

Subseries IV: Foreign Literary Authors, 1777-1915

Subseries IV: Foreign Literary Authors, 1777-1915, is arranged alphabetically by author/creator's last name and features a broad range of international literary authors' correspondence from the late 18th to early 20th century. Many letters within the subseries highlight the daily personal lives of these literary figures but also emphasize different political movements and motivations occurring during their time periods, such as the French Revolution, the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, and developing tensions in Parliament. This collection does include multilingual authors, and contains correspondence in English, French, and German. Each item within the collection has the language marked in its header.

Male Authors of interest in the subseries span prominent English, French, and German voices.

The English authorial voices include:

[Robert Browning](#), an English poet and playwright, husband of another highly popular poet of the period, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, whose regard he mentions within his letter to his uncle. He popularized the dramatic monologue, a form he wielded to advocate for women's rights through the stark, unnerving frame of their experience.

[William Wordsworth](#), a prominent romantic poet who is heralded as launching the [Romantic Era](#) through the elevation of nature and the [sublime](#). In his letter, he mentions another pioneer of the time, Samuel Coleridge, who likewise carved the creative form of Romantic poetry as we know it today.

[Wilkie Collins](#), an English novelist during the Victorian period who was an early pioneer of the detective fiction and mystery genres. He wrote many serialized [sensation novels](#) which gripped viewers into the collaborative, weekly investigation of his unfolding mystery.

[George Cruikshank](#) rose to prominence as a well admired book illustrator and caricature artist, eventually bringing to life many beloved texts such as the Grimm's Fairy Tales.

[George Borrow](#) imbued his voice into the many places he traveled throughout his life, contributing to burgeoning travel literature which connected his audience with the truths of the places he inhabited for a time. His work often focuses on his portrayal of Romany—[Romanichal](#) travelers—people and their culture, offering a counter frame of reality during a long history of their culture's persecution in England. His work within the collection, a piece of the Lavengro manuscript, presents a positive portrayal of the Romany culture, as his traveling protagonist, as they share memorable moments of help and guidance.

Additionally contained within the subseries is a letter from [Charles Dickens](#), an English novelist and social critic of his time. He is most known for his widely popular, nearly timeless fiction, such as *Great Expectations* or *A Christmas Carol*, whose fictionalized plots interrogated the realities of the rapid industrialization occurring during the Victorian period. His letter is addressed to a prominent artist of the period, [Daniel Maclise](#), an Irish historical painter and illustrator who is heralded as possessing power, imaginative and intellectual qualities of the period.

[G\[eorge\]. A\[lfred\]. Henty](#) is a dynamic voice, possessing the profession of both novelist and war correspondent. His work is said to subsume the audience's awareness in order to connect them to the front lines. He is most known for his adventure fiction, which brought the realities of the war to the public in a manner that stoked awareness within the safety of the literary landscape.

[W\[illiam\]. H\[enry\]. Hudson](#) was an [Anglo-Argentine](#) writer who spent most of his professional life, and career, within England. He was an avid study of ornithology and comprehended the world, and his writing, through the frame of a [naturalist](#). Hudson is best known for his works of exotic romance, which blends the sphere of travel literature with the romantic elements in order to connect the reader with the setting. His works were highly engaging for audiences due to the realism and familiar tones within the stories that built a bridge of empathic sympathy, such as the book named within his letter, *Fran: The Story of a Young Girl's Life*.

Other interesting British voices include [Charles Kingsley](#), a [broad church priest](#) of the [Church of England](#), whose voice also advocated many social issues and reform through his professional frame of historian. He later became the personal clergyman of Queen Victoria in 1859, the invitation of that first sermon plausibly within the lines of his letter, and authored his most famous piece—*Water Babies*—while living as rector of Eversley Rectory.

[A\[ndrew\]. Lang](#), a well known Scottish novelist, also is prominently recognized as an important authorial voice within the field of Sociology. His name is best known for his collection of folk stories, such as *Myth, Ritual and Religion*, where he studies the way that human behavior mimics or has evolved from that of ancestral cultures. [John Masefield](#) is a well admired English poet and children's author. He was later appointed the title of [Poet Laureate](#) from 1930 until 1967, for his writing on the experience he had during World War I within the British hospital for French soldiers.

[Charles Reade](#) was a British novelist and playwright who is most recognized for his powerful, political voice. His works addressed many social issues, such as the corruption of prison systems or the ill-treatment of people suffering with mental illness.

[John Ruskin](#) is considered a [polymath](#) of the Victorian period, having been an influential voice in topics ranging from geology and architecture to [botany](#) and [political economy](#), as well as his prominent literary and critic voice. He is also seen as an early champion of the Pre-Raphaelite artistic movement, praising their ideology of art as a form of the natural world.

[Albert \[Léon\] Guérard](#) was a prominent scholar, professor, and journalist in comparative literature. Guérard published a great deal of cultural literature, spanning the development and history of French and European civilizations, the evolution of [world literature](#), as well as his study within international languages. His newspaper article is a scholarly review of Henry Saint-Simon's reasoning through Saint-Simonianism as a philosophical compass in a culture recovering from the influence of the Restoration.

[Alfred Noyes](#) was born in England in 1880. He became a poet, playwright, and writer during his lifetime, publishing a number of works such as *The Barrel-Organ* and *The Highwayman*, as well as a play called *Sherwood*.

[Charlotte Mary Yonge](#), was born in England in 1823. She was a novelist who published an abundance of books which would help influence the [Oxford Movement](#). She also created a literary group for her young female cousins, where they could learn to read and write critically while exploring the works of Younger.

Lastly, within the English novel scope of literary voices included in the collection, [Anthony Trollope](#) is a well-known novelist of the Victorian period, as well as an active civil servant. He is most recognized for his weighted criticism of popular social issues occurring within the period, such as constraining gender roles or commentary on the realities and experience of Ireland's Great Potatoe Famine.

The subseries also contains a great deal of prominent English political and scientific voices, of whom included are [Warren Hastings](#), a British colonial administrator, who served as the first Governor of the Presidency of Fort William, and as head of the Supreme Council of Bengal. In his letter, Warren speaks about the creation of a Committee of Revenue to be formed within Calcutta, which he is appointing his good friend, Scottish diplomat, George Bogle. This letter is a note of interest, as Hastings was later impeached on the suspicion of misconduct in Calcutta including embezzlement and extortion among other crimes of cruelty.

[Thomas Hughes](#) was a well recognized English lawyer, politician, and author whose most known work is a semi-autobiographical work named *Tom Brown's School Days*, which explored the young schoolboy's experience. His political life was largely led by his involvement in the burgeoning ideals of the [Christian socialism](#) movement of the period, and his interest in education access. He later became one of the founders of the first [Working Men's Colleges](#) in London. He became a largely influential, professional voice, which we can see by his letter in the collection as he builds upon his network of clients.

[Thomas Babington Macaulay](#) was a British historian and well recognized political figure of the [Whig](#) party, who served as the [Secretary at War](#) later in his career. His voice was acknowledged as a leading figure of liberty, having spoken to the freedom and autonomy of multiple communities in his career. In his opening address as a member of Parliament, he fought to abolish the [civil disabilities of the Jews in the UK](#), as well as the abolishment of slavery. During his time within the War office, he examined the issues present within [copyright](#) law. His position and voice laid a substantial foundation for the copyright law recognized for decades within English speaking countries. His letter within the collection mentions another prominent scholarly figure:

[Dr. Thomas Arnold](#), who revolutionized the public education system. Dr. Arnold is a complex figure during the period, for, while he expanded access to studies of history, mathematics, and foreign languages, he also upheld a firm ideology of what was considered masculine behaviors or values as formed by his spiritual beliefs within the [Broad Church Anglican](#) movement. Dr. Arnold was appointed headship of Rugby school, the very institution that Thomas Hughes attended and based his novel after. In the title, Dr. Arnold is portrayed as commanding a fearful respect of the boys. In his letter, Macaulay asks [George Villiers](#), Lord Clarendon if a voyage requested by Dr. Arnold would be feasible and safe. The

letter discusses Dr. Arnold's research into the life and experience of Julius Caesar and his campaign against Pompey.

Another prolific political and authorial voice of the late 18th century is [H\[enry\] Mackenzie](#), a Scottish lawyer, novelist and writer. His strong political voice was aimed at the fair taxation of the Scottish people. While his political writing was largely what supported him financially, Mackenzie is most widely known for his novel, *The Man of Feeling*, a [sentimental novel](#) which posed a series of social commentary on varying moral quandaries. In his letter, Mackenzie notes several important historical moments occurring within the early 19th century. He first comments on the public impeachment of [Lord Henry Dundas](#), a Scottish political figure who was influential in the [Scottish Enlightenment](#), and loud condemning voice against the war against France. Lord Dundas' impeachment was the last to occur within Parliament to date, as they instituted other forms of democratic scrutiny largely favored within Parliament. The letter also notes the public nature of the impeachment through a negative lens, hinting at possible motives of restraint on the proceedings. The letter also mentions the impeachment of Warren Hastings by minimal comparative language when discussing Lord Dundas' trial. Mackenzie also notes [Lord William Grenville's](#) plan of splitting the current courts within Parliament in the effort of making them more efficient. The letter underscores the political tensions brewing internally, as Mackenzie notes those changes with a tone of rejection. Lastly, this letter is dated mere days before Grenville introduces the [Foreign Slave Trade Abolition Bill](#) once more before Parliament, which later succeeds in abolishing slavery within England.

A well-known scientific voice within the collection is that of [Charles Darwin](#), an English [naturalist](#), [geologist](#), and [biologist](#) who is most known for his work in theorizing and observing natural selection. His contributions to [evolutionary biology](#) through texts such as *On the Origin of Species*, posited the consideration that all living species descended from a [common ancestor](#). His work proposed that, through survival and reproduction, these common descendants evolved in order to meet the requirements of their environments and survive. Darwin's letter is addressed to another prominent scientific voice of the period, [Charles Napier Ottley Groom](#), an English natural historian and collector. Darwin is thanking Groom for his contributions to the "Blue Book," which referred to the recorded minutes and actions of Parliamentary Committees and Royal Commissions.

French male authors of interest in the subseries include:

[Voltaire](#), a multi-talented writer, philosopher, and historian in the French [Enlightenment](#). He spoke for civil liberties, against the restrictive and oppressive nature of Catholicism and slavery. He wrote everything from plays, essays and scientific expositions to 20,000 letters in his time where he advocated for freedoms of speech, religion, and separation of the church and state. In his letter, Voltaire discusses matters of investments with the recipient, who appears to handle Voltaire's financial interests. He then goes on to share personal information concerning the health of his aunt, and his budding admiration for a doctor he recently met.

[Victor Hugo](#) was a French romantic writer and politician. He is renowned for his works touching upon the social and economic issues the country faced at the time. He also ran and served publicly as a politician in the face of these issues. Hugo's writing had the power to invoke response within his audience, amking his

writing a powerful social tool, while also stoking a larger love of the arts in all who came to experience his work. His plays such as *Les Misérables* or *La Légende des siècles*, underscore the universal human desires for love, recognition, and opportunity, while exposing the ways in which the larger systems are rigged against a person's upward mobility. In connecting to his audiences through Romantic, sublime imagery, and deeply felt characters, Hugo stoked the pervasive social injustices of the time through a pen and voice enough. We can see his attention to the meaning of the arts within his letter, as he attempts to reacquaint himself with an unknown recipient thought to be within la Odéon-Théâtre de l'Europe, the National Odeon theater in France. The theater was a prominent entertaining space, which even performed the work of Victor Hugo himself, such as *Hernani* in 1840, which was so beloved within the theater it was revived several times over the following decade. In the letter, Hugo seeks to recommend his friend to the recipient after they were both taken by the recipient's recent playing of the cassassation, an 18th-century genre written in several short movements following similar elements as seen in the periods [serenades](#) and [divertimentos](#).

French authors of note within the subseries that discuss the French Revolution include [Henri Saint Simon](#), a French political, economic and [socialist](#) theorist. He formed [Saint Simonianism](#), the theological belief that through the growth of [industrialization](#) and scientific discovery, society could see vast economic improvement for the working class. He was also the cousin of Claude Anne Saint Simon, a French soldier who also fought in the American Revolutionary War, and was instrumental in the victory of the final battle. The letter written by Saint Simon speaks of Claude-Anne's valor in combat, and his fight for the inherent rights of man and citizen.

[Alphonse Daudet](#) was a French novelist and poet who was heralded for his poetic form and voice. His writing is said to contain many of the Romantic attributes of the movement, developing upon the reader's sentimentality by immersing them within the divinity of the natural world. In the letter, Daudet is speaking of an article responding to his novel, *The Evangelist*, which is thought to be a solitary title in France that is devoted to the Protestant religion in over a century during the period. While positive voices are quick to privilege the stylistic tones within Daudet's literature, the *Evangelist* underscores the bigoted and antisemitic views. The protagonist of the novel, Mrs. Hautmann, possesses the domineering, hateful, and bigoted perspective and voice that Daudet himself wielded during his life.

[Francois Guizot](#) was a French statesman and historian, who advocated for a moderate liberalism within the country's cognizance. His perspective still upheld the notion of a monarch, but one that would solely exercise an authority that aligned with the constitution. Guizot was influential in the establishment of public schooling systems within the French communes, yet his frame was limited in the conservation comprehensions he was addressing. His success later made him the object of rebuke by the more liberal-minded of his party, as he restricted that education accessibility to landed men alone. In his letter within the collection, Guizot is speaking of his plans to visit Dover with a Colonel Frapalli.

[Francois-Rene de Chateaubriand](#) was a French politician, diplomat and historian whose writing held a significant influence on nineteenth century [French literature](#). A major defining characteristic within his writing was his support and perspective on the catholic faith during a period rife with intellectual critique on institutions of faith. Chateaubriand was awarded the medal of the saint Louis Order during his life,

which he speaks to in his letter within the collection. He is addressing the [Order of Saint Louis](#)' upcoming general assembly where the members gather to celebrate the liturgical calendar's feast day of Saint Louis.

Another prominent political voice within the subseries is [Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette](#) who was a French aristocrat and military officer who fought in the American Revolutionary War. His command held an influential sway across many battlefields, including the [siege of Yorktown](#). He then wielded his battle experience to fight for the [French Revolution](#) of 1789 and the [July Revolution](#) of 1830 upon his return to France. His actions are heralded in both countries for his contributions and advocacy for individual liberty.

[\[Frederic\] Mistral](#) is an author of intrigue, as his focus was particularly on the study of language itself. His writings were in [Occitan literature](#) and [lexicographer](#) of the [Provençal](#) form of the language. His writing was so renowned that he was awarded the [Nobel Prize in Literature](#) in 1904 in the "recognition of the fresh originality" of his writing and his ability to capture the spirit of the places and people he wrote to. In his letter, Mistral is inviting friends to his residence in the hopes of spending time together in the good weather. In the letter, Mistral mentions another liturgical feast day, [Michaelmas](#), which he says he hopes will grant them fine weather for their visit. The feast is a nod to the end of the summer season.

Another well known name is [Jules Verne](#), a French playwright, novelist, and poet. His most regarded works are in the adventure genres, such as *Journey to the Center of the Earth* and *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas*. In his letter, Verne is writing to someone who has written a kind regard of his work, as their words have moved him deeply. Verne also mentions [Stanislas Rzewuski](#), a French playwright, philosopher, and literary critic. Verne mentioned Rzewuski's article of 1900 named, *Le Génie de Jules Verne*, in which Rzewuski highly praised and lauded the work of Verne.

[Alfred de Vigny](#) is another name of note within the subseries, as a French poet who is thought to be of the earliest French Romantics during the period. He also wrote translations of Shakespeare's work, as well as plays of his own. De Vigny's family had a longstanding military influence, with the [Seven Years' War](#) and the [French Revolution](#) pressing significant restraints on the family's circumstances in society. However, in 1814, following the defeat of Napoleon, de Vigny enrolled as a second lieutenant of a privileged aristocratic company of the *Maison du Roi*. While he was very successful within the military profession, he became easily bored by the work early on. He left the position behind and began to cultivate his poetry, having already published his first poem in 1820 called *Le Bal*. In his letter, de Vigny discusses the death of a mutual friend Lord [Durham](#), a prominent British [Whig](#) statesman and [high commissioner](#) of [British North America](#). Durham's voice played a pivotal role in the [Reform Bill of 1832](#) coming to pass. His letter also notes a prominent female authorial voice of the period, [Lady Marguerite Gardiner, Countess of Blessington](#). Lady Blessington was an Irish novelist, journalist, and literary hostess who became an intimate friend of [Lord Byron](#), an English romantic poet and [peer](#). She ended up writing a chronicle of their conversations called, *Conversations of Lord Byron with the Countess of Blessington* in 1834. The letter shares both de Vigny and Lady Blessington's pain at losing a dear friend, and his desire for her to visit him on her future travels.

