The works of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, have experienced a remarkable revival in recent years and sustained attention to his works is long overdue. So says Alker and Nelson’s ‘Introduction’ to James Hogg and the Literary Marketplace: Scottish Romanticism and the Working-Class Author (2009). Now is the time to update Special Collections’ inventory list of the James Hogg Collection.

Most of the Hogg Collection was donated to the University of Otago’s Special Collections by the great-grandchildren of Hogg, the Gilkison family, in 1952. The collection is comprised of books, some of which were formerly owned by James Hogg himself; and manuscripts, some being letters to Hogg from various correspondents including his contemporary and friend, Sir Walter Scott. Other books have been added to the Collection as part of the University of Otago Special Collections Acquisition policy.

Importantly, from the first Hogg inventory (2003) by Dr Donald Kerr: ‘Internal evidence reveals 14 presentation copies from a wide range of individuals and 10 inscribed by him. One – The Adventurer – contains Hogg’s own personal response: “I esteem this work very highly, James Hogg”. Noticeable, there is the Bible (which Hogg was well-versed in), works by his near contemporaries Sir Walter Scott and John Galt, and Lawrence Sterne.’

For the purposes of this inventory, the items will be divided into groups: Works by James Hogg (in alphabetical order of title); Works by others – some of which were owned by Hogg (in alphabetical order of title); Manuscripts – mainly letters, with transcriptions; and Ephemera.
Contents

• Works by James Hogg … Page 1

• Works by Others; Some Owned by Hogg … Page 8

• Hogg Manuscript Items – An Inventory with Transcriptions and Notes … Page 28

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• Other James Hogg Items … Page 58

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Works by James Hogg

Image from *Tales and Sketches by the Ettrick Shepherd. Including The Brownie of Bodshreck, Winter Evening Tales, Shepherd's Calendar, &c., &c. and several pieces not before printed. Volume V*. Glasgow: Blackie and Son, 1837. Call number: Hogg PR4791 A15 1837

Call number: Hogg PR4791 A76 1984

[James Hogg], *Dramatic Tales; by the Author of 'The Poetic Mirror'. Two volumes*. Edinburgh: Printed by James Ballantyne for Longman, Hurst, et al., 1817
Call number: Hogg PR4791 D7 1817
James Hogg, *The Ettrick Shepherd, Tales: Collected Among the Peasantry of Scotland, and from Foreign Adventurers.* London: James Cochrane, 1835
Call number: PR4791 A76 1835
This volume contains illustrations by George Cruikshank, who also illustrated works by Charles Dickens.

James Hogg, *The Forest Minstrel; A Selection of Songs, Adapted to the Most Favourite Scottish Airs. Few of Them Ever Before Published.* Edinburgh: Printed for the Editor and sold by Arch. Constable and Co., 1810
Call number: Hogg PR4791 F6 1810
On the inside front is written ‘Lionel Butler/Oxford/18th November 1946’.

Call number: Hogg DA878 HP71 1981
In the summer months of 1802-04, Hogg set out on three tours of the Highlands of Scotland. Hogg kept a diary of his travels, and also sent letters to Sir Walter Scott during this time.

The former owner has written on the inside front of this 1981 paperback edition ‘J. H. Gilkison/10 Queen st/ Dunedin’ (James Hogg Gilkison 1907-88), great-grandson of James Hogg.)

Call number: Hogg PR8661 J3 J466
Call number: Hogg PR4791 M3 1816
This volume has an ‘Ian Jack’ ownership sticker on the inside front cover.

Call number: Hogg PR4791 M68 1807
This book has been rebound in leather. The volume is dedicated to Sir Walter Scott.

Call number: Hogg PR4791 P54 1815
This volume has the bookplate of Clement Ingleby (1823-86), a Shakespearean scholar, pasted on the inside front cover.

*The Poems of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd*. London: Walter Scott, 1886-87. Two copies
Call number: Hogg PR4791 A17 1886
Special Collections has two copies of this title, one with a publishing date of 1886, the other 1887. Hogg’s daughter Mary Gray Garden (b. 1832) wrote the introduction to the title, and both
copies were gifted to the Library by one of the first Professors of English at Otago, John Mainwaring Brown (1851-88).

[James Hogg], *The Poetical Works of the Ettrick Shepherd, including The Queen’s Wake, Pilgrims of the Sun, Mador of the Moor, Mountain Bard, &c. &c.* Five volumes. Glasgow: Blackie and Son, 1838-1840
Call number: Hogg PR4791 A17 1838
Volumes I to III are dated 1838; volume IV is dated 1839; and volume V is dated 1840. On the free front endpaper of each of these volumes is handwritten ‘John Newton/John Arthur Newton’.

Call number: Hogg PR4791 Q4 1825

Call number: Hogg PR4791 Q5 1813
The name ‘Eliza [F]oulis is written on the title page in ink.

Call number: Hogg PR4791 Q5 1819
A manuscript letter from Alexander Blackwood ((1806-45), which was once enclosed in this book has been removed, and placed within a manuscript folder with the Collection (see page 39, ‘Manuscripts’ section of this inventory).
Call number: Hogg PR4791 Q8 1832
There is a newspaper cutting inserted in this volume which has been dated by hand ‘13th August 1936’. The cutting shows the Centenary ceremony held at the Hogg monument at St. Mary’s Loch. Major-General Sir Walter Maxwell Scott, Walter Scott’s great-great-grandson, is shown speaking to the crowd gathered.

Call number: Hogg PR4791 A4 1831

Call number: Hogg PR4791 S65 1811
All the issues that were published of this title are bound within this volume. A manuscript letter from James Hogg to John McDonald, which was once enclosed in this book has been removed and placed within a manuscript folder with the Collection (see page 42, ‘Manuscripts’ section of this inventory).

Call number: Hogg PR4791 P7 1895

Call number: PR4791 A15 1880
Both volumes of this work contain the bookplate of Henry B. Marshall.

Call number: Hogg PR4791 A15 1886
Both volumes of this work are stamped with ‘The Otago Section N.Z. Alpine Club’ in blue; and both have a handwritten inscription on the first free endpaper, which reads ‘To Uncle John with/love from /Jeanie J. McMurdo.’
Within volume one there are enclosed two newspaper clippings – one is dated, 1936, in writing. One is entitled ‘A Significant Scottish Masterpiece’ by A. G. Reekie; the second is a photograph of the James Hogg Memorial at St. Mary’s Loch in Selkirk. The sculptor, Andrew Currie (1812-1891), who produced the memorial (1860) that depicts Hogg sitting in a chair with a dog at his feet (see image, right), knew Hogg personally, and was from the same area in Ettrick.

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_Tales and Sketches by the Ettrick Shepherd. Including The Brownie of Bodsbeck, Winter Evening Tales, Shepherd’s Calendar, &c., &c. and several pieces not before printed. Six volumes._ Glasgow: Blackie and Son, 1837

Call number: Hogg PR4791 A15 1837

This six volume set was gifted to the University of Otago Library by the Gilkison Family in 1986; volume V has an inscription on the free front endpaper which reads ‘J. W. Pick[low]/St. Anns/St. Helens/Sept 1878’. This set has illustrated engravings by David Octavius Hill (1802-70).
**Tales and Sketches of the Ettrick Shepherd: Including several pieces not before printed; Mary Montgomery, Siege of Roxburgh, etc.** London: William P. Nimmo, 1878

Call number: Hogg PR4791 A15 1878

There are two inscriptions on the free front endpaper but the paper is dark, and they are difficult to read. One possibly reads ‘To John Mon/from his sis’.

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**James Hogg, Tales of the War of Montrose.** Three volumes. London: James Cochran, 1835

Call number: Hogg PR4791 T3 1835

Volume one of this title is missing; and on the first free endpaper of volume two is written ‘Walter Phillips/Comlongon Castle’. Phillips was the brother of Hogg’s wife, Margaret, and most probably owned this book when he was working as ‘factor’ at Comlongon Castle for David William Murray (1777-1840), 3rd Earl of Mansfield. Comlongon still stands, and is situated about ten kilometres southeast of Dumfries, south of Edinburgh.

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Call number: Hogg PR4791 A1 1866

The library only has volume one of two. Two letters that were once enclosed in this book have been removed and placed within a manuscript folder in the Collection (see pp. 47ff., ‘Manuscripts’ section of this inventory). The letters are from the Provost of Selkirk, Alexander MacDonald to Dr William Addison, dated 24 March, 1953; and from William Addison to Mr Gilkison dated 1 May, 1953.

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Call number: Hogg PR4791 A1 1878

The title page declares that this edition has been ‘Revised at the instance of the author’s family’. A bookseller’s sticker on the front paste-down shows the book was purchased in Dunedin, at Newbold’s Bookshop in George Street.
Works by Others; Some Owned by Hogg

Call number: Hogg PR1365 A38
On the free front endpaper of this volume James Hogg has written ‘I esteem this work/very highly/James Hogg’. The Hogg Collection has volume one of four only.

[John Galt], *The Ayrshire Legatees; or, The Pringle Family*. Edinburgh: William Blackwood, 1821
Call number: Hogg PR4708 G2 A97 1821
On the inside front cover of this volume is inscribed ‘J. H.’; on the first free endpaper is ‘Miss Hogg’; and on the title page is ‘Mrs Hogg’.

Call number: Hogg PA3855 E5 BJ82 1886
[John Howie], *Biographia Scotiana; or A Brief Historical Account of the Lives, Characters, and Memorable Transactions of the Most Eminent Scots Worthies…* Edinburgh: Printed by R. Menzies for T. Nelson, 1812
Call number: Hogg BX9099 HU94
The free front endpaper reads ‘Miss J. P. Hogg’, most probably Hogg’s daughter, Janet Phillips (b. 1823), the second (legitimate) child, and eldest of four daughters.

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[Sir Cuthbert Sharp], *The Bishoprick Garland, or A Collection of Legends, Songs, Ballads, &c. Belonging to the County of Durham.* London: Nichols, and Baldwin & Cradock, 1834
Call number: Hogg PR8349 D86 SH29 1834
There is an inscription on the front free endpaper which reads ‘Sir C. Sharp/to his frie/the Ettrick Shepherd/1834’. Historian Sir Cuthbert Sharp (1781-1849) came to know Sir Walter Scott through English historian, Robert Surtees (1779-1834), and it was probably through Walter Scott that Hogg and Sharp became friends.

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Call number: Hogg DA880 B72 BQ25

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Call number: Hogg QL690 G7 BJ82 1821
Neither of these volumes has a title page.
[Virgil], *Bucolica, Georgica, et Aeneis*. Edinburgh: Bell & Bradfute, 1812
Call number: Hogg PA6801 A2 1812
There is an inscription written on the front free endpaper which reads ‘Ex/Libris/Roberti Hogg [most probably Hogg’s nephew, William’s son]/Tertio Id. Jan/A.D. 1819./’ and one under this which reads ‘To James R. Hogg [Hogg’s son]/with the Giver’s best wishes/1836’. On the back endpaper paste-down is written ‘Robertus Hogg’, and various ‘doodles’ and notes.

Call number: Hogg BV4821 SS47
‘Geo. Logie/ 17[6]1’ is written on the front free endpaper. There are two dried flowers, which look like Scottish heather, pressed in the pages within the book.

Three volumes
Call number: Hogg DA890 E3 E34
On the first free endpaper of vol. one is an inscription which reads ‘James Hogg Esquire/from his sincere friend/ Henry G. Bell/Edinburgh June 5th/1829’.

