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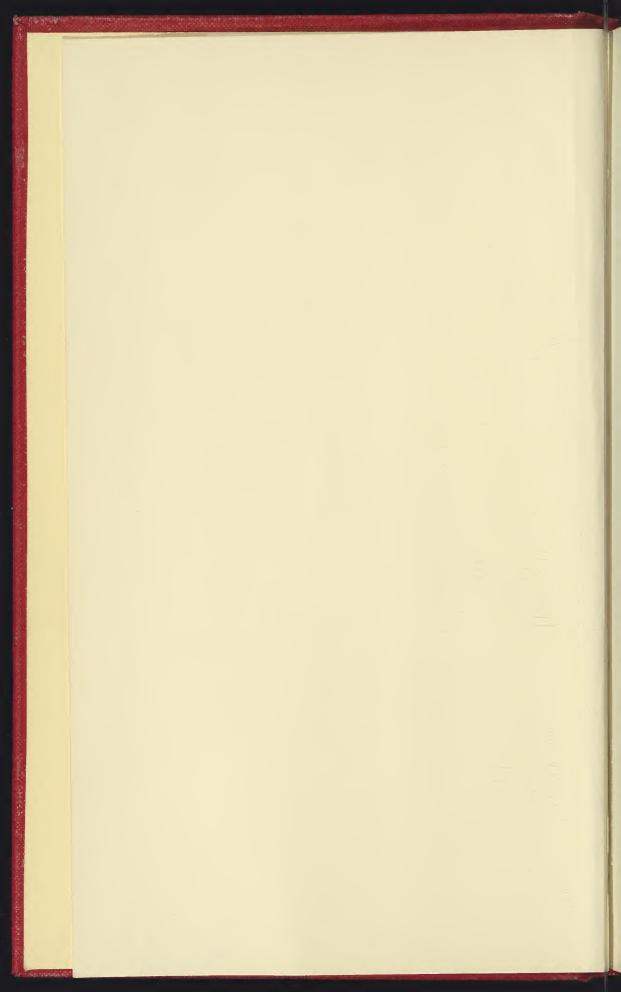
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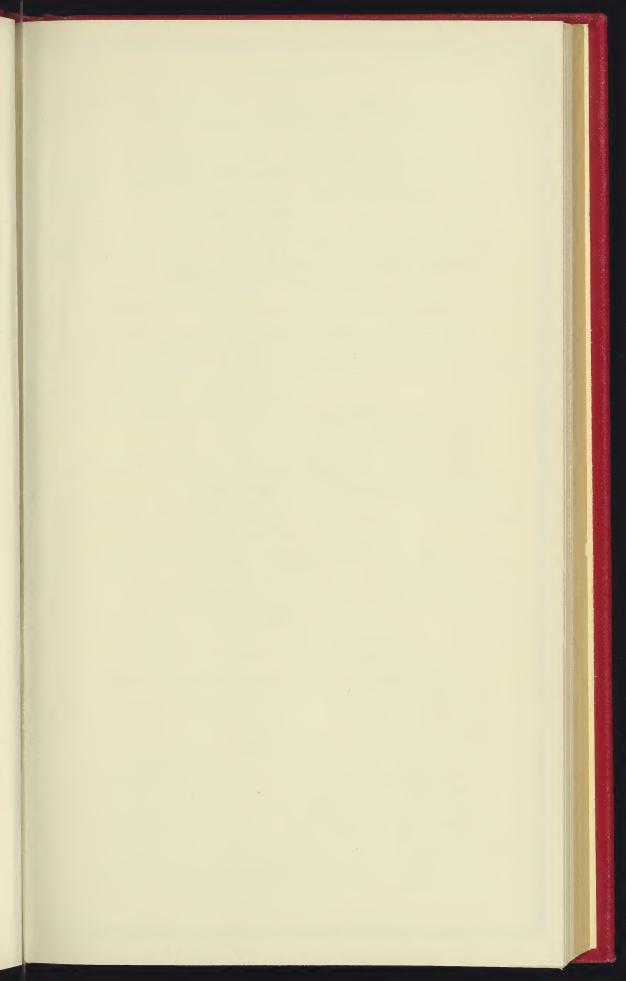


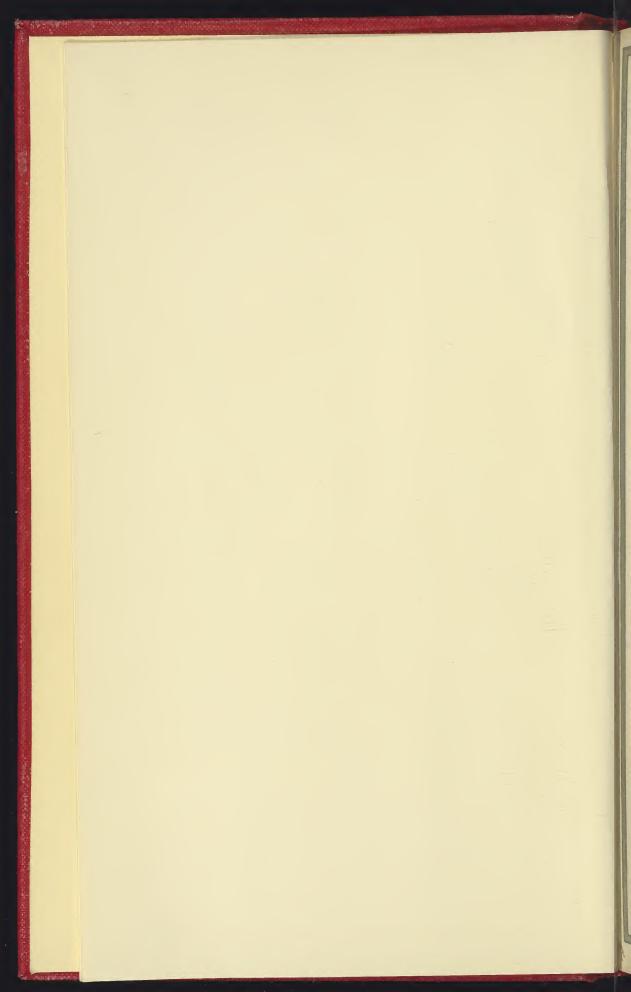
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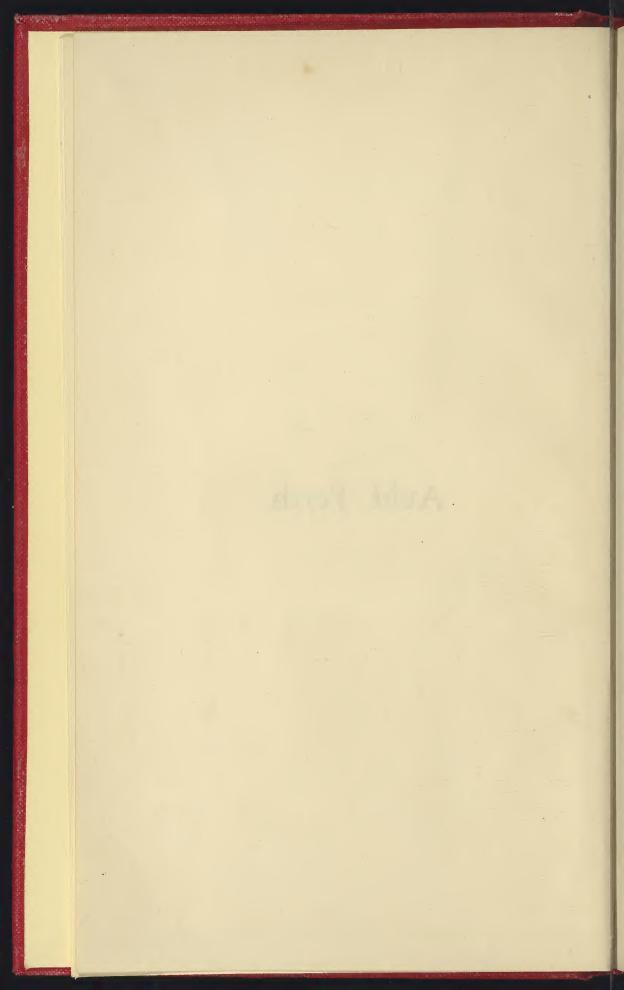
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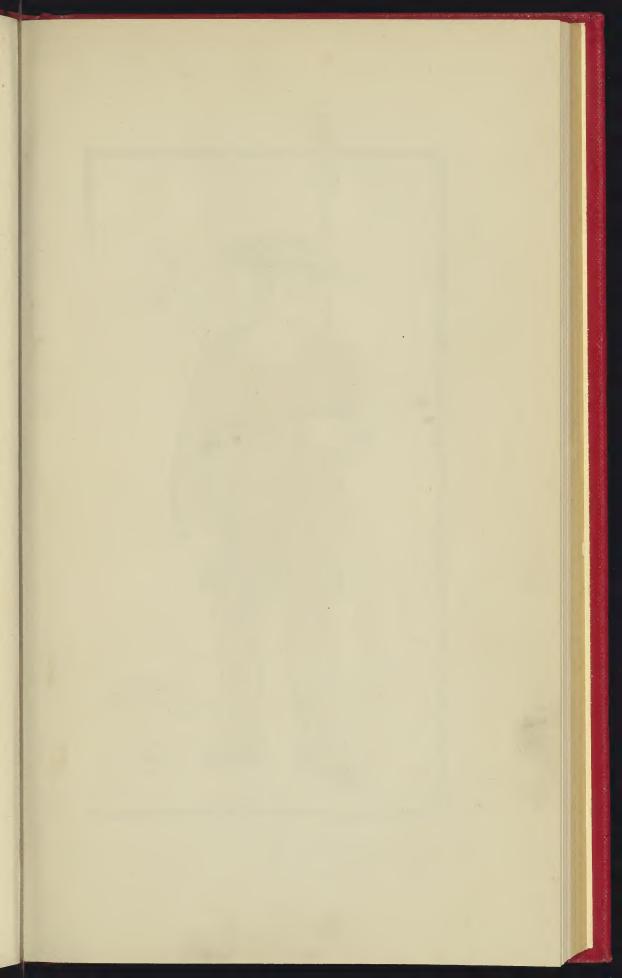
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AULD PERTH

BEING THE
BOOK OF THE
FAIRE IN AID
OF THE CITY
AND COUNTY
CONSERVATIVE
CLUB

EDITED BY DR. URQUHART

WITH A REVISED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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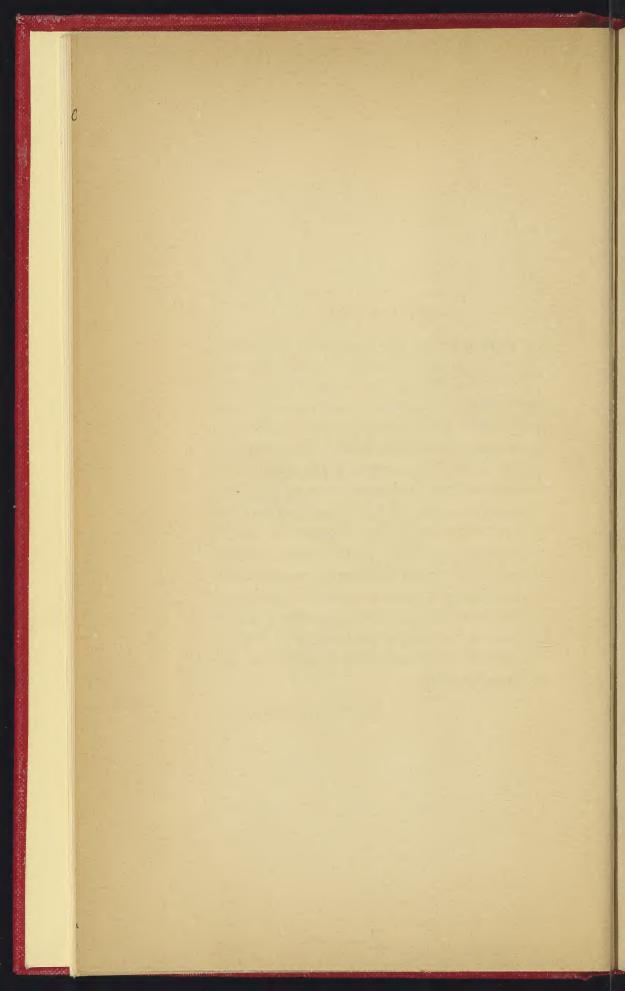


PREFACE

HIS is a book which requires a Preface, and, first of all, an apology for many omissions and certain repetitions. Had time permitted further research, Contributors would have had a better opportunity of presenting more complete information and of knowing something more of the contents than could be gathered from the brief preliminary sketch submitted to them. Repetition, however, is unavoidable in such a case, and I have not been careful to limit it. I think that it is of importance to preserve the personal note which characterises these brief studies, written as they have been currente calamo.

I would desire to express my thanks to the gentlemen who so kindly have made it possible to produce this book on the Perth of yesterday and to-day, and trust that the public will find it as interesting as it has appeared to me.

A. R. URQUHART.



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Auld Perth

OLD PERTH AND PERTHSHIRE

By Sir ALEXANDER MUIR MACKENZIE

N the wilds of Dartmoor the natives call a sign post a parson, because, they aver naively, that he ought to show the way. So this humble scribe only attempts in this brief memoir to point out the many interesting data of our beautiful shire and its historic capital. Arma viresque cano, as well as of the peace and progress that have attended St. Johnstoun down through the centuries as we move along in solemn procession with Father Time as our guide.

Scots and Picts, Romans, English—of Norman blood, Kings and Queens, Nobles, and men of Highland and Lowland degree, have all left their impress on County and City; and from earliest history down to this electric age the mark is progress all along the line. But, in the hurry of the present, it is good to look back on the olden days with their other old-world customs and memories. The coaching days, sport—with muzzle-loaders, golf—with feather

balls, franking of letters, honest Whig and Tory politics are all passed and changed; as the tallow candle of our youth has been driven out by the electric light, and the hoot of the motor has supplanted the tuneful horn of the four-in-hand.

But where to begin? The traditional Temple of Mars, perhaps situate where after stood the "House o' the Green," and now marked by the Mercer arms, just over the modern emporium of Mr. Hay Robertson, at the foot of the High Street. What part this "Temple" and this "House" took in forming old Bertha, or later the "Toun of St. John," must be left to the archæologist, if this apparently out-of-date personage be not cold-douched out of all belief by the neo-criticism of the modern meddling and buzzing critics, who forget what Dean Stanley told them, there was always a foundation of truth for every legend. We may at least hope that the "Dux Romanorum," whether Agricola or no, was duly impressed with our beautiful "Tavum," and "Inshes," even though he is credited with having dragged in his "Campus Martius" and his "puny Tiber" in an idle comparison with our beautiful spot. "If all" (or any) "tales be true," the Roman eagles must have passed old Perth three times or "thereby," as cautious lawyers write, and Agricola, Lollius Urbicus, and Severus may have viewed the Grampians from Perth. The Norsemen,* it is not fashionable to call them Danes now-a-days, had their "ploy" in and about Perth, and the Picts and Scots met their climacteric in the battles in the neighbourhood.

^{*} Carlyle.

Then come the days of "Longshanks," Bruce, and Wallace, who all paid their devoirs to Perth; Montrose and his following, as the battlefields of Methven, Dupplin, and Tibbermore can testify; and, in later times, the doughty Cromwell invaded the Fair City to some advantage. Although he was dubbed, as the Stalwart Provost Reid called him, a "vicious intromitter" in place of King Charles himself. Then came Mackay, on his way to Killiecrankie, and others in the Jacobite cause, on their way to Sheriffmuir.

But of all these events, of which there is not space here to write, are there not chronicles in "Fittis," in various volumes; Wyntoune's quaint accounts, *cum multis aliis*, most of them to be found in the libraries of Perth.

The great Wizard of the North chose our County and City for the scene of at least three of his romances, as Buchanan did before him, and as Boece also wrote, as historical romancists; so the moderns would style it.

Besides the "House o' the Green" above referred to, there were the old Monasteries, well described in "The Ancient Capital" (Cowan, 1900). The old Kirk of St. John is the most interesting, and Morison may well be quoted in giving its history and its fate.

The future historian will wonder why the people of modern Perth have not taken the opportunity of restoring the disastrous state of this beautiful old kirk from the shameful mistakes of their forefathers, *tria disjuncta in uno*, an architectural as well as an ecclesiastical outrage.

"There is," says Morison, "a simplicity in the

internal architecture of the building which bespeaks a very ancient origin, and makes us suspect that the changes it has undergone have in a great measure been confined to its exterior. Tradition ascribes its foundation to the Picts, and there is no doubt that in the age immediately subsequent to the termination of that monarchy it was famed throughout all Scotland. It is probable that the western part of it was built about that period, and the eastern not long afterwards, and in both divisions there is still to be seen a unity and beauty of design which is done little justice to by the broken, irregular, and paltry manner in which the exterior has at various times been patched up. When the three churches into which it is now cut down were in one, the ceilings high and decorated, the aisles enriched by the offerings of the devotees to the various altars which were reared round it, and the arches free from the galleries which now deform all these Gothic buildings, it must have formed a splendid spectacle."

"The gardens of the Dominicans surrounded the Monastery on all sides, and were of great beauty. They occupied a large space of ground now occupied by Atholl Place, as well as a part still known as Blackfriars. The patience with which the antiquaries of Perth have submitted to the removal of their historical monuments, with which they were at one time surrounded, is truly wonderful!"

Gowrie House and that of the Parliament are, I suppose, beyond cavil; but we cannot be satisfied. The modern critics cannot even let the "Fair Maid's House" alone, and throw their doubts on this well-accepted story bound up in the history of Perth.

But let this humble scribe stoutly oppose these "capers," and confess his faith in all that our Wizard has written in his chronicle of Simon Glover, Hal o' the Wynd, and the stirring time ending with the mighty battle on the North Inch between the Clan Chattan and Clan Quele. "The Fair Maid" and her dwelling ought to be too firmly imprinted on Perthshire minds and memories to allow of any scepticism on the point.

Those who can should read of the noble castles and mansions standing as landmarks throughout the fair shire—Blair, Taymouth, Drummond, and Dupplin, not to mention others—beautifully set out, and the noble owners in kindly sympathy with their dependants and friends. Scone Palace, methinks, is as a great link with the past. Was it not Jacob's pillow from Bethel that served as a seat for the Scottish Kings? The "Chartulary of Scone" is a record of the first Abbots—the pioneers of early Christianity down to the days of Margaret Canmore. Bonny Queen Marie stayed there, and the "rose blench,"* is ever there if a Royal Sovereign wishes to visit a northern palace.

Space forbids an enumeration of all the beautiful and romantic castles, such as Huntingtower, Methven, Kinfauns—whilom the seat of the doughty Provost Charteris, "Arrol"—from whence the falcon flew to make an estate for the Hays, Fingask—home of Jacobite relics, and many, many others which it is impossible to do justice to in so short

^{*} The white rose is due annually by the Lords of Scone to the Crown as their duty.

a space, although Dean Stanley's pretty lines about "Melginch" might well apply to other Perthshire homes.

About the middle of last century, the Assemblies and Society in Edinburgh were under the rule of Hon. Miss Nicky Murray, sister of Lord Mansfield. In her mansion—a floor of a large building at the head of Fife Close—they received "flytts" of lady cousins, and introduced them into society, under most strict rules of procedure and decorum.

"The Assembly Close received the fair,
Order and elegance presided there,
No racing to the dance, no hurry,
Such was thy sway, Miss Nicky Murray;
But, previous matters to her taste arranged,
Certes, her couples never changed."

Consequently, dulness unutterable, but Miss Murray remained supreme; and from the assembly of belles and beaux many a "weel-assorted marriage cam' off."

Whether Miss Murray had anything to do with the modelling of our "Perth Hunt" may be a matter of conjecture; but methinks she and her descendants have left their impress on the dull, delightful Perth "Assembly."

Naturally, in a "Bazaar book," nothing controversial should find place; but, as the object is to find funds for the Conservative Club, there appears no reason why a memory or two of the politics of Perth and Perthshire should not find room—but it is "men," not "measures," I would sing. Old Perthshire found Mr. Home-Drummond good enough as a representative of the Tories; and before him Lord Ormelie, as a Whig, contested the shire against Sir G. Murray.

Stormont and the wily Fox Maule had a turn in the arena, and for long Sir William Stirling Maxwell, a brilliant man of letters, a man of sound progressive principles, was our selection; but already the Tory, "qua Tory," was vanishing, "dead and damned" (as Dizzy declared of Protection), and even so sound a Tory as the late James Condie was heard to say—"A Tory! Bring me my specs that I may see the crocodile!" Tories, it was true, in Perth were raræ aves in gurgite vasto when Arthur Kinnaird, under the Cobden flag, reigned supreme, succeded in all good time by "Pairker" and other "Leeberals"—for your Whigs are as dead (and damned?) as your Tories, be it remembered. The good wine is drunk; only the froth remains.

Education under the old *Dominie* system (eheu fugaces!), enforced by that out-of-date educationer, the "tawse," has vanished under the new veneer of the School Boards, who no doubt administer the interminable series of Codes drawn up for Scotland by a few well-salaried, bald-headed officials in Whitehall, but who do not provide any better grounding for after-life than did the old parochial system—the legacy of John Knox himself. In the old days, in the "lang fore nichts," the grown lads used to assemble and get a bit of schooling—methinks, nowadays, a custom that might be revived, as it commonly has been in the towns. The lassies—God bless 'em!—in those old days

"Could bake and they could brew, Could spin and they could shoo, And help the mother to milk the coo!"

-as good occupations as cycling, typewriting, and

"manty making." "I had 30 pickers o' tatties oot o' ——" tells me an old-fashioned farmer; "nooadays ye'll no get ten to boo their backs." The children "boo their backs" readily enough for 2s a day picking berries—the new industry which is not agriculture, and may, as likely as not, go out of fashion with the new generation.

Agricultural life in Perthshire has undergone many a change. The old Crofters, or rather Pendiclers,* and Portioners,† have disappeared to a great extent, owing to the consolidation of farms, simply obeying the laws of progress and change, having gone to the better pay and more cheerful life of the towns; above all, owing to the spread of education, facilities for acquiring books and newspapers, and the power of locomotion and travel. Steam has changed the "ways" of the people. Railways and improved roads render intercommunication easy and educational. The old small farmer with his security of "hypothek" has had to give way to the monied "forehand rent," "big men," and although cultivation of the soil is more scientific, aided by machinery, resulting in far finer crops and a better class of stock, there are not so many holders of land to till the ground; although in most cases ploughmen and their families,

^{*} Pendiclers ("prediola"), most of whom have disappeared, are defined in Jamieson's Dictionary as small holders of a portion of land belonging to a large farm and supplying it with labour. "It's no an ae-coo-kirn, mine, like a Pendlicker's."—Ian Maclaren.

[†] Portioners are the owners of small parcels of land which, sub-divided among a family, tends to exhaustion of land, promoting "congestion." "My father was portioner of Little Dearg."—Scott.

outworkers of all degrees, are comfortably settled on or between the many "farm toons." To re-create these, and to induce the people to return to the land, is a philanthropic desire in the minds of many well-wishers, and should occupy the attention of all our statesmen. But, humbly, it is overtured that, first, any scheme must be practical and in conformity with supply and demand; and, second, that the people whom it is supposed to benefit will really take it up, and are able to support themselves as "Small Holders," in plain words, "make it pay."

There was in many a village a loom in each house, but the small weavers have had to give way to the large firms in Blairgowrie, Perth, and Dundee, equipped as they are with splendid machinery, and carrying out division of labour to a fine point while employing all available hands. So has the village grocer, baker, milliner, had to succumb to the large stores and shops of to-day.

The ecclesiastical life also has undergone a change. The auld meenister, with his body of sagacious elders, the "meenister's man," the "betheral," the indispensable precentor, have greatly lost their places, and new, smart students, choirs, and "kists o' whustles" now rule in the "Establishment" as well as in the "Free" (or, to be up-to-date, that curious amalgam, yclept U.F.) Yet, is there not more active work in all the churches; are not services brighter, more acceptable than the severe and lengthy "diets" to which we were accustomed in the forties? At our own Kirk, there were two "diets" every Sunday—two long sermons and two

"exposeetions" of Old Testament history. Between the morning and afternoon services the congregation devoutly used to retire to consume "baps and beer at Bullions'"—a riverside Boniface. Were the old times so much better after all? "It is not good to say so," we are reminded, and "God fulfils Himself in many ways," lest by one good custom, the world might grow too old, and one ought to find "sermons in stones, and good in everything"—even in the towns supplying country wants by vans and carts.

It is most desirable to avoid controversy in such a memoir as this is; but it must be asked in all fairness—Why are not the small weaver and shopkeeper to be reinstated as well as the small cultivator? Why are not the great factory owners and institutions like Co-Operative Stores to be attacked and perhaps confiscated as well as the large landowners? While the matter is as it were *sub judice*, and a Land Bill simmering in the political pot, it is as well not to prophesy or put forward remedies unless these bear the impress of common sense and do not place too heavy a burden on the ratepayers.

"Land," said Dr. Johnson, "is an article of commerce, and the same quantity of food being produced will feed the same number of mouths." "Let fanciful men do as they will, it is difficult to disturb the system of life." The present writer regrets as much as any one the tendency of the people to leave the "land" for the superior attractions of the towns. In his own "small holdings," land and the accompanying "coo" have been thrown on his hands, and certes the old holders would not and could not purchase their holdings,

while the upkeep of the houses, steadings, etc., have all been borne by his landlord or his predecessors. It has often been urged that small farms of one or two pair of horses should be encouraged; but then the successful small farmer is ever progressing and always moving on to a larger and more paying possession. To be tied to a portion of the land is to keep the clock back.* The example of French and Swiss small peasant holdings is not encouraging to any who really studies the question and is not glamoured by the garish light shed over these forms of peasant life, seen in a short tour in summer months. Let it be borne in mind by those who cry "Back to the land!" (it may be a back-ward step when it is proved) that this class, following the example of their French brethren, would require and probably demand "Protection" for their stock and crops and produce. I do not say, as Lord Melbourne used to, when confronted with any political poser, "Can't you let it alone?" But until visionary schemes, State-aided schemes, are perished and a real demand from the people for land, like other commodities or articles of commerce, the present system of landlord, tenant farmers of various degrees, and well-paid and usually well-housed labourersleaving the owner all the responsibility of upkeep, drainage, fencing, planting, and the major part of taxation to pay—will do very well until a heaven-sent (and heaven-financed) scheme takes its place.

"Never abolish anything unless you have, and until you have, something better to place in its

^{*} Fixity of tenure infers fixity of rent, or is this to be left open?

room," was the sagacious remark of the late William Smythe of Methven,—a piece of advice our paper reformers might do well to copy. Practical men with experience will welcome and work out any sound scheme of reform.

Perth and Perthshire still uphold their reputation as sportsmen. Hunting the fox has vanished before wire-fencing and pheasants; "ringing" for roedeer, as practised by the late David Murray, is a thing of the "have beens;" but, although memories linger of the prowess of the Condies, Golfing Charlie, and other worthies, "gowff" is as keenly sought after as ever, as is curling in the winter. I do not know if in those days there were as many hunters after "bugs and fleas and puddock stools" as there were in later years under the presidency of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe—perhaps they were wiser, who shall say? in their choice of diet. The Perth Hunt, then as now, is the great festival, when the "Fair Maids of Perth" are present in reality, and kilted sportsmen assemble to play at racing, ending up with a fine "fling" in the County Rooms.

Of the noble charities of the City, supported by the County, this may not be time or the place to speak, but as these were founded by Old Perth and Perthshire we, of later date, must see to it, "Lest we forget."

ENVOI

In penning this imperfect sketch for the Bazaar Book to be published in aid of the Conservative Club, the writer would fain say one word more. This institution has lost two of its best friends.

One of ripe years, yet full of zeal, and ever a liberal well-wisher to the Club; the other, alas! a young man full of promise, and one who, while of wide and broad views of what seemed to him to be of the best for County and Country, still upheld the Conservative principles on which our Crown, Throne, and the People's welfare depend. These men must not be forgotten, and, in aiding the good work at present on hand, we are only carrying out their good wishes, and doing what they would have done—if the ripe and the green corn had been spared till harvest, and not left a County mourning their loss.

REMINISCENCES OF PERTH SOCIETY

By JOHN DICKSON, W.S.

(Pater Societatis)

Y first experience of Perth was in 1832, when I passed through it on my way home to Edinburgh after a tour, along with a cousin, in Argyllshire and Islay, and by Glencoe down the Dochart and Tay to Perth.

My next was in 1836, when I spent a day on my return with my brother from an expedition through Skye, across Ross-shire to Inverness, thence by the side of the Caledonian Canal to the Spean, and by Glenroy, Loch Laggan, and Dalwhinnie to Blair Atholl, where we got the mail. There were neither railways, bicycles, nor motor cars in those days, and young fellows not overburdened with wealth, but endowed with good health and willing to endure fatigue in the pursuit of the pleasure of seeing fine mountain scenery, joyfully attained it on what is popularly known as "shank's naigie." We met friends in Perth by whom we were taken to Craigie Hill and Callerfountain, from which we had a good view of Kilgraston and the lower part of Strathearn. We then took steamer to Dundee, and by another voyaged round the coast of Fife to Leith or Trinity, for Granton was not in existence at that time.

My third visit to Perth was in 1846, with Canadian cousins and two young ladies, on our return from a tour conducted on more luxurious principles. I was the guest of the party, and in the morning I took one of the girls, a pretty Canadian, to show her the Tay in all its grandeur; but she looked over the parapet of the bridge through her gold eyeglass and disposed of the Tay with the remark, "Ah! a pretty little creek," to which I found it difficult or impossible to make any response in defence.

My next and fourth visit to Perth, in January, 1848, was to be of longer duration, as it has extended to the present time; so that I may be able to say something about it and its inhabitants then and since. Of these, I am sorry to say, the only survivor that I can think of is Willie Gloag, now Lord Kincairney, so much respected and appreciated throughout his career as Counsel, Sheriff, and Judge, and as Lord Kincairney, a title derived from his estate in the Stormont, to which he has now retired from his labours on the judicial bench.

It struck me then, and it does so still, that Perth as a town has little in itself to excite admiration. Though at one time regarded as the Capital of Scotland and the residence of its Kings, it is sorely deficient in buildings of any antiquity. The Church of St. John, now divided for three congregations, in the centre of the town, is the only example since the demolition of Gowrie House, at a period when respect for venerable buildings was at a sad discount. Besides the area of the town is on a very flat level, and not even such spires as then existed had a chance to attract notice. Still less now when so

many stalks have risen at the various works and, by their height and smoke have become formidable competitors. The attractions of Perth are in her surroundings—the fine river and its handsome bridge, the two beautiful Inches, and the Hill of Kinnoull looking down on them all, backed by the Grampians, from Ben Voirlich to the Spittal of Glenshee.

I don't think that there was much change on the town itself between my first visit in 1832 and my fourth in 1848. In the early part of the nineteenth century a good deal had been done, and the old Royalty, a little scrap of a place, had been put into a new casing, especially on its north and south sides facing the two Inches-Rose Terrace and Atholl Crescent and Place on the north, and Marshall Place on the south: but after that effort there had been an entire cessation from further exertion, and the community seemed content to rest upon their laurels in the way of building. The municipal body, under an Act of Parliament, directed their attention to the improvement of the navigation of the Tay, with the hope of making Perth a great commercial centre. In this they were unfortunate, for at the same time the railway system had begun, and in ten years, after their operations were completed, they had to face the competition and rivalry of the Perth and Dundee line, and, like all canals and communications by inland water, they had no chance of success.

It was in the spring of 1848 that the line to Dundee from Barnhill was completed and opened, and the general talk of everybody was about railways and the wonderful results to follow from them, I remember dining with several young men at Black-ruthven, then the property of Mr. Peddie, and they were all agreed that the population of Perth would certainly be doubled within ten years, whereas that result has not been attained in fifty years. In fact, the various railways entering Perth on all sides seems to have had no direct stimulating effect on either the population or building in the town or suburbs for many years. Both of these have increased considerably within the last twenty years, but from other causes to which I will refer afterwards.

In 1848 there were a good many serious blemishes in very prominent situations—the remaining residue of the customs and ideas of a good old-fashioned age. The Thane of Fife public-house and stable-yard stood at the corner of South Street and Princes Street, where the handsome building of the Commercial Bank now stands in its place; and the present Clydesdale Bank building, erected by the Bank of Scotland before they acquired what was the Central Bank, occupies a stance and court of old buildings, in one of which little Dr. Scott lived for many years, and made a fortune from shilling fees. Opposite the Union Bank there stood in the days of its predecessor the old Perth Bank of one storeya white-washed building with a grey slate roof, for which the Perth Bank substituted two handsome shops, one occupied for many years by Lord Provost Sir David Ross. Lastly, there was in Methven Street the Logiealmond Tavern, where cattle and wood sales were weekly carried on. Now Sharp's Institution stands in its place.

In regard to other matters, the weekly cattle

market on Friday was held on the North Inch close to the foot of Charlotte Street, and, of course, there was a weekly congregation of farmers as purchasers, Irish drovers as sellers, and many loafers waiting for a job to drive the cattle to their new quarters. There were no marts in those days, and the only chance to buy or sell a horse was at the annual fairs held in South Street, in which the horses were ranged in two long lines on opposite sides of the street, and in the open intermediate they were rattled along to show and prove their soundness. The dairy cows ranged on the Inches, but the bulls were not enclosed in their pound, as they have been for years. From all this it will be seen that there has been material improvement where it was much needed.

The principal residences in the suburbs at that time were Bellwood, with Mr. Archibald Turnbull as proprietor; Marshall Cottage, on the Dundee Road, belonging to James Murray Patton of Glenalmond. Sheriff-Clerk of Perthshire, and the only man within the bounds who kept a carriage and pair of horses; also Pitcullen Bank, Mr. W. Peddie's, and the Feu, on the west side of Perth, belonging to Mr. Nicoll. Bowerswell had been built a few years previously, on plans by Mr. Bryce, and both in architecture and internal accommodation greatly excelled anything that had ever been seen in the vicinity. Mr. George Gray lived for many years to enjoy it, and brought up a large family, many of whom have prospered in the world and still survive at home and abroad. Dr. Malcom was the leading physician in those days, and gave much attention to James Murray's Royal Asylum, for which my firm were officials. Dr. Fraser Thomson and Dr. Halket, as well as little Dr. Scott, were all in full medical and surgical practice. The first two were enthusiastic golfers, and, when wanted, could always be found on the North Inch. James Condie embraced a large share of legal and factorial business, and, with his large family of sons and daughters, was very prominent in those days, living in Blackfriars House in Perth, and at Rohallion, near Birnam. With Mr. Peddie as his man Friday, he was a good sportsman as regards shooting, billiards, and especially golf, in which the fame of himself and his son George Condie was not confined to the North Inch, but was as great at St. Andrews.

In 1848, when I came to Perth, it was at the commencement of a new order of things, as the line between Stirling and Perth (then known as the Scottish Central), as well as that from Perth to Aberdeen (then called the Scottish North-Eastern), had then been recently opened for traffic. Dundee and Perth Railway was inaugurated with a grand luncheon party at Barnhill, under the auspices of Lord Kinnaird, shortly afterwards. All these lines became incorporated with the Caledonian. immediate consequence of these railroads was that all the mails and stage coaches were knocked off the various roads, and Peter Rough and all the coaching celebrities lost their livelihood, and were absorbed in some other employment, except the mail to Inverness. I came from Inverness on the top in a very cold night in April 1853, and she continued to run for some years after that. The North British was not completed to Perth at that time, and coaches

ran to meet the line at Ladybank. Alongside of all this coaching disturbance there was a great deal of speculation in all Railway Stocks, not confined to Perth or even Scottish lines. There had been a severe contest between the promoters of the two railroads to Edinburgh across the Forth by Burntisland or Queensferry, in which the former was preferred by a Committee of the House of Commons by the casting vote of the Chairman, Lord Ashley, afterwards the Earl of Shaftesbury. It was a great mistake, and has at last been rectified by the erection of the Forth Bridge.

In 1848 there were two local banks—the Perth Bank of old standing, with its office in George Street; the Central Bank, in St. John Street, in a very handsome building then recently erected. The two local banks afterwards found it expedient to transfer their business, and the Union Bank took over the Perth Bank, and the Bank of Scotland took the Central. By this means both the depositors and holders of stock of the local banks escaped from loss. They had not been successful in their business; but they managed to keep the cause of their failure from the public gaze, and I never cared to dive into the mystery nor took any interest in the gossip that was prevalent on each occasion. There was also a branch of the Commercial Bank, and one of the British Linen Company. The latter had existed for many years previously in Perth; and since 1848 the Royal, Clydesdale, and Aberdeen and County Bank have established branches to have a share in the profit or loss that is going.

At that time, and for many subsequent years before

the present depot system was adopted, detachments of successive regiments, both of cavalry and foot, were quartered in the Barracks. The officers of these corps readily entered into the society of the day, and contributed to the life and gaiety of the place, which certainly had at that time a much greater stock of young people of both sexes to make up pleasant evening parties than has been seen in recent years. They have all got married, left Perth for other scenes, or died, which last has been the case with many. As for the music on these occasions, I think it was chiefly dependant on the piano, but by whom administered I cannot say positively. Music was then at a very low ebb in Perth. It was taught by two Messrs. Duncan (brothers of Thomas Duncan, the distinguished artist, who rose to distinction in Edinburgh), and by Mr. Baker. Some years afterwards, Dr. and Mrs. Hempel came to Perth, and he, being a German and a Bachelor of Music, gave a great stimulus to music among the rising generation. After his death, by an unfortunate accident from a stroke on his head by a golf ball, his widow carried on the teaching for many years with wonderful success.

With regard to the military that were quartered here and contributed to the hilarity of the evenings, as old Sir John Macdonald of Dalchoshnie called it, the first that I remember was the 93rd Highlanders, with Lorenzo Rothe as their Colonel. His sister was Mrs. Adlerson, and she and her husband occupied Pitfour Castle for a year or two, and their only daughter married Sir Robert Napier, of Malliken. Captains Middleton and Seton were of that corps.

The Inniskillings succeeded, with Captains Butler and Langley, and Sommerville and Chancellor, of the Shieldhall family in Lanarkshire, as Subalterns—all Irishmen except Chancellor, whose pet name was Sandy Fraser. After them came the 79th, with MacBarnet, Keith, Maitland, and Cunningham, always known as the Durham lad, and Captains Butt and Boothby. They messed in the George Hotel, and I often joined them in the evening there. The 74th succeeded them, and Captains Martin and and Palmer, with young Macalpine, now living for many years at Garvock, were very much in evidence, and gave a very nice dance in the Messroom of the Barracks.

There was a good deal of mutual and responsive hospitality among the families of the town, and some of them had a practice of knocking off their duties by two bumper dinner parties in the same week, with the intervention of a few days. They by that means got all their silver and best china turned out for these occasions, and when they were over and the necessary materials had served the purpose they were restored to their respective repositories to await another summons next year. It always had a look and feeling of meetings of creditors, but with a different temper from that which is displayed on these occasions; for, although there was neither much humour nor attempts at intellectual enjoyment. a really good, well-dressed dinner, washed down with good wine, loosened the tongues of both sexes to talk of something, though it might not be of much consequence. The entertainments at Bellwood were of a more individual character, and I have to this day

a very pleasant impression and distinct recollection of Archie Turnbull's dark brown sherry. Fraser Thomson, in Atholl Crescent, and little Miss Macnab, who lived for some years in one of the villas on the side of the Tay, had, as long as they lived, small dinner parties at intervals of a fortnight; and Mr. Gray, at Bowerswell, and Mrs. Gray for many years after his death, continued a generous hospitality to a recent date—and many others did so also, according to their taste and ability. All that sort of thing is now past. Whether it has gone out of fashion, or that there are no families in the community of the same class as in those byegone days, with financial ability and inclination to go the pace of their predecessors, it is hard to tell, but it is a fact that garden parties by those who have a garden and tennis court, with or without families of their own, have taken the place of these heavy old dinners, which certainly inflicted a deal of trouble and anxiety on the lady of the house, and not the least of it after all her trouble to run the risk of a break-down among the invited guests and apologies for illness, and other causes of disappointment, coming in at the last moment, which was no uncommon experience.

