

Thur. 25th. July. The Gds. going abroad were reviewed by Ld. Ligonier today, In the evg. met my Sis^r in the Green Park & we walkd in the other Park where we all sat down I never remember so few & such bad Company particularly in the Park, as there was to Night.

Frid. 26th. Miss Sauls came to the Milk Place at 1/2 past 8 & we had some Rum & Milk together, I walkd Home with Them & went myself Home to breakfast. at 6 the Guards under the command of Gen^l Caesar marched off to Gravesend from where they are to be immediately embarked for Germany, they amounted to about 3000, & went of in the best of Spirits, only a little too drunk, singing Hearts of Oak, are our Ships Hearts of Oak are Our Men drank Tea at Mr. Pickels, after which—I took a Walk in the Park & went to my Office as usual & see Mr. & Mrs. Frazer there.

Sat. 27th. It rained so I could not meet Miss Sauls at 7 as appointed Mr. Wright lost 20 while I was at the Tennis Court this morng. & seem as if he would lose all he has won lately of Mr. Delaval, My Mor & I sat down on Ld. Godolphin's Bench to Night, which was not the most agreeable evng. where Miss Hayes & Meredith came then we walkd in the lower Park & Home.

Sun. 28th. I was at Chapel morng. & after the Soldiers were at Church for the 2d. Sund^y I walkd in the Green Park where I see Miss Fraser & Sally Arnold & Mr. Royer Schutz & Jones, I walkd in the lower Park, we all drank Tea at Mrs. Proctors I took a Walk in the Park this afterⁿ where I met Lady Lindores Major Lesley & his Bror. they asked me if I had heard the News, so I went down immediately to my Office & heard that an Express arrived at 6 from G^t Yorke with advice that the Her^y Prince had beat the left Wing of the French Army, I then went to the Park where I told Mr. Lesley & Sir Montague Hussey what I had heard, walkd in the Green Park, & see all the Frasers etc. there, I met Mr. Carrington with whom I joined Company & walkd with Them as it was a fine warm light Night till 1/2 past 9. This French Gent^a was Sec^r to the French Marine & had come over to make known to the Ministry the Views of His Court, (My Ld. had seen him I found by Mr. Carrington's Discourse) & he thought they

had been of some Consequence, he was in Mr. Carrington's Custody but Something should be done for Him about which he had made no Bargain.

Mon. 29th. 3 Dutch Mails in this morng. see Sally Saul in the Shop & kissed my Hand to her, I walkd in the Park with young Pickel & Green Park with Mr. Carbonel, it was a fine evg. tho' no Comp^y at all.

Tue. 30th. Met Major Lesley in the Park this evg. & walkd in the Green Park by the Grove, there were French Horns I went at past 9 to my Office & Home after 10, the old daily Trail.

Wed. Mr. Wace set out at 6 for Wickbury Up at past 7, & met Miss Sauls behind the Green Park we sent the Milk Woman for some Tea etc. & breakfasted in the Island, Sally is a pretty Girl, I went with them to Somerset Water Gate by Water & went to my Office, I met Mr. Garrick in going up Katherine Street, who said Corry was come from School, so they both drank Tea with Us, I went to the Grove after Tea, & had some Milk Mr. Stanley came with his Daughter a very pretty Girl indeed, Major Lesley & I were there together, & took a Walk in the Park, then I went Home & met Miss Hayes in [sic]

Communicated by MISS ELMA HAILEY.

(To be continued)

A LETTER FROM LORD HAILES TO JAMES BOSWELL IN HOLLAND

THIS interesting letter, dated 27th June 1764, is to be found amongst the Laing MSS. of the University of Edinburgh. (Laing II. 180.) It is in the close, somewhat crabbed autograph of Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes (1726-1792), who was a close friend both of Boswell and his father, Lord Auchinleck. He was largely responsible for the choice of Utrecht as Boswell's place of study, and had himself studied there.

In the Catalogue of the Laing papers (MS. Slips. Edinburgh University Library) the letter is described as "Sir D. Dalrymple to (correspondent not identified)." There can be no doubt that the letter is to James Boswell. The identification of the recipient is supported by internal references, and the letter itself fills an important gap in the

series of letters between the two men, which are extant at Newhailes, and among the Boswell Papers at Yale.¹ The fact that Hailes wrote the letter partly in French, and partly in English, has probably obscured Boswell's identity. Hailes wrote in French to encourage and assist Boswell in his study of the French language. There is a letter among the Yale papers from Hailes to Boswell, dated 2nd December 1763, which is entirely in French.² A transcript of the Laing collection letter, which has never been previously printed, is given below. It occupies two sides of a quarto sheet in manuscript. The spelling, capitalization and underlinings in the text are Hailes's.

a Edinburgh i.e. 27; Juin 1764.