Henry Glassford Bell (1803-74) was a Glasgow-born writer and sheriff. He began the *Edinburgh Literary Journal* in 1828 to which Hogg was a contributor. The pair were obviously
friends despite the thirty-year age gap. ‘J. H.’ is written on the inside front cover of each of the three volumes.

The following are bound together in one volume
Call number: Hogg DA750 E34 1818


January, 1818: contains an article on pp. 35-40 entitled ‘Life and Writings of James Hogg.’ (The volume has Hogg’s bookplate pasted in the front). February, 1818: ‘Life and Writings of James Hogg’ from the previous issues continues on page 122. March, 1818: ‘On the Life and Writings of James Hogg: (‘Pilgrims of the Sun’ and ‘Mador of the Moor’)’ continues on page 215. April, 1818; May, 1818; June, 1818

Call number: Hogg PR4792 BA25 1927
This volume has the bookplate of Duncan Cameron pasted on the inside front cover.

Call number: Hogg PR6001 D5 E8 1949
On the front free endpaper of this volume is an inscription which reads ‘To Mr James Hogg Gilkison/with kindest regards/from William Addison/14 IX 49’.
Also enclosed with the volume is a manuscript letter on letterhead paper (‘The Manse/Ettrick/Selkirk’) dated ‘27 IX 49’ which reads ‘“Ettrick Verse”,/A gift volume to/Mr James Hogg Gilkison,/c/o Mrs Gilkison/29 Highgate, Roslynn/Dunedin/N.Z./form Rev. Dr Addison/The Manse/Ettrick/Selkirk’.
James Hogg Gilkison (1907-98) was James Hogg’s great grandson.

Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons, 1887
Call number: Hogg PR8522 N3 VD66
Volume one has a ‘With the Author's Compliments’ sticker on the front free endpaper.

Charles Knight, *Half-Hours with the Best Authors.* London: Frederick Warne and Co., [1866]
Call number: Hogg PN6014 H466 1860
This book has a Park School, Glasgow award certificate pasted in the front to Robert Gilkison (1862-1942) (the son of Robert Gilkison) for First Prize for his written English exam. Robert Gilkison (senior) (d. 1879) married Hogg’s daughter Harriet in 1855. They were wealthy and successful until the Bank of Glasgow collapsed which saw them and their nine children,
emigrate to Dunedin, New Zealand in 1879. Sadly, Robert senior passed away not many months after they arrived. See pages 32-33 for an Otago Witness article on his passing.

Call number: Hogg DA880 B72 L824 1923

Call number: Hogg HD6473 S34 E25 1780
The ‘Blue Blanket’ and its provenance is steeped in myth and legend, but fundamentally it represents the tradesmen of Edinburgh, and is thought to have been given to them by James III in 1482.

John Veitch, *The History and Poetry of the Scottish Border: Their Main Features and Relations*. Glasgow: James Maclehose, 1878
Call number: Hogg PR8518 VD66
There is an inscription on the half-title which reads ‘Mrs Garden/with the Author’s kind/regards’. Mary Gray Garden (b. 1831) was Hogg’s youngest daughter.

Call number: Hogg PR4891 L4 H55 1824
This volume has ‘J. H.’ inscribed on the inside front cover; also an inscription on the verso of the title page which reads ‘From the Author/to his friend J. Hogg/Edinburgh 15th May 1824’.
A manuscript letter from Lockhart to Hogg, which was once enclosed in this book, has been removed and placed within a manuscript folder with the Collection (see pp. 40ff of the ‘Manuscripts’ section of this inventory).

[Peter Rae], *The History of the Late Rebellion; Rais’d against his Majesty King George, by the Friends of the Popish Pretender*. [Dumfries]: Printed by Robert Rae, 1718
Call number: Hogg DA814.3 R267 1718

Call number: Hogg PR4792 A2 1990
The Holy Bible: Containing the Old Testament and the New... London: Printed by E. T. for a Society of Stationers, 1655
Call number: Hogg BS185 1655 L8
This is a much used Bible. The leather cover has come off to reveal some old letterpress fragments lining the boards. The name ‘Betty Forbes’ is written on the title page.

[The Holy Bible: Containing the Old and New Testaments... With Marginal Notes by J. Canne... Amsterdam: John Canne, 1662]
Call number: Hogg BS185 1662 A5
This Bible has a lot of manuscript notes on the front and back endpapers; possibly in Hogg’s hand. The title page is missing.

The Holy Bible: Containing the Old and New Testaments.... Edinburgh: Printed by Sir D. Hunter Blair and M. T. Bruce, 1831
Call number: Hogg BS185 1831 E3
On the free front end paper is written: ‘To James Hogg Jnr./ This book is presented/ for the purpose of making him wise/ useful and happy./A sincere well-wisher./ 19 Feb. 1833.’ In the same hand on the same page: ‘The mine gives/ not its gold unsought/ neither will this precious volume unfold/ its hidden treasures/ to any but such as carefully/ diligently and/ perseveringly search for them.’

James Hogg Junior (b. 1821) was Hogg’s oldest (legitimate) child and only son. In his lifetime, he lived in India and Australia, but failing health in later life saw him return to Scotland.

William Brockedon, Illustrations of the Passes of the Alps, by which Italy Communicates with France, Switzerland, and Germany. Two volumes. London: Printed for the Author, 1828-1829
Call number: Hogg DQ824 BV16 1828
These two oversize volumes were a gift to Hogg from Brockedon. An inscription on the front free endpaper of volume one reads ‘To James Hogg/the “Ettrick Shepherd”/with the sincere/respect & esteem/of the/Author’.

There is a letter addressed to Mrs Hogg enclosed in volume one; unfortunately, it has been ripped in half and cannot be read in full.

Call number: Hogg PR5837 I84 1812
An inscription on the free front endpaper reads ‘To the Ettrick Shepherd/from his friend the Author’. John Wilson, a Scottish writer, journalist and trained lawyer (1785-1854) wrote for Blackwood’s Edinburgh Magazine under the name ‘Christopher North’. Wilson and Hogg were friends. There are some annotations in pencil throughout the text block of this volume.

Call number: Hogg PR4792 HW28
Call number: Hogg PR4792 GF45
Written by James Hogg’s great-grandson. This book is numbered 174 of 300. Enclosed within is a typewritten sheet of ‘Errata’.

Call number: Hogg PR4792 GV854
James Hogg founded the Border Games in 1827 as a way to bolster the morale of and entertain the local people. It is the longest continuously running athletic games in Scotland. The Games always finished with an archery competition, and Hogg was ‘Captain of the Bowmen’. (See ‘Manuscripts’ section of this inventory, pp. 30ff, for correspondence regarding archery with bow-maker Peter Muir.)

Call number: Hogg PR4792 P779
On this inside cover of this soft bound book is a certificate which reads ‘Jim Gilkison/Compliments of the Author’/(sister) Norah Parr’. Jim Gilkison and Norah Parr were great-grandchildren of Hogg.

*James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd: Memorial Volume*. Selkirk (Scotland): James Lewis, [1898]
Call number: Hogg PR4791 A15 1898
With an introduction by Robert Borland, this volume contains speeches that were ‘delivered on the occasion of the unveiling of the Memorial erected to commemorate the birthplace of JAMES HOGG, the Ettrick Shepherd.’

Call number: Hogg AY13 JZ2
On the front endpaper pastedown is a book plate with ‘James Hogg, Altrive Lake’ in manuscript; a printed harp and the Latin motto ‘Naturae Donum’ are printed at the top. James Hogg lived rent-free at a farm in Altrive, south of Edinburgh, from January 1815, courtesy of the fourth Duke of Bucleuch.

On the front free endpaper is written ‘James Hogg Esq. Jun. /with Mrs Hall’s/best respects’. This volume is missing its title page.
Call number: Hogg AY13 JZ2 1831
On the free front endpaper there is a manuscript note which reads ‘To/ James Hogg Esq./ with/ Mrs S. C. Hall’s very sincere/thanks and kind regards/-/ 59 Sloane Street’.
A manuscript letter from Mrs Anna Maria Hall to James Hogg, which was once enclosed in this book, has been removed and placed within a manuscript folder with the Collection (see pp. 44ff of the ‘Manuscripts’ section of this inventory).

The Keepsake for MDCCCXXX (1830). Edited by Frederic Mansel Reynolds. London: Hurst, Chance, and Co., [1830]
Call number: AY13 K43 1830
On one of the free front endpapers is written ‘William Tennant/to/ James Hogg/ 11 Feb 1830’; and within the book is a note written by Mary Garden, Hogg’s youngest daughter, which reads ‘This book has been/carefully kept in/paper,[for] why I do/not know’.
William Tennant (1784-1848) was a Scottish poet and Oriental language scholar. Like Hogg, Tennant was an autodidact and the pair came to know each other through their literary efforts. Hogg was an honorary member of the Tennant-initiated Anstruther Musomanik Society.

Call number: Hogg AY13 K43
The following are bound together in one volume:

Call number: Hogg DA110 M548

*The Knickerbocker.* Vol. III, no. 5, May 1834; vol. III, no. 6, June, 1834; vol. IV, no. 1, July, 1834.

*The American Monthly Magazine.* Vol. III, no. II, April 1, 1834. On page 85 of which there begins an article entitled ‘A Visit to the Ettrick Shepherd by an American Tourist’; at the end in pencil someone has written in pencil ‘Not good’; vol. III, no. III, May 1, 1834; vol. III, no. IV, June 1, 1834

*The Royal Lady’s Magazine and Archives of the Court of St. James’s.* [Vol. I], March, 1831. This issue contains *Bonny Mary Gray* by the Ettrick Shepherd on p. 127; [Vol. III], February, 1831

*The Belfast Magazine and Literary Journal.* Vol. I, no. II, March 1, 1825. On pp. 176-188 of this issue is a letter to the Editor from an ‘Anti-Jacobite’ entitled ‘The Glorious, Pious and Immortal Memory of King William; or, Remarks on Mr Hogg’s “ Scenes of Other Worlds”’

*The New Monthly Magazine.* Vol. XXXIV, no. CXXXIII, January, 1832

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Call number: Hogg PR4047 L3 1852

An inscription on the half-title reads ‘To David Gilkison/With [J.W.’s] best wishes/9th November 1852’. David Gilkison was Robert Gilkison’s (d. 1879) grandfather.

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[Laurence Sterne], *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman.* Two volumes. London: Printed for H. Symonds, 1793

Call number: Hogg PR3714 T73 1793

Hogg has inscribed ‘J. H.’ on the inside front cover of both volumes; and ‘James Hogg’ on the free front end-paper of the first volume only.

On the free back endpaper and pastedown there is a passage in Latin inscribed in pencil (not written by Hogg). The lines appear to be from Caesar’s *de Bello Gallico.*

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Call number: Hogg PR4331 LT27 1828

John Gibson Lockhart (1794-1854), author and one-time editor of the *Quarterly Review*, married Walter Scott’s eldest daughter, Sophia. Lockhart’s *Life of Robert Burns* was dedicated to James Hogg and Allan Cunningham, both poets and authors, and friends of Lockhart’s.

This volume, which has only a paper wrapper, has ‘Life of/Burns/J. G. Lockhart’ written on the cover and ‘J. H.’ on the first page of the text block.
Call number: Hogg PR3533 B6 1822

Call number: Hogg DA890 G5 M475 1834
This book has no cover and on the title page there is an inscription which reads ‘To James Hogg Esq./of Altrive with the/author’s …..’; the last part of the inscription is difficult to make out.

