

Series III: Foreign Figures, 1549-1949

Series III: Foreign Figures, 1549-1949, is arranged into five further subseries: Subseries I: Foreign Rulers, 1549-1949, Subseries II: Titled Figures, 1720-1949, Subseries III: Foreign Figures, General, 1776-1895, Subseries IV: Foreign Literary Authors, 1777-1915, Subseries V: John Wilkes manuscripts, prints, and newspaper clippings, 1763-1976, bulk 1763-1805, and Subseries VI: Thomas Campbell manuscripts and prints, 1796-1848. Some subseries have further subseries within them depending on its organization, such as the John Wilkes and Thomas Campbell subseries, which have been further organized by artwork, manuscripts, and newspaper clippings.

Subseries I: Foreign Rulers 1549-1906

Subseries I: Foreign Rulers, 1549-1906, is arranged by country/region of origin alphabetically and spans the 16th to 20th century. Countries/regions that are represented include Austria, France, Germany, the Holy Roman Empire, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Within each country/region, documents are arranged chronologically by creation date. This subseries contains documents from foreign rulers with significant influence such as kings, queens, emperors, empresses, princes, princesses, dukes, duchesses, and prime ministers. These individuals were selected for this subseries based on the significant extent of influence that they had in their country/region. Documents represented within this subseries include royal writs, royal decrees, royal warrants, payment orders, military promotion decrees, letters, envelopes, autographs, signatures, a printed summons, a parliamentary notice, a telegraph, and a dinner program. This collection contains correspondence in English, French, Italian, Czech, Dutch, German, and Russian. Each item within the collection has the language marked in its header.

Figures within this subseries include the following rulers:

- [Prince Klemens von Metternich \(Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar, Prince of Metternich-Winneburg zu Beilstein\) \(1773-1859\)](#) of the Austrian Empire
- [Alexandre Édouard, Duke of Anjou and future King Henry III \(1551-1589\)](#) of France
- [King Henry IV \(The Good King Henry \[*le Bon Roi Henri*\]; Henry the Great \[*Henri le Grand*\]\) \(1553-1610\)](#) of France and Navarre
- [King Louis XIII \(The Just\) \(1601-1643\)](#) of France and Navarre
- [King Louis XIV \(Louis the Great \[*Louis le Grand*\]; the Sun King \[*le roi soleil*\]\) \(1638-1715\)](#) of France
- [King Louis XV \(Louis the Beloved \[*Louis le Bien-Aimé*\]\) \(1710-1774\)](#) of France
- [Louis Stanislas Xavier, Count of Provence and future King Louis XVIII \(the Desired \[*le Désiré*\]\) \(1755-1824\)](#) of France
- [King Louis XVI \(1754-1793\)](#) of France
- [François Alexandre Frédéric, Duke of La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt \(1747-1827\)](#) of France
- [Napoleon Bonaparte \(Napoleone Buonaparte\) \(1769-1821\)](#), First Consul of the French Republic and future Emperor of the French (Napoleon I)
- [Napoleon III \(Charles-Louis Napoléon Bonaparte\) \(1808-1873\)](#), Emperor of the French
- [Henriette Christine of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel \(Henriette Christine of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel\) \(1669-1753\)](#), Duchess of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel) and Abbess of Gandersheim of Germany

- [Princess Charlotte \[Christine Magdalene Johanna\] \(1672-1741\)](#), Countess of Hanau-Lichtenberg of Germany
- [Karl August Christian \(1782-1833\)](#), Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin of Germany
- [Prince Carl Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach \(Karl Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach\) \(1792-1862\)](#) of Germany
- [Ferdinand I \(1503-1564\)](#) King of the Romans in Germany; King of Hungary, Croatia, and Bohemia; Archduke of Austria; and future Holy Roman Emperor
- [Anna Maria Franziska \(1672-1741\)](#), Duchess of Saxe-Lauenburg and future Grand Duchess Consort of Tuscany
- [Lucien Charles Joseph Napoléon Murat \(1803-1878\)](#), former Prince of Pontecorvo, Prince of Naples, and Prince Murat
- General [William Frederick George Louis \(Willem Frederik George Lodewijk\) \(1792-1849\)](#), future King William II (Willem II) of the Netherlands
- [Catherine II \(Catherine the Great; Catherine Alexeievna Romanova; Екатерина Алексеевна Романова; Sophia Augusta Frederica/Sophie Auguste Friederike\) \(1729-1796\)](#), Empress of Russia
- [Joseph Bonaparte \(Giuseppe di Buonaparte; José Bonaparte\), “Comte de Survilliers” \(1768-844\)](#), former King of Spain
- [King Charles I \(1600-1649\)](#) of England, Scotland, and Ireland
- [James, Duke of York and future King James II \(1633-1701\)](#) of England, Scotland and Ireland
- [King Charles II \(1630-1685\)](#) of England, Scotland, and Ireland
- [King William III \(William Henry; William of Orange\) \(1650-1702\)](#) of England, Scotland, and Ireland
- [Queen Anne \(1665-1714\)](#) of England, Scotland, and Ireland
- [King George I \(George Louis; Georg Ludwig\) \(1660-1727\)](#) of Great Britain and Ireland
- [King George II \(George Augustus; Georg August\) \(1683-1760\)](#) of Great Britain and Ireland
- [Sir Robert Walpole \(1676-1745\)](#), First Prime Minister of Great Britain
- [King George III \(George William Frederick\) \(1738-1820\)](#), of Great Britain and Ireland
- [Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, 3rd Marquess of Lansdowne \(1780-1863\)](#), Leader of the House of Lords and Lord President of the Council of Great Britain
- [Prince Regent George Augustus Frederick and future King George IV \(1762-1830\)](#) of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
- [King William IV \(William Henry\) \(1765-1837\)](#) of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
- [Arthur Wellesley \(Arthur Wesley\), 1st Duke of Wellington \(1769-1852\)](#), Commander-in-Chief of the British Army and former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
- [William Eward Gladstone \(1809-1898\)](#), Chancellor of the Exchequer and future Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
- [Albert Edward \(Edward VII\) \(1841-1910\)](#), future King of the United Kingdom
- [Queen Victoria \(Alexandrina Victoria\) \(1819-1901\)](#) of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
- [John Campbell \(Marquess of Lorne\) \(1845-1914\)](#), 9th Duke of Argyll of Great Britain

Noteworthy recipients including the following individuals:

- [Denis-Pierre-Jean Papillon de la Ferté \(1727-1794\)](#), Intendant of the Menus-Plaisirs du Roi of France
- [Jean-Baptiste Tourteau, Baron of Septeuil \(1754-1812\)](#), first valet of King Louis XVI and treasurer general of the civil list of France
- [Pieter Johan van Berckel \(1725-1800\)](#), politician and ambassador of the Netherlands
- [Louise Charlotte \(1779-1801\)](#), Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg of Germany
- [Dr. Franz Tideman \(1752-1836\)](#), lawyer and politician from Bremen, Germany
- [Thomas Mayne Willing \(1767-1822\)](#), son of [Thomas Willing](#) [a former mayor of Philadelphia and one of the richest men in America] and founder of Willing, Morris, and Company from the United States
- [Richard Willing \(1775-1858\)](#), son of [Thomas Willing](#) [a former mayor of Philadelphia and one of the richest men in America] possible successor of the family firm from the United States
- [Peter Stephen\] Du Ponceau \[Pierre-Étienne du Ponceau\] \(1760-1844\)](#), linguist, philosopher, and jurist of French descent living in the United States
- [Monsieur Philippe I, Duke of Orléans \(1640-1701\)](#) of France
- [Mr. \[Thaddeus\] Duckett \(1776-1851\)](#), a newspaper editor and writer from London, England
- [J\[ohn\]. H\[enry\]. Parker \(1806-1884\)](#), an archaeologist, writer, and publisher and possible publisher of Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone from London, England

Themes and subjects represented within the subseries include official documents from foreign rulers conducting official political, military, and/or financial business. Examples include prisoner releases, payments of wages, debt repayments, military promotions, approvals of military leaves of absences, and ambassador appointments. These official royal documents appear to generally be written by royal secretaries or ministers and simply signed by the authorizing nobles. Some examples of countersignatures include those of [Hugues de Lionne](#) (French Minister of Foreign Affairs), [Marc Pierre de Voyer de Paulmy Count of Argenson](#) (French Secretary of State for War), [Arnaud II de la Porte](#) (French Intendant of the King's Civil List), [Granville George Leveson-Gower](#) (British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), among others. This subseries contains several personal letters between royals that mention the births and deaths of members of the families as the line of succession was a very large concern for ruling families. Several documents within the subseries are related to the reign of [Napoleon Bonaparte \[Napoleon I\]](#) and the [French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars](#). Some documents are written by members of the Bonaparte family (such [Prince Lucien Murat](#) and [Joseph Bonaparte, "Comte de Survilliers"](#)) while living in exile in the United States. According to one document, the creator believes that many Europeans would be happy to live in the United States in [French Azilum](#). Documents within this subseries highlight shifting powers within the represented countries such as the unification of the United Kingdom, the emergence of a Prime Minister in the United Kingdom, and the abolition of a monarchy in France.

Subseries II: Titled Figures, 1720-1949

Subseries II: Titled Figures, 1720-1949, is arranged by country of origin alphabetically and spans the 18th to 20th century. Countries that are represented include France, Italy, Russia, and the United Kingdom. Within each country, documents are arranged chronologically by creation date. This subseries contains documents from foreign individuals with official titles that represented and/or worked on behalf of foreign rulers. These individuals were selected for this subseries based on the limited extent of influence that they had in their country such as chevaliers, earls, barons, counts, ambassadors, high ranking military officers, exchequer/finance representatives,

and other noblemen. Documents represented within this subseries include personal letters, signatures, autographs, exchequer/financial receipts, a biography, and heraldry. This collection contains correspondence in English, French, Italian, and Latin. Each item within the collection has the language marked in its header. Titled figures within this subseries include the following individuals:

- [Chevalier Anne-César de la Luzerne \(1741-1791\)](#), soldier and diplomatic [minister](#) to the United States from France
- [Jean-Baptiste Kléber \(1753-1800\)](#), General of the French Army from France
- [Jacques Necker \(1732-1804\)](#), banker, [Chief Minister of the French Monarch](#), and [Controller-General of Finances](#) of France
- [Count Vitaliano Dal Verme \(active early-mid 19th century\)](#), a scientist and aristocrat from Italy
- [Giuseppe Garibaldi \(1807-1882\)](#), Member of the [Chamber of Deputies](#), [Dictator of Sicily](#), and general and revolutionary war hero of Italy
- [C\[onstantin\] \[Konstantin Karlovich\] Fehleisen \(1804-1870\)](#), Baron of Russia
- [George Montagu \[George Montague\] \(1684-1739\)](#), 1st Earl of Halifax and Auditor of the Exchequer of England
- [Thomas Onslow \(1679-1740\)](#), Baron and Teller of the Receipt of the Exchequer of England
- [Isaac Barré \(1726-1802\)](#), Lieutenant-Colonel of the British Army, Clerk of the Pells, Paymaster of the Forces, and Treasurer of the Navy of England
- [Thomas Gage \(1719-1787\)](#), British military officer, Governor of Quebec, Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and Commander-in-Chief of North America from England
- Possibly [Philip Yorke \[“Viscount Royston”\] \(1720-1790\)](#), 2nd Earl of Hardwicke and Teller of the Receipt of the Exchequer of England
- Possibly [Henry \[Fiennes\] Pelham-Clinton \(1720-1794\)](#), 2nd Duke of Newcastle and Auditor of the Exchequer of England
- [Lord Fred\[erick Cavendish-\]Bentinck \(1781-1828\)](#), Lieutenant-Colonel of the British Army and Member of Parliament of England
- [Sir Henry Wentworth Dyke Acland \(1815-1900\)](#), Companion of the Order of the Bath, Knight Commander and Baron of England

Some noteworthy recipients including the following individuals:

- [Anne Paul Emmanuel Sigismond de Montmorency-Luxembourg \(1742-1789\)](#), Chevalier and commander of military ships from France; fought in the American War of Independence
- [John Hancock \(1737-1793\)](#), American founding father, Governor of Massachusetts, and President of the Continental Congress from the American colonies
- “[Count d’Hector](#)” [\[Jean Baptiste Charles Henri Hector, Count of Estaing\] \(1729-1794\)](#), Admiral of the French military; fought in the American War of Independence
- [William Petty Fitzmaurice \(1737-1805\)](#), Marquess of Lansdowne, Earl of Shelburne, and Prime Minister of Great Britain
- [James Monroe Sanderson \(1817-1871\)](#), Chairman of the Committee of the Arts & Sciences, author, and active proponent of sanitary practices from the United States

Themes and subjects represented within the subseries include late 18th century foreign affairs (particularly between France and the United States), events leading up to the [American Revolutionary War](#), France’s support for the [American Colonies](#) in the Revolutionary War, subsequent American Independence, events leading up to the [French Revolution](#), and the foreign purchase of large tracts of land in the United States (particularly in Pennsylvania and New York) following the American Revolution. This subseries contains documents with mention of or direct ties to several monumental conflicts such as the [Seven Years War \(1756-1763\)](#), the [American](#)

[Revolutionary War \(1775-1783\)](#), the [Spanish-Portuguese War \(1776-1777\)](#) the [French Revolution \(1789-1799\)](#), the [First Italian War of Independence \(1848-1849\)](#), the [Second Italian War of Independence \(1859\)](#), and the [American Civil War \(1861-1865\)](#). Shifting democratic ideals are apparent in several documents within this subseries.

Subseries III: Foreign Figures, General, 1600-1895

Subseries III: Foreign Figures, General, 1600-1895, is arranged by country of origin alphabetically and spans the 17th to 19th century. Countries that are represented include France, Germany, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. Within each country, documents are arranged chronologically by creation date. This series contains documents from foreign individuals with no official titles. These individuals were selected for this subseries based on their lack of official political influence in their country such as lawyers, doctors, scholars, priests, philosophers, etc. Documents represented within this subseries include personal letters, notes, signatures, and autographs. This collection contains correspondence in English and German. Each item within the collection has the language marked in its header. Foreign figures within this subseries include the following individuals:

- [Michel Hyppolite Durand du Repaire \(1797-1872\)](#), lawyer from France
- [Jean Armand Grant \[de Luxolière\] de Bellussière \(1799-1872\)](#), possibly a lieutenant of the cavalry from France
- [A\[lexandre\] Vattermare \(1796-1864\)](#), failed surgeon, ventriloquist, and philanthropist who promoted international library loans from France
- [Georgius Volradus](#), possibly a scholar of civil and church law and influential figure during the Reformation from Germany
- Ludwig Erdinger (active mid-17th century), possibly an iron merchant and a councillor for the city of Regensburg, Germany,
- [Johann Franz Encke \(1791-1865\)](#), astronomer famous for discovering Encke's Comet from Germany
- [Theobald Mathew \["Father Mathew"\] \(1790-1856\)](#), priest and orator from Ireland
- A unknown J[ohn] Marshman, *not* believed to be [Joshua Marshman \(1768-1837\)](#) [a British missionary in India], [John Clark Marshman \(1794-1877\)](#) [a British missionary and journalist in India], nor [John Parker Marshman \(1823-1913\)](#) [a New Zealander surveyor, manager of railways, and commissioner] due to handwriting/signature analysis
- [George Chalmers \(1742-1825\)](#), antiquarian, political writer, and chief clerk of trade from Scotland
- [J\[ames\]. Mackintosh \(1765-1832\)](#), historian, jurist, politician, doctor, judge, professor, and philosopher from Scotland
- [W\[illiam\] C\[harles\] Macready \(1793-1873\)](#), stage actor from England
- [Anne Scott Duff \(1796-1865\)](#), wife of Scottish missionary [Dr. Alexander Duff \(1806-1878\)](#)
- [John Stuart Mill \(1806-1873\)](#), philosopher, political economist, politician, and civil servant from England
- [John Sartain \(1808-1897\)](#), an artist that pioneered mezzotint engraving from England

Some noteworthy recipients including the following individuals:

- [Harrison Wright \(1815-1858\)](#), a lawyer from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, United States
- [Charles E\[dmund\] Dana \(1843-1924\)](#), a trustee at the Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, United States

- [“Lord Dunmore” \[John Murrury\] \(1730-1809\)](#), a British Governor of New York, Virginia, and the Bahamas born in Scotland

Themes and subjects represented within the subseries include the settlement of outstanding debts, the sharing of books between the sender and recipient, and notes of names of books, prayers, inspirational quotes, and quotes from scripture. This subseries spans the 17th to 19th centuries and documents and/or creators have ties to the [British colonies in America](#); [French Azilum](#); the [American Revolutionary War](#); missionary work in [British India](#); discoveries related to botany and astronomy; and social reforms such as [abolitionism](#), [women’s suffrage](#), and [teetotalism](#).

Transcribed and Processed by Jess Cera and Andrew Murawski Spring 2025, Archives Work-Study students, and supervised and edited by Suzanna Calev, Archivist.

Condition Note:

The majority of items in this collection are in good or fair condition, save a few letters marked as poor, which should be handled with care:

- 2.2. Item 2: Royal Decree by Alexandre Édouard, Duke of Anjou [Future King Henry III] [French Language], 1568 (Removed to Black Box #1)
- 2.4. Item 4: Royal Warrant by King Louis XIII [French Language], 1615.
- (Removed to Black Box 1)
- 2.5. Item 5: Royal Writ from King Louis XIV [French Language], 1665 October. (removed to Black Box #1)
- 2.23. Item 23: Royal Decree from King Charles I, 1646 June 8 (removed to Legal Box #1)

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- [King George I \(George Louis; Georg Ludwig\) \(1660-1727\)](#) of Great Britain and Ireland
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- [Richard Willing \(1775-1858\)](#), son of [Thomas Willing](#) [a former mayor of Philadelphia and one of the richest men in America] possible successor of the family firm from the United States
- [Peter Stephen\] Du Ponceau \[Pierre-Étienne du Ponceau\] \(1760-1844\)](#), linguist, philosopher, and jurist of French descent living in the United States
- [Monsieur Philippe I, Duke of Orléans \(1640-1701\)](#) of France
- [Mr. \[Thaddeus\] Duckett \(1776-1851\)](#), a newspaper editor and writer from London, England
- [J\[ohn\]. H\[enry\]. Parker \(1806-1884\)](#), an archaeologist, writer, and publisher and possible publisher of Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone from London, England

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deaths of members of the families as the line of succession was a very large concern for ruling families. Several documents within the subseries are related to the reign of [Napoleon Bonaparte \[Napoleon I\]](#) and the [French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars](#). Some documents are written by members of the Bonaparte family (such as [Prince Lucien Murat](#) and [Joseph Bonaparte, “Comte de Survilliers”](#)) while living in exile in the United States. According to one document, the creator believes that many Europeans would be happy to live in the United States in [French Azilum](#). Documents within this subseries highlight shifting powers within the represented countries such as the unification of the United Kingdom, the emergence of a Prime Minister in the United Kingdom, and the abolition of a monarchy in France.

Austria

2.1 Item 1: List and Signature by Le Prince [Klemens von] de [Metternich](#) [Italian/French language], 1817-1856.

Type of Material: List/signature

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a list written in Italian and French [signed](#) by [Metternich, Clemens Wenzel Lothar, Fürst von, 1773-1859](#) sometime after 1817 and before 1856. The list seems to be a collection of art pieces, books, and maps followed by a note after each. Some of these notes involve a sum of [paoli](#) afterward, a form of Italian currency that was removed from common use in 1856. The first three pieces are artwork. The first is a painting of [Santo Campo](#), a monumental cemetery in [Pisa, Italy](#) well known for frescos, sarcophagi, and chapels, followed by a price of 400 Paoli. The second is presumably an [illustration](#) of the Royal Gallery of Florence, currently known as the [Uffizi](#), which holds works from Raphael, Botticelli, da Vinci, and Michelangelo. The third piece is a picture compilation of a journey through [Tuscany](#), in northern Italy, such as [this](#). This is followed by the [Divine Comedy](#), a historical poem by [Dante Alighieri](#), next to which is the word “letto”, suggesting that he had read the book or is planning to read the book. The next piece is the writings of Altieri, possibly referring to pieces by poet/playwright [Vittorio Alfieri](#) or [pieces](#) by musician [Paolo Altieri](#). This is followed by a French liturgical book, presumably regarding communal prayer. The final two items are a map of Italy and a small map of Italy, both of which are written in French, rather than Italian, like in the rest of the list. This list may have been a list of items purchased by Metternich, a receipt, or a to-do list. Metternich was a German prince of the [Austrian Empire](#) and was integral to the [Concert of Europe](#). He served as an ambassador, the foreign minister of Austria, and the [Chancellor of the Austrian Empire](#) in his life. During his office, he stamped out many nationalist revolts in [northern Italy](#), still under Austrian rule at the time. He appreciated the arts, particularly music, and was acquainted with composers such as [Joseph Haydn](#), [Ludwig van Beethoven](#), and [Franz Liszt](#). He often [visited](#) Italy and this list may have been a way for him to acquaint himself with more Italian culture and language, as the [Divine Comedy](#) and the locations the portraits show are key components of Italian history and culture.

Dates: between 1817-1856

Creator: [Metternich, Clemens Wenzel Lothar, Fürst von, 1773-1859](#)

Subjects: [Metternich, Clemens Wenzel Lothar, Fürst von, 1773-1859](#); Dante Alighieri, 1265-1321--Books and reading.; Dante Alighieri, 1265-1321. Dante Alighieri's Divine comedy; [Campo santo di Pisa](#); [Uffizi Gallery](#); [Tuscany \(Italy\)](#)

Locations: [Campo santo di Pisa](#); [Uffizi Gallery](#); [Tuscany \(Italy\)](#)

People: [Metternich, Clemens Wenzel Lothar, Fürst von, 1773-1859](#)

General Condition: Fair. Vinegar smell.

Measurements: 12 in. x 9 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:

1. Pittura al campo santo - 400 Paoli
2. Reale galleria di Firenze - 143 Sonantis(?), 80 franchi
3. Viaggio pittorico della Toscana - Somnipitire(?)
4. La divina comedia - letto
5. Opere d'Altieri - 420 Paoli
6. Les asp(?) Alla liturgia francese - 150.
7. Carte de l'Italie [French language]
8. Petite Carte d'Italie [French language]

Le Prince de Metternich [\[signature\]](#)

Translation:

1. Painting of the Holy Camp - 400 Paoli
2. Royal Gallery of Florence - 143 Sonantis(?), 80 franchi
3. Pictorial journey in Tuscany - Somnipitire(?)
4. The divine comedy - read
5. The writings of Altieri - 420 Paoli
6. The asp(?) to the French liturgy - 150.
7. Map of Italy
8. Small map of Italy

-----END-----

France

2.2. Item 2: Royal Decree by Alexandre Édouard, Duke of Anjou [Future King Henry III] [French Language], 1568 **(Removed to Black Box #1)**

Type of Material: Royal Decree

Title: N/A

Description: This item is a royal decree [signed](#) by [Alexandre Édouard, Duke of Anjou and Future King Henry III \(1551-1589\)](#) likely regarding funds generated by a military muster of the company of M. de Lafayette for the quarter of July, August, and September, dated March 20, 1568 at Paris, France. In this document, the Duke may be apologizing for missing the aforementioned muster and may mention that he had been ill with a fever. This document may be signed by [Le Conte, René \(a. 1610-1625\)](#), [Sarres\(?\)](#), and others whose names are illegible. Le Conte may have been the Counselor Secretary to the King and member of the chancellery who was [granted the position in 1610 and died in December 1625](#). In April of 1626, a replacement had been found in Daniel de Launey. The back may be signed by Le Conte, who

identifies himself as the General Controller of the treasury. The document mentions [de Baillon, Odet, 1525-1573](#) as a councillor to the king, likely [Charles IX of France \(1550-1574\)](#). Odet [was a squire](#), Lord of [Forges](#) and Bajolet, [King's Counsellor-Secretary](#), War Commissioner, and Treasurer General of the Navy in the Levant, though he may have [resigned from some of these positions in 1553](#). The document is very difficult to read due to age and wear. The back of the document mentions de Lafayette's company and possibly François de Montpipeau, identified as a man-at-arms in charge of overseeing something. This document has passed through multiple hands, as seen in the varying penmanship in the identifications on the back. The document may mention names or places such as J. de Monjean, Cullaham, M. Johan, Savard, Boniface, and more, though spelling and context is difficult to discern. This document was written during the [French Wars of Religion](#), a series of civil wars fought in France from 1562 to 1598, primarily between [Roman Catholics](#) and Protestant [Huguenots](#). The violence began with the [1562 Massacre of Vassy](#), when troops under the Catholic [François, Duke of Guise](#) attacked a Protestant congregation. The wars ended with the [War of the Three Henrys \(1587–1589\)](#), a final struggle among [Henry III](#), Protestant leader [Henry of Navarre](#), and Catholic leader [Henri I, Duke of Guise](#). This war resulted in the assassination of [Henry III](#) and the ascension of [Henry of Navarre](#) to become [Henry IV](#). This item was created between the [Second War](#) and [Third War](#), days before the [Peace of Longjumeau](#).

Dates: 1567; 1568, March 20

Creator: [Henry III, King of France, 1551-1589](#)

Subjects: [Bourbonnais \(France\)](#); [Henry III, King of France, 1551-1589](#); Paris, France; Paris (France).

Cour royale;

Locations: [Bourbonnais \(France\)](#); [Paris, France](#)

People: [Henry III, King of France, 1551-1589](#); J. de Monjean(?), [Le Conte, René, a. 1610-1625](#), [de Baillon, Odet, 1525-1573](#), Sarres(?)

General Condition: Poor; vinegar smell; paper is yellowing; ink is very faded and most letters are indistinguishable; tear in document approximately 6 inches in length; stained in many places in many colors

Measurements: 15 in. x 10 ¼ in.

Transcript Attempt:

(Sincere thanks to Professor Mitchell Greenberg, Cornell University, and Laurent Ferri, Archivist and Curator of the pre-1800 Collections in the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University, for their transcription assistance.)

[front]

Henry fils et frère de Roy [sic][Roi] Duc d'Anjou et de Bourbonnois [sic][Bourbonnais] par(?) de France et lieuten[ic] [sic] [Lieutenant] g[en]ral [sic] [general] dud[ic]t.

Seigneur représentant la personne en et par tout son royaume [sic] [royaume] et paie de son obéissan[t] Maistre Odet de Baillon Conseiller du Roy [sic] [Roi] mo^{dr}(?) secsgonneux(?) Seigneurs fz(?) feur(?) R(?)

Par luy [sic] [lui] commis ala [sic] [à la] tresoriuie [sic] [trésorerie] ordinaire de ses gueres [sic] [guerres] ou(?) vous a(?) mien(?) au paum [sic] [paiement] de la compagny [sic] [compagnie] dont(?) la charge et conduit nostre [sic] [notre] ami et(?) feal(?) onPny(?) le S^r de la feuille

cgoualhiv(chevalier?) de(?) l'order du [di]t Seignisso [sic] [Seigneur] salut(?) Nous vous mandons que des derniers(?) qui sont(?) en voz [sic] [votres] mains revenants(?) bons aux Seigneurs de la som [me] provenue(?) de la monstre

a avoir(?) faict(?) a[sic] [à] Sallrusso(?) pour le guatier[sic] [quartier] de Juillet aoust[sic] [août] et
Septemb[re] dud[it] pays(?) et delway(?) amesfaut(?) a[sic] [à] foaunin(?) de mon[sieur] Johan(?) dut(?)
prangent(présent?) somme

daume(?) et lacompaigny[sic] [la compagnie] la somme de fera(?) emna(?) Que nous luy[sic] [lui] avons
ordonné et ordonnons pour les gaiges(?) et soldes(?) du[di]t guatier[sic] [quartier] de Juillet ded(?) zo^T(?)
cyouil(?)

Je aosh(?) mon abscone[sic] [absense] alay(?) monstre[sic] [monstrée] de la geugre[sic] [guerre] et
folde(?) ajoingant[sic] [adjoindre] royaume bien au roy[sic] [Roy] mardy(?) Seignesn[sic] [Seigneurs] et
faire(?) donc(?) entant(?) que besoiing(?) feront les assises Royaux(?)

Cullaham(?) par au(?) pressonte(?) et duree(?) luy[sic] [lui] avons(?) faict(?) et fussesse(?) dont par
anfy[sic] [ainsi] pidla(?) estendre(?) gue[sic] [que] lors dfaulb(?) et auparvanais(?) Je estoi demenor[sic]
[demeuré] malladi[sic] [mallade] au faict daigontory(?)

dmon' (?) malladie[sic] [maladie] appeller[sic] [appelée] y[sic] [et] fiopuryi^u(?) acompaigner[sic]
[accompagnée] d'une fièuvr[sic] [fièvre] anguin(?) Comme je nous(?) est(?) luomini(?) apparu par
autefforce(?) des medecyns[sic] [medecins] apr^{e[s]} et Seigneurs que(?)

de ponsoulⁿ(?) et medicammon[sic] [médicament] fort(?) C'y(?) attaignier(?) long(?) muoⁿ[sic] [moyen?]
an(?) aufai[c]t cah(?) en rapportant noz[sic] [nos] padlons(pardons?) dessusautre[sic] [dessus autre]
darffiant(?) et anfiellon(?) par(?) le Savard(?) et Boniface(?) grat(?)

de la gmvor(guerre?) ou son ammui(armure?) et gueton(guet?) du[di]t du montgass(?) de fuy(?) Sonm(?)
de l[&] suox(?) suffisant Sallifonse(?) Jaill(?) du J(?) sera(?) passer et allouer y(?) ca(?)

lyeu(?) le roy[sic] [Roi] ainsy[sic] [ainsi] fait(?) et rabbatue de sed^h(?) edgen(?) zau(?) hil(?) goun(?) de
hemptin(?) ny(?) 8kojumbo(?) a[sic] [à] Paris au fgurijus(?) nautu(?) l[e] nordpremon(?) mandons mosy(?)
la(?)

fd(?) faur(?) deffialtan(?) Domni(?) Hie(?) Cang(?) des ogasnahn(?) rej(?) parai(?) le Sep^{t[ième]} Jo^{[u]r} de
Mars fin(?) mil(?) Cinq cent(?) Soixante huit(?)

Henry [[signature](#)]

Par monyseigneur[sic] [monseigneur] Duc d'Anjou filz[sic] [fils] et frere[sic] [frère] de Roy[sic] [Roi] et
Lieuten'^s[sic] [Lieutenant] gnal[sic] [General] dessusy[sic] [dessusdit]

Sarres(?) [[signature](#)]

[bottom right corner, sideways]

Aoouid(?) lpTlal(?) Mar,

1568(?)

[back]

[sideways on left]

Dresseur(?) par laptoaiot(l'estat?) des(?) deniers(?) Hohury(?) pour(?) du Roy[sic] [Roi] en la
Compagnie de monsieur de la fayette(?) du Fees(?) le Joullet[sic] [Juillet] aoust[sic] [août]
et septembeo[sic] [septembre] dernier po^{[u]r} la somme du Cinq(?) hunict(?) ordonnee

a[sic] [à] frauouge(François?) de moutJiefgou(montpipeau?) homme d'armes aoutoidolle(conterolle?) de
lautoipart(l'autoport?)
Contrerolle(?) et durigoirr(directeur?) du Legun^t(Règne?) de controlle(?) general de la
Guure[sic] [guerre] par moy[sic] [moi] Commia(?) alipavora(?) dulaffrai(?) de(?) Servito^r et
Contrerolle(?) general diallr(d'icelle?) a[sic] [à] Paris le(?) hng^t(vingt?) Jo^{lu}^r de Mars mil
cinq cent soixante Huit b(?)
Leconte R [signature]

[top right]
1568 [pen]
henri duc d'anjou [pencil]
J. de Monjean(Monsieur?) [pen]
Henry III [different pencil]
~~Prangat~~(?) [same pen as above]
+ [faded red ink] 3018. [black ink as above] ☆[stamp]
+ 320 [faded red ink]

m³ bnleb [original writing]

Translation Attempt:
[front]

Henry, son and brother of King Duke of Anjou and Bourbonnais by the grace of France and Lieutenant
General of the said
Lord, representing his person in and throughout his entire kingdom and the obedient pay of Master Odet
de Baillon, Counselor to the King, modern(?) secretary of the Lords(?)
by him appointed to the ordinary treasury of his wars, or(?) you have to(?) pay(?) the company whose(?)
charge and management(?) our friend(?) and faithful(?) Sir of the leaf,
Chevalier(?) of the Order of the said Lord, greetings. We instruct you that the last(?) accounts in your
hands returning(?) favorable to the Lords regarding the sum received(?) from the muster
to be made(?) at Sallrusso(?) for the quarter of July, August, and September of the said country(?), and
always(?) sufficing(?) to the favor(?) of Mr. Johan(?), present(?) in this sum
that we have ordered(?) and instruct(?) for the wages(?) and salaries(?) of the said quarter of July.
I apologize(?) for my absence from the muster(?) due to the army(?) documented(?) in the war and for
joining(?) the kingdom well and thus to act(?) as needed by the royal(?) courts in
Cullaham(?) due(?) to the promptness(?) and duration(?) we have acted upon and had done so, as it is said
to extend(?) that then due to my illness, I had remained (?)
sick in the grip(?) of a disease called(?) and accompanied by a fever. As I(?) luomini(?) appeared to us by
the self-effort of the doctors after and Lords that
of ponsouln(?) and strong medicine(?) C'y(?) ataignier(?) long(?) muon[sic] [medium?] an(?) aufaict
cah(?) by bringing back our padlon(pardon?) on top of it other darffiant(?) and anfiellon(?) by(?) the
Savard(?) and Boniface(?) grat(?)

of the gmvor(war?) or his ammui(armor?) and gueton(guet?) of the said of the montgass(?) of fuy(?)
Sonm(?) of l&& suox(?) sufficient Sallifonse(?) Sprung (?) of the J(?) will be(?) pass and allocate y(?)
ca(?)
lyeu(?) the King thus made(?) and rabbatue of sed-(?) edgen(?) zau(?) hil(?) gown(?) de hemptin(?) ny(?)
8kojumbo(?) in Paris to the fgurijus(?) nautu(?) le nordpremon(?) mandons mosy(?) la(?)
fd(?) faur(?) deffialtan(?) Domni(?) Hie(?) Cang(?) des ogasnahn(?) rej(?) parai(?) the seventh day of
March fin(?) mil(?) Five hundred(?) Sixty-eight

Henry [[signature](#)]

By my lord the Duke of Anjou, son and brother of the King and Lieutenant General aforementioned.

Sarres(?) [signature]

[bottom right corner, sideways]

Aoouid(?) lpTlal(?) March
1568(?)

[back]

[sideways on left]

Addressed(?) regarding the state(?) of the funds(?) received(?) for the King in the
Company of Mr. de La Fayette(?) for the months(?) of July, August,
and September last, for the sum of five hundred hunict(?) ordered
to François(?) de Montpipeau(?), a man-at-arms in charge of the oversight
and direction of the general control(?) of the war, by me, Commia(?) alipavora(?) dulaffrai(?), Servitor
and
General Controller thereof, in Paris on the twentieth(?) day of March, one thousand five hundred
sixty-eight.

Leconte R [signature]

[top right]

1568 [pen]

Henry, Duke of Anjou [pencil]

J. de Monjean(Monsieur?) [pen]

Henry III [different pencil]

~~Prangat~~(?) [same pen as above]

+ [faded red ink] 3018. [black ink as above] ☆[stamp]

+ 320 [faded red ink]

m³ bnleb [original writing]

-----END-----

2.3. Item 3: Royal Writ from [King Henry IV](#) [French Language], 1605 September 8 (removed to Legal Box #1)

Type of Material: Royal Writ

Title: De parle Roi

Description: The following item is a royal writ [signed](#) by [King Henry IV of France \(1553-1610\)](#) dated September 8, 1605, and countersigned by [Louis Potier de Gesvre \(a. 1567 - d. 1643\)](#) from [Fontainebleau Palace](#). This is a royal [letters patent](#) from King Henry IV addressed to financial officials, specifically the counselors of the treasury and generals of finances in a region of Paris. The king informs these officials that he has issued a commission regarding some form of taxation or financial arrangement. The document appears to concern the implementation of tax provisions specified in a royal edict from September 1605, possibly involving different rates of taxation (the "seven, four, and three" mentioned could refer to different tax rates). The references to "advocates, procurators, and clerks" suggest this concerns payments or funds allocated to legal or administrative officials in a specific jurisdiction. In 1605, Henry IV was focusing on rebuilding France after the [French Wars of Religion](#), which he ended in 1598 with the [Edict of Nantes](#). Henry focused on economic reconstruction, infrastructure across France, agricultural development, and early North American colonization. This document is signed by [Louis Potier de Gesvre \(a. 1567 - d. 1643\)](#), who was a noble with the titles of [Baron de Gesvres](#), [Count of Tresmes](#), [Baron of Montjay and Fresnoy](#), [Vidame of Châlons](#), [Lord of Bourg-la-Reine](#), [Lord of Plessis-Picquet](#), and [Lord of Sceaux](#). He was appointed [secretary to the King](#) in 1567 and [served](#) under [Henry III](#), [Henry IV](#), and [Louis XIII](#). He often countersigned the Kings' documents as the [Royal Secretary](#), such as [this letter](#) from Henry IV to [Lyon](#) and this [letter](#) from Henry IV about the [Wars of Religion](#). Potier also [served as an ambassador from France](#) to [Rudolf II, Holy Roman Emperor](#) and was recognized as the [Secretary of State](#). Potier is from the sixth generation of the [Potier line](#) and is recognized as one of the ["Founding Fathers of France"](#) due to his administrative contributions.

Dates: 1605 September 8; October 1605

Creator: [Henry IV, King of France, 1553-1610](#) (authorizer); [Potier de Gesvre, Louis, a. 1567 - d. 1643](#) (issuer)

Subjects: [Henry IV, King of France, 1553-1610](#); [Fontainebleau Palace \(Fontainebleau, France\)](#); [Paris, France](#);

Locations: [Fontainebleau Palace \(Fontainebleau, France\)](#); [Paris, France](#).

People: [Henry IV, King of France, 1553-1610](#); [Potier de Gesvre, Louis, a. 1567 - d. 1643](#)

General Condition: Fair: parchment is browning; small holes; staining throughout; ink is fading

Measurements: 13 7/8 in. x 8 3/4 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Sincere thanks to Professor Mitchell Greenberg, Cornell University, and Laurent Ferri, Archivist and Curator of the pre-1800 Collections in the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University, for their transcription assistance.

[Front]

Henry IV of France [written in pencil; likely former archivist notes]

De par le Roy[sic] [Roi]
 Noz[sic] [Nos] amez et feaux[sic] [feaulx] Nous vous envoyons noz[sic] [nos] brev[ets]
 patenteu[sic] [pantentes] en forme de commission q[ue] nous avons faict[sic] [faite] expédier
 pour faire(?) Imposer(?) et leur au dodansdoir(?) gremivo(?) de bre^u(?) gnallitec'[sic] [generalité] [de]
 Paris(?) sept, quatre, et teois[sic] [trois] domino(?) sur chim(?) minor de sol(?) novillons(?)
 attribuer a[sic] [à] noz[sic] [nos] ad^{[vo]cats} procuirriuo[sic] [procureurs] et Griffiova[sic] [greffiers] de
 Lgriniova(?) Selay(?)
 et anisy[sic] [ainsi] que plus particulierem^{[en]t} est declare[sic] [déclaré] par mo^u[sic] [notre] edit du
 mois de Septembre g b.^c III^{XX}. cinq..[sic] [1605] Pour lexcusion[sic] [l'exécution] desquelles
 Nous voullono[sic] [voulons] nouo[sic] [nous] enjoignono[sic] [enjoignons] tecss[sic] [tres]
 expressiuau[sic] [expressément] vous
 ayez a[sic] [à] voue[sic] [vous] y conformer et gu'au[sic] [qu'au] plustost[sic] [plutôt] nous puissioin[sic]
 [puissions]
 estee[sic] [être] aduertiy(?) ou dawin(?) vous avez apporte[sic] [apporté]. alestablissm[sic] [à
 l'établissement]
 L[sic] [et] sy druict Comme chose gue[sic] [que] nous affectionnonu[sic] [affectionnons] grandem^{[en]t}.
 CV[sic] [&] dmpuzte[sic] [d'importe] au bien de noz[sic] [nos] aff[air]es. Dy[sic] [D'y] ny[sic] [n'y]
 faicton[s] faict
 sur fair[e] vous aymez[sic] [aimez] le bien et advancon[sic] [avancement] &j[sic] [de nos] aff[air]es
 Oar[sic] [Car] fel[sic] [tel] est nos^e [sic] [notre] plaisir donner[sic] [donné à] FondayinbiamRa[sic]
 [Fontainebleau] eb(?)
 pour du Septem[bre] 8 1605
 Henry [Signature]
 [Louis] Potier [de Gesvres] [Signature]

IV [written in pencil; likely former archivist]

[Back]
 Nos amez et feaux
 con^{[seill]eur[s]} et Tréso^{[ri]ers} de France
 et generaux[sic] [généraux] de noz[sic] [nos] finances
 en la charge et gnallite^e[sic] [generalité] de Paris.

[written sideways; in another hand]
 du temu^f.(?) octobr[e] 1605

Transcription:
 [Front]
 Henry IV of France [written in pencil; likely former archivist notes]

By the King's authority,
 our beloved and faithful subjects, we send you our written
 patents in the form of a commission that we have expedited

for the imposition(?) and therein to the dodansdoir(?) gremivo(?) of breur generality of
Paris regarding the seven, four, and three dominoes(?) on chim(?) minor of sol(?) novillons(?),
assigned to our advocates, procurators, and clerks of Lgriniova(?) Seloy(?),
as particularly stated in our edict of September 1605. For the execution of which,
we hereby expressly command you
to conform and that as soon as possible
we may(?) be informed(?) of your establishment
and thus enact it as a matter that we greatly cherish,
as it is essential to the well-being of our affairs. We trust you
will act with care for the benefit and advancement of our undertakings,
for such is our pleasure. Given at Fontainebleau eb(?)
on September 8, 1605

Henry [Signature]

[Louis] Potier [de Gesvres] [Signature]

[Back]

Our beloved and faithful
Counselors and Treasurers of France
and generals of our finances
in the charge and generality of Paris.

[written sideways; in another hand]
temu^r.(?) october 1605

-----END-----

2.4. Item 4: Royal Warrant by King Louis XIII [French Language], 1615. (Removed to Black Box 1)

Type of Material: Royal Warrant

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a royal warrant written by [Louis XIII, King of France \(1601-1643\)](#) to [Raymond Phélypeaux, Seigneur of La Vrillière \(d. 1629\)](#) regarding the payment of Lazare de La Toison (AKA de la Toison) and René Le Conte, secretaries of the king, dated December 12, 1615. In this document, Louis gives each of his two secretaries £600 from the [Order of the Holy Spirit](#) in regard to their service. These gifts lack the [denier](#), a form of interest and taxation, and amount to 48,528 g of fine silver each, with each being the equivalent of \$49,700 USD (2025), to a total of almost \$100,000. This decree is written to and signed by [Raymond Phélypeaux](#), former Secretary of the King's Chambers and [Treasurer of the Epargne](#). Lazare de la Toison was one of [Louis XIII's secretaries](#) and [became treasurer general of the finance office](#) in [1621 before dying in April, 1629](#). His territories were around [Autun, France](#) and included the [Étang de la Toison](#). "René Le Conte" may have been referring to the Counselor Secretary to the King and member of the chancellery who was [granted the position in 1610 and died in December 1625](#). In April of 1626, a [replacement had been found in Daniel de Launey](#). René Le Conte may have been an ancestor of René Le Conte, referring to a "syndic", a government official, who in 1679 was [ordered by the Chancellor](#) to finish writing "[L'Histoire chronologique de la Grande Chancellerie de France](#)" by Abraham Tessereau. This book contains a record of the names, histories, positions,

responsibilities, rights, and privileges of the [Chancellery of France](#) and was begun in 1676. In 1679, Tessereau was forced out of his position because he was a Protestant and Le Conte continued to work on the compilation until 1706. At the time this item was created, Louis XIII was 14 years old and had been King of France for five years after the assassination of his father, [Henry IV](#). At this time, France had been led by his mother, [Marie de' Medici](#), who poorly managed the kingdom, leading to Louis XIII exiling her and killing her followers in 1617. This letter was received on December 31, 1615 by "moi" in La Rochefoucauld, referring to [many possible locations](#), likely the [Château de la Rochefoucauld \(Liancourt\)](#), the [Château de La Rochefoucauld](#), or [La Rochefoucauld \(Charente\)](#).

Dates: 1615 December 12

Creator: [Louis XIII, King of France, 1601-1643](#).

Subjects: [Louis XIII, King of France, 1601-1643](#); [Order of the Holy Spirit](#); [Bordeaux](#); Warrants.;

Epargne.; France, 1600-1800;

Locations: [Bordeaux, France](#)

People: [Louis XIII, King of France, 1601-1643](#); [Raymond Phélypeaux, Seigneur of La Vrillière](#); de la Toison, Lazare, d. 1629; Le Conte, René, a. 1626

General Condition: Poor; vinegar smell; large piece missing

Measurements: 16 1/8 in. x 9 5/8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

[front]

Aqui Cornvall

Louis, par la grace[sic] [grâce] de Dieu, Roy [sic] [Roi] de France et de Navarre,
à nostre[sic] [notre] amé[sic] [aimé] et [féal](#) conseiller
en nostre[sic] [notre] conseil d'Estat[sic] [d'État] et tresorier de nostre[sic] [notre] espargne[sic] [Épargne]
M Raymon Phelipeaux, Sieur de Herbault, salut. Nous voulons et vous mandons[sic] [mandez]
que des deniers de nostre[sic] [notre] dicte espargne de la presente[sic] [présente] année vous payez et
delivrez[sic] [délivrer] comptant, à noz[sic] [nos] bien amez Lazare de La Thoison
et René Le Conte, secretaires[sic] [secrétaires] de nostre[sic] [notre] chambre, la somme de douze cen[t]s
livres qui est à chacun six cen[t]s livres, de laquelle en
consideration de leurs services nous leur avons faict, faisons don par ces presentes signées de nostre[sic]
[notre] main, sans que de la dicte
somme il leur soit aucune chose desduit ou rabattu pour le cinquiesme[sic] [cinquième] et dixiesme[sic]
[dixième] denier, destiné à notre ordre et milice du St
Esprit, dont nous les avons dispensez et dispensons par ces dictes presentes, rap[p]ortant lesquelles et
quictances[sic] [quittances] des dictes de La Toison
et Le Conte nous voulons icelle somme de XIIe[sic] [1200] livres estre[sic] [être] passée et allouée en la
despense[sic] [despence] de voz comptes deduicte[sic] [déduite] et rabat[t]ue
de la recepte d'iceux par noz[sic] [nos] amez et feaux les gens de noz[sic] [nos] comptes, ausquelz[sic]
[auquels] mandons ainsy[ainsi] le faire sans difficulté,
car tel est nostre[sic] [notre] plaisir. Donné à Bordeaux, le XIIe jour de decembre, l'an de grace[sic]
[grâce] mil six cen[t] quinze et,
de nostre regne, le sixiesme[sic] [sixième]
(ainsi signé : Louis)
Par le roy[sic] [roi]

[back]

Enreg^{[ist]rées} au janvier(?) par moy[sic] [moi] soubz[sign]é, a La Rochefoucault, le dernier jo[ur] de
decembre[sic] [décembre] gbj[sic] [MVIC] quinze

my&my°Laby(?)
Louis XIII

Translation Attempt:

[front]

Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre,
to our beloved and faithful advisor
in our Council of State and treasurer of our savings Mr Raymond Phélypeaux, lord of Herbault, greetings.
We wish and command you
To pay and deliver immediately from the funds of our aforementioned savings of the present year to our
beloved Lazare de La Thoison
and René Le Conte, secretaries of our chamber, the sum of twelve hundred livres, which amounts to six
hundred livres for each, of which in
consideration of their services we have given, and do give by these presents signed by our hand, without
any deduction or reduction from the said
sum, for the 5% and 10% interest rates, intended for our order and militia of the Holy
Spirit, from which we have and do dispense them by these presents, referring to which and receipts of the
matters of the La Toison
and Le Conte. We wish the said sum of 1200 livres to be processed and allowed in the expense of your
accounts deducted and rebated
From the receipts thereof by our beloved and faithful accountants, to whom we command so to do without
difficulty,
for such is our pleasure. Given at Bordeaux, on the twelfth day of December, in the year of grace one
thousand six hundred and fifteen and,
of our reign, the sixth
Louis [signature]
By the King
Herbault [signature]

[back]

Recorded in January by me, the undersigned, in La Rochefoucauld, on the last day of December 1615.

my&my°Laby(?)
Louis XIII

-----END-----

2.5. Item 5: Royal Writ from King Louis XIV [French Language], 1665 October. (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Royal Writ

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is royal writ from [Louis XIV, King of France \(1638-1715\)](#) to [François de Montlezun \(1609-1697\)](#), Lord of Besmeaux, on October 1, 1665 at the [Bastille](#). Although [authorized](#) by Louis XIV, this document was [written and countersigned](#) by [Hugues de Lionne](#), the [French Minister of Foreign Affairs](#). Within the writ, King Louis XIV commands that a prisoner, known as “Courrier Marquin,” be released. [Marquin was a mail courier](#) that [helped deliver important messages for Hugues de Lionne when he was away](#) from his court. [Monsieur de Besmaux](#) served as Captain to [Jules Mazarin](#)’s guards, served as Governor of the Bastille for 40 years, and eventually died at his post. This decree was made at the height of his power, when Louis XIV made [great use](#) of the Bastille. Louis XIV was a devout Catholic and after revoking the [Edict of Nantes](#) in 1685, he was able to use the Bastille to break up Protestant groups and arrest their leaders. During Louis XIV’s reign, only 20-50 prisoners at one time were imprisoned in the Bastille, for an average sentence of 3 years. At the time of this letter, Louis had recently remodeled the area around the Bastille. Many of the prisoners were from [upper classes](#) and paid to have their own clothes, to decorate their cells with tapestries and carpets, and to have time to exercise. At the end of Louis XIV’s reign, on July 14, 1789, the [Bastille was stormed](#) by revolutionaries, which is seen as the crux of the [French Revolution](#). The [signature](#) of Hugues de Lionne at the bottom of the document seems to contain gold flakes.

Dates: 1665, October 1

Creator: [Louis XIV, King of France, 1638-1715](#). (authorizer); “De Lionne” [[Lionne, Hugues de, 1611-1671](#)] (issuer)

Subjects: [Bastille](#); [Louis XIV, King of France, 1638-1715](#); Lionne, Hugues de, 1611-1671; Diplomacy; Diplomats; Foreign affairs; France. Foreign Affairs, Ministry of; France. Ministry of Foreign Affairs; France. Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

Locations: [Bastille](#).

People: [de Montlezun, François, 1609-1697](#); [Louis XIV, King of France, 1638-1715](#); [Lionne, Hugues de, 1611-1671](#); [Marquin, active 1655-1665](#)

General Condition: Poor. Some vinegar smell. Many stains and general wear

Measurements: 13 ½ in. x 9 ⅛ in.

Transcript Attempt:

[front]

1 octobre 1665 pag 486

Mons.^{[ie]ur} de Besmaux Je vous écris cette lettre pour vous dire que vous ayez a[sic] [à] faire sortir de mon Chasteau[sic] [Château] de la Bastille et mettre en pleine liberté le Courrier Marquin, Et moyennant la presente[sic] [présente] vous dorminirer(?) [sic] [devrez être] valablement déchargé du soin qui vous estoit commis de la garde de sa personne etsera[sic] [etc.] de Pavie(?) le premier jour d'octobre 1665.

Louis [[signature](#)]

De Lionne [Signature]

[back]

A mons.^{[ie]ur} de Besmaux
Gouverneur de mon Chasteau[sic] [Château]
de la Bastille

[sideways]

ordre pour La Sortie
Du Courier Marquin
datté du p^{r[emier]} octobre
1665 Signé de Lierma

Translation:

[front]

1 October 1665 p. 486

Mr. de Besmaux

I am writing this letter to inform you that the Château de la Bastille is to release Courier Marquin completely, and by means of this letter, you shall be validly discharged from the responsibility you held for his custody, etc.

Pavie, the first day of October 1665.

Louis [signature]

DeLiermes

[back]

To Mr. de Besmaux
Governor of my Château
de la Bastille

[sideways]

Order for the Release
of Courier Marquin
dated the first of October
1665 Signed by Lierma

-----END-----

**2.6. Item 6: Royal Writ from King Louis XV [French language], 1744 May 1
(removed to Black Box #1)**

Type of Material: Royal Writ

Title: Prolongation

Description:

The following item is a royal writ by [Louis XV, King of France, 1710-1774](#) to the Dasfelo(?) Regiment of his [French Royal Army](#) regarding Lord Duhautoy (possibly du Hautoy), Captain in the Cavalry Regiment

dated May 1, 1744. This writ allows Duhautoy a leave of absence through March, 1744, to “tend to his affairs”, stating that he would be considered as if he were present and that he would be paid likewise. The writ is signed by [Louis XV](#) and M. le Voyer d’Argenson, referring to [Marc Pierre de Voyer de Paulmy, Count of Argenson](#), who was the Secretary of State for War. This writ was made during the [War of the Austrian Succession](#) (1740-1748) and Captain Duhautoy, [possibly Pierre-Paul-Maximilien-Abraham](#), was likely participating in this conflict. At the time of this writ, d’Argenson was recently appointed Secretary of State for War and because the French Armies were disorganized, he revived the idea of local militias, of which Duhautoy may have been a part. When assessing the signature of [Louis XV](#), the ‘s’ stood out in that it has a distinct shape compared to his other [signatures](#) from that time period.

Dates: 1744, March 1

Creator: [Marc Pierre de Voyer de Paulmy, Count of Argenson](#) (issuer), [Louis XV, King of France, 1710-1774](#) (authorizer)

Subjects: [Louis XV, King of France, 1710-1774](#); Leave of absence.; Military leaves and furloughs;

Locations: [Versailles](#);

People: [Louis XV, King of France, 1710-1774](#); [de Voyer de Paulmy, Count of Argenson, Marc Pierre 1696-1764](#); Lord Duhautoy (possibly du Hautoy), Captain in the Cavalry Regiment

General Condition: Fair: Vinegar smell; slight tearing; ink is fade; large stain in bottom right corner; paper is browning

Measurements: 14 ⅞ in. x 9 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Prolongation

Reg^[iment] Dasfelo(?)