Lastly in the collection of French male authorial voices is [Alphonse de Lamartine](#), a French poet, author and statesman. His political voice was pivotal in the foundation of the [Second Republic](#), as well as the

perpetuation of the French flag's Tricolore. Lamartine who began his life as a monarch came to embrace the democratic ideology, founding his own party later in life on the structure of [Saint-Simonian](#) ideology. His efforts ultimately supported the [abolition of slavery](#) and the death penalty. However, his lenient and moderate stance on caused many of his supporters to critique him later in his campaigns. Though he ran for presidential election in December 1848, he lost to [Louis Napoléon Bonaparte](#) after receiving less than 19,000 votes. While he continued a literary career to sustain himself financially, publishing installments of *Cours familier de littérature*, he lived out the remainder of his life in poverty. In the letter, Lamartine is sending thanks to those who expressed interest in his platform while running for president, and is sending his thanks. We can, also, potentially see some of his struggle with money, as Lamartine speaks to the recipient about borrowing and owing money that he intends to pay when he receives money from a journal coming in during the month of October.

This subseries also includes a number of male German authorial voices of note:

[Ferdinand Freiligrath](#) was a German poet, translator and liberal agitator. His influence is considered large within the [Young Germany](#) movement. The values of the movement were built upon a rejection of "[absolutism](#)" in political agendas and "[obscurantism](#)" in religious conversations. His early work was said to be imbued with vividly imaginative and [evocative](#) exotic scenes, notes of which gained him royal recognition from Prussian king, [Frederick William IV](#). His name is most known for his 1838 book of poems, which found immediate success and favor amongst readers of the period. In his letter, Freiligrath speaks of his stay in Gibraltar, and mentions his hope that his friend will remain local for some time to visit him.

Another author is [Johann Gottfried von Herder](#) who was a German philosopher, theologian, and poet. His influence is associated with movements such as [Enlightenment](#), *Sturm und Drang*, and [Weimar Classicism](#). Herder supported the French Revolution later in his life, which engendered a great conflict within his professional relationships. Herder was ennobled in 1802 by the [Elector-Prince](#) of [Bavaria](#), whereupon added the prefix of von to Herder's name. In his letter, von Herder speaks to the professional success and interests of his son as an economic advisor of the municipality Colmberg. It continues on to discuss expanding upon business ideas, and von Herder is asking for best practice advice from the recipient, Gentleman Rath.

Lastly, [August von Kotzebue](#), was a German dramatist and writer who also worked as a [consul](#) in Russia and Germany. While his early works held a favorable review from readership, it was his dramatic satire, *Doktor Bahrdt mit der eisernen Stirn* (*Doctor Bahrdt with the Iron Brow*) that has left his legacy with such a tainted view. For the first printing in 1790 possessed the name of, [Knigge](#) within its title page. This inclusion connected von Kotzebue to a contentious figure moving against Berlin's party of the [Enlightenment](#), [J.G. Zimmermann](#). Kotzebue denied the printing and the connection, which alienated his former allies in the two men while the conspiracy of his connection tarnished his reputation, as he became thought to possess a penchant for dishonesty and lasciviousness. He spent many years in constant motion, being appointed dramatist to the [court theatre](#) in [Vienna](#) in 1798 only to attempt his return to Saint Petersburg in 1800. However, he was arrested nearly on his crossing of the border on suspicion of being a [Jacobin](#). Kotzebue authored many contentious writings, one of which featured in the *Literarisches Wochenblatt*, where he critiqued Germans' seeking free institutions. He was critiqued and detested by

many nationalist liberals of the period. He was murdered by [Karl Ludwig Sand](#) in 1819, a student of theology. [Prince Metternich](#) capitalized on the fear stoked by Kotzebue's murder to position the Decrees as a measure of safety against what he characterized as a pervasive nature of liberalist thought, such as [German unification](#). The Decrees enacted pervasive restrictions on press publications and universities. In his letter, von Kotzebue addresses the recipient's defamation of von Kotzebue's character and posits his intention of pursuing an injury process against the recipient

This subseries also contains many French and British female authors of interest including:

[Maria Rundell](#), an English writer whose cookbook, *A New System of Domestic Cookery* was first published in 1806. Rundell had not intentionally sought to publish her work, but had been persuaded after sending her recipes to friend, and English publisher, [John Murray](#). She had agreed upon its publication with no intention of accepting payment or royalties. The novel became an admired title, aimed toward the clientele of middle class housewives. Upon selling nearly a half million copies in its first edition, Murray published several editions following the success. However, Rundell critiqued the lessening quality of the following editions, as he had removed Rundell's advice to readers on being economical with their food. A heated debate ensued, landing the case before a court with a great deal of back and forth from both sides. Rundell ultimately accepted an offer of £2,100 from Murray for the rights to her work in 1832. Rundell's work is an early domestic female voice that proffers a word that her meals may appear simple or minute due to the original intention of the work. The intention provided a guide for her own daughters initially.

[Sarianna Browning](#), the sister of English writer Robert Browning. In her letter attached to Robert Browning's letter, it appears that Sarianna worked as courier between Robert's business dealings with their uncle, Reuben. The letter, while brief, gives an intimate insight into the family dynamics of the Browning household.

French female authors of note include [Germaine de Staël](#), a French woman of letters. 'Women of letters' were known to have earned their money through their writing and literature. [Staël](#) was also a prominent political theorist and wielded her letters for Revolutionary action. She lived in exile for many years, first in large by the [Reign of Terror](#) and then by the personal exile of [Napoleon](#). In her letter, de Stael speaks to her burgeoning acquaintance with Mr. Becker while on her travels in Switzerland.

Another female authorial voice of interest, as well as political figure is [George Sand](#), a French novelist, memoirist and journalist. Sand's writing became so renowned in her time that she was elevated above the works of male contemporaries, such as [Victor Hugo](#). She wrote over fifty volumes of work spanning form and genre: tales, plays, and novels. She later began to write political texts amid her work in fiction. Sand's political voice became emboldened over time, and she became widely heralded for her activism for women's rights in a conservative society. She is recognized by her critique of the confining structures of femininity and masculinity, materializing her critique through her decision to dawn men's clothing without a permit, and justifying her actions against critique by addressing the financial benefits of the clothing when compared to women's attire during the period. Sand's political voice became active in 1848, where she advocated for and wrote under a similar republican framework. She founded her own newspaper, where she could publish her revolutionary works. By 1848, she had secured a seat of power in

the provisional government, and published important manifestos. Her letter within the collection contains more of her political vein of writing, as she speaks of [Giuseppe Garibaldi](#), an Italian general and revolutionary figure who was exiled from France. In her letter, Sand is concerned for the safety of the recipient and sends a warning through the letter. She also notes the spirit of Garibaldi, noting that it is a fight that is needed desperately within France.

The [Duchess Louise de Broglie](#) was a French essayist and biographer. She is a member of the distinguished French family, the [House of Broglie](#), and is the granddaughter of Germaine de Stael, another author within the collection. De Broglie possessed an independent and progressive voice, and was considered outspoken for a woman of her time. She published several biographies during her life, such as the two-volume biography of [Lord Byron](#) in 1872 and 1874. She also authored an autobiography that spoke to her experience within a highly cultured education and childhood, but it was never published. In her letter, the author is speaking on behalf of de Broglie, affirming the requested visit of an unknown party. There is additional commentary on the letter which speaks to her publication of different biographies and admired spirit.

The collection also includes a number of artistic works of note, including Item 4.3, [Hablot Knight Browne](#)'s engraving from a scene from *Nicholas Nickleby*, a Charles Dickens novel. The novel was serially published, which during the period, could contain illustrations or engravings to accompany the weekly installments. Item 4.12 is a portrait of Warren Hastings as recorded from a sculpture bust of his likeness. Lastly, Item 4.14 depicts a physical ticket to the trial of Warren Hastings.

Transcribed and Processed by Jessica Van Orden, Graduate Archives Assistant in Spring 2023 and supervised and edited by Suzanna Calev, Archivist, Spring 2023.

Condition Note:

A majority of the works in this collection are in good quality, although all should still be handled with care. Some items in the collection are more delicate as the paper is worn and the handwritten text on them is slightly faded. Particular letters whose quality was poor have had covers placed over them, the paper inside is fragile but the handwriting is preserved. Items that are marked as poor are the most delicate and should be handled with care:

- 4.4 Item 4: Letters from Robert Browning and Sarianna Browning to their uncle Reuben Browning, [no year] September 25.
- 4.15 Item 15: Ticket "For the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq.," [1788-1795] [no month] 14th day.
- 4.18 Item 18: Letter from W[illiam]. H[enry]. Hudson to Mr. Milsted, 1915 December 10.
- 4.22 Item 22: Letter from August von Kotzebue to unknown, 1802 [August 30]. [in German]
- 4.35 Item 35: Letter from Charles Reade to Mr. Sterling, [no year] October 25.
- 4.36 Item 36: "A New System of Domestic Cookery" Book by Maria Rundell, 1844.
- 4.38a Item 38a: Letter from Henri Saint Simon to Unknown, no date.
- 4.40 Item 40: Letter from Germaine de Stael (Anne Louise Germaine de Stael-Holstein) to Monsieur Becker, no date [in French]
- 4.45 Item 45: Letter from William Wordsworth to Unknown, no date.

- 6.52. Item 52: Letter from “Lord Vere” to Thomas Rothley, 1763 November 16, with Introductory Note, [ca. twentieth century].
- 6.59. Item 59: A Handwritten Copy by Unknown, [ca. twentieth century] of an Original Autographed Letter from Lord Vere to Thomas Rothley, 1763 November 16, and Note of Parliament, [1769 February]

Box 4

4.1. Item 1a-b: [Lavengro](#) Manuscript, Handwritten and Typescript version, [George Borrow](#), 1850.

Type of Material: Partial Handwritten Manuscript and typescript

Title: Lavengro

Description: An original manuscript of the romance Lavengro, written by English novelist and travel author, George Borrow in 1850. The handwritten version matches the Typescript version word for word. Other information materials on Lavengro can be found at [the George Borrow Society's](#) website, including correspondence concerning the process of writing and advertising of Lavengro.

Dates: 1850

Creator: George Borrow

Subjects: Original manuscript

Locations: Oulton Broad, Norfolk

People: Borrow, George, 1803-1881

General Condition: Excellent. Vinegar smell.

Measurements: 6 ¼ in. x 4 ⅞ in. (closed); 8 ¼ in. x 6 ¼ in. (open); 8 ½ in. x 10 ½ in. (cover sheet)

Transcript Attempt:

Follows the printed pages in the typescript version.

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4.2 Item 2: Note written possibly by or for “[the Duchess Louise de Broglie, Countess d’Haussonville](#),” 1831 October 13. [in French]

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is written on October 13, 1831, and is on behalf of French essayist and biographer, Louise de Broglie. The letter is accepting the request of a visit from Mr. D(?).

She is a member of the prominent French family, House of Broglie, as the granddaughter of novelist [Germaine de Staël](#). Lousie de Broglie wrote a number of works, including a two volume biography of [Lord Byron](#) which was published in 1872 and 1874. She authored an autobiography

that was never published in her lifetime. In the top, left hand corner of the letter, the imprint of the paper company can be seen when held to the light: "N FILS 30".

Dates: 13 October 1831

Creator: N/A

Subjects: Personal letter

Locations: N/A

People: Broglie, Louise de, 1818-1882

General Condition: Fair. Fragile with slight tears in the bottom and right-hand side seams.

Measurements: 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. x 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Penned section:

M[rs/madame]de de Broglie sera bien / heuer une de recevoir Monsieur / Dunerhois(?) de mount boliard le jour que a la lui conviendra a Midi. Elle le prie d'âgreer les compliments

W(?) 13 Octobre /1831/

Pencil section: Written by another party, plausibly at a later date.

La duchesse de Broglie / fille de M[ada]me de Staël

In English: A very pious + interesting woman. / Her biography is published

Translation Attempt:

Madame Broglie will be happy to receive Monsieur Dunerhois(?) of Mount Boliard [on] the day that suits him. She begs that he accept the compliments

Pencil: The duchess of Broglie, [the] daughter of Monsieur Staël

A very pious and interesting woman. / Her biography is published.

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4.3 Item 3: Engraving of [Hablot Knight Browne's](#) illustration of a scene from [Nicholas Nickleby](#), ca. 1839

Type of Material: Engraving

Title: N/A

Description: The item contains a print created by English artist and author, Hablot Knight Browne, of an engraved scene from Nicholas Nickleby, commissioned in 1839. The scene depicted is from English author, Charles Dickens' novel, which was serialized in origin from 1838-1839. The novel's protagonist, Nicholas Nickleby, strives to support his mother upon the loss of his father. The serial publications were sometimes accompanied by illustrations, such as Browne's depicted here.

Dates: ca 1839

Creator: Halbot Knight Browne

Subjects: Engraving, Nicholas Nickleby, Serialization

Locations: N/A

People: Browne, Halbot Knight, 1815-1882; Dickens, Charles, 1812-1870; Nickleby, Nicholas (Fictitious character)

General Condition: Excellent. Slight tear at the top left corner.

Measurements: 7" x 4 1/8"

Transcript Attempt:

-----END-----

4.4 Item 4: A Letter from [Robert Browning](#) to his Uncle, Reuben Browning, [ca. 22] [September 1858]; Reverse, a Letter of [Sarianna Browning](#) to her Uncle, Reuben Browning, [1858] September 25.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter contains two correspondences, one from English poet and playwright, Robert Browning, and another by his sister, Sarianna Browning, to their uncle, Reuben Browning on September 5th of an unknown year. Sarianna's letter speaks about receiving a draft, and to her concern over his ill health. Robert's letter, pages numbered 1-3, contains items of business dealings and discussions of travel through Switzerland.

The letter by Robert Browning has been estimated by researcher and editor, Philip Kelley, as a date of September 22, 1858, based on letters with similar context found in the Morgan Library. In a letter labeled, [4248](#), Browning asks Reuben to receive from Chapman & Hall the same sum, £ 35.6.10:

25 September 1858. RB to Edward Chapman. [BC](#), 25, 240. (Letter 4248).
Will you have the kindness to pay £35.6.10 (being the ... [Morgan](#))
58112-00

The year for Sarianna's letter has been estimated by Sarianna's having received a draft, the same mentioned by Browning in the remainder of his letter.

Dates: 25 September

Creator: Robert Browning, Sarianna Browning

Subjects: Personal letters.

Locations: Paris: Lyon, Chambéry, [[Saint](#)] [Jean de Maurienne](#), [Le Havre](#); Switzerland: M[ont] Cervin, Susa, Meyrin, Geneva

People: Browning, Robert, 1812-1889; Browning, Sarianna, 1814-1903; Browning, [Elizabeth Barrett](#), 1806-1861; Browning, [Reuben](#) 1803-1879.

General Condition: Poor.

Measurements: 8 in. x 5 1/8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Sarianna Browning's letter:

25th Sept[ember] [1858]

My dear Uncle,

The draft has just reached me safely- very many thanks for your kindness in sending it- I have no doubt your remittance reached Robert, as I never heard any thing to the contrary, but I will mention it to him when I see him this evening; his present address is 6, rue de Castiglione.

I am extremely concerned to hear that you are unwell - a little change of air would do you good. Pray take care of yourself- and with my father's love & mine, ever believe me

yrs [yours] aff^{ly} [affectionately]

Sarianna Browning

Robert Browning's Letter:

1.) My dear Reuben,

I only received your kind note- we are just returned from Havre- my wife is the better, I hope, for the journey, and we are preparing for our return southward- probably to Rome: I heartily wish you had a little more of which we abound in over much - locomotion: but your turn will come some day, no doubt.

Would you have the goodness to receive for me £ 35,6,10 of Messers Chapman & Hall, 193 Piccadilly, and to transfer it to me at Sarianna's ad[d]ress (151 Rue de Grenelle, Faub^s S^t Germain) in the shape of a draft on Rothschild here? I shall also have to trouble you to take

2.)

the October dividends the moment they are due- I hope to get away very soon. Always the old story of trouble to you—for which you get nothing but the very sincere gratitude of
yours affectionately

ever, Rob[er]^t Browning

My wife's kindest regard to you. We rejoice to hear all your family is well: our boy is particularly well, just now. Why don't you run over & catch a glimpse of your old kind friends, the Poissats? I believe we shall return by the new railway route from Lyons by

3.) Chambéry to S^t Jean Maurienne over the M[ont] Cervin & then by rail from Susa to Turin & Genoa: it is said to be cheap & expeditious -if only the cold in the mountain-pass be endurable: we tried it years ago, and my wife suffered greatly: but by the new arrangements and an earlier start, perhaps we may succeed better: anything to avoid the sea route!

Our address here is 6 Rue de Castiglione, Place Vendôme- but the old address may be safer for remittances.

-----END-----

4.5 Item 5: Letter from [Francois-Rene de Chateaubriand](#) to Unknown, [no year] August 23. [in French]

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: This letter is authored by French writer, politician, diplomat and historian, Francois-Rene de Chateaubriand on August 3rd of an unknown year. In the letter, Chateaubriand is speaking about the upcoming general assembly of the [Order of Saint Louis](#), a [dynastic order of chivalry](#) founded 5 April 1693 by [King Louis XIV](#). The Order held an annual event where they gathered for the celebrations of the [feast day](#) of Saint Louis. The event was held on the 25th of August, however, in the letter Chateaubriand notifies the recipient that the date does not work for his schedule. He asks if they could not reschedule the event for another time.

Other handwriting samples with French and English translation available at [Le Manuscrit Francais](#)' website.