Call number: PR5311 1808
This volume has two title pages; the second of which includes the name of the engraver, Richard Westall, and was published in London by John Sharpe in 1809.

There are various scribbles on the front and back endpaper pastedowns and adjoining free endpapers. It looks as though Mary Gray Hogg practiced her signature on these pages. On the half-title page is written 'James Hogg/Eltrive Lake/1817'. There are various annotations throughout the book; on p. 28; on p. lxxxv; p. lxxxvii; p. cxiv; p. cxxv.

[John Galt], *The Member: An Autobiography*. London: James Fraser, 1832
Call number: Hogg PR4708 G2 M4 1832
On the inside front cover of this volume is inscribed ‘J. H.’; and on the first free endpaper there is an inscription which reads ‘With the Author’s [Compliments].’

John Galt (1779-1839) was a Scottish writer, and Hogg dined with him on one of his Highland Tours in 1803.
Memorials of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. Edited by his daughter, Mary Gray (Hogg) Garden; with a preface by Professor Veitch
Call number: Hogg PR4792 A3 M46 2012
This volume contains transcriptions of a few of the manuscript letters within the Hogg Collection, among other things.

The Mirror of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction. Vol. XXI. London: Printed and Published by J. Limbird, 1833
Call number: Hogg AP4 M57
First published in 1822, this periodical, produced by John Limbird, was a cheap weekly publication. This volume contains a piece entitled ‘Biographical Sketch of James Hogg, The Ettrick Shepherd’.

James Hogg has initialled the volume in the top left of the front endpaper pastedown. A manuscript inscription on one of the free endpapers says ‘To James Hogg Esqr./with the/Proprietor’s Compliments’
The portrait of Hogg mentioned in the ‘Preface’ is absent and there are various pencil notes throughout the book which may have been written by Hogg himself.

Call number: Hogg PR4792 NJ37

[Frederick Marryat], Newton Forster; or, The Merchant Service. Three volumes. London: James Cochrane, 1832.
Call number: Hogg PR4977 N4 1832
Volume one has Hogg’s bookplate, with ‘James Hogg/Altrive Lake’ written on it, pasted on the inside front cover; and an inscription on the half-title page which reads ‘The Ettrick Shepherd/from his admirer/the Author’.

Volume two has Hogg’s bookplate, with ‘James Hogg/Altrive Lake’ written on it, pasted on the inside front cover; and ‘A deal of humbug’ written in pencil on page 295 – not in Hogg’s hand.

Volume three has Hogg’s bookplate, with ‘James Hogg/Altrive Lake’ written on it, pasted on the inside front cover; an inscription on the first free endpaper which reads ‘Mrs Jas. Hogg/of/Altrive Lake/Selkirk’; and another inscription on the next free endpaper which reads ‘Mrs James Hogg/Altrive Lake/Selkirk’.

The following are bound together in one volume:
Call number: Hogg DA880 B48 RY66
Miss Russell, of Ashiesteel, Notes on some Historical and Literary Matter Bearing on the Works called the Catrail and the Yarrow Inscribed Stone. Alnwick, UK: Printed by H. H. Blair, 1882
_____., Notes on Some British Coins Older than the Roman Conquest. Alnwick, UK: Printed by H. H. Blair, 1883
___, *Additional Notes to Papers of 1882 and 1883*. [Alnwick, UK: Printed by H. H. Blair, August, 1885]

___, *Minchmoor and the Cheese Well, in Connection with Welsh Legend*. Alnwick, UK: Printed by H. H. Blair, 1885

___, *Notes on the Rude Stone Antiquities of Brittany, in Connection with Those in Scotland*. Alnwick, UK: Printed by H. H. Blair, 1886

___, *Old Roads of Gala Water and the Vicinity Sir Walter Scott’s Connection with Ashiesteel* from *Border Advertiser*, October 9, 1878

These papers were most probably written by Sir Walter Scott’s cousin, Jane. Jane Scott lived in the Russell house, Ashiesteel (Ashiestiel) from 1804-11.

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Call number: DA772 LT27 1819

The author of these letters, Peter Morris, was in fact a front for the real author John Gibson Lockhart (1794-1854), who married Walter Scott’s eldest daughter, (Charlotte) Sophia, (1799-1837).

*Peter’s Letters* is a fictional tour through Scotland during which Welshman Peter meets with important and influential real personages of the time, including Sir Walter Scott and James Hogg.

This image (below) is taken from the third volume which also has an inscription on the contents page which reads ‘This copy was presented to me by the author in Blackwood’s Jan.y 26 1820/James Hogg’.
Call number: Hogg PR4411 1812
On one of the free endpapers of this volume is an inscription which reads ‘John Stainton/To/His Friend/The/Ettrick/Shepherd’.

Call number: Hogg PR5703 V4 A17 1842
David Vedder (1790-1854) was home-schooled by his mother on the Orkney island of Sanday until the age of 12, after which he went to sea to begin his career as a sailor. His early education stood him in good stead however, and Vedder became a published poet. His funeral, in 1854, was well-attended by the literati of Edinburgh.
Call number: Hogg PR3620 1867
This volume has an award certificate from the Dollar Institution to Robert Gilkison for First Prize in English essay writing for the ‘Session 1876-7’. Robert Gilkison was Hogg’s grandson; Harriet Hogg was his mother. Harriet, her husband Robert Gilkison (senior), and their nine children emigrated to Dunedin, New Zealand in 1879.

The Institution or Academy was a boarding school established in 1818 by Captain John McNab, about 25 miles NW of Edinburgh as the crow flies. Robert most probably attended the school before emigrating to New Zealand.

James Grant Wilson, The Poets and Poetry of Scotland: From the Earliest to the Present Time. Two volumes. London: Blackie and Son, 1876
Call number: Hogg PR8650 WQ94 1876
Both volumes one and two have the bookplate of William A. Donald pasted on the inside front cover; there is also ‘WADonald/1892’ inscribed on the first free endpaper of each volume.
Robert Jamieson, *Popular Ballads and Songs, from Tradition, Manuscripts, and Scarce Editions; with Translations of Similar Pieces from the Ancient Danish Language and a few Originals by the Editor*. Edinburgh: Archibald Constable and Co., 1806. Two volumes  
Call number: Hogg PR977 JA2 1806  
Both volumes have ‘J. H.’ inscribed on the inside front cover; and ‘James Hogg/the Ettrick Shepherd’ inscribed on the half-title.

-[John Galt], *The Provost*. Edinburgh: William Blackwood, 1822  
Call number: Hogg PR4708 G2 P76 1822  
This volume has ‘J. H.’ inscribed on the inside front cover, and on the title page ‘Mrs Hogg’.

Call number: Hogg PR4331 A42  
These letters were reproduced from Allan Cunningham’s 1835 edition of *Complete Works of Robert Burns*. The preface of this small pamphlet reads as follows: ‘These letters were written to Richard Brown… and preserved by his daughter Eleanora, who married Captain Robert Gilkison. In 1878, their eldest son Robert was ruined by the collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank, so emigrated to N.Z. with wife Harriet…9 children and Burns’ letters. Robert died 6 weeks later and the destitute family sold 5 (?) letter to the Pierpont Morgan Collection…’  

Call number: Hogg DA880 Y2 RY63 1894  
On the second free endpaper there is an inscription which reads ‘Presented to the/[Rev.] Dr. & [Mrs] Nicholson/in memory of her beloved brother James Hogg/who died 15th Oct. 1894/by Mrs Garden./Aberdeen/21 Dec. 1894’. Mary Garden was one of Hogg’s children; her brother James was Hogg’s only son.

Call number: Hogg PR5322 R6 1818  
Special Collections only has volume one of this work. ‘J. H.’ is written on the inside front cover with ‘James Hogg/Eltrive Lake’ written on the title page but much cropped.

Call number: Hogg SB411.5 S36 RY66
John Parker Lawson, *Scotland Delineated. A Series of Views of the Principal Cities and Towns, Particularly of Edinburgh and its Environs; of the Cathedrals, Abbeys, and other Monastic Remains; the Castles and Baronial Mansions; the Mountains and Rivers Sea-Coast, and other Grand and Picturesque Scenery*. London: Day and Son, [1858]
Call number: Hogg DA865 LD52

The following are bound together in one volume:
Call number: Hogg DA750 S44 1812

*The Scots Magazine and Edinburgh Literary Miscellany*. January, 1812; March, 1812; On pp. 179-183 of this issue is ‘The History of Rose Selby’ by the Ettrick Shepherd. April, 1812; May, 1812; July, 1812; August, 1812; September, 1812; October, 1812; November, 1812. (The volume has Hogg’s bookplate pasted in the front; ‘James Hogg Eltrive Lake’ is written on the first page of this issue; on page 56 are some manuscript notes, presumably written by Hogg.)

The following are bound together in one volume:
Call number: Hogg DA750 S44 1813-1816

*The Scots Magazine, and Edinburgh Literary Miscellany*. July, 1813; November, 1813; August, 1815; March, 1816; August, 1816; September, 1816; October, 1816; November, 1816

The following are bound together in one volume:
Call number: Hogg DA750 S44. January – June, 1815
The Scots Magazine, and Edinburgh Literary Miscellany. January, 1815; ‘James Hogg Eltrive Lake’ is written on the contents page of this issue. February, 1815; on the back of an engraving of a printing press is written ‘Mr Henry… and I wager that the spend of Kirkinhope is not above £300 on his part and I that it is/ March 25, 1815’, most probably in Hogg’s writing. March, 1815; April, 1815; May, 1815
(J. H.’ is handwritten on the front endpaper paste-down; and on the back endpaper paste-down is written ‘L’Ettrique Berger’ – the Ettrick Shepherd in French)

The following are bound together in one volume:
Call number: Hogg DA750 S44 July – November, 1815
The Scots Magazine, and Edinburgh Literary Miscellany. June, 1815: ‘James Hogg’ is written on the contents page of this issue. July, 1815; September, 1815; October, 1815; November, 1815; (‘J. H.’ is handwritten on the front endpaper paste-down)

Call number: Hogg M1746 JN6 1787
The title page of this volume is missing. Underneath the title of many of the songs within is printed ‘Written for this Work by Robert Burns’.

Call number: Hogg AP4 S364
The first article in this volume is entitled ‘Unpublished Letters of James Hogg, The Ettrick Shepherd’. A paragraph tells how Hogg’s daughter, Mrs Mary Garden, found the letters in her father’s papers. The letters tell of Hogg’s 1803 tour through the ‘Western Highlands and Isles.’ Mary Garden was the youngest of Hogg’s children and one of four (legitimate) daughters.

Call number: Hogg PR3732 S4 1802

Andrew Lang, Sir George Mackenzie, King’s Advocate, of Rosehaugh: His Life and Times 1636 (?) – 1691. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1909
Call number: Hogg DA804.1 M2 L824 1909
[M. Zimmerman], *Solitude: Written Originally by J. G. Zimmerman. To which is added the Life of the Author*. London: Printed by W. Wilson for J. Walker, 1808
Call number: Hogg BJ1499 S6 Z175 1808

‘John Grieve / To James Hogg’ is written on the title page. John Grieve (1781-1836) was an Edinburgh hatter who was a friend and financial support to Hogg when he was starting out in the city. Hogg boarded with Greive for the first six months of 1810. Grieve was a poet himself, and Hogg dedicated his *Mador of the Moor* to him. They would later fall out over money.

