The Red River Public Library, June 1822

Dorothy E. Ryder

FOLLOWING THE AMALGAMATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE HUDSON'S BAY Company and the North-West Company, signed in London on March 26 1821, a general survey was made of the Red River settlement. The survey was completed in the summer of 1822. Among the possessions listed in the inventory of buildings and properties was a collection of books numbering seventy-four titles in around one hundred and eighty-seven volumes.

Thomas Douglas, 5th Earl of Selkirk, had obtained an immense tract of land from the Hudson's Bay Company in what is now southern Manitoba. His efforts to assist the emigration of the dispossessed people of the Scottish Highlands to the Canadian West unfortunately occurred during a period of rivalry between the two great fur-trading companies – the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-West Company. Selkirk's plans for the building of schools and churches, for the construction of roads, and for the introduction of merino sheep into the Red River valley were swept away in the conflict – a conflict that eventually led to the merger of the two companies in 1821.

Miles Macdonell, who had been appointed by the Hudson's Bay Company as the Governor of Assiniboia (Red River), was in charge of the first party of settlers who sailed from Stornaway on July 26 1811. The next year, on June 24 1812, the second group of emigrants sailed from Sligo, Ireland, to be followed in 1813 by the third group, the Kildonan settlers.

After the destruction of the Red River colony by the Nor'Westers in the summer of 1815, John McLeod, a Hudson's Bay Company clerk, and three companions stayed on in a log cabin to guard what remained of the Company's and the colony's property. The colony was restored, but in the summer of 1816 the settlers were again dispersed when Governor Robert Semple and about twenty of his men were killed by the Nor'Westers in an attack near the settlement. The majority of the colonists spent the winter at Jack River awaiting passage back to Scotland, but in March they received word that Lord Selkirk was on his way to Red River. They returned to the settlement where they met with him in June 1817. It is not known where the library was stored during this second dispersion nor how it survived

through the following five years, but by June 1822, it consisted of a collection of around one hundred and eighty-seven volumes.

The first book for the Red River library was sent out by Lord Selkirk in 1812. This was Richard Burn's *Justice of the Peace*. He continued to send books over the next several years, both those which he chose and those requested by the settlers. For example, on May 20 1819 he wrote, 'Parcels 28 and 29 contain Books, which may be read by the gentlemen of the Settlt. taking particular care that they are not injured or lost,' (PAC, MG19 E1, v.54, p. 20575), and again on May 24 1819, 'A parcel of Bibles, English, German and Gaelic are sent for distribution among the most deserving of the Settlers.' (PAC, MG19 E1, v.54, p. 20591).

The books which were in the Red River library, according to the June 1822 survey, are listed below. They are arranged alphabetically by author – first the 1822 entry as it appears in the transcript of the Selkirk Papers in the Public Archives of Canada (PAC, MG19 E1, v.24, p. 7675) followed by bibliographical information. The printed catalogue of the British Museum was the main source for the identification of the titles. It is impossible to know the edition except where only one was published or where the number of volumes is an identifying factor. The bibliographical information is, therefore, in the majority of cases conjecture.

The Notes which follow the list of books attempt to show how the collection evokes certain aspects of the life of Lord Selkirk – his early education at Mrs. Barbauld's school, his term at the University of Edinburgh, his friendship with the Edgeworths, and his work to better the condition of the Scottish peasantry. Many of the authors were his contemporaries and several were friends or acquaintances. Some Notes have been added for general interest, and others to show the quality of the books which were sent to the settlers.

Books Belonging to the Red River Settlement, June 1822

1. Accum's Chemistry. 2v.

Accum, Friedrich Christian, 1769-1838. *System of Theoretical and Practical Chemistry. Considerably Enlarged and Improved*. 2 vols. 2nd ed. London: The Author, 1807.

2. Analectic Magazine. 1 v.

Analectic Magazine, Containing Selections from Foreign Reviews and Magazines 1-5 (1813-1815). Then *The American Magazine and Naval Chronicle* 6-8 (1815-1816). Then *The Analectic Magazine* 9-14 (1816-1820).

3. Arrowsmiths Atlas. 1 v.

Arrowsmith, Aaron, 1750-1823. *A New General Atlas Constructed*

from the Latest Authorities, Exhibiting the Boundaries and Divisions, also the Chains of Mountains and Other Geographical Features of All the Known Countries of the World. Edinburgh: A. Constable and Co., 1817.¹

