipers, 56 Privates, and two Orderlies, under the command of five Officers. From this nucleus grew the Atholl Highlanders, later to become the only private army in Britain, by Royal Warrant from Queen Victoria, who presented a pair of Colours in 1845. The tilting armour, lance, saddle and horse armour which he used at the Tournament are on display, and with them the *Book of the Eglinton Tournament*, open at the double page plate showing the Knight of the Gael with his Bodyguard. When the construction of the Highland Railway through Atholl was proposed in 1845, the Duke was at first strongly opposed to the scheme, but later gave permission. The line was opened for traffic to Inverness in September, 1863, but he did not live to see the benefit it brought to the Highlands, as he died in January, 1864, aged 49.

His widow, Duchess Anne Home Drummond, another "Intellectual," continued her husband's interest in Rotmel farm and the Ayrshire herd. She rebuilt the farmhouse and steading, making it a model of its kind, and in this she had the advice of the Prince Consort, who had previously extensively remodelled the Royal Farms. After his death, the Queen presented to Duchess Anne a copy of Morton's book, *The Prince Consort's Farms: an Agricultural Memoir*, 1863. Left a widow at forty-nine, Duchess Anne turned her boundless energy to travel, accompanied by Miss Murray MacGregor. She brought home souvenirs, journals, sketches, albums of pressed flowers, and a large collection of books. Many, of purely ephemeral interest, and in indifferent editions, had been omitted when the library was arranged. Some we now discarded, others were used as "furniture" books to fill empty shelves in the rooms occupied by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert on their visits to Blair.

Duchess Anne had been Mistress of the Robes and Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria, and a firm friendship existed between the two, which grew all the closer when each was widowed in early middle life. Many Royal letters, with deep black mourning edges, came to "The Dowager Duchess of Atholl . . . from her sorrowing friend Victoria R." Her Majesty was most generous, too, with gifts of photographs of herself and her family, at all stages, and with books, always inscribed and autographed. All of these have been taken from the library, and are now shown in the lobby leading to the Queen's rooms. Other books, gifts to the 8th Duke and Duchess Katherine Ramsay (at one time Member of Parliament for Kinross and West Perthshire), bear the signatures of King George V, and Queen Mary.

The long tradition of service in the Army has naturally produced a fair crop of Regimental histories, campaign records and military biographies, as well as a number of early muster rolls of the Highland Fencible Regiments. Mention must also be made of the *Military History of Perthshire*, two vols., by the Marchioness of Tullibardine (the late Duchess of Atholl), who also wrote a number of political and economic essays during her active career in politics and public life. Shortly before her death she published *Working Partnership*, a joint biography of herself and her husband, John George the 8th Duke (1871-1942), who is best remembered in Scotland for his long association with the Scottish Horse, and also as the instigator of the plan for the Scottish National War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle.

Reluctantly, it was decided by the present, 10th Duke, that a long run of Army Lists, uniformly bound in half calf, must be discarded to make space for the books left by the late Duchess. Space was needed, too, for the 9th Duke's collection of Scottish literature and history, other than the Jacobite items already placed in the Charter Room, and not forgetting the Polish publications which commemorate his work for those other exiles of war.

So, the task had been brought up to date, and in 1960 there remained a few odd spaces, here and there, which might add up to the equivalent of the "two shelves left vacant" in 1760. There are, however, no longer piles of books "lying on the floor." But the story of this Library would be incomplete without mention of *The Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families*, collected and arranged by the 7th Duke, and printed privately in 1908. In five volumes it is an invaluable reference tool and source book, and a remarkable record of the contribution to history of these two families, as well as of the devoted energy of the compiler. Blair has been well served in the past, not least by the 7th Duke, and that fine tradition of service is still happily maintained.