At that time all the society was internal to the Town of Perth, and little or none of an external character, except in circumstances arising from business connections. In fact, there was a great want of families within ten miles of Perth such as now make pleasant intercourse for both parties. Besides, at that time, Perth was encircled by ominous tollbars on every road and at every point of the compass—on the Edinburgh Road at Craigend,

besides a pontage at Bridge of Earn, and a heavy toll at Barnhill for the Carse Road. When I complained on the subject to the late John Grant of Kilgraston, he heartily acquiesced, for he said that in the days when he went to dine at Kinfauns, during his first marriage to Lord Gray's daughter, it cost him the best part of a pound note for tolls to get there and home again next morning. I also complained to the Commission, of which Mr. Smythe of Methven was Chairman, that paving at one toll did not clear one on any other for the day, as it did round Edinburgh. The removal of all the tollbars was certainly a great relief from a very irritating obstruction. Not only was one irritated by having to pay, but also by having to rout out the toll people from their beds, to which they had recourse at an early hour after the traffic was reduced by the railways. The Dunkeld, Crieff, and Glasgow Roads, the Coupar Angus Road and Bridge of Isla and Upper Carse, were all adorned with tollbars, and put down as scientifically as the forts and defence of Paris. In olden times towns were walled, and had their various Ports-the North Port, West Port, etc., in Scotland; and, in London, Gates-such as Cripplegate, Ludgate, etc., and more troublesome to get through after canonical hours, as our tollbars.

I have said that little had taken place in Perth in the way of change and improvement between 1832 and 1848; but I believe it was within that time that the town was supplied with good water, on a plan suggested and carried out by Dr. Anderson, who was Rector or Headmaster at the Seminaries. Up to 1839 Perth's water supply was from the lades

from the Almond that permeate the town. When the Almond came down in flood, it was full of sediment from the arable fields on its course, and far from fit for domestic use. By sinking a capacious filter bed in the gravel at the head of Moncreiffe Island, and pipes from there to the Waterhouse, containing a steam engine, the water was raised pure and clear and distributed through the town; but it only rose to a little height above the level of the town, and consequently the extension of the town was for many years limited to the range of the distribution of water.

Perth can boast of its Town and County Club, situated in Atholl Crescent, with an unrivalled prospect over the North Inch to the Grampians and the Tay. It has every accommodation, including golf room, billiard-room, reading-room, card room, bedrooms, and large dining and smoking-rooms, all which has been provided by the subscription and support of its large body of members. At first a tenement of flats at the corner of Blackfriars Street was acquired, and was converted to the purpose, and every one was pleased, proud, and contented—but for a time only. An ambition for expansion entered into the heads of some aspiring members, and opportunity occurred to acquire the adjoining house in Atholl Crescent on Mrs. Craigie's death, and the two buildings were put into Mr. Granger Heiton's hands, who successfully evolved the elaborate arrangement above described. There is also another very nice Club-House in Tay Street, an entirely new building, and another in connection with the golf course on Moncreiffe Island, which has for some years been leased by the King James the VI. Club from the

town authorities. It was not so in 1848, and I have added this description of present arrangements to show in contrast with the very primitive accommodation that prevailed at that earlier date. The only Club-House then was a low-ceilinged flat in Charlotte Street, surrounded by the golf boxes of the members, with a long table in the centre and a few Windsor wood-bottomed chairs, without a newspaper to read or a glass of water to allay one's thirst. Mr. Gray had, I believe, instituted the Club in this apartment, and was contented with it as well as all the golfing myrmidons of that period, who daily assembled at eleven o'clock to play, or to see who was going to play. All the medals for which the members now compete were played for then, and by a much more notable and numerous company than appears in recent years. On these occasions, and indeed daily, James Condie, with a couple of sons, and Dr. Harry Macfarlane, his son-in-law, and Willy Peddie, "his man Friday," Dr. Halket, Dr. Fraser Thomson, Lord Charles Ker, Major Jelf Sharp, and sometimes the late Lord Kinnoull (who was then Lord Dupplin), Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, and others. In fact, golf has not progressed at Perth in the same proportion as it has done elsewhere throughout this country and many parts of the world, as may be gathered from what I have said. In Perth, golf had not the charm of novelty, but the old hands of fifty years ago were as enthusiastic and skilful, and certainly more famous, than their successors, notwithstanding all the advantages of the improvements, including a considerable extension to the course at the north end of the North Inch.

The North Inch, besides a golf course, afforded an excellent race course of a mile and a quarter in length, on which during the last fifty years many celebrities, both horses and jockeys, have been seen. In 1848, races by heats were still in fashion, and I remember one in particular in which Tom-Tit, a Lanercost long-legged colt that my friend Willie Hope Johnstone brought, beat in two heats two English animals of some renown and weighted accordingly, little Robertson by taking advantage of his lighter weight made the pace a cracker, and the Emperor and Louisa Newall finished both heats exactly in the same position—a length behind the Tit. We have seen the Cure 2nd for the Leger, and Caller Ou that won it, as well as Paganini and Tynedale, with Johnnie Osborne riding. The Races were under the auspices of the Perth Hunt, but few or none of the members cared for the sport, or knew anything about racing or the merits of their course. Perth is too much out of the racing atmosphere, which even in England is yearly travelling farther south. It was the new rule of the Jockey Club-that there must be three races each day of £100 each—that gave Perth Races, under Jockey Club Rules, their coup de grace; for that was utterly beyond the scope of the Hunt funds or the ideas of the members, who were more concerned with the Balls and the ladies that they came to see, and who came to be seen as well. These Balls, except when connected with the Caledonian Hunt, were very limited and exclusive affairs, made up of parties of the families in the County, who each restricted themselves in dancing

to their own little party, and they were seldom very joyous gatherings. Often the numbers were reduced by the death of some near relative in one of the leading families, just in time to interfere with their presence, a necessity imposed on others by more or less near connection, of which they were proud to put in evidence. Nowadays the object is served by Pony and Galloway Races, but in reality small race horses, free from Jockey Club rules.

Perth society and its more humble class of terrestrials had been much affected by the breach in it consequent on the Disruption and secession of the Free Church from the Established Church five years before 1848. I don't know that the evening parties suffered much by the disinclination of young people to promiscuous dancing; for their minds had been so engrossed with ecclesiastical polity during what they called the Ten Years' Conflict that they had little time and less taste for enjoyments of a lighter nature, more especially on their own scene of action. In fact, abstention from dancing had become a dogma of the unwritten law of the Free Kirk, and to this day is held in terrorem by the Kirk Sessions in the Highland parishes over any youth who dreams of dancing a reel or playing a strathspey on the pipes for the encouragement of others. At that time the recent Free Churches, built under great difficulties, were far from imposing structures, all according to one pattern, with very much the appearance of covered cattle courts, which had no existence then, but are very generally now a part of any important arable farm. Since that time worldly prosperity has attended the members of these Free Kirk congregations, and it

has not interfered with their zeal and liberality, for they have substituted three very handsome churches in different parts of the town. They began with the church in Tay Street, and gave it a very handsome steeple 200 feet high, intending that it should serve for the other two churches, in close imitation and competition with the three churches under the tower and steeple of St John's Established Church. But they had counted without reference to their clergymen, who were very proud of the steeple as it rose towards Heaven; but when they became aware of the intention to build the other two churches in connection with the steeple, they protested and would have none of it—and they were right. It was all very well to have such an arrangement with endowed churches, but in those that were dependant on the congregation for the support of each minister such juxtaposition presented too great a temptation and facility for some members and their families to drop into one of the other sanctuaries, and eventually slip their cables and effect emigration. At any rate, it was only human to excite and suffer such apprehensions among the ministers and people.

In those days Perth had a Theatre, and it still stands in Atholl Street, opposite Dr. Malcom's house at the end of Rose Terrace. Theatre attendance was never in my line; but I went twice, when Helen Fawcit played in the Lady of Lyons and As You Like It, and when Mr. Turnbull invited her to luncheon at Bellwood I had the honour of being asked to meet her. She and I passed some time after lunch playing a game on his Russian bagatelle board. She was a handsome, pleasant, unaffected

lady, a year or two younger than myself. This was several years before she married Theodore Martin, whom I remember at Lowe's Dancing School in Edinburgh, and, being a tough old fellow like myself, is still living, and denouncing motor cars and their consequences as heartily as I do, for which I greatly respect him.

The Bridge of Perth has always been much admired for its handsome outline and design by Smeaton; but it was uncomfortable and dangerously narrow, having a pavement for pedestrians only on one side not more than 30 inches wide, which necessitated passengers, unless walking in single file, to move to the carriageway, which was often in a very muddy condition. This was remedied by removal of the stone parapet, which allowed of the present footpaths on both sides of the carriageway being formed and supported on tie rods, the whole width of the original Bridge being devoted to carriageway, and iron parapets substituted for the stone ones thus removed.

The present St. John's Episcopal Church was built about 1850, on the site of the Church which preceded it, which was a very neat, tidy edifice, built according to the taste of a previous age, but without any pretence to antiquity. In 1848 Mr. Wood was the incumbent; and believing strongly in the value of the Episcopate, proposed to the congregation to be connected with the Diocese of St. Andrews and Dunkeld, and under the Bishop thereof. On this subject the congregation was not quite unanimous, and a meeting of the members was held in the George Hotel (which was not the Royal George

then, nor until the Queen occupied a room in it in 1851) to consider the proposal. Lord Mansfield was asked to take the chair, and it was adopted, notwithstanding his Lordship's objections.

The Queen's visit to Perth in 1851 was a complete surprise. Nobody was prepared for it, and least of all, Miss Davidson, who managed the George. There was a large dinner party at Mr. Gloag's in Marshall Place, at which I was of the company. when a note was handed to Mr. Tasker, then Resident Engineer of the Scottish Central Railway. that the Queen was to be in Perth shortly, and he left the table at once to make the necessary arrangements at the Station. There were no telegraphs then, and I don't know how this communication preceded Her Majesty. Miss Davidson did her best for the Royal party; and next morning the High Constables turned out and lined the streets, and the Provost and Magistrates were in evidence, armed with the Court small swords that had been got for the year 1842 Demonstration; but the Court dress with which they had been fitted on that occasion was wanting, and the combination of black dress pantaloons and Court swords was unfortunate, but they did not seem to think so. I forget what was the cause of the sudden change from an intended sea voyage to Aberdeen to a land route by rail, but it was probably connected with the existence or prospect of rough weather on the passage.

The Post Office in those old times was in the building later occupied by the Royal Bank in George Street, and Provost Sidey was Postmaster, and lived above the Office. The work to be done was not

great, and we had private pigeon holes, for which we paid £1 each annually. The office was removed to the foot of the High Street to a building erected on the site of some ruinous walls which constituted a sort of fish market, and, latterly, the present grand office in the corner of High Street and Scott Street is required for the work.

I have written this paper in a very disjointed fashion, noting the various changes since 1848 as they occurred to me, and I may have missed others of great importance, for which I must apologise.

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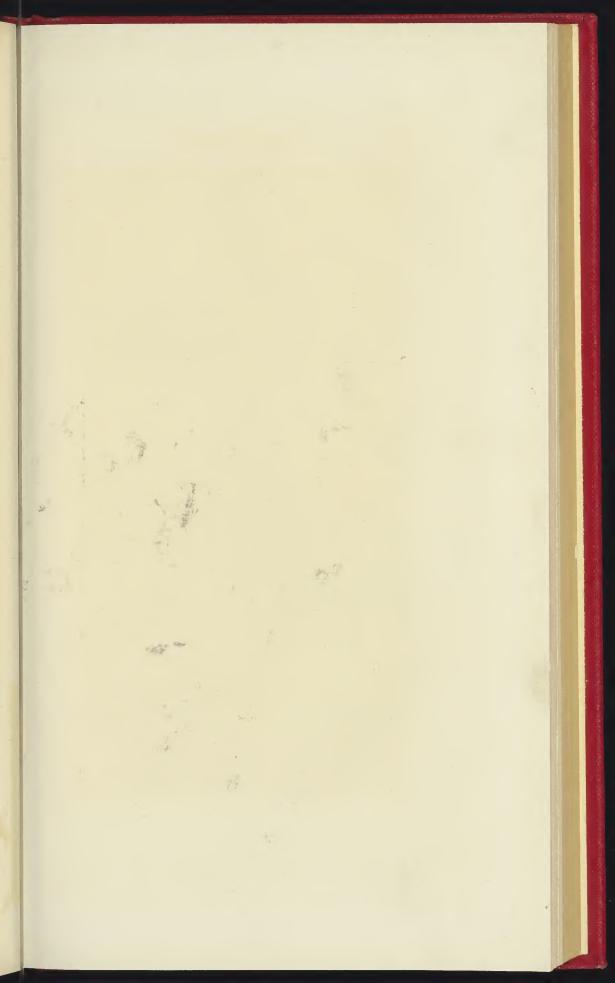
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ST. JOHN'S KIRK

By the Rev. WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A.,

The Larl of Thirther Larly Lodging.

HE origin of St. John's Kirk is lost in antiquity.

Tradition assigns its foundation to the sixth century billowing the weaker link of the sixth century billowing the Grampians. Originally it for may have been a mission outpost of the ancient child to the sixth in the sixth of the ancient child of Abernethy. It all all a bluent year to the prober triliding was worned it in the white ease all by David. I should the same to have fallen into a ruingus state, were restored, indeed re-built, by command of King Köbert Hel Bruce in 1998. Another the same up to have fallen into a ruingus state, were restored, indeed re-built, by command of King Köbert Hel Bruce in 1998. Another the same up to have fallen into a ruingus state, were restored, indeed re-built, by command

far as we know, few structural alterations were made until after the Reformation, when a partition was put up separating what is now known as the West Church from the main building. This seems to have taken place in 1598, after the settlement of a second minister to the charge. A second partition, separating the East and Middle Churches, was built in 1773. The most serious alteration on the Church was made, however, in 1828, when the wall on the north-west side, containing two stately

The Earl of Kinnoull's Lodging.

But who shall show the Ephemerides
Of these things, which sometime adorned that Citie?
That they should all be lost, it were great pitic.
Whose antique ornaments are a great deal more
Than any inward riches, pomp or store;
And Priviledges would you truly knowe
Far more indeed, than I can truly show.

H. Adamson.

ST. JOHN'S KIRK

By the Rev. WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A.,

Minister of Auchtertool

Tradition assigns its foundation to the sixth century, shortly after the conversion of the Picts on the south of the Grampians. Originally it may have been a mission outpost of the ancient Church of Abernethy.

The present building was erected, it is believed, by David I. about the year 1126. The Choir and Tower, which seem to have fallen into a ruinous state, were restored, indeed re-built, by command of King Robert the Bruce in 1328. After this, so far as we know, few structural alterations were made until after the Reformation, when a partition was put up separating what is now known as the West Church from the main building. This seems to have taken place in 1598, after the settlement of a second minister to the charge. A second partition, separating the East and Middle Churches, was built in 1773. The most serious alteration on the Church was made, however, in 1828, when the wall on the north-west side, containing two stately

and beautifully arched windows, was taken down, and the present wall to the north of the Middle Church put in its place.

The importance of Perth, during the days of the earlier Scottish Kings, render it probable that St. John's Church was a building of great magnificence. It was the Church of the Capital of Scotland, attended by the Kings and Nobles, and it was on several occasions chosen for great ecclesiastical Councils.

Before the Reformation it was adorned with costly carvings and monumental effigies, and contained over forty altars, enriched by many pious gifts.

Tradition asserts that the Church was at one time of greater dimensions,—the Nave extending further towards the West,—and there is some ground for crediting this tradition in view of the fact that the length of the Choir is out of proportion to the length of the Nave.

St. John's Church is associated with many great events in the history of our country. We think of it first as a humble building of wood or turf; then as a large and stately Church, ever filled with the incense of prayer and praise. Here, in this ancient and holy place, have the men of many generations met to worship God—met from childhood's prattling years to the time of quavering voice and faltering age;—here have they joined in the solemn service—in prayer and praise—that was caught up and re-echoed by their children when it died from their dying lips;—and here have they caused their bones to be buried that they might, even when dead, nestle round the sacred place, "like Mary kneeling

at the Saviour's feet." Within and around its walls lie the bones of rude chieftains of ancient days-of warriors, of peers, of priests, of presbyters, and of other holy men-the most of whom are forgotten, and concerning whom we only know that they were once here in the pride and beauty of their manhood. Our imagination, brooding over the scene, hears again in fancy the chant of the vesper hymn, the rolling music of the day of high festival, the gladsome tone of the marriage lay, and the low wail of the funeral dirge; -- it sees again the lights burning upon the altars to light weary souls to heaven, and the coming and going of worshippers with the passing centuries-the savage Picts, unsubdued by man, yet subdued by the Spirit of God, the mailed warriors that Edward led to subdue our countrythe brave followers of Bruce and Wallace-the fickle nobles who thronged the Courts of the fickle Stewarts-the Lords of the Congregation who led the van of the Reformation—the soldiers of Cromwell who preached and prayed in its pulpit-the men of Covenanting days who sealed their testimony with their blood-the Cavaliers of the Rebellion with their ill-starred leader, and many others who met here in the past to the worship of God. A Church that has so many memories attached to it, is surely worthy of every good man's veneration, and worthy of being preserved and made beautiful for all future ages!

"Our holy and our beautiful House where our Fathers praised Thee and all our pleasant things are laid waste." (Isaiah lxiv. II.)

TABLE OF MAIN INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF ST. JOHN'S KIRK

500.—Probable date of the founding of the first Church.

800.—Probable date of a second Church.

of the Nave of the Church as it exists at present.

1126.—The Church, Parsonage House, and Tithes gifted by David I. to the Abbey of Dunfermline.

1130.—The above gift confirmed.

St. John's Church granted by William the Lion to Henry Bald.

1201.—Ecclesiastical Council held in Church, presided over by Cardinal John de Salerno.

1211.—Ecclesiastical Council, presided over by William Malvoisin, Bishop of St. Andrews, and Walter, Bishop of Glasgow.

1242.—St. John's consecrated (5th September) by David de Bernhame, Bishop of St. Andrews.

1242.—Ecclesiastical Council, presided over by David de Bernhame, Bishop of St. Andrews.

1296.—Edward I. keeps the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in Perth.

1328.—The Church repaired by command of King Robert the Bruce.

1335.—The Earl of Cornwall slain before the High Altar by his brother, King Edward III.

1378.—Lady Janet de Monymuske divorced in the Church from her husband, Alexander de Moravia.

1380.—John Mercer of Aldie buried in the Church.

1396.—Supposed ordeal of Bier-Right in the Church, described in the "Fair Maid of Perth."

1400,—"Skelloche Bell" placed in the Tower of the Church.

1401.—St. Ninian's Altar founded by Robert Brown, burgess.

1440.—Choir of Church re-built.

1490.—James IV. gives 18s. at a Mass in Church, and 27s. at the "breddis" of three Altars.

1496.—James IV. gives 118 6d for the repairing or restoring of Church.

1506.—Preaching Bell placed in Tower.

1510.—Organ erected in the Church.

1520.—Common Bell placed in Tower.

1526.—Musical Bells placed in Tower.

1553.—Altar of St. Roque, the last Altar, founded in the Church.

1559.—John Knox preaches in the Church (11th May); a riot ensues, in which the altars and ornaments of the Church are destroyed,—the High Altar being broken down by William Stewart of Grandtully.

The following is Calderwood's account of this first outburst of popular zeal in the cause of the Reformation:- "Mr. Knox had in a sermon declared how odious idolatrie was in God's presence; what commandments he had given for destruction of the monuments thereof; what idolatrie and abomination is in the masse. After sermoun, which was vehement against idolatrie, a preest, in contempt, would attempt to celebrate masse. When he opened a glorious tabernacle standing beside the High Altar, there stood certain godlie men, and among others a young boy, who cried out boldlie, 'This is intolerable, that when God by His Word hath plainly damned idolatrie, we sall stand and see it used in despite.' The preest gave the boy a great blow; the boy in great anger taketh up a stone and throwing it at the preest hitt the tabernacle and brake down an image. Immediatlie after, the whole multitude cast stones and dispatched the tabernacle and other monuments of idolatrie before the tenth man within the toun was advertised—for the most part were going to dinner when the noise of this went through the toun—a multitude not of gentlemen or zealous professors but of rascalls and the inferiour sort of people, assembled to that Church."]

1559.—Knox preaches again on the 29th to the "congregation" and some of the Queen's soldiers.

1560.—John Row becomes minister of Perth.

["This man," says Calderwood, "was a wise and grave

Father and of good literature according to the time. After he was rightlie informed by Mr Andrew Melvill, he cleered all the heads of Discipline in his doctrine at a Generall Assemblie, to the great contentment of all men, and advanced the same according to his power to the end of his life. He thundered out mightlile against the state of bishops, howbeit in the time of blindnesse the Pope was to him an angel of God."]

1563.—General Assembly held in the Church (June 25, 26, and 27).

1573.—John Row marries in the Church at an afternoon service, without proclamation of banns, the Master of Crawfurd to Lord Drummond's daughter, and has to answer therefor to the Assembly.

1580.—Lawrence Mercer of Meikleour buried in the Church.

1582.—Seats first erected in the Church.

1586.—Church in a ruinous state. "For as meikle as the minister and elders perceiving the ruinous, pitiful, great and lamentable estate of the kirk in all parts and places thereof and the great decay that is liable to incur thereon, and being deeply in heart and conscience angry therewith, they all in one voice and with one consent ordain and by these presents ordain the minister to quit and leave his ordinary text and purpose whereof he preached of before, and desired him most earnestly to elect and choose some part and portion of Scripture which he thought most able and meet to move the hearts of the people, and especially the Baillies and Magistrates whatsoever bearing rule and authority in the said burgh, to provide that the same with all diligence may be repaired and mended in all honest and decent form; which failing, and being in no ways done, all shall return to ruin, to the great hurt and skaith of the common weill."—Session Records.

1587.—Attendance at the Thursday's sermon made compulsory.

1588.—Andrew Mercer of Meikleour buried in the Church. 1588.—James, Earl of Gowrie, buried in the Church.

1591.—Queen Anne (wife of James VI.) attends service in the Church.

["Ordains (June 21) for keeping order in the Kirk at the

Queen's Majesty's entry, Robert Matthew, Walter Gray, John Pitcairn, James Mercer, Andrew Wilson, elders, to have the oversight and keeping of the door that no tumult may be made."—Session Records.

1593.—A seat ordered to be erected for the scholars because they "by their tumults and running through the Kirk, and likewise by their clattering and fighting do trouble both the teacher and the hearer."

1597.—General Assembly held in Church at which James' Church polity was approved of by ministers mainly from the North, and a Committee was appointed to deal with popish Earls of Errol and Huntly.

1598.—West or "Little" Kirk partitioned off the Nave.

1600.—Robert Kerr draws "ane whinger in the Kirk and wounds Adam Abercrombie" (January).

1603.—The Laird of Ballenden, who was slain at Dundee, buried in the Church, east of the Council-house door beneath a blue stone of the "Ryne."

1604.—Queen Anne grants the tithes and the patronage of the Church to the Magistrates.

1607.—The Synod of Perth and Stirling have an extraordinary meeting in connection with the question of "Constant Moderators."

The King having appointed Bishops was determined that their position as such should be recognised by the Church, and accordingly he commissioned Sir David Murray, Lord Scone, to be present at this meeting of Synod for the purpose of securing the Moderator's Chair for Alexander Lindsay, Bishop of Dunkeld. The retiring Moderator, William Row, was cautioned by Lord Scone before entering the pulpit, at the beginning of the Synod, that he would be taken out of it if he "spake anie thing in his doctrine that tuiched the King's maters or disallowed anie acts of preceding assemblies, speciallie of that assemblie at Linlithquo." While Row was in the pulpit, "Sir David Murray would sundrie tymes have rissen to putt hands on him, in the verie tyme of the sermoun, but was stayed by the counsell of Balvaird and Balmano." The Synod refused to appoint the Bishop of Dunkeld Moderator at the dictation of the King's Commissioner, and on the following day, when

proceeding according to previous custom with the election of a Moderator, "the Comptroller raged and began to rise out of his chaire and take the catalogue out of the Moderator's hand perforce, but he held it in his left hand, the Comptroller sitting on his right hand. He held the Comptroller with his right hand in his chaire while he called all the names. Mr. Henrie Livingston was chosen Moderator. The brethrein on the leit were called on and Mr. Henrie commanded to enter in his place. The Comptroller threatened whatsoever man durst be so bold as to come there and went out of his owne seate to stay Mr. Henrie whom he saw comming fordward. But Mr. Henrie tooke him at the midds of the table among his brethrein, for the chaire or head of the table was a thing indifferent. Mr. Henrie, standing at the midds of the board, said—'Brethrein, lett us beginne at God, and be humbled in the name of Jesus Christ.' The Comptroller, in a great rage, chopping on his breast, saide with a loude voice—'The devill a Jesus is heere.' Mr. Henrie went fordward in prayer. The Comptroller raised the end of the boord with the green cloath and throwed it over upon the Moderator and the rest that were upon the south side, all humbled at this time on their knees and never stirred, notwithstanding of all this violence. . . . Never a man stirred of his foote till the prayer was ended. . . . When the prayer was ended the bailliffes came. He commanded them to ring the common bell and to remove these rebells. The bailliffes said they could not without the advice of the Counsell. They pretended they would go and conveene them, but returned not again. The Assemblie proceeded according to order and removed the Presbyterie of Perth to be tryed. Skoone locked the doores and closed them out; but they got entries to a loft, signified their presence, and so proceeded to the tryall till nyne of the clocke. The rest were removed to a corner of the Kirk and tryed, or referred to When they returned at ten houres to another occasioun. proceed, they found the Kirk doores closed and the keyes taikin away. Some of the Town Counsellers affirmed that they knew nothing thereof and were sent to crave the keyes, but they were denyed them. The bailliffes, understanding that Skoone had no warrant to doe what he had done, offered to make patent doors; the citizens also were in a great rage; but the ministers stayed all kinde of violence. There was great concourse of people accompanying them with teares.

After consultation, they conveened at the South Kirk doore, whither with diligence were brought boords, furmes, and stooles, the people weeping and cursing the instruments of that disturbance."—Calderwood.]

1608.—Two "lofts" built in the Church by the Session—one for the Provost and Magistrates and Councilmen, and the other for the common people and scholars.

1608.—Inhabitants meet in the West Kirk to raise funds for the building of the Tay Bridge.

1615.—Communion changed to Easter Sunday.

1616.—"The Session ordains the haill beggars resident within the burgh to be convened within the new Kirk the next Thursday, that so many of them as are aliens, strong beggars and vagabonds, may be banished of the burgh, and the remanent authorised to remain."

1618.—West Kirk to be "redd" of guns to receive the body of Lady Montrose.

1618.—General Assembly held in the West Kirk, at which the "Five Articles of Perth" were approved of.

["There was sett in the Little Church a long table, and at the heade thereof a short crosse table. At the crosse table were sett chaires for His Majestie's Commissioners and Moderator. At the sides of the long table were sett furmes for noblemen, barons, burgesses, bishops, and doctors. The ministers were left to stand behind, as if their place and part had beene onlie to behold. If there was noe rowme in the Little Church for saitts, they might have sitten in the Greater Church. But this apparentlie was done of policie, that they might carrie some majestie upon their part to dashe simple ministers. Mr John Spottiswoode, Bishope of St. Androes, placed himself at the head of the table in the Moderator's Chaire beside His Majestie's Commissioners, and tooke upon himself the office of a Moderator without election. When Mr George Crier, minister of Haddington, desired that the order of frie election might be keeped, the Bishope answered sawcilie, 'The Assemblie was conveened within the bounds of his charge, wherein, so long as he served, he trusted noe man wold take his place!'"

The "Five Articles of Perth" were :-

(1) Kneeling at Communion.

(2) and (3) Private Administration of the Sacraments in particular circumstances.

(4) Confirmation by Bishops.

(5) Observation of Christian Festivals as in England.

1619.—The Session agree to receive the Sacrament kneeling.

1621.—All the people assemble in the Church in consequence of a great flood.

1628.—Convention of Burghs meets in the West Kirk.

1631.—Margaret Beaton, spouse of David Moncrieffe of Craigie, buried in Ballersis' burial.

1631.—"The Session has made motion to repair the west great window of the new Kirk with the money gotten from Gilbert Henderson, delinquent."

1632.—Dame Elizabeth Chene, Lady Olyphant, buried in "Ballellie's Ile."

1633.—Charles I. attends the Church and hears "ane reverend sermon."

1634.—The Tithes of the Church valued by Commissioners.

1637.—Dame Margaret Crichton, Lady Balmano, buried in the east corner of the Church beside the body of umquhil Earl of Gowrie.

1639.—Lady Stormont buried beside her mother, Lady Balmano.

1643.—Isobel Winton, Lady Kinvaid, buried under the Scholars' Seat, next Aldie's burial.

1644.—800 Fife Covenanters imprisoned in the Church by Montrose, after the battle of Tibbermuir.

1650.—Charles II. visits Perth and has to listen to sermons of immoderate length.

1651.—(12th Jan.) "Collonell Archibald Straquhan was excommunicat and delivered to the deivell, in the Churche of Perth, by Mr Alexander Rollocke."—Balfour's Annals of Scotland.

1651.—The Church abused by Cromwell's soldiers, who "silenced" the ministers and "discharged" them to preach,

"because they preached up the King's interest notwithstanding of his defeat at Worcester."—Lamont's Diary.

1651.—Decree obtained for erecting the landward district into a parish.

1654.—A room partitioned off the West Kirk for holding Courts.

1671.—Sir James Mercer of Aldie buried in the Church.

1671.—Justiciary Court meets in the West Kirk.

1684.—Marquis of Athole gets leave to hew stones in the West Kirk.

1680.—The "outed" Episcopal ministers of Redgorton and Kilspindie baptise bairns in the great Kirk of Perth.

1720.—West Kirk seated.

1732.—The Synod of Perth and Stirling (the proceedings at which led to the founding of the "Associate Synod") meets in the West Kirk.

1745.—Prince Charles Edward attends service in the Church (8th September).

1745 (30th October).—Mob takes possession of Church and steeple on the King's Birthday.

1760.—Storm windows put in east end of Church.

1773.—Partition built between East and Middle Churches. King's Loft taken down and the Churches seated.

1807.—Perth divided into four parishes.

1823.—Town Council begin to restore the Church; shorten the North Transept and take down a portion of Halkerstone's Tower.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN PERTH DURING LAST CENTURY

By "ORION"

NTIL the year 1806, Perth was comprehended in one Parish. There was originally only one Church-the historic St. John's-with one minister. Towards the close of the sixteenth century another minister was added; and at the beginning of the eighteenth there was a further addition of a third pastor. Early in the seventeenth century a portion of the Church was walled off, and became the West Church; and in 1772, the remaining part was divided into the Middle and East Churches. The three ministers of Perth preached in rotation in the three Churches. In 1806, the three ministers of Perth were the Rev. James Scott, of the first charge; the Rev. James Moodie, of the second charge; and the Rev. John Duff, who is styled assistant to Mr. Scott and Mr. Moodie. Mr. Scott was an able and public-spirited man. He was the author of the Statistical Account of the Parish and Town of Perth and Parish of Kinnoull, and other notable books, and one of the founders of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the accommodation furnished by the three Churches into which St. John's was divided was found to be inadequate for the growing population. The Town Council, along with the ministers of the East and Middle, and the heritors of the landward portion of the Parish, applied to the Lords of Session and obtained a decreet disjoining the Parish and erecting it into four. A fourth Church being thus required, St. Paul's was erected in 1807.

These three ministers resigned their charges in 1807, in order that four new men should be appointed to the four parishes in which Perth was divided at this date—the East, the West, the Middle, and St. Paul's.

THE EAST PARISH

The following were ministers of this Parish during last century:—

- 1808. The Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson; translated to New Greyfriars in Edinburgh, 1810.
- 1810. The Rev. Dr. Esdaile, till retiral, 1844.
- 1845. The Rev. John Anderson; translated to Kinnoull in 1852.
- 1852. The Rev. Dr. James Elder Cumming, who did much in the way of organisation; translated to Parish of Newington, Edinburgh, 1860.

 His work was well continued by
- 1860. The Rev. Dr. Archibald Scott; translated to Abernethy, 1863; now Minister of St. George's, Edinburgh.
- 1863. The Rev. A. Burdon; translated to Crauford, and died recently in Lasswade.

1871. The Rev. W. G. H. Carmichael. During Mr. Carmichael's incumbency an Organ was introduced, the galleries were removed, and the interior of the Church greatly improved. Mr. Carmichael died on 6th August, 1902, and was succeeded by the present Minister—

1902. The Rev. W. E. Lee, M.A.

There is a Mission Hall in Thimble Row.

WEST PARISH

1807. The Rev. Daniel Mackenzie; died, 1813.

1814. The Rev. Robert Keay; died, 1819.

1820. The Rev. S. G. Kennedy; died, 1835.

1836. The Rev. Andrew Gray; joined Free Church, 1843.

1843. The Rev. Edward Robertson; translated to Tibbermore, 1845.

1846. The Rev. David Smith; translated to Weston and Roberton, 1856.

1857. The Rev. Robert Milne, D.D.; died, 1895.

1895. The Rev. P. R. Landreth.

There is a Mission Hall in South Street.

MIDDLE PARISH

1808. The Rev. William Aird Thomson, D.D.; joined Free Church in 1843.

1843. The Rev. John Murdoch; died, 1874.

1874. The Rev. James Brunton; translated to Monimail, 1882.

1882. The Rev. William Stevenson; translated to Auchtertool, 1891.

1892. The Rev. William Main; translated to Anwoth, 1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEVELOPMENTS 47

1903. The Rev. J. M'Glashan Scott, M.A.

There is a Mission Hall in St. John's Place.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH

1807. The Rev. John Findlay, D.D.; died, 1846.

1846. The Rev. William Henry Grey, D.D.; translated to Lady Yester's, Edinburgh, 1850.

1850. The Rev. Alexander Falconer; translated to Denny, 1856.

1856. The Rev. Archibald Fleming; died, 1900. Church renovated, 1891.

1900. The Rev. Frank Hale Martin.

There is a Mission Hall in Kinnoull Street.

ST. LEONARD'S PARISH (Quoad Sacra)

This Church was built in 1834.

1835. The Rev. George Millar.

1840. The Rev. John Milne; joined Free Church in 1843.

1843. The Rev. John Struthers.

1862. The Rev. James Wilson, who gathered a large congregation and got St. Leonard's erected into a parish; died, 1888.

1888. The Rev. J. S. M'Naughton.

ST. ANDREW'S PARISH

This Church was built in 1885, in place of Kinnoull Street Church, which was erected in 1821. The Gaelic Church congregation, which had largely prospered under the Rev. Dr. Martin, now of the Barony Church, Glasgow, were asked by the Presbytery to move to St. Andrew's Church. To

this they assented, and St. Andrew's was erected into a parish, under the Rev. D. G. Manuel, B.D.

ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH

This Church was built in 1896 out of proceeds of sale of Gaelic Church, situated in Canal Street; money raised by Bazaar, and donation from Baird Trust. This Church is really the successor of the Gaelic Church (which after the Disruption became practically vacant) where Mr. Manuel first served. Any ministers it had were really assistants and missionaries in the East Parish. The Rev. Dr. Martin, now of the Barony, Glasgow, gathered a considerable congregation, and was succeeded in 1885 by the Rev. D. G. Manuel, B.D., as above described.

1896. The Rev. Robert Oswald.

ST MARK'S CHURCH

Is in process of being built. The congregation was formed by the Rev. R. S. Barclay, for some time assistant in St. Andrew's (1901-2). Mr. Barclay first opened a Mission Church, which soon became connected with the West Kirk of St. John's. The Presbytery having considered the position, eventually authorised the congregation to erect a Mission Church in Feus Road, where there was apparent opportunity for extension owing to the rapid increase of the population of the East Parish in that part of the town. The foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Whitelaw, late M.P. for the City of Perth, on 22nd September, 1906.

THE UNITED PRESBYERIAN CHURCH

WILSON CHURCH

Was formed by the Rev. William Wilson, minister of Perth, and those who seceded with him from the Established Church in 1733. Mr. Wilson continued to preach in the Parish Church until 1740, when he was interdicted. In November of that year his congregation began to worship in a Church they had erected in High Street. After a year they enlarged it—adding galleries. Mr. Wilson died in 1741, and was succeeded by the Revs. George Brown, John Jervie, Jedidiah Aikman, John Newlands, D.D., Thomas Miller, and Dr. Dickie (now of Dowanhill). The Rev. John Addie is its present minister.

NORTH CHURCH

Originated with the separation of the minister and minority of the First Secession at the time of "The Breach" in 1747. The first Church was built in 1749; the second in 1792. The ministers have been the Revs. George Brown, Alexander Troup, Alexander Pringle, D.D., Richard Black, David Young, D.D., Robert Cameron, James M'Owan, Robert Lyon, and J. W. D. Carruthers, who died this year.

EAST CHURCH

The congregation first worshipped in the Glovers' Yard. A Church was built in 1786, and a new one in 1863. Its first minister was David Sangster, who was succeeded by Forrest Frew, William Lindsay, and Alex. Henderson. The present minister is the Rev. Thomas Crawford, M.A.

YORK PLACE

Originated in 1858 in a secession from the Free. For a time this congregation was unconnected with any denomination. In 1861 it threw in its lot with the United Presbyterians. The Church was opened in 1859. The Rev. John Z. Huie had ministered to it, but the first United Presbyterian minister was the Rev. James Frame. He was succeeded by the Rev. William Girdwood; and the Rev. Archibald Sutherland, who came in 1867, is its present minister.

For a time there was a congregation worshipping in

CANAL STREET

who acquired the Independent Chapel there. The first minister was the Rev. Robert Arthur; the second, James Bow. In his time the congregation became extinct, and the Church was re-bought by the Independents.

BRIDGEND

Is the newest U.P. Church (now U.F.) The first minister was Rev. George Robson, D.D.; whose colleague and successor is Rev. Percy Hepburn, M.A.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

MIDDLE CHURCH

The Middle Church was formed in the year of the Disruption by Dr. William Aird Thomson. He was Moderator of the Church of Scotland in 1835. Though he lived until 1863—he was ninety years of

age at his death—he retired from active work soon after forming the congregation.

In 1845, the Rev. Thomas Dymock became his colleague and successor. He died in 1888, and was succeeded by the Rev. David W. Kennedy, the present incumbent.

ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH

The original church was opened for public worship on 22nd October, 1843, the congregation consisting largely of members and adherents of St. Leonard's Established Church, the minister of which joined the Free Church. Mr. Milne left for Calcutta in 1853. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. Z. Huie, who resigned in 1858. Mr. Milne having returned from India, again became its minister. A year after the Rev. Robert Cowan was chosen as his colleague, and on Mr. Milne's death, in 1868, he became sole minister. Leaving for Elgin in 1878, he was succeeded by the Rev. D. Douglas Bannerman, who died in 1903. The present minister is the Rev. G. A. F. Knight.

ST. STEPHEN'S

In 1843, the Rev. Charles Stewart was minister of the Church of Scotland Gaelic Church in Canal Street. He and about the entire congregation threw in their lot with the Free Church. Having to leave it, they worshipped for a time in the Guild Hall in High Street. In 1844, the Rev. Mr. Stewart left, and was succeeded by the Rev. Peter Grant. They then occupied a church in Kinnoull Street, which is now a part of the Messrs. Pullar's Dye Works. Through Mr. Grant's instrumentality they built a church in the New Row. The Rev. William Grant succeeded the

Rev. Peter Grant. When he left for Australia, he was succeeded for two years by the Rev. Mr. Patterson; then by the Rev. John Tulloch, in 1855. The Gaelic service was gradually dropped, and Free St. Stephen's Gaelic Church became known as Free St. Stephen's. The present Church in Paradise Place was built in 1878. Mr. Tulloch retired from active work in 1884, and the Rev. Hugh Ross was appointed colleague and successor. On Mr. Ross going to Glasgow, the Rev. William Ewing became minister, in 1890. The present minister is the Rev. Alexander Isdale, inducted in 1900.

WEST CHURCH

Rev. Mr. Gray had been seven years minister of the Church of Scotland in the West Parish, when at the Disruption he and a large portion of the congregation joined the Free Church. For a time they worshipped in the Independent Chapel. The church in Mill Street was opened on the 26th October, 1843. Mr. Gray died on the 10th March, 1861-56 years of age. He was succeeded by the Rev. Gilbert Stewart, of Barrhead, and, on his health failing, his successor was the Rev. John Laidlaw, of Bannockburn, in 1863. Ten years later he was succeeded by the Rev. James Gibson, of Strabane. He continued in active work until in January, 1803, when the Rev. P. A. Gordon Clark became his colleague. The church in Mill Street was rebuilt in Tay Street in 1870.