4. *Selections from the Spectator.* 3 v.
Barbauld, Anna Laetitia (Aikin), 1743-1825. *Selections from the Spectator, Tatler, Guardian and Freeholder. With a Preliminary Essay by Anna Laetitia Barbauld.* 3 vols. London: J. Johnson, 1804.²
5. *Abridgment of the Bath Papers on Agriculture.* 2 v.
Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. *Letters and Papers on Agriculture, Planting, etc., Selected from the Correspondence Book of the Society Instituted at Bath for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.* 2 vols. London, 1803.
6. *Blackstone.* 3 v.
Blackstone, Sir William, 1723-1780. *Commentaries on the Laws of England. With the Last Corrections of the Author, and with Notes and Additions by Edward Christian.* 4 vols. 13th ed. London: T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1800.
7. *Bloomfields Farmer Boy.* 1 v.
Bloomfield, Robert, 1766-1823. *The Farmer's Boy: A Rural Poem.* 5th ed. London: Vernor and Hood, 1801. 128 p.
8. *Bonnycastle's Geometry.* 1 v.
Bonnycastle, John, 1750?-1821. *Elements of Geometry; Containing the Principal Propositions in the First Six, and the Eleventh and Twelfth Books of Euclid. With Notes by J. Bonnycastle.* 3rd ed. London: J. Johnson, 1803. 279 p.³
9. *Bonnycastle's Algebra.* 2 v.
Bonnycastle, John, 1750?-1821. *An Introduction to Algebra: with Notes and Observations Designed for the Use of Schools and Places of Public Education.* 2 vols. 9th ed. London: J. Johnson, 1812.
10. *Bonnycastle's Astronomy.* 1 v.
Bonnycastle, John, 1750?-1821. *An Introduction to Astronomy in a Series of Letters from a Preceptor to His Pupil in Which the Most Useful and Interesting Parts of the Science Are Clearly and Familiarly Explained. Corrected and Improved.* 5th ed. London: J. Johnson, 1807. 385 p.
11. *Bonnycastle's Mensuration.* 2 v.
Bonnycastle, John, 1750?-1821. *An Introduction to Mensuration and Practical Geometry. Corrected and Improved.* 11th ed. London: J. Johnson, 1812. 276 p.

12. Bonnycastles Trigonometry. 1 v.
Bonnycastle, John, 1750?-1821. *A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry with Their Most Useful Practical Applications.*
London: J. Johnson, 1806. 419 p.
13. Burn's Justice. 3 v.
Burn, Richard, 1709-1785. *The Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer.*
5 vols. 21st ed. London: T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1810.⁴
14. Burn's Poems. 5 v.
Burns, Robert, 1759-1796. *The Works of Robert Burns, with an Account of His Life and a Criticism of His Writings. To which are Prefixed Some Observations on the Character and Conditions of the Scottish Peasantry.* 5 vols. 8th ed. London: T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1814.⁵
15. Carvers Travels. 1 v.
Carver, Jonathan, 1710-1780. *Three Years Travels through the Interior of North America, for More Than Five Thousand Miles; Containing an Account of the Great Lakes, and All the Lakes, Islands, and Rivers ... Minerals, Soil, and Vegetable Production of the North-West Regions ... with a Description of the Birds, Beasts, Reptiles ... Peculiar to the Country. Together with a Concise History of the Genius, Manners, and Customs of the Indians ... and an Appendix, Describing the Uncultivated Parts of America That Are Most Proper for Forming Settlements.* Edinburgh: J. Key, 1808. 380 p.
16. Don Quixote. 4 v.
Cervantes Saavedra, Don Miquel de, 1547-1616. *Life and Exploits of the Ingenious Gentleman, Don Quixote de la Mancha. Translated by Charles Jarvis. Now Carefully Revised and Corrected, with a New Translation of the Spanish Poetry. To Which Is Prefixed a Copious and New Life of Cervantes; Including a Critique of the Quixote; also a Chronological Plan of the World.* 4 vols. London: W. Miller, 1801.
17. Chambaud's Dictionary. 4 v.
Chambaud, Louis, d. 1776. *Dictionnaire françois-anglois et anglois-françois, contenant la signification des mots, avec leurs differens usages, les constructions, les façons de parler particulières, les idiotismes et les proverbes usités dans l'une et l'autre langue, les termes des sciences, des arts, et des métiers; le tout recueilli des meilleurs auteurs anglois et françois par Louis Chambaud. Nouvelle édition, revisée, corrigée, et augmentée du double par J.T. Des Carrières.* 2 vols. in 4. London: T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1815.
18. Clater on Horned Cattle. 1 v.
Clater, Francis, 1756-1823. *Every Man His Own Cattle Doctor: or, a Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Horned Cattle; Wherein Is Laid*

THE

N. 8-37.

JUSTICE of the PEACE,

AND

PARISH OFFICER.

By RICHARD BURN, LL.D.

LATE CHANCELLOR OF THE DIOCESE OF CARLISLE,

THE TWENTY-FIRST EDITION:

With many CORRECTIONS, ADDITIONS, and IMPROVEMENTS,

By the late CHARLES DURNFORD, Esq.

BARRISTER AT LAW.

AND CONTINUED

By JOHN KING, of the Inner Temple, Esq.

BARRISTER AT LAW.

The CASES brought down to the End of last EASTER Term;
And the STATUTES to the End of the last Session of Parliament,
50 GEO. III. (1810.)

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOL. IV.

LONDON:

Printed by A. STRAHAN, Law-Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty:

For T. CADELL and W. DAVIE, in the Strand;

F. and C. RIVINGTON, in St. Paul's Church Yard;

LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, and BROWN, in Paternoster-Row;

and J. BUTTERWORTH, in Fleet-street.

1810.

THE
SHIPWRECK

A POEM

BY

WILLIAM FALCONER

A SAILOR:

.....quaecumque ipse miserrima vidi.
Et quorum pars magna fui. Virg. Æn. Lib. II.

THE TEXT ILLUSTRATED BY ADDITIONAL NOTES, AND COR-
RECTED FROM THE FIRST AND SECOND EDITIONS,

WITH

A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR,

BY

JAMES STANIER CLARKE, F. R. S.