Le Roy[sic] [Roi] sachans[sic] [sachant] le besoin qu’a le S^{[eigneu]r} Duhautoy, Capitaine dans le Regimens[sic] [Régiment] de Cav^{[aler]ie}. Dasfelo(?) de vaquer a[sic] [à] ses affaires. et voulant luy[sic] [lui] y a donner le moyan[sic] [moyen], sa Ma[jesté] luy[sic] [lui] y a donné en donne congé pendant le presen[sic] [présent] mois.

~~~~~  
Après[sic] [Après] lequel temps elle vau s’entand[sic] [s’entend] qu’il retourne à sa charge et que cependans[sic] [cependant] il soit passé absan[t] comme présent aux montrer et revaïs(?) qui s’avous fait dud[sic] [du] Regiment[sic] [Régiment] et payé de son apointanance a y vertu de la presante[sic] [présente]. Fait à Versailles le

Premier Mars 1744

Louis [[Signature](#)]

M. le Voyer d’Argenson [Signature]

Translation:

Prolongation

Reg<sup>[iment]</sup> Dasfelo(?)

The King, understanding the need of Lord Duhautoy, Captain in the Cavalry Regiment to attend to his affairs and wanting to provide him with the means, his Majesty grants it to him and gives him leave during this current month.

After which time, it is understood that he will return to his duties and that during this period he will be considered absent as present for the inspections and reviews that are conducted in the Regiment and will be compensated for his maintenance in virtue of this decree.

Done at Versailles on

March first, 1744

Louis [[Signature](#)]

M. le Voyer d'Argenson [[Signature](#)]

-----END-----

**2.7. Item 7: Payment Order from the [Count of Provence, Louis Stanislas Xavier, \[Future King Louis XVIII of France\]](#) to [Monsieur Denis-Pierre-Jean Papillon de la Ferté](#) for [Sieur Dupont](#) [French Language], 1777/1778 June 20. (Removed to Black Box #1)**

Type of Material: Payment Order

Title: Au S. Dupont p<sup>r</sup> Remboursement et Indemnité w/ 400 (livres) (To Sr. Dupont for Reimbursement and Compensation; 400 (French pounds))

Description: The following is an order from the [Count of Provence, Louis Stanislas Xavier, \(future King Louis XVIII\)](#) to [M. Denis-Pierre-Jean Papillon de la Ferté](#), the [Intendant of the Menus-Plaisirs du Roi](#) (the Steward of Lesser Pleasures for the King) and the [Count of Provence's Treasurer General](#), on June 20, 1778, from the [Palace of Versailles](#). According to this document, [Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours](#), the “[former hunting inspector](#)”, was to be paid an outstanding debt of 400 [French] pounds from the funds of the Treasury General. It appears that this was payment for a hunting expedition that took place in “Brunoi” (likely referring to a forest in [Brunoy, France](#)) in September, 1777. The Count of Provence frequently hunted in the [Forest of Sénart](#) that extended into parts of Brunoy. The Count of Provence also [purchased “le Petit Chateau” \(The Little Castle\) of Brunoy in 1774](#). This document was countersigned by “Cromot” (likely referring to [Jules-David Cromot Fougy Baron du Bourg, 1725-1786, Governor of Brunoy](#) and [Superintendent of Finances to the Count of Provence](#)). This document is very similar to a [debt repayment order for M. de la Châtre](#), a [repayment order for Sieur Cognary](#), and a [repayment order for Sr. Jean Francois T. Chalgrin](#). The Count of Provence was known to have a significant amount of debt that his brother, King Louis XVI, helped pay off. In 1774, following the death of Stanislas Xavier's grandfather [Louis XV](#), Stanislas' elder brother [Dauphin Louis August](#) ascended to the throne as Louis XVI, thus earning Stanislas the title of [Monsieur](#), the eldest brother of the King. Stanislas uses this title when officiating the document.

Dates: 1777; 1778 June 20; September 22

Creator: [Louis-Stanislas-Xavier, count of Provence, 1755-1824](#) [future King Louis XVIII of France]

Subjects: Payment; debt; order; hunting; Brunoy (France)

Locations: [Versailles](#); “Brunoi” [[likely referring to Brunoy, France](#)]; [Chateau de Brunoy](#)

People: [Louis-Stanislas-Xavier, count of Provence, 1755-1824](#); [Papillon, Denis-Pierre-Jean, 1725-1794](#); [du Pont de Nemours, Pierre Samuel, 1739-1817](#); Cromot [[likely Cromot, Jules-David, Baron du Bourg, 1725-1786](#)].

General Condition: Fair; Paper is slightly browning; ink very slightly faded; small tear in middle of page.

Measurements: 15 ½ in. x 10 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Au S. Dupont, p<sup>r</sup>[pour] Remboursement et Indemnité;  
400  
N<sup>o</sup> 3213pal  
241472

Ex.<sup>ce</sup> 1777.

Il est ordonné à M. Denis-Pierre, Jean Papillon de la Ferté, Trésorier-Général de nos finances, de payer comptant au Sr. Dupont, ci-devant Inspecteur de nos chasse à Brunoï, conformément à ma décision du 22 9<sup>bre</sup> dernier, la somme de Quatre cent[sic] [cents] livres que je lui ai accordée à titre de remboursement d'avance et d'indemnité, relativement au service de mes Chasses à Brunoï: de laquelle somme de Quatre cents Livres il sera tenu compte à mon Trésorier Général en rapportant la Présente suement[sic] [?] quittancée du -. S. Dupont.  
Fait à Versaille[sic] [Versailles] le 20 Juin 1778.

Comptant au trésor de Monseigneur  
[Louis Stanislas Xavier](#) [Signature]

Bon suivant(?) la signature(?)  
Vu au Conseil  
Cromot[Signature]

Translation Attempt:  
To: Sr. Dupont for Reimbursement and Compensation  
400 (French Livres)

It is ordered of Mr. Denis-Pierre, Jean Papillon of the Ferté, Treasurer-General of our finances, to pay in cash to Sir Dupont, formerly our Inspector of the hunt at Brunoï, in accordance with my decision of the 22nd of last September, the sum of Four hundred [French] pounds, which I have granted him by way of reimbursement of advance and indemnity, relating to the service of my hunts at Brunoï: of which sum of four hundred [French] pounds will be taken into account by my Treasurer General in relating to the Present payment of Sr. Dupont made at Versailles on the 20th June 1778.  
Charged by(?) Monsieur, [brother of the King]  
Louis Stanislas Xavier [Signature]

Well following the signature(?)  
Seen by the Council  
Cromot [Signature]

-----END-----

**2.8. Item 8: Payment Order from [King Louis XVI](#) of France to [Jean-Baptiste Tourteau](#) for Sr. Hollande [French Language], 1791 April 6 (removed to Black Box #1)**

Type of Material: Payment Order  
Title: "Six premiers mois 1791" (First six months of 1791)

Description: The following is an order from [King Louis XVI](#) requesting that [Jean-Baptiste Tourteau](#), the General Treasurer of the [Civil List](#), pay two thousand six hundred livres [French pounds] to Sr. Hollande [[possibly Louis-Jean Hollande](#)], one of the Queen's servants, for candles. This document was signed at the [Tuileries Palace in Paris](#) on April 6, 1791, because a mob threw the King out of the Palace of Versailles in 1789 towards the beginning of the [French Revolution](#). [Very few documents from the Tuileries Palace exist](#). This document was created very shortly before the [King fled the Tuileries](#) and was countersigned by [Arnaud II de la Porte](#). Similar documents exist from [July 1791](#) and [December 1791](#). [M. Hollande appears to have been a servant that worked in the chamber of Marie-Antoinette from approximately 1775-1789](#). Sr. Hollande may have formerly [been a musician for the King and upon losing his hearing](#), was instead moved to the position in the Queen's chamber. Six men were assigned as servants to the Queen and were charged with [lighting, putting out, and replacing the candles](#) throughout her wing of the Palace. The French royals were notorious for [wasting a significant amount of candles](#). Sr. Hollande may have been seeking payment for candles that were in his possession as [some servants appear to have received payment for objects in their possession in place of receiving a pension](#). A [similar document](#) exists in which a person named Hollande and working for the Queen received a pension of 400 [livres] in January of 1782. Researchers at the Palace of Versailles have a [database](#) in which Sr. Hollande or a relative of his may be identified.

Dates: 6 April 1791

Creator: [Louis XVI, King of France, 1754-1793](#) (authorizer); [Laporte, Arnaud de, 1737-1792](#) (issuer)

Subjects: Payment; Indemnity; Civil list; Ancien regime; [Louis XVI, King of France, 1754-1793](#);

[Laporte, Arnaud de, 1737-1792](#); Tuileries Palace (Paris, France); Tuileries Palace (Paris, France)--1790-1800.

Locations: Paris, France; [Tuileries Palace](#)

People: [Louis XVI](#); [Tourteau, Jean-Baptiste, 1754-1812](#); [Laporte, Arnaud de, 1737-1792](#); Sr. Hollande [likely referring to [Hollande, active 1775-1789](#)]

General Condition: Fair; document slightly browning, page beginning to split; ink in good condition; staining

Measurements: 14 ¼ in. x 9 ⅞ in.

Transcription Attempt:

Au S<sup>r</sup>. Hollande

2600 [livres]

=gs3(?)

Six premiers mois 1791

Trésorier Général de ma Liste civile, le Sr. Jean-Baptiste Tourteau de Septeuil, payez comptant au S<sup>r</sup> Hollande l'un des Garçons de la Chambre de la Reine la Somme de Deux mille Six cent livres pour l'indemnités[sic] [l'indemnité] du retour Supprimé[sic] [Supprimé] des Bougies auquel il avoit[sic] [avait] droit et ce pour le six premier mois de 1791. à raison de 3200. par an. fait à Paris le 6. avril 1791.

Louis [signature] - quatre vingt dix huit  
M(?)

Par le Roi

La Porte [signature]

Translation Attempt:

To Sieur Hollande  
2600 [livres]

First six months of 1791

Treasurer-General of my Civil List, Sr. Jean-Baptiste Tourteau de Septeuil, pay cash to Sieur Hollande, one of the Boys of the Bedroom of the Queen, the sum of two thousand six hundred [French] livres [pounds] for compensation for the canceled return of the candles to which he was entitled for the first six months of 1791 at the rate of 3200 [French livres/pounds] annually. Done/executed in Paris the 6th of April 1791.

Louis [signature] - ninety eight

By the King,  
La Porte [Signature]

-----END-----

## **2.9. Item 9: Letter from [Francois Alexandre Frederic, Duke of Rochefoucauld-Liancourt](#) to [Pieter Johan van Berckel](#) [French Language], ca. 1795 June 1**

**Type of Material:** Letter/Correspondence

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following is an undated letter from the [Francois Alexandre Frederic Duke of Rochefoucauld-Liancourt](#) [Francois Alexandre Frederic duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt], to [Pieter Johan van Berckel](#) in Philadelphia. Within the letter, the Duke mentions that he enjoyed traveling around the state of Pennsylvania and that he was happy to see the success of French Azilum. He states that he believes Pennsylvania will be a comfortable home for Europeans. Furthermore, he mentions that he will leave for [Tioga](#) the following morning. The Duke asks van Berckel to pass along his well wishes to Monsieur Bingham (possibly [William Bingham](#)). The letter also mentions Mr. Read in [Reading](#), "General Hanne" [likely [John A. Hanna](#) (written as "Hannah" in Rochefoucauld's book p. 54)] in [Harrisburg](#), and Mr. Kittara who was not in [Lancaster](#). At the beginning of the [French Revolution](#), Rochefoucauld remained loyal to King Louis XVI and was forced to flee France. During his exile, he [toured America between the years of 1795 and 1797](#). In [Rochefoucauld's book detailing his travels throughout North America](#), he mentions that Mr. Read of Reading had ten children, only two of which were baptized. Mr. Read was a lawyer who welcomed him in Reading and provided letters of introduction to be taken to Lancaster. According to his book, Rochefoucauld was in Reading on May 7, 1795 (p. 23), and continued on to Lancaster on May 11, 1795 (p. 38). He then visited Harrisburg and General Hannah on May 13, 1795. "General Hanne" likely refers to [General Hannah](#), a Brigadier General of the militia, member of the Pennsylvania Senate, and [husband](#) to the [daughter](#) of [Mr. Harris](#), the founder of Harrisburg (p. 54). Rochefoucauld left Azilum for Tioga on June 2, 1795 (p. 97). This letter mentions leaving for Tioga on the following morning, therefore, this letter was likely written on June 1, 1795. This letter is addressed to Pieter Johan van Berckel, the first Dutch ambassador to the United States. [Van Berckel's brother had connections to the Holland Land Company](#). Van Berckel [may have been involved with surveying land](#) on behalf of the Holland Land Company, so Rochefoucauld may have been writing to Van Berckel to assure him of Holland's good investment in American lands. The second signature on this document may belong to [Herman LeRoy](#), the former consul-general to Holland and representative of the [Holland Land Company](#). The "Bingham" mentioned within the letter may refer to [William Bingham](#). He was considered

one of the wealthiest people in the United States at the time, and he became a major land developer. He may have played a role in establishing lands for the Holland Land Company and/or French Azilum.

**Dates:** ca. 1795, June 1

**Creator:** [Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, François-Alexandre-Frédéric, duc de La, 1747-1827](#)

**Subjects:** [Philadelphia \(Pa.\)](#); [Azilum \(Pa.\)](#); possibly [Tioga County \(Pa.\)](#); [Reading \(Pa.\)](#); [Harrisburg \(Pa.\)](#); [Lancaster \(Pa.\)](#); [Holland Land Company](#); Diplomacy; Diplomats; Letters; Correspondence

**Locations:** [Philadelphia \(Pa.\)](#); [Azilum \(Pa.\)](#); possibly [Tioga County \(Pa.\)](#); [Reading \(Pa.\)](#); [Harrisburg \(Pa.\)](#); [Lancaster \(Pa.\)](#)

**People:** [Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, François-Alexandre-Frédéric, duc de La, 1747-1827](#); [Berckel, Pieter Johan van, 1725-1800](#); [Hanna\[h\]](#), [John Andre, 1762-1805](#); "Mr. Read"; "Mr. Kittara"; "LeRoy" (possibly [LeRoy, Herman, 1758-1841](#))

**General Condition:** Fair: parchment browning and brittle, slight staining, approximate 1 inch tear in center,

**Measurements:** 9 ½ in. x 8 in. (closed); 9 ½ in. x 15 ¾ in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

[Front page]

Je ne veux pas quitter la pennsilvanie[sic] [Pennsylvanie], Monsieur, sans avoir l'honneur de vous remercier des lettres que vous m'aviez donné, et qui nous ont fait recevoir par l[']obligeance, de ceux a[sic] [à] qui nous les avons - remis. ils se bonheur a[sic] [à] M<sup>[onsieu]r</sup> Read a[sic] [à] Reading, et au general[sic] [Général] Hanne a[sic] [à] Harrisburg. M<sup>[onsieu]r</sup> Kittara n'étais pas a[sic] [à] Lancaster. Jay[sic] [J'ai] parcouru avec un grand plaisir toutes les parties de la pensilvanie[sic] [Pennsylvanie] partout de grands moyens de prospérité, une grande activité, des grands efforts pour y arriver.- tous avoir(?) avec une rapidité prodigieuse, et sans doute dans(?) bien(?) peu(?) de feu(?) l'état de pensilvanie[sic] [Pennsylvanie] présentera dans tous ses ponits[sic] [points] une deimeure[sic] [demeure] confortable aux europeens[sic] [Européens]. et des ressources dans tous les rapports au dela[sic] [au-delà] de ce qui l'on peut le supporter. Je suis beaucoup plus content de l'établissement d'azylum[sic] [d'Azilum] que je ne mi[sic] [m'y] attendais avec quelque efforts de la compagnie, plutot[sic] [plutôt], combinée et fait avec l'intelligence que dispendieux ces établissements sera(?) dans un grand tranisic] [train](?) du prospérité et l'affaire deviendra excellente.

Nous partons demain p[ou]r Tyoga[sic] [Tioga] et de la p[remiè]r[e] prestation(?) [de] notre route selon nos projets ils me meuerou(?) de la promesse de Mauie(?), ou saurg(?) le plusieurs(?) devra revoir, et devons renouvelle mes remerciements et le(?) garrosse(?) liueer(?) de dentmeu(?) avec les quels J'ay[sic] [J'ai] l'honneur(?) d'être[sic] [d'être] Monsieur votre tre[sic] [très], & & [humble et obéissant serviteur]

Liancourt [signature]

Serais(?) vous prier de présenter mes respects a[sic] [à] M<sup>[onsieu]r</sup> Bingham

Azylum(?) Leroy(?) [Signature](?)

[Back page]



Mons[ieur] Liancourt

M<sup>[onsieu]r</sup> Wanberkel Ministre d'hollande  
Philadelphia

Translation:

[first page]

I do not wish to leave Pennsylvania, Sir, without having the honor of thanking you for the letters you had given me, which allowed us to receive, through the kindness of those to whom we presented them, happiness for Mr. Read in Reading, and for General Hanne in Harrisburg. Mr. Kittara was not in Lancaster. I have taken great pleasure in traversing all parts of Pennsylvania, where there are great means of prosperity, significant activity, and considerable efforts to achieve it—all occurring with prodigious speed, and undoubtedly in a short time, the state of Pennsylvania will present itself in all its aspects as a particularly comfortable home for Europeans and resources in all respects beyond what one can support. I am much more pleased with the establishment of Azilum than what I expected, with some efforts from the company, rather, combined and executed with intelligence [rather] than expensively; the establishments will [have] a great series of prosperity and the matter will become excellent. We leave tomorrow for Tioga and from the first provision of our route according to our plans they will lead me to the promise of Maui(?), where many will have to revisit, and we must renew Mr(?) thanks and the large delivery of goods with which I have the honor to be, Sir, your very, very etc. [humble and obedient servant],

Liancourt [signature]

I beg you to present my respects to Monsieur Bingham

Azylum(?) Leroy(?)

[Back page]

Mons[ieur] Liancourt

Mr Wanberkel, Minister of Holland  
Philadelphia

-----END-----

**2.10. Item 10: Printed Summons by [Napoleon Bonaparte](#) to the President of the Canton of Abbeville-Sud [French Language], 1803 September 2. (Removed to Black Box #1)**

Type of Material: Printed Summons

Title: Bonaparte, Premier Consul de la République Française (Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic)

Description: The following is a printed summons signed by [Napoleon Bonaparte \(future Napoleon I\)](#) to the President of the [Canton of Abbeville-Sud](#) granting total policing authority of the local area for an assembly that was set to meet on 10 Frimaire of the year XII of the French Republic ([1803 December 2](#)).

This document was signed in Saint-Cloud, France, (likely at the [Château de Saint-Cloud](#)) on Fructidor 15 of the year XI (September 2, 1803). The “15” was difficult to discern, but a [similar document](#) led us to the conclusion that it was “15.” The First Inspector of the Police Force and the General in charge of the 15th military division had been informed of this and were to be on stand-by to assist the canton’s forces if need be. It is noted that [Napoleon passed through Abbeville for the first time in 1803](#), and the First Consul often spent time in Abbeville to prepare for their [expedition against the United Kingdom](#). This took place leading up to the [War of the Third Coalition](#) and the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars. This document uses the [months of the French Republican calendar](#) and was countersigned by [Jean-Antoine Chaptal](#) and [Hugues-Bernard Maret](#). This document was sealed with an early version of the official [Great Seal of France](#). Napoleon’s signature in this document [matches his signatures](#) before he became Emperor of France.

Dates: 15 Fructidor XI (1803 September 2); 10 Frimaire XII (1803 December 2)

Creator: [Napoleon I, Emperor of the French, 1769-1821](#) (authorizer); [Maret, Hugues-Bernard, duc de Bassano, 1763-1839](#) (likely issuer)

Subjects: Military assignment; French Republic; [Napoleon I, Emperor of the French, 1769-1821](#); Saint-Cloud, France. Château de Saint-Cloud.; [Chaptal, Jean-Antoine-Claude, 1756-1832](#); [Maret, Hugues-Bernard, duc de Bassano, 1763-1839](#);

Locations: [Canton of Abbeville-Sud](#); [Saint Cloud, France](#); likely [Château de Saint-Cloud](#)

People: [Chaptal, Jean-Antoine-Claude, 1756-1832](#); [Maret, Hugues-Bernard, duc de Bassano, 1763-1839](#); [Napoleon I, Emperor of the French, 1769-1821](#)

General Condition: Good: document slightly browning; no tears or holes; ink is well-preserved

Measurements: 14 ¾ in. x 9 ¼ in.

Transcription:

BONAPARTE, premier Consul de la République française,

Au Président du canton d’*Abbeville-Sud*

Citoyen Président du canton d’*Abbeville-Sud*

Nous jugeons convenable de convoquer pour le 10<sup>e</sup>. jour du mois de *frim<sup>[ai]re</sup>* au XII, l’assemblée de canton, à la présidence de laquelle nous vous avons appelé.

En conséquence, nous vous mandon par cette lettre, scellée du petit sceau de l’État, que vous ayez à exécuter et faire exécuter les dispositions des sénatus-consulte et arrêtés du Gouvernement relatifs à ladite convocation, que nous avons ordonné de vous transmettre avec les présentes; à vous conformer en tout à ce qui y est prescrit, et à faire procéder aux opérations y désignées, notamment à faire publier la présente convocation dans toutes les communes de votre canton.

Nous avons fait connaître au premier Inspecteur de la Gendarmerie, et au Général commandant la 15<sup>e</sup> division militaire, que vous avez seul la police de l’assemblée, que nulle force armée ne doit être placée près du lieu de ses séances, ni y pénétrer sans votre réquisition; qu’ils doivent ordonner de deférer a celles que vous adresserez aux Commandant de la Gendarmerie, et de vous prêter assistance, si le cas l’exige et que vous le demandiez.

Nous vous donnons une marque de confiance en vous chargeant d'aussi importantes fonctions: nous comptons que vous vous en montrerez digne par votre zèle, votre sagesse et votre fidélité à vos devoirs.

Donné à Saint-Cloud, sous le petit sceau de l'État, le 15<sup>e</sup> jour du mois de *fructidor* l'an *XI* de la République française.

Le Ministre de l'intérieur,  
Jean Antoine Chapal [Signature]

Bonaparte [Signature]

Par le premier Consul:  
Le Secrétaire d'état,

Hugues-Bernard Maret [Signature]

[[Seal of the First French Republic](#), [Great Seal of France](#): [Marianne](#) with the words "In the name of the French People Bonaparte I. Consul]

Translation Attempt:

Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic,

To the President of the Canton of Abbeville-Sud

Citizen [different way to say [Mr](#)] President of the Canton Abbeville-Sud

We judge that it is suitable to summon on the 10th day of the month of Frimaire year XII ([1803 December 2](#)) the assembly of canton, to the presidency which we called you.

Hence, we summon you by this letter, sealed with the small seal of the State, that you carry out and enforce the provisions of [senatus consultum](#) and government decrees relating to the aforementioned summons, that we have ordered you to transmit with the letters; to comply with everything that is prescribed therein, and to carry out the transactions that had been designated therein, in particular to have this convocation published in all the communes of your canton.

We have informed the first Inspecteur of the Police and the General commanding the 15th military division, that you alone have the assembly police, that no armed force must be placed near the place of sessions, nor shall it enter without your order; that they must defer to those who you address as Commanders of the Police, and be ready to assist you, if the case requires it and you ask for it.

We give you a mark of trust in also charging you with important functions: we count on you to show your zeal, your wisdom, and your loyalty to your work.

Given at Saint-Cloud, under the seal of the State, the 15th day of the month of Fructidor in the year XI (1803 September 2) of the French Republic.

The Minister of the Interior,  
Jean Antoine Chapal [Signature]

Bonaparte [Signature]

By the first Consul:  
The Secretary of State,

Hugues-Bernard Maret [Signature]

[[Seal of the First French Republic](#), [Great Seal of France](#): [Marianne](#) with the words "In the name of the French People Bonaparte I. Consul]

-----END-----

## 2.11. Item 11: Letter from [Napoleon III](#) to “Mon cher Général,” [[Count Christophe Michel Roguet](#)] [[French Language](#)], 1869 August 27

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a letter from [Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, 1808-1873](#) to an unnamed general [likely [Count Christophe Michel Roguet](#), the [future king's aide-de-camp from 1852-1865](#) and son of [General Roguet](#)], dated August 27, 1869. In this letter, Napoleon thanks the general for his good wishes sent to him for Napoleon's party or feast. He ends the letter by complimenting the general's dedication and assuring that both the general and “Madame Roguet” [likely referring to [Marie de Lemanska](#), Count Roguet's [second wife](#)] have his sincerest friendship. Although Napoleon III was fairly elected as President of France in 1848, he soon took absolute control of the country in 1851. The Second Republic ended in 1852 to be replaced by the Second French Empire. Thus then Prince-President Louis Napoleon became Napoleon III, Emperor of the French. In the 1860's, Napoleon's health began to decline. In the year that this letter was written, Napoleon had urinary tract infections that were being treated with opium, making his writing difficult to read. The Emperor and Empress moved from palace to palace following a schedule so this letter was sent from the Palace of Fontainebleau as it was the favored summer residence.

Dates: 1869 August 27

Creator: [Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, 1808-1873](#)

Subjects: [Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, 1808-1873](#); [Palais de Fontainebleau \(Fontainebleau, France\)](#); Correspondence; Letters

Locations: [Palais de Fontainebleau \(Fontainebleau, France\)](#)

People: [Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, 1808-1873](#); “Mon cher Général” [likely [Roguet, Christophe-Michel, comte 1800-1877](#)]; “Madame Roguet” [likely [Lemanska, Marie de, 1826-1895](#)]

General Condition: Good

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

Transcript Attempt:

Palais de Fontainebleau, le 27 août 1869.

Mon cher général, je vous remercie des vœux que vous m'adressez à l'occasion de ma fête. Je sais qu'ils partent du cœur en qu'ils sont l'expression d'un dévouement éprouvé. Recevez avec Madame Roguet l'assurance de ma sincère amitié.

Napoléon [[signature](#)]

Translation Attempt:

Palace of Fontainebleau, the 27th of August 1869

My dear General, I thank you for the good wishes that you sent me on the occasion of my party. I know that they are from the heart and are the expression of proven dedication. Receive with Madame Roguet the assurance of my sincere friendship.

Napoléon [[signature](#)]

-----END-----

## Germany

## **2.12. Item 12: Letter from [Henriette Christine, Duchess of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and Abbess of Gandersheim](#), to Unknown [German Language], 1694 January 5**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a letter from [Henriette Christine, Duchess of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel](#) [[Henriette Christine, Duchess of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel](#)], to unknown, dated January 5, 1694. This document contains ink and handwriting of multiple writers. It appears that the original manuscript was written in 1694, and the other notes were added later. Henriette Christine mentions two [canons](#) of [Gandersheim Abbey](#), [Christian Wilhelm Probst](#) (mentioned in [this book](#)) and [Günther von Geisau](#) (mentioned in [this book](#)). Within [this book](#), all three individuals from this manuscript are mentioned (Henriette Christine pp. 138-145; Christian Wilhelm Probst p. 465; Günther von Geisau p. 471). According to a German scholar, it appears that the two clergymen were involved with negotiating the capitulation of Henriette Christine as the succeeding abbess. Henriette Christine became the [Abbess](#) of Gandersheim Abbey on December 21, 1693. This letter is likely connected to Henriette Christine's recent appointment as Abbess. Henriette Christine's father, [Duke Anthony Ulrich \[Anton Ulrich\]](#), acted as the sole ruler of [Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel](#) from 1704-1714. Henriette Christine's niece, [Elisabeth Christine](#), married [Charles VI](#) and became [Holy Roman Empress](#) and Queen of Germany in 1711. Due to her connections to royalty, Henriette Christine's position as Abbess emphasized [imperial immediacy](#) of the Gandersheim Abbey. In order to marry Charles VI, Elisabeth Christine had to convert to Roman Catholicism, an act which required a significant amount of convincing by both her father and aunt. Allegations that Henriette Christine was finding herself drawn towards Catholicism began as early as 1698. Duke Anthony Ulrich converted to Roman Catholicism in 1709, and Abbess Henriette Christine later followed suit. As a result of the birth of a child out of wedlock, Henriette Christine resigned as Abbess of Gandersheim Abbey on July 12, 1712, just one day after her religious conversion. Following these events and the abbey's connection to the recently converted Roman Catholic rulers, the denominational status of Gandersheim Abbey became unclear.

Dates: 1694 January 5; 1694-1712; 1753; 19 September 1669

Creator: [Henriette Christine, Prinzessin von Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel, 1669-1753](#)

Subjects: Personal letter; Letters; Correspondence; Abbesses, Christian--Germany--Correspondence; Gandersheim (Germany); Protestantism; Roman Catholicism; Catholicism; Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel; Anton Ulrich, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, 1633-1714; Anton Ulrich, Herzog von Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel, 1633-1714

Locations: [Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg](#); [Stift Gandersheim \[Gandersheim Abbey\]](#), [Lower Saxony, Germany](#)

People: [Henriette Christine, Prinzessin von Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel, 1669-1753](#); [Von Geisau, Günther, 1653-1701](#); [Probst, Christian Wilhelm, 1631-1707](#); [Anton Ulrich, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, 1633-1714](#) [[Anton Ulrich, Herzog von Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel, 1633-1714](#)]

General Condition: Fair: document is browning; ink is fading; staining throughout; appears if the manuscript has been partially cut off

Measurements: 5 ½ in. x 8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

[Sincere thanks to Lajos Adamik, Inscriptiones Alborum Amicorum, Klaus Graf from Archivalia for their transcription assistance].

[Front]

Wolffenbüttel[sic] [Wolfenbüttel] den 5. Januarij 1694. Von Gottes Gnaden Henriette Christine, Erwehlte Äbtissin Des Kayserl. freyen Weltlichen Stiffts[sic] [Stifts] Gandersheimb[sic] [Gandersheim], Herzogin zu Braunschweig und Lüneburg (etc)

Text on the right [different ink]:

E[ue]r Ew Ld[sic] [Euer Liebden]: und dero-  
selben

Dienst willige baß

Schwester und dienerin

auch freuntwillige[sic] [freund willige], und stets wohlgeneigte[sic] [wohle geneigte]

Henriette Christina

Text on the left [in black ink]:

Tochter von Anton Ulrich,  
geb. 19' Sept[em]b[e]r 1669. wurde  
Äbtissin 1694 – trat zur katholi-  
schen Confession über 1712  
† zu Staremont(?) in Geldern.  
1753  
1694–1712

Duchess of Brunswick + Abbess [written in pencil; likely former archivist notes]

[Back]

Dasgestalt[sic] [Dergestalt] Ew.[sic] [Euren]. und Denenselben[sic] [Denselben] gefällig gewesen, an Uns Die Ehrwürdige und den Ehrenvesten, Ehr[envollen/Ehrwürdigen] Christian Wilhelm Probst, und Ehr[würdigen] Günther von Geisau in gewissen Verrichtungen an Uns abzuschicken, solches haben Wir ab Ew[sic] [Euer]. C[anonici] und Dererselben[sic] [Derselben] Uns wolbehändigten Creditiv in mehrern[sic] [mehreren] ersehen. Gleichwie Wir nun Dieselbe sofort zur audienz verstattet, und Sie in ihren Anbringen gerne und Geisau

**Translation attempt:**

Wolffenbüttel, January 5th, 1694. By the Grace of God, Henriette Christine, Elected Abbess of the Imperial and Free Secular Monastery of Gandersheim, Duchess of Brunswick and Lüneburg (etc)

Text on the right [different ink]:

Your beloved and willingly devoted sister and servant, also friendly, willing, and always well inclined,  
Henriette Christina,

Text on the left [in black ink]:

Daughter of Anton Ulrich,  
born 19 September 1669  
Became Abbess in 1694 – converted to the  
Catholic faith in 1712  
† at Staremont(?) in Gelderland.  
1753  
1694–1712

Duchess of Brunswick + Abbess [written in pencil; likely former archivist notes]

[Back]

Thus being pleasing to You and Them, we have sent the Reverend and Honorable Christian Wilhelm Probst and the Honorable Günther von Geisau to us for certain tasks, having received your Canons and their well-maintained credentials in several ways. Just as we have now granted them the audience immediately, and are pleased with their requests and Geisau.

-----END-----

### **2.13. Item 13: Autograph by Princess Charlotte [Christine Magdalene Johanna], [Countess of Hanau-Lichtenberg](#), ca. 1710s-1726.**

Type of Material: Autograph

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is an autograph from Princess [Charlotte, Countess of Hanau-Lichtenberg](#) ([Charlotte Christine Magdalene Johanna of Hanau-Lichtenberg, 1700-1726](#)). This document contains the letters “j 6 j 7” above the signature. Charlotte was the wife of [Landgrave Louis VIII of Hesse-Darmstadt](#). The countess had three children and when she died and her eldest son [Louis IX](#) became heir-apparent of the [County of Hanau](#), part of the [Holy Roman Empire](#), currently [Hanau, Germany](#). The county of [Hesse-Kassel](#) was awarded some land in the county of Hanau, which eventually led to armed conflict and was resolved via lengthy court proceedings.

Dates: N/A

Creator: [Charlotte, Countess of Hanau-Lichtenberg \(Charlotte Christine Magdalene Johanna of Hanau-Lichtenberg, 1700-1726\)](#)

Subjects: Autograph; Signature; Hanau (Germany); Hanau (Germany)--Politics and government.



Locations: N/A

People: [Charlotte, Countess of Hanau-Lichtenberg \(Charlotte Christine Magdalene Johanna of Hanau-Lichtenberg, 1700-1726\)](#)

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 2 ¼ in. x 4 ⅛ in.

Transcript Attempt:

j 6 j 7

Charlotte Conyse [sic] [Countess] de  
Hanau S

-----END-----

**2.14. Item 14: Letter from [Karl Auguste Christian Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin](#), to His Sister, [Louise Charlotte, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg](#), Enclosing a Lock of His Hair [German Language], 1799 March 11**

Type of Material: Letter and Lock of Hair

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a personal letter from [Karl August Christian Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin](#) to his sister, [likely [Louise Charlotte](#)], containing a lock of blonde hair with a blue bow and signed in [Saint Petersburg](#) on March 11, 1799. The Duke of Mecklenburg [joined the Russian Army in 1798](#) and quickly rose through the ranks. In this document, the Duke of Mecklenburg mentions his recent promotion to colonel, and he discusses his military training and ceremonies. The Duke likely joined the Russian army as a result of his older brother, [Frederick Louis](#), marrying the Russian Grand Duchess, [Helena Pavlona Romanova](#). Karl's service in the Russian military could explain why he wrote to his sister from Saint Petersburg. Within the document, he asks his sister to give his regards to [likely [Emil Leopold August, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg](#)], Prince Friedrich [likely her brother-in-law, [Frederick IV of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg](#)], Miss Kamps, and von Wangenheim [possibly [Major-General Christoph August von Wangenheim](#)]. In 1701, the northern German territories of Mecklenburg were [divided between the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz](#). Duke Karl and Duchesse Louise Charlotte were of the Mecklenburg-Schwerin line. The German script written on the back of this letter refers to the Princess of Gotha as the "late" princess; Louise Charlotte died in 1801, suggesting this note was written two or more years after the letter was written. In 1811, he adopted the son of a fallen Turkish soldier and raised him as his own. Karl continued his military service until May 1814 when he retired, dying in 1833.

Dates: 1799 March 11

Creator: Likely [Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Karl August Christian, Duke of, 1782-1833](#)

Subjects: Letter; Correspondence; Personal letters;

Locations: [St. Petersburg, Russia](#)

People: Likely [Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Karl August Christian, Duke of, 1782-1833](#); likely [Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Louise Charlotte, Duchess of, 1779-1801](#); likely [Frederick IV, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg, 1774-1825](#)

General Condition: Fair: document is browning; ink is faded; slight tear in the top of the document; no significant staining; lock of hair is well preserved

Measurements: 7 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. x 5 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in. (letter); 2 in. x 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. (approximate for lock of hair)

Transcript Attempt:

[Front]

[In brown ink; German]

Liebe Schwester,

Verzeih mir daß ich Dir noch nicht geschrieben habe; ich werde aber diese kleine Nachlässigkeit wieder nachzuholen suchen. Der Kaiser ist so gnädig gegen uns, und überhäuft uns mit Gnadensbezeugungen. Ich bin hier so glücklich als ich es nur immer wünschen kann. Ich kann dir glaub ich nichts neues sagen, da Du es wahrscheinlich schon durch die Zeitungen weist daß ich Obrister geworden bin. Ich bin alle Tage mit auf der Parade, und lerne auch schon exxerciren[sic] [exerzieren]. Liebe Schwester habe die Güte den dabei liegenden Brief weiter zu besorgen. Empfehle mich deinem Mann, dem ~~und~~ Prinz Friedrich, der Fräulein Kamps(?) und dem Herrn von Wangenheim. Lebe wohl, und behalte lieb  
Deinen treuen Bruder Karl

St. Petersburg den 11ten März 1799

[In pencil, English; likely former archivist notes]

Letter of Prince Charles of Mecklenburg to his sister the Crown Princess of Gotha - containing this lock of hair.

[Back]

[In pencil, English; likely former archivist notes]

Letter of the Prince Charles of Mecklenburg Schwerin to his sister the Crown Princess of Gotha - enclosing a lock of his sweetheart's, I suppose

[Back]

[In black ink; German]

Von Prinz Karl von Mecklenburg-Schwerin an die verstorbene Kronprinzessin von Gotha

**Translation Attempt:**

[Front]

Dear Sister,

Please forgive me for not having written to you yet; however, I shall make an effort to compensate for this little negligence. The Emperor is being most gracious towards us and overwhelms us with acts of grace. I am here as happy as I could possibly wish. I believe I cannot tell you anything new, as you probably already know through the newspapers that I have become a Colonel. I attend the parade every day and am also already learning to perform exercises. Dear Sister, kindly take care of the enclosed letter as well. Please give my regards to your husband, to him and Prince Friedrich, to Miss Kamps, and to Mr. von Wangenheim. Farewell, and with fondness

Your faithful brother Karl

St. Petersburg, March 11th, 1799

[Back]

From Prince Karl of Mecklenburg-Schwerin to the late Crown Princess of Gotha

-----END-----

**2.15. Item 15: Envelope Addressed from Berlin to [Prince Bernard \[Prince Bernhard\] of Saxe-Weimar\[-Eisenach\]](#) in Dresden [French Language], [1840-1862] July 2**

Type of Material: Envelope

Title: N/A

Description: The following is an envelope addressed to Bernard, “Duke” of Saxe Weimar at the [Hôtel de Saxe](#) in [Dresden](#). This likely refers to [Prince Carl Bernard of Saxe-Weimar](#)-Eisenach, also known as Karl Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, Karl Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, Carl Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, etc. Prince Bernhard was a famous soldier who most notably fought in the [Battle of Waterloo](#). During his service, he was known to have [frequently stayed in Dresden](#). He later fought on behalf of the King of the Netherlands. From 1825-1826, Bernard [toured the United States](#) and recorded his travels in a book titled, *Reise seiner Hoheit des Herzogs Bernhard zu Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach durch Nord-Amerika* [[Travels through North America, during the Years 1825 and 1826](#)]. On [July 5, 1841, the Prince stayed at the same hotel](#) in Dresden as the [Duchesse of Dino, Princess Dorothea of Courland](#), following a trip to visit his niece [possibly [Princess Augusta of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach](#) or [Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach](#)], in Berlin. This envelope refers to Bernard as “His Royal Highness Monseigneur the Duke.” This same stylization is also seen in a [musical concert dedication from 1855](#), a [violin concerto dedication from 1864](#), a [list of attendees at a royal celebration from the early 1800s](#), the Belgian [Universal Atlas of Geography from 1829](#), and a [death announcement in a Belgian newspaper in 1862](#). The notes from a former archivist on this manuscript mention the Queen of Prussia, wife of [Frederick William IV](#). These notes are likely in reference to [Elisabeth Ludovika of Bavaria](#). The stamp from Berlin on this manuscript may have come from the [Berlin Palace](#), former [residence of Queen Elizabeth and King Frederick William IV](#). Queen Elisabeth was tied to the ruling House of Saxony through marriage. She was the sister-in-law of [Princess Augusta of Saxe-Weimar](#), who was the niece of Prince Bernard. This envelope may have been addressed to Bernard from Princess Augusta or Queen Elisabeth. While this envelope was likely addressed around the time that Bernard stayed in the hotel with the Duchess of Dino, the exact date of this manuscript is unclear.

Date: [ca. 1840-1862] July 2

Creator: Poss. [Elizabeth, Queen, consort of Frederick William IV, King of Prussia, 1801-1873](#)

Subjects: Letters; Envelopes; Correspondence; [Hôtel de Saxe \(Dresden, Germany : 1786-1945\)](#); [Bernard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, 1792-1862](#); [Berlin, Germany.](#); [Dresden \(Germany\)](#)

Locations: [Berlin, Kingdom of Prussia](#); [Dresden, Saxony](#)

People: “His Royal Highness, Monseigneur Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar” [likely [Bernard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, 1792-1862](#)]; [Elizabeth, Queen, consort of Frederick William IV, King of Prussia, 1801-1873](#); [Frederick William IV, King of Prussia, 1795-1861](#)

General Condition: Fair: parchment is browning; ink is fading; wax seal is unintelligible and beginning to flake off; staining throughout; 4 white marks on inside of envelope (appear to be tears of paper from something this envelope was previously glued on)

Measurements: 8 in. x 5 ½ in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

**[Front]**

Son Altesse Royale  
Monseigneur Le Duc Bernard  
de Saxe Weimar

98 [In pencil; likely former  
archivist notes]

Berlin [stamp]

30

12

Dresden

337

BC(?)

281

[Poste restante](#)

[Hôtel de Saxe](#)

[Unrecognizable word crossed out]

Aunt of the Queen of Prussia, wife of F[rederick] W[illiam] IV [Written sideways in pencil; likely former  
archivist notes]

**[Back]**

Königin von Preußen (?) [In pencil; likely former archivist notes]

[Large red stamp]

2 July [Stamp, upside down]

E. 7 U.

Translation:

His Royal Highness

Monseigneur the Duke Bernard

Of Saxe Weimar

General Delivery

Hotel de Saxe

Queen of Prussia [In pencil; likely former archivist notes]

-----END-----

## **Holy Roman Empire**

**2.16. Item 16: Royal Decree by [King Ferdinand I](#) [Future Holy Roman  
Emperor] [Czech Language], 1549 April 3 (removed to Black Box #1)**

Type of Material: Royal Decree

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a letter from [Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor, 1503-1564](#) to the leaders of the city of [České Budějovice](#) in what is currently the [South Bohemian Region](#) of Czechia dated April 3, 1549. This decree was created to clarify the duties of the Court of Appeals and to address complaints that there were many delays in the judicial process. Under Ferdinand's signature is a note specifying a Chancellor named Henricus Purgravi, who may have had a part in transcribing or addressing the decree. Ferdinand was the younger brother of [Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor](#) and inherited many lands, such as the [Habsburg](#) land of Austria. Ferdinand was a devout Catholic and struggled with the [Protestant Reformation](#), though he played a key part in the [Peace of Augsburg](#), which allowed rulers to choose their country's religion. Ferdinand often had skirmishes with the [Ottoman Empire](#) under [Suleiman the Magnificent](#), who invaded Hungary, though Ferdinand was able to ward them off. In 1556, Charles V abdicated his position and Ferdinand became Holy Roman Emperor in 1558 and made great strides to maintain stability in Europe. In 1549, when this letter was written, Ferdinand was trying to enforce the [Augsburg Interim](#), which was a temporary religious decree issued by Charles V to maintain Catholic dominance while still trying to appease Protestants, though it was very unpopular and led to increased resistance.

Dates: 1549 April 3

Creator: [Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor, 1503-1564](#)

Subjects: Decree laws; [České Budějovice \(Czech Republic\)](#);

Locations: Prague, [Prague Castle](#); [České Budějovice \(Czech Republic\)](#); [Ferdinand I, Emperor of Germany, 1503-1564](#); [Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor, 1503-1564](#)

People: [Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor, 1503-1564](#)

General Condition: Good; document is yellowing and stained; no visible tears; ink slightly faded

Measurements: 13 ¾ in. x 9 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt by Stanislav Bárta, from the Department of Auxiliary Historical Sciences and Archive Studies, Faculty of Arts, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic:

#### [front]

Ferdinand z Božie milosti římský, uherský, český etc. král, infant

v Hispánii, arcikníže rakouské a markrabě moravský etc.

Opatrní věrní naši milí, zprávy nás docházejí, že se mnohým, kterýmž jací přísudkové se dějí, práva od vás nedopomáhá, něbrž v tom pruotahové dějí, což jest nám, pokudž by tak bylo, s nemalým podiveim i proti myslí. I nechtíc my toho dopouštětí, vám poroučíme prikazujíc, komuž se koli jakej přísudek od rad našich nad appellacemi zřízených stane, abyste jednomu každému bez meškání práva dopomáhali a zoumysla žádnému v tom odtahuov nedělali. A jakož také rychtář sám u vás až do pěti kop grošuov českých soudí a od rychtáře před vás appellací jde. Toho při tom zůstavujeme, na tom konec nebude-li kto na orteli vašem přestati chtíti, tehdy aby mohl a moc měl, před osobu naší královskú a rady naše obzvláště k tomu na Hradě Pražském, jakž vejš dotčíno, usazené appellaci a odvolání vzíti, čehož se od vás každému dopustiti má. A ktož tak od práva vašeho před nás jakž nyní oznámeno v čemžkoli appellaci vzíti bude chtíti, ten každý po dnešní den, aby ku právu za appellaci více nebyl povinovat položiti a spraviti, než dvě kopy groší českých až do dalšího našeho o tom nařízení. A k tomu abyste žádných act, kteréž se v které appellaci zběhnou prve neodsílali, než předkem strany srocíc jim přechísti dali a při přítomnosti jich zapečetili a odesílali, aby o to k nám další žaloby nepřicházeli. A tak k tomu ke všemu jakž svrchu dotčeno dohlídali, aby se to všecko jednoho každého času s pilností řídilo a ničehož neobmeškávalo, jinačie nikoli nečiníce Dán na Hradě našem pražském, v středu po neděli postní Lethare, léta etc. XLVIII<sup>o</sup> a království našich římského devatenáctého a jiných třináctého Ferdinand

Ferdinand [[signature](#)]

Henricus Purgravi: Misnen:  
S: R: Bohemie Cancellarius

**[back]**

Adresa verso:

Opatrným purkmistru a konšelom města našeho Českých Budějovic, věrným našim milým.

A[nno] 1549

Ferdinand I

Appelationsgerichteinrichtung

[sideways, in pencil]

Kriegfoh möden Carl V & Ferdin[and]. I epoche von Koadaffesectary

Meißen Reuss Heinrich Biöggong

Translation Attempt:

**[front]**

Ferdinand, by God's grace, King of the Romans, Hungarians, Czechs, etc. king, Child of Spain, Archduke of Austria and Margrave of Moravia, etc.

Our dear loyal subjects, we have received reports that many of you are not receiving assistance with the judgements that are being made against you, but rather are experiencing delays, which is, if it were so, to our considerable astonishment and against our wishes. We do not wish to allow this [to continue], and therefore we command you, instructing that anyone who has any judgement from our council regarding appeals should be assisted without delay, and that no one should be obstructed And just as the bailiff himself judges up to five hundred Czech groschen, and appeals go from the bailiff before you. We leave this in place, unless someone wishes to stop at your judgement, then they should be able and have the power to appeal before our royal person and at our council, especially at the Prague Castle, as mentioned above, to take appeals and objections, which should be permitted to everyone by you. And whoever wishes to take an appeal before us as now announced in any manner, from this day forward, shall not be obliged to submit and arrange for the appeal more than two hundred Czech groschen until our further order regarding this. Furthermore, you shall not send any acts that arise in any appeal before they have been read to the parties involved and sealed in their presence, so that no further claims come to us regarding this matter. Therefore, you shall oversee all of the above with diligence, ensuring that everything is conducted properly at all times and that nothing is neglected, otherwise, it shall not be done otherwise.

Given at Our castle in Prague on Wednesday after the Sunday of Lent in the year etc. XLVIII<sup>th</sup> and in the nineteenth year of our Roman kingdom and the thirteenth year of Ferdinand's reign.

Ferdinand [[signature](#)]

Henricus Purgravi: Misnen:  
S: R: Bohemie Cancellarius

[back]

Verso address:

To the cautious burgomaster and aldermen of the city  
of České Budějovice, loyal to our beloved

A[nno] 1549

Ferdinand I

Court of Appeals [written in German language]

-----END-----

## **Italy**

### **2.17 Item 17 : Letter from [Anna Maria Franziska \[Duchess of Saxe-Lauenburg\]](#) to Unknown [German Language], 1717 January 25 (Removed to Legal Box #1)**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a letter from [Anna Maria Franziska \[Anna Maria Franziska of Saxe-Lauenburg\]](#) to an unknown recipient, dated January 25, 1717. There is little to no information included within the letter, and Anna Maria Franziska appears to be practicing the art of formal diplomatic writing called [curialia](#) [[“kurialien”](#) in German]. According to one German scholar, the use of “Euer Liebden” in the letter indicates that the recipient was likely a German individual of relative importance but lower than a Grand Duke. There were [no Grand Dukes in Germany before 1800](#) so the recipient likely was a duke [Herzog]. This may have been addressed to one of Anna Maria Francesca’s own family members, a duke of Saxe-Lauenburg. According to a second German scholar, Anna Maria Francesca also uses the term “freundmuhmlich” which may refer to the son of a sister. This could refer to [Ludwig Georg Simpert \[Louis George, Margrave of Baden-Baden\]](#), son of [Sibylle of Saxe-Lauenburg](#), but it is worth noting her nephew was only 15 years old at the time that this was written. According to a third German scholar, it appears that this letter mentions [Moritz Wilhelm von Sachsen-Merseburg](#) or [Moritz Wilhelm, Duke of Saxe-Zeitz](#). Anna Maria Franziska was born as the Duchess of Saxe-Lauenberg and was married to [Philip William August, Count Palatine of Neuburg](#), from 1690 until his death in 1693. She later married [Gian Gastone de’ Medici](#) and became the [Grand-Duchess of Tuscany](#) in 1723. The bottom left corner of the document contains a signature of Herzogs Moritz Wilhelm zu Sachsen, which could mean either [Moritz Wilhelm of Saxe-Merseburg \(1688-1731\)](#) or [Moritz Wilhelm, Duke of Saxe-Zeitz \(1664-1718\)](#).

Dates: 1717 January 25; 1717, January 7

Creator: [Anna Maria Franziska, Grand-Duchess, consort of Gian Gastone de’ Medici, Grand-Duke of Tuscany, 1672-1741](#)

Subjects: Letters; Correspondence; Tuscany (Grand Duchy); Tuscany (Italy)

Locations: N/A

People: [Anna Maria Franziska, Grand-Duchess, consort of Gian Gastone de’ Medici, Grand-Duke of Tuscany, 1672-1741](#); possibly [Louis George, Margrave of Baden-Baden, 1702-1761](#); possibly [Moritz Wilhelm of Saxe-Merseburg, 1688-1731](#); possibly [Moritz Wilhelm, Duke of Sachsen-Zeist, 1664-1718](#)

General Condition: Fair: document is browning; ink is fading; staining throughout; pieces of manuscript are cut off



Measurements: 13 ½ in. x 8 in. (at widest part)

Special thanks for transcript attempts conducted by German language Kurrentschrift experts, Lajos Adamik, Inscriptiones Alborum Amicorum, Klaus Graf from Archivalia, and reddit users: Claridiana, WaldenFont, and 140basement.

Transcription:

Daß Wir der Nahen Verwandnus nach mehr Liebe und güte vermögen zuvor,  
Durchlauchtiger Fürst, freundlicher lieber Herr Vetter.

Daß Ew<sub>er</sub>: Lieb<sub>den</sub>[sic] [Euer Liebden] vermög dero lezthin[sic] [letzthin] erhalten schreibens von 18". nächst abgewichenen Monaths[sic] [Monats] vnß(?) zu nunmehr erlebter Jahrs Verenderung[sic] [Veränderung] so wohlmeinend alß[sic] [als] höfflichst[sic] [höflichst] zu gratuliren[sic] [gratulieren] beliebig gewesen, dafür haben deroselben[sic] [derselben] unseren gebührende Danksagung hiermit bestens erstatten - anbey unseren hiebevorn an Ew<sub>er</sub>: Lieb<sub>den</sub>[sic] [Euer Liebden] gleichmässig[sic] [gleichmäßig] erlassenen treuhertzigen[sic] [treuherzigen] Wunsch gäntz[lich] widerholen, mithin noch wie vor darthun wollen, daß Ew<sub>er</sub>: Lieb<sub>den</sub>[sic] [Euer Liebden] wir zu erweisung angenehmer Freund Muhme Liche dienst gefälligkeiten Jederzeit bereitwillig Verbleiben. Geben  
Reichstadt den 7. Januarij 1717.

Von Gottes gnaden Anna Maria  
Francisca Groß Princesse von Toscana,  
gebohrne[sic] [geborene] Herzogin zu Sachsen, Engern und Westphalen.

Anna Maria Francisca  
Grand Duchess of Tuscany born  
Duchess of Saxony  
Einkommen den 25. Jan:

1717. beyfühgen[sic] [beifügen]

[Bottom left corner]  
Herzogs Moritz Wilhelm zu Sachsen(?)

Translation:

That we are able to express more love and kindness according to our close relationship, Most Serene Prince, dear and esteemed Cousin.

It would have been our pleasure to congratulate your esteemed self most warmly and courteously on the recent receipt of your letter dated the 18th of the last month in this present year of change, for which we hereby express our proper gratitude and fully reiterate our previously expressed heartfelt wishes to your esteemed self, and we wish to demonstrate once again that we are always willing to remain at your service as a show of pleasant friendship.

Given in Reichstadt on January 7, 1717.

By the grace of God Anna Maria  
Francisca Groß Princesse of Tuscany, née Duchess of Saxony, Engern and  
Westphalia.

Anna Maria Francisca  
Grand Duchess of Tuscany born  
Duchess of Saxony  
Coming in on 25 Jan:

1717. enclosed

[Bottom left corner]

Duke Moritz Wilhelm of Saxony(?)

-----END-----

## **2.18. Item 18: Letter from [Prince Lucien Murat](#), 1879 Jan 12 (removed to Black Box#1)**

**Type of Material:** Letter/Correspondence

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following item is a document signed by [Prince Lucien Murat](#) on June 4, 1834, in which he agrees to take care of and train [Samuel G. Wright](#)'s two year old mare. Prince Murat explains different prices and payment methods should he choose not to keep her. The bottom of this manuscript has a note written by someone other than Lucien Murat, possibly acting as a third party for the transaction of the mare [first manuscript]. The second manuscript is written upside down and was previously underneath the original letter from Lucien Murat [first manuscript]. This part of the document is written by C. E. Wright [possibly [Caleb Earl Wright](#)], 1879 January 12. In it, he describes how he saw Prince Lucien Murat on horseback in [Bordentown, New Jersey](#), speaking with his uncle, Samuel G. Wright (Prince Lucien Murat is confirmed to have lived in Bordentown, New Jersey, for several years). C. E. Wright believes this took place in 1828. Prince Lucien Murat is described as "hearty" and "stout." C. E. Wright believes the prince to be dead at the time of writing and mentions that he enjoyed promotion during [Napoleon III](#)'s reign, where he [earned a seat](#) on the [National Assembly](#). On the front and back of this part of the manuscript, "Lucien" is misspelled as "Leucien" (front) and "Lutian" (back) [second manuscript]. Between both parts

of this manuscript, it appears that there are four sets of handwriting: Lucien Murat's, C.E. Wright's, and two others that both misspell Lucien's name.

**Dates:** 1834 June 4 [first manuscript]; 1879 January 12 [second manuscript]

**Creator:** [Murat, Lucien, 1803-1878](#) [first manuscript, original letter]; Wright, C. E., [[possibly Wright, Caleb Earl, 1810-1889](#)]

**Subjects:** Letter; order; correspondence; [Murat, Lucien, 1803-1878](#); [Wright, Samuel G](#);

**Locations:** Spain; [Bordentown, New Jersey](#)

**People:** [Murat, Lucien, 1803-1878](#); [Bonaparte, José, 1768-1844](#) / [Bonaparte, Joseph, 1768-1844](#); Wright, Samuel Gardiner, [[possibly 1781-1845](#)]; Wright, C. E., [[possibly Wright, Caleb Earl, 1810-1889](#)]

**General Condition:** Good; paper is browning; several folds in second manuscript; no noticeable tears, holes or stains; ink is blurry

**Measurements:** 12 5/8 in. x 3 7/8 in. [first manuscript]; 9 1/2 in. x 3 7/8 in. [second manuscript]

### Transcript Attempt:

#### [First manuscript]

I agree to take Samuel G. Wright's two year old mare Sally Richard train and keep her in the best manner until[sic] [until] the first day of May next and if I conclude to return her any time between the first day of May and the first day of July next In Samuel G. Wright is to pay me fifty dollars for keeping her- But if I conclude to keep<sup>her</sup> she is to [de]fault be mine by paying him two hundred dollars or if he thinks she is worth more she should be put-up at public sale, if he p becomes the purchaser and the price is above four hun-dred dollars he is to pay me one half the pur-chase money in cash- If I should become the purchaser and the price is above four hundred doll[ar]s I am to pay him one half of the amt.[sic] [amount] in cash.

Jun. 4 1834

Lucien Murat [Signature]

P.[ay] line in full See order in favor of Durell(?) [Written in a different hand than the original letter]

#### [Second manuscript, continuation of the first, front]

Leucien Murat

[Upside down, in the handwriting of a third party]

This Lucian Murat. (Prince Murat.) I saw once at Bordentown. He came on with Joseph, King of Spain. Afterward, under the 3rd Napolion[sic] [Napoleon] he enjoyed promotion - I think he is now dead. When I saw him, he was on horseback, and had his horse under complete control. He was a stout, hearty fellow.- He talked a while with uncle Sam[ue]l. G. Knight, with whom I was riding. I think it was in 1828.- I present this \$) [to] Harrison Wright.

He was son of the King of Naples

C.E. Wright [Signature]

12. Jan.1879.

#### [Second manuscript, back]

[In the handwriting of a fourth party; possible archivist note]

Lutian Murat  
agreement

-----END-----

## **Netherlands**

### **2.19. Item 19: Envelope from [General William Frederick George Louis \[Future William II of the Netherlands\]](#) to [Dr. Franz Tideman, Burgermeister of Bremen](#) [English, Dutch, German, and French Languages], 1814 October 22.**

Type of Material: Envelope

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is an envelope written in English, Dutch, German, and French sent from [General William Frederick George Louis, future King William II of the Netherlands](#) in [Hague, Netherlands](#) to [Dr Franz Tideman, Burgermeister of Bremen, 1752-1836](#), on October 22, 1814. This letter shows signs of being processed in other archives due to the written notes in English and German that identify the letter. The letter may have passed through the mail system in [Hague \(Netherlands\)](#), as seen by the stamp mark “LA HAYE”, in French. The seal of Willem II (AKA Wilhelm, [William of Orange](#)) is also attached to this letter. Willem II was the son of [William I](#), King of the Netherlands and fled to England with his family when the [Dutch Republican Army](#) was defeated in the [Batavian Revolution](#). Willem studied military in the [Prussian Court](#), served in the [Prussian army](#), and studied civil law at [Christ Church, Oxford](#). At age 19, he entered the British Army and was placed under [Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington](#) before becoming a colonel. He then served under [Prince Regent George IV](#) and became a major-general before returning to the Netherlands, where his father became the ruler of the [Sovereign Principality of the United Netherlands](#). In 1814, he was promoted to lieutenant-general and subsequently general, and he fought in many battles, including the [Battle of Waterloo](#) against [Napoleon](#), in which he was injured. This letter is dated to 1814, after Willem was promoted to general and before Napoleon escaped the [Island of Elba](#). [Dr Tideman, 1752-1836](#), was one of three mayors of [Bremen](#) and earned his doctorate in law from [Georg-August-Universität Göttingen](#). In 1794 he became a [councillor](#) of Bremen and from 1808 to 1824 he was a [mayor](#). At the time this letter was sent, Bremen was under French occupation after the [Napoleonic Wars](#) and in 1813, Russian troops invaded Bremen to oust the French troops, eventually expelling them. In 1814, Bremen was recognized as a [Free Hanseatic City](#) and in 1815, the [Congress of Vienna](#) declared it a sovereign city-state within the [German Confederation](#). During the French occupation, the mayors lost their power, but it was restored after the French were expelled. Willem II may have been contacting the mayor to establish amicable relations after his father had seized power again.

Dates: 1814, October 22

Creator: [Willem II, King of the Netherlands, 1792-1849](#)

Subjects: [Willem II, King of the Netherlands, 1792-1849](#); [Bremen.](#); [Hague \(Netherlands\)](#); letter; correspondence; Bremen (Germany); Bremen (Germany). Bürgermeister; Bremen (Germany). Bürgermeister; Bremen (Germany)--Politics and government--19th century.

Locations: [Bremen.](#); [Hague \(Netherlands\)](#)

People: [Willem II, King of the Netherlands, 1792-1849](#); [Tideman, Franz, Burgermeister of Bremen.](#)

1752-1836

General Condition: Fair. Strong vinegar smell.

Measurements: 7 7/8 in. x 6 1/2 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Haag, 22 Oct. 1814. [written in pen, sideways]

Wilhelm fengt(?) neu(?)

Oranian

F.g 3 Nov

LA HAYE [stamped on]

An [written in pen, different handwriting]

den Herrn Burgermeister

D<sup>r</sup> Tidemann

Franco Derente

zu Bremen

Niederl.[ande] Wilh[elm] <sup>II</sup> v[on] Oranien [written in pencil, sideways]

Autograph & Seal of William II [written in pen, third different handwriting]

King of Holland from 1840 to 1849

(written when Crown Prince in 1814)

Translation:

Hague 22 Oct. 1814. [in Dutch language] [written in pen, sideways]

Wilhelm fengt(?) neu(?)

Orange

F.g 3 Nov

HAGUE [in French language] [stamped on]

To [written in pen, different handwriting]

The Mayor of Bremen,

D<sup>r</sup> Tidemann

Franro Derente

Netherlands, Wilhelm II von Orange [in German language] [written in pencil, sideways]

Autograph & Seal of William II [written in pen, third different handwriting]

King of Holland from 1840 to 1849

(written when Crown Prince in 1814)

-----END-----

**Russia**

## **2.20. Item 20: Letter from [Catherine the Great \[Catherine II, Empress of Russia\]](#) to Unknown [Cyrillic/Russian Language], 1791 February 3**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a letter from [Catherine, the Great, 1729-1796](#) to an unknown person dated February 3, 1791. The letter in Cyrillic seems to have been sent in response to “good wishes” Catherine received from the recipient regarding the “change of the year,” likely the [New Year](#), which was [celebrated on](#) January 14th, according to the [Orthodox calendar](#). Catherine the Great prays that the recipient have undisturbed and constant love in their “princely house”. This may suggest that the recipient was a Russian noble of some variety. Catherine the Great presided over the [Russian Enlightenment](#) after overthrowing her husband [Peter III](#). Catherine led a large-scale renaissance of culture and science in Russia, leading to Russia being recognized as one of Europe’s [Great Powers](#). When this letter was written, Russia was battling Turkey over the Black Sea region in the [Russo-Turkish War \(1787-1792\)](#) while also fighting back Sweden’s invasion of the Baltic lands under [King Gustav III](#) during the [Russo-Swedish War \(1788-1790\)](#). This ended with the [Treaty of Värälä](#), which was signed in August, 1790. Domestically, social tensions were rising due to the military focus and slowing of modernization reforms, leading to a strain on resources. This letter was likely sent to one of the many nobles appointed by Catherine.

Dates: 1791 February 3

Creator: [Catherine, the Great, 1729-1796](#)

Subjects: [Catherine, the Great, 1729-1796](#); [St. Petersburg](#).

Locations: [St. Petersburg, Russia](#)

People: [Catherine, the Great, 1729-1796](#)

General Condition: Good

Measurements: 9 ¾ in. x 7 ¾ in

Transcript Attempt:

За изъявленные[sic] [изъявления] НАМИ вашего любовію по случаю перемены года добрыя желанія, пріемлемыя НАМИ за новой опыту дружественных[sic] [дружественных] ваших[sic] [ваших] расположений, свидѣтельствемъ[sic] [свидѣствуем] мы вамъ[sic] [вам] искреннее НАШЕ благодареніе и молимъ[sic] [молим] провиденіе чтобъ[sic] [чтобы] дароваль[sic] [даровал] въ продолжеіи многихъ[sic] [многихъ] летъ[sic] [лет] вашей любви не нарушимое[sic] [нарушаемое] и прстояннейшее[sic] [постоянное] благополучіе. въ прочемъ[sic] [впрочем] вашей любви и княжескому вашему дому пребываемъ[sic] [пребываем] всегда благосклонны.

Вашей любви,

Дружебно-охотная

Екатерина [signature]

Въ Санкт Петербургѣ

Февраля 3

1791

Translation:

For the expression of your love to US on the occasion of the change of the year, the good wishes that WE accept this as a sign of your friendly disposition. We testify to you OUR sincere gratitude and pray to Providence that He grants many more years of unbroken and lasting well-being. Furthermore, to you and your princely house, we are always benevolent.

Your love

Friendly and hunting

Ekaterina [Signature of Catherine the Great]

Saint Petersburg,

February 3rd

1791

-----END-----

## **Spain**

### **2.21. Item 21: Letter from Former King of Spain, [Joseph Bonaparte](#), to Messrs. [Thomas Mayne Willing](#) and [Richard Willing](#) [French Language], 1817 November 14**

**Type of Material:** Letter/Correspondence

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following item is a signed letter from the brother of [Napoleon I, Joseph Bonaparte](#), former King of Spain, to brothers [Thomas Mayne Willing, 1767-1822](#), and [Richard Willing, 1755-1858](#) dated November 14, 1817. Bonaparte signs the letter as the "[Count de Surveilliers](#)," a disguise that he adopted after his family was banished from France before establishing [Point Breeze](#) in Bordentown, New Jersey, in approximately 1815. In the letter, Joseph discusses that he won't be paying a sum of money to M. Clary [possibly referring to his father-in-law, [François Clary, 1725-1794](#)] and has even discussed the matter with notaries or lawyers who said that he is under no obligation to pay, because Bonaparte's charge was not presented or protested to Clary and that he only signed out of kindness, not as a receipt. This protestation refers to an [acte de protestation](#), which is a legal document attesting the refusal to pay for something. The father of Thomas Mayne Willing and Richard Willing, [Thomas Willing](#), was the former mayor of Philadelphia, a commissioner of the [First Bank of the United States](#), an incredibly wealthy merchant, and the [richest man in America](#) for a time, according to [Burke](#). [Thomas Willing](#) established the Willing, [Morris](#), and Company firm, and [Richard Willing possibly took over the family firm](#). This document is likely connected to mercantile affairs or a forgiven debt.

**Dates:** 1817 November 14

**Creator:** [Bonaparte, Joseph, 1768-1844](#)

**Subjects:** Letter; Correspondence; Personal letters; Bordentown City (N.J.); Surveilliers;

**Locations:** Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; [Point Breeze estate](#); [Bordentown, New Jersey](#)

**People:** [Bonaparte, Joseph, 1768-1844](#); [Clary, François, 1725-1794](#); [Willing, Thomas Mayne, 1767-1822](#); [Willing Richard, 1755-1858](#)

**General Condition:** Good; Ink is mostly well preserved; parchment slightly browning; slight split in the back of the document;

**Measurements:** 9 ½ in. x 7 ¼ in. (closed); 9 ½ in. x 14 ½ in. (open)

**Transcript Attempt:**



**Front Page:**

Pointe Breeze, 14 9<sup>bre</sup> 1817.

Monsieur,

Ce n'est que longtemps après la date que  
je reçois la lettre que vous avez bien voulu m'écrire,  
elle m'a suivi de loin dans mon voyage.  
J'ai fait répondre au notaire que je ne payais  
pas l'effet qui m'a été présenté parce qu'il n'est  
pas payable par moi, n'ayant [sic] [n'ayant] pas été présenté et  
protesté à M. Clary et J'ai depuis consulté des  
avocats qui ont été de cet avis:

Je dois ajouter que ne devant rien en  
réalité, ma signature n'ayant [sic] [n'ayant] été apposée que  
par simple obligeance, je me vois cependant  
dans l'obligation de répondre à la lettre que  
vous avez bien voulu m'écrire et vous témoigner  
mes regrets de n'avoir pu le faire plutôt.

Veuillez, Monsieur, agréer l'expression de ma  
haute considération

[Signature]

Joseph Cte (Comte) de Survilliers  
Monsieur Willing -

**Back Page:**

Joseph, C<sup>[oun]t</sup> of Survilliers  
Point Breeze  
Nov 14' 1817

Mess<sup>[ieu]rs</sup>

Thom<sup>as</sup> M. & Rich<sup>[ar]d</sup> Willing  
Philadelphia

2344.      120  
            920  
            1040

**Translation Attempt:****Front Page:**

Pointe Breeze, 14 November 1817

Sir,

It was not long after the date [November 14] that I received the letter that you kindly wrote to me, it followed me from afar on my journey. I told the notary/lawyer that I would not pay the effect that was presented to me because it is not payable by me, not having been presented and protested to Mr. Clary and I have since consulted lawyers who were of this opinion: I must add that owing nothing in reality, my signature was only affixed out of simple kindness, however, I see myself obliged to respond to the letter that you were kind enough to write to me and testify to you my regrets for not having been able to do so sooner. Please, Sir, accept the expression of my high consideration,

Joseph Cte (Count) of Survilliers

Mr. Willing -

-----END-----

**2.22 Item 22: Letter from Former [King of Spain, Joseph Bonaparte \[Joseph Count de Survilliers\]](#), to Monsieur [[Peter Stephen](#)] [Duponceau](#) [French Language], 1832 April 17**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a letter from [Joseph, the Count of Survilliers \[Joseph Bonaparte\]](#) to Monsieur [Peter Stephen Duponceau](#), from [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania](#), on April 17, 1832. Within the letter, Joseph Bonaparte states that he sent Duponceau a copy of a mandate that Duponceau had rewritten in favor of Cardinal Fesch (likely referring to [Joseph Fesch](#)). Bonaparte asks that Duponceau approve and sign the mandate again and to get it certified by the General Consul of the Roman State that was in Washington. Bonaparte mentions a Monsieur Sico(?) who may have been a member of the Consul of Rome in Philadelphia. Bonaparte signs this letter as Joseph C[om]te de Survilliers (the Count of Survilliers). This is the name that he gave himself after emigrating to the United States. Joseph Bonaparte was the older brother of [Napoleon Bonaparte](#). Joseph originally worked as a lawyer and diplomat, and once his brother came to power he was made the [King of Naples](#) from 1806-1808 and the [King of Spain](#) from 1808-1813. Upon [Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo](#), Joseph was exiled from France. He fled to the United States in 1815, originally residing in New York City and Philadelphia before he finally purchased [Point Breeze](#). Cardinal Fesch in this letter likely refers to [Cardinal Joseph Fesch](#), the half-uncle of Joseph and Napoleon and [Napoleon's most important ambassador to the Vatican in Rome](#). In 1811, Fesch was the President of the [Council of Paris](#) that was created to impose Napoleon Bonaparte's wishes upon [Pope Pius VII](#). Under Napoleon, Fesch obtained significant political and religious power. In 1815, Fesch was ultimately named a [Prince of the Papal States](#) by the Pope. Upon Napoleon's fall, Fesch fled to [Rome](#). Although born in France, Duponceau served as a translator and secretary for [Baron von Steuben](#) in the [Continental Army](#) in the American Revolution. Following his discharge from the Army due to illness, Duponceau continued to live in Philadelphia. During his time in the Army, he was closely involved with notable figures such as [General George Washington](#) and [the Marquis de Lafayette](#), and throughout his life, he became close acquaintances with many other notable American figures such as [Alexander Hamilton](#), [John Laurens](#), and [James Monroe](#). In 1782, Duponceau [was made the under-secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs](#). Having [begun practicing law in 1785, he ultimately became an extremely prominent lawyer](#). Duponceau became [Counsellor of the United States Supreme Court and helped establish the Law Academy of Philadelphia](#). Records indicate that Duponceau was connected to Joseph Bonaparte as he

acted as the “[confidential agent](#)” for [Bonaparte](#), helping him execute deeds for tracts of land. Bonaparte could not have the deeds in his name as he was not a local resident, so [the deeds were put into Duponceau’s name](#) instead. Joseph Bonaparte likely wrote to Duponceau due to his fluency in both English and French, his legal expertise, his connections to many highly influential figures of the time, and/or his political influence. Under Napoleon’s rule, France invaded the Papal States, and the states were [annexed by France in 1809](#). With the fall of Napoleon, the majority of the Papal States were formally restored as Italian territories. According to this letter, it appears that the Vatican had a diplomatic representative present in Washington, D.C.; however, the identity and official title of this individual are unknown as the [Vatican Embassy did not begin in the United States until the late 19th century](#). In 1826, Count Ferdinando Lucchesi [represented the Papal States as their Consul General in the US](#) and Consular Officers were stationed in the US until [at least 1867](#).

Dates: 1832, April 17

Creator: [Bonaparte, Joseph, 1768-1844](#)

Subjects: [Bonaparte, Joseph, 1768-1844](#); [Fesch, Joseph, 1763-1839](#); [District of Columbia.](#); [Duponceau, Peter Stephen, 1760-1844](#); Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Locations: [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania](#); [District of Columbia](#).

People: [Bonaparte, Joseph, 1768-1844](#); [Duponceau, Peter Stephen, 1760-1844](#); [Fesch, Joseph, 1763-1839](#); “Monsieur Sico”

General Condition: Fair: Parchment browning; ink fading; staining throughout the document; appears to be water damaged; hole in the center of the letter, approximately 2 in. x ½ in.

Measurements: 10 in. x 8 in. (closed); 10 in. x 16 in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

[Front]

Philadelphie 17 avril 1832.

Monsieur,

Vous trouverez ci[-]joint copie d’une procuration que vous redigeotez[sic] [rédigiez](?) à ma demande, il y a quatre ans, en faveur du Cardinal Fesch; M. MalEnfant(?) vous l’adresse[sic] [l’adresse]; et je vous prie de la revoter(?) de votre signature, et de la faire legalizer[sic] [légaler] par le Consul Général de l’Etat Romain qui est à Washington, cela [\*hole\*] fut envoyée[sic][envoyée] à Rome avait été legalisée[sic] [légalisée] par M. Sico(?)[\*hole\*] aux fonctions de Consul de Rome à Philadelphie, la [\*hole\*] n’était pas connue à Rome et a[sic] [au] presente[sic] [présente], quelques [\*holes\*]ltés(?). Puisque vous etes[sic] [êtes] vous mène à Washington vous etes[sic] [êtes] à sortée d’obtenir la signature du Consul Général dont j’ignore le nom, mais qui sera bien comme un ministere[sic] [ministère] des affaires etrangeres[sic] [étrangères].

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, le nouveau temoignage[sic] [témoignage] de mon ancienne amitié et la consideration[sic] [considération] la plus distinguée avec laquelle je suis

Monsieur

Votre affectueux

Joseph C<sup>[om]te</sup>. de Surveilliers [Signature]

Monsieur Duponceau

[Back]

M[onsieur]. [le Comte de Survilliers](#)

Phild<sup>[elph]ia</sup> 17 avril 1832

Translation Attempt:

[Front]

Philadelphia April 17, 1832

Monsieur

You will find attached a copy of a mandate that you rewrote per my request, four years ago, in favor of Cardinal Fesch; you call him Monsieur Malenfant(?); I ask you kindly to reapprove it with your signature and to get it certified by the General Consul of the Roman State who is in Washington. This [\*hole\* mandate?] was sent to Rome was certified by M. Sico [\*hole\* acting?] in function of the Consul of Rome in Philadelphia. His [\*hole\* action?] was not known in Rome, at present some [\*hole\*]. Since you are going to Washington, you are about to obtain the signature of the Consul General, whose name I do not know, but who will indeed represent the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Please accept, Monsieur, this new testimony of my longtime friendship and most distinguished consideration with which I am.

Monsieur

Your affectionate

Joseph Count de Survilliers [Signature]

Monsieur Duponceau

[Back]

Monsieur Count of Survilliers

Philadelphia April 17, 1832

-----END-----

## **United Kingdom**

### **2.23. Item 23: Royal Decree from [King Charles I](#), 1646 June 8 (removed to Legal Box #1)**

Type of Material: Royal Decree

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a royal decree written by [King Charles I](#), King of England, Ireland, and Scotland, to all military officers and coxswains on June 8, 1646, from [Newcastle](#) (likely referring to [Newcastle Gaol](#)). The decree was created to prevent any military officers from obstructing the passage of Lieutenant Colonel Clarke ([possibly in charge of nine companies of Foot in 1651](#)), his two servants, and three horses. It is possible that Lieutenant Colonel Clarke participated in the English Civil War, carrying an important message of some variety. In 1642, Charles I and the Royalists began to fight the revolutionary Parliamentarians of England and Scotland. In 1645, he was defeated by the Parliamentarian [New Model Army](#). He retreated from the battle and surrendered to a Scottish force and was taken by the [Long Parliament](#). In April 1646 he escaped imprisonment, but was shortly recaptured by the [Scottish Presbyterian Army](#), who sold him to the English Parliament in January 1647. This decree was issued during his captivity in Newcastle with the Scottish Presbyterian Army, and may have been the beginning

of another escape attempt. It appears that at this period of the war, he still had some followers and power, as he was able to threaten the officers that if they didn't let Clarke pass, they would be answerable to the highest perils. This document is [signed](#) by the [Earl of Lanark, William Hamilton](#). The Earl of Lanark acted as the Secretary of State for Scotland and met with King Charles I at Newcastle in 1646 to negotiate the adoption of Presbyterianism. In 1649, a [Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke was imprisoned at Newgate Prison for "being in arms against Parliament" and attempting war](#). He was later released for good behavior.

Dates: 1646 June 8

Creator: [Charles I, King of England, 1600-1649](#) (authorizer); [Hamilton, William Hamilton, Duke of 1616-1651](#) (issuer)

Subjects: Warrants.; English Civil War, Great Britain, 1642-1649; [Charles I, King of England, 1600-1649](#)

Locations: [Newcastle](#); [Newcastle Gaol](#) (likely)

People: Clarke, Lieutenant Colonel; [Charles I, King of England, 1600-1649](#); [Hamilton, William Hamilton, Duke of, 1616-1651](#)

General Condition: Poor: Vinegar smell. Red stain in center. Discoloration of pages. Tears in page creases. Hole in seal. Black stain on text. Official seal is illegible

Measurements: (open) 13 ½ in. x 11 ¼ in.; (closed) 7 ⅛ in. x 11 ¼ in.

### **Transcript Attempt:**

Charles R [Signature]