Call number: Hogg PR1181 SP44

This volume has the bookplate of J. M. Brown pasted in the front and an inscription ‘J. M. Brown/Dundee/1874’ on the title page. Someone has coloured in some of the plates.

*Studies of Hogg and his World. Issue no. 4*. Edited by Gillian Hughes.
[Stirling]: James Hogg Society, 1993
Call number: Hogg PR4792 SX44 no. 4

*Studies of Hogg and his World. Issue no. 19*. Edited by Gillian Hughes.
[Stirling]: James Hogg Society, 2008
Call number: Hogg PR4792 SX44 no. 19

An inscription on the title page reads ‘With many thanks for your help / and fond memories of Dunedin / in March 2003 / Gill’.

An article in this issue by Gillian Hughes states ‘Harriet Gilkison’s son, also Robert Gilkison, was in Britain in 1911 when … childless Hogg aunt, Mary Gray Garden, died and he then inherited her share of the Hogg family books and papers and shipped them home to New Zealand.’

[Anders Bure], *Svecia, sive de Suecorum Regis Dominiis et Opibus. Commentarius politicus*. [Leiden: Elzevier], 1633
Call number: Hogg DL646 BY19 1633

This small volume has the bookplate of the Right Honorable George Rose pasted in the front. Rose (1744-1818) was born in Scotland but grew up in England, and was a supporter of William Pitt the Younger (1759-1806).

Call number: Hogg PR5110 N254 A17 1814

The second free endpaper has an inscription which reads ‘To / Mr James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherds, this small volume is presented as a token of esteem by his humble admirers, and / much obliged servant. The Author. / [Signature of the author?]; underneath this in pencil is
written ‘To Mr James Hogg’; on the rear paste down is written in pencil ‘Mrs Hogg/Altrive Lake’. There are some pencil notes in the text block.

Call number: Hogg PR5190 P3 1912
A manuscript letter from Thomas Pringle to James Hogg dated 15th November 1828, which was once enclosed in this book, has been removed and placed within a manuscript folder with the Collection (see pp. 33ff. in the ‘Manuscripts’ section of this inventory).

_John Veitch, The Tweed and Other Poems._ Glasgow: James Maclehose, 1875
Call number: Hogg PR5703 V5 T83
There is an inscription on the front free endpaper which reads ‘Mrs Bathgate/with the kind regards of/the Publishers’.

_The Works of the Right Hon. Lord Byron._ Two volumes. London: John Murray, 1815
Call number: Hogg PR4350 E15
This volume contains six parts, each with separate pagination and title-pages. There is a note in the volume which reads ‘Note Hebrew/Melodies,/Siege of Corinth/& Parisina – /apparently first/Editions. The other poems are/not firsts’.

There is another volume of the same which has various title pages throughout; call number Hogg PR4353 1815; it contains poems from vol. II of Byron’s _Works_, a poem by Coleridge; and a prospectus of an intended work by the Whistlecraft brothers. James Hogg has written his name and initials on various pages throughout this volume.

Also inside this volume was found a small manuscript note which reads ‘These appear to be/First Editions/Also Coleridge’s/Christobel/Back’/ [and overleaf] ‘I believe this volume/had autograph/inscription from Lord/Byron – since stolen –/see remains fly leaf’. Apparently this note was written by Mrs Garden, Hogg’s daughter. On the first free endpaper is written what looks like ‘Mrs Ja. Hogg/[of Ann Street?]’.

Call number: Hogg PR4792 G55 2016
Bruce Gilkison is Hogg’s great-great-grandson, son of Walter Scott Gilkison (b. 1912), who was the son of Robert Gilkison (b. 1862), who was the son of Robert and Harriet (Hogg’s daughter).

_Robert Borland, Yarrow and its Poets and Poetry._ Dalbeattie, [Scotland]: Thomas Fraser, 1890
Call number: Hogg DA880 Y2 Y94
On the first free endpaper is an inscription which reads ‘To/Mrs Garden/with the author’s kind regards/Yarrow/June 15 1891’.
*Image from Lawson’s *Scotland Delineated. A Series of Views of the Principal Cities and Towns…* London: Day and Son, [1858]. Call number: Hogg DA865 LD52
Hogg Manuscript Items – An Inventory with Transcriptions and Notes

Folder One
Eight Separate Items

1. [1820] A typewritten transcription of a letter from Walter Scott to Hogg, with the manuscript heading ‘Margaret has original’.

   Dear Hogg,
   
   I have the pleasure to pay you my best and most/sincere congratulations on your change of condition
   which/1 have no doubt will add materially to your happiness,/for to men of your real good temper of mind there is
   no/society like that of one’s own family. I have just lost/in a pleasant way however one of the more agreeable
   parts/of my society or as Joanna Baillies (?) says:
   - the flower and blossom of my house
   the wind has blown away to other towers.
   
   But I am to consider on the other hand the value of the/acquisition I have made in a man of Lockhart's
   worth/honour and talents.
   
   I did not forget your matters in London and I hope/I left them in a fair train./Lord Montagu made me
   no/promise but I sincerely believe he has a wish to serve/you, and I trust you will be accomodated (sic) next year
   with/a Yarrow grazing. In the mean while follow Iago's rule 'put money in thy purse'. A farm without
   a/reasonable capital is a horse without a bridle on the/which (sic) a man is more likely to break his
   neck than/to make his fortune.
   
   30 April/Edinr/I beg to be remember
   
   Very truly yours, Walter Scott

   A note at the bottom of the transcription reads as follows: (Some punctuation added)/Written
   1820/J. Hogg was married on 28th April (1820)/J. Lockhart married Sophia Scott the following day

   James Hogg married Margaret Phillips (1790-1870), the daughter of a farmer on 28 April, 1820. Walter Scott’s daughter, Sophia, married Scottish writer John Gibson Lockhart (1794-1854), on 29 April, 1820.

2. Undated, a manuscript note on a scrap of paper – In a large drawer in Bureau./I Royal
   Jubilee – A Scottish Mark/ by Jas Hogg, 1832/composed for entertaining Geo. IV on visit
   to/Edinburgh. [This item is not in this folder]
   
   Sir Robt Peel’s letter of thanks for same/ to Sir W. Scott/Letter from Sir W. Scott (mutilated) accompanying
   same/Sir W. Scott. [These two letters are in this folder]

   This manuscript note, most probably written by one of Hogg’s children pertains to two letters, the details of which follow:

3. A handwritten letter from Walter Scott to James Hogg. [Dated 1822]

   My dear Hogg
   
   I ought to have forwarded this en/closed which I received three or four/days since but waited till Will
   Laid/law went up Yarrow. I congratulate/you on the compliment, which is al/ways pleasant, even if
   nothing/more should come of it. Mr Peel is/well acquainted with your writings/ in evidence of which he bids
me/ say he has scarce forgiven your selling an old bitch for three guineas./I did not remember the passage, but/I vindicated you by saying that with/us guineas were scarce, and bitches numerous.

Yours truly/Walter Scott

Abbotsford, Friday

The name ‘Walter Scott’ has been cut from another manuscript and pasted onto this letter.

4. A handwritten letter from Sir Robert Peel to Walter Scott. [Dated 1822]

Melville Castle
Edinburgh. Thursday
Morning six o’clock.
My dear Sir Walter

My last request to you is to beg you will return thanks to Mr/Hogg, in the King’s/[name, for the gratifying proof of his genius & loyalty, which] have enabled me to offer his Majesty.

Adieu and believe me
Sincerely yours,
Robert Peel/
to Sir Walter Scott Bart.

Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850) was a Tory Member of Parliament who served Britain twice as Prime Minister, and twice as Home Secretary. In 1822, when the above letter was written Sir Robert Peel was Home Secretary. Peel is, perhaps, most notable as being the instigator of what would become the modern police force.

5. Manuscript transcription
Manuscript transcription of the above two letters (numbers 3 and 4). The transcription has a note at the top which reads ‘in Memorials of James Hogg the Ettrick Shepherd by his daughter Mrs Garden (see Hogg PR4792 A3 M46 2012); and at the bottom a note, which reads: Both written in 1822, re: “The Royal Jubilee” a drama written by J.H. on the occasion of George IV’s visit to Edinburgh.

As noted above, the ‘drama’ was originally found in the same drawer but is not included in this folder.

6. A handwritten letter from bow maker Peter Muir to James Hogg. Dated 1 August, 1831

Edin. Archers Hall
1st Augt 1831
My Dear Sir,
I am sorry that I can only send six arrows for yourself, it being entirely out of my powers to get others ready, considering the short notice that you gave me. Hoping that you manage to get this season over and by next year I shall endeavour to supply your wants in the way of bows and arrows,
I am Sir,
your humb. servt.
Peter Muir
James Hogg Esq

*A letter, from Hogg to Muir dated 31 October, 1832 is featured in The Collected Letters of James Hogg, Volume 3, 1832-1835, p. 98. Edited by Douglas S. Mack and Gillian Hughes. In it, Hogg explains to Muir that he is the winner of a ‘Bowmen of the Border’ competition and the prize is a newly made bow. Hogg also won the sweepstakes and won ‘two pair of arrows’.

7. A handwritten letter from bow maker Peter Muir to James Hogg. Dated 15 December, 1832

Edin. Archer’s Hall/15th Dec.
1832
My dear Sir
I believe I have been rather dilatory in making your Prize bow and arrows, but I have been away at Lochlomond (sic) for a considerable time cutting Yew trees, which you know are very scarce to be had, and on that acct. I was anxious to make use of the privilege, as you would not likely be needing your Bow at this season at any rate, by next year, I expect to be able to furnish the St. Ronan’s Club with a real Yew bow for their prize. The bow sent is Partridge wood backed with Ash, as it is made of two pieces it must be cautiously kept from damp. I have sent an oil cloth cover for its better preservation. If you want a silver ring to be put upon it for
an inscription be so good as write in with/the inscription you want engraved upon it, and/when it is done I shall send it out, expecting to/hear from you respecting the silver ring soon

I am sir
your humb. servt
Peter Muir

James Hogg Esq
[to] Peter Muir
[the] acts formerly rendered - £1-6-2
1832 Dec. 15 In repairing seven arrows 4-6
In (?) 6 new arrows….? 9-
In a packing case 2-6
[total] 2-2-2

*A letter, from Hogg to Muir, dated 26 December, 1832 is featured in The Collected Letters of James Hogg, Volume 3, 1832-1835, pp. 113-114. Edited by Douglas S. Mack and Gillian Hughes. In it Hogg acknowledges receipt of the bow Muir has made of ‘Partridge wood backed with Ash’. He states that he is pleased with the new bow but would have preferred a bow made of Yew, traditionally the best wood for bows.

Peter Muir (b. 1809) of Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland, learned bow-making from his father and uncle. In 1829, he started working for the Royal Company of Archers in Edinburgh, and over time gained a reputation as the finest bow maker in Scotland. In his role in Edinburgh, he oversaw fletcher Dick Thompson, who was most likely responsible for making the arrows of which Muir talks in the letters above.

Also in one of the letters above mention is made of ‘the St. Ronan’s Club’. Hogg initiated the St. Ronan’s Border Club Games in 1827 as an ‘attempt to inspire a greater sense of local community and responsibility’ (Groves, p. 5, 1987) in a society that was experiencing great change, and an economic downturn.
8. A note written in several hands; earliest date 1808

On what appears to be an endpaper ripped from a book are three notes written in three different hands.