VICAR OF PRESTON, AND CHAPLAIN OF THE HOUSEHOLD TO
THE PRINCE.

LONDON.

PRINTED FOR WILLIAM MILLER, OLD BOND STREET,

By T. Bensley, Bolt Court.

1804.

Down a Concise and Familiar Description of All the Diseases Incident to Oxen, Cows and Sheep. London: B. Crosby and Co., 1811. 370p.⁶

19. Clater on Farriery. 1 v.
Clater, Francis, 1756-1823. *Every Man His Own Farrier, or the Whole Art of Farriery Laid Open. Containing a Distinct and Accurate View of the Causes, Symptoms, and Most Approved Methods of Cure for Every Disease to Which a Horse Is Liable. Rewritten, Corrected and Greatly Enlarged.* 21st ed. London: B. Crosby, 1810. 360 p.
20. G Manual. 1 v.
Cooke, Layton. *The Grazier's Manual: Being Tables, Showing, on New Principles, the Nett Profitable Weight of Neat Cattle, Calves, Sheep and Swine, and for Assimilating to Each Other the Provincial Weights Used in Estimating Live Stock.* 2nd ed. London: The Author, 1819. 72 p.
21. Crabbes Borough. 2 v.
Crabbe, George, 1754-1832. *The Borough; a Poem in Twenty-Four Letters.* 3rd ed. London: J. Hatchard, 1810. 2 v.
22. Crabbes Poems. 1 v.
Crabbe, George, 1754-1832. *Poems.* London: J. Hatchard, 1807. 256 p.
23. Crabbes Tales. 2 v.
Crabbe, George, 1754-1832. *Tales.* 2 vols. 3rd ed. London: J. Hatchard, 1813.
24. Instructions Pour la Bergers par Danbenton. 1 v.
Daubenton, Louis Jean Marie, 1716-1799. *Instructions pour les bergers et pour les propriétaires de troupeaux avec d'autres ouvrages sur les moutons et sur les laines.* 3rd ed. Paris: L'Imprimerie de la République, 1802. 536 p.⁷
25. Robinson Crusoe. 2 v.
Defoe, Daniel, 1661?-1731. *The Life and Strange Surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, Mariner.* 2 vols. London: J. Stockdale, 1790.
26. Recueil de Planches sur les Sciences. 7 v.
Diderot, Denis, 1713-1784. *Recueil de planches sur les sciences, les arts libéraux et les arts mécaniques, avec leur explication.* 11 vols. Paris: Briasson, David, LeBreton, Durand, 1762-1772. Published as a supplement to his *Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers, par une société de gens de lettres.* 17 vols. Paris, 1751-1765.⁸
27. Edgeworths Moral Tales. 3 v.
Edgeworth, Maria, 1767-1849. *Moral Tales for Young People.* 3 vols. 5th ed. London: J. Johnson, 1809.⁹

28. Edgeworths Popular Tales. 3 v.
Edgeworth, Maria, 1767-1849. *Popular Tales*. 3 vols. London: J. Johnson, 1804.
29. Edgeworths Fashionable Tales. 6 v.
Edgeworth, Maria, 1767-1849. *Tales of Fashionable Life*. 6 vols. London: J. Johnson, 1809-1812.
30. Perths Encyclopedia. 23 v.
Encyclopaedia Perthensis: or, Universal Dictionary of Knowledge Collected from Every Source; and Intended to Supersede the Use of All Other English Books of Reference. Compiled by Alexander Aitchison. 23 vols. Perth: C. Mitchell and Co., 1806.¹⁰
31. Entick's Dictionary. 1 v.
Entick, John, 1703?-1773. *Entick's New Spelling Dictionary, Teaching to Write and Pronounce the English Tongue with Ease and Propriety ... with a List of Proper Names of Men and Women. The Whole Compiled and Digested in a Manner Entirely New, to Make It a Complete Pocket Companion.... To Which is Prefixed a Grammatical Introduction to the English Tongue; and a Catalogue of Words of Similar Sounds, but of Different Spellings and Significations. By William Crakelt*. London: C. Dilly, 1795. 316 p.
32. Falconer's Shipwreck. 1 v.
Falconer, William, 1732-1769. *The Shipwreck, a Poem. The Text Illustrated by Additional Notes. With a Life of the Author by James S. Clarke*. London: William Miller, 1804. 135 p.
33. Furgasons Lectures. 3 v.
Ferguson, James, 1710-1776. *Lectures on Select Subjects in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics and Optics. With Notes and an Appendix Adapted to the Present State of the Arts and Sciences by David Bewster*. 2 vols. and atlas. 2nd ed. Edinburgh: Bell and Bradfute, 1806.
34. Franklins Works. 3 v.
Franklin, Benjamin, 1706-1790. *The Complete Works in Philosophy, Politics, and Morals of the Late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Now First Collected and Arranged. With Memoirs of His Early Life, Written by Himself*. 3 vols. London: J. Johnson, 1806.
35. Guy's Fables. 1 v.
Gay, John, 1685-1732. *Fables, with a Life of the Author and Embellished with 70 Plates (some by William Blake)*. London: J. Johnson, 1806. 224 p.
36. Graham's Poems. 2 v.
Grahame, James, 1765-1811. *Poems*. 2 vols. Edinburgh: J. Ballantyne and Co., 1807.