Dates: Thursday, August 23

Creator: Francois-Rene de Chateaubriand

Subjects: Personal letter;

Locations: N/A

People: Chateaubriand, François-René, vicomte de, 1768-1848

General Condition: Good. Slight tear in the middle seam at the bottom of the page.

Measurements: 8 ³/₄ in. x 7 in.

Transcript Attempt:

J'eus suis oublié, mon cher monsieur, que je n'étais pas libre Samedi! Comment Ten'se? Ne servit-il pas possible de se mettre la partie à Dimanche ou Lundi? D'autant plus que beaucoup de personnel meulent(?) taire la St. Louis un famille un courir toute la journée nous nous(?), sessuns(?) le suis, mais je vous ecris toujours d'annonce pour arranger leo(?) choco(?) le mieux possible.

Tout a nous été lueun

Jeudi, août 23

Translation Attempt:

I had forgotten, my dear sir, that I am not free on Saturday! How are you? Would it be possible to have the party on Sunday or Monday? Especially since many staff — shut up the St Louis family run all day. We — and follow, but, I still write to you in advance to arrange — — the best possible.

We have read everything to us.

Chateaubriand

Thursday, August 23

-----END-----

4.6 Item 6: Letter from [Wilkie Collins](#) to Charles S. Ellis, 1873 January 27.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored by English novelist and playwright, Wilkie Collins, on January 27, 1873. In the letter, Collins is agreeing to contribute his signature to a collection of autographs. The letter's recipient appears to be Charles Ellis Esquire, a literary critic and author of the nineteenth century. He authored texts such as, [The Christ in Shakespeare](#): dramas and sonnets / interpreted by Charles Ellis and collected autographs during his life.

Dates: January 27th 1873

Creator: [Wilkie Collins](#)

Subjects: Personal letter

Locations: London

People: Collins, Wilkie, 1824-1889; Ellis, Charles, 1819?-1908

General Condition: Excellent.

Measurements: 7 in. x 4 ¾ in. (closed); 8 ¾ in. x 7 in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

Dear sir,

I have great pleasure in contributing these few lines to his collection of autographs.

Very truly yours

Wilkes Collins

London

January 27th 1873

To Charles S. Ellis Esq[ui]re

-----END-----

4.7 Item 7: Letter from [George Cruikshank](#) to [Frederick Marryat](#), 1835 July 16.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored by British caricaturist and book illustrator, George Cruikshank, to British novelist and officer in the [Royal Navy](#), Frederick Marryat, written on July 16, 1835, regards presenting a friend's work for possible publication in the [Metropolitan Magazine](#). F. Marryat was a current editor of the magazine. The letter also contains a paper company embossing near the top left-hand corner of the paper, legible is London Superfine.

Dates: July 16 1835

Creator: George Cruikshank

Subjects: Personal Letter

Locations: [London]

People: Marryat, Frederick, 1792-1848; Cruikshank, George, 1792-1878

General Condition: Good. Vinegar smell. Slight tear in left-hand side of letter when open.

Measurements: 7 1/8 in. x 4 1/2 in. (closed); 9 in. x 7 1/8 in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

[Address/ letter comparisons]

July 16 1835

Dear Marryat

I am requested by a friend of mine (who is now on the continent) to forward the accompanying m[e]s[sage]. to you presuming it might suit the page of the "Metropolitan" and in case it should require alteration he gives full permission to the "Editor" to cut & trim it as much as he pleases.

I remain

Mr Marryat

Yours rightly

[George] Cruikshank

Back: Capt[ain]. Marryat. R.N.

— — —

-----END-----

4.8 Item 8: Letter from [Charles Darwin](#) to [Charles Ottley Groom Napier](#), Feb. 27 [no year].

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on February 7th of an unknown year by English naturalist, geologist, and biologist, Charles Darwin to English author, natural historian, geologist, mineral collector, Charles Ottley Groom Napier. In the letter, Darwin is thanking him for gifting him a service in relation to the Blue Book within the letter. The illegibility and shorthand make this letter difficult to read. Further information on the connection and professional relationship of Charles O. G. Napier and Charles Darwin may be found in the [Hudson Institute of Mineralogy's](#) digital archive. Other handwritten materials, letters, journals, etc., by Charles Darwin may be found at [Darwin Online](#) which has both typed and original pieces side-by-side for comparison. A letter authored by Charles Ottley Groom Napier to Charles Darwin may be found at the University of Cambridge's [digital archive](#). Additionally, this letter provides historical commentary of the "[Blue Book](#)" mentioned within Darwin's letter, which referred to the recorded minutes and actions of Parliamentary Committees and Royal Commissions.

Dates: N/A

Creator: Charles Darwin

Subjects: Personal letter

Locations: Down, Beckenham, Kent, Harrow, London

People: Darwin, Charles, 1809-1882; Napier, Charles Ottley Groom, 1839-[1894]

General Condition: Good. Vinegar smell.

Measurements: 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. x 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Feb 27"

My dear sir

I am v[er]y much obliged for your great kindness in having taken the time(?) to [procure/peruse] & mark papers in the Blue Book, & for making me a present of it. With v[er]y best thanks yours v[er]y faithfully

Ch. Darwin happy

-----END-----

4.9 Item 9: Letter from [Alphonse Daudet](#) to Unknown, no date. [in French]

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on an unknown date by French novelist, Alphonse Daudet, to unknown recipient regarding an article on Daudet's writing, [The Evangelist](#). In the letter, Daudet is expressing an interest in reading it, and asks a colleague to send him the article from this publication. The Maison D'Alphonse Daudet offers further history on Daudet's [L' Evangeliste](#).

Dates: N/A

Creator: Alphonse Daudet

Subjects: Personal letter

Locations: [Avenue de l'observatoire](#), Paris

People: Daudet, Alphonse, 1840-1897

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Transcript Attempt:

mon cher confrère,
on(?) me dit qu'il y a eu un article sur l'Evangeliste dans le Français. -vous seriez bien aimable de me l'envoyer.

Pardonne moi ce petit dérangement que je vous donne

Alphonse Daudet

3. Avenue de l'observatoire

Translation attempt:

My dear colleague,

I was told there was an article on the Evangelist in the French. —you would be kind to send it to me.

Forgive me for this small disturbance I give you.

Alphonse Daudet

3. Avenue de l'observatoire

-----END-----

4.10 Item 10: Letter from [Charles Dickens](#) to [Daniel Maclise](#), Esq., 1860 April 10.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N.A.

Description: The letter was authored on April 10, 1860 by English writer and social critic, Charles Dickens, to Irish history painter, literary and portrait painter, and illustrator, Daniel Maclise.

In the letter, Dickens excuses his absence, having been away in the countryside. He goes on to ask for time on a possible project, and conducts business with Maclise. The end of the letter appears to be Maclise asking Dickens' opinion or comment on an autobiography, which he refutes without seeing further work.

Dates: 10 April 1860

Creator: Charles Dickens

Subjects: Personal Letter

Locations: No. 11 Wellington Street North, Strand, London

People: Maclise, Daniel, 1806-1870; Dickens, Charles, 1812-1870; Blake, Robert

General Condition: Good. Slight tear at seam on right hand side of letter.

Measurements: 7 in. x 5 in. (letter); 3 ¾ in. x 2 ½ in. (envelope)

Transcript Attempt:

Tuesday, Tenth April 1860

Dear sir

I have been unfortunately in the country, and am back now only in town for a day. This will explain to you, I hope, with the delay and the rsvp of this answer to one letter.

I beg to retain "Robert Blake" for sometime. The mss[manuscripts] that I return, are scarcely to the purpose of these papers. Enclosed is a cheque for £10 on your general account with the publication. I cannot answer the autobiographical question, without seeing something of the work itself.

In great haste

Dear Sir

Faithfully yours,

Charles Dickens

Daniel Maclise Esquire

{Envelope}

Wait

Daniel Maclise Esquire
14 Runele Place
— — Spain(?)
Charles Dickens

-----END-----

4.11 Item 11: Letter from [Ferdinand Freilgrath](#) to [Bayard Taylor](#), October 26 [no year].

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on October 26th of an unknown year by German poet and translator, Ferdinand Freilgrath to American poet, literary critic, translator, travel author, and diplomat, Bayard Taylor, attempting to set up a meeting. The term Ultima Thule is used as a traveling phrase when it is an “extreme limit of travel and discovery” within the Oxford English Dictionary. It is, perhaps, used here as a jest by Freilgrath when discussing traveling to Hackney with Bayard.

Dates: October 26

Creator: H Freilgrath

Subjects: Personal Letter

Locations: 3 Sussal Place, Hackney; [Gibraltar](#)

People: Taylor, Bayard, 1825-1878; Freilgrath, Ferdinand, 1810-1876; Lowell, [James](#) Russell, 1819-1891

General Condition: Fair. Tear in the top and bottom of the middle seam when opened.

Measurements: 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. x 7 in. opened; 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. x 7 in. closed

Transcript Attempt:

3 Sussal Place, Hackney
Tuesday morning,
October 26th.

Dear friend,

I hope that you will not leave for Gibraltar before Friday and that I shall thus have the pleasure of enjoying a quick evening's talk with you at my fire side. Mrs. Freilgrath will also be delighted to see you again. The best plan to come safely the Hackney (that suburban Ultima Thule, which to a westend, man seems more distant, than even the White Nile and the resident of H. M. the King of the Crocodiles) will be, to call for me at my office, 8, Just(?) Court, H. Mary Axe. The railway station is very near to it, and we might then go together.

Pray come at ab[ou]t $\frac{1}{4}$ to five o'clock. I shall wait for you, unless you don't write to the contrary.

I thank you still for the opportunity you gave me of making James Russell Lowell's interesting acquaintance.

Yours always

very truly
F. Freiligrath

To Bayard Taylor.

-----END-----

**4.12 Item 12: Letter from [Francois Guizot](#) to “Colonel Frapalli,” [1844]
February 26 [in French]**

Type of Material: Letter and Envelope

Title: N/A

Description: This letter was authored on February 26, 1844, by French historian, orator, and statesman, Francois Guizot, to an unidentified “Colonel Frapalli.” The letter describes a trip to London from Calais. This is likely where the book from Item 1a was acquired.

Dates: February 26, [1844]

Creator: François Guizot

Subjects: Personal Letter

Locations: Chambéry, Savoie, France; [Calais, Paris](#)

People: Guizot, François, 1787-1874; Colonel Frapalli

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 8 in. x 5 1/8 in. (letter); 4 3/8 in. x 2 3/4 in. (envelope)

Transcript Attempt:

{Envelope}

Faire suivre(?)

Colonel Frapalli

a la prefecture

Chambéry.

Savoie

{letter}

Je viens d’arriver à Calais. J’en repartirai cette nuit, entre 3 et 4 heure du matin, pour entrer dans le port de Douvres avec la marée. Je m’arrêterai peu d’instants à Douvres et je partirai pour Londres où je desire aller diner demain.

Je regrette que M[onsieur] de Chabor ait été retenu par une ensoire/emsome(?). Mais je serais charmé, monsieur, de vous trouver à Douvre à la place. Recevez(?), je vous prie, l’assurance de ma coordination(?) distinguée

Guizot

Calais-Mercredi 26 Février

8 h et demie

P.S. Je descendrai à Douvre au Ship Imm.(?)

Translation Attempt:

I have just arrived in Calais. I will leave there tonight, between 3 and 4 am, to enter the port of Douvres with the tide. I will stop a few moments at Dover and I will leave for London, where I wish to go to dine tomorrow.

I am regret that Mr Chabor was retained by a —(?). But, I would be charmed to find you in Dover instead. Recieve, I pray you, the assurance of my distinguished coordination(?).

Guizot

Calais- Wednesday 26 February

—(?)

PS I will go down to Dover in Ship Imm(?)

-----END-----

4.13 Item 13: Portrait of [Warren Hastings](#) , 1798 November 1.

Type of Material: Portrait

Title: Warren Hastings Esq

Description: The item is a portrait of a bust of British colonial administrator, Warren Hastings, commissioned on November 1, 1798 by the J. Johnson St. Paul's Church Yard. He is wearing a toga in the portrait.

Dates: November 1, 1777

Creator: Kostar Delin, J Holloway; J. Banks (creator of bust); J. Johnson (publisher)

Subjects: A portrait of a bust

Locations: [St. Paul's Church Yard](#), London

People: Hastings, Warren, 1732-1818

General Condition: Good. Strong vinegar smell.

Measurements: 10 ¼ in. x 8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

-----END-----

4.14 Item 14: Letter from [Warren Hastings](#) to [George Bogle](#), 1781 January 16.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on January 16, 1781, by British colonial administrator Warren Hastings to Scottish adventurer and diplomat, George Bogle. Hastings is speaking about the creation of a Committee of Revenue within Calcutta, and is offering Bogle a position on.

Dates: 16 January 1781

Creator: Warren Hastings

Subjects: Business Proposal, Professional Letter

Locations: Fort William, Calcutta

People: Bogle, George, 1746-1781; Hastings, Warren, 1732-1818; Andreas, Crofter

General Condition: Okay. Strong vinegar smell.

Measurements: 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Fort William 16 Jan 1781

Dear Bogle,

It is determined to dissolve approval Councils & to appoint a Committee of Revenue in Calcutta to which will have an immediate charge of all the Comm[ittee] Approvals. This Comm[ittee].: will consist of Andreas(?), Crofter(?) & yourself, perhaps a fourth will be added. If you are pleased with your App[ointmen]t. to it come immediately to Calcutta. If you are not, stay where you are, & I will nominate another; but I s[houl]d be sorry to lose you.

Yours Aptly

Warren Hastings.

-----END-----

4.15 Item 15: Ticket “For the Trail of [Warren Hastings](#), Esq.,” [1788-1795] [no month] 14th day.

Type of Material: Ticket

Title: For the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq.

Description: The item is a ticket to the fourteenth day of British colonial administrator, Warren Hastings’ trial of [impeachment](#). The specific date is not included, but the first day of the trial was held on February 13, 1788, and the official verdict was delivered on April 23, 1795, so the year is roughly between these dates. Hastings was accused of misconduct during his time in Calcutta, particularly mismanagement and personal corruption, and his case was prosecuted by Anglo-Irish statesman, economist, and philosopher, Edmund [Burke](#). The Impeachment led to a split view and progressive conversations concerning the framing of the British Empire moving forward. One view held with Hastings, where the British Empire would continue to maintain absolute power in the pursuit of the colonizer’s interest. The alternative side, posited by Edmund Burke, laid the groundwork for the empire’s cognizance of the natural sovereignty as recognized by the rights of the colonized. The item depicts a coat of arms with 3 shields, a crest with three battering rams, a crown over the crest and a second crest depicting an open palm. On top of the full coat of arms is an arm with an olive branch.

Dates: 14th Day

Creator: N/A

Subjects: Ticket for Warren Hastings’ trial.

Locations: N/A

People: Hastings, Warren, 1732-1818, Burrell, [Peter](#), Baron Gwydir, 1754-1820; Burke, Edmund, 1729-1797

General Condition: Poor.

Measurements:

Transcript Attempt:

Ticket of Admission to 14th Day of Hastings Trial

“For the Trial of Warren Hastings Esq.

Sub Libertate Quietem [Peace Only Under Liberty]

Peter Burrell Dy. Great Chamberlain

Fourteenth Day”

-----END-----

**4.16 Item 16: Letter from [G\[eorge\]. A\[lfred\]. Henty](#) to Unknown, [no year]
September 30.**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: This letter is authored on September 30th of an unknown year by English novelist and war correspondent, George Alfred Henty, to an unknown receiver. The letter contains Henty's agreement to be in a book of signatures by contributing his own.

Dates: Sept 30

Creator: G A Henty

Subjects: Personal letter

Locations: 33 Lavender Garden, Clapham Common, Southwark, London

People: Henty, George Alfred, 1832-1902

General Condition: Good. Vinegar smell.

Measurements: 6 in. x 4 in. (closed); 8 in. x 6 in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

Sep 30

Dear Sir

I have pleasure in acceding to your requests, and in signing myself.

Yours truly

G A Henty

-----END-----

**4.17 Item 17: Letter from [Johann Gottfried von Herder](#) to “Gentleman Rath”,
1799 December 9 [in German]**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on December 9, 1799, by German philosopher, theologian, poet, and literary critic, Johann Gottfried Herder, to an unknown receiver named Gentleman

Rath. In the letter, von Herder speaks to the professional success and interests of his son as an economic advisor of the municipality Colmberg. It continues on to discuss expanding upon business ideas, and von Herder is asking for best practice advice from the recipient, Gentleman Rath. He notes that his son has been conducting his own economic research, and is interested in having it published in one of "Gentleman Rath's" publications if amenable with their content. Further information sources on the author's consideration of philosophy can be found at the [Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy](#)'s digital archive.

Dates: 9 December 1799

Creator: Johann Gottfried von Herder

Subjects: Personal letter

Locations: Kolmberg ([Colmberg](#)); Germany; Kamm ([Cham](#)), Germany;

People: Herder, Johann Gottfried von, 1744-1803.; Hulf(?)

General Condition: Good. Some vinegar smell.

Measurements: 9 in. x 7 ½ in

Transcript Attempt:

Hochzuverehrender Herr Rath.