ST. PAUL'S

Was instituted as a Mission in the church in New Row which the congregation of Free St. Stephen's had vacated. It did not prosper greatly until the appointment of Mr. John Symon in 1879, who was ordained as its first minister in 1881. On his death he was succeeded by the Rev. D. E. Omand.

KNOX'S

Congregation first worshipped in a schoolroom in the Meal Vennel, under the Rev. Mr. Johnman as missionary. He was succeeded by the Rev. Walter Davidson, who became its first minister. Their church in South Street was opened in March, 1857. A gallery was added in 1862. Mr. Davidson was succeeded by the Rev. John Buchan in 1874, and in 1876 by the Rev. John Rainnie.

ORIGINAL SECESSION CHURCH

(In South Street)

The ministers of this Church have been the Rev. Messrs. Black, Manson, Morton; and the present pastor, the Rev. Robert Hobart, M.A.

THE GLASSITES

Have a Meeting-House to the west of the High Street Port. A schism occurred, and some of them went to worship in a room in the High Street. For long they gave the largest collections to the Infirmary.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION IN SCOTLAND

The Congregationalists worshipped in Mill Street. The Rev. W. D. Knowles was long their pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Finlay, when they united with the Evangelical Union, and built a

Chapel in Kinnoull Street. The pastor is the Rev. Robert Finlay.

BAPTISTS - I believed a zaw or

The Baptists first worshipped in South Street, then in Tay Street, in a building which was orginally the Opera House. It was secured to them through the strenuous exertions of the Rev. Peter Grant. Their minister is the Rev. J. A. Grant Robinson, M.A.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS

So far back as 1770 the Methodists had a place of worship in Perth. They first worshipped in a small room in the Meal Vennel. They then acquired a Chapel in South Street, belonging to "The Morrisonians." They now worship in Scott Street, their pastor being the Rev. A. J. Summerfield.

" THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The members of the Roman Catholic Church were for a time too poor and too small in number to acquire a Chapel or priest. Whilst the old Duchess of Perth lived, they went out to Stobhall, where she kept a priest. After her death, the priest officiated one Sunday at Stobhall, another at Dundee, and a third in Perth. There is now a considerable number of Roman Catholics who worship in Melville Street. The Rev. Michael Lavelle and the Rev. Patrick Keenan are the priests. There is also a College of the Redemptorist Fathers at St. Mary's, Kinnoull Hill.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

To begin with, there were two Episcopal congregations in Perth-one Conforment and the other non-Conforment. The former worshipped in the Parliament Close; the other met in the Wrights' Hall. In time these congregations united; and in 1796 a Chapel was built in Princes Street. A little more than 50 years later it was found to be inadequate to the wants of the congregation, and in 1851 the present Church of St. John's was built, and was in connection with the Church of England. It is now in connection with the Scottish Episcopalians, by whom also St. Ninian's Cathedral was built. congregations belong to the United Diocese of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane. The Bishop is the Most Rev. George Howard Wilkinson, D.D.; the Dean, the Very Rev. V. L. Rorison, D.D.; the Archdeacon, the Venerable A. S. Aglen, D.D., Alyth. The Very Rev. George Grub is Provost of St. Ninian's Cathedral; the Rev. G. T. S. Farquhar, M.A., Canon and Precentor. The Incumbent of St. John's is Dean Rorison.

not the happiness of man not been increased to an extraordinary extent. We shall now, nowever, consider our view of this material progress, which has seen so striking, and show how it has affected our meteric city.

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THE MATERIAL PROGRESS OF PERTH DURING THE LAST CENTURY

By D. CRAWFORD SMITH, F.S.A. (Scot.)

HE last century has been called "the wonderful century," and certainly in no previous similar period in the history of the world have such strides in material progress been made. That most wonderful invention the steam engine was being developed in the early years of the century. Coal gas was superseding candles and whale oil as illuminants. Electricity has since more than rivalled coal gas, it has girdled the world and given us a motive power greater than steam. Sanitation is now better understood and applied. The conveniences of life have been multiplied, and the comfort if not the happiness of man has been increased to an extraordinary extent. We shall now, however, confine our view of this material progress, which has been so striking, and show how it has affected our ancient city.

When John Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, finished his work of building the Bridge of Perth, in 1772, the town seemed to awake as from a long lethargic sleep. From the time the previous bridge was swept away by a great flood—a period of more

than one hundred and fifty years—all traffic across the river had been carried on by means of ferry-boats. George Street and Charlotte Street were formed as approaches to the new Bridge. The citizens were proud of the Bridge, and a well-known piece of dance music was named in its honour "The Bridge of Perth." One improvement led to another. St. John Street was opened up, and the fair proportions of the ancient Church were better seen. When the century opened, Thomas Hay Marshall, one of the most stirring personalities in the history of Perth, ruled the city as Lord Provost. To him we owe the artistic laying out of the grounds on which stood the Monastery of the Blackfriars. Atholl Place, The Crescent, and Rose Terrace are the outcome of his genius. In his time also was formed Marshall Place, on the south side of the town, and the streets immediately to the north of this fine terrace. As is well known, Marshall Place was named after the Lord Provost, while Rose Terrace received the Christian name of his wife. Marshall's labours for the good and welfare of Perth have been commemorated in a monument which is popularly known as "the Museum." This building was designed by David Morison, the famous Perth publisher, and the fine striking appearance which it presents is enhanced by the admirable site on which it has been built. Bridgend from a small struggling village rapidly rose in importance. Its one street, which led to the Bridgend Quay, where a considerable trade was carried on by small vessels, soon extended to many. On the beautiful slopes of Kinnoull rose mansion and villa, and it now forms

one of the most delightful suburbs which any town could desire. In those days there were no houses between Pitheavlis Castle and the New Row. It has been said that Dr. Pringle, the reverend minister of the North Secession Church (now the North U.F. Church), spent his modest summer holiday at Cherrybank village, within two miles of Perth. At this time Pomarium was a rising suburb, inhabited by handloom weavers and other tradesmen, who chose this place of residence that they might carry on their several trades and at the same time escape payment of the dues exacted by the Incorporated Trades of Perth. Many of these suburbanites were in comfortable circumstances, and were the feuars of their ground and owners of their houses.

Dovecotland, so named from the columbarium of the White Friars, whose Monastery stood near by, was another suburb the inhabitants of which were mostly weavers. In those days house accommodation was poor, money was scarce, and wages were low.

Perth was slowly growing, and it was felt that the churches of the town were insufficient for a church-going people. Galleries had been previously erected in St. John's Church, greatly disfiguring the building. The people were, however, quite delighted with the galleries, their artistic taste was undeveloped. In the West Church, not content with one gallery, there was a second erected over the first where a seat was reserved for the town's hangman. The incongruity of this second erection must have been apparent, however, to the meanest, for it was vulgarly known as "the cock laft." Accordingly, a new church was built and named St. Paul's, possibly

after the Pre-Reformation Religious Hospital of that name which stood at the north end of New Row in the immediate neighbourhood. The architecture of St. Paul's has often been decried, but it marked a distinct advance in the art of church building at that time. The Parish of Perth was then divided into four parishes, viz., the Middle, East, West, and St. Paul's. The new church was opened in 1807.

By 1823, the County Buildings and Court-House were erected on the site of Gowrie House gardens, fronting the river. This handsome building has a Grecian doric portico, and would have had a more imposing appearance had it been placed on an elevation, even as it stands it is one of the most effective architectural efforts in Perth.

At this time there were considerable repairs made on the east end of the choir of St. John's Church; and, although not in Perth but overlooking it, and closely connected with the town, James Murray's Royal Asylum was being built. Dr. Adam Anderson was then Rector of the Academy; he was a citizen of whom Perth has reason to be proud. He designed the first gas works for the town, and Perth was one of the first cities to introduce the new illuminant. At this time the water supply was got from the river, the lade (which flowed open through the town), and from wells. Crowds of young women might have been seen standing round a favourite pump waiting their turn. Dr. Anderson, among his many services to Perth, did yet another. He conceived the idea of filtering the water of the Tay on Moncreiffe Island, and conveying it through the bed of the river to a well from whence it was to be pumped by steam

power to a reservoir placed over the steam engine, and from this height distributed in pipes throughout the town. This he successfully accomplished, and the classic and elegant Water-House which he erected is really his memorial. The original reservoir has long since been disused (to have removed it would have been to disfigure the building); and, instead, several reservoirs have been placed on the high grounds around the town, from which the water is supplied to the inhabitants by gravitation.

Perth was then, as it is to-day, an attractive city. Dr. Dibdin, the well-known bibliophile, visited Perth about the year 1837, when he was entertained at Kinfauns Castle by Lord Gray, and, at his residence overlooking the North Inch, by Dr. Macfarlane, a leading medical practitioner. Here is what he writes in his famous "Tour":—

"On descending from the heights, the whole town has a fine aspect, reminding me, I know not why, of the smart, cheerful air of a provincial town in England. A broad and noble bridge of stone bestrides the River Tay. To the right is a beautiful racecourse of rich turf, enfiladed by the river, and having to the left some fine street scenery. But what most struck me, on my first approach to Perth—descending from the upper road to Kinfauns Castle—was the Water Works, of which Mr. Professor Anderson had both the construction and direction. Here was a lesson to learn—or a model to copy—for all England. Here was deformity converted into beauty, and a nuisance rendered a picturesque accessory."

Lord Cockburn, that shrewd observer and graphic writer, in his Circuit journeys, writing about the same time, says:—

[&]quot;We were in Court all Friday and yesterday; and this has been a well spent day. For I have been round the North

Inch, I cannot tell how often, and at the top of Kinnouli Hill, and had a pleasant, quiet dinner of eight, and have enjoyed this rose of country towns, from morning to night, from the dewy grass of before breakfast to the serene moon at twelve at night."

At this time there was a considerable trade in shipping at Perth Harbour, and many wooden vessels were built. A large section of the inhabitants were employed in building and manning the Perthbuilt ships. Book printing and publishing is another trade which has almost died out in Perth, although there still are large printing works which print many books for the London publishers. The manufacture of writing inks, a small industry, has been long connected with the town, and is now carried on by Messrs. Moncrieff.

The invention of the steam engine was now about to transform and alter the old ways and to widen the views of old-time citizens. The Railways were welcomed at Perth, and many of the citizens were willing to give up the South Inch, which was wanted by the Railway Company for a depot. Fortunately for Perth, Parliament decided against the Railway Company, and the Inch was saved for When the news of the decision of the town. Parliament arrived in Perth, the bells were rung, by order of Bailie Sangster. James Murray Patton of Glenalmond, whose town residence was Marshall Cottage, now known as the ruined Rodney Lodge, was at this time Sheriff-Clerk of Perthshire. He almost single-handed fought the battle of the Inch with the Railway Company, and paid the whole expense of the successful opposition; but he would never permit any notice to be taken of his generous

conduct. The memory of the amiable Sheriff-Clerk deserves to be held in remembrance.

Lord Cockburn has said, possibly in jest—"The only drawback which Perth had was its weavers; like the Irishmen, they were generally 'agin' the Government." The staple trade of the town in the early years of the century was hand-loom weaving; but this trade was now to become a thing of the past. In 1851 a Mr. Wallace built a power-loom weaving factory in Kinnoull Street for his tenants, Messrs. Balfour & Shields. The new works were named the Wallace Works, and the steam engine was baptized the Highland Lass. At the same time other two weaving factories had commenced operations-one in Paul Street and one in Mill Street. Unfortunately these last two have not continued till our time; but the Wallace Works are still flourishing in Dunkeld Road, where they have been extended and largely increased in capacity. There is now no sound of the hand-loom weaver's shuttle in Perth, if we except a few looms in Messrs. Garvie & Deas' factory, which are still used for special work. This firm is of old standing, and turns out superior serges and woollen goods.

Salmon fishing is an occupation which from time immemorial has engaged the citizens of Perth. Before the advent of the railways, salmon were cured and exported; but now the fish are sent fresh to every market in the country.

The manufacture of gloves—for which Perth was famous—has long since died out. Visitors to Perth two hundred years ago used to buy "shivrons," or kid gloves, just as modern tourists buy gloves and

lace in Brussels or perfume in Cologne. The allied trade of tanning, which was extensive at the beginning of the century, has unfortunately very much decreased.

The dyeing trade is, however, pre-eminently the trade of Perth. Formerly it might have been described as a trade allied to that of weaving, as it was at one time mostly yarns that were dyed. The three extensive works engaged in this trade have all been carrying on business for the greater part of the last century. From small beginnings, they have grown to great hives of industry. This industry is the mainstay of modern Perth. Messrs. Pullars' Works have grown around the spot in which they first commenced business-by the side of the Lade. The works have gradually increased in size, absorbing three disused churches, two schools, a gaswork, numbers of dwelling-houses and business premises. The firm employs, locally, over 2,000 workers, besides several hundreds in their various offices and warehouses throughout the country. In recent years Messrs. Pullar have acquired the Estate of Tulloch and the Bleachworks there, so long carried on by the Sandemans, where they have an extensive Dry-Cleaning Work. Sir Robert Pullar is a benefactor to his native city, and every good work commands his sympathy. Mr. James F. Pullar, his brother, takes no part in public life; but his kindly, generous actions have endeared him to the citizens of Perth.

Messrs. P. & P. Campbell's work was established by the father of the senior partner, who is now well advanced in years, but exceedingly active. He is an extensive traveller, having visited every quarter of the globe. When at home he resides at his place of Lignwood, Scone, the beautiful policies of which can be seen from the top of the tramway cars, and which are an outset to the village. Campbell's Dye Works were at one time situated in South Methven Street, but they outgrew that confined situation, and now cover several acres of the manufacturing district of Perth—the Dunkeld Road.

Messrs. Thomson, Limited, acquired the dye works which were at one time carried on by Archibald Campbell & Co. They are situated at the Friarton, and although much smaller than the others named, the firm employs a considerable number of workers. The Perth dyers are famous all over the world for the excellence of their work; and the captains of this industry are ever ready to adopt the latest discoveries, inventions, and methods.

Situated in the northern district, there is another large manufacturing concern, that of Messrs. Coates Brothers, Limited. This firm are manufacturers of carpets, rugs, mats, and twines. Among the individual partners are Messrs. James and Henry Coates. Mr. Henry Coates is Chairman of the Perth School Board and President of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science.

During the first half of the century a considerable trade was carried on in Perth in Highland whisky, much of it being smuggled. Every year when the Horse Races were held on the North Inch there were tents erected for the sale of whisky. The drunkenness which ensued was so great as to cause the Magistrates to take action, and this form of

trading was put down in 1849. The dealers, thinking they had a grievance, brought the liquor up the river and sold it from boats. This also was shortly afterwards stopped. At this time there resided in Perth a character known as "Blether Bob," who was wont to carry on his person a bladder containing smuggled whisky, which he dispensed to such of the lieges as were desirous of getting a cheap dram. On one occasion Bob had reluctantly to appear before the Magistrate, who sent him to prison for sixty days for selling whisky on the Sabbath. Later there was a well-known publican whose place of business was known as "The Noted House." From mistaken generosity, he kept a large bottle called a Jeroboam, which he named "The Parochial." This bottle was kept filled by the heel-taps or unconsumed liquor of his regular customers, and any drouth could have a free morning dram from "The Parochial." In those days the licensing laws were not so strictly enforced as now. There were far more public-houses; but they were mostly small places, and a correspondingly small trade was carried on. The whisky trade of Perth has grown to be an extensive one during the last fifty years, and Perth whisky is well known all over the world. This is very much owing to the energy and business capacity of the several firms engaged in this trade.

Another branch of business which has been developed in Perth during the last fifty years is the Auction Market Sales for Live Stock. Amongst the pioneers of this trade is Mr. Alexander Hay, who in his early days sold cattle in the yard of the Logicalmond Arms Tavern. The small site of both

tavern and yard is now part of the playground of Sharp's School. Mr. Hay carries on to-day in his well-arranged mart a far larger trade than he ever dreamt of in the Logicalmond Tavern days. Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser, & Co., Limited, sold in their Mart in 1893 320,000 sheep, 106,000 cattle, and 7000 horses. This is perhaps the largest and best-known firm of Stock Salesmen in Scotland. From very far back times, horse and cattle markets have been held all over Scotland, but the convenience and business arrangements of the auction marts have in these days swept away the old markets.

The citizens of Perth have been often foolish enough to exchange old lamps for new ones, which, however valuable and useful they may be in themselves, they do not seem to light up our past history. The authorities gave up and demolished Gowrie House for a jail. Many were favourable to the surrender of the South Inch for a Railway Station. All that remained of St. Mary's Chapelperhaps the oldest Christian foundation in Perthwas swept away in our time to make a clear space for the Municipal Buildings. This beautiful pile, built in the Tudor-Gothic style, is an ornament to the city; yet we cannot but regret that again an old historic lamp has been extinguished. Opposite, on the site of the old Post Office, stands the most palatial building in Perth-the offices of the General Accident Insurance Company.

The present material prosperity of Perth is reflected in the convenient streets which, in recent years, have been opened up; the handsome churches and schools which have been built; the commodious

business premises; the comfortable Theatre; and the beneficent Infirmary and Hospitals which grace the town; in the lighting, the water supply, and the sanitary efficiency enjoyed; in the better housing, suitable feeding, and comfortable dress of the people. If these advantages do not make a happy, they ought to make a contented, community.

RECREATIONS AND SPORTS OF PERTH

By PETER BAXTER

ROM time immemorial Perth and Perthshire have occupied a prominent position in Scottish sports and pastimes. Among the ancient Caledonians, and during the occupation of Scotland by the Romans, the "sport of the chase" served a double purpose. It was a pastime and a protection. The wolf and the boar stole round the country and preved upon those other animals which man had by this time domesticated for food and commerce. Hence the early Nimrods of Scotland were public benefactors as well as sportsmen, and as doughty deeds of the chase were performed at different parts of the country, they underlie to this day the placenames, such as Wolfhill, Boarhills, Todholes, etc. As the country became more civilised, sports other than those of the chase began to be practised, and survivors of these are now included in and performed under the heading of athletic events at all Highland gatherings. As age succeeded age, and it became less necessary to hunt wild animals, the inhabitants betook themselves to more peaceful pastimes.

It is difficult to say whether the sports of Scotland of the present day are directly descended from those

of the ancient Caledonians or are those practised by the Romans during the occupation of our country. I am inclined to think that they are a mixture of both-curling excepted-ball games being of more or less Grecian or Roman origin; and other Scottish recreations being more or less indigenous to the soil. From the earliest periods the Scot has had to "learn the art of war," which has given them a physique as as much admired in the slave markets of Rome as it is to-day in our Highland regiments. Scotland had a long pupilage, but gradually the country became less turbulent, and at last "the rush-bush was able to keep the cow." Within the last century what human bloodshed has been necessary for the protection of our hearths and homes has taken place abroad, and our native soil has witnessed the improvement of agriculture and the peaceful development of recreations and pastimes.

Within the last hundred years we have passed from the rude to the perfected state of our games. This is especially true in regard to golf, football, cricket, tennis, bowling, etc. Taking these sports in the order named, the first place is due to golf. Great Britain is becoming more and more Empire wide. Golf can go one better, and say that it is "world-wide." It has penetrated both hemispheres; and if the time should ever come, when men will "beat their swords into plough-shares and their spears into pruning hooks," not a little of the honour will be due to the game of golf. It would be outside our province here to discuss which country (if any) is entitled to the honour of being the mother-country of the game; but after reading well-nigh everything

produced on the subject, I am inclined to give the honour to Scotland, as there is as much, if not more, probability of the game being of Scottish origin as of it being a foreign product. The chances are that the ancient Caledonians played shinty (Gaelic, Camanachd) and the ancient erse, hurling (kindred games) earlier than Holland or other European countries. A well known writer surmises that each child now born in Scotland comes into the world with a golf-stick as a "sucking-tit." It is more likely that our ancient forefathers first played golf with part of an old kilt (firmly bound together with a morass withe) and a crooked stick of native birth. Perth seems to have taken early to golf. Whether the Romans played the game when in occupation of the Fair City is not known. Every great Roman colony in Scotland was a little Rome, encompassed with strong walls, adorned with temples, palaces, courts, halls, basilicas, baths, markets, aqueducts, and other public buildings.

In later years the site of a Roman temple in Perth at the northern end of Watergate (later occupied as a licensed hostelry, and known as "Kitty Reid's House of the Green") became the place where the golfers of Perth kept their clubs. The exchequer accounts of James IV. in 1502 has the following:—"Item: The xxi. Sept.—To the bowar of Sanct Johnestoun, for golf clubs, xiiiis." Royalty alternately anathematised and encouraged golf in Perth. While the earlier of the Scottish James' ordered golf and football to be "utterly cried down," and the people enjoined to perfect themselves in archery, it is a tradition in St. Johnstoun

that King James VI. played golf on the Inches of Perth. The present flourishing James VI. Golf Club takes its name from this tradition. One of the original members-Mr. George Wylie, who is still alive-was one of those who met in St. John's Hotel, Kirkside, in 1858 and formed the Club. About this time a gold medal was instituted in connection with Perth Academy, and it is still competed for. There were golf courses in Perth on both the South and North Inches in the eighteenth century. On the formation of the Royal Perth Golfing Society it first played over a six-hole course on the South Inch; a few years afterwards the Club migrated to the North Inch. This course was gradually increased in size till it numbered 18 holes, but of recent years it has been reduced to 13 holes. In former times Perth was regarded as one of the chief golfing centres of Scotland and vied with St. Andrews, Musselburgh, and Leith, and the Blackheath Club in London.

Perth golfers regularly played at St. Andrews, and on several occasions won the medals and were captains of their year. The Perth Club was the first one to which Royal patronage was given by William IV. in 1833; the members of the Club have a distinctive dress and a distinctive button, which they still wear at the spring and autumn meetings. Lord Kinnaird, Sir David Moncreiffe, Sir John Muir Mackenzie, Grant of Kilgraston, the Duke of Buccleuch, Moray of Abercairney, Hon. Fox Maule, Marshall of Luncarty, Belshes of Invermay, Allan of Errol, the Condies of Perth, "Golfing Charlie" Robertson of Buttergask, and others, were among the galaxy of noblemen and gentlemen who made

Perth famous on the golf course and at the dinner table. Alan Robertson, old Tom Morris, young Tom Morris, the Parks of Musselburgh, and the Dows, were frequent visitors to Perth, where they always found an opponent worthy of their skill in Bob Andrews. Of an anterior date was John Jackson, of Perth, who made a speciality of golf Clubs with apple tree heads, while he was equally famous in the making of golf balls stuffed with feathers.

It is related that when gunpowder came in and rendered bows and arrows obselete as weapons of warfare, "the bowar of Sanct Johnistoun" turned his attention from the making of these weapons of warfare to the production of "golf sticks." So much was golf appreciated in Perth and Perthshire that Sir John Muir Mackenzie had a private course made at Delvine, and "the Delvine Medal" was instituted. The golfers drove from Perth in a four-in-hand, and the "caddies," etc., followed behind in a humbler vehicle. On one occasion "Golfing Charlie" Robertson (who was a licentiate of the United Presbyterian Church, although he never accepted a charge) preached a sermon in Caputh Parish Church; but the effect of a good discourse was counter-balanced by his scarlet golfing coat, which occasionally peeped through the folds of his black vestment, and at last one more than ordinarily oratorical wave of eloquence caused the gown to burst up the back, to the amusement of those sitting near by, but Charlie was by no means discomfited. A private golf course also existed at Coyanachan, near Crieff, the summer residence for a number of years of Mr. Condie, but there was no chaplain attached to it. It was in those

days that Sir John Muir Mackenzie challenged Alan Robertson to play him for his clubs over the Perth course. Alan had a good patron in Sir John, but did not like the look of the contest, as the losing of the first hole meant the losing of a club, and thereby a reduced chance of losing the next, and so on. In a short time Alan was minus half his clubs; he groaned, but said nothing. Alan played the last hole with his putter, and lost it too. He then pleaded that he might be allowed to retain it; but Sir John was obdurate, and it went with the others—into the Baronet's bag. As Alan was taking his leave of Perth on the morrow, a welcome parcel was presented to him. It contained his clubs.

Gradually golfers began to pride themselves on their proficiency in driving and accuracy in putting. It was during a discussion at a dinner in Perth that Mr. Condie backed "his man Andrews" to drive a ball off the face of his own gold watch without damaging it. The bet was taken up, and the parties adjourned at once to the North Inch near by, where Andrews successfully accomplished the remarkable feat. Andrews now lies buried in Wellshill Cemetery, his grave surmounted by a rough block of granite-a typical memorial stone. Bob had a rough exterior, but a kindly heart within. Professional and amateur tournaments have been held at Perth. The North Inch course is still a busy scene during the spring and autumn months, although the King James VI. Club has a private course on Moncreiffe Island.

It is said that we owe football to one or other of the ancient ball games of Rome. Earliest traditions of the game in Scotland say that it was played as a pastime in the days of the native Caledonian monarchs, and that old scores and feuds were often paid back during the game. If so, undoubtedly new quarrels were made, and the next "baing" would be eagerly awaited to pay off the "new scores." "The Ba' o' Scone" has been known from time immemorial. The ball was formerly the bladder of an ox or a sow blown up tightly, sometimes containing peas to make a noise as it was passed from hand to hand or from foot to foot. Nowadays there is such a surfeit of vociferous noise at a football match that peas are not required. The old ball has given place to an article with a "bladder" of indiarubber and a covering of leather. In the olden days the game was frequently an affair Parish v. Parish. The goals, or hails, were holes in the ground, far apart, on some level piece of ground as at Scone, or a post in the ground as one hail and a running stream as the other, as in some of the Border towns. Sir Walter Scott has done honour to the game, and so has Skinner. Mary, Queen of Scots, was once a spectator at a football match when matters of a more momentous nature must have been in her thoughts.

In the good old days the players were allowed to carry the ball as well as to kick it. In the middle of last century a cleavage took place, and the phase of the game which allows the carrying of the ball is called "Rugby," and the kicking of the ball only with the foot "Association." It is claimed for Perth Academy that it continued to play the parish style of game until (like most scholastic institutions) it took to the Rugby code. One of those who

played football at Perth under the old system, and who is still happily with us, is Mr. James Pullar of Rosebank. For years, one of the ablest exponents of the Rugby game was Mr. R. W. R. Mackenzie, who is so well known to every one in Perth.

During a long period the "Ba' o' Scoon" was played nearly every year on the fields at Old Scone. Old and young, rich and poor, took part in the game, and on one occasion when the lady of the manor thought her husband's coat had suffered too severe injury, his Lordship smiled, and repeated the old proverb, "Toots, toots, my lady; dinna ye ken that 'A's fair at the Ba' o' Scoon!'" Kings and courtiers alike seem to have found enjoyment at the "Ba' o' Scoon," and it is related that while a game was in progress before an early monarch at Scone, one of the royal retinue so distinguished himself during the course of the game in hailing the ball, that the King exclaimed, "Weel Ball'd, Neaves." The player's name was Neaves, but for the future, as the story goes, he was named "Balneaves," and the estate of Rotmell (otherwise Rotmeal), near Dunkeld, was conferred on the successful kicker by the King. The estate remained in the possession of the family for generations, but was afterwards excambioned to the Atholl family, to whose possessions it lay contiguous. After the Reformation, the Church of Scotland had great difficulty in making parishioners attend Church "during time of sermon." At Perth about a dozen men (with the heir of Luncarty at their head) confessed to the indiscretion; at Blairgowrie, the parish minister, the Rev. John Ross, took part in a game, but was so erratic in his kicking, that he was

soon left in possession of the field of play, and the parishioners were all at church next Sunday; while a similar case, minus the erratic kicking, took place at Monzie, near Crieff. The greatest game under old Parish v. Parish conditions which took place in Perth district within the past hundred years was in 1835. At a dinner of the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society a challenge was made by Lord Mansfield (great-grandfather of the present respected peer) to meet the Lord Provost of Perth (Pringle) at football on the North Inch-50 men a-side. The match duly took place, the men of Scone wearing blue and white rosettes, and those of Perth red. During the course of the game the ball was kicked into the Tay, but one of the Scone players pluckily swam in for it, and as a reward got a free kick at the ball! The player in question, David Leutfoot, died recently at New Scone, over 80 years of age. Thousands of spectators assembled on the North Inch to see the unique contest. The great interest taken in the game was its undoing, as the spectators at times so pressed in upon the players as to render the game impossible, and it had to be stopped owing to the disorderliness of the crowd. The Scone family have always been patrons of the national game of football. On one or two occasions (between 1840 and 1860) clubs were formed in Perth, and played games on the North Inch—the goals being the top and bottom of the Inch. Needless to say, there were few goals got; but for those who were able to last the pace, it was grand exercise.

When the Rugby code came into vogue the pupils of Perth Academy took up the game enthusiastically,

and from that time till the present there have been, as a rule, a Perth Academy Club and a Club of former pupils of the Academy. So great a hold had the Rugby code in Perth for a time, alike on players and spectators, that it was not till the autumn of 1884 that an effort was made to start Association football, and even then by young men of other towns working in Perth. The first Association Club to be formed was the Fair City Athletic, followed by the Rangers, Erin Rovers, St. Johnstone, Caledonian, Bridgend Athletic, etc. About the same time the Perthshire Football Association was formed. Perth took up the matter too enthusiastically, and in a short time found that there were more clubs in Perth than could pay for private grounds, and Clubs from a distance would not play at Perth unless on private grounds, or at a substantial charge for railway and other expenses. One after another the clubs have ceased to exist till there were only two, and the rhyme has been continued till there is now only one-St. Johnstone. All the clubs were amateur to begin with, and St. Johnstone kept their original status for 21 years, but this year have bowed to the seemingly inevitable, and are now paying their players, the same as is done in other large towns. Sooner or later men become specialists in games, as in other walks of life, and their services have to be paid for.

Until the end of time the inhabitants of Perth are likely to be "honourably mentioned" for the part they took—well-nigh a hundred years ago—in planting cricket on Scottish soil, and for the enthusiasm with which they have ever since played the game. Perth has been long recognised as "the birthplace of

cricket in Scotland." Europe generally had little to thank Napoleon for, but in a way he was responsible for cricket being introduced into Perth. French prisoners were sent to Perth in thousands, and, of course, these prisoners had to be securely guarded, especially at first. With that object two or three regiments of militia and one regiment of English cavalry were sent from the south. These regiments were stationed near the prisoners to the south of Perth, and the South Inch made a splendid camping and playground. It was not all hard work with Tommy Atkins then or now; and in the intervals of duty the English Hussars engaged in cricket. The young men and schoolboys of Perth were not slow to take to the new game. One of the earliest incidents related is that of a Perth youth who joined in the game with the soldiers, and in trying to stop the ball, not with his hands, but with his hat, had the crown knocked out! But the days of tall hats at cricket are long since passed.

The game of cricket seems to have been played in Perth for some ten or twelve years ere the advent of one who organised and consolidated it. This was Mr. J. C. Simmonds, the first Superintendent of Murray's Royal Asylum. Mr. Simmonds was not only a good but an enthusiastic cricketer, and in a short time he gathered round him a number of enthusiasts as keen as himself. Such was the foundation and superstructure of Perth cricket. Meantime the game had been taken up by the boys of Perth Academy and other schools in Perth, and Mr. Alex. Maclauchlan, father of the present librarian of Dundee Free Library, has left on record

how he took part in the game as a schoolboy. For years the Perth Club was known throughout Scotland for its prowess, and on one occasion accepted a challenge, and defeated an eleven representing All Scotland. In those early days the Perth Club played against Glasgow University, 71st Regiment, Grange, Clydesdale, West of Scotland, Dundee, Aberdeen, Stirling, etc. Sometimes the matches were played for "a new ball," and at other times the stakes amounted to as much £25 a-side. The Press of the time dubbed the Perth cricketers "The Heroes of the North," and as the names of heroes ought never to be allowed to die, these may be recorded: -Simmonds, Wright, Maitland, A. Jamieson, T. Robertson, A. Robertson, Bernal, followed later by Robb, Walker, A. Imrie, Murray, Ross, Kemp, Rennie, Sandeman, Boyle, M'Kenzie, Walsh, Lawrence, Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Steedman, Lankham, R. B. Smith, Chris. Wood, Torrie, Condie, Thomas, Archer, MacLeish, Skeete, Rennie, Mitchell, Peat, Mackay, etc.

One of the greatest achievements of the Perth Cricket Club during the first half-century of its existence was the victory over the famous I Zingari by 13 runs. The scores were:—Perth, 73—44=117; I Zingari, 62—42=104. The victory was largely due to the splendid bowling of Messrs. Robert Walker and R. B. Smith. The former gentleman was for many years lessee of the leading posting establishments in Perth, and after he ceased to play nothing delighted him more than to umpire on the North Inch. He left Perth late in life, and died in California. Mr. R. B. Smith is still with us, although few now

alive remember when the great Perth left-hand bowler was at his best, or witnessed how he spread dismay in the camp of the opposing side by the way in which he sometimes mowed down the wickets. Mr. John Thomas seems the essence of perennial youth, and there is scarcely a match played by Perthshire on he North In ch which is not honoured by his genial presence. Yet he was playing cricket for Perthshire as early as 1848, and has a vivid recollection of one journey to Glasgow about that time. Glasgow Green in those days was, however, so bad a place that Perth declined to play on it, holding that if cricket was a game of chance the ground would be equal to both; but the Perth men held that cricket was a game of skill.

Later players were John A. Imrie, James Imrie, David Imrie, Baker, Peebles, Ross, A. M'Gregor, H. H. Greig, J. W. Greig, T. Whittet, John Millar, Jamie Young, Rollo, Andrews, Dunsmore, Keay, Douglas, Davie and Jamie Johnston, P. Stewart, Wordsworth, Middleton, R. Keiller, P. Henry, R. Halley, T. D. Miller, H. W. MacCallum, D. Wood, A. S. Leitch, T. Pullar, T. and W. Richardson, Captain C. J. Eden, J. A. Dewar, Arthur Dewar, etc. Ever holding its own amid varying fortunes—and those fortunes usually up rather than down—Perth cricket received a great fillip in 1876, on a visit from the Marylebone Club, which Perthshire defeated, after a most exciting contest, by I run and 2 wickets. The M.C.C. had scored 130 runs in the first innings to 61 by Perthshire, who found the bowling of Mycroft and Rylott too good for them. At their second venture, M.C.C. seemed to get worse instead

of better at Drum-Major's Bunch's splendid underhand bowling, backed up by the equally good trundling of J. C. (not Jamie) Johnstone. The M.C.C. were all out for the sensationally low score of 30 runs. Amid great excitement, Perthshire hit off the 102 runs required to win. The best scorers in the match were—R. W. Wordsworth, 25 and 23 (twice not out); H. H. Greig, 20; W. F. Middleton, 18; P. Stewart, 13; and W. G. Greig, 11. R. Keay had the honour of making the winning hit.

Since that date, Perthshire have had many good bowlers and batsmen, such as J. T. Soutar, P. W. Smeaton, J. Speed, R. H. Wood, A. Blair, J. Hay, R. Sanson, C. T. Mannes, W. H. Hadow, T. Pride, Dr. C. C. Stuart, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Felvus, Dr. W. Mailer, J. Forbes, J. C. Campbell, J. Young, D. and G. Burnfield, A. K. Bell, S. Chapman, R. M. Mitchell, J. Mailer, and such later players as A. V. Mather, Joe Anderson, W. L. Fraser, Lytell, Rhoades, W. Stewart, R. Gardiner, A. Latto, J. Henderson, etc. Deserving of special mention too are the professionals who have at one time or another assisted Perthshire, viz.: Forbes, Puddiephat, Pooley, Colville, Holloway, Lochhead, Greenwood, Panter, Hall, Nicholls, Painter, Walker, Kaye, Grimshaw, Smith, Buchanan, Brown, J. Smith, J. Filliston, Attewell, Asquith, Haigh, Shutt, Vost, D. Smith, Creighton, and Bull. It would be difficult to imagine Perth without its Cricket Club. It has been part and parcel of its social life and recreation for the past ninety, if not one hundred, years; and while it has been a source of joy to the inhabitants to look on, Saturday after Saturday, at the contests waged, it has also been a means of drawing forth the youth of the town to engage in a sport pre-eminent over all sports for health and recreation.

Space prevents alluding to the turf, tennis, bowls, etc., but all these sports enter into the social life and amusement of Perth. The Perth Hunt is still commemorated in the yearly races on the North Inch, although the glories of the Caledonian Hunt have long since departed.

Tennis is looked upon as a modern pastime, but it should not be forgotten that a form of the game existed as far back as the days of James I. of Scotland, when the closing up of an opening in the courtyard of Blackfriars Monastery (into which the tennis balls often went) led to cutting off his exit when his murderers accomplished his death. The Perth clubs at Balhousie and Kinnoull have been very successful within the past few years, and have turned out many excellent players, and none stands higher than Mr. J. Pinkerton.

Bowling has long been known in Perth, although all of the present clubs are of comparatively recent origin. Bluff King Hal had a bowling alley at Whitehall, and in the ballad of the "Bonnie House o' Airlie" allusion is made to the treasure of Lady Margaret being hid in the balm-tree "that shines on the bowling green o' Airlie."

Quoiting is also an old Perth pastime, and has been for several decades played on the South Inch and elsewhere. The most recent development is the acquisition of a new private ground in Victoria Street on the site of the old Gas Works.

A few years ago cycle racing was very popular

all over Scotland; but it has fallen off since the authorities prohibited racing on public roads.

The latest additions to the pastimes of Perth is another form of shinty as played in Lowland Scotland and camanachd as played in Highland Scotland. The hockey clubs at the Murray ground and at Edinburgh Road are both prospering, and have been well supported by local ladies and gentlemen.

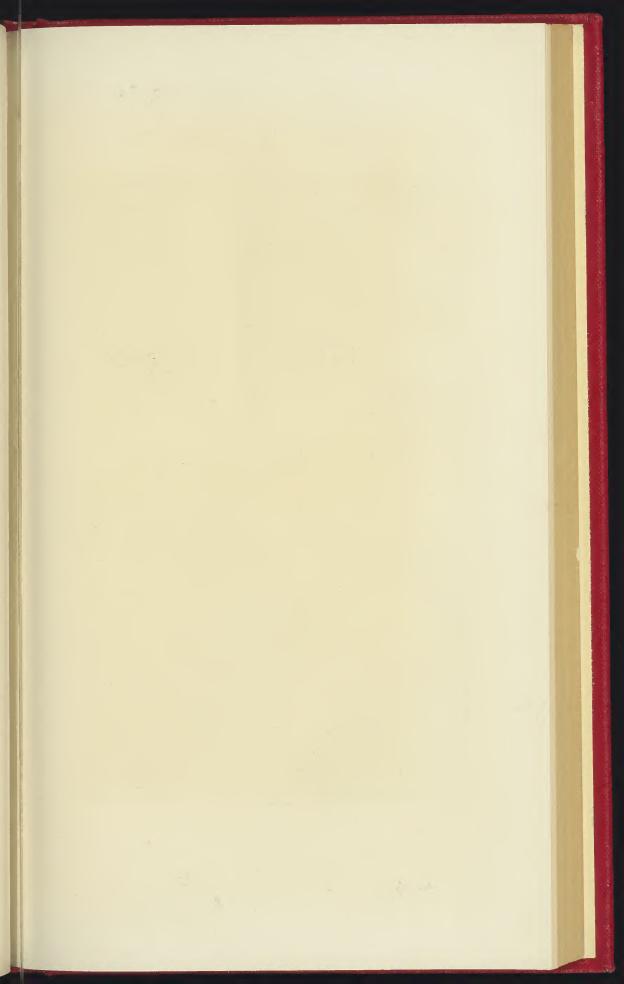
Of all the ancient sports of Scotland that of archery is dormant in Perth. Why this is so one cannot tell; yet it is so. Once upon a time

. . . Perth's credit did stand with the best
And bravest archers this land hath possesst.
We spared not gains nor pains for to report
To Perth the worship by such noble sport.
Witness the Links of Leith, where Cowper, Grahame,
And Stewart won the prize, and brought it home;
And in these games did offer ten to three
There to contend: Quorum pars magni fui.