37. Guthries Grammer of Geography. 1 v.
Guthrie, William, 1708-1770. *A New Geographical, Historical, and Commerical Grammar; and Present State of the Several Kingdoms of the World. To Which Are Added, I. A Geographical Index, with the Names and Places Alphabetically Arranged. II. A Table of the Coins of All Nations, and Their Value in English Money. III. A Chronological Table of Remarkable Events, from the Creation to the Present Time. Illustrated with a Correct Set of Maps. Corrected and Considerably Enlarged.* 21st ed. London: J. Johnson, 1808. 1036 p., 27 fold. maps.
38. Cottage of Glenburnie. 1 v.
Hamilton, Elizabeth, 1758-1816. *The Cottagers of Glenburnie; a Tale for the Farmer's Ingle-Nook.* 2nd ed. Edinburgh: Manners, Miller and Cheyne, 1808. 408 p.¹¹
39. Hamilton on Religious Exercises. 1 v.
Hamilton, Elizabeth, 1758-1816. *Exercises on Religious Knowledge for the Instruction of Young Persons.* Edinburgh: Manners, 1810. 124 p.
40. Hamilton on Schools. 1 v.
Hamilton, Elizabeth, 1758-1816. *Hints Addressed to the Patrons and Directors of Schools; Principally Intended to Shew That the Benefits Derived from the New Modes of Teaching May Be Increased by a Partial Adoption of the Plan of Pestalozzi, Etc.* London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, 1815. 354 p.
41. Headricks View of the Island of Aman. 1 v.
Headrick, James, d. 1841. *View of the Mineralogy, Agriculture, Manufactures and Fisheries of the Island of Arran. With Notices of Antiquities and Suggestions for Improving the Agriculture and Fisheries of the Highlands and Isles of Scotland.* Edinburgh: A. Constable and Co., 1807. 396 p.
42. Henderson on Swine. 1 v.
Henderson, Robert. *A Treatise on the Breeding of Swine and Curing of Bacon; with Hints on Agricultural Subjects.* Leith: A. Allardice, 1811. 118 p.
43. Hogg's Brownie. 2 v.
Hogg, James, 1770-1835. *The Brownie of Bodsbeck; and Other Tales of the Ettrick Shepherd.* 2 vols. Edinburgh: W. Blackwood, 1818.
44. Hogg on Sheep. 1 v.
Hogg, James, 1770-1835. *The Shepherd's Guide; Being a Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Sheep, Their Causes, and the Best Means of Preventing Them; with Observations on the Most Suitable Farm-Stocking for the Various Climates of This Country.* Edinburgh: A. Constable and Co., 1807. 338 p.

45. Popes Iliad. 1 v.
Homer. *The Iliad of Homer. Translated by Alexander Pope.* 4 vols. in 2. London: Sharpe, 1809.
46. Popes Odyssey. 1 v.
Homer. *The Odyssey of Homer. Translated by Alexander Pope.* London: Suttaby, 1805. 453 p.
47. Hooper's Medical Dictionary. 1 v.
Hooper, Robert, 1773-1835. *A Compendious Medical Dictionary, Containing an Explanation of the Terms in Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Etc.* 2nd ed. London: Murray and Highley, 1801.
48. Hume's History of England.
Hume, David, 1711-1776. *The History of England from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Revolution of 1688. A New Edition with the Author's Last Corrections and Improvements. To Which Is Prefixed a Short Account of His Life Written by Himself.* 8 vols. Edinburgh: P. Hill and S. Doig, 1810.
49. Johnson's Dictionary. 2 v.
Johnson, Samuel, 1709-1784. *A Dictionary of the English Language, in Which the Words are Deduced from Their Originals, and Illustrated in Their Different Significations by Examples from the Best Writers. To Which Are Prefixed a History of the Language and an English Grammar. Corrected and Revised.* 2 vols. 9th ed. London: Longman and Co., 1806.
50. Lives of the Poets. 3 v.
Johnson, Samuel, 1709-1784. *Lives of Most Eminent English Poets. With Critical Observations on Their Works. New Edition, Corrected.* 3 vols. London: J. Johnson, 1805.
51. Joyces Analysis of Smith's Wealth of Nations. 1 v.
Joyce, Jeremiah, 1763-1816. *A Complete Analysis, or Abridgement, of Dr. Adam Smith's Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.* 2nd ed. Cambridge: Flower, 1804. 324 p.
52. Dialogues on Chemistry. 2 v.
Joyce, Jeremiah, 1763-1816. *Dialogues in Chemistry, Intended for the Instruction and Entertainment of Young People; in Which the First Principles of That Science are Fully Explained. To Which Are Added Questions and Other Exercises for the Examination of Pupils.* 2 vols. London: J. Johnson, 1807.
53. Joyce on the Sciences. 1 v.
Joyce, Jeremiah, 1763-1816. *A Familiar Introduction to the Arts and Sciences, Containing a General Explication of the Fundamental Principles and Facts of the Sciences. Corrected and Enlarged.* 2nd ed. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, 1814. 339 p.