Je vous felicite, mon cher Monsieur, de la politesse de My Lord Marshall,³ il foudroit plutôt dire de l'amitie de cet homme aimable. Cela vous fera paroître avec un certain eclat, c'est à vous de le soutenir par votre conduite. vos vapeurs sont incommodes, je n'en doute rien mais cela passera, comme dit le Professeur Gaubius⁴; je voudrois bien avoir un precis de la consultation. Je trouve l'idée de votre Dictionnaire⁵ parfaitement belle, votre patrie vous en sera redevable, travaillez y toujours, en voyageant, en causant, vous nourriez toujours augmenter vos cahiers. Je veux y être de ma part, en voila un échantillon.

¹ Boswell's letters at Newhailes were recently printed in the *University of Toronto Quarterly*, April, 1953, Vol. XXII, No. 3, pp. 244-260, by A. G. Hoover. The Boswell-Hailes letters at Yale have been edited by C. Weis. (Yale University Ph.D. Thesis, 1952.) They have not as yet been printed.

² This letter is given, in part, with a translation, in *Boswell In Holland 1763-4*, ed. F. A. Pottle, 1952, pp. 90-92.

³ George Keith, 10th Earl Marischal. An account of his life can be found in *Chamber's Eminent Scotsmen* 1870 ed. vol. II, p. 425. *Boswell in Holland*, p. 262 et seq., tells us that he arrived in Utrecht on 13th June 1764, and that Boswell went with him to Berlin, where he spent the summer.

⁴ Jerome David Gaubius, M.D. A Leyden physician whom Boswell consulted at Leyden in May 1764. Gaubius was acquainted with Dr. John Boswell, James Boswell's uncle. See *Boswell in Holland*, p. 57; p. 234.

⁵ Boswell long considered compiling a Scottish Dictionary but the work was never finished, and it is doubtful whether it advanced very far. Samuel Johnson encouraged him to complete the work in 1769. *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, ed. G. B. Hill, 1887. Vol. II. p. 91.

*Lorimer.*⁶ *L'armurier.* French, one who makes armour. ye only part of ye old war-like equipage now in use, is bridles and stirrups, of consequence *Lorimer* is confined to ye person who makes bridles and stirrups.

*Amery.*⁷ *armoire.* French. a little cupboard.

*Bicker.*⁸ *Bicchiere.* Italian. a drinking vessel.

But & ben. buiten en binnen. Sax. literally without & within. means ye outer & ye inner part of a house.

*Sturdy.*⁹ stordito stunned giddy. Ital. used for a disease among horses.

*Meyreken.*¹⁰ μετράκιον. Gr. a young girl. raze. razer. Fr. to shave.

loupp. loop. Dutch or Saxon. to jump or skip.

D'où vient Jockteleg,¹¹ une espece de couteau, j'ai promis un demi ecu à celui qui m'en fournira la derivation véritable de ce mot. pensez y, il y a de l'argent à gagner.

Vous me demandez un abregé de ce qu'il vous faudra promettre de faire—a fin de regagner la tranquillité de l'esprit. Voici mon Recipe, in verbo medici moralis, c'est le

'Lorimer. A common surname in Scotland. *Surnames of Scotland*. Black. New York 1946. p. 438 gives the derivation from O.Fr. lorimier p. a maker of bits, spurs, stirrups and generally of all metal articles of horse furniture."

'Amery. Craigie. *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue*. Vol. I p. 59 does not list this form of the word 'almairy', but he does give a form 'amry.' He agrees with Hailes as to meaning.

'Bicker. Craigie, Vol. I; p. 150, agrees with Hailes as to the meaning of this word, but derives it from the O.N. bikarr, and not Hailes's Italian form.

'Sturdy. Hailes says that this is a disease prevalent among horses. I have not seen this statement elsewhere. Jamieson,—*Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*. 1880, ed. Vol. V. p. 451—says that it is a disease which affects young black cattle and sheep.

¹⁰ Mayreken. In the *Annals of Scotland*. 1776 ed. Vol. I. p. 318. Hailes says: "Within our own memory, in Scotland, the word *merekin* was used for a girl, in the same sense as the Greek μετράκιον." This should be compared with Jamieson's entry—"Memerkyn—a contumelious term, apparently expressive of small size." Vol. III. p. 258.