On the recto side: *The gift of Margaret Loumer to Her Nephew/ Peter Phillips/ Longbrigdemoor Anno Dom/ 1808*

Presumably, this ‘Peter’ is the brother of Hogg’s wife, Margaret. Peter was also her father’s name.

On the verso side of this sheet of paper is written, in a different hand:

*James Robert Hogg was born March 18th 1821*
*Janet Phillips Hogg was born April 23rd 1823*
*Margaret Laidlaw Hogg was born Febr. Jan. 18th 1825*
*Harriet Sidney Hogg was born Dec. 18th 1827*
*Mary Gray Hogg was born August 21st 1831*

*[In another hand]*
*James Hogg ‘the Ettrick Shepherd’ who wrote the above died 21st Nov.r 1835 aged sixty four*
*Margaret Phillips his wife died 15th Nov.r 1870/ aged eighty*
*James (Robert) Hogg died 15th Oct.r 1894*
*Janet Phillips Hogg died 6th Dec.r 1891*
*Margaret Laidlaw Hogg m. Jas. Samuel died 1847*
*Harriet Sidney Hogg m. Robert Gilkison died February 1884*
*Mary Gray Hogg m. William Garden died June 1911*

James, Janet, Margaret, Harriet, and Mary were all James Hogg’s legitimate children by his wife, Margaret Phillips. Hogg had previously had two illegitimate daughters – Catherine Henderson, born 1807, to Catherine Henderson; and Elizabeth, born 1810, to Margaret Beattie.

James Hogg’s daughter, Harriet Hogg married Robert Gilkison in 1855 and they went on to have nine children. In 1879, the Gilkisons suffered financially after the Bank of Scotland collapsed, and they emigrated to Dunedin in New Zealand aboard the *Forfarshire*. Unfortunately Robert Gilkison died only a few months after their arrival.

An article in the *Otago Witness (Papers Past)* dated 20 December, 1879 chronicles the event:

*A painful case of sudden death occurred early on Monday morning. The deceased was a gentleman named Gilkison, who arrived with his wife and family in Dunedin only a couple of months ago from Glasgow. Mr Gilkison lived close to Knox Church, in George street (sic), and was a constant attendant there. On Sunday last he attended both services there, after the evening one returning home with his family, holding family worship, and retiring to bed at about 10 o’clock. He had been to this time in his usual state of health, but after to bed Mrs Gilkison noticed that his breathing was somewhat heavy, and questioned him as to whether he felt quite well. He replied that he did. Shortly afterwards he rose to get his handkerchief; returning, he was taken with a paralytic stroke, and fell. Dr Coughtrey was sent for, but spoke of it as a slight attack, and apprehended no danger. The doctor had not long left, however, when Mr Gilkison became insensible, and never afterwards rallying, died at 4a.m. The deceased gentleman was 59 years of age, and leaves a family of nine children. In Glasgow he was very well known and respected, being an influential cottonspinner, and holding public positions, one of which was as a member of the Town Council, of which he was senior bailie for a time. His commercial standing, however, was affected by the failure of the Glasgow Bank, and the reverses he sustained determined him to commence life anew in*
the Colonies. He had not engaged in anything since his arrival here. Those who knew him give him the character of a most kindly, warm-hearted, intelligent gentleman, who promised to become, if he had been spared, a valuable member of the community. His death is felt as a severe affliction by his friends and acquaintances, and in a higher degree by his sorrowing wife and family. It may not be out of place her to say that Mrs Gilkinson is a daughter of the poet Hogg, “the Ettrick Shepherd”.

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**Folder Two**

A handwritten letter from Thomas Pringle to James Hogg, dated 15 November 1828


The address information reads: *Wimbledon November Seventeen 1828/Mr James Hogg/ Mount Benger/ Selkirkshire*  

*London, 5 Bunhill Row*  

Nov. 15. 1828  

My Dear Hogg  

I inclose (sic) another £5 which I have extracted/ from the Publishers of *Friendship’s Offering* for you — / feeling as I did very strongly that 10|shillings| a page was but/ very inadequate reward for your kind & valuable/ contributions. I would not indeed have offered you/ such a petty sum had it been from myself — but/ my own remuneration (which is also indeed but small)/ is quite apart indistinct from the payments to con=/=tributors and 10 [shillings] per page was the highest rate which/ by agreement I was authorised to pay to any con=/=tributor. As the Publishers lost considerably by the book last/ Year there was some sort of excuse for/ this stinginess/ - but the present volume having already done so/ well as at least fully to pay all expenses I/ insisted on their evincing their gratitude to you & a few of the first rate contributors by doubling the the [sic]/ little modicum sent in the first instance — & I have the satisfaction of saying that I found Smith & Elder/ very willing to do this & to agree to my suggestion that/ for prime poetry such as yours less than a £1/ a guinea per page/ should not in future be offered.

In regard to prose I intend to adopt a somewhat different/ principal & for the great difficulty in regard to/ prose articles/ is to get them at once good and brief. I mean therefore to propose/ to my prose contributors for next/ (year?) (and permit to hope that/ you may be one of them)/ to write me articles not exceeding 20/ pages /18mo for a fee of ten guineas each — now my kind friend/ Miss Mitford has promised me & so has Croly and Banim/ (O’Hara Tales) and Horace Smith & (superscript) Derwent Conway & Kennedy & Fraser (Zalim Khan). I’d/ expect also Gleig & half a dozen others to which if I can add/ one from you — all of course in your very best style and I shall/ be well content & have no doubt of producing a volume/ superior to/ our one of this year.

Our embellishments next year will also be much/ superior to this. We have put a capital picture/ from/ Wilkie (?) (and) we have some other very fine things already/in the engraver’s hands & I expect my pick of/ Sam.l Rogers’s collection – where there are some very exquisite/gems.

Allan Cunningham and I are on the most friendly and/ confidential terms & are to write for each other. Allan/ is a fine frank man & fellow & I like him much. He/ is to dine with me on Monday with/ [Kennedy] who is a very promising young [chield?] — I heartily wish you could have taken a seat with us — but/ I hope/ that he may come round some day.

Remember me kindly to Mrs Hogg/ & believe me always yours very truly  

Tho. Pringle
Pay with an (sic) receipt & let me know that this/ & my former communication have reached/you safe
– write also fully & say bow you get on

*Chiel = ‘guy, fellow, or thing’ Scots


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**Thomas Pringle (1789-1834)**

Scottish writer, editor, and abolitionist, Thomas Pringle, was a friend and associate of Sir Walter Scott. He became acquainted with James Hogg in about 1811 when they discussed establishing a new magazine (*Blackwood’s Magazine*). After his family experienced reduced circumstances, Pringle, with them, emigrated to South Africa in 1820. However, he returned to England and became the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, working with William Wilberforce (1759-1833). Pringle also edited the annual *Friendship’s Offering*; the letter above refers to contributors presumably for the 1829 edition.
The 1829 edition of Friendship’s Offering features Pringle’s ‘Glen-Lynden. A Tale of Teviotdale’ and ‘La Frescura’.


**Friendship’s Offering**

The annual publication, *Friendship’s Offering*, ran from 1824 until 1844, with Pringle as editor from 1827 until his death in 1834. Published by Smith & Elder, it is thought to have featured the earliest example of a dust-jacket in 1829. A review from the Gentleman’s Magazine of November, 1824 praises the ‘external embellishment, embossing, illuminating…. [and] original compositions of no ordinary cast’. The magazine was mostly aimed at a female audience and as editor, Pringle sometimes complained that Hogg’s contributions occasionally lacked sensitivity with regard to the publication’s main demographic.

**Mary Russell Mitford (1787-1855)**

English writer, Mary Russell Mitford’s first publication was a collection of poetry in 1810, after which she was advised by Samuel Coleridge to write more drama, which she did, with limited success. She spent most of her adult life writing to earn money to support her family. Mitford’s father, George, was an incessant gambler, and despite gaining two large sums of money through inheritance and a lottery ticket, Mary’s writing provided vital income. Her most successful publication was ‘Our Village’ – a series of volumes with stories based on the people and happenings in the village where she lived in Reading, Berkshire.


**Reverend George Croly (1780-1860)**

Croly was born in Ireland and trained to become a clergyman in the Church of England. After moving to London in 1810, he began to write theatre reviews for the Times. Croly’s obituary in the Gentleman’s Magazine (pp. 104ff., January, 1861) states that he wrote across a wide range of genres – ‘productions in every class of literature’. Croly’s writings were usually anonymously listed in publications.


**John Banim (1798-1842)**

Irish authors, John Banim and his brother, Michael (1796-1874), collaborated on their most well-known work, *The O’Hara Tales* (the first of which was published in 1825) writing under the pseudonyms Abel and Barnes O’Hara. Michael travelled around Ireland researching for the Tales, while John lived and wrote the Tales in London.

The 1829 edition of Friendship’s Offering features ‘The Publican’s Dream’ by ‘the Author of “O’Hara Tales”’.

**Horace (Horatio) Smith (1779-1849)**

Son of a London solicitor, Horace Smith became a partner in a successful merchants and insurance brokerage, in which he made a lot of money before the 1825-26 ‘crash’. Smith was a prolific author and became a ‘literary man about town’. He became friends with, and was a patron of Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822), and he was also an associate of, and friends with, John and Leigh Hunt, editors of the Examiner.

The 1829 edition of Friendship’s Offering features Smith’s ‘Portrait and Landscape Painting Contrasted’ (a poem).
Derwent Conway (pseudonym for Henry D. Inglis) (1795-1835)
Scottish travel writer, Henry David Inglis, published under the name Derwent Conway from 1825. He travelled throughout Europe and wrote various publications until his untimely death from ‘brain disease’. The author of the ODNB article on Inglis uncharitably states that ‘His books have fallen into well-deserved obscurity’.
There are no contributions by Inglis in the 1829 edition of Friendship’s Offering.

William Kennedy (1799-1871)
While it is not entirely clear who the ‘Kennedy’ from Pringle’s letter refers to, it is most probably Scottish-born writer, lawyer, and diplomat, William Kennedy. Kennedy was born in Scotland but educated in Ireland. Initially trained in the seminary, he gave that up to move to Scotland where he worked for William Motherwell (another contributor to the 1829 edition of Friendship’s Offering) and the Paisley Magazine. Eventually, Kennedy moved to London to write, and to train as a lawyer. Kennedy collaborated with Leitch Ritchie (another contributor to the 1829 edition of Friendship’s Offering), and also became a diplomat for the British Government in America, and consequently a great advocate for the state of Texas.

James Baillie Fraser (1783-1856)
Traveller, artist, and writer James Baillie Fraser was born in Inverness, Scotland. From the age of 16, Fraser went to live in Guiana to manage the family’s sugar business there. He stayed for 12 years before returning to England, and setting off once again in 1813 for India, where he travelled with his brother William, sketching places such as the Himalayas. In the 1820s he journeyed through the Middle East, especially Persia and his experiences helped him to become known as an authority on the region – so much so, that he travelled back to Persia in the 1830s for the Foreign Office ‘to report on Russian influence in the region’. Fraser wrote and published narratives of his journeys, and historical novels based in the Middle East. He died in Scotland on the family estate.
The 1829 edition of Friendship’s Offering features Fraser’s ‘Zalim Khan. A Tale of Modern Persia’.