Who will take the lead in reviving archery in Perth?

The national game of curling has too large a place in our lives and too voluminous a history to permit of an adequate account of our local clubs and players. The curlers enliven the short winter days with their cheerful game. There is no pastime more distinctively Scottish or more firmly fixed in its ancient haunts. It has not found a historian in Perth as yet, and it is to be hoped that this hiatus in our annals will yet be made good.

The most recent of pastimes in Perth is that of rifle shooting. Lord Roberts sounded the alarm, and many have patriotically rushed to arms to learn to shoot should ever the occasion arise for them to defend our shores. Rifle clubs are supplemental to volunteering, and such a pastime deserves well for its own sake and for the motive which has prompted it. In Perth the lead has been largely taken by Mr. H. S. Pullar, and it is a pleasure to see so many following the noble lead given.



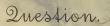


PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN PERTH SINCE 1832

By J. BRIDGES

REVIOUS to the MANN SPURE Legislatures in 1707, the City of Perth had the privilege of sending a representative (Commissioner was the name by which he was designated) to the When the Loger down links the mountaines Edinburgh By tredling migrate anty configurations There start alyeth add ghive her better better better a were Perth thus lost its position as a separate constituency, maken became more from the stituency. burghs-Perth, Dundee, Work Mapli, wildbrik Willed thinks apply the delay between the consentation. in the election of a Parliamentary representative.

MThey were the days of the Beautiful Order in the State as well as in the Municipalities. Each of the Town Councils of the five burghs, composing the Perth group, appointed a delegate, and these met in the Council Chamber of each of the burghs in rotation and elected the representative to be sent to Parliament. In the circumstances of the present day one can scarcely realise how the people stood the farce so long; and it is easy to realise



When the rose dawn tints the mountains, And wakes the sleeping hills,

Then stealing through the heather Kisses the tiny rills;

When the deer start from the bracken, And list if all be still,

Will you think of the old, old days once more, Will you? I think you will.

J. M.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN PERTH SINCE 1832

By J. BRIDGES

REVIOUS to the union of the Legislatures in 1707, the City of Perth had the privilege of sending a representative (Commissioner was the name by which he was designated) to the Scottish Parliament, or Meeting of the Estates in Edinburgh. By the Union Treaty only 45 members were allotted to Scotland, with the result that many burghs and some counties had to be grouped. Perth thus lost its position as a separate constituency, and became one of a group of five burghs-Perth, Dundee, Forfar, Cupar, and St. Andrews. In those days the people had no place in the election of a Parliamentary representative. They were the days of the Beautiful Order in the State as well as in the Municipalities. Each of the Town Councils of the five burghs, composing the Perth group, appointed a delegate, and these met in the Council Chamber of each of the burghs in rotation and elected the representative to be sent to Parliament. In the circumstances of the present day one can scarcely realise how the people stood the farce so long; and it is easy to realise

the feeling that was aroused all over the country by the Reform Bill of 1832, which dethroned the Town Councils and placed the elections in burghs in the hands of ten-pound householders. By the Reform Act of 1832 the burgh of Perth was constituted a separate constituency, as also Dundee, while Forfar, Cupar, and St. Andrews still remained items in groups—Forfar in the Montrose burghs, and Cupar and St. Andrews in the St. Andrews burghs.

Since its constitution as a separate and independent constituency there have been 24 elections in Perth. At the election which took place on December 24, 1832, after the passing of the Reform Bill, there were two candidates—Lawrence Oliphant of Condie, and Lord James Stuart. Mr. Oliphant, who stood in the Liberal interest, had some connection with Perth as a neighbouring proprietor. He had an easy victory over Lord Stuart-polling 458 votes against Stuart's 205. The first reformed Parliament was not long lived. It passed some good measures-reformed Poor Law Administration, and liberated the West Indian slaves. But it had its difficulties, more especially in connection with the Irish Church question, English Church Rates, and other questions. Earl Grey resigned, and Lord Melbourne became Premier. An election (the second) took place on January 18, 1834, when Mr. Oliphant was returned unopposed. On the death of William IV. in 1837 Parliament was dissolved, and a general election occurred in July and August. It took place in Perth on July 26. The Liberal candidate was the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, a London banker (and brother

of Lord Kinnaird), who was destined to have a long, though not an unbroken connection with Perth as its representative. His opponent was Sir P. Murray Thriepland of Fingask, descendant of a sturdy Jacobite family who had suffered much for the Stuart cause. On the occasion of the visit of George IV. to Edinburgh, Sir Patrick's father appeared before the King as one of a deputation, soliciting the removal of the disabilities under which they laboured for the participation of their ancestors in the '45, with the result that a Bill was passed through Parliament restoring to them their titles and honours—a measure in which the land of Fingask was included. The result of the polling was -Kinnaird, 355; Thriepland, 188. Another election took place in 1839, when David Greig, a worthy citizen and Lord Provost of Perth, was returned unopposed. Provost Greig continued member for Perth until the general election in 1841. The polling in Perth took place on July 8, the candidates being the Right Hon. Fox Maule, who was destined to have a long connection with the constituency, and Mr. W. F. Black, a Perth citizen. Fox Maule carried the seat by 356 votes, as against 227 cast The Hon. Fox Maule continued to represent the city till his elevation to the peerage in succession to his brother. He was returned without opposition on July 11, 1846; July 30, 1847; February 8, 1852. On May 14, 1852 (consequent on Fox Maule's elevation), an election took place, when the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird again represented the Liberal interest. What may be called the advanced wing of the Whig party-so-called

Radicals-brought forward Mr. Charles Gilpin, an English gentleman and a quaker, as their candidate and the champion of religious equality. The fight was keen; but official Whiggery carried the day, Kinnaird being returned by 325 votes against 225 given to Gilpin. Some time afterwards Mr. Gilpin became member for Northampton, and died in the political service of that constituency. After this election Perth went into a long spell of political somnolence. The Conservatives evidently had no organisation, and considered their cause hopeless. The Conservative working man had not vet been discovered. Elections took place on July 2, 1852, March 28, 1857, April 28, 1859, July 11, 1865, March 17, 1868, at all of which Lord Kinnaird was returned without opposition. With the 1868 election the long night of political inactivity came to an end.

The Parliament of 1868-74 came to an end in the beginning of 1874. The Government of Mr. Gladstone exhausted itself with its "heroic" legislation. It had disestablished the Irish Church, introduced the ballot, passed Education Acts for England and Scotland; and now it found itself with nothing more to do. The front Ministerial bench was well described by Mr. Disraeli as "a row of extinct volcanoes." Though the Government was completely out of touch with the country, yet the end came with surprising suddenness, both to friends and foes. Without consulting his colleagues, Mr. Gladstone (on January 24) wrote a letter to his constituents, which Mr. Disraeli described as "a prolix narrative," announcing his intention to dissolve Parliament, at the same time throwing out a bribe to the country that he would abolish the Income Tax. The elections followed, and the bribe failed. As the Spectator put it, "the Liberals were smitten hip and thigh, from Dan to Beersheba." By the time this general election came on the Conservatives of Perth had begun to find their feet. They had opened a Club in a humble way, had been making an attempt at organisation. Long had the night of inactivity reigned; but they had now found a candidate in the person of Mr. Charles Scott, advocate. Mr. Scott was a native of Perth, son of a master cabinetmaker, had obtained a high position at the bar, and was reckoned one of the foremost criminal pleaders in Scotland. He had a first-rate knowledge of the political questions of the hour, and was a most effective speaker. As usual, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird was the Liberal candidate. The constituency was getting tired of him, which he knew and was somewhat concerned about the contest. Certainly it was a new experience for him, there having been no election since 1852, and the electorate having been increased (by Mr. Disraeli's Franchise Act) from 600 voters to about 4000, an increase of more than 3000, whose political leanings were not very well known. The election took place in February with the following result:-Arthur Kinnaird, 1648; Charles Scott, 940. A great many did not take the trouble to go to the poll.

Mr. Gladstone did not face Parliament; he placed his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty on February 17th, and Mr. Disraeli came into power. His government lasted till the beginning of 1880. An election, however, had taken place at Perth in

the interval. By the death of Lord Kinnaird, the Hon. Arthur (his brother and successor) went to the House of Lords, and thus a vacancy was caused at Perth. Coming thus somewhat suddenly, neither party was prepared for it. The Liberal official organisation, however, at once turned their attention to Mr. Charles Stuart Parker, who had represented the County of Perth from 1868 to 1874, when he was ousted by Sir William Stirling Maxwell, who had been ousted in 1868. Among Perth Liberals there has always been a party of "stalwarts" of an advanced type of Radicalism not very amenable to the crack of the party whip. They took a line of their own, and persuaded Mr. John Trayner, an Edinburgh advocate (afterwards Lord Trayner), to come to Perth in the advanced Liberal interest, though at the time there was an understanding that he would be a candidate for the Ayr Burghs. The Conservatives found a candidate in Dr. Mackie, proprietor and editor of the Warrington Guardian. Dr. Mackie was a native of Perth, but had been away from the city for many years. He had made for himself a name in the journalistic world. He was a man with a good appearance, was fluent and vigorous in speech, and, of course, well up in all the questions of the day. There was every prospect of a three-cornered fight; but before the polling day Mr. Trayner was "got at" by the officials at headquarters, who, it is understood, represented to him that his candidature, imperilling, as it appeared, a Liberal seat, would be remembered against him in the future. For some time, however, the campaign was carried on by all three with vigour. Large meetings were held in the City Hall. At

Mr. Trayner's meeting in that building it was evident that there was a strong hostile element; but he had not long commenced when he had completely silenced it by the charm of his oratory. His speech was a magnificent performance, and it may be doubted whether a better has been delivered in the City Hall since. At one of Dr. Mackie's meetings in the City Hall, a rather amusing lapsus lingui was made by the chairman. In introducing Dr. Mackie, he described him as "a gentleman well known all over the world and elsewhere." The election took place on January 29, 1878, with the following result:—C. S. Parker, 2206; Dr. Mackie, 855. To the defeated candidate the result was very disappointing; he had assiduously canvassed the constituency and had received pledges of support to an amount that would have given him the seat. It was only natural that he should characterise the pledge-breakers in language more forcible than polite. It may be mentioned that while the election for the City was in progress a vacancy had been created in the County by the death of Sir William Stirling Maxwell at Venice. Had his death taken place a few days earlier, in all likelihood Mr. Parker would have been the candidate for the County and Dr. Mackie would have had a different opponent. The County election, which took place on February 2, resulted in the return of the Hon. Colonel Home Drummond-Moray by a majority of 184 over the Hon. Captain Fulke Greville.

The Parliament of 1874-80 was dissolved shortly after the session had commenced, on 5th February, 1880. The country had been stirred by Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian Campaign, and the Government

had become unpopular. The straw that broke the camel's back was the London Water Bill of Mr. Cross, the terms of which were regarded as much too generous for the shareholders of the Water Companies. The elections went against the Conservative party; and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, or some other humourist, declared that the Government of Lord Beaconsfield (he was now in the House of Lords) floated into power on beer and floated out on water. The elections commenced on March 31, and from the first day's results it was seen that the Liberals were to be returned in strong force, and indeed their majority was 56 over Conservatives and Home Rulers combined. For the City of Perth two candidates took the field-C. S. Parker, the sitting member, and Colonel Williamson of Lawers. The Colonel, a county magnate, was popular with all classes. His speeches, though not covering a wide field, were fitting and well delivered. He made a personal canvas from house to house, making many friends-a canvas which also made him acquainted with the condition of the poorer classes in Perth, which so touched his kind heart that, notwithstanding his non-success at the poll, he gave a large sum of money to relieve distress. The election took place on April 1, with the following result: -C. S. Parker, 2315; Colonel Williamson, 774. In gratitude for his plucky fight for the cause, the party presented the gallant Colonel with a handsome testimonial.

Everything comes to an end, and so did the Parliament that was inaugurated with the great Midlothian Campaign. It was dissolved on Nov. 18,

1885. During its course Mr. Gladstone's administration had shed some of its best members over Irish land legislation, which has proved a dismal failure, and which the present Secretary for Scotland is now proposing to introduce in Scotland. The general election was conducted with somewhat more than average interest. Home Rule was in the air, and Mr. Chamberlain was playing off his own bat by unfolding before several constituencies his "unauthorised programme." In this task he visited Inverness and delivered a great speech on the crofter question; and on his return journey south passed through Perth Station, walking from the north to the south platform amid a scene of wild enthusiasm, the present King (then Prince of Wales) being in the station at the same time. The election for Perth took place on 24th November, Mr. Parker, as usual, being the official candidate. "The Radical stalwarts" had obtained a candidate in the person of Alexander M'Dougall, a Manchester merchant, with a reputation for social and benevolent work, a strong temperance reformer and disestablisher, a vigorous speaker, with a broad and accurate knowledge of political questions. It may be mentioned that before Mr. M'Dougall was selected, the "stalwarts" had fixed upon Mr. W. B. Barbour. He came to Perth and addressed a few meetings, his last one being in Bridgend Institute, when he broke down in his speech. He evidently saw that the cause of the "advanced Liberals" was a precarious one, and he left. "Keep your eye on Paisley" -one of Lord Beaconsfield's aphorisms-has passed into a political adage; but Paisley can keep its eye on a good thing when Paisley sees it. Its eagle eye fell on Mr. Barbour; it selected him as the Gladstonian candidate for the election in 1886; returned him by a large majority over the Unionist: and Mr. Barbour, when he died (member for Paisley), left Paisley a large part of his fortune for benevolent and social purposes. For the election (1885) the Conservatives brought forward Mr. John Chisholm, advocate. Mr. Chisholm was a Perth man, son of Mr. John Chisholm, railway contractor. He had built up a fair practice in the Court of Session, was a fluent speaker, and an all-round capital and capable candidate. Some of Mr. M'Dougall's meetings were breezy, not to say stormy; but official Liberalism and Conservatism observed an admirable armed neutrality. On the declaration of the poll the votes were found to be as follows:-C. S. Parker, 1652; J. Chisholm, 1099; A. M'Dougall, 967. Conservatism had thus broken its record, and was jubilant.

The Parliament of 1886 had a brief and chequered existence. Mr. Gladstone had pleaded for a majority that would have made him independent of Mr. Parnell, and the number returned as his followers only equalled the combined strength of Conservatives and Parnellites. If he was to retain power, it behoved him to "square" Parnell. A Home Rule kite was flown, to the consternation of the country and his own best colleagues; and at the meeting of Parliament the Home Rule Bill was introduced, with consequences most disastrous to his party. He was defeated by a majority of 30; and then came dissolution, the formation of the Unionist party, and the election of 1886, which left the

Liberal party a complete wreck. In that election the Conservatives of Perth put forward no candidate, but Mr. W. Fowler, who had represented an English constituency, came forward as a Unionist against Mr. Parker, who had been extremely reticent on Home Rule previous to the rejection of the bill. The election in Perth was a tame affair. It took place on 2nd July, 1886, with the following result:—Mr. C. S. Parker, 1573, Mr. W. Fowler, 1120. Thus little more than one half of the electorate took the trouble of recording their votes; they distrusted Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule, but could not bring themselves to vote against him.

A Unionist Government was formed, with Lord Salisbury as Premier. His majority was large, but the voting on both sides was not up to the usual strength, and the difference in the total number of votes between Unionists and Home Rulers was comparatively small. In the six years during which the Parliament lasted much useful legislation was passed. The General Election came in 1892. Mr. Charles S. Parker was again the official Liberal candidate. The advanced Radicals had adopted Mr. Woollen, a member of the London County Council. He might almost be described as a Labour candidate. In his speeches he dealt chiefly with social questions - temperance, poor-law reform, labour, old age pensions, and religious equality. He was a good, vigorous speaker, evidently an earnest man, who believed in the reforms he advocated. The Unionists had adopted Mr. William Whitelaw of Breksholm, Lanarkshire, a son of the late Mr. Alexander Whitelaw of Gartsherrie, one of the members of Parliament for the City of Glasgow, when it was a three-cornered constituency, and the first Chairman of Glasgow School Board. Mr. William Whitelaw proved himself an extremely able candidate. The election took place on July 5, with the following result:—Mr. Whitelaw, 1398; Mr. C. S. Parker, 1171; Mr. Woollen, 907. Mr. Whitelaw took up his residence at Huntingtower House, in the neighbourhood of Perth, and during the three years the Parliament lasted, not only was he assiduous in attending to his Parliamentary duties, and a frequent speaker in the House, but took a personal interest and a personal part in all our local affairs and institutions.

The election of 1892 gave the Liberals a small majority, not sufficient for the Cabinet to carry on the government of the country with profit to the people or comfort to themselves. During the three years the Parliament lasted, Mr. Gladstone resigned the Premiership, and was succeeded by Lord Rosebery, much to the chagrin of Sir William V. Harcourt. A Home Rule Bill was passed, which the Lords unceremoniously rejected; and the Government took their beating quietly. Much time was spent on a Welsh Disestablishment Bill, and some other measures, the work in connection with which Mr. Asquith well described "as ploughing the sands." And in 1895 the end came suddenly by an explosion of cordite. The general election which followed resulted in the complete rout of the Liberal party. Some of the great guns were spiked or dismantled— Sir William Harcourt at Derby and Mr. John Morley at Newcastle. The election in Perth took place in

1895, the candidates being Mr. W. Whitelaw, and and Mr. Robert Wallace, a London barrister, who had unsuccessfully wooed three constituencies before this. The voting resulted in Mr. Wallace's return; he had 2137 votes, and Mr. Whitelaw 1763. At the general election in 1900 the same two candidates again tried conclusions; but Mr. Wallace retained the seat by 2171 votes, as against 1827 for Mr. Whitelaw.

The proceedings of the Parliament of 1895-1900 are so recent as to make it unnecessary to refer to them. By the time the general election came the Unionists had adopted Mr. Samuel Chapman as their candidate - a most enthusiastic and wellinformed politician, an eloquent speaker, and a constant worker in the cause. Perhaps no one has done more to spread Unionist principles in the city of Perth than Mr. Chapman. He instituted and was the soul of the Perth Parliament during the years it lasted, an institution which did much to infuse in the younger generation an interest in politics. The fight was keen, and the poll was a record one -the largest in the history of the constituency. It resulted in the return of Mr. Wallace by 2875 votes, as against 1867 given to Mr. Chapman. Unionism was disappointed; but it still lives to fight another

THE HISTORY OF THE CLUB

By SAMUEL CHAPMAN

THE CLUB has cost about £8000. Of this about £5000 has been paid; some £3000 is still to be paid. This debt costs the Club in interest—really rent—about £120 a year. The annual expenditure is about £600. Roughly, about £11,000 has been spent since its foundation, or, with capital expenditure, nearly £20,000.

In Perth there have always been men devoted to our cause. Prior to 1880 the organisation of the party was carried on by the Perth Conservative Association. After the gallant fight by Colonel Williamson of Lawers, in 1880, a number of Conservative working men determined to have a popular Association of their own. The chief leaders in this movement were:—Mr. James Stewart, Mr. Charles Wood, Mr. Robert Welsh, Mr. James Menzies, Mr. John Wighton, Mr. David Blair, Mr. D. C. Young, Mr. E. L. Paton, and Mr. John Gibbons.

The Working Men's Conservative Association was the outcome of their labours, and on its establishment it was thought appropriate that it should have headquarters. Premises were secured on the

first floor of 50 George Street, with an entrance in Albert Close. The late Lord Stormont was the Hon. President—then and always a most kind and liberal friend to the party. The years 1880 to 1886 were filled with great political strife, and the Working Men's Conservative Association, with Mr. James Stewart (now of St. Ottilia's Cottage, Jeanfield) as President, Mr. Wighton as Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Robert Welsh and the late Mr. James Menzies as Hon. Treasurers, undertook much active political work, including a series of lectures.

The Perth Parliamentary Debating Association was formed in 1886, and for some years it created much interest. The Unionist party in this Association soon found they were stronger than they had thought possible. This led to further activity, and greatly encouraged the keener members, and soon a movement was on foot to provide additional and more attractive accommodation as a home for the party. Some were not sanguine that this could be successfully accomplished—others determined that it should be done. The final decision was made in June, 1887, by three members, of whom two were Mr. James Stewart and Mr. Peter Smith, then residing at Marshall Place, now of the firm of Messrs. Peter Smith & Co., Glasgow. This action was taken in Mr. Stewart's yard at 199 High Street. Within a few hours Lord Stormont was consulted. was found in the officers' quarters at the Barracks as Colonel of the Perthshire Militia; and, when the object of the deputation was explained, he at once consented to take the chair at a meeting, and wished every success to the project. It was then known that the Highland Show would be held in Perth in July, so a meeting was called for the second day of the Show—July 28th, 1887.

The Foundation Meeting, which was held in the George Hotel, was a great success. Lord Stormont presided, and was supported by a large and representative assembly of Perth and Perthshire gentlemen. About £940 was subscribed in the room forthwith, and the following were amongst those who moved or seconded resolutions:—The Earl of Kinnoull; Colonel Williamson of Lawers; Captain D. M. Smythe of Methven; Mr. A. Macduff of Bonhard; Colonel Macdonald of St. Martins; Mr. J. M. Miller of Mayfield; Colonel Drummond Moray; Sir James Richardson, Bart.; Mr. C. L. Wood of Freeland; and Mr. George Kyd.

As soon as further arrangements could be made, a meeting of the members was held on 31st October, 1887, when the first Trustees and Committee of Management were appointed as follows:-Trustees (County)—Viscount Stormont, Scone Palace; Colonel H. E. H. Drummond-Moray of Blair Drummond; Colonel Stirling of Kippendavie; Alexander Macduff, Esq., of Bonhard. (City)-John Chisholm, North Bank, Craigie; Peter Smith, Marshall Place; James Stewart, 199 High Street; Samuel Chapman, 21 Marshall Place. Committee: -(County) - Earl of Kinnoull, Dupplin Castle; Colonel Williamson of Lawers; Captain J. S. Black, Balgowan; Sir James T. S. Richardson, Bart. of Pitfour Castle; Captain D. M. Smythe of Methven Castle; James Small, Dirnanean, Pitlochry; T. G. Murray of Stenton, Dunkeld; C. L. Wood of Freeland. (City)-David

Blair, 12 Barrack Street; J. M. Miller, Mayfield; R. Brown, Laurel Bank; Charles Wood, Brunswick Terrace, Craigie; J. Macdonald, Old Scone; A. H. Lumsden, 69 George Street; J. Macfarlane, Craigielea, Craigie.

Premises at 19 George Street—then occupied by a firm of upholsterers—soon came into the market. Mr. Donald Mackay, Election Agent for eight elections, kindly attended the sale, and purchased them on behalf of the party for £1108. These premises (which now form the Ladies' Section of the Club) were made suitable at a total cost of some £1800. Members were enrolled in view of the opening early in 1888. In the meantime, steps were taken to further party interests by a number of public meetings.

The First Demonstration.—Lord John Manners, then M.P. for Leicestershire (afterwards the Duke of Rutland, who died in August last), was visiting at St. Mary's Tower, Birnam. He was the first Unionist statesman who consented to speak, and on 7th October, 1887, the first large, free and open Conservative Meeting (other than election meetings) was held in the City Hall, and addressed by his Lordship. Long and keen was the discussion whether the meeting should be free and open. There were some who said a section of the Radical party would not hear our side patiently. Others said, while that was possible, and perhaps likely, no progress could be made unless this illiberal failing was overcome. The meeting passed off successfully—the first of a long series, extending over many years, and held, either conjointly or

separately, under the auspices of the Club, Working Men's Conservative Association, and Primrose League.

On October 17th, 1887, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, addressed another meeting in the City Hall, and in the course of his speech remarked:—"It is a pleasure to me to come to Perth, where the Working Men's Conservative Association is in such a flourishing and vigorous condition. I am glad to learn that you are going to open new Club Rooms, and I am confident that these rooms—which have been of so great an advantage to the Constitutional Cause in other parts of the country—will be the same here."

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett was entertained during his visit by Mr. Alexander Macduff of Bonhard, who from the very first has always been one of the best friends of the Club, and is one of the few who has been a Trustee from the first, and who happily still attends nearly every monthly meeting, and helps the Club in every possible way.

The Club Opened.—The alterations of the purchased premises having been completed, arrangements were made for the opening ceremony, which took place on Friday, 27th January, 1888—exactly six months after the preliminary meeting. This was a remarkable day in the history of the Perth Unionist party. The Right Hon. Viscount Cross, then Secretary of State for India, was the statesman who opened the Club. The days proceeding's were long and interesting. The first function was the speech of Lord Cross, with Viscount Stormont in the Chair. No less than 48 addresses

from Perth and Perthshire were presented to Lord Cross. In reply to these, Lord Cross remarked:—
"What gratified and astonished him so much was that he should see lying on the table so many addresses from the City and County. He had often been told that if he was to ask how many Conservatives there were in the City of Perth he might count them on his fingers. (Laughter). That, he was happy to say, was now a matter of ancient history. (Applause.) And he was thankful to see that the working men of Perth had themselves come forward for the purpose of furthering the Conservative cause. (Applause.) It was to them mainly that they owed the building in which they were at that moment placed." (Loud applause.)

When Lord Cross had spoken and formally opened the Club, Lord Stormont, in an excellent and inspiring speech, moved a vote of thanks to Lord Cross, and remarked:—"He has done his part; now it remains for us to do ours. We must, one and all, use the most strenuous endeavours to push this Club to the front. We must not only try to make it a rallying point for all the Conservatives of the City and County, but we must try to gain converts who will leave the other side and join the true faith."

Immediately after the opening ceremony, a public luncheon took place in the City Hall which was attended by over 600 gentlemen, the galleries being occupied by ladies. Colonel Stirling of Kippendavie presided. In the evening a great meeting was held in the City Hall and Mr. James Stewart presided. Eloquent speeches were delivered by Lord Cross, Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, Lord Advocate (now Lord

Kingsburgh), Viscount Stormont, Colonel Drummond Moray, and Mr. A. Graham Murray (now Lord Dunedin). During his visit Lord Cross was the guest of the Earl of Mansfield at Scone Palace.

On 27th January, 1888, scarcely one year after the preliminary meeting to establish the Club, and nearly six months after the opening, a meeting was held to commemorate the acquisition of 1000 members. On that date the roll numbered exactly 1006.

After this, many meetings continued to be held—Lectures, Committee Meetings, Concerts, Social Entertainments, and Dances. There is only space to mention the more important.

On 1st November, 1888, Mr. Goschen, M.P. (now Lord Goschen), Chancellor of the Exchequer, visited Perth. It was with great difficulty Mr. Goschen was induced to come to Perth. He had arranged to speak in Aberdeen one night and in Kilmarnock the next. When Perth was suggested, he at first firmly refused. Lord Milner (then Mr. Milner) was at that time his Private Secretary, and the proposition was made to Mr. Milner that he should persuade Mr. Goschen to break his journey in Perth. Lord Milner most kindly arranged this, and a meeting was held in the City Hall at 1.15 p.m., preceded by a luncheon in the George Hotel. Mr. Goschen left Aberdeen in the morning, arrived in Perth at noon, was entertained to luncheon, was on his feet in the City Hall meeting at 1.15, and off by special train to Kilmarnock at 3.30. The meeting was a grand success, and many of the audience brought dinner with them and ate it in the City Hall.

October 5th, 1889, was a memorable day in the

history of the Club. Lord Randolph Churchill had been for some time under a promise to come to Perth, and at last fixed that day. He addressed a meeting in the Club, where he received many addresses. One that pleased him most was from the Primrose League, and read by Miss Macdonald (now Mrs. D. M. Stuart, Pitlochry), the Dame President of the League, whose charming manner and admirable elocution attracted his attention, and in private he sent her a special message of congratulation, as in the crowded room he was unable to do so personally. At night Lord Randolph delivered a remarkable speech in the City Hall. During his visit he stayed with Mr. Brydges Williams at Aberdalgie House.

First Bazaar.—The Club prospered, and a suggestion was made to hold a Bazaar in order to clear off part of the great cost of the Club, then over £2000. Not enamoured of Bazaars, yet falling in with the suggestion, Lord Stormont lent his aid, and it was arranged for 19th, 20th, and 21st September, 1889—the first Bazaar for a political purpose ever held in Scotland.

The Bazaar was opened on the first day by the Duchess of Rutland; second day by Viscount Stormont; third day by Colonel Williamson of Lawers. Captain (now Colonel) D. M. Smythe of Methven, who had acted as Convener of the Committee, presided on each of the three days. He did an immense amount of work to make the Bazaar a success, following up the labours of many previous years.

At the conclusion of the Bazaar, it was found that

£1006 14s. 9d. had been obtained. Lord Stormont moved a vote of thanks, and amid loud applause, said:—"He felt certain the members of the Club would always regard the ladies of Perthshire with feelings of gratitude, admiration, and love." Captain Smythe returned thanks, and the night's proceedings terminated in a great display of fireworks from the Conservative Club.

At the first Committee Meeting after the Bazaar, Lord Stormont suggested that a letter should be sent to each lady who was a stallholder, the last clause of which was as follows:—"We beg to assure you that the remembrance of your goodness will never be effaced from the memory of every member of the Club."

Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, M.P., visited Perth in 1890. He remarked in private conversation, "You seem very active; who is going to fight for you at the next election?" "We have not anyone just now," was the reply. "Can you name a good man?" "Well, I think I know the very man for you. I am going to stay with his brother this week. He has just left Cambridge, and got married. I don't know if he has returned, but I shall see, and write to you." This was the first mention of Mr. William Whitelaw. In less than a month he was the adopted candidate for Perth, and in July, 1892, became our first Unionist member, and a better M.P. the city never had, as the late Mr. Andrew Coates said.

Mr. Whitelaw's return to Parliament made the party eager and active. The Club flourished. Its accommodation was tried to the utmost, so in

November, 1892, the King's Arms Hotel was purchased, and alterations and extensions were at once undertaken. This course was decided upon at a Special Meeting of the Club Committee on 17th October. At this meeting Mr. Whitelaw promised £250, and another gentleman £200.

The New Building was raised on the site of the Hotel, which had cost £1900. This cost some £2200 more. The old Club was made suitable for a Ladies' Club, the first of its kind in Scotland.

Extension Opened.—The extension was opened by Lord Balfour of Burleigh on 26th January, 1894, when a great demonstration was held in the Club and City Hall.

National Union Visit Perth.—In April, 1893, the annual meetings of the National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland were held in Perth. Over 700 delegates from all parts of Scotland were present. It was no slight undertaking to purvey luncheon for this number, but it was successfully accomplished by the ladies of the City. Mr. James Hewat of the Windsor Restaurant-always a kind friend and supporter of the Party-undertook to supervise the arrangements. The late Captain Maclagan was receiver of food and produce from Country and City friends; and Mr. Whitelaw acted as Chairman of the Committee. The ladies themselves waited at the luncheon, which was a remarkable success from an organising and also from a friendly point of view. Lord Randolph delivered two telling speeches, and was in excellent form. He was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw at Huntingtower during his visit.

Second Bazaar.—It was thought that the time had arrived when another attempt should be made to clear off some of the debt which had been incurred by the extension. Lord Stormont had passed away in 1893, but his words at the opening of the Club were not forgotten. He had been succeeded in the Chair by his son, Lord Balvaird, the late Earl of Mansfield, whose memory will ever be revered by the Club, for the eminent work he did for its Members.

The Bazaar was held in October 1895, and realised a sum of £1053 6s od.

The Club Chairmen.—The Club has been presided over by only two Chairmen-the late Viscount Stormont and the late Earl of Mansfield. The Club could not have been established without the help and assistance of Lord Stormont. During his Chairmanship, from 1887 to 1893, the first successful Bazaar was carried through, and the Club firmly established. During Lord Mansfield's Chairmanship-from 1803 to 1906-the Club was extended, the second Bazaar held, and arrangements for the third Bazaar were completed. Both took a personal and active interest in the Club's affairs, and hundreds of their signatures are on the Club's books and documents. They presided at every meeting when residing at Scone, and always set an example to other members by their punctuality. They always invited to Scone prominent statesmen coming to Perth on political missions. The members of the Club, past and present, will never forget what Scone has done, and will ever revere the memory of their first two Chairmen and best friends.

The Club's Secretaries.—The Club has had three

Secretaries—Mr. John Wighton, Mr. Harry Jameson, and Mr. Alexander Stewart, all of whom are happily with us still in Perth. All three in their time have worked hard and loyally for the Club's interest. When this Bazaar is held, each will have had the honour and trouble of being Hon. Secretary for one Bazaar.

THE HOME OF THE PARTY.

The chief organisations housed in the Club are:-

- I. The Members of the Club—ladies and gentlemen.
- 2. The Working Men's Conservative Association.
- 3. The Fair City Habitation of the Primrose League.
- 4. The Unionist Ladies' Work Party.
- 5. The Shamrock Cycle and Social Club.
- 6. The Central Associations of West and East Perthshire.
- 7. The Tay Division of the National Union of Conservative Associations of Scotland.

The Working Men's Conservative Association meets regularly every month, and directs the organisation of the Party in the City. It has had for its Presidents since the Club was established, Mr. James Stewart, Bailie Wood, Mr. William Whitelaw, and Mr. George A. Miller, W.S. Under its auspices many eminent Unionists have visited the City.

The Fair City Habitation of the Primrose League acts as the Volunteers to the Regulars, and supports the W.M.C.A. by promoting the social side of politics, which it is best able to do through the activity of its lady members. It has carried through many excursions, concerts, entertainments, dances, etc., all of

which have proved very successful. Mr. E. L. Paton (now residing in London) was the first Ruling Councillor. At present the Countess of Kinnoull is the Dame President.

The Unionist Ladies' Work Party has been in existence some 12 years. The ladies meet every Tuesday and employ themselves on useful work, which they sell eventually. By this means a piano has been presented to the Club, a large amount of furniture provided, and the Ladies' Room decorated, It has proved a bond of union, and ladies are made most welcome who care to join.

The Shamrock Cycle and Social Club is an active, popular social branch of the Primrose League. Founded after the celebrated Belfast excursion, it has promoted many happy meetings in the winter and many enjoyable evenings in the summer. Mr. John Mackay, Muirhall Terrace, was the first President. Mr. J. W. Wyllie is at present President, and Miss L. G. Beveridge Hon. Secretary.

The Central Association of West and East Perthshire and the Tay Division use the rooms of the Club as convenient meeting places.

Sir Walter Scott heads the last chapter in "The Fair Maid of Perth" with a quotation from Burns, with which this sketch of the Club may also conclude:—

"The honest heart that's free frae a'
Intended fraud or guile,
However Fortune kick the ba'
Has aye some cause to smile."

PRINCIPAL MEETINGS, SOCIAL GATHERINGS, DEMONSTRATIONS, etc.,

Held in connection with the Club and Party since the Club's formation, 1887—1906.

1887.

28th July. Viscount Stormont presided at first meeting to establish Club.

7th Oct. Lord John Manners, M.P., in City Hall.

17th Oct. Mr Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, City Hall. Chairman—John Chisholm, Esq.

20th Nov. Colonel Saunderson, M.P., City Hall. Chairman
—Colonel Williamson of Lawers.

1888.

of State for India; Sir John Macdonald, M.P., Lord Advocate; A. Graham Murray, Esq., M.P. (now Lord Dunedin). Chairman at Club Meeting—Viscount Stormont. Chairman at luncheon in City Hall—Colonel Stirling of Kippendavie. Chairman at City Hall Meeting—James Stewart, Esq.

19th April. Primrose Day, "Night with Beaconsfield."

20th June. Demonstration at Balgowan—Mr Noble, M.P.;

Mrs Black of Balgowan; and Sir John
Cuthbertson.

7th Sept. R. G. Webster, M.P. for St. Pancras; Colonel Williamson of Lawers, J.P.; Alex. Macduff, Esq., of Bonhard, J.P.

rst Nov. Right Hon. J. G. Goschen, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Donald Currie, M.P.; Earl of Camperdown; Earl of Airlie. City Hall. Chairman—Lord Provost Whittet.

AULD PERTH

| 1889. | |
|-------------|---|
| 22nd April. | Sir James Ferguson, M.P., Under Secretary for |
| | Foreign Affairs: Lord Balfour of Burleigh. |

Foreign Affairs; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Under Secretary to the Board of Trade, in City Hall.

0.10)

19th, 20th, FIRST CLUB BAZAAR. Chairman of Committee
21st Sept. —Capt. D. M. Smythe of Methven. Bazaar opened by—1st day, the Duchess of Rutland; 2nd day, Viscount Stormont; 3rd day, Colonel Williamson of Lawers.

5th Oct. Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., in City Hall. Chairman—John Chisholm, Esq.

1890.

6th March. Dinner to commemorate Union of Scotland and England, 6th March, 1707. Chairman—Colonel Drummond Moray of Blair Drummond.

14th April. Primrose Day Demonstration. The Earl of Dunraven in City Hall. Chairman—D. M. Smythe, Esq. of Methven.

Demonstration at Drummond Castle by invitation of Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby (now the Earl and Countess of Ancaster). 6000 present.

9th Oct. Mr Coningsby Disraeli, M.P., in City Hall.

14th Nov. William Whitelaw, Esq., adopted as Unionist candidate for the City.

1891.

21st April. Primrose Day Meeting.

20th June. Demonstration at Freeland. Sir James Richardson, Bart., presided.

Dr Rentoul, M.P. for County Down, in City Hall. Chairman—Wm. Whitelaw, Esq., J.P.

1892.

19th April. Primrose Day Celebration in City Hall. Speaker
—Wm. Whitelaw, Esq., J.P.

5th July. Wm. Whitelaw, Esq., returned as M.P. for the City.

17th Oct. Committee decided to purchase King's Arms Hotel. Lord Stormont presided.

14th Nov. King's Arms Hotel purchased. 1893.

24th Jan. Dinner in City Hall to commemorate Club opening. Chairman — Councillor Wood. Speakers—Colonel (now Sir John) Gilmour of Montrave; Wm. Whitelaw, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Home Drummond of Blair Drummond.

27th March. Mr T. W. Russell, M.P., in City Hall.

Inth April. Meeting of 700 delegates of National Union of Conservative Associations of Scotland. Delegates entertained to luncheon in City Hall by Unionist ladies of the City. Great meetings in City Hall and Drill Hall. Addressed by Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P.; Sir Charles Pearson, Lord Advocate; General Wauchope; Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. Chairman — Wm. Whitelaw, Esq., M.P., City Hall. Chairman—Bailie Wood, Drill Hall. Chairman—Duke of Montrose, K.G., Conference.

5th Aug. Demonstration at Dupplin Castle. Speeches by the Earl of Kinnoull and the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Andrews.

18th Oct. The Earl of Camperdown in City Hall.

18th Dec Conversazione in City Hall.

1894.

26th Jan. Opening of New Billiard Room by Wm. Whitelaw, Esq., M.P.

26th Jan. Extension of Club. Opened by Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Great meeting in City Hall.