Mein Sohn der Öconomie Verwalter Herder, zu Kolmberg bei Kamm (Cham) in Baiern, wünscht Ihnen so beliebten als gemeinnützigen Reichsanzeiger zu halten. Er bittet daher um die Güte ihm denselben mit Anfang des künftigen Jahrs wöchentlich, wie gewöhnlich auf der Post über Nürnberg, unter obiger Adresse zuzusenden.

Sodann wünscht er den Titel des öconomischen Journals für alle Stände zu wissen, das bei Ihnen herauskommt; er hat darinnen einen Aufsatz vom Gh.(?) Stallmeister Seidler über Pferdebeschlag gelesen. Haben Sie die Güte mir zu melden, wieviel Stücke davon in diesem laufenden Jahr herausgekommen sind u.(nd) was dieser Jahrgang kostet? Wenn es nicht hoch kommt so will er diesen Jahrgang kaufen u.(nd) das Journal mithalten.

Da er über manche Gegenstände der Öconomie Aufsätze gemacht hat, die alle aus der Erfahrung gewonnen sind; so wie er denn die Öconomie in Preussen, Hollstein (Holstein), Sachsen u.(nd) Franken theils erlernt u.(nd) gesehen hat, u.(nd) jetzt in Baiern die Öconomie praktisch treibt, so werden Sie dadurch ertheilen, das seine gesammelten Erfahrungen Werth haben. Er fragt daher, ob Sie Aufsätze von ihm in Ihr Öconomisches Journal aufnehmen u.(nd) was Sie für den Bogen zahlen? Die gütige Beantwortung dieser Fragen senden Sie mir gefälligst zu. Für die Bezahlung des Reichsanzeigers als auch des Öconomischen Journals stehe ich Ihnen.

Noch wünscht man zu wissen wo, oder bei wem, kann man das richtige Verhältniß des verschiedenen Maates in Deutschland, der kleinen u.(nd) grossen Districte desselben, nach Gewicht oder Maas erfahren? Sollte diese Frage schon beantwortet seyn, so bitte um gefällige

Anzeige. Ist dies aber nicht, so haben Sie die Güte diese Frage in den Reichsanzeiger setzen zu lassen.

In Erwartung gefälliger Antwort befasse(?) mit großer Hochachtung verfletzter (?) Mann

Ihr ergebenster Herder

Weimar d.(en) 9. Dec. 1799

Translation Attempt: Rough

Esteemed Gentleman Rath.

[My son, the administrator of the economy to Kolmberg near Kamm in Bavaria, He therefore asks for the goodness of sending it to him weekly at the beginning of next year, as usual by post via Nuremberg, to the above address.]

[Then he wishes to know the title of the economic journal for all estates which you publish; Inside he read an essay by Gh.(?) Stable Master Seidler about shoeing horses. Would you be so good as to let me know how many pieces have been released this year a(nd) how much this vintage costs? If it doesn't come off, he wants to buy this year a(nd) keep up with the journal.]

[Since he has written essays on many subjects of economics, all of which are derived from experience; just as he learned a(nd) saw economics in Prussia, Hollstein (Holstein), Saxony a(nd) Franconia in part, a(nd) is now practically driving economics in Bavaria, you will thereby convey, that his accumulated experiences have value. He therefore asks whether you will include articles by him in your economic journal a(nd) how much you pay for the sheet? Kindly send me the kind answers to these questions. I stand by you for paying for the Reichsanzeiger and the Economic Journal.]

[One still wishes to know where, or from whom, one can find out the correct ratio of the different scales in Germany, the small and (nd) large districts of the same, according to weight or scale? If this question has already been answered, please let us know. But if this is not the case, then you have the goodness to have this question put in the Reichsanzeiger.]

[In anticipation of an obliging answer, dealt with(?) with great respect, hurt(?) man
[Your Humble Herder]

-----END-----

4.18 Item 18: Letter from [W\[illiam\]. H\[enry\]. Hudson](#) to Mr. Milsted, 1915 December 10.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: This letter was authored on December 10, 1915 by Anglo-Argentine author, naturalist and ornithologist, William Henry Hudson to receiver Mr. Milsted. In the letter, Hudson discusses his friend's interest in William H. Hudson's title, [Fan: The Story of a Young Girl's Life](#), and later, his critique of other published titles of the time. It also mentions how the book in question did not hold his name until the second edition. He also addressed mild commentary on Libraries of the time, and their interest in including his work. In the letter, Hudson mentions another author of the time, English nature writer, [Richard Jefferies](#).

Dates: December 10, 1915

Creator: W. H. Hudson

Subjects: Person letter, Publishing, Reading Libraries

Locations: St Michael's Hospital, Hayle, Cornwall; [Lelant](#), London

People: Hudson, William Henry, 1841-1922; Jefferies, Richard, 1848-1887; [Chapman and Hall](#)/CRC the R series (CRC Press); Mr. Misteld,

General Condition: Poor. Fragile paper with many tears in the seams along the letter. Ink is fading in sections of the letter.

Measurements: 9 7/8 in. x 7 7/8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Dec 10 1915

St Michael's Hospital
Hayle, Cornwall

Dear Mr. Milsted,

Your letter finds me in a nursing home here- I had been down staying at Lelant some time until I got very bad & was then made to put myself in bed for a time.

There is a book called Fan: A story of a young girl's life but I don't think it is any use troubling about it. You could get a copy, but if you want very much to read it, I will lend you mine when I get back to London. It was published without my name, by Chapman and Hall & mine went with a second edition. He issued it on the share profits system & sent me £ 37 as my share. If(?) unfit(?) on [f]or(?) a 7d or 1/(?) thing(?) in one of the libraries or rather rubbish novels while(?) are being poured out of such a rate now & where it would so(?) fit(?) mexico with my better words, but it would'nt do for a series like in readers library. There you would'nt want(?) a novel by Jefferies for example except of course the one you secured & the Dewey [sic] Morn.

Yours sincerely

W H Hudson

-----END-----

4.19 Item 19: Letter from [Thomas Hughes](#) to Unknown, May 20/ [18]62

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on May 20, 1862, by It seems that this letter, written by English lawyer, judge, politician and author, Thomas Hughes to an unknown receiver. In the letter, the recipient is asking to secure a meeting at the [Cosmopolitan club](#), and Hughes is attempting to formulate a way in which to meet the needs of the client.

The year has been ascertained by way of comparing other handwriting samples where he employs a similar shorthand method concerning the date. Other handwriting samples by Thomas Hughes can be found at the [The Digital Commonwealth](#), or [the University of Kentucky](#).

The man named Forster in Hughes letter may address [John Forster](#), a renowned Victorian English biographer and literary critic of the period. The Cosmopolitan club was a club with limited membership, including select voices of interest including those of literary and artistic prowess, as well as civil servants and political figures. However, there has been no direct link between Hughes and Forster at this time.

Dates: May

Creator: Thomas Hughes

Subjects: Publishing, Serials

Locations: [Charles St.](#), Berkeley Square, London; 3 Old Square; Cosmopolitan Club

People: Hughes, Thomas, 1822-1896; Mr. Taylor; Forster, John, 1812-1876

General Condition: Excellent. Vinegar smell.

Measurements: 7 1/8 in. x 4 1/2 in. (closed); 9 in. x 7 1/8 in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

3 Old square

May 20/[18]62

My dear sir

Unluckily we have only power to take one stranger at a time to the Cosmopolitan. I shall be happy to take either you or Mr. Taylor tomorrow night. I sh[ould] suggest you writing a line to Forster (who is pretty sure to go) to take whichever of you does not go with me-I dine out, but will take care to be at the club (in Charles St. Berkeley Square, opposite the church) by 11. There is no reason why you & your friend shouldn't go sooner, but you will find nobody much before 10:30- You have nothing to do sh[ould] you arrive before me & Forster but to give our names at the door & walk up - If there is any difficulty about Forster let me know & I will try to hit(?) on another member tomorrow morning, but the time is short. I shall of course be very glad to make Mr. Taylor's acquaintance in any case. Sh[ould] he not come to the Cos[mopolitan] Sunday evening is the first night I have disengaged. Will he come in in the evening at Park Street? Or he would find me here any day but Friday till 5 pm. I got the pamphlet, thanks - ever yours.

Thomas Hughes

-----END-----

4.20 Item 20: Letter from [Victor Hugo](#) to Unknown, no date. [in French]

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on an unknown date by French Romantic writer and politician, Victor Hugo, to an unknown recipient. Hugo most famously authored titles such as, [The Hunchback of Notre-Dame](#) and [Les Misérables](#), texts which both immersed the reader in his vivid landscape while stoking his campaign for vital social issues of the time through empathic connection to his characters. In the letter, Hugo is reaching out to reaffirm an acquaintance with the unknown recipient on the letter. Hugo explains that a friend of his has asked that he recommend them to the recipient, for they both admired the way in which the recipient played the music of a friend. Hugo says that the recipient played the Cassation, which is an 18th-century genre for orchestra or small ensemble that was written in several short movements, that followed similar elements as seen in the 18th-century [serenades](#) and [divertimentos](#).

The recipient may be connected with the Odéon–Théâtre de l'Europe, the National Odeon theater in France. The theater was a prominent entertaining space, which even performed the work of Victor Hugo himself, such as *Hernani* in 1840, which was so beloved within the theater it was revived several times over the following decade. You can see an original news article where Hugo is mentioned in the Odeon's theater's [100th birthday celebration](#).

Victor Hugo also created a news publication in 1848, called [l'Événement](#). The aim and content of the paper was supported by those who supported [Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte](#)'s candidacy for the presidency of the Republic. The paper became known as radical, and spoke to many controversial particulars of the period, such as advocating against the [death penalty](#) and against the new press law of July 1850. It is known as one of the most contested and restricted papers, as it faced maximum fines due to content complaints and [Jules Bastide](#), Minister of Foreign Affairs, later removed the paper from the stands themselves in 1849. You can see an image of the publication from [Retro News France](#)'s digitized collection. The paper makes an appearance in another letter by an author in the collection, [Jules Verne](#).

The letter mentions German author, Ferdinand Freiligrath. Freiligrath wrote an introductory foreword for Hugo's title, [Lyrische Gedichte](#), a compilation of many prolific poetic voices.

Dates: N/A

Creator: Victor Hugo

Subjects: Personal Letter

Locations: [Odéon–Théâtre de l'Europe](#) (The National Odeon Theater)

People: Hugo, Victor, 1802-1885; Freiligrath, Ferdinand, 1810-1876

General Condition: Okay. Fragile paper. Vinegar smell.

Measurements: 7 7/8 in. x 5 in.

Transcript Attempt: [Roughly Translated]

Permettez-moi, monsieur, on s'appelle a M[onsieur] Jomenir(?) mon nom que(?) Victor avez sans doute oublié, et se réclame pour mon ami cette bien et —(?) —(?) a —(?) il veux(?) en dans

d'a—(?) les jouerez sons. M. H. Remard, qui vous remettrez a biller, eut musee(?) d'une —(?) ou Freiligrath qu'ils ont les a l'odéon sons(?) pour de jouer. Veux serez aux(?) de(?) juger(?). Il desire que je le recommande(?) a vous(?) indulgence, je veux aises(?) qu'il n'a bonnie que R. M(?) jusrien(?). Je ne doute(?) pas que se plaisir(?) et(?) d'out(?) reçu avec honneur et que Victor a veut(?) Felicitez en jouer d'ami œuvre(?) la cassation(?) a une jouee(?) honneur on reçu et de(?) —(?)

V—(?) bien(?) endosseur(?)

d'écuré(?) serviteur(?)

Victor Hugo

Translation Attempt:

[Allow me, sir, we are called Mr. Somenir(?), my name that Victor has no doubt forgotten and claims for my friend this well and —(?). Mr. H. Remard, who will give you back a bill, and —(?) of a — or Freiligrath, that they [have at] the Odeon — sounds for to play. You will be the judge(?). He desires that I recommend him to your indulgence, [I do not mind that he has no good] that R. M. —(?) I have no doubt that it will be fun and must be received with honor and that Victor wanted to congratulate [you/him] on [playing the work of a friend] the cassation [is?] a play [of] honor receive and —(?)

—(?) good endorser(?)

— servant Victor Hugo]

-----END-----

4.21 Item 21: Letter from [Charles Kingsley](#) to “my dear lord,” no date.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on an unknown date by British clergyman, novelist and historian, Charles Kingsley, to an unknown recipient named, “my dear lord,” accepting an invitation to the [Buckingham] Palace. In 1842, while Kingsley was curate of the Eversley Rectory, when Sir John Cope, Lord of the Manor of Bramshill at the time, chose Kingsley as his rector. He would later, in 1859, preach on Palm Sunday for Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort within [Buckingham Palace](#), for the first time. Shortly following this sermon, he was appointed a [chaplain in ordinary](#) to Queen Victoria. A detailed biography of Charles Kingsley can be found at [Archive Internet's Digital Library](#).

Dates: N/A

Creator: Charles Kingsley

Subjects: Personal letter

Locations: [Eversley Rectory](#), Winchfield; Abbey Square, Chester

People: Kingsley, Charles, 1819-1875

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 7 in. x 4 ½

Transcript Attempt:

The Residence

1 PM.

My dear lord

I shall be delighted to come to the Palace at 5-5:15, + have the honour of -ulking(?) – to you.

I am much obliged

Kinsley

-----END-----

4.22 Item 22: Letter from [August von Kotzebue](#) to unknown, 1802 [August 30]. [in German]

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on August 30, 1802, by German dramatist and writer, August von Kotzebue, to an unknown recipient. Von Kotzebue also worked as a consul, to promote and facilitate commercial and diplomatic relationships, in both Russian and Germany during his life. In the letter, Kotzebue is responding to a defamation of character made by the recipient. He intends to bring them to court and raise an Injury process against them. You can view original front matter and cover imagery of Kotzebue's texts at [Mannheim University Library's](#) digital archive. The webpage is in German, however, the interface makes navigation of Kotzebue's works accessible regardless of language barriers.

Dates: 30 August 1802

Creator: August von Kotzebue

Subjects: Unable to read; not in English.

Locations: N/A

People: Kotzebue, August von, 1761-1819; den Brief(?)

General Condition: Poor. Torn in half, Fragile paper.

Measurements: 9 in. x 7 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Jena, d.(en) 6. Sbr. (September) 1802

Da Sie mir auch die kleine(?) geforderte Satisfaction(?) versagen, ja nicht einmal ein Wort von der mir angethanen Beledigung erwähnen, so thut es mir leid, genöthigt zu seyn, einen Injurie Process gegen Sie anzufangen, den Sie selbst nicht — — wollen, obgleich ich unmöglich voraussetzen kann und mag, das Sie, in Ihrer Qualität als Redacteur sich berechtigt glauben könnten, jede —ntische Äusserung, die man Ihnen mit Nahmensunterschrift zusendet, ohne Verantwortung drucken zu lassen. Der Richter möge entscheiden.

Kotzebue

Translation Attempt:

— the 6th, September 1802

[Since you also deny me the small(?) demanded satisfaction(?), yes, you don't even mention a word of the insult done to me, I am sorry to be forced to start an injury process against you, which you yourself did not - — want, although I cannot and would like to presuppose that you, in your quality as an editor, could feel justified in having every —ntic[fanatic?] statement that is sent to you with your signature printed without responsibility. Let the judge decide]

-----END-----

4.23 Item 23: Letter from [Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette](#) to Unknown, no date. [in French]

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on an unknown date, by French aristocrat, freemason and military officer in the American Revolutionary War, Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette to an unknown recipient. In the letter, Gilbert du Mortier is writing to the recipient to express his interest in their visiting him. He tells them that their neighbors are currently in Paris, which he hopes will draw the recipient into visiting him. He then goes on to thank the recipient for speaking of his family with him, and tells him that he would wish to receive them during a future journey.

Dates: N/A

Creator: Gilbert du Mortier, Marquis de Lafayette

Subjects: Personal Letter

Locations: N/A

People: Motier, Gilbert Du, marquis de Lafayette, 1757-1834

General Condition: Okay. A lot of warping.

Measurements: 7 in. x 2 5/8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Vos voisins sont actuellement à Paris: j'espere que le sera pour vous un mouif(?) de plus d'y venir: vous pal(?) lui pour la grange des grands jours d'été : mais leux du printims seraiens préféralles, et surtout préféri par nous comme crair plus prochains. J'espere que vous voudri bien nous en accorder quelques un don nous profiterons avec une grande satisfaction: je vous remerie de la Bonté que vous avri de la parler de moi a vos enfan[t]s en d'entretini(?) leur bon souvenir a mon le gard. je desire bein qui ils se plasicar dan mon servait champim(?) ou j'ai eu demicremene le plaisir de recevoir le heure(?) a digne reputentaurde(?) mon ami Charles Fox; Lady

Holland(?), et m[onsieur](?) allen(?) y sont vous avec lui; M[onsieur]. Brougham n'a pas pour chez(?)

Translation attempt:

Your neighbors are currently in Paris: I hope it will be for you —(?) to come here: you by(?) him for the barn of the great summer days; but those of the spring would be preferred, and especially preferred by us as soon. I hope that you will grant us some gift we will enjoy with satisfaction. I will thank you for the kindness that you have taken in speaking about me to your children, and for keeping my fond memories [of them] guarded. I desire that they [be placed in name] —(?) —(?) or where I have the pleasure of receiving the happy and worthy —(?) My friend Charles Fox, Lady Holland, and Mr. Allen, [are] you there with him? M. Brougham is not home.