¹¹ The word "Jockteleg" is again discussed in Hailes's undated *Specimen of a Scottish Glossary* (1790?). There is a copy of this rare tract in the National Library of Scotland. On p. 18, we find the following: "Jockteleg. a folding knife. The etymology of this word remained unknown till not many years ago, when an old knife was found, having this inscription, *Jacques du Liege*, the name of the cutler. Thus it is an exact analogy with *Andrea de Ferrara*." I do not know where Hailes got this information between writing to Boswell, and composing his Specimen, but the derivation seems reasonable. cp. Jamieson. Vol. II. p. 704.

Latin de cuisine. *Un Chevalier Tailor,*¹² oculiste celebre se disoit multarum societatum literatarum membrum. mais badinage à part. le bon Malherbe Poete du vieux tems dit

"vouloir ce que Dieu veut c'est la seule science."

"Qui nous met en repos."¹³

I promise, when I awake in ye morning & when I retire to rest, to recommend myself to ye protection of ye powerfull wise & good God. confessing my offences, imploring his forgiveness in ye way which he has taught, praying that my life may be usefull & my end, peace.

I promise to set a part some time for usefull studys every day; & if by unavoidable avocations I am prevented from study, that I will commit to writing some of ye most usefull particulars which I may have learned in conversation throughout ye day.

Ne sachant plus comment vous addresser, j'ai cacheté cette lettre & la remit a Mr votre Pere. Adieu Mon cher Monsieur souvenez vous toujours de votre ami en toute Franchise.

Dav: Dalrymple.

R. H. CARNIE.

Dundee.

¹² John Taylor (1703-1772), an itinerant oculist. For a full account of this extraordinary man see Dictionary of National Biography 1919 Ed. p. 443. Samuel Johnson declared Taylor was "an instance of how far impudence will carry ignorance" Boswell's Life of Johnson Ed. G. B. Hill Vol. III p. 390.

¹³ These are the last two lines of François de Malherbe's poem. *Consolation A.M. Du Perier, Gentilhomme D'Aix En Provence Sur La Mort De Sa Fille.* 1599.

A SKETCH OF BURKE BY HIS EXECUTORS

TOWARDS the close of 1797 there was published in London an anonymous pamphlet entitled *Remarks on the Posthumous Works¹ of the Late Right Hon. Edmund Burke; and on the Preface Published by His Executors, the Doctors French Laurence and Walker King.* The pamphlet itself is of little value; its importance lies in calling to our attention the editorial work of Burke's closest associates at the time of the close of his career. They had written,

¹ That is to say, *Three Memorials on French Affairs and Two Letters on the Conduct of Our Domestic Parties, etc.*

in fact, two prefaces, each a reply to certain unfair attacks made by Burke's enemies. One of these attacks had occurred before his death in July 1797. It was the surreptitious printing by John Owen of Burke's highly confidential letter to the Duke of Portland. Owen had obtained a copy of this letter from William Thomas Swift, Burke's former amanuensis. The purpose of Owen's piracy was to get revenge, for he and Burke had quarrelled in 1796 over the financial arrangements of *A Letter . . . to a Noble Lord.* The second of the enemies that Burke's executors coped with was Charles MacCormick, whose malicious biography of Burke was about to be published. In an effort to reach the public before MacCormick, they asked forgiveness for the lack of "order and method to be observed in the execution of their trust."² King's and Laurence's work came out contemporaneously with MacCormick's *Memoirs.*

In subsequent editions of Burke's collected writings these prefaces were omitted. Nor were they mentioned by Burke's biographers, even though one of them, James Prior, used some of King's and Laurence's material. The result is that these prefaces are now unknown; in addition, they are difficult to obtain.³ It is not my purpose here to summarize their contents. They contain, what one might expect, a defence of Burke's consistency and integrity. But their chief interest lies in the fact that King and Laurence made certain statements about Burke which have never been printed elsewhere. These are the following:

1. "He did not tell, what he had in his hands the means of substantiating, that he was sprung from a family anciently ennobled in several of its branches."⁴

2. "He said, that by the death of a brother, whom he loved and lamented, he had succeeded to upwards of £20,000, part of which he had spent, and the rest then

² Preface 1, p. iii.

³ The only copy I have been able to locate is that in the rare book collection of the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York.

⁴ Preface II, p. xxii. Burke's genealogy is handled very vaguely by his biographers. Prior has the Burke family descended from the Norman "De Burghs" who flourished in the reign of Henry II. He does not offer any evidence for this statement. When he discusses the Burke family in the seventeenth century, he cannot say for certain that one of Burke's ancestors was mayor of Limerick in 1646. James Prior, *Memoir of the Life and Correspondence of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 5th ed.* (London, 1854), p. 34.