Blair is not a haunted house, nor has its long history left any atmosphere of stress. But I must conclude by telling one rather odd experience which happened on the first evening of the first day I started to work there . . . a wild, wet night in October, when I still felt a little strange and overawed by my surroundings. From a shelf by the chimney I took down a pile of books, and picked up Nelson's *Office and Authority of a Justice of the Peace*, 1726. I looked at the title-page; the fly leaf, which bore Lord George Murray's bookplate; then opened the book at random to examine its condition. With no effort on my part, it fell open at the chapter on Treason, where it had been slightly flattened, as though by much use. I felt at that moment that history had touched me, for Lord George, torn between his two great loyalties, was fully aware of the consequences of joining the Prince, and may well have pondered these very pages before making his momentous decision. And from that time onwards, I lived with history, there in Atholl, and count myself the richer for the experience.

SCOTTISH AND ENGLISH FAMILIES IN LIVONIA

By J. GREENE

GENEALOGICAL literature on Scots abroad has still many gaps that gradually become unbridgeable, especially where exact sources have become beyond our reach. We are familiar with Th. A. Fischer's monography on *Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia* (Edinburgh, 1903), and its companion volumes; we may quote A. F. Steuart's work on *Scottish Influences in Russian History* (Glasgow, 1913), but we are rather at a loss, and not only topographically, about the gap between Sweden, Poland, Russia and Prussia. Only occasionally news filters in about one or another Scottish family that had settled down in Livonia, an area in modern times referred to as Estonia and Latvia, although the southern half of the latter, the Duchy of Courland, was up to 1795 under the suzerainty of the elected Kingdom of Poland. Notwithstanding this fact, Scottish genealogical literature on Scots in Poland gives almost not a single clue about the settlement of Scots so far north.

As I noted recently¹ about the Cumming family, Scots abroad were more apt to join a local Presbyterian church, where one existed, or—*faute de mieux*—a Lutheran one, than that of the Anglican community. Only in the nineteenth century, as shown by the examples of the Addisons and the Macintoshes, this rule seemed to have been reversed, at least in Riga.

The Scottish background of the Knapes in Northern Livonia, parish of Planhof, is hardly traceable now. The connection of John Knape with one of the septs of the Macmillans is only a possibility, although his name is firmly enshrined in Scottish State papers of 1567, and one can't deny the fact that he left behind his family at Wismar, Mecklenburg, when rushing home to fight the Campbells or some other foe of those days. The provenience of the Livonian Knapes out of Mecklenburg at the beginning of the seventeenth century is almost sure, but not traceable from generation to generation. Thus, only a vague myth of Scottish descent, still alive and asserted about 30 years ago in a family scattered now on both sides of the Iron Curtain (Australia included), is the only unhelpful residue for a genealogist seeking some precision.

A Livonian battle print² of the second half of the seventeenth century bears another series of puzzles. Among the soldiers of fortune in the Czar of Muscovy's service which are named there, appear Scottish names which in some

cases are familiar to us from other sources. Thus, we hear about a general Abraham Lesley or Leslei, who seems not to be identical with a similar man in Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections,³ but one is not so sure whether the arms of Leslie as mentioned by Fischer are still not his.⁴ There appears a tribune named Hamilton, and according to Douglas⁵ we may assume that it was Colonel Alexander Hamilton of Lawfield, who died after 1670. Then there is a Daniel Crawford or Kraffert, and from the same source⁶ it appears quite probable that that was Crawford of Jordanhill, who later died in 1674. There is an Alexander Gipson and we trace him at Fischer's. As untraceable remain so far Tom Buccleugh or Bocli, a Sickler who might have been a Sinclair, and a Buttler, who might have been the Butter or Butler of Gormack, named by Douglas in his Collections.⁷

But, except perhaps this last mentioned Buttler, these Scots in Livonia were hardly settlers, and their family connections, known to us from various other sources, are, with almost no exceptions, always Russian or Swedish, never Livonia in the sense of family history.

Much more material came to light through two comparatively recent German publications. The late Professor P. Campe published in Stockholm a history of Livonian and Courlandian families with building trade connections⁸, and a certain W. Raeder published in 1939 a book⁹ that, to my knowledge, was withdrawn from the market almost at once after publication—one is forced to think owing to political circumstances of that autumn. This book contained ample material about Scots in Courland and Livonia.

