

PUBLISHING IN PERTH

Before 1807

by

R. H. CARNIE, M.A., Ph.D.

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Foreword

THE selling and binding of books has been carried on in Perth from the sixteenth century to the present day; the printing and publishing of books and newspapers has been a major activity in that city for almost 200 years. This pamphlet deals only with a section of that long history but it is a section of primary importance—the years between the establishment of a printing-press in the city in 1770 and the appearance of the most impressive of all Perth books, *The Encyclopedia Perthensis*, of which the first edition was completed by 1807. In these 37 years hundreds of books and pamphlets were published in the city and it became known as one of the most important centres of book publishing in Scotland. The story of this dramatic growth is largely, though not completely, the story of one family, The Morisons of Perth.

When the records of a publishing firm have not survived — and they unfortunately have not in the case of the Morison firm — a would-be historian has to rely on two kinds of sources. His primary data must come from a close examination of the actual books, pamphlets and newspapers which the firm has produced, and in order to examine them, he must first find them and list them. The result of the present writer's investigations is really to be found in the lists at the end of this pamphlet. He has given there, in a very compressed form, a check-list of all the books known to be published in Perth between 1770 and 1807. It is by far the fullest list printed to date, but it is almost certainly not complete. The writer of this essay would be very grateful to any reader who would furnish him with particulars of any Perth book published between 1770 and 1807 not included in the list. A full scale Bibliography of Perth Publications is his ultimate aim. The historian's secondary sources have been the previous papers on Perth publishing in books and newspapers, and the scattered references in learned journals and history-books. These secondary sources are also listed at the end of the essay.

This paper is primarily descriptive and biographical. The writer has aimed at presenting the people concerned in the early history of Perth publishing, and at examining the* nature and extent of their output. Until similar investigations are made of the publishing history of other provincial Scottish towns such as Dumfries, Elgin, Inverness, Arbroath and Kilmarnock, it is difficult to be anything but tentative in trying to assess the place of Perth in the general publishing history of Scotland. Such information as we possess, however, does suggest that the Morison family, by their vigour and intelligence, raised Perth's position in this field to be next only to that of Edinburgh and Glasgow. This essay into local publishing history is a tribute to their enterprise.

I am very grateful for the help which I have received from the staff of the Sandeman Public Library, Perth, and from the staff of the Perth Museum in the collection of material for this paper. Mr A. H. Martin, the Town Clerk of Perth has also given me access to important material in the archives of the Town Council. I owe thanks also to the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society for allowing me to deliver a talk to them on this subject and to the custodians of the other libraries in which I have found Perth books. St. Andrews University were kind enough to give me a travel grant to study at the British Museum.

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PUBLISHING IN PERTH

Before 1807

SECTION 1. — THE TRADE

The City of Perth is one of the pleasantest places in Scotland both with respect to its natural situation and to its ancient streets and buildings. The name Perth has regularly appeared in the fiery annals of Scottish history and it is no surprise to find that it also has a place in the long history of the Scottish booktrade. Stationers, bookbinders and booksellers have worked there from 1587, and probably earlier, and have satisfied the cultural needs of the city. The first recorded bookbinder, Archibald Steedman, had many followers, and the tradesmen soon felt the need of incorporating themselves into a craft. They were not, however, sufficiently numerous to form a craft of their own. They joined a craft which already had amongst its members, barbers, slaters, coopers, plasterers, masons and wrights, and which took its name from the last named trade. The Wright calling had been in existence from 1538 and survives to the present day. These *omnigatherum* crafts are not uncommon in the history of Scottish towns. There is evidence in the old minute books of how the members of the book trade registered their apprentices; paid the usual fees and gave the usual dinners in order to become freemen; set up business in their own shops and trained their own families and a new race of apprentices in the skills of their trade. Occasionally a member of the book trade would be sufficiently respected to serve the calling in the capacity of Boxmaster (treasurer) or Deacon. Bookselling and bookbinding were often allied, in the same individual, with other trades such as parchment-making, barbering or the trade of glazier. By the end of the eighteenth century specialisation had begun to appear and these combined occupations disappear. (Appendix B lists all the known book trade practitioners down to 1807).

Within the book trade itself the distinctions of modern times between a retail

bookseller, a publisher, a bookbinding business and a printing business did not exist in the same form. Publishing, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was an activity of the bookseller. Sometimes alone, sometimes in collaboration with other booksellers, he would have books printed for him. Occasionally, as was the case with the Morisons of Perth, the booksellers were also printers and could print their own books. The books, when printed, would be delivered to the booksellers, libraries or other customers either in sheets or in paper or boards. Booksellers either sold them in this form and allowed customers to take their books to a retail bookbinder and have them bound in the style they desired or the bookseller would employ a bookbinder himself for this purpose. The bindings were usually of plain calf or sheepskin. In many shops books could be specially bound and finished according to the needs and pocket of the customer. That customer might be a university library; a laird with bookish tastes; a burgess's wife with a taste for sermon-reading or the latest novels; or a poor student desperately keen on acquiring some basic text-books. Such customers would have very different binding needs. The publishers' cloth-bindings which cover most of our books to-day did not appear until the third decade of the nineteenth century. This mode of business prevailed for a long time and accounts for the apparently large number of bookbinders working in Perth before 1807.

Despite the evidence of continuity in Perth's book trade in the 1600's and 1700's it is almost certain that this business was on a small scale until the second half of the eighteenth century for we find no evidence of a bookseller-publisher in that city until after 1750. Such publishers were confined to Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen. The country as a whole was hotly stirred by political and religious events, and much of the printing and publishing done in Scotland was directed towards polemical ends. What we would now call *literature* was not conspicuous on the Scottish presses. The little demand there was, was satisfied by the books shipped from London by packet boat to Bo'ness and Leith. The state of the book-trade in the seventeenth century gets its best reflection in the kinds of books which could be found in Scottish houses. Except in a few country houses and in the flats of the gentry at Edinburgh and Glasgow, a Bible, a few tattered school-books, a chapbook version of Blind Harry's *Wallace* or Bunyan's *Pilgrims Progress* would constitute the available reading matter in otherwise comfortable Scottish homes. By the second half of the eighteenth century the position had largely changed. Printers were establishing themselves in many Scottish towns. The Edinburgh booksellers-publishers were circumventing the copyright claims which the ring of London booksellers tried hard to establish. London regarded the adventurous Scots printer-publishers as pirates who printed books illegally, attractively and cheaply. The great question of literary property reverberated through the courts until the matter was finally settled in 1774 in favour of the Scottish tradesmen. This Scottish threat had

been little regarded in London at first. The beauty and cheapness of Scottish books increased as the century wore on and they invaded the English market.

Throughout the eighteenth century, however, the Scottish market for books had largely increased and was now being met by Perth bookseller-publishers as well as by those in, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Three closely inter-connected groups of people were required for the Scottish book trade to flourish. These were intelligent and farsighted publishers who took pride in what they published and an interest in how it was printed; scholars and professional men of letters who would provide new books and new editions worthy of fine printing, and a large body of discriminating book readers willing to buy the product. All three were present in Scotland at the end of the eighteenth century in sufficient numbers to allow Perth to become a centre of book publishing.

By then Perth was a prosperous city. *The First Statistical Account* quotes an estimate of its population in 1755 as being over 9,000 and by 1795 as being over 19,000. These estimates are probably too high and a manuscript census of 1773 counts the inhabitants as being 7,542. But either calculation shows in Perth an immediate potential market for books. The staple manufacture of the town was linen and there were many factories in and around Perth for the bleaching of the woven cloth and for printing it. In addition, Perth was the centre of a large agricultural area and sustained leather works and a paper-mill. It was also a port with an important coastal trade and some foreign imports. Another factor in Perth's prosperity was the fact that, after the Forty-Five, it was an important military centre. There were eight incorporated trades, and by the 1790's the town was considered to be very prosperous.

Cultural needs were not neglected. As early as 1723 proposals for erecting a public library had been put forward, and by 1786 the town had both a public library and a literary and antiquarian society. The latter was founded in 1784 and was composed of local gentlemen, burgesses and clergymen interested in the preservation of Scottish culture. In the *Preliminary Discourse* delivered at the inception of the Society, the members publicly encouraged the Morison Press. "The Mr Morisons are going on giving neat editions of the Scottish Poets; and their spirited endeavours deserve encouragement . . . The first thing essential to be done for the ancient Poets of our country is to promote the publication of accurate copies of their work."

The three most important booksellers in Perth at the time of the introduction of a printing-press were John Bisset, John Gillies and Robert Morison. Bisset was essentially a stationer, bookbinder and glazier and he trained over twenty apprentices in these crafts before 1794, including several men, like William Hally and James Scott, who were later to set up in business as bookbinders on their own. Bisset had a very important customer in Perthshire.

He did both glazier work and binding for the Duke of Athol at Athol House, now Blair Castle. The fact that his brother Thomas was the Duke's factor explains the connection. Bisset was a good craftsman, however, and presumably gave satisfaction. He did some bindings of books which have survived and can be identified from the accounts in 1758 and 1759. The books are stoutly bound in calf and titled in the usual eighteenth century manner. Some of them, notably Swan's *Architecture*, and *The Trial of Admiral Byng* have attractive gold tooling on the spine, and the first of these has a rather crude attempt at an armorial device in gold on the front and back boards. It is interesting to see ornamental, gold tooled bindings executed outside Edinburgh and Glasgow. Bisset did not seem to publish any books in his long career. John Gillies was a bookseller-publisher, and his name appears on the imprint of many books between 1774 and 1786. His shop was in the High Street opposite the Old Guard Vennel. A number of donations of old books and antiquarian relics to the Perth Literary Society and to the Antiquarian Society of Scotland indicate that Gillies was a man of discrimination and culture. He was particularly concerned with the publication of books written in Gaelic, both religious and secular. The main centre of Gaelic publishing was Glasgow, but it should be remembered that the hinterland of Perthshire and Badenoch was a Gaelic speaking area.