54. Scientific Dialogues. 7 v.
Joyce, Jeremiah, 1763-1816. *Scientific Dialogues Intended for the Instruction and Entertainment of Young People, in Which the First Principles of Natural and Experimental Philosophy Are Fully Explained. New Edition Corrected and Improved.* 7 vols. London: J. Johnson, 1808-1809.
55. Joyces Arithmetic. 1 v.
Joyce, Jeremiah, 1763-1816. *A System of Practical Arithmetic Applicable to the Present State of Trade and Money Transactions; Illustrated by Numerous Examples under Each Rule, for the Use of Schools. Revised and Corrected.* 4th ed. London: R. Phillips, 1812. 258 p.
56. Keys on Bees. 1 v.
Keys, John. *Treatise on the Breeding and Management of Bees, to the Greatest Advantage. Interspersed with Important Observations, Adapted to General Use. Deduced from a Series of Experiments during Thirty Years. A New Edition.* London: Lackington, Allen and Co., 1814. 272 p.
57. Knight on the Apple Tree. 1 v.
Knight, Thomas Andrew, 1759-1838. *A Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear, and on the Manufacture of Cider and Perry.* 4th ed. London: B. and R. Crosby and Co., 1813. 186 p.
58. Lancaster on Education. 1 v.
Lancaster, Joseph, 1778-1838. *Improvements in Education, as It Respects the Industrious Classes of the Community: Containing, among Other Important Particulars, an Account of the Institution for the Education of One Thousand Poor Children, Borough Road, Southwark; and of the New System of Education on Which It Is Conducted.* 3rd ed. London: Darton and Harvey, 1805. 211 p.¹²
59. Laysteric on Merino Sheep. 1 v.
Lasteyrie du Saillant, Charles Philibert, comte de, 1759-1849. *An Account of the Introduction of Merino Sheep into the Different States of Europe, and at the Cape of Good Hope, Describing the Actual State of These Animals and the Advantages Which They Render to Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.* Translated by B. Thompson. London: J. Harding, 1810. 248 p.¹³
60. Leadbeaters Cottage Dialogues. 3 v.
Leadbeater, Mary (Shackleton), 1758-1826. *Cottage Dialogues among the Irish Peasantry. With Notes and a Preface by Maria Edgeworth.* London: J. Johnson, 1811. 343 p.¹⁴
61. Lewes and Clarks Travels up the Missouri. 3 v.
Lewis, Meriwether, 1774-1809, and William Clarke, 1770-1838.

- Travels to the Source of the Missouri River and Across the American Continent to the Pacific Ocean. Performed by Order of the Government of the United States in the Year 1804, 1805 and 1806. A New Edition.* 3 vols. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, 1815.
62. Mawes Catalogue of Minerals. 1 v.
Mawe, John, 1764-1829. *A New Catalogue of Mineral Substances.* London: The Author, 1804. 36 p.
63. Miltons Works. 4 v.
Milton, John, 1608-1674. *The Poetical Works, from the Text of the Rev. H.J. Todd, with a Critical Essay by J. Aikin.* 4 vols. London: T. Cadell, 1808.¹⁵
64. Murrays English Grammar. 1 v.
Murray, Lindley, 1745-1826. *English Grammar, Adapted to the Different Classes of Learners. With an Appendix Containing Rules and Observations for Assisting the More Advanced Students to Write with Perspicuity and Accuracy.* 18th ed. York: Printed by T. Wilson for Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, 1809. 348 p.¹⁶
65. Renders Dictionary. 1 v.
Render, Wilhelm, fl. 1790-1801. *Pocket Dictionary of the German and English Language.* London, 1806.
66. Robertsons Works. 12 v.
Robertson, William, 1721-1793. *The Works of William Robertson to Which Is Prefixed an Account of His Life and Writings by Dugald Stewart.* 12 vols. London: T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1812.¹⁷
67. Memoirs of the War in Spain. 1 v.
Rocca, Albert Jean Michel de, 1788-1818. *Memoirs of the War of the French in Spain during the Years 1808-1809. Translated from the French by Maria Graham.* London: J. Murray, 1815. 384 p.¹⁸
68. Count Rumford's Essays. 5 v.
Rumford, Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count, 1753-1814. *Essays, Political, Economical and Philosophical.* 3 vols. London: T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1796-1802.
69. Domestic Cookery. 1 v.
Rundell, Maria Eliza (Ketelby), 1745-1828. *A New System of Domestic Cookery Formed upon Principles of Economy; and Adapted for the Use of Private Families. A New Corrected Edition.* London: J. Murray, 1807. 351 p.¹⁹
70. Shakespeare's Poems. 10 v.
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616. *Plays and Poems of William Shakespeare in Ten Volumes, Collated Verbatim with the Most Authentic Copies.... With the Corrections and Illustrations of*

Various Commentators, to Which Are Added, an Essay on the Chronological Order of the Plays ... and Notes by E. Malone. 10 vols. London: Rivington, 1790.

71. Smiths Introduction to Botany. 1 v.

Smith, Sir James Edward, 1759-1828. *An Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany.* 2nd ed. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, 1807. 533 p.

72. Thompsons Seasons. 1 v.

Thomson, James, 1700-1748. *The Seasons. A New Edition. Adorned with Plates.* London: F.J. DuRoveray, 1802. 262 p.

73. Tomlin's Law Dictionary. 1 v.

Tomlins, Sir Thomas Edlyne, 1762-1841. *The Law Dictionary, Defining and Interpreting the Terms or Words of Art and Explaining the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the English Law. Abstracted from the Last Quarto Edition by T.E. Tomlins.* 2 vols. London: Baldwin and Faulder, etc., 1810.