Rev. George Robert Gleig (1796-1888)
Soldier, Chaplain-General to the armed forces, and author George Robert Gleig was born in Stirling, Scotland. His father, George Gleig, Bishop of Brechin, was keen for his son to enter the church but George Robert joined the army. He saw action in Spain, France, and North America under Wellington who became Gleig’s somewhat half-hearted patron. Gleig graduated MA and was ordained into the Church in 1820. He began writing to support his growing family with wife, Sarah Cameron. In his lifetime, Gleig wrote 58 books and over 130 articles; his most well-received was a serialisation in Blackwood’s Magazine – ‘The Sub-Altern’; published in book form in 1825. Unfortunately, Gleig was ‘known for his tactlessness and ambition’ and some of his writings were overly embellished versions of the truth.
The 1829 edition of Friendship’s Offering features Gleig’s ‘The Brothers’.

Samuel Rogers (1763-1855)
Thomas Pringle’s biographer, Randolph Vigne, states in Thomas Pringle: South African Pioneer, Poet & Abolitionist (2012) that Rogers was ‘a dominant figure among English poets and writers and at the centre of the social world’. A fan of poet Thomas Gray, and of writer Samuel Johnson from a young age, Rogers amassed a fortune as a banker that enabled him to set up a literary salon in London. He was apparently a kind man but could have an acerbic tongue, and his writing has been compared favourably with Walter Scott’s and that of Byron. A friend of Charles Dickens, Rogers was possibly the inspiration for Grandfather Smallweed in Bleak House (1852).
Nothing under Rogers’ name appears in the 1829 edition of *Friendship’s Offering*.

**Allan Cunningham (1784-1842)**
Born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Allan Cunningham, trained and worked as a stonemason. He was voracious reader and developed a love of poetry from an early age; he was friends with James Hogg from age 18. In 1810, Cunningham moved to London to ‘try the literary life’ and initially worked as a parliamentary reporter. In 1814, he began work as a superintendent for sculptor Francis Chantrey (1781-1841); this was a position he held until Chantrey’s death. Cunningham continued to write poetry to support his ever-expanding family with wife, Jean Walker. He wrote plays, romance novels, and biographies, most notably of Robert Burns and artist David Wilkie.

The 1829 edition of *Friendship’s Offering* features Cunningham’s ‘The Minstrel’s Love’.

**Wilkie (?)**
Could possibly be Scottish painter David Wilkie (1785-1841). Friends with Walter Scott, with Sir Robert Peel as one of his patrons, Wilkie’s biographer was Allan Cunningham.

No works by Wilkie appear in the 1829 edition of *Friendship’s Offering*.


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Folder Three

A hand-written letter from Robert Pearse Gillies to James Hogg dated 18 July, [1813?].

Call number: Hogg PR4715 G7 D42

*Sunday morning*

18. July

*Dear Hogg,*

As I have to write to a London/Bookseller to day at any rate, if/you could send one/ the Title, publisher's name and date of the Dicty. you/mentioned I can commission it by/mail; for I shall never get it in/Edinburgh.

I have a Rhyming Dicty. by Trusler/in which one looks for words by/their terminations; and I would like to compare it with yours, & for this purpose wd. Borrow yrs. for one hour/ if I knew you cd. spare it. On second thoughts however this is needless for/I shall get my own from London/in a week and you might want to/to search for a rhyme at the very/time your copy was absent.

I had thought of writing/something purely anonymous on/receiving the reprint of the “Queen’s/Wake”; and this makes me anxious/ to possess every auxiliary to/render my rhymes satisfactory./ Perhaps however I may find the compilation of Trusler as good/as Walker after all.

I am particular about/the Title of the latter; for if/I were to send an imperfect/order, they wd. infallibly dispatch/some wrong book or bad Edition */ and the money would be thrown/away.

Remember we shall be/ most happy to see you ^at dinner on/yr. way to the Wilsons tomorrow./ Emily I believe will go thither/with you to supper. At least I/ know nothing to hinder her. (Something scribbled out)

Ever yrs.

R.P. Gillies

[This note appears in pencil on the side of page 2 of this letter] * money would be thrown away. Remember we shall be most happy to see you at Dinner on/your way to the Wilsons tomorrow. Emily I believe will go thither with you to supper. At least I know nothing to hinder her. Ever yrs. R.P. Gillies*
This letter was purchased by Dr Donald Kerr for the Collection. The selling notes read:

‘A very good letter from the aspirant writer Robert Pearse Gillies (1789-1858), to a much more successful one, James Hogg, asking for the details of the rhyming dictionary Hogg owns – Gillies has one by Trusler and intends to order the same one as Hogg has for comparison. Gillies says that he ‘had thought of writing something purely anonymous on receiving the reprint of “Queen’s Wake”…’ and he concludes by hoping to see Hogg ‘on yr. way to the Wilsons tomorrow’.

This letter possibly dates from 1819, as 18 July fell on a Sunday only in 1813, 1819 and 1824 before Gillies moved to London; and the reference here to a reprint of Hogg’s Queen’s Wake could easily refer to either the fifth or sixth edition, both of which were published in 1819. However, there was also a ‘reprint’ (actually a reissue) of the poem in the same year as it was published, so 1813 is also a possibility: and the nonchalance with which Gillies writes of ordering
a book from London suggests easy circumstances, which was not so much the case after his family wealth dissipated by bad investments in 1814-15.

In this folder is a manuscript note, the provenance of which is unknown. It reads:
RP Gillies x
A member of the Faculty of Advocates nephew of of Lord Gillies.
Early contributed to Blackwood/First editor of the Foreign Quarterly Review
Published Memoirs of a Literary Veteran 3 vol 1851
Died in London Nov 1858

Robert Pearse Gillies (1789-1858)
Robert Pearse Gillies came from a wealthy, landed Forfarshire family, and trained as a lawyer. By 1815, he had inherited the family property, lost it all in bad investments, and moved to Edinburgh to write full time. He was enamoured of German and Danish literature, and supported his family by translating works for Blackwood’s Magazine. His mounting debt necessitated a move to Boulogne in 1840, and upon his return to England in 1847, he was thrown in Debtor’s Prison until 1849. Friends with Walter Scott and James Hogg, Gillies was a well-known figure in literary circles. In 1851, he published Memoirs of Literary Veteran in three volumes containing anecdotes and reminiscences of his time spent with other members of his literary community like Scott and Hogg, but also Mrs Siddons and John Galt. Gillies died in London.

Folder Four

A handwritten letter from the Alexander Blackwood to an unknown female buyer of the large paper edition of Hogg’s The Queen’s Wake (5th edition, 1819), dated ‘Thursday’.
This letter was removed from a book within the Hogg Collection: James Hogg, The Queen’s Wake, 5th edition. Edinburgh: William Blackwood, 1819; call number Hogg PR4791 Q5 1819

Dear Madam
I have much pleasure in sending as you desire a copy of the large paper edition of the Queen’s Wake.

With best [respects] of my brother
+myself
I am
Dear Madam
yours truly
Alex Blackwood

Geo. St
Thursday
Blackwood’s Publishers
William Blackwood (1776-1834) was born and educated in Edinburgh. Apprenticed to a bookseller in about 1790, Blackwood was in the ‘trade’ from a young age. He opened his own bookshop in 1804 and worked his way up, becoming a publisher and founder of the Blackwood’s Edinburgh Magazine in 1817. Blackwood’s sons Alexander and Robert both worked for their father, and took over the business upon his death.

Folder Five

A handwritten letter from John Gibson Lockhart to James Hogg, dated 21 June 1832.
This letter was removed from a book within the Hogg Collection: J. G. Lockhart, The History of Matthew Wald. Edinburgh: W. Blackwood, 1824. Call number: Hogg PR4891 L4 N55 1824

London June 21 1832
My dear Hogg

You will be as much grieved/I believe as most people will by/…. to hear that our good/friend Sir Walter is now laid on/a bed from which there is little/hope of his ever rising. He had/a new [shirk] ? (possibly a word meaning ‘stroke’) in Holland the days/ago, and has not as yet shown/any sign of ? and recovery.
His/family are all with him, & except/for Anne whose nerves have/been overstrained, as well/as cd be looked/for under these/sad circumstances.

The subscription for the Queen’s/Wake goes on pretty tolerably/The most liberal conduct of the/Literary Fund in putting their/ names down for 40 copies, will enable Murray/ remit you/tomorrow or next day £100/ and as neither the City Gentry/ nor most of your own friends off/the West End Lane have as yet/come forward, but are/surely to do so by & bye, I think a further, if not a larger/remittance may soon be looked/for.

If names don’t come in more rapidly there will be no/at tempt at printing the poem/for the present year – but in the meantime you will I trust/get over the immediate difficult/ of Cochrane’s [discounted bile?] / & another season may be relied/on for better prospects in literature/than the two last have afforded

With best regards to Mrs Hog/believe me sincerely yours
JGLockhart

*This letter is referenced by Hogg in a letter to Joseph Snow, Secretary of the Royal Literary Fund, dated 21 July 1832. See The Collected Letters of James Hogg, Volume 3, 1832-1835, pp. 85-87; see also pp. 92 ff regarding Hogg’s reaction to the death of Sir Walter Scott.

John Gibson Lockhart (1794-1854)
John Gibson Lockhart was born and grew up in Glasgow. Educated at Oxford, he spoke several European languages and trained as a lawyer. However, what he really wanted to do was write. Lockhart became the editor of Blackwood’s Magazine after the Pringle/Cleghorn debacle (see Gillian Hughes, James Hogg: A Life, pp.146ff.), and he had a hand in the Chaldee Manuscript (1817) with Hogg. After meeting Sir Walter Scott for the first time in May 1818, Lockhart married his daughter, Charlotte Sophia (1799-1837), in 1820. The couple moved to London in 1825 when Lockhart became editor of the Quarterly Review; he remained in the position until 1853.
Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832)
James Hogg and Sir Walter Scott first became acquainted in 1802. This acquaintance gradually developed into a friendship of almost thirty years. In his letter (transcribed above), Lockhart reveals to Hogg that Scott has had another stroke, his fourth, while travelling back from a supposedly recuperative trip on the Continent. The stroke necessitated a stay in London of three weeks to recover enough to travel back to Scotland. Walter Scott’s wife, Charlotte, had predeceased him in 1826, and his daughter, Anne, was so affected by his death that she died the following year. After Scott returned to Abbotsford, Hogg twice tried to visit but was not allowed to see the author. Scott died on 21 September 1832, and by then Hogg had not seen Scott since October 1830.
Royal Literary Fund
Established in 1790 by the Reverend David Williams (1738-1816), the Royal Literary Fund is still running, and continues to aid writers and their families who find themselves in dire straits. Hogg appealed to the Fund, usually through others, several times during his career.

John Murray, Publishers
John Murray II (1778-1843) was in charge of the family business when Hogg first came into contact with the publishing house in 1814 through Lord Byron, with whom Hogg had a correspondence (see Collected Letters, vol. 1, p. 451). Hogg’s relationship with both Byron and Murray soured somewhat after Hogg sent Byron a rather ribald note regarding Byron’s upcoming marriage to rich heiress, Anne Isabella Millbank (1792-1860). By 1830, John Murray II’s son, John Murray III (1808-92) was helping his father in the family business.