-----END-----

4.24 Item 24: Letter from [Alphonse de Lamartine](#) to “Monsieur,” [1851] April 10. [in French]

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on April 10, 1891, by French author, poet, and statesman, Alphonse de Lamartine, to an unknown recipient named “Monsieur”. In the letter, Lamartine is sending his thank you, for a contributor’s voting interest, along with a voucher of his gratitude. He then proceeds to discuss financial business with the letter’s recipient. He speaks to borrowing money for the time with the intention of paying them back after he receives money for a journal of his. After retiring from politics, Lamartine had sustained himself on writings across various subjects, such as literary criticism and history. Under a great deal of stress from his creditors, Lamartine spent the remainder of his life publishing monthly installments of the *Cours familier de littérature* as a sole means of financial stability. The year, 1851, has been deduced through a handwriting comparison of Lamartine’s other letters. The date 1851 would make sense with the content of his letter, as he lost the Presidential election in 1848 to [Louis Napoléon Bonaparte](#). His address of his contributor’s support during that race may be what the voucher spoken of in his letter concerns. He also concludes his letter with his gratitude for the recipient’s voting interest.

Dates: 10 April 1891

Creator: Alphonse de Lamartine

Subjects: Personal letter

Locations: [Macon, France](#)

People: Lamartine, Alphonse de, 1790-1869

General Condition: Good. Slight tear in bottom, middle seam when letter is open.

Measurements: 8 in. x 5 ¼ in. (closed); 10 ½ in. x 8 in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

Front, Closed:

Monsieur

Va ici avec mon remerciements un bon pour les interets de 209

V—(?) m'en envoyer la Recu.

Madame de Lamartine en Sauvée es mon indipontior(?) en Paris. Je vous remeri et voter interet.

Lamartine

10 avril 1891

P.s J'ai 20,000 a recevoir en octobre —(?) mon Journal pourriez-vous J'eus me mois ou Le manier(?)

Me horirer a emprunter 14000 a Macon pour Langue(?) 19 janvier 1892?

Je vous rembourserai sur en 14000 les 4000 que

Je vous dois encor.

Tout a la sous

Vous gérer resinions et seulement dans plus grande aisan(?) a l'argent Comptant dans mon mileuri(?) et dans ma fin d'arrive. J'ai encor 70000 a recevoir entre Janvier es Julliet 189-(?)

L[amartine]

Translation Attempt:

[Go here with my thanks a voucher for the interests of 209.

—(?) send me a receipt.]

[Mrs. Lamartine ... in Paris. I thank you for your voter interest.

Lamartine.

P.S. I have 20,000 to receive in October [from/with] the newspaper could you send it to me one month and I will handle it]

[Can you(?)] schedule to borrow 14000 from Macon for —(?) January 19th 1892?

I will pay you back on [the] 14000 and what I still owe you.]

[Everything under your management —(?) and only in greater —(?) has the money in my —(?) and in my final/end arrival. I still have 7000 to receive between January and July 1899(?)]

L[amartine]]

-----END-----

4.25 Item 25: Letter from [A\[ndrew\]. Lang](#) to “Dear sir,” September 23.

Type of Material: Telegraph

Title: N/A

Description: This letter is authored on September 23 of an unknown year by Scottish poet, novelist, literary critic, and contributor to the field of anthropology, Andrew Lang to an unknown receipt named “Dear Sir”. The letter appears to contain a piece of gossip.

Dates: September 23

Creator: A[ndrew]. Lang
Subjects: Personal matter
Locations: Ardgowan, [Greenock](#), Scotland
People: Lang, Andrew, 1844-1912; Miss Kenealy(?)
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 9 in. x 7 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Sept 23

Dear Sir

Perhaps Miss Kenealy does not know much about the matter / very clever as well as very stupid people are good at games.

Faithfully yours

A. Lang

-----END-----

4.26 Item 26:: Note from [Johann Caspar Lavater](#), [17]89 February 24/25

[German language]

Type of Material: Note

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a note in German from [Johann Caspar Lavater](#) [[Johann Kaspar Lavater](#)], written from Zurich on February 24/25, 1789. In the note, Lavater mentions that he has been ill for some time. Being an “honest debtor,” Lavater promises to send the recipient something [possibly a sum of money] every week in the future. He states that what he sends should act as a form of security in the event of his death. According to a German scholar, it appears that Lavater mentions “Pitt” in his note which may refer to [William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham](#). Lavater was born in [Zurich](#) in 1741. In 1769, Lavater took [holy orders](#) in the [Zwinglian Church](#). Outside of the church, he was well-known for practicing [physiognomy](#), the art of judging the character of individuals by the appearance of their face. Lavater published several works on the subject, and he took special interest in [William Pitt’s appearance](#) in particular. It is believed that Lavater greatly influenced the widespread use of [silhouettes](#). Later in life, he published several works of poetry. Lavater was shot in 1799 during the French occupation of Switzerland and ultimately succumbed to his wounds in 1801. An example of Lavater’s signature can be found [here](#). This note was written on a decorated piece of parchment with a border and what appears to be a tassel or drapes.

Dates: [17]89 February 24; [17]89 February 25

Creator: [Lavater, Johann Caspar, 1741-1801](#)

Subjects: Notes; Correspondence; Physiognomy; Poets; Philosophers; Theologians

Locations: [Zurich, Switzerland](#)

People: [Lavater, Johann Caspar, 1741-1801](#)

General Condition: Fair: document is browning; ink is faded; staining

Measurements: 2 5/8 in. x 3 5/8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

[Sincere thanks to Lajos Adamik, Inscriptiones Alborum Amicorum for his transcription and translation assistance]

[Front]

Bald vierzehntägige Unpäßlichkeit nöthigt mich im Bette
zu bleib/en/ - Nur zwey Worte allso – von nun an soll
alle woch/en/ Etwas wenigstens folg/en/, und bald werd/en/
Sie sag/en/ - Ich wollte viele so redliche Schuldner als
J. C. L.
Z/ürich/d/en/ 24.2.89.

[Back]

die ausführungtafel bedarf noch ausbesserung:
Pitt u/nd/ die Regeln, wenn ich gesund bin.
was ich sende, dient zur Sicherheit auf d/en/
Fall meines Todes, als Hinterlage.
Mitw/och?/ N/achts?/ d/en/ 25.2.89
L

J. C. Lavater [written by another hand; likely former archivist note]

Translation Attempt:

[Front]

An indisposition lasting almost a fortnight has forced me to stay in bed - Just two words then - from
now on something at least shall follow every week, and soon you will say: I wanted many debtors as
honest as J. C. L.
Zurich/d/en/24 February, [17]89

[Back]

The execution board still needs to be corrected. Pitt and the rules for when I am healthy. What I send
serves as a backup in the event of my death, as a deposit.
Wednesday?/Night?/25 February, [17]89

J. C. Lavater [written by another hand; likely former archivist note]

-----END-----

4. 27 Item 27: Letter from [Thomas Babington Macaulay](#) to [George Villiers, 4th Earl of Clarendon](#), 184[1] June 7.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on June 7, 184[1], by British historian and [Whig politician](#), Thomas Babington Macauley, to English diplomat and statesman from the [Villiers family](#), George Villiers, Lord Clarendon at the time of the letter's date. The letter informs of Dr. [Thomas](#)

[Arnold](#)'s interest and research into Julius Caesar and his campaign against Pompey. The region of interest named in the letter, Leirda, goes by another name more prominently. It is called Lleida in Catalan, with Leirda being its Spanish name. A collection of additional works by both Thomas Babington and Dr. Thomas Arnold can be found [here](#), including those on the study of Rome, as mentioned in the letter. The letter's date is illegible, but must fall between these years of 1839-1841, as they are the term held as Secretary of War where the letter is addressed from at the top.

Dates: June 7, 184[1]

Creator: Thomas Babington Macauley

Subjects: Academic letter

Locations: N/A; [Lleida](#) (Lerida)

People: Villiers, George, 1800-1870; Arnold, Thomas, 1795-1842; Macaulay, Thomas Babington Macaulay, Baron, 1800-1859

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 7 ⅛ in. x 4 ½ in. (closed); 9 in. x 7 ⅛ in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

War office June 7. 18[39-41](?)

Dear L[or]d Clarendon,

Dr. Arnold has set his heart on visiting Spain across the Pyrenees. His chief object I believe is to obtain geographical information for his History of Rome. With that wishes to examine the scene of Julius Caesar's great campaign against Pompey's lieutenants, the country near Lerida de(?) - We want very much to know whether the journey is a safe one. My own impression from some things which I have heard you mention is that it is very much otherwise, and that at all events, the Doctor will do well to leave Mrs(?) Arnold behind. If you could furnish any assertion it would be most thankfully received.

Ever yours

[Thomas] Macauley

-----END-----

4.28 Item 28: Letter from [H\[enry\] Mackenzie](#) to James Chalmer, 1806 May 5.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on May 5, 1806 by Scottish lawyer, novelist and writer, Henry Mackenzie, to James Chalmer on the [impeachment of Henry Dundas](#), 1st Viscount of Melville, in 1806. He then continues on to speak of [Lord William Grenville's](#) plans to introduce a change in the current court system employed within Scottish Parliament. Grenville introduced the [Foreign Slave Trade Bill](#) two days after the letter is dated. More information on Henry Mackenzie's political life may be found in his book, [The Anecdotes and Egotisms of Henry Mackenzie](#).

Dates: 5 May 1806

Creator: Henry Mackenzie

Subjects: Personal letter, Impeachment, Trial

Locations: Abingdon Street, Westminster

People: Grenville, William Wyndham Grenville, Baron, 1759-1834; Mackenzie, Henry, 1745-1831; [Whitbread, Samuel](#), 1764-1815; [Burke, Edmund](#), 1729-1797; [Chalmer, James](#) d. 1830; Hastings, Warren 1732-1818, Mr. Adams, Mr. Tail(?)

General Condition: Okay; first page has slight tearing at the seam of the left-hand side. Vinegar smell.

Measurements: 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. x 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. (closed); 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. x 7 $\frac{2}{3}$ in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

My dear sir

Jan office Edin[burgh]

5 May 1806

I take an early opportunity of returning your thanks for your very distinct Acco[unt] of Mr. Whitbread's Opening Speech in the Impeachment, the more valuable, as for(?) are cut off from the usual channel of Information. I bow with deference to so unjust(?) a Body as your Ho[use] of Lords, yet I confess I do not perceive much reason on(?) Expending in prohibiting a more correct Information of what 3000 people must be giving all the world less correct accounts of.

I heard from and of Lo[rd] Melville's friends a very candid Commend[ation] of Mr W[hitbread]'s opening as being clear & distinct, + at and have moderate + faith man like, not containing any of that Bitter & sometimes gross Inertion(?), which Mr Burke (equally in my mind against good Taste an[d] Humanity) found out ag[ainst] Mr Hastings on a similar occasion. I have heard the same anytime(?) & confident(?) Reports on — — which you mention. The partiality of Friends & partisans will always entertain such; but I have understood that your Acquaintance Mr. Adams was equally e—(?) in his opinion in favor of his client, & his I consider as better Authority. Nous venons, as the French say, when the whole Trial is before the public. I have been so much of an Invalid of late, + consequently so little in the world, that I know very little of what is said here on the subject.

I saw in the Newspapers, but with an equal to and of bitter Information, a plan announced by Lo[rd] Grenville for a change in a Court of Session. You are probably well acquainted with the Detail of what is prepared to be done. I heard a good while ago of a proposal of dividing the Court into two parts a Chambers, & giving jurisdiction in some such matters, rather of Discretion than Law, such as the [Trials/Friends], to our Court of Exchequer; but for Lo[rd] Grenville's speech, if rightly reported, there seemed to be something deeper in contemplation; because he spoke of the mad(?) peaceful system of the Law & practice of the English Courts: which could hardly apply to the Parlielans(?) I have mentioned. I would be much obliged to you to let me know, if you can, what the scope of the Resolutions ----- to be [hopeful/helpful] in by Lo[rd] Grenville is.

I hope Mr. Chalmer has been g-t(?) stout this season, & that the rest of your family are well. Here I do not remember one so unhealthy, & the present bitter N. Easter will not tend to

re-establish delicate people. We are now arrived at the 5th of may & for(?) had snow for several(?) hour(?) two days ago.

I give you joy of having been(?), if I have overheard rightly, very successful in Appeals this session. How does your new Chancellor do in that Department? Among other Reports during the — session here, was our(?) of a plan for having some eminent Scotch Lawyer in your(?) Ho[use] of Lords, to enlighten it on the Law of Scotland.

Mrs M[a]ck[enzie] + my Daughter — in best respects to Mrs and Miss(?) Chalmer. I am always, with such regard, my dear sir, Your faithful + old Serv[an]t

H. Mackenzie

Your letter to Mr Tail was immediately sent him.

{Address}

James Chalmer Esq[ui]re
Abingdon Street
Westminster

-----END-----

4.29 Item 29: Letter from [John Masefield](#) to Mr. [David James O'Donoghue](#), 1911 August 5.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: This letter is authored on August 5, 1911, by English poet and writer, and [Poet Laureate](#) from 1930 until 1967, John Masefield to a “Mr. O’Donoghue”.

Masefield is thanking Mr. O'Donoghue for a letter. It then goes into remembering a mutual friend, [Synge, \[Edmund John Millington\]](#), who passed away in 1909.

Dates: Aug 5, 1911

Creator: John Masefield

Subjects: Thank you letter

Locations: Cushendun, [County Antrim](#), Ireland

People: Masefield, John, 1878-1967; Synge, Edmund John Millington, 1871-1909; O'Donoghue, David James, 1866-1917.

General Condition: Good. Strong vinegar smell. Slight tear in bottom middle seam when open.

Measurements: 7 in. x 4 ¾ in. (closed); 8 ¾ in. x 7 in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

[Cushendun](#)

Co[unty] Antrim

Aug 5. 1911

Dear Mr. O’Donoghue

I am exceedingly obliged to you for your kind letter & for the trouble you have taken on my behalf. Please accept my best thanks.

The scholarship won was for Harmony (+?) Counterpoint, in 1891: perhaps I shall be able to get the date before the article goes to prin[t]. It is very likely that they aren't in any great hurry.

I hope that some day I may have the pleasure of meeting you, & talking over our memories of Synge. I did not get to know him till 1903 and the years just before that were almost the most interesting in his life. You have given me many little glimpses of him during those years, & to that I am very thankful. Please come to see me if you are ever in town. that will be a great pleasure to me.

With many thanks.

Believe me

You're my sincerely

John Masefield

-----END-----

4.30 Item 30: Letter from [John Masefield](#) to Mr. Ridding, [no year] November 8.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on November 8th of an unknown year by English poet and writer, and [Poet Laureate](#) from 1930 until 1967, John Masefield to an unknown recipient named "Mr. Ridding." In the letter, he refuses to write an article.

Dates: November 8

Creator: John Masefield

Subjects: Response

Locations: Lollington, [Cholsey](#), Berks

People: Masefield, John, 1878-1967; Mr. Ridding

General Condition: Good. Vinegar smell. Slight tear in both the left and right hand, middle seam.

Measurements: 8 7/8 in. x 7 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Nov 8.

Dear Mr. Ridding,

Many thanks for your letter.

Alas, I have no time for writing such an article, though I thank you very much for asking me.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

J Masefield

-----END-----

4.31. Item 31: Note from [Thomas Miller](#), regarding Chaucer's Folio 1721 by [John Urry](#), [17]34 March 24.[[Bryan Blundell](#)]

Type of Material: Note

Title: N/A

Description: This item is a note possibly written on March 24, 1734 by several hands. Multiple forms of handwriting and ink are present. One hand wrote "Chaucer--Printed by John Urry Folio 1721--King's Library Thomas Miller" with "The Literary 'Basket Maker'" below it in a different handwriting. On the front there is writing in pencil that indicates this was written on 24 March [17]34 and on the back the same handwriting writes "Blundell", most likely referring to [Bryan Blundell \(c. 1675 - 1756\)](#). Blundell was an English slave trader and a philanthropist who founded the [Liverpool Blue Coat School](#), a [charity school](#) for the poor, and served as [Mayor of Liverpool](#) from 1721-1722. This note refers to [Geoffrey Chaucer \(c. 1343-1400\)](#), or more specifically to his works as published in [John Urry](#)'s compendium. Chaucer was an English poet and author best known for [The Canterbury Tales](#) and was the first writer to be buried in the [Poets' Corner](#). Chaucer was also an astronomer, philosopher, diplomat, and [Member of Parliament](#) for [Kent](#). [John Urry \(1666-1715\)](#) was a literary editor and medieval scholar who graduated from [Christ Church, Oxford](#) and was given a studentship (similar to a scholarship or a research grant), but it was revoked in 1689 when he refused to swear allegiance to [William III of England](#) upon his accession after the [Monmouth Rebellion](#) and the [Glorious Revolution](#). Urry was convinced by [Francis Atterbury](#) in 1711 to edit a new edition of the works of Chaucer, but died in 1715 before it was completed, it being finished and published by another graduate of [Christ Church](#), Timothy Thomas. This edition of Chaucer's works is considered the "[worst ever prepared on account of Urry's unpardonable habit of lengthening and shortening Chaucer's words, and even introducing words of his own to suit his views of the metre](#)". This inaccurate translation of his works may have been why some, like Blundell, may have considered him a "basket weaver", implying that his edition was poorly made. Blundell was likely borrowing this book from the [King's Library in Cambridge](#) from Thomas Miller, who was likely a librarian. This note may have served as a record that the book was checked out or loaned.