74. Trotter on Drunkenness. 1 v.

Trotter, Thomas, 1760-1832. *An Essay, Medical, Philosophical, and Chemical on Drunkenness and Its Effects on the Human Body. Edition Corrected and Enlarged.* 2nd ed. London: T.N. Longman and O. Rees, 1804. 210 p.²⁰

Notes

1. Lord Selkirk referred to 'Arrowsmith's Map' in his letter to Miles Macdonell, dated June 20 1812. (See Note 4.) The map sent out in 1812 was probably Arrowsmith's *Map Exhibiting All the New Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America*. It was inscribed by permission to the Honorable Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay. The Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company gave Arrowsmith access to the manuscripts of the Company, and he used these materials for his *Map of the World*, and in particular, for his *Map of North America*. (DNB, s.v. 'Arrowsmith, Aaron.')

2. Mrs. Anna Laetitia Barbauld was the daughter of Dr. John Aikin, principal of the famous Warrington Academy and one of the most learned dissenting clergymen of his time. Her publications, such as her *Prose Hymns* and *Early Lessons*, gave new direction to books for children. Influenced by the teachings of John Locke, she believed that the education of children should be based on an appeal to reason and that children should learn through practical experience. Lord Selkirk and his four brothers had attended Mrs. Barbauld's progressive school at Palgrave, Suffolk. Selkirk left the school in 1785, the year it closed, and at fourteen years of age was enrolled at the University of Edinburgh.

The publisher of *Selections* was Joseph Johnson the prominent dissenting bookseller. He held weekly dinners for his authors in his living quarters above the book store at 72 St. Paul's Churchyard. According to Mrs. Barbauld the conversation at these dinner parties was less formal and the people mixed more easily than in the residences of her West End fashionable friends. (Ellis, v. 1, p. 114.) Johnson was not only publisher for his authors, he was often banker, postal clerk, literary agent, and editor.

3. John Bonnycastle, mathematician, was a member of the Lunar Society of Birmingham. As travelling by carriage was easier by moonlight, the group met the Monday nearest the full moon, hence the name of the Society. Among the members of the group were Richard Lovell Edgeworth; Erasmus Darwin; Thomas Day, author of *Sanford and Merton*; and Joseph Priestly, whose *Essay on a Course of Liberal Education* is in the tradition of John Locke's theories. Other members of the Society were James Watt, the engineer; Josiah Wedgwood, the potter; and James Keir, the industrial chemist. Their main interest was in the application of scientific investigation to industrial problems. They were in close contact with persons of similar interest in Glasgow and Edinburgh. Benjamin Franklin (Title 34), while in England, became associated with the group and on his return to the United States continued to correspond with the members.

Joseph Johnson was publisher to several members of the Society and through Richard Lovell Edgeworth became publisher to his daughter, Maria Edgeworth (Title 27, 28, 29).

4. Lord Selkirk to Miles Macdonell, June 20 1812: 'Having omitted to get the Encyclopedia at London, Mr. E. has obliged me with a copy which he has here of the Perth Edition being published later than the Edinburgh. I trust it contains all the valuable articles. I mean this as the 2nd Book in the Public Library of the Colony, Burn's Justice having been the first. Arrowsmith's Map, Hamilton, Moore, The Quadrant, and the Flag are all on board the R.T.' (PAC, MG19 E1 v. 3, p. 720.)

The first book for the Public Library of the colony, R. Burn's *The Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer*, was sent out with the first settlers aboard the *Edward and Ann* which sailed in the company of the *Prince of Wales* and *Eddystone* from Stornoway on July 26 1811.

5. On October 23 1786, Robert Burns met Basil, Lord Daer, the son of the Earl of Selkirk, at Catrine, the home of Dugald Stewart (Title 66). The result was the poem, 'Lines on Meeting with Lord Daer.'

When on a visit to St. Mary's Isle, home of the Earl of Selkirk, Burns was asked to say grace at dinner. His grace became well known as 'The Selkirk Grace':

Some hae meat, and canna eat,
 And some wad eat that want it;
 But we hae meat, and we can eat,
 And say the Lord be thankit.

6. *The Dictionary of National Biography* states that the publication of these two works by Francis Clater (Title 18, 19) 'marked a stage in veterinary progress.' Clater's books went into many editions both in Britain and in the United States. (*DNB*, s.v. 'Clater, Francis.')

7. Louis Jean Daubenton, the celebrated French naturalist and anatomist, introduced Spanish or merino sheep into France for the production of fine woollens. His *Instructions* on the care of these sheep went into many editions. Daubenton's interests were wide spread, and his articles on rural economy, agriculture, minerals, and plant physiology appeared in the learned journals of the day. He collaborated with G.L.L. Buffon on the famous *Histoire naturelle des animaux* and contributed articles on natural history to the *Encyclopédie* of Diderot (Title 26). (*Grande Encyclopédie*, s.v. 'Daubenton, Louis Jean Marie.')

Lord Selkirk to Miles Macdonell, June 20 1812: 'I have promised to McLean a few of the Spanish sheep of which there are 10 sent by the K. Geo and 11 aboard the R.T. The latter will be during the voyage in Mr. McLean's own care.' (PAC, MG19 E1 v. 3, p. 715.)