By far the most enterprising of the Perth booksellers was Robert Morison, the elder, who combined his bookselling business with being Postmaster of Perth, which office he had assumed about the time of the Forty-Five. His father, Francis Morison, of whom little is known, was also a bookbinder and glazier, and must have been highly respected by his fellow tradesmen for he was Deacon of the Wright calling for the statutory number of years. Robert Morison was admitted freeman in 1742 and he engaged eleven apprentices in the next fifty years as well as training his own sons, Robert and James, in the family business. A county postmaster in these days had to be respectable, literate, competent and preferably occupied with other business for reasons of economy. Robert Morison was fully equipped in all these respects. He issued a *List of Regulations of the Post Office* which indicate that he operated that side of his business in an orderly fashion. Perth's first Postmaster, Robert Anderson, had been appointed in 1689. The earliest posts were foot posts, but they were later replaced by carriages. Morison's regulations (see Plate I.) reveal that in his day the South post arrived in the morning, and the North post at night. The office was open for the giving out of letters from eight in the morning to eight at night with an hour's break from 1.30 to 2.30. Rather surprisingly it was also open for business on the Sabbath between nine and ten. In 1783, Morison's Post-Office became the point of departure for the Edinburgh Coach which left Perth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Tickets were eleven shillings, the return journey being made on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The

Post-Office, therefore, was an ideal place for a bookseller's shop.

Books and magazines ordered direct from Edinburgh would come straight to the shop; travellers to and from the capital city would throng the shop for suitable reading matter. A circulating library on the model of those at Edinburgh was started by Morison in 1752. Books were borrowable at 8s a year; 4s 6d a half year; 3s a quarter and a Id a night. Morison's name regularly appears in the advertisements of *The Edinburgh Advertiser* as the stockist of a large range of Edinburgh published books and magazines. As his *Regulations* broadside reveals he was also a Bookbinder and glazier; sold a wide variety of stationery goods; various kinds of patent medicines; and such odd items as shoe-polish, essence of lemon and cambrics. Children's books, of which he issued catalogues, were another of his specialities. Robert Morison and his two sons were to become pre-eminent amongst Perth bookseller-publishers. Their primary need was experience of a printing press and up to 1770, Perth had no such thing. There had been a rebel press at Perth in the winter of 1715-1716, but it was in no sense a *Perth* press catering for the needs of the town. After the rebels reached Perth in September, 1715, an Edinburgh printer of Jacobite sympathies called Robert Freebairn, joined the forces. For the next four months — on a press borrowed from the city of Aberdeen — he issued at least 24 pamphlets and proclamations on behalf of the Old Pretender. After the utter failure of the rebel cause, Freebairn went into exile. When he returned to Scotland after the amnesty, he resumed printing in Edinburgh.

In 1770 an itinerant printer called George Johnston, who had printed previously in Aberdeen, brought his press to Perth. He dedicated his first publication to the City Magistrates and was very conscious of the benefits which his press could give to the city, as the pompous advertisement to Marchant's *Bloody Tribunal* reveals:

"The introduction of a Printing Office into this already much ornamented town, will, if managed with propriety, be no small addition to its grandeur; and may be an Inducement to the Northern and surrounding geniuses to bring their literary productions to light, which may tend to their own immortal honour, as well as to the pleasure and advantage of the present and future ages. The paper manufactory, too, in the neighbourhood of Perth, will in conjunction with the printing office tend in some degree to preserve cash in the county, and to cause a larger circulation thereof thro' the channels of Town and Shire. It shall at all times be my capital study to employ the press in laudable undertakings only . . .".

Johnston, however, proved to be something of a wanderer, and when the periodical on which he had based all his hopes, *The Perth Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure*, ceased to prosper he left Perth in 1774. Either he, or another printer of the same name, published in Montrose in 1784 and in Kirkcaldy in the 1790's, and he may also have gone to Edinburgh.

Robert Morison took the bold decision of adding the printing business to his already considerable establishment. His younger son, also called Robert, was only

ten in 1774 but in a few years he was to become the printer of the business, thus producing the well-known imprint of Morison Press Books, "Printed by R. Morison, Jun. for R. Morison and Son". The home, shop and printing establishment of this family were in the early days all in the Watergate— on the corner of that ancient thoroughfare and the High Street. It is known from the 1773 M.S. census that the Morisons resided there. The magistrates of Perth had issued a notice in January, 1773, that all Landlords of houses within the Burgh must give in to the Town Clerk's Office a signed account of their tenants and families and occupations. Morison's slip reads: —

"Account of Tennents in Mr Mercer of Aldie's Land. South side of the North Street and West side of the Watergate Robert Morison Bookseller who has an apprentice John Peddie from Craigie in the Parish of Perth. Robert Burn — subtenant of Robert Morison. Perth, 1st February, 1773."

Some time before 1809, the date of the inception of their newspaper, the *Perth Courier*, the Morisons established a printing house at 14 High Street which was to become known as the Courier Office, and after 1851 the family also had premises at 22 High Street, the Courier Office by that time being in the hands of other printers. The Watergate premises remained the bookbinding and stationery shop as late as 1872 but has now been demolished to make way for modern buildings. There is a certain continuity, however, in that the Morison stationery business was sold to a Mr Jackson who sold it to a Mr Fenton, who in turn sold it to the Coupar Angus printing firm of W. Culross. They continue the stationery business in their premises in St. John Street, Perth. These later developments really lie outside the scope of this pamphlet. When the two Morison sons married, at an early age, they occupied neighbouring flats with a common stair in Rose Terrace.

During his long career as a publisher Morison established very useful connections with other publishers in Edinburgh, Glasgow and London, and his books were stocked by small town booksellers all over Scotland. The Morison family were members of an independent Scottish church, the Glasites, who had been established by John Glas of Tealing in 1730. Congregations sprung up in Dundee, Perth, Edinburgh, Dunkeld, Arbroath and there were adherents to the Glasite movement in London and in America. Perth had many churches but the Glasites were respected there for their peaceable nature and for their charity to the poor. They had a meeting house opposite St. Paul's Church, but like so many Scottish sectarian groups they were finally weakened by the growth of dissension amongst themselves. It is noticeable that many of Morison's friends and publishing connections in other Scottish towns were also Glasites. John Glas himself, and his son, Thomas, had been booksellers in Dundee; William Coke, bookseller in Leith, was also a Glasite, and James Cant, who ran the bookshop in Dunkeld was an elder of the Glasite Church.

One family connection of Robert Morison should perhaps be mentioned. His mother-in-law was Elizabeth Tullideph, daughter of Thomas Tullideph, principal of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews from 1738 to 1747. This relationship *may* have helped to gain James Morison his appointment as University printer at the end of the century. Sievewright, the historian of epitaphs, says that Robert Morison died on 19th September, 1791. If that was, the case it is odd that the imprint "R. Morison, Jun. for R. Morison and Son" should have continued to be used until 1798.

The personalities and talents of the two sons of Robert Morison would seem to have been widely different. Robert Morison was the younger brother by two years and he established himself as the printer of the family. To him must be given the credit for the typographical excellence of the Morison output. He lived until he was eighty-nine and married three times. He almost certainly shared the financial difficulties which beset his brother, James, in 1798, but his printing press survived these difficulties.

James Morison went to learn the publishing business from the experienced William Coke of Leith. When he returned to Perth his great energy and ability caused the firm to prosper greatly in the period up to the end of the eighteenth century. Like many men of talent his interests were diversified and his ventures many, and it seems likely that he ultimately undertook more than he could manage. His translations from the French show him to have been a linguist and his studies in theology produced a number of publications including his impressive *The Key to the Scriptures*. Both his marriages produced sons who were to continue in the family business. William was the son of the first marriage and tragically died at the age of twenty-six just when he seemed likely to make his name and reputation with the completion of the first edition of the *Encyclopedia Perthensis*. David, the son of the second marriage, was a publisher of note whose varied career again lies outside the scope of this paper. While James Morison was in charge of the publishing side the range and scope of Morison publication increased enormously. Connections with London firms such as Vernor and Hood, and Longman and Rees, suggest that a London market had been established. Publication by subscription, publication of larger works in part issues and a keen regard for contemporary reading tastes put the Morison firm in the forefront of Scottish publishing. James Scott, the compiler of the *First Statistical Account of Perth* was told by James Morison in a letter dated 10th June, 1794: —

"Since January last we have printed about 14,000 volumes. So that you may safely state, that except Edinburgh and Glasgow, Perth is the only town in Scotland where books are printed to any extent; and that there are generally from 20,000 to 30,000 volumes printed here annually".

In view of these figures it is not surprising that Morison joined with his brother-in-

law, Lindsay the banker, in setting up a paper-mill at Woodend near Huntingtower. There were three mills with six vats, which were in 1795 producing sixteen to eighteen thousand reams of paper, of which nine to ten thousand reams were writing and printing paper. The writing paper was sent chiefly to the London market.

In December, 1798, James Morison found himself in a position of having to borrow money in order to continue in business. In March, 1799, he had given up his shop and all of the business except selling off. Over-production had been his trouble. His *Encyclopedia Perthensis* was costing him above £100 a month, and his edition of Shakespeare and his *Gazeteer* had both cost him above £1,000. While these were being produced he fell ill and was unable to attend to his Spring sales with a resultant loss of over £1,200. These facts are revealed in his letter to a Scots banker asking for a small loan of £300 in which he points out that he had sunk over £4,000 in paper, print and books in stock. In 1802 a further letter reveals that his troubles were not yet over. In the course of 1800 and 1801 he sold for £5,000 books which cost at least £9,000 to produce. When this was accomplished he applied himself to his stationery and paper-making businesses. He still felt that the *Encyclopedia Perthensis* would finally produce a large profit. In May, 1802, his total debts did not amount to more than £700 which was less than his warehouse stock was worth as waste-paper. The House of Morison recovered from this financial crisis but never again in their lengthy career in the book trade were they to conduct business on such a scale.

The Morisons remained the most important printers in Perth though a number of other printers commenced business in the period 1780 to 1807. One J. Taylor printed a number of books in the years 1779-1781 for booksellers in Dundee and Methven. J. Anderson and John Brown were concerned with the publication of music from about 1780 to 1810, and John Brown was the first official printer to the Perth Literary Society but was replaced in this capacity by the Morisons. Another minor printer was D. Freer who is to be found printing local pamphlets about 1800. But none of these firms challenged the Morisons in the field of book-publishing.