Charles By the grace of God Kinge [sic] [King] of greate [sic] [great] Brittain [sic] [Britain] & France(?) and Iriland [sic] [Ireland] Defendir [sic] [Defender] of the Faith & c. [sic] [et cetera]. To all Admiralls [sic] [Admirals], Vice-Admiralls [sic] [Vice-Admirals], Govirno: [sic] [Governors] or Commandirs [sic] [Commanders] of Boats or Havins [sic] [Havens], Captanis [sic] [Captains], Masters of Shipp[sic] [ships] & all othir [other] officers or Commandirs [sic] [Commanders] by sea, who have Commission from Do [aforementioned] whatsoivir [sic] [whatsoever]. Whirias [sic] [Whereas] the bravir [sic] [braver] Liuitinint [sic] [Lieutenant] Colonill [sic] [Colonel] Clarke is for his lawfull[sic] [lawful] affayros[sic] [affairs] to go beyond Sea. Thisi [sic] [These] are thiri [sic] [there] for to will and Command yo<sup>w</sup> [sic] [you] and iviry [sic] [every] one of yo<sup>w</sup> [sic] [you], to suffir [sic] [suffer] and permitt [sic] [permit] the said Luit.[Lieutenant] Colonill [sic] [Colonel] Clarke with his two servants and thrii [sic] [three] horses freely to pass.- without any trouble search or mollestation [sic] [molestation] whatsoivir [sic] [whatsoever]. Whiriof [sic] [Whereof] yo<sup>w</sup> [sic] [you] are not to faile [sic] [fail] as yo<sup>w</sup> [sic] [you] and iviry [sic] [every] one of yo<sup>w</sup> [sic] [you] willbou [sic] [will be] ansouirable [sic] [answerable] at yo [sic] [your] Highest perills [sic] [perils]. Giuin [sic] [Given] undir [sic] [under] Our hand and Signott [sic] [Signed] at Newcastle ye eight [sic] [eighth] day of June 1646. And of Our Raign [sic] [Reign] the 22.

By his Ma<sup>jies</sup>ties [sic] [Majesty's]

Comand [sic] [Command]

Lanark [Signature]

### **Modern transcription:**

Charles R [Signature]

Charles, By the grace of God King of Great Britain & France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith etc. To all Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Governors or Commanders of Boats or Havens, Captains, Masters of ships & other officers or Commanders by sea, who have Commission from the aforementioned whatsoever. Whereas the braver Lieutenant Colonel Clarke is for his lawful affairs to go beyond Sea. These are there to will and Command you and every one of you, to suffer and permit the said Lieutenant Colonel Clarke with his two servants and three horses freely to pass.- without any trouble search or molestation whatsoever. Whereof you are not to fail] as you and every one of you will be answerable at your Highest perils. Given under Our hand and Signed at Newcastle the eighth day of June 1646. And of Our Reign the 22.

By his Majesty's  
Command  
Lanark [Signature]

-----END-----

**2.24. Item 24: Letter from the [Duke of York \(Future King James II\)](#) to [Monsieur Philippe I, Duke of Orléans](#) [French Language], 1667 May 23.**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a personal letter from the [Duke of York \(future King James II\)](#) to “Monsieur” (likely referring to [Monsieur Philippe I, Duke of Orléans](#)) sent from London on May 23, 1667. In the letter, the Duke of York informs the recipient of the death of his youngest son, [Charles Stuart, Duke of Kendal](#). He continues on to write that he is worried about the health of his oldest son, [James Stuart, Duke of Cambridge](#). The Duke of York mentions that due to his immense feelings of grief, he may not reach out as frequently; but he is still a loyal and respectful servant of the king (likely referring to [King Louis XIV](#)). Charles Stuart, Duke of Kendal died the day before this letter was written at the age of 10 months due to convulsions. James Stuart, Duke of Cambridge, became ill at the end of April 1667 possibly with smallpox or the bubonic plague. James Stuart eventually died on June 20th, 1667, at the age of 3. These losses were especially hard for the Duke of York, and the nation feared what would happen as the Duke of York was left with no surviving sons at that time. Although he would [bear a son later in September of 1667](#), the Duke of York would have no sons that survived into adulthood until the birth of [James Francis Edward Stuart in 1688](#). The Duke of York addresses this letter to the “Monsieur of Your Majesty” and signs it as “the very affectionate brother, cousin, and servant.” The Duke of York is the cousin of [King Louis XIV](#), and “Monsieur” is the official title given to the oldest brother of the king. This letter is very likely addressed to [Monsieur Philippe I, Duke of Orléans](#). It is also written a year or two before the Duke of York and his wife took the Catholic Eucharist, which would ultimately contribute to significant strife during his reign as king. The Duke of York likely had a good relationship with his relatives in France, as the Duke was welcomed by King Louis XIV during his exile from England in 1690. This document is signed as [“Jacques,” a signature](#) used by the future King James II before he rose to the throne. Upon ascending to the throne, he became King James II of Ireland and England and King James VII of Scotland.

Dates: 23 May 1667

Creator: [James II, King of England, 1633-1701](#)

Subjects: Mourning; England; British monarchy; Letters; Correspondence

Locations: [London, England](#)

People: [James II, King of England, 1633-1701](#); [Kendal, Charles Stuart, Duke of, 1666-1667](#); [Cambridge, James Stuart, Duke of, 1663-1667](#); [Louis XIV, King of France, 1638-1715](#); [Orléans, Philippe, duc d', 1640-1701](#)

General Condition: Fair: document is browning, slight tear in the bottom left corner, ink beginning to fade, several stains

Measurements: 7 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in. x 5 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in.

Transcript Attempt:

**[Front]**

de Londres ce 23

May, 1667:

Monsieur,

La bonté de V: Ma<sup>te</sup>:<sup>[sic]</sup> [[Votre Majesté](#)] m'ayant donné assez de sujet<sup>[sic]</sup> [sujet] de massurer<sup>[sic]</sup> [m'assurer] de la part que V: Ma:<sup>[sic]</sup> [Votre Majesté] prend dans mes interets<sup>[sic]</sup> [intérêts], je me trouve obligé de luy<sup>[sic]</sup> [lui] communiquer l'affliction que m'accable par la mort du Duc de Kendall<sup>[sic]</sup> [Kendal], le cadet de mes deux fils, ayant encore beaucoup d'accroissement a<sup>[sic]</sup> [à] ma douleur par la malady<sup>[sic]</sup> [maladie] du Duc de Cambridge mon fils aisne<sup>[sic]</sup> [aîné]

**[Back]**

qui n'est<sup>pas</sup> hors de danger, V: Ma:<sup>[sic]</sup> [Votre Majesté] pardonnera a<sup>[sic]</sup> [à] ma juste douleur si je ne m'estands<sup>[sic]</sup> [m'étends] pas<sup>davantage</sup> que pour luy<sup>[sic]</sup> [lui] supplier d'estre<sup>[sic]</sup> [d'être] persuadé que je suis avec tout sorté<sup>[sic]</sup> [sorte] de respect.

Monsieur

de V:Ma: [Votre Majesté]

Le tres<sup>[sic]</sup> [très] affectionne<sup>[sic]</sup> [affectionné] frere<sup>[sic]</sup> [frère] cousin et serviteur

Jacques [Signature]

Jame II as Duke of York [in pencil; likely archivist's notes]

Translation Attempt:

**[Front]**

From London, this 23 May, 1667:

Monsieur,

The kindness of Your Majesty has provided me with ample reason to assure myself of the interest that Your Majesty takes in my affairs, and I find myself compelled to share with you the sorrow that overwhelms me due to the death of the Duke of Kendal, the younger of my two sons, which is further compounded by the illness of the Duke of Cambridge, my eldest son,

**[Back]**

who is still in a precarious state. Your Majesty will forgive my legitimate grief if I do not elaborate further, except to implore you to be assured that I remain with every kind of respect,



Monsieur  
of Your Majesty  
very affectionate brother, cousin, and servant  
Jacques [Signature]

-----END-----

## **2.25. Item 25: Royal Warrant from [King Charles II](#), 1671 May 18**

Type of Material: Royal Warrant

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a royal warrant [signed](#) by [King Charles II](#) to all officers that it may concern on May 18, 1671, from the [Palace of Whitehall](#). The decree states [that Richard Cotton Esq.](#) ([possible descendent](#) of [Sir Richard Cotton](#) from the [Cotton Family](#)) is permitted to hunt in the Forest of East Beare in Southampton County (present day [Forest of Bere](#) in [Hampshire](#)). After the collapse of England's monarchy and the [Anglican Church](#) due to the [English Civil War \(1642-1652\)](#), Charles I of England was executed and the Parliamentarians won, resulting in the abolition of the monarchy and the House of Lords and the formation of a republic. Charles II was exiled to France in the meantime. [Oliver Cromwell](#) became the [Lord Protector](#) and ruled until his death in 1658. His son [Richard Cromwell](#) took over, but he wasn't able to please the military, and he was forced to resign due to general discontentment. Parliament was unable to restore order and [General George Monck](#) marched on England, inviting Charles II to return to England and restore the monarchy. During the ensuing Restoration Period, all documents related to Charles II began counting the years of his reign from the death of his father, rather than the restoration of the monarchy. This document was countersigned by [Trevor, Sir John III, 1626-1672](#). Sir John Trevor III became the secretary for King Charles II in 1668 and [acted as secretary until his death in 1672](#). The signature on this signature matches the signature on a [ledger sheet from 1671](#) and an [appointment letter by King Charles II](#). It should be noted that an archivist thought that the signature on the ledger sheet was that of [J. Trevor, Master of Rolls](#).

Dates: 1671 May 18

Creator: [Charles II, King of England, 1630-1685](#) (authorizer); [Trevor, John, Sir, 1626-1672](#) (issuer)

Subjects: Hunting permits; [Charles II, King of England, 1630-1685](#); Hampshire (England);

Locations: Forest of East Beare (now the [Forest of Bere](#)); Southampton County (now [Hampshire](#)), England; [Palace of Whitehall](#)

People: [Charles II, King of England, 1630-1685](#), [Cotton, Richard Esq.](#); [Trevor, John, Sir, 1626-1672](#)

General Condition: Fair: Crisp edges; faint seal on top left corner; Yellowing pages; numerous stains; ink beginning to fade

Measurements: (open) 11 ½ in. x 14 in.; (closed) 11 ½ in. x 7 ½ in.

### **Transcript Attempt:**

Charles R [Signature]

These are to signify and declare to all Our Officers and others whom it may concerne [sic] [concern], That Wee [sic] [We] have given leave, and by these presints [sic] [present] do give leave, licence [sic] [license] and free liberty unto Our Trusty and Wilbeloved [sic] [Well-beloved] Richard Cotton Esq[ui]re to hunt in any part of Our Forist [sic] [Forest] of East Beare in Our County of Southampton this ensuing [sic] [ensuing] Summer, any Restraints to the contrary notwithstanding. Whereof Our said Officers and all others concerned are to take notice, as Our will and pleasure in this behalfe [sic] [behalf]. Given at Our

Court at Whitihall [sic] [Whitehall] the 18<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1671. in the Three and Twentieth year of Our Reigne [sic] Reign.

By his Ma<sup>[jes]t[ty]'</sup>s com[m]and.  
J. Trevor [Signature]

Transcript attempt (back):

Mr Cotton. Licence [License] to hunt in East Beare Forist [Forest].

**Modern day translation:**

Charles R [Signature]

These are to signify and declare to all Our Officers and others whom it may concern, That We have given leave, and by these present do give leave, license and free liberty unto Our Trusty and Well-beloved Richard Cotton Esquire to hunt in any part of Our Forest of East Beare in Our County of Southampton this ensuing Summer, any Restraints to the contrary notwithstanding. Whereof Our said Officers and all others concerned are to take notice, as Our will and pleasure in this behalf. Given at Our Court at Whitehall the 18<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1671. in the Three and Twentieth year of Our Reign.

By his Majesty's command.  
J. Trevor [Signature]

Transcript attempt (back):

Mr Cotton. License to hunt in East Beare Forest.

-----END-----

**2.26. Item 26: Royal Decree by [King William III](#), 1691 April 3 (removed to Legal Box #1)**

Type of Material: Royal Decree

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a royal decree ([a letters patent](#)) signed by [King William III, 1650-1702](#) to [Sir Robert Howard, 1626-1698](#), [auditor of the Exchequer](#) on April 3, 1691, from the [Palace of Whitehall's](#) Treasury Chamber . The decree is requesting the payment of a debt to Henry Dethick Esq. ([possibly 1623-1707](#)), [Richmond Herald of Arms in Ordinary](#) from 1677 to 1704, of 18 pounds, 13 shilling, 4 pence, ([approximately \\$2,985 in 2017](#)), via a money order or through [debentures](#). As Richmond Herald, Henry Dethick Esq. received [an annual salary of 26 pounds, 13 shillings, 4 pence](#) [see for [more information about Henry Dethick](#) and his [actions](#) as [Richmond Herald](#)]. The decree mentions [King Charles II](#), but is signed by [William III, King of England, 1650-1702](#), so it seems that this document is executing an order from the late king. This debt repayment may be due to the [Great Stop of the Exchequer](#). It appears that the bottom of this document contains some sort of scribe shorthand, possibly used by the office of the exchequer. Signed as "William R" with the "[R](#)" referring to "[Rex](#)" ([King](#)). This document was [countersigned](#) by [Hampden, Richard, 1631-1695](#), [Fox, Stephen, Sir 1627-1716](#), and [Pelham, Thomas 1653-1712](#). Richard Hampden was [Chancellor of the Exchequer](#) from 1690-1694. Sir Stephen Fox ([signature](#)) acted as [Paymaster of the Forces](#) from 1661-1676 and 1679-1680 but refused to convert to Roman Catholicism under King James II, thus resigning from the position. He returned to

politics under King William III and was reelected by Parliament in 1691. Due to Sir Stephen Fox's background in managing finances, it is very likely that he carried out similar duties for King William III. Thomas Pelham acted as [Lord Commissioner of the Treasury](#) at the time this was signed. The "late Act of Parliament" mentioned in this manuscript may refer to the [Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance Act of 1688](#) that required individuals in office and in Parliament to swear allegiance to King William III and [Queen Mary II](#) in the wake of the [Glorious Revolution](#). King William III of England was King William II of Scotland.

Dates: 1691 April 3

Creator: [William III, King of England, 1650-1702](#)

Subjects: College of Arms (Great Britain); William III, King of England, 1650-1702; Letters patent--Great Britain; Warrants

Locations: [Whitehall Treasury Chamber](#)

People: [Charles II, King of Great Britain, 1630-1685](#); Dethick, Henry ([possibly 1623-1707](#)); [Hampden, Richard, 1631-1695](#); [Pelham, Thomas, 1st Baron Pelham, 1653-1712](#); [Howard, Robert, Sir, 1626-1698](#); [Fox, Stephen, 1627-1716](#)

General Condition: Fair. Document is taped and glued together; right side of document is worn; slight tear in the middle of the document, approximately 1 inch long

Measurements: 14 1/8 in. x 9 in.

Transcript Attempt:

#### [Front]

William R. [Signature]

After Our hearty Comendations [sic] [Commendations] By vertue [sic] [virtue] of the Letters Patents of his late Ma<sup>[jest]</sup>ty. King Charles the second, and of their present Ma<sup>[jesty']</sup>ts Letters of Privy Seale [sic] [Seal] ni [sic] [on] this [sic] [his] behalf. These are to pray & require you to make and pass Debentuns [sic] [Debentures] or dran [sic] [draw] an Order for paying unto Henry Dethick Esq<sup>[ui]r[e]</sup>. or his Assignes [sic] [assigned person] of the sune [sic] [sum] of eighteen pounds thirteen shillings four pence ni [sic] [in] further part of what remains due to him upon his Fee or Salary of Twenty six pounds thirteen shillings four pence And as he was Richmond Herrald ni [sic] [in] the hire of his said late Ma<sup>[jes]</sup>ty. King Charles the second. And let the same be sattisfyed [sic] [satisfied] out of the money of the Imposition on Tobacco & Sugar Provided he tooke [sic] [took] the Oaths & made & subscribed the Declaracon [sic] [Declaration] pursuant to the direcon [sic] [direction] of the late Act of Parliament for which this shall be your Warrant. Whitehall Treasury Chamber. Aprill [sic] [April] 3<sup>[r]d</sup>. 1691.

To Our very loving freind [sic] [friend] S<sup>[i]r</sup>. Robert Howard Kn<sup>[igh]t</sup>. Aud<sup>[ito]r</sup>. of the Rec:<sup>?</sup> (Receipt?) of their Ma<sup>[jes]t[y']</sup>s. Excheq<sup>[ue]r</sup>.

R. Hampden [Signature]

Ste: Fox [Signature]

T. Pelham [Signature]

[Two symbols, likely scribe shorthand]

In/d (Inserted?) in office(?) Order(?) Pree (?)

Dethick

[Three symbols, likely scribe shorthand]

Hen. Dethick 18.13.4

[Back]

Warr<sup>[en]t</sup>

[Same three symbols as the bottom of the front page, likely scribe shorthand]

Henry Dethick 18.13.4

-----END-----

## **2.27. Item 27: 1709 Parliamentary Notice [from [Queen Anne](#)] and Exchequer Tallies, 1709-1715 (Removed to Black Box #1)**

Type of Material: Notification about act of parliament

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a record of monetary exchanges written upon the front and back of a notice of a session of [Parliament](#) from 1709. The notice outlines three acts passed by Parliament and possibly insists that [Hon. James Brydges Esq., 1st Duke of Chandos](#), pay his loan of 100 pounds which was granted to him through the three acts mentioned. The three acts relate to raising money for “the war”, possibly [Queen Anne’s war \(1702-1713\)](#) or the [War of the Spanish Succession \(1701-1714\)](#). [James Brydges’ signature](#) can be found on a letter from 1697. He served as the [Paymaster \[General\] of the Forces Abroad](#) during the [War of the Spanish Succession](#). During this war, England was financially struggling and [British Exchequer Bills were being introduced to “accommodate war-related pressures](#) on the nation's monetary system by manufacturing a substitute for scarce specie,” according to historian Richard Kleer. The date of the printed text is October 22nd, 1709, which was during the time period when Brydges held his position. The handwritten portions on the front and back consist of various transfers of money from December 27th, 1710, to August 25, 1715. The earliest note on the back, dated December 26, 1710, seems to be a message from the [Whitehall Treasury Chamber](#) to [Charles Montagu, Lord of Halifax](#), outlining the interest rate regarding the sum mentioned in the order. Montagu was [Chancellor of the Exchequer](#) from 1694 to 1699 and [First Lord of the Treasury](#) from 1714 to May 1715, but the date of the note is between Charles holding his positions. Charles Montagu was removed from office by [Queen Anne](#) in 1699, and upon her death, he was reinstated in 1714. Charles remained in the House of Lords, but the House of Commons [protested](#) against this. He maintained correspondence with the members of Parliament, so this may explain why the message was addressed to him. This message is signed by [Henry Paget](#), [Thomas Mansel](#), and [Robert Benson](#), who served in various capacities in the office of the [Exchequer](#). Paget and Mansel served as [Lords Commissioners of the Treasury](#), and Benson served as [Chancellor of the Exchequer](#). The next message from December 27, 1710, is a signed message from [James Brydges](#) to Henry Metcalfe, transferring to him all “right, title, and interest” of the sum mentioned in the order upon which the message was written. The third message, dated January 16, 1711, seems to be a signed message from Henry Metcalfe to [William Watkins](#), transferring to him the “right, title, and interest” in the sum of the aforementioned order. The fourth message, dated June 26, 1712, is a signed message from William Watkins to John Leaves, transferring the sum to him. John Leaves is mentioned as being the “trusted client of Brydges’ friend... Charles Davenont” and “a former Pay Office Official” in [The English Historical Review](#), Vol. 128, No. 533, Pg. 15. The fifth message, dated July 21, 1714, is a signed message from John Leaves to [John Hiccocks](#), transferring the sum to him. The messages continue from the back of the document to the front, where the sum is no longer being transferred. Instead, these messages consist of presumably monetary records from August 7, 1714, to August 25, 1715. In these brief lines, [“Lord Denbigh,” Basil Feilding](#), is mentioned several times. At the bottom of this page is a

[signature](#) of [Charles Montagu](#), noting that he had [examined](#) the document; however, this signature was made before the monetary records were written, as [Montagu](#) died on May 19, 1715, and the last record is dated August 25, 1715. To the right of the printed text is a signature of [John Smith](#) from when he served as [Teller of the Exchequer](#). A [document from 1710](#) confirms that he held this position. John Leaves and Henry Metcalfe [appear to have been employees of the Pay Office](#) during this time period, and William Watkins was a [Brigadier General in the British Army](#) in charge of the [Regiment of Foot](#) and [received his promotion from Queen Anne in 1710](#). Brigadier-General William Watkins is mentioned in [Army debenture documents](#) from [1710-1718](#).

Dates: 1714 August 1; 1709 October 22 [Printed text]; 1714 August 1 [Printed text]; 1714 August 7; 1714 August 10; 1714 August 23; 1714 October 2; 1714 October 6; 1715 February 23; 1714 February 23; 1715 August 10; 1715 August 23; 1710 December 27; 1710 December 26; 1711 January 16; 1712 June 16; 1709 February 23; 1714 July 21

Creator: N/A

Subjects: [Whitehall Palace \(London, England\)](#); [Brydges, James, 1674-1744](#); [Mansel, Thomas Mansel, Baron, 1667-1723](#); [Montagu, Charles, Earl of Halifax, 1661-1715](#); [Paget, Henry, Earl of Uxbridge, 1663-1743](#);

Locations: [Whitehall Treasury Chambers, Whitehall Palace \(London, England\)](#)

People: [Brydges, James, 1674-1744](#); Leaves, John, [approx. 1688-1734](#); [Watkins, William, 1731](#); [Hiccocks, John, 1659-1726](#); [Mansel, Thomas, 1667-1723](#); [Benson, Robert, 1676-1731](#); [Montagu, Charles, 1st Earl of Halifax, 1661-1715](#); Metcalfe, Henry, [poss. 1750](#); [Feilding, Basil, 4th Earl of Denbigh, 1668-1716](#); [Paget, Henry, Earl of Uxbridge, 1663-1743](#); [Smith, John, 1656-1723](#)

General Condition: Fair: Little vinegar smell; slight tearing at edges; ink faded.

Measurements: 14 in. x 9 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:

**[Front; page 1]**

**[Annotations above printed text]**

Q- - (?) - - - y(?) Bemr(?) 1655 ~~RN~~

**[Annotations to the right of the printed text]**

Q:

Ð:

Godhlpim(?)

J. Smith [autograph]

**[printed text, margin]**

*Hon. James Brydges Esq; in Repayment of Loan on several Subsidies, &c. Continued Anno 1709. without Interest.*

**[printed text, body]**

ORder is taken this 22[n]d Day of *October*, 1709. By Vertue [sic] [Virtue] and in Pusuance of an Act passed in Parliament, (Entitled [sic] [Entitled], *An Act for Continuing several Impositions and Duties to raise Money by Way of Loan, and for exporting British Copper and Brass Wire Duty free, and for Circulating a further Sum in Exchequer Bills in case a new Contract be made in that Behalf, and*

*concerning the Oaths to be administred [sic] [administered] in Relation to Italian Thrown Silks, and touching Oyls [sic] [Oils] and Plantation Goods of Foreigners taken or to be taken as Prize, and concerning Drugs of America to be imported from Her Majesty's Plantations, and for appropriating the Moneys given in this Session of Parliament, and for making out Debentures for Two Transport Ships in this Act named, and to allow a further Time for Registring [sic] [Registering] certain Debentures, and for Relief of Persons who have lost such Tickets, Exchequer Bills, Debentures, Talleys [sic] [Tallies] or Orders, as in this Act are mentioned;)* That you deliver and pay of such Her Majesty's Treasure as remains in your Charge, arising as well by the several Subsidies, Impositions and Duties, by the said Act granted or continued, as by the Moneys which by an Act of the Fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, (Entitled[sic] [Entitled], *An Act for Continuing several Subsidies, Impositions and Duties, and for making other Provisions therein mentioned, to raise Money by Way of Loan for the Service of War, and other Her Majesty's necessary and important Occasions;*) as also by one other Act of the Sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, (Entitled, *An Act for Continuing the Half Subsidies therein mentioned with several Impositions and other Duties, to raise Money by Way of Loan for the Service of War, and other Her Majesty's necessary and important Occasions, and for Charging of Prize Goods and Seizures, and for taking off the Drawbacks of Foreign Cordage, and to obviate the Clandestine Importation of Wrought Silks;*) shall arise from and immediately after the Time that all the Principal and Interest charged on the respective Acts last mentioned shall be fully paid off and satisfied, or that sufficient Money shall be reserved in the *Exchequer* for that Purpose, unto the Hon. *James Brydges Esq;* or his Assigns, the Sum of *One hundred Pounds*, in Repayment of the like Sum by him lent upon Credit of the several Impositions and Duties by the said Act granted or continued, as also upon Credit of the Moneys which shall arise by the same Impositions and Duties, which have Continuance (jointly with other Duties) by the said former Acts, until the 1st Day of *August*, 1714. and paid into the Receipt of Her Majesty's *Exchequer* the said 22<sup>n</sup>d Day of *October*, 1709. As by a Talley [sic] [Tally] bearing Date the same Day appears. And these, together with his or his Assigns Acquittance or Acquittances, shall be your Discharge herein————

**[Annotations below the printed text]**

-L Denbigh Ipray pay CCr C for 4<sup>y</sup>:3<sup>4mo</sup> Jul[y] due 23<sup>[r]d</sup> May 1714 out of lobarto(?)  
7 Aug[us]<sup>t</sup> 1714

Ec(?) Record 10 Aug 1714 CCr<sup>2</sup>. C Denbigh

- L<sup>[or]d</sup> Denbigh Ipray pay CCC for 3/mo Jul[y] due 23 Aug[us]<sup>t</sup> 1714 Out of Each  
adia Goody 2 Oct 1714

Ec(?) Record 6 Oct[ober] 1714 CCC Denbigh

My L<sup>[or]d</sup> Denbigh Ipray pay by(?) for(?) mo/6 Jul[y] due 23<sup>d</sup> Febr[uar]y 1715 out of Whats(?)

Ec(?) Record 23 Feb.[ruary] 1714 in(?) Denbigh 23 Feb[ruary] 1715

My L<sup>[or]d</sup> Denbigh Ipray pay + in full of the prin(?) &y. CCC -- for the Jne(?)  
thereof to the 10<sup>th</sup> Aug[us]<sup>t</sup> 1715 and in full 3rd/mo 79 out of Each(?) Jnd(?) Goods  
23<sup>[r]d</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1715

Ec(?) Record 25 Aug 1715 t<sup>h</sup> Denbigh Et y<sup>lo</sup>. C oz<sup>th</sup>. C T Jnd

Exam[ine]d by Halifax  
[Signature]

**[Back: page 2]**

I Do hereby assigne[sic] [assign] and Transferr[sic.] [transfer] unto M<sup>r</sup>. Henry Metcalfe and his Assignee all my Right, Title and Interest to the Principal sume[sic] [sum] mentioned in this Order and Tally thereunto belonging. With all Interest due and to grow due thereupon from the Twenty third day of February 1709. Pay office

Decem<sup>be</sup>r. the 27<sup>th</sup> 1710.

Brydges [signature]

Reg[is]t[er]ed z Moe(?) [signature\*]

Let Interest after the rate of Six pounds & Cent & Annd(?) [amount(?)] be Paid on this Order every three months from the twenty third day of Feb[r]uary 1709, untill[sic] [until] the Principall[sic] [Principal] Sume[sic] [Sum] be paid for Which this Shall be your Lordships Warrant.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers of. 26<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>be</sup>r 1710

To our very good Lord Charles Lord Halifax Aud<sup>ito</sup>r. of the rec<sup>ei</sup>pt. of her Maj<sup>ty</sup> [sic] [Majesty's] Excheq<sup>ue</sup>r.

H Paget [signature]

T. Mansel [signature]

R Benson [signature]

I Do hereby Assign and Transfer all my Right, Title and Interest in this Order and Tally thereunto belonging unto Brig[adier] W<sup>illia</sup>m Watkins this Assigns Jan[ua]ry the 16<sup>th</sup> 1711

Reg[is]t[er]ed z Moe(?) [signature\*; same as above]

Hene [sic] [Henry] Metcalfe

I do hereby Assign and Transferr[sic] [Transfer] all my Right, Title and Interest in this Order and the Tally thereunto belonging unto M<sup>r</sup>. John Leaves, and his Assigns June 26<sup>th</sup>: 1712 ~~~

Regled(?) z Moe(?) [signature\*; same as above]

x

W<sup>illia</sup>m Watkins [signature]

I do hereby Assign and Transferr[sic] [transfer] all my Right Title and Interest in this order & Tally unto John Hiccocks Esq[uire] — and his Assigns. July up(?) 21. 1714

Reg[is]t[er]ed z Moe(?) [signature\*]

John Leaves [signature]

JL

-----END-----

## **2.28. Item 28: Signed Military Promotion Decree by [King George I](#), 1716-1717 February 4 (removed to Oversized Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Military promotion and appointment certificate (manuscript)

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following item is a royal decree written by [George I, King of Great Britain, 1660-1727](#) to John Ball Gent. ([likely Ball, John 1681-1755](#)) on February 4, 1716/7, from [St. James's Palace](#) in London. The decree acknowledges the promotion of Ball to the rank of Lieutenant and his assignment as a captain in charge of the Regiment of Horse [[more information](#) on [John Ball](#)]. John Ball Gent. [see: Title of [gentleman](#)] is under the command of [Major General George Wade](#). The author reminds John Ball Gent. to maintain order and discipline in the ranks while obeying and executing the orders of his superiors. This document was countersigned by “Townshend” (likely [Townshend, Charles Townshend, Viscount, 1674-1738, Secretary of State for the Northern Department](#)). This document was submitted to the [Secretary at War\[sic\] \[War\]](#) by R. Arnold, [possibly referring to the Deputy Secretary at War, Arnold, Richard, 1682-1742](#). Signed by King George I of Great Britain as “[George R](#)” with the “[R](#)” referring to



“Rex” (King). The document contains a round official seal, red-orange in color, while the back of the document contains a postage stamp with a crown and “348” in the top right corner. This document appears to be a standard military promotion and appointment certificate template with blank spaces to allow for specific details to be added. The specifics appear to be underlined and in a brown-colored ink while the rest of the document appears to be in black ink. Although signed and authorized by King George I of Great Britain, this certificate was likely filled out and issued by Townshend, as his signature matches the ink for the filled-in lines. The blank line before “is Captain, in Our Regiment of Horse...” is likely meant to be filled with the name of the captain under whom John Ball Gent would be serving, but the line has been left blank, possibly because Townshend was unsure or ignorant as to which regiment Ball would be placed under.

**Dates:** 1716/1717 February 4

**Creator:** Townshend, Charles Townshend, Viscount, 1674-1738 (issuer); George I, King of Great Britain, 1660-1727 (authorizer)

**Subjects:** Promotion Warrant; Military promotions; Military appointments; Secretary at War (England and Wales)

**Locations:** St. James’s Palace, United Kingdom

**People:** George II, King of Great Britain, 1683-1760; Ball, John (likely Ball, John 1681-1755); Arnold, R. (possibly Arnold, Richard, Deputy Secretary at War, 1682-1742); Wade, George, 1673-1748; Townshend, Charles Townshend, Viscount, 1674-1738

**General Condition:** Good: paper is browning; no noticeable rips or tears; ink is beginning to fade yet legible; several stains

**Measurements:** 9 7⁄8 in. x 13 5⁄8 in.

### Transcription Attempt:

[Front]

[Orange-red seal]

George R. [Signature]

George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c<sup>a</sup>[sic] [etc.]. To Our Trusty & Welbeloved [sic] [well-beloved] John Ball Gent, Greeting: We do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be lieutenant of that Troop, whereof \_\_\_\_\_ is Captain, in Our Regiment of Horse: commanded by Our Trusty and Welbeloved [sic] [well-beloved] George Wade Esq<sup>[sic]</sup>, Major General of Our Forces, you are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Lieutenant by Exercising and wel-disciplining [sic] [well-disciplining] both the Inferior Officers and Soldiers of that Troop, and We do hereby command them to obey you as their Lieutenant, and you are to observe and follon[sic] [follow] such Orders and Directions from time to time, as you shall receive from your Colonel Captain or any other your superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of Warr[sic] [war], in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you. Given at Our Court at St. James’s the Fourth Day of February 1716/7, in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign.

By His Maj<sup>[es]tys</sup> Command  
Townshend [Signature]

Enter'd with the  
Secretary at Warr[sic] [War].  
R<sup>d</sup>. Arnold. [Signature]

John Ball Lieutenant in Maj<sup>[o]r</sup>. Gen<sup>[era]l</sup>. Wade's Reg<sup>[iment]</sup>. of Horse.

[blue ribbon on left side]

[royal seal]

II SHILLINGS VI PENCE

[royal seal]

II SHILLINGS VI PENCE

[royal seal]

II SHILLINGS VI PENCE

[Back]

John Ball  
Lieutenant  
in Maj<sup>[o]r</sup>. Gen<sup>[era]l</sup>. Wade's  
Reg<sup>[iment]</sup>. of Horse.

[Stamp 7/8 in. x 7/8 in. with crown and "348"]

-----END-----

## **2.29. Item 29: Signed Military Promotion Decree by [King George II](#), 1735/6 January 20 (removed to Black Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Military promotion and appointment certificate (manuscript)

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following item is a royal decree written by [King George II](#) to James Cuninghame Esq. on January 20, 1735/6 from [St. James's Palace](#), London. The decree acknowledges the promotion of James Cuninghame Esq. to the rank of Major and his assignment as a captain in charge of a company within the Regiment of Foot. James Cuninghame Esq. is under the command of [Brigadier General John Middleton Esq.](#) The authors charge James Cuninghame Esq. to maintain order and discipline within the ranks while obeying and executing the orders of his superiors. This document was countersigned by "Harrington," possibly referring to [William Stanhope, the 1st Earl of Harrington](#) (referred to as Baron Harrington at the time this document was written). This document was submitted to the [Secretary at War](#) by R. Arnold ([possibly referring to the Deputy Secretary at War, Arnold, Richard, 1682-1742](#)) and submitted to the Commissary General 1735/1736 January 20 by [George Huxley](#). Signed by King George II of Great Britain as "[George R](#)" with the "[R](#)" referring to "[Rex](#)" (King). The document contains a round official

stamp, red-orange in color, while the back of the document contains a postage stamp with the letters “GR” surrounding a crown and “220” in the top right corner. This document appears to be a standard military promotion and appointment certificate template with blank spaces to allow for specific details to be added. The specifics appear to be underlined and in a different ink than the rest of the certificate.

Although signed and authorized by [King George II of Great Britain](#), this certificate was likely filled out and issued by “Harrington” (likely referring to Baron Harrington). James Cuninghame may have been [commissioned in the King’s 10th Regiment of Foot, 1710 January 12](#).

**Dates:** 1735/6 January 20

**Creator:** [Stanhope, William \(Baron Harrington\), 1683-1756](#) (issuer); [George II, King of Great Britain 1683-1760](#) (authorizer)

**Subjects:** Promotion Warrant; Military; Military promotions; Military appointments; Great Britain. Army. North British Militia. Regiment of foot, 10th; [Secretary at War \(England and Wales\)](#); Great Britain. Commissary General

**Locations:** [St. James’s Palace, United Kingdom](#)

**People:** [George II, King of Great Britain, 1683-1760](#); [Middleton, John, 1678-1739](#); Cuninghame, James; R<sup>d</sup>. Arnold (possibly [Arnold, Richard, 1682-1742](#)); [Huxley, George, 1686-1744](#); Harrington ([possibly referring to William Stanhope, the 1st Earl of Harrington](#))

**General Condition:** Good, paper is discolored yet is still intact and bears most of its stamps and seals. Ink is slightly faded yet legible.

**Measurements:** 12 1/8 in. x 16 in.

### Transcription Attempt:

#### Front:

George R. [Signature]

George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c<sup>a</sup>[sic.] [etc.]. To our Trusty and Welbeloved [sic] [Well-beloved] James Cuninghame Esq<sup>[u]rle</sup> Greeting: We reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct, do, by these presents Constitute and Appoint you to be Major of our Regiment of Foot, commanded by Our Trusty and Welbeloved [sic] [Well-beloved] John Middleton Esq<sup>[u]rle</sup>, Brigadier General of Our Forces, ~ ~ ~ and likewise to be Captain of a Company in Our said Regiment. You are therefore to take Our said Regiment as Major ~ ~ ~ ~ and the said Company as Captain into your Care and Charge, and duly to Exercise as well the Officers as soldiers thereof in Arms, and to use your best Endeavours to keep them in good Order and Discipline; and We do hereby Command them to Obey you as their Major ~ ~ ~ ~ and Captain respectively, And you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from time to time as you shall receive from Us, your Colonel, or any other your Superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the Trust We hereby repose in you. Given at our Court at St. James’s the Twentieth day of January 1735/6 in the ninth ~ ~ Year of Our Reign.

Enter’d with the  
Secretary at War.

R<sup>d</sup>. Arnold.

Enter'd with the  
Commissary General  
Janry [sic] [January] 20. 1735/6  
George Huxley

By His Majesty's Command

Harrington.

James Cuningham Esq<sup>[ui]r[e]</sup>, Major of Brigad<sup>[ie]r</sup> General Middleton's Reg<sup>[imen]t</sup> of Foot.

[blue ribbon on left side]

[royal seal]

II SHILLINGS VI PENCE

[royal seal]

II SHILLINGS VI PENCE

[royal seal]

II SHILLINGS VI PENCE

**Back:**

James Cuningham Esq<sup>[ui]r[e]</sup>.

Major.

[Stamp 1 in. x 7/8 in. with crown between "G R" and below "220"]

-----END-----

### **2.30. Item 30: Signature from the First Prime Minister of Great Britain, Robert Walpole, 1736**

Type of Material: Signature

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is part of an official document containing the signature of [Robert Walpole](#), the [first Prime Minister of Great Britain](#), signed in the [Palace of Whitehall](#) in 1736. This document was countersigned by [George Oxenden](#) and [George Dodington](#), both of whom served in the [House of Commons](#) during Walpole's office. Walpole is best known for serving as the [First Lord of the Treasury](#) from 1721-1742 during which he effectively led the [Cabinet](#) for which he is currently recognized as being the first [Prime Minister](#). He is well known for his financial prowess and peaceful foreign policy, but he is most famous for his efforts to shift Britain to a more constitutional monarchy and solidifying the [Whig party](#). [Dodington](#) is best known for possibly serving in a spy-ring to infiltrate and report upon the supporters of [Jacobitism](#), the belief that the [Stuart House](#) should reassume the throne. [Dodington](#) was a well-educated politician who eventually earned enough titles and lands to be considered one of the wealthiest British citizens of his time. He was affluent enough to give loans to [Prince Frederick of Wales](#) and when [George II](#) was dismissed from the [royal palace](#) by his father, [Dodington](#) provided him with temporary lodging. [Oxenden](#) was a member of the [Oxenden Baronetcy of Dene](#) and served as a Lord of

[Admiralty](#), a [Lord of Treasury](#), and the [Member of Parliament](#) of [Sandwich](#) in his lifetime. He was involved in several scandals and had a quite negative reputation, according to [John Perceval, First Lord of Egmont](#). According to the [British History of Parliament](#), [Oxenden](#) was well-favored in the court until he had an affair with [Perceval](#)'s sister-in-law. Two years later, [Oxenden](#) had an affair and two children with his wife's sister and according to [Perceval](#), the only thing keeping him out of jail was his position in Parliament. After being dismissed from duties, he spent the rest of his life in debauchery and debt, according to [Perceval](#). [Another document from 1732](#) contains the signatures of Robert Walpole and George Oxenden. [Another 18th century document](#) contains the signature of George Dodington.

Dates: 1736

Creator: [Walpole, Robert, Earl of Orford, 1676-1745](#)

Subjects: Signature

Locations: [Palace of Whitehall](#)

People: [Dodington, George Bubb, Baron of Melcombe Regis, 1691-1762](#); [Oxenden, George, Baronet, 1694-1775](#); [Walpole, Robert, Earl of Orford, 1676-1745](#)

General Condition: Fair: Creases and stains, but legible writing; document is partially cut off

Measurements: 4 5/8 in. x 3 1/2 in.

Transcript Attempt:

[cut off] Lordship's Warrant Whitehall

1736

133[Written in pencil; possibly archivist's notes]

Walpole [Signature]

+ Geo: Dodington [Signature]

+ Bubb Dodington [written in pencil, possible archivist's notes]

+ Sir[written in pencil, possible archivist's notes] Geo Oxenden [Signature]

-----END-----

## **2.31. Item 31: Royal Warrants from [King George III](#), 1783 August 22-1784 June 10 (removed to Oversized Print Box #3)**

Type of Material: Royal Warrants

Title: N/A

Description:

The following item is two royal warrants written by [King George III](#) to [Richard Rigby](#) on August 22, 1783, and June 10, 1784. The first page is a warrant directed to [Richard Rigby, 1722-1788](#), the [Paymaster of the Forces](#), who was in charge of the military's finances. The King commands that when Rigby is giving out the [debentures](#) for the soldiers' pay, he should deduct not only a small amount from each (as a form of tax), but also to deduct from each Captain the subsistences, or living costs, of two men. The funds generated should be used only if the troops are kept complete, possibly to be given to newly recruited soldiers to hold them off until the next payday. This may also be a form of punishment of the captains, where their pay is deducted if they do not keep their troops complete. This document was written directly after the [American Revolutionary War](#) and one month before the signing of the [Peace of Paris \(1783\)](#), which was a group of peace treaties among Spain, France, Great Britain, the United States, and the Dutch. This suggests that the pay reduction may also be a form of cutting down on spending after the costly wars.

The signatures at the bottom of the document of J Buller, Graham, and John Aubrey likely belong to [John Buller, 1721-1786](#), [James, Graham 1755-1836](#), and [Sir John Aubrey 1739-1826](#). Buller, Graham, and Aubrey all served as [Lords of the Treasury](#) at the time of the document's writing. The second page is a warrant also directed to [Richard, Rigby](#). The King recognizes that false names were often allowed to be put on the Muster Rolls of the Horse Guards and Horse Grenadier Guards in order to increase the pay of their officers. This increase was to be used for maintaining their ranks, in other purposes outlined in [George II's](#) warrants dated April 15, 1728, and February 10, 1746/7. It was also to give certain war invalids an extra recompense for their service, according to various warrants from [George I](#) and two warrants from [George II](#), dated May 1, 1735, and December 5, 1746. As of the issuing of the warrant, the King would no longer allow this, and instead orders Rigby to add the full pay of one man for each company on each company's payday to be used for the previously mentioned applications. Therefore, the captains' pays would not be affected, and the judgment for the money's use belongs to Rigby instead of the various captains. This would save money by preventing the captains from using it for their own means or whenever they deemed it necessary. At the bottom of the document lie the same signatures from [John Buller, 1721-1786](#), [James Graham, 1755-1836](#), and [Sir Aubrey John, 1739-1826](#).

Dates: 1783, August 22; 1784, June 10

Creator: [George III, King of Great Britain, 1738-1820](#).

Subjects: [George III, King of Great Britain, 1738-1820](#); [Rigby, Richard, 1722-1788](#); [Aubrey, John, Sir, 1739-1826](#); Warrants (Law)--Great Britain.; Military pay.; Military pensions--Great Britain.

Locations: [St. James's Palace, United Kingdom](#)

People: [Aubrey, John, Sir, 1739-1826](#); [Rigby, Richard, 1722-1788](#); J Buller ([likely Buller, John, 1721-1786](#)); Graham ([likely Graham, James, 1755-1836](#)), [George III, King of Great Britain, 1738-1820](#)

General Condition: Fair. Vinegar smell. Very brittle.

Measurements: 2 pages. Both, 18 ¾ in. x 11 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:

**[first page, front]**

George R. [Signature]

**[left margins]**

Warrant for deducting the subsistence of two member Troop or Company from the Captains in case they do not keep them compleat [sic] [complete] according to the Establishment.

**[center]**

Our Will and Pleasure is, that in the Debentures to be made out by you for the Pay of Our Forces upon this Establishment, when and as often as there shall appear upon the Muster Rolls of any Troop or Company of Our said Forces any Respit [sic] [Respite] or Respits [sic] [Respites] of Private Men, you do not only deduct what the said Respit [sic] [Respite] or Respits [sic] [Respites] shall amount unto as usual, but you shall also deduct from each Captain, who shall have any such Respit [sic] [Respite] or Respits [sic] [Respites] on his Troop or Company the Subsistence of two Men allowed by this Establishment for Recruiting, for the time or times that any such Respit [sic] [Respite] or Respits [sic] [Respites] shall appear as beforementioned [sic] [mentioned before], It being Our Intention that the benefit of the said Allowance of Subsistence Money shall be only on condition, and during the time that the respective Troops and Companies are kept compleat [sic] [complete], according to the number of Effective Men

allowed on this Establishment, and not otherwise. And for so doing, this shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 22<sup>nd</sup>. Day of August 1783, in the twenty third year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.  
Treasury Chambers 10th June 1784  
J Buller [Signature]  
Graham [Signature]  
John Aubrey [Signature]

To,  
Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved [sic] [Wellbeloved] Councillor Richard Rigby, late Paymaster General of Our Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces in Great Britain, and Forces abroad, and to the Pay Master General of Our said Forces for the time being.

**[first page, back]**

George R. [Signature]

Whereas it hath been usual to allow a Number of fictitious Names upon the Muster Rolls of Our Two Troops of Horse Guards, and Two Troops of Horse Grenadier Guards, instead of Non Effective Men, in order to encrease [sic] [increase] the Allowance of the Pay of the several Officers of the said Troops, the better to enable them to maintain their Ranks in the Army, and for other purposes mentioned in Our late Royal Grandfather's Warrants, bearing date the 15<sup>th</sup>. April 1728, and the 10<sup>th</sup>. of February 1746/7, and also to pass and allow One Man per Company upon the Muster Rolls of Our Regiment and Independent Companies of Invalids, over and above the Allowance borne upon this Establishment for the Service of the Agent and Solicitor of Our said Regiment and Independent Companies of Invalids, in consideration of his great pains and trouble in performance of his duty as Agent and Solicitor to Our said Regiment and Independent Companies of Invalids, pursuant to several Warrants from Our late Royal Great Grandfather, and from Our late Royal Grandfather, dated 1<sup>st</sup>. May 1725, and 5<sup>th</sup>. December 1743, Our Will and Pleasure now is, that the said fictitious Names shall be no longer allowed upon the Muster Rolls of Our Horse Guards and Horse Grenadier Guards, nor upon the Muster Rolls of Our Regiment and Independent Companies of Invalids as formerly, but instead thereof We do hereby Authorize and direct that in the Debentures to be made out by you, from time to time for the Pay of Our two Troops of Horse Guards, and two Troops of Horse Grenadier Guards, and also for the Pay of Our Regiment and Independent Companies of Invalids, you take care to allow the full Pay of Six Private Gentlemen of each of Our Two Troops of Horse Guards, and twenty nine Private Men of each of Our Troops of Horse Grenadier Guards, and also the full Pay of One Man, for each Company of Our Regiment and Independent Companies of Invalids over and above the Allowance to the Agent and Solicitor borne upon this Establishment, and notwithstanding the same may be respitted [sic] [respited], or not borne upon the Muster Rolls, yet the Amount of the full Pay of the said Private Gentlemen, or Private Men as well of Our Troops of Horse Guards, and Horse Grenadier Guards, as also of Our Regiment and Independent Companies of Invalids, is to be computed and included in the Debenture or Debentures to be made out by You for the Pay of the said Troops, Regiment, or Independent Companies of Invalids, from time to time, and as often as the same shall be paid and cleared. It being Our Intention that the Officers of Our Troops of Horse Guards

**[second page, front]**



Guards, and Horse Grenadier Guards, and the Agent and Solicitor of Our Regiment and Independent Companies of Invalids, now and for the time being, shall all and every one of them continue to have and receive the aforesaid Allowance respectively. Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 22<sup>nd</sup>. day of August 1783, in the Twenty third Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.  
Treasury Chambers 10th June 1784.  
J Buller [Signature]  
Graham [Signature]  
John Aubrey [Signature]

[left margin]

To  
Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved [sic] [Wellbeloved] Councillor Richard Rigby, late Paymaster General of Our<sup>^</sup> Guards Garrisons and Land Forces in Great Britain, and Forces abroad. And to the Paymaster General of Our said Forces for the time being.

[second page, back]

George 3. [in pencil, upside-down]

George 3 [in pencil, vertical]

g.

-----END-----

## **2.32. Item 32: Signature by [[Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice](#)], [[Lord President of the Council and Marquess of Lansdowne](#)], ca. 1800-1863.**

Type of Material: Signature

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a [signature](#) from [Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice](#) [known as Lord Henry Petty; [see other titles](#)], [Marquess of Lansdowne](#), date unknown. The signature is on a yellowing piece of parchment superimposed on a second piece of blue-ish parchment that appears to have archival notes. The notes describe Marquis of Lansdowne as one of the oldest [peers](#) along with "Lyndhurst" and "Broughman." Lord Henry Petty was considered one of the most influential Whig politicians of the time. He [worked closely](#) with [Henry "Brougham" Brookes](#) and [John Copely, Baron Lyndhurst](#). Lord Henry Petty was born in 1780, Henry Brougham Brookes was born in 1778, and Baron Lyndhurst was born in 1772, and the gentlemen lived to be 82, 89, and 91 years old, respectively. Lord Henry Petty served as [Chancellor of the Exchequer](#) (1806-1807), [Home Secretary](#) (1827-1828), [Lord President of the Council](#) (1830-1834; 1835-1841; 1846-1852), and [Leader of the House of Lords](#) (1846-1852).

Dates: ca. 1800-1863

Creator: [Lansdowne, Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquess of, 1780-1863](#)

Subjects: Signature; Autograph; Politicians; Whig Party (Great Britain); Whig Party (Great Britain)--History--19th century; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1800-1885;

Locations: N/A

People: [Lansdowne, Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquess of, 1780-1863](#); [Brougham and Vaux, Henry Brougham, Baron, 1778-1868](#); [Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, Baron, 1772-1863](#)

General Condition: Fair: parchment of autograph is browning and ink slightly faded, tear in bottom left corner; 4 stains on backing, ink is faded

Measurements: 1 in. x 2 ¾ in. (autograph); 2 ⅛ in. x 5 in. (backing)

Transcript Attempt:

Lansdowne [Signature]

[Archival notes on backing]

Marquis of Lansdowne, a dist<sup>d</sup> English Statesman, one of the oldest peers now living

He, Lyndhurst & Brougham are I think the oldest 3 of any note

-----END-----

### **2.33. Item 33: Military Order from Prince Regent George Augustus Frederick [Future King George IV] on Behalf of His Majesty [King George III], 1817 June 25. (removed to Black Box #1)**

Type of Material: Military Order

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a royal decree written by the Prince Regent, George Augustus Frederick, later [King George IV](#) of Great Britain, to an English officer in Jamaica on June 25, 1817. The decree gives an officer of the forces in Jamaica permission and instructions how to perform [Courts Martial](#), as established in Parliament's "[Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.](#)" This item contains [King George IV](#)'s signature with an "[R.](#)" denoting "Rex" or "King" and a "PR" denoting "[Prince Regent.](#)" The Prince Regent and Lord Sidmouth [signed a similar order in July, 1819.](#) The officer in charge of the British forces in Jamaica may have been part of the [58th](#), [60th \(6th Bn\)](#), [61st](#), [York Chasseurs arr. Nov. 1816](#), [2nd W. I.](#), [5th W. I.](#), because according to the [Jamaica Defense Force](#), these British regiments were [stationed in Jamaica](#) in 1817. Before the court martial was [established as a permanent standing court](#), it was performed by officers with permission according to the instruction manual referenced earlier [using swords](#). At the time this document was dated, [King George III](#) was sick with an unsound mind (theorized to be either [porphyria](#) or [bipolar disorder](#)), so Parliament passed [a bill](#) in 1789, naming the King's eldest son the Prince Regent, to serve in place of his father.

Dates: 1817 June 25

Creator: [George IV](#)

Subjects: [George IV, King of Great Britain, 1762-1830](#); likely [Addington, Henry, Viscount Sidmouth, 1757-1844](#); [Carlton House \(London, England\)](#); Military appointments; Military orders.; Jamaica.;

Courts-martial and courts of inquiry.

Locations: [Carlton House \(London, England\)](#); Jamaica.

People: [George IV, King of Great Britain, 1762-1830.](#); Sidmouth (likely [Addington, Henry, Viscount Sidmouth, 1757-1844](#))

General Condition: Fair; paper is browning and document contains stains; small burn approximately 1 inch in length; document is partially torn at the seam; ink well-preserved

Measurements: 14 ½ in. x 9 ½ in. (closed)}; 14 ½ in. x 19 in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:  
[Front]

George P[rince] R[egent], R[ex] (Signature)

By His Royal Highness the Prince  
Regent of the United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Ireland.

Whereas an Act has been made and passed in this present session of Parliament, entitled, “An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.” And Whereas We, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, have been pleased to establish Articles of War for the better Government of all His Majesty’s Forces, which Act of Parliament and Articles of War are hereunto annexed; We for the more effectually carrying the purposes of the said Act and Articles of War into execution within the limits of your Command, have thought fit to direct, and We do hereby authorize and empower you from time to time as occasion may require, to convene a cause to be assembled, General Courts Martial for the Trial of any Officer or Soldier of His Majesty’s Forces under your Command, charged with Mutiny or Desertion, or with any other Offence against the Rules of Military Discipline, whether the same shall have been so committed previous to or after you shall have taken upon yourself such Command; And We do hereby further empower you to direct your Warrant to any Officer (not under the degree of a Field Officer) having the Command of a Body of His Majesty’s said Forces, authorizing him to convene Courts Martial for the Trial of Offences committed by any Officer or Soldier under his Command; every of which Courts Martial shall consist of a President and of a competent number of other Officers who can be conveniently summoned to attend the same, regard being always had, as well in the appointment of such President as in the Rank and Quality of the other Officers composing such Courts Martial, to the Rules prescribed by the said Act of Parliament and Articles of War, and We do hereby authorize and empower such Courts Martial to hear and examine into all such matters

and

[Inside, left; Page 2]

and informations as shall be brought before them touching the misbehavior of any Commissioned Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, or Soldier, by Mutiny, Desertion, or otherwise as aforesaid, and to proceed in the Trial of such Charges, and in giving Sentence and awarding Punishment according to the powers and directions contained in the said Act of Parliament and Articles of War. And whereas it is necessary to have a Military Discipline kept up amongst the said Troops under your Command, in as great exactness as possible, and as nothing can contribute more to retain the Soldiers in due obedience to their Officers, and to make them diligent in discharging the duties incumbent upon them, than the bringing delinquents to speedy justice; Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, and We do hereby further authorize and empower you when and as often as any Sentence is given and passed by a General Court Martial legally constituted as aforesaid, to cause such Sentence to be put in execution, or to suspend, mitigate, or remit the same, as you shall judge best, and most conducive to the good of His Majesty’s Service, without waiting for further Orders; except in the case of Commissioned Officers, adjudged to suffer Death, or to be cashiered, in which case, as in other instances wherein you shall think it proper to suspend the execution of any Sentence, the proceedings of the Court Martial upon such Trial are to be transmitted to His Majesty’s

Judge Advocate General in Great Britain, (in order to their being laid before Us,) who is afterwards to send them to the Commander in Chief, or in his absence to the Adjutant General for Our decision thereupon. And that there may not in any case be a failure of Justice from the want of a proper Person authorized to act as Judge Advocate, We do hereby further empower you in default of a person appointed by Us, or deputed by the Judge Advocate General of His Majesty's Forces, or during the illness or occasional absence of the person so appointed, or deputed, to nominate and appoint a fit person from time to time for executing the Office of Judge Advocate at any such Court Martial for the more orderly proceedings of the same. And for enforcing the Adjudication or Sentence of every such Court-Martial, We do also give you authority to appoint a

Provost

**[Inside right; page 3]**

Provost Marshal to use and exercise that Office as it is usually practised [sic.] [practiced] in the Law Martial; and for executing the several powers, matters, and Things herein expressed, these shall be as well to you as to the said Courts Martial and all others whom it may concern, a sufficient Warrant and Authority.

Given at Our Court at Carlton House, this twenty fifth day of June 1817, in the Fifty-Seventh Year of ~~Our~~ ~~Reign~~, His Majesty's Reign.

By Command of His Royal Highness  
the Prince Regent, in the Name and  
on the behalf of His Majesty.  
Sidmouth [signature]

[Handwritten]

To

The Officer commanding  
for the time being, a Body of  
His Majesty's Forces employed in the  
Island of Jamaica.

**[Back; page 4]**

[Handwritten]

Warrant authorizing the Officer commanding the Forces in the Island of Jamaica; to hold Courts Martial, confirm sentences &c [etc.], amongst the Troops under his command.

25th June 1817

-----END-----

**2.34 Item 34: King's Warrant from [King William IV](#), 1832 April 5. (Removed to Black Box #1)**

Type of Material: King's Warrant

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a royal warrant written from [William IV](#) to the Sheriff of Somersetshire, [Sir Henry Strachey, 2nd Baronet](#), on April 5, 1832. The decree authorizes the release of prisoner Luke Burton from Ilchester Gaol[sic.] [Jail]. An [Ilchester Gaol register](#) states that Luke Burton was admitted October 17, 1831, at the approximate age of 34. This document was countersigned by several members of parliament: [Robert Vernon Smith](#), [Francis Thornhill Baring](#), and [Geo. \[George\] Ponsonby](#). This entry contains a second manuscript that documents the statuses of all signees. The [Sheriff of Somersetshire](#), now Somerset, was elected yearly, and the Sheriff in 1832 was [Sir Henry Strachey, 2nd Baronet](#), of [Sutton Court](#), according to the [London Gazette](#).

Dates: 1832 April 5

Creator: [William Henry, King of Great Britain, 1765-1837](#) (authorizer); [Smith, Robert Vernon, 1800-1873](#) (issuer); [Baring, Francis Thornhill, 1796-1866](#) (issuer); Ponsonby, George [[possibly 1773-1863](#); not to be mistaken for [Ponsonby, George, 1755-1817](#)] (issuer)

Subjects: Warrants; Warrants (Law); Prison release, Early; [Ilchester Gaol](#); [Ilchester \(Somerset\)](#)

Locations: [Ilchester Gaol\[sic.\] \[Jail\]](#); [Somersetshire, United Kingdom](#); [St. James's Palace](#)

People: [William Henry, King of Great Britain, 1765-1837](#); [Burton, Luke, 1796-1839](#); [Smith, Robert Vernon, 1800-1873](#); [Baring, Francis Thornhill, 1796-1866](#); Ponsonby, George [[possibly 1773-1863](#); not to be mistaken for [Ponsonby, George, 1755-1817](#)]; [Strachey, Sir Henry, 2nd Baronet, 1772-1858](#),

General Condition: Fair: Document is yellowing; ink is beginning to fade; large tear in center of document.

Measurements: 14 ½ in. x 9 ¼ in. [First manuscript, closed]; 14 ½ in. x 18 ½ in. [first manuscript, open]; 11 ⅛ in. x 2 ⅛ in. [second manuscript]

Transcript Attempt:

**[First manuscript, front]**

William [Signature]

Whereas the Commissioners of Our Treasury have represented unto Us that Luke Burton is confined in Ilchester Gaol[sic.] [Jail] on account of a forfeited Recognizance in the Sum of Twenty Pounds, and Whereas Our said Commisnairs[sic.] [Commissioners] have recommended unto Us to remit the amount of the said Recognizance, and to discharge the said Prisoner out of Custody as to his imprisonment in respect thereof, To which we are graciously pleased to condescend Our Will and Pleasure is and We do hereby authorize and Command you to remit the amount of the said Recognizance of Twenty Pounds forfeited by the said Luke Burton, and to discharge the said Luke Burton out of Custody as to his Imprisonment in respect thereof accordingly. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at St. James's this 5<sup>th</sup>.. day of April 1832 In the second year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command

R Vernon Smith [Signature]

Baring [Signature]

Geo: Ponsonby [Signature]

[Stamp: Crown with "one pound ten shillings"]

To Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Sheriff of Our County of Somersetshire.

Luke Burton, release from Ilchester Gaol[sic] [jail]

[in pencil]

J. J. Baring

died Lord Northbrooke

Sep.. 1866

**[First manuscript, back]**

5582. 27/3

King's Warrant

Luke Burton

Release from Ilchester Gaol[sic] [Jail].

Sentence

iyi'l

**[Second manuscript]**

William IV., [1765\_1837] King of England. 3<sup>rd</sup> son of George III. Rear Admiral 1790. Created Duke of Clarence 1789. Admiral of the Fleet 1811. Married Adelaide, Princess of Saxe-Meiningen 1818.

Succeeded to the throne 1837.

R. Vernon Smith, Lord

Francis Thornhill Baring, 1st Lord Northbrook., [1796\_1866] Called to the bar 1823. MP. [Member of Parliament] 1826. A Lord of the Treasury 1830. Chancellor of the Exchequer 1839. Created a baron 1865. Geo. Ponsonby.

-----END-----

**2.35a. Item 35a: “Bangs and Brothers” Handwritten Note [by [Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington](#)] [Addressed] about [Mr. \[Thaddeus\] Duckett](#), [1847 July 24].**

Type of Material: letter

Title: N/A

Description: This item, along with Item 24b, are a letter sent from an unknown third party to someone living at No. 1 Flowers' Building, in Holloway, London regarding [Duckett, Thaddeus William, 1776-1851](#), a newspaper editor and writer, and the Duke of Wellington [Wellesley, Arthur, 1769-1852](#) possibly on July 24, 1847. The letter contains a brief note, a translation in pencil from a previous archivist, and a description of the note in pencil, also written by a previous archivist. The note is a brief comment about how Mr Duckett had been asking for something repeatedly, and that the “D. of W.”, possibly the Duke of Wellington, has not and will not oblige Duckett. The previous archivist wrote a date on the bottom of the right side, which is likely the date it was created. This date may have come from a stamp or a seal that has been removed. This date fits the timeframe constrained by when Wellington and Duckett were alive in London and before the Holloway address was renumbered. The archivist also identified the “D. of W.” as “The Duke of Wellington”, specifically one that fought and won at the [Battle of Waterloo](#), which resulted in the end of the [Napoleonic Wars](#). The only Duke of Wellington fitting this

requirement is [Wellesley, Arthur, 1769-1852](#). The archivist's brief description of the note suggests that an autograph was kept with the note and Item 24b, the envelope containing the letter. During the suggested time period, Wellington had just stepped down from leading the [Conservative Party \(Tories\)](#) in the [House of Lords](#) when it dissolved and he retired from politics but still held the title of [Commander-in-Chief](#) until 1848. [Letters in the University of Southampton's archives](#) show a relationship between the two, where [Duckett, Thaddeus William, 1776-1851](#) frequently asks Wellington for financial assistance regarding some political pamphlets he was writing. The address on Item 24b suggests that this letter was intended for someone living at No. 1 Flower's Building, Holloway, London, which may have been relabeled to [134-138 Holloway Rd](#) in 1866, according to the [Islington Heritage Service](#). The building is currently a retail/housing property. This note was written in the third person, and contains no autograph from Wellington, however when the note was in possession of [Bangs and Brothers'](#) and was identified as having an autograph. Duckett's plea for financial assistance was presumably not granted and in [August of 1848](#), he writes again to Wellington for financial assistance, having failed to find a job in the press. In [December of 1848](#), he writes once more, asking for monetary aid because his place of employment, Thorp Arch College in Yorkshire, had financially collapsed.

Dates: [1847, July 24]

Creator: N/A

Subjects: [Wellesley, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, 1769-1852](#);

Locations: [No. 1 Flower's Building, Holloway, London, possibly [134-138 Holloway Rd](#)]

People: [Wellesley, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, 1769-1852](#); [Duckett, Thaddeus William, 1776-1851](#)

General Condition: Good. No vinegar smell.

Measurements: 4 ¼ in. x 3 ¾ in.

Transcript Attempt:

**[left side]**

[fine brown ink]

Autograph note of The Duke of Wellington the Hero of Waterloo.

[thick brown ink]

Mr Duckett has held out the same prospects and made the same promises twenty times over!

The D. of W. has not undertaken and will not undertake to support him.

**[right side]**

[pencil]

Translation.

Mr Duckett has held over the same prospects and made the same promises twenty times over!

The D. of W. has not undertaken and will not undertake to (compel?) him.

July 24. 1847.

-----END-----

**2.35b. Item 35b: Envelope [from [Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington](#)] to [Mr. \[Thaddeus\] Duckett](#), at No.1 Flowers' Building, Holloway, London, [1847 July 24].**



Type of Material: Envelope

Title: N/A

Description: This item, along with Item 24a, are a letter sent from an unknown third party to someone living at No. 1 [Flowers' Building](#), in Holloway, London regarding [Duckett, Thaddeus William, 1776-1851](#), a newspaper editor and writer, and the Duke of Wellington [Wellesley, Arthur, 1769-1852](#), possibly on July 24, 1847. The bottom and side flaps seem to be missing. The top flap has an annotation written by presumably a previous archivist, explaining that the note and address of the envelope are in a certain section of the archives, with his seal. The letter has no seal or autographs and neither does Item 24a, so it can be assumed that a piece is missing from the envelope. At the top of the envelope, "Piccadilly" was stamped in blue ink, likely representing the post office through which it was sent or delivered. The address suggests that this letter was intended for someone living at No. 1 Flower's Building, Holloway, London, which may have been relabeled to [134-138 Holloway Rd](#) in 1866, according to the [Islington Heritage Service](#). The building is currently a retail/housing property.

**\*\*[Holloway](#)** was part of London's postal code according to the Islington Heritage Service prior to being incorporated in 1889, which is presumably why the envelope includes London as a location. More information about Holloway's history can be found [here](#).

Dates: [1847, July 24]

Creator: N/A

Subjects: [[Wellesley, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, 1769-1852](#)]

Locations: [Piccadilly](#); No. 1 Flowers' Building, Holloway, London.

People: [[Duckett, Thaddeus William, 1776-1851](#), [Wellesley, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, 1769-1852](#)]

General Condition: Fair. Some vinegar smell, stained, tip of envelope ripped off, missing bottom and side flaps.

Measurements: 4 ¼ in. x 3 ¾ in.

Transcript Attempt:

**[front]**

Piccadilly **[stamp]**

Mr Duckett

Nº1 Flowers' Building

Holloway

London\*\* (see Description)

**[back]**

The note enclosed & the address of this envelope are both in the Duke of Wellington autographs with his seal below

-----END-----

**2.36. Item 36: Letter from Chancellor of the Exchequer and Future Prime Minister of Great Britain, [William Ewart Gladstone](#), to [J\[ohn\]. H\[enry\]. Parker](#), [18]55 Oct[ober] 9**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a letter from [Gladstone, William Ewart, 1809-1898](#) to [Parker, John Henry, 1806-1884](#) on October 9, 1855. The handwriting is quite difficult to read, but comparing Gladstone's handwriting to other of his written documents shows that in this letter, [Gladstone, William Ewart, 1809-1898](#) was requesting copies of the Iliad and the Odyssey through post rather than through a military or naval delivery. At this time, Gladstone served as the [Chancellor of the Exchequer](#), and was a master orator as well as one of the best financiers of his time. William Ewart Gladstone later became the [Prime Minister of the U.K.](#) and served from 1892-1894. During the [Second Anglo-Burmese War](#) and the [Crimean War](#), he led the initiative to raise taxes instead of borrowing money to pay for the war. He believed that war expenses were God's way to limit nations from conquering one another and that if England were to go to war, then it should be the upper-class who made that decision paying the brunt of the costs via taxes. [Parker, John Henry, 1806-1884](#) was a renowned writer and publisher at the time. It appears that John Henry Parker [may have been William Ewart Gladstone's publisher](#). William Ewart Gladstone [mentions in his personal diary that he wrote to John Henry Parker, and he also had a letter from J. H. Parker about "the book controversy."](#) John Henry Parker of Oxford [was an esquire](#), as written in this letter from Gladstone.

Dates: 1855 October 9

Creator: [Gladstone, William Ewart, 1809-1898](#).

Subjects: Gladstone, William Ewart, 1809-1898; Iliad (Homer); Odyssey (Homer); Letters;

Correspondence;

Locations: [Hawarden Castle](#)

People: [William Ewart Gladstone, 1809-1898](#); Parker, J H (likely [Parker, John Henry, 1806-1884](#))

General Condition: Good. Remnants of a different paper stuck or pasted to a blank area; paper yellowing

Measurements: 7 in. x 5 ¼ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Hawarden

Oct-9. 55:

My dear sir

If you are able to send me either one or two of such wanted copies of the Iliad and the Odyssey I described in my last - please do let these come by post instead of accom-

Transcript Attempt (back):

-panying his heavier commodities

Faithfully yours

W E Gladstone

J H Parker Esq

-----END-----

### **2.37. Item 37: Telegraph from [Albert Edward \[Future King Edward VII\]](#) to "[The Queen Osborne](#)" [[Queen Victoria](#)], 1871-1901.**

Type of Material: Telegraph

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a telegraph from Albert Edward, [future [King Edward VII](#)] to “The Queen Osborne” (referring to his mother, [Queen Victoria](#)) regarding a “dim” anniversary and the cooling weather, sent from the [German Reich](#). In September 1861, Edward was sent to Germany to learn military strategies, where he met Princess Alexandra of Denmark ([Alexandra, consort of Edward VII, King of Great Britain, 1844-1925](#)) and plans for marriage began. In October 1861, he was sent to Ireland for a similar purpose, where he had relations with an Irish actress named [Nellie Clifden](#). His father, Prince Albert, ([Albert, Prince Consort, consort of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, 1819-1861](#)) discovered the infidelity and met with Edward to reprimand him, even though he was sick with typhoid fever. Prince Albert died from typhoid two weeks later and Queen Victoria blamed Edward for her husband’s death, writing that she “never can, or shall, look at [Edward] again without a shudder”. The majority of the Queen’s relatives were German, and all of Princess Alexandra’s relatives were Danish, which led to tension during the [Second Schleswig War](#), where the German Confederation annexed land disputed between Austria/Prussia and Denmark. Edward supported Denmark in the war, and Queen Victoria leaned towards the German Confederation, furthering the divide between Edward and his mother. This telegraph may have been sent any time between 1871, when the [German Reich](#) was established, and 1901, when Queen Victoria died and the Osborne House was donated to the nation on the day of Edward’s coronation. The “dim anniversary” mentioned may have been referring to the death of Edward’s father or to one of his siblings that passed, including [Princess Alice, 1843-1878](#); [Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, 1844-1900](#); and [Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany and Gotha, 1853-1884](#). Albert Edward likely referred to Queen Victoria as “The Queen Osborne” as [Osborne House](#) was the name of the royal residence.

Dates: late 19th century, 1871-1901

Creator: Albert Edward ([Edward VII, King of Great Britain, 1841-1910.](#))

Subjects: [Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, 1819-1901](#); [Osborne House \(Museum : Isle of Wight, England](#)

Locations: [Osborne House \(Museum : Isle of Wight, England\)](#); [German Reich](#)

People: Edward, Albert (future [Edward VII, King of Great Britain, 1841-1910.](#)); “Queen Osborne” (likely [Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, 1819-1901](#))

General Condition: Fair; document is browning; small holes in bottom corners; slight staining; crisp edges

Measurements: 6 ½ in. x 10 in.

Transcript Attempt:

[Front]

The Queen Osborne my thoughts are much with you on this dim anniversary Weather became cool and rainy

Albert Edward

[Back]

143 [written in pencil]

Edward VII [written diagonally in pencil]

Rex Ed. [written diagonally in pencil]

Autographed telegram written by King Edward VII [written in pencil, possible archivist’s notes]

-----END-----

**2.38. Item 38: Decree by [Queen Victoria](#), 1874 February 16 (removed to**

## Oversized Print Box #3)

**Type of Material:** Decree/Promotion

**Title:** N/A

### Description:

The following item is a royal decree signed by Queen Victoria on February 16, 1874, appointing Watson, Robert Grant, 1834-1892 to "Secretary to Our Legation to Our Good Friends The United States". This position involved assisting the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the US of the time, Edward Thornton, in all matters pertaining to his position. This document was signed at Osborne Court on the Isle of Wight. It was countersigned by Granville George Levenson-Gower, 2nd Earl Granville, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1871-1874, and a key player in supporting the United States with the aftermath of the American Civil War. This document appears to be a standard promotion and appointment certificate template with blank spaces to allow for specific details to be added. The specifics appear to be in a different ink than the rest of the certificate. Although signed and authorized by Queen Victoria, this certificate was likely filled out and issued by Granville. Robert Grant Watson appears to have written the book A History of Persia and stated that he was also "attached to [Queen Victoria's] legation at the court of Persia" in 1858, as evidenced by the time the book was written. Queen Victoria signs this document as "Victoria R" with the "R" referring to "Regina." Another document contains the signature of Granville George Levenson-Gower, 2nd Earl Granville.

**Dates:** 1874, February 16

**Creator:** Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, 1819-1901 (authorizer), Granville, Granville George Leveson-Gower, Earl, 1815-1891 (issuer)

**Subjects:** Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, 1819-1901; Granville, Granville George Leveson-Gower, Earl, 1815-1891; Promotion Warrant; Diplomat; Ambassadors; Envoy;

**Locations:** Osborne Court, Isle of Wight, U.K.

**People:** Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, 1819-1901; Granville, Granville George Leveson-Gower, Earl, 1815-1891; Watson, Robert Grant, 1834-1892

**General Condition:** Good; paper is intact and is slightly yellowed; seal is intact; legible.

**Measurements:** 17 3/8 in. x 13 11/16 in.

### Transcription Attempt:

Victoria R. [signature]

Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Vc. Vc. Vc. To All and Singular to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting! Whereas it appears to Us expedient to nominate some Person of approved Industry, Fidelity, and Knowledge, to perform the functions of Secretary to Our Legation to Our Good Friends the United States of America Know Ye therefore, that We have constituted and appointed, as We do by these Presents constitute and appoint, Our Trusty and Well beloved Robert Grant Watson, Esquire, to be Secretary to that Legation Giving and Granting to him in that Character, all Power and Authority to do and execute all necessary Writings, Memorials, and Instruments, as also to assist Our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Our said Good Friends in all things which may belong to the duties of Secretary to the aforesaid Legation And We therefore request Our said Good Friends and Their Ministers, and all those whom it may concern, to receive and acknowledge Our said Trusty and Well beloved Robert Grant

Watson, Esquire as Secretary to Our said Legation and freely to communicate with him upon the things that may appertain to the Affairs of the said Legation.

Given at Our Court at Osborne the Sixteenth day of February in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Four. and in the Thirty Seventh Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

Granville [signature]

-----END-----

**2.39. Item 39: Program for the Inter-Parliamentary Conference Dinner at the Crystal Palace in London, England, Chaired by [John Campbell, 9th Duke of Argyll](#) with Attendee Signatures, 1906 July 26.**

Type of Material: Program

Title: Inter-Parliamentary Conference. Dinner

Description: The following is a program for an inter-parliamentary dinner at the [Crystal Palace](#) on Thursday, July 26th, 1906, chaired by [John Campbell, 9th Duke of Argyll \[Marquess of Lorne\]](#). The Inter-Parliamentary Conference, now the [Inter-Parliamentary Union](#) (IPU), was the first forum of political negotiations meant to establish international law and arbitrate conflicts. In 1906, the IPU met in London for the 14th conference to debate various topics, though the specifics are lost to time. This program provides a menu of what dishes were offered, various toasts that were provided, and various national anthems that were played. The front cover shows a seal, and the back cover is signed by various figures identified as the following: [Sir William Randal Cremer](#), [\[John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, 9th\] Duke of Argyll](#), [Auguste Marie François Beernaert](#), [James Grant Wilson](#), [Bertha von Suttner](#), [W\[illiam\]. T\[homas\]. Stead](#), E[mma] L[ucy] Stead, John J Wilson, Jane J Wilson, Wayne Davis, [W\[illiam\] J\[ennings\] Bryan](#), [\[Philip Stanhope, 1st Baron\] Weardale](#), [Gróf Albert Apponyi](#), and [Alderman Thomas Snape](#). Several others were listed in the program as offering toasts, such as Herr von Pleuer (Senator of Austria), [Paul-Henri-Benjamin Balluet D'Estournelles de Constant](#), [Richard Bartholdt](#), [Moiseĭ Īakovlevich Ostrogorskĭĭ](#), possibly Beniamino Pandolfi Guttadauro, and Professor Eikhoff of Germany.

Dates: 1906 July 26; 1906 July 24,

Creator: N/A

Subjects: Inter-parliamentary Conference; Crystal Palace (London, England); Edward VII, King of Great Britain, 1841-1910.; Von Suttner, Bertha, 1843-1914; Stead, William Thomas, 1849-1912; Bryan, William Jennings, 1860-1925.; Beernaert, Auguste Marie François, 1829-1912; D'Estournelles de Constant, Paul-Henri-Benjamin Balluet, baron, 1852-1924; Bartholdt, Richard, 1855-1932; Ostrogorskĭĭ, M. ĪA. (Moiseĭ Īakovlevich), 1854-1921; Apponyi, Albert, gróf, 1846-1933; Wilson, James Grant, 1832-1914; program; Autograph.

Locations: [Crystal Palace, London, United Kingdom](#)