On June 24 1812, the second group of Red River settlers sailed from Sligo, Ireland, aboard the Hudson's Bay Company supply ships, the *King George* and the *Robert Taylor*. Alexander McLean, a lessee from Kingear, was in charge of the eleven Spanish sheep on board the *Robert Taylor*.

8. The almost three thousand plates in these eleven volumes give detailed information on various technical processes such as cabinet-making, tanning, weaving, iron mining, metal working, cider and winemaking, etc. The tools required are also illustrated. The plates are a unique record of eighteenth-century technology.

9. When Lord Selkirk considered assisting Irish emigration to North America, he wrote to Richard Lovell Edgeworth requesting his opinion. Edgeworth's reply (PAC, MG19 E1 v. 52, p. 13869), dated 1806, though lengthy, was negative. His daughter, Maria, in a letter to a friend in June 1808 pictured clearly the problem of Irish overpopulation: 'My father and mother have gone to the Hills to settle a whole clan of tenants whose leases are out, and who expect that because they have all lived under his Honour, they and theirs these hundred years, that his Honour shall and will continue

to divide the land that supported ten people amongst their sons and sons's sons, to the number of a hundred.... I wish Lord Selkirk was in the midst of them, with his hands crossed before him, I should like to know if he could make them understand his 'Essay on Emigration.' (Hare, v. 1, p. 165.)

Lord Selkirk to Maria Edgeworth, September 13 1819:

Your letter of August 18 reached me but a short time ago and I have been for several months in a very poor state of health and overloaded with more business than I am able to accomplish.... While on the other side of the Atlantic I heard the afflicting intelligence of the death of my valued friend [Richard Lovell Edgeworth] whose loss will be deeply felt far beyond the limits of his own family. The assurance of your continued regard in the midst of your family distress is very gratifying to me and I beg you will assure Mrs. Edgeworth that I never can lose the recollection of the kind hospitalities which I have met at Edgeworth-Town. I am now on the point of leaving England for some months, being ordered by my Physicians to pass next winter in the South of France, but whether on this or the other side of the Channel, I shall look with impatience for the time when the memoirs upon which you are now employed will be laid before the public. (PAC, MG19 EI v. 54, p. 20594.)

10. See note 4.

11. *The Cottagers of Glenburnie* was written by Elizabeth Hamilton to assist the Scottish peasantry improve their living conditions. Maria Edgeworth, writing to a friend in February 1809, described the book as follows: 'I think it will do a vast deal of good, and besides it is extremely interesting, which all good books are not: it has great powers, both comic and tragic.' (Hare, v. 1, p. 169.)

Lord Selkirk to Miles Macdonell, June 12 1913: 'I have sent all the books that you desired except some of the Gaelic ones which were not to be had. I enquired for them at London, Edinburgh and Inverness without success but I have sent some others in their place, such as I could get. I have added a book which I shall be glad to see translated into Gaelic – *Glenburnie*. I hope that our settlers will profit by the lessons in it, and make their houses more creditable than some of them have had at home.' (PAC, MG19 EI v. 2, p. 668.)

12. In 1798 Joseph Lancaster opened a school in London which operated on the monitorial or Lancasterian system, a system by which large classrooms of children were made orderly and received instruction from trained fellow students or monitors. The system, also called the Madras system, was similar to that introduced by Andrew Bell and had great appeal. Friends of Lancaster in 1814 formed the British and Foreign School Society. The schools assisted by this Society were undenominational and confined their religious teaching to, in Lancaster's words, 'general Christian principles.'

Among the Selkirk Papers (PAC, MG19 E1 v. 4, p. 1206) is a transcript of an invoice, dated August 17 1814, from the British and Foreign School Society itemizing fourteen books sent to Lord Selkirk. Listed are spellers, scripture lessons, instructions for monitors, and an arithmetic textbook.

Lord Selkirk to Miles Macdonell, June 13 1813:

The settlers who are now going out have expressed much anxiety about the means of education for their children. There is so much of a laudable spirit in their desire that it must be attended to, and it is in every view, time that a school should be established. K. McRae is well acquainted with the improved methods which have been invented or introduced with such wonderful effect by Jos. Lancaster, and he could in a few weeks organize a school on his plan, if you can pick out from among the settlers a steady young man with a cool temper to be employed as a schoolmaster. Arithmetic and reading and writing in their native tongue are the branches to be first attended to. (PAC, MG19 E1 v. 2, p. 665.)

The settlers referred to were the third group to go to the Red River. They were the Kildonan settlers, many of whom had been evicted from Sutherlandshire.

When Lord Selkirk visited the Red River Settlement in 1817 and pointed to where the school and the church were to be built, he was following the teachings of John Locke who had said that a church and a school should be in each parish. 'This lot on which we are met to-day shall be for your church and manse; the next lot on the south side of the creek shall be for your school ... and in commemoration of your native parish it shall be called Kildonan.' (Gunn and Tuttle, p. 201.)

13. Comte de Lasteyrie du Saillant, an agronomist and philanthropist, travelled extensively throughout Europe studying rural economics. He became interested in the importing of merino or Spanish sheep into France. The Count was a member of several philanthropic and scientific societies including the Société d'encouragement pour l'industrie nationale of which Richard Lovell Edgeworth was made a member during his stay in Paris during the winter of 1802. (*Grande Encyclopédie*, s.v. 'Lasteyrie du Saillant, Charles Philibert.')