SECTION 11. — THE BOOKS

When looking at the output of Perth presses in this period with subject matter in mind, certain broad and easily definable divisions become clear. Firstly, as with all provincial presses, there were official local publications and useful books dealing with local trade and education. Much of the literature of this type is ephemeral and vanishes without trace, particularly short pamphlets, proclamations, theatre bills, etc. What has survived from the period 1770 to 1807 is miscellaneous enough. We get abstracts of the rules for Perth Library, 1786, pamphlets printed for the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society, Weaver's Companions and Guides, and a document called *Relief from Accidental Death*, 1785, written by a doctor, and printed by order of the magistrates at Perth. Another interesting work is a *Trader's Assistant*, full of useful ready reckoning tables, which appeared in 1784. Robert Morison was concerned for the accuracy of this publication and the Advertisement makes the following statement: —

"No pains nor expence have been spared to make this work correct, and the Publisher engages to pay the discoverer of every error in these Money Tables FIVE SHILLINGS STERLING, in security whereof he has signed this address with his own hand. And it is to be noticed that no copies are to be warranted genuine but such as are signed as under".

The advertisement is signed in ink by Robert Morison. His care for the accuracy of the printing calls to mind the prizes offered to apprentices in contemporary Edinburgh and Glasgow printing houses for spotting typographical errors in the presswork of editions of the classics, though of course tables of any sort are a particularly exacting problem for the proof-readers. Other works falling into this category are several schoolbooks including *The English Teacher's Assistant in Reading and Speaking*, with a grammar added, by Scott, a Perth schoolmaster, and a selection from the *Colloquia* of Erasmus for use in schools. It is perhaps worth saying that such publications, particularly those for commercial use, though well enough printed, are of a lower standard typographically than the Morison Press's literary publications. They are usually printed on a poorer quality paper, which has no doubt affected their survival rate, and may account for the tattered condition of surviving copies, though schoolbooks and trade books are bound to be roughly handled.

Another interesting and more numerous group are the religious publications, and this is a section that can be further subdivided. The Morisons reprinted some contemporary religious classics of general interest and value. In 1793 they brought out, for example, an edition of Bp. Lowth's famous translation of, and dissertation on, Isaiah; they reprinted in 1794 the *Discourses of Dr. George Home*, and in 1790, in three volumes, the *Dissertations on the Prophecies* of Bp. Newton which were extremely popular in the eighteenth century, the Morison Press edition being

described as the ninth. Other titles show the Morisons operating in a field much harvested by provincial presses; the printing and publishing the sermons and discourses of local prominent clergymen. We find occasional sermons by the Rev. James Scott of Perth; edifying tracts by the Rev. Alexander Pirie of Newburgh, whose complete works in six volumes were to be published by the Morisons in 1806 in number issues, and an early work by the Rev. John Jamieson of Forfar, later to be renowned as a Dictionary maker, whose title *Alarm to Britain; or an Inquiry into the causes of the rapid progress of Infidelity* shows it to be one of the innumerable works issued by clergymen worried at the growth of the atheistic principles enunciated in the works of such eminent non-Christians as Voltaire, Hume and Gibbon. The sale of such works could not have been very extensive although the eighteenth century had a taste for sermon reading which we do not share to-day. It is, I think, one of the signs of the decline in fortunes of the Morison Press in the 1820's and 1830's that local material of this kind figures far more prominently in their lists. Many of the sermons are issued in large handsome volumes, and the *Lectures on the Shorter Catechism*, 1829, by James Esdaile, Minister of the East Church, Perth, is a good example of the later work of the press, and can be contrasted with such things as their decorative editions of *The Seasons* of Thomson in the earlier period, (see Plate II.).

As one would expect, considering the close connections between the Morison family and the Glasite movement, several works were published by the Morisons specifically for the use of the Glasites. In this category fall the second edition of the works of Mr John Glas, in five handsome volumes, in 1782, and in 1794 *A collection of Christian Songs in two parts with the evidence for Christ's resurrection versified*, particularly for the use of Glasite congregations. The Morisons also entered a field which one would expect to be the prerogative of the printer to the Church of Scotland at that time. In 1794 they printed a volume of *Metrical Psalms*, according to the version approved by the Church of Scotland, and in 1795 *Translations and Paraphrases in verse of several passages in sacred Scripture*. The second of these, the imprint tells us, was printed by permission of J. Dickson, Printer to the Church of Scotland.

It is, however, the editions of English and Scottish literature of the Morison Press which gained them their high reputation, and I think deservedly, for they issued handsome cheap editions of standard works of the favourite authors of eighteenth century readers. Sir John Denham, whose versifying powers Dryden so admired, Richard Cumberland and John Armstrong are authors whose reputations have now dimmed, but they are joined by Addison, Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Sheridan and Pope amongst the English authors printed by the Perth Presses. These editions are all simple reprints of earlier editions and they contain little or no

editorial work. Their chief merits are their compactness, readability and cheapness. We learn from the 1797 Sale Catalogue that one could get Sheridan's *School for Scandal* with plates for 1/6d or on special wove paper for 5/-. The pleasant collected works of Goldsmith were 4/- per volume. Nearly every author mentioned above had his work enhanced by pleasant engravings. Scottish authors received a good deal of attention. Allan Ramsay's ever popular *Gentle Shepherd* appeared in several editions. Macpherson's *Ossian*, the work which patriotic but uncritical Scots thought had equalled the great Greek epics, was published in two volumes with some excellent engravings from drawings by Stothard and Allan. Samuel Colvil's *The Whig's Supplication; or the Scots Hudibras*, first published in London in 1681, was a more surprising choice, but the Morisons' interest in the poem may have been aroused by the fact that one of the many manuscript copies in the author's autograph had been presented to the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society. The donor was James Cant, who had edited *The Muses' Threnodie* for the Morisons. James Thomson's *Seasons* is well-known to have been one of the most popular of all eighteenth century poems. Along with Blind Harry's *Wallace* and the Bible it was to be found in many Scottish homes where books were a rarity. The Morison Press issued three editions in different formats to meet this demand. A two-volume 12mo edition appeared in 1790; the well-known quarto edition in 1793, and a single volume 12mo edition in 1794. Robert Heron's *Life of Thomson* and his excellent *Essay on the Seasons* were included and increased their usefulness to students of the poem. The Morison publishing family were perhaps fortunate in having at their disposal at this time a miscellaneous writer as capable as Heron to provide the life and the critique of Thomson, which were the first literary productions of Heron published under his own name, and a patron so enthusiastic about Thomson, as the Earl of Buchan. Buchan, whose services to Scottish literature and iconography are as often undervalued as his eccentricities are exaggerated, was the first Honorary President of the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society, and he helped the Morison Press in many ways. He obtained or lent many of the portraits for engravings for the series of Scottish Poets which were dedicated to him, and his *Account of the Life, Writings and Inventions of John Napier of Merchiston*, in which he co-operated with Walter Minto, was published in a handsome quarto volume by the Morisons in 1787. The 1793 *Seasons* is a beautiful volume both typographically and in the quality of the engraved plates. It is dedicated to Hugh Blair by the publishers and that they are aware of the high quality of achievement which they have reached in this volume is evident from their statement:

"In the present edition we have endeavoured to give it every recommendation which can be derived from valuable engravings, beauty of paper, elegance of type and correctness of printing. For, we avow our honest ambition to contribute, as far as traders in our department of business can, to the Advancement of Literature and the progress of all the Sister Fine Arts in our native country."

The 1793 *Seasons* stands alone, however, in the Morison publications I have seen for sheer elegance. Heron also translated a fair number of books from French for the Morison Press, mostly Memoirs and books of travels. The interest in the Far East and in geographical discovery which is seen reflected in the Persian Tales and Abyssinian stories which abound in contemporary English literature, was a very strong one. The Morison Press printed many works between 1788 and 1807 to meet this demand. Heron was not the only translator available to the Morison Press. It is recorded that James Morison was an accomplished linguist, and according to Crawford Smith, several translations issued at this time are his work. The one most likely to be his is the *Short Account of the Conduct of Madame de Genlis*. The translator shows a certain amount of diffidence in his preface, and states that this is his first translation. Both the diffidence and the fact that this was a first translation automatically exclude Heron from being the translator. Heron also wrote history for the press. They published from Edinburgh his *General History of Scotland* in six volumes. It is a worthless compilation — a fact only partly explained by the circumstances of its composition. The Morisons are said to have paid Heron three guineas a sheet, and the first volume was written while the unfortunate Heron was still in prison for debt. A much more impressive piece of work is his *Observations made on a Journey through the Western Counties of Scotland*. The emphasis on the Western Counties in the title is a little misleading for Heron says a number of interesting things about Perth and his journey from Perth to Edinburgh.

The series of duodecimo volumes issued by the Morison Press under the general title of Morison's *Scotish Poets* deserves special consideration. This series has been both highly praised and dismissed as a bookseller's compilation, and it is interesting to discover how far it was dependent on previous work and how much original material it contained in text, notes and treatment. The fullest account of the published Middle Scots volumes is that given by Geddie in the introduction to his *Bibliography of Middle Scots Poets*. He points out correctly that the edition of James I. (1786) is based on that of William Tytler, Edinburgh, 1783. The engraved portrait of James in the volume is from a copy lent by the Earl of Buchan. It has been suggested that Tytler supervised the Series but the 1786 volume seems to end his connection with the work. The next work published was the selection from Douglas y/hich ^{was} edited by the Reverend James Scott of Perth. It contains the *Palace of Honour*, Prologues to the Aeneid, a Glossary and an anonymous poem. The Life of Gavin Douglas which occupies most of the Introduction is an original composition by Scott and is by far the best account of Douglas to have appeared to that date. There are several drafts of this life amongst the papers of the Perth Museum, which show that the version finally printed was the result of much revision. Scott left a further improved manuscript version in the Perth Literary and

Antiquarian Society collection. The text of the *Palace of Honour*, rather inaccurately given from the Chart-eris edition of 1579, was used again by Pinkerton in his *Scotish Poems*, 1792. This volume, though only a small selection from Douglas, filled an important gap for it was the first attempt to print any Douglas, apart from the *Aeneid*, since the sixteenth century. In 1788 appeared the *Poems of Wil. Dunbar*, in two parts. The text here is basically that of Lord Hailes in his *Ancient Scottish Poems* of 1770, only "the Goldin Terge" showing any textual changes. There is no fresh editorial material. The next Middle Scots volume to appear was Blind Harry's *Wallace* in 1790. It is described in Geddie's Introduction as Buchan's edition, though he adds in a footnote from Urquhart that Scott seems to have worked over the edition. Buchan's part is quite clear cut. He lent his portrait of Wallace to be engraved. He procured a copy of the manuscript to be compared with the original and made suggestions about the publication. Scott has left in the Perth Museum the originals of his dissertations for this edition. They include the Dedication to Buchan, and the Advertisement to the publisher as well as the Life of Blind Harry and the other biographical notes on the personages in the poem. Some hints concerning the division of the poem are adopted from what Pinkerton says in his *Ancient Scottish Poems*, 1786. This was evidently the edition of Blind Harry's *Wallace* so much admired by Robert Burns who was a subscriber to it, and whose copy was formerly in the possession of the Dundee bibliophile, Alexander Lamb. The other volume printed was a text of the *Poems of Fergusson* in 1788-89. How does this compare with the original plan of the series?