Nominatim were mentioned as Scots two parishioners of Friedrichstädt (Jaunjelgava)¹⁰—Albrecht Herbert or Herter and Thomas Rüdel, both dubbed "der Schotte," and both attributed to the years 1644-47. It is maybe too far-fetched to assert that in the latter case it might have been one of the Riddels, mentioned by Douglas¹¹, although such kind of mis-spellings of names were a quite common occurrence then.¹² A contemporary of these two Scots was a house-owner at Friedrichstadt with the name of an Alexander Gordan.¹³ Similarly Thonnies Hott and Johann Hower were parishioners at Bauske in 1633, Meinart Hall a house-owner at Mitau (Jelgava), the capital of the duchy, in 1636. The tax-inspector ("fürstl Akziseverwalter") Johann Gilbert married at Bauske on 8.2.1736 a Christine Rogge. A journeyman Simon Fraser¹⁴ is mentioned at Mitau in 1639, contemporary of another merchant named Wilhelm Anderson. A widow named Ball is mentioned in the same connection.

A girl, Margaret Gottlieb Vorkampf, married a man called Bidder, her brother, Ernst Magnus Vorkampf, being at first factor at Smiltē in North

Livonia, then, after 1803, merchant in Friedrichstadt, having married a certain Marianne John (+16.1.1824), daughter of a pastor John Christopher John.

The turner, Hans Shawman, appeared at Friedrichstadt already in 1598¹⁵ but it is equally doubtful whether he was of Scots extraction. Similarly the surname Schöttler at Bauske¹⁰ is a very weak clue for our purposes.

At Libau (Liepāja) there was a family Saltfish: a Christoph Saltfish died in 1668, a Catharina Saltfish married prior to 1660, and a cooper Melchior Saltfish died in 1710. A family Welsch or Wölsch is mentioned at Bauske.¹⁷ A family Jackson came to Libau from Memel, Eastern Prussia, in the seventeenth century,¹⁸ a certain Thomas Jackson (1618-1684) and, in all probability, his son Thomas Jackson (1654-1710), but there was also a third Thomas Jackson, son of a Johan Jackson.¹⁹ A cobbler, Matthis Cross, was mentioned at Mitau in 1639²⁰; a man called Abraham Law married on 11th December, 1690, at Bauske, a daughter of Andreas Poppe; but it is not certain whether there is a connection between this Abraham Law and a smith Peter Louw, who was house-owner at Friedrichstadt as early as 1598.²¹

Christoph Loss is mentioned as parishioner at Bauske in 1633; all women of this family had their pew in the Lutheran church there, but Anna Loss, the widow of Conradt Schmockpfeffer, had her own.²² A merchant Wilhelm Morthon appears at Mitau in 1639, another merchant Otto Wilhelm Murray at Libau in 1715.²³

But, certainly, the greatest amount of details was given about the Barbers, although their Scottish descent is not quite beyond doubt. A parishioner David Barber appears in 1633 at Bauske,²⁴ he became later an "Altermann" of the guild; his widow Anna Schneider, died in 1667 at the age of 55, leaving, in all probability, at least three sons—David, Jacob and Michael.

The younger David Barber was born around 1642 at Bauske, became there "Altester" in 1675 and 1677; was promoted to "Altermann" in 1681 and "Ratsverwandter" in 1683. He died in this latter office in 1690 at the age of 48, having married (11.10.1667) Anna Maria Remling, daughter of pastor Enoch Remling at Eckau (Iecava), and leaving nine children.

His brother Jacob was born around 1645, became "Altester" at Bauske in 1678 and in 1682, was "Altermann" from 1688 to 1695, when he died at the age of 50, having married (6.11.1668) Elizabeth Badendieck or Badenach, the daughter of the pharmacist Bartholomäus Badendieck, and leaving twelve children. Their son David, born 14.2.1671, married Margaret Sewer, then Dorothea Wiegandt.²⁵ Their daughter Christina Barber, baptised on 7.7.1684,

married (prior to 1711) the pharmacist Johan Boy, who could have been the son of a "foreign goldsmith" named Berend Boyens, who, as it was recorded then, settled down at Bauske without any knowledge of Lettish.