14. The object of *Cottage Dialogues* was to instruct the Irish peasantry, and covered such topics as dress, cookery, a wake, and matrimony. Mrs. Leadbeater, a Quaker who lived in Ballitore, Ireland, had sent her manuscript to Maria Edgeworth. Richard Edgeworth enthusiastically arranged to have the work published in London by Johnson with notes by his daughter, Maria. He also arranged for a cheap edition to be used in the schools in Ireland. (Hare, v. 1, p. 104; Leadbeater, v. 2, p. 190.)

Richard Edgeworth was Member of the Irish Parliament for St. Johnstown, County Longford, and in 1799 brought in a bill for 'the improvement of the education of the people of Ireland.' He was appointed in 1806 one of the commissioners to enquire into the subject. He and his daughter, Maria, in 1798, coauthored the popular work, *Practical Education*. This was followed in 1808 by *Professional Education*. Lord Selkirk was sent various chapters of the latter work for comment prior to publication. (Butler, p. 292.)

15. John Aikin was the brother of Mrs. Anna Laetitia Barbauld. (See Note 2.)

16. After a successful career in the United States, Murray, in failing health, retired to England in 1784. At the request of a Quaker school in York he published, in 1795, his *English Grammar*, which rapidly became popular in both Britain and the United States. His other textbooks, such as, *An English Reader* and *English Spelling Book*, were equally popular.

Maria Edgeworth, writing to her aunt, Miss Mary Sneyd, from Edinburgh, March 19 1803, described her meeting at York with Murray: '... as we had found a parcel of new books for us at Johnson's from Lindley Murray, we thought ourselves bound to go and see him. We were told that he lived about a mile from York, and in the evening we drove to see him. He has lost the use of one arm and side, and cannot walk. Such mild, cheerful resignation, such benevolence of manners and countenance ... he writes solely with the idea of doing good to his fellow-creatures.' (Hare, v. 1, p. 141.)

17. William Robertson, Scotland's official historian, was principal of Edinburgh University for thirty-one years. Among his friends were Adam Smith (Title 51), whose book *Wealth of Nations* was a landmark in economic thought, and David Hume (Title 48), who was more famous during his lifetime as an historian than as a philosopher.

Lord Selkirk, while at Edinburgh University, attended courses on ethics given by Dugald Stewart, a professor who is said to have 'breathed the love of virtue into whole generations of pupils.' When he first proposed assisting emigration to North America, Lord Selkirk wrote to Stewart asking for his comments. Part of Stewart's reply in 1802 was as follows:

I am not qualified to discuss with you the particulars of your proposed settlement. I am all together ignorant of the details of your plan and the subject itself is quite foreign to my studies. But this I will venture to assent with confidence, that whatever pains you may have taken to collect information, nothing short of a personal examination and survey of the place of your destination could justify you in forming arrangements of so gigantic a magnitude, involving not only your own dearest interests, but the fate of all such as may follow your fortunes. Nor is this all. Previous

to such a survey, a perfect understanding with the Government of this Country seems to be a step essential and indispensable. The fortune and rank you possess, added to your acknowledged talents, afford you a more ample field of doing good at home, than falls to the lot of most men. The objects you aim at are distant, and of more than doubtful attainment; and should your schemes miscarry, either thro' your premature death, or any of the other numberless accidents by which your benevolent wishes are liable to be frustrated, you would entail on your memory (together with the ridicule which always attends unsuccessful Projectors) the reproach of being the Author of all the disappointments and miseries which might await the companions of your adventure. I cannot help adding, that in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of the time in which we have lived, an abortive attempt to do good extends its mischievous effects far beyond the circle of the Individuals who are immediately effected by its failure. (PAC, MG19 E1 v. 52, p. 13903.)

18. Albert J.M. deRocca, a young officer who had served in the French army in Spain, was the second husband of Mme. de Stael, the celebrated author. In 1813 they visited England where they were welcomed by London society.

This book would have been of interest to members of the disbanded de Meuron Regiment. Many of the men, German, Swiss, and Italian mercenaries, had seen service in the Napoleonic Wars. The Regiment arrived in Canada in August 1813 and was disbanded in Montreal in July 1816.

Lord Selkirk's request to the government for military protection for his colonists had been refused. While in Montreal he succeeded, with the assistance of Captains Frederick Matthey and Porteous D'Orsonnens, in recruiting around eighty men and two other officers, Lieutenant Gustavus A. Fauché and Lieutenant Frederick Graffenreid, from the disbanded de Meurons. They were later joined by around twenty soldiers from the DeWattvilles and a few Glengarry Fencibles. Captains Matthey and D'Orsonnens remained with Lord Selkirk throughout his stay in Canada.

19. 'From five to ten thousand copies were long printed yearly. It became one of Murray's most valuable properties.... As the earliest manual of household management with any pretensions to completeness, it called forth many imitations.' (DNB, s.v. 'Rundell, Mrs. Maria Eliza.')

20. This work was based on Trotter's theses for his degree in medicine at the University of Edinburgh in 1788. He was physician to the British fleet and the author of several medical treatises. He was an ardent abolitionist, and was constantly agitating for improvements in hospital and medical services. (DNB, s.v. 'Trotter, Thomas.')

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