On the original paper covers of the National Library copy of *The Select Works of Gawin Douglass* are given full particulars of the plan of the series — particulars which have now disappeared from all bound copies. The most informative paragraphs are as follows:

"It is proposed that this Edition shall contain a complete Sett of the Works of the celebrated Scottish Poets, worthy of preservation, from King James I. to Ferguson and Bruce, which will probably require seven volumes.

There will be at least two elegant Prints to every volume Designed and Engraved by the first Artists of the day, and from 144 to 200 pages of the Letter Press".

On the inside of the back cover are given further details of some of the portraits,, to be used in the series. One cannot help feeling in these notes the pride that the Morison family had in this venture. As far as I know the series was not completed, and no volume containing the works of Michael Bruce ever appeared. But the *Scotish Poets* was a valiant attempt to provide cheaply (at 1s 6d a part) what had not existed before, and what still does not exist for the reader of Scottish poetry, a cheap, uniform, well-edited and easily accessible edition of the national poets. Petty quarrels prevented the series from being completed in the way that the Morisons had hoped. That irascible and able antiquary, John Pinkerton quarrelled

with the Scottish antiquary, George Paton, in his usual quick-tempered way. The trouble arose over a portrait of Sir David Lindsay which he said Paton had slyly borrowed for Morison's *Scottish Poets*. Paton had borrowed such a portrait on behalf of Buchan and it was probably he who had offered to pass it on to the Morisons. Anyway the quarrel with Pinkerton may well have had much to do with the incomplete nature of the *Scottish Poets*, and the fact that Pinkerton took his *Barbour* to another printer. It should also be noted that the series might have been much improved if Lord Hailes, the Scottish historian, had accepted James Scott's invitation (made at the rather late date of 2nd November, 1790) to help in the preparing of the glossaries for the edition. Hailes presumably refused, for although the Dunbar mentioned above and the first volume of the *Select Collection of Favourite Scottish Ballads* which appeared in 1790 both show indebtedness to *Ancient Scottish Poems* (1770), no etymological glossaries of the type suggested by Scott to Hailes ever appeared. It was in 1790 also that the Morisons attempted to increase the scope of their work by issuing a first number of *Fugitive Scottish Poetry* which contains several poems of very doubtful literary value and a note to the public as follows:

"As the Publishers of the Scottish Poets, find themselves much circumscribed from the Plan of that work, which will not admit many valuable pieces highly meriting preservation, they have entered upon the publication of Select Scottish Ballads, and now propose to publish a Collection of such Fugitive Pieces, as do not correspond with the plan of either the Poets or Ballads. Any poetical productions of this country worthy of the public eye, will here find a convenient asylum. Wherefore communications of this nature transmitted to R. Morison and Son, Perth, will be very gratefully attended to."

A further aspect of the output of the press worthy of special notice is the large number of volumes of biography. The Morisons produced *The British Plutarch* in eight volumes; volumes of extracts from contemporary publications called *The Gleaner*; *The Caledonian Bee*; *The Pocket Repository*; *Entertaining Extracts* and so on in a steady stream from 1794 onwards, and they are lumped together under the name of *The General Magazine* in Morison's 1797 *Catalogue*. There are nineteen volumes in all. The name "magazine" misleads in view of the fact that this was not a true periodical magazine but refers to the habit of publishing works in weekly or monthly numbers. They contain no magazine features; nothing but short biographies, anecdotes and stories about people in the contemporary world and historical notes and trifles. These volumes were uniform in size and appearance and some of them had engraved plates. They cost 2/-each sewed. In some ways they combined the function of the readers' digests of to-day with some aspects of the modern periodical, the main difference being that the articles were generally extracts or summaries, and not the specially commissioned articles which we get to-day. The large number of volumes printed in this series would seem to testify to its popularity.

Something must be said about the true periodical publications of the Perth Press, particularly as the standard authorities have some omissions. The first periodical publication in Perth was the *Perth Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure*, 1772-73, and it is fully and accurately described in Miss Craig's *Scottish Periodical Press*, 1750-1789. It was printed by George Johnston for Robert Morison whose idea it first was. When Morison withdrew from the publication after a year because of lack of readers, Johnston continued it on his own until the completion of the sixth volume in December, 1773. Miss Craig also lists the *Caledonian Magazine and Review*, founded in 1783 by Morison, but she was unfortunate in not having seen a file of the magazine, being dependent for a description on an advertisement in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, 24th March, 1783 of the second number of this fortnightly publication. *The Catalogue of an Exhibition of Eighteenth Century Scottish Books at The Signet Library*, 1951 (p. 105) notes the fact that there was a run of this magazine in the Sandeman Public Library. But the cataloguer also says that Volume One was all that was published. The Sandeman Library has three volumes of this magazine from 4th March, 1783 to 25th April, 1784 and the run may be incomplete. The magazine is much like the contemporary Edinburgh Magazines in content and scope, and contains some excellent engraved plates and maps. Miss Craig goes on to say that no successors to these magazines appear to have been started in Perth previous to her limit of 1789, and she names the *Perth Courier*, which the Morisons started in 1809, as their next periodical adventure. She does not seem to have come across a monthly produced by the Morisons in conjunction with booksellers in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee entitled *The Beauties of Magazines, Reviews, and other periodical Publications*. This title is honest enough in revealing that, like many another Scottish magazines of that time, notably the *Scots Magazine*, much of its material was second-hand and derived from contemporary English newspapers and magazines and anywhere else where readable excerpts could be picked up. It is misleading in that it does not indicate that the paper had all the features of a monthly periodical, including a monthly journal of news, poetry sections, letters from correspondents and so on. The file of this monthly in the Sandeman Library is complete in three volumes running from January 1788 to 15th April, 1789. There are a fair number of engraved plates, chiefly portraits of eminent Scots, in Volumes I. and II., but none in Volume III. There is a note dated Perth, 15th April, 1789 at the end of the last number, which advances an interesting reason for the decline in the circulation of the magazine. It says:

"Since the plates were discontinued in this work, the subscription has so remarkably fallen off, that the Publishers find themselves under the necessity of putting a stop to publication at present."

Thus the Morisons' third venture into periodical publishing — like so many other Scottish magazines — had only a short life, the basic reason being that which

has troubled literary magazines often since — too few subscribers, and an unknown and presumably large number of readers per copy. They had tried a weekly in 1772, a fortnightly production in 1783, and a monthly in 1789, and all faded away. Their first real success was their newspaper, the *Perth Courier*, in 1809.

Another special group are the books printed by James Morison in his capacity as printer to the University of St. Andrews. There is not space here to discuss Morison's place in the general history of printing in St. Andrews. His connection with the University was of short duration, 1796-1800. The Senate was no doubt attracted to the reputation of the Morisons as printers of merit, which would be well established by 1796, but it should not be forgotten that the Morisons were related (by marriage) to Principal Tullideph of that University. The editions of Sallust and Virgil in 1796 and 1799 are the two works of this press which have attracted the greatest amount of attention. An edition of Wm. Cowper in two volumes, a historical document about the see of St. Andrews called *Reliquice Divi Andrece*, and Principal Hill's *Lectures in Divinity* were also printed by James Morison on his St. Andrews premises, in United College. James Morison trained in his printing office one Robert Tullis, a bookseller's apprentice, who later himself became printer to the University of St. Andrews and who employed five or six eminent scholars to read proofs of his editions of the classics, thus emulating the care which editor John Hunter and printer James Morison had taken over the famed "immaculates" which were proof-read three times by both men.

As early as 1779, the Morison Press had volumes published for them in Edinburgh, and this was also the case with a sermon by J. McLaurin in 1783. Heron's *Information concerning the powers at war*, 1794, was also printed in Edinburgh on behalf of the Perth firm. One can only speculate that the reason for this was that the Perth Press was already overloaded with work. We can be more definite about this after the inception of the *Encyclopaedia Perthensis* in 1796. William Morison apologises in a note to his *Memorabilia of Perth*, dated December, 1805:

"It may appear singular, that an account of Perth should have been printed elsewhere. The incessant occupation of the press, here, by the "Encyclopaedia Perthensis", is the cause.

The Advertiser will have it in his power to finish complete setts of that elaborate Work, which has been so many years in progress, in the beginning of 1806".

The actual printers of this *Memorabilia* volume were J. Pillans and Sons, Edinburgh, who around the same time published other works for the Morisons including such trivia as a reprint of the *Plan of the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society*, undertaken by the Morisons who were then printers to the Society.

The *Encyclopaedia Perthensis*, which appeared in parts costing 6s, 6s 6d or 7s,

was not completed until 1806-7. Crawford Smith and Sieviewright, the historian of epitaphs, assure us that Mr Wm. Morison was the real editor of the *Encyclopaedia Perthensis* and that Alexander Aitchison was a mere figurehead. They offer no evidence for this belief, and it seems directly to contradict the preface of the undated first edition which says explicitly: —

"Much original matter has been furnished from a variety of quarters. The names of the contributors, when not prohibited to be published, are announced, with the proper thanks; but the merit of the compilation as a whole, belongs to Mr Alexander Aitchison, member of the Royal Physical and other Societies of Edinburgh".