James Cochrane, Publisher
Cochrane ‘courted’ Hogg in 1831 to publish a work for him. They met when Hogg travelled to London in December of that year. Hogg initially stayed with his wife’s nephews, but soon after moved in with Cochrane and his family at 11 Waterloo Place, London. Cochrane’s publishing business was already in financial trouble by this stage, and by April 1832 ‘Cochrane’s assets had been seized by creditors’ (Letters, vol. 3, pp. 316ff). He was declared bankrupt on 4th May 1832 which put a stop to the planned twelve volume series of Hogg’s Altrive Tales, illustrated by George Cruikshank. One volume had already been published with 3000 copies.

Folder Six

A handwritten letter from James Hogg to John McDonald, dated 13 June 1832.
This letter was removed from a book within the Hogg Collection: The Spy. Edinburgh: Constable, 1811. Call number: Hogg PR4791 S65 1811

The address on the front reads: No. 5 John M,Donald Esq

Altrive Lake June 13th 1832
My dear Sir
As I had some part of the tale to alter I do not get it sent off to Edin’ till tomorrow/ when I will give directions that it shall be forwarded/ to you with the first coach parcel. Now this must be/ the first tale in the second vol. for most particular/ reasons which will be evident to you by and by/ But the worst thing is it will derange my pre-/sent arrangements for this tale and The Brownie/ of Bodsbek will be too much for one vol. therefore/ you will be obliged to take a shorter tale to follow/ this which I think must be ‘The Wool-gatherer’/ or ‘The Bridal of Polmood’ from the Winter Evening Tales. Or anyone that Pringle or you like from/ that work or The Shepherd’s Calendar. It will be queer if I bring you in to be an Editor and a liter- ary man without any intentions on your part/ but merely out of friendship to a luckless wight/ who really deserves a better fate. As I have not yet/ received your answer to my last relating to Messrs Elder and Smith’s offer I shall refrain from any further in-/structions at present. But there is one thi ng which you may hint to them or whoever you agree with that/ they shall be at liberty to drop the work whenever/ it fails to pay them and me and as long as it does/ I shall carry on the series if I keep in life and health/ You have never told me if you are coming to/ Scotland this summer. If you come be assured you shall receive [sic] a hearty welcome here at all events. When/ you land at Edin’ take a seat on the top of the Peebles’ coach to Peebles and then to Innerliethen six miles on/ and then you must hire a gig over to me seven/ miles which about London is reckoned as nothing/ You will start from Edin’ at Nine and dine with/ me at 4½. Be sure to write often you cannot write/ too often as my sheet anchor is at present
ruled by you/As long as the parliament sits you can never want/plenty of franks. Some of those who have
proffered to/ be the medium of communication between my friends/and me are Lord Mahon Sir John Hay
Alex Pringle/Sir Geo Warrender Duncan Davidson and almost any/peer or member of Scotland
that are contiguous [sic] to you/ But when the parliament breaks up by sending them/ to Mr John Christie
Admiralty Office under cover you/ will get letters proofs or parcels of any sort franked/
I remain dear Mac your’s ever
James Hogg
To J. M,Donald Esq

*see The Collected Letters of James Hogg, Volume 3, 1832-1835, pp. 80-81 for this letter

John McDonald
After James Cochrane (see notes on Cochrane’s bankruptcy above) was made bankrupt, Hogg
needed someone to act on his behalf in London to salvage some 2000 copies of the first volume
of Hogg’s Altrive Tales. On 3rd May 1832, Hogg wrote to McDonald (see Collected Letters, vol. 3,
pp. 68-70) asking him to ‘secure the copies for me, and consign them over to some other house, or sell for me on commission…’. It is unclear who McDonald is but he is probably a fellow Scot that Hogg met in London. McDonald tried to secure another publishing house, namely both Smith Elder and Co., and Richard Bentley, but had no success.

**Thomas Pringle (1789-1834)**
See notes on Thomas Pringle, pp. 32ff of this inventory.

**Smith, Elder and Co., Publishers**
George Smith (1789-1846) and Alexander Elder (1790-1876) established their publishing business in London in 1816. They achieved prominence from the 1840s onwards by publishing the *Cornhill Magazine*, as well as the Brontës, John Ruskin, and William Makepeace Thackeray.

Note: Members of Parliament were able to frank letters for other people, and Hogg had secured a ‘franking promise’ for letters between him and his friends from the following: **Lord Mahon**, Philip Henry Stanhope, 5th Earl Stanhope (1805-75), MP for Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire and an historian and writer; **Sir John Hay**, 6th Baronet of Smithfield and Haystoun (1788-1838). MP for Peeblesshire, Scotland; **Alexander Pringle** (1791-1857), Conservative MP for Selkirkshire. Friend of Sir Walter Scott, and his companion to Waterloo and Paris in 1815; **Sir George Warrender** of Lochend (1782-1849). Scottish politician and amateur musician. MP for Honiton, Devon from 1830 for two years; **Duncan Davidson** (1800-81), Scottish landowner, lawyer, and politician. At the time of Hogg’s letter, Davidson was MP for Cromartyshire in the Scottish Highlands; **Mr John Christie**, senior member of the Admiralty, ‘had year-round franking privileges’.

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**Folder Seven**

**A handwritten letter from Mrs Anna Maria Hall to James Hogg, dated 2nd April, 1830**

This letter was removed from a book within the Hogg Collection: *The Juvenile Forget Me Not*. London: Frederick Westley and A.H. Davis, 1831. Call number: Hogg AY13 JZ2 1831

A partial transcript of this letter appears (pp. 198-199) in Mary Gray Garden’s edited *Memorials of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd*. Third edition. Paisley, Scotland: Alexander Gardner, 1904; see Hogg PR4792A3 M46 2012 – a reproduction of Garden’s *Memorials*.

*James Hogg Esq/Etrick/Near Edinburgh/ [A.B?]*

*59 Upper Charlotte Street*

*Fitzroy Square*

*April the 2nd 1830*

*Dear Sir*

*As you did not in the parcel you so kindly sent, acknowledge the receipt of a letter which I did myself the pleasure to write you some time ago, I take/ for granted that you did not receive it, in it/I thanked you, with sincerity and gratitude;/ for the kind feelings you expressed towards me, to our friend/Allan Cunningham; to receive – to deserve, your approbation/ is peculiarly gratifying to me;[as living] as I do/to attempt the delineations of natural character; I am/ anxious to merit the applause of those who understand/ the subject – as you so perfectly do – I have been too/ much behind the scenes to care much for newspaper praise;/ Although it serves one’s reputation it does not produce/ any heartfelt pleasure – at least to me –*
The Prayer for my Juvenile is all that I can wish, and the tale you intended for me also is interesting, and powerfully written—but surely my dear Sir, you would not wish my young readers to credit supernatural appearances? I could not take it upon my conscience to send the little darlings tremblingly to bed after perusing the very perfection of Ghost Stories from your pen—I find it most singularly perplexing that the first tale you sent me was one of seduction—your second (a thing by the way of extraordinary spirit and beauty) was a wanderer from fairy land. Now, when all the sparkling, glittering, airy beings are buried under their own green moss, and blue bare belles—it would be downright sacrilege to fill the heads of our nurslings with their bygone exploits—your last is a Ghost Story! which kept even me awake half the night—it is a downright destruction of peace for you to write them so well—pray, pray, write me a simple tale about your own pure and innocent Scottish children—without love or Ghosts or fairies—I remember reading what you once wrote about sheep dogs—anything about them would be invaluable—or nay anecdotes you could embody about birds or beasts—their habits and manners—natural history is to me the sweetest study in the world.

Now my dear Sir, you must not be angry at my frankness—indeed Allan Cunningham told me to deal candidly—and tell my opinion honestly to you—I have now done so, and feel that although you may censure my judgement, you will praise my sincerity—I should indeed be sorry if plain speaking lost me, what I am so anxious to retain, your good opinion—I am publishing a little volume, intended for young ladies who have just entered their teens—it is called 'Chronicles of a Schoolroom'—Would it be acceptable to your young ladies? if so I will send it—Mr Hall went into town today, to speak to W+D about your money—since he has taken the Sub-Editorship of the 'Morning Journal' he has hardly time to stop—indeed it is too much for him, and I much fear his health must suffer from over exertion.

Mr Carne desires to be remembered to you. Mr+Mrs Carne are going to live in Edinburgh—She is a very pretty, animated woman and much liked here; they are just returned from Paris—Mr Hall assures you of his esteem, and I am dear Sir with much respect your very obliged

Anna Maria Hall

We have had snow again this morning

Anna Maria Hall (1800-81)
Anna Maria Hall moved with her mother and stepfather from Ireland to London in 1815. She married Samuel Carter Hall (1800-89) in 1824 and together they would spend much of the rest of their lives writing and editing for periodicals: Anna Maria, most notably, for the Juvenile Forget-Me-Not, and Samuel Carter for The Amulet, or Christian and Literary Remembrancer.

Anna Maria was well-liked in London’s literary circles but Samuel Carter was described as ‘self-righteous’, and a Peelite, which some found distasteful. He even annoyed Charles Dickens who apparently modelled Pecksniff from Martin Chuzzlewit on him. Hogg was happy to give Anna Maria stories gratis but would charge her husband—‘Mr Hall went into town today, to speak to W+D about your money’. See Thomas C. Richardson’s essay ‘James Hogg and Blackwood’s Edinburgh Magazine: Buying and Selling the Ettrick Shepherd’ (p. 197) in James Hogg and the Literary Marketplace: Scottish Romanticism and the Working-Class Author (2009).

Hogg’s answer to this letter appears in Collected Letters, vol. 2, pp. 382-384

‘W + D’, Westley and Davis, publishers
Frederick Westley and A. H. Davis were London publishers of The Amulet, or Christian Remembrancer.

Mr Carne
Most probably John Carne, (1789–1844), traveller and author. Carne published an account of his travels to the Holy Land, ‘entitled “Letters from the East” in the New Monthly Magazine. This
work, subsequently published in three editions (the first in 1826 dedicated to Sir Walter Scott), ‘and his talents for society brought him into the company of Scott, Southey, Campbell, Lockhart, Jerdan, and other men of letters.’ (ODNB)
Folder Eight

**Letter one:** From the Provost of the Royal Burgh of Selkirk, Alexander MacDonald to Rev Dr William Addison, dated 24th March, 1953. On ‘Royal Burgh of Selkirk’ letterhead paper with the address: Avondale.

‘Dear Dr Addison,

   Many thanks for your kind letter of 23rd inst., re ‘The Hogg Chair’.
   The next meeting of Selkirk/Town Council does not take place until 20th April.
   While I have no doubt that my Council will unanimously agree to my proposal that we accept this historic gift, you will appreciate that I must wait until they have so decided before accepting your very fine gesture in preferring Selkirk to Edinburgh.
   Should you be leaving Ettrick Manse before the date perhaps you could arrange to have the Chair delivered to Mr W. Y. Carmichael Town Clerk Municipal Building, and I have arranged that he will accept custody until the Council meeting.
   May I take this opportunity of expressing my deep regret that you have been obliged to leave your beloved Ettrick on account of ill health. I pray that you may be spared to share along with your dear wife some happy years of well earned leisure.
   With kind regards to you both
   I remain
   Yours sincerely
   Alexander MacDonald’

Royal Burgh of Selkirk
Letter two: From Dr William Addison to Mr Gilkison; dated 1st May, 1953.