People: [Edward VII, King of Great Britain, 1841-1910](#); [\[John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, 9th\] Duke of Argyll, 1845-1914](#); [Cremer, William Randal, Sir, 1828-1908](#); [Beernaert, Auguste Marie François., 1829-1912](#); [Wilson, James Grant, 1832-1914](#); [von Suttner, Bertha, 1843-1914](#); [Stead, W\[illiam\]. T\[homas\]., 1849-1912](#); Stead, E[mma] L[ucy], 1849-1942; Wilson, John J.; Wilson, Jane J.; Davis Wayne; [Bryan, W\[illiam\] J\[ennings\] 1860-1925](#); [Weardale, \[Philip Stanhope, 1st Baron\] 1847-1923](#); [Snape, Thomas, Alderman](#); von Pleuer, Herr; [D'Estournelles de Constant](#).

[Paul-Henri-Benjamin Balluet, baron, 1852-1924](#); [Bartholdt, Richard, 1855-1932](#); [Ostrogorskiĭ, M. ĪA. \(Moĭseĭ ĪAkovlevich\), 1854-1921](#); possibly Guttadauro, Beniamino Pandolfi, 1836–1909; Eikhoff, Professor; [Apponyi, Albert, gróf, 1846-1933](#)

General Condition: Good. Slight vinegar smell.

Measurements: 7 in. x 4 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in. (closed), 9 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in. x 7 in. (open)

Transcript Attempt (first page):

Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

DINNER

at the

CRYSTAL PALACE,

on

THURSDAY, JULY 26th, 1906.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.

in the chair.

Transcript Attempt (second page):

Menu.

|                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| VINS.                      | Melon Glacé                      |
| <i>Milk Punch</i>          | Consommé Sarah Bernhardt         |
|                            | Crème Marie Louise               |
| <i>Moselblümchen</i>       | Saumon, Sauce Mousseline         |
| 1897                       | Filet de Sole Cendrillon         |
| <i>Liebfraumilch</i>       | Ris-de-Veau Archiduc             |
| 1893                       | Mousse de Foie Gras en Belle Vue |
| <i>Moët &amp; Chandon</i>  | Selle de Pré-Sâlé Nivernaise     |
| 1898                       | Caneton en Cocotte Bonne Femme   |
| <i>Pol Roger</i>           | Salade Romaine                   |
| 1898                       | Petits Pois aux Beurre           |
| <i>Château</i>             | Charlotte Russe                  |
| <i>Mouton d'Armailhacq</i> | Biscuit Glacé Princesse          |
| 1896                       | Petits Fours                     |
| <i>Liqueurs</i>            | Dessert                          |
| <i>Aerated Waters</i>      | Café                             |

J Lyons & Co. Ltd., Caterers by Appointment.

Transcript Attempt (third page):

Toasts.

[The King](#)

Proposed by The Duke of Argyll, K.G.

The Heads of all the States represented  
at the Conference

Proposed by M. Beernaert  
(Ex-Prime Minister for Belgium)

The Inter=Parliamentary Union

Proposed by The Duke of Argyll, K.G.

Responded to by:--

Herr von Pleuer, Senator (Austria)

M. d'Estournelles de Constant,  
Senator (France)

Hon. Richard Barnholdt [sic] [Bartholdt]  
(United States of America)

M. Ostrogorsky (Russia)

M. le Marquis Pandolfi (Italy)

Prof. Eikhoff (Germany).

Transcript Attempt (fourth page):

Band Programme.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

To be followed by the National Airs of all Countries  
represented at the Conference.

|                   |                                       |     |                 |                    |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 Ballet Music    | <a href="#">"Faust"</a>               | ... | <i>Gounod</i>   |                    |
|                   | FRANCE.                               |     |                 |                    |
| 2 Suite (No. 1)   | <a href="#">"Peer Gynt"</a>           | ... | <i>Grieg</i>    |                    |
|                   | NORWAY.                               |     |                 |                    |
| 3 Ballet Music    | <a href="#">"Cid"</a>                 | ... | <i>Massenet</i> |                    |
|                   | SPAIN.                                |     |                 |                    |
| 4 Grand Selection | <a href="#">"Tannhäuser"</a>          | ... | <i>Wagner</i>   | [sic] [Tannhäuser] |
|                   | GERMANY.                              |     |                 |                    |
| 5 a Berceuse      | <a href="#">"Jocelyn"</a>             | ... | <i>Godard</i>   |                    |
| b Morceau         | "Andante"                             | ... | <i>Thorné</i>   |                    |
| 6 Selection       | <a href="#">"La Bohème"</a>           | ... | <i>Puccini</i>  |                    |
|                   | ITALY.                                |     |                 |                    |
| 7 Selection       | <a href="#">"Yeoman of the Guard"</a> | ... | <i>Sullivan</i> |                    |



ENGLAND.

Transcript Attempt (back cover):

[W. Randal Cremer](#) [Signature]

Argyle

A Beernaert

James Grant Wilson

Bertha v. Suttner

24 July 1906

W. T. Stead Ex. Criminal Convict

E L Stead

John J. Wilson

Jane J. Wilson

Wayne Davis

W. T. Stead Ex. Criminal Convict 1885.

N J. Bryan

Weardale

Albert Apponyi

Alderman Thomas Snape, Liverpool

-----END-----

## **Subseries II: Titled Figures, 1720-1949**

Subseries II: Titled Figures, 1720-1949, is arranged by country of origin alphabetically and spans the 18th to 20th century. Countries that are represented include France, Italy, Russia, and the United Kingdom. Within each country, documents are arranged chronologically by creation date. This subseries contains documents from foreign individuals with official titles that represented and/or worked on behalf of foreign rulers. These individuals were selected for this subseries based on the limited extent of influence that they had in their country such as chevaliers, earls, barons, counts, ambassadors, high ranking military officers, exchequer/finance representatives, and other noblemen. Documents represented within this subseries include personal letters, signatures, autographs, exchequer/financial receipts, a biography, and heraldry. This collection contains correspondence in English, French, Italian, and Latin. Each item within the collection has the language marked in its header. Titled figures within this subseries include the following individuals:

- [Chevalier Anne-César de la Luzerne \(1741-1791\)](#), soldier and diplomatic [minister](#) to the United States from France
- [Jean-Baptiste Kléber \(1753-1800\)](#), General of the French Army from France
- [Jacques Necker \(1732-1804\)](#), banker, [Chief Minister of the French Monarch](#), and [Controller-General of Finances](#) of France
- [Count Vitaliano Dal Verme \(active early-mid 19th century\)](#), a scientist and aristocrat from Italy
- [Giuseppe Garibaldi \(1807-1882\)](#), Member of the [Chamber of Deputies](#), [Dictator of Sicily](#), and general and revolutionary war hero of Italy
- [C\[onstantin\] \[Konstantin Karlovich\]. Fehleisen \(1804-1870\)](#), Baron of Russia
- [George Montagu \[George Montague\] \(1684-1739\)](#), 1st Earl of Halifax and Auditor of the Exchequer of England

- [Thomas Onslow \(1679-1740\)](#), Baron and Teller of the Receipt of the Exchequer of England
- [Isaac Barré \(1726-1802\)](#), Lieutenant-Colonel of the British Army, Clerk of the Pells, Paymaster of the Forces, and Treasurer of the Navy of England
- [Thomas Gage \(1719-1787\)](#), British military officer, Governor of Quebec, Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and Commander-in-Chief of North America from England
- Possibly [Philip Yorke \[“Viscount Royston”\] \(1720-1790\)](#), 2nd Earl of Hardwicke and Teller of the Receipt of the Exchequer of England
- Possibly [Henry \[Fiennes\] Pelham-Clinton \(1720-1794\)](#), 2nd Duke of Newcastle and Auditor of the Exchequer of England
- [Lord Fred\[erick Cavendish\]-Bentinck \(1781-1828\)](#), Lieutenant-Colonel of the British Army and Member of Parliament of England
- [Sir Henry Wentworth Dyke Acland \(1815-1900\)](#), Companion of the Order of the Bath, Knight Commander and Baron of England

Some noteworthy recipients including the following individuals:

- [Anne Paul Emmanuel Sigismond de Montmorency-Luxembourg \(1742-1789\)](#), Chevalier and commander of military ships from France; fought in the American War of Independence
- [John Hancock \(1737-1793\)](#), American founding father, Governor of Massachusetts, and President of the Continental Congress from the American colonies
- “[Count d’Hector](#)” [[Jean Baptiste Charles Henri Hector, Count of Estaing \(1729-1794\)](#)], Admiral of the French military; fought in the American War of Independence
- [William Petty Fitzmaurice \(1737-1805\)](#), Marquess of Lansdowne, Earl of Shelburne, and Prime Minister of Great Britain
- [James Monroe Sanderson \(1817-1871\)](#), Chairman of the Committee of the Arts & Sciences, author, and active proponent of sanitary practices from the United States

Themes and subjects represented within the subseries include late 18th century foreign affairs (particularly between France and the United States), events leading up to the [American Revolutionary War](#), France’s support for the [American Colonies](#) in the Revolutionary War, subsequent American Independence, events leading up to the [French Revolution](#), and the foreign purchase of large tracts of land in the United States (particularly in Pennsylvania and New York) following the American Revolution. This subseries contains documents with mention of or direct ties to several monumental conflicts such as the [Seven Years War \(1756-1763\)](#), the [American Revolutionary War \(1775-1783\)](#), the [Spanish-Portuguese War \(1776-1777\)](#) the [French Revolution \(1789-1799\)](#), the [First Italian War of Independence \(1848-1849\)](#), the [Second Italian War of Independence \(1859\)](#), and the [American Civil War \(1861-1865\)](#). Shifting democratic ideals are apparent in several documents within this subseries.

## **France**

### **2.40. Item 40: Letter from [Chevalier Anne-César de la Luzerne](#) to Unknown [French Language], 1776 August 12**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a letter from Chevalier [Anne-César de la Luzerne](#) to an unknown recipient, dated August 12, 1776. Accompanying the letter is a translation by a previous archivist, typed by typewriter on yellowing paper. Luzerne appears to discuss the diplomatic affairs of several countries. This letter from Luzerne was written the year before his appointment as the French Minister Plenipotentiary to

Bavaria, a position that he held from 1777-1778. Due to the diplomatic nature of this letter, the recipient may have been another diplomat. Luzerne thanks the recipient for settling the issue with Mr. and Mrs. Colard regarding Paques' inappropriate conduct. Luzerne states that his belongings and passport will be ready by October 1st, which should be the same time as "his" arrival [possibly referring to Colard's wagonner]. It appears that Luzerne discusses prices that were previously worked out with Mr. Preste. An unnamed item being sent will go from Paris to Munich. Luzerne informs the recipient that the mail they sent on July 6 will be at Munich by August 7. According to Luzerne, there are delays with delivery due to harvest season because there aren't enough horses available. Luzerne thanks the recipient for offering to write to [Saxony](#) about chinaware, but informs them that he found some in France that was both cheaper and of higher quality. Luzerne also informs the recipient that he met with the Duke of Nivernais [likely [Louis Jules Mancini, Duke of Nevers](#)] the day prior and was told about the recipient's failed negotiation regarding Mr. de Castelnau [likely [Jean-Baptiste G  r  on de Curi  res, baron de Castelnau](#)]. The Duke of Nivernais wanted to know if Mr. de Castelnau would act in service of [Bavaria](#) or of [Saxony](#). Luzerne is not familiar with these courts and asks the recipient to look into the matter. However, Luzerne appears to dislike Castelnau due to a crime that was committed and is of the opinion that the recipient is not yet in a position to ask favors of Bavaria. Luzerne suggests that the recipient attempt to work with Saxony instead. Luzerne states that he discussed the matter with Count Despeck who believed that Castelnau should go to Russia. Despeck gave Luzerne a letter from the Baron de Boden [likely the [Minister Plenipotentiary of Landgrave of Hesse Kassel](#), possibly [Frederick II, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel](#)]. The Duke of Nivernais also spoke of a letter that was sent to him by the recipient, however, the Duke did not know what to do about the matter as he was anxious about the proceedings of Peglioni. He asked the Duke of Nivernais to receive Peglioni as he used to do, but Nivernais is not one that is quickly forgives. Finally, Luzerne states that he was shown letters from Spain that discussed current affairs such as a "quarrel" that was believed to be limited to America and would be settled between England and France [possibly referring to the [American Revolution War](#)]. The letters also discussed Spain's anxiety regarding the colony of [Santo Sacramento](#) [sometimes referred to as [San Sacramento](#)]. This anxiety was likely surrounding the [Spanish-Portuguese War](#). "The Duke of Nivernais" was the British style for [Louis Jules Mancini, Duke of Nevers](#). He was frequently referred to as the Duke of "Nivernois," as seen in this letter from Luzerne and letters from both [Benjamin Franklin](#) and [Thomas Jefferson](#). Nivernais was the French ambassador to Rome from 1748-1752, Berlin from 1755-1756, and [Great Britain from 1762-1763](#). Jean-Baptiste G  r  on de Curi  res, Baron of Castelnau was a [soldier turned diplomat](#) who was admitted to the [honours of the Court in 1773](#) and became the [French Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland in 1783](#). "Colard" may refer to Alexis Colard, and "Paques" may refer to his wife, Marie Paques Flament. The Prince of Talleyrand [likely [Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-P  rigord](#)] sent a [letter to a Colard on an unknown date](#). On [May 20, 1785](#), Baron de Boden wrote to Thomas Jefferson. References to numerous letters from Chevalier de la Luzerne can be found in [Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia](#) and [Histoire de la participation de la France    l'  tablissement des   tats-Unis d'Am  rique. Correspondance diplomatique et documents](#).

Dates: 12 August 1776

Creator: [Luzerne, Anne-C  sar, chevalier de la, 1741-1791](#)

Subjects: Letters; Correspondence; Diplomats; Ambassadors; Diplomacy

Locations: Santo Sacramento, likely present day [Colonia del Sacramento, Uruguay](#)

People: [Luzerne, Anne-C  sar, chevalier de la, 1741-1791](#); [Nivernais, Louis Jules Barbon](#)

[Mancini-Mazarini, duc de, 1716-1798](#); [Castelnau, Jean-Baptiste G  r  on de Curi  res, baron de, 1734-ca.](#)

1798-1800; "Mr. Colard" [possibly [Colard, Alexis, 1746-1810](#)]; "Paques" [possibly Flament, Marie Paques, 1746]; Mr. Preste; Count Despeck; "Baron de Boden" [likely the [Minister Plenipotentiary of Landgrave of Hesse Kessel](#) and possibly [Frederick II, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel, 1720-1785](#)]; Peglioni; General Condition: Fair (manuscript): parchment is browning, ink is fading, slight staining, center is reenforced with tape, no noticeable rips or tears; Good (archivist's translation): Good  
Measurements: 7 ¼ in. x 5 ⅛ in. (manuscript closed); 7 ¼ in. x 10 ¼ in. (manuscript open); 11 in. x 8 ½ in. (archivists' translation)  
Transcript Attempt:

[Page one]

12 août 1776.

Je vous renouvelle, Monsieur, tous mes remerciement[s], les arrangements que vous avez bien voulu prendre avec M. et Mme. Colard sont on(?) ne peut plus convenables, et pour l'une et pour l'autre. Il fallait[sic] [fallait] toute votre laq[u]elle(?) et votre prudence pour terminer cette affaire a[sic] [à] l'amiable apres[sic] [après] la conduite inconsiderée[sic] [inconsidérée] de Paques. J'aurais été au desespoir[sic] [désespoir] que Mr. de Colard fut[sic] [fût](?) pu croire que je n'apportais pas toutes les facilités possibles a[sic] [à] la conclusion de cet arrangement, mais vous avez heureusement(?) tout retabli. Je ne crois pas devoir ecrire[sic] [écrire] a[sic] à M. de Colard pour lui faire des excuses de letouderie[sic] [l'étourderie] de mon valet de chambre, il vaut mieux l'ignorer, par ce[sic] [parce] que l'on pourrait croire que j'aurais pu la prevenir[sic] [prévenir], H<sup>Paques</sup> ne m'en a pas ecrit[sic] [écrit] un mot, je lui mande seulement par cet ordinance que j'espere[sic] [j'espère] que Mr. Colard et sa femme seront parfaite content de lui attendu qu'il n'aura sincèrement[précisément](?) rien fait ni(?) rien dit que par vos ordres, je reecrirai[sic] [réécrirai] a[sic] [à] Mr. de Colard que quant[sic] [quand] vous me manderez que tout est conclu entre vous et lui.

[Page two]

Je profiterai de l'envoyé(?) du rouillier[sic] [roulier] de Mr. Colard et mes effets et le passeport seront prêts pour le 1er d'octobre le qui [lequel?] est a[sic] [à] propos(?) le temps de son arrivée, mais je vous prie de lui observer dans les prix que vous ferez avec lui que le sieur Preste (que j'ai envoyé(?) chercher) ne me demande que 18 (?) du quintal de paris[sic] [Paris] a[sic] [à] munich[sic] [Munich], qu'il est juste par consequant[sic] [conséquent] que celui[-]ci qui a son retour du(?) par(?) beuelire(?) viege(?) de moi quelque chose de moins. Votre molle(?) est partie le 6 juillet elle arrivera a[sic] [à] Munich le 27 août. Le temps de moissons qui les que<sup>se</sup>(?) pour trouver des chevaux a retardé sa moule(?). Je vous suis tres[sic] [très] obligé de l'offre que vous voulez bien me faire d'ecrire[sic] [d'écrire] en Saxe pour de la porcelaine, lou(?) en(?) a procuré de la porcelaine de France a[sic] [à] infiniment bien marché et je profite de l'occasion. Elle est moins chere[sic] [chère] que celle de Saxe et je la trouve mieux dessinée.

[Page three]

J'ai rencontré hier Mr le duc de Nivernois[sic] [Nivernais] qui m'a encore reporté(?) de vous avec les eloges[sic] [éloges] que vous méritez, il m'a dit qu'il etait[sic] [était] tres[sic] [très] fâché[sic] [fâché] qu'une petite negotiation[sic] [négociation] dont vous vous étiez chargé pour faire placer teui(?) une certain Mr. de Castelnau (auquel Mde[sic] [Mme] la duchesse de Nivernois[sic] [Nivernais] & interesse[sic] [intéresse] beaucoup) n'ait pas reussi[sic] [réussi], il m'a demandé s'il n'y aurait pas

quelque facilité pour le faire entrer au service de baviere[sic] [Bavière] ou a[sic] [à] celui de Saxe, Je n'ai [pas] pu lui bien pertinemment, ne connaissant aucune de ces deux cours, mais je lui ai dit que je vous en écrirai[sic] [écrirai], et que j'étais[sic] [j'étais] sur[sic] [sur] de votre zele[sic] [zèle] pour tout ce qui pouvait lui etre[sic] [être] agréable. Vous savez surement[sic] [sûrement] alors(?) l'aventure affreuse de Mr. de Castelnau, je ne ~~la~~ crois que son crime ait été premedité[sic] [prémédité], mais c'est au moins un homme d'une violence impardonnable, j'aimerais mieux qu'il fut partout ailleurs qu'en baviere[sic] [Bavière], je crois d'ailleurs qu'il faudrait que~~h~~ vous(?)

[Page four]

lanui(?) l'un et l'autre plus connu dans le pays, pour demander une grace[sic] [grâce] au gouvernement, ainsi si vous aviez quelque moyens pour la Saxe il faudrait mieux les employer, le C[oun]t Despeck auquel en ai parle[sic] [parlé] et que m'a chargé de la lettre cý[sic] [ci-]jointe du Baron de Boden serait d'avis qu'il allait en Russie, je le proposerai a[sic] [à] Mr. le Duc de Nivernois[sic] [Nivernais] Il m'a beaucoup parlé de la lettre que vous m'avez fait[e] poure(?) pour lui et qu'il ne savait pas que j'asse(?) lui(?), il est inferieurement(?) fort(?) content, mais cependant il craint les demandes de Peglioni, et ~~il m'a beaucoup parlé a[sic] [de] cette (?)~~ le suppose toujours d'intelligence avec Mr. Colard, j'ai profité de la confiance qu'il a eu en moi en(?) mon(?) parlant pour l'engager a[sic] [à] le recevoir quant[sic] [quand] il reviendra dans le pays ci comme il le voyait autrefois, mais le pardon des injures n'est pas sa vertu favorite.

Il m'a communique[sic] [communiqué] quelques lettres d'Espagne sur les affaires presentes[sic] [présentes], il parait[sic] [paraît] que la querelle se bornera a[sic] [à] l'Amérique., et que l'Angleterre et la France sont prêts[sic] [prêts] de conclure au accommodement entre ces deux prisonniers(?), il parait[sic] [paraît] que l'Espagne veut gagner a[sic] [à] la mauvaise foi du ministre portugais la colonie de St. Sacramento(?) qui lui serait d'une grande setelate(?). Vous connaissez, Monsieur, les sentiments d'estime et d'attachement avec lesquels je suis plus personne(?) votre tres[sic] [très] humble et tres[sic] [très] obeissant[sic] [obéissant] serviteur.

Le Che de la Luzerne [Signature]

Translation:

[Page one of the translation and page one of the letter]

12 August, 1776

I thank you again, Sir. The arrangements you were kind enough to make with Mr. and Mrs. Colard are most suitable, and for the one and the other, all your wisdom and prudence were necessary to settle this affair in a friendly way, after the unwise conduct of Paques. I would have been driven to despair if Mr. Colard had believed that I was not trying my best to settle this incident, but fortunately you have retrieved everything. I do not believe I should write to Mr. Colard to apologize for the giddiness of my footman. It is better to ignore it, for one might believe that I could have prevented it. Paques has said nothing to me about it. I only inform him, by this mail, that I hope Mr. Colard and his wife will be perfectly satisfied with him, since he has precisely neither done nor said anything except on your orders. I shall write to Mr. de Colard only when you will inform me that everything is settled between both of you.

[Page two of the letter]

I shall take advantage of the presence of the arquebusier [This is a mistranslation; it should be “wagoneer”] of Mr. Colard. My things and the passport will be ready by the 1st of October which will be approximately the time of his arrival, but I beg of you to inform him concerning the prices you will settle with him that Mr. Preste (for whom I sent) asks only 18... a quintal, from Paris to Munich, and that it is only fair consequently that the latter, who has nothing to gain by his return, should ask me a little less. Your mail which left July 6 will be at Munich on August 7. The harvest time which makes it difficult to secure horses has delayed the mail.

I am grateful to you for offering to write to Saxony for some china-ware. Someone got me some from France at an infinitely cheap price and I took advantage of the opportunity. It is cheaper than the one from Saxony and of a better design.

[Page three of the letter]

Yesterday I met the Duke of Nivernois[sic] [Nivernais] who again spoke to me about you, with the praises you deserve; he told me he was sorry a little negotiation you had volunteered to take care of, in order to find a situa-

[Page two of the translation]

tion for a certain Mr. de Castelnau (in whom the Duchess of Nivernois[sic] [Nivernais] is greatly interested) has failed. He asked me whether there would not be a way of getting him in the service of Bavaria or of Saxony. I could not answer him pertinently since I am acquainted with neither of these two courts, but I told him that I would write to you about it and that I was sure of your willingness to do whatever could be agreeable to him. You certainly know very well the dreadful adventure of Mr. de Castelnau. I do not believe his crime was premeditated, but he is, to say the least, a man of unforgivable violence. I would rather see him anywhere else but in Bavaria. I furthermore believe that you

[Page four of the letter]

and I should be better known in that country before asking any favor from the government, and so, if you have any way of getting in touch with Saxony, I wish you would make use of it. Le Count Despeck, to whom I spoke of this affair and who gave me the enclosed letter of baron[Baron] de Boden, thinks that he should go to Russia. I shall make this proposition to the Duke of Nivernois[sic] [Nivernais].

He spoke very much of the letter you sent him through me and told me that he did not know what to do. He is very<sup>much</sup> satisfied at heart but he nevertheless fears the proceedings of Peglioni and supposes that he keeps up corresponding with Mr. Colard. I took advantage of the confidence he showed me, during the conversation, to ask him to receive him, when he returns in this country, as he used to see him formerly, but the forgiveness of insults is not his pet virtue.

He gave me communication of some letters from Spain on present affairs. It seems that the quarrel will be limited to America and that England and France are about to settle an arrangement between these two nations. It seems that Spain is anxious to gain over to the bad faith of the Portuguese secretary the colony of Santo Sacramento which would be of a great utility to her.

[Page three of the translation]

You know, Sir, the sentiment of esteem and of attachment with which I am more than anybody else your humble and obedient servant,

The count[sic] [Chevalier] de la Lousanne[sic] [Luzerne].

[In blue pen]

Anne César de la LUZERNE,

French Minister to US. during Revolution

-----END-----

**2.41 Item 41: Letter from [Chevalier Anne-César de la Luzerne](#) to Unknown [French Language], ca. Spring-Summer 1779**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a letter from Chevalier [Anne-César de la Luzerne](#) to unknown with no date. Within the letter, Luzerne gives the recipient directions for how they can pay a bill of 25 thousands French livres/pounds. It appears that the rest of the letter is surrounding the movement of traveling cases or luggage. Luzerne would like to know with whom he should leave the traveling cases so that they will leave for [Lorient, France](#), no later than Sunday or Monday. The traveling cases may first be delivered to someone in [Nantes, France](#), before they arrive at their final destination in Lorient. Luzerne hopes that the recipient doesn't forget the time or port of his departure. Luzerne closes the letter warmly but apologizes for all of the troubles he has caused the recipient. Luzerne possibly mentions a monastery in this letter. Anne-César de la Luzerne's brother, [César-Guillaume la Luzerne](#), was a Roman Catholic clergyman. César-Guillaume may have helped Anne-César coordinate the transportation of the belongings. This letter is likely about preparations for [Chevalier Anne-César de la Luzerne's travels](#) aboard [the Sensible from Lorient, France, to Boston, United States](#), with both [John Adams](#) and [John Quincy Adams](#) in June of 1779. [Benjamin Franklin wrote to John Adams in April, 1779](#), about the latter's upcoming voyage with Luzerne. Franklin mentioned the moving of Adams' belongings from one ship to another due to safety concerns. Franklin stated that traveling with "amiable" Luzerne would make up for any inconvenience of moving his belongings. Franklin stated that the ships were in Nantes at the time of writing. [In his personal letters](#), John Adams frequently mentioned his stay in Nantes and discussed the moving of his belongings. [In April 1779, John Adams discussed his travels between Nantes and Lorient, France](#). This letter from Chevalier de la Luzerne to unknown is possibly referencing the movement of John Adams' belongings and may have even been addressed to John Adams himself. It was likely sent some time between Luzerne's [appointment as the French ambassador in April 1779 and his voyage in June 1779](#). While the handwriting in [later letters from Luzerne](#) appears differently, the handwriting in this document is very similar to the handwriting in this [letter from Luzerne to George Washington from 1779](#). References to numerous letters from Chevalier de la Luzerne can be found in [Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia](#) and [Histoire de la participation de la France à l'établissement des États-Unis d'Amérique. Correspondance diplomatique et documents](#).

Dates: Spring-Summer 1779

Creator: [Luzerne, Anne-César, chevalier de la, 1741-1791](#)

Subjects: [Luzerne, Anne-César, chevalier de la, 1741-1791](#); Letters; Correspondence; Nantes (France); Lorient, France; Ambassadors; Adams, John, 1735-1826; Luggage;

Locations: [Nantes, France](#); [Lorient, France](#); possibly "Rue d'Huvelin" [unlikely [Rue Huvelin, Lebanon](#); possibly referring to the street of [Eugène Huvelin](#), a clergyman of the time]

People: [Luzerne, Anne-César, chevalier de la, 1741-1791](#)

General Condition: Good; difficult to read

Measurements: 10 ¾ in. x 7 ⅛ in.

Transcript Attempt:



**Transcription assistance for this manuscript has been provided by Susan Cragin, Stephanie Vaillant, and Mike Shaw.**

[first page]

Le che[valie]r de la Luzerne

Ministre de France aux Etats-Unis,

jai[sic] [J'ai] l'honneur de vous adresser [sic] [adresser], monsieur, un billet de 25 mil[le] livres payable comptant a[sic] [à] la caisse de Rue(?) d'Huvelin(?) je vous prie de m'accorder sa reception [sic] [réception]..

Je vous prie aussi, monsieur, de vouloir bien me mander chez qui je dois faire déposer [sic] [déposer] mes différentes [sic] [différentes] caisses pour qu'elles partent au plutard dimanche ou lundi pour L'Orient, je lesadresserai [sic] [adresserai] a[sic] [à] une de moutoirier [sic] [moutier](?) a [sic] [à] Nantes, vous voudrez[sic] [voudrez] bien en faire changer l'adresse [sic] [l'adresse], et y rappeler [sic] [rappeler](?) le borse [sic] [bourse] de votre correspondant

[second page]

a[sic] [à] L'Orient quelques-unes de ces caisses sont déjà[sic] [déjà] faites, et je pourrais les faire transporter demain matin, je me flate [sic] [flatte] que le reste y sera déposé dans le courant de la semaine, vous voyez que je ne perds pas de temps. Comme mes gens mettront [sic] [mettront] les addresses[sic] [adresses] pour Nantes et qu'après[sic] [qu'après] cela il perdront [sic] [perdront] absolument de vue toutes ces caisses, j'espere[sic] [j'espere] que tou [sic] [tu] ne t'oblouera[sic] [t'oubliera] ni l'époque[sic] [l'époque] juste de mon depart [sic] [départ], ni le port ~~d'où~~ je ou[sic] [où] je m'embarquerai. Mil [sic] [mille] pardons des peines que je vous donne Je vous prie d'etre[sic] [d'être] persuade[sic] [persuadé] de ma

[third page]

reconnaissance et des sentiments d'attachement[sic] [d'attachement] avec lesquels je suis, monsieur, votre tres[sic] [très] humble et tres[sic] [très] obeissant[sic] [obéissant] serviteur  
Le che[valier] de la Luzerne [signature]

Translation:

[first page]

The Chevalier de la Luzerne

Minister of France to the United States

I had the honor of sending you, Sir, a bill for 25 thousand livres [French pounds] payable at the register on Huvelin's Street. I ask you to please hasten its delivery.

I also beg you, Sir, to please also be willing to direct me to whom I should leave my different cases, so they can leave for Lorient late Sunday or Monday. I will send them to a Monastery(?) in Nantes, you will want to change the address, and to remember the bill of your correspondent

[second page]

in Lorient some of the cases have already been sent, and I can have them all transported tomorrow morning, I flatter myself that the rest will be sent there during the week. You see that I don't waste time, as my men will put the addresses for Nantes and after that, they will absolutely lose sight of all of these

cases, I hope that you won't forget the correct time of my departure, nor the port where I will embark. A thousand apologies for the troubles that I have caused you. I ask that you please be assured of my

[third page]

gratitude and of my affectionate attachments with which I am, Sir, your very humble and most obedient servant.

Le Chevalier de la Luzerne [Signature]

-----END-----

**2.42. Item 42: Letter from [Chevalier Anne-César de la Luzerne](#) to “Monsieur le Cher de Luxembourg” [[Anne Paul Emmanuel Sigismond de Montmorency-Luxembourg](#)] [French Language], 1782 September 6 (Removed to Black Box #1)**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a letter sent from Chevalier [Anne-César de la Luzerne](#) to [Chevalier Anne Paul Emanuel Sigismond de Montmorency Luxembourg](#), later the Prince of Luxembourg, on September 6, 1782, concerning the frigate [l'Indien](#), also known as the [South Carolina](#). This item concerns [Captain Alexander Gillon](#), who commanded the ship, and his actions over the last several months.

Luzerne starts out by stating that he has been watching over the [South Carolina](#) for Luxembourg, reminding Captain Gillon to contact Luxembourg, however Captain Gillon had not sent any replies.

Luzerne spoke to the representatives of the state of [South Carolina](#) in order to get an answer, but as they had no jurisdiction over the captain, they could only pass the word along. Gillon responded with a letter outlining that, though he agreed to share ¼ of all catches made by the [South Carolina](#), the delays due to Luxembourg have cost so much that the allotted amount of catches would not be enough to cover the costs of maintenance and pay. Luzerne then explains that the attached letter is a translation of Gillon's response. Luzerne wished to prosecute Captain Gillon, but upon speaking to his sailors, found that those who had previously sued him for wages earned nothing for their efforts. Luzerne ends the letter by explaining how it would be a waste of money and time to press charges, because the costs of the lawsuit in America were immense. The [South Carolina](#) was a frigate built for U.S. commissioners in France, chartered by the Duke of Luxembourg, likely referring to [Chevalier Anne Paul de Luxembourg](#). In 1780, she was chartered to the state of South Carolina represented by Captain Gillon, where she was used to [capture British ships](#) in the [American Revolutionary](#) with ¼ of all profit going to [Luxembourg](#).

Luxembourg [filed a civil suit against Gillon](#) in November 1782 and won. Gillon was arrested and escaped without bail to [Charleston, South Carolina](#), where the suit was brought into debate (Cutting v. South Carolina), with deliberations lasting another 14 years, [eventually making it to the Supreme Court](#). This suit was initiated by creditors including Jean B. Cutting, who sought repayment for funds owed by the state of South Carolina to the ship's financiers. The claims were not fully settled until 1856, when it was dismissed by the Supreme Court on the grounds of sovereign immunity, in that the state of South Carolina could not be sued by private individuals.

Dates: 1782 September 6

Creator: [Luzerne, Anne-César, chevalier de la, 1741-1791](#)

Subjects: [Luzerne, Anne-César, chevalier de la, 1741-1791](#); Philadelphia (Pa.); American Revolution (1775-1783); South Carolina (Ship); [Gillon, Alexander, 1741-1794](#); South Carolina

Locations: Philadelphia (Pa.)

People: [Luzerne, Anne-César, chevalier de la, 1741-1791](#); [Luxembourg, Anne Paul, chevalier de, 1742-1789](#); [Gillon, Alexander, 1741-1794](#)

General Condition: Fair; water damage on corners, torn corner

Measurements: 12 ½ in. x 8 in. (closed); 16 in. x 12 ½ in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

[first page]

A[sic] [À] Philadelphie le 6. 7<sup>bre</sup>. 1782 .

Monsieur

trente Cinq jus<sup>ee</sup>(?)

trente 8

Dès le moment de l'arriveé[sic] [l'arrivée] de M. Gillon  
ici je me suis occupé de vos interets[sic] [intérêts] et je l'ai  
pressé de vous rendre compte du montant des  
prises(?) qu'il a faites avec la South Carolina;  
Je n'ai pu obtenir déclaircissement[sic] [d'éclaircissements] des(?) bal(?) de  
lui. Je lui ai écrit[sic] [écrit] deux lettres qui sont demeurés  
sans reponse[sic] [réponse] satisfaisante. Je me suis adressé  
aux Delegates[sic] [Délégués] de l'Etat[sic] [l'État] de la Carolina en Congrès,  
mais comme ils n'ont aucune autorité sur  
lui ce n'est pas sans peine qu'ils l'ont  
engagé à me fournir quelques éclaircissements  
qui ne sont pas plus satisfaisan[t]. M. Gillon  
en convenu enfin que le quart des prises(?)  
quil[sic] [qu'il] ferait devoir vous appartenir, mais  
il a ajouté que le préjudice que lui avaient  
cause huit mois de délais resultant[sic] [résultant] de votre  
fait n'était point payé par le produit  
des quart de ces prisere[sic] [prises]. Yl[sic] [Il] prétend même  
que vous etes[sic] [êtes] convenu avec lui de lui tenir  
compte de ces delais[sic] [délais]. La traduction ci[-]jointe  
d'une lettre qu'il m'a écrite hier vous instruira

M. le Ch<sup>[evali]er</sup>. De Luxembourg

[second page]

plus particulièrement de ses vues. J'étais

résolu à faire poursuivre le M. Gillon en justice; mais j'ai été informé que des propres matelots français et autres qui l'avaient attaqué pour le payement de leurs gages n'avaient pas obtenu satisfaction. Je me borne écrire(?) à vous **informer** de ces circonstances, afin que vous puissiez prendre vis-à-vis de M. Gillon les mesures que vous jugerez nécessaires. Je vous prie d'être[sic] [d'être] bien persuadé que je ferai de mon côté[sic] [côté] tout ce qui dépendra[sic] [dépendra] de moi pour vous procurer satisfaction. Mais je vous avoue que j'y vois peu d'apparences. Les frais de procédure[sic] [procédure] sont immenses ici et c'est encore un des motifs qui m'ont empêché de porter cette affaire devant les tribunaux. J'ai l'honneur d'être[sic] [d'être] avec le plus sincère attachement[sic] [attachment] Monsieur

Votre très humble et  
très obéissant serviteur  
Le Che[valier] de la Luzerne [signature]

Translation:

[first page]

To Philadelphia on the 6th of September, 1782

Sir

thirty five. Jusee(?)

Thirty 8

From the moment of Mr. Gillon's arrival here, I have been taking care of your interests and I have urged him to give you an account of the amount of catches he has made with South Carolina; I could not get any clarification from him. I wrote him two letters which remain unanswered. I have addressed the delegates of the State of Carolina in Congress, but as they have no authority over him, it is not without difficulty that they have induced him to furnish me with some clarifications which are not more satisfactory. Mr. Gillon finally agreed that a quarter of the catches he would make should belong to you, but he added that the damage caused to him by eight months of delay resulting from what you had done did not appear to be paid by the product of the quarter of these catches. He even claims that you have agreed with him to take into account these delays. Attached is a translation

M. le Chevalier. De Luxembourg

[second page]

of a letter he wrote to me yesterday to inform you more particularly of his views. I was resolved to have M. Gillon prosecuted; but I have been informed that some of the French and other sailors who had sued him because the payment of their wages had not been able to obtain satisfaction. I am just writing to inform you of these circumstances, so that you may take the measures you deem necessary with regard to M. Gillon. I beg you to be well persuaded that I will do everything in my power to give you satisfaction. But I must admit that I see little of it. The costs of the proceedings are immense here and this is another of the reasons that prevented me from bringing this case before the courts.

I have the honor to be with the most sincere attachment,  
Monsieur

Your very humble and  
very obedient servant  
Le Chevalier de la Luzerne [signature]

-----END-----

**2.43. Item 43: Letter from [Chevalier Anne-César de la Luzerne](#) to [John Hancock](#) [French Language], 1783 January 10 [Removed to Legal Box #1]**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description:

The following item is a letter from Chevalier [Anne-César de la Luzerne](#), Ambassador of France, to [John Hancock](#), Governor of Massachusetts, on January 10, 1783. The letter acknowledges the joy that the [Commonwealth of Massachusetts](#) expressed towards the birth of [Louis-Joseph-Xavier, Dauphin of France](#) by [Marie Antionette](#). As [dauphin, Louis-Joseph](#) was the heir-apparent of France and was first in line for the succession of the throne until he died in 1789. He was born in October 1781, almost two years prior to this letter. This delay in congratulations was likely due to the [American Revolution](#), which ended in February, [1783](#). This letter also mentions that the [King of France, Louis XVI](#), will always take particular interest in the prosperity of Massachusetts. This serves as a recognition of the state's independence from Britain. The King's special interest in Massachusetts may be because of the [Boston Massacre](#), which led to the [Boston Tea Party](#), leading to [Britain's Intolerable Acts](#), leading to the [American Revolution](#). Furthermore, several key battles took place there, such as the [Battles of Lexington and Concord](#) and the [Battle of Bunker Hill](#). Finally, when the [Declaration of Independence](#) was signed, John Hancock, representing Massachusetts, was the first signature. Luzerne became the French minister to the United States in 1779 and returned to France in 1784. He was a staunch supporter of the [American Revolution](#) and greatly influenced the development of the new government in Philadelphia. A second document describes Luzerne as a French minister living in Philadelphia during the American Revolution. This second document mentions a celebration of the birth of the Dauphin, possibly referring to the [open-air](#)

[pavilion in Philadelphia that was commissioned in 1782 by Anne-Cesar de la Luzerne to host a party for the birth of the Dauphin.](#)

Dates: 1783 January 10

Creator: [Luzerne, Anne-César, chevalier de la, 1741-1791](#)

Subjects: [Louis-Joseph-Xavier, Dauphin of France, 1781-1789](#); [Luzerne, Anne-César, chevalier de la, 1741-1791](#); [Hancock, John, 1737-1793](#); [Louis XVI, King of France, 1754-1793](#); [Marie Antoinette, Queen, consort of Louis XVI, King of France, 1755-1793](#); Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Chevalier; Minister; Minister in America; Diplomats; Diplomats--France; American Revolution (1775-1783);

Locations: Philadelphia (Pa.)

People: [Luzerne, Anne-César, chevalier de la, 1741-1791](#); [Hancock, John, 1737-1793](#); [Louis-Joseph-Xavier, Dauphin of France, 1781-1789](#); [Louis XVI, King of France, 1754-1793](#)

General Condition: Good, yellowing.

Measurements: 12 ¼ in. x 8 in. (closed); 12 ¼ in. x 16 ¼ in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

[first page]

a [sic] [à] Philadelphie le 10. Janv<sup>ier</sup>. 1783.

Monsieur

Sa Majesté a été informée des marques de joie que l'Etat [sic] [l'État] de Massachusetts a donné à l'occasion de la naissance de Ms<sup>gr</sup>. [Monseigneur] le Dauphin. Elle a vu avec beaucoup de Satisfaction la part que les Citoyens de votre Etat [sic] [État] ont prise à cet heureux événement [sic] [événement]; le Roy [sic] [Roi] m'ordonne de vous témoigner la Sensibilité à ce Sujet et me charge en même leur d'assurer les Citoyens et habitans [sic] [habitants] de l'Etat [sic] [l'État] de Massachusetts de son affection et de l'intérêt[sic] [l'intérêt] particulier qu'il prendra toujours à leur prospérité.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec un respectueux attachement.

Monsieur, de votre Excellence

Le très humble et très obéissant serviteur %

[Le che.\[valier\] de la Luzerne \[signature\]](#)

[in pencil]

French Minister to the U.S.

Son Excel<sup>[len]ce</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Hancock Gouverneur de l'Etat[sic] [l'État] de Massachu[setts]

[Second document, ripped out of a book]

[Cut off] poem "At Sea," and "The C[cut off]

[Cut off] en Bucket," the author of which live in Scituate also.

309. LUZERNE, Chevallier[sic] [Chevalier] de, French Minister dur-ing American Revolution, *l.s.* folio, Phila., 1783.

To John Hancock, thanking him in the name of the King for the celebration by Massachusetts of the birth of the Dauphin.

Translation Attempt:

To Philadelphia, January 10th, 1783

Monsieur,

Her majesty has been informed of the marks of joy that the state of Massachusetts has given to the occasion of the birth of Monseigneur le Dauphin. She has seen with much satisfaction the part that the citizens of your state have taken to this happy event; The King orders me to show you sensibility to this subject and tasks me at the same time to assure the citizens and inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts of his affection and of the particular interest he will always take in their prosperity.

I have the honor to be with a respectful attachment

Sir, Your Excellency's

Your very humble and very obedient servant %

The Knight de la Luzerne [signature]

His excellent Mr. Hancock, Governor of the States of Massachusetts

[second and third pages are blank]

[fourth page]

Cheval<sup>[ie]r</sup> De Luzerne Rec'd[sic] [Received] from Philadelphia, Febr[uar]y 4<sup>th</sup> 1783

[pencil]

To Hancock

-----END-----

**2.44. Item 44: Letter from [Chevalier Anne-César de la Luzerne](#) to “[Count d’Hector](#)” [[Jean Baptiste Charles Henri Hector, Count of Estaing](#)] [French Language], 1788 October 29**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a letter from Chevalier [Anne-César de la Luzerne](#) to the Count d’Hector [[Charles Henry Hector, Count of Estaing](#)], written from [the Palace of] [Versailles](#) to [Brest, France](#), on October 29, 1788. Within the letter, Chevalier de la Luzerne discusses arrangements for a ship for a group of ambassadors’ return journey. It appears that they were to sail aboard the [Thétis](#), an [18-pounder frigate](#), even though they arrived aboard the [Aurore](#). Luzerne had discussed with M. de Macnamara ([Henry Macnamara](#)) the possibility of providing two ships, however, the king [likely [King Louis XVI](#)] only wanted to grant the use of a single ship for the voyage. Luzerne mentions that they would like the return trip to be faster, and he discusses the logistics of the food that will be supplied in hopes of reducing the overall expense of the journey. These ambassadors were very likely from the [Kingdom of Mysore](#)



[modern day [southern India](#)], as Luzerne mentions that [Tipu Sultan](#) would also like for the return trip to be quicker. [In 1787 Tipu Sultan sent a group of ambassadors \(Muhammad Darvesh Khan. Akbar Ali Khan and Osman Khan. Akbar Ali Khan\) to the court of King Louis XVI](#) in an attempt to secure an alliance and military support in Mysore against England. After a ten month and twenty day long voyage, *l'Aurore* landed in [Toulon](#) on June 8, 1788. The ambassadors met with King Louis XVI on August 3, 1788; however, the King declined the official alliance as France was at peace with England at that time. Tipu Sultan also wanted French artisans and craftsmen to return to Mysore, so this likely refers to the approximate 20 craftsmen mentioned in Luzerne's letter. The ambassadors left France with Captain Macnamara on October 9, 1788. [Tipu Sultan would continue to attempt to forge an alliance with France](#) over the coming years and gained traction when [Napoleon Bonaparte](#) came to power. At the time that this letter was written, Luzerne had already completed his service as ambassador to the United States. This same year, he was appointed as [ambassador to England](#). This letter was likely written before he began work in that position. In 1758 the Count d'Hector fought the British near present day Southern India, and he later joined the French East India Company. He was made naval inspector and governor of Brest in 1772 and was promoted to Vice Admiral of the Asian and American seas in 1777. Following his involvement in the [American Revolutionary War](#), Hector became increasingly more interested in politics and diplomacy; and he was elected to the [Assembly of Notables](#) in 1787. Luzerne may have been writing to Hector about the ambassadors' plans due to his extensive naval background, his knowledge of the region surrounding Mysore, and/or his proximity to the King. [Henry Macnamara](#) was a Vice-Admiral in the French Royal Navy and was [made a count](#) by Louis XVI in 1782. After Macnamara [took the ambassadors back to Mysore](#), he stopped in [Isle de France](#) (present day [Mauritius](#)) where news of the French Revolution reached him. As a Royalist, Macnamara refused to obey orders from the National Assembly, and inhabitants of the Isle de France captured and hanged him in 1790. The ambassadors likely came to France aboard the French corvette *Aurore* built in [Le Havre](#) and launched in 1767. This ship was used by [Pierre le Roy](#) for scientific research, and acquired by the French Royal Navy in 1769. According to [this reference](#), Tipu Sultan's ambassadors sailed aboard the *Roy l'Aurore*, likely referring to the ship's history with Pierre le Roy.

Dates: 1788 October 29

Creator: [Luzerne, Anne-César, chevalier de la, 1741-1791](#)

Subjects: Letters; Correspondence; Chevalier; Minister; Minister in America; Diplomats;

Diplomats--France; Ambassadors; Diplomacy; [Louis XVI, King of France, 1754-1793](#); Sultan, Tipu;

Thétis (Frigate); Mysore (India)

Locations: [Versailles, France](#); [Brest, France](#)

People: [Luzerne, Anne-César, chevalier de la, 1741-1791](#); Count d'Hector [[Estaing, Charles Henri, comte d', 1729-1794](#)]; [Macnamara, Henry, 1743-1790](#); [Tipu Sultan, Fath 'Ali, Nawab of Mysore, 1753-1799](#); [Louis XVI, King of France, 1754-1793](#)

General Condition: Fair (manuscript): parchment is browning, ink is beginning to fade, slight staining on the back page; Good (archivist's translation)

Measurements: 7 ¾ in. x 6 ¼ in. (manuscript closed); 7 ¾ in. x 12 ½ in. (manuscript open); 8 in. x 4 ⅞ in. (archivist's translation)

Transcript Attempt:

[Page one]

La Luzerne,

Ministre de la Maine

Versailles, le 29 octobre 1788

j'avais déjà discuté, Monsieur le Comte, avec M. de Macnemara[sic] [Macnamara] la demande d'un second batiment[sic] [bâtiment], demande qui avait été antérieurement faite par les ambassadeurs. Il seait[sic] [sait] que l'intention du Roi est de d'en donner qu'un seul.

Les Ambassadeurs et leur suite ont dit eux mêmes en arrivant qu'ils étoient[sic] [étaient] trouvés parfaite-ment bien à bord de la petite corvette l'aurore[sic] [l'Aurore] . Il n'y aura en passagers que[sic] [qu']environ vint[sic] [vingt] francais[sic] [Français] de plus sur la Thetys[sic] [Thétis] fregate[sic] [frégate] portant du 18, et ces hommes sont des artisans.

On veut accelerer[sic] [accélérer] le retour (d'après la demande de Tippo[sic] [Tipu] Sultan même) et epargner[sic] [épargner] sur la depense[sic] [dépense] qui a été jusqu'ici excessive.

1°. Une gabarre quelconque ne seroit[sic] [serait] pas aussitot[sic] [aussitôt] armée que la frégate. Il faudrait auquelle en retardant le depart[sic] [départ] ou quelle rejoignent M. de Macnemara[sic] [Macnamara] dont les relaches[sic] [relâches] doivent etre[sic] [être] tres[sic] [très] courtes. Vous me faites cette observation vous même.

2°. La marche de deux batiments[sic] [bâtiments] n'est jamais aussi eleve[sic] [élevée] que celle d'un seul.

Les Ambassadeurs usent et abusent de ce qu'on fait pour eux, ils demandent sur tout objet et sans bornes, ils en ont usé de meme[sic] [même] à l'égard des provisions. L'aurore[sic] [L'Aurore] ne portait assurément[sic] [assurément] pas cinq cents moutons et trois mille volailles vivantes. Il n'y a qu'à en diminuer le nombre sauf à suppleer[sic] [suppléer] dans le relacher[sic] [relâcher]. A[sic] [À] leurs deux parents pres[sic] [près], leur suite est composée de gens d'un état peu considerable[sic] [considérable], à qui leur religion permet de manger du ris[sic] [riz] [et] des legumes[sic] [légumes]. Que la Thetys[sic] [Thétis] parte, d'autant que lorsque vous recevrez ma reponse[sic] [réponse] elle sera prete[sic] [prête] M. le Comte d'Hector à Brest

[Page two]

à mettre à la voile, et vous verrez qu'en mer tout s'arrangera.

j'ai été malade depuis huit jours. Daignez excuser la brièveté de ma réponse, et agreer[sic] [agréer] les assurances de l'attachement sincère avec lequel j'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur le Comte, votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur.

La Luzerne [Signature]

Archivist's Translation:

[Page one of letter and translation]

Versailles, this 29<sup>th</sup> of October 1788.

I had already discussed, Count, with Monsieur de Macue-mara[sic] [Macnamara], the demand of a second ship, a demand which had been made previously by the embas-sadors[sic] [ambassadors]. He knows that the King's intention is, to give only one.

The ambassadors[sic] [ambassadors] and their suite have said themselves on arriving, that they had been perfectly comfortable on board of the little corvette, "l'Aurore." There will be as passengers only about twenty more Frenchmen on the Thétys, a frigate carrying 18 guns, and these men are artisans.

One wishes to accelerate the return (according to Tippo[sic] [Tipu] Sultan's

[Page two of translation]

own demand) and to lower the expense, which until now has been excessive.

1°. No kind of a lighter could be armed as soon as the frigate. It would be necessary either to delay her departure or make her join Monsieur de Macueamara[sic] [Macnamara] who stays but very shortly in each port, you yourself have made this observation to me.

2°. The speed of two ships is never as great as that of one alone.

The ambassadors[sic] [ambassadors] use and abuse of what is done for them, they demand every thing[sic] [everything] and their exactions are without limit. They have acted in the same way about the provisions.

[Page three of translation]

The “Aurore” surely did not carry five hundred sheep and three thousand fowls, all alive. That number must be lessened and supplies can be obtained wherever they stop. Excepting their two relatives, their suite is composed of persons of no great importance, whose religion permits them to eat rice and vegetables. Let the Thétys start, the more so[sic] [moreso] as, when you will receive my answer, she will be ready

[Page two of letter]

to sail, and you will see, that once on the high seas, every thing[sic] [everything] will arrange itself.

I have been ill for eight days. Please excuse the short-ness of my answer, and

[Page four of translation]

accept the assurance of the sincere attachment with which I have the honor, Count, to be your very humble and very obedient servant

La Luzerne.

To the Count d’Hector  
at Brest

-----END-----

## **2.45. Item 45: Heraldry of [[Chevalier Anne-Cesar de](#)] “[La Luzerne](#)” [French Language], Mid-Late 18th Century**

Type of Material: Heraldry

Title: La Luzerne.

Description: The following document displays the heraldry of Chevalier [Anne-César de la Luzerne](#), date unknown. The document contains the description of a “blue [background] with an affixed cross of gold filled with five shells of [gules](#).” Luzerne became the French minister to the United States in 1779 and returned to France in 1784. He was a staunch supporter of the [American Revolution](#) and greatly influenced the development of the new government in Philadelphia.

Dates: N/A

Creator: N/A

Subjects: Blazonry; Arms, Coats of; Heraldry; Heraldry--Europe; Heraldry--France; Heraldry--France--Normandy; Chevalier; Minister; Minister in America; Diplomats; Diplomats--France; American Revolution (1775-1783); Philadelphia County (Pa.)--History.

Locations: [Philadelphia \(Pa.\)](#)

People: [Luzerne, Anne-César, chevalier de la, 1741-1791](#)

General Condition: Good [first document]: parchment is just beginning to yellow; no noticeable stains, tears, or damage; ink may be slightly faded. Fair [second document]: parchment is yellowing; document ripped in half

Measurements: 5 in. x 3 ½ in. [first document]; 1 in. x 6 ¼ in. [second document]

Transcript Attempt:

[First document]

La Luzerne.

[Heraldry]

D'azur à la croix ancrée d'or chargée de cinq co-quilles gueules.

Translation Attempt:

La Luzerne.

[Heraldry]

Azure with an affixed cross of gold filled with five shells of [gules](#).

-----END-----

## **2.46. Item 46: Signature by General [\[Jean-Baptiste\] Kléber](#) [French Language], 1793-1800.**

Type of Material: Signature

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a signature from [Kléber, Jean-Baptiste, 1753-1800](#), a French army officer and architect who served in [War of the Bavarian Succession](#) and the [French Revolutionary Wars](#). Kléber was trained as an architect and, after helping two German nobles in a bar fight, was nominated to attend the [Kriegsschule](#) in Munich. Afterwards, he was commissioned and served for seven years. After this, he returned to architecture and designed and built several manors, hospitals, and houses for members of the monastic order, the [Benedictines](#). Once the [French Revolutionary Wars](#) began, Kléber enlisted and rose swiftly in rank where otherwise he would be hindered due to his lack of noble title. After many victories and defeats, he was promoted to [divisional general](#) in 1793, after which this letter may have been written. After Napoleon abandoned the Egyptian expedition, Kléber was abruptly put in charge of the [French Army of the Orient](#). Kléber was fighting a losing battle against British, Ottoman, and local forces, so he drafted the [Convention of El Arish](#), an agreement where he would withdraw the French forces peaceably. This was approved by Commodore [Sidney Smith](#), the English officer leading the English, but rejected by [George Elphinstone, 1st Viscount Keith](#), Smith's boss, so Kléber attacked the Ottoman Army and won a strategically decisive victory at the [Battle of Heliopolis](#) where his forces were outnumbered six to one. Shortly after these victories, he was stabbed to death in the gardens of the [Palace of Alfi Bika](#). His assassin, [Suleiman al-Halabi](#), was a student of Islam, studying at the [Al-Azhar University](#) in Egypt. He was paid by two Ottoman officers to kill Kléber, and, according to witnesses, he pretended to be either a beggar or a charity-worker to approach Kléber, after which he stabbed Kléber four to five times, followed by stabbing an army engineer with which Kléber was speaking. Kléber died immediately and al-Halabi escaped, but the army engineer identified al-Halabi when he was recaptured. The engineer died from his injuries a few days later. After his capture, al-Halabi was tortured to reveal who sent him, saying that he was sent by Allah who was acting through the two Ottoman officers and through himself. As per the local custom, his hand was burned off, he was impaled by a 9-foot pole, and he was left to bleed out after four hours.

Dates: between October 1793 and 1800

Creator: [Kléber, Jean-Baptiste, 1753-1800](#)

Subjects: [Kléber, Jean-Baptiste, 1753-1800](#); Signature; Autograph;

Locations: N/A

People: [Kléber, Jean-Baptiste, 1753-1800](#)

General Condition: Fair. Incomplete. Little to no vinegar smell.

Measurements: 3 ⅞ in. x 2 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:

vu le général de

division Kleber

Translation:

seen/read by the general of

division Kleber

-----END-----

## **2.47. Item 47: Letter from [Jacques Necker](#) to Unknown [French Language], 1796 July 12**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a personal letter from [Jacques Necker](#) to unknown “Messieurs,” addressed to [Coppet](#) [possibly referring to [Coppet Castle](#)] in Pays de Vaud [presently [Canton of Vaud](#)], [Switzerland](#), dated July 12, 1796. Within the letter, Necker questions why the 1094.45 sols received by “Messieurs” did not have the proper exchange rate added and why it was not noted in sterling pounds. It appears that Necker may have used Mr. “Casenove” [likely [Theophilus Cazenove](#)] in some way to manage his finances, and he asks Cazenove to answer these questions for him. Thus, one of the unnamed “Messieurs” may be referring to Mr. Cazenove, or he may simply have ties to the unnamed “Messieurs” mentioned in Item 48 [possibly the [Holland Land Company](#)]. Necker mentions that he received a power of attorney in order to get a reimbursement and that approximately two years prior he bought some land on the south side of the river in Luzerne County from Mr. Le Ray [likely referring to [“James” le Ray de Chaumont](#)] who had gotten the land from either Mr. [Robert Morris](#) or “the State.” According to Necker, his portion of land was approximately 4400 acres and located next to land that Mr. le Ray sold to Mr. de la Rochefoucault [likely referring to the [Duke de la Rochefoucauld](#)]. Necker writes to “Messieurs” to see if there is anything that must be done to insure his property and asks for the projected increase in value of the lands. Additionally, Necker mentions other financial entanglements with Mr. Le Ray, Mr. de la Rochefoucauld, and [Mr. le Gouverneur Morris](#) so he asks “Messieurs” about the “soundness” of Mr. le Gouverneur Morris and Mr. le Ray. Necker states that the gentlemen to whom this letter is addressed are also doing Necker’s daughter, [Madame \[la\] Baronne of Staël](#) a favor, and Necker says that he is very much indebted to these men. In *The Great American Land Bubble*, Necker’s land was noted as having been in the state of New York, and his daughter’s were in [Clare, St. Lawrence County](#) [New York]. While most online texts only mention Necker and Staël’s lands being located in the state of New York, [Necker paid taxes on land](#) located in [Orwell Township, County of Bradford \[Pennsylvania\]](#) for approximately 10 years. This title was later reverted to Le Ray. [Robert Morris acquired lands in Susquehanna and Bradford Counties in 1794](#). Le Ray purchased some of these lands, including a parcel of 4400 acres. This may refer to the same 4400 acres that Necker mentions within this letter. Although not established until 1827, [Le](#)

[Raysville, Pennsylvania](#) [present day [Bradford County](#)], is named for Le Ray de Chaumont further supporting that Le Ray likely owned lands in this region of Pennsylvania. [In another text](#), Necker and his daughter were noted as having been involved in a transaction with Le Ray de Chaumont in which Chaumont purchased lands in present day Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wayne Counties. While Necker states in this letter that his land is located in Luzerne County, historically, [Luzerne County included modern day Lackawanna, Wyoming, Susquehanna, and Bradford Counties](#) as demonstrated by this [1796 map of Pennsylvania](#). Therefore, it is very likely that Necker's lands mentioned in this letter are located in northern Pennsylvania, possibly in modern day [Bradford County](#). This letter may be connected to **Item 48: Letter from Jacques Necker to Unknown, 1798 October 5**, which concerns similar topics and people.

Dates: 1796, July 12; 1796, April 23; 1796, October 6; 1796, November 19

Creator: [Necker, Jacques, 1732-1804](#)

Subjects: [Necker, Jacques, 1732-1804](#); [Morris, Gouverneur, 1752-1816](#); [Chaumont, Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de, 1725-1803](#); [Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, François-Alexandre-Frédéric, duc de La, 1747-1827](#); Real Estate.; [Cazenove, Théophile, 1740-1811](#); [De Staël, Madame \(Anne-Louise-Germaine\), 1766-1817](#);

Locations: [Coppet, Switzerland](#); [Coppet Castle](#); [\[Pays de\] Vaud](#)

People: [Necker, Jacques, 1732-1804](#); [Staël, Madame de \(Anne-Louise-Germaine\), 1766-1817](#); [Morris, Robert, 1734-1806](#); [Morris, Gouverneur, 1752-1816](#); "M. Casenove" (likely [Cazenove, Théophile, 1740-1811](#)); "M. le Ray" (likely [Chaumont, Jacques-Donatien Leray de, 1725-1803](#)); "M. de la Rochefoucault" [likely [Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, François-Alexandre-Frédéric, duc de La, 1747-1827](#)]

General Condition: Fair: Ink is beginning to fade; parchment is browning; staining throughout; slight fraying at edges

Measurements: 7 ¾ in. x 6 ¼ in. (closed); 12 ½ in. x 7 ¾ in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

### [first page]

Jai [sic] [J'ai] receu [sic] [reçu] Messieurs la lettre que vous m'avez [sic] [m'avez] fait l'honneur de m'ecrire [sic] [m'écire] le 23 avril où vous me donner la notte [sic] [note] des interests [sic] [intérêts] que vous aver [sic] [avez] receu [sic] [reçue] pour moi et qui se montent a [sic] [à] Dollars 1094 ,, 45-<sup>sols</sup> que vous me dites avoir remis pour mon compte a [sic] [à] Mess J. Mty(?) Casenove neveux [sic] [neveux] & Comp [Compagnie] mais vous n'ajoutez [sic] [n'ajoutez] pas a [sic] [à] quel change et vous ne marquez pas la somme en livres sterling. J'ai prié M<sup>[onsieu]r</sup> Casenove de m'en informer.

Je vous adresse cy [sic] [ci] joint la procuration

### [second page]

que vous m'avez [sic] [m'avez] demandée pour recevoir le remboursement echu [sic] [échu] sur mes six pour cent ainsy [sic] [ainsi] que les remboursements a echoir [sic] [échoir] dans la suite.

Jai [sic] [J'ai] eu l'honneur de vous ecrire [sic] [écrire] le 25 Mars pour vous demander un modele [sic] [modèle] de procuration. Cet article se trouve maintenant satisfait ainsy [sic] [ainsi] je ne vous envoie [sic] [envoie] cy [sic] [ci] contre que la copie du surplus de ma lettre.

Jai [sic] [J'ai] acheté de M. le Ray il y a près de ~~ya~~ deux ans quelques portions de terre quil [sic] [qu'il] avait acquises [sic] [acquis] luy [sic] [lui] même

**[third page]**

de M<sup>[onsieu]r</sup> Robert Morris ou de l'Etat [sic] [l'État] elles sont situées dans le comté de la Luzerne au midy [sic] [midi] de la Riviere [sic] [Rivière] ~~du côté [sic] [côté] de~~ elles sont a coté [à côté] d'une [sic] [d'une] partie de terres que M<sup>r</sup> Le Ray avont [sic] [avait] vendu a [sic] [à] M<sup>[onsieu]r</sup> de la Rochefoucault [sic] [Rochefoucauld] ma partie est de 4400 - acres environ.

Je vous prie de vouloir bien [sic] [bien vouloir] me mander si j'ai [sic] [j'ai] quelque [sic] [quelques] precaution [sic] [précautions] a [sic] [à] prendre en Amerique [sic] [Amérique] pour assurer ma propriété [sic] [propriété].

Je vous prie aussy [sic] [aussi] de vouloir bien [sic] [bien vouloir] minformer [sic] [m'informer] de la valeur de ces terres actuellement et du progrès que vous

**[fourth page]**

estimez que pourra faire leur valeur avec le tems [sic] [temps].

J'ai [sic] [J'ai] de plus preté [sic] [prêté] de l'argent a M<sup>[onsieu]r</sup> Le Ray sur une retrocession [sic] [rétrocession] quil [sic] [qu'il] m'a faite dobligations [sic] [d'obligations] de M<sup>[onsieu]r</sup> de la Roche-foucault [sic] [Rochefoucauld] a [sic] [à] qui il avont [sic] [avait] vendu a [sic] [à] terme une portion de terrains [sic] [terrains]. Ainsy [sic] [Ainsi] j'ai hypothèque [sic] [hypothéqué] et sur ces obligations & par suite sur les terres même vendues a [sic] [à] M<sup>r</sup> de la Rochefoucault [sic] [Rochefoucauld].

Je vous prie aussy [sic] [aussi] de vouloir bien [sic] [bien vouloir] me dire si pour assurer

**[fifth page]**

a [sic] [à] cet egard [sic] [égard] ma surete [sic] [sûreté] j'ai [sic] [j'ai] quelque [sic] [quelques] formalite [sic] [formalités] a [sic] [à] remplir en Amerique [sic] [Amérique].

J'ai encore pour caution de ce pret [sic] [prêt] M<sup>[onsieu]r</sup> le Gouverneur Morris aurois-je aussy [sic] [aussi] quelque [sic] [quelques] formalite [sic] [formalités] a [sic] [à] remplir en Amerique [sic] [Amérique] pour constater cette caution.

Permettez moi [sic] [Permettez-moi] de vous demander ce qui vous est [sic] [êtes] connu de la solidité de M<sup>[onsieu]r</sup> le Gouverneur Morris et de M<sup>[onsieu]r</sup> Le Ray.

Je desire [sic] [désire] que toutes ces

**[sixth page]**

questions & toutes ces communications que je vous fais de confiance soyent [sic] [soient] entre nous.

Vous obligez non seulement moi mais ma fille Mad[ame] La Baronne de Stael [sic] [Staël] ayant fait les placements de son choi et pour l'employ [sic] [l'emploi] de sa dette dont jetais [sic] [j'étais] reste debiteur [sic] [débiteur].

Je vous demande pardon de lembarras [sic] [l'embaras] que je vous cause et si je pourrais de mon coté [sic] [côté]

**[seventh page]**

vous ete [sic] [êtes] bon a [sic] [à] quelque chose je vous prie de disposer de moi.

Je vous remercie de marier cotté [côté] le prix de vos fonds je vous prie en le faisant a [sic] [à] lavenir [sic] [l'avenir] d'y joindre aussy [sic] [aussi] le prix de change sur Londres.

J'ai [sic] [J'ai] l'honneur detre [sic] [d'être] avec un très parfait attachement Messieurs votre très humble & très obeissant [sic] [obéissant] serviteur



Necker [Signature]

T.S.V.P [possibly for “tournez s’il vous plaît”]

a [sic] [à] Coppet pays de Vaux [sic] [Vaud] en Suisse  
Le 12 juillet 1796

**[eighth page]**

Y a-t-il une dette de quelque Etat [sic] [État] particulier et des fonds negotiables [sic] [négociables]? et  
quel interest [sic] [intérêt] y trouve-t-on?

Necker, Jacques - Minister of Finance Louis XVI [written in pencil; likely archivist's notes]

Coppet 12 July 96 [written upside down]

Ja[cque]s Necker

Rec<sup>[ieve]d</sup> Oct[obe]r. 6, 1796

Ans<sup>[were]d</sup> Nov[ember]. 19, 1796

Translation:

**[first page]**

I have received, gentlemen, the letter that you did me the honor of writing on April 23, in which you gave me the note of the interest you have received for me and which amounts to 1094 dollars, 45 sols that you tell me you have remitted on my behalf to Monsieur J. Mty(?) Casenove, nephews & company, but you did not add to what exchange and you did not mark the sum in pounds sterling. I have asked Mr Casenove to inform me of this.

I am sending you herewith the power of attorney

**[second page]**

that you have asked me to receive the reimbursement due on my six per cent as well as the reimbursements to be due thereafter.

I had the honor of writing to you on March 25 to ask you for a model proxy. This article is now satisfied, so I am sending you only a copy of the surplus of my letter.

I bought from M. le Ray, nearly two years ago, some portions of land which he had acquired himself

**[third page]**

from Mr. Robert Morris or from the State, they [the pieces of land] are situated in Luzerne County, to the south of the River, on the side of which they are next to a part of land which Mr. Le Ray had sold to Mr. de la Rochefoucauld. My portion is approximately 4400 acres.

Please kindly let me know if there are any precautions to take in America to insure my property.

I would also ask you to inform me of the value of these lands at present and of the progress  
[increase] you

**[fourth page]**

think their value will make over time.

Furthermore, I lent money to Monsieur Le Ray on a retrocession he made to me of bonds from Monsieur de la Rochefoucauld to whom he had sold a portion of land at a later date. So, I have mortgaged both of these bonds and consequently on these same pieces of land sold to M. de la Rochefoucauld. Please kindly also tell me whether, in order to ensure

**[fifth page]**

my security in this respect, I have any formalities to complete in America.

I still have Mr. Governor Morris as surety for this loan and I would also have to complete some formalities in America to ascertain this surety.

Allow me to ask you what you know of the soundness of Mr. le Gouverneur Morris and Mr. Le Ray.

I desire that all these

**[sixth page]**

questions and all these communications which I make to you in confidence be between us.

You are helping not only me but also my daughter, Madame Baroness of Staël, having made the investments of her own choosing, and for the use of her debt, of which I had remained indebted. I beg your pardon for the embarrassment that I have caused you, and if I could, on my side,

**[seventh page]**

you are good for anything, I beg you to dispose of me [if you need anything from me, I am at your disposal].

I thank you for combining the price of your funds, I beg you, in doing so in the future, to add to it also the price of the exchange rate for London.

I have the honor to be, with a very perfect fondness, gentlemen, your very humble and very obedient servant,

Necker [Signature]

T.S.V.P. [possibly for “turn over, please”]

To Coppet, the land of Vaud in Switzerland

July 12, 1796

**[eighth page]**

Is there a debt of some particular state or negotiable funds? And what interest is there?

Necker, Jacques - Minister of Finance Louis XVI [written in pencil; likely archivist's notes]

Coppet 12 July 96 [written upside down]

Ja[cques] Necker

Rec<sup>[eive]d</sup>(?) Oct. 6, 1796

Ans<sup>[swere]d</sup> Nov. 19, 1796

-----END-----

**2.48. Item 48: Letter from [Jacques Necker](#) to Unknown [French Language],**

## 1798 October 5

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a personal letter from [Jacques Necker](#) to unknown "Messieurs," addressed from [Coppet](#) [possibly referring to [Coppet Castle](#)] in Pays de Vaud [presently [Canton of Vaud](#)], [Switzerland](#), dated October 5, 1798. The letter begins with Necker pointing out that he has sent triplicates and duplicates of his letters and he still hasn't received a response from the unknown "Messieurs".

Necker's bills of exchange are expiring and Necker states that M le Ray [likely referring to "[James](#)" [le Ray de Chaumont](#)] has stated that the Messieurs would pay on his behalf by means of power of attorney.

Necker states that le Ray had ordered the Messieurs to sell some possessions that M le Ray received in America if cash wasn't available. Necker elaborates that he pays M le Ray via bills of exchange for discounts in Europe because of the communication problems in America. This letter may be connected to **Item 47: Letter from Jacques Necker to Unknown, 1796 July 12**, which concerns similar topics and people.

Dates: 1798 October 5

Creator: [Necker, Jacques, 1732-1804](#)

Subjects: [Necker, Jacques, 1732-1804](#); [Morris, Gouverneur, 1752-1816](#); [Chaumont, Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de, 1725-1803](#); [Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, François-Alexandre-Frédéric, duc de La, 1747-1827](#); Real Estate.;

Locations: [Coppet, Switzerland](#); [Coppet Castle](#); [\[Pays de\] Vaud](#); "Coxe" [possibly [Cox, France](#)]

People: [Necker, Jacques, 1732-1804](#); [Morris, Gouverneur, 1752-1816](#); "M. le Ray" (likely [Chaumont, Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de, 1725-1803](#))

General Condition: Fair; illegible handwriting, faint staining on center of last page

Measurements: 12 ½ in. x 8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

[first page]

Coppet 5 8<sup>br</sup>[October], 1798

Je vous envoie[sic] [envoie] Messieurs un triplicat de ma lettre du 17 Juillet et un duplicat de ma lettre du 24 Aoust[sic] [Août]

Je n'ai reçu[sic] [reçu] aucune let[t]re de vous Messieurs ce qui augmente l'inquiétude où jetois[sic] [j'étais] dès ma dernière que mes lettres de la fin de Janvier quelque par triplicat ne vous soyent[sic] [soient] pas arrivées. Voici[sic] [Voici](?) done[sic] [donne](?) un double du transfert[t] annoncé dans ma lettres du 24 Aoust[sic] [Août] et qui remplacera d'autant mieux la lettre de change de

[second page]

6iasks(?) 534g  $\frac{33}{100}$  échéant(?) le 6 8<sup>br</sup>[October], actuellement passé que M[onsieur]. le Ray ma mande que cétiat[sic] [c'était] vous Messieurs qui payeria[sic] [payera] pour son compte la ditte lettre de change au moyen d'une procuration quil[sic] [qu'il] vous avat[sic] [avait] envoyé pour vendre de ses fonds d'Amérique pour une somme équivalent[sic] [équivalente]; et d'une manière ou d'une autre je recommande cette affaire a vos Soins.

M[onsieur] le Ray m'a fait des remises

[third page]

sur l'Europe[sic][l'Europe] en échange de ses traittes[sic] [traïtes](?) sur Coxe[sic] [Cox](?) au 5 Janvier et si ces remises sont payées[sic] [payées] comme j'ai lieu de la croire des lettres sur Coxe[sic] [Cox](?) deviendront nulles et cest[sic] [c'est] en particulier a[sic] [à] cause des difficultés nouvelles survenues dans la communication avec l'Amerique[sic] [l'Amérique] que j'ai consenti à cet échange[sic] [échange].

Je crois vous avez(?) accuse[sic] [accusé] la reception[sic] [réception] de votre lettre du 25 Janvier je n'en ai pas receu[sic] [reçu] a[sic] [à] posterieure[sic] [postérieure] a[sic] [à] cette epoque[sic] [époque]. Je vous renouvelle

[fourth page]

Messieurs les assurances de mon imidable[sic] [amiable](?) attachement

Necker [signature]

[upside down]

Coppet 5 Octo[ber] [17]98

Ja[cque]s Necker

u Feb[ruar]y 1 1799

Ans<sup>[were]d</sup> Feb[ruar]y 6<sup>th</sup> 1799

Translation:

[first page]

Coppet 5 October, 1798

I am sending you, gentlemen, a triplicate of my letter of July 17 and a duplicate of my letter of August 24.

I have not received any letter from you, gentlemen which increases the anxiety that I have been experiencing since last year that my letters at the end of January, some of them in triplicate, have not reached you. Here is a duplicate of the transfer announced in my letters from August 24th and which will replace all the better the bill of exchange of

[second page]

Giasks(?) 534g 33/100 due by October 6th, currently past that Monsieur le Ray tells me that it was you, Messieurs, who will pay on his behalf the said bill of exchange by means of a power of attorney that he had sent you to sell his stock(?) from America for an equivalent sum; and in one way or another I recommend that you take care of this. M[onsieur] le Ray has given me remittance

[third page]

in Europe in exchange for its bills of exchange to Coxe[sic] [Cox](?) on January 5th and these remittances are paid as I have reason to believe the letters to Coxe[sic] [Cox](?) will become null and void and it is in particular because of the new difficulties that have arisen in communication with America that I have consented to this exchange.

I believe that I have already accused you of the receipt of your letter of January 25, which I have not received after this time. I renew,

[fourth page]

gentlemen, the assurances of my amicable attachment

Necker [signature]

[upside down]

Coppet 5 Oct[ber] [17]98

Ja[cque]s Necker

u Feb[ruar]y 1 1799

Ans[were]d Feb[ruar]y 6th 1799

-----END-----

## **2.49. Item 49: Portrait and Biography of [Jacques Necker](#), 1823; Purchased in 1940s (Removed to Oversized Box #1)**

Type of Material: Portrait and Biography

Title: Mr. Necker.

Description: The following is a printed portrait of [Jacques Necker](#) in professional attire with the title “M<sup>r</sup>. Necker.” below it. Included is a brief biography describing Necker’s life, his tenure as Prime Minister and treasurer of France, and his associations with the French Revolution. Necker served as the [finance minister of France](#) for [King Louis XVI](#), where he revolutionized the field by producing the [Compte rendu](#), a complete budget of the Kingdom of France intended for the public, for which he was fired. He was brought back with a public celebration when the debt from the [American Revolutionary War](#) became too much to handle and France experienced a famine. He was fired again when he couldn’t combat the famine, to which the public responded by [storming the Bastille](#), which eventually led to the [French Revolution](#). Through the Revolution, he worked with various forms of leadership to keep France economically stable, but when the National Treasury ran out of money, he stole 400,000 livres, the equivalent of \$100 million USD, and fled the country. He escaped to Switzerland, but his money was confiscated by the French government. He continued to publish political books until his death in 1804. The annotations referring to Necker’s letter describe Item 47 and the signature of [G\[ilbert\]. S\[tuart\]. McClintock \(1886-1959\)](#) refers to the first member of the [Wilkes University](#) Board of Trustees, who collected various historical documents and donated many of his belongings to [Wilkes University](#). While most online texts only mention Necker and [Staël](#)’s lands being located in the state of New York, [Necker paid taxes on land](#) located in [Orwell Township, County of Bradford \[Pennsylvania\]](#) for approximately 10 years. This title was later reverted to Le Ray [[Chaumont, Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de, 1725-1803](#)]. [Robert Morris acquired lands in Susquehanna and Bradford Counties in 1794](#). Le Ray purchased some of these lands, including a parcel of 4400 acres. This may refer to the same 4400 acres that Necker mentions within this letter. Although not established until 1827, [Le Raysville, Pennsylvania](#) [present day [Bradford County](#)], is named for Le Ray de Chaumont further supporting that Le Ray likely owned lands in this region of Pennsylvania. [In another text](#), Necker and his daughter were noted as having been involved in a transaction with Le Ray de Chaumont in which Chaumont purchased lands in present day Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wayne Counties. While Necker states in this letter that his land is located in Luzerne County, historically, [Luzerne County included modern day Lackawanna, Wyoming, Susquehanna, and Bradford Counties](#) as demonstrated by this [1796 map of Pennsylvania](#). Therefore, it is very likely that Necker’s lands mentioned in this letter are located in northern Pennsylvania, possibly in modern day [Bradford County](#). For more information, see Item 47 of the collection.

Dates: 1823 (Biography/Portrait); Handwritten Note (1940s)

Creator: N/A, annotations by [McClintock, G\[ilbert\]. S\[tuart\]., 1886-1959](#)

Subjects: Necker, Jacques, 1732-1804; Portrait; Biography; Finances; France. Contrôle general des finances. Compte rendu au roi. English; Louis XVI, King of France, 1754-1793

Locations: [Coppet, Switzerland](#); ["Lake Lemman" \[Lake Geneva\]](#); [Luzerne County, Pennsylvania](#)

People: [Necker, Jacques, 1732-1804](#); [Thélusson, Peter, 1735-1797](#); [Staël, Madame de \(Anne-Louise-Germaine\), 1766-1817](#)

General Condition: Good: slight staining; no noticeable tears or holes; ink is well-preserved

Measurements: 14  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. x 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Transcript Attempt:

[Portrait]

M<sup>r</sup>. Necker.

[Front annotation; written in pencil; likely archivist's notes]

This letter of Necker mentions the lands he owned in [Luzerne County](#) & it is part of my Wyoming Valley collection.

[Front text; printed]