20th April. Primrose Day Gathering

AULD PERTH

| 1895. | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------|---------|------|-----------|------|
| 15th Jan. | Grand Concert | given | in Club | by N | Irs Murra | y of |
| | Taymount. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| rgui ripin. | Timiose League Day Demonstration. |
|-------------|---|
| 20th Sept. | Great Demonstration at Huntingtower, 3000 |
| | people present. Speeches by Mr Wm. |
| | Whitelaw, M.P., and Mr Macduff of Bon- |

| - Oct. | SECOND | CLUB | BAZAAR. |
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| 1896. | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------|--------|------|--------|--------|
| 20th April. | Primrose | Day : | Demonst | ration | in | City | Hall, |
| | 3000 | tickets | s sold; | many | unab | ole to | gain |
| | admis | ssion. | Speech | by | W. | Whi | telaw, |
| | Esq., | M.P. | _ | | | | |

| 10th June. | First | Primrose | League | Excu | rsion | to I | och |
|------------|-------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|------|------|
| | | Lomond. | Convener | -Mr | J. J. ' | Thom | son. |
| | | Speeches | at Tarbe | rt Ho | tel by | Mr | W. |
| | 1 | Whitelaw, | M.P., an | d the | Very | Rev. | the |
| | | Dean of St | . Andrews | , D.D. | | | |

| 20th Aug. | Excursion | to St. | Andrews. | |
|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|--|
|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|--|

| 4th Sept. | Demonstration at Huntingtower. | 2000 present. |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 26th Oct. | The Earl of Dudley in City Hall. | Chairman— |
| | Lord Hay of Kinfauns. | |

| 26th Nov. | Annual Conference of Nat. Union of Conser- |
|-----------|--|
| | vative Associations for Scotland. Speeches |
| | by Sir Matthew White Ridley, M.P., Home |
| | Secretary, and W. Whitelaw, Esq., M.P. |
| | 600 delegates entertained by Unionist |
| | ladies of Perth to luncheon in City Hall. |

| | ladie | s of] | Perth to | lun | cheon | in Cit | y H | all. |
|-----------|---------|--------|----------|-----|-------|--------|-----|------|
| 1897. | | | | | | | | |
| 27th Jan. | Meeting | and | Dance | in | City | Hall | to | com- |
| | mem | orate | opening | of | Club. | | | |

| 25th April. | Primrose Day | Demonstration | in C | City Hall, |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|------------|
| | Speaker— | Geoffrey Drage, | Esq., | M.P. for |
| | Derby. | | | |

| 11th June. | Primrose | League | Excursion | to | Tighnabruich |
|------------|----------|----------|-----------|----|--------------|
| | and I | Kyles of | Bute. | | |

- 26th Aug. Working Men's Conservative Association First Excursion to Loch Lomond. Convener—Capt. M'Laggan.
- 18th Oct. Countess of Ancaster and Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, M.P., in City Hall.
- 25th Dec. Children's Entertainment in City Hall. 1898.
- 27th Jan. Meeting and Dance in City Hall.
- 31st March Visit of the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., and Mr George Lane Fox. Entertained to dinner, together with Unionists of City and Primrose League Scottish Grand Council, in Station Hotel, by W. Whitelaw, Esq., M.P. Great public meeting in City Hall. Primrose League Choir, under direction of Mr. Stephen Richardson.
- 8th June. Excursion to Rothesay.
- 6th Oct. Reception by the Countess of Ancaster in Club.
- 25th Oct. Great Club Meeting in City Hall. Rt. Hon. A.
 Graham Murray, M.P. Chairman—The
 Earl of Ancaster.
- 12th Nov. Ladies' Work Party purchase and present to Club a grand piano. Received on behalf of Club by the Earl of Mansfield. Convener—Miss Stewart, St. Otilia, Jeanfield.
- 1899. 27th Jan. Annual Conservative Dance in Station Hotel.
- 15th Feb. Annual Supper Working Men's Conservative
 Association in City Hall. Gen. Wauchope
 principal speaker.
- 19th April. Primrose Day Demonstration in City Hall.
- 7th June. Primrose League Excursion to Firth of Clyde and Millport.
- 26th Aug. Excursion to Largs.
- 13th Oct. The Countess of Ancaster in City Hall.

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18th April.

| 1900. | |
|----------------------|---|
| 19th April. | Dramatic Entertainment, under leadership of Mr Thomas Hunter, and Political Demon- stration in City Hall. |
| 18th May. | Champion Banner of United Kingdom won by Perth Primrose League. |
| 4th June. | Excursion to Inverary. |
| 30th Aug. | Excursion to Ayr under auspices of Working Men's Conservative Association. Convener —Mr. Thomas Hunter. |
| 2nd and 3rd | |
| Nov. | Sale of Work for Club by Ladies' Work Party. £120 realised. |
| 1901. | |
| 19th April. | Primrose Day Annual Celebration in City Hall. |
| 23rd May. | Primrose League Excursion to Inverary. |
| 1962. 19th April. | Primrose League Demonstration in City Hall. |
| 19th May. | Excursion to Belfast. |
| 28th Aug. | Excursion to Dumfries under auspices of Working Men's Conservative Association. Convener—Mr. James Marshall. |
| — Sept. | "Shamrock" Cycle and Social Club formed. President, Mr John Mackay. |
| 1903. | |
| 20th April. | Primrose League Day Annual Celebration. Speakers—The Earl of Kinnoull and Hon. Claude Hay, M.P. |
| 1st June. | Excursion to Firth of Clyde and Lochs. |
| 1904. | |
| 18th April. | Right Hon. Earl of Donoughmore in City Hall. Annual Primrose League Day Demonstration. Chairman—Earl of Kinnoull. |
| | |

Countess of Kinnoull becomes Dame-President of "Fair City" Habitation Primrose League.

THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB 117

Excursion to Oban. 23rd May. 7th Oct. "At Home" in Conservative Club by the Earl of Mansfield. 11th Oct. Sir Thomas Dewar, M.P., in City Hall. Mr Herbert Pullar presiding. 19th Dec. Right Hon. Earl Percy, M.P., in City Hall. The Earl of Mansfield in the Chair. 1905. 26th April. Primrose Day Demonstration in City Hall. Speaker-W. Whitelaw, Esq. 12th June. Excursion to Isle of Arran and Loch Ranza. Political Demonstration at Drummond Castle. 3rd Sept. Earl of Ancaster presiding. Speeches by the Marquis of Tullibardine; the Countess of Ancaster; and John Stroyan, D.L., M.P.

27th Oct. The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., in City Hall. The Earl of Mansfield presiding. Speech by the Marquis of Tullibardine.

LITERATURE IN PERTH

WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LOCAL INTEREST

By A. R. URQUHART

CINCE the latter part of the eighteenth century Perth has been active in the production of books. The first book printed in Perth is dated 1770, and a copy of it is in possession of Dean of Guild Barlas. Messrs. J. Young & Sons, however, reprinted a pamphlet of 1715 for Mr. A. Piggot of Leven in 1895, entitled, "Scotland's Lament." The original copy states that it was printed in Perth by Mr. Robert Freebairn. Shortly after 1770, the Morison family developed a very remarkable business in printing and publishing, and the record of their achievements has been the subject of various memoirs. It is unnecessary to repeat the details here, as Mr. Crawford Smith's work on "The Historians of Perth" is now published, and he has devoted considerable space to the fascinating tale of their transactions.

The following note on the Morison Press, from an article in *Excelsior*, the Journal of Murray's Royal Asylum, will be of interest:—

From the Minutes of the Wright Incorporation, 31st December, 1742, we know that "Robert Morison Glazier and Book-binder in Perth son to the deceast Francis Morison late Deacon of the

Wright calling of Perth, who was Freeman Glazier and Bookbinder, craved to be admitted to the said two sciences which being considered by the Calling they have received and admitted the said Robert Morison to be a Freeman Glazier and Book-binder or Stationer to the liberties and priveleges thereto belonging for payment of Ten Marks as his Freedom Money as Glazier and Four Pounds Scots as his Freedom Money as Book-binder or Stationer with Eight Pounds Scots for dinner and Four Pounds of Officers' Fee, and he also paid Four Pounds Scots as his Foot Ball he being married all which was instantly paid in to the present Box-master whereupon the said Robert Morison asked and took instruments in the Clerk's hands."

Robert Morison (1722-1791) was a bookseller in Perth. About the time of the last Jacobite rising he acted as postmaster. He published the "Perth Magazine of Pleasure," Adamson's "Muse's Threnodie"—the latter printed by George Johnston. His business became R. Morison & Son, his son James (1762-1809) having joined him; and another son Robert (1764-1853), began business as a printer. Their first important work was "The Scotish Poets."

James Morison's eldest son, William (1780-1806) was chiefly responsible for the "Encyclopædia Perthensis" (q. v.).

David Morison (1792-1855), another son of James Morison, added lithography to the resources of the firm, and was proficient in binding, printing and publishing. His two remarkable works, the Catalogues of the Kinfauns Library and of the Kinfauns Pictures, received the praise of Sir Walter Scott. David Morison also wrote the letterpress for "Scenes in Scotland," drawn by Colonel Murray of Ochtertyre (q. v.). Thereafter he established the Perth Ink Manufactory, and invented the cretonne floral printing in colours.

It may be mentioned, also, that Mr. James Morison stated, on 10th June, 1794, "since January last we have printed about 14,000 volumes"; and it is said that the paper mills which he established at Almondbank annually produced from 9,000 to 10,000 reams of printing paper and from 7000 to 8000 reams of packing paper. That was a wonderful performance in days antecedent to the advent of steam power.

It is a tradition with us that the first sheet printed

by the new force in Perth was the first number of Excelsior, Murray's Royal Asylum Literary Gazette, in January 1857. It bears the name of Robert Whittet, 25 High Street, who was a splendid printer with the most improved machinery, and who still produces work of the highest class in Virginia, U.S.A. The volume of work that issued from the Morison Press a hundred years ago has of course been far surpassed by the later development of the Strathmore Press, Messrs. Cowan & Co., Ltd. It would be quite impossible, within reasonable limits, to complete a Bibliography of Perth Printed Books up to the present time. The rapidity of production under modern conditions renders it imprudent even to hazard a calculation of the thousands of volumes required to keep pace with the incessant demand. These books now cover the widest range, and are of more importance in the commercial than in the literary relations of our city.

It would be an interesting study to pursue the history of the men who made the literature of Perth, from Robert Heron to R. S. Fittis, and of those who gave their work to the world of readers, from George Johnston to the printers of to-day; but this preliminary sketch must be limited to the briefest bibliographical account of their results. The materials have accumulated in the course of years, and may now be offered as a preliminary contribution. The institution of the Sandeman Public Library has given an impetus to studies of this kind, and the exhibition of local books within its Art Gallery in 1904, under the auspices of Mr. Craigie, was a memorable event for bibliophiles. Happily, the local

collections, augmented by Mr. Fittis's library, which is not yet completely catalogued, form an important nucleus already, as will be apparent on perusal of the following list. I have also been fortunate in handling many rare books in private libraries, and have indicated where these now are. I assume that one ought to present such a list with diffidence, knowing that it is far from complete; but those who are interested in books will, I trust, give it a welcome. A beginning should be made, and the opportunity arrives, quite appropriately, under Conservative auspices. I shall be greatly obliged if this modest venture leads to further enlightenment by means of correction, if, happily, not by reproof.

THE NEWSPAPERS

The Newspapers of Perth have been of remarkable vitality. The Morisons established The Perthshire Courier and Farmers' Journal in 1809. It continued in their hands until 1853, when Mr. James Dewar became proprietor. The Perthshire Advertiser and Strathmore Journal was founded in 1829 at Coupar-Angus, but removed to Perth within a few years. The Perthshire Constitutional and Journal dates from 1832. Besides these, there are The Strathearn Herald in Crieff, published by Mr. David Philips, and The Blairgowrie Advertiser, published by Mr. Alexander Allan. An interesting lecture by Mr. James Bridges of December, 1892, gives many details as to Letterpress Printing in Perth. Mr. Bridges traces the history of the craft from 1715. With reference to Periodical Literature, he names The Perth Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure, under the auspices of the Morisons. It was a weekly issue of 32 pages, first brought out on 3rd July, 1772, and continued for two or three years. It was printed for the Morisons by George Johnston, and contained certain items of news, e.g.:—

- "Perth, June 27.—Arrived here from Sutherland 12 families of 77 persons in the deepest poverty. They were on their way to America, and the Magistrates and Churches made a collection for them, and passed them on to Glasgow.
- "Pictures of the Present Time.—Deluge of circulating paper; a low ebb of real money; waste dissipating wealth; want driving industry into exile; wisdom in fetters; virtue in rags; justice protecting villainy; religion masking hypocrisy; empty churches; crammed playhouses; girls all boldness; men all effeminacy; an opposition without meaning and a ministry without ability.
- "July 6th.—James Kerr was banished the town for keeping a disorderly house, and being found drunk yesterday was whipped through the streets and again banished.
- "August 7th.—Last Wednesday night one of the prisoners in the tolbooth while delirious set fire to his straw and threw two of his fellow prisoners on the flames. They were terribly scorched. The fire was happily extinguished before the military and the fire engine came to their assistance.
- "August 11th.—In the foundation of one of the pillars of Bailie Sheddon's house in the High Street a copper medal was found. On one side was Mordecai's procession, and on the other Haman and his gallows. The medal must have lain there for four hundred years, the house having been used for the meetings of the Scottish Parliament."

The Perth Miscellany began in 1830 for D. Morison, jun., & Co., and had a brief existence. Mr. Bridges also referred to The Perth Chronicle which was instituted in 1836, and ceased to exist in 1841; and to The Perthshire Independent and

Central Herald for Scotland which had a brief life in 1843; and lastly to these ephemeral publications The Dundee, Perth, and Arbroath Weekly Magazine, 1843; The Perth and Dundee Saturday Journal, 1842-1844; and The Northern Liberal in 1852. The Perth and Dundee Journal was printed by Fisher & Campsie in the Old Ship Close. In the middle seventies two Comic Papers had a brief existence, The Critic and The Gridiron, both of them illustrated with Cartoons. The last ventures of a periodical nature were—The Scots Magazine, Cowan & Co., 1888-1900; The Perthshire Magazine, Miller & Gall, 1888-91; The Home Monthly, T. M. M'Gregor, 1890-91; The Perthshire Critic, Wood & Son, 1894-95, and The Farmers' Guide, J. Young & Sons, 1897.

The Morisons were early in the field with Directories. Throughout a long term of years, these have been continued for Perth in Oliver & Boyd's annual publications. The first I have noted is The Perth and Perthshire Register for 1807, but I believe that it can be traced to the year 1804. Later, The Post Office Perth Directory, printed by C. G. Sidey, 1841-2, compiled by James Marshall in 1860-1; and lastly, Leslie's Perth Directory, dated first in 1885 and still current.

I have not had time to include the various interesting Plans of the city which are to be found in the Literary and Antiquarian, the Sandeman Library, and private collections, e.g., "A Plan of the Town of Perth, laid down from actual survey by William Macfarlane, Surveyor, Perth, 1792." "W. Johnston. Map of Perthshire, from J. Stobie's survey. Edin.: 1827 and 1847."

BIBLIOGRAPHY

NOTE.—The Bibliography is arranged alphabetically—(I) Under Authors, for convenience of reference rather than chronologically. If space had permitted, both systems would have been adopted. (2) Anonymous Books are separately entered under subjects. (3) Books named in Morison's Sale Catalogue of 1797 are lastly mentioned, if not otherwise identified. The initial letters (in brackets) following the date of publication refer to the present ownership of the volumes so far as at present known to me, viz.: -D. M. B. =D. M. Barker; J. B. =Dean of Guild Barlas; J. Br. = James Bridges; G. A. M. = G. A. Mackenzie; G. A. M., w.s.—George A. Miller of Knowehead; L. &. A. S.=Literary and Antiquarian Society; U.= Dr. Urquhart; A. W.=Ex-Bailie Wright; I. = Bailie Isles, of Blairgowrie; W. W. M. = W. W. Moncrieff, of Abernethy; M. M. = Mrs. Moncrieff of Potter Hill; A. M. = Sir Arthur Mitchell; P. B. = Peter Baxter; J. M. Y. = J. M. Young. It is to be understood that Books not so noted are to be found in the Sandeman Library; also, that Books of 8vo size and all those printed and published in Perth are not so marked.

Adamson, Henry.

The Muses Threnodie: or Mirthful Mournings on the death of Mr. Gall. Containing a variety of pleasant Poetical Descriptions, Moral Instruction, Historical Narrations, and Divine Observations, with the most remarkable Antiquities of Scotland, especially of Perth. (Size 7½ × 6). Pr. in King James College by George Anderson. 4to, Edin. 1638.

(This copy was shown at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Perth, 1904, and is now in possession of Mr. George Chrystal. Mr. John Macgregor bought it in Aberdeen from a street-vendor, and re-bound it with the book-plate of E. Oliphant, Esq. of Condie. The title and last page are in M.S. It was sold from the late Mr. Thomas Chalmers' library for five guineas; but Lowndes reported the price many years ago at £6 8s 6d. It is a very rare book. Although thirty copies were printed by aid of the Town Council, there does not seem to be a copy in the Perth Charter Room, nor is it to be found in the Advocates' Library.)

—— The Muses Threnodie, as above. To this new edition are added explanatory notes and observations: King James Charter of Incorporation; an Account of Gowrie Conspiracy; a List of the Magistrates of Perth, with Notes; a List of the Subscribers for Building the New Bridge; Two Remarkable Inundations, in 1210 and 1621, &c. The only illustration is a plan of Perth by A. Rutherford, dated 1774, engraved by J. Kirkwood, Watchmaker, Perth. By James Cant. Pr. by George Johnston for the Editor and Robert Morison, bookseller. 1774. [U.]

(The work as commonly known, probably marking the beginning of Morison's publishing business, cf. John Marchant's "Bloody Tribunal."

Adamson, Henry.

The following note is from Morison's Sale Catalogue of 1774:—"One copy at 10/6. R. M. & Son have good authority to say that of this valuable work of their own publication there is not another copy to be procured at any price." Cf. Marshall, T. H.)

Adamson, John (Mason, Pittenweem).

An explanation of several figures in the Book of Revelation, particularly those pointing to the millennial reign of the Church upon earth. Pr. by R. Morison for the Author. 1812.

Alister, R.

Barriers to the National Prosperity of Scotland, an enquiry into some of the immediate causes of modern social evils. Edin., 1853.

Anderson, Rev. John, D.D.

Pleasures of Home: a Poem, in two parts. Front. by Sir John Millais. 12mo. London, N.D. [U.]

- A Legend of Glencoe, and other Poems. London, 1857. [M. M.]
- --- Bible Incidents and their Lessons. London, 1861. [M. M.]
- Holy Ground. Pr. by R. Whittet. Pub. by Mrs. Paton. 1869.
 [M. M.]
- —— Sprigs of Heather: or the Rambles of "Mayfly" with Old Friends. Pr. at the *Constitutional* Office. Pub. by John Christie. 1884. 2nd ed., enlarged (pp. 200). 1884. [U.]
- —— Autumn Gleanings, or Ears of Barley. Pr. at the Constitutional Office, and Pub. by J. Christie. 1885. [M. M.]
- —— Autumn Leaves. Pr. by E. Tainsh, Perth (pp. 72.) Also in a second edition. E. Tainsh. 1893. [U.]
- Sermon in "Voices of Yesterday" (cf. Strachan, J. M.). 1901.

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The Oliphants in Scotland, with a selection of original documents from the Charter Chest at Gask. Illus. 4to, Edin., 1879. [L. & A. S.]

Armstrong, John.

Poetical Works. Pr. by R. Morison, jun. 12mo, 1792.

Arnott, William.

Life of James Hamilton. Portrait. 3rd ed. London, 1870.

Atholl, The Duke of,

Narrative of the Mutiny in the Black Watch in 1743. Compiled from the original proceedings of the General Courts-Martial, which have been preserved in the Judge-Advocate-General's Office in London. Pub. by J. Christie. 1893. [P. B.]

Baird, Thomas (Writer in Perth).

Law of Cessio Bonorum in Scotland. Glasgow, 1827. [W. W. M.]

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Poems and Reminiscences of Railway Life. 1890.

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Practical Hints to Rural Parish Councillors. Pr. by Cowan & Co., Ltd. 1895. [G. A. M.]

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- The Rhynd and Elcho: a Parish History. Illus. Edin., 1905. [U.]

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Grounds and methods of admission to Sealing Ordinances, or who should be received to the Lord's Table. Edin., 1882.

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- Fast Days and Christian Festivals. Edin., 1889.

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The Tragedy of Gowrie House: an historical study. Plans. Paisley, 1887.

Barbour, Margaret F. (of Bonskeid).

Memoir of Mrs. Stewart Sandeman of Bonskeid and Springland. Lond., 1883. [G. A. M.]

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- The Forts in Scotland erected by Agricola after the Battle of Mons Grampius. P. Pub. by J. Christie. 1883. [J. B.]
- Heathen Mythology Corroborative or Illustrative or the Holy Scriptures (with Memoir of the Author). Glasgow, 1884.

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The Perth Wheaten Bread Society: an early Free Trade movement (pp. 22). Pr. by A. Wright, *Courier* Office, 1897. [U.]

Barnard, John.

The Church of the Living God, containing the nature and government of the Church of Christ (1761). With Notes on the same subject (1851). Pr. by James Morison, jun. 1855.

Baxter, Peter.

Golf in Perth and Perthshire: traditional, historical and modern. Pr. by Thomas Hunter, South St. John's Place. 1899. [U.]

- Football in Perthshire. Pr. by Thomas Hunter. 1898.
- The Turf of Perth: or Horse Racing in Bonnie St. Johnstoun, 1201-1901. Pr. by Thomas Hunter. 1901.

Bennet, E. K.

Memorial of a Country Vicar: Selections from the unpublished MSS. of the late Rev. J. Walker. Ed. by his daughter, Mrs. A. Rogerson. Memorial by E. K. Bennet. P.P. N.P. 1883.

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Poems by the late John Bethune, with a Sketch of the Author's Life by his Brother. Edin., 1840.

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Original Miscellaneous Poems. (Also, Original Poems, Moral and Instructive. 12mo. Cupar Fife, 1830.) 12mo. Dundee, 1826.

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Five Sermons by T. Hallyburton, with Preface by T. Black. Pr. by George Johnston for James Ironside. 1774.

Blair, Mrs. N. Fergusson (of Balthayock).

The Hen-Wife: her own experience in her own poultry-yard. Illus. coloured plates. Edin., 1861.

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The Holocaust, or the Witch of Monzie: a poem. Lays of Palestine and other poems. To which is prefixed Enchantment disenchanted, or a treatise on Superstition. 12mo, London, 1845.

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Sir William Wallace, Knight of Ellerslie, by Henry, commonly called Blind Harry. Carefully transcribed from the MS. copy in the Advocates' Library under the eye of the Earl of Buchan. Now printed for the first time according to the ancient and true orthography. With notes and dissertations. 3 vols. Illust. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. 1790. [U.]

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(Regarding corn, barley, etc.)

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The Highland Spectator, or observations on the inhabitants of various denominations in London and Westminster. Printed for J. Robinson at the Golden Lion in Ludgate Street. Price 2/- Lond., 1744. [G. A. M.]

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An historical narrative of the Shipwreck and Captivity of M. de Brisson, with a description of the deserts of Africa from Senegal to Morocco. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. 1789. [U.]

Broun-Morison, J. B. (of Finderlie).

Browne of Colstoun, in Crawford's MS. Peerage. Ill. and P.P. 4to, N.P. 1881. [U.]

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The Musical Miscellany, a select collection of the most approved Scots, English, and Irish Songs, set to music. Copper-plate frontispiece and engraved title and vignette. Pr. by J. Brown. 1786. [U.]

(It is stated in the preface that "the selectors humbly imagine they may, without the least shadow of vanity, aver that it is the first publication of the kind ever attempted in Scotland.")

Brown, John (Minister of the Gospel, Haddington).

Dictionary of the Holy Bible (founded on Brown's Dictionary, with corrections and additions, proper names explained, natural productions systematically described, with a concordance). Enlarged edition. 2 vols. Illustrated by elegant engravings. Calf, 20/-; boards, 16/6 per Morison catalogue. Pr. by R. Morison & Sons. 1796.

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A Picture of Strathearn in Perthshire; a topographical description of its scenery, antiquities, etc., chiefly from Crieff and Lochearnhead. Interspersed with anecdotes. Pr. for the Author by Wm. Macdonald. Crieff, 1823. [G. A. M.]

(J. B. was teacher of English, writing and accounts at St. Fillans.)

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A brief account of a Tour in the Highlands of Perthshire, July, 1818, in a letter to a friend. To which is added a paper entitled, A Loud Cry from the Highlands. Edin., 1818. [G. A. M.]

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Papers relating to William, First Earl of Gowrie, and Patrick Ruthven, his fifth and last surviving son. P.P. Pp. 115. Lond., 1867. [U.]

(Colonel Cowell Stepney, at whose expense the work was produced, in a letter printed at the end states that he had a small bookcase in his house at St. George's Place, London, the doors of which were formerly window shutters in Ruthven Castle. The arms of the Hallyburtons were on the shutters.)

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A Tour through Sicily and Malta; Letters to William Beckford, Esq. Illus. with elegant engravings from original drawings. Pr. by and for R. Morison, jun. 2 vols. 1799. [U.]

(The author seems to have been the first to form a scientific opinion on volcanoes. He was a personal friend of "Vatheck" Beckford. One of the finest engravings published represents Brydone reclining on a sofa, after a portrait by A. Geddes. The engraver was W. Ward, A.R.A.)

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The Life, Writings, and Inventions of John Napier of Merchiston. Copper-plate portrait, and diagrams. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. Pp. 134 + references, etc. 4to. 1787. [L. & A. S.]

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The Ter-Jubilee Book of the North Church of Perth, 1747-1897. Illustrations and portraits. Pp. 120. Pr. by George Miller, 1898. [U.]

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Sermons preached at Perth and in other parts of Scotland, 1846-53. Lond., 1857.

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From the Cottage to the Castle. (Lithographed in Mr. Coates's handwriting and illustrated fully throughout. P.P.) 4to, Perth, N.D. [U.]

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The Old Red Sandstone of Perthshire. P. 1892. [U.]

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Cornelii Nepotis

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- The Ancient Capital of Scotland: the Story of Perth from the Invasion of Agricola to the Passing of the Reform Bill. Illus. (pp. 392 and 408). 2 vols. Lond. 1904.

Cowper, William (Minister of God's Word).

The Anatomy of a Christian Man; wherein is plainly shewed out of the Word of God what manner of man a true Christian is, etc. 2nd

edition, corrected and amended. Pr. by H. L. for John Budge, and to be sold at the Great South Dore of Paul's and at Britannes Bursse. Sm. 4to, Lond., 1613. [U.]

— Heaven opened; wherein the counsaile or God concerning man's salvation is so manifested that all men may see the Ancient of Daies—which is the first benefit we have by our Lord Jesus Christ. The 5th edition, newly amended and enlarged. Printed by Thomas Snodham for John Budge, and are to be sold at the Greene Dragon in Paul's Churchyard. 4to, Lond., 1619. [U.]

(The author was minister of St. John's (second charge), 1595, and was consecrated Bishop of Galloway in 1612.)

Craighead, Robert.

Advice to Communicants. Printed by J. Taylor for Hugh Muncrieff, bookseller, Methven. Pp. 156. Mo. 1781. [W. W. M.]

Crichton, David Maitland Makgill of Nether Rankeillor.

By J. W. Taylor. Por. Edin., 1853.

Croll, James (Author of Climate and Time).

Autobiographical Sketch, with memoir by James Campbell Irons. Por. Lond., 1896.

Cromartie, George Earl of.

An Historical Account of the Conspiracies by the Earls of Gowrie and Robert Logan of Restalrig against King James VI. of Glorious Memory. Size, 8 × 5. Pr. by James Watson. Edin., 1713. [J. M.]

(Containing the facts, proofs, and judgments in these causes. To which is added a vindication of Robert III., King of Scotland, and all his Descendants from the imputation of Bastardy. Taken from authentic documents not yet extant among the National Records. To Her Sacred Majesty Queen Anne. Preface and Letter to the Printer, xiv. pp., and I to 127. Vindication I to 80, including Address to the Reader.)

Crombie, John, D.D., of Scone.

The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, displayed in the Mental Constitution of Man. 1846.

Crookshank, William.

The History of the State and Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, from the Restoration to the Revolution, with Preface by J. R. Omond. 2 vols. James Dewar & Son. 1846.

Cumberland, Richard.

A Volume of Comedies: viz., The Fashionable Lovers, The West Indian, and The Brothers. (Morison Press). Price from Catalogue, 2/- boards. Mo. 1791.

Cumming, Gershom.

Views at Dunkeld, and Descriptive and Historical Sketches. 12mo, Dundee, 1839.

Cumming, Rev. S. Elder.

God's Part in the War: a sermon. P. Pr. by C. G. Sidey. 1855. [J. B.]

Cunningham, Rev. John.

The Quakers, from their origin to the present time: an international history. Edin., 1868.

— The Church History of Scotland, from the commencement of the Christian Era to the present time. 2 vols. 2nd Ed. Edin., 1882.

Currie, Sir Donald.

Speeches on Politics in Perthshire, in Nov. and Dec., 1883, with Speeches by the Duke of Athole, Viscount Stormont, and others. P. Pr. by S. Cowan & Co. 1883. [J. B.]

Dawson, John.

Notes on the History of the Royal Horticultural Society of Perthshire, founded 1806. By the Secretary. Also Verses by James Duff, gardener at Methven Castle. Pr. at the *Constitutional* Office. 1888.

Day, Tal Behari.

Recollections of Alexander Duff, D.D., and of the Mission College which he founded in Calcutta. Lond., 1879.

Defoe, Daniel.

Memoirs of the Church of Scotland in Four Periods, with Preface and Notes by the Rev. William Wilson, Carmylie. Pr. by James Dewar. 1844. [U.]

Denham, Sir John.

Poetical Works and Life. Pr. and sold by R. Morison & Son. Mo. 1780. [G. A. M.]

Dewar, Jas. (The Treasurer).

Facts opposed to Fiction—Remarks on a Letter, etc. Pr. by J. Taylor, 1836. Price 2d. Perth, 1836. [A. W.]

Dewar, Jas. (The Treasurer).

An enquiry as to the pecuniary gain or loss arising to the Town Council of Perth from its connexion with the Established Church—with Queen Anne's Charter of 1604, which conveyed certain lands, properties, and revenues to the Town on account of the Church. Pr. by Oliver & Boyd. Edin., 1836. [A. W.]

(Asserts that the Town gained at least £300 per annum by the Charter.)

Dick, Thomas, LL.D.

On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God as displayed in the heavens. (Cf. Religion 5. Lectures in South Secession Church.) 1846.

Douglas, Robert.

The form and order of the Coronation of Charles II., King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, as it was acted and done at Scone, I January, 1651. Pr. by George Johnston. 1774. [G. A. M.]

Douglas, Walter (and others).

Five Sermons by each. Pr. by George Johnston for James Ironside. 1774.

Douglass, Gawin (Bishop of Dunkeld).

Select Works; containing memoirs of the author, The Palace of Honour, Prologue to the Æneid, and a Glossary. With an old poem. Portrait of James II. Printed by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. First uniform edition of the Scotish Poets. Vol. II. Pp. 156. 1787.

Drummond, James.

Sermon: Free Church Pulpit. Vol. II. 1846.

Drummond, James (Crieff).

The Comrie Earthquakes, with remarks on the proceedings of a Committee of the British Association, also a basis for the reconciliation of Theology and Geology. Pr. at the *Constitutional Office*. Pp. 24. Brown cloth. Pub., Mrs. C. Paton. 16mo. 1875. [U.]

Drummond, P. R.

Perthshire in Byegone Days: 100 Biographical Essays. London, 1879. [U.]

(The first form of this was Perthshire Poets, 1800 to 1850. 1873.)

— The Life of Robert Nicoll, Poet, with some hitherto uncollected pieces. Paisley, 1884.

Drummond, Sir William.

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Love Idylls: Ballads and other Poems. Blairgowrie, 1884.

- Blairgowrie, Stormont, and Strathmore Worthies. N.D.

Duff, Rev. Alexander (late of Tibbermuir).

(In the Memorabilia of the City of Perth.) The Traditional Account of the Death of John, Earl of Gowrie, and his Brother, Alexander Ruthven, in 1600. Pub. by Wm. Morison. (Cf. Memorabilia.) 1806

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Missions, the chief end of the Christian Church; abstract on ordination of the Rev. T. Smith, Missionary to India. Edin., 1839.

- India Missions. 2nd ed. Edin., 1840.
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Duff, James.

A Collection of Poems, Songs, etc. Chiefly Scottish. Pr. by R. Morison for the Author. 1816. [W. W. M.]

(He was gardener to the Duke of Atholl at Edradour.)

Dumourier, General.

Memoirs, written by himself. 2 vols. in 1. Translated from the original French. Post. (Boards 2/-, price quoted from Morison's Sale Catalogue). Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. 1794.

Dunbar, Wil.

Select Poems, part first, from the MS. of George Bannatyne. Published 1568. Frontispiece. Printed by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. First uniform edition of the Scotish Poets, Vol. III. Pp. 100. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. 1788.

Duncan, James.

A Pre-Disruption Elder's View of the Union Movement. P. Pr. at Courier Office. 1871. [J. B.]

Duncan, Rev. R. D. (Wishart Church, Dundee).

Physical Record of Creation consistent with the Record of the Bible. Pub. by T. Richardson. 1846.

Dunn, Martha.

Memoirs, written by her father, the Rev. William Dunn. Coupar-Angus. 1829.

Dymock, Rev. Thomas.

Sermon. Free Church Pulpit. Vols. II. and III. 1846.

— The Voice of God in Time of War: a Sermon. Perth, 1854.

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A Sermon on the death of Ex-Provost James Dewar. P.P. Pr. at the *Courier* Office. 1861. [J. B.]

— A Sermon on the death of David Craigie, Esq. P.P. Pr. at the *Courier* Office. 1866. [J. B.]

Edwards, Thomas.

Strathearn Lyrics, and other poems. Paisley, 1889.

Erasmi

Colloquia familiaria selecta in usum scholarum. Pr. by R. Morison & Son. 12mo. 1791.

Erskine, R. and E.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism explained, by way of question and answer. Ed. Ralph and Ebenezer Erskine and James Fisher. 1785.

Esdaile, Rev. James, D.D.

Christian Theology. Edin., 1823.

Lectures on the Shorter Catechism of the Church of Scotland. 1829.

Esdaile, J., M.D.

Introduction of Mesmerism into the Public Hospitals of India. Lond., 1856. [U.]

Farquhar, Rev. G. T. S.

Sonnets, with introductory verses by Charles Wordsworth. Pr. by Cowan & Co. 1890.

- The Episcopal History of Perth, 1689-1894. Illus. of St. Ninian's and St. John's Episcopal Churches. Pp. 420; containing a list of authorities. Printed by J. H. Jackson. 1894.
- Our Ancient Scottish Cathedrals, an historical sketch and a constitutional examination. Pp. 50. Pr. by T. M. M'Gregor. 1897. [U.]
- The Church's Year, original verses for the Christian Seasons. Edin., 1904.

(Also author of "Fidelis: an allegory." 1897.)

Ferguson, James (Stanley, "Nisbet Noble.")

Lays of Perthshire, and other poems. Pr. by J. Young & Sons. 1880. [J. B.]

--- Wallace, and other poems. Pr. by Thomas Hunter. 1897.

Ferguson, John.

Pawky Stories and Pithy Verses. Pr. by Miller & Gall. 1886.

Ferguson, Malcolm.

A Tour through the Scottish Highlands. Glas., 1870.

Fergusson, R.

Poems on various subjects, in two parts. Portrait and 2 engravings. Printed by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. Morison's Scotish Poets. Pp. 128. 1788. [L. & A. S.]

Ferguson, Rev. Samuel (of Fortingall).

The Queen's Visit, and other Poems—with copious Historical Notes. Printed by C. G. Sidey. Pp. 424. 1869. [U.]

Fittis, Robert Scott.

The Mosstrooper, and Tales and Traditions of Scotland. 1852.

(This novel was first published in serial numbers in the *Perth and Dundee Saturday Journal*, beginning on 20th January, 1844. It was also published in book form by J. Fisher in 1852. A new edition is now in preparation.)

- ---- The Miscellany of Scottish Tradition and Tales of many lands, original and selected. Pr. by John Fisher, 1852.
- The Tales of Scotland, Original and Select. 4 vols. Perth, 1845.
- Illustrations of the History and Antiquities of Perthshire. Pr. at the *Constitutional* Office. 1874.
- —— The Merchant Princes of Bonnie St. Johnstoun in the 13th century. Illus. Pr. at the Constitutional Office. 1875. [W. W. M.]
- —— The Perthshire Antiquarian Miscellany. Pr. at the *Constitutional* Office. 1875.
- Historical and Traditionary Gleanings concerning Perthshire. Pr. at the *Constitutional* Office. 1876.
- The Mercers of Innerpeffray and Inchbrakie. Illus. 1877. [U].
- Chronicles of Perthshire. Pr. at the Constitutional Office. 1877.
- The Barony of Gorthy, with Appendix. 1878. [U.]
- John Mercer and his descendants. 1879. [U.]
- —— A Book of Perthshire Memorabilia. Pr. at the *Constitutional* Office. 1879.
- —— Recreations of an Antiquary in Perthshire History and Genealogy. Pr. at the *Constitutional* Office. 1881.

Fittis, Robert Scott.

Ecclesiastical Annals of Perth to the period of the Reformation. Pr. by S. Cowan & Co. Edin. and Perth, 1885. [U.]

- Heroines of Scotland. Paisley, 1889.
- —— Sports and Pastimes of Scotland Historically Illustrated. Paisley, 1891.
- —— Demolition of Old Houses at High Street Port. Pp. 6. Pr. by A. Wright, 1894. [U.]
- Curious Episodes in Scottish History. Paisley, 1895.
- Historical and Descriptive Account of the City of Perth. Pp. 176. (Cf. Handbook of Co-operative Congress). Glasg., 1897.
- —— Odds and Ends in Prose and Verse, by the Rev. Harry Smith, including a Sketch of Tibbermore Parish by R. S. Fittis. Pr. at the Constitutional Office. 1898.
- —— Romantic Narratives from Scottish History and Tradition. Paisley, 1903.

(He also published "Gilderoy, a novel," in 1855, "The Secret Witness," 1864, and many other tales.)

Flockhart, J. (Writer in Perth).

Essays on Intellectual and Moral Improvement and the Social Virtues. Edin., 1822.

Ford, Robert.

Hame-Spun Lays and Lyrics. Dundee, 1878.

- —— The Harp of Perthshire—a collection of Songs, Ballads, and other Poetical Pieces, with Notes Explanatory, Critical, and Biographical. Paisley, 1892. [U.]
- Tayside Songs and other Verses. Paisley, 1893.

Forrester, David Marshall.

At the Edge of the Heather; Logicalmond United Presbyterian Kirk, its story and some of its stories told with the help of many. Illus. from photos. Pr. by D. Leslie. N.D.

Fox Maule, The Hon.

Speech to the Electors of the County of Perth, 7th July. Pr. by J. Taylor. 1837. [U.]

—— Speech on the Claim of Right of the Church of Scotland, delivered in the House of Commons, 7th March. P. Pr. by James Dewar. 1843. [J. B.]

Fry, Elizabeth.

Notes on some of the Prisons in Scotland, etc. By Joseph John Gurney. Lond., 1819.

Gairns, Robert.

Rustic Rhymes. Pr. by J. & W. Bayne. 12mo. 1859.

Gardiner, William.

Memories of the late Rev. James Garie, of the Congregational Church, Perth, with Extracts from his Diary, and an Appendix. Pr. for the benefit of Mrs. Garie and family. 4to, Edin., 1801.

Gelletly, Alexander.

Ancient Towers and Doorways, and restoration of Mason Craft in Scotland. Pen Drawings. Letterpress by A. Taylor. Lond., 1896.

Gib, Adam.

The Present Truth: a display of the Secession Testimony. 2 vols. Edin., 1774.

Gibson, Rev. James, D.D.

Buy the Truth: Thoughts on Creeds and Creed Revision. P. Pub. by John Bruce. 1889.

Gilfillan, Rev. George.

The Bards of the Bible. 3rd ed. Edin., 1852.

The History of a Man. Lond., 1896.
(The full list of Gilfillan's works is not entered.)

Gilfillan, Samuel.

Practical Views of the Dignity of the Holy Spirit. Edin., 1826.

Gillespie, James.

Sermons, published from the Author's MS. Ed. by Dr. George Hill. Pr. for R. Morison & Son. (In Boards, net 5/-) 1796.

Gillies, Francis.

Sermons. Free Church Pulpit. Pr. by James Dewar & Son. Vol. II. 1846.

Gillies, John, Editor.

A collection of ancient and modern Gaelic Poems and Songs, transmitted from gentlemen in the Highlands of Scotland. Pr. for John Gillies, bookseller. Pp. 326. [L. & A. S.]

Glas, John.

Works. 5 vols. 2nd edition, Port. (fine paper edition, boards, 16/-; calf, 18/-; index price, 2/6.) Morison press. 1782.

--- Supplementary volume of Letters, &c. 1865...

Gloag, J. Paton.

Introduction to the Johannine Writings. Lond., 1891.

— A Treatise on the Assurance of Salvation. Edin., 1853.

Gloag, William, Editor.

Rentall of the County of Perth. 1649 and 1835 compared. 4to. Morisons, printers. 1835. [W. W. M.]

(Mr. Gloag was then Depute-Collector of Cess in Perth.)

Graeme, Louisa G.

Or and Sable, a book of the Graemes and Grahams. Edin., 1903. [P. B.]

Graham, Rev. P., D.D.