The Manse, 
Ettrick, 
Selkirk 
1.5.53 
Dear Mr Gilkison, 

When your honoured Father gave me the Hogg Chair, which has been at the Manse these many years, beam allowed me the choice as to whether it should be presented to Edinburgh or to Selkirk, on my remission from Ettrick. Owing to ill health, I have given up my charge and my choice for the destination of the Chair has been the Royal Burgh of Selkirk. The enclosed letter from Provost MacDonald will show you how welcome the gift is to Selkirk. The Chair was handed over by me to the Town Clerk at the Municipal Buildings in Selkirk, on Thursday, the 23rd of April. It is to be placed in the Burgh Council Room, beside a chair belonging to Walter Scott. This, your Father’s wish has been carried out and the chair is safe for all time in the keeping of the ‘Souters of Selkirk’ (SOUTERS). A letter from Mrs Parr, which came the other day, indicated that there is a new James Hogg Gilkison. Mrs Addison and I salute the new generation, as so worthily represented.

Kindest thoughts from us both, 
Yours sincerely 
William Addison'
Rev Dr William Addison
William Addison (died 1953) was the minister of Ettrick and Buccleuch from 1929 until his death. Not only was he a religious leader in the community, but he wrote and published poetry. One of his books, *Ettrick Verse* (1949) is in the Collection; a gift from Addison to James Hogg Gilkison. See page 11 of this inventory.

James Hogg Gilkison (born c. 1901)
The great grandson of James Hogg, James Hogg Gilkison, was the second son of Robert Gilkison (1862-1942) whose parents were Harriet and Robert Gilkison. Born in Dunedin, James Hogg Gilkison was an accountant and brother to Nora Parr, Walter Scott Gilkison, and Robert Gilkison. In 1948, while on business in England, Gilkison visited Ettrick and stayed with the Rev Dr William Addison at the Manse.
Hogg Ephemera Items – An Inventory

Folder Nine

2. Letter from W. Findlay, the Assistant Curator (Department of Social and Technological History) at the Scottish Agricultural Museum in Ingliston to Mr J. G. Gilkison (possibly James Hogg Gilkison (1907-98), great grandson of James Hogg), dated 3 June 1998. The letter thanks Mr Gilkison for the donation of Hogg’s fishing rod and hook wallet.
4. A book order form generated by the Marketing Department, Edinburgh University Press, no date

Folder Ten

1. A small book (65mm) with a pasted on title page ‘Ettrick Shepherd/Address to Hector’. Produced in Levin, New Zealand in 1992 by Phil Parr, The Aspect Press. Eighty copies were produced, this tiny volume is numbered 22. The text on the first paste-down reads ‘donated to James Hogg Society members 1992 In Memory of Norah Parr 1901-1989 for support of the Society and for “James Hogg at Home”. Her grandmother, Harriet Hogg, was the only child of the poet to have a family, and brought all nine of them to New Zealand in 1879.’
   Phil Parr (1926-2007) was Hogg’s great-great-grandson.
1. A foldout pamphlet published by the Ettrick and Lauderdale District Council entitled ‘James Hogg: The Ettrick Shepherd 1770-1835’. The pamphlet highlights the area and landmarks associated with Hogg.

2. A foldout pamphlet advertising events associated with ‘The Ettrick Shepherd’s Festival October 1985’. The year marked the 150th anniversary of the death of James Hogg.


5. A booklet entitled ‘The Story of James Hogg and of Aikwood Tower’. Aikwood is a 500-year old tower house near the town of Selkirk. It appears in the literature of both James Hogg and Walter Scott, whose family owned the Tower.
6. A poster advertising the Ettrick Shepherd’s Festival event ‘Hogg at Home’ – readings associated with the festival.

Folder Twelve


Folder Thirteen

1. A typewritten article, entitled ‘The James Hogg Sesqui-Centenary 1985’, by Norah Parr (b. 1901), James Hogg’s great-granddaughter, dated January, 1986 at Havelock, Marlborough, New Zealand. The article is an account of Parr’s trip to Scotland to participate in the 150th Anniversary Celebrations of James Hogg’s death. Parr had also attended the Centenary celebrations in 1935 with her father, Robert Gilkison, James Hogg’s grandson.


3. A typewritten cutting reproduced from the ‘ Scrapbook of Jessie Hogg’ – James Hogg’s daughter. At the bottom it reads ‘This cutting is not dated or sourced. It would have been written between 1870 and 1879 (when the Gilkison family sailed to N.Z.). The cutting talks of James Hogg and his five (legitimate) children.

4. A typewritten article, which is a reproduced and abridged version of a James Hogg article that appeared in Blackwood’s Magazine in 1819. The reproduced article is entitled ‘For Descendants of James Hogg, also known as the Ettrick Shepherd’. It was produced by Liz Milne, 12 Remuera Avenue, Christchurch, New Zealand in October 1995. Milne states that she is the great-great-granddaughter of James Hogg.

5. A typewritten article, which has been reproduced from The Scotsman, Monday 26th November, 1935. As part of the Centenary Celebrations in Ettrick, the Earl of Home made a speech. This is an account of that occasion.

6. A photocopy of an article by Allen Wright entitled ‘Tribute to the Ettrick Shepherd’, reporting plans for a festival celebrating James Hogg. Norah Parr has written various notes on the paper with a stylised map of Edinburgh. The writing is dated ‘June ’85’.

7. A photocopy of an article from ‘the scrapbook of Janet Phillips (Jessie) HOGG, which was published in “Illustrated London New (sic)” of 12th
February 1848. The article is entitled ‘Nooks and Corners of Auld Scotland: Birth-Place of the Ettrick Shepherd’.

8. A typewritten article reproduced from *Tales of the Ettrick Shepherd*, about James Hogg’s Uncle John Hoy’s sheepdogs. The article is entitled ‘The Shepherd’s Dog’.

9. A typewritten article reproduced from ‘Tibbie Shiel’ by Michael J. H. Robson, entitled ‘Tibbie Shiel’. Shiel was an inn-keeper near Hogg’s home and a familiar of Hogg’s.

Folder Fourteen

Four newspaper cuttings, associated with the James Hogg 150th Anniversary Celebrations, from the *Southern Reporter*, the Scottish Border Newspaper, Selkirk. Dated Thursday, October 3, 1985, no. 7026

1. ‘Festival rekindles memories’. An article (front page) accompanied by a photograph of Nora Parr ‘from Lower Hutt, Wellington’.

2. ‘Stage now set for memorable Ettrick Shepherd’s Festival’. An article (page 4) on the Festival in 1985.

3. Two copies of page 6 of the *Southern Reporter* with articles entitled ‘Borderers salute Ettrick Shepherd’ and ‘A powerful brew’ – an article on the performance of a play, ‘The Witches of Traquair’

Folder Fifteen

Two booklets:

   This little booklet was produced by Hogg’s great-great grandson, Philip Parr.

   Philip Parr prepared this booklet outlining the Gilkison family of Irvine, Scotland. Robert Gilkison (1820-79) married James Hogg’s daughter, Harriet (1827-84), and the pair emigrated to Dunedin, New Zealand in 1879.

Folder Sixteen

Two copies of *ScotLit*:

1. *ScotLit*. Number 4. [Edinburgh?]: Published for the Association of Scottish Literary Studies, Autumn 1990
2. *ScotLit*. Number 18. [Edinburgh?]: Published for the Association of Scottish Literary Studies, Spring 1998
The six-page tabloid-style publication contains an article entitled ‘James Hogg Society News’.

Folder Seventeen


Folder Eighteen

Photocopies of two articles:
1. *The Weekly Scotsman*, Saturday, November 23, 1935. Page 10, which features an article entitled ‘Centenary of James Hogg, The Ettrick Shepherd’. It includes images of Harriet Sydney Hogg (Hogg’s daughter), Margaret Phillips Hogg (Hogg’s wife), and Mary Gray Garden (Hogg’s daughter).

Folder Nineteen

Two pieces of ephemera:

1. A cut out from a newspaper, possibly *The Otago Daily Times*, no date, entitled ‘Talk of the Times’ about James Hogg items up for auction in Dunedin.
2. Pages 3, 4, 5, and 6 of what appears to be an Otago Museum Newsletter from the late 1980s. On page 6 is an article entitled ‘James Hogg’s Desk’ which details the Museum’s recent acquisition of James Hogg’s desk from the Gilkison Family of Dunedin.

Folder Twenty

Two pieces of ephemera:


Folder Twenty-one
1. An article cut out of the *Southern Reporter*, of Selkirk, dated September 2, 1948. The article is entitled ‘Notable Visitor. James Hogg’s Great-Grandson: New Zealand to Ettrick’ and it chronicles James Hogg Gilkison’s visit to the Borders in 1948. There is also a newspaper cutting with a photograph of Gilkison with the Reverend Dr Addison (see below).

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Mr James Hogg Gilkison, New Zealand, great-grandson of Ettrick Shepherd (left), with Rev. Dr Addison, during visit to Ettrick and Selkirk. Mr Gilkison came to this country by air on a brief business trip; but his heart was set on visiting the Borderland, and although he had only a short stay he got right to the heart of the realm of the immortal Shepherd who “taught the wandering winds to sing.” Among the places he visited were Eldinhope, Altrive, Ettrickhall, and Ettrick Kirkyard, where sleep the Shepherd and that doughty forbear, Will o’ Phaup, famed for his feats of agility. Mr Gilkison being an athlete himself, is proud of the prowess of Will and of James Hogg, who was famed for his brawn as well as brain.

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**Folder Twenty-two**


2. A photograph of the plaid, along with a shepherd’s crook, presented to Robert Gilkison, Hogg’s grandson, at the 1935 Anniversary of Hogg’s death in Ettrick.
The crook did not actually belong to Hogg but was similar to one he would have used in his work as a shepherd.

Folder Twenty-three

1. A copy of an article from an unnamed and undated source. The article is entitled ‘Hogg’s Comet…’ The byline reads ‘This article was written by Dr DAVID GROVES, an acknowledged expert on James Hogg, whose second book “James Hogg and his Art: ‘The Mind Set Free’ ” is due for publication this summer.’

This photograph appears above the article, ‘Hogg’s Comet…’. The caption underneath reads ‘HOGG MEMORIAL. Ettrick Kirk was the venue 50 years ago for a centenary service in memory of James Hogg. From left – the Rev. William Addison, minister of Ettrick; Mrs Parr, Hogg’s great granddaughter, and Mr Robert Gilkison, grandson, both of whom had travelled from Dunedin in New Zealand; The Earl of Home, who reportedly gave an inspiring address at the service.’
Other James Hogg Items

In Special Collections and in other collections held in Dunedin, there are other significant items associated with James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. These include but are not limited to the following:


2. The Hocken Library has an oil painting of James Hogg by the artist, James Scott. Pictorial Collection 79/355

3. The Otago Museum, Dunedin has several items associated with James Hogg, gifted to them by James Hogg Gilkison (1907-98, great grandson of James Hogg). These items include a plaid, a sword, a hat and hatbox, a coat, a mask, a waistcoat, breeches, a cravat, a shepherd’s crook, a Highland Society Medal, and gloves.

4. Toitū Otago Settlers Museum, Dunedin has several items associated with James Hogg. Most notably a cabinet desk ‘believing to have belonged to James Hogg’; sent out to the Gilkison family in Dunedin with James Hogg’s other possessions in 1911, after the death of Hogg’s daughter, Mary Gray Garden (see page 25 of this inventory for a note on the acquisition of Hogg’s belongings). The desk is on permanent loan to the Museum.

5. The Pierpont Morgan Collection has letters from Robert Burns to Captain Richard Brown. These were purchased from the Gilkison family in 1903. Brown was Robert Gilkison’s grandfather. See pp. 21-22 of this inventory for more details.
References