William Morison may have overworked himself and died in putting the *Encyclopaedia Perthensis* through the press, but in view of this positive statement I cannot see him as editor-in-chief. Mr Waterston in his paper suggests that David Buchanan of Montrose may also have helped in the compilation of the volume. He means of course David Buchanan, Junior, son of the well-known Montrose printer of the same name. We know from the *Dictionary of National Biography* that Buchanan contributed geographical and statistical articles to the 7th edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. He may have done so for the Perth work as well, although he was only twenty-seven when it first appeared.

The Encyclopaedia Perthensis did not proceed as regularly in its publication as the publishers had hoped. They were well behind schedule by 1802 and the increased tax on paper, in March, 1801, forced them to raise the price of a monthly part to 7/-. The financial troubles in which the family found themselves did not help. James Morison was now concentrating on stationery and paper-making, while William Morison advertised a series of book-auctions. By 1803 the public had received fourteen volumes, and in his advertisements in the *Dundee Advertiser* W. Morison anxiously pointed out the superiority of his encyclopaedia over others. He claimed that it contained the whole of Johnson's *Dictionary*; every important article in the *Statistical Account*; a complete system of universal history; the essence of all modern voyages and travels and a complete gazeteer. He also claimed that it was the cheapest Dictionary in print and that every page had as much in it as a page of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and at half the price. In 1805, he was claiming that it contained 40,000 articles not to be found in any other compilation. William Morison died before the work was completed and his creditors and debtors were asked 'to settle with C. Mitchel and Company, who carried on the Encyclopaedia and Newspaper office in Perth. The work, when finally completed in 23 volumes, cost fifteen guineas in boards, and must have sold well enough to encourage Mitchel and Co. to embark on a new edition. The format of this first edition was super-royal octavo and not quarto as is stated in most reference books.

A Guide to Perth issued by the Morisons in 1838 sums up the triumph and failure of their great publishing days:

"It would not be right to omit from these brief Memorabilia some notice of the Perth Press which at one period attained considerable celebrity. This is gained chiefly through the enterprise of the late Mr James Morison, whose editions, particularly of the Scottish classics, would have done honour even to the presses of the English Universities. . . . But the facilities of communication throughout the country, which about this time began to be more centralised, gave great advantage to Edinburgh and Glasgow over all provincial towns as publishing stations; and with the "Encyclopaedia Perthensis" too extensive for any station but the metropolis, the business of publishing declined in Perth. It once or twice attempted to look up afterwards, but without success; and, although the same names continue to appear on such brochures as the present, and have not left "the corner" from which most of the literature of Scotland once proceeded, it has been in the humbler but perhaps more useful departments of the same profession that they now endeavour to excel".

This eulogy rates the success of the Perth Press perhaps just a little too highly. It never pretended to the mass of scholarly work which would issue from a University press. It never produced anything in folio, and only a few volumes in quarto. Most of the items in the following list are in octavo, or duodecimo — unpretentious little volumes pleasantly printed in readable type, decorated by the very delightful and generous use of ornament in the shape of vignettes and engraved plates. The Morisons gave employment to many of Scotland's leading engravers and artists. It is perhaps in this field of book illustration that they can rightly be regarded as Scottish pioneers.

REGULATIONS of the POST-OFFICE, PERTH.

THE SOUTH POST Arrives every morning (except Monday) at, or before Nine o'clock;—and immediately upon its Arrival, the North Post is Dispatched; therefore all Letters for the North must be given into the Office by Eight o'clock at farthest, otherwise they will not go by that Day's Post; for the North Bags will be shut at half an Hour past Eight, whether the South Post be arrived or not. As the Letters are to be Stamped, Charged, and Marked in the Vouchers, after which no Alteration can be made, it is expected People will not Disappoint themselves, by being later than the above fixed Time for giving them in.

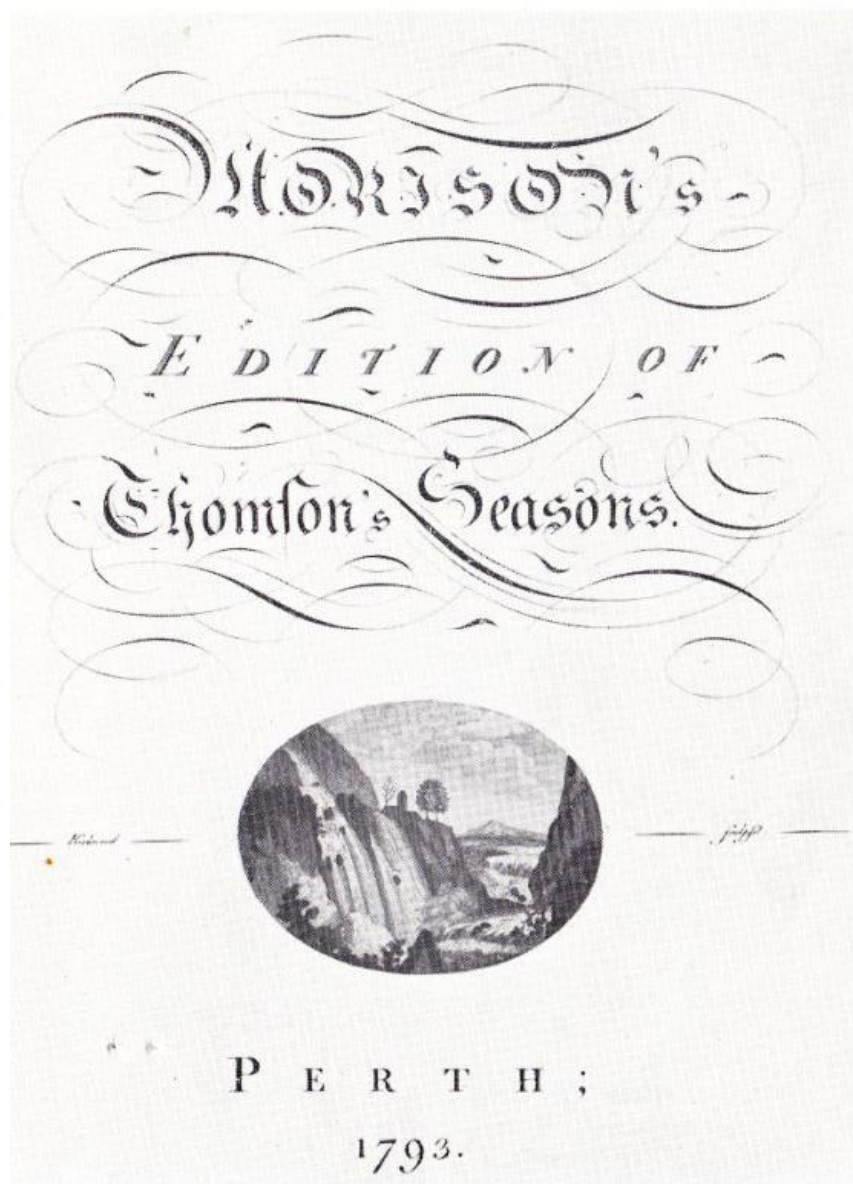
The NORTH POST Arrives every Night (except Saturday) at, or before Eight at Night; therefore all Letters for the South must be put into the Office, half an Hour before Eight, otherwise they will not go by that Post.

As there are no Mails Received or Dispatched at the Post-office in London on Sabbath; therefore there are no Letters from England by our Friday's Mail: and whatever Letters for England are given in here on Tuesday, are no sooner in London than those on Wednesday; which arrive at London on Monday.

This Office will be Open to give out Letters on Sabbath, betwixt Nine and Ten Forenoon; and betwixt Twelve and a quarter past One Mid-day:—therefore it is expected every Person in Town and Country will order their Servants to call for their Letters at some of the above Hours, or not expect them that day.—Every other day Letters will be given out at any Hour from Eight in the Morning to Eight at Night, except from Half an Hour past One to Half an Hour after Two, when the Office will be Shut.

* * SOLD by ROBERT MORISON Post-master in Perth, School books; Bibles, gilt and plain; Psalm-books, ditto; and every Book (on a short Notice) at the same Price as at the place of Publication.—Writing-paper, gilt and plain; Mourning-paper; Message Cards; Sealing Wax; Red, Black, and White Waters; Red, Black, Japan, and China Ink; Black-lead Pencils; Hair Pencils; Quills; Pen knives; Ivory Folders; Brads, and Leather Ink-pieces; Fountain, and Thumb Ink glasses; Slates and Slate-pencils; Pounce; Shining Sand; Juniper's essence of Pepper mint; Baume de vie; Tortington's Drops; Lozenges for Coughs and Colds; Anderson's Pills; Dr. Ross's Elixir; Stoughton's Drops; British Oil; Radcliff's Purging Elixir; Dr. Bateman's Drops; Balsam of Honey; Nipple Ointment; Shining Blacking Cakes for Shoes, which preserve the Leather soft to the last, and does not soil the Stockings, or Fingers; Essence of Lemons, which entirely takes out Stains of any kind on Linen, Cambricks, or tawns, &c.

Also Window glass, Books Bound in the neatest manner: just from London a large Collection of little Books for Children, Catalogues whereof may be had gratis.



The title-page of the 1793 Thomson's "Seasons"

APPENDIX A.

A List of Perth Publications from 1770 to 1807.

For the *sake* of completeness, Morison Press publications printed at Edinburgh and St. Andrews, are included along with those printed at Perth. Considerations of space has led to a compression of the entries but each entry gives the following information: (a) the name of the author, (b) short-title of work, (c) the number of volumes if more than one, (d) the name of the printer where known, (e) the name of the bookseller-publishers, (f) the locus of the copy examined. The number of the edition is also given if that information is included on the title-page. The lists are based on the Perth books to be found in the Sandeman Public Library, the Perth Museum and the British Museum. A few items have been incidentally noted in other libraries. Where no locus of copy examined is given the work in question has not been seen but is known from catalogues and lists. A. R. Urquharts "Bibliography of Perth" in "Auld Perth" pp.118-191 (revised issue) is the chief of these lists. It must be used with caution for a number of items are repeated under different titles, and there are several "ghosts" arising from errors of transcription. But it is invaluable as a primary source of information on Perth books. Place of publication is only mentioned in those entries where it is **not** Perth but Edinburgh or St. Andrews. The following abbreviations are used in the list.