Sketches of Perthshire. 2nd edition (1st edition 1806). Maps and vignette title. Edin., 1812. [U.]

("It was intended to have enriched this edition with some beautiful drawings. . . . furnished by the Rev. Wm. Stirling." The original drawings made for this purpose fell into my hands some years ago.—U.)

Graham, R. Cunninghame.

Note on the District of Monteith, for Tourists and others. Lond., 1895.

Grant, Rev. P. W.

The Bible Record of Creation true for every age. 1877.

- The Revelation of St. John: an exposition. Lond., 1889.
- The Sinner's Guide to Grace, or Directions to Enquirers as to the Way of Life. Edin., 1899.

Grant, R. W.

Illustrated Brochure and Guide to the Holiday and Sporting Resorts on the Highland Railway System. Oblong. Pr. by J. Young & Sons. 1899. [J. M. Y.]

—— Scenes that are Brightest by Inverness and the Highland Railway. 2nd Edit. Pr. by J. Young & Sons. Illus. 1902. [J. M. Y.]

(Mr. Grant also edited the Golfer's, Tourist's, Cyclist's, and Angler's Guides to Scotland and Ireland.)

Grant, William.

Sermon. Free Church Pulpit. Vol. II. Pr. by James Dewar & Son. 1846.

Graves, Frank S.

Elsie's Harvest: Cantata. Lond., 1901.

- A Trip to Russia and Sweden. 1902. [U.]
- A Legend of St. Johnstoun: Opera for Children. 1904. [U.]

Gray, Rev. Andrew.

Speech (in Tracts on Non-Intrusion) on Patronage. Pp. 24. Pr. by J. Taylor. 1841.

- —— Sermon. Free Church Pulpit. Vol. I. Pr. by James Dewar & Son. 1846.
- Sermons and Memoir, by Robert S. Candlish. Edin., 1862.
- —— Speech on National Education. P. Pr. by J. Dewar & Son. 1850. [J. B.]
- Puseyism at Perth. P. Pr. by J. Dewar & Son. 1851. [J. B.]

Gray, Christian (blind from infancy).

Miscellaneous Pieces in Verse. Pr. by R. Morison for the Author. 1821. (Also Edin., 1808.)

Gray, D. J. Thomson, F.Z.S.

Wild Nature in Strathearn. Illus. Pr. by David Philips. Crieff, 1902. [W. W. M.]

Gray, John Bower, Editor.

Lectures on Popery: a Course of Lectures on the Errors of the Church of Rome, delivered in Perth by thirteen local ministers. Pr. by James Dewar & Son. (Cf. Religion 5.) 1854.

Gray, Peter.

Patrick, Master of Gray; his descent and kinship. Dundee, 1903.

Gray, Thomas.

(Cf. Robert Blair.)

Gray, Rev. W. H., D.D. (formerly of St. Paul's). Jubilee Jottings. Edin., 1897.

Greig, Rev. Franklin.

Sermon. Free Church Pulpit. Vol. III. Pr. by James Dewar & Son. 1847.

Grierson, Rev. James.

Speech on proposing resolutions regarding the Marnock Case and the Independence of the Church. (In Tracts on Non-Intrusion.) Pr. by J. Taylor. 1840.

- --- Voices from the Cross. Edin., 1855.
- Heaven on Earth; or Interviews with our Risen Saviour. Edin.,
- The Divine Suppliant. Edin., 1867.

Grierson, Rev. John.

Sermons. Free Church Pulpit. Vols. II. and III. Pr. by James Dewar & Son. 1846-7.

Guthrie, James Cargill.

The Vale of Strathmore, its Scenes and Legends. Edin., 1875.

Halley, C. N.

Grizel Cochrane, or the Robber of Tweedsmuir: a Scottish Legendary Ballad. 1847.

Halley, George.

Verses on the Opening of the Victoria Bridge. P. Pub. by R. A. & J. Hay. 1900. [J. B.]

Halyburton, Rev. Thomas.

Memoirs of his Life. Glasg., 1756.

- Five Sermons. Pr. by George Johnston for James Ironside. 1774.
- The Great Concern of Salvation. Aberdeen, 1840.

Harvie-Brown, J. A., F.R.S.E.

A Fauna of the Tay Basin and Strathmore. Illus. 4to. Edin. (In the press.)

Hatten, Cornelius A. W.

The Transcript of the Registers of the Baptisms of the Parish of Muthill, 1697-1847. Edin., 1887.

Henderson, Alex.

The Pilgrim: a poem. Lond., 1839.

Henderson, H. D.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland. Lond., 1902. U

Henderson, William, M.D.

Plain Rules for Improving the Health of the Delicate, Preserving the Health of the Strong, and Prolonging the Life of All. 2nd edition—(1st edition 1831). London, Simpkins, Marshall, & Co.; Edinburgh, Maclayren & Stewart; Perth, James Dewar & Son. C. G. Sidey, Printer, Perth. 1856. [U.]

--- (An Octogenarian).

Byegone Days; or, Sketches Illustrative of the Manners and Customs of the Scottish Peasantry seventy years ago. A few copies printed for the author's friends, as remembrances. With verses at the end. Pr. by Dewar, Mitchell, & Co. Height, 7". 1870. [A. W.]

(The incidents of this tale are founded on fact, but so mixed with fiction that the value of the book is seriously diminished. If Dr. Henderson had written his reminiscences, the result would have been preferable. He created a mortification for the benefit of the poor in Stanley and and Perth, which is still administered.)

Heron, David, M.A.

On the Relative Fertility in Man to Social Status. Lond., 1906.

Heron, Robert.

Observations made on a Journey through the Western Counties of Scotland in the Autumn of 1792—scenery, antiquities, customs, etc. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. (1st ed., 1793.) 2nd ed., 2 vols., 1799. [U].

— A new General History of Scotland from the earliest times to the æra of the Abolition of the Hereditary Jurisdictions of Subjects in Scotland in the year 1748. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. 6 vols. 1794. [G. A. M.]

Hill, D. O.

Sketches of Scenery in Perthshire drawn from Nature and on stone. Fol. Pub. by T. Hill, George Street. N.D.

Hindmarsh, J. H. (Editor).

Rhetorical Dialogues for the use of Schools, taken from the British Drama—Exercises in Elocution. Originally compiled by J. Wilson, Edinburgh. No printer's name. 1827. [J. B.]

(The Editor was head of the English Department of the Perth Academy and published the book himself.)

Holliday, John.

Life of the Hon. William Murray, afterwards Earl of Mansfield. Lond., 1797.

Home, George, D.D.

A Commentary on the Book of Psalms. 3rd ed. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. 3 vols. 1794.

Honey, Rev. J. A.

Sermons—in "Voices of Yesterday." Pub. by J. Christie. 1901.

Hooker, Sir W. J.

Perthshire Illustrated—select views (with engravings). Glasg. and Lond. N.D. [U.]

Horne, Rev. George, D.D. (Oxford).

Commentary on the Book of Psalms. 3 vols. 3rd ed. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. 1794.

Horsley, William, M.D.

Remarks on the Pitkeathly and Dunbarnie Waters in Perthshire. Pr. in Edinburgh for C. Sidey, Perth. 1814. [W. W. M.]

Humble, Rev. Henry (Canon of St. Ninian's).

A Letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Andrews on his recent Charge to his Clergy. With an Appendix. P. Lond., 1859. [J. B.]

— The Nature of Ecclesiastical Establishments. P. Lond., 1869. [J. B.]

Hunt, Colin A.

Origin of the Secession in Perth. A Lecture, with App. and Notes, concerning the St. Giles Lecture, 1883, by the Rev. James Mitchell, D.D., Leith, on Ebenezer Erskine. Edin. Pr. by Miller & Gall. P. Pp. 6 + 32 + 46. 1883.

—— The Perth Hammerman Book (1518-1568) with an Introductory Sketch. Illus. Pr. by James H. Jackson. 4to. 1889.

(His brother, the Rev. John Hunt, D.D., Otford, Kent, was author of a Religious History of Thought in England; History of Pantheism, and Contemporary Essays in Theology.)

Hunter, Rev. J., and Jamieson, H. M.

Chronicles of Strathearn, with illustrations by W. B. MacDougall. Pr. by D. Philips, Crieff. 1896.

(Bazaar Book for the better Endowment of Local Parishes.)

Hunter, Thomas.

Illustrated Guide to Perthshire. Pr. at the Constitutional Office. 1899.

Hunter, Thomas.

Woods, Forests, and Estates of Perthshire, with Sketches of the Principal Families in the County. Illus. Pr. by Henderson, Robertson, & Hunter. 1883.

Imrie, David (Dunkeld).

Scenes among the Mountains: a descriptive poem in three cantos, with illustrative notes. Pr. by R. Morison; sold by James Morison. 1842.

Inglis, Robert.

Illustrated Guide to Perth and District. 1904.

Irvine, Alexander, and Panolin, William.

A Botanical Tour in the Highlands of Perthshire. (Repr. Phytologist.) Lond., 1857.

Isles, P.

The Trials and Troubles of Peter Peaceable. Pr. by D. Wood & Son. P. N.D. [U.]

Jacque, G.

The Clouds: a Poem in X. Cantos. Lond., 1866.

James I.

Works, to which is prefixed a historical and critical dissertation on his life and writings. Also some remarks on the connexion of the Scots language with the other northern dialects. And a dissertation on Scottish music. Pr. by Crerar & Son. N.D.

James I., King of Scotland.

Works, containing the King's Quair, Christis Kirk of the Grene, and Peblis to the Play. Portrait and frontispiece. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. First uniform edition of the Scotish Poets. Vol. I. (Size, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ", in original cover, pub. at 1/6.) Mo. Pp. 122. 1786.

Jamieson, Rev. John, D.D.

An Alarm to Britain; or an enquiry into the causes of the rapid progress of Infidelity in the present age. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. 1795.

Jamieson, John.

Letters: True Fame, a Sermon; Prospects of Ethiopia, a Fragment; with a Memoir of the Author by David Young. Pr. by W. Belford, Perth Printing Coy. 1838.

Jamieson, John.

Lectures to Young Men, by Ministers of various denominations, delivered in St. Leonard's Church, Perth. 1842.

Jamieson, Rev. Robert.

The Researches of Modern Travellers illustrative of the Holy Scriptures. In Sermons, pub. by Thomas Richardson, 1846.

Johnston, James.

Popular Appeal in favour of a New Version of Scripture. Pr. by C. G. Sidey. 1864. [J. M. Y.]

Kames, Lord.

Sketch of the History of Man. New ed. 3 vols. Edin., 1813.

Keiller, J. T.

Elcho Castle. Poem. P. 1903.

- Songs of Galilee. P. 4to. 1904.

Kennedy, James (of Aberfeldy and Inverness).

Memoirs. Lond., 1875.

Kerr, Symon.

Scottish Poems, Songs, etc. Pr. by R. Morison for William Morison; W. Creech, Edinburgh; and Longman & Rees, London. Pp. 128 + 9. 1802.

Keyworth, Nora.

Notes on a Mediterranean Tour. Pr. at the Courier Office, 1905. [U.]

Kinnoull, Countess of.

Thoughts: Poems. Printed by D. Leslie, 1903. [U.]

Knollys, Henry.

Life of General Sir Hope Grant. Edin., 1894.

Knox, James.

The Topography of the Basin of the Tay—a companion to the Map of the Basin of the Tay, by the same author. 3 Engravings. Edin., 1831. [U.]

Laidlaw, Rev. John.

Discourses on the Resurrection and the Memory of the Just, in remembrance of W. S. Turnbull of Huntingtower. P. Edin., 1869. [J. B.]

Lamb, John.

The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, displayed in the Sea. Pub. by Thomas Richardson. 1846.

Lambie, Rev. Andrew (Almondbank).

The Bible; The World's Age; The Old Paths; Divisive Courses. Pr. by C. G. Sidey. 1867. [J. M. Y.]

Lawson, John Parker.

The Book of Perth: an illustration of the moral and ecclesiastical state of Scotland before and after the Reformation. Illus. Edin., 1847.

Lewis, G.

Help to Bible Teaching and Training, with hints towards the study of Scripture Geography: and selection of Hymns and Prayer for the Young. Pr. by Morisons. Pub. by James Dewar. 1858.

Lithgow, William.

Scotland's Tears. Printed by Cowan & Cor for Literary and Antiquarian Society Bazaar, under the direction of Sir Arthur Mitchell. 4to. 1881. [U.]

Louvet, John Baptiste.

An Account of the Dangers to which I have been exposed since 31st May, 1793. R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. (Price 2/-) 1795.

Lowe, James.

Tribute to the Memory of the late Thomas Chalmers, D.D. Pr. by W. Belford, 1850. [W. W. M.]

(Mr. Lowe was Rector of the Royal School, Dunkeld.)

Lyall, J. Watson.

The Sportsman's and Tourist's Guide—a yearly issue since 1872. (Mr. Lyall was Proprietor and Editor of the *Constitutional*.)

McCorry, Rev. John S.

A letter to the Rev. W. K. Tweedie, Edinburgh, respecting the Free Church Catechism "on Popery." P. Morison Press. 1847. [U.]

— Two Letters to Sheriff Barclay on Christian Union. Pr. by C. G. Sidey. P. 1853. [J. B.]

McCosh, James (Edit. Dundee Warder).

The Wheat and the Chaff Gathered into Bundles: a Statistical Contribution to the History of the recent Disruption of the Scottish Ecclesiastical Establishment. Pub. by James Dewar, 1843. [G. A. M.]

M'Diarmid, Angus.

The Beauties of Edinample and Locheamhead. P. Repr. of 1815 edition, by G. M'Culloch. Also reprinted at Aberfeldy, 1841. Crieff, N.D. [U.]

(This is an extraordinary reprint of a bizarre book, which was dedicated to Lord Breadalbane "with tumid emotions of heart, distending pride, and with fervescent feelings of gratitude." There are various other editions of this pamphlet.)

Macdonald, A.

Liber Ecclesie de Scon. 4to. Edinburgh, 1843. [U.]

(This copy belonged to Cosmo Innes, who notes in it that "the text was seen through the press by A. Macdonald. At the request of W. Smythe of Methven, I wrote the preface hastily. I should have made the text more correct. Anybody could have made a better preface.")

Macdonald, Alexander.

In Search of El Dorado: a Wanderer's Experiences. Lond., 1905.

— The Lost Explorers: a tale of Adventure, Gold-digging and Exploration in Australia. Lond., 1905.

Macdonald, Charlotte J.

Work done and not done for the Better Housing of the Poor, with practical illustrations. Pr. by J. Young & Sons. 1896. [J. M. V.]

Macdonald, James Cecil.

Verses on Valour. P. Pub. by J. Barlas, 1898. [J. B.]

Macdonald, James C.

Chronologies and Calendars. Lond., 1897.

Macdonald, John A. R.

The History of Blairgowrie from the earliest period, with a description of its Antiquities, etc. Blairgowrie, 1899.

Macduff, Rev. J. R.

On the Overruling Providence of God displayed in Sacred History. Pub. by Thomas Richardson. 1846.

Macfarlane, James.

A concise system of Scripture Chronology, in accordance with the Hebrew text. With an appendix. Pr. by Morison & Co. for the author. 1835.

Macfarlane, James, M.D.

On the efficacy of Cow-pox, with a view to the improvement of the practice of Vaccination. Pr. by R. Morison, and sold for the benefit of the Destitute Sick Society by D. Morison, jun., & Co., and others. P. 1818. (Price 1/-) [J. B.]

Macgregor, Amelia Georgina Murray, of Macgregor.

The Highlanders of Scotland; being a series of portraits by Kenneth Macleay, with biographical and historical notices illustrative of the principal Clans. Lond., N.D.

— The History of the Clan Gregor, from the public records and private collections, compiled at the request of the Clan Gregor Society by one of its Vice-Presidents. Vols. I. and II.; Vol. III. is in progress. Edin., 1898-1901.

Macgregor, David M.

A Labourer's Labour of Love. Pr. by Wood & Son. 1898.

M'Intosh, William.

Life of John Sheddan of Lochie. Printed by C. G. Sidey. 1832.

Mackay, A.

Meigle, Past and Present. Arbroath, 1876.

Mackay, Charles, LL.D. (A Native of Bridgend).

The Gaelic Etymology of the Languages of Western Europe, English and Lowland Scotch, and Slang, Cant, and Colloquial Phrases. Lond., 1877.

—— Dictionary of Lowland Scotch, etc. Lond., 1888.

(His other works are not included here.)

Mackay, Charles, LL.D., Editor.

Medora Leigh; a History and a Biography. With an introduction and a commentary on the charges brought by Mrs. Beecher Stowe against Lord Byron. Lond., 1869.

Mackenzie, Lord.

Studies in Roman Law, with comparative views of the Laws of France, England, and Scotland. Edin., 1862. [G. A. M.]

(He was one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, and a native of Perth, 1807-1869. This book passed through many editions, and was a text-book at Oxford and Cambridge. He also wrote Notes of a Tour in Spain, 1859, and an uncompleted Treatise on Education.)

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Muir.

Centenary of Caputh Parish Church, 1800-1900. Illus. Pr. at the Constitutional Office. Pp. 29. 1900. [U.]

—— Memories of Delvine: The Roman Occupation of Inchtuthill. Lond., 1903.

Mackenzie, George.

The Elements of the Cycles of the Winds, Weather, and Prices of Corn. Pr. by W. Belford. 1846. [J. B.]

Mackenzie, J. S.

The Wrecker's Light: a Temperance Tale. Edin., 1876.

Mackie, Dr. Alexander.

Perth Election Speeches. 1878. Rep. at Constitutional Office. [J. M. Y.]

Mackintosh, Don. (Blair-Atholl).

A Collection of Native Proverbs and Familiar Phrases. First edit. Edin., 1785. Second edit., 1819. Charles Stewart.

(D. M. died in 1808).

Maclagan, R. C.

The Bell of St. Fillans. Edin., 1895.

—— The Perth Incident of 1396, from a folk-lore point of view. Edin., 1905. [U.]

M'Lagan, J.

Sermon in Free Church Pulpit, Vol. I. 1845.

Maclaren, John.

The History of Caledonia, from the time of St. Caldea, the founder of Christianity. 2nd ed. Pr. by S. Cowan & Co. 1879.

(First edit. Kinross. Pr. by David Brown. 1860. [P. B.])

M'Lean, Charles.

Dunkeld, its Straths and Glens, Historical and Descriptive; compiled, arranged, and original. A new and revised edition. Dunkeld (sold by Charles M'Lean), 1879. First edition, 1857. [W. W. M.]

Macleay, Kenneth.

Historical Memoir of Rob Roy and the Clan Gregor, illustrating the condition of the Highlands before 1745. Edin., 1881.

M'Leish, Alexander.

Songs of St. Johnston. Pr. by Wood & Son. 1899.

M'Michael, Neil.

On the Controversy between Geology and Revelation. Pub. by Thomas Richardson. 1846.

Macmillan, Hugh.

The Highland Tay, from Tyndrum to Dunkeld. Illustrated by A. Scott Rankine. Lond., 1901.

M'Murchy, Rev. Archibald K.

Free Church of Scotland Jubilee of the Presbytery of Perth, with brief Historical Sketches of Congregations. Illus. and portraits. Pub. by D. Leslie. 190 pp. 1894.

M'Pherson, J. G.

Strathmore Past and Present, being topographical, ecclesiastical, and historical sketches of the parishes of the centre of Strathmore. Pr. by S. Cowan & Co. 1885.

Macpherson, Rev. J. D.

Sermon—in "Voices of Yesterday" (cf. Strachan, Rev. J. M.) 1901.

Macpherson, J.

A Description of the Scenery of Dunkeld and Blair-Atholl. Lond., 1823.

MacRitchie, William.

Diary of a Tour through Great Britain in 1795. Edited by David MacRitchie. Lond., 1897.

Maculloch, J.

A Description of the Scenery of Dunkeld and of Blair in Atholl. Lond., 1823.

Main, Rev. William.

Charles Williamson: a Review of his Life. Por. Pr. by Cowan & Co., Ltd. 1899. [U.]

Mair, Alexander.

Popery Dissected: A Sermon preached in the Synod of Perth and Stirling. Edin., pr. for R. & J. Morison, 1779.

Malcolm, Rev. David.

Twenty-one Sermons. Pr. by J. Taylor. 1835. [W. W. M.]

(D. M. was LL.D. and Minister of Madderty, Chaplain to George IV. as Prince of Wales and Regent.)

Mallet, David.

Life of Francis, Lord Bacon. Lond., 1768.

— The Ballad of Edwin and Emma. New edition. Notes and Illus, Lond., 1849.

Malloch, Charles.

The Weaver's Companion—in 2 parts—by James Malloch. 2nd ed. Considerably enlarged by C. M. Pr. by R. Morison for Will. Morison. 12mo. 1803.

Manson, Rev. Thomas.

The Position of the Free Church. P. Edin., 1856. [J. B.]

— The Modern Theory of a Limited Deluge contrary to Scripture and Science. P. Pr. by C. G. Sidey. 1864. [J. B.]

Marchant, John (and others).

A Review of the Bloody Tribunal; or, the Horrid Cruelties of the Inquisition as practised in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the East and West Indies. Printed and sold by G. Johnston, the publisher, where subscribers may call for their copies. Pp. 384 + 7 1770. [J. B.]

(This copy is 7¼" high and is quarter bound in contemporary calf. It is dedicated to the Hon. John Stewart, Esq., Provost, Sheriff, and Coroner. Note by publisher—"The introducing of a printing office into this town will be no small addition to its grandeur. The paper manufactory, too, in the neighbourhood of Perth will tend to preserve cash in the County." An Aberdeen printed copy of the same date differs greatly in arrangement and bibliographical details.—U.)

Marshall, David, F.S.A. (Kinross.)

Genealogical Notes anent certain Ancient Scottish Families. P. P. by J. S. Nicol. 1884.

(Includes Broun of Colstoun, Shaw of Sauchie, Annand of Sauchie, Broun of Corsleuth, Finderlie and Balquharne, &c.)

— Notes on the Record Room of the City of Perth. Rp. Soc. of Ant. Proc. P. Pr. by D. Leslie. 1897. [U.]

Marshall, Thomas Hay.

The History of Perth, from the earliest period to the present time. With a supplement containing the Inventory of the Gabions and the Muses Threnodie, by Henry Adamson. Pr. by John Fisher. Pp. 560. Steel engravings and frontispiece of Perth. 1849.

In a supplement is added *Memoir of Henry Adamson* with his *Gabions* and *Muses Threnodie*. Two years afterwards (1851) Fisher issued this as a separate pamphlet, but did not re-page it.)

Marshall, Rev. William, D.D. (Coupar-Angus).

Memoirs of the Life of Rev. David Young. Pub. by T. Richardson. Pr. by William Belford, Perth Printing Company. 1858.

— Historic Scenes in Perthshire. Pr. at *Dundee Courier* Office. Edin., 1881.

(Also the Principles of the Westminster Standards, 1873, and Men of Mark in British Church History, 1875.)

Martin, John.

The Scotch Reformers and Covenanters. P. Pr. at the Courier Office. 1881. [J. B.]

Mason, James A. (C.E.)

Scheme for the Utilisation of the Sewage of the City of Perth, and Water Supply of Bridgend and Barnhill. P. Pr. by R. Whittet. 1869. [J. B.]

Maundrell, H.

A Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem at Easter, 1697. Pr. by R. Morison for W. Morison. 4th ed. Illus. 1800. [U.]

Menzies, Rev. Allan.

Sermon in "Voices of Yesterday." Cf. Strachan, Rev. J. M. 1901.

Menzies, D. P.

The Red and White Book of the Menzies: a History of the Clan and Chiefs. 4to. Glasg., 1894.

Michaelis, John David (Professor in Göttingen).

Introductory Lectures to the Sacred Books of the New Testament. Pr. for R. & J. Morison, Perth. Edin. 1799. [U.]

Millar, A. H., F.S.A. (Scot.)

History of Rob Roy. Illus. Dundee, 1883.

— The Historical Castles and Mansions of Perthshire and Forfarshire. Illus. Paisley, 1890.

Millar, David.

The Tay: a Poem. Pr. W. Belford; pub. by T. Richardson and David Wood. 1850.

Miller, Miss A. P.

Nous Verrons ce que nous Verrons. (American Notes.) P.P. 4to. 1882. [U.]

Miller, Lieut.-Colonel.

An Enquiry regarding the Site of the Battle of Mons Grampius. (Rep. from Trans, Soc. Ant. Scot.) Edin., 1830.

Milne, Rev. John.

Second Letter to the People of God in St. Leonard's Church. P. Pub. by J. Dewar. 1843. [J. B.]

Milne, Rev. R., D.D.

Rental Books of King James VI. Hospital, Perth. Edited, with a short history of the Institution, by *Rev. R. Milne*, *D.D.*, minister of the West Kirk. Engraving of the Hospital House, 1765, and map of Perth, 1774. Pr. by Wood & Son. Pp. 530. 4to, 1891.

- The Blackfriars of Perth; the Chartulary and Papers of their House. 4to. Edin., 1893.
- Last Sermon, 7th April. P. Pr. by Wood & Son. 1895. [J. B.]

Milne, Mrs. (J. M.)

Songs and Verses. P.P. Pp. 58. 4to. 1901.

Milroy, Rev. A., D.D.

Scottish Theologists and Preachers, 1610-1638. P. Edin., 1891. [J. B.]

Moncrieff, The late Rev. Alex. (of Culfargie).

The Practical Works — — Minister of the Gospel at Abernethy. 2 vols. [W. W. M.]

(Also Sermons by the Rev. William Moncrieff. Edin., 1779. [W. W. M.])

Moncrieff, John.

Tippermalluch's Receipts, being a collection of many useful and easy Remedies for most Distempers, written by that worthy and ingenious gentleman. Pr. for James Gillies, Bookseller in Perth. 1775. [G. A. M.]

Moncrieff, R. Hope.

Oudendale: a Story of Schoolboy Life. Lond., 1863.

Monteath, John.

Dunblane Traditions. Illus. Stirling, 1835, and Glas., 1887.

Moody-Stuart, Rev. Kenneth.

Memoir of Alexander Moody-Stuart, D.D. Lond., 1899. [G. A. M.,

Morison, D., jun.

Catalogue of Books and Prints, chiefly old, being the entire library of the late William Stewart, Esq., of Spoutwells, to be sold by auction in the Council Room, Perth, 28th July, 1817. Pr. by R. Morison for D. Morison, jun., & Co. Pp. 381. 1817. [L. & A. S.]

Morison, D., jun.

(The Estate of Spoutwells has long been merged in the Scone property. Mr. Stewart must have been a very active "collector during the 60 years in which he had ready access to London and the Continent." This catalogue would require a monograph to deal with all the points of interest. Black-letter books, rare historical tracts from 1650 to 1720, prints by Durer, Rembrandt, and other celebrated artists, and coins of value must have made a most important collection. I have never seen a book marked as having belonged to the Spoutwells Library. Morison here catalogued 6612 books, beginning with Auli Gelii, printed by Badius in 1521, in perfect condition; and ending with Boulainvillier's Life of Mahomed, 1752. The prints numbered 801, including Durer's Adam and Eve, Rembrandt's Annunciation, etc. The catalogue demonstrates the extraordinary range of knowledge attained by Mr. D. Morison.)

- Catalogue of the Gray Library, Kinfauns Castle. (Printed in black and red, with quaint figures and varied decorations on each page, drawn on the stone by the author, and pressed by Peter Cochran, his workman.) 16 × 11½. Fo. Kinfauns Press, 1828. [D. M. B.]
 - (This fine copy is bound in red leather. It is noted that "the following sheets formed part of a catalogue of the Library, and were sketched and written with one pen. The careless work of the lithographer caused Mr. Morison to take to type.")
- —— Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures, Ancient and Modern, in Kinfauns Castle—chiefly collected by Francis, Lord Gray. Size, 17½ × 11. Fo. Kinfauns Press, 1833. [D. M. B.]

(The work is dedicated to Francis, Lord Gray, and is remarkable for the knowledge and skill bestowed on its production. Hullmandel's *Textbook on Lithography* was published in 1824, and Mr. David Morison used the process in these Kinfauns works in 1828 and 1833. Sir Walter Scott wrote an appreciation of these, which is still preserved.)

Morison, D., and Murray, Lieut.-Colonel.

Sketches of Scenes in Scotland, drawn in outline by Lieut.-Colonel Murray, yr. of Ochtertyre. With Historica and Descriptive Illustrations by D. Morison, jun., F.R.S.A. Scot. Size, 15" + 11". Honoured by the express patronage of H.M. Pr. by R. Morison for D. Morison, jun., & Co. 4to. 1832- . [U.]

(Mr. D. Morison has inserted a tale of the Reformation founded on an ancestral tradition. The hero is Oliver Tullideph, and the author's paternal grandmother was a grand-daughter of Principal Tullideph of St Andrews. The lithographs are particularly true to the scenes they represent. Mr. D. Morison had added lithography to the resources of the firm. Large paper copies [J. M.] were sold at 5/- each part; ordinary copies at 2/- each part.)

Morison, Francis.

Notes on the New Testament. Pr. by J. Young & Sons. 1881.

Morison, James.

Bibliotheca Sacra; or, a Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures. Illus. with Maps. 2 vols. Pr. by Abernethy & Walker for James Morison. Edin., 1806.

- Theological Dictionary. 1807.
- An Introductory Key to the First Four Books of Moses. Printed by R. Morison, and sold by D. Morison and others. 1810.

Morison, James (J. M.).

Notes on Scripture Texts, or the Testimony of the Two Witnesses. Pr. by Morison & Duncan for James Morison, sen. 1868.

Morris, Thomas.

The Provosts of Methven; biographical notices, with charters and other documents relating to the Provostry. P.P. 4to. Illus. Edin., 1875.

Murray Graham, John.

Memoir of General Lord Lynedoch. Portraits. 2nd ed. Edin., 1877.

Nairne, Baroness.

Life and Songs, with Memoir and Poems of Caroline Oliphant the younger. Ed. by Charles Rogers, LL.D. Por. Ill. Edin., 1905.

Nairne, Charles.

The Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God displayed in the Earth. Pub. by T. Richardson, 1846.

Newlands, Rev. John, D.D.

Parental Duty: 5 Sermons. Pr. by J. Whittet. 1837.

— Lectures to Young Men, by Ministers of various denominations. Delivered in St Leonard's Church, Perth. 1842.

Newton, Thomas.

Dissertations upon the Prophecies, which have been remarkably fulfilled. Improved, corrected, and added to. 3 vols. Maps, etc. Published at 7/6. Pr. by R. Morison, for R. Morison & Son. 1794.

Nicol, Alexander.

Poems on General Subjects, both Comical and Serious. In two parts. Edin., 1766.

Nicol, Robert.

Poems. Ist ed. Edin., 1835. Printed at the *Dundee Advertiser* Office. [W. W. M.]

—— Poems and Lyrics, with a Criticism and a Memoir. 5th ed. Paisley, 1877.

(There are other editions.)

Niebuhr, M.

Travels through Arabia and other countries in the East. Trans. by Robert Heron. 2nd ed. Illus., and maps and plates. Published price, 12/- Pr. by and for R. Morison, jun. 2 vols. 1799. [U.]

Non, M. de.

Travels through Sicily and Malta, by a Gentleman-in-Ordinary to the King of France and a Member of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. Illus. 1790.

Omond, Rev. John Reid, D.D. (Monzie).

Notes of the Proceedings of the First General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, 1843. Edin., 1893. [G. A. M.]

Orme, William.

A Vindication of the Deity of Christ from Reason and Scripture (delivered in the Tabernacle, 20th April, 1808). 2nd ed. Pr. by J. Taylor. 1830. [U.]

Ormond, Rev. J. R.

Sermon (Free Church Pulpit, Vol. I. and III.) 1845.

Ossian.

His Principal Poems translated into English Verse, with Introduction and Notes illustrative of the Manners and Customs of the Caledonians, and an account of the "Harp" in the Highlands. Printed by Robert Whittet, Perth. Edin., 1858.

Owen, John.

The Shaking of Heaven and Earth: Sermon preached before the House of Commons—(in Newton's Dissertations). 1794.

Panton, William.

The Gowrie Conspiracy: a Dissertation. Perth binding. Pr. by R. Morison. 1812. [U.]

Paton, William.

Songs of Luncarty. Por. Pp. 62. Pr. by Milne, Tannahill, & Methven. 1904.

Peacock, David (some time Master of King James VI. Hospital, Perth).

Perth: its Annals and Archives. Map and Illus. Autograph of Archibald Sandeman. Printed for Thomas Richardson, bookseller, by W. Belford, Perth Printing Company. 1849.

Peat, David.

The Sandeman Genealogy, compiled by J. Glas Sandeman from family notes, memoranda, and the original MS. 4to, Edin., 1895.

Penny, George.

Traditions of Perth: containing Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, Extracts from old Records, Notices of the Neighbouring Localities of Historical Interest, Topographical Sketch of the County; brief History of Perth, etc. Pr. by J. Taylor. 1836.

(The author managed the *Perthshire Advertiser*, and John Taylor was the printer, in the King's Arms Close. His book is interesting and important in the historical study of Perth.)

Perth, James Earl of

Letters to his sister, the Countess of Errol, and other members of his family. Ed. by William Jerdan. Camden Society. 4to. Lond., 1845. [U.]

Philip, Rev. Adam.

The Parish of Longforgan. Illus. Edin. [W. W. M.]

- Songs and Sayings of Gowrie. Edin., 1901.
- The Ancestry of Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury: a Chapter in Scottish Biography. Lond., 1903.

Pinkerton, John, F.S.A., Perth.

Iconographia Scotica: or, Portraits of Illustrious Persons of Scotland. Engraved from the most authentic paintings, etc., with short biographical notices. Engraved title, with vignette. Portraits engraved with head and tail pieces; woodcuts. 2 vols. Pr. for J. Herbert by Barrett. Lond., 1797. [G. A. M., w.s.]

— A Select Collection of Favourite Scottish Ballads. With copper plates. 4 vols. in one. Pr. by R. Morison, jun. 12mo, 1790. [U.]

Pirie, Rev. Alexander (Newburgh, Fife).

The French Revolution, exhibited in the light of the Sacred Oracles; or a series of Lectures on the Prophecies now fulfilling. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. Pub. price, 2/- 1795.

— Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works. ? vols. Edin. Pr. for James Morison. 1806. (Vol. I., of 6 + 250 pp., is in possession of W. W. M.)

Y

Pirie, Rev. Alexander (Newburgh, Fife).

On the Hebrew Roots, intended to point out their extensive influence on all known languages. Edin. Pr. for James Morison. 1807.

Pope, Alexander.

An Essay on Man in Four Epistles: a Poem. Written in 1732. Pr. by R. Morison for R. Morison & Son. (Pub. at 1/-) 12mo, 1792.

Pringle, Rev. Alexander, D.D. (Perth).

Scriptural Gleanings in a Chain of Doctrinal and Practical Principles. Portrait, steel engraving. Pp. 548. Pr. by C. G. Sidey for self and J. Dewar, D. Wood, and G. Wilkie. 1838.

—— Sermons and Letters; with a Memoir of the Author, by David Young. 1840.

Rankin, Rev. James, D.D.

Common-sense and Scripture as to Drink. P. Edin., 1875. [J. B.]

Ramsay, Allan.

Poems on several occasions. 2 vols. Pr. for R. Morison & Son. Pub. at 5/- boards. Mo. Edin., 1794.

- The Gentle Shepherd; adorned with cuts. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. Morison's Scotish Poets. Pp. 96. 1788. [L. & A. S.]
- The Gentle Shepherd: a Scots Pastoral Comedy. Adorned with cuts and a complete glossary. With other select pieces. Two title pages. Pr. by and for R. Morison & Son, also for J. Gillies, Perth; W. Coke, Leith; and G. Milne, Dundee. 2 vols. Pub. at 5/boards. 1780. [U.]

Ramsay, Rev. William (Crieff).

Sermon on the Death of Rev. James Forsyth, Craigend. P. Pr. by J. & W. Bayne. 1861. [J. B.]

Reid, Alexander.

Poems, Lyrics, and Sonnets. Pr. at the Advertiser Office, Blair-gowrie. 1886.

Reid, Alexander George.

Annals of Auchterarder and Memorials of Strathearn. Pr. by David Philips. Crieff, 1899.

Robertson, Alexander ("Dundonnachie").

The Laws of Thought, Objective and Subjective. Lond., 1864.

— The Philosophy of the Unconditioned. Lond., 1866.

Robertson, Alexander ("Dundonnachie.")

Where are the Highlanders? Highland Regiments and Highland Clearances, author of Barriers to the National Prosperity of Scotland and Letters on the Breadalbane Clearances. P. Edin., N.D. [J. B.]

Robertson, Alexander.

Second Reply to the Rev. James Morison. P. Glasg., 1867. [J. B.]

Robertson, Alexander (of Struan).

Poems. [W. W. M.]

(An imperfect copy—subsequent to 1746. (?) Edin., 1785.)

Robertson, Sergeant D. (late 92nd Foot).

The Journal of D. R.; comprising the different Campaigns, 1797 and 1818, in Egypt, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, Spain, France, and Belgium. Pr. by J. Fisher for J. Dewar. 1842.

Robertson, Rev. Edward.

Idolatry: a Poem. Edin., 1849. [W. W. M.]

(He was Minister of Tibbermuir, previously of the West Church.)

Robertson, Rev. James, D.D. (Minister at Callander).

General View of the Agriculture in the County of Perth, and the means of its Improvement. (First edition, 1799.) Second edition, with Map of the Soils and Roads (coloured) and other Engravings. Pr. by R. Morison for the Board of Agriculture. Sold by Longmans, London. Pp. 22 + 566, and supplement. 1813. [U.]

(Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. Printed by order of the Board for James Morison, and sold by William Morison, bookseller, 1799.)

Robertson, Rev. James.

Address at the Ordination of his Son, James, in Mill Street Chapel, on 19th January. P. Aberdeen, 1840.

Robertson, W.

The Stone of Dunalter: a tale of the '45. Paisley, 1901. [P. B.]

— Morris Hume; Detective Stories. Glasg., 1903. [P. B.]

Robertson, Dr. W.

Practical First Aid. Mo. Pr. by T. Macgregor. Illus. 1899. [U.]

Robertson, William, D.D. (Principal of Edinburgh University and Historiographer to H.M. for Scotland.)

The History of Scotland during the Reigns of Queen Mary and of King James VI. till his Accession to the Crown of England. 20th ed., with the author's last emendations. 3 vols. Original sprinkled calf binding, gilt. Plate. Printed by R. Morison for J. & J. Robertson, Edinburgh, and G. Clark, Aberdeen. 1811. [G. A. M.]

— The History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V., with a View of the Progress of Society in Europe from the Subversion of the Roman Empire to the beginning of the XVI. Century. 4 vols. Illustrated. 12mo. 1812.

Roger, Charles, LL.D., F.R.S. (Scot.)

The Beauties of Upper Strathearn. Six Excursions from the town of Crieff. Map Mo. Edin., 1854. Another edition, 8vo, 1860. [W. W. M.]

Rorison, E. S.

A Taste of Quality. Lond., 1904.

— The Swimmers. Lond., 1906.

Roy, William.

Specimens of Poetical Productions for the Inspection of the Public; also a short sketch of the pressing circumstances which induce the author to offer them in the present form. Pr. Crerar & Son, 1822. [G. A. M.]

Ruskin, John.

Praeterita: Outlines of Scenes and Thoughts, perhaps worthy of memory, in my past life. 2 vols. and part of 3rd completed. Illus. Orpington, Kent, 1886-1900. [U.]

—— Dilecta: correspondence, etc., illustrating Praeterita. 1886. [U.]

(These are entered here because they refer to Perth, especially in his earlier life.)

Russell, Rev. John.

Sermons: with preface and biographical sketch by Thomas Chalmers. Glasg., 1826.

Sandeman, Archibald.

Pelicotetics; or the Science of Quantity. An elementary treatise on Algebra and its groundwork—Arithmetic. Cambridge, 1868.

Sandeman, Margaret Stewart.

Memoirs of Mrs. Stewart Sandeman of Bonskeid and Springland, by her daughter. Ports. 2nd edit., with prefatory note by her grand-daughter. Lond., 1892.

Scheller, Frederick.

The Robbers; a tragedy in five acts. Pr. by R. Morison for G. Gray, Edinburgh, and James Morison, Perth. 1800. [U.]