Dates: [17]34, March 24; 1721

Creator: [Blundell, Bryan \(c. 1675 - 1756\)](#) or Miller, Thomas

Subjects: Signature; Autograph; [Urry, John](#); Urry, John, 1666?-1715; Chaucer, Geoffrey, -1400

Locations: King's Library (Cambridge, UK);

People: [Urry, John \(1666-1715\)](#); Miller, Thomas; [Blundell, Bryan \(c. 1675 - 1756\)](#)

General Condition:

Measurements: 4 ⅛ in. x 2 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:

[front]

24 March /34

Chaucer-&

Printed by John Urry

Folio 1721

King's Library Thomas Miller

The Literary "Basket Maker."

[back]
Blundell

-----END-----

4.32 Item 32: Letter from [F\[rederic\] Mistral](#) to “Monsieur et Madame Janvier,” 1896 October 4.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on October 4, 1896 by French writer of [Occitan literature](#) and [lexicographer](#) of the [Provençal](#) form of the language, Frederic Mistral, to unknown recipients named “Monsieur et Madame Janvier”. In the letter, he is inviting Mr. and Mrs. Janvier to lunch on October 6th. Later in the letter, he thanks the receiver for a translation priorly performed. The summer of Saint Michael is possibly related to the festival, [Michaelmas](#), which is celebrated on September 29. The letter is dated a few days after this celebration.

Dates: October 4, 1896

Creator: A. Mistral

Subjects: Lunch invite

Locations: [Saint-Rémy-de-Provence](#);

People: Mistral, Frédéric, 1830-1914; Mr. and Mrs. Janvier

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 5 ½ in. x 4 ¾ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Maillame 4 Oct. 1896

je prie Monsieur et Madame Janvier de venie déjeuner avec moi, samedi 6 octobre. esperons que l'été de Saint-Michel nous réservera pour ce jour-là eu(?) clair et gai soleil-et merci pour la traduction de la lettre de St Francisco

Bien cordialement

F. Mistral

Translation Attempt:

4. Oct 1896

I pray Mr. and Mrs. Janvier come and have lunch with me, Saturday the 6th of October. We hope that the summer of Saint Michael [will] reserve us [a] day of clear and cheerful sun.

—and thank you for the translation of the of St/Sir Francisco.

Best regards,

F. Mistral

-----END-----

4.33. Item 33: An Envelope from [Alfred Noyes](#) to [James Carleton Young](#), no date.

Type of Material: Envelope.

Title: N/A.

Description: The manuscript depicts an envelope from [Alfred Noyes](#) to [James Carleton Young](#). A note added later to the manuscript mentions that the letter is written by Noyes for the hand of an unknown female creator.

[Alfred Noyes](#) was born in England in 1880. He became a poet, playwright, and writer during his lifetime, publishing a number of works such as *The Barrel-Organ* and *The Highwayman*, as well as a play called *Sherwood*.

Dates: N/A

Creator: [Noyes, Alfred](#), 1880-1958

Subject: Signature; Autograph

Locations: N/A.

People: [Noyes, Alfred](#), 1880-1958; [Young, James Carleton](#), 1856-1918

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 3.5 x 4.5 in.

Transcription attempt:

In Pencil:

Alfred Noyes

He wrote in her hand

James Carleton Young Esq[uires]

1600 Second Avenue South

Minneapolis

Minnesota

United States of America

-----END-----

4.34 Item 34: Autograph of [Peter Pypers](#), late 18th century

Type of Material: Autograph

Title: N/A

Description: The following is an autograph of [Peter Pypers, 1749-1805](#) (AKA Pieter Pijpers), a Dutch poet and dramatic writer, addressed to Heer [Joannes Willmet, 1750-1835](#), a Dutch [preacher](#), [professor](#), and [Orientalist](#). Willmet [taught Asian languages and culture](#) at the [University of Harderwijk](#) from 1794 and at [The University of Amsterdam](#) from 1804 until his death. Pypers worked for a merchant and wrote and translated poetry and plays in his free time. This document is likely an autograph that Pypers signed for Willmet, who may have been a fan of his work. The pencil note at the bottom of the document is a wry comment from a previous archivist regarding the "[Peter Piper](#)" nursery rhyme.

Dates: late 18th century

Creator: [Pypers, Pieter, 1749-1805](#)

Subjects: Signature; Autograph; [Pypers, Pieter, 1749-1805](#); [Willmet, Joannes, 1750-1835](#)

Locations: N/A

People: [Pypers, Pieter, 1749-1805](#); [Willmet, Joannes, 1750-1835](#)

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 4 1/8 in. x 2 1/4 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Den wellaelen Heer Joannes Willmet een geschenk van

Peter Pyper [signature]

This I suppose to be the “Peter Pyper” who “picked a peck of pickled peppers” [in pencil, from previous archivist]

Translation:

To the well-known Lord Joannes Willmet a gift from

Peter Pyper [signature]

This I suppose to be the “Peter Pyper” who “picked a peck of pickled peppers” [in pencil, from previous archivist]

-----END-----

4.35 Item 35: Letter from [Charles Reade](#) to Mr. Sterling, [no year] October 25.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: This letter is authored on October 25th of an unknown year by British novelist and dramatist, Charles Reade, to an unknown “Mr. Sterling”. The letter discusses a stage adaptation of Charles Reade’s play. The play, [Masks and Faces](#), may be the subject of the letter, as it was later presented at [\[Theatre Royal\] Haymarket](#) on November 20, 1852.

Dates: October 25

Creator: Charles Reade

Subjects: Professional letter

Locations: [Magdalen College School, Oxford](#)

People: Reade, Charles, 1814-1884; Mr. Sterling, Webster, [Benjamin](#), 1797-1882; Dr. Stark

General Condition: Poor. Paper is fragile, and torn in two by the middle seam.

Measurements: 10 7/8 in. x 8 7/8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Magdalen College
Oxford

Oct 25

Dear Mr. Sterling,

I have studied Acting too closely in France and England not to feel honored(?) by your inclination to open at the Haymarket in a Piece of my handling; and under this circumstance I

shall feel a pleasure in placing 'Ladies Battle' at Mr. Webster's disposal for twelve Nights of performance that will in all probability serve his turn and yours.
and should he wish to play it after that it can only be because it is worth his while to treat with me about the possession of the Piece:
you know how much literary occupation I have but now you are about to play to an audience capable of appreciating in some degree your truth, grace, glee, and pathos, I will interrupt anything when I can see my way to write or adapt a downright good thing for you:
and a

Dear Mr. Stark/Sterli[ng](?)
yours faithfully
Charles Reade

-----END-----

4.36 Item 36: "A New System of Domestic Cookery" Book by [Maria Rundell](#), 1844.

Type of Material: Book

Title: A New System of Domestic Cookery

Description: The book, "A New System of Domestic Cookery," was published in 1844, and authored by English writer, Maria Rundell. The book is a book of domestic cookery. It is authored by [Maria Eliza Ketelby Rundell](#), in 1844. The copyright was bought from her for 2000 guineas by Mr. [John Murray II](#), the London Publisher. In an advertisement following the cover page, Mrs. Rundell proffers a word that her meals may appear simple or minute due to the original intention of the work, which was to provide a guide for her own daughters. The note also says that she expects no rebuff for this as she never desired any money for the work. An added note references the 2000 Guineas that Mrs. Rundell was induced to accept later.

A digitized first edition image, as well as background information on the text may be found at [The Women's Print History Project's](#) digital archive.

Dates: 1844

Creator: Maria Rundell, writer; Mr. Murray, publisher

Subjects: Cook book, printing, publishing

Locations: N/A

People: Murray, John, 1778-1843; Rundell, Maria Eliza Ketelby, 1745-1828; Sarah H. Gislo(?)

General Condition: Bad. The paper is fragile, tearing in many corners. The spine is damaged, causing the pages to shift when turning them. Strong vinegar smell.

Measurements: approx. 7 ½ in. x 4 ¾ in. (book; closed)

Transcript Attempt:

The cover is signed by a Sarah H. Leiste(?)

Inside Cover is signed " Sarah H. Leiste(?) / Wilkes Barre— Dec. 25th [18]44"

Front Cover: "Mrs. Rundell's Celebrated Cook Book, 286,000 Copies Sold in England!!!"

Price 25 CENTS / A New System of Domestic Cookery / Founded Upon

Principles of Economy: And Adapted to the / Use of Private Families,
By Mrs. Rundell. / From the Sixty-Seventh London Edition.

Augmented and improved by the addition of more than

Nine hundred new receipts, / Suited to the present state of the art of cookery.

*Mr. Murray, the London Publisher, paid Mrs. Rundell 2000 Guineas for the Copyrights of this work.

Philadelphia: Casey and Hart, 126 Chesnut Street:

And for Sale by all Booksellers and News Agents in the United States. / 1844

The book contains many recipes that Mrs. Rundell has created. The book opens with a preface, where she describes the process of cooking as an art form, and something that requires the performer must enjoy working with. “Retain a cook who is not fond of her occupation. Unless she takes pleasure in her art, she cannot be depended upon for accuracy in the preparation of the dishes”.

Chapter one contains different soup recipes. She discusses not only the best manner of broth to utilize within one’s soup, but also the best pans and materials to use. This section also looks at other liquids and condiments that one may make for their meals, such as gravy and ketchup. Through italicized headers, she describes different sections of importance:

General Directions respecting Soups and Gravies

Stock for Soups / Another way of Procuring Stock

The same mode is utilized to delineate the soups. The types of soup range from broth based, seafood, vegetable, other meat soups such as rabbit, turtle, and fruit soups :

Clear Gravy Soups / Hare Soup / Mock Turtle Soup / Oyster Soup / Potato Soup / Cherry Soup

Chapter Two: Fish, contains recipes concerning cooking seafood meals. The section begins with how to properly cut, clean and dress a fish bought. She also discusses different manners of cooking the fish, and the various methods the cook should employ when either boiling or frying. The first section notes how to check the “stiffness and redness of the gills, and brightness of the eyes” in “every sort of fish.” These delineations mark the “goodness of the fish.” These recipes cover a wide variety of fish dishes, such as cod or salmon.

Chapter Three: Meat pages 45-55, contains recipes concerning the preparation and cooking of landed meats, such as beef, veal, mutton, or lamb. The beginning sections talks about the *Roasting and Boiling* differences concerning cooking the meat. Later sections of the chapter speak to how you may *keep the meat hot*, and how to properly wash and dry the meat before cooking it. The chapter also talks the cook through the different sections of the meat, such as the *Shoulder* versus the *Saddle of the Mutton*. The chapter then continues on to POULTRY on pages 55-58 of the same chapter, where the author discusses birds such as *Turkey*, *Pigeon*, or *Goose*. These sections, similarly, talk the cook through how to prepare the bird, such as *removing plugs* and *singeing hairs with white paper*. Recipes within this section named *Boiling Turkey*, *Roasted Pigeon*, and *Fowls Boiled with Rice*. The chapter then continues on to GAME on pages 59-60, where the author talks the cook through preparing and cooking *Wild Ducks*, *Hares*, and *Pheasents*.

Chapter 4, 5, 6: Made Dishes, pages 61-80, which discusses made dishes of Veal and Pork. These recipes talk the author through *Braising*, *Rolling*, and cooking the meat along with *Sweetbread*. This section also talks the cook through cooking whole pieces of the animal, such as recipes to *Collar a Breast of Veal*, or to *Bake a Calf's Head*. The next section, Chapter 5, is Made Dishes of Beef, which follows a similar structure, but with dishes of Beef, such as *Broiled Beef Steak* or *Beef Tongue*. The next section, Chapter 6, is Made Dishes of Mutton, which features dishes such as *To Stew a Loin of Lamb* or *An English Haggis*.

Chapter 7: Made Dishes of Rissoles, Croquettes, etc. pages 80-83, This section contains recipes such as *Fish Croquettes*, *An Excellent Sandwich*, and *Ham in Disguise*.

Chapter 8: Made Dishes contains many different recipes containing sausages. Pages 83-85 Some of the recipes included in this section are An Excellent Sausage to Eat Cold, Liver or Potato Pudding, and Mock Brawn, which contains more detailed preparation steps on how to prepare it before cooking.

Chapter 9: Made Dishes of Poultry, Game, etc. pages 86-92, contains recipes Duck Stewed with Cabbage, Fowl with Onions, and To Pickle Pigeons.

Chapter 10: Pies, pages 92-105, the author opens the chapter with an observation on pies where she explains the different fillings will require different attention for the crusts.

“ If the pie is either made of meat that will take more dressing, to make it extremely tender, than the baking of the crust will allow, or if it is to be served in an earthen pie-form, observe the following preparation:”

There is also more direction in this section that details how to *Preserve Fruits in Pastry*, and *how to make a Raised Crust for Meat Pies*. Recipes in this section include different pastes, such as *Puff, Light, or Rice Paste*, as well as Breakfast Pie, Beefsteak Pie, or Parsely Pie. There are also dessert pies such as Orange Tarts or Old Fashioned Apple Pie.

[Page 100 could be re-digitized]

Chapter 11: Puddings—Observations in Puddings and Pies. pages 105-114.

The author opens the chapter with observations in what may seem like your pudding went bad. These include tips like, if the outer layer has an off taste, she recommends looking at the cloth one used is fully clean and dry, and that the water should be fully boiling before adding the pudding. Recipes in this section include Plum Pudding, Potato Pudding with Meat, and Custard. The section continues on to PASTRY, on page 115-117, which includes recipes like French Puffs, Rice Fritters, and Soufflee. The section continue onto PANCAKES, pages 117-118, which includes different Fritter and Pancake Recipes.

Chapter 12: French Cookery, Fish, pages 119-124. This section includes recipes such as Trout in Green Sauce, Une Grenade, and Crayfish Butter. The titles of some in this section have the French name with the English translation following. The section continues to MEAT on pages 120-, and contains recipes such as Longe de Veau Roti and Bognons de Mouton. The section continues on to SOUPS, on pages 125, and covers recipes such as Pon de Macaroni a la Pontife. The section then continues to POULTRY on pages 125-126, and contains recipes such as Pupton of Pigeons.

Chapter 13: Vegetables, pages 127-136. This section details different cooked vegetables dishes from Mashed Potatoes to Puree of Turnips.

Chapter 14: Eggs, Cheese, and Salads, pages 137-142. This section contains different recipes such as Buttered Eggs, Cheese Patties, and Salad Mixtures.

[Additional Page Advertisement Insert: Medical Library Slip in page 135]

The remaining chapter follows a similar formatting within these changing categories, where Rundell introduces any advice on economical possibilities in the preparation of the cooking, and follows with recipes.

Chapter 15: Oriental Cookery, pages 143-151. This chapter focuses on the sauces of the dishes especially, as Rundell believes the “acidity” of the dishes is what brings out the other flavors.

Recipes include: milk curry and koftahs

Chapter 16: Sauces and Force meat, etc., pages 151-164.

This section also begins with the recipes of gravys and sauces. “Gravy may be made quite as good of the skirts of beef, kidney or milt, or of the liver of a fat”

Recipes include: veal gravy and oyster sauce; force meat and force meat ingredients (pg 161)

Chapter 18: Salting and Pickling, pages 164-182. This section focuses on how to preserve goods to eliminate waste.

Instructions included are: to dress hams, to pickle ham and to stew tongue;

Recipes include making pickles, wine ketchup and carachi.

Chapter 19: Preserves, pages 182-197. The section opens with guidance on the preparation. “Preserves should be kept carefully from the air, and in a very dry place. Unless they have a very small proportion of sugar... heat makes them ferment.”

[There is significant surface staining within the chapter, but the text is still legible.]

Recipes include: To Preserve Oranges or Lemons in Jelly and Apricot Marmalade

Chapter 20: Sweet Dishes, pages 197-209. This section contains different dessert like recipes. It also contains different recipes for cream dishes within the chapter.

Recipes include: gateau du pomme, wine roll, and transparent marmalade; cream section recipes include: chocolate cream and arrowroot cream.

Chapter 21: Observations on Making and Baking Cakes, pages 209-219. The sections begins with ample instruction on how to best prepare you ingredients for cake making. “It is indispensable necessary in making cakes that all the ingredients should be heated before they are mixed together, for this purpose everything should be prepared for an hour or two previously to their being heated, and placed near the fire.”

Recipes include: an excellent cake and a very fine cake amongst others such as Queen cake or water cakes.

Chapter 22: Punch, Liqueurs, and Wine, etc. pages 220-228. This section describes the best methods for preparing punches or other beverages. It begins with ample instruction on the best ways to begin making an Excellent punch.

Recipes include: Orange Punch, Nectar, and White Currant Wine.

Chapter 23: Dairy and Poultry, pages 229-237. The section begins with a detailing on the best ways to manage the livestock itself, the cows, chickens, or geese, and how to handle dairy products. “The cows should be milked at a regular and early hour, and the udders emptied, or the quantity will decrease. The quantity of milk depends on many causes, as the goodness, breed, and health...the pasture”. The section also details making different types of cheese and butter.