Necker, nek'kær, [Fr. pron. nâ'kaiR',] (JACQUES,) an eminent Swiss financier, and prime minister of France, born at Geneva in September, 1732. On leaving college he became a clerk in a banking-house in Paris, and, having acquired a large fortune as partner of the great banker Thélusson, he retired from business in the prime of life, and aspired to public honours and more brilliant financial achievements. In 1773 he gained the prize offered by the French Academy for a eulogy on Colbert, and published a treatise on the corn-laws, "Sur la Législation des Grains." The disorder of the finances was so alarming that, without regard to official routine, he was appointed director of the treasury in 1776, and director-general of the finances in 1777. By publicity, order, and economy, he restored the public credit and lightened the burdens of the people. His famous *compte rendu* of 1781 (which was the first public exposition of the revenue and expenses of the State) was received with great favour; but his reforms made for him many enemies at court and elsewhere. To defend himself against their intrigues, he asked for a seat in the council, which was refused because he was a Protestant. He immediately resigned, (1781,) and retired to Coppet, on Lake Lemman.

In 1784, he published his excellent work "On the Administration of the Finances," of which eighty thousand copies were sold in a few days. The convocation of the States-General was decreed by the royal council in August, 1788. The court was convinced that the skill of Necker was indispensable in the political and financial crisis that followed. He succeeded Brienne as prime minister, or contrôleur-général of finances, about September 1, 1788, and the next day the funds rose 30 percent. He favoured the Revolution by granting to the *Tiers-État* a double number of deputies. He is censured for this concession, and for temporizing in the contest between the *Tiers-État* and the other orders after the meeting of the States-General in 1789. The court having adopted more violent measures than he approved, he tendered his resignation, (June 23,) which was not accepted. On the 11th of July he was suddenly dismissed by a note from the king, who ordered him to leave the kingdom privately; and the same night he departed for Brussels. Indignant at his dismissal, the populace of Paris rose in arms, stormed the Bastille, and obtained a bloody triumph over the court. Necker was recalled on the 21st of July, and, when he entered Paris, was received with enthusiastic demonstrations by the people. His first act was an amnesty for political offenses. But he was too conservative to satisfy the popular party, and

resigned his office in September, 1790. He passed the rest of his life at Coppet, where he wrote several political and religious treatises. Died in 1804. The highly-gifted Madame de Staël was his daughter.

See MADAME DE STAËL, "Vie privée de M. Jacques Necker." 1804; DROZ, "Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI;" "THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" LANJUINAIS, "Études biographiques sur Antoine Arnould, P. Nicole et J. Necker," 1823; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" A. L. DE STAËL-HOLSTEIN, "Notice sur Necker," 1821; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1803, (by SYDNEY SMITH.)

(OVER) [Written in pencil]

[Back annotation; written in pencil; likely archivist's notes]

Necker & his daughter owned lands in Luzerne County + I have found copies of their deed in the very early deed books. This letter refers to his lands here + is part of my Wyoming Valley Collection  
Purchased Jan 1949 # a e.

G[ilbert]. S[tuart]. McClintock

-----END-----

## **Italy**

### **2.50. Item 50: Signature by [Count Vitaliano Dal Verme](#), Mid-Late 19th Century**

Type of Material: Signature

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a signature of [Count Vitaliano Dal Verme](#), [an Italian aristocrat](#), on the back of what appears to be a bank receipt, date unknown. Count Vitaliano Dal Verme was an avid scientist. He [traveled to America to "satisfy his scientific curiosities."](#) Count Vitaliano Dal Verme was the son of [Count Francesco Dal Verme., 1758-1832](#), an avid traveler who was in close contact with some of the most prolific American names of the time, as shown in his book, [Seeing America and its great men: the journal and letters of Count Francesco dal Verme, 1783-1784](#). Relatedly, [John Quincy Adams](#) wrote in his personal diary on [February 24, 1830, that Count Vitaliano Dal Verme paid him a visit](#) after having been in the United States for only three or four months and wrote on March 16, 1830, that [Count Vitaliano dal Verme was "to take leave."](#) Vitaliano married [Vittoria Cusani Visconti](#) in [1833](#).

Dates: mid-to-late 19th century

Creator: [Dal Verme, Vitaliano, Count, active early to mid 19th century](#)

Subjects: Signature; Autograph; Receipt; Aristocracy (Social class); Aristocracy (Social class)--Italy; Nobility; Nobility--Italy; Scientists

Locations: New York

People: Dal Verme, Vitaliano, Count, active early to mid 19th century

General Condition: Fair: document beginning to yellow; ink slightly faded; tear in bottom left corner

Measurements: 1 in. x 3 ¼ in.

Transcript Attempt:

[Front]

Count Vitaliano Dal Verme

[Back]



No. 29 Office of Discount and Dep[cut off]  
\$120 N[cut off]  
[cut off]sit, New York

-----END-----

## **2.51. Item 51: Photograph and Signature of [Giuseppe Garibaldi](#) [Italian Language], ca. 1869-1882**

Type of Material: Photograph and Signature

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a photograph and [signature](#) of [Giuseppe Garibaldi](#) from approximately some time between 1869 and 1882. Garibaldi was an Italian general and revolutionary who contributed to the [Italian unification](#). He supported the idea of a democratic republic. Due to his military involvement in Europe and South America, he was considered the “Hero of the Two Worlds” and is presently often referred to as one of Italy’s greatest national heroes. This photograph was taken by Tuminello (likely [Lodovico Tuminello](#)). Lodovico Tuminello was a famous Italian painter and photographer, best known for his documentation of the explorations of [Orazio Antinori](#) and the [Capture of Rome](#), specifically the beginning of the invasion via the [Porta Pia](#) gate in Rome. It appears that this photograph was taken at a studio located at [Via Borgognone, N° 82, in Rome, Italy](#). Following exile, Tuminello returned to Rome in 1869, and Garibaldi died in 1882. This photograph was likely captured in that time frame.

Dates: ca. 1869-1882

Creator: [Garibaldi, Giuseppe, 1807-1882](#) (signature); [Tuminello, Lodovico, 1824-1907](#) (photograph)

Subjects: [Garibaldi, Giuseppe, 1807-1882](#); [Capture of Rome \(1870, September 20\)](#); Photographs;

Signatures; Autographs;

Locations: [Rome, Italy](#); [Via Borgognone, N° 82, Rome, Italy](#)

People: [Garibaldi, Giuseppe, 1807-1882](#); [Tuminello, Lodovico, 1824-1907](#)

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 4 ⅛ in. x 2 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt (front):

G. Garibaldi [Signature]

Transcript Attempt (back):

FOTOGRAFIA

TUMINELLO

RIPRODUZIONI D’OGNI GENERE

VEDUTE

Via Borgognone, N° 82

ROMA

Translation Attempt (back):

PHOTOGRAPHY  
TUMINELLO  
REPRODUCTIONS OF ALL KINDS  
VIEWS  
Via Borgognone, No 82  
ROME

-----END-----

## **Russia**

### **2.52. Item 52: [Autograph](#) by Baron [C\[onstantin\] \[Konstantin Karlovich\]. Fehleisen](#), Mid-Late 19th Century.**

Type of Material: Autograph

Title: N/A

Description: The following is an autograph that might have come from [Baron C\[onstantin Karlovich\] Fehleisen \(1804-1870\)](#), a minor noble whose title originated from Germany, according to the [Russian Nobility Association in America](#). The [Baron's family tree](#) exists, but not much information has been kept regarding his life, due to the political instability in Russia during the time period and the fact that Russian illiteracy was a major problem up until the 1860s. The Baron may have earned his title by being an aristocrat with enough land to be royally titled, or by being endowed with the title by the [rulers of Russia](#). This means he was likely well-educated, literate, and well-off. Although the title of Baron can be hereditary, the Baron earned the title himself, as his father had not earned a title.

Dates: N/A

Creator: [Fehleisen, Konstantin Karlovich, Baron, 1804-1870](#)

Subjects: Historical autograph;

Locations: N/A

People: [Fehleisen, Konstantin Karlovich, Baron, 1804-1870](#)

General Condition: Good.

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

Transcript Attempt:

Baron C. Fehleisen.

-----END-----

## **United Kingdom**

### **2.53. Item 53: Partial Exchequer Bill and Signature from [[George Montagu, 1st Earl of Halifax](#)], 1720**

Type of Material: Bill/signature

Title: N° 2522 Exchequer [incomplete]

Description: The following item is a partial bill and [signature](#) from [George Montagu, 1st Earl of Halifax, 1684-1739](#), on what appears to be a bill from the Exchequer, dated 1720. This document likely originated from George Montagu's work as the [Auditor of the Exchequer](#), a position that he held from 1714-1739. The signature matches that of Item 54: Partial Exchequer Receipt also from [George Montagu](#).

Dates: 1720

Creator: [Montagu, George, Earl of Halifax, 1684-1739](#)

Subjects: Signature; Autograph; Bill; Bills and notes;

Locations: N/A

People: [Montagu, George, Earl of Halifax, 1684-1739](#)

General Condition: Good: document is browning; ink is well-preserved; no noticeable stains or tears

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

Transcript Attempt:

[Front]

N 2522 Excheq[cut off] [Exchequer]

[Printed]

**By Vertue** [sic][**Virtue**] **of** [cut off]

**This Bill** (*being*[cut off]

*in like Bills*) *Entitles* [cut off]

*Pounds with Interest* [cut off]

*And is to be Current in a* [cut off]

*Taxes And be received a*[cut off] [an]

*Collectors thereof unde*[cut off] [under]

*prescribed.*

Halifax [Signature]

1720 [written in pencil by a second hand]

Earl Halifax [written in pencil by a second hand]

[Back]

Earl of Halifax [written in ink, by what appears to be a third hand]

(1720) [written in ink, by what appears to be a third hand]

-----END-----

## **2.54. Item 54: Partial Exchequer Receipt and Signatures from [[George Montagu, Earl of Halifax](#) and [[Thomas Onslow](#), [1730].**

Type of Material: Receipt/signatures

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is half of an exchequer receipt containing the signatures of “Onslow” [likely referring to [Thomas Onslow, 1679-1740, Teller of the Receipt of the Exchequer from 1718-1740](#)] and “Halifax” [likely referring to [George Montagu \[alternatively Montague\], 1st Earl of Halifax, 1684-1739, Auditor of the Exchequer from 1714-1739](#)], possibly dated 1730. The contents of the note are unintelligible as they may be a form of clerical shorthand. This document may have been a Teller’s Bill used to document the amount of money paid to the Exchequer. The Teller of the Receipt of the Exchequer would have been responsible for creating the Teller’s Bill, and the Auditor of the Exchequer would have been responsible for filing and auditing the document. George Montagu and Thomas Onslow would have worked in the Office of the Exchequer together from approximately 1718-1739. [An Exchequer Bill from 1720 contains the same Halifax signature](#). Several documents containing the signatures of both Halifax

and Onslow are located in an [Exchequer Document Collection in the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library](#). [Halifax's signature matches that of Item 129: Autograph from [George Montagu, 1st Earl of Halifax, 1720]

Dates: Possibly 1730

Creator: "Onslow" [likely [Onslow, Thomas Onslow, Baron, 1679-1740](#)] (creator); "Halifax" [likely [Montagu, George, Earl of Halifax, approximately 1684-1739](#)] (authorizer)

Subjects: Receipt; signature

Locations: N/A

People: "Onslow" [likely [Onslow, Thomas Onslow, Baron, 1679-1740](#)] and "Halifax" [likely [Montagu, George, Earl of Halifax, approximately 1684-1739](#)]

General Condition: Good. Very little vinegar smell. Incomplete; left part of page was cut; staining; document is yellowing

Measurements: 4 ¾ in. x 3 ⅞ in.

Transcript Attempt:

[Front]

Cler privat

fs ad dd f<sup>e</sup> p

And finit

Baptist And

<sup>s</sup>uy<sup>o</sup>

}lpy<sup>tn</sup> g<sup>s</sup> lod<sub>L</sub>

Onslow

206 [Pencil; written later, possibly archivist's notes]

Onslow

Halifax

(1730) [Pencil; written later, possibly archivist's notes]

[Back]

Lord Onslow + Earl of Halifax [Pencil, possibly archival notes]

0 . 7 . 9 ¾

2 . 6

0 . 10 . 3¾

-----END-----

## **2.55. Item 55: Letter from [Isaac Barre](#) to "My Lord" [[William Petty Shelburne, Earl of Shelburne](#)], ca. 1767 December.**

**Type of Material:** Letter

**Title:** N/A.

Description: This is a letter written by [Isaac Barre](#) to "My Lord," recommending a relation, Lieutenant Isaac Phipps, for consideration for "full pay." The letter indicates that Barre has served under the recipient

in North America, revealing that the recipient is [Shelburne, William Petty, Earl of Shelburne, 1737-1805](#), who had been Barre's commander in the Quebec Campaign during the [Seven Years' War](#) and was well known in later years as Barre's political patron. An approximate date can be determined based on the contents of the letter. Lord Bristol is noted as having made promises to Isaac Phipps which were not kept due to his resignation from office. [Hervey, George William, Earl of Bristol, 1721-1775](#) served as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from October 1766 to August 1767 when he resigned. Shelburne was then serving as Secretary of State for the Southern Department, a position which he held until October 1768. This dates the letter approximately to the fall of 1767, most specifically December 1767 due to the back of the letter having the abbreviation "Decem." . The creator of this letter, Isaac Barre, was an Anglo-Irish soldier and politician born in Dublin in 1726. His parents were Huguenot refugees who escaped to Ireland. Barre attended Trinity College and graduated with a Bachelors of Arts degree. After graduating he joined the British Army and fought during the [Seven Years' War](#). Following his military career, Barre became heavily involved in politics.

**Dates:** 1767 December

**Creator:** Barré, Isaac, 1726-1802

**Subjects:** Seven Years' War, 1756-1763.

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Barré, Isaac, 1726-1802; [Phipps, Isaac, abt.1742-1820](#); [Shelburne, William Petty, Earl of Shelburne, 1737-1805](#); [Hervey, George William, Earl of Bristol, 1721-1775](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent.

**Measurements:** 9 5/16 x 7 1/2 in.

**Attempted Transcript:**

My Lord, Lieutenant Isaac Phipps a relation of mine & late a Lieutenant in my Regiment, was recommended by me some time ago to Lord Bristol, who promised to put him upon full pay, but his Lordship's resignation put an end to the young man's hopes from that quarter. He now writes to me, leaving a recommendation to your excellency, which he thinks must be effectual, because he knows that I had the honour of serving under your Lordship in N. America. En peu de mots (Committed passionate and meticulously summarize) I must without ceremony put him under your protection. I wish you a quiet and honourable session, & am with great consideration & respect. Your excellency's most obed. & Most humble servant, Isaac Barre. Our decision hitherto has allowed us to hire at four.

-----END-----

## **2.56. Item 56: Signature by [Thomas Gage](#), Mid-Late 18th Century.**

Type of Material: [Signature](#)

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a [signature](#) from [Thomas Gage, 1721-1787](#), a British Army officer, date unknown. Thomas Gage was involved in several conflicts including the [War of the Austrian Succession](#), the [Second Jacobite Uprising](#), the [French and Indian War](#), the [Pontiac's War](#), and the [American War of Independence](#). Gage was the military [Governor of Quebec](#) from 1760-1763, the acting [Commander-in-Chief of British Forces of North America](#) from 1763-1775 and the [Governor of Massachusetts Bay](#) from 1774-1775. Gage played a role in the implementation of the [Intolerable Acts](#), a

series of punitive laws aimed at the colonists involved in the [Boston Tea Party](#) and made attempts to seize stores of weapons from the local militias, eventually resulting in the [Battles of Lexington and Concord](#).

Dates: N/A

Creator: Thomas Gage, 1719-1787

Subjects: Autograph; Military; British Officer; British Army; Revolutionary War, American, 1775-1783; American Revolution (1775-1783); Massachusetts Bay Colony

Locations: N/A

People: [Gage, Thomas, 1719-1787](#)

General Condition: Good: document is browning; ink in good condition

Measurements: 5/8 in. x 2 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Tho<sup>[ma]</sup>s Gage [Autograph]

-----END-----

### **2.57. Item 57: Receipt and Signature from Possibly [Philip Yorke, 2nd Earl of Hardwicke](#) and Possibly [Henry Pelham-Clinton, 2nd Duke of Newcastle](#) [Latin Language], 1786 October.**

Type of Material: Receipt/Signature

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a document written in Latin, signed by “Hardwicke” (possibly referring to [Philip Yorke, 2nd Earl of Hardwicke, 1720-1790](#)) and “Newcastle” (possibly referring to [Henry Pelham-Clinton, 2nd Duke of Newcastle, 1720-1794](#)) in October of 1786. The note seems to be half of a message or receipt signed by the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of Newcastle, and others. The writing is highly stylized with many abbreviations, so the content is difficult to decipher; however, this may be a financial document of some sort. The note seems to be cut in half, with only the right side present, so many of the words are cut off. The back of the note has a message in pencil identifying the Earl and the Duke. [It appears that the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of Newcastle, and J.R. Marlow worked in the Office of the Exchequer at the same time.](#) The Duke of Newcastle is listed as the auditor, J.R. Marlow is listed as an assistant clerk, and the Earl of Hardwicke is listed as a [Teller of the Receipt of the Exchequer](#). A “J. Kendall” (possibly referring to the name Jon Kendall that is seen at the top of this document) appears to have been a [captain in the Royal Navy who was first commissioned on November 24, 1778](#). The Earl of Hardwicke held the position of Teller of the Receipt of the Exchequer from 1738-1790; and the Duke of Newcastle held the position of Auditor of the Exchequer from 1751-1794.

Dates: 1786 October

Creator: [Yorke, Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, 1720-1790](#)

Subjects: Signature; Autograph

Locations: N/A

People: Kendall, Jon; Marlow, J. R.; [Yorke, Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, 1720-1790](#); [Pelham-Clinton, Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, 1752-1795](#),

General Condition: Fair; document is browning; slight staining on the back of the document; no noticeable tears; ink is beginning to fade

Measurements: 4 3/4 in. x 3 7/8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Jon<sup>n</sup>. Kendall Dep<sup>r</sup>  
J.R. Marlow

[cut off]-rick Ingnoſſator  
[cut off]-ne in Curia Sciry  
[cut off]-y<sup>n</sup>.y<sup>d</sup> Amnt(?)[sic] [amount] debit  
Octobris[sic] [Octubris] 1786  
Regis XXRei

XI . X.Rei –<sup>d</sup>ob  
Sob P Hardwicke

X b/ W<sup>x</sup> Hardwick. [Signature]

<sup>+</sup>Newcastle [Signature]

{Back side}

(x) Earl Hardwicke - Son of the Great Lord Chancellor. The author of the Athenian Letters.

(+) The Duke of Newcastle Minister of George 3<sup>d</sup> the grand father (I believe) of the Duke lately in this Country.

[Upside down] [Numbers and what appears to be mathematical computations]

|         |              |
|---------|--------------|
| 16. – ½ | 7. —         |
| 2. 10 ½ | _____        |
| _____   | 3. 6         |
| :13 2 - | 1. 9         |
|         | _____        |
|         | 5 : 3        |
|         | 11. 9        |
|         | 5. 10 ½      |
|         | _____        |
|         | 1.2 : 10 1/2 |

Translation Attempt:

-rick Unknowing  
-ne in Sciry Court  
-y. Y P Ann debt  
October 1786  
Of the King XXRei

-----END-----

**2.58. Item 58: Autograph by [Lord Fred\[erick\] Bentinck](#), ca 1800s-1828.**



Type of Material: Autograph

Title: N/A

Description: The following is an [autograph](#) from [Lord Frederick Bentinck \[Lord Frederick Cavendish-Bentinck\]](#), likely written sometime between 1800 and the time of Bentinck's death in 1828. Lord Bentinck was the son of [William Cavendish-Bentinck, 3rd Duke of Portland](#). He joined the British Royal Army as an ensign in 1797 and ultimately rose to the positions of [Major-General](#) and ceremonial [Colonel](#) of the 58th Foot Regiment by 1819. Throughout his military career, Bentinck was involved in the [War of the Second Coalition \(1798-1802\)](#), the [Battle of Corunna \(1809\)](#), and the [Walcheren Campaign \(1809\)](#). With the encouragement of his cousin, [Thomas Thynne, 2nd Marquess of Bath](#), Lord Frederick Bentinck became a [Member of Parliament](#) for [Weobley](#) in 1816, a position to which he was returned in 1818 and 1820. In 1824, Bentinck became MP for [Queensborough](#). He was voted out of office in 1826; and although Bentinck was considered for seats in [Carlisle](#) and [Cockermouth](#), he never returned to politics due to illness that he succumbed to in 1828. There is little record of Bentinck in the [House of Commons](#), but he generally voted [Tory](#).

Dates: N/A

Creator: [Cavendish-Bentinck, Frederick, 1781-1828](#)

Subjects: Autograph; Signature; Member of Parliament; Great Britain. Army.; House of Commons (Great Britain); Tory Party (Great Britain); [Cavendish-Bentinck, Frederick, 1781-1828](#)

Locations: N/A

People: [Cavendish-Bentinck, Frederick, 1781-1828](#)

General Condition: Fair: parchment is browning; ink is faded; tear in bottom left corner

Measurements: 5/8 in. x 2 1/2 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Fred Bentinck [Signature]

-----END-----

## **2.59. Item 59: Letter from [Sir Henry Wentworth Dyke Acland, 1st Baronet](#), to [\[James Monroe\] Sanderson](#), 1860 October 10.**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: This is a letter from [Henry Wentworth Dyke Acland](#) to Sanderson [likely [Lt. Col. James Monroe Sanderson](#)], on October 10, 1860, regarding an invitation. In this letter, Acland is responding to Sanderson's invitation to attend a meeting of the [Century Association](#), specifically a meeting with the Committee of the Arts & Sciences. Acland studied medicine in London and became a professor of medicine at the [University of Oxford](#) in 1858. Acland also served as president of the General Medical Council while at Oxford. In 1869 he would serve on the [Royal Commission on sanitary laws](#) in England and Wales. At the time the letter was written, Acland had been [touring the British North American Colonies](#) of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland and visited the United States, touring Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Washington, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany and Boston. His tour included visits to asylums for the mentally ill in the four Atlantic colonies and Quebec. The [Century Association](#) is a private club founded in 1847, based in New York City, and Sanderson was the [Chairman of the Committee of the Arts & Sciences](#). Sanderson was involved with the [United States Sanitary Commission](#) and wrote [Camp Fires and Camp Cooking](#) in 1862, which included many recipes for meals made from military rations and advice for soldiers fighting in the [American Civil War \(1861-1865\)](#). He also wrote about the [Cook's Creed](#), which highlights the importance of sanitation. Less

than a year after this letter was dated, the Century Association became headquarters to the [United States Sanitary Commission](#), which supported sick and wounded soldiers from the [American Civil War \(1861-1865\)](#), specifically from the [North](#). This suggests that Sanderson invited Acland to the meeting for his medical expertise and possibly to see if he were interested in joining the cause. Acland responded to the invitation that he was unsure he could attend the meeting because he was with Baron Renfrew the evening of the meeting. [The Baron of Renfrew](#) is the title held by the heir apparent to the British throne, and at this time period, the Baron Renfrew would be [Prince Albert Edward, future King Edward VII](#). [Acland was likely traveling with Edward](#) through his tour of America, so this would be a worthy excuse to decline the invitation.

Dates: 1860 October 10

Creator: [Acland, Henry W. \(Henry Wentworth\), 1815-1900](#)

Subjects: Century Association (New York, N.Y.); Letters; Correspondence; Physicians

Locations: [New York, New York](#); [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania](#);

People: [Acland, Henry W. \(Henry Wentworth\), 1815-1900](#); "Sanderson" [likely [Sanderson, James M., 1817-1871](#)] ; [Edward VII, King of Great Britain, 1841-1910](#).

General Condition: Good; some stains; difficult to read; fading ink

Measurements: 9 13/16 in. x 7 3/4 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Dear Sir;

I am grateful for your obliging invitation, as "Chairman of the Committee of the Arts & Sciences of the Century Association" to join their meeting on Saturday next.

I much regret that until our arrival in New York it will not be in my power to say whether I shall be at liberty to leave Baron Renfrew on that Evening = but should it be so be assured it will give me great pleasure to be honoured by the introduction to a body of your Literary, Scientific Professional men such as you in person.

I am Dear sir

y[ou]r. Faithful servant

H. W. Acland

Philadelphia Oct 10. 1860.

To J.M.(?) Sanderson L.L.(?)

-----END-----

### **Subseries III: Foreign Figures, General, 1600-1895**

Subseries III: Foreign Figures, General, 1600-1895, is arranged by country of origin alphabetically and spans the 17th to 19th century. Countries that are represented include France, Germany, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. Within each country, documents are arranged chronologically by creation date. This series contains documents from foreign individuals with no official titles. These individuals were selected for this subseries based on their lack of official political influence in their country such as lawyers, doctors, scholars, priests, philosophers, etc. Documents represented within this subseries include personal letters, notes, signatures, and autographs. This collection contains correspondence in English and German. Each item within the collection has the language marked in its header. Foreign figures within this subseries include the following individuals:

- [Michel Hyppolite Durand du Repaire \(1797-1872\)](#), lawyer from France
- [Jean Armand Grant \[de Luxolière\] de Bellussière \(1799-1872\)](#), possibly a lieutenant of

- the cavalry from France
- [A\[lexandre\] Vattermare \(1796-1864\)](#), failed surgeon, ventriloquist, and philanthropist who promoted international library loans from France
- [Georgius Volradus](#), possibly a scholar of civil and church law and influential figure during the Reformation from Germany
- Ludwig Erdinger (active mid-17th century), possibly an iron merchant and a councillor for the city of Regensburg, Germany,
- [Johann Franz Encke \(1791-1865\)](#), astronomer famous for discovering Encke's Comet from Germany
- [Theobald Mathew \["Father Mathew"\] \(1790-1856\)](#), priest and orator from Ireland
- A unknown J[ohn] Marshman, *not* believed to be [Joshua Marshman \(1768-1837\)](#) [a British missionary in India], [John Clark Marshman \(1794-1877\)](#) [a British missionary and journalist in India], nor [John Parker Marshman \(1823-1913\)](#) [a New Zealander surveyor, manager of railways, and commissioner] due to handwriting/signature analysis
- [George Chalmers \(1742-1825\)](#), antiquarian, political writer, and chief clerk of trade from Scotland
- J[ames]. [Mackintosh \(1765-1832\)](#), historian, jurist, politician, doctor, judge, professor, and philosopher from Scotland
- [W\[illiam\] C\[harles\] Macready \(1793-1873\)](#), stage actor from England
- [Anne Scott Duff \(1796-1865\)](#), wife of Scottish missionary [Dr. Alexander Duff \(1806-1878\)](#)
- [John Stuart Mill \(1806-1873\)](#), philosopher, political economist, politician, and civil servant from England
- [John Sartain \(1808-1897\)](#), an artist that pioneered mezzotint engraving from England

Some noteworthy recipients including the following individuals:

- [Harrison Wright \(1815-1858\)](#), a lawyer from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, United States
- [Charles E\[dmund\] Dana \(1843-1924\)](#), a trustee at the Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, United States
- ["Lord Dunmore" \[John Murrury\] \(1730-1809\)](#), a British Governor of New York, Virginia, and the Bahamas born in Scotland

Themes and subjects represented within the subseries include the settlement of outstanding debts, the sharing of books between the sender and recipient, and notes of names of books, prayers, inspirational quotes, and quotes from scripture. This subseries spans the 17th to 19th centuries and documents and/or creators have ties to the [British colonies in America](#); [French Azilum](#); the [American Revolutionary War](#); missionary work in [British India](#); discoveries related to botany and astronomy; and social reforms such as [abolitionism](#), [women's suffrage](#), and [teetotalism](#).

## **France**

### **2.60. Item 60: Letter from [Michel Hyppolite Durand du Repaire](#) and [Jean Armand Grant \[de Luxolière\] de Bellussière](#) to [Harrison Wright](#), 1831 May 13**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: Mr Harrisson Wright attorney at Law at Wilkesbarre[sic] [Wilkes-Barre]

**Description:** The following is a signed letter from [Michel Hyppolite Durand du Repaire](#) [[Michel Hippolite Durand du Repaire](#)] and [Jean Armand Grant de Bellussière](#) [[Jean Armand Grant de Luxolière de Bellussière](#)] to [Harrison Wright](#) of [Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania](#), sent on May 13, 1831, from the “French Village.” The letter seems to be regarding the negotiation and payment of debt. Durand du Repaire and Grant [de Luxolière] de Bellussière recognize that Mr. Harrison Wright was successful in getting the debt reduced to \$240 (worth [approximately \\$8,760](#) in 2025), and the gentlemen state that they have enclosed a check of \$100 (worth [approximately \\$3,600](#) in 2025). They promise to pay the remaining balance. Although he does not provide his signature, Louis Francis de Roux is included in the list of responsible parties within the letter. The black ink on the back of the manuscript dated May 16, 1831, appears to have been written by a different hand. Durand du Repaire was a French lawyer and was [named as the godfather](#) of a child in [Nontron, France](#), in 1823. Grant [de Luxolière] de Bellussière [may have been a lieutenant of the cavalry](#) and may have lived in [Périgueux, France](#). Harrison Wright was [a lawyer](#) and a [member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives](#) for several months before his death on August 26, 1856. Louis Francis de Roux [Louis François de Roux] likely refers to [the husband of Marie Celeste de Roux](#). There are no records of Durand du Repaire or Grant [de Luxolière] de Bellussière living outside of France, so it is possible that this letter is related to the affairs of de Roux. Marie Celeste de Roux was the niece of [Stephen Girard](#), one of the wealthiest men in the United States at the time who owned significant tracts of land in Pennsylvania and opened his own bank in 1830. This letter may be related to [deeds that were taken care of by Stephen Girard](#) upon the closing of the [First Bank of the United States](#). It is unclear where this letter was written from. [French Azilum](#) broke up in the late 1790s, however, a small number of settlers remained to build settlements of their own in the local area. “West Branch” is referred to by name in [Elsie Murray’s “French Experiments in Pioneering in Northern Pennsylvania”](#) and may refer to a portion of former French Azilum that was erected near a road towards Philadelphia.

**Dates:** 1831 May 13; 1831 May 16

**Creator:** [Grant de Luxolière de Bellussière, Jean Armand, 1799-1872](#); [Durand du Repaire, Michel Hyppolite, 1797-1872](#)

**Subjects:** Debt; Lawyers; Law; Legal; Attorney; Deed; [Grant de Luxolière de Bellussière, Jean Armand, 1799-1872](#); [Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania](#); [French Azilum](#)

**Locations:** [Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania](#); [French Azilum](#); “French Village - West Branch”

**People:** [Wright, Harrison, 1815-1856](#); [“Louis Francis de Roux” \[possibly Francois de Roux, Louis, 1874\]](#); [Grant de Luxolière de Bellussière, Jean Armand, 1799-1872](#); [Durand du Repaire, Michel Hyppolite, 1797-1872](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 10 ⅛ in. x 7 7/16 in. (letter closed); 10 ⅛ in. x 14 ¾ in. (letter open); 1 ⅛ in. x 3 9/16 in. (archivist note)

**Transcript Attempt:**

[front]

Mr Harrisson Wright attorney at Law at Wilkesbarre[sic] [Wilkes-Barre]

Sir

We have received your of 12th instant saying you have succeeded in getting the debt to be reduced to \$240, with a delai[sic] [delay] of payment, for [the] greatest part of the Sum.

We accept, and are glad to put [an] end to this case.  
We send you inclosed[sic] [enclosed] in this letter, a check of \$100 on the bank of Pennsylvania. it will be cheaper for us than to send a commissioner. We will pay the balance of the change.

For the deed our names are as follows,  
- Louis Francis de Roux  
- Jean Armand Grant de Bellussière  
- Michel Hyppolite Durand du Repaire  
We are very respectfully  
yours

A G Bellussière [Signature]

H<sup>te</sup>.D. Du Repaire [Signature]

French village May 13 1831

[back]

Du Repaire +  
De Bellussiere.  
May 16, 1831  
Ans<sup>[were]d</sup>

[paper note from former archivist]  
This was not Asylum but a settlement in the West Branch

-----END-----

## **2.61. Item 61: Autograph by [A\[lexandre\] Vattemare](#), ca. 1834-1864.**

Type of Material: Autograph

Title: N/A

Description: The following is an autograph from [A\[lexandre\] Vattemare](#) signed “A Vattemare, ‘International Exchanges.’” Vattemare was raised and trained as a medical surgeon in France, but he never earned his diploma because he would use cadavers as puppets and make them speak during surgery exercises. During the [War of the Sixth Coalition](#) during the [Napoleonic Wars](#), Vattemare served as a doctor to the Prussian prisoners of war, who convinced him to leave Paris and move to Berlin, where he became a traveling ventriloquist for twenty years, eventually performing for royalty such as [Queen Victoria](#), [Nicolas I](#), and [Charles X](#). He spent the next 25 years famous and wealthy, advocating for public libraries and he established article exchange among museums and libraries. His idea was not well received, so he traveled to North America to spread the idea. The City of Philadelphia presented him with a signed copy of the [U. S. Constitution](#), and the U. S. Congress paid him the equivalent of \$240,000 (2024) yearly for him to spread his idea and to expand his literature, coin, and specimen collections. He helped found the [Boston Public Library](#), created the [American Library of Paris](#), and provided several cases of items to what would become the [Smithsonian](#) before dying in 1864. This autograph was likely made between the years 1834 to 1864, when he campaigned for the “International Exchanges” written below his signature on the document.

Dates: N/A

Creator: [Vattemare, Alexandre, 1796-1864](#)

Subjects: Historical autograph; Signature; [Vattemare, Alexandre, 1796-1864](#)

Locations: N/A

People: [Vattemare, Alexandre, 1796-1864](#)

General Condition: Fair.

Measurements: 3 in. x 1 1/8 in. (first); 2 3/4 in. x 1 3/8 in. (second)

Transcript Attempt:

[front]

Alexander Vattemare

“International Exchanges”

[back]

A Vattemare

-----END-----

## **Germany**

### **2.62 Item 62: Note and Autograph from [Georgius Volradus](#), 1600.**

Type of Material: Note and Autograph

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is an autograph from [Georgius Volradus](#) dated June 8, 1600. Volradus was a German scholar with doctorate degrees in civil and church law, as well as an influential figure during the [Reformation](#). Volradus signed his name as “D. Scribebat Wit”, which can be read as “the distinguished scribe at [Wittenberg](#), likely referring to one of the many churches in Wittenberg known for being the forefront of the [Reformation](#). The note contains a quotation from [Lactantius](#), an early Christian author that advised [Constantine I](#) in religious policy. After the quotation is a signature and date. The quote itself comes from Lactantius’s [Institutiones Divinae \("The Divine Institutes"\), Book 2, Chapter 3](#), which states “Sed concedamus timiditati, quae in sapiente esse non debet,” which roughly translates to “The wise man should not have a fear of being.” This is likely a sample of an [album amicorum](#), which was a personal book popular in the time period among protestant students and scholars. In an album amicorum, two or more people would vow their friendship to one another, however, it was not limited to just friends; it also would include professors, priests, and celebrities that one could use as references when applying to jobs or other universities. Volradus’s excerpt may have been a rewording of the quote, or something like a senior quote in [modern yearbooks](#). Volradus is found in other albums in [Wittenberg](#), where he signed J. u. D. as a title (likely [juris utriusque doctor](#)) and an album in the [University Library at Freiberg](#). He signed [another](#) at Wittenberg with a different quotation, from [Psalm 37](#). Volradus’s [promotion](#) to J.u.D. took place on May 13, 1589, and he is [listed](#) as [graduating](#) from the [University of Wittenberg](#) in January 1576 as Georgius Vollrath, Auerbachensis [from [Auerbach](#)], followed by his promotion to J.u.D. in 1589. The Auerbach in question is most likely [Auerbach im Vogtland](#), where there was a [family](#) of [Vollrath pastors](#). “Volradus” was likely his [onomastically latinised name](#). The book [The Syntagma of Epitaphs: Which were erected splendidly and honorably in diverse places in the illustrious Septemvirate of the Saxon metropolis of Wittenberg](#) is dedicated to Volradus, suggesting that he was an influential figure in the [Reformation](#) and likely signed the album amicora as a professor or celebrity, rather than as a student.

Dates: 1600, June 8



Creator: [Volradus, Georgius, active late 16th - early 17th century](#)

Subjects: Signature; Autograph; Lactantius, approximately 240-approximately 320.; Wittenberg;

Lactantius, approximately 240-approximately 320. Divine institutes; Album amicorum;

Locations: Wittenberg;

People: [Volradus, Georgius, active late 16th - early 17th century](#)

General Condition: Good, clear, unfaded, mostly legible

Measurements: 5 ⅞ in. x 3 ½ in.

Sincere thanks for transcription and research help from the following archivists and paleographers:

Michael Palmer, Thomas Schmid, Karolis Lyvenis, Andrea Boltresz, Francesca Pontini, Christopher

Patton, Mario Marzi, Diane Warne Anderson, Loredana Lanternini, Domingo Prostamo, and Marek

Szczygielski.

Transcript Attempt:

Lact[antius]:

Timiditas in sapiente else non debet.

Georgius Volradus

D. Scribebat Wit:[tenbergæ]

Prid:[ie] No:[nas] Junij

Anno salutis

1600.

Translation

Lactantius:

There is no need for timidness in a wise man.

Georgius Volradus

D[istinguished]. Scribe at Wittenberg

The day before the ninth of June

In the year of Salvation

1600

-----END-----

## **2.63. Item 63: Note and Signature from Ludwig Erdinger, 1617**

Type of Material: Note and Signature

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a note and signature from Ludwig Erdinger, dated 1617. Ludwig Erdinger, an iron merchant and a councillor for the city of [Regensburg](#), Germany, lived during the [Thirty Year's War \(1618-1648\)](#) and is only known in reference to his ownership of the [Deuerling Hammermill](#) which served to process sinter and scrap iron. The mill had been defunct prior to Erdinger's ownership after the death of its first owner Paulus Meusinger and it was put up for auction. Erdinger won it in 1654 and became owner of the mill and renovated it for continued operation. He also owned the [Gottesgab Iron Manufactory](#). Erdinger is referenced in the work [Sambt und Sondere Rechts-Ausspruch und Belehrungen über Verschiedene und rare Rechts-Fälle \(General and Special Legal Judgments and Teachings on Various and Rare Legal Cases\)](#) by [Wilhelm Ludwell, a Doctor of Law](#). This was in relation to disputes related to



the matter of inheritance. The assets of his wife, Erdingerin, were to mostly go to her own children and not to Erdinger or his children, though Erdinger was given an allocation. The text asserts that because of his written pact agreeing to this, he is not entitled to further claims beyond what is agreed to in their “pact dotalibus” (dowry). Erdinger left his heir, Ludwig Ernst Erdinger, debts amounting to 4000 fl.

Dates: 1617

Creator: Erdinger, Ludwig, active mid-17th century

Subjects: Historical signature; Autograph; Regensburg (Germany);

Locations: N/A

People: Erdinger, Ludwig, active mid-17th century

General Condition: Good. Little to no vinegar smell.

Measurements: 3 ¼ in. x 2 ⅛ in.

Transcript Attempt:

1617

Herr Erhalte mich bey deinen Wort.

Ludwig Erdinger

Maiu [possibly [Mano propria](#)]

Translation:

1617

Lord, keep me at your word.

Ludwig Erdinger

By my own hand

-----END-----

## **2.64. Item 64: Letter from [Johann Franz Encke](#) to Unknown [German Language], 1839 July 4**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a letter from [Encke, Johann Franz, 1791-1865](#), a German astronomer, dated July 4, 1839, sent to “Your Excellency”, possibly [Friedrich Wilhelm III, King of Prussia, 1770-1840](#), or an official with relation to the [Prussian staff college](#). Encke was an astronomer known for measuring the distance from the Earth to the Sun, studied the orbits of comets, and studied Saturn. Encke went to school at the [Johanneum Gymnasium](#) and studied math and astronomy at the [University of Göttingen](#). He enlisted and fought in the [Hanseatic Legion](#) and once out of the Prussian Army, investigated the [Great Comet of 1680](#). Encke helped identify [Comet Encke](#) and measure the distance from the Earth to the Sun, after which he became an observatory director and worked with [Friedrich Wilhelm III, King of Prussia, 1770-1840](#) to build a new observatory in Berlin. In 1822 he became Chief Editor of the [Astronomical Yearbook](#), which he continued to do until his death in 1865. He studied the rings of Saturn and the [Encke Gap](#) was named after him, after which he became a professor at the [Humboldt University of Berlin](#). Encke also has a [crater on the moon named after him](#) and an [asteroid](#). In this letter, he is handing over a copy of his 1839 edition of the [Astronomical Yearbook](#) to an official with relation to the [Prussian staff college](#) or possibly [Friedrich Wilhelm III, King of Prussia, 1770-1840](#).

Dates: 1839 July 4

Creator: [Encke, Johann Franz, 1791-1865](#)

Subjects: Astronomy; Thesis; Correspondence; Physicists; Physicists--Germany; Astronomer; Astronomers--Germany--Berlin; [Encke, Johann Franz, 1791-1865](#); [Friedrich Wilhelm III, King of Prussia, 1770-1840](#); Encke, Johann Franz, 1791-1865--Correspondence.

Locations: [Berlin Observatory, Berlin](#)

People: [Encke, Johann Franz, 1791-1865](#); [Friedrich Wilhelm III, King of Prussia, 1770-1840](#)

General Condition: Good

Measurements: 9 in x 7 1/8 in

Transcript Attempt:

Celebrated German astronomer - Director of the Observatory at Berlin - Encke's comet was named after him

Euer Excellenz

beehre ich mich beigesand(?) eine Abhandlung, welche in meinem eben erschienenen astronomischen Jahrbuch enthalten ist, und einen Gegenstand von allgemeinem mathematischen Interesse behandelt, gehorsamst zu überreichen, in dem das hohe Interesse welches Euer Excellenz den mathematischen Studien an der Kriegsschule zuzuwenden die Gewogenheit haben, mich eine hochgeneigte Aufnahme hoffen lässt.

Euer Excellenz

gehorsamster Diener Encke

Berlin, d. 4. Juli 1839

Translation Attempt:

Your Excellency

I have the honor to obediently hand over a treatise, which is contained in my recently published astronomical yearbook and deals with a subject of general mathematical interest, in which the great interest which your Excellency shows in the mathematical studies at the military academy is appropriate have, gives me hope for a highly inclined recording.

Your Excellency

most obedient servant

Encke [Signature]

Berlin, d. July 4, 1839

-----END-----

## **Ireland**

### **2.65. Item 65: Note and Signature from [Theobald Mathew](#), 1844 August 6.**

Type of Material: Note/signature

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a note and signature from [Mathew, Theobald, 1790-1856](#), written August 6th, 1844. [Mathew, Theobald, 1790-1856](#) was an Irish Catholic Priest that led a reform movement of [teetotalism](#), which is a total abstinence from alcohol, save for medical use. The movement gained such

popularity that at one point, more than half of all adults in Ireland had aligned themselves to his cause. He went on to repeat his success in England. Crime rates dropped drastically during this period in teetotalist-dense areas. Mathew moved onto the US and attempted to further the teetotalist movement, but the abolition of US slaves overshadowed his efforts. Most of his US colleagues were involved with or against abolitionism, so Mathew decided to not take sides, which upset many abolitionists including [Frederick Douglass](#), who had joined the teetotalist movement one year after this note was dated. This note is referencing the [Book of Acts](#), specifically [Chapter 24](#), Verse 25, where [Paul the Apostle](#) has been brought before [Antonius Felix](#) to be judged upon. Paul had been accused of “profaning a temple” and was captured by Roman soldiers, but [Claudius Lysias](#), the commander, rescued Paul and brought him before Felix so that he could pass judgment. Having no evidence, Felix avoided giving a sentence and instead took Paul into custody, whereupon he asked to learn about the Lord. Paul “reasoned of righteousness, self-control, and the judgment to come”, which frightened Felix, who sent him away. Father Mathew likely used this verse to convince more Catholics to subscribe to Teetotalism, because the verse suggests that self-control (temperance) is as important as righteousness and divine judgment. Other autographed quotations of Theobald Mathew exist from [October 9th, 1849](#), and [September 19th, 1857](#).

Dates: 1844, August 6

Creator: [Mathew, Theobald, 1790-1856](#)

Subjects: Personal note; Mathew, Theobald, 1790-1856.; Book of Acts; Catholicity; Catholics

Locations: N/A

People: [Mathew, Theobald, 1790-1856](#)

General Condition: Good: yellowing; four rips/stains on the back of the document as if it was glued to something and later removed; ink is in good condition

Measurements: 2 ¾ in. x 3 ⅝ in.

Transcript Attempt:

[Front]

Father Mathew 136 [in pencil, possible archivist’s notes]

He reasoned of Righteousness Temperance, and The Judgement to come.\_

Acts Ch. 24. V. 25.

Theobald Mathew [Signature]

Last(?) August 6th 1844.

[Back]

“Father Mathew” [in pencil, possible archivist’s notes]

-----END-----

## **United Kingdom**

### **2.66. Item 66: Note and Signature from a J[oh]n Marshman, ca. 18-19th Century.**

Type of Material: Note/signature

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a note and signature from a J[oh]n Marshman, written sometime in the 18th or 19th century. On the note, Marshman refers to [John Weever’s \*Antient Funeral Monuments of\*](#)

[\*Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Islands adjacent \(1631\)\*](#). This note may be a paper record of borrowing the book, or instructions to return the book to London at a particular location. “London” on the note may simply refer to the text’s location of publication. This book was written by [John Weever](#), an English poet best known for his writings on [Shakespeare](#), and it concerns his antiquarian research regarding [church monuments and epitaphs](#). His full volume of [Antient Funeral Monuments](#) was published in 1631, which is present in the document. The note contains pencil handwriting that says “Missionary,” likely from a previous archivist. It is unclear who wrote this note.

[Joshua Marshman](#) was born in England in 1768. He was an influential Baptist missionary in [Bengal](#) from 1799 until his death in 1837. Joshua Marshman was one of the [Serampore Trio](#) and helped found the [Serampore University](#). Joshua Marshman founded many schools and was well known for his work in translating texts into Indian languages and Chinese, including translations of the Bible. However, the signature in this document appears to contain an “n” after the “J” and a middle initial before Marshman. Joshua’s [signature](#) does not appear to match the signature within this document, and there is no record of Joshua having a middle name. Joshua’s son, [John Clark Marshman](#), was also known for missionary work. John Clark was born in England in 1794 and moved with his parents to [Bengal](#) at the age of 5. He became a fluent speaker of Bengali and is most well-known as a journalist that launched the Bengali magazine, [Digarshan](#), and the first two Bengali newspapers, [Samachar Darpan](#) and [Bengal Gazetti](#). Most notably, Marshman helped found the newspaper, [The Friend of India](#), which became largely influential for Britain’s involvement in India. Following the death of his father in 1837, John Clark struggled to cover his expenses in Bengal and ultimately returned to England in 1855. He began to write extensively about the history of Bengal and India. Refusing a seat on the [Council of India](#), Marshman instead chose to become chairman of the Committee of Audit of the [East Indian Railway](#). In 1868, Marshman was awarded the [Star of India](#) for his work in education. Marshman may have read the book listed on this note to help further his understanding of death and its ceremonies regarding the Christian faith or as a reference for a work of literature that he may have been working on at the time. However, the signature contained within this document does not appear to match the signature of John Clark Marshman that was provided by the [Royal Asiatic Society](#); John Clark appears to sign his entire first name.

[John Parker Marshman](#) was born in [Bristol](#) in 1823. In the 1840s, he relocated to [Wellington, New Zealand](#) where he began working as a surveyor of [Canterbury](#) and helped with construction of a road. John Parker became the treasurer of Canterbury’s provincial government and was appointed manager of the railways in 1863. He was later appointed manager of waste lands; and upon the abolition of the provincial government, John Parker was Canterbury’s first commissioner of crown lands from 1876-1884. It appears that [John Parker may have been involved in acting as an “agent” that sent books to other individuals from London](#). The signature contained within this document does not appear to match the signature of John Parker Marshman that was provided by the [National Library of New Zealand](#). John Parker appears to sign his entire first name, and he does not attach the “M” or Marshman to the rest of the letters.

Creator: possibly [Marshman, Joshua, 1768-1837](#) or [Marshman, John Clark, 1794-1877](#) or [Marshman, John Parker, 1823-1913](#)

Subjects: Signature; Autograph; Weever, John, 1576-1632. Antient funeral monuments. [from old catalog]; Missionary; Friend of India; Journalist; Journalism

Date: ca. 18th-19th century

Locations: [London, England](#)

People: [Weever, John, 1576-1632](#); possibly [Marshman, Joshua, 1768-1837](#) or [Marshman, John Clark,](#)

[1794-1877](#) or [Marshman, John Parker, 1823-1913](#)

General Condition: Fair; fraying edges and stains

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

Transcript Attempt:

**[front]**

Weever Jn°.

Funeral monuments

For(?) London 1631

Jn. Marshman [Signature]

135 [written by a different hand; likely former archivist note]

Missionary [appears to be written by a different hand; likely former archivist note]

**[back]**

Missionary I think [appears to be written by a different hand; likely former archivist note]

-----END-----

**2.67. Item 67: Envelope from [George Chalmers](#) to [Lord Dunmore](#) [[John Murray](#)] in New Providence, Bahamas, 1790 Nov[ember] 9.**

Type of Material: Envelope

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is an envelope sent to or from [George Chalmers \(1742-1825\)](#) dated November 9, 1790, sent to or from Lord Dunmore [likely [John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore](#)] in [New Providence, Bahamas](#). Chalmers was born in Scotland in 1742 and trained as a lawyer at the [University of Edinburgh](#). In 1763, he moved to the [British Colonies in America](#) and worked as a lawyer in [Baltimore](#) and at the beginning of the [American Revolutionary War](#), he moved back to England. In August 1786, he was appointed Chief Clerk of the [Board of Trade](#) and held that position until his death in 1825. Chalmers became a renowned antiquarian and wrote many works, most notably *Caledonia*, which he left incomplete. *Caledonia* presents an account of the people, the language and the civil and ecclesiastical history, as well as the agricultural and commercial state of Scotland during the first thirteen centuries of the Common Era. John Murraray, Earl of Dunmore, was a British administrative representative in Colonial America who served as the Governor of New York and the Governor of Virginia. He is known for his campaign against the [Shawnee](#) and [Mingo](#) tribes in [Lord Dunmore's War](#) and his efforts in the [American Revolutionary War](#) regarding [Dunmore's Proclamation](#), which offered freedom to slaves in exchange for fighting for the British. After the war, he returned to Great Britain and became Governor of the Bahamas from 1787 to 1796 and died in 1809.

Dates: 1790 November 9

Creator: [Chalmers, George, 1742-1825](#) or [Murray, John, Earl of Dunmore, 1732-1809](#)

Subjects: Signature; Autograph; [Chalmers, George, 1742-1825](#); [New Providence Island \(Bahamas\)](#); [Murray, John, Earl of Dunmore, 1732-1809](#); envelope

Locations: [New Providence Island \(Bahamas\)](#)

People: [Chalmers, George, 1742-1825](#); [Murray, John, Earl of Dunmore, 1732-1809](#)

General Condition: Fair. Holes, rips/tears, page browning/yellowing.

Measurements: 7 1/8 in. x 7 1/2 in.

Transcript Attempt:

L<sup>[or]d</sup>. Dunmore

New Providence

9 Nov. 1790

Private

George Chalmers Esq

Office for Trade

-----END-----

## **2.68. Item 68: Note and Signature from J<sup>[ames]</sup>. Mackintosh, Late 18th-Early 19th Century.**

Type of Material: Note/signature

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a note and signature from [Sir James Mackintosh](#) (1765-1832) to an unknown party. He was a historian, jurist, member of parliament, and politician while also having training as a doctor, judge, professor, and philosopher. Mackintosh published his book [Vindiciae gallicae. Defence of the French Revolution and its English admirers against the accusations of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; including some strictures on the late production of Mons. de Calonne](#) and did extensive research on the history of the [French Revolution](#) in England. He was best known for his ethical and historical dissertations, a number of essays on political and literary topics, reviews, and other contributions to periodical publications, and speeches. The [Mackintosh River](#) in [Tasmania](#) was named after him.

Dates: late 18th-early 19th century

Creator: [Mackintosh, James, Sir, 1765-1832](#)

Subjects: Signature; Autograph; [Mackintosh, James, Sir, 1765-1832](#)

Locations: N/A

People: [Mackintosh, James, Sir, 1765-1832](#)

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 3 in. x 1 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:

I am my Dear Sir

yours very truly

J Mackintosh [\[signature\]](#)

-----END-----

## **2.69. Item 69: Note from Unknown Regarding [Loudon's Encyclopaedia of Plants](#) by [John Claudius Loudon](#), ca. Mid-19th Century.**

Type of Material: Note

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a note about [Loudon's Encyclopaedia of Plants](#) by [John Claudius Loudon](#), written by an unknown author on an unknown date. The front side of the note is written in distinct black ink. The other side of the note appears to be written by another hand in a different ink. The back of the note lists several books related to botany: [Lindley's Instruction to Botany](#), [Lindley's Natural Arrangement of Plants](#) [possibly referring to [A Systematic Arrangement of Plants](#)], and [Loudon's Encyclopaedia of Plants](#). [John Lindley](#) and [John Claudius Loudon](#) were famous botanists from the [United](#)

[Kingdom](#) whose professional work took place in the early–mid 19th century. [Lindley significantly contributed to Loudon’s work](#) written on the front-side of this note, *The Encyclopaedia of Plants*. The note also mentions [John Wesley](#) and states that he is a descendant of the great [Samuel Wesley](#). “11/3 34” is written before John Wesley’s name, which may refer to a date of November 3, 1734. Although best known for his ministry and being the founder of [Methodism](#), John Wesley also wrote [A Survey of the Wisdom of God in the Creation: Or a Compendium of Natural Philosophy. in Two Volumes](#) in which there is [a section on plants](#). This may be why he is mentioned alongside a list of famous works of botany from the 19th century. It is unclear who wrote this note, but it was likely written by someone conducting research on agriculture or botany some time in the mid-19th century.

Dates: poss. 1734 November 3

Creator: unknown

Subjects: Correspondence; Notes; Lists; Botany; Encyclopedia; [Wesley, John, 1703-1791](#); [Loudon, John Claudius, 1782-1843](#); [Lindley, John, 1799-1865](#)

Locations: N/A

People: [Wesley, John, 1703-1791](#); [Loudon, John Claudius, 1782-1843](#); [Lindley, John, 1799-1865](#)

General Condition: Fair: parchment is browning; ink is fading; small hole; numerous markings on the parchment; one edge is beginning to fray

Measurements: 2 ¾ in. x 3 ⅞ in.

Transcript Attempt:

[Front]

London’s Encyclopadia[sic] [Encyclopaedia] of Plants. 8<sup>00</sup> [Black ink]

[Back]

184 [written in pencil; likely former archivist note]

Lindley’s Instruction to Botany. [written in a different ink; possibly by a different hand]

8<sup>00</sup>

Lindley’s Natural Arrangements of Plants

8<sup>00</sup>

Loudon’s Encyclopadia[sic] [Encyclopaedia] of Plants

8<sup>00</sup>

11/3 34. John Wesley

Descendant of the great Sm.[Samuel] Wesley

-----END-----

## **2.70. Item 70: Note and Signature from [W\[illiam\] C\[harles\] Macready](#), Mid-Late 19th Century.**

Type of Material: Note/signature

Title: N/A

Description: The following item is a note and signature from [William Charles Macready \(1793-1873\)](#), addressed to an unknown recipient on an unknown date. Macready was a well-known English actor that specialized in [Shakespeare](#) and was praised by influential writers such as [Alfred, Lord Tennyson](#) and [Charles Dickens](#). [Macready Theatre](#) in England is named after him and the one-man show [Macready!](#)



(1979) tells his story. While touring America, Macready encountered [Edwin Forrest](#), an American actor that also specialized in [Shakespeare](#), with whom Macready had a longstanding rivalry. This eventually resulted in the [Astor Place Riot](#), which ended with 22-31 rioters dead, 48 rioters wounded, 50-70 policemen injured, and 141 militiamen injured.

Dates: mid-late 19th century

Creator: [Macready, William Charles, 1793-1873](#)

Subjects: Signature; Autograph; Macready, William Charles, 1793-1873.

Locations: N/A

People: [Macready, William Charles, 1793-1873](#)

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 2 ½ in. x 7/8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Yours very faithfully(?)

W. C. Macready [[signature](#)]

-----END-----

## **2.71. Item 71: Letter from [Anne Scott Duff](#) to “My Dear Madam,” 1854 June 29.**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a letter from [Anne Scott Duff](#) to an unknown woman regarding the condition of her husband, [Dr. Alexander Duff](#). Anne begins by thanking the recipient for some help she gave to her husband and stated that he was doing better than she thought. Her husband, Dr. Alexander Duff had returned from his “exertions” in America, likely referring to when he finished his Doctorate Degree in Law from what is now [New York University](#). In order to feel better, Dr. Duff went to [Malvern, Worcestershire](#), in England to try the famous [Malvern Springwater](#) that was said to have healing properties. After scientific analysis, it was revealed that the springwater was almost as pure as distilled water, containing almost no minerals, bacteria, or other impurities. The “[chalybeate](#) springs” that Anne Scott Duff mentions are the springs of mineral water that contain an iron salt, and the “[h]ydropathic system” she mentions is a [hydrotherapy](#) treatment involving drinking and bathing in the pure mineral water. Once Dr. Duff’s treatment had finished, he planned to return to India to complete his missionary work and educational policy change. Dr. Duff had brought the English education system to India, as well as performed missionary work to convert the Muslims and Hindus to Christianity. Two years after this letter was written and Dr. Duff returned home to Scotland, Anne Scott Duff died, and Dr. Duff returned to India. Less than a year later, the [Indian Rebellion of 1857](#) began, and Dr. Duff decided to remain in India despite the danger, surviving the bloody conflict.

Dates: 29 June 1854

Creator: [Duff, Anne Scott, 1796-1865](#)

Subjects: Personal letter; Duff, Alexander, 1806-1878; Correspondence

Locations: 29 Stafford Street [Edinburgh, Scotland](#); [Malvern, Worcestershire, England](#)

People: [Duff, Anne Scott, 1796-1865](#); [Duff, \[Alexander\], Dr. 1806-1878](#)

General Condition: Good; difficult to read, horizontal and vertical folds, little yellowing

Measurements: 5 ¼ in. x 3 ½ in. (closed); 7 in. x 5 ¼ in. (open)

Transcript Attempt:

29 Stafford Street Edinbo. [Edinburgh]

29<sup>th</sup> June 1854.

My dear Madam

I must not let this month conclude, without acknowledging with thanks, your kind gift to me, by my husband Dr. Duff. He returned to Scotland in a better state of health than I had feared he could do, from the unceasing and trying- nature of his exertions while in America But the reception and kindness he experienced while there, is at once gratifying, and speaks volumes in favor of our transatlantic brethren. Dr. Duff has gone to Malverne [sic] [Malvern] in Worcestershire to try its famed chalybeate Springs- and the effects of the hydropathic systems upon his very worn out constitution which, if resuscitated by these means- he purposes A.O [at once?] to return to his labours in India, in the course of the Autumn.

I remain, dear Madam

In Christian Bonds

truly yours Anne. Scott. Duff

-----END-----

## **2.72. Item 72: Letter from [John Stuart Mill](#) to “Madam,” 1866 January 15.**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a personal letter from [John Stuart Mill](#) to “Madam,” written in Avignon [France] on January 15th, 1866. John Stuart Mill was a famous philosopher, economist, and politician who was a [Member of Parliament](#) for the [City of Westminster](#), helped develop the [Scientific Method](#), and wrote [A System of Logic](#). He advocated for [freedom of speech](#) and [women’s suffrage](#), as well as [abolitionism](#) and [colonialism](#). In this letter, Mill states that the letter the “Madam” had written to him 9 days prior was forwarded to where he was staying in Avignon. The “Madam” had recommended that he read the writings of [\[Johannes\] Von Gumpach](#), an exiled astronomist/mathematician who claimed that [Sir Isaac Newton](#)’s idea that the earth was an [oblate spheroid](#), rather than a perfect sphere, was the cause of all disasters at sea. Mill responds by stating that he was familiar with Von Gumpach but that he would not have the time to properly examine his “speculations.” There exists a [collection of other letters from John Stuart Mill](#).

Dates: 1866, January 15

Creator: [Mill, John Stuart, 1806-1873](#)

Subjects: Personal letter; Avignon (France); [Mill, John Stuart, 1806-1873](#); [Von Gumpach, Johannes](#)

Locations: [Avignon, France](#)

People: [Von Gumpach, Johannes, 1814-1873](#); [Mill, John Stuart, 1806-1873](#)

General Condition: Fair; two horizontal folds; tear in bottom corner; yellowing; slight staining

Measurements: 6 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in. x 4 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in.

Transcript Attempt:

[Front]

Avignon

Jan. 15. 1866

Madam

Your letter dated Jan. 6 has been forwarded to me here. I am much acquainted with Mr. Von Gumpach's writings, but it would be entirely wasting the copies you offer, were you to send them to me, as I could not possibly find time to read

[Back]

them in any way which could be satisfactory to the writer or to yourself. Though I take great interest in astronomy, it is not one of my special pursuits, and it would be impossible for me to put aside other important occupations for the purpose of examining Mr. Von Gumpach's speculations.

I am Madam

Yours very faithfully

J. S. Mill [Signature]

John Stuart Mill [in pencil; possible archivist's notes]

-----END-----

### **2.73. Item 73: Letter from [John Sartain](#) to [Charles E\[dmund\] Dana](#), 1895 October 28.**

Type of Material: Letter

Title: N/A

Description: The following is a letter from [John Sartain](#) to [Charles Edmund Dana](#) in which he accepts an invitation to an unspecified event, dated October 28, 1895. John Sartain was an Anglo-American artist, best known for engravings, medallions, and architecture. He served as the director of the [Philadelphia School of Design for Women](#) and held that position at the time of the letter. The address used for the correspondence matches the address of what was then the [Philadelphia School of Design for Women](#), where Sartain held various offices. Sartain also held leadership positions in the [Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts](#), which may have led him to meet Dana, who was a trustee at the [Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art](#), which was down the street from the Design School. The event that Sartain was invited to may have been something involving the Philadelphia Sketch Club, a (then) male-only club for visual artists, of which Dana was a member. Sartain's daughter [Emily Sartain \(1841-1927\)](#) became director of the [Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts](#) like her father, and established the [Plastic Club](#), the female equivalent to the Sketch Club.

Dates: 1895, October 28

Creator: [Sartain, John, 1808-1897](#)

Subjects: [Philadelphia School of Design for Women](#); Letters; Correspondence

Locations: [1346 N. Broad St. Philadelphia, PA](#)

People: [Dana, Charles E., 1843-1924](#); [Sartain, John, 1808-1897](#)

General Condition: Good; two horizontal folds, legible handwriting, yellowing

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

Transcript Attempt:

COR. BROAD & MASTER,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 28<sup>th</sup>. 1895

Char<sup>[le]</sup>s. E. Dana Esq<sup>[ui]</sup>re.

Dear Sir

Your favor of yesterday is to hand. I think I can accept your kind invitation for the 13.  
Prox.<sup>a</sup> as I am not aware of anything to pre-vent my attendance.

Should anything arise that I do not now know of to make it impossible for me to be present, I will drop you a line to inform you.

Yours truly

John Sartain [Signature]  
1346. N. Broad St.

-----END-----

## **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 Young.

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 Claredon 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, making 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 cassation, 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 Trail 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 ⅛ 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.

-----END-----



#### **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](#). Louise 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 ¾ in. x 5 ⅛ 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’agreer 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.

-----END-----

#### **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, Hablot 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<sup>ly</sup> [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<sup>s</sup> S<sup>t</sup> 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]<sup>t</sup> 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<sup>t</sup> 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 ¾ 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 27<sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in. (closed); 8 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 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 27<sup>th</sup> 1873

To Charles S. Ellis Esq[iu]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 Freiligrath](#) 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 Freiligrath 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 Freiligrath when discussing traveling to Hackney with Bayard.

Dates: October 26

Creator: H Freiligrath

Subjects: Personal Letter

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

People: Taylor, Bayard, 1825-1878; Freiligrath, 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 ¼ 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 ⅛ in. (letter); 4 ¾ in. x 2 ¾ 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 7/8 in. x 7 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[ointment] to it come immediately to Calcutta. If you are not, stay where you are, & I will nominate another; but I s[hould]’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 frägt 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 Verhältnis 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 authors 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 1940, 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 recu 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 Namensunterschrift 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'espère 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 sooner. 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] gaurded. 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 Laramtine'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 Babbington 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

**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 7/8 in. x 7 7/8 in. (closed); 19 3/4 in. x 7/3 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  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. (closed); 8  $\frac{3}{4}$  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: Lollingdon, [Cholsey](#), Berks

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

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

Measurements: 8  $\frac{7}{8}$  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 Masfield

-----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 ⅜ 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[uire]

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 ⅛ in. x 2 ¼ 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  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. x 8  $\frac{7}{8}$  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 talk 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 Raskin

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 14<sup>th</sup>. 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 Cisege(?) 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 declaré 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'épigrait 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 eu conséquence : car tous les titres étaient alors détruits : Je/Il(?) partit De Paris le 21. 10 (th.au?)1790 en plein midy, ainssi plusieurs années avant les decrets contre l'emigration, et le emigres: toutes les loix faites a cet egard sont de nul effet pour lui, ou plutot ne doivent et ne peuvent en avoir aucun(?), car c'en un principe certain et généralement adopté. Qu aucune loi, ne peut avoir un effet retroactif.

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

### **Back:**

Farit a lui etre accord, qu-aucun autre francais n'en dans une situation pareille a la Bienne, me ne peut y être qu-ainssi la Neotitution(?) de les biens ou qu-il eu reçoive l'équivalent, ne peut être onereux a un gouvernement aussi puissant que la France. A la bienveillance qu-il espere 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'honnore, son ambassadeur etant charge de la Solluitter(?), et d'appuyer ses Demandes.

Claude Anne de Saint Simon a commande l'armée derniere(?)—  
L'armée et la division espagnole de galice contre le portugal et d'angleterre, il a done été compagnon d'armee des francois coopérant avec eux. cette entrepris a contribuer à donner à la france la paix avec l'anglettre y quinze milions de livres de portugal ces considerations doivent certainement ajouter beacoups a ses autres titres a votre justice, citoyen=ministre, et a la bonté de votre ueur(?). M[onsiue]r De Saint Simon reclame 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]r. 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 1/8 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 7/8 in. x 5 1/4 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. Sehovens-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 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. x 4 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. (closed); 9 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in. x 7 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 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 bairé(?) 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. Sehovens-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'Événement 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 luttes, 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 payement, 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 fournis tout ce que j'en ai besoin. 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 guère profitable(?); et je le crois. Il faudra se faire rembourser à mesure

J'ai compté 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. Jay joints mes remerciements ma santé est plus mauvaise que jamais le plaisir que jay/j'ai(?) eu de voir mrs vos freres et surtout ce docteur si ensrent(?) si sage et si aimable ne m'a pour encor guéri.

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

votre tres humble et tres  
Obeissant Serviteur Voltaire  
Gentilho[mm]e [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 je 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 about an article in Nattali'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 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 ¾ 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. Carry's 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[illiam] 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:

Rochdale  
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 fog 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

### **Subseries V: John Wilkes manuscripts, prints, and newspapers clippings, 1763-1976, bulk 1763-1805**

Subseries V: John Wilkes manuscripts, prints, and newspaper clippings, 1763-1976, bulk 1763-1805, is arranged chronologically and contains artwork including prints and engravings, heraldry, correspondence, and newspaper clippings concerning John Wilkes, 18th century British essayist, journalist, and politician.

John Wilkes was born on the 17th of October 1725. After a youth that consisted of scholarly pursuits which included an education from the University of Leiden, Wilkes began his campaign towards political advancement. Wilkes first entered Parliament from Aylesbury on July 6th, 1757, beginning his long relationship with serving in the House of Commons. No stranger to controversy, Wilkes was in hot water for a large portion of his career with various scandals including a duel with [William Talbot](#) as well as with secretary of treasury [Samuel Martyn](#) on a separate occasion, being expelled from Parliament on several occasions, and being imprisoned in King's Bench Prison in late 1768. Wilkes is well known for his many controversial works of literature including publications from his periodical, North Briton, such as North Briton No. 45, as well as his infamous satire of Alexander Pope's Essay on Man, titled "Essay on Woman." Throughout his career, he held many different political positions including the aforementioned seats in Parliament, however he was also elected as an alderman in 1869, as well as becoming the mayor of London in 1774. Wilkes was also well known for his support of America during the Revolutionary Period, even going as far as presenting a petition to King George III in protest to the king's policy in America in 1775. After living a life of controversy and debt, Wilkes passed away insolvent on December 26, 1797 at St. Grosvenor's Square in London.

This series covers various different subjects regarding the life of John Wilkes, with Subseries I covering forms of art related to Wilkes including a coat of arms granted to him, several different types of portraits, including historical portraits and political caricatures, engravings of the figure, as well as one picture of a painting. This subseries is arranged in chronological order, spanning from the 1763 until after his death in the first few years of the nineteenth century, and also contains other figures of the time alongside Wilkes such as, [Serjeant Glynn](#), [Mr. John Horne](#), [Samuel Gillam](#), [Sir Fletcher Norton](#), the [Duke of Grafton](#), the [Lord of Holland](#), the [Duke of Bedford](#), and [Lord Mansfield](#).

### **Subseries I: Art, 1763-1944, bulk 1763-1805**

Subseries I: Art, 1763-1944, bulk 1763-1805 is arranged chronologically and contains engravings, prints, portraits, and heraldry of John Wilkes and historical scenes from his life. Some notable artists include [Edward Bocquet](#), [Robert Edge "Pine"](#), [Franz Heissig](#), [William Hogarth](#), [J. Chapman](#), and [J. Miller](#); however the vast majority of this collection is from unknown artists.

Many of these artists were well known for the time, however the most relevant to the life of Wilkes is William Hogarth, whose famous depictions of Wilkes became the most predominant and heavily circulated. William Hogarth was King George II's portrait painter and long time friend of Wilkes until

1763 when the artist decided to make his first political cartoon of Wilkes' friends, [William Pitt](#) and [Earl Temple](#). After an argument, Hogarth retaliated by adding Wilkes into the print, beginning a feud which Hogarth took to his grave, as well as inciting the famous caricature of Wilkes that Hogarth created which was adapted by many artists of the time. Throughout the subseries there are several examples of this caricature by the artist which depicts Wilkes as extremely cross eyed, as well as examples of how this depiction was adapted later in Wilkes' life. One notable aspect of his portraiture that can be observed within this subseries is that as he grew older, as well as how time moved further from Hogarth's portraits of Wilkes, depictions of the figure grew more and more flattering.

Some examples of the scenes and events depicted or referenced within this subseries include the outlawry of Wilkes in 1768, the Letters of Junius, Wilkes' charging of the King's prime minister, [Lord Bute](#), with corruption and bribery, the Massacre of St George's Fields, and the second expulsion of John Wilkes in Parliament in February 1769.

### **Subseries II: Broad sides, 1768-1771 (bulk 1768)**

Subseries II: Broad sides, 1768,1771, is arranged chronologically and includes broad sides concerning John Wilkes, as well as several major events that occurred throughout his career. A majority of them describe at the time recent events which are well documented. Through this context, we were able to estimate the date of creation for each item. For example, Item 22 does not directly describe the day that an election was held, however based on background information found previously within the article we know that it is describing the 1768 Middlesex Election, and the date of this election is documented.

This subseries contains references to events regarding Wilkes' life including The Middlesex Election of 1768, the sentencing of John Wilkes for twenty two months, the subsequent Middlesex election affair, his imprisonment within King's Bench Prison, as well as Wilkes' election as sheriff of London in 1771. This era of Wilkes' career is among the most controversial due to the events that the pieces contained within this subseries describe; the Middlesex election affair. This cartoonish event began in February of 1769 when Wilkes was expelled from the House of Commons over charges of libel, and yet despite this and the fact that he had been imprisoned within King's Bench Prison for several months at this point, he was able to win three by-elections in February, March, and April of that year, which were all very quickly voided. With the third sub-election that was voided came the election of Henry Luttrell by the House of Commons, which led to Wilkes running for and winning the position of Alderman of London later that year in retaliation to the indecency he was experiencing. This affair quickly became a massive controversy throughout the country, sparking debate on democracy within Britain.

Some figures referenced within the collection include [George Cooke](#), [Sir William Beacham Proctor](#), [Mr. Searjeant Glynn](#), [Lord Halifax](#), [James Mansfield](#), [Frederick Bull](#), [Alderman Kirkman](#), [Alderman Plumble](#), and [Alderman Oliver](#).