(Dr. Urquhart's copy is bound with another play by Schiller (Don Carlos), pr. by T. & J. Turnbull, Edinburgh, for George Gray and William Morison, Perth, 1800.)

Scott, Rev. James (late Senior Minister of Perth).

A History of the Lives of the Protestant Reformers in Scotland. 1810. [U.]

- A History of the Life and Death of John, Earl of Gowrie, with preliminary dissertations. Bookplate of Robert Whigham (formerly Sheriff of Perthshire). Edin., 1818. [J. M.]
- ---- Statistical Accounts of the Town and Parish of Perth and the Parish of Kinnoull, 1794-5. Presentation copy by author. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Sons, Booksellers. Pub. at 1/6. Pp. 100, with folded sheet. 1796. [L. & A. S.]

(He was President of the Literary and Antiquarian Society, and a well-known author.)

Scott, James (Teacher in Perth.)

English Teacher's Assistant in Reading and Spelling, a collection of Fables, Tales, and Miscellaneous Poems; to which is added a compendious Grammar. Pr. by R. Morison for the author. 12mo. 1799.

Seton, George.

The Book of Moncrieff: a genealogy of the family of Culfargie and the family of Tulibole. P.P. 4to. Edin., 1890.

Shain, James C. (Teacher).

Scottish Melodies, Odes, etc. 3rd ed. Dedicated to A. Mackenzie, Town Clerk. Printed for the Author. Sm. 4to, 1832. Also 12mo, 1829. [J. B.]

Shakespeare, William.

Dramatic Writings, with Introductory Prefaces to each Play. Vol. II. Merchant of Venice, Coriolanus, Titus Andronicus, and King John. Illus. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Sons. 12mo, 1798.

Sharpe, Andrew.

A Collection of Poems, Songs, and Epigrams in Scotch, English, and Irish. Printed for the benefit of the widow by R. Morison. 12mo, 1820.

Shaw, Alexander Mackintosh.

The Clan Battle at Perth in 1839. With an enquiry into its causes and an attempt to identify the clans engaged in it. P.P. P. Lond., 1874. [J. B.]

Shearer, John, jun.

The Antiquities of Stratheam, with Historical and Traditionary Tales and Biographical Sketches, etc. Pr. by D. Philips, Crieff, 1891. Also 1883.

Sheddan, John (of Lochie).

Life, by William M'Intosh, Dunning. Pr. by C. G. Sidey. 1832.

Sievwright, William.

Historical Sketch of the Perth Cricket Club, from its origin in 1826-1827 till 1879, with introductory note by Mr. John Thomas. Pr. by Cowan & Co. Pub. by J. Barlas. 1880.

- ---- Historical Sketch of the Congregational Church, Mill Street, Perth, from 1794 till 1885, with remarks on its successive Pastors and its various places of worship. Pp. 65. Pr. by Wood & Son for James Barlas. 1885. [U.]
- Epitaphs: Quaint, Curious, and Miscellaneous, with notes. Pr. at the *Courier* Office. 1892.
- Greyfriars Burying Ground, Perth: its Epitaphs and Inscriptions, collected and arranged, with an introduction and notes. 2 vols. Pr. by A. Wright, 1893.
- Historical Sketch of the old Depôt or Prison for French Prisoners of War at Perth. Pp. 49. Pr. by A. Wright, 1894. [U.]
- Historical Sketch of the General Prison for Scotland at Perth, with Notes on Crime and Criminals. (W. S. was Scripture Reader in the Prison for 30 years.) Pp. 308. Pr. by A. Wright, 1894. [U.]
- —— Greyfriars Burying Ground (Supplement). Pr. by A. Wright, 1895. [U.]
- A complete History of Perth Cricket, 1812-1894, with sketches of local players. Only 4 copies known. Partly in MS. 1896. [J. B.]

 (Brechin Faces of the Olden Time, 1902, and the Old Ports of Brechin, 1903, by the same author.)

Sinclair, Rev. John.

Sonnets on Schiehallion. P. Pr. D. Leslie. 1902. [U.]

Small, Rev. Andrew, LL.D. (Abernethy).

Hidden Things brought to Light — — the true Millennium — — also New Discoveries in Antiquities, together with a truly interesting narrative of a man under Demoniacal Possession, with a Discovery of a Remedy for the Nightmare. Edin., 1843. [W. W. M.]

(He was also the author of "Roman Antiquities," 1823, relating to Fife.)

Smeaton, Annie.

Gordon Ogilvie: a Scottish descriptive novel. Edin., 1905. [P. B.]

— The Web of Life, and other poems. Pr. by T. Hunter & Sons. 1906. [P. B.]

Smeaton, Rev. George.

Sermon. Free Church Pulpit, I. and III. 1845.

Smith, D. Crawford, F.S.A. (Scot.)

The History of the Ancient Masonic Lodge of Scoon and Perth, with introduction by William James Hugham. Pors. and illus. Pr. by Cowan & Co., Ltd. 1898.

- —— The Earliest Regular Roll Book of the Ancient Lodge of Scoon and Perth No. 3. 4to. Pr. by T. Hunter. 1900. [J. B.]
- The Historians of Perth, and other local and topographical writers, up to the end of the XIX. Century. 4to. Edin., 1906. [U.]

Smith, David Mitchell.

Fair City Chimes. 1898.

Smith, Rev. Harry (Tibbermore).

Odds and Ends in Prose and Verse; including a Sketch of Tibbermore Parish by R. S. Fittis. Printed at the *Constitutional* Office. 1898.

- --- Bible Stories without Names. Edin., 1898.
- Talks on Favourite Texts. Edin., 1902.
- More Bible Stories without Names. Edin., 1903.
- Editor of Morning Rays (Church of Scotland Magazine for the Young) since 1899.

Spence, Charles.

From the Braes of the Carse—Poems and Songs. Ed. by Rev. J. M. Strachan, Pr. by J. Young & Sons. 4to, 1898.

Sprunt, James.

The Prophecies of Man, fulfilled and not fulfilled. Pr. by Perth Printing Co. 1870.

Stevenson & Sons, C.E.

Report to the Town Council of Perth, Conservators of Tay Navigation, on the Proposed Railway Bridges, 7th Jan., 1845. Map showing the Railroad crossing Mugdrum Island. Folio, Edin., 1833. [A. W.]

Stewart, C. Poyntz.

A Review of the Red and White Book of Menzies. Ne sutor ultra crepidam. Rep. Genealogist. P. Exeter, 1906. [U.]

Stewart, James.

Sketches of Scottish Character, and other Poems, with a Memoir of the Author (? by R. S. Fittis). Pr. at the *Courier Office*, 1857.

Stewart, John.

David Robertson Williamson; Biographical Notices in commemoration of his Golden Wedding. P.P. Pr. by David Philips. Crieff, 1902.

Stewart, Sir W. D., Bart. (of Murthly).

Edward Warren. P.P. Lond., 1854. [U.]

(This book is exceedingly rare. It is an account of sport and travels in the Rocky Mountains, where Sir William spent some years of pioneering. This copy was given to me by the late Bishop Rigg, and it is corrected by the author throughout.—U.)

Stirling, D. H., M.D.

Notes of Lectures on Health. Illus. P. Pr. by D. Leslie. 1906.

Stobie, J.

Johnston's County Map of Perth, from Stobie's Survey. 1827. Another, 1847. Edin.

Strachan, Rev. J. M., Editor.

Voices of Yesterday: being Sermons preached by Nine Ministers in the Carse of Gowrie. 16 illus.—At Longforgan, Kinnaird, Inchture, Kilspindie, Errol, Kinfauns, St. Madoes, Kinnoull, Abernyte. Intro. by Rev. Allan Menzies, D.D. Pr. by Milne, Tannahill, & Methven. Pub. by J. Christie. 1901.

Stuart, James.

Historical Sketches of the Church and Parish of Fowlis Easter. Illus. Dundee, 1865. [W. W. M.]

Syme, J. (formerly Banker in Perth).

Nine Years in Van Diemen's Land, and an essay on Prison Discipline, with Anecdotes of Bush Rangers. Dundee. Pr. for the author. Sold by James Dewar & Son, Perth. Pp. 384. [J. B.]

Tait, Rev. Walter.

Sermon. In "Voices of Yesterday." 1901.

Taylor, Rev. James.

Tracts on Non-Intrusion—Considerations for the Conscientious. Pr. by W. Bayne. 1843.

Thomson, James.

The Seasons: a Poem. With his last corrections and improvements. 2 vols. in 1, with a life of the author. Elegant copper-plates. 12mo. 1790.

- The Seasons. A New Edition, with Engravings from Original Paintings. With a Life of the Author and Critical Essay by Robert Heron. Engraved Title, Portrait, and Tomb. Family Tree of Morisons in MS. Old Perth Binding. Printed by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. Pp. lii. + 250 + 39. 4to. 1793. [U.]
- The Seasons: a Poem. New edition, with plates. Life of the author. Critical Essay on The Seasons, by Robert Heron. 24mo. 1794.

Thomson, Dr. J. Bruce.

The Hereditary Nature of Crime. P. Edin, 1870. [U.]

Thomson, Rev. Robert.

The Goodness of God as displayed in the institution of the Holy Sabbath. 1846.

Thomson, Rev. W. A.

Memoirs of the late Rev. James Scott, one of the ministers of Perth. Edin., 1820. [J. B.]

- Sermon, in Free Church Pulpit, Vol. I. 1845.

Thomson, Dr. W.

The Parish of Perth. Morocco, Perth tooled bindng. [A. W.] (This copy is inscribed to Bailie Dewar with Dr. Thomson's best respects.)

Thornton, Thomas Henry.

Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, his Life and Work on our Indian Frontier. Lond., 1895.

Todd, J. A.

The Queen of Sheba's Interview with Solomon considered in the light of Scripture Truth. P. Pr. by R. Whittet, 25 High Street. Price 2d. 1867. [J. B.]

Urquhart, A. R., M.D.

The Criminal. P. Pr. at the Constitutional Office. 1901.

— On Certain Aspects of the Exhibition of Local Relics and Antiquities in the Sandeman Public Library. P. Pr. at the Advertiser Office. 1903.

(Publications on Technical subjects omitted.)

Urquhart, J. D.

Historical Sketches of Scone. Pr. by Miller & Gall for J. Bruce, 4 St. John Street. 1883.

Valentine, George (Alroy).

Practical Handbook of Figure Skating. Pr. by J. Young & Sons. 1880. [P. B.]

Vincent, Thomas.

Christ's Certain and Sudden Appearance to Judgment. Pr. by J. Taylor for R. Herdman in Dundee. 1779.

Yoltaire, M. de.

The History of Charles XII., King of Sweden. A new translation. Portrait. Pr. by R. Morison for William Morison. 1801. [U.]

Watson, Rev. George Bruce.

An Address to the United Associate Congregation of Methven, 11th January, 1843. Also, his Defence before the Synod. P. Edin., 1843. Also, Ecclesiastical Tyranny Displayed (the same case). By a Border Æsculapian. P. Edin., 1844. [J. B.]

- An Oration delivered at the Second Annual Soiree of the Methven Band of Hope on 3rd July, 1855. P. Lond., N.D. [J. B.]
- —— Address at the close of a series of Lectures on Phrenology and Physiology, delivered by L. N. Fowler and Wells, of New York, in the City Hall, Perth, in October, 1861. P. Lond., N.D. [J. B.]

Watson, Rev. John (Ian Maclaren).

Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush. Lond.. 1894.

— The Young Barbarians. Lond., 1901. [P. B.]
(Treats of Perth Academy, Woody Island, &c.)

Welsh, John.

- The Public-Houses (Scotland) Acts: their Success and Failure. Pr. by R. Whittet. P. 1869 [J. B.]
- The Dwellings of the Poor. P. Rep., Sanitary Journal. 1884.
- —— Intemperance the Greatest Barrier to Sanitary Reform. P. Rep., Sanitary Journal. 1885. [U.]

White, F. Buchanan W., M.D.

The Flora of Perthshire. Edin. 1898.

Whitehead, Thomas ("S. Abbot").

Ardenmohr. A record of scenery and sports in the Highlands of Scotland. Illus. by the Author. Lond., 1876.

Whittet, Robert.

The Brighter Side of Suffering, and other Poems. Sm. 4to, Richmond, Va., 1882.

(James Whittet, born in the Parish of Rhynd in 1792, spent his life in Perth. He learnt his trade of printing in the office of the Messrs Morison, at 25 High Street (the Old Ship Close); worked on the Courier, and eventually purchased the premises named. He became the first printer of the Constitutional, and, afterwards, of the Chronicle. He was accidentally drowned in 1840. His son, Robert Whittet, was apprenticed in the premises above referred to, and, after some years of experience elsewhere, he returned to Perth in 1852 and assumed his father's business until 1869, when he went to America, where he still resides.)

Whittet, William and Robert.

Whittet: a Family Record, 1657-1900. P.P. Pp. 153. Illus. Richmond, Va., 1900.

Williamson, R.

Lecture. In Free Church Pulpit, Vol. III. 1847.

Willison, Rev. John.

Five Sermons. 1774.

Willocks, John.

The City of Perth and its Co-Operative Society. Glasg., 1892. [J. B.]

Wilson, David (V. D. M., Pittenweem).

Answer to Paine's Age of Reason. Pp. 123. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. 1796. [U.]

Wilson, George.

The Annals of the Glover Incorporation, 1300-1905. Illus. Pp. 63. Pub. by R. A. & J. Hay. 4to. 1905. [U.]

Wilson, Rev. John.

The Presbytery of Perth: Memoirs of the Members from the Reformation to the present time. Compiled from the Records of the Presbytery and other sources. Pr. at *Perthshire Journal* Office, for Mrs. C. Paton. 1860.

— Dunning: its Parochial History, Antiquarian, Ecclesiastical, Baronial, and Miscellaneous. Extended by the Rev. W. Wilson, Trossachs. Illus. Pr. and pub. by D. Philips, Crieff, 1906.

Wilson, Rev. William.

Sermon. Edin., 1743.

Wishart, William.

Five Sermons. Pr. by George Johnston for James Ironside. 1774.

Wordsworth, Charles (Bishop of St. Andrews).

The Scottish Church in its relations to the Church of England. P. Pr. by R. Whittet. 1869. [J. B.]

Wright, Alex.

Guide to Perth, with illustrations. Six walks described. Pp. 30. Pr. at the *Courier* Office. [N.D.]

Young, Rev. David, D.D.

Sermon on the True Glory of a Christian Community. P. Glasg., 1832. [J. B.]

- —The Bible Education of the People. 1846.
- Voluntarism in its Nature and Evidence. P. Pub. by the Perthshire Anti-State Church Association. Edin., 1849. [J. B.]
- —— Discourses, with a Memoir of his Life by the Rev. W. Marshall, Coupar Angus. Pp. 320. Pr. by W. Belford, Perth Printing Coy.; pub. by T. Richardson. 1858. [U.]

Young, John.

Selina and other Poems. Pr. by Cowan & Co. 1878.

Zanchius, Jerom.

The Doctrine of Absolute Predestination. Tr. by Aug. Toplady. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. 1793. [J. B.]

ANONYMOUS AND MISCELLANEOUS

| I. | CATALOGUES. | 6. POETRY. | |
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| 2. | PERIODICALS. | 7. HISTORY. | |
| 3. | DIRECTORIES. | 8. Guides. | |
| 4. | REPORTS. | 9. COLLECTIONS. | |
| 5. | RELIGION. | 10. FICTION. | |

11. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Catalogues.

- Catalogue of the Minerva Circulating Library, Perth, containing 2400 volumes. Dundee, 1805. [J. B.]
- of the Books in the Perth Library, 1813 and 1819, with Bibliographical and Critical Notices, by D. Morison, Librarian. 1824. Also pr. by Cowan & Co., 1897 (by J. B.). [L. & A. S.]
- of Books on Sale by Charles Sidey & Son, 1822. [J. B.]
- Perth Exhibition of Works of Art, 1851. Pr. by James Dewar & Son, George Street. 4to, Price 3d.
- of the Perth Mechanics' Library. By John Maclauchlan. Pr. at Perthshire Journal Office, 1870. (Catalogue of Local Literature also.) By Charles Tulloch. Pr. by Wood & Son. 1882-89.
- of the Bridgend Public Library. Pr. by Miller & Gall. 1895.
- of the Library of the Perth Students' Union, by J. Barlas, librarian.
 Pr. by J. Young & Sons, 1895. [J. B.]
 (This was mainly the library of Dr. James Croll, and it is now in the Sandeman Public Library.)
- of Fine Art Exhibition in the Exchange Hall. Pr. for R. A. & J. Hay. Mo. 1883. [J. B.]
- Exhibition of Loan Pictures in the Sandeman Gallery on the opening of the Library by Lord Rosebery, 22nd October. Pr. by T. M. M'Gregor. 1898.
- of Antiquarian Exhibition in the Sandeman Public Library. Pr. by Young & Sons. 1902.
- of Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Perth, in the Sandeman Public Library. Pr. by Smart & M'Kinlay. (Also a Syllabus.) 1904.
- of the First Annual Scottish National Photographic Salon, Sandeman Art Gallery. Pr. by J. Young & Sons. February, 1904. [J. M. Y.]
- of the Library of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, compiled by Rev.
 J. W. Harper, M.A., of Leven. P.P. Pr. by Smart & M'Kinlay.
 1905.

2. Periodicals and Transactions (Cf. Newspapers.)

The Perth Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure. Printed by George Johnston for Robt. Morison, Postmaster. Vol. I. with Index, Preface, 3rd July—25th Sept., 1772-75. Pp. 420 and Index. 1772. [L. & A. S.]

The Caledonian Magazine and Review. 2 vols. R. Morison & Son. 1783-4. [W. W. M.]

Perthshire Courier and Farmers' Guide, 1809-

Transactions of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth. Vol. I. Edited by D. Morison. Illus. with drawings and seal of Society by D. Morison. Only I vol. published. Pr. by R. Morison for the Society. 4to. 1827. [L. & A. S.]

The Amateur. 8vo. No. 1. November, 1828. [J. B.]

Perthshire Advertiser and Strathmore Journal 1829-

The Perth Miscellany of Literature, Agriculture, Gardening, and Local Intelligence. No. 1. Jan., 1830. Pr. by Ballantyne & Co., for D. Morison, jun., & Co., Perth.

The Northern Spectator, or Literary, Scientific and Miscellaneous Examiner. 8vo. To be published once a fortnight. No. 1. Perth, February, 1830. Price 3d. Pr. by J. Taylor.

Quædam Alia, or Something Else. No. 1. Jan., 1832. Price, 6d. 8vo. Pr. by J. Taylor. [J. B.]

Perthshire Constitutional and Journal, 1832-

Perth Chronicle, 1836.

The Perth and Dundee Saturday Journal. Pr. by John Fisher & Campsie. Vol. I.-III. 1842-44.

Dundee, Perth, and Arbroath Weekly Magazine. Pr. by William Bayne. 1843.

Perthshire Independent and Central Herald, 1843.

Northern Liberal, 1852.

Blairgowrie Advertiser, 1855-

Strathearn Herald, 1856—

The Original Secession Magazine. N.S. Vol. V., No. 14, for November. Pr. by C. G. Sidey. 1862. [J. M. Y.]

Excelsior. The Literary Gazette of the Murray Royal Institution for the Insane, Perth. 1857-1878. Edited by W. Lauder Lindsay. New series, 1891— 4to and 8vo.

The Gridiron, 1875.

The Critic, 1877.

Publications of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science:-

- Inaugural Address by Dr. F. B. White. P. Pr. by R. Whittet. 1867.
- Proceedings. 12mo. Pr. by Dewar & Son, Courier Office. 1869-70.

Publications of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science:-

- Fauna Perthensis. Pt. I., Lepidoptera. 4to. Pr. by Christie & Tainsh. 1871.
- Scottish Naturalist. Edit. Dr. F. B. White. Vol. I., Pr. by Christie & Tainsh; Vols. II. III., Pr. by Cowan & Co.; Vol. IV., Pr. by Blackwood & Sons.
- Proceedings. 4to, double columns. Pr. at Constitutional Office. 1881-86.
- Guide to the Museum. 1884, also 1889.
- Transactions and Proceedings. Vol. I.—1886-93; Vol. II., 1893-98; Vol. III., 1898-1903; Vol. IV., 1903— First three Pr. by Young & Sons, last by Miller & Smail.
- Catalogue of Library. Pr. by Miller & Gall, 1892; also Pr. by Wood & Son, 1903.
- Natural History of the Banks of the Tay. Pr. by Young & Sons. 1895.
- The Flora of Perthshire, by Dr. F. B. White; edit. by Prof. J. W. H. Trail. Edin., 1898.
- Chart of the Mountains seen from Corsiehill, by John Ritchie,
 LL.B. Litho. by J. Henderson. 1903.
- Handbook to the Museum, with brief Guide to the Animals, Plants, and Rocks of the County. Illus. By A. M. Rodger. Pr. by Smart & M'Kinlay. 1905; also 1906.

(Contains References to Publications on Local Natural History.)

- Transactions of the Perthshire Medical Association. Vol. I. Ed. by Dr. Urquhart. Illus, Pr. by Young & Sons. 1882. [U.]
- Transactions of the Gaelic Society. 4to. Pr. by Cowan & Co. 1884-5.
- The Scots Magazine. Pr. by S. Cowan & Co. Perth, 1888-1900.
- Perthshire Magazine. A journal of popular and instructive literature. Pr. by Miller & Gall, Perth. Pub. by W. T. Tovani, Auchterarder, 1888.
- The Perthshire Critic. Every Saturday, one penny. 4to. Illustrated by Drawings of Local Celebrities and Local Architecture. Pr. by Wood & Son. 1893-95.
- Perth Library and Museum Record, the Quarterly Magazine of the Sandeman Public Library and the Perthshire Natural History Museum. Edit. John Minto. No. 1. Oct., 1899. Price 1d. Pr. by Wood & Son. Eight numbers appeared.
- The Penny Gowrie Magazine. Edit. by the Rev. J. M. Strachan, B.D., Kilspindie. First No. printed Nov., 1901, by J. Young & Sons. [J. M. Y.]

Bon-Accord, quater-centenary number; Aberdeen University. Illus. By various authors. Pr. by Wood & Son. 1906.

3. Directories.

Morison's Perth and Perthshire Register for 1818, containing Accurate Lists of the Institutions, Public Offices, etc., in the City and County. Also all the Shipping Lists connected with the River Tay. Pr. by D. Morison, jun., & Co. 1818.

Perth Directory for 1822. Pp. 92. Size, 5½ × 3¼. At the Publisher's Shop, No. 2 Watergate. 1822. [J. B.]

Post-Office Perth Directory, containing an Accurate List of the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Principal Inhabitants of Perth and vicinity, with their places of business and residences; with an appendix. Pr. by C. G. Sidey for publishers. 1841-42. [U.]

Post-Office Perth Directory. 1854-55. Compiled and arranged by J. Marshall and J. Galloway, with a view and plan of the City and environs. Pr. by C. G. Sidey: 1854-1868. Pr. by J. Young & Sons, 1880-1885.

Perth Directory, Leslie's, 1885-

4. Reports of Charities, etc.

First Report of the Carse of Gowrie Bible Society. P. Pr. by R. Morison. 1816. [W. W. M.]

Fifth Report of the Perthshire Missionary Society. Pr. by R. Morison. 1822. [J. B.]

Perth James Murray's Royal Asylum, 1828-

- Society for Indigent Old Men, 1829-
- Society for Indigent Old Women. (Occasional.)

Observations on William Stewart's Will, by Andrew Buist, 1829, with Copy of Will, etc. Pr. by R. Whittet. [J. B.]

Perth Dispensary, 1834-

Reports and Regulations of King James VI. Hospital, adopted 1836. Pr. by Taylor. [J. B.]

List of Donations and Subscriptions Iowards the erection and establishment of the City and County of Perth Infirmary. Morison. 16mo. 1837 [U].

Perth Royal Infirmary, 1838-

- Savings Bank, 1839-

Report on the Mortifications and Administration of the Funds of Scones Lethendy, adopted 1841. Pr. by C. G. Sidey. [J. B.]

Report of Craigie School, 1843-

- Wellshill School, 1844- (Jubilee Report, 1893.)
- Fechney School, 1863-
- Working Boys' & Girls' Religious Society, 1872-
- Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 1875-
- Hillside Homes, 1877-
- Bridgend Institute, 1878-
- Smallpox in Perth Infirmary. 1880. [U.]
- Sick Poor Nursing Society, 1893-
- Social Union, 1896-
- Factory Girls' Club, 1897-
- Gowrie House Rest, 1903-

Health Reports of the City.

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Health Reports of the County.

5. Religion.

Proceedings of the Assembly at Perth. 4to. 1619. [U.]

- Christian Church. The original constitution of the Christian Church. By a Minister at Alyth. Edin., 1730.
- Twenty Sermons preached before and after the celebration of the Lord's Supper, by W. Wishart, Walter Douglas, T. Halyburton, and John Willison. Pr. by George Johnston for James Ironside. 1774.
- The Psalms of David in Metre, according to the version approved by the Church of Scotland, and appointed to be used in worship. Pr. by Robert Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son, booksellers, Perth. Size, 6", tree calf, gilt edges. 1794. [G. A. M.]
- Church Tunes. A Collection of Church Tunes in four parts. Pr. for R. Morison & Son. Engraved title. N.D.
- Letter to Mr. Robert Imrie, Minister of the Secession Congregation at Kinkell, on 15th April, 1801. Pr. by R. Morison for William Morison, bookseller. [J. B.]
- Narrative of the Proceedings of the Church which meets in the Tabernacle of Perth under the pastoral charge of Mr. Robert Little, which issued in the excommunication of seven members in a Discipline respecting Public Psalmody. Pr. by R. Morison for the Editors; sold by James Morison & Co. P. Mo. 1804. [J. B.]

(On the question of Metrical Psalms v. Hymns, the former "being A

- Jewish and awkward, and the elegant labours of Dr. Watts preferable.")
- A Vindication of Adherence to the Principles and Constitution of the Church of Scotland in her present times. An Appendix by the Associate Synod to the Act, etc., lately published by their order. Pr. by R. Morison. 1809.
- Prayer at the Consecration of the Colours of the Royal Perth Volunteers. N.D. [J. B.]
- Apocrypha Controversy—a Review of Apocrypha—Perthshire Bible Society, containing Strictures on Letters by the Rev. Messrs. Esdaile and Young, of Perth. Published by James Dewar. P. 1826. [J. B.]
- A Short Defence of the Doctrine of Atonement for Sin by the death of Christ. By a Layman. P. Pr. by R. Morison. 1830. [J. B.]
- A Letter to Mr. Sheriff Barclay in reply to his Speech delivered at the Dinner given to Rev. James Esdaile, 18th July, 1834, by some of the admirers of his defence of Church Establishment. By a Perthshire Voluntary. Mo. P. Pr. by C. G. Sidey. 1834. [J. B.]
- A Letter in reply to animadversions of the Editor of the Strathmore Journal upon the note of the Town Council regarding the Stipend of the next Incumbent of the West Church Parish. By a Member of Council. Pr. by C. G. Sidey. (Pp. 12. Upholding the £200 Stipend.) 13th Feb., 1836. [A. W.]
- Observations and Remarks for the perusal of the Young near Murthly.
 P. Pr. by R. Morison. 1841. [W. W. M.]
- Liber Ecclesie de Scon—munimenta vetustiora monasterii Sancti Trinitatis et Sancti Michaelis de Scon. Plates, seals, and A. Rutherford's etching of the Palace in 1775. Bannatyne Club, by W. Smythe of Methven. 11½ × 9. 4to. Edin., 1843. [U.]
- Report of a Meeting of the Friends of the Established Church of Scotland, Perth, 3rd August, 1843. [J. B.]
- Disruption. Results of the Disruption in the Church of Scotland; an enquiry regarding the probable issues of the Scottish Free Church Controversy. By the Author of "Considerations for the Conscientious." 1844.
- Address by the Perth Young Men and Tradesmen's Association to the People of Perthshire (on the dangerous situation of the Church).
 P. Pr. by J. Fisher. N.D. [J. B.]
- Free Church Pulpit: Sermons. Pr. in Dundee. Published by J. Dewar & Son. 3 vols. 1845-47.
- Lectures on subjects connected with and intended for the Young, by Ministers of various evangelical denominations; delivered in

the South Secession Church, Perth. Rev. John Clark and others. Pub. by Thomas Richardson, and Pr. by W. Belford, Perth Printing Company. 1846.

Christian Songs in two parts, to which is prefixed the evidence and import of Christ's Resurrection, versified. A new edition, with many additions (calf, 1/6; or second paper, sheep, 1/-). 1794. 13th edition, 1847. [U.]

The form of Consecrating a Church adopted by the Scotch Episcopal Church. P. Pr. by C. G. Sidey. 1851. [J. B.]

Lectures on Popery in Perth, by the Rev. D. Young; P. J. Gloag (Dunning); Jos. Clare; John Newlands; John Cunningham (Crieff); John Pillans; Wotherspoon (Kilspindie); J. E. Cumming; W. D. Knowles; G. S. Davidson (Kinfauns); John Mearns; Alex. Falconer; P. C. Campbell (Caputh). Pr. by J. Dewar, jun. 1853-4.

Letters to the Rev. John S. M'Corry, in reply to his pamphlet entitled "Two Letters in reply to a plea for Christian Union." By a Protestant Catholic. Pr. by J. & W. Bayne. 1853. [J. B.]

Also, Strictures on Mr. M'Corry's Letter. N.D. [J. B.]

Appeal for a New Version of the Scripture. Pr. by C. G. Sidey. 1864.

Romanism versus Bibleism; a series of letters to Mr. S. M'Corry, Roman Catholic Priest. Pr. by W. Belford. N.D. [U.]

The Creative Week, being a secular exposition of the Mosaic record of Creation. Author of the "Commentaries on the Georgies of Virgil." Edin., 1856.

Hymns, adapted for the worship of God; selected and sanctioned by the Synod of Relief. Pr. by John Bayne. Mo. 1858.

Preaching and Practice in St. Ninian's Cathedral, by a Churchman of the Diocese. P. Edin., 1873. [J. B.]

The Established Church of Scotland: a political injustice. By a Free Church Layman. Edin., 1882. [J. B.]

6. Poetry.

The Musical Miscellany; a select collection of the most approved Scots, English, and Irish Songs, set to music. Engraved frontispiece and title. Pr. by J. Brown. 1786. [U.]

The River Tay. Pr. by R. Morison. 1810. [G. A. M.]

Perthshire School Song Book; a selection of Part Songs in the Tonic Sol-fa Notation. Compiled by a Committee of the Perth Branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland. Pr. by D. Leslie. N.D.

- Five New Tunes for the First Quadrille and the City of Perth Quadrille. A favourite Country Dance and Reel, composed and arranged for the Piano Forte by Messrs. Nicolson & Son, teachers of dancing, Perth. Price, 3/- Edin. Pr. for the author, and to be had of Mr. Morison, Mr. Dewar, and Mr. Peacock, teacher of music, Perth. The authors are determined to publish nothing but their own compositions, although they will make use of other music at their Dancing Academy. [J. B.]
- On the Prospect of Invasion, written in April, 1804. By a young gentleman, aet. 21, in India (Mr. Ogilvie). Pr. by R. Morison. P. 1804. [U.]
- Liberty: a poem in four parts. Humbly inscribed to Britons in the present emergency. By a Native of Perth. To which is added The Wars of Napoleon. Pp. 12. Pr. by J. Crerar, High Street. Mo. 1807. [J. B.]
- A Poem to the memory of Mr. Robert Sandeman, with Elegies on the same. N.D. [U.]
- The Bard's Ghost. *Ab inferis*. Two pen drawings. (?) By T. Whitehead. Pp. 25. Bd. in green cloth. Pr. by Robert Whittet. T. Richardson, pub. 4to, 1864.

7. History and Biography.

- Defence of the Perthshire Resolutions in answer to a letter upon the Distillery. By a Freeholder of Perthshire. Edin., 1784. [J. B.]
- Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope, East Indian Packet, on the Pelew Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, Aug., 1783. Ill. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. 1788. [U.]
- French Revolution. An impartial history of the French Revolution from its commencement, compiled from Gifford, the Annual Register, Miss Williams' Letters, etc. Maps. Illus. Fine engravings of leading Frenchmen. 2 vols. Pub. in bds. at 5/-R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. 12mo. 1795.
- Memorabilia of the City of Perth, and the Rev. Alex. Duff's account of the death of John, Earl of Gowrie and his brother, Mr. Alexander Ruthven, in 1600. Plan of Perth, engraved vignetted title and 2 plates. Edited and published by William Morison. Pr. in Edin., J. Pillans & Son. 1806. [U.]
 - (A Guide to Perth, Historical Memoranda respecting Perth, Charters relating to the Privileges of Perth, List of the Ministers and Rectors of the Grammar School and Academy, List of Sub scribers for the building of the Bridge and the Seminaries, and Duff's Account of the Earl of Gowrie. Chiefly compiled from Mr. Cant's Notes on Adamson's "Muse's Threnodie." The advertisement states that Cant's book had become very scarce, that it was expected that the Literary and Antiquarian Society

would prepare a History of Perth, but as this had not been done the advertiser (? Mr. William Morison) compiled the Memorabilia as a substitute. It is explained that the incessant occupation of the Perth press in printing the "Encyclopædia Perthensis," caused the Memorabilia to be printed in Edinburgh. In Dr. Urquhart's copy an engraving of the Cross of Perth has been inserted under date, 1765. It was bequeathed to him by the late Dr. John Bower, whose father was a respected citizen of Perth. The book is annotated and corrected in manuscript, and the first part is supplemented by detached notices of events from 1326 to 1746. The Fiars prices are complete to 1828. Similarly the lists of Magistrates and City Clerks have been continued to 1856. A copy of Cant's "Muse's Threnodie," in two volumes, belonging to Mr. G. A. Miller of Knowehead, was inherited by him from Mr. John Miller. In a different handwriting, precisely the same detached notices are preserved; but the lists of Magistrates are only completed to 1830.)

Sconiana; Memoranda of the Antiquities, Curiosities, History and present state of Scone, with an engraving of the Palace. Ill. by D. Jonson; T. Clark, sc. Pr. by John Moir for James Morison, bookseller, Perth. Size, 11 × 9. ¼ Bd. in grey paper. B.P. of Peter Forbes. 4to. Edin., 1807. [G. A. M.]

(Contains views of Scone Palace, The Tay, St. John's Kirk (1775) by Arch. Rutherford, showing the south side, with a Norman arch entrance near the east end and an attached building near the west end, and the present south door of the East Kirk built up), Elcho, Kinnoull, and Stobhall).

Preliminary Discourse delivered at the Institution of a Literary Society at Perth, 16th December, 1784. Edin., 1807. [G. A. M.]

A Discourse of the unnatural and vile Conspiracie attempted by John, Earl of Gowrie, and his Brother against his Majestie's Person at Saint Johnstoun, upon the 5th of August, 1600. ¼ Bd., old calf and paper. A reprint of the account published by authority in the beginning of September, 1600, in Edinburgh. [I.]

(What is printed in italics is what the author takes as supported by evidence.)

Ane Declaration of the just and necessar Causis, moving us of the Nobillitie of Scotland and uthers, etc. (Raid of Ruthven). With Notes. Pp. 32+8. 1582 at Stirling, and Edinburgh, 1822. [U.]

(Reprinted from a unique Tract in the Advocates' Library. Valuable as a document and as a specimen of the language of the date named, 1582. Only a few copies were reprinted.)

Report of the Trial of David Landale, Esq., before the Circuit Court of Justiciary at Perth, 22nd Sept., 1826. 2nd ed. Pp. 16. Pr. by R. Morison. 1826. [G. A. M.]

The Battle of Luncarty. Illus. of the King and the Hay. [G. A. M.] List of Voters in the County of Perth. 1832. [J. B.]

Alphabetical List of the Electors of the County of Perth. 1832. [W. W. M.]

On the Powers of the Magistrates and Town Council of the City of Perth in regard to the Navigation of the River Tay. 1833. Also, suggestions as to the course proper to be adopted. 1833. [J. B.]

Three Pamphlets on the relations of the Town and the Navigation of the Tay. 1833. [A. W.]

Report on a Survey of the River for a Dock at Perth. 1833. [A. W.]

Report on the Perth Jail and the Condition of the Prisoners, with suggestions for the improvement of their situation, laid before the Town Council of the City of Perth, 4th March, 1833, by a Committee of their number. With statistical table. [J. B.]

Abstract of the Report of the Finance Committee of the Town Council of Perth. P. Pr. by R. Morison. 1834. [J. B.]

Perth National Schools. P. Pr. by C. G. Sidey. ? 1835. [J. B.]

Regulations for the Fire-Engine Establishment of the City of Perth. Pr. by Morisons. P. 1835. [J. B.]

To a Member of the Town Council, a letter; also, What next? a second letter. By the Treasurer. 1836. [A. W.]

List of Voters in the Election of Members of the Town Council for the Burgh of Perth, of the properties upon which they stand registered arranged according to the different wards; and the description of these wards as settled by the Royal Burgh Commissioners. By authority of the Town Council. P. Pr. by J. Taylor. 30th September, 1837. [J. B.]

The Statistical Account of Perthshire by Ministers of the respective parishes, under the superintendence of a Committee of the Society for the benefit of the sons and daughters of the clergy. W. Blackwood & Sons. Edin., 1844. [U.]

The Political Catechism: a brief display of Tory Principles. P. Pr. by J. Taylor. N.D. [W. W. M.]

Our Seven Centuries; an account of the Mercers of Aldie and Meikleour, and their branches from 1200 A.D. By Graeme Reid Mercer of Gorthy. P. P. by C. G. Sidey. 1868. [J. M. Y.]

The Hovels of Perth. Pr. at the *Courier Office*, Dundee. P. 1881. [W. W. M.]

The Lairds of Glenlyon: Historical Sketches of Appin, Glenlyon, etc. P.P. 4to. 1886.

Mercer Chronicle, by an Irish Sennachy. P.P. P. Lond. [U.]

The Book of Garth and Fortingall: Historical Sketches. Illus. P.P. 4to. (Duncan Campbell.) Inverness, 1888. [W. W. M.]

- Report of Meeting of the Perthshire Association of the Educational Institute of Scotland, rê the Dismissal of Mr. Hugh Leslie, Headmaster of the Public School, Alyth. P. Pr. at the Constitutional Office. 1892. [J. B.]
- St. John's Church—Proposed Scheme of Restoration. Illus. by Plans and Drawings of the Church by A. Heiton, F. R. I. B. A., City Architect. A report of the meeting held on 12th December, 1889. [J. B.]
 - (The historical sketch then published by the Rev. W. Stevenson is reprinted in this volume by his permission.)
- Durward Lely, the celebrated Tenor. A sketch of his career. Pr. by T. Hunter. 1892. [P. B.]
- The Battle of Sheriffmuir—from original sources. Illus. F.S.A., Scot. Stirling, 1898.
- Electricity. Royal Burgh of Perth—general specifications and conditions for the proposed municipal supply. 1899.
- In Memoriam, The Rev. Archibald Fleming, B.A., Minister of St. Paul's, 1856-1900, P.P. 1900. [U.]
- City of Perth Corporation Gas Works Past and Present. Souvenir of Opening Ceremony by Lord Provost Macgregor, 26th April, 1901. Convener, Councillor W. Watson. Illustrations and portraits. Pp. 52. Pr. by D. Leslie. 4to. 1901. [U.]
- A Souvenir of the Opening of the Gray Memorial Park at Burrelton. A Bazaar Book. Illus. 4to. Dundee, 1902. [W. W. M.]
- Register of Cupar Abbey (Coupar-Angus). 2 vols. Lond, 1879.

8. Guides and Maps.

- One Day's Journey to the Highlands of Scotland, 12th March, 1784.

 Antiquam exquirite matrem. Pr. by John Gillies, bookseller.

 4to. 1784. [A. M.]
- The Modern Gazetteer, being a compendious geographical dictionary of all the nations, kingdoms, etc., in the whole world. Pr. for R. Morison & Son. 4to. 1799.
- Atlas of the principal States, Empires, and Kingdoms of the known World, with the Sea sketched in Lowrie's beautiful style. (22 maps, 15½ × 11.) Engraved in Edinburgh. Pub. by C. Mitchell & Co. 1806.
- The New Picture of Scotland, being an accurate Guide to that part of the United Kingdom, with historical and descriptive accounts of the principal buildings, curiosities, and antiquities. Divided into towns and districts. With a map and plates. Printed in Edin. for James Morison. 2 vols. 12mo. 1807.
- Guide to the City and County of Perth, comprising a topographical and statistical account of the City. Plan and Plates in 1st ed. Map in 2nd ed. Morisons. 1st ed., 1812; 2nd, 1813; also, 1822. [U.]