- A.U.L. — Aberdeen University Library.
- B.M. — British Museum.
- D.P.L. — Dundee Public Library.
- E.U.L. — Edinburgh University Library.
- N.L.S. — National Library of Scotland.
- P.C.C. — Perth City Chambers.
- P.M. — Perth Museum.
- Pr. — Printer.
- Pub. — Publisher (s).
- Q.C.L. — Queen's College Library.
- S.P.L. — Sandeman Public Library.
- St. A.U.L. — St. Andrews University Library.
- T.S.G. — Typographia Scoto-Gadelica.

1770

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|-------------|--|
| Marchant, J | "A Review of the Bloody Tribunal", Pr. and Pub. G. Johnston. (St. A.U.L.). |
|-------------|--|

1771

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Mair, A. | "Jesus Christ, Tryal of Witnesses of Resurrection of Jesus", Pr. G. Johnston. (A.U.L.). |
|----------|---|

Scott, J. "Sermon occasioned by the death of the Rev. David Black."

1772

Riach, J. "The Rudiments of the English Tongue", Pr. G. Johnston. Pub. R. Morison. (S.P.L.).

1772/1773

----- 2The Perth Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure". Weekly numbers. 3rd July, 1772 – 24th December, 1773. Six volumes. Pr. G. Johnston. Pub. R. Morison and G. Johnston. (S.P.L.).

1774

Various "Twenty Sermons preached before and after the Celebration of the Lord's Supper", Pr. G. Johnston. Pub. J. Ironside. (S.P.L.).

Adamson, H. "The Muses Threnodie", Ed. James Cant. Pr. G. Johnston. Pub. R. Morison and J. Cant. (S.P.L.).

Hamilton, R. "Arithmetic", Pr. and Pub. Unknown.

Douglas, R. "The Form and Order of the Coronation of Charles II.", Pr. G. Johnston.

----- The Life, Surprising Adventures, and Heroic Actions of Sir William Wallace", Hamilton of Gilbertfield's modern version. Pr. Unknown. Pub. J. Gillies. (P.M.).

1775

Moncrieff, J. "Tippermallach's Receipts", Pr. Unknown. Pub. J. Gillies.

1776

Barbour, J. "The Life of Robert Bruce, King of Scots", Pr. Unknown. Pub. J. Gillies. Thirteenth Edition. Harvey's "Bruce".

Marshall, W. "The Propriety of singing the Psalms of David. A Sermon", Pr. Unknown. Pub. A. Sharp. (A.U.L.).

----- "The Weaver's Index", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. J. Gillies and R. Morison. (P.M.).

----- "The Weaver's Index", Second Edition. Pr. R. Morison? Pub. J. Gillies. (S.P.L.).

1778

McLaurin, J. "Glorying in the Cross of Christ. A Sermon", Pr. Unknown. Pub. R. and J.

Morison. Printed in Edinburgh. (Q.C.L.).

1779

- Grosthead, R. "The Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs", Pr. J. Taylor. Pub. A. Croily; Dundee. (D. P. L.).
- Mair, A. "A Short View of Popery. A Sermon", Pr. Unknown. Pub. R. and J. Morison Printed in Edinburgh. (S.P.L.).
- Michaelis, J.D. "Lectures on the New Testament", Printed at Edinburgh?
- "The Psalms of David", Pr. Unknown. Pub. John Gillies. Macfarlane's Gaelic version. (T.S.G., 323).
- "The Shorter Catechism", Pr. Unknown. Pub. John Gillies. Gaelic version. (T.S.G., 73).
- Vincent, T. "Christ's Certain and Sudden Judgement", Pr. J. Taylor. Pub. R. Herdman. Dundee. (S.P.L.).

1780

- "The Chearfull Companion containing a Select Collection of Favourite Scots and English Songs, Catches, etc.", Pr. J. Taylor. Pub. J. Gillies.
- Denham, J. "The Poetical Works", Pr. and Pub. R. Morison and Son. (S.P.L.).
- "The Psalms of David", Pr. Unknown. Pub. J. Gillies. Macfarlarie's Gaelic version. (T.S.G. 323).
- Ramsay, A. "The Gentle Shepherd: A Scots Pastoral Comedy", Pr. R. Morison and Son. Pub. W. Coke Edinburgh. (S.P.L.).

1781

- Craighead, R. "Advice to Communicants", Pr. J. Taylor. Pub. H. Moncrieff, Methven. (S.P.L.).
- Fisher, E. "The Marrow of Modern Divinity", Pr. J. Taylor. Pub. A. Croll, Dundee. (D.P.L.).
- "The Pleasant Instructor", Pr. and Pub. Unknown.
- Pringle, A. "The Duty of Prayer Recommended", Pr. J. Taylor. Pub. A. Sharp. (St.A.U.L.).
- Ramsay, A. "The Gentle Shepherd: A Scots Pastoral Comedy", Pr. and Pub. R. Morison and Son. (N.L.S.).

1782

- Gib, A "A New Vocabulary of Modern Billingsgate Phrases", Pr. and Pub. R. Morison and Son. (S. P.L.).
- Glas, J. "The Works", Pr. R. Morison and Son. Pub. R. Morison and Son; J. Gillies; G. Milne, Dundee. (S.P.L.).
- "The Shorter Catechism", Pr. Unknown. Pub. John Gillies. Gaelic version. (T.S.G. 73).

1783

- "The Caledonian Magazine and Review", fortnightly nos. March 7, 1783-Feb. 20, 1784. 2 vols. Pr. and Pub. R. Morison and Son. (S.P.L.).
- "The Cheerful Companion", Third Edition. Pr. R. Morison and Son. Pub. J. Gillies. (S.P.L.).

1784

- "Christian Songs", Sixth Edition. Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. W. Coke, Leith; R. Morison and Son, T. Vernor, London. (D.P.L.).
- "Chronicon Manniae, or a Chronicle of the Kings of Man" Pr. Unknown. Pub. John Gillies. (S.P.L.).
- Gillies, J. "A Day's Journey to the Highlands of Scotland", Pr and Pub. Brown and Gillies. (P.M.).
- "The Psalms of David", Pr. Unknown. Pub. J. Gillies. Macfarlane's Gaelic version. (T.S.G. 323).
- "The Trader's Assistant", Pr. and Pub. R. Morison. (P.M.).

1785

- "Address and Report of the Committee of Burgesses". Listed by Urquhart.
- "The Assembly's Shorter Catechism", Pr. J. Brown. Ninth Edition. (P.M.).
- Cook, J. "A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub R Morison and Son. Four volumes. (S.P.L.).
- Johnson, A. "Relief from Accidental Death", Pr_ R. Morison. Printed by order of the Magistrates. '(S.P.L.).
- Malloch, J. "The Weaver's Companion In Two Parts", Pr. R. Morison. (P.M.).
- "Preliminary Discourse and Plan of Literary Society", Pr. Brown and Gillies. (P.M.).
- "The Navigation of King James V. round Scotland". Listed by Urquhart.
- Pirie, A. "Critical and Practical Observations on Scripture Texts", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. A. Pine. (B.M.).

1786

- "An Abstract of the Articles for establishing the Perth Library". Pr. R. Morison. (P.M.).
- "A Collection of Ancient and Modern Gaelic Poems and Songs", Ed. J. Gillies. Pr. Unknown. Pub. J. Gillies. (S.P.L.).
- James I. "The Works of James I., King of Scotland" Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; G. G. & J. Robinson, London. (St.A.U.L.).
- Mitchell "On the Forms of Writing in Scotland". Listed by Urquhart.
- "The Musical Miscellany": A Select Collection of Scots, English and Irish Songs, Pr. and Pub. J. Brown. (S.P.L.).
- Pirie, A. "A Dissertation on Baptism", Pr. R. Morison? Pub. A. Pine. (B.M.).
- Ramsay, A. "The Gentle Shepherd: With the Original Music", Pr. J. Brown.
- Ramsay, A. "The Gentle Shepherd", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. R. Morison; J. Gillies; W. Coke, Leith; G. Milne, Dundee. (B.M.).

1787

- Buchan, Earl of, and Minto. W. "Account of the Life, Writings and* Inventions of John Napier", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son.
- Douglas, G. "The Select Works of Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son.
- "Subjects for Illustration", Pr. Unknown. Brown? For Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society. (P.M.).

1788

- Dunbar, W. "Select Poems of Wil. Dunbar", Part First Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (P.M.).
- Fergusson, R. "Poems on Various Subjects", Two Parts, Pr. R. Morison Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (N.L.S.).
- "Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (S.P.L.).
- Ramsay, A. "The Gentle Shepherd", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (S.P.L.).

1788/1789

 "The Beauties of Magazines, Reviews and other Periodical Publications", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. G. Mudie, Edinburgh; R. Morison and Son; James Gillies, Glasgow; Angus and Son, Aberdeen; G. Milne Dundee. Monthly numbers 3 volumes January, 1788 to April, 1789. (S.P.L.).

1789

 "A Historical Narrative of the Shipwreck and Captivity of Mr. de Brisson", Pr. R. Morison, Jun Pub. R. Morison and Son; G. Mudie, Edinburgh. (S.P.L.).

Cook, J. "A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean", Pr. R. Mori-son, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; G. Mudie, Edinburgh; W. Coke, Leith. Four volumes. Third edition. (P.M.).

Sparrman, A. "A Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; G. Mudie Edinburgh; J. Lackington, London. (B.M.).

1790

 "A Select Collection:of Fugitive Scottish Poetry", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; G Mudie and P. Hill, Edinburgh; J. Duncan, 'Glasgow, (S.P.L.).

 "A Select Collection of Favourite Scottish Ballads", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; G. Mudie, Edinburgh. Four volumes. (S.P.L.).

De Non, M. "Travels through Sicily and Malta", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; G. Mudie, Edinburgh. (S.P.L.).

Blind Harry "The Metrical History of Sir William Wallace", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. Three volumes. (St. A.U.L.) .

Newton, T. "Dissertations on the Prophecies", Pr. R. Mori-son, Jun. Pub. .R. Morison and Son; G. Mudie and T. Brown, Edinburgh; J. Duncan, Glasgow; Wilson and Spence, York; J. Lackington, London. Two volumes. (St.A.U.L.).