### **Subseries III: Manuscripts and Printed material, 1763-1776, bulk 1763-1788**

Subseries III: Manuscripts, 1763-1776, bulk 1763-1788 is arranged chronologically and contains manuscripts, pay records, correspondence, and other printed materials such as John Wilkes' 1763 [Essay on Woman](#).

Essay on Woman is one of the most controversial items written by Wilkes which led to the figure being charged with obscene libel, and a copy of the book made in 1788 is contained within the collection. The book is a parody of Alexander Pope's Essay on Man and was considered to be extremely obscene and even pornographic for the time. The parody was originally created by [Thomas Potter](#), a friend of Wilkes, however it was never completed due to the figure's death until Wilkes inherited and continued work on the manuscript given to him.

Some examples of the scenes and events depicted or referenced within this subseries include Wilkes' duel against Secretary of Treasury [Samuel Martin](#) which occurred on November 16, 1763 and resulted in Wilkes getting shot, the Middlesex Petition, the aforementioned controversial Essay on Woman, his imprisonment in 1769, and his position as mayor of London. Also included within this subseries is a fake/inaccurate letter signed by J. Wilkes eleven years after his death, as well as a brief biography of the figure written by [John C. Dann](#) in 1976. Some figures referenced within this subseries include [Samuel Martin](#), [Lord Vere](#), [Archibald Stewart](#), [Sir Robert Herries Knight](#), George Henderson, John Murdoch, [Jean Baptiste Suard](#), and [Lord Sandwich](#).

## **Subseries IV: John Wilkes Exhibit Captions, 1988**

Subseries IV: John Wilkes Exhibit Captions, 1988, is arranged chronologically and contains exhibit captions used in the June 19, 1988 Sordani Art Gallery exhibition, titled, *John Wilkes and Isaac Barre: Politics and Controversy in 18th century Graphics*. The exhibition was supported in part by a grant from the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, and organized by Judith H. O'Toole, with guest curators Annie Bohlin and F. Charles Petrillo. Essays from the exhibit were written by Harold Cox, Ph.D, and F. Charles Petrillo. The exhibition program can be located on [Omeka, our digital repository's website](#). Caution should be taken in regards to the accuracy of this subseries, however, as some details regarding Wilkes' life are incorrect, with a major example being found within Item 2.39, where the document states that "Hogarth and Wilkes exchanged shots in a duel in October 1762", in actuality Wilkes exchanged shots with [William Talbot](#).

**Condition Note:** The condition of materials ranges from subseries to subseries, however the vast majority should be handled with care due to their age. Subseries V is an outlier in this collection, as the majority of the materials contained within it are posted on sturdy poster board, and shows little to no evidence of wear, outside of slight browning of the paper and some minor stains. The other collections, however, show major signs of wear and age. Browning of pages, tears ranging from very minor to relatively major are common, stains and remnants of various materials such as wax or tape are present in many, the ink used is faded though still legible in many cases, and the paper of most pieces is quite delicate, once again due to their age. Several pieces should be handled with extreme care including:

- 6.54a-b. Item 54a-b: Letter from "Lord Vere" to Thomas Rothley, 1763 November 16, with Introductory Note, [ca. twentieth century].
- 6.61. Item 61: 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] (removed to black box #1)



Transcribed and Processed by Conrad Middleton, Winter Intercession 2021-2022, Archives Work-Study student, a 3rd final round processing by Jessica Van Orden, Graduate Archives Assistant in Spring 2025 and supervised and edited by Suzanna Caley, Archivist, Spring 2022 -Spring 2025.

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## **Subseries I: Art, 1763-1944, bulk 1763-1805**

Subseries I: Art, 1763-1944, bulk 1763-1805 is arranged chronologically and contains engravings, prints, portraits, and heraldry of John Wilkes and historical scenes from his life. Some notable artists include [Edward Bocquet](#), [Robert Edge “Pine”](#), [Franz Heissig](#), [William Hogarth](#), [J. Chapman](#), and [J. Miller](#); however the vast majority of this collection is from unknown artists.

Many of these artists were well known for the time, however the most relevant to the life of Wilkes is William Hogarth, whose famous depictions of Wilkes became the most predominant and heavily circulated. William Hogarth was King George II’s portrait painter and long time friend of Wilkes until 1763 when the artist decided to make his first political cartoon of Wilkes’ friends, [William Pitt](#) and [Earl Temple](#). After an argument, Hogarth retaliated by adding Wilkes into the print, beginning a feud which Hogarth took to his grave, as well as inciting the famous caricature of Wilkes that Hogarth created which was adapted by many artists of the time. Throughout the subseries there are several examples of this caricature by the artist which depicts Wilkes as extremely cross eyed, as well as examples of how this depiction was adapted later in Wilkes’ life. One notable aspect of his portraiture that can be observed within this subseries is that as he grew older, as well as how time moved further from Hogarth’s portraits of Wilkes, depictions of the figure grew more and more flattering.

Some examples of the scenes and events depicted or referenced within this subseries include the outlawry of Wilkes in 1768, the Letters of Junius, Wilkes’ charging of the King’s prime minister, [Lord Bute](#), with corruption and bribery, the Massacre of St George’s Fields, and the second expulsion of John Wilkes in Parliament in February 1769.

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### **6.1. Item 1: Heraldry of and by John Wilkes, Printed [ca. mid-late eighteenth century]**

**Type of Material:** Heraldry

**Title:** John Wilkes Esqr

**Description:** This item is the [bookplate](#) of [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#), a stamp or engraving, in this case, which would denote ownership of a book by an individual. His particular bookplate is an ornate bouquet surrounding a spotted background on which three Eagle heads are overlaid and separated by a chevron. Above the arrangement is a crossbow pointed up with a ribbon overtop it.. Below is another ribbon with the words “Arcui Meo Non Confido” meaning “I Trust Not in my Bow,” an expression that means not to trust in your weapon but instead your wits. The creator and year of creation are unknown.

**Dates:** [ca. mid-late nineteenth century]

**Creator:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#) (heraldic design); N/A (Printer)

**Subjects:** Bookplates--1600-1940; Engraving; Heraldry

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 3 7/8 in. x 3 1/8 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

Arcui Meo Non Confido

[I Trust Not in my Bow]

-----END-----

## **6.2. Item 2: An Engraving of John Wilkes, unknown artist, [ca. mid-late eighteenth century].**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes, Esq.

**Description:** The following item depicts an engraving of [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#), by an unknown creator at an unknown date. The image depicts him in a bust-length portrait. He is facing right, with a side profile. He has his hair pushed back, dark eyebrows, and a slight smile. He wears a white neck cravat, and two piece jacket with button detailing. The engraving mimics a pencil sketch stylization. Below his image, his name is printed, JOHN WILKES, ESQ. His features are given a youthful and refined look in this etching, compared with some of the satirical or caricatures in the collection. Information concerning the artist, engraver, or publisher is not available.

The dates for this item are being estimated by the life dates of John Wilkes, 1725-1797.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Engraving; Portrait; Arts; Prints

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Fair.

**Measurements:** 4 3/4 in. x 2 7/8 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

-----END-----

## **6.3. Item 3: Engraving of John Wilkes by [J\[ohn\]. Chapman](#), titled “John Wilkes Esq[uires],” [ca. late eighteenth-early nineteenth century].**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes Esq.

**Description:** The following image, dated circa the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, depicts a stipple engraving of John Wilkes by John Chapman. The image depicts Wilkes at bust-length in an oval frame. He is leaning forward slightly, with his head to the left. The caricature features are present in this depiction, with an exaggeration of his crossed eyes and underbite. He is wearing a white collar and under-vest. His jacket is a darker color with button detailing. He wears a powdered wig. Beneath the image, printed text depicts “John Wilkes Esq[uires],” along with the engraver’s name, J. Chapman, John Chapman.

The artist of the engraving has been identified as John Chapman by similar stylizations to his other stipple engravings, such as those digitized on the [National Portrait Gallery](#)’s website.

The date for the engraving has been estimated by Chapman’s active dates.

**Dates:** [ca. late eighteenth-early nineteenth century]

**Creator:** [Chapman, John, active 1792-1823](#)

**Subjects:** Historical prints--18th century; Portrait; Arts; Engraving; Prints

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Chapman, John, active 1792-1823](#)

**General Condition:** Good

**Measurements:** 5 ¾ in. x 3 ¼ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

Engraved by J. Chapman

-----END-----

#### **6.4. Item 4: Engraving of John Wilkes by J[ohann Sebastian] M[u]ller, Black Background, [ca. mid-late eighteenth century].**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes, Esqr.

**Description:** The following item, dated circa mid-late eighteenth century, depicts an engraving by J. Miller, [Johann Sebastian Muller](#), of John Wilkes. The image depicts Wilkes in a bust-length portrait, framed in an ornate, oval frame. He is leaning forward slightly, with his head to the left. He is wearing a white collar and under-vest. His jacket is a darker color with button detailing. He wears a powdered wig. Beneath the image, printed text depicts "Iohn [John] Wilkes Esq<sup>r</sup> [Esquire]," along with the engraver's name, J. Miller, Johann Sebastian Muller.

His features are less caricature than in other items, with a softening of the exaggeration we see in his crossed eyes in items such as item 6.19, and no discernable underbite.

An accompanying exhibit caption states: "Another copy of the pine portrait, but by J. Miller."

The dates for the item have been estimated by the life dates of Muller, its creator.

**Dates:** [ca. mid-late eighteenth century]

**Creator:** [Muller, Johann Sebastian, 1715 - 1785](#)

**Subjects:** Historical prints--18th century; Portrait; Arts; Engraving; Prints

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Muller, Johann Sebastian, 1715 - 1785](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 8 ¼ in. x 5 ¼ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

J Miller Sculp [engraver]  
"IOHN WILKES Esq<sup>r</sup> [Esquire]"

-----END-----

#### **6.5. Item 5: Engraving of John Wilkes by J[ohann Sebastian] M[u]ller, Grey Background, [ca. mid-late eighteenth century].**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes, Esqr.

**Description:** The following item, dated circa mid-late eighteenth century, depicts an engraving by J. Miller, [Johann Sebastian Muller](#), of John Wilkes. The image depicts Wilkes in a bust-length portrait, framed in an ornate, oval frame. He is leaning forward slightly, with his head to the left. He is wearing a white collar and dark under-vest. His jacket is a darker color with button detailing. He wears a powdered

wig. Beneath the image, printed text depicts “Iohn [John] Wilkes Esq<sup>r</sup> [Esquire],” along with the engraver’s name, J. Miller, Johann Sebastian Muller.

His features are less caricature than in other items, with no discernable exaggeration of his crossed eyes or underbite, such as we see in items like item 6.19, Engraving of John Wilkes by J[ohn]. Chapman, titled “John Wilkes Esq[ui]re,” [ca. late eighteenth-early nineteenth century].

An accompanying exhibit caption states: “Here is another booksize version of Wilkes probably taken primarily from the longer portrait by Pine (exhibition no. 10).

**Dates:** [ca. mid-late eighteenth century]

**Creator:** [Muller, Johann Sebastian, 1715 - 1785](#)

**Subjects:** Historical prints--18th century; Portrait; Arts; Engraving; Prints

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Muller, Johann Sebastian, 1715 - 1785](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 5 ¼ in. x 3 ¾ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

J. Miller acviv<sup>t</sup> fec<sup>t</sup> [fecit: drawer]

-----END-----

## **6.6. Item 6: An Engraving by [Samuel Ireland], [[ca. 1763](#)], of John Wilkes, after a Portrait by [William] Hogarth, [[ca. 1763](#)].**

**Type of Material:** Etching

**Title:** John Wilkes Esq. drawn from the life

**Description:** The following item, dated circa 1780, depicts an engraving by Samuel Ireland, after an original drawing by William Hogarth, circa 1763. The image depicts him whole-length, seated to front, slightly forward, head tilted in profile, his right hand on his knee, and the other supporting a pole topped with the Cap of Liberty. To the right of his figure sits a table, with papers and books placed atop. There is an inscription beneath the photograph, which reads, “John Wilkes Esq[ui]re drawn from the life &c &c [etcetera].”

This etching was later used for the book [The Old City And Its Highways And Byways: Sketches of Curious Customs, Characters, Incidents, Scenes, and Events Illustrative of London Life in Olden Times](#) by [William Harvey \(1796-1866\)](#) under the pen name ‘Aleph’. As the title suggests, this book was a collection of engravings and etchings which served as a retrospective to the notable aspects of London in prior times. This etching was likely created between 1780- 1785 as during that time Ireland was known to have used Hogarth’s works for reference.

**Dates:** [ca. 1763] (Hogarth); [ca. 1780] (Ireland)

**Creator:** [Ireland, Samuel, ca.1744-1800](#); [Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#)

**Subjects:** Caricature; English--History; English history reading books; Etching; Copy art

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Ireland, Samuel, ca.1744-1800](#); [Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 9 in. x 6 ⅛ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

John Wilkes Esq<sup>r</sup>. drawn from the life &c &c [etcetera]

Hogarth del.<sup>t</sup> [drawn]

—(?)

In **Pencil**: E

-----END-----

## 6.7. Item 7: A Satirical Cartoon, Political, by Unknown, [ca. aft. 1763] of Wilkes and Bute, after [[William Hogarth](#)], [[1763](#)].(removed to Black Box#1)

**Type of Material:** Etching; Political cartoon

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following item dated circa after 1763, depicts a satirical political cartoon of John Wilkes and John Stuart, the Earl of Bute, with Richard Grenville, the 2nd Earl of Temple in the background, after an original drawing in part by William Hogarth, dated 1763. In the image, Wilkes and Stuart are shown full bodied, seated in the center of the frame. They both wear ornately designed coats, with vests and white undershirts. Grenville is depicted in similar dress but shown from the waist up. All three men wear powdered wigs. Wilkes is shown in typically caricature emphasis, with an exaggerated crossed eye and underbite. He is holding the liberty cap. Stuart has tiny devil figures climbing up the right side of his body, [Timora](#) and [Fingal](#), (reference to newly discovered epic poetry: *Ossian*) with wings and tails framing his figure from the back. He is also offering a piece to Wilkes, which is inscribed “Kan Jack have Canada or to the Tower.” Grenville is written as saying “Liberty O’ my Country.”

In [Caricature Unmasked](#), by Amelia Faye Rauser, she explains the different symbolic representations of the devils and sayings included:

Another instance of the motif, in *Bute and Wilkes* (figure 20), provides some clues to the specific aspects of Hogarth's image that Wilkites embraced: his defense of old English liberty and his rakish reputation for libertinism.<sup>54</sup> Here Lord Bute is illustrated feeding a bribe to a replica of the Hogarthian Wilkes.<sup>55</sup> The printmaker seems to have copied the chairs from the previous broadsheet but swapped the characters; instead of Wilkes, here Bute sits on the Chippendale-style chair.

The factional loyalties of each character are marked: in Bute's case, his Scottishness is limned by two little devils wearing argyle socks who clamber up to whisper in his ear; they are labeled “Fingal” and “Timora,” referring to the “newly discovered” epic poetry *Ossian* published earlier that year. Wilkes, meanwhile, is attended by his political patron, Lord Temple, who wails “O! Liberty! O! my Country!” as he peers over Wilkes's chair.

The accompanying caption mislabels the figure in the back, left hand corner. It is thought to be George Grenville, but it has been identified as Richard Grenville Temple, the 2nd Earl Temple, on the [British Museum](#)'s website.

An accompanying exhibit caption describes the scene: “The Hogarth caricature of Wilkes was also turned against the political enemies of Wilkes. Wilkes charged the King's prime minister, Lord Bute, with corruption and bribery; these charges were anonymous in the 1763 [North Briton](#) which Wilkes did not sign. But Wilkes made his charges public later in the year. Subsequently, this cartoon appeared, Bute is shown on the right seeking to entreat Wilkes with bribery. The figure in the upper left is not clearly identified but may be George Grenville, who would succeed Bute, or it may represent King George III. The item also references the poems *Temora* and *Fingal* by James MacPherson through its depiction of two characters climbing up Bute's shoulder, with *Temora* using *Fingal* as a stepping stone while pushing down the character. What this has to do with the dispute between Wilkes and Bute is currently unknown.”

**Dates:** [ca. aft. 1763] (Unknown); [1763] (Hogarth)

**Creator:** N/A (Print); [Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#) (Original)

**Subjects:** Caricature; Portraits; Arts; Print; Etching

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Stuart, John, Earl of Bute, 1713-1792](#); [Grenville, George, 1712-1770](#); [Grenville, Richard, Earl of Temple, 1711-1779](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 12 in. x 10 ¾ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

**Annotations beneath the image:**

[Left]

B\*\*t [Boot] humbly entreats you will now condescend.  
To tell at what price he can make you is friend.  
He only implores you will lay down your pen,  
and say, on your Honour, you'll not write again.

[Middle]

The empire of Canada lyes (sic) [lies] at your feet.  
To plunder and fleece -- what a delicate treat  
But if a round sum in the dark you should like  
Not offensible, nom; that bargain I'll strike."

[Right]

Asham[e]'d of such meanness, disdaining their gold.  
Wilkes answer[e]'d thus, as I'm credibly told.  
"Avaunt, vile corrupter I'll take no such thing.  
"Ill be true to Old England, the Whigs, and the King!

-----END-----

## **6.8. Item 8: Two Engravings of John Wilkes by William Hogarth, 1763 May 16. (removed to Oversized Print Box#3)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes Esqr.

**Description:** The following items dated May 16, 1763, depict two engravings of [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#) by William Hogarth, May 16, 1763. In the image, Wilkes is sat hunched over holding a pole with a cap titled "LIBERTY", next to him is a table with two papers, one titled "North Brtion Number 17" and one titled "North Brtion Number 45".

The second engraving is framed and now hangs on the wall next to the IT Help Desk Window on the First Floor of the E. S. Farley Library.

We have a framed copy of this engraving that was donated by Bob Wollensky, a former adjunct professor at Wilkes and King's College professor. He purchased it from Norman Blackburn Antiquarian Printseller in London in 2000.

This piece created by [William Hogarth \(1697-1764\)](#) is one of the more famous engravings of Wilkes, though it is satirical and mocking in nature as shown by Wilkes' exaggerated underbite and cross eye.



While Wilkes and Hogarth were initially sympathetic to one another over ideological similarities, their relationship soured as a result of Hogarth's illustrations. Wilkes had caught wind of a cartoon Hogarth intended to publish including Wilkes and his allies, [Richard Temple](#), [Charles Churchill](#), and [William Pitt](#). Concerning this he requested that Hogarth not publish the piece if its intent were unflattering. Hogarth attempted to reassure him that only Temple and Pitt would be in the cartoon, however, Wilkes still insisted an attack on his allies would also be an attack on him. He followed this with a personal attack on Hogarth in the 17th edition of [The North Briton](#), Wilkes' own newspaper publication. Later on Wilkes published the 45th edition of the North Briton which criticized the government of [King George III \(1738-1820\)](#), and the discovery of his lewd poem *An Essay on Women*, Wilkes was brought to trial. Hogarth was present at the trial and made sketches of Wilkes at that time. From those sketches this was the finalized piece, thus exacting his revenge on Wilkes.

There is an accompanying exhibit caption for the piece that gives a brief history of it and Wilkes.

**Dates:** May 16, 1763

**Creator:** [Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#)

**Subjects:** Engraving; British Politics; Political satire; England

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 20 3/8 in. x 15 3/8 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

{Papers in background}

North Briton

Number 45.

North Briton

Number 17.

John Wilkes Esqr.

Drawn from the Life and Etch[e]'d in Aquafortis by Willm. Hogarth

Publish[e]'d according to Act of Parliament May ye 16, 1765

-----END-----

## **6.9. Item 9: Engraving of John Wilkes by [George] Bickham, ca. 1763 June.**

**(removed Black Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following item dated circa June 1763, depicts an engraving of John Wilkes by George Bickham. The engraving depicts Wilkes behind jail bars in the Tower of London. His image is captured in a bust-length portrait in an oval frame, wearing a light overcoat, and white undershirt. He is wearing a powdered wig. His features have not been exaggerated in the caricature style others in the collection have been. There is a sword above the framed portrait, on which is inscribed, Justice holds the State, and beneath the frame is drawn a cherub figure holding the liberty cap often seen wielded by Wilkes in other

portraits. At the top of the image, the justice scales seem to be imbalanced and there are various drapings and urns in the background of the image.

There is an annotation in the top right hand corner of the page that states: for ye first page, inferring that the engraving was for a book.

An accompanying archivist's note states: "In June 1763 with all England taking sides over the North Briton No. 45 attack on the King's Ministers by Wilkes, Bickham published this frontispiece to a pro-Wilkes pamphlet. In a very poor resemblance to Wilkes, he is shown in the Tower of London behind bars." "The lines are from Alexander Pope's Essay on Man. This was an ironic choice. Later in the year Wilkes himself was under attack for publishing an obscene parody of the same work but entitled an Essay on Woman. Wilkes was then expelled from Parliament in January 1764."

**Dates:** June 1763

**Creator:** [Bickham, George, ca. 1706-1771](#)

**Subjects:** Engraving; Arts; Print; Engraving

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Bickham, George, ca. 1706-1771](#); [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 10 7/8 in. x 9 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

A Wits a Feather, and a Chiefs a Rod;  
An honest Man's the Noble work of God.

To front ye Title Page

Engrav[e]d by Bickham according to the Act of Parliament June 1763. As a frontispiece to John Wilkes Esqr. Book. Who was sent to the Tower.

-----END-----

## **6.10. Item 10: Engraving of John Wilkes by [Johann Sebastian Müller](#), 1763 June 30. (removed to Black Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes, Esqr. Member of Parliament for Aylesbury Bucks.

**Description:** The following item dated 1763 June 30, depicts an engraving of John Wilkes by Johann Sebastian Müller. The portrait displays Wilkes in a bust-length, profile depiction. He has on a powdered wig, white neck cravat, and two piece jacket and vest. The image appears to be a caricature of Wilkes, as the image depicts him with exaggerated features, including a crossed eye and underbite. There is another item in the collection, Portrait of John Wilkes, by Johann Christian Gottfried, [ca. 1780], after Johann Sebastian Müller, [ca. 1763], which depicts an alternate image with less exaggeration.

An accompanying exhibition caption states: "Wilkes was the son of a successful distiller. He also married money: the marriage did not last, the money lasted longer. With the help of influential friends, Wilkes secured (or purchased) a seat in parliament from Aylesbury in 1757, and won the general election in 1761. The North Briton controversy made Wilkes a popular hero on both sides of the Atlantic. Six weeks after Hogarth's unflattering view of Wilkes, this heroic pro-Wilkes print appeared. The verse is from Alexander Pope. There was even a German version of the print."

**Dates:** June 30, 1763

**Creator:** [Müller, Johann Sebastian, 1715-1792](#)



**Subjects:** Political; Portrait; Caricature; Arts; Prints; Engraving

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Muller, Johann Sebastian, 1715-1792](#); [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 15 ½ in. x 10 ½ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

John Wilkes Esqr.  
Member of Parliament for Aylesbury Bucks  
Great without Title, beyond Fortune bless[e]’d;  
Rich ev[e]’n when plunder[e]’d honour[e]’d while oppress[e]’d;  
Lov[e]’d without Youth, & follow[e]’d without Power;  
At Home, tho’ exil[e]’d: free, tho’ in the Tower.

Pope

J, Miller del:et Sculp: [engraved], Publ[ished]: acc[ording]: to the Act June 30 1763. By J, Miller. Maiden Lane. Price: 2.s 6.d

-----END-----

### **6.11. Item 11: A Satirical Etching of John Wilkes by [William Hogarth], [ca. 1763-1800].**

**Type of Material:** Print/Etching

**Title:** John Wilkes Esq

**Description:** The following print depicts [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#), created by William Hogarth, dated circa 1763-1800. The print is a satirical commentary on another print, and bears a strong resemblance. However, this version by Hogarth exaggerates Wilkes' features, including crossed eyes and an underbite. In the image, Wilkes is depicted in a full length figure, seated at a desk with a quill and a copy of the [Magna Carta](#). He is wearing a three-piece ensemble with slicked back hair. These inclusions likely point to the man's principles of liberty and freedom.

The date and creator for this item were ascertained by a comparison with a similar item digitized on the [British Museum](#)'s website.

**Dates:** [ca. 1763-1800]

**Creator:** [Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#)

**Subjects:** Etching--18th century; British Politics; Political satire; Magna Carta

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in. x 4 ½ in.

**Transcript Attempt:** N/A

-----END-----

### **6.12. Item 12: Engraving by [Johann Martin Will], [[ca. 1763-1806](#)] of John Wilkes, after [William] Hogarth, [[ca. bef. 1763](#)].**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes Esqr.

**Description:** The following item dated, circa 1763-1806, depicts a caricature portrait of John Wilkes, by [Johann Martin Will](#), after an original by William Hogarth. In the image, Wilkes is depicted whole-length, seated to front, and bent slightly forward. His head is turned to the left, and his right hand sits on his knee. A table on the left has boxes and papers, with one paper lettered 'North Britain / Number 45'. The whole image is captured in an oval frame, whose foundation shows a quill pen and ink well. They are placed with books and scroll with title, [North Briton N° 17](#). This image is made as a caricature of Wilkes' features, emphasizing a crossed eye and underbite.

Beneath the image is an epigraph, stating "gravé d'après l'original du Sieur Hogarth à Londres," which means, "engraved after the original of Sir Hogarth in London." This engraving was produced after the original image by William Hogarth. Others have made duplicate renditions of Wilkes' image captured here, such as [Johann Freidrich Bause \(1738-1814\)](#).

Within the piece are two pieces of paper titled "North Britton No 17." and another in the background "North Britton No 45." These refer to the 17th and 45th editions of Wilkes' publication [The North Briton](#). In the 17th issue, published on September 25, 1762, Wilkes criticized William Hogarth as vain, envious, and only capable of satirical works. It was an extensive attack on Hogarth's abilities as an artist and his negative perspective as a satirist. This inclusion in the engraving is indicative of this piece, like others that would come after it, being a retaliation. The 45th issue, published April 23, 1763, was a criticism of King [George the III \(1738-1820\)](#) after giving a speech in support of the [Treaty of Paris \(1763\)](#) which ended [the Seven Years War](#). For this Wilkes would be arrested for the first time for libel, however, he beat the charges.

The original piece by Hogarth has been estimated by [The British Museum](#) dates this piece to 1763, which follows given that it is preceded by the two volumes of the North Briton. This print was made by [William Hogarth \(1697-1764\)](#) and Johann [Freidrich Bause \(1738-1814\)](#) after.

**Dates:** [\[ca. 1763-1806\] \(Will\)](#); [\[ca. bef. 1763\] \(Hogarth\)](#)

**Creator:** [Will, Johann Martin, 1727-1806](#) (Engraving); [Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#) (Original)

**Subjects:** Etching; Satire; Portrait; British Politics; House of Commons (England); Propaganda

**Locations:** [London \(England\)](#)

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#)

**General Condition:** Good

**Measurements:** 10 7/8 in. x 7 3/4 in. (with backing); 5 1/2 in. x 3 5/8 in. (without backing)

**Transcript Attempt:**

John Wilkes Esq<sup>r</sup>  
gravé d'après l'original du Sieur Hogarth à Londres.

{Translation}  
engraved after the original of Sir Hogarth in London

-----END-----

### **6.13 Item 13: Mezzotint of John Wilkes, titled, "John Wilkes Esq." by Johann Phlipp Haid [\[ca. 1764\]](#) (removed to Oversized Box #3)**

**Type of Material:** Mezzotint

**Title:** John Wilkes Esq.

**Description:** The following item, dated circa 1764, depicts a mezzotint of [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#) by Johann Philipp Haid. In the image, Wilkes is sitting and leaning right with a quill in hand. Before him is an array of books and scrolls. Below his image is inscribed, "The Undertaking of the Imperial Academy at Frankfurt, published in Augsburg With the grace and privilege of His Sacred Imperial Majesty," in Latin. On the table is a book titled "Sydney on Government". Next to it is a note labeled "To Hum Cotes Esq London". The note makes references to the correspondences Wilkes had with a close friend and ally [Humphrey Cotes \(1717-1775\)](#). During Wilkes' exile, Cotes managed his finances, though he would go bankrupt himself. In front of the table is a significant seal titled "Hampden". The book titled "Sydney on Government" is a reference to [Algernon Sydney \(1723-1783\)](#) who was a proponent for republicanism, specifically, his most famous work "[Discourses on Government](#)" which most prominently criticized inherited monarchy. Likewise, the seal which has "Hampden" written on it, a reference to a [John Hampden \(1595-1643\)](#), a figure who fought on the Parliamentary side of the [English Civil War](#) who was known for his good character and his ability to mediate the faction differences of his allies. One scroll is titled "[Magna Charta](#)" which is a reference to the Magna Carta, a English Charter which was the first move towards democracy in that it was introduced for the protection of the property of the Church and Barons which limited the power of the English crown. To the far right of the piece is a figure mounted atop a [doric column](#) leaning on a shield adorned with a solar motif and holding a magnifying glass. The symbolism is indicative of an allegory for reason, enlightenment and knowledge. These likely reflect the artist's view on Wilkes, where he is represented as an astute intellectual and the culmination of the English tradition of liberty.

**Dates:** [ca. 1764]

**Creator:** [Haid, John Philipp, 1730-1806](#)

**Subjects:** Historical prints--18th century; Portrait; Arts; Engraving; Prints

**Locations:** [Augsburg](#)

**People:** [Hampden, John, 1594-1643](#); [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 18in x 13in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

John Wilkes Esq.  
Negotium Academiae Caesareae Francofurti excud- Aug. Vind.  
Cum Gratia et Privilegio Sat Ces Majestatis  
Ion Philipp Haid Sculp't [engraved]

**Translation:**

The Undertaking of the Imperial Academy at Frankfurt, published in Augsburg  
With the grace and privilege of His Sacred Imperial Majesty

-----END-----

## **6.14. Item 14: Engraving of John Wilkes titled, "John Wilkes Esq." by R[obert] E[dge] Pine and G[erard] Sibelius, 1764. (removed to black box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes, Esq'r.

**Description:** An engraving of John [Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#) sat at a table, one arm resting on the table and one on his leg. He is holding a quill and looking to the right left. On the table is a book titled "Sydney on

Government”. Next to it is a note labelled “To Hum Cotes Esq London”. The note makes references to the correspondences Wilkes had with a close friend and ally [Humphrey Cotes \(1717-1775\)](#). During Wilkes’ exile, Cotes managed his finances, though he would go bankrupt himself. In front of the table is a significant seal titled “Hampden”. Though it describes Wilkes as the “Late Member of Parliament for Aylesbury” this piece was made during Wilkes’ lifetime in 1764, the same year of his expulsion from parliament and the start of his self imposed exile. From the style and elements of the piece, the engravers, [Robert Edge Pine \(1730-1788\)](#) and [Gerard Sibelius \(1734-1785\)](#), were sympathetic to Wilkes and his political agenda. It can also be interpreted that the engravers viewed Wilkes as a symbol of English Liberty from two items, the book and the seal. The book, titled “Sydney on Government” is a reference to [Algernon Sydney \(1723-1783\)](#) who was a proponent for republicanism, specifically, his most famous work “[Discourses on Government](#)” which most prominently criticized inherited monarchy. Likewise, the seal which has "Hampden" written on it, a reference to a figure who fought on the Parliamentary side of the [English Civil War](#) who was known for his good character and his ability to mediate the faction differences of his allies.

**Dates:** 1764

**Creator:** [Pine, Robert Edge, 1730-1788](#); [Sibelius, Gerard, 1734-1785](#)

**Subjects:** Engraving; British Politics; Political satire; Political portrait

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Hampden, John, 1594-1643](#); [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Pine, Robert Edge, 1730-1788](#); [Sibelius, Gerard, 1734-1785](#)

**General Condition:** Good

**Measurements:** 15 ½ in. x 10 ½ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

R.E. Pine Pinx \*[Pinxit/ He Painted]

G. Sibelius Sculpr.\*[Sculp./ Engraved/Engraver]

John Wilkes, Esq’r

Late Member of Parliament for Aylesbury. |

Vorheen Lid in het Parlem’t.

Van Engeland wegens Aylesbury

Published according to Act of Parliament 1764 |

Vitgregeeren by Act van het Parlement 1764

-----END-----

## 6.15. Item 15: Engraving by G[erard] Sibelius, [ca. 1764] of John Wilkes, after R[obert]. E[dge]. Pine, [ca. bef. 1764]. (removed to black box #1)

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes, Esq’r.

**Description:** The following item dated circa 1764, depicts an engraving by Gerard Sibelius of John [Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#), after an original painting by Robert Edge Pine, dated circa before 1764. In the image, Wilkes is sitting at a table, one arm resting on the table and one on his leg. He is holding a quill and looking to the right. On the table is a book titled “Sydney on Government.” Next to it is a note labelled “To Hum Cotes Esq London”. The note makes references to the correspondences Wilkes had with a close friend and ally [Humphrey Cotes \(1717-1775\)](#). During Wilkes’ exile, Cotes managed his finances, though he would go bankrupt himself. In Front of the table is a significant seal titled

“Hampden”. Though it describes Wilkes as the “Late Member of Parliament for Aylesbury” this piece was made during Wilkes’ lifetime in 1764, the same year of his expulsion from parliament and the start of his self imposed exile. From the style and elements of the piece, the engraver, [Gerard Sibelius \(1734-1785\)](#) and painter, [Robert Edge Pine \(1730-1788\)](#), were sympathetic to Wilkes and his political agenda. They have not exaggerated his features in a caricature, softening the cross of his eye compared with items, and depicting him with no discernable underbite. It can also be interpreted that the engravers viewed Wilkes as a symbol of English Liberty from two items, the book and the seal. The book, titled “Sydney on Government” is a reference to [Algernon Sydney \(1723-1783\)](#) who was a proponent for republicanism, specifically, his most famous work “[Discourses on Government](#)” which most prominently criticized inherited monarchy. Likewise, the seal which has "Hampden" written on it, a reference to a [John Hampden \(1595-1643\)](#), a figure who fought on the Parliamentary side of the [English Civil War](#) who was known for his good character and his ability to mediate the faction differences of his allies.

**Dates:** 1764

**Creator:** [Pine, Robert Edge, 1730-1788](#); [Sibelius, Gerard, 1734-1785](#)

**Subjects:** Engraving; British Politics; Political satire; Political portrait

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Hampden, John, 1594-1643](#); [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Sydney, Algernon, 1723-1783](#)

**General Condition:** Good

**Measurements:** 15 ½ in. x 10 ½ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

R.E. Pine Pinx [painted]

G. Sibelius Sculpr. [engraved]

John Wilkes, Esq'r

Late Member of Parliament for Aylesbury. | Voorheen Lid in het Parlem<sup>t</sup>. Van Engeland wegens Aylesbury  
Vitgregeeren by Act van het Parlement 1764

**In Pencil:**

Published over 20 years

-----END-----

## **6.16. Item 16: Engraving of “John Wilkes Esq[ui]r[e], by unknown, [[1768](#)]. (removed to black box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

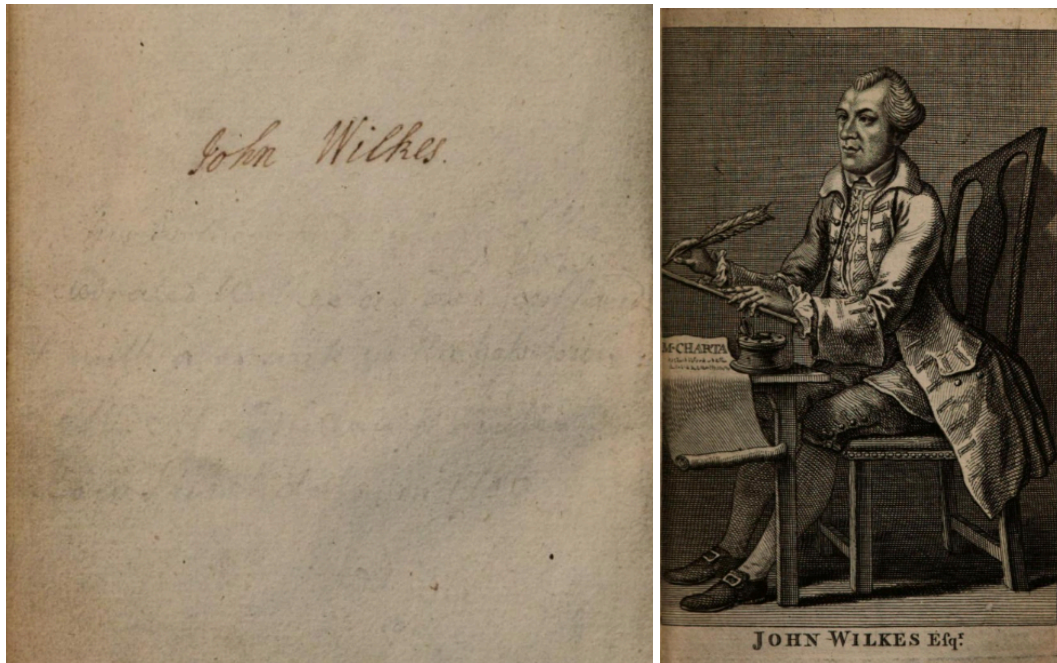
**Title:** John Wilkes Esq.<sup>r</sup>

**Description:** This is an engraving of [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#), depicting him in a full length figure, seated at a desk with a quill and a copy of the [Magna Carta](#). He is wearing a three-piece ensemble with slicked back hair. These inclusions likely point to the man’s principles of liberty and freedom.

The artist behind the engraving is unknown. However, this engraving has been found in a copy of [The Iliad](#) by Homer. This edition of Homer’s poem, [Homeri Ilias. id est. de rebus ad Trojam gestis. Editio postrema](#), in which it is inserted, was printed by [Cambridge University](#) in 1686, by its printer at the time, John Hayes. This may be due to a connection of interest on the man’s part, as the University of Michigan’s collection, The John Wilkes Papers, 1741-1790, indicates that in their earliest letter, Wilkes discusses the Iliad with his brother, Israel. The collection notes that Wilkes stated, “he analyzed a phrase in the Iliad and found that it was not grand enough for his taste” ([University of Michigan](#)). It appears that Wilkes may have had the engraving printed directly into the book, as the publication date predates his life



dates. There is also a penciled note and signature by Wilkes accompanying the production of the engraving, possibly indicating an ownership of the 1686 edition digitized on [Google Books](#).



There appears to also be a different print that dramatized his facial features in a caricature, circulated between 1763-1800. [The British Library](#) has a digitized version of it on their website. In comparing the two, you can see how his facial features have been exaggerated to heighten his crossed eye and softened his jaw compared with the printing above of the Google Book and British Library edition in *The Iliad*, as well as our edition, which gives him a fuller face that does not seek to isolate or exaggerate any features. The date has been inferred in connection with this caricature print that was circulating during 1768, as well as in connection with a similar print digitized on the British Library's website, which lists production as 1768.

**Dates:** [ca. [1768](#)]

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Political portrait; Engraving; Political satire; Magna Carta

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent

**Measurements:** 6 in. x 3 7/8 in. {portrait}; 15 in. x 11 in. {backing}

**Transcript Attempt:** N/A

-----END-----

### **6.17. Item 17: Political Cartoon by Unknown, titled, “Midas: or the Surry Justice,” [1768](#) May 10.**

**Type of Material:** Political Cartoon

**Title:** Midas: or the Surry Justice

**Description:** The following item depicts a work of satire on Samuel Gillam and John Wilkes, by an unknown creator, and dated May 10, 1768. The cartoon is in response to an officer being acquitted for charges for killing civilians. The civilians were pro-Wilkes citizens that were protesting John Wilkes’

arrest. The cartoon responds by giving the magistrate, Samuel Gillam donkey ears and makes him seem illiterate. "Gillam is represented as illiterate, shown with ass's ears sitting at a table writing a letter asking for a copy of the Act relating to Justices of Peace ("Sir Send me the ax ReLatin to Gustus [Justice] of Pease [Peace]"), a volume of "Fenning's Spelling" lies beside the letter together with papers lettered "Warrants" and "Commitments" and a long-barrelled gun lettered "the present practice of a Justice of the peace"; beneath the table, a cat sleeps on two volumes of "the Statues (sic) [Statutes] at Large". John Wilkes stands behind Gillam saying, "Not satisfied with the Murder of the English he must also Murder the English Language". On the wall hangs a picture of a fox in the role of Justice holding a sword and scales in which are weighed a hen and a duck" ([British Museum](#)).

[The British Museum](#) offers a brief history of the relations of the men and the tension of the piece:

"Samuel Gillam, the magistrate responsible for the actions of the military on 10 May 1768 during the riots concerning John Wilkes imprisonment; he was tried for murder, and acquitted, after William Allen was killed by soldiers (see BM Satires 4196). Illustration to the Oxford Magazine, 1768, page 253."

There is an accompanying exhibition caption.

**Dates:** [1768]

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Engraving; Political Portrait; Propaganda; Parliament; Satire

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Gillam, Samuel, 1719/22-1793](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 6 ¾ in. x 3 ¾ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

**John Wilkes Speaking:**

"Not satisfied with the Murder of the English he must also Murder the English Language."

**Samuel Gillam writing:**

"Sir Send me the ax ReLatin to Gustus [Justice] of Pease (sic) [Peace]"

-----END-----

## **6.18. Item 18: Engraving of John Wilkes Esq. Member of Parliament of Middlesex, by unknown, 1768 (removed to black Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes Esq. Member of Parliament of Middlesex

**Description:** The following item dated 1768 depicts an engraving of John Wilkes by unknown. In the portrait, Wilkes is depicted in a whole-length figure, seated directed to left and looking away to right. He is wearing a fur-trimmed robe and a simple chain, gesturing outwards with right hand. His left hand holding scroll labelled 'Magna Charta', leaning to right with left elbow on a table littered with papers including a copy of his letter 'To the Gentlemen Clergy & Freeholders of the County of Middlesex' and an inkstand, with plaque showing Hercules defeating the hydra on the wall.

The item is a copy of previous engravings featuring the scene. On the [British Museum's website](#), a curator states: "This appears to be a copy in the same direction of a mezzotint by John Dixon dated 1768. There is



reduced version in the same direction published by Carington Bowles in 1768 and a large mezzotint copy in reverse by Franz Heissig, dated 1770 (for impressions see 2010,7081.1489 and 1902,1011.761, and 7640).”

The item bears a striking resemblance to Items 2 and 21.

The date range for this item has been estimated as a range from 1768-1790, as it must be when he held the office as Middlesex’s Parliament representative, but after holding seat as Lord Mayor of London in Dixon’s 1768/70 engraving.

**Dates:** [ca. 1768-1790] (Bowles); [1768] (Dixon)

**Creator:** [Bowles, Carington, 1724-1793](#) (Print);

**Subjects:** Political; Portrait; Caricature; Arts; Prints; Engraving

**Location:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#);

**General Condition:** Good. Minor ink fading, wrinkled paper, and a small tear present.

**Measurements:** 14in x 10 ½ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

Publish’d as the Act directs AD 1768

John Wilkes Esq.’r Member of Parliament for the County of Middlesex.

Friend to Liberty, a Lover of his King, opposer of Ministerial Tyranny & Defender of his Country

Printed for Carrington Bowles, Map & Printfeller, at N’o. 69 in S’t. Pauls Church Yard, London.

-----END-----

## **6.19. Item 19: Engraving by Unknown, of John Wilkes, 1768 March 28.**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes

**Description:** This item dated March 28, 1768, depicts an engraving of John Wilkes by an unknown creator. The item is a portrait engraving of [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#) celebrating his election as [Knight of the Shire](#) (Member of Parliament) for the constituency of [Middlesex](#) after his return in exile from Paris. Wilkes is portrayed in a favorable light face 3/4ths to the right and with a scarcely visible cross-eye. To the right of his framed portrait is [Heracles](#) donning a lion's skin and holding a club while treading on the serpent of Envy. On Wilkes’ right is [Minerva](#), a Roman icon of wisdom, handicrafts, and war, holding a spear in one hand and crowning him with a [laurel wreath](#). Underneath is [Eros](#) holding a rod with a [Thracian Cap](#) atop it.

In the foreground is a shield with the [Union Jack](#) and several books. One book is titled *Locke’s Works*.

This is a reference to [John Locke \(1632-1704\)](#) who wrote extensively on the rights of man and on the relationship between the Government and the Governed. Some of his works include [An Essay Concerning Human Understanding](#) (1689), [Two Treatises of Government](#) (1690), and [Thoughts Concerning Education](#) (1693). Propped up next to it is a book titled *Sydney on Government* which is a reference to [Algernon Sydney \(1623-1682\)](#) who had been a [Whig](#) member of parliament outspoken for the rights of the people to choose their government. Information concerning the publisher, engraver, or artist involved is not known.

**Dates:** 28 March 1768

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Engraving; Political Portrait; Propaganda; Parliament; Satire

**Locations:** Shire of Middlesex

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Algernon, Sydney, 1623-1682](#); [Locke, John, 1632- 1704](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 10 ¼ in. x 8 ¼ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

John [John] Wilkes  
Elected Knight of the Shire for Middlesex  
On the XXVIII.th of March, MDCCLXVIII [March 28, 1768]  
By the Free Voice of the People

-----END-----

**6.20. Item 20: An Engraving of John Wilkes, by Unknown, [[ca. 1768 March 28](#)]. (removed to black box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** An engraving of [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#) showing a bust-length, profile portrait of him. He wears a powdered wig, white neck cravat, and two-piece jacket. The picture is framed by numerous olive branches, a foundation built by various scrolls and books, and atop his image rests a radiant cap. It is possibly a reference to his ideology and principles of liberty, as other iconography appears similarly drawn in other items:



John Wilkes, 1763

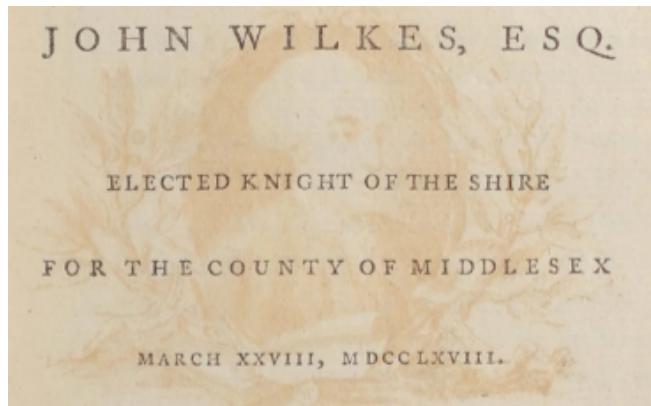
William Hogarth (1697 - 1764)

[The Royal Academy of Arts](#)

Beneath is Latin text, *Civis erat, qui libera posset Verba animi proferre, et*

*vitam impendere vero ~ Iuv.*, which reads, in English, that: “He was a citizen who was free to speak the words of his heart, and indeed to live his life”. This engraving was from the book “[A Complete Collection Of The Genuine Papers, Letters, &c. In The Case Of John Wilkes, Esq. Elected Knight Of The Shire For The County Of Middlesex March XXVIII, MDCCLXVIII.](#)” Which is a record of personal effect and recorded testimony and proceedings from the trial of John Wilkes held after his return from exile over the scandal concerning his authorship of “An Essay on Women”. The book was published in 1766 by publisher Chez J.W. Imprimeur, though the specific engraver is not known.

The date for the item has been estimated by a comparison with a similar item found in a text entitled, [A Complete Collection of the Genuine Papers, Letters, &c. in the Case of John Wilkes, Esq.](#), digitized on [Leo Cadogan Rare Books](#). The engraving appears beside the title page of the book, published on March 28, 1768.



**Dates:** [ca. 1768 March 28]

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Political portrait; Engraving; Court Sketch

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 4 ¼ in. x 4 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

Civis erat, qui libera posset Verba animi proferre, et vitam impendere vero. ~ Iuv

-----END-----

## 6.21. Item 21: Engraving of John Wilkes, unknown artist, [ca. 1768 March 28].

**Type of Material:** Engraving

Title: John Wilkes

**Description:** This engraving of [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#) depicts the man standing with his back supported by a stone wall. He is wearing a three-piece ensemble and holding a hat in his hand, along with a cane. There are two epigraphs in French at the top and bottom of the frame. The one at the top says, “Gravi [engraved] pour l’histoire d’Angleterre de Champigny,” which means roughly, *Engraved for the history of England from [Champigny](#)*, and the one at the bottom says, “John Wilkes Elu Membre de Parlement pour le Comte de Middlesex 28 Mars 1768,” which translates to *John Wilkes Elected Member of Parliament for County of Middlesex March 28, 1768*.

The piece is not likely to be a satire or ridicule and is likely made by an individual sympathetic to Wilkes as evidenced by the favorable depiction. Wilkes’ notorious cross eye is greatly diminished and his features are youthful and refined. Information concerning the artist, engraver, or publisher is not available. The date for the item has been estimated by the date included in the epigraph on the item, March 28, 1768. This is the date of Wilkes’ election to Parliament.

**Dates:** [ca. 1769 March 28]

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Political portrait; Engraving

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 7 ⅛ in. x 5 ½ in. {portrait}; 9 ¼ in. x 6 ½ in. {backing}

**Transcript Attempt:**

**Printed Text: (Top)**

Gravi [engraved] pour l’histoire d’Angleterre de Champigny

**(Bottom)**

John Wilkes

Elu Membre de Parlement pour le

Comte de Middlesex 28 Mars 1768

**Translation Attempt:**

Engraved for the history of England from Champigny

John Wilkes

Elected Member of Parliament for

County of Middlesex March 28, 1768

-----END-----

## **6.22. Item 22: An Engraving by Unknown, Featured in *Gen/telma/n’s Magazine*, titled, “John Wilkes Esq; before the Court of King’s Bench,” 1768 May.**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes Esq; before the Court of King’s Bench

**Description:** The following item, dated May 1768, depicts an engraving of [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#) published in the Gentleman’s Magazine. The image depicts Wilkes appearing at trial before the [Court of the King’s Bench](#). He is standing poised facing four judges with quills and scrolls laid out on the table before them where there is also a Scepter. On either side of the Judges’ table are crowds of spectators to the affair. This scene depicts the trial of [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#) after returning to [Britain](#) from self-imposed exile in France. He had spent 5 years in continental Europe as a result of two of his works: [The North Briton issue No. 45](#) and "An Essay on Women". In the 45th issue of The North Briton, Wilkes criticizes [King George III](#) directly for his peace treaty ending the [Seven Years’ War](#). His poem, “An Essay on Women,” a highly explicit provocative work, had been read by aloud to [The House of Lords](#) by [John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich \(1718-1792\)](#) in 1763. Sandwich did this as revenge on Wilkes for intentionally scaring him during a seance being performed by the [Hellfire Club](#) of which they were both members. The poem itself was dedicated to [Fanny Murray](#) who though having been married at the time, had been Sandwich’s lover. This piece was featured in the [May issue](#) of [The Gentleman’s Magazine](#) which was a monthly digest of news, commentary, and recent events. The accompanying text provides a vivid account of Wilkes’ trial. It is described that Wilkes was brought before the [Court of the King’s Bench](#) under [Capias Utlagatum](#), a writ allowing for a sheriff to apprehend and hold an outlawed individual. Wilkes’ request for [bail](#) was denied. By contrast there was much public action describes in Wilkes’ support. While en route to the King’s Bench Prison, a crowd stopped the coach he was in and

helped him escape, however, he would willingly surrender himself again. Later at the prison crowds gathered and lit a bonfire, while the authorities feared the outbreak of violence the military guard arrived and dispersed the crowds.

**Dates:** May 1768

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Engraving; British Politics; England; House of Commons (England); Trial and arbitral proceedings--Great Britain--History; The Gentleman's Magazine

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 8 ¼ in. x 7 ¾ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

Gen<sup>t[leman]</sup> Mag[azine] May 1768

John Wilkes Esq; before the court of King's Bench

-----END-----

**6.23. Item 23: Political Cartoon of Captain [John Wilkes] and [John Butel], titled "The Times, Taken from an Original Character which appear'd at the Masquerade at Lincoln," by Unknown, after William Hogarth, 1769 December 21 (removed to Black Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Political Cartoon

**Title:** The Times

Description: "There are caricatures and political cartoons which deal with incidents not directly involved with the progress of Wilkes' career. One of these was entitled "The Times," reflecting the title of Hogarth's famous cartoon of 1763. This was published early in 1770 and purported to represent an actual event which had taken place on 21 December 1769 at a masque in Lincoln. Wilkes used his distorted appearance and delighted in playing the role of the court jester or fool. As John Brewer states,

"Physical affliction was traditionally associated with extreme sexual potency, again a characteristic of fools, which Wilkes was eager to claim for himself. He certainly saw himself, like the court fool, as a specifically licensed critic and to his followers at least, he seemed gifted with the acute perception often attributed to the simpleton, madman, or oddity. Contemporaries actually referred to Wilkes as a political jester. He became a regular character at masques, complete with motley, and erratic behavior to match. This so-called political Bedlamite [Wilkes] had two rivals. One appeared as a squinting Alderman, [with Wilkes as himself as the second personage], and a third dressed as "The Times", with half of his dress in Wilkite guise, the other half in the Scottish manner."

The last was supposed to have been the model for this cartoon. The totals on the two arms indicate the results of the recent election in which the loser had been declared the winner over Wilkes.

The items on the figure's right side were a listing of bribes and irregular judicial actions taken by the group in power. Those on the left reflected the numerous petitions which had been submitted on behalf of Wilkes. The numeral 45 appears on the left side of the vest and as the winning number on the lottery ticket. The plaid waistcoat of the figure's right side is an often used symbol of Lord Bute, principal advisor to George III, and his quondam tutor."

This print was created by William Hogarth.

[William Hogarth](#) was born in London on November 10, 1697 and was a painter, engraver, pictorial satirist, social critic, editorial cartoonist and writer. His works are diverse in content and span from realistic portraits to comic strip series. He is best known for his series called A Harlot's Progress. Hogarth took up an engraving apprenticeship when he was young, but never ended up completing it. He died on October 26, 1764.

**Dates:** December 21, 1769

**Creator:** William Hogarth

**Subjects:** Caricature, Political Print

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Hogarth, William](#), 1697-1764

**General Condition:** Okay.

**Measurements:** 14 1/8 in. x 10 1/2 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

FIXT AS FATE  
MONTON  
DIVORCES  
HO NI SOIT QUL MAUX PENSE  
I AM  
THE TIMES  
MORTDIER BUCKINGHAM  
B--E FELTON  
CADE  
TYLER  
CROWNLAU CLUB LAW  
WILKES 'JACK-KETCH  
MAJORITY 296 plus 197  
MAJORITY 1143 minus 143

|                                                     |                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Methods to curb the licentious fpi rit of the TIMES | BILL OF RIGHTS          |
| SUMMARY JURISDICTION                                | HAHKAS CORPUS           |
| AUDIT IR OF THE INTEREST                            | TRIALS per PAIS         |
| PENSION for LIFE                                    | ACT of SETTLEMENT       |
| IRISHPEERAGE & ARED RIBBON                          | MIDDLESEX PETITION      |
| RAYMASTER of the FORCES                             | YORKSHIRE PETITION      |
| CLERK of the CROWN for JAMAICA                      | City of LONDON PETITION |

STANDING FORCES  
PASSIVE OBEDIENCE NON-RESISTANCE

NO GENI WARR. NO AMERIC: ST: ACT  
MAGNA CHARTA  
A SUPPORTER OF THE CROWN  
A SUPPORTER OF THE CONSITUTION

THE BACK FRONT.  
On the Weathercock.  
TEMPORA MATANTUR.  
THE HAT.  
Ticket for the Junilee.  
State-Lottery Ticket, No.45  
SUPERIORES MUNGOS MACARONIES.  
Two Tickets BALL-PARE.  
sloping ---- RIDOTTO ALFRESCO  
Sides of the HAT.  
two TABLES.  
right-Knave of Clubs & other Cards.  
left-Side.BLUE.  
ROAD TO PREFERMENT.  
left-Side.ORANGE.  
BRITISH CHANNELL.  
THE BACK.  
Right-side.  
a Painting of the E--I of B--  
left-side.  
Ditto of John Wilkes Esq:  
& crofts the Loins.  
a scroll  
FUNDAMENTAL  
GRIEVANCES

EXPLANATION of the COLOURS.  
Weathercock, Yellow.  
Cap of Liberty, White.  
Hat, deep Yellow, brim underneath, deep Blue.  
Tables on Ditto, brown.  
Jockeys, firft, Crimson; laft, Blue.  
Hair, right-side, Sandy; left, Brown.  
Coat, right, Blue; lining, Orange.  
left, Orange; lining Blue.  
Waiftcoat, right, Plaid; left, Blue.  
Breeches & Stockings. } right,Blue;left,Orange.  
Roses at the Knees & Shoes. }right-side,White. left-side,Red.



The Times  
Taken from an Original Character which appeared at the Masquerade at London  
Dec: the 21st: 1769  
{Captain Wills}

-----END-----

**6.24a. Item 24a: A Satirical Print, by Unknown, entitled “ARMS granted to JOHN WILKES, Assertor of British Freedom,” [ca. 1768-1770] (removed to Black Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Print/Heraldry

**Title:** “ARMS guaranteed to JOHN WILKES, ESQ; THE ASSERTOR OF BRITISH FREEDOM At the United Request of the PEOPLE OF ENGLAND BY LIBERTY KING AT ARMS”

**Description:** A satirical coat of arms created for [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#). In 1764, John Wilkes was a member of parliament representing [Aylesburg](#) until he wrote a provocative satirical work called “An Essay on Women”, which was read to parliament by [John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich \(1718-1792\)](#), an opponent of his (for having pranked him). This work was declared libel and blasphemous so he was expelled from parliament and made an outlaw after he fled to Paris. After hiding in Paris for 4 years, in 1768 he returned to England and was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. In this context this piece is likely a satirical take on John Wilkes’ situation with such inclusions as the Tower of London and the set of keys.

It is suggested [here](#), on Wikimedia, that this piece was created between 1768 and 1770. The information on that page was sourced from a digitized piece at the [British Museum](#). The curator, Stephens “suggests that the print was published to mark the revocation of the outlawry of Wilkes on 8 June 1768, but it seems more likely that it appeared at the time of his release from King’s Bench Prison in April 1770; it was referred to in the Public Advertiser, 22 June 1770” (The British Museum).

The letter “f” in the transcription is to denote the long “s” found in bulk through literature of the 8th to early 19th centuries.

**Dates:** [ca. 1768-1770]

**Creator:** N/A

**Subject:** Illustration; Coat of Arms; Satire; Decree; Parliament; Tower of London (London, England)

**Locations:** [Tower of London](#)

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Fair. Torn slightly

**Measurements:** 13½ in x 8¼ in

**Transcript Attempt:**

ARMS guaranteed to JOHN WILKES, ESQ;  
THE ASSERTOR OF BRITISH FREEDOM  
At the United Request of the PEOPLE OF ENGLAND  
BY LIBERTY KING AT ARMS

(Coat of arms illustration here)

PRO REGE LEGE      ET GREGE  
[For the King, the Law, and the People]

EXPLANATION.

1. A General Warrant torn to rags; and, 2, A Bunch of broken Keys, denoting the ruin of arbitrary Power.

3. The Tower of London, the Gates wide open, with a Flag, bearing the white horse (the Arms of the illustrious House of Hannover and MAGNA CARTA denoting Freedom to all loyal subjects and Friends to the Constitution; the words HABEAS CORPUS, under the open Gates, imply, that no British subject can be imprisoned contrary to the Law.

4, 5. Two Messengers in Mourning, with a Handkerchief in one Hand, lamenting their lost Places; and in the other Hand, a Staff with a Greyhound on it denoting their Offices.

SUPPORTERS.

6. An English Mastiff expressive of Fidelity, Constancy, and Watchfulness; the regal Crown in his Paws, denotes Loyalty.

7. An English Game-Cock, an Emblem of British Courage, never to be subdued but by Death.

CREST.

8. An Esquires Helmet.

9. The Cap of Liberty, the indisputable Right of every Englishman, from the Prince to the Peasant.

VIVANT REX ET REGINA

[Long live the King and Queen]

-----END-----

**6.24b Item 24b: A Satirical Print, by Unknown, entitled “ARMS granted to JOHN WILKES, Lord Mayor of London,” [ca. 1774-1775]**

**Type of Material:** Print/ Heraldry

**Title:** Arms Granted to the Right Honourable John Wilkes

**Description:** The following item, circa 1768-1774, depicts a satirical broadside in praise of John Wilkes with a mock coat-of-arms referring to his imprisonment, by an unknown creator. In 1764, John Wilkes was a member of parliament representing [Aylesburg](#) until he wrote a provocative satirical work called “An Essay on Women”, which was read to parliament by [John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich \(1718-1792\)](#), an opponent of his (for having pranked him). This work was declared libel and blasphemous so he was expelled from parliament and made an outlaw after he fled to Paris. After hiding in Paris for 4 years, in 1768 he returned to England and was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. In this context this piece is likely a satirical take on John Wilkes’ situation with such inclusions as the Tower of London and the set of keys.

It is suggested [here](#), on Wikimedia, that this piece was created between 1768 and 1770. The information on that page was sourced from a digitized piece at the [British Museum](#). The curator, Stephens “suggests that the print was published to mark the revocation of the outlawry of Wilkes on 8 June 1768, but it seems more likely that it appeared at the time of his release from King's Bench Prison in April 1770; it was referred to in the Public Advertiser, 22 June 1770” (The British Museum).

The letter “f” in the transcription is to denote the long “s” found in bulk through literature of the 8th to early 19th centuries.

An accompanying exhibition note states: “This is an admiring but comic proposal for a coat of arms for Wilkes, which includes - and explains - the principal symbols of his public career. In addition to his own motto (Arcui Meo Non Confido) there is the sonorous pro rege lege et grege: For the crown, the law, and the people.

[This appears to be number 4206, dated June 8, 1768, in the listing of British Museum holdings, but it may be a later version, perhaps from 1774, updated to include the title “Lord-Mayor of the City of London.”]”

**Dates:** [\[ca. 1774-1775\]](#)

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Illustration; Coat of Arms; Satire; Decree; Parliament; Tower of London (London, England)

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 14 ⅞ in. x 9 ⅞ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

ARMS granted to John Wilkes, Esq;  
The ASSERTOR of BRITISH FREEDOM,  
At the United Request of the PEOPLE of ENGLAND.  
BY LIBERTY KING AT ARMS

#### EXPLANATION.

##### ARMS

1. A General Warrant torn to rags; and, 2, A Bunch of broken Keys, denoting the ruin of arbitrary Power.

3. The Tower of London, the Gates wide open, with a Flag, bearing the white horse (the Arms of the illustrious House of Hannover and MAGNA CARTA denoting Freedom to all loyal subjects and Friends to the Constitution; the words HABEAS CORPUS, under the open Gates, imply, that no British subject can be imprisoned contrary to the Law.

4, 5. Two Messengers in Mourning, with a Handkerchief in one Hand, lamenting their lost Places; and in the other Hand, a Staff with a Greyhound on it denoting their Offices.

#### SUPPORTERS.

6. An English Mastiff expressive of Fidelity, Constancy, and Watchfulness; the regal Crown in his Paws, denotes Loyalty.
7. An English Game-Cock, an Emblem of British Courage, never to be subdued but by Death.

CREST.

8. An Esquires Helmet.
9. The Cap of Liberty, the indisputable Right of every Englishman, from the Prince to the Peasant.

MOTTO

Pro Grege, Lege et Grege

Vivant Rex et Regina

-----END-----

**6.25. Item 25: A Mezzotint by James Watson, of John Wilkes, [after \[Robert Edge Pine\]](#), [1768], Printed for Carington Bowles, [[ca. 1768-1790](#)] (removed to black Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Mezzotint

**Title:** John Wilkes Esq.

**Description:** The following item dated 1764, depicts an engraving by Robert Edge Pine

In the portrait, Wilkes is depicted in a whole-length figure, seated directed to left and looking away to right. He is wearing a fur-trimmed robe and a simple chain, gesturing outwards with right hand. His left hand holding scroll labelled 'Magna Charta', leaning to right with left elbow on a table littered with papers including a copy of his letter 'To the Gentlemen Clergy & Freeholders of the County of Middlesex' and an inkstand, with plaque showing Hercules defeating the hydra on the wall.

The item is a copy of previous engravings featuring the scene. On the [British Museum's website](#), a curator states: "This appears to be a copy in the same direction of a mezzotint by John Dixon dated 1768. There is reduced version in the same direction published by Carington Bowles in 1768 and a large mezzotint copy in reverse by Franz Heissig, dated 1770 (for impressions see 2010,7081.1489 and 1902,1011.761, and 7640)."

The item bears a striking resemblance to Items 2 and 21.

The date range for this item has been estimated as a range from 1768-1790, as it must be when he held the office as Middlesex's Parliament representative, but after holding the seat as Lord Mayor of London in Dixon's 1768/70 engraving.

**Dates:** [ca. 1768-1790] (Bowles); [1768] (Dixon)

**Creator:** Watson, James; [Bowles, Carington, 1724-1793](#) (Print); [Pine, Robert Edge, 1730-1788](#)

**Subjects:** Political; Portrait; Caricature; Arts; Prints; Engraving

**Location:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#);

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 15in x 11in

**Transcript Attempt:**

Published according to Act directs 1768.”

John Wilkes, Esq[ui]r[e]. Member of Parliament for the county of MIDDLESEX.

Friend to Liberty a Lover of his King, opposer of Ministerial Tyranny & Defender of his County

Printed for Carington Bowles, Map & PrintSeller at N° 63 in St Pauls Church Yard, London

-----END-----

**6.26. Item 26: A Mezzotint by [Richard Houston](#) of [\[John\] Glyn](#), [John Wilkes](#), and [John Horne \[Tooke\]](#), Published by [Robert Sayer](#), [1769].(removed to Black Box#1)**

**Type of Material:** Mezzotint

**Title:** Mr. Serjeant Glyn, John Wilkes Esqr., The Revd Mr. John Horne

**Description:** The following item dated \_1769, depicts a mezzotint by Richard Houston of John Glyn, John Wilkes, and John Horne Tooke. The three appear in full body depiction, seated around a table covered with written documents and an ink quill and pot. They wear powdered wigs, black robes, and ornate three piece suits beneath. Wilkes wears a white collar, seated center, with the other two figures, Horne and Glyn, wearing dual arm neck ties. The piece was published by [Robert Sayer](#).

An accompanying exhibit caption states: “John Wilkes, in the center, is shown with two political allies, Serjeant Glyn and John Horne, in a Richard Houston portrait. Horne was a radical clergyman, the last Anglican clergyman to sit in Parliament. Wilkes failed to support a fellow-traveller, a Mr. Bigley who had formerly printed Wilkes’ attacks on the courts. Horne then fell out with Wilkes. Glyn was a political manager for Wilkes and helped Wilkes in his battles with Parliament.”

[The National Portrait Gallery](#) gives some historical context for Wilkes during the time that they have dated the piece, which we used to date this item.

“Radical John Wilkes is expelled from Parliament once again, on the grounds that he was an outlaw when he was voted in. He is re-elected by his Middlesex constituents, then expelled and re-elected twice more, until Parliament declares his opponent, Henry Luttrell, the winner. First of 69 anonymous Letters of Junius appears in the Public Advertiser, exposing political corruption. The politician Sir Philip Francis is now believed to have been responsible” ([National Portrait Gallery](#)).

John Horne Tooke: “The radical politician Horne Tooke was an ardent campaigner for liberty and parliamentary reform. Born simply John Horne, he added ‘Tooke’ to his name in 1782 after living with William Tooke and becoming heir to William’s wealth, built through co-owning a plantation in Grenada worked by enslaved Africans. Horne Tooke had little interest in stopping the enslavement and trading of Africans, yet when it came to the issue of American Independence he was sympathetic to the demands stating ‘the people of America are enslaved’. He helped establish 'The Society for Supporting the Bill of Rights', and was instrumental in organising the distribution of Thomas Paine's The Rights of Man in 1791. In 1794 he was wrongly accused of planning an uprising and imprisoned in the Tower of London ([National Portrait Gallery](#)).

John Glynn was a lawyer and politician; MP for Middlesex

**Dates:** [1769]

**Creator:** [Houston, Richard, 1721/2-1775](#) (delineation); [Sayer, Robert, 1724/5-1794](#) (publisher)

**Subjects:** Political; Engraving

**Locations:** Fleet Street

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Glynn, John, 1722-1779](#); [Tooke, John Horne, 1736-1812](#);

**General Condition:** Fair. There is minor tearing along the edges of the page.

**Measurements:** 15 ½ in. x 11 ⅞ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

**Written on papers on the table the men are sitting at from left to right:**

{Under Glynn}

Addresses to County of Middlesex Constitutional Law Legal Liberty

{Under Wilkes}

General Warrants Seizure of Papers Habeas Corpus Alteration Informations ex Officio Close  
Imprisonment

{Under Horne} Treatise on Inclosing Commons Freedom of Elections Trial by Jury Letters go to Sr. J.  
Gibbons and Sir W.B. Proctor

Richd. Houston invt. delin et fecit

Mr. Serjeant GLYNN. -

John Wilkes Esq[ui]r[e].

The Revd. Mr. JOHN HORNE,  
[Reverend]

{Under Glynn's name} Member of Parliament for the County of Middlesex.

{Under Wilkes' name} Elected knight of the Shire for the County of Middlesex,

{Under Horne's name} Minister of New Brentford

Publish[e]'d as the Act di[rects February 6 1760] by Rob<sup>t</sup>. Sayer, at No. 53 in Fleet Street

Pr.5.

-----END-----

## **6.27. Item 27: Political Cartoon by Unknown, titled “Hieroglyphics,”**

**Published in *Oxford Magazine*, 1769 March.**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Hieroglyphics.

**Description:** This engraving depicts [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#) being attacked by two hounds, one with the head of [Fletcher Norton \(1716- 1789\)](#) (left) and one with the head of [Augustus Henry Fitzroy \(1736-1811\)](#) (right). As he is being attacked Wilkes is saying “You may tear me in pieces, I care not! But spare oh spare my bleeding Country.” Two proponents of Wilkes stand off To the left, [John Horne Tooke \(1736-1812\)](#) who is saying “They know not what they do” and [John Glynn \(1722- 1779\)](#) exclaiming “There is no precedent for this either in Law or Equity! I declare it to be illegal.” On the right, from right to left is stood [Henry Fox \(1705-177\)](#) who is shown as a literally fox , [John Russell \(1710-1771\)](#) who is shown with the body of a pig and is whispering “Let us kill him or he’ll blow our secrets” to [William Murray \(1705-1793\)](#) who is shown as a wolf saying “If they don’t do for him we’ll all have at him. This engraving details the political scene upon Wilkes’ return to Britain in 1769. The two men shown supporting Wilkes, being Tooke and Glynn, were his two chief supporters at the time. Tooke rallied support for Wilkes in the country of [Middlesex](#) and helped to found the [Society of Gentlemen Supporters](#)

of the [Bill of Rights](#) to cover Wilkes' debts. Glynn, a [barrister](#) and politician, acted as Wilkes' lawyer during his trial and took the lead in his case. Opposing Wilkes was Fitzroy, the [Prime-Minister](#), Norton, a speaker of the [House of Commons](#), Russell, the 4th [Duke of Bedford](#), and Murray, the [Lord Chief Justice](#). Fitzroy and Norton are depicted actively attacking Wilkes due to their more proactive role in Wilkes' prosecution, where Fitzroy was the head of the government putting him on trial and Norton opposed Wilkes' reentry into parliament. Murray was another active participant in Wilkes' trial. As Lord Chief Justice he was empowered to and indeed did, uphold the legality of the warrants issued for Wilkes and denied Wilkes [privilege of Parliament](#) which would have protected him from arrest. For their parts, Russell and Fox Played no active role in the Wilkes' trial but they belonged to the aristocratic class Wilkes threatened and as such were postured as political enemies. This piece was made for publishing by the [Oxford Magazine](#), an [Oxford](#) based newspaper and magazine print.

**Dates:** March 1769

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Engraving; Political Portrait; Propaganda; Parliament; The Oxford Magazine

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#), [Norton, Fletcher 1716–1789](#), [FitzRoy, Augustus Henry 1735–1811](#), [Horne, John 1736–1812](#), [Glynn, John 1722–1779](#), [Fox, Henry, 1705-1774](#), [Russell, John 1710–1771](#), [Murray, William 1705–1793](#)

**General Condition:** Good

**Measurements:** 7 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in. x 4 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

Glynn: "There is no precedence for this, either in law or equity! I declare it to be illegal."

Horne: "They know now what they do."

John Wilkes: "You may tear me in pieces, I care not! but spare, oh spare my bleeding Country."

Lord Mansfield: "If they don't do it for him, we'll all have at him."

Duke of Bedford: "Let us kill him, or he'll blow our secrets."

Hieroglyphics

-----END-----

## **6.28. Item 28: A Mezzotint of John Wilkes by Franz Heissig, [[1770](#)].**

**Type of Material:** Mezzotint

**Title:** John Wilkes.

**Description:** The following item depicts an engraving of John Wilkes, by Franz Heissig, circa 1770. The image depicts a portrait of Wilkes, whole-length seated directed to left, looking away to right, wearing fur-trimmed robe and a simple chain, gesturing outwards with right hand, left hand holding scroll labelled 'Magna Charta', leaning to right with left elbow on a table littered with papers and an inkstand.

The date for the item has been ascertained in comparison with a similar item digitized on the [British Museum](#)'s website. They have a different print of this engraving, but the curator's comments state: "This appears to be a copy in the same direction of a mezzotint by John Dixon dated 1768. There is a reduced version in the same direction published by Carington Bowles in 1768 and a large mezzotint copy in reverse by Franz Heissig, dated 1770."

**Dates:** [[1770](#)]



**Creator:** [Heissig, Franz, active 1770-](#)

**Subjects:** Historical prints--18th century; Portrait; Arts; Engraving; Prints

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 11 ¾ in. x 7 ¾ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

John Wilkes

Frans Hessig Cath. Sculp. et excud. Aug. Jind.

No. 37

[Sculp./ Engraved/Engraver]

-----END-----

## **6.29. Item 29: Political Cartoon by Unknown, titled “Acted for the Benefit of the Ministry,” Published in *The Political Register*, 1771 July 1.**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Acted for the Benefit of the Ministry

**Description:** This engraving depicts [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#) (right) and [John Horne Tooke \(1736-1812\)](#) (left) in the midst of a fight. Wilkes is dressed as an [alderman](#). In his right hand he holds a document labelled “Subscriptions to your Pamphlets”. Thrown past his head are scrolls labeled “Wilkes’ Address to the Freeholders of [Middlesex](#)”. He and Tooke are standing on a book labeled “Political connections” and on a scroll labeled “Horne’s letter”. Opposing him is Tooke in clerical garb holding a scroll and a book labeled “Composition of Your Debts”. Also launched past him is a book labeled “Horne’s speech at Mile End” which refers to a speech given by Tooke while he and Wilkes were still allies. It was delivered to the [freeholders](#) of the county of Middlesex in which he brought to attention the abuses that were committed by the government on Wilkes after his flight to Europe. This piece, satirizes the conflict between Wilkes and Tooke which occurred after a falling out between the two. Their acquaintance began during Wilkes’ self imposed exile in France, where the two met and agreed to correspond. After Wilkes returned from Paris, he ran for election and was voted to [Parliament](#) for the county [Middlesex](#) with a great deal of help from Tooke who accommodated and directed Wilkes’ supporters while Wilkes himself was imprisoned in the [King’s Bench](#). In February 1769, Tooke helped to found the [Society of Gentlemen Supporters of the Bill of Rights](#), a group organized to oversee a subscription that would go towards paying off the substantial debt of Wilkes himself. By the spring of 1770, Wilkes had at least enough to stay out of [debtor’s prison](#) but Wilkes and Tooke fundamentally disagreed on how the money brought in by the club should be used. Wilkes wanted the money to go himself, while Tooke wanted to divert some to champion the broader progressive cause. The two began clashing personality wise as well, where Tooke saw Wilkes as being careless and Wilkes seeing Tooke as a drag. Tooke, angered by Wilkes’ posturing demanded that his debts be published so they may be settled, presumably to stop Wilkes from being beneficent to donation even after his debts were paid. In the engraving this is referred to in the book Tooke holds titled “Composition of Your Debts”. Their conflict came to a head in the printer’s case, in which Tooke wanted to help pay off the fines of printers who had gone against the orders of parliament, a proposal which Wilkes disagreed with. Ultimately the club would split up due to these differences, with Tooke and his supporters splintering off to form the [Constitutional Society](#). Their falling out would become highly publicized by way of angry letters between the two being disseminated by the press. The scroll titled “Horne’s letters” is likely referring to these exchanges in which Tooke wanted to discredit Wilkes. Also

references in this piece is Wilkes's address to the freeholders of Middlesex in which he thanks them for their support. Overall the piece is titled "Acted for the benefit of the Ministry" which is likely a jab at Tooke, who was a [Reverend](#) in the [Church of England](#), since his personal attacks on Wilkes could be seen as a betrayal of his position in the church. This piece was created for use in the conservative newspaper [The Cobbett's Weekly Political Register](#) likely to mock the disunity and perceived egoism of liberal figureheads.