- Guide to the City and County of Perth. A guide to the environs and principal scenery in the County, in the form of Tours. Plan. Illus. 1824; also 1838. Pr. by R. Morison, and published by James Morison.
- Perth and Dundee Steamboat Companion. Cupar, 1838.
- Perth Illustrated in 8 views, with explanatory remarks, plan of the town, and several vignettes. Fol. Montrose, 1841.
- The Tourist's Handbook to Perth and the neighbourhood, with historical notanda, civil and ecclesiastical. Map. James Dewar & Son. 1849. [A. W.]
- The Sportsman's Guide to the Rivers, Lochs, Moors, and Deer Forests of Scotland. Edited by J. Watson Lyall and others. Perth and London. 1872—
- Morison's Tourist's Guide to the City and County of Perth; with view of Perth from the east. Map by Colonel Sherwill. 1869.
- Crieff Traditions and Characters, with Anecdotes of Strathearn. Edin. 1881.
- The Stranger's Guide to the Fair City, or a Ramble in the Streets of Perth, with notices of historical antiquities. 4th ed. Pub. by D. Robertson. 1881. [J. B.]
- Tourists' Guide to the Scottish Highlands. Maps, illus. Pr. by D. Leslie. Price, id. N.D. [U.]
- River Tay—Illustrations by Sir W. Fettes Douglas, R. B. Nisbet, C. H. Mackie, J. Paterson. Reproduced by T. & R. Annan. Introduction by John Geddie. Royal Assoc. for Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland. Fo. Edinburgh, 1891. [U.]
- Our Noble Selves, being sketches of Crieff present-day life in all its phases, by "Dixon." Pr. by Thomas Hunter. 1896.
- Walks Round Auchterarder. Map. Lond., 1897.
- Guide Book to Blairgowrie, Rattray, and Vicinity. Pub. by Ford. Blairgowrie, 1899.
- Aberfeldy and the Neighbourhood. With coloured Map. Illus. Place-Names. Pr. and Pub. by Duncan Cameron & Son. Aberfeldy. [J. M. Y.]
- A Guide to Perth and Environs; historical, literary, and picturesque, with map and six collotype views. Pub. by John Christie. 1905.

9. Collections.

The British Plutarch, containing the lives of the most eminent Statesmen, Patriots, Divines, etc., of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Accession of Henry VIII. to the present time. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. A new edition. Portraits. 8 vols. 1795.

- The Caledonian Bec. A select collection of interesting extracts from modern publications. Elegant copperplates. Pub. at 2/- Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. 1795.
- Entertaining Extracts; being a select collection of new books from merit. Ill. with 6 fine prints. Pub. at 2/- Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. 1795.
- The Gleaners; a selection from modern writers in prose and verse. Sparsa Collegi. Bd. in marbled calf. Pub. at 2/- Engraving missing (from "Tristram Shandy"). Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son, booksellers, Perth; and Morison & Hood, London. 1796. [I.]
- The Hive: a Selection from Modern Writers in prose and verse. Elegant engravings. Pr. in Edin. for R. Morison & Sons. Mo. 1796. [W. W. M.]
- Miscellanea Perthensis: containing a number of original pieces in prose and verse, and extracts from new publications of merit.

 Illus. of Perth Bridge, engraving. Pr. by R. Morison for William Morison. Paper boards. 1801.
 - (Contains verses by R. Burns not till then published; also an ode on Kinnoull; also a letter commending the renewal of the magazine, nowhere "more wanted than in Perth," &c.)
- Encyclopædia Perthensis, or Universal Dictionary of Knowledge, collected from every source and intended to supersede the use of all other English Books of Reference. Ill. with plates and maps. 23 vols. 2nd ed. Edited by William Morison, with Alexander Aitchison. Pr. by R. Morison. Sm. fol. N.D. [U.]
- A Fund of Amusement; consisting of Select Prose and Poetical Extracts, Stories, and Anecdotes. Amusement is the murderer of care. Printed by A. Henderson for J. Cowan. 1821. [J. B.]

 (The book consists of pp. 80—the last pp. 52 having been printed in another type and style by Colville, Dundee.)
- The Scottish Miscellany of tales, legends, romances, etc. Nos. 1-20. Pub. by John Fisher.

10. Fiction.

- St. Johnstoun, or John Earl of Gowrie. Dedicated to the Inhabitants of Perth. 3 vols. Edin., 1823.
 - (Said to have been written by Mrs. Eliza Logan).
- Edward Warren. Pub. G. Walker, 26 Maddox Street. Lond. 1854. [U.]
 - (This book is by Sir W. Drummond Stewart of Murthly, and was published anonymously for private circulation. It is an account of sport and adventures in the Far West, Sir William having been a pioneer in the Rocky Mountains. This copy is the only one known to me, and is of special interest, having marginal notes in

MS. by the author. It was given to me by the late Bishop Rigg, to whom it was presented by the author. Mrs. Oliphant wrote a novel about the nineteenth century history of Murthly, entitled It was a Lover and his Lass.)

How Duncan Campbell won his Bride: a Rannoch love story of 50 years ago. P. Pr. by Wood & Son. 1888. [J. B.]

11. Miscellaneous.

- Scotland's Lament, Confabulation and Prayer. A facsimile reprint of the earlier edition of 1715. Pr. by J. Young & Sons, Watergate, for A. Piggot, of Leven, 1895. One hundred copies made "because it is, as far as known, the first specimen of Perth Printing." Col. Perth, "Printed by Mr. Robert Freebairn, 1715." [J. B.]
- Rudiments of the English Tongue; a plain and early introduction to English Grammar, wherein the principles of the language are methodically digested, with critical and explanatory notes, for use in English schools and private families, by John Armstrong. Pub. for the author by George Johnston; sold by Messrs. J. Bisset and Robert Morison. 1772.
- A New Vocabulary of modern Billingsgate Phrases for the use of Clergymen and others. By that renowned Champion and Mighty Warrior, the Rev. Mr. A—— G——b. Pr. by R. Morison & Son. ¼ bd. in black roan, cut edges, 7¾". 1782. [G. A. M.]
- The Trader's Assistant; showing the value of goods ready cast up, tables of interest, etc. Pr. and sold by R. Morison, bookseller. Bd. in old calf, 7" high. 1784. [I.]
- Cautions and Advices to Officers of the Army, particularly Subalterns; and a letter on Duelling by an old Officer. 3rd ed. Pr. by R. Morison for R. Morison & Son. 1795. [U.]
- The Universal Family Physician and Surgeon, an Universal Herbal and a Complete Dispensatory. Pp. 768. Pr. by R. Morison, jun., for R. Morison & Son. 1796. [U.]
- The effects of Lime applied as a Manure. Published by desire of the Perthshire Farming Society. By a Member. P. Pr. by R. Morison. 1812. [J. B.]
- Grammar School Essays—On History, etc. By John Lowe, W. Dick (æt. 13), Robert Cargill (æt. 10). Mo. P. Pr. by R. Morison. 1828. [J. B.]
- The Honest Auctioneer: a new song. B.S. 1834.
- After-Dinner Scenes, or the bickerings of a Bachelor's Table Friends, by Jeremiah Jocular of Waggerly Hall. Pr. by W. Belford at the *Chronicle* Office. 1839. [J. M.]
- Debate in the Town Council on the Election of a Commissioner to the General Assembly. 4th April, 1842. [J. B.]
- The Perth Intellectual Progress Union: Instituted 24th December, 1849. List of Member and Rules.

- The Tinkleites (No. 2). A reply to a few words to the Free Congregations of Perth, by the Clergy in residence of Perth Cathedral. P. Pr. by J. Dewar & Son. Mo. 1851. [J. B.]
- The Provost and the Duke; or, the Battle of the Terminus. The profits to be devoted to the extinction of the national debt. Leaflet. Pr. by J. & W. Bayne. N.D. [J. B.]
- Questions and Answers on the first six sets of the Double Entry Book-Keeping. Pub. by the Irish Board of Education. Mo. P. Pr. by Robert Whittet, Perth. 1866.
- Report of the Directors of the Perth Choral Union to the Fifth General Meeting. Pr. by R. Whittet. 1867. [J. B.]
- "Imperial Will," a poem (very choice), writ by "A Fagot." The Dissentient Voice. (By Graeme Reid Mercer of Gorthy.) ? 1881. N.D.
 - Also Deino Megatherium (political squibs). 40 pp. P.P. by J. Young & Sons. 1881. [J. M. Y.]
- Essay on the Theory of Rent, written in connection with the Political Economy Class. Perth University Extension Society, Session, 1887-8. Pp. 16. Printed privately. 1888. [U.]
- Sandy M'Nab, or the Kronickles o' Thummle Raw. N.D.
- Handbook of the Twenty-ninth Annual Co-operative Congress, held in Perth 7th to 9th June. Prepared by the Reception Committee for the use of Delegates attending Congress. Glasg., 1897.
- Book of the Musical Society's Bazaar. Illus. Drawings by "Cynicus," plain and coloured. Oblong. Pr. by J. Young & Sons. 1899.
- Masonic Morsels to please ye Finical Fancie of Merry Masons. Bazaar of Lodge No. 74. Illus. Pr. by J. Young & Sons. December, 1903. [J. M. Y.]
- Rules of Stewart's Free Trades' School.
- Regulations for Carters and Porters. N.D.
- Rules of the Strathearn Coursing Club. Pr. by R. Morison. 1818. [J. B.]
- Regulations for the Superintendent of Police. Pr. by R. Morison. 1819. [J. B.]
- Regulations for Watchmen and Officers of Police. 1819. [J. B.]
- Rules of the Perthshire Constabulary Force. Pr. by Wm. Bayne. 1843. [J. B.]
- Rules of the Society of High Constables. Instructions and lists. Pr. by J. Bayne. 1851. [J. B.]

Many Broadsides, Proclamations, etc., have been mounted in albums by Mr. George Fell, and are in the keeping of the Town Clerk.

MORISON'S SALE CATALOGUE

Sale Catalogue for 1797—Books of all Classes, particularly medicine and divinity, including the library of Mr. Gellatly, minister at Tealing. Printed at Edinburgh for R. Morison & Son, Booksellers, Perth, &c. Pp. 128. Edin., 1797. [J. B.]

(This Catalogue "is printed for R. Morison & Son, to be had of Messrs. Arch. Constable, Edinburgh; W. Coke, Leith; J. Gillies, Glasgow; J. Fowler, Paisley; J. Burnet, Aberdeen; D. Buchanan, Montrose; A. Stewart, Arbroath; J. Peat, Dundee; W. Gordon, Forfar; A. Neill, Haddington; W. Boyd, Dumfries; A. Soulby, Penrith; R. Barr, Greenock; G. Cumming, Kirkcaldy; J. Dow, Dunkeld; Isaac Forsyth, Elgin; J. Mitchell, Carlisle; J. M'Laren, Stirling; W. M'Laren, Crieff; Donald M'Donald, Inverness." It shows how extensive the correspondence of the Morison firm was. Isaac Forsyth of Elgin was a notable man, who embarked on similar undertakings. His brother wrote a celebrated book of travels in Italy, which has been reprinted several times. An article on the latter finds a place in the Dictionary of National Biography, and memoirs of both brothers have been published. Dean of Guild Barlas, in an article advocating the erection of a Municipal Library for Perth in 1890, states that "This Sale Catalogue consists of 127 pages, containing 2566 different items. All the particulars that a book buyer requires are carefully given with each book-name, author, size, binding, where and when published.")

Messrs. Morison in a prefatory note explain that this Catalogue was printed at a distance, and apologise for the many errors it contains in consequence. It opens with a list of their new publications in 1797, and the following works have not otherwise been identified:—

Ashmore's Picturesque Scenery of Scotland, 24 views drawn by Mr. Ashmore, and engraved by Mr. Jukes. Proof and coloured sets, 21/-; plain, 15/-.

Artists' Complete Assistant in drawing, etching, and engraving. Fine plates. Boards, 1/-. 1793.

Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health. 12mo. Boards, 1/-.

Acts of Parliament with respect to the Roads in the County of Perth.

Printed by order of the County Meeting. 2/-. 1793.

Buffon's Natural History, abridged; many engravings; 2 vols. in 1. Boards, 7/-; or with Swammerdam's Insects, 9/-.

Barnard's Notes on the Psalms, 3d.

Chantreau's Travels through Russia, translated from the French. vols. 8vo. Plates and Maps. Boards, 10/-.

Castle of Otranto, on yellow writing paper. 1793. 2/6.

Christian Songs, a new edition, with many additions. Calf, 1/6. Or in second paper. Sheep, 1/-. 1794. (Noted in 1847.)

Dumourier's Correspondence with Pache. 2/6.

Elegant Extracts, in miniature, from new publications. Fine plates-2/-.

Fugitive Scottish Poetry. 1/-.

Francomania, or the Travels of the Devil and Folly through France.

Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works, beautifully printed, elegant engravings. Small 8vo. Boards, 28/-. 1791 and 1794.

Goldsmith's History of England, in the same style. 4 vols. 20/-. 1793.

Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, in the same style. 4/-.

Goldsmith's Citizen of the World, in the same style. 2 vols. 8/-.

Goldsmith's Plays, in the same style. 4/-. 1792.

Gonzalvo of Cordova: with a history of the Moors in Spain, translated from the French of Florian by Mr. Heron. Cr. 8vo. 3 vols. 1792. 7/6.

Genlis' Account of her Conduct since the Revolution. Fine head of the Authoress. 2/-.

Heron's View of Universal History. 1/6.

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POSTSCRIPT

I desire to acknowledge the kind aid of Dean of Guild Barlas, Mr. Craigie, Mr. John Macgregor, and others, in the preparation of this Bibliography. 785 Books and Pamphlets of local interest have been noted in the revised issue, besides those transcribed from the Morison Sale Catalogue.—U.

NOTES on the HISTORICAL SITES of PERTH

Elucidative of the accompanying Plan

By T. M'LAREN

CITY WALLS AND FORTIFICATIONS are roughly indicated by the lines of Canal Street, Canal Crescent, South Methven Street, and Mill Street. These are supposed to have been built originally by the Romans under Agricola. Reconstructed by Edward I. of England about 1298. Destroyed by King Robert the Bruce in 1312. Restored and greatly strengthened by Edward III. of England in 1335. Demolished about the year 1766 for the formation of the above named streets.

Monks' Tower.—A watch-tower on the end of the City Wall at Canal Street, next the river. Destroyed along with Gowrie House in 1807.

Spey Tower and Port on the City Wall in Canal Street, opposite Speygate. Taken down in 1766. This tower was used as a prison, and from it Cardinal Beton witnessed the execution of six martyrs in 1544.

South Gate or Port on the City Wall at South Street Port. Demolished in 1766.

Turret Bridge Port on the City Wall at High Street Port. Removed in 1766.

Red Bridge Port on the City Wall at north end of Skinnergate.

East or Bridge Port.—A fortified gate opening towards the east end of a former bridge over the Tay, near the end of High Street.

THE TOWN'S LADE OR KING'S LADE. An aqueduct formed from the River Almond, probably by the Romans, to supply water to the moat round the City Walls. After the Roman occupation it was used to work the City Mills.

Lowswark or Louis Wark is the dike or weir of strong masonry which stretches across the Almond at Huntingtower, below the intake of the lade.

Boot of Balhousie is on the main lade a few yards south of the Crieff Road, and was constructed in 1464 to supply water to Balhousie Mill. The tradition is that the proprietor of Balhousie applied to the King for a boot full of water from the lade. The size of the pipe through which the water passes is about 10 in. in diameter, and corresponds with the size of the mouth of a top-boot of that period.

Port Burn was the name given to the lade along South Methven Street and Canal Crescent.

Inch Burn was the water course that flowed from the lade at west end of Canal Street across the western portion of the South Inch towards Craigie Burn.

South Stank was the portion of the lade along Canal Street. "Stank" means a slow flowing water or moat. "How Rig" was the marsh to the south of the lade and to the west of Princes Street. It was afterwards known as "Spey Gardens."

Diddledan is the name applied to the mouth of the lade which discharges into the river a few yards below Perth Bridge. It is a corruption of "Deadlands." The ground to the south is the site of an old burial ground. Before Tay Street was formed there was a walk, called "St. Mary's Walk," from the High Street northwards, which crossed the lade by a narrow high-crowned bridge, and passed through the westmost dry arch of the Perth Bridge (now used as a store) to the North Inch.

Castle.—The site is supposed to be near the north end of the Skinnergate, outside the City Wall. Probably erected with the other fortifications by the Romans. Destroyed by a flood in 1210.

St. Mary's or Our Lady's Chapel and Tolbooth stood on the site which the Municipal Buildings now occupy. The first portion of this Chapel was built previous to 1210. The remains of it, an old tower, which was designed by

Cochrane, Architect to Robert III., and an old doorway were demolished in 1878. Council Meetings were held here for some years, and a portion was converted into a Tolbooth. Mr. Andrew Heiton repeated the form of St. Mary's Tower in the design of the Municipal Buildings, and nearly on the same site.

OLD COUNCIL HOUSE stretched across the east end of the High Street. Erected in 1696, and used as a Justiciary Court before the County Buildings were erected. Demolished in 1839. Communication was maintained to the river by a series of arches under the Council Room. The southmost arch led to the Fish Market.

BRIDGE.—A bridge is said to have existed previous to 1210, and to have been swept away by a flood in that year, but another was erected near the end of the High Street in 1617. Robert Mylne was the Architect. It was destroyed by a flood in 1621. Between that year and 1771, when the existing bridge was erected, ferry-boats were used at Kincarrathie and at the Vennels near the end of the South Street. The present Water Vennel was known in 1765 as the "South Boat Vennel;" and the Glen Close, a little further north, was called the "North Boat Vennel."

BATTLE OF THE BRIG occurred at the west end of the Bridge or the East Port on 22nd July, 1544, between the followers of two rival Provosts, Ruthven and Charteris.

Temple of Mars.—The site is now occupied by Mr. R. Hay Robertson's shop, at the corner of High Street and Watergate. Tradition states that the Romans found an ancient building here—probably erected by the Picts—which they rededicated to Mars. Later the town-house of the Mercer family stood here.

House of the Green was on the same site as the Temple of Mars. After the demolition of the town-house of the Mercers, in the 17th century, this house was erected and used as a county club and hostelry. It was demolished about 1788, when the existing building was erected. A tablet bearing the Mercer Arms, and the above title is built into the front wall.

Parliament House stood at the north end of the Parliament Close, 71 High Street. It was erected about the 12th century, and demolished in 1818. A drawing of it is in the

Literary and Antiquarian Museum. The Royal Arch Masonic Hall occupies the site.

CITY MILLS.—The Mercers gifted them to Malcolm Canmore (1046 to 1102), and Robert III. assigned them to the Town.

NORTH INCH.—Previous to 1803 it only extended as far north as a "white dike," which was erected, as a boundary wall in 1727, opposite Balhousie Castle. The portion to the north of the dyke was given by Earl of Kinnoull in exchange for land at Tullielumb in 1803. Up till 1790, when the present Dunkeld Road was formed, the road to Inverness led from the west end of Charlotte Street up through the Inch towards the Muirtown. A rare print in possession of John A. Dewar, Esq., M.P., shows the road through the Inch.

BATTLE OF THE CLANS took place on the North Inch between Clan Chattan and Clan Kay in 1396. A "bore stone" marks the spot near the centre of the Inch, opposite the Academy.

GILTEN ARBOR stood on Atholl Street, near the end of Barossa Street. It was erected in the gardens of the Blackfriars, and from it Robert III. witnessed the Battle of the Clans.

WITCHES' STAKE was in a hollow on the North Inch, opposite Balhousie Castle, and witches were burnt there in 1623.

South Inch.—Before the beginning of last century it extended as far north as South William Street, and only as far west as the Inch Burn, shewn on plan. An excambion was arranged with the Glovers in 1802, and the Inch squared to its present shape. The avenues on the South Inch were planted by Provost Crie about 1745. The avenue that existed at the north side had a circle of trees in it similar to the one at the south end, and in the centre of it was a landmark—a hawthorn tree. This part of the avenue was cut down when Marshall Place and other streets were made.

BATTLE OF THE SOUTH INCH took place on 1st July, 1606, during the sitting of the "Red Parliament of Perth," between the adherents of the Earls of Eglinton and Glencairn.

Cromwell's Citadel or Oliver's Mount, one of five forts built by Cromwell in 1652 to overawe Scotland. It

stood immediately to the south of Greyfriars Cemetery, and on the north-east portion of the South Inch, and was surrounded by water. It contained stables for 200 horses. Many houses in the town were torn down for its erection. It was demolished in 1661 except one portion, which was retained until the beginning of last century as cavalry stables for the town.

Cross on High Street, at end of Kirkgate. It was erected in reign of James I., and demolished by Cromwell in 1652. It was re-erected by the Town Council in 1669 to a design by Robert Mylne, Architect, sold for £5, and removed in 1765. The pillar of this Cross was erected in Fingask Castle grounds in 1856, and there remains.

PILLORY stood on the High Street, opposite National Bank. The stone which formed the base of the pillar to which prisoners were attached by irons was removed to the Literary and Antiquarian Museum, George Street, in 1889.

GOWRIE HOUSE extended across the end of the South Street at the riverside. It was built by the Countess of Huntly in 1520, and was the scene of the Gowrie Conspiracy on 5th Aug., 1660. It was demolished in 1807.

PLAYFIELDS AND Bow BUTTS were at Clayholes, and extended along south side of West High Street to near Milne Street. Archery was ordered to be practised here by James I. There was also a Bow Butt on the South Inch, the northmost mark being on the "Scholar's Knoll," and the southern butt where marked on plan.

College stood on north side of City Hall Square. It was founded about the 12th century, and was gifted to the Town by the Queen of James VI. in 1604. It was demolished by Cromwell in 1652.

FLESH, BUTTER, AND MEAL MARKETS occupied the City Hall Square. This space was formerly the College yard and playfield.

Grammar School was in South Street, at end of St. Ann's Lane. It was erected in 1773, and burned down in 1823. The existing building on this site was for some years the "City Arms Hotel." St. Ann's Lane was formerly called "School Vennel."

FAIR MAID'S HOUSE, at corner of Curfew Row and

Blackfriars Wynd. It was sold by the Glover Incorporation to Lord John Murray in 1758, and bought back by them in 1786. The upper floor was used for some time by the Glovers as a meeting place. In 1858 it was purchased by James Bell, cabinetmaker. It again came into the hands of the Glovers, and was disposed of by them to William Japp, Esq., Alyth, who restored it in 1893. It is now the property of the Town Council.

HAL O' THE WYND'S HOUSE is said to be that property on the west side of Mill Wynd entering from close 23 South Methven Street.

Balhousie Castle, on the west side of North Inch, existed in the time of Alexander I., at the beginning of the 12th century. In 1478 the Eviot family handed it over to the Mercers. In 1632 it became the property of the Hays of Kinnoull, and was structurally restored by that family in 1864.

PITHEAVLIS CASTLE, on the south side of Needless Road, was an ancient seat of the Lords Oliphant. From 1578 to 1621 it was the property of the Rosses of Craigie, in the latter year it was handed over to the Moncreiffe family. It is now the property of Lord Elibank, through an Oliphant succession.

COVENANTERS, mostly inhabitants of Perth, were slain after the Battle of Tibbermuir, in 1644, in a field near Needless Cottages.

Kinnoull Castle, at Barnhill, north of the footpath leading to Railway Bridge. It was a building of great antiquity in 1440 when Lady Erskine occupied it, and where she was visited by James I. A portion of this castle remained standing as late as 1796.

PICTISH EARTH HOUSE was discovered in 1905 at Barnhill, when the new road was being made in front of St. Leonard's Manse.

St. John's Kirk.—According to tradition it was founded about the 6th century. The Nave or West Church is supposed to have been erected by David I. in 1126. King Robert the Bruce ordered the Church to be repaired in 1329. The Choir or East Church was rebuilt in 1400. The north transept of Middle Church was renewed in 1823. Halkerston's Tower forms the vestibule on the north side of the West Church. It

contained two dismal cells, one above the other, where insane persons were detained. The upper portion of this tower was taken down in 1823.

St. John's Kirkyard around St. John's Church. It was surrounded by a wall, and bounded on the west by the College yards and recreation ground. The Mercers' vault is partly under the north transept of the Church and partly into the Kirkyard.

Parsonage House at corner of Flesh Vennel and Kirkside, now occupied by City Hall Tavern.

KINNOULL KIRK in Kinnoull cemetery. It was dedicated to St. Constantine, and between the years 1329 and 1371 it was handed over to the charge of the Monks of Cambuskenneth. Margaret, the daughter of Henry VII. of England, and Queen Dowager of James IV. of Scotland, was married to the Earl of Angus in this Church. It was superseded by the present Church in 1826, and finally pulled down in 1836. The present building was erected over the burial vault of the Kinnoull family, and contains an elegant monument to the memory of Sir George Hay, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, who was created Earl of Kinnoull in 1633.

BLACKFRIARS OR DOMINICAN MONASTERY stood between Atholl Place and Carpenter Street. It was founded by Alexander II. in 1231. James I. was assassinated here in 1437. The well of the Monastery can still be seen in the garden of No. 5 Atholl Crescent. The "Chapel" of the Monastery stood near the corner of Blackfriars Street and Carpenter Street, and the Kirkyard of the Blackfriars between the Chapel and Mill Street.

WHITEFRIARS MONASTERY OR CHURCH OF THE CARMELITES stood at west end of Longcauseway, in Dovecotland. It existed in 1441.

CHARTER HOUSE OR CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY south of the Hospital in King Street. "S. Domus Vallis Virtutis" (House of the Valley of Virtue). It was founded in 1425 by James I. and his Queen.

Tomb of James I. and His Queen, and at least one other Royal personage, is between the Hospital and King Street. A tree there is supposed to mark the spot where the Chapel of the Carthusian Monastery stood in which they were buried.

KING JAMES VI. HOSPITAL was built near the site of the Charter House, and was founded by James VI. in 1569, under the regency of Moray. It was destroyed by Cromwell in 1651, and rebuilt by voluntary subscription in 1750.

GREYFRIARS OR FRANCISCAN MONASTERY stood in the northwest corner of Greyfriars Cemetery. It was founded by Laurence, First Lord Oliphant of Aberdalgie, in 1460. The grounds were authorised by the Town Council as a cemetery for the community in 1580.

Chapel of St. Ann stood at the north end of St. Ann's Lane.

St. James' Chapel, or Chapel of Thomas A'Beckett, stood on the south side of St. John's Church.

St. Paul's Chapel and Hospital stood on the south side of High Street, between Newrow and Milne Street. It was founded by John Spens of Glen Douglas in 1434.

St. Catherine's Chapel and Hospital on the west side of St. Catherine's Road. It was founded by Sir John Tyrie in 1523.

CHAPEL OF LORETTO stood on the north side of South Street, in Loretto Court.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY CROSS OR ROOD CHAPEL stood on the north side of South Street Port.

St. Leonard's Nunnery and Hospital stood north of St. Leonard's Railway Bridge. It was suppressed by James I.

CHAPEL OF St. LAWRENCE, near Horsecross. It was presented by Robert III. to the Blackfriars.

Ancient Royal Burgh Boundary is indicated as nearly as possible by the red dots on the plan, and is defined in the last Royal Charter of the Burgh granted by King James VI. on 15th Nov., 1600, as follows:—"Its islands north and south, and with all its pertinents, together with the common muirs, called the Burgh Muir of the Burgh of Perth, as well as that part of the said muir called Catside, as the rest of the parts of the said muir, with all loans, roads, ways, and passages leading to the north from the said Burgh of Perth, beyond and beside the Upper Mills thereof, and the two long ways thereof, called the Long Causeway (west High Street and Longcauseway,

Dovecotland, and road at Jeanfield) and the Cow Causeway (Kinnoull Causeway and Burghmuir Loaning), as all other passages, and every part of the same."

BURGHMUIR was acquired by the Town from the Ruthven family in 1422. The public place of execution was on the north side of it. A village called Hole of Ruthven existed till lately on the adjacent hollow to the north. A cross which stood there was removed by Lord Kinnoull to Dupplin.

STREETS-WATERGATE STREET.-The Watergate was the principal street in Perth for centuries. In it were the mansions of the nobility. The Earl of Errol's House was on the west side, near property No. 77. He was hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland. was the Bishop of Dunkeld's Palace, the entrance to which is supposed to have been by the Fountain Close, No. 9 South Street. The remains of Lord Chancellor Hay's house (see plate facing p. 33) are still standing on the east side, at the corner of Water Vennel, and on the same side, at No. 28, there stood a house in which Cromwell was entertained in 1651. On the west side, at Nos. 5 and 7 Speygate, are the remains of the Earl of Atholl's house, and Lord Crichton of Sanguhar's house was on the same side. Up till 1780 the streets were paved with round bullets of stone taken from the river. In that year cut paving stones were introduced first in the Watergate.

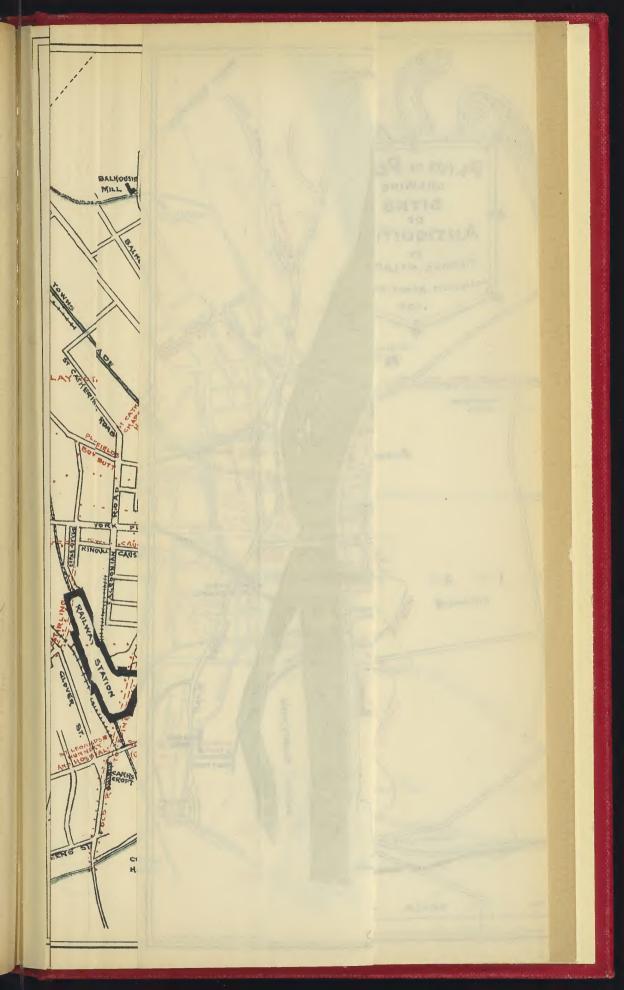
The old house to the north of the Fair Maid's House at North Port was Lord John Murray's.

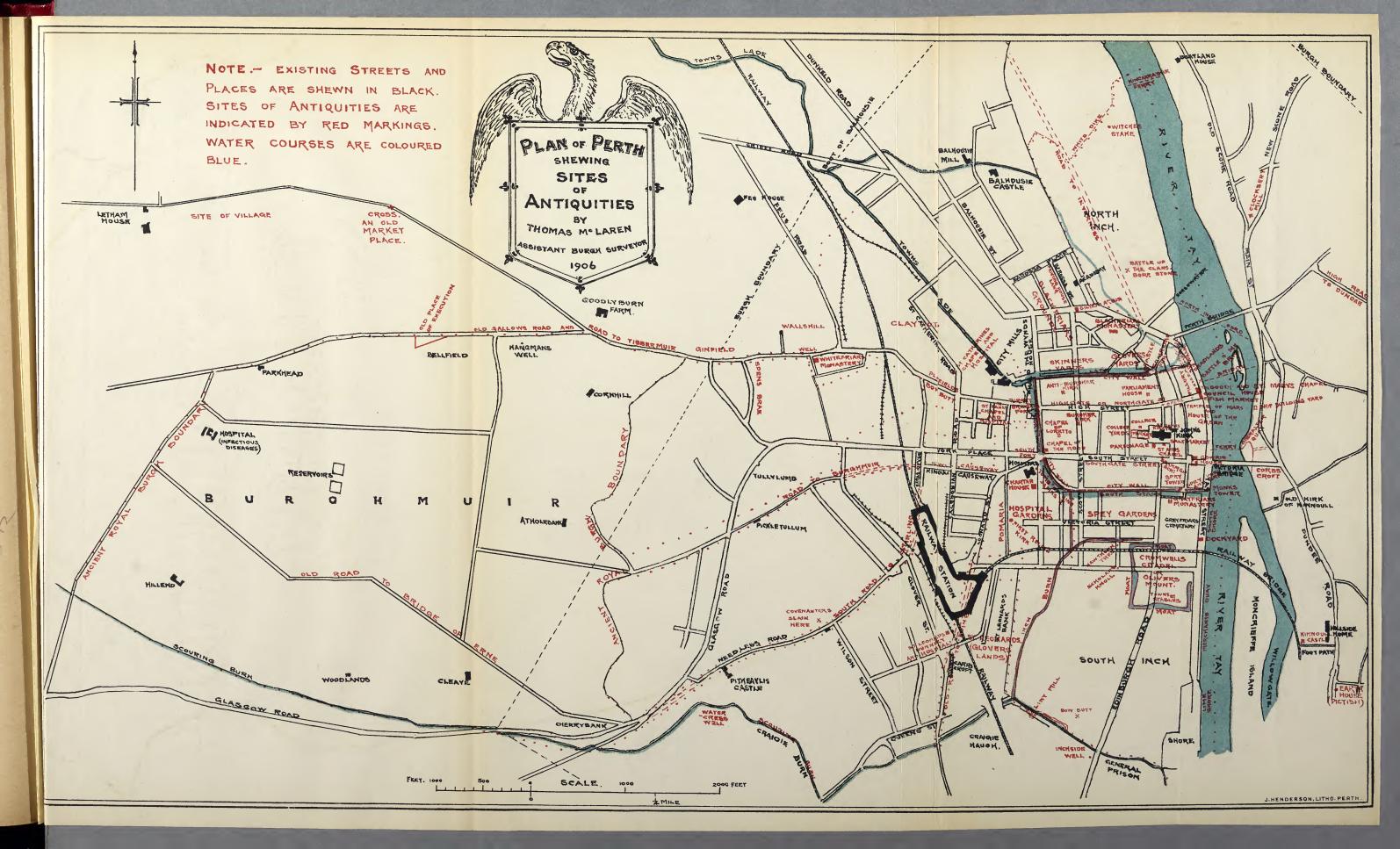
The National Bank Buildings on High Street mark the site of Viscount Stormont's house, where Prince Charles was entertained in 1745.

George Street was formed immediately after the erection of the Bridge in 1771, and Charlotte Street in 1783, the latter to join the Bridge with the Dunkeld Road.

St. John Street was made in 1801. In its line there stood the Salt Market, at the east end of St. John's Church, and the Salt Vennel, which ran from there to the South Street.

South Street at the end of the 18th century was known as Shoegate, and in 1594 Leonard Street was called Long-causeway, and Kinnoull Causeway at that time was called



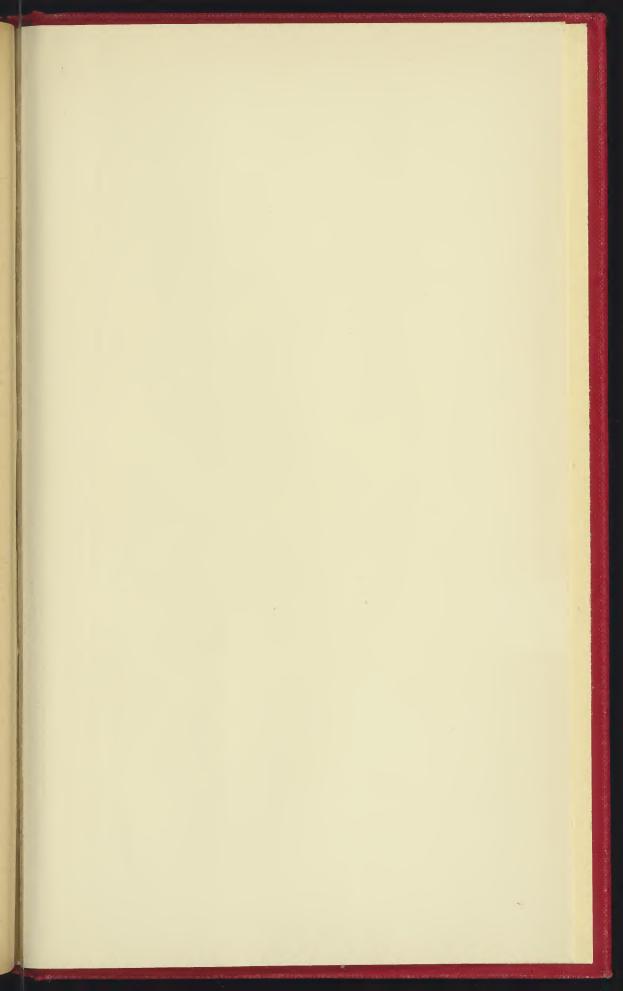


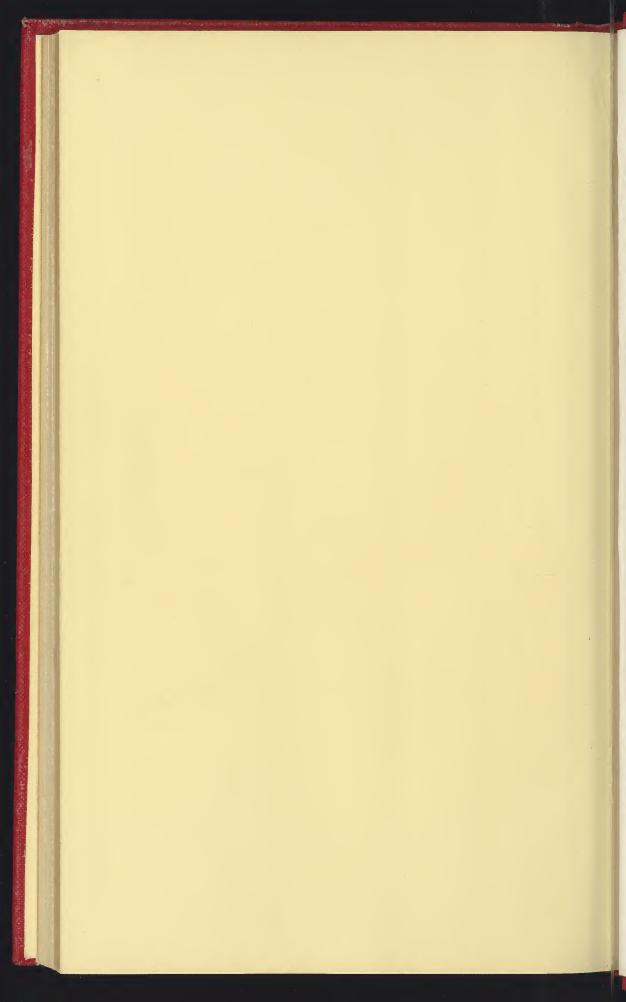
Cow Causeway. Edinburgh Road was made about 1745, or shortly after.

The railway operations about 1845 cut through and diverted the old road from Stirling, between east end of Needless Road and south end of Earl's Dykes; the road from Burghmuir, between the east end of Burghmuir Loaning and west end of Kinnoull Causeway; the road from Tibbermuir, between east end of Longcauseway and west end of Clay Holes; and the old road from Edinburgh, between the north end of Carr's Croft or Cat's Croft at Priory Place and south end of Leonard Street.

The City Improvements of 1877 cleared away for the formation of Scott Street, between Canal Street and South Street, the Shuttlefield Close, Malloch's Close, and Candlemaker's Close; and the Improvements of 1893 for the construction of Scott Street, between South Street and High Street, Graham's Close, and Gordon's Close. The formation of King Edward Street, under the same Act, has effaced Kennedy's Close and Fleshmarket Close, and the widening of High Street, between Newrow and Caledonian Road—Paul's Close.

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