Thomson, J. "The Seasons", Pr.Rr Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; G. Mudie, Edinburgh. Two volumes. (S.P.L.)."

Blair, R. "The Grave"; Pr. R. Morison, Jun.

1791

- Buffon, G. "The System of Natural History, carefully abridged", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; J. and J. Fairbairn, Edinburgh; T. Kay and C. Foster, London. Two volumes. (B.M.).
- Cumberland, R. "A Volume of Comedies", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (S.P.L.).
- Erasmus, D. "Colloquia Familiara Selecta", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; W. Coke, Leith. (St.A.U.L.).
- Goldsmith, O. "Essays", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; N. Cheyne, Edinburgh. (S.P.L.). Volume One of "The Miscellaneous Works of Oliver Goldsmith".
- "Memorial of the Traders and Manufacturers in Perth", Pr. R. Morison? (P.M.).
- Vailant, Le. "Travels into the Interior Parts of Africa", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (P.C.C.).
- Virgil, P. "The Works of Virgil, translated by Dryden", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; G. Mudie, Edinburgh. Four volumes. (S.P.L.).

1792

- Armstrong, J. "The Poetical Works", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; G. Mudie, Edinburgh; W. Coke, Leith; Brash and Reid, Glasgow; J. Burnet, Aberdeen; T. Kay and C. Foster London. (S.P.L.).
- Florion, M. "Gonsalvo of Cordova: Or the Conquest of Granada", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (B.M.).
- Goldsmith, O. "The Miscellaneous Works of Oliver Goldsmith", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. A. Guthrie and N. Cheyne, Edinburgh and W. Coke, Leith, were also concerned with the publication of specific volumes in this six volume edition. Volume One was published in 1791. (S.P.L.).
- Goldsmith, O. "The History of England from the earliest times", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; N. Cheyne and A. Guthrie, Edinburgh. Four volumes. (Own copy).
- McLaren, A. "The Siege of Perth; or Sir William Wallace", Pr. Unknown. Pub. A. McLaren. (S.P.L.).
- Marmontel. "A New Collection of Moral Tales", Translated by Heron. Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; W. Lane, London; A. Guthrie, Edinburgh. Three volumes. (B.M.).

1792 (Continued)

- Masson, A. "A Collection of Prose and Verse from the best English Authors". A New Edition. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (N.L.S.).
- "The Natural History of Insects, compiled from Swammerdam, Brookes, Goldsmith, etc.", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; G. Mudie, Edinburgh; W. Coke, Leith. (P.M.).
- Niebuhr, M. "Travels through Arabia", Pr. Unknown. Pub. R. Morison and Son. Two volumes. Printed in Edinburgh.
- Pirie, A. "An Attempt to expose the Weaknesses, Fallacy and Absurdity of the Unitarian or Socinian Arguments against the Divinity of the Son of God", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (B.M.).
- Pope, A. "An Essay on Man", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; G. Mudie, Edinburgh; W. Coke, Leith; Brash and Reid, Glasgow; J. Burnet, Aberdeen. (S.P.L.).

1793

- Ashmore "A Book of Views of Scottish Beauty Spots", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. (P.M.). This collection of views was designed to go with Heron's "Observations".
- Heron, R. "Observations made on a Journey through the Western Counties of Scotland", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; Vernor and Hood, London. (S.P.L.).
- Lowth, R. "Isaiah. A New Translation; with a preliminary Dissertation", Third edition. Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (St.A.U.L.).
- Ramsay, A. "The Tea Table Miscellany", Pr. Unknown. Pub. R. Morison and Son. Two volumes. Printed in Edinburgh. (A.U.L.).
- Robertson, W. "History of Scotland". Two volumes.
- Thomson, J. "The Seasons", A New Edition, Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (S.P.L.).
- Zanchius, J. "The Doctrine of Absolute Pre-Destination Stated and Asserted", with an Appendix by A. Toplady. Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; J. Guthrie, Edinburgh; Vernor and Hood, London. (S.P.L.).
- "The Artists' Complete Assistant".
- "Acts of Parliament with respect to the Roads in the County of Perth".
- Walpole, H. "The Castle of Otranto".

1794

- Chantreau "Philosophical, Political and Literary Travels in Russia", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; Vernor and Hood, London. Two volumes. (B.M.).
- "Christian Songs", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. Eighth edition. (P.M.).
- Dumourier "Memoirs of General Dumourier", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. Two volumes. (S.P.L.).
- Heron, R. "A New General History of Scotland, to 1748", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; Vernor and Hood, London. Five volumes. 1794-1799. (B.M.).
- Heron, R. "Information concerning the Strength, Views and Interests of the Powers at War".
- Horne, G. "A Commentary on the Book of Psalms", Pub. R. Morison and Son. Three volumes. (E.U.L.).
- Horne, G. "Discourses on several Subjects and Occasions", Pub. R. Morison and Son. Two volumes. (E.U.L.).
- Masson, A. "An English Spelling Book for the use of schools", Pub. R. Morison and Son. Fourteenth edition.
- "Narrative of the Events at the Siege of Lyons", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; Vernor and Hood, London. (N.L.S.).
- Newton, T. "Dissertations on the Prophecies", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; G. Mudie, Edinburgh; J. Gillies, Glasgow. Three volumes. Eleventh edition. (S.P.L.).
- "The Psalms of David in Metre", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (S.P.L.).
- Ramsay, A. "Poems on several Occasions", Pr. Unknown.' Pub. R. Morison and Son. Two volumes. Printed in Edinburgh.
- Scott, J. "A Sermon preached at Perth, 27th February, 1794, being the day of the National Fast", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. "Printed at the desire of the hearers". (S.P.L.).
- Thomson, J. "The Seasons", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; Vernor and Hood, London. (S.P.L.).

1795

- Addison, J. "Cato: A Tragedy", Pub. R. Morison and Son.
-
- "Appendix to Bishop Newton's Dissertations", Pub. R. Morison and Son.
-
- "The British Plutarch", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. A New Edition. Eight volumes. (S.P.L.).
-
- "The Caledonian Bee", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; Vernor and Hood, London. (S.P.L.).
-
- "Cautions and Advices to Officers in the Army", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son.
-
- "Entertaining Extracts", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; Vernor and Hood, London. (S.P.L.).
-
- "An Impartial History of the French Revolution", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. Two volumes. (S.P.L.).
- Jamieson, J. "An Alarm to Britain; or, An Enquiry into the Causes of the rapid progress of Infidelity in the present Age", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (S.P.L.).
- Louvet, J.B. "An Account of the Dangers to which I have been exposed", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; Vernor and Hood, London. (S.P.L.).
- Pirie, A. "The French Revolution exhibited, in the light of Sacred Oracles", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (B.M.).
-
- "The Pocket Repository of Instruction and Entertainment", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; Vernor and Hood, London. (B.M.).
-
- "Translations and Paraphrases, in Verse, of several passages of Sacred Scripture", Pr. R. Morison, Jun? Pub. R. Morison and Son. (By permission of J. Dickson, Printer to the Church of Scotland.) (S.P.L.).

1796

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- "A Short Account of the Conduct of Mme. de Genlis", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; H. Mitchell, Edinburgh; Vernor and Hood, London. (P.C.C.).
- Brown, J. "A New Historical, Geographical, Chronological, Etymological, and Critical Dictionary of the Holy Bible", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. Two volumes. (S.P.L.). "The Whig's Supplication; or the Scots Hudibras", Pr and Pub. J. Morison. Printed in St. Andrew. (St.A.U.L.).

- "Elegant Extracts in Miniature", Pr. Unknown. Pub. R. Morison and Son; H. Mitchell, Edinburgh; W. Thomson, Carlisle; A. Frobisher, York; Vernor and Hood, London. Printed in Edinburgh. (B.M.).
- Gillespie, J. "Sermons", Ed. G. Hill. Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (St.A.U.L.).
- "The Gleaner: A Selection from Modern Writers", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; Vernor and Hood, London. (St.A.U.L.).
- Heron, R. "A Philosophical View of the Universal History", Pr. Unknown. Pub. R. Morison and Son. Printed at Edinburgh.
- Hill, G. "Heads of Lectures in Divinity", Pr. J. Morison. Printed at St. Andrews. (St.A.U.L.).
- "The History of Man; or, The Wonders of Human Nature", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; H. Mitchell, Edinburgh. (B.M.).
- "The Hive: A Selection from Modern Writers", Pr. Unknown. Pub. R. Morison and Son; W. Thomson, Carlisle; A. Frobisher, York; Vernor and Hood, London, printed at Edinburgh. (B.M.).
- "The Miscellaneous Epitome of Entertainment", Pr. Unknown. Pub. R. Morison and Son; W. Thomson, Carlisle; A. Frobisher, York; Vernor and Hood, London. Printed at Edinburgh. (B.M.).
- Sallust, C. "C. Crispi Sallustii Opera quae supersunt omnia", Ed. J. Hunter. Pr. J. Morison. Pub. St. Andrews University. (St. A.U.L.).
- Scott, J./Dunbar, L. "Statistical Accounts of the Town and Parish of Perth, and Parish of Kinnoull", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son. (S.P.L.).
- "A New and Complete System of Universal Geography", Pr. Unknown. Pub. R. Morison and Son. Printed at Edinburgh. Two volumes. (B.M.).
- Thomson, A. "The German Miscellany", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; H. Mitchell, Edinburgh; Vernor and Hood, London. (S.P.L.).
- "The Trial of Thomas Fyshe Palmer for Sedition", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; Vernor and Hood, London. (S.P.L.).
- "The Trial of Hamilton Rowan for Sedition", Pub. R. Morison.
- "The Universal Family Physician and Surgeon", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son.
- Wilson, D. "An Answer to Paine's Age of Reason", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; J. Ogle, Edinburgh; R. Hutchinson, Glasgow; E. Lesslie, Dundee; Vernor and Hood, London. (B.M.).