**Dates:** July 1, 1771

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** British Politics; Political satire; Engraving; England; House of Commons (England); [The Political Register](#)

**Locations:** London

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#), [Tooke, John Horne, 1736-1812](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 8 ¾ in. x 4 ¾ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

Design[e]'d & Engrav[e]'d for the Political Register

**{Papers held by Took from Left to Right:}**

"Horne's Speeches at Mile End", "Composition of your Debts"

**{Papers held by Wilkes from Left to Right:}**

"Subscriptions to your Pamphlets", Wilkes's Adresseses to the Freeholders of Middlesex"

**{Both men stand on a book titled:}** "Political Connections"

**{Wilkes stands upon a paper titled:}** "Horne's Letter"

Acted for the Benefit of the Ministry.

-----END-----

### **6.30. Item 30: Satirical Cartoon, by Unknown, titled "Patriotic Meteors," Published in *London Magazine*, 1771 November 1.**

**Type of Material:** Engraving/ Political Cartoon

**Title:** Patriotic Meteors

**Description:** The following item dated November 1, 1771, depicts a satirical cartoon of John Wilkes, Frederick Bull, and Brass Crosby, created by an unknown artist and published in *London Magazine*. The image shows the three men's heads flying into a camel's open mouth, labeled the Gulf of Oblivion, as "patriotic meteors." Bull's depiction represents him literally as a bull. Beneath their flying heads lies two staves, a fur-lined cloak, and a knight's shield. Beneath the image is an inscription, Exitus acta probat [the outcome justifies the deed].

An accompanying exhibition caption explains the historical context of the work: "This cartoon was published in the [London Magazine](#) on November 1, 1771. It was anti-Wilkes and predicted his downfall. Three heads, their necks decorated by chains symbolic of civil office, are being drawn into the jaws of a hippopotamus labeled "The Gulf of Oblivion." Wilkes is followed by Brass Crosby, the outgoing Lord Mayor, and a bull, representing Frederick Bull, who had been elected sheriff with Wilkes. Resting on the gown lying on the ground are the arms of the city and two sheriff's staves.

After his term as sheriff, Wilkes would successfully run for mayor of London."

**Dates:** November 1, 1771

**Creator:** N/A; London Magazine (publisher)

**Subjects:** Political Cartoon; British Politics; Political satire; Engraving; England; House of Commons (England)

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Crosby, Brass, 1725-1793](#); [Bull, Frederick, 1714-1784](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 7 ½ in. x 4 ¾ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

Exitus acta probat [the outcome justifies the deed]

{in pencil} {J. Wilkes}

-----END-----

### **6.31. Item 31: Engraving by Unknown of John Wilkes, Printed in [The Lady's Magazine] 1772 [[October](#)].**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes Esq.

**Description:** The following item dated October 1772, depicts an engraving of John Wilkes, published for *Lady's Magazine*. In the image, Wilkes is captured in a whole-body figure, posing in potential Parliamentary robes, an ornate chest chain, and black buckle shoes. He is directed left, where he points his left hand and looks out of frame. In other items with this engraving depicted for printing in *Lady's Magazine*, an inscription is included beneath the image, stating elections in offices of Alderman, Sheriff, and Lord Mayor of London, from January 1769, July 1771, and October 1772.

**Dates:** 1772 [October]

**Creator:** The Lady's Magazine

**Subjects:** Engraving; Portrait; Election; Political; British Politics

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 9 in. x 5 ½ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

John Wilkes Esq<sup>[ui]r[e]</sup>

**In Pencil:**

From the the Lady's Magazine 1772

-----END-----

### **6.32. Item 32: An Engraving of John Wilkes, by Unknown, entitled "Jean Wilkes, Ecuyer," [[ca. 1772-1799](#)].**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Jean Wilkes, Ecuyer

**Description:** The following item depicts a French engraving of [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#), by an unknown creator, entitled "Jean Wilkes, Ecuyer, Elu Alderman de Londres," or "John Wilkes, Elected [Alderman](#) of

London,” dated for his appointment on January 2, 1769. In the image, Wilkes is presented in full figure, wearing a three piece attire and cape. He has a decorative clasp at the front of the cape, and stands with one hand pointed out before him. There is a balcony detailed in the background, along with the natural landscape.

A description is provided underneath which details in French the accounts of his political career, including his parliamentary election, imprisonment, his second election to parliament, and his time serving as the [Lord Mayor of London](#) and the [Chaimberlain of London](#). This piece is a reprint of an original engraved for distribution in the [Lady’s Magazine](#) in 1772. This was an early magazine targeted towards women, which besides news would cover topics such as poetry, fiction, music, and fashion. It is likely Wilkes is presented favorably here as he intervened to help a collaborator of one of the cofounders of the magazine. [John Wheble \(1746- 1820\)](#) was a printer and publisher for the magazine as well as a close friend to John Coote, co-founder of the Lady’s Magazine. Wheble was accused of publishing prints of parliamentary debates, however John Wilkes intervened in the matter and helped get the charges dropped. The identity of the engraver is not known. It is likely this copy was used for circulation in France to inform on Wilkes and his passing.

The date for the publication of the item is estimated by a comparison with a similar item digitized on the [New York Public Library’s](#) website.

**Dates:** [ca. 1772-1779]

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Political portrait; Engraving; British Politics

**Locations:** [London](#)

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 11 ¾ in. x 8 ¾ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

Jean Wilkes, Ecuyer  
Elu Alderman de Londres, le 2. janvier 1769

Wilkes (John)  
Né a Londres en 1727, mort en 1797

-----  
Membre des communes en 1757 et 1761; le ligala pav ler cerita dam le parti de l’opposition.  
Il Jus enfernîe dour la pour de Londres, puis relâché. Accusé une seconde fois il pana en France et en  
Italie. Revint en angleterre es deux fois élu au parlement, il fus deux foir repoussé. Élu Lord Maire de  
Londres, Il eutza en parlement en 1774; nommé ensuite chambellan de la ville de Londres , il cessa son  
opposition active

**Translation Attempt:**

{Member of the communes in 1757 and 1761; the ligala pav cenita them to the opposition party.item  
He was imprisoned in London, then released. Accused a second time, he went to France and Italy.  
Returned to England twice elected to parliament, he was twice rejected. Elected Lord Mayor of London,  
He served in parliament in 1774; then appointed chamberlain of the city of London, he ceased his active  
opposition}

-----END-----

### 6.33. Item 33: Engraving of John Wilkes and John Glyn, unknown artist, [ca. 1774].

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes, Esqr. and John Glyn, Esqr.

**Description:** The following item dated 1774, depicts an engraving with double bust portraits of John Wilkes and John Glyn on a plinth. Each of their images is captured in an oval frame with oak branches. Glyns sits on the right and Wilkes on the left, and there sits a sceptre and sword crossed between the two portraits, and hat of Liberty behind. The magna carta sits under Wilkes' portrait and an illegible note sits under Glyn's.

An accompanying exhibit caption states: "This double portrait probably dates from 1774, when Wilkes and Glynn ran unopposed and Wilkes was at last seated in Parliament as a member from Middlesex. Note that it was possible to concurrently hold office as Lord Mayor of London and member of Parliament from another district."

**Dates:** [\[ca. 1774\]](#)

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Engraving; Portrait; Election; Political; British Politics

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Glynn, John, 1722-1779](#)

**General Condition:** Good

**Measurements:** 8 ¼ in. x 5 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

John Wilkes Esq<sup>[ui]r[e]</sup>  
Lord Mayor of London & Memb<sup>[e]r</sup> for Middlesex

John Glyn. Esq<sup>[ui]r[e]</sup>  
Member for Middlesex

-----END-----

### 6.34. Item 34: Two Mezzotints by W. Dickinson of "The Right Hon'ble John Wilkes Esq. Lord. Mayor of the City of London," after Painting by R[obert]. E[dge]. Pine, [\[ca. 1768\]](#), Published by S. Sledge, 1774 November 9. (removed to Oversized Box #3)

**Type of Material:** Mezzotint

**Title:** The Right Hon'ble. John Wilkes Esq: Lord Mayor of the City of London

**Description:** The following item dated November 9, 1774, depicts an engraving of John Wilkes, entitled "The Right Hon[ora]ble John Wilkes Esq[ui]re, Lord Mayor of the City of London," by Robert Edge Pine. The work was published by S. Sledge. The picture captures Wilkes in a bust-length oval portrait. He is wearing a fur lined overcoat and ornate chain across his front body. He wears an embellished vest and jacket pair beneath with a white undershirt with a frilled collar. He is directed left and faces the same direction.

His features are slightly less caricature than seen in other items, though there is still evidence of his cross eye and underbite portrayed in other likenesses.

**Dates:** 1774 November 9

**Creator:** [Pine, Robert Edge, 1730-1788](#) (Painting); [Dickinson, William, 1746/7-1823](#) (Engraving)

**Subjects:** Political; Engraving; Arts; Prints; Portrait

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Sledge, S., \(active 1771-1781\)](#); [Pine, Robert Edge, 1730-1788](#); [Dickinson, William, 1746/7-1823](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 14in x 10 ¾ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

R.E. Pine Pinx<sup>t</sup> \*[Pinxit/ He Painted]

W. Dickinson fecit. [\*Fecit / He made]

The Right Hon[ora]’ble. John Wilkes Esq[ui]re: Lord Mayor of the City of London.

London Publish[e]’d Nov[embe]r. 9th 1774 at M<sup>rs</sup> Sledges Henrietta Street Covent Garden

-----END-----

**6.35. Item 35: An Engraving by Francesco Bartolozzi titled, “The Ball at the Mansion House, April XVII [12] MSCCLXXV [1775] THE RIGHT HON[ORA]BLE JOHN WILKES, LORD MAYOR,” after Giovanni Battista, 1775 April 12**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** “The Ball at the Mansion House: The Right Honorable John Wilkes, Lord Mayor”

**Description:** The following item depicts an engraving and ticket by Francesco Bartolozzi, after a painting by Giovanni Battista Cipriani. An accompanying note mentions that: “Wilkes the reformer was also Wilkes the perennial and convivial host. An easter ball that Lord Mayor Wilkes gave at the mansion house on April 17, 1775, is commemorated in this engraving. A contemporary report noted that “The food was much warmer than commonly is the case at these great dinners.” There was dancing until three in the morning and a large assortment of lords, ladies, and celebrities, including Boswell and Prince Pallavinci, described as ‘The Late Pope’s Nephew.’” This print was engraved by Francesco Bartolozzi, April 12, 1775, from an original drawing of Giovanni Battista Cipriani at an earlier, unknown time.

[Giovanni Battista Cipriani](#) was an Italian painter and engraver born in 1727. He is referred to as Giuseppe Cipriani by some authors and much of his creations consisted of designs for prints. Many of these were eventually engraved by his friend Francesco Bartolozzi. He died December 14, 1785.

[Francesco Bartolozzi](#) was born in Florence on September 21, 1727. He was an Italian painter, but most of his success was gained in London. He is said to have popularized the method of crayon engraving . He originally set out to follow his father’s footsteps of being a gold and silversmith, but was placed under supervision of Ignazio Hugford and Giovanni Domenico Ferretti who taught him to paint. He developed this skill for three years and traveled to Venice where he studied engraving. He did this for six years with Joseph Wagner and eventually set up his own workshop. He died in Lisbon on March 7, 1815.

Mentioned in the transcript of the print, [John Wilkes](#) was an English politician, radical journalist, magistrate, essayist, and soldier born on October 17, 1725. In 1757, he was elected a Member of Parliament. He fought for the right of voters to decide their representatives rather than the House of Commons during a Middlesex election dispute. Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania is named after him as well as Isaac Barré. He died on December 26, 1797.

**Dates:** April 12, 1775

**Creator:** Illustrated by Giovanni Battista Cipriani, Engraved by Francesco Bartolozzi

**Subjects:** Engraving, Romanticism

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Cipriani, Giovanni Battista](#), 1727 – 1785, [Bartolozzi, Francesco](#), 1727 – 1815, [Wilkes, John](#),

1725 – 1797

**General Condition:** Okay.

**Measurements:** 8 in. x 7 ¼ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

THE BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE.  
APRIL XVII-MDCCLXXV  
THE RIGHT HON.IOHN WILKES, LORD MAYOR  
G. B. Cipriani inv. et del.\* F. Bartolozzi sculpt.[engraved/engraver]1775  
[\*invenit et delineavit/ (he or she) designed and drew this]  
{Note Attached}

THE BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE  
WILKES THE REFORMER WAS ALSO WILKES THE PERENNIAL AND CONVIVIAL HOST. AN  
EASTER BALL THAT LORD MAYOR WILKES GAVE AT THE MANSION HOUSE ON APRIL 17,  
1775 IS COMMEMORATED IN THIS ENGRAVING. A CONTEMPORARY REPORT NOTED THAT  
“THE FOOD WAS MUCH WARMER THAN COMMONLY IS THE CASE AT THESE GREAT  
DINNERS.” THERE WAS MUCH DANCING UNTIL THREE IN THE MORNING AND A LARGE  
ASSORTMENT OF LORDS, LADIES, AND CELEBRITIES, INCLUDING BOSWELL AND PRINCE  
PALLAVINCI, DESCRIBED AS “THE LATE POPE’S NEPHEW/”

27. Wilkes, John: THE BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE, APRIL XVII, MDCCLXXV, THE RIGHT  
HONBLE JOHN WILKES, LORD MAYOR, G.B. Cipriani inv. et del; F Bartolozzi Sculp 1775, 8 X 7  
1/8.

-----END-----

### 6.36. Item 36: An Engraving of John Wilkes, by [Johann Christian Gottfried](#), [ca. 1780], after [Johann Sebastian Müller](#), [ca. 1763].

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes, Esqr

**Description:** This engraving was made by [Johann Christian Gottfried \(1720-1802\)](#) to celebrate [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#) and his election as the representative to the county of [Aylesbury](#). The date of publication is in 1780, and at this time, Wilkes was no longer a representative of Aylesbury but [Middlesex](#). The portrait displays Wilkes in a bust-length, profile depiction. He has on a powdered wig, white neck cravat, and two piece jacket and vest.

There may be a discrepancy of what information the artist was working with. The honorific placed beneath the engraving is for the character of John Wilkes’ stalwart manner. These phrases appear to be characterizing him with a list of juxtapositions, strength, valor, and greatness against an absence of state, happiness against misery, and riches though robbed. The platitudes arrive by a quote from [Alexander Pope’s](#) piece [An Essay on Man](#).

The date of the item is estimated in the mid-late nineteenth century, measured by the life dates of John Wilkes and Johann Christian Gottfried.

**Dates:** [1763] (Muller); [ca. 1780] (Gottfried)

**Creator:** [Fritsch, Johann Christian Gottfried, 1720- 1802](#)

**Subjects:** Political portrait; Engraving



**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Muller, Johann Sebastian, 1715-1792](#); [Fritzsche, Johann Christian Gottfried, 1720-1802](#)

**General Condition:** Good

**Measurements:** 6 ¾ in. x 4 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

JOHN WILKES Esqr:  
Member of Parliament for Aylebury Bucks.  
Great without Title, beyond Fortune bless[e]’d;  
Rich ev[e]’n when plunder[e]’d, honour[e]’d while oppress[e]’d;  
Lov[e]’d without Youth, & follow[e]’d without Power;  
At Home, tho’ [though] exil[e]’d; free, tho [though] in the Tower.  
Pope

Groß, ohne Staat; im Elend auch beglückt;  
Reich und beraubt; geehrt, und unterdrückt;  
Geliebt, nicht jung; nicht starb, bedient mit Treu:  
Verjagt im Land; und im Gefängnis frey.

{Rough Translation; Principles are similar to those in the English version}  
{"Great without State/Title; in misery yet blessed;  
Wealthy and robbed; honored, and oppressed;  
Learned, not young; not strong, yet served with loyalty;  
Exiled in the land, and in prison free."}

-----END-----

### **6.37. Item 37: An Etching by James Sayers of John Wilkes, Published by Charles Bretherton, 1782 June 17.**

**Type of Material:** Etching

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following item, dated June 17, 1782, depicts an etching of John Wilkes by James Sayers and published by Charles Bretherton. In the image Wilkes is standing and looking to the right. His arms hang at his side and he wears a hat, bag-wig, ruffled shirt, and holds a sword sheathed. He also is wearing wrinkled riding-boots.

Some of the caricature features remain. His squint is very pronounced, as well as appears toothless and much older than in the earlier caricatures.

There is an accompanying exhibition caption that gives details of the creation and a brief history.

**Dates:** 17 June 1782

**Creator:** [Sayers, James, 1748-1823](#) (etching); [Bretherton, Charles, ca. 1760 fl-1783](#) (publish)

**Subjects:** Portrait; Arts; Prints; Etching; Engraving; Political;

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Sayers, James, 1748-1823](#); [Bretherton, Charles, ca. 1760 fl-1783](#);

**General Condition:** Good

**Measurements:** 8 ⅝ in. x 6 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

**In Pencil:** Jno [John] Wilkes

G

GV

-----END-----

**6.38. Item 38: Engraving by Unknown, [ca. 1760-1830], of John Wilkes after [William Hogarth], [1763].**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following item dated circa 1760-1830, depicts an engraving of John Wilkes by an unknown engraver, after an original drawing by William Hogarth in 1763. Wilkes is depicted in a whole length figure, seated to front and leaning slightly forward. His head is turned and looking to the left and his right hand on his knee. The other holding a paper lettered "[Magna Charta](#)."

William Hogarth created an engraving with similar body positions in 1763, which this creator copied for their engraving here later. This original piece can be seen on the [British Museum](#) website.

The image is a caricature portrait of the man, exaggerating his features to emphasize a sneer, underbite, and crossed eye. An accompanying exhibition caption gives a brief comparative description of other items that give a softer look to Wilkes' features, in contrast to this item.

**Dates:** [ca. 1760-1830] (Unknown); [1763] (Hogarth)

**Creator:** N/A (Engraving); [Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#) (Drawing/Original)

**Subjects:** Caricature; Portrait; Politics; Arts; Prints; Engraving

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#); [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 7 ½ in. x 4 ⅝ in.

**Transcript Attempt:** N/A

-----END-----

**6.39. Item 39: An Engraving by J.C.B, of "DATE OBOLUM BELISARIO," 1790 February.**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Wilkes.

**Description:** The following item, dated February 1790, depicts a full side view of male figure with arms outstretched. His eyes are closed and the background is black with a grey frame. Though the image was collected in the belief that the engraving depicted John Wilkes, as inferred by the penciled note on the back labelled "John Wilkes," there is a similar print on the [British Museum](#)'s website that alludes to the figure as an "actor in the role of Bellisarius." The phrase beneath the image, "DATE OBOLUM BELISARIO" translates to "GIVING ALMS TO BELISARIUS," which is the story of the [Byzantine general who was unjustly accused during the rule of Emperor Justinian](#). In many paintings, Belisarius is depicted in his blinded state, begging for alms of passerbys and depending on their aid. In some paintings,

he receives coin from a woman and child while soldiers are seen watching in the background of the original, 1781 [Jacques-Louis David](#). Other renditions can be seen [here](#). Our portrait does not have any person meeting the figure, and some of the context that might have led the connection to Wilkes by the collector are his clothing, the fitted, dark suit and powder wig. Additionally, the date, 1790, aligns with Wilkes' removal from Parliament.

**Dates:** 1790 February

**Creator:** [J. C. B., \[\(active\) ca. late 18th-early 19th\]](#)

**Subjects:** Prints; Arts; Engraving; Actor; Belisarius;

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [\[Wilkes, John, 1725-1797\]](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent.

**Measurements:** 8 x 6 1/8

**Transcript Attempt:** N/A

DATE OBOLUM BELISARIO JCB del [drew]

Collings's Evening Brush

London Feb<sup>ruary</sup> 1790 Published by Edmund Skeat & Sold at N°58 Cornhill

-----END-----

#### **6.40. Item 40: Etching by S[amuel] Rawle, titled “The COTTAGE of the late JOHN WILKES Esq. in the ISLE of WIGHT,” Published by J[ohn] Sewell, 1798 April 1.**

**Type of Material:** Etching

**Title:** The COTTAGE of the late JOHN WILKES Esq. in the ISLE of WIGHT

**Description:** The following item dated April 1, 1798, is an etching by Samuel Rawle, entitled “The COTTAGE of the late JOHN WILKES Esq. in the ISLE of WIGHT,” published by John Sewall posthumus. The image portrays a cottage in the middle distance, with three men standing in the foreground, and the sea in the right. It was published for the *European Magazine*.

There is an accompanying exhibit note that states: This engraving appeared the year after Wilkes' death; it shows his “little villa” on the isle of wight, at sandown, where he summered with his daughter in his last years.”

**Dates:** April 1, 1798

**Creator:** [Sewall, John, 1735-1802](#) (Publish); [Rawle, Samuel, 1775-1860](#) (Etching)

**Subjects:** Etching; Prints; Arts; Engraving; Landscape

**Locations:** Cornhill

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Sewall, John, 1735-1802](#); [Rawle, Samuel, 1775-1860](#);

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 8 1/4 in. x 5 1/8 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

**European Magazine.**

**Engraved by S. Rawle**

**The COTTAGE of the late JOHN WILKES Esqr in the ISLE of WIGHT**

Published by J.Sewell, Cornhill, April 1st, 1798

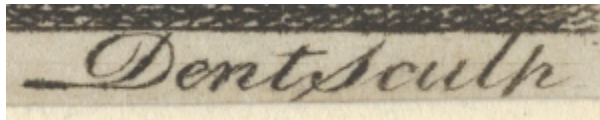
-----END-----

**6.41. Item 41: Etching of John Wilkes by [Dent](#), [ca. 1800], after [William Hogarth], [[1763 May 16](#)].**

**Type of Material:** Etching

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following item depicts an etching of John Wilkes, by an unknown creator after an original engraving by William Hogarth on May 16, 1763. This etching would have been created sometime following that date. In this engraving [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#) is sat hunched over holding a pole topped with a cap inscribed with the word “Liberty”, to his left is a table on which there are two scrolls, one labeled “North Britton No 17.” and “North Britton No 45.” These scrolls refer to the 17th and 45th editions of Wilkes’ publication [The North Briton](#). Respectively they are criticisms of Hogarth and [King George the III \(1738-1820\)](#). It is possible that this piece was also made by Hogarth but for publication as an accompanying image such as a book. Beneath the image is an attribution of the engraver, Dent, which was identified by comparison with some of his other works:



The date of Dent’s etching has been estimated by his active dates, [ca. 1800](#).

This engraving is a smaller version of an original engraving by [William Hogarth \(1697-1764\)](#). It lacks the detail of the original but in form it is a copy.

**Dates:** [ca. nineteenth century] (Etching); [[1763 May 16](#)] ([Hogarth](#))

**Creator:** [Dent \(British, active ca. 1800\)](#) (Etching); [[Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#)] (Original)

**Subjects:** Engraving; British Politics; Political satire; Portrait

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [[Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#)]; [Dent \(British, active ca. 1800\)](#)

**General Condition:** Good

**Measurements:** 9 ⅛ in. x 5 ⅝ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

Dent Sculp<sup>t</sup> [engraved]

-----END-----

**6.42. Item 42: An Etching of John Wilkes by Caroline Watson, titled “John Wilkes, Esqr.,” after [Robert Edge Pine], Printed by [Richard Phillips], [[1804](#)]**

**Type of Material:** Etching

**Title:** John Wilkes

**Description:** The following item depicts an etching of [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#), by Caroline Watson, after an original drawing by Robert Edge Pine. In the image, Wilkes is depicted in a bust length oval portrait. He is seated three-quarters to left at a table, wearing a coat with braiding, frilled cravat and cuff, powdered hair brushed back, right hand holding quill poised over sheets of paper, looking up to left.

[Caroline Watson \(1760-1814\)](#) was a skilled Irish engraver who learned under her father and was the only woman engraver to work independently in the 18th Century. Her etching is based on a painting of the same drawn from nature by [Robert Edge Pine \(1730-1788\)](#). This etching was created for the cover of [The Correspondence of the Late John Wilkes, with his Friends](#), a catalog record of the letters of [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#) and his associates. The printing was done by Sir Richard Phillips, a printer and English bookseller.

This etching bears a strong resemblance to 6.13 Item 12, but with the exceptions that in this etching, Wilkes is holding a quill in his raised hand and that he is not wearing an overcoat.

The creators and dates for this item were ascertained by a comparison with a similar item digitized on the [British Museum](#)'s website. The difference between the two is that their manuscript has text printed beneath the image and ours possesses a signature.

**Dates:** [1804]

**Creator:** [Pine, Robert Edge, 1730-1788](#) (Original); [Watson, Caroline, ca. 1760/61-1814](#) (Etching)

**Subjects:** Epistolary novels; Etching; Catalogue & bibliography; Correspondences

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Phillips, Richard, 1767-1840](#); [Pine, Robert Edge, 1730-1788](#); [Watson, Caroline, ca. 1760/61-1814](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 8 ¼ in. x 6 in.

**Transcript Attempt:** N/A

-----END-----

### **6.43. Item 43: Stipple Engraving of John Wilkes, after [Johan Joseph] Zoffan[y], [1782], by [Samuel] Freeman, 1804 November 5.**

**Type of Material:** Stipple Engraving

**Title:** John Wilkes, Esqr.

**Description:** The following item dated November 5, 1804, is a stipple engraving of John Wilkes, by Samuel Freeman after an original painting by Johan Joseph Zoffany, originally created in 1782. The image portrays Wilkes in a long bust length. His head is turned and he looks to the left, gaze tilted slightly upwards. He is wearing an open coat over his waistcoat. The image is framed in an oval. The original painting Freeman copied of Zoffany had Wilkes looking up at his daughter, Polly, which is why his position differs slightly from other bust portraits. This item does not use the caricature stylization that we see in other items. It was published by Longman & Co.

An accompanying exhibition caption states: "This engraving by Freeman, printed in 1804, seven years after Wilkes's death, is taken from a portrait painted by John Zoffany in 1779 of Wilkes and his daughter Polly, with whom he lived in his later years. Freeman's is an unusually softened and flattering interpretation of Wilkes' physiognomy."

**Dates:** November 5, 1804 (Freeman); [1782] (Zoffany)

**Creator:** [Freeman, Samuel, 1773-1857](#) (Engraver); [Zoffany, John, ca.1733-1810](#) (Artist)

**Subjects:** Political; portrait; Prints; Arts; Engraving; Stipple

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Freeman, Samuel, 1773-1857](#); [Zoffany, John, ca.1733-1810](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 6 ½ in. x 3 ¾ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

Engrav[e]’d by Freeman from an Original Portrait by Loffani

John Wilkes Esq[ui]’r[e]

Published by Longman & Co. November 5th 1804

-----END-----

**6.44. Item 44: Two Stipple Engravings by [James Hopwood] of John Wilkes, after [William Hogarth], [ca. 1763], Published by Vernor & Hood, with Autograph, [1805 October 1].**

**Type of Material:** Stipple Engravings/ Autograph

**Title:** John Wilks, Esqr.

**Description:** The following items dated October 1, 1805, depicts two stipple engravings of John Wilkes by James Hopwood after an original engraving done by William Hogarth. In the image, Wilkes is captured in a bust-length, oval portrait. He is directed and looking to the left side of the frame, and wears an open coat over waistcoat and neckerchief, and wig. The images appear to be a mild caricature, with an emphasis on the features of his face including crossed eyes and an underbite, but are softened compared with other items in the collection. The items were published by Vernor & Hood. There is another manuscript pasted to the engraving of one, an autograph of John Wilkes with the title Mayor under it. An accompanying exhibition note gives some context to the image. It is mislabelled as being after a painting by John Zoffany’s oil painting, *John Wilkes and his daughter Polly*, found digitized on the [National Portrait Gallery](#) website. This is due to the position of his body and gaze, but it is actually a copy of Hogarth’s [representation of Wilkes, such as this item](#). The item that actually after Zoffany’s painting is this engraving by Samuel Freeman, digitized on the [British Museum Website](#).

The caption states: “This view of Wilkes by Hopwood is actually based on a 1779 John Zoffany oil painting of Wilkes. In the original painting, Wilkes is peering upw[a]rds at his daughter Polly with whom he spent his last years. The chin has been softened and the teeth are not as bad as in the Hogarth views.”

**Dates:** [1805 October 1] (Hopwood); [ca.1763] (Hogarth)

**Creator:** [Hopwood, James, 1745-1819](#) (Printmaker); [Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#) (Original)

**Subjects:** Political; Portrait; Autograph; Signature;

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Wilkes, Mary \(“Polly”\), 1750-1802](#); [Zoffany, John, ca.1733-1810](#); [Hopwood, James, 1745-1819](#); [Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 7 ⅞ in. x 4 ⅜ in.

**Transcript Attempt: Printed text bolded**

**Hopwood. Sculp. [engraved]**

**John Wilks, Esqr.**

On one item:

John Wilkes

Mayor

In Pencil: 1775

-----END-----

**6.45 Item 45: Two Stipple Engravings of John Wilkes by E[dward] Bocquet, after Robert Edge] Pine, titled “John Wilkes, Esqr.,” [ca. [1810](#)].**

**Type of Material:** Stipple Engravings

**Title:** John Wilkes, Esqr.

**Description:** The following item depicts a stipple engraving of [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#), by Edward Bocquet after an original drawing by Robert Edge Pine, [ca. bef. 1810]. It was published by Sherwood, Neely & Jones. He is staring to the right with his hand raised. The portrait displays Wilkes in a half-length in oval; seated three-quarters to left at a table, wearing a coat with braiding, frilled cravat and cuff, powdered hair brushed back, right hand poised below his chin and looking up to left.

This engraving appears similarly to that of Caroline Watson’s print.

**Dates:** [ca. 1810] (Bocquet); [ca. bef. 1810] (Pine)

**Creator:** [Bocquet, Edward, active 1806-1849](#) (Print); [Pine, Robert Edge, 1730-1788](#) (Original)

**Subjects:** Engraving; British Politics; Political satire;

**Locations:** [Paternoster Row](#)

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Bocquet, Edward, active 1806-1849](#); [Pine, Robert Edge, 1730-1788](#)

**General Condition:** Good

**Measurements:** 10 ⅞ in. x 8 ¼ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

Engraved by E. Bocquet

From an Original Picture by Pine.

Pub[lished] by Sherwood Neely & Jones Paternoster Row

-----END-----

**6.46. Item 46: Two Engravings of John Wilkes by G[eorge] Smeeton, titled “Wilkes.,” 1872 August 22.**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Wilkes.

**Description:** This engraving of [John Wilkes \(1725-1797\)](#) depicts him looking off to the right. This interpretation of Wilkes shows him severely cross-eyed and with a similarly noticeable underbite. This engraving is a more complete version of an identical Engraving used in ‘[The Biographical Magazine](#)’ [Volume I](#), which was an assembly of various notable individuals from various nations. That engraving was produced by [William Holl the Elder \(1771-1838\)](#). It is likely that this item was the original Holl produced and it was cut to size for publishing in the magazine. This particular item, however, was a later copy of that original engraving having been published by [George Smeeton \(1780- 1847\)](#) in 1812. Smeeton himself was an English printer and specialized in collecting Biographies. His works include The Eccentric Magazine (A magazine of the lives and portraits of strange individuals), Biographia Curiosa (Memoirs of Remarkable individuals from the reign of [King George the III \(1738-1820\)](#)), and The Unique (Biographies and portraits of eminent individuals).



**Dates:** 1794

**Dates:** August 22, 1812

**Creator:** [Smeeton, George, 1780-1847](#)

**Subjects:** Engraving; Political Portrait; Propaganda; Parliament; Biography

**Locations:** [St. Martin's Lane](#)

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 7 7/8 in. x 3 3/4 in.

**Transcript Attempt:** N/A

-----END-----

**6.47. Item 47: Photograph by Unknown, 1944, Mezzotint by Richard Houston of [John] Glyn, John Wilkes, and John Horne [Tooke], Published by Robert Sayer, [1769].**

**Type of Material:** Photograph

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following item dated 1944, depicts a photograph of a mezzotint by Richard Houston of John Glyn, John Wilkes, and John Horne Tooke. The three appear in full body depiction, seated around a table covered with written documents and an ink quill and pot. They wear powdered wigs, black robes, and ornate three piece suits beneath. Wilkes wears a white collar, seated center, with the other two figures, Horne and Glyn, wearing dual arm neck ties. The piece was published by Robert Sayer.

An accompanying exhibit caption states: "In this picture of a painting in the National Portrait Gallery in London, John Wilkes is in the center. John Glyn (left) pleaded in the King's bench against the outlawry of Wilkes in 1768. John Horne Tooke (right) helped Wilkes found the Society for the Supporters of The Bill of Rights."

We have a print of the original mezzotint in the collection, item 6.24. Item 21: A Mezzotint by Richard Houston of [John] Glyn, John Wilkes, and John Horne [Tooke], Published by Robert Sayer, [1769] (removed to Black Box#1). That item gives more description to what captions are included on the item, as well as an accompanying exhibit sketch of the scene.

**Dates:** 1944 (Photograph); [\[1769\]](#) (Houston)

**Creator:** N/A (photograph); [Houston, Richard, 1721/2-1775](#) (Mezzotint)

**Subjects:** Mezzotint; Photograph; Engraving; Arts; Prints; Political

**Locations:** London

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Glynn, John, 1722-1779](#); [Tooke, John Horne, 1736-1812](#); [Houston, Richard, 1721/2-1775](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 7 7/8 in. x 5 3/8 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

**In pencil, on back:**

See page 93

This volume

Glynn, Wilkes and Tooke  
(Left) (Centre) (Right)

-----END-----

### **Subseries II: Broadside, 1768-1771 (bulk 1768)**

Subseries II: Broadside, 1768,1771, is arranged chronologically and includes broadsides concerning John Wilkes, as well as several major events that occurred throughout his career. A majority of them describe at the time recent events which are well documented. Through this context, we were able to estimate the date of creation for each item. For example, Item 22 does not directly describe the day that an election was held, however based on background information found previously within the article we know that it is describing the 1768 Middlesex Election, and the date of this election is documented.

This subseries contains references to events regarding Wilkes' life including The Middlesex Election of 1768, the sentencing of John Wilkes for twenty two months, the subsequent Middlesex election affair, his imprisonment within King's Bench Prison, as well as Wilkes' election as sheriff of London in 1771. This era of Wilkes' career is among the most controversial due to the events that the pieces contained within this subseries describe; the Middlesex election affair. This cartoonish event began in February of 1769 when Wilkes was expelled from the House of Commons over charges of libel, and yet despite this and the fact that he had been imprisoned within King's Bench Prison for several months at this point, he was able to win three by-elections in February, March, and April of that year, which were all very quickly voided. With the third sub-election that was voided came the election of Henry Luttrell by the House of Commons, which led to Wilkes running for and winning the position of Alderman of London later that year in retaliation to the indecency he was experiencing. This affair quickly became a massive controversy throughout the country, sparking debate on democracy within Britain.

Some figures referenced within the collection include [George Cooke](#), [Sir William Beacham Proctor](#), [Mr. Searjeant Glynn](#), [Lord Halifax](#), [James Mansfield](#), [Frederick Bull](#), [Alderman Kirkman](#), [Alderman Plumbe](#), and [Alderman Oliver](#).

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### **6.48. Item 48: Broadside by Unknown, entitled, "Brentford in its Glory: Or, Wilkes in TRIUMPH," with Woodcut Engraving of John Wilkes, by Unknown, [1768] (removed to Oversized Print Box#3)**

**Type of Material:** Broadside/ Woodcut Engraving

**Title:** Brentford in its Glory: Or, Wilkes in Triumph.

**Description:** The following item dated 1768, depicts a broadside article entitled, "Brentford in its Glory: Or, Wilkes in TRIUMPH." There is a woodcut engraving depicted at the top of the article, with John Wilkes presented at the center of the frame. He sits on a palanquin, or sedan chair, through the town square. There appears to be a woman seated, her head bowed as if sleeping, and Wilkes holding a staff hoisted in the air. There are people on both the right and left sides of the frame. Some reach out to him and others wave. An inscription above Wilkes' staff states "Wilkes for ever."

The image seems to be a copy or re-imagination of [The Covent Garden Morning Frolick, by Louis Philippe Boitard](#), 1860, a satirical print depicting “three drunken revellers returning home in the early morning through the crowded vegetable market at Covent Garden. In the centre two exhausted chairmen carry a sedan chair in which the well-known actress Betty Careless sleeps, her bosom falling out of her bodice, a rosary adorning her neck and clutching her hat on her lap” (British Museum). Wilkes’ figure is taking the place of Captain Montague.

An accompanying caption from an exhibit gives brief history to the piece: “This 1768 broadside with woodcut engraving describes, in a pro-Wilkes fashion, the return of Wilkes from the continent, to Brentford in Middlesex and his election to Parliament. Wilkes’ victory would not last. In the midst of his legal troubles with the King’s bench, Wilkes was expelled again by Parliament in February 1769 over new libel charges against him.” The Newspaper contains an engraving of Wilkes returning to Brentford, with a figure in the center stating “Wilkes forever”. Beneath this engraving is the beginning of the article, which describes a public event which Wilkes held, as he traveled to Brentford to announce his candidacy for a Parliamentary position representing the county of Middlesex. Following this, there is a section that is in regards to the election date that describes the results of the election, and Wilkes’ ultimate election. Oddly enough, when describing the election results this newspaper gets the name of George Cooke wrong, as in the Newspaper he is referred to as “William Cooke”.

The date for the item has been ascertained by comparison with a date for the item in [John Wilkes & Isaac Barré : politics and controversy in eighteenth century graphics : based on engravings from the McClintock Collection of Wilkes College](#), which dates the item at 1768.

**Dates:** Thursday March the 24th, 1768, Monday March the 28th, 1768

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Woodcuts; Arts; Prints; engraving; Broad sides

**Locations:** Brentford, Middlesex

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Cooke, George, ca. 1705-1768](#); [Proctor, Sir William Beacham, 1722-1773](#)

**General Condition:** Fair. Tattered edges, creases, small tears and stains, as well as general browning of the paper is present.

**Measurements:** 18 ⅝ in. x 14 ½ in.

**Transcript Attempt:** N/A

-----END-----

## **6.49. Item 49: Broadside by J[ohn] June of John Wilkes’ Speech to the Court of Common Pleas, with Etching, [1768] (removed to black Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Broadside/ Etching and Line Engraving

**Title:** Part of Mr. Wilkes’s Speech to the Court of Common Pleas

**Description:** The following item dated 1768 depicts a broadside with engraving made by John June of John Wilkes’ election speech to MP for Middlesex in 1768. The item captures a partial excerpt of “his comments to the Court of Common Pleas, and his address to the electorate of Middlesex. Above the excerpt is a line engraving by June showing in the centre a portrait of John Wilkes. The portrait flanked on each side with two allegorical female figures, on the left a stick with a liberty hat and documents representing the Magna Charta (Carta) and the Bill of Rights. On the right we see the burning of documents, which represents the General Warrants and Seizure of Papers” ([British Museum](#)).

An accompanying caption from an exhibit gives brief history to the piece: "This pro-Wilkes broadside describes part of Wilkes' speech to the court when he surrendered to authorities after his middlesex election. The outlawry of Wilkes was reversed by Lord Mansfield on June 8, 1768. Mansfield is England's most celebrated judge. But Wilkes was found guilty of other charges, fined 1,000 pounds and sentenced to twenty-two months of imprisonment. He also had to post a 1,000 pound bond to guarantee seven years of good behavior." The newspaper clipping is headed by an engraving that depicts four women surrounding a portrait of Wilkes holding various weapons and shields described by the article as "Security for the Subject, against General Warrants & Seizure of Papers." Beneath this the article describes Wilkes' "address of thanks to his electors", which is in regards to the previously mentioned Middlesex election of 1768.

**Dates:** March 29, 1768

**Creator:** [June, John, ca. active 1744-1775](#) (Engraver)

**Subjects:** Engraving; Arts; Prints; Newspapers; Speech; Court of Common Pleas; Broadside

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [June, John, ca. active 1744-1775](#); [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Fair. Some Tattered edges, as well as creases and general browning.

**Measurements:** 13 1/8 in. x 8 3/4 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

NB The Portrait of Mr. Wilkes, cut round the circle serves for a Watch Paper.  
Security for the Subject, against General Warrants & Seizure of Papers.

Part of Mr. Wilkes's Speech to the Court of Common Pleas.

---I pleaded not only the cause of all Peers and Gentlemen, but what touched  
me more sensibly, of the Lower and intermediate Class of the People, because they stood in most need of

-----  
Mr. Wilkes's. Address of thanks to his Electors.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy and Freeholders, of the County of  
MIDDLESEX,

Gentlemen,

Most gratefully sensible of these generous and patriotic Principles, which have induced you to Elect me your Representative in Parliament. I intreat you to accept of my best Endeavors to express the Joy, which inspires me on so interesting, so affecting an Occasion. The personal regard you have shown me, indeed, confers me an Obligation, the due Sense of which I too cordially feel to find words to describe. I cannot forbear congratulating you, as the most distinguished of Englishmen, on the honourable Proof you have given, that the genuine Spirit of Independency, & the true Love of our Country for which the County of Middlesex has for Ages been so eminently conspicuous, still glow in your Breasts with unremitting Ardour; still shine forth with undiminished Lustre. Let the Sons of Ignorance bow the Knee to the Idol of sordid Inter'est [Interest]. Let them sacrifice every Virtue at the Shrine of Corruption. Let them call their Pusillanimity. Prudence, while they ignominiously kiss the Rod of Power and tamely stoop to the Yoke, weh artfull (sic) [artful] Ministers insidiously prepare, and arbitrarily impose You, Gentlemen, have shewn that you are neither to be deceived nor enslaved. In proving yourselves Enemies to ministerial Persecution, the Eyes of the whole Kingdom, of the whole World are upon you, as the first and firmest Defenders of public Liberty. Happy shall I think myself if fired by your

Example , the Efforts of my warmest Deal may be deemed an adequate return for the favors you have bestowed on me but however inefficient my Abilities, my Will to serve you is unbounded, as it is unalterable, Engaged as I have been in the glorious Cause of Freedom. I beg you to consider my past Conduct as an earnest of the future, and to look on me as a Man whose primary Views will ever regard the Rights and Privileges of his fellow Countryman in general and whose secondary Views shall be attentively fixed on the Dignity, Advantage, and Prosperity of the County of Middlesex. Let me therefore desire of you, Gentlemen, to favor me from time to time with such Instruction as may enable me to accomplish those Ends resting assured as always finding me devoted to your Service, and that the happiest Moments of my Life will be those in which I am employed in maintaining the Civil and Religious Rights of Englishmen, and in promoting Interests of my Constituents.

I am with Truest Respect,  
Gentlemen,  
Your Obligated,  
And faithful humble Servant,  
John Wilkes

Tuesday, March 29

-----END-----

**6.50. Item 50: Broadside with Etching by Unknown, [1768 June-December], entitled “Arms of Liberty and Slavery,” with Address made by John Wilkes “To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middlesex,” 1768 June 18 (removed to Oversize Print Box #3)**

**Type of Material:** Newspaper

**Title:** To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middlesex

**Description:** The following items dated 1768 June to December, depict a broadside by an unknown creator, with etching at the header. The broadside shows an address by John Wilkes to “the electors of Middlesex from John Wilkes after his imprisonment. They are illustrated by mock coats-of-arms for Wilkes (supported by John Glynn and Earl Temple with the motto "Always Ready in a Good Cause") and Lord Mansfield (supported by Lord Bute and the Devil and with the motto "Justice Sans Pitie"). Letterpress title above and text below complaining of the injustice that Wilkes has suffered, blaming Lord Halifax and promising loyalty to his constituents” ([British Museum](#)).

An accompanying caption from an exhibit gives a brief history for these pieces “After his imprisonment by Lord Mansfield, Wilkes issued a broadside from King’s Bench prison on June 18, 1768. Mansfield is depicted at the top right with the motto “Justice without Pity.” He is surrounded by a seven-headed serpent on the bottom, a conventional snake at the top, and the devil on the right side. On the left, Wilkes appears and on the top left is a liberty cap, with a lion as counterpoint to Mansfield’s snake.” The newspaper clipping, as previously mentioned, is headed by a print of Wilkes and James Mansfield. Wilkes then goes on to describe throughout the body of the newspaper that he has been wronged, that he will “be ready to stand forwards and to risk all for what is nearest to my heart”, and that he is “determined to remain entirely independent, uncorrupted, even unbiass[e]d in an improper manner” and tyranny.

**Dates:** June 18, 1768 (Wilkes Speech); [1768 June-December] (Broadside)

**Creator:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#) (Address); N/A (Broadside)

**Subjects:** Engraving; Arts; Prints; Newspapers; Speech; Court of Common Pleas; Broadside; Devil

**Locations:** King's Bench Prison, Brunswick

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Glynn, John, 1722-1779](#); [Dunk, George Montagu, Earl of Halifax, 1716-1771](#); [Murray, William, Earl of Mansfield, 1705-1793](#); [Temple, Richard Grenville, Earl of Temple, 1711-1779](#); [Stuart, John, Earl of Bute, 1713-1792](#)

**General Condition:** Fair. Tattered edges and browning present.

**Measurements:** Item 1: 14  $\frac{3}{4}$  in x 8  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; Item 2: 13 in. x 8  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

## ARMS of LIBERTY and SLAVERY

Publish[e]'d according to Act of Parliament

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middlesex  
GENTLEMEN,

After every kind of opposition from the tools of ministerial power, and every hour of delay which could be gained by the chicane of law, I find myself at last happy, even under this day's severe sentence, that by the unanimous determination of all the Judges of the Court of King's Bench I am restored my birth-right, to the noble liberties and privileges of an Englishman: The *outlawry*, which is now reversed, as appeared clearly to be an act of equal injustice and cruelty, from the very beginning erroneous and illegal. In the whole progress of ministerial vengeance against me for several years, I have shewn, to the conviction of all mankind, that my enemies have trampled on the laws, and been actuated by the spirit of tyranny and arbitrary power The *General Warrant*, under which I was first apprehended, has been adjudged illegal. Under the *figure of my papers* was condemned judicially. The *outlawry*, so long the topic of virulent abuse, is at last declared to have been contrary to law; and on the ground first taken by my learned counsel, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, is formally reversed. It still remains in this public cause that is the justice of the nation should have place against the first and great delinquent, the late secretary of State, Lord Halifax, not so much for the punishment he has merited, as for the example of terror to any present or future minister, who might otherwise be tempted to invade the sacred liberties of our country I pledge myself to you that my strongest efforts shall be exerted to carry this through with a spirit and firmness becoming an affair of national consequence, yet without the smallest degree of private rancor or malice, which neither my long and hard imprisonment, nor the past provocation, shall make me harbor against any man.

After this tedious and harsh

{annotation}

Wilkes

-----END-----

### 6.51 Item 51: Broadside by Unknown on Election of John Wilkes vs Frederick Bull, [[ca 1771](#)].

**Type of Material:** Newspaper clipping

**Title:** N/A



**Description:** The following item dated circa 1771 depicts a broadside notice for an election of Sheriff between John Wilkes and Frederick Bull. The notice makes people aware of the alderman votes as they stand, with Wilkes in the lead with 1642 and mentions that they will close at 3.

An accompanying caption from an exhibit gives brief history to the piece: "Included in the McClintock collection at the Farley library is a broadside to the citizens of London supporting the election of Wilkes and bull as sheriffs of London in 1771." This newspaper clipping describes the closing of an election for a position as the sheriff of London, as well as the results, which show Wilkes as well as Fredrick Bull Esq. as the winners.

Along with the exhibit note, the date for the item has been estimated by the year of the election, 1771.

**Dates:** [ca. 1771]

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Election; Broadside; Prints; Voting

**Locations:** London

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Bull, Frederick, 1714-1784](#); [Kirkman, John, 1743-1780](#); [Plumbe, Samuel, 1767-1779](#); [Oliver, Richard, 1735-1784](#)

**General Condition:** Fair. Tattered edges and browning present. Some text is faded.

**Measurements:** 6 ¼ in. x 7 ¾ in.

**Transcript Attempt:** N/A

-----END-----

### **Subseries III: Manuscripts and Printed material, 1763-1976, bulk 1763-1788**

Subseries III: Manuscripts, 1763-1976, bulk 1763-1788 is arranged chronologically and contains manuscripts, pay records, correspondence, and other printed materials such as John Wilkes' 1763 Essay on Woman.

Essay on Woman is one of the most controversial items written by Wilkes which led to the figure being charged with obscene libel, and a copy of the book made in 1788 is contained within the collection. The book is a parody of Alexander Pope's Essay on Man and was considered to be extremely obscene and even pornographic for the time. The parody was originally created by [Thomas Potter](#), a friend of Wilkes, however it was never completed due to the figure's death until Wilkes inherited and continued work on the manuscript given to him.

Some examples of the scenes and events depicted or referenced within this subseries include Wilkes' duel against Secretary of Treasury [Samuel Martin](#) which occurred on November 16, 1763 and resulted in Wilkes getting shot, the Middlesex Petition, the aforementioned controversial Essay on Woman, his imprisonment in 1769, and his position as mayor of London. Also included within this subseries is a fake/inaccurate letter signed by J. Wilkes eleven years after his death, as well as a brief biography of the figure written by [John C. Dann](#) in 1976. Some figures referenced within this subseries include [Samuel Martin](#), [Lord Vere](#), [Archibald Stewart](#), [Sir Robert Herries Knight](#), George Henderson, John Murdoch, [Jean Baptiste Suard](#), and [Lord Sandwich](#).

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## **6.52. Item 52: Two Acknowledgements from John Wilkes, [ca. 1750-1797]**

**December 7; [ca. 1750-1797] June 20**

**Type of Material:** Acknowledgement



**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following items depict two acknowledgments by John Wilkes, dated December 7 and June 20 of unspecified years. In the first document, December 7th, Wilkes writes his compliments to the recipient, Mr. Nichols says that he appreciates the opportunity to send his appreciation to the Prince's Court and send a copy of *Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth*.

In the second acknowledgement, June 20, Wilkes sends his compliments to Mr. Thorp and asks for his future support at Guild Hall as Chamberlain, and thanks him for previous support.

The date for the year has been estimated by the life dates of John Wilkes.

**Dates:** [ca. 1750-1797] December 7; [ca. 1750-1797] June 20

**Creator:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**Subjects:** Letters; Correspondence; Notes;

**Locations:** Prince's Court, Grosvenor Square

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); Mr. Thorp; Mr. Nichols; [Hogarth, William, 1697-1764](#)

**General Condition:** Good, the only issue is discoloration.

**Measurements:** 7 in. x 5 in., and 7 1/8 in. x 4 9/16

**Transcription Attempt:**

**Document 1:**

Mr. Wilkes presents his compliments to Mr. Nichols, and desires to acknowledge the polite attention of sending to Prince's Court "Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth", a work, which has afforded him the most elegant entertainment, and gives so many proofs of the author's correct taste and fair spirit of criticism.

Prince's Court  
Saturday Dec[ember]. 7.

**Back:**

RK

12<sup>50</sup>

**Document 2:**

Grosvenor Square.  
Monday June 20.

Mr Wilkes presents his compliments to Mr Thorp, and hopes for the honour of his support as Chamberlain at Guild hall next friday, and his friendly exertions as on many former occasions, which are gratefully remembered.

**In printed text:**

Wilkes, J. 1727-1797

Homme d'Etat et pamphlétaire

-----END-----

**6.53. Item 53: Letter from Unknown to “Sir”, [Pos. 1763 November 16].  
(removed to legal size #1)**

**Type of Material:** Letter

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following letter dated possibly November 16, 1763, written by an unknown author to an unknown recipient. In the letter, the author is writing to inform the recipient about Parliament’s recent consideration of John Wilkes’ writing, *Essay on Woman*. He writes that Lord Sandwich brought a complaint to the House, stating that the writing was so immoral and against what is proper that he could not find one sentence to bring as an example because it would shock all listeners. The author continues on to explain that the House voted in favour of burning the work, but that the decision kept being delayed to figure out privileges. In the final parts of the letter, the author explains having heard that John Wilkes challenged Describes some of the parliamentary proceedings against Wilkes and a duel that Wilkes engaged in. The result of the duel was Wilkes getting shot. In the conclusion, the author says that it is not believed that Wilkes will die but that Mr. Hawkins, another party, has not said he would live either. The complaint about Wilkes’ writing has gone out to the treasurer, Mr. Martin.

The date of the letter has been dated possibly as [November 16, 1763](#), the day of the duel between Wilkes and Martin.

**Dates:** [Pos. November 16, 1763]

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Political; Letters; Correspondence; Essay on Woman; Parliament

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Martin, Samuel, 1714-1788](#); Mr. Hawkins; [Montagu, John, Earl of Sandwich, 1718-1792](#)

**General Condition:** Fair. There are some tears along the edge of the page. Slight discoloration.

**Measurements:** 14 ¾ in. x 9 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

Wensday. (sic) [Wednesday]

Sir

Immediately after the Mr. left the house  
Lord Sandwich got up to complain of a Breach  
of Priviledge (sic) [privilege] against the Bishop of Gloucester a  
member of that House, by a scandalous Poem  
wherein his Lord<sup>[ship]</sup> & kindred everything that is  
sacred was treated in a most unparallel[e]’d manner  
the Title of it is an Essay on woman & is so fill[e]’d  
with obscenity & Blasphemy that Lord S could  
hardly pick out two or three sentences from  
the whole to found his complaint upon that  
would not so shock the ears of all present that  
he was sure they would call to him to stop, we

unanimously voted it is an Impious libell (sic) [libel], a high breach of Priviledge (sic) [privilege], most scandalously reflecting upon the Holy scriptures & the Person of our Blessed savior it was incontestably prov[e]’d to be written

Page 2:

by Mr. Wilkes, but as the House of Commons was upon the same subject, we put off[f] the farther consideration till [until] tomorrow, the House of Commons as usual with them, lost a good deal of time about a point of order, so did not begin upon it till [until] near eight o clock, I hear that sat till [until] part one & prepare it again today. They divided twice, the first was 300 to 111, which does not look very favourable for Wilkes, indeed it is impossible to defend such conduct, the House of Commons just now hear (sic) [here] voted the North Britton, scandalous false &c<sup>a</sup> [etcetera] & ordered it to be burnt, & today they go upon the matter of priviledge (sic), but whether they will or no now is matter of doubt, for I am just inform[e]’d that Mr. Wilkes this morning challeng[e]’d Mr. Martyn for some words he said yesterday in the House, they fought in Hide Park & Wilkes is shott (sic) [shot] in the body, two

Page 3:

Balls have been retracted & I hear Mr. Hawkins says he may live but does not say he will, it is the Mr. Martyn of the Treasury. our address went very smoothly, very little said about it except about the Peace & that only by one person. I am a good deal satisfied & God bless you.

Adieu

-----END-----

## **6.54a-b. Item 54a-b: Letter from “Lord Vere” to Thomas Rothley, 1763 November 16, with Introductory Note, [ca. twentieth century].**

**Type of Material:** Letter

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following items depict an original letter from Lord Vere to Thomas Rothley, dated November 16, 1763, and an introductory letter by an unknown creator at an unknown time. In the Vere letter, he writes a cover introduction to an attached resolution of parliament that is against John Wilkes for his *Essay on Woman*. The introductory letter explains the complaint and resolution, including the context of the date and the cause of the complaint, Wilkes’ *Essay on Woman*.

**Dates:** 16 November 1763 (Vere); N/A (Introductory Note)

**Creator:** [Beauclerk, Lord Vere of Hanworth, Mdx, 1699-1781](#) (Letter); N/A (Introductory)

**Subjects:** Political; Letters; Correspondence

**Locations:** London

**People:** Rothley, Thomas; [Beauclerk, Lord Vere of Hanworth, Mdx, 1699-1781](#); [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Poor {Letter}; Excellent {Introductory note}

**Measurements:** 8 ¾ in. x 7 ⅛ in. {Letter}; 8 ⅜ in. x 5 in. {Introductory note}

**Transcript Attempt:**

{Introductory note}

Lord Vere's  
original letter giving a  
detailed account of proceedings  
in Parliament against Wilkes  
on account of his  
Essay on Women.

Written on the day the  
resolution was introduced  
Nov 16 1763 and enclosing  
copy of the resolution.

{Letter}

London  
16<sup>th</sup> Nov[ember] 1763

Lord Vere  
Relating to an  
Essay on Woman,  
written by Wilkes  
who is shot in a  
Duel by Mr. Martyn  
To Thomas Rothley Esqr  
on  
College free[torn]  
Bristol.

-----END-----

## 6.55. Item 55: Letters Between John Wilkes and G. Myles, [1769]

**Type of Material:** Letter/Correspondence

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following letter dated circa 1769, is written by John Wilkes to an unknown recipient. In the letter, Wilkes makes mention of the UK's Parliamentary constituency of [Middlesex](#) was written during [John Wilkes](#)'s time as its representative in Parliament (1768- 1769; 1774-1790). This letter is the refutation of a request sent by an individual whom John wilkes refers to as Sir. This individual is evidently in opposition to the petition created by the people of Middlesex being presented to the King

during a [levee](#), a ceremony where the King would be caught up on the daily affairs of state. John Wilkes asserts that the petition must be presented on that day

**Dates:** Friday April 1769

**Creator:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**Subjects:** John Wilkes, Middlesex Petition, Letters, Petitions, Parliament,

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); Myles, G.;

**General Condition:** Good, paper is slightly discolored.

**Measurements:** 7 ¼ in. x 7 5/16 in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

**Front:**

Dear sir

There is a talk of a dissolution  
tomorrow, as Members for the Courts  
we cannot deliver it at any other Levee  
day, <sup>(in case that should take place)</sup> therefore feel myself bound to  
deliver it today. I shall wait at St. James  
for you, & if you do not come, cannot  
~~deliver~~ bear to delay it longer, but must  
deliver it myself I am

your very humble ser[van]t  
G Myles(?)

Berkeley Square  
Mr Moore

**Page 2:**

Friday noon.

Dear Sir,

I neither approve nor can<sup>t</sup> consent,  
what the Middlesex Petition should be presented to the King this day, it  
having been Hated to many Freeholders, that it would not be presented  
to <sup>his Majesty</sup> ~~[illegible]~~ till the first Levee day in the next week.

I am, with great truth,  
Dear Sir,

your most humble Servant,  
John Wilkes

**[In different handwriting]**

The above is the handmanship of the celebrated John Wilkes.

**Back:**

Autograph of  
J. Wilkes

-----END-----

## **6.56. Item 56: Letter from John Wilkes to Jean Baptiste Suard, 1769 September 5**

**Type of Material:** Letter/Correspondence

**Title:** Letter to Monsieur Suard from John Wilkes

**Description:** The following letter dated September 5, 1769, is written by John Wilkes to his friend, Jean Baptiste Suard. The letter is written during his time serving a two year sentence in King's Bench Prison. In the letter, Wilkes thanks Stuard for looking after his nephew, who he writes has been long neglected. He mentions having included a letter in this one and asks Stuard to seal and send it on for him if possible. He continues on to write that he has not heard of the book that Stuard asked for, History of Persecution by the late Dr Chandler, but that he does have a copy of Limborch's History of the Inquisition. He concludes the letter by stating that he is happy to hear that their recent publications and others have been causing a response of late.

There is an accompanying exhibition caption that gives a brief history.

**Dates:** September 5, 1769

**Creator:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**Subjects:** Letter; Correspondence

**Locations:** King's Bench Prison, London

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Suard, Jean-Baptiste-Antoine, 1732-1817](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 7 3/16 in. x 4 9/16 in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

[Page 1:]

King's Bench Prison  
Sept[ember]. 5. 1769.

I am extremely obliged to <sup>you</sup> my dear Sir, for the trouble you have so kindly taken about my nephew. I approve entirely, and if you like the enclosed letter, you will please to seal and send it. Some months hence I will venture to ask your opinion of my nephew, who has been much neglected, where he was. I have told him to consider you as his best friend at Paris, and I hope he will live to merit all your kind care and concern for him. He has been ill of an ague since he has been in the cold marshy ground of Calais.

I do not yet hear of any History of Persecution by the late Dr Chandler. The doctor published a translation of Limborch's History of

the Inquisition. If that is the book you mean I will send it to you. The city is in alarm from the publication of Dr Musgrave's letter in the St James's Chronicle, and the other papers of saturday.

Dr Roux made me often happy,  
and I cannot enough celebrate his many social virtues, for altho  
he will not sacrifice to Bacchus, he has to all the graces.

The war against  
the partridges, which was declared the first of this month,  
still continues with great fury, but when it is a little abated,  
we shall begin the fox-chase. Time and I, dear Mr Suard,  
against any two.

Adieu.

[Page 2:]

*Blank*

[Page 3:]

*Blank*

[Page 4:]

A

Monsieur

Monsieur Suard.

**{Printed Annotation}**

61. A.L. 1 full page 8vo, with addressed fly-leaf, to Monsieur Suard. €6. 10. 0

King's Beach

Prion, Spet. 5, 1769

Written while serving a sentence of two years for publishing The North Briton, etc. He was released in April 1770, amidst general rejoicing which was shared by the Americans, who hoisted the union flag on the Liberty Tree. Jean Baptiste Suard was Wilkes' principal friend when the latter was exiled in Paris (see no. 60 in this list.) In this letter Wilkes says that he has told his nephew also to regard Suard "as his best friend in Paris." He refers to Chandler's History of Persecution. Etc., and speaks of Dr. Musgrave's letter in the St. James's Chronicle which has alarmed the city. "Dr. Roux," he says, "made me often happy' and I cannot en-nough celebrate his many social virtues, for althou' he will not sacrifice to Bacchus, he has all the graces." The tedium of Wilkes' imprisonment, it will be remem-bered, was often relived by orgies. After a reference to partridge-shooting and the "fox-chase" he concludes his letter, "Time and I, dead Mr. Suard, against any two. Adieu"



-----END-----

**6.57. Item 57: Deed Testimony by William Christie for Archibald Stewart, signed by John Wilkes, Mayor, 1775 October 10; Reverse; Account of Samuel Lowe by John Wilkes, 1779 July 31-November 4. (removed to legal size box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Letter/Correspondence

**Title:** Pay Records signed by John Wilkes as Mayor

**Description:** The following items depict two documents regarding financial matters. The first item, dated October 10, 1775, is a testimony by William Christie that Archibald Stewart came to see him regarding a Deed sale to be delivered to Sir Robert Herries Knight and George Henderson. Christie acts as a subscriber, along with John Murdock, in the execution of this deed. It is signed by John Wilkes as Mayor. The second document appears to be a receipt of Samuel Lowe. The records show purchases as a debtor by Lower from July 13, 1779 to November 4th of the same year. These purchases include gin and green tea, as well as accounts with banks and interest. The total of the account comes to 31 pounds, 1 shilling, and 0 pence. On the right hand side of the document, we see a credit paid in full on the account. The back of the document is signed "Free John Wilkes" which was a power allotted to government officials that allowed them to send mail without postage costs.

Financial manuscripts often use a shorthand for their accounts of debit and credit. [The University of Nottingham](#) has a digitized history and explanation on the history of Business Accounting, explaining the use and shorthand available in Double-entry book-keeping, such as the [Dr/Cr](#) shorthands. "The person who RECEIVES is Dr. (Debtor) for that which he receives; and the person who PARTS WITH is Cr. (Creditor) for the article which he parts with." The abbreviations Dr. and Cr. often appear at the left-hand and right-hand sides of double-entry accounts. Dr. is an abbreviation for Debtor [Latin for debtor], and Cr. is an abbreviation for Creditor. For each transaction there is a debtor and a creditor, and the amounts of money recorded on each side of the account must be the same for the account to be correct.

Christopher Densmore, with Wisconsin University, has an article looking at the history of nineteenth century accounts entitled, "[Understanding and Using Early Nineteenth Century Account Books.](#)"

**Dates:** October 10th, 1775 (Christie); 1779 July 31-November 4 (Lowe)

**Creator:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**Subjects:** Receipts; Deeds; Accounts; Finances; Bills; Debts

**Locations:** London

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); Christie, William, 1748-1823; [Stewart, Archibald, 1697-1780](#), [Herries, Robert, approximately 1730-1815](#), George Henderson; Murdoch, John, 1747-1824

**General Condition:** Fair, documents are discolored, contain many smudges and have some pieces of paper missing however the handwriting is all legible.

**Measurements:** 8 5/16 in. x 12 7/16 in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

**[Document 1:]**

William Christie of London Marinor

maketh oath that he was present on the Third Day of May last and did then see Archibald Stewart of the island of Tobago in America Esquire Sign -

Seal and as his Act and Deed Deliver the paper writing herein to annexed  
purporting to be a Letter of Attorney from the said Archibald Stewart  
to Sir Robert Herries Knight and George Henderson both of Jeffrey Square  
in the City of London Merchants and saith that the Name Arch<sup>[ibald]</sup><sub>d</sub>-  
Stewart to the said Letter of Attorney Subscribed as the Person executing  
the same and the Names W<sup>[illia]</sup><sub>m</sub> Christie and John Murdock thereto  
also subscribed as the Persons altering the Execution thereof are of the proper  
Hands writing of the said Archibald Stewart, John Murdock and His Deponent-  
W<sup>[illia]</sup><sub>m</sub> Christie

Sworn this 10th day of}  
October 1775 Before}

John Wilkes  
Mayor

**Page Two, inside:**

|                                                        |                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Sam <sup>[ue]</sup> <sub>l</sub> Lowe Esq Dr [Debitor] | P[e]r. Contra. Cr [credit]               |
| 1779                                                   | 1779                                     |
| Aug <sup>t</sup> 31 <sup>st</sup> to ginn - 3''3''0    | July 13 <sup>th</sup> interest - 9''0''0 |
| Sept 7th two pounds                                    | Sept 7 <sup>th</sup> half pay - 22''1''0 |
| of green tea 1''1''0                                   |                                          |
| poundage 0''11''0                                      |                                          |
| Nov 4th " Birm <sup>n</sup> Bank 26''6''0              |                                          |
| -----                                                  |                                          |
| 31''1''0                                               | 31''1''0                                 |

**Back:**

Free John Wilkes

Sam<sup>[uel]</sup> Lowe Esq<sup>[ui]</sup><sub>r</sub><sup>[e]</sup>  
Lyme Westbromwich [West Bromwich]

Staffordshire.

-----END-----

**6.58. Item 58: Letter from John Wilkes to [\[John\] Dell](#), 1779 October 15**

**Type of Material:** Letter/Correspondence

**Title:** Letter to Dell from John Wilkes

**Description:** The following letter dated October 15, 1779, is written by John Wilkes to Dell from Prince's Court. In the letter, Wilkes thanks Dell for his recent letter recounting the events at Shire Hall. He

continues on to explain that he has seen some recent opposition pieces published that attempt to determine the coming election. He asks Dell to send on any satirical pieces he may come across and sends his compliments on to the man and his family. In the final lines, Wilkes adds his wife's compliments on as well.

**Dates:** October 15, 1779

**Creator:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**Subjects:** Letters; Correspondence; Election; Satire

**Locations:** Prince's Court, England

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Dell, John](#); [[Wilkes, Mary \(Meade\), 1715-1784](#)]

**General Condition:** Fair, paper is discolored and the ends are disintegrating.

**Measurements:** 7 13/16 in. x 9 13/16 in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

Prince's Court.

Oct. 15. 1779

2

Dear Dell,

I was greatly obliged by the favour of your letter, and the entertaining account, which you gave me of the proceedings at the Shire Hall. By the advertisements since published in opposition seems determined at the general election, and I suppose the two parties will soon commence electioneering hostilities by their angry letters in the papers. If any political squibs fall into your hands, I shall be glad to peruse them.

We have nothing interesting, except the account of D'Estaing being further reinforced, as sailed to New York.

I desire to be affectionately remembered to your family, and believe me ever,

Dear sir,

your sincere friend, and  
humble Servant,

John Wilkes.

Miss Wilkes desires me to add her compliments.

-----END-----

## 6.59. Item 59: An Essay on Woman by John Wilkes, Esq., 1788

**Type of Material:** Book/Parody

**Title:** An Essay on Woman

**Description:**

The following item dated 1788, depicts a booklet poem entitled [Essay on Women](#) by John Wilkes and Thomas Potter. In the satirical work, Wilkes parodies Alexander Pope's *Essay on Man*, whose original body attempted to explain the differences between men and women. Wilkes' recreation was considered lewd and pornographic at the time of its publication and would be the reason for his later removal from

Parliament when complaints were brought against it for "the most atrocious Blasphemies." The work is broken into four Books and finishes with The Maid's Prayer.

"At the start of the parliamentary session in November 1763, the essay was read by Sandwich to the House of Lords, who voted it a libel and a breach of privilege. At the same time the Commons, on a government motion, declared "No. 45" a seditious libel. During the Christmas vacation Wilkes, recovering from a wound sustained in a duel provoked by exchanges in the House, stole off to Paris to visit his daughter and decided not to return to face prosecution" ([Britannica](#)).

**Dates:** 1788

**Creator:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**Subjects:** Essay, Poetry, John Wilkes, Gender

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 7 in. x 4 ¾ in.

**Transcription Attempt:** N/A

-----END-----

## **6.60. Item 60: Letter from John Wilkes, Not Mayor, to Mr. Rowley, 1808 July 19**

**Type of Material:** Letter/Correspondence

**Title:** Fake/Inaccurate Letter to Mr. Rowley from J Wilkes

**Description:** The following letter dated July 19, 1808, is written by J. Wilkes to Mr. Rowley. In the letter, Wilkes is requesting the service of a Barouche, a lightweight transport carriage to be conducted by horses. He writes that he requires one for his travels to Brighton, but that if one cannot be procured, he can make due with a Phaeton. Either carriage requires room for coachmen to ride at that back and must be neat and in good order for their work. He concludes with a request for an answer before next Thursday and includes a short additional note that the Barouche must be more lightweight than his current chariot. An original collector wrote that this was John Wilkes, "the famous politician and agitator." However, Gilbert Stuart McClintock proved this to be untrue, as he writes that it is not Wilkes' handwriting and the letter was written after the man's death in 1792, being created in 1808.

There is a second item in this record, a penciled letter by Gilbert Stuart McClintock, which disproves the creator as John Wilkes, the Mayor.

It is plausible that this is [John Wilkes of Wendon Lofts](#), a city mentioned in the letter. It appears that *this* John Wilkes may have served as a [High Sheriff of Essex](#) during his life.

**Dates:** July 19, 1808

**Creator:** [Wilkes, John](#)

**Subjects:** Letters; Correspondence; Travel; Finances; Goods; Transportation

**Locations:** [Lofts, \[Pos. Wenden Lofts\]](#); [Saffron Walden, Essex](#);

**People:** Mr. Rowley; [Wilkes, John](#); [McClintock, Gilbert Stuart, 1886-1959](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 8 13/16 in. x 7 1/8 in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

Lofts July 19<sup>th</sup>, 1808

Mr Rowley,

I want a <sup>very</sup> light Barouche  
for a pair of Horses to go to Brighton for  
about a fortnight, & if you have got  
one of those very light ones, with an  
half head, that is neat & in good  
order I will thank you to accommodate  
me with it. It must have a box +  
ready for me to see on Monday next.  
If you have not one of this description  
or cannot procure one I should in that  
case like a very light Phaeton, with  
a dickey behind for the Coachman to  
ride in, but that must be neat &  
in good order. I will thank you to do your  
best for me, + to return me an answer  
on Thursday next.

I am  
your humble Serv<sup>[an]</sup>t  
J. Wilkes.

Lofts  
Saffron Walden  
Essex

PS. I should like the Barouche }  
to be about half as light }  
as my Chariot }

### **Back: In Pencil and Different Hand**

John Wilkes  
famous politician  
& agitator

### **Second Item: Red Pencil and Different Hand**

This is not John Wilkes  
Mayor Jordanite  
it is not his  
handwriting & he died  
before it was written!  
McC [Gilbert Stuart McClintock]

-----END-----

**6.61. Item 61: 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] (removed to black box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Handwritten Letter, copy

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The following item depicts a copied transcription of a letter by Lord Vere to Thomas Rothley, dated November 16, 1763, and a resolution of Parliament concerning the work of John Wilkes, *Essay on Woman*. In the letter, the author is writing to inform the recipient about Parliament's recent consideration of John Wilkes' writing, *Essay on Woman*. He writes that Lord Sandwich brought a complaint to the House, stating that the writing was so immoral and against what is proper that he could not find one sentence to bring as an example because it would shock all listeners. The author continues on to explain that the House voted in favour of burning the work, but that the decision kept being delayed to figure out privileges. In the final parts of the letter, the author explains having heard that John Wilkes challenged. Describes some of the parliamentary proceedings against Wilkes and a duel that Wilkes engaged in. The result of the duel was Wilkes getting shot. In the conclusion, the author says that it is not believed that Wilkes will die but that Mr. Hawkins, another party, has not said he would live either. The complaint about Wilkes' writing has gone out to the treasurer, Mr. Martin.