Recipes include: Cream Cheese

Instructions include: To Fatten Fowls and Chickens

Chapter 24: “COOKERY FOR THE SICK AND FOR THE POOR: Sick Cookery,” pages 237-253. The section begins with a general remark that the contents within the section are for care taking, not medical treatment. “The following pages will contain cookery for the sick; it being of more consequence to support those whose bad appetite will not allow them to take the necessary nourishment, than to stimulate that of persons in health.”

Recipes include: Beef Tea, a Restorative Jelly, and Calf’s Feet Broth.

The section changes to Cookery for the Poor on page 244. It begins with a General Remark, as well. “I promise a few hints, to enable every family to assist the poor of their neighborhood at a very trivial expense; and these may be varied and amended at the discretion of the mistress.”

The section changes once more on page 246. The title of this section is Various Receipts and Directions to Servants, where describes various other instructions on the preparation of these foods within the chapter.

Instructions include: Paste for Chapped Hands, and which will preserve them smooth by constant use and Hungary Water.

Chapter 25: Bills of Fare and Family Dinners, etc. pages 254-256. The section begins by detailing what ingredients are in season throughout the year in order to save families money and food waste.

Instructions to follow include: The Best Method of Cleaning Knives and To Clear Coffee.

Index: Begins on page 257.

-----END-----

4.37 Item 37: Letter from [John Ruskin](#) to Rupert Jones, 5th.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on the 5th of an unknown month or year by English writer, philosopher, art critic and [polymath](#) of the [Victorian era](#), John Ruskin to an unidentified

recipient, “Rupert Jones”. The letter appears to be Ruskin reaching out to hear about the illustration style for the piece he is writing, before sending it to them.

Other handwritten materials by Ruskin can be found at the [University of Manchester's Digital Archives](#).

Dates: 5th(?)

Creator: John Ruskin

Subjects: Personal letter

Locations: N/A

People: Rupert Jones, Ruskin, John, 1819-1900

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 9 in. x 7 in.

Transcript Attempt:

5th

My dear sir

You shall have a short paper by the 14th. but how do you illustrate. I have sent for but not yet received the way again(?) and I shall see your catch(?)- but how long do you want to do them. Supposing they are only a few lines like this

[drawing]

which one can generally do what we needs with?

Here are some red seals for your letter boy(?)

Ever truly yours

Ruskin

I can't get a nice one today. The weather is cold and makes edges ragged
—not the motto is supposed to be put on three sides
— not three times said it is only “To day”

To/ Proprietor Rupert Jones

-----END-----

4. 38a Item 38a: Letter from [Henri Saint Simon](#) to Unknown, no date.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on an unknown date French political, economic and socialist theorist and businessman, Claude-Henri Saint Simon to an unknown recipient. It is most likely a governing body within France, as it contests the charges being levied against his cousin, [Claude-Anne de Rouvroy de Saint Simon](#), concerning his emigration from France to Spain. In this letter, Claude Henri Saint Simon presents the history of his cousin, and general, Claude Anne Saint Simon, in his motivations to settle in Spain. Claude Anne Saint Simon led the Spanish troops against Napoleon during the Revolutionary war. Claude Henri's letter speaks to the legality of Claude Anne's emigration, where it appears that the French government is attempting to contest, as well as Claude Anne's petition to the human right of free mobility.

The proposed range of date comes from his concluding sign off, [Thermidor](#), which is the “eleventh month of the [French Republican Calendar](#) (from July 19 to August 18).”

Other source material on Claude Anne de Rouvroy de Saint Simon can be found at the [Stanford Library](#) digital archive.

A [portrait](#) of Henri Saint Simon that holds the name of his cousin, Claude Anne de Rouvroy de Saint Simon.

Dates: July or August 1801

Creator: Saint-Simon, Henri, comte de, 1760-1825

Subjects: Political letter

Locations: Paris

People: Saint-Simon, Claude de Rouvroy, duc de, 1606-1693;

General Condition: Poor. Some vinegar smell.

Measurements: 10 ¼ in. x 8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Front: (On Side Bar)

N 5629(?)

citoyen=ministre

Au Cisegen(?) Regime(?)

8(?)

10 Thermidor

96° 4977(?)

Mo(?) Dow(?)

11 Thermidor / au 10

— —

Claude-Anne [de Rouvroy] de Saint Simon lieutenant general des armies S. M. Cath[edral]

A l'honneur de représenter au ministre des finances de la republique de Français, que pendant qu'il etirt membre de l'assemblée constituante, Me/Elle(?) fit deux decrets, qui soul les sails que doivent decider son sont et sa position.

Le premier : Me/Elle(?) déclara que toutes les naturalisations faites six ansx avants la révolution etirient valables: Claude Ann de Saint Simon fut déclaré grand d'Espagne de la 1st classe par le deux cours de France et d'Espagne, au mois de juillet 1774. Ce qui fait cinq années de plus qu'épignait la loi.

Le second: est celui de droits de l'homme que dit oppressement,

=chaque individual(?)--[Line 2 is illegible due to tear]

-partiret ou il voudra, cette faculté tenant à la liberté individuelle. Ce fut apres que ce decret eut été revetu de toutes les formaliteés, promulgué dans toutes les provinces, que par consequent il fut regard comme loi fondamentale de la république, que M[onsieu]r. de Saint Simon se leva en pleine assemblée, pour annoncer qu'il en profitirt et devenait espagnol : Le passeport pour sortire

de France lui fut donné en conséquence : car tous les titres étaient alors détruits : Je/Il(?) partit De Paris le 21. 10 (th.au?) 1790 en plein midi, ainsi plusieurs années avant les décrets contre l'émigration, et les lois : toutes les lois faites à cet égard sont de nul effet pour lui, ou plutôt ne doivent et ne peuvent en avoir aucune(?), car c'en est un principe certain et généralement adopté. Qu'aucune loi, ne peut avoir un effet rétroactif.

Claude Anne de Saint Simon réclame la justice de vous. Citoyen=ministre, et du gouvernement France, qu'il en(?) d'autant plus

Back:

Il a lui être accord, qu'aucun autre Français n'en dans une situation pareille à la Bienne, ne peut y être qu'ainsi la Néotitution(?) de les biens ou qu'il en reçoive l'équivalent, ne peut être onéreux à un gouvernement aussi puissant que la France. A la bienveillance qu'il espère qu'il — Iniguera(?) avoir pour lui, Mr De Saint Simon y joint une protection bien prononcée dont S.M Cath allié de la France l'honore, son ambassadeur étant chargé de la Solliciter(?), et d'appuyer ses Demandes.

Claude Anne de Saint Simon a commandé l'armée dernière(?)—
L'armée et la division espagnole de Galice contre le Portugal et d'Angleterre, il a donc été compagnon d'armée des Français coopérant avec eux. Cette entreprise a contribué à donner à la France la paix avec l'Angleterre y quinze millions de livres de Portugal ces considérations doivent certainement ajouter beaucoup à ses autres titres à votre justice, citoyen=ministre, et à la bonté de votre cœur(?). M[onsieur] De Saint Simon réclame l'une et l'autre avec la plus grande confiance.
citoyen=ministre
Salut et respect(?)
Saint Simon
A Paris ce 8 Thermidor An 10

Translation Attempt:

Front:

[Claude-Anne [de Rouvroy] de Saint Simon lieutenant general of the armies H. M. Cath[edral],]

[Has the honor of representing the Minister of Finance of the French Republic, only while he was a member of the Constituent Assembly, issued two decrees to me, which underlined the rules which should decide his being and his position.]

[The first: I/She(?) declared that all naturalizations made six years before the revolution were valid: Claude Ann de Saint Simon was declared Grand of Spain of the 1st class by the two courts of France and Spain, in the month of July 1774. Which is five years older than the law]

[The second: is that of human rights that says oppression,]
[=every individual(?)--[Line 2 is illegible due to tear]---se fortune setalons(?)]
- go where he wants, this faculty relating to individual freedom. It was after this decree had been covered with all the formalities, promulgated in all the provinces, that consequently it was regarded as fundamental law of the republic, that M[onsieur] de Saint Simon rose in full

assembly, to announce that he profited from it and became Spanish: The passport to leave France was given to him consequently: because all the titles were then destroyed: I/He(?) left Paris on 21. 10 (th.au?) 1790 in full midday, thus several years before the decrees against emigration, and the emigrants: all the laws made in this respect are of no effect for him, or rather should not and cannot have any (?), because it is a certain and generally adopted principle. That no law can have retroactive effect.]

[Claude Anne de Saint Simon demands justice from you. Citizen=minister, and of the French government, that he is all the more]

Back Attempt:

[likely to be in agreement with him, that no other Frenchman is in a situation similar to his, nor can it be that thus the Restitution(?) of the goods or that he had received the equivalent, cannot be burdensome to a government as powerful as France. To the benevolence that he hopes that he - Iniguera(?) will have for him, Mr De Saint Simon adds a very pronounced protection with which S.M Cath., ally of France, honors him, his ambassador being in charge of the Solluitter(?) , and to support his claims.]

[Claude Anne de Saint Simon commanded the last(?) army—

The army and the Spanish division of Galicia against Portugal and England, he was therefore a companion of the French army cooperating with them. this undertaking has contributed to giving peace to france with england and fifteen million pounds of portugal these considerations must certainly add a lot to his other titles to your justice, citizen=minister, and to the goodness of your worker(?). M[onsiue]r De Saint Simon claims both with the greatest confidence.]

[citizen=minister]

[Goodbye and respect]

-----END-----

4.38b Item 38b: Newspaper article about Henri de Saint-Simon by [Albert \[Léon\] Guérard](#), [May 06, 1956].

Type of Material: Newspaper Clipping

Title: An Amazing Progress

Description: The newspaper article was first published on May 06, 1956, in the New York Times, by a prominent scholar of comparative literature, Albert Leon Geurard. The clipping offers an introduction, and discussion on Henri Saint-Simon and his philosophy. Meanwhile, it discusses [Frank E. Manuel](#)'s [book](#) *The New World of Henri Saint-Simon*.

Dates: c. 1832

Creator: Albert [Léon] Guérard

Subjects: Literary critique

Locations: N/A

People: Guérard, Albert Léon, 1880-1959; Saint-Simon, Claude de Rouvroy, duc de, 1606-1693; Manuel, Frank Edward, [1910-2003]; Thierry, [Augustin](#), 1795-1856; Comte, [Auguste](#),

1798-1857

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 13 in. x 4 ⅞ in.

Transcript Attempt:

The opening section of the article speaks to the task of author Frank E. Manuel in adequately representing Claude-Henri's manner, as a "bewildering character." It goes on to briefly discuss Henri's involvement in the Revolution, and subsequent arrest. It, later, briefly touches on his recovery under the Restoration, where his political philosophy began to become fully formed. "His distinction between organic and critical periods; his belief that the producers (he called them industrials), not the parasites, should rule the world... [and] that government should foster the physical and moral welfare of the most numerous and poorest class."

-----END-----

4.39 Item 39: Letter from [George Sand](#) to Unknown, no date.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on an unknown date by French novelist, memoirist and journalist, George Sand, to an unknown recipient. The letter appears to be a response to a formerly sent letter. In the letter, Sand is asking after the safety and health of their friend while separated. Sand goes on to warn them about fleeing once they have received their letter, and tells them to remember that she cares for the recipient. Sand lastly goes on to laud Italian general, patriot, [revolutionary](#) and republican, [Giuseppe Garibaldi](#), a companion of the recipient, and says that his spirit is what is needed to revive the true spirit of France. George Sand is recognized as one of the most prominent and notable of European writers, having produced over 50 volumes of various works to her credit, including tales, plays and political texts, alongside her 70 novels. She also wrote many works or letters, later opening her own newspaper where the tone advocated for passion, castigated marriage and fought against the prejudices of a conservative society. She wrote a biography for Giuseppe Garibaldi, who had become an international figurehead for national independence due to his republic values and ideals. The book was titled, [Garibaldi](#), who is mentioned in the letter. The book can be read online.

Dates: N/A

Creator: George Sand

Subjects: Personal Letter

Locations: [Nohant, France](#); [La Chatre](#), France

People: Sand, George, 1804-1876; Garibaldi, Giuseppe, 1807-1882

General Condition: Okay. Vinegar smell. Incomplete.

Measurements: 7 ⅞ in. x 5 ¼ in.

Transcript Attempt:

J'ignore si ma lettre vous trouve encore à Chambéry. Je l'ai reçue à la suite de Diors(?) Déplacements, et je ne me suis encore posée qu'ici, à deux pas de Nohant où l'épidémie règne encore et nous empêche de faire rentrer nos enfam(?). Je vous ai écrit à Angoulême chez Balaud Caribiere(?) avez vous reçu? Enfuir si vous recevez cette lettre-ci, sachez bien que nos cœurs sous avec vous et avec Garibaldi qui est à tours maintenant et va pentetre amenes en franc/frann(?) la vie surhumaine qui l'anime. Il nous faut cela, il nous faut, le miracle des grandes crises ! Je n'ai pas d'illusions sur le mal, mais la foi est au dessus du fait. Donnez de vos nouvelles si vous pouvez nous pensons à vous samalle(?) et nous vous aimons.

G Sand

La chatre, Suite 12 8 (?)

Translation Attempt:

I do not know if my letter finds you in Chambéry still. I received it following Diors(?) Displacements, and I have only gotten here, a [stone's throw] from Nohant where the epidemic still reigns and prevents us from bringing our children? [home?]. I wrote to you in Angoulême at Balaud Caribiere(?) did you receive it? Flee if you receive this letter, know that our hearts are with you and with Garibaldi, who is now and will, bring to France, the superhuman life that animates him. We need, that, we need, the miracle of great crises! I have no illusions of the bad [evil?] but faith is beyond the fact.

Give us news if you can, we are thinking of you —(?) and we love you.

G[eorge] Sand

-----END-----

4.40 Item 40: Letter from [Germaine de Stael](#) (Anne Louise Germaine de Stael-Holstein) to Monsieur Becker, no date [in French]

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter was authored on an unknown date by French [woman of letters](#) and political theorist, Germaine de Staël, to an unidentified “Monsieur Becker”. In the letter, Germaine de Stael is writing to Mr. Becker to share that his acquaintance has been highly given to her by a Mr. Sehovans-Hosft(?), and she is asking to meet in the afternoon before she leaves. Germaine de Stael’s wit and literary abilities were said to have stimulated the political and intellectual life of her times, challenging oppressive structures, and even contesting Napoleon's motivations and actions through her letters.

Other handwritten documents by Germaine de Stael can be found in the [Traces/Escrite](#) digital archive.

Dates: N/A

Creator: Germaine de Staël

Subjects: Personal letter.

Locations: N/A

People: Staël, Madame de (Anne-Louise-Germaine), 1766-1817; Monsieur Becker

General Condition: Poor.

Measurements: 7 ³/₄ in. x 4 ³/₄ in. (closed); 9 ¹/₂ in. x 7 ³/₄ in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

Front:

M[onsieu]r de Sehovers-Hostf(?) m'a d'onnée à franc fort une direction pour avoir le plaisir de voir Monsieur Becker a mon passage à Suisse(?), serait-il indiscret de le prie d'avoir la baidé(?) de passer du moi aujourd'hui a midi, je pars demain au six par seimer(?), et je voudrais avoir un l'honneur de ni(?) entretenir(?) quelques instants avec Monsieur Becker.

Necker, Stael de H[olstein]

Au — ce Samedi

Back:

Staël de Holstein

Pour monsieur

Becker conteiller(?)

De cour

Translation Attempt:

[Mr. Sehovers-Hostf gave me a strong direction to have the pleasure of seeing Sir Becker on my travels to Switzerland, would it be indiscret to ask him to have a visit from me today at noon, I go tomorrow at six by —, and I would like to have the honor [of entertaining] a few moments with Mr. Becker.]

-----END-----

**4.41 Item 41: Letter from [Anthony Trollope](#) to “My dear John”, 1870
November 3.**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter was authored on November 3, 1870, by English novelist and civil servant, Anthony Trollope to an unidentified recipient by the address of “My Dear John”. The contents of the letter seem to be the author expressing that they are unable to do something because of other duties. The letter mentions [Edward Colston](#), an English merchant, [slave trader](#), [philanthropist](#), who held influential sway as a [Tory](#) Member of Parliament in the 18th century. Trollope’s tone infers a critique of the man, aligning with the growing awareness to be seen in the late 20th century of his involvement in [Britain's slave trade](#). While a significant time lapse from Trollope’s time, Colstone’s prominence rose greatly within the 19th century, ultimately leading to the erection of his statue in 1895. The letter’s recipient is two possible men, [John Tilley](#), Trollope’s

brother-in-law, or John Lewis Merivale, a man said to be his earliest friend and schoolfellow at Harrow. He addresses both men as “My Dear John” in his other letters to them.

Other transcribed letters of Anthony Trollope’s may be found at archives.org, where letters to both men are included.

Dates: 3 November 1870

Creator: Anthony Trollope

Subjects: Personal letter

Locations: [Garrick Club](#)

People: Trollope, Anthony, 1815-1882; Tilley, John, 1813-1898; Merivale, John Lewis, 1815-1886

General Condition: Good. Vinegar smell and warping.