The next son Michael Barber died in 1680 at the age of 32, having married Elizabeth Ramm, and leaving five children. One of them, Dorothea Elizabeth, baptised on 5.3.1677, married later the goldsmith Johann Witte.

There are, besides, mentioned at Bauske a Paul Barber (1628-1666) and a Christian Barber, who became later in 1727 merchant at Riga.²⁰ In both cases the connection with the above mentioned David and Anna Barber is more than uncertain. This Paul Barber had apparently two daughters only: Anna, who married (29.11.1688) a Martin Wilde, son of Andreas Wilde, and an unnamed daughter, who married (19.7.1688) a Reinhold Barber. There is a second Paul Barber, whom we traced around 1738 at Friedrichstadt; he married (26.6.1744) at Bauske a Gertrud Elizabeth Kostriel, grand-daughter of a Heinrich Paulsen and his wife, who was an aunt of David Barber's jun. second wife Margaret Wiegandt.

REFERENCES

- 1 *The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol. IX, p. 6.
- 2 "Delineatio Regine Urbis Rigae et Obsidionis quae a Magna Moschorum Czare Alexi Michalowitz etc.," printed after 1657, cornermark N.45.
- 3 *Scottish History Society*, Vol. II, p. 76.
- 4 A. F. Steuart (o.c. p. 33) speaks of one Sir Alexander Leslie of Auchintoul who arrived in Russia with a letter from King Charles I. The time might have been conform with our requirements in connection with this battle print, but, of course, the Christian name is different—unless there was a mistake in this respect on the print.
- 5 Douglas, *Baronage of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1798, Vol. I, p. 642.
- 6 o.c., p. 430.
- 7 o.c., Vol. II, pp. 189, 191.
- 8 P. Campe, *Lexikon Liv-und Kurlandischer Baumeister, Bauhandwerker und Baugestalter von 1400-1850*, two volumes: 645 + 709 pp., Stockholm, 1951-1957. Edinburgh University Library.
- 9 W. Raeder, *Burgerverzeichnisse aus dem Herzogtum Kurland*, Riga (E. Bruhns), 1939, VIII + 101 pp.

- 10 Place-names in this article are given according to their normal usage in English maps. Latvian place-names, when considerably different, are added in brackets (when used for the first time only) in the original Latvian spelling, not in that one spoilt through the rules of re-transliteration from the Russian.
- 11 Douglas, o.c., pp. 63-68.
- 12 Cf. Th. A. Fischer, o.c. pp. 4-5, and p. 222.
- 13 Cf. W. Raeder, o.c. p. 26 (31).
- 14 o.c., p. 38 (103).
- 15 o.c., p. 24 (110).
- 16 o.c., p. 47 (208) and p. 63 (69).
- 17 o.c., p. 44 (35), p. 55 (13), and p. 70 (131-132).
- 18 Cf. Th. A. Fishcher, o.c., pp. 49 ff.
- 19 Cf. W. Raeder, o.c., p. 78 (62-64).
- 20 o.c., p. 39 (205).
- 21 o.c., p. 22 (42).
- 22 o.c., p. 46 (174, 176).
- 23 o.c., p. 83 (131).
- 24 Cf. W. Raeder, o.c., p. 45 (51) and p. 47 (186).
- 25 Michael Barber, baptised on 20.12.1705, was a son of this second marriage, unsuccessfully applied to become parishioner at Friedrichstadt in 1738, "Ratsverwandter" there since 1742, then "Gerichtsvogt" since 1745, released on his own request from all his duties on 25.11.1760, married (1766) a Gertruda Michelson.
- 26 Bothfuhr, Rigische Rathslinie, p. 215.



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At a General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society, the following Constitution was adopted on Saturday, 4th July, 1953:—

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—
 - To promote research into Scottish Family History.
 - To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc., etc.
2. The Society will consist of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are paid. A President and one or more Vice-Presidents may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, and not more than twelve other Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed to audit the accounts annually.
4. Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Four Ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at or about the end of October, on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each publication issued by, or on behalf of the Society, but these shall not be supplied to any Members who are in arrears.
7. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

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