1797

- "An Account of the Life of Muley Liezit", Pr. Unknown. Pub. R. Morison and Son. Printed at Edinburgh. (B.M.).
- Brown, J. "The Posthumous Works of John Brown", Pub. R. Morison and Son.
- Burkitt, F. "Expository Notes on the New Testament", Pub. R. Morison and Son.
- "The Cabinet: containing entertaining selections from New Books of Merit", Pr. Unknown. Pub. R. Morison and Son; D. Ogilvy, London. Printed at Edinburgh. (B.M.).
- Cooper, W. "Poems", Pr. and Pub J. Morison. Printed at St. Andrews. (St.A.U.L.).
- Horace "Quinti Horatii Flacci Opera", Ed. J. Hunter. Pr. J. Morison. Pub. St. Andrews University. (St.A.U.L.).
- Kennedy, T. "Encouragement to Missions. A Sermon", Pub. Morison?
- "Sale Catalogue for 1797", Pr. Unknown. Pub. R. Morison and Son. Printed at Edinburgh.

1798

- Shakespeare, W. "The Dramatic Writings of William Shakespeare", Pr. R. Morison, Jun. Pub. R. Morison and Son; D. Ogilvy and Son, London. Nine volumes. (S.P.L.).

1799

- Brydone, P. "A Tour through Sicily and Malta", Pr. and Pub. R. Morison, Jun. Two volumes. (B.M.).
- Heron, R. "Observations made on a Journey through the Western Counties of Scotland", Pr. R. Morison? Pub. W Morison; J. Murdoch, Glasgow. Second Edition. (S.P.L.).
- "The Modern Gazeteer", Pr. R. Morison? Pub. R. Morison and Son. Two volumes. (S.P.L.).
- Neibuhr, M. "Travels through Arabia and other countries in the East", Pr. and Pub. R. Morison, Jun. Two volumes. Second Edition. (S.P.L.).
- Robertson, J. "A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Perth", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. J. Morison. (S.P.L.).
- Scott, J. "The English Teacher's Assistant in Reading and Speaking", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. J. Scott. (P.M.).
- "A Statement of the Differences which unhappily subsist between the Congregational Churches of Perth and Arbroath", Pr. R. Morison. (N.L.S.).
- Virgil, P. "Opera", Ed. J. Hunter. Pr. J. Morison. Pub. St. Andrews University. Two volumes. (St.A.U.L.).

1800

- Campbell, D. "The Sufferings of Christ", Pr. and Pub. Unknown. In Gaelic. (T.S.G. 57).
- Maundrell, H. "A Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. W. Morison. (S.P.L.).
- Schiller, F. "The Robbers", A Tragedy in Five Acts, Pr. R. Morison Pub. f. Morison; G. Gray, Edinburgh. (S.P.L.).

1801

- "Abstract of an Act of Parliament for the Better Regulation of Carters, Carriages, etc." Pr. D. Freer. (P.C.C.).
- "General Meeting of the Lieutenancy of Perth, 30th September, 1801", Pr. R. Morison. (P.M.).
- "Guide to Perth", Pub. R. Morison.
- Hooper, W. "Rational Recreations", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. W. Morison. Two volumes. Fourth edition. (S.P.L.).
- "Letter to Mr Robert Imrie, Minister of the Secession Congregation, 15th March, 1801", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. W. Morison.
- "Miscellanea Perthensis", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. W. Morison. (S.P.L.).
- "Resolution of a Meeting of the Justices of Peace", Pr. R. Morison. (P.C.C.).
- Shakespeare, W. "Select Acting Plays", Pr. R. Morison.
- "The Shorter Catechism", Pr. and Pub. D. Freer; D. Macfarlane. (T.S.G. 75).
- Volney, C. "Travels in Syria and Egypt", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. W. Morison. Two volumes. (S.P.L.).
- Voltaire, F.M.A. "The History of Charles XII.", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. W. Morison. (S.P.L.).

1802

- Kerr, S. "Scottish Poems, Songs, etc.", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. W. Morison; W. Creech, Edinburgh; Longman and Rees, London. (B.M.).
- Little, R. "A Pastoral Letter to the Church Assembly", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. R. Little, (S.P.L.).
- "Plan of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. The Society. (P.M.).

1803

Malloch, J. "The Weaver's Companion. In Two Parts", Pr. R Morison. Pub. W Morison. Second edition. (P.M.).

1804

----- "A Brief Narrative of the Proceedings of the Church under the pastoral charge of Mr Robert Little", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. The Editors. (S.P.L.).

Ogilvie "On the Prospect of Invasion written in April, 1804", Pr. R. Morison.

1805

----- "The Perth and Perthshire Register", Pr. R. Morison.

1806

----- "Atlas of the Principal States, Empires and Kingdoms", Pub. C. Mitchell and Co. Engraved Edinburgh.

----- "Bibliotheca Sacra", Pr. Abernethy and Walker, Edinburgh. Pub. J. Morison.

----- "Memorabilia of the City of Perth" (including Duff's "Traditional Account of the death of the Earl of Cowrie"), Pr. J. Pillans and Sons, Edinburgh. Pub. W. Morison. (S.P.L.).

Pirie, A. "The Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works", Pr. J. Pillans and Sons, Edinburgh. Pub. J. Morison. Six volumes. (S.P.L.).

"A Plan of Perth", Pub. W. Morison. (S.P.L.).

Morison, J? "Remarks on Covenanting", Pr. Abernethy and Walker, Edinburgh. Pub. J. Morison. (S.P.L.).

1807

- "A Description of Above Three Hundred Animals", Pr. J. Pillans and Sons, Edinburgh. Pub. J. Morison. (S.P.L.).
- 'Native of Perth' "Liberty: A Poem in Four Parts", Pr. J. Crerar.
- "The New Picture of Scotland", Pr. Unknown. Pub. J. Morison; Williams and Smith, London. Printed in Edinburgh. Two volumes. (S.P.L.).
- "The New Theological Dictionary", Pr. Abernethy and Walker, Edinburgh. Pub. J. Morison, Perth; Williams and Smith, London. (S.P.L.).
- "Notice of Meeting of Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth", Pr. R. Morison. (P.M.).
- Pirie, A. "Dissertation on the Hebrew Roots", Pr. A. Smellie, Edinburgh. Pub. J. Morison. (B.M.).
- "Preliminary Discourse delivered at the Institution of the Literary Society at Perth", A reprint. Pr. J. Pillans and Sons, for R. Morison. (P.M.).
- "Sconiana. Memoranda of the Antiquities, Curiosities, History, and Present State of Scone", Pr. J. Moir, Edinburgh. Pub. J. Morison.

Undated works known to be before 1807

- "The Encyclopaedia Perthensis; or Universal Dictionary of Knowledge", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. W. Morison. After 22nd July, 1806, Pub. C. Mitchell and Co. 23 volumes. The work was issued in monthly parts from 1796. The work was first advertised as being complete on 5th September, 1806, and early in 1807, a second edition was advertised as having been begun by C. Mitchell and Co.
- Blair, R. "The Grave", Pr. R. Morison. Pub. J. Morison and W. Morison. (S.P.L.). Must have been issued before W. Morison's death in 1806.
- "A Collection of Church Tunes", Pub. R. Morison and Son. The imprint suggests that the work was published before 1799.

The following undated items in Morison's 1797 Sale Catalogue have not been further identified. Barnard's "Notes on the Psalms"; "Franco-mania"; Burger's "Lenora"; "Massacres of Paris"; Morse's "American Geography"; Manfredi's "Principles of the Italian Language"; Sterne's "Works"; "The Sum and Conclusion of the Matter"; "The Shepherds of the Pyrenees"; Haldane's "Speech in the Perth County Meeting"; "Acts of the Perthshire Justices of the Peace". They were presumably all published by the Morisons before or in 1797. Two undated collections of music "The Perth Psalmody" and "The Pocket Companion of the most approved Highland Strathspeys, Country Dances, etc.", the latter in two volumes, were published by John Anderson in Perth between 1780 and 1800.

APPENDIX B.

A List of the Stationers, Booksellers, Bookbinders and Printers who were at work in Perth from 1591 to 1807.

Full Christian names are given where known. The dates given indicate period of known activity. In the few cases where dates of birth and death are known these are marked b. and d.

Anderson, John, Music Seller and Publisher, 1793-1810.
 Beck, Alexander, Stationer and Bookseller, 1723-1746.
 Bissett, John, Bookseller and Bookbinder, 1752-1794.
 Black, James, Stationer, 1696.
 Black, Patrick, Stationer, 1687.
 Bowie, John, Music Publisher, 1803-1815.
 Brown, John, Printer, 1784-1786.
 Buist, D., Bookseller, 1747.
 Crerar, J., Printer, 1807.
 Dickson, George, Bookseller and Bookbinder, 1653.
 Duncan, John, Bookbinder, 1794.
 Fenneder, John, Bookbinder, 1619.
 Freer, D., Printer, 1800-1801.
 Gillies, John, Bookseller, 1774-1786.
 Hally, William, Bookbinder, 1769-1802.
 Hill, Thomas, Bookseller and Bookbinder, 1802-1815.
 Ironside, James, Bookseller, 1774.
 Johnston, George, Printer, 1770-1773.
 Lauder, William, Bookbinder, 1591.
 McDonald, J., Bookseller, 1804-1805.
 McLaren, James, Bookbinder, 1770-1773.
 McFarlane, D., Bookseller, 1801.
 MacMichael, R., Stationer, 1766.
 Mitchell, Alexander, Stationer, Bookseller and Bookbinder, 1729-1771.
 Mitchell, C. and Co., Publishers, 1807.
 Morison, Frances, Stationer, 1670-1740.
 Morison, James, Bookseller and Publisher, b. 1762, d. 1809.
 Morison, John, Bookbinder, 1762-1766.
 Morison, Robert, the elder, Stationer Bookseller, Printer, b. 1722, d. 1791?
 Morison, Robert, the younger, Printer, b. 1764, d. 1853.
 Morison, William, Bookseller, b. 1780, d. 1806.
 Norry, A., Bookseller, 1747-1754.
 Paterson, William, Bookbinder, 1602.
 Peat, David, Bookseller, 1802.
 Rae, John, Stationer and Bookbinder, 1745-1766.
 Robertson, J., Bookseller, 1806.
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 Sharp, Andrew, Bookseller, 1774-1779.
 Sidey, Charles, Bookseller, 1805-1864.
 Steedman Archibald, Bookbinder, 1587.
 Swells, James, Stationer 1697.
 Taylor, J., Printer, 1779-1781.
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There are 45 names in the above list.

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