Measurements: 7 in. x 4 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:

3 November 1870.

My dear John

I am very sorry to say that the work I have left to do this month, and which is almost more than I can manage will not allow me to accept your very kind invitation. I have heard of Edward Coleston’s character all my life, and should very much have wanted to attend the festivities under your Presidency; but I cannot afford the time. There are so many [things] that require days and there is so much work to be done.

Pray remember me most kindly to your wife

yours always sincerely

Anthony Trollope

-----END-----

4.42 Item 42: Letter from [Jules Verne](#) to Unknown, 1900 February 14.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is written by French novelist, poet, and playwright, Jules Verne, to an unknown recipient on February 14, 1900. Jules Verne is writing about his delight in a positive article that someone wrote about his work in a review. The author is [Stanislas Rzewuski](#), who sent him the article that he had wrote. Rzewuski’s article was originally written in the 119th issue of the [Bulletin de la Société Jules Verne](#) in 1900. The Jules Verne Society still produces bulletins today. You can find original cover art for some of the publications in the Canadian [Jules Verne](#) digital archive. The letter concludes with Jules Verne thanks him. The paper that Verne mentions within his letter, [L’Événement](#), was a French newspaper created by Victor Hugo in 1848. The aim and content of the paper was supported by those who supported [Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte](#)’s candidacy for the presidency of the Republic. The paper became known as radical, and spoke to many controversial particulars of the period, such as advocating against the [death penalty](#) and against the new press law of July 1850. It is known as one of the most contested and restricted

papers, as it faced maximum fines due to content complaints and [Jules Bastide](#), Minister of Foreign Affairs, later removed the paper from the stands themselves in 1849. You can see an image of the publication from [Retro News France](#)'s digitized collection. Verne's work was regarded as large and unseen, as his stylistic innovation and enduring themes began to influence the surrealist and literary avant-garde work to come.

Dates: 14 February 1900

Creator: Jules Verne

Subjects: Personal Letter

Locations: [Amiens, France](#)

People: Verne, Jules (Jules Gabriel), 1828-1905; Rzewuski, Stanislas 1864-1913

General Condition: Good. Vinegar smell.

Measurements: 8 ¼ in. x 5 ¼ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Amiens le 14 Fev[rier] 1900

Cher Monsieur,

Je viens de recevoir un numero de l'Évenement sur lequel etait épinglée votre carte. J'en conclus donc que c'est a vous que je dois cet envoi, et, sans doute l'article signe Stanislas Rzewuski.

Je veux sans retard vous remercier doublement, et vous dire combien j'ai été emu lisant cet article. Il dit, et en excellants termes, des choses qui m'ont ete au coeur. Je ne merite pas tant d'eloges assurément; mais de — sous une forme telle que je tiens a vous en exprimer toute ma gratitude.

Veuillez donc cher Monsieur recevoir mes sincerés remerciements et croire a l'inalterable reconnaissance du vieux conteur.

Jules Verne

Translation attempt:

Dear Sir,

I just received a number from L'Evenement(?) where your map was pinned. I therefore conclude that it is to you that I owe this delivery, and, no doubt the article by Stanislas Rzewuski.

I would like to thank you doubly without delay, and tell you how moved I was reading your article. He says, and in excellent terms, things that were in my heart. I don't deserve so much praise certainly; but it is presented under a form such as you want to express yourself all my gratitude.

So please, dear sir, accept my sincere thanks and believing in the unalterable recognition.. of the old storyteller Jules Verne

-----END-----

4.43 Item 43: Letter from [Alfred de Vigny](#) to [Lady Marguerite Gardiner, Countess of Blessington](#), 1840 October 18.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: A letter is authored on October 18, 1840, by French poet and early French Romanticist, Alfred de Vigny, to Irish novelist, journalist, and literary hostess, Lady Marguerite Gardiner, Countess of Blessington. The letter contains notes of condolence from Alfred de Vigny to Lady Blessington on the passing of friend, [Lord Durham](#), a British Whig statesman, colonial administrator, Governor General and high commissioner of British North America. He notes Durham's motivating political voice, one that major role in the passage of the [Reform Bill of 1832](#). He concludes with a wish for Lady Blessington to visit him on her travels and an offer to accompany her to France. Lord Durham died July 28, of 1840, a few months prior to De Vigny's letter. Other transcribed letters by Lady Blessington can be found at [the Making of America](#) archive, which includes past correspondence between her and Lord Durham.

Dates: 18 October, 1840

Creator: Alfred de Vigny

Subjects: Personal letter

Locations: Gore House, Kensington; Paris(?); Italy;

People: Vigny, Alfred Victor, comte de, 1797-1863; Gardiner, Marguerite 1789-1849; Lambton, John George, Earl of Durham, 1792-1840

General Condition: Okay.

Measurements: 10 ½ in. x 8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Moi qui me souviens, milady, de vous avoir trouvée, mon soir si profondément affectée de la mort d'une amie, je suis mesurez toute la peine que vous avez éprouvée à la perte de Lord Durham. J'aimais toujours a me figurez que je le retrouverais à Gore-House à côte de vous et je ne suis croire encore qu'en si peu de tems il ais été entere a sen amis – je ne rains(?) pouvoir avec vous de parler d'une chose déjà ancienne, comme on dirais à Paris/Garis(?), car je sais quel religieux souvenir vous gardez a ceux qui ne sont plus et qui sous furent(?) vers(?).

Je regrette dans(?) Lord Durham tout l'avenir que je me promettais de sa vie pou-(?) que et le développement des idées saines et larges, que, chez vous, il m'aveint montrées. Si je ne me suis trompé sur lui, l'alliance de la France lui semblais précieuse a plus et me titre et il —(?) profondément les vues de la Russie. S'il touait a cette génération de vos nommes d'état qui prirent part aux plus grandes luttés, il était pour sous jeune d'esprit(?) et de Caens et les nommes de pape et d'avenir a la fois sont bien rares.

Vous pensiez à voyager en Italie, y songez-vous encore, milady, je le voudrais puisque Paris/Garis(?) est sur le chemin et je suis assuré par toute la grâce avec laquelle vous m'avez ouvert Gore-house, que vous ne seriez point affligée de me voir vous porter en France l'assurance des plus sincère et du plus durable dévouement.

Alfred de Vigny

18. Aout(?)

1840

Translation Attempt:

[I who remember, my lady, having found you, my evening so deeply affected by the death of a friend, I can measure all the pain you felt at the loss of Lord Durham. I always liked to imagine that I would find him at Gore-House next to you and I still don't believe that in such a short time he was buried with his friends - I can't rain(?) be able with you to speak of something already old, as one would say to (?), because I know what religious memory you keep of those who are no longer and who under were(?) towards(?).]

[I regret in(?) Lord Durham all the future that I promised myself of his life for-(?) that and the development of the healthy and broad ideas, which, in your house, he had shown me. If I was not mistaken about him, the alliance of France seemed to him more precious and titles(?) me and he —(?) profoundly the views of Russia. If he killed(?) this generation of your state nominees who took part in the greatest struggles, he was for those who were young in spirit (?) and from Caens and the papal(?) nominees and the future nominees at the same time are very rare.]

[You were thinking to travel in Italy, and [if] you still are thinking [to], my lady, I would like that since Garis is on the way and I assure [you] by all the grace with which you [have] opened Gore House to me, that you would not be distressed to see me [and have] me bring you to France. [Be assured] of the the most sincere and admirable devotion,]

[Alfred de Vigny

18 August

1840—Garis]

-----END-----

4.44 Item 44: Letter from [Voltaire](#) to Unknown, 1754 October 15.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter was written on October 15, 1754 by French Enlightenment writer, historian, and philosopher, François-Marie Arouet, more widely known as Voltaire, to an unknown recipient. In the letter, Voltaire begins by conducting matters of business investments with the recipient. Voltaire then transitions to personal matters, where he discusses the declining health of his aunt, and his admiration for the doctor he met on his visit. In light pencil, a different handwriting: “Very valuable because Voltaire rarely signed his name, generally only V as in this letter.” Other handwriting samples and media can be found at [the Voltaire Foundation's](#) website.

Dates: 1754 October 15

Creator: [Voltaire, 1694-1778](#)

Subjects: Personal Letter

Locations: [Prangins Castle, Prangins, Switzerland](#)

People: [Voltaire, 1694-1778](#); Mr. Turkeim(?) de lyon; Mrs. Cadola(?); Mr. Gilly de Paris; Mr. Delaleu

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 8 ⅛ in. x 6 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:

A prangin[s] 15 oc[to]bre

1754—

Je commence toujours monsieur por vous remeruer tendremeur de toutes vos bontez. Le cour va le premier ensuite vienneur les affaires

Vieux pour 25535(th?) de lettres de change que je reçois de Mr(?) Turkeim de lyon et que j'ai l'honneur de vous renvoyer à fin que vous ayez la bonté de procurer le payemens, et de joindre cette petite recette au pécule que vous voulez bien faire valoir pour moi(?). vous pourrez placer pour six mois tout l'argent que vous recevrez en gardons toujours une somme d'environ 6000(?) pour les besoins courants. J'ai un compte ouvert à Genève(?) avec Mr Marc Chapui que me fournit tout ce que me faut. Mrs Cadola et de serre auront la bonté de le payer quand il voudra.

J'ai reçu des nouvelles de Mr Gilly de Paris il me mande que ma proposition(?) de me défaire de mes fonds de cadre n'est gueres profitable(?); et je le crois. Il faudra se faire rembourser à mesure

Je compte que Mr Delaleu payera les S—(?) (th?) [a sum of money] dans le courant de ce mois. Voilà toutes nos affaires réglées pour le temporel.

Madame Denis vous fait monsieur aussi bien qu'à M[onsieu]r Comp les plus sinceres compliments. J'ai joints mes remerciements ma santé est plus mauvaise que jamais le plaisir que j'ai/j'ai(?) eu de voir Mrs vos freres et surtout ce docteur si ensrent(?) si sage et si aimable ne m'a pour encore guéri.

Si vous allez chez son Eminence je vous prie de lui présenter mes profonds respects adieu monsieur je suis pour jamais

votre tres humble et tres

Obeissant Serviteur Voltaire

Gentilhomme[mm] Je [L]ord Duroy(?)

Ps je crois que vous pourez monsieur employer tout l'argent que vous aurez la bonté de boucher pour moi(?) parce que jeu recevoir d'ailleurs avons paques Selon les lettres qui m'arrivent(?) dans lernoment(?).

Translation Attempt:

[I always begin, sir, with tender thanks for all your kindness. The heart goes first then comes business.]

[See us(?) for [the] 25535 bills of exchange that I recieved from Mr. Turkheim from Lyon and that I have the honor to send you back so you can kindly procure the payment, and add/join this reciept to the savings that you want to [put forward] for me. You can invest for six months all the money you will recieve always keep a sum of [approximatley/around] 6000 for current needs. I have an account opened in Geneva with Mr. Marc Champui who provides me with everything I need. Mrs. Cadola and greenhouse(?) will have the goodness to pay him when he wants]

[I have recieved news from Mr. Gilly from Paris, he tells me that my proposal to get rid of my executive funds is hardly profitable(?), and I think/believe, it will have to be reimbursed to measure.]

[I expect Mr. Delaleu to pay the [sum of money] during the month. All our business here is settled for the time]

[Madame Denis sends you sir as well as Mr Comp the most sincere compliments. I enclose/seal my thanks my aunt is worse than ever. The pleasure that I had to see Mrs. your(?) brothers and especially this doctor so (?) so wise and so kind, does not yet cure me]

[If you go to his eminence please present him my deep respects goodbye sir i am forever
Your very humble and very obedient servant Voltaire
Gentleman Lord Duroy(?)]

[p.s. I believe that you will be able to use all of the money that you will have for me, sir, because I will receive some before Easter according to the letters that reach me/arrive to me in the (?)]

-----END-----

4.45 Item 45: Letter from [William Wordsworth](#) to Unknown, no date.

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The letter is authored on an unknown date, by English poet, William Wordsworth, to an unknown recipient. In the letter, Wordsworth talks bout an article in Nattli's Catalogue. He is mentioning an interest in its inclusion of [John Wood, the Elder](#)'s essay called, "[A Description of Bath](#)." Later in the the letter, Wordsworth talks about the transport of a portrait commissioned

of [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#). The letter mentions Nattali's Catalog, a publication produced by British publisher and bookseller, [Michael Angelo Nattali](#).

Dates: Sunday

Creator: William Wordsworth

Subjects: Personal letter

Locations: [12 North Parade](#), Bath

People: Wordsworth, William, 1770-1850; Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, 1772-1834; Nattali, Michael Angelo (1810 - 1850)

General Condition: Poor. Weird smell, but not vinegar.

Measurements: 9 in. x 7 ³/₈ in.

Transcript Attempt:

12 North Parade

Bath

Sunday

My dear sir,

I transcribe from a letter just received from my friend Mr. [ea], City Library. Bath
“I have just seen in Nattali's Catalogue (No. 19 Southampton Street covent garden) a copy of Wood's description of Bath. It is described as being in old Calf two butchers' in one. Six shillings. Dr. Carrys Bookseller could at once procure it.” What Nattali's means, I (W.W.) cannot guess—

I should have sent you a contradictory letter to Mr. Wads(?), the possessor of the Portrait of Coleridge at present H.G.T(?) Wells, but I wait for his exact address, to save you trouble—
I—(?)

Faithfully

Your obligent,

W[illia]m Wordsworth

-----END-----

4.46 Item 46: Letter from [C\[harlotte\].M\[ary\]. Yonge](#) to [Mrs. \[Elizabeth Wormeley\] Latimer](#), 1888 May 26

Type of Material: Letter/Correspondence

Title: N/A

Description: This is a letter from [Charlotte Mary Yonge](#) to Mrs. Latimer on May 26, 1888. During this letter Yonge is telling the recipient that she is going to be staying with her cousins. The creator of this letter, [Charlotte Mary Yonge](#), was born in England in 1823. She was a novelist who published an abundance of books which would help influence the Oxford Movement. The recipient of this letter, Elizabeth Latimer, was born in London in 1822. Latimer was an English-American writer who lived in Massachusetts for much of her life.

Dates: 1888 May 26

Creator: [Yonge, Charlotte Mary](#), 1823-1901

Subjects: Letter; Correspondence, Religion; Preacher

Locations: Baltimore, Maryland; Iowa; Kentucky; Tennessee; Virginia;

People: [Yonge, Charlotte Mary](#), 1823-1901; [Latimer, Elizabeth Wormeley](#), 1822-1904;

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 4 7/16 in. x 7 1/8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Page 1:

Rochidale

May 26th

1888

My dear Mrs Latimer

Thence not changed my regular address, but I am staying with some cousins in Owanshine, the original home of my family, and a place that has always been very dear to me - The sky, the sea, and the zoning beauties of May are most delightful at present, though thence is much pain that is unavoidable in returning from time to time to a place once peopled

Page 2:

with the dearest companion of my youth of when very few are now left -

If your Elf will in any way illustrate the Christmas proverb. I shall be very grateful for him - The publisher has been hoping for a nicely, more miscommunicate in the monthly packet. I wonder if you have one by you I hope to see at home again. next week we pray wade to the there

I have a nephew, Arthur Gungse, who after five

Page 3:

years in Iowa is now gone to a saw mill bushings at Yellow (creek I think it is) just at the junction of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, but actually in the latter -He is a good and steady lad of 25, I wonder if any of his friends will ever come in h is way - He hears on his first visit at home and so escaped the blizzard, though I think we had the fag and of it. My friend was very much obliged for the directions about the agassiz Society, She did

Page 4:

not herself exchange any flowers, being indeed more ill than usual when the letter arrived, but the person she specially wanted it for has been in correspondence and spouse the address a few days ago to three ardent conchologist young ladies at jumping who fish up shells there and wounded be very glad to exchange them - They seemed delighted-

Thanks for St Patrick "in the manner" of the Seven Champions In return, I must send you from memory, the wish version of his exploit

Page 5:

The Wicklow hills are very high and so's the hill of North Sir but thence a hill much higher- still and bigger then there both, sir Thres from the top of that high hill St Patrick preached the sarmint that drove the gross into the bogs and botheneer all the spearmint the frogs went hop, the bads went flop flap bang into the heater.

And the snakes committed suicide to save themselves from slaughter.

It is indeed a wonderful perplexity to discover what is good for Ireland - unless every creative in it cancel we exploited - and on no account permitted to intermarry - For I think some of the most charming of people one half, but

Page 6:

not who by which in blood but not born in Ireland, where English become Irish

Your lectures must have been delightful this winter - Our Cambridge examinations for women indeed are our examinations so entirely pick a subject to rags that they give a distaste for it for the time, and they have a tendency to narrow the interests - Having preached thoroughness all my life, I am now finding that it presents expansion and sincere

Page 7:

culmination - I had rather a give had a general idea and taste for all Shakespeare than that she should parse and define leedly ward in Midsummer Night's Dream - By the by, I had admitted to a Shakespeare reading at Journey, and saw the quarrel between Hetmia and Helena admirably rendered by the two [misses] Drunys'[sic, Drunis (surname)] - are of whom Anna Harriet has long been an author. It with be a noble gathering of Bishops

Page 8:

but Ino not suppose I should see much of it, I have had a long holiday, and must stay at home when I get there

Yours very sincerely

C M Yonge