The note captures a resolution by Parliament against the work *Essay on Woman* by John Wilkes for its most atrocious Blasphemies." In the satirical work, Wilkes parodies Alexander Pope's *Essay on Man*, whose original body attempted to explain the differences between men and women. Wilkes' recreation was considered lewd and pornographic at the time of its publication and would be the reason for his later removal from Parliament. "At the start of the parliamentary session in November 1763, the essay was read by Sandwich to the House of Lords, who voted it a libel and a breach of privilege. At the same time the Commons, on a government motion, declared "No. 45" a seditious libel. During the Christmas vacation Wilkes, recovering from a wound sustained in a duel provoked by exchanges in the House, stole off to Paris to visit his daughter and decided not to return to face prosecution" ([Britannica](#)).

The date for the original note has been estimated as February of 1769, due to connection with Wilkes' removal from Parliament for the same decision.

**Dates:** N/A (copy); 16 November 1763 (letter); [1769 February] (note)

**Creator:** [Vere, Lord, 1699-1781](#)

**Subjects:** Political; Letter; Correspondence; note; Resolution; Parliament

**Locations:** London

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); Rothley, Thomas; [Vere, Lord, 1699-1781](#); [Martin, Samuel, 1714-1788](#); Mr. Hawkins; [Montagu, John, Earl of Sandwich, 1718-1792](#)

**General Condition:** Poor {Letter}; Perfect {Introductory note}

**Measurements:** 8 ¾ in. x 7 ⅛ in. {Letter}; 8 ⅜ in. x 5 in. {Introductory note}

**Transcript Attempt:**

|               |                                  |                                                            |
|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
|               |                                  | John Wilkes                                                |
|               | <u>Copy</u>                      | <u>Essay on Woman</u>                                      |
| 1763          | <u>Original Holograph Letter</u> |                                                            |
| Nov[ember] 16 |                                  | from (Lord Vere) to Thomas Rothley Esq <sup>[ui]r[e]</sup> |

giving an account of the Proceedings in both Houses of Parliament in the matter of Wilkes' Essay on Woman, and the text of the Resolution thereon, with an account, of Wilkes' duel with Mr. Martyn."

Wensday (sic) [Wednesday]

(1) Sir,

Immediately after the K--left the house Lord Sandwich got up to complain of a Breach of Priviledge (sic) [privilege] against the Bishop of Gloucester a member of that house, by a scandalous Poem wherein his Lords & indeed every thing that is sacred was weaved in a most unparalleled manner the Title of it is an Essay on Woman & is so filled with obscenity & Blasphemy that Lord S. could hardly pick out two or three sentences from the whole to found his complaint upon that would not so shock the ears of all present that he was sure they would call to him to stop, we unanimously voted it an impious libel, a high breach of Priviledge (sic), most scandalously reflecting upon the Holy Scriptures & the Person of our Blessed Saviour it was incontestably moved to be written by Mr. Wilks, but as the House of Commons was upon the same subject, we put of the farther (sic) [further] consideration til tomorrow, the House of Commons as usual with them last a good deal of time about a point of order, so did not begin upon it--til hear eight oclock I hear they sat til past one and go upon it again today they divided twice, the first was 300 to III.--which does not look very favourable for Wilkes, indeed it is impossible to defend such conduct, the House of Commons I just now hear voted the North Britton, scandalous false & ordered it to be burnt & today they go upon the matter of privilege, but whether they will or no now is matter of doubt, for I am first uninformed that Mr. Wilks this morning challeng[e]'d Mr. Martyn for some words he said yesterday in the House they fought in Hide Park & Wilkes is shott (sic) [shot] in the body two Balls have been extracted & I hear Mr. Hawkins says he may live but does not say he will, it is the Mr. Martyn of the Treasury our address went very smoothly, very little said about it except about the Peace & that only by one person. I am a good deal satisfied so God Bless you. Adieu.

London 16th. Nov. 1763.

Lord Vere.

Relating to an essay on woman

By Wilkes who is shot in a duel by Mr. Martyn To Thomas Rothley Esq.

On College Green Bristol.

(2) resolved. That a printed paper entitled an Essay upon Woman with the notes, & another paper entitled beni creator paraphras[e]'d highly reflecting upon a member of this House, is a manifest breads of the Priviledges (sic) [privileges] thereof, & is a most scandalous obscene & impious libel, a gross proportion of many parts of the holy scriptures & a most wicked & blasphemous attempt to ridicule & vilify the person of our blessed Saviour.

-----END-----

**6.62. Item 62: Book by Unknown, [ca. twentieth century], with Engraving of John Wilkes by [James] Hopwood, 1805 October 1, and Handwritten**



## Resolution of the House Against John Wilkes' *Essay on Woman*, [1769 February].

**Type of Material:** Book/Engraving/Note

**Title:** John Wilks, Esqr

**Description:** The following item is a book created by an unknown creator at an unknown time. The book includes a note of resolution by Parliament and an engraving of John Wilkes. The note captures a resolution by Parliament against the work *Essay on Woman* by John Wilkes for its most atrocious Blasphemies." In the satirical work, Wilkes parodies Alexander Pope's *Essay on Man*, whose original body attempted to explain the differences between men and women. Wilkes' recreation was considered lewd and pornographic at the time of its publication and would be the reason for his later removal from Parliament. "At the start of the parliamentary session in November 1763, the essay was read by Sandwich to the House of Lords, who voted it a libel and a breach of privilege. At the same time the Commons, on a government motion, declared "No. 45" a seditious libel. During the Christmas vacation Wilkes, recovering from a wound sustained in a duel provoked by exchanges in the House, stole off to Paris to visit his daughter and decided not to return to face prosecution" ([Britannica](#)).

In the engraving by James Hopwood, Wilkes is captured in a bust-length, oval portrait. He is directed and looking to the left side of the frame, and wears an open coat over waistcoat and neckerchief, and wig. The images appear to be a mild caricature, with an emphasis on the features of his face including crossed eyes and an underbite, but are softened compared with other items in the collection. The item was published by Vernor & Hood.

The date for the note has been estimated as February of 1769, due to connection with Wilkes' removal from Parliament for the same decision.

**Dates:** October 1, 1805 (Engraving); [1769 February] (Note)

**Creator:** [Hopwood, James, 1745/54-1819](#) (engraving); N/A (Note)

**Subjects:** Portrait; Engraving; Arts; Prints; Note; Resolution; Parliament; Correspondence; [Verner and Hood](#)

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 9 ½ in. x 7 in. (closed); 14 in. by 9 ½ in. (open)

**Transcript Attempt:**

Resolv[e]'d

That a printed paper entitled an Essay upon woman, with the notes, & another paper entitled beni Creator paraphas'd (sic) [paraphrased] highly reflecting upon a member of this House, is a manifest breach of the Priviledges (sic) [privileges] thereof, & is a most scandalous, obscene & impious libell, a gross profanation of many parts of the holy scriptures & a most wicked & blasphemous attempt to ridicule & vilify the person of our blessed saviour.

-----END-----

### **6.63. Item 63: An Exhibit Bulletin by John C. Dann and *The Clements Library*, entitled “John Wilkes: Symbol of Liberty,” 1976**

**Type of Material:** Bulletin

**Title:** John Wilkes: Symbol of Liberty

**Description:** The following item dated 1976, depicts a printed bulletin by John C. Dann and The Clements Library, for an upcoming exhibit they had on John Wilkes. The item contains a brief biography of the life of John Wilkes, as well as an itemization of the works displayed in the exhibition. These items include engravings, portraits, and letters. Dann writes that the display is only a fraction of their larger collection, which contains more than 400 letters and numerous contemporary printed items by and about John Wilkes.

**Dates:** 1976

**Creator:** [Dann, John C.](#)

**Subjects:** John Wilkes, Biography, Clements Library

**Locations:** Ann Arbor, MI

**People:** [Wilkes, John, 1725-1797](#); [Dann, John C.](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 7 ½ in. x 10 ½ in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

[Page 1:]

#### JOHN WILKES: SYMBOL OF LIBERTY

A Guide to a Bicentennial Exhibit

Concerning a

British Friend of America

By John C. Dann

Curator of Manuscripts

Bulletin 82

Ann Arbor

The Clements Library

1976

[Page 2:]

John Wilkes is one of those historical figures whose career and personality have always provoked strong feeling. To the British political establishment of the 1760's and the 1770's, he was immoral, self-seeking, hypocritical, dangerous: to the laborers and “sturdy beggars” of London, he was a friend of the common man; to the rising middle class and to the American colonists, he was a champion of constitutional liberty. In a very real sense, all three portraits were correct.

Son of a wealthy London brewer, student at University of Leyden, Wilkes was intellectually precocious, socially engaging, and a master of witty sarcasm. He integrated himself with the rising political stars of the 1750's and entered Parliament in 1757 as a staunch supporter of William Pitt.

Wilkes' talents with the acid-dipped pen, which exceeded his powers of discretion, made him a useful but somewhat dangerous and expendable political weapon in the assault on the Earl of Bute's ministry. For describing a speech from the throne as “the most abandoned instance of ministerial

effrontery ever attempted to be imposed on mankind” in the *North Briton*, No. 45, Wilkes was temporarily arrested, his papers seized, and his commission in the Buckinghamshire militia summarily revoked. Among personal effects illegally taken from him was a privately printed and pornographic *Essay on Woman* which became the basis of further libel charges. In November 1763, in spite of the General Warrant by which he was arrested, he was censured by the House of Commons. In January 1764, he was expelled.

Wilkes’ stormy career can be explained at least partially in terms of his own personality. Brilliant, sensitive, completely self-centered, he was immoderately conscious of childish jests about being cross-eyed, and, throughout his career, wounded deeply by real or imagined sights. His student literary style made him a foe as dangerous as he was unforgiving.

It was the apparent neglect, during his Paris exile, 1764-1767, of the political allies for whom he felt he had taken risks which, more than ministerial opposition, turned an opportunist into a dedicated radical. Wilkes was able in his own mind to equate completely his personal ambitions and controversies with liberal reforms itself. The political style of personal anecdotes, of pictures, of slogans that he developed with a personal polish worthy of Madison Avenue had immense popular appeal. Even his trips to London’s bawdy houses and his perpetual indebtedness, which Wilkes made no attempt to conceal, were shrewd and effective methods of creating an image with which lower class voters could identify.

The private correspondence conclusively demonstrates that from the time of his return from France in 1767 until his seating in Parliament in 1774, Wilkes consciously and masterfully played off Lords against Commons, Parliament against the City. Outlawed, jailed, denied his seat in Commons, he turned each catastrophe to popular political advantage. He baited trap after legal trap, forcing constitutional support from Grenville, Temple, Pitt, Grafton, his onetime allies, and then publicly scorned them for it.

Wilkes’ approach to public office was pragmatic, opportunistic, and selfish. His enunciations of high political principals, when viewed alongside his privately expressed cynicism, substantiate the charges of insecurity leveled by contemporaries and historians alike. And yet, neither his private immorality nor his public irresponsibility were in any way exceptional in this era. His loudest critics were equally as fond of mistresses and low life, as willing to buy votes, and far more contemptuous of their political constituents.

John Wilkes’ real “crimes” were not his personal feelings, but his refusal, after 1764, to play the game of eighteenth-century politics by the accepted rules. To men who had grown up in the shadow of Walpole’s and Newcastle’s patronage, who saw the family influence, “connexions”, and mutual favors as the lifeblood of the British Constitutional system, a politically active “loner” was invariably suspect. Wilkes, after 1767, not only spurned all political alliances, but he did so consciously, vocally, and worst of all, with eminent success. He created a popular financial

[Page 3:]

base of power in London which mocked the entire system of political deference.

He appealed to the lowest impulses and prejudices of the voters. He flattered the vanities of the populace; he amused them, he manipulated them. But in a direct sense, Wilkes did represent the inhabitants of his district. He brought, for the first time, modern urban democracy into the arena of Parliamentary politics

John Wilkes was more than an innovative politician with very human attributes. As a fighter for constitutional liberty, he deserves unqualified praise. His political tenacity and success, whatever the

motivation, augmented legal safeguards against arbitrary search, seizure, and arrest, promoted a substantive concept of libel, and reinforces the privileges of elected officials. He consistently supported the colonies in their constitutional struggle against the Crown and spoke out forcefully against military coercion. Whatever ironies lay behind appearances, John Wilkes was, for the Anglo-American world in the Revolutionary era, a vital symbol of English liberty.

## EXHIBITION

The materials displayed here represent a small portion of the more than four hundred letters and numerous contemporary printed items by and about John Wilkes in the collections of the Clements Library. The portrait, final item in the exhibition, was graciously loaned to us by Alvan Macauley of Grosse Pointe Farms Michigan.

-----END-----

### **Subseries IV: John Wilkes Exhibit Captions, 1988**

Subseries IV: John Wilkes Exhibit Captions, 1988, is arranged chronologically and contains exhibit captions used in the June 19, 1988 Sordani Art Gallery exhibition, titled, *John Wilkes and Isaac Barre: Politics and Controversy in 18th century Graphics*. The exhibition was supported in part by a grant from the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, and organized by Judith H. O'Toole, with guest curators Annie Bohlin and F. Charles Petrillo. Essays from the exhibit were written by Harold Cox, Ph.D, and F. Charles Petrillo. The exhibition program can be located on [Omeka, our digital repository's website](#). Caution should be taken in regards to the accuracy of this subseries, however, as some details regarding Wilkes' life are incorrect, with a major example being found within Item 2.39, where the document states that "Hogarth and Wilkes exchanged shots in a duel in October 1762", in actuality Wilkes exchanged shots with [William Talbot](#).

### **7.1. Item 1: Caption Overview of the Life of John Wilkes, Caption 1, 1988**

**Type of Material:** Captions

**Title:** John Wilkes 1727 - 1797

**Description:** This caption documents the life of John Wilkes in chronological order. This also contains two pieces of paper that have been photocopied with the London Times article recording the death of John Wilkes.

**Dates:** 1988

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** John Wilkes

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 8 ¾ in. x 10 15/16 in.

-----END-----

## 7.2. Item 2: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 2, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes' "An Essay on Woman, and Other Pieces".

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Literature.

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797.

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8.5 x 2.5 in.

-----END-----

## 7.3. Item 3: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 3, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes' "The Speeches of Mr Wilkes to the House of Commons".

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Literature.

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797.

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8.5 x 2.5 in.

-----END-----

## 7.4. Item 4: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 4, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes' "The North Briton, Numbers 1-100".

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Literature.

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797.

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8.5 x 2.5 in.

-----END-----

### 7.5. Item 5: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 5, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes' "Letter to Samuel Johnson".

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Literature.

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797.

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8.5 x 2.5 in.

-----END-----

### 7.6. Item 6: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 6, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes' "The History of England from the Revolution to the Accension of the Brunswick Line, Vol. 1".

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Literature.

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797.

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8.5 x 2.5 in.

-----END-----

### 7.7. Item 7: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 7, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes' famous caricature done by Hogarth, as well as several variants of the image that appeared consequentially.

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Caricature

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797.

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 in

-----END-----

## 7.8. Item 48: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 8, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes “John Wilkes, in the center, is shown with two political allies, Serjeant Glyn and John Horne, in a Richard Houston portrait.”

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Serjeant Glyn](#), [John Horne](#), [Richard Houston](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 ¾ in

-----END-----

## 7.9. Item 9: [Isaac Barre](#) Caption 1, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding Isaac Barre which provides a basic overview of the most important events within his life.

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** Isaac Barre

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Isaac Barre

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 10 ¾ in

-----END-----



### 7.10. Item 10: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 9, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and Hogarth's caricature, "The Hogarth Caricature was also turned against the political enemies of Wilkes."

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [William Hogarth](#), [Lord Bute](#), [King George III](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 ¼ in

-----END-----

### 7.11. Item 11: [Isaac Barre](#) Caption 2, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding Isaac Barre and his relation to General James Wolfe, "During the French and Indian War (1754-1763), British General James Wolfe captured Quebec, the key to wresting control of Canada from the French. But in the September 1769 battle, Wolfe, and his French counterpart, Montcalm, were both mortally injured."

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** Isaac Barre

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Isaac Barre, [General James Wolfe](#), [Montcalm](#), [Benjamin West](#), [King George III](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 8 ¼ in

-----END-----

### 7.12. Item 12: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 11, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and his relationship with William Hogarth, "William Hogarth (1697-1764) was well known in Georgian England for his satirical prints. The print became a useful tool for political propaganda, and Hogarth was the most famous political cartoonist of his time."

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [William Hogarth](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 8 in

-----END-----

### 7.13. Item 13: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 12, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and his relationship with William Hogarth, “William Hogarth (1697-1764) was well known in Georgian England for his satirical prints. The print became a useful tool for political propaganda, and Hogarth was the most famous political cartoonist of his time.”

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [William Hogarth](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 8 in

-----END-----

### 7.14. Item 14: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 13, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and his imprisonment, “After his imprisonment by Lord Mansfield, Wilkes issued a broadside from King’s Bench Prison on June 18, 1768

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Literature

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Lord Mansfield](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 ½ in

-----END-----

### 7.15. Item 15: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 14, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and the St. George's Field Massacre, "The jailing of wilkes in April 1768 attracted a pro-Wilkes mob at St. George's field, near the jail."

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ¼ in x 7 ½ in

-----END-----

### 7.16. Item 16: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 15, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and his second expulsion from Parliament, "The second expulsion from Parliament in February 1769 was the inspiration for an engraving appearing in the pro-Wilkes journal, the Oxford Magazine, in March 1769."

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Sir. Fletcher Norton](#), [Lord Holland](#), [Duke of Bedford](#), [Lord Mansfield](#), [Glynn](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 ½ in

-----END-----

### 7.17. Item 17: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 16, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and his caricatures, "There are caricatures and political cartoons which deal with incidents not directly involved with the progress of Wilkes' career."

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [William Hogarth](#), [Lord Bute](#), [King George III](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 in x 10 ½ in

-----END-----

### 7.18. Item 18: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 17, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and his position as a Sheriff of London.

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Cartoon

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Brass Crosby](#), [Frederick Bull](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 in

-----END-----

### 7.19. Item 19: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 18, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and his relationship with John Horne, “After his separation from Wilkes in 1770, Horne opposed Wilkes’ election as Sheriff of London in 1771. Horne charged that Wilkes stole foundling hospital funds and swindled French jewelers.”

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Engraving

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [John Horne](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 ½ in

-----END-----

### 7.20. Item 20: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 19, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and a painting done of the figure in his later

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Polly Wilkes](#), [John Zoffany](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 6 ½ in

-----END-----

### 7.21. Item 21: [Isaac Barre](#) Caption 3, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding Isaac Barre and his contributions to British politics.

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** Isaac Barre

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Isaac Barre, John Wilkes

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 8 in

-----END-----

### 7.22. Item 22: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 20, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and a portrait done of him printed in 1804, seven years after his death.

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Polly Wilkes](#), [Freeman](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 in

-----END-----

### 7.23. Item 23: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 21, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and the crest which he used for his bookplate.

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Crest

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ¼ in x 6 ½ in

-----END-----

### 7.24. Item 24: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 22, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and a portrait of the figure done by Pine, “Aside from the crossed left eye and idiosyncratic wig, this face differs markedly from other portraits of Wilkes.”

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Robert Pine](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ¼ in x 6 ½ in

-----END-----

### 7.25. Item 25: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 23, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and several copies of a Robert Pine portrait of the figure.

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Robert Pine](#), [E. Bocquet](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ¼ in x 7 ½ in

-----END-----

## 7.26. Item 26: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 24, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and an engraving of the figure done by John Phillip, "... reversed the pose of the Robert Pine portrait, for a French audience."

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Engraving

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, John Phillip, [Robert Pine](#), John Hampden, [King Charles I](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 6 ½ in

-----END-----

## 7.27. Item 27: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 25, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and how he may have secured his seat in Parliament in 1761, "Wilkes was the son of a successful distiller. He also married money: the marriage did not last, the money lasted longer."

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Alexander Pope](#), [William Hogarth](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 8 ½ in

-----END-----

## 7.28. Item 28: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 26, 1988



**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and a portrait of the figure done by Robert Pine, "... published in 1764, after Wilkes was bounced from Parliament, is perhaps the most widely copied of the pro-Wilkes views."

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Robert Pine](#), Samuel Martin, [Cotes](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ¼ in x 8 in

-----END-----

### 7.29. Item 29: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 27, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and a engraving triggered by his infamous North Briton No. 45, "In June 1763 with all England taking sides over the North Briton No. 45 attack on the King's ministers by Wilkes, Bickham published this frontispiece to a pro-Wilkes pamphlet."

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Engraving

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Bickham](#), [Alexander Pope](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 ¾ in

-----END-----

### 7.30. Item 30: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 28, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes referring to a letter sent by the figure, "When I found that my pardon was to be bought with the sacrifice of my honour, I had the virtue not to hesitate. I spurn'd at the proposal, and left my dear native London with a heart full of grief..."

The item referred to within this note is currently missing from the collection, as it may be part of a separate collection from a library or museum that lent this item to the exhibit.

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Literature

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Duke of Grafton](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 2 ¾ in

-----END-----

### 7.31. Item 31: [Isaac Barre](#) Caption 4, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding Isaac Barre and a letter written by the figure, “This undated letter from Isaac Barre addressed to “My Lord,” recommends a relation, Lieutenant Isaac Phipps, for consideration.” The item referred to within this note is not part of the John Wilkes collection, it can be found within the Commission General collection.

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** Isaac Barre, Literature

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Isaac Barre, Lieutenant Phipps, [Lord Shelburne](#), Lord Bristol

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 8 ¼ in

-----END-----

### 7.32. Item 32: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 29, 1988

**Type of Material:** Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**[John Wilkes - Wikipedia](#)****Description:** A printed caption regarding John Wilkes and an engraving of the figure that, “... appeared in Gentleman’s Magazine in May 1768.”

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Engraving

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 6 in

-----END-----

### 7.33. Item 33: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 30, 1988

**Type of Material:** Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed caption regarding John Wilkes and a broadside describing part of his speech to the Court of Common Pleas, “This pro-Wilkes broadside describes part of Wilkes’ speech to the Court when he surrendered to authorities after his Middlesex Election.”

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Literature, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Lord Mansfield](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 in

-----END-----

### 7.34. Item 34: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 31, 1988

**Type of Material:** Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed caption regarding John Wilkes and his election to Parliament in 1768, “This 1768 broadside with woodcut engraving describes, in a pro-Wilkes fashion, the return of Wilkes from the continent, to Brentford in Middlesex and his election to Parliament.”

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Broadside, Engraving

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 in

-----END-----

### 7.35. Item 35: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 32, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed caption regarding John Wilkes, a portrait of the figure, his expulsion from Parliament, and his outlawry in November 1864. “This view of Wilkes, surrounded by Athena and Hercules, celebrates the Middlesex Victory”

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 ¼ in

-----END-----

### 7.36. Item 36: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 33, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and a public treatise which takes issue with the case of Wilkes' exclusion from Parliament. The item referenced within this caption was most likely loaned from another source for the exhibit and is no longer in our possession.

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Literature

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [J. Dodsley](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 3 in

-----END-----

### 7.37. Item 37: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 34, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and a, "... public letter in defense of Wilkes [which] is a response to the publication of to Grenville's speech on the motion for expelling Mr. Wilkes, Friday, February 3, 1769." The item referenced within this caption was most likely loaned from another source for the exhibit and is no longer in our possession.

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Literature

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, George Grenville

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 3 in

-----END-----

### 7.38. Item 38: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 35, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and a political pamphlet written by Samuel Johnson titled The False Alarm, "This pamphlet was fiercely attacked in the press and also drew an acrimonious reply from John Wilkes." The item referenced within this caption was most likely loaned from another source for the exhibit and is no longer in our possession.

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Literature

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Samuel Johnson](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 3 in

-----END-----

### 7.39. Item 39: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 36, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and, "... a broadside to the citizens of London supporting the election of Wilkes and Bull as Sheriffs of London in 1771."

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Literature

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Frederick Bull](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 ½ in

-----END-----

### 7.40. Item 40: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 37, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and a portrait of the figure and John Glyn, Esqr., "This double portrait probably dates from 1774, when Wilkes and Glynn ran unopposed and Wilkes was at last seated in Parliament as a member from Middlesex."

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [John Glyn](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 6 ½ in

-----END-----

#### **7.41. Item 41: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 38, 1988**

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and a coat of arms granted to the figure, “This is an admiring but comic proposal for a coat of arms for Wilkes...”

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Coat of Arms

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 ½ in

-----END-----

#### **7.42. Item 42: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 39, 1988**

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and an engraving of the figure at, “... an Easter Ball that Lord Mayor Wilkes gave at the Mansion House on April 17, 1775...”. The item referenced within this caption was most likely loaned from another source for the exhibit and is no longer in our possession.

**Dates:** 1988.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Engraving

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 ½ in

-----END-----

#### 7.43. Item 43: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 40, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and a caricature sketch done of the figure that is presented alongside Isaac Barre, “They are from a set of portraits of members of Parliament who spoke in debates that year, and they mark the beginning of sayers’ political work.”

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Caricature

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, Isaac Barre, [C. Bretherton](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 ½ in

-----END-----

#### 7.44. Item 44: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 41, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and portrait of the figure which is described as unsigned and undated, however it is most likely that it is based on an engraving done by Freeman which can be found within this collection.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Engraving

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Freeman](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 6 ¼ in

-----END-----

#### 7.45. Item 45: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 42, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and a portrait done of the figure done by Franz Heissig which notes the possibility of there being “... no portrait of Wilkes that can be taken as a reliable likeness; an accurate portrait of him may not have been made.”

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.



**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Franz Heissig](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 ½ in

-----END-----

#### **7.46. Item 46: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 43, 1988**

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and portrait of the figure which describes that the item this caption is about may have been "... an allusion to the possibility that Wilkes was the Author of the Letters of Junius."

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait, Letters of Junius

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 in

-----END-----

#### **7.4.7. Item 47: [Isaac Barre](#) Caption 5, 1988**

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding Isaac Barre and two items regarding the figure that were on loan from the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan at the time of the exhibit.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** Isaac Barre

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, T. Cadell, W. Davies, Strand, H.D. Hamilton, R. Sayer, R. Houston

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 ½ in

-----END-----

#### **7.48. Item 48: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 44 - The Cottage of the Late John Esqr, 1988**

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and portrait of his cottage that was done after his death and was printed in European Magazine on April 1, 1798.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Engraving

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [J. Sewell](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 ⅞ in

-----END-----

#### 7.49. Item 49: [Isaac Barre](#) Caption 6 - Jove In His Chair, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding Isaac Barre and the cartoon “JOVE in his chair”, which was lent by the New York Public Library during the time of this exhibit. The item describes some general background of the cartoon, including what happened that led to the cartoons’ creation as well as what happened afterwards.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** Isaac Barre, Cartoon

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797, [Lord Rockingham](#), [Lord Shelburne](#), [Charles James Fox](#), [King George III](#), [James Gillray](#), [Henry Conway](#), [William Pitt](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 9 ½ in

-----END-----

#### 7.50. Item 50: [Isaac Barre](#) Caption 7 - Banco to the Knave, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding Isaac Barre and the cartoon “Banco to the Knave”, which was lent by the New York Public Library during the time of this exhibit. The item describes what is happening within the cartoon as well as indicating who each figure contained within the cartoon most likely is.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** Isaac Barre, John Wilkes, Cartoon

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Isaac Barre, John Wilkes, [James Gillray](#), [Charles James Fox](#), [Lord Shelburne](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 8 ½ in

-----END-----

### **7.51. Item 51: [Isaac Barre](#) Caption 8 - The Political Mirror, 1988**

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding Isaac Barre and the cartoon “The Political Mirror”, which was lent by the American Antiquarian Society during the time of this exhibit. The item describes some general background of the cartoon as well as indicating who each figure depicted in the cartoon most likely is.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** Isaac Barre, John Wilkes, Cartoon

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Isaac Barre, John Wilkes, [Lord North](#), [Lord Bute](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 9 in

-----END-----

### **7.52. Item 52: [Isaac Barre](#) Caption 9 - The Royal Hunt, or a Prospect of the Year 1782, 1988**

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding Isaac Barre and the engraving “The Royal Hunt, or a Prospect of the Year 1782”, which was lent by the American Antiquarian Society during the time of this exhibit. The item describes some transcription as well as indicating who each figure depicted in the cartoon most likely is.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** Isaac Barre, Engraving

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Isaac Barre, King George III, [Lord Sandwich](#), [Lord North](#), [William Pitt](#), [Charles James Fox](#), [Burke](#)

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 8 ¾ in

-----END-----

### **7.53. Item 53: [Isaac Barre](#) Caption 10, 1988**

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding Isaac Barre and a portrait done of the figure. The item provides some general information about the portrait.

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** Isaac Barre, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Isaac Barre, John Wilkes

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 ½ in

-----END-----

#### 7.54. Item 54: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 45, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and a portrait of the figure done by titled Jean Wilkes.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797,

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 7 in

-----END-----

#### 7.55. Item 55: [John Wilkes](#) Caption 46, 1988

**Type of Material:** Exhibit Caption.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** A printed exhibit caption regarding John Wilkes and an engraving of the figure which was "... prepared as a book illustration".

**Creator:** N/A.

**Subject:** John Wilkes, Portrait

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** Wilkes, John, 1725-1797

**General Condition:** Excellent. Only visible damage is a push pin hole and some general yellowing of the paper.

**Measurements:** 8 ½ in x 8 ½ in

-----END-----

## **Subseries VI: Thomas Campbell manuscripts and prints, 1796-1848**

Subseries VI: Thomas Campbell manuscripts and prints, 1796-1848, is arranged chronologically and contains prints, engravings, lithographs, and portraits by various artists of Thomas Campbell, 19th century Scottish poet as well as manuscripts written by and to the figure. Subseries V is arranged into two further subseries: Subseries I: Art, 1815-1848 and Subseries II: Manuscripts: 1796-1838.

Subseries I: Art, 1815-1848, is arranged chronologically and contains engravings, lithographs, and other portraiture of Thomas Campbell from various artists such as A. Collas, B. Holl, D.M. Nee, Henry Richard Cook, H. Meger, [William Hopwood](#), and Sir Thomas Lawrence. Lawrence's work is featured significantly in this subseries as a majority of other engravers and printmakers would work off of his original paintings of Campbell.

The manuscript subseries within Subseries V is arranged chronologically spanning from 1796 to 1838 and includes poems and correspondence written by and to Thomas Campbell. Correspondents within this subseries include individuals such as William Withering, John Richardson, W.Y. Ottley, and Mrs Marryatt. Many of these letters to these recipients concern personal matters such as loneliness, missing his companions, and difficulties with work and personal affairs. This series includes around nine primary sources relating to Thomas Campbell that span across various types of written media including poems, a biographical sketch, and letters.

Major themes for his poetry in the series fit in with his larger career of poetic works as they cover war related violence, tragedy, and heartache. *Oconnor's child Or Love lies bleeding* and the section from *Hallowed Ground* may not have been his most influential or well known pieces but even still they help to preserve and shape the complex overarching narrative of his writing.

The biographical sketch and the letters help to create a more well-rounded description of who Campbell actually was by showing how others viewed him, his values in daily life, and how he honestly interacted with the people in his life. The sketch is wholly unfinished but does show a fascination with his early life as it covers his beginnings and primary education. His prowess in Greek in these early stages seemed to help shape his career as a high achieving student that later lended him many educational opportunities and connections later in his life.

These connections became very important to Campbell later in his life not only for social interaction and comfort but they also illustrate his impact on the greater educated and literary communities.

### **Biographical Sketch of Thomas Campbell:**

Thomas Campbell, the eleventh and youngest son of Alexander Campbell, was born on July 27, 1777 in Glasgow, Scotland. As part of a once prominent family, Thomas was the grandson of a Highland laird, Campbell of Kirnan whose line can be traced back to the first Norman lord of Lochawe. This legacy is now lost as the Campbell family experienced a great number of financial and other difficulties. Beginning with Alexander's trading firm in Virginia which fell

through due to the Revolutionary War, he retired shortly after.

Thomas Campbell's early education came from the primary schools in Glasgow where, even from a young age, he showed an affinity for writing. But due to his delicate disposition, he was sent away to the countryside for fresher air and returned soon after much stronger than before. Under the guidance of his mentor David Alison, Campbell began to excel in his studies, especially Greek, earning awards for his translations by the time he was twelve.

For a period of time, in 1793, Campbell attempted to study law at university and under a relative Alexander Campbell, Writer of the Signet in Glasgow, but abandoned it and returned to more humanistic pursuits. Determined still to financially support his struggling family, Campbell became a private tutor during his late teens. In 1795 he traveled to the island Mull, of the Inner Hebrides to tutor the family of Mrs. Campbell of Sunipol. It was here, with the island's lonely shores and beautifully wild terrain that the subject of his most famous poem *Pleasure of Hope* was developed with a nudge from his friend Hamilton Paul. After deciding against returning to University, Campbell continued tutoring this time to the family of General Napier in Algershire. Campbell also continued to write, his poems *Love and Madness* and a few others come from this period of his life.

In 1798, Campbell moved to Edneshire at the age of 21 to continue his writing career and be closer to his Scottish roots. It was here that he met Dr. Robert Anderson, an editor for collections of British poetry. Dr. Anderson was impressed by Campbell's literary prowess and encouraged him to pursue a writing career. Anderson later introduced Campbell to Mundell, a publisher that helped to begin Campbell's writing career. Campbell's first task was to compile an abridged work of Bryan Edward's *West Indies*. This period of time provided happiness and financial stability for Campbell. Through his work he received many pupils securing him and his family a comfortable livelihood. Also, his time in Edinburgh brought him into a circle of like minded individuals who now hold great renown such as Sir Walter Scott, Henry Brougham, Francis Jeffery, Dr. Thomas Brown, John Leyden, and James Grahame.

As the monotony of industry writing grew too much Campbell threw himself into poetry and began to actually construct *Pleasure of Hope*. After its completion in 1799 *Pleasures of Hope* became a career defining work that quickly received critical acclaim. The poem itself is a testament to its time and Campbell's sentimental approach to tragic events strongly focus on the common man's feelings. This period of time was characterized by political excitement over the idea of liberty, sparking sympathy for oppressed peoples such as the Polish and the Greeks. Major themes of this work combine patriotic heroism and truth; drawing inspiration from such events as the French Revolution, slavery, and the partition of Poland. With the release of this work fame struck the young poet quickly and remained with him throughout his career.

In 1800 he went to Germany to visit Gottlieb Friedrich Klopstock at Hamburg. Afterwards he traveled to Ratisbon, which was captured by the French three days after his arrival. Campbell hid with monks of the Benedictine College until all was clear. The events of the trip inspired several lines in his poem *Hohenlinden*, even though he did not witness and fight. When he returned to Hamburg he finished another poem *Exile of Eden*. It was around this time that Campbell received the news of his father passing away, but during his rush to get home to Edinburg he found that he was charged with treason. This was quickly proven false after an investigation, also during a

search of his belongings the police found a draft of his national poem *Ye Mariners of England* and the patriotic themes of the work helped to assure the people in charge and he was free to go home. In the aftermath of his father's death Campbell felt a growing pressure to take care of his widowed mother and sister. A year later into his work he received an invitation from Lord Minto, a good friend from England. During this time spent in England Campbell interacted with many literary celebrities of the time and published *Lochiel* and *Hohenlinden* when he returned home to Edinburgh.

In 1802 Campbell married his cousin Matilda Sinclair, afterwards the couple moved to Sydenham. Campbell now held the responsibility of supporting his mother, wife, and their two sons, Alison and Thomas. His days were well occupied and spent happily. In 1809 Campbell published *Gertrude of Wyoming*<sup>1</sup>, *Lord Ullin's Daughter*, and *The Battle of the Baltic* which all were received well by the public. But, as the lyric poetry that Campbell specialized in began to fall out of style, his works received less attention. Although this shift did not take away from any of his past accomplishments as he was still a respected individual, it does illustrate the changes in popularity and style. Campbell's *Pleasure of Hope* will always be thought of as his greatest achievement.

In 1826 Campbell was elected as Lord Rector of Glasgow University and continued to hold this position until 1829. But this latter half of Campbell's life featured drastic ups and downs. During his second semester at the university in 1828 his wife passed away and this loss affected him greatly. He was alone from then on as his first son Alison Campbell died at the very early age of five (1805-1810) and their second son Thomas was considered insane and institutionalized. Campbell had also lost his mother many years prior in 1812, twelve years after his father passed.

One of Campbell's final projects is the role that he played in helping to establish the University of London. In the years leading up to its creation in 1826, Campbell wrote about the importance of education and got the support of his colleagues from his previous position as Rector of Glasgow University. Along with this he continued with his efforts of liberty in regards to Poland and never lessened in his support. In his decline he was still described as cheery and pleasant by friends that kept him company. Thomas Campbell died on June 15, 1844 in Boulogne, France and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Notes:

1 - 1909 *Gertrude of Wyoming*

This poem holds more significance beyond Campbell's anthology. Based off of the Battle of Wyoming, or more commonly known as the Wyoming Massacre, was fought in the Wyoming Valley, PA during the Revolutionary war. In 1778 the American Revolutionists settling in the area were attacked by Loyalists and Iriquois Natives led by Colonel Butler. Around 300 settlers were lost in the attack and this tragedy is what inspired Campbell's work. This poem has such an impact on the public that it may have influenced the naming of the state, making this poem a piece of American history. Another interesting detail of this work is that it is one of the first examples of an author writing about an event in such a way without ever experiencing it. Campbell never left Europe so it was a bold decision on his part to produce a work that ended up being so meaningful to an American audience. While criticized for a few historical inaccuracies

the overall response to the poem was positive.

### **References:**

<https://www.bartleby.com/library/prose/1149.html>

<https://www.gutenberg.org/files/59788/59788-h/59788-h.htm>

**Processed and described by Juliana Lueders, Archives Work-Study, Spring 2022, supervised and edited by Suzanna Calev, Archivist.**

**Condition Note:** The artwork contained within Subseries I: Art is in relatively good condition, mostly showing signs of age such as paper discoloring. The only notable damage from this subseries is that some pieces contain worn edges and/or slight staining. Despite the lack of damage, due to the age of the pieces care should be taken while handling. As for Subseries II: Manuscripts, the pieces are generally all in fair condition, once again showing signs of age such as paper discoloration. This subseries contains several pieces which contain damage including minor tears, stains, and tattered edges. This subseries should be handled with care due to its age, however there are two pieces which should be held with extreme care due to their fragility:

- 8.27. Item 17a: Poem by Thomas Campbell titled, “O'Connor's Child or Love Lies Bleeding,” no date.
- 8.31. Item 17f: Letter from Thomas Campbell to William Withering, 1796 June 20

### **Subseries I: Art, 1815-1848**

Subseries I: Art, 1815-1848 is arranged chronologically and contains various mediums of art which depict Thomas Campbell including engravings, lithographs, and even a drawing. Some notable artists contained within the subseries include A. Collas, B. Holl, D.M. Nee, Henry Richard Cook, H. Meger, [William Hopwood](#), Sir Thomas Lawrence, [Sir Thomas. Lawrence](#), [Edward Francis Finden](#), and even Thomas Campbell himself.

The vast majority of the pieces contained within the subseries are no more than portraits of the figure, however some reference *Pleasures of Hope*; one of, if not, the most famous works produced by Thomas Campbell.

#### **8.1. Item 1: Engraving of [Thomas Campbell](#), unknown artist, no date (removed to Oversized Print Box #3)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Thomas Campbell

**Description:** A black and white portrait of Thomas Campbell is seemingly made from paint due to its smudged soft lines. The portrait itself is about 4” by 3” with a border around it and sits at the center of an otherwise blank and white piece of paper. Campbell himself has only his upper torso showing with his arms stopping a little out from the shoulder. His face is turned slightly to his left with a neutral expression, his face is also framed with curly dark hair. The outfit appears to be a dark colored frock coat, buttoned, with the collar turned up against his neck. This is paired with a white cravat also placed high on his neck. About ½ an inch below the portrait is his signature in cursive.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Historical Portrait



**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 9 ¾ in. x 6 ½ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

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## **8.2. Item 2: Large Lithograph portrait of [Thomas Campbell](#), unknown creator, no date (removed to Grey Print Box#8)**

**Type of Material:** Lithograph

**Title:** Lithograph portrait of Thomas Campbell

**Description:** Large black and white lithograph portrait of Thomas Campbell. The portrait is about 4” by 3” while the border extends about 2” away in every direction making it closer to the edges of the otherwise blank white paper. The portrait itself shows Campbell with a young looking face, eyes turned to the left, with a neutral expression. His hair appears to be a lighter color with more curls at the top of his head. The clothing appears to be a gray frock coat with the buttons done up and the collar facing down. There is also a white cravat tied around his neck with a bow in the middle.

Underneath the portrait is Campbells full signature in cursive that appears slightly faded.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Lithograph, Thomas Campbell

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Good, paper is slightly discolored.

**Measurements:** 16 ½ in. x 19 ½ in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

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## **8.3. Item 3: Engraving of [Thomas Campbell](#) by [A. Collas](#), no date. (removed to Oversized Print Box #3)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Thomas Campbell

**Description:** A black and white engraving of a three-dimensional bust of Thomas Campbell created by French designer Achille Collas. The engraving itself sits in the center and extends to about 2” from the paper's edge. It is shaped like a painting with the “frame” being ornately detailed. Inside the frame there is an oval shape meant to draw focus to Campbell’s place in the very middle. It is a side profile of the man facing towards his left with no distinguishable expression on his face. The engraving is only of his upper chest and shoulders. His clothing appears to be a simple button down shirt with a sort of cloak draped over it. Underneath the oval with his face is his name in a plaque-like structure in normal font. Outside of the frame are the words “Engraved by A. Collas” with additional text at the bottom of the page.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** [A. Collas](#), Charles Tint

**Subjects:** Historical Portrait

**Locations:** 86 Fleet Street, London

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 12 ¼ in. x 9 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

-----END-----

#### **8.4. Item 4: Lithograph of [Thomas Campbell](#), by [B. Holl](#), no date (removed to Grey Print Box #8)**

**Type of Material:** Lithograph

**Title:** Thomas Campbell Esq.

**Description:** A black and white lithograph of Thomas Campbell created by London based portrait engraver Benjamin Holl. The center of the page holds the portrait that is about 4” by 3” with a darkly colored background along with his figure. Beyond this there is a less apparent edge about 2” in from the paper’s edge that encapsulated the portrait along with “Thomas Campbell Esqr” in large bold letters (in regular font) followed by “Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow” in cursive. It also includes the creator's name B.Holl underneath the engraving and extra text at the bottom. The image of Campbell itself shows his upper torso and arms with one reaching slightly to his left. He is dressed in a dark open frock coat with a high collar paired with a waistcoat underneath and a cravat around his neck. His face is turned slightly to the left to follow his gaze, his nose is a prominent feature as well as his dark curly hair.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** [B. Holl](#)

**Subjects:** Thomas Campbell, Lithograph

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Good, paper is discolored.

**Measurements:** 7 ¾ in. x 11 in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

-----END-----

#### **8.5. Item 5: Engraving of [Thomas Campbell](#) by D. M. Nee et al., no date (removed to Oversized Print Box #3)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Thomas Campbell

**Description:** A black and white engraving of a three-dimensional Greek bust of Thomas Campbell. The paper itself is around 5” by 3” with the image of the bust taking up around ¾ of the page. The engraving of Campbell himself has a serious expression with a tight mouth and arched eyebrows. The eyes have no pupils for direction of sight but the head is slightly turned to its left. Campbells hair is short but curly, appearing very textured even for stone. His clothing also gives the appearance of soft flowy material as various folds and creases are depicted. This style seems to be reminiscent of a toga or a similar shawl-like piece of clothing as it wraps around his shoulders and once again around his neck to give the outfit a circular structure. Below all of this has “Thomas Campbell” written out in large letters in the center of the page followed by credits to the sculptor and publishers in smaller text beneath it.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** D. M. Nee (Drawing); [Henry Richard Cook](#) (Engraver); [Patric Park](#) (Sculptor); Smith and Elder (Publishers)

**Subjects:** Engraving of a bust

**Locations:** Cornhill.

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Okay.

**Measurements:** 6 ¼ in. x 3 ¾ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

-----END-----

## **8.6. Item 6: Lithograph of [Thomas Campbell](#) by [H. Meyer](#), no date (removed to Grey Print Box #8)**

**Type of Material:** Lithograph

**Title:** T. Campbell

**Description:** A lithograph portrait of Thomas Campbell created by Henry Meyer, a prominent nineteenth century engraver. Campbell is portrayed as a younger man with short, curly hair adorned in luxurious robes, looking off to the right. Beneath the portrait is the signature of the figure.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** [H. Meyer](#)

**Subjects:** Thomas Campbell, Lithograph

**Locations:** London

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Good, paper is slightly discolored. There is no notable damage.

**Measurements:** 5 ¼ in. x 8 ⅛ in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

-----END-----

## **8.7. Item 7: Engraving of [Thomas Campbell](#), after Sir Thomas Lawrence, printed by [William Hopwood](#), 1823 (removed to Oversized Print Box #3)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** [Thomas Campbell, Esqre.](#)

**Description:** An 1823 published portrait of the poet Thomas Campbell by printmaker William Hopwood. This portrait features a youthful Thomas Campbell with curly hair, wearing a double-breasted coat, looking in the distance to his left. Below the portrait is text: "Engraved from an original figure by Hopwood."

**Dates:** 1823

**Creator:** [William Hopwood](#), Sir Thomas Lawrence

**Subjects:** Historical portrait

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Okay.

**Measurements:** 6 3/16 in. x 4 11/16 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

-----END-----

**8.8. Item 8: Engraving of [Thomas Campbell](#) by J. Lond and [F. A. Roberts](#), no date.(removed to Oversized Print Box #3)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Thomas Campbell

**Description:** A portrait of the poet Thomas Campbell by J. Lond, engraved by F.A. Roberts and published by Blackie and Son. In the engraving, Thomas Campbell is dressed in a black frock coat and looking off to his right in the distance.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** J. Lond, [F. A. Roberts](#), Blackie & Son (Publisher)

**Subjects:** Historical portrait

**Locations:** Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Okay.

**Measurements:** 9  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. x 5  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

-----END-----

**8.9. Item 9: Engraving of [Thomas Campbell](#) by [R. Cooper](#), no date (removed to Oversized Print Box #3)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Thomas Campbell, Esq.

**Description:** A black and white engraving picturing a light picture frame detailed with vines and flowers that surrounds an oval shaped engraving of Thomas Campbell. He is drawn with his face tilted slightly to his right, a long nose, small lips, and dark curly hair. Only his upper torso and shoulders are shown. He is dressed in a dark open frock coat with a high collar paired with a waistcoat underneath and a cravat around his neck. Underneath the frame is the sculptors name R. Cooper in small print and below that are the words "Thomas Campbell ESQ Author of *The Pleasure of Hope* " and finally the publisher is credited at the bottom.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** [R. Cooper](#) (Sculptor); T. Richardson (Publisher)

**Subjects:** Historical portrait

**Locations:** High Holborn

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 6  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. x 4  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

-----END-----

**8.10. Item 10: Engraving of [Thomas Campbell](#) by [John Roffe](#), no date.  
(removed to Gray Print Box #8)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Thomas Campbell, Esq.

**Description:** A portrait of the poet Thomas Campbell created by the nineteenth century artist John Roffe. In this portrayal, the younger Campbell can be seen wearing a coat and looking slightly to the left. Beneath the portrait are the words “T. Campbell Esq’r”.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** [Roffe](#) (Engraver); J. Lumbird (Publisher)

**Subjects:** Historical portrait

**Locations:** 143 Strand

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 8 ¾ in. x 4 ¾ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

T. Campbell Esq’r

-----END-----

**8.11. Item 11: Lithograph portrait of [Thomas Campbell](#) after [Sir Thomas Lawrence](#) by [S. Freeman](#), no date (removed to Grey Print Box #8)**

**Type of Material:** Lithograph

**Title:** Thomas Campbell, Esq.

**Description:** A lithographic portrait of Thomas Campbell created by London based engraver Samuel Freeman. The image portrays Campbell as a young, fair man wearing a coat and necktie, looking off to the right. Underneath the portrait is the title “Thomas Campbell, Esq’r”. This portrayal is based on a drawing made by famed artist Thomas Lawrence.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** [S. Freeman](#), [T. Lawrence](#)

**Subjects:** Portrait, Thomas Campbell

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Fair, paper is very dirty and the edges are worn.

**Measurements:** 13 ¾ in. x 17 1/16 in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

Thomas Campbell, Esq’r

Engraved by S. Freeman from an original drawing by T. Lawrence, Esq R.A.

-----END-----

**8.12. Item 12: Print of [Thomas Campbell](#) by [Engelmann](#) and J. Fraser, unknown artist, no date. (removed to Grey Print Box #8)**

**Type of Material:** Drawing

**Title:** The Editor of the New Monthly

**Description:** A print created by an unknown artist which depicts Thomas Campbell sitting leisurely, smoking a pipe. There is a book close to his feet which has the words “Lit Union” printed on it.

Underneath the print is the handwriting of Campbell stating “Yours Truly T Campbell”, and the title “The Editor of the New Monthly”.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** [Engelmann](#), J. Fraser

**Subjects:** Print, Thomas Campbell

**Locations:** London

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Good, paper is discolored.

**Measurements:** 5 5/16 in. x 9 1/16 in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

-----END-----

**8.13. Item 13: Engraving of [Thomas Campbell](#) by [Freeman](#) and [Thomas Lawrence](#), no date. (removed to Gray Print Box #8)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Thomas Campbell

**Description:** This portrait is of the poet Thomas Campbell engraved by [Samuel Freeman](#), based on a painting by famed English portrait painter Thomas Lawrence. In this portrayal, Campbell can be seen looking slightly to the right while adorned in a coat and white necktie. Beneath the portrait is the title “Thomas Campbell Esq’r Author of The Pleasures of Hope”.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** Lawrence (Painter); [Freeman](#) (Engraver); W. Smith (Publisher)

**Subjects:** Historical portrait

**Locations:** 23 Lisle Street, Leicester Square

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 6 3/8 in. x 4 1/2 in.

**Transcript Attempt**

Thomas Campbell Esq’r  
Author of The Pleasures of Hope

-----END-----:

**8.14. Item 14: Lithograph portrait of [Thomas Campbell](#), after [Thomas Lawrence](#) by [James Godby](#), no date (removed to Gray Print Box #8)**

**Type of Material:** Lithograph

**Title:** Lithograph portrait of Thomas Campbell

**Description:** A large portrait depicting Thomas Campbell engraved by James Godby based on a painting by famed English portrait painter Thomas Lawrence. In this portrayal, Campbell can be seen looking slightly to the right while adorned in a coat and white necktie. Beneath the portrait is the title “Thomas Campbell Esq’r Author of The Pleasures of Hope. Gertrude of Wyoming”.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** [Thomas Lawrence](#), [James Godby](#)

**Subjects:** Lithograph, Thomas Campbell

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Fair, portrait is slightly dirty and discolored.

**Measurements:** 9 ½ in. x 11 3/16 in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

Thomas Campbell Esq'r  
Author of The Pleasures of Hope Gertrude of Wyoming

-----END-----

**8.15. Item 15: Lithograph portrait of [Thomas Campbell](#), after [Sir Thomas Lawrence](#) by [Robert Cooper](#), no date (removed to Gray Print Box #8)**

**Type of Material:** Lithograph

**Title:** Lithograph portrait of Thomas Campbell

**Description:** A portrait depicting Thomas Campbell created by engraver Robert Cooper based on a painting created by prolific British portrait painter Thomas Lawrence. In this portrayal, Campbell can be seen looking slightly to the right while adorned in a coat and white necktie. Underneath the portrait is the title "Thomas Campbell".

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** Sir [Thomas Lawrence](#), [R. Cooper](#)

**Subjects:** Lithograph, Portrait, Thomas Campbell

**Locations:** London & Dublin

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Good, edges are slightly worn.

**Measurements:** 5 ¾ in. x 8 ⅝ in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

Thomas Campbell  
Painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence P.R.A. Engraved by R. Cooper  
Copied with permission from the British Gallery of Contemporary Portraits

-----END-----

**8.16. Item 16: Lithograph of [Thomas Campbell](#), after Sir [Thomas Lawrence](#) by [E. Finden](#), no date.**

**Type of Material:** Lithograph

**Title:** Thomas Campbell

**Description:** A lithograph depicting Thomas Campbell created by engraver Edward Francis Finden, based on a painting created by British portrait painter Thomas Lawrence. In this portrayal, Campbell can be seen looking slightly to the right while adorned in a coat and white necktie. Underneath the portrait is the title "Thomas Campbell" and a signature from the figure.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** Sir [Thomas Lawrence](#), [E. Finden](#)

**Subjects:** Lithograph, Thomas Campbell

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Good, paper is slightly discolored.

**Measurements:** 6 15/16 in. x 10 5/16 in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

Thomas Campbell

-----END-----

**8.17. Item 17: Lithograph portrait of [T. Campbell](#), after [Sir Thomas Lawrence](#) by [Edward Francis Finden](#), no date (removed to Gray Print Box #8)**

**Type of Material:** Lithograph portrait

**Title:** Yours very truly T. Campbell

**Description:** A lithograph portrait of Thomas Campbell by Sir Thomas Lawrence and Edward Francis Finden. In the portrait, Campbell is wearing a double-breasted coat with a cravat and looking off to his left in the distance. Edward Francis Finden (1791-1857) was a British engraver who worked off of Thomas Lawrence's original paintings of Campbell. Below the portrait there is text on the left that says, "Painted by Sir Tho. Lawrence, ERS" and on the right the text says, "Engraved by E. Finden." Below those printed texts is a print of Campbell's signature: "yours very truly, T. Campbell." At the bottom of the page, there is print that says, "London Published

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** Sir [Thomas Lawrence](#), [Edward Francis Finden](#)

**Subjects:** Lithograph, Campbell

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Good, paper is slightly discolored.

**Measurements:** 6 1/2 in. x 9 3/8 in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

-----END-----

**8.18. Item 18: Lithograph of [Campbell](#) statue, by [W. H. Mote](#), no date (removed to Gray Print Box #8)**

**Type of Material:** Lithograph

**Title:** Campbell

**Description:** A lithograph of Thomas Campbell engraved by W. H. Mote; based on a statue created by William Calder Marshall. This portrayal of Campbell shows him adorned in a robe, looking straight, and holding a pen in his right hand and a book in his left. At the base of the portrait is a lyre, a crown, and some paper. Underneath the image is the title "Campbell".

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** [W.H. Mote](#), [W. Calder Marshall](#)

**Subjects:** Statue, Lithograph, Campbell



**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [W.H. Mote](#), [Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Good, paper is slightly discolored.

**Measurements:** 6 in. x 10 15/16 in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

CAMPBELL

-----END-----

**8.19. Item 19: Engraving of [Thomas Campbell](#), after [Sir Thomas Lawrence](#) by [H. Myer](#), 1815 January 21 (removed to Oversized Print Box #3)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Thomas Campbell, Esqre.

**Description:** A portrait of the poet Thomas Campbell engraved by H. Meyer, based on a painting created by British portrait painter Thomas Lawrence. In this portrayal, Campbell can be seen looking slightly to the right while adorned in a coat and white necktie. Underneath the portrait is the title “Thomas Campbell Esq’re”.

**Dates:** January 21, 1815

**Creator:** [Lawrence](#) (Painter); [H. Myer](#) (Engraver), H. Colburn (Publisher)

**Subjects:** Historical portrait

**Locations:** London, Conduit Street.

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Okay.

**Measurements:** 9 in. x 5 ¾ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

Thomas Campbell Esq’re

-----END-----

**8.20. Item 20: Engraving of [Thomas Campbell](#), after Sir [Thomas Lawrence](#) by [Thomas Blood](#), 1815 October 1 (removed to Oversized Print Box #3)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Thomas Campbell, Esq.

**Description:** A portrait of the poet Thomas Campbell engraved by Thomas Blood based on a painting by Thomas Lawrence. In this portrayal, Campbell can be seen looking slightly to the right while adorned in a coat and white necktie. Underneath the portrait is the title “Thomas Campbell Esq’r”.

**Dates:** 1 October 1815

**Creator:** [Thomas Lawrence](#) (Painting); [T. Blood](#) (Engraving); James Asperne (Publisher)

**Subjects:** Historical portrait

**Locations:** London

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Okay.

**Measurements:** 8 ⅝ in. x 5 ¼ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Thomas Campbell Esq'r

-----END-----

**8.21. Item 21: Engraving of [Thomas Campbell](#) after [Thomas Lawrence](#) by [Jonathan Burnet](#), 1828 April (removed to Oversized Print Box #3)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Thomas Campbell Esqr.: Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

**Description:** A lithographic portrait of Thomas Campbell created by one of the leading portrait painters of the nineteenth century, Sir Thomas Lawrence. In this portrayal, Campbell is looking slightly to the right while placing his right hand on a nearby surface. He is wearing a coat and white necktie. Beneath the portrait is the title "Thomas Campbell: Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow".

**Dates:** April 1828

**Creator:** [Thomas Lawrence](#) (pinx), [Jonathan Burnet](#) (sculptor), Messrs Moon, Boys & Graves (Publisher)

**Subjects:** Historical Portrait

**Locations:** London

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Okay.

**Measurements:** 16 ¾ in. x 11 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Thomas Campbell

LordRector of the University of Glasgow

-----END-----

**8.22. Item 22: Engraving of [Thomas Campbell](#). Author of the Pleasure of Hope, by [Samuel](#) and [Henry Cousins](#), 1834 March 1 (removed to Oversized Box #3)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** An engraving of Thomas Campbell, author of *Pleasure of Hope*; painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, engraved by brothers Samuel and Henry Cousins. Samuel and Henry Cousins were 19th century engravers living in London. Henry Cousins was a mezzotint engraver. Samuel Cousins apprenticed under Samuel Reynolds in 1814 during which he engraved over 360 mezzotints illustrating the works of Joshua Reynolds, Britain's most famous painter at the time and President of the Royal Academy. Samuel Cousins eventually established himself as an independent engraver, publishing his first plates in 1826. His style was to use a combination of stipple engraving and etching processes. He was elected an associate engraver of the Royal Academy in 1835 and two years later, exhibited his paintings at the academy. In 1855, he was one of two engravers to be elected "Royal Academician." In the engraving, Campbell is dressed in a black coat looking over his left shoulder in the distance.

**Dates:** 1834 March 1

**Creator:** Samuel and Henry Cousins (Engravers)  
**Subjects:** Historical Portrait  
**Locations:**  
**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#); [Samuel Cousins](#) and [Henry Cousins](#)  
**General Condition:** Good.  
**Measurements:** 16 ½ in x 13in.

-----END-----

**8.23. Item 23: Engraving of [Thomas Campbell](#) by [W. Finden](#) et al., 1837  
(removed to Oversized Print Box #3)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving  
**Title:** Thomas Campbell.  
**Description:** A portrait of a bust of Thomas Campbell engraved by William Finden based on a sculpture by Edward Hodges Baily. The bust is looking to the right while adorned in a shirt and robe. Underneath the portrait is the title “Thomas Campbell”.  
**Dates:** 1837  
**Creator:** [William Finden](#) (Engraver); [Edward Hodges Baily](#) (sculptor); Edward Mox (Publisher)  
**Subjects:** Portrait of a bust  
**Locations:** Dover Street, London  
**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)  
**General Condition:** Okay.  
**Measurements:** 10 in. x 6 7⁄8 in.  
**Transcript Attempt:**

Thomas Campbell

-----END-----

**8.24. Item 24: Engraving of [Thomas Campbell](#), by [Edward Finden](#) et al., 1841  
(removed to Oversized Print Box #3)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving  
**Title:** Thomas Campbell  
**Description:** A portrait of the poet Thomas Campbell created by popular engraver Edward Finden based on a painting created by prolific portrait painter Thomas Phillips. In this portrayal of Campbell, the curly haired man is adorned in luxurious robes while sitting in a chair and looking off to the right. Underneath the portrait are the words “Thomas Campbell”.  
**Dates:** 1841  
**Creator:** [Edward Finden](#) (Engraver), [Thomas Phillips](#) (Artist)  
**Subjects:** Historical portrait  
**Locations:** N/A  
**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#), John Murray (Owner of original portrait)  
**General Condition:** Okay.  
**Measurements:** 7 7⁄8 in. x 5 ½ in.  
**Transcript Attempt:**

Thomas Campbell –  
1841 –  
From a picture by Tho' Phillips, Esq R.A.  
In the possession of John Murray Esq'r

-----END-----

**8.25. Item 25: Engraving of [Thomas Campbell](#), by [D. McClise](#) et al., 1844  
(removed to Oversized Print Box #3)**

**Type of Material:** Engraving

**Title:** Thomas Campbell

**Description:** A portrait of the poet Thomas Campbell created by British printmaker Joseph John Jenkins based on a painting created by Daniel McClise. In this portrayal of Campbell, he seems to be middle aged, wearing a suit and robe. He is looking off to the right while holding a writing utensil. Underneath the portrait is the text "The Author of the Pleasures of Hope"

**Dates:** 1844

**Creator:** [D. MaClise](#) (Painter); [Jo Jenkins](#) (Engraver); Fisher & Son (Publisher)

**Subjects:** Historical Portrait, Pleasures of Hope

**Locations:** London

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 9 1/8 in. x 8 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

The Author of the Pleasures of Hope  
T. Campbell

-----END-----

**8.26. Item 26: Lithograph of [Thomas Campbell](#) by [Sir Thomas Lawrence](#),  
1848 (removed to Grey Print Box #8)**

**Type of Material:** Lithograph

**Title:** Thomas Campbell

**Description:** A lithographic portrait of Thomas Campbell created by one of the leading portrait painters of the nineteenth century, Sir Thomas Lawrence. In this portrayal, Campbell is looking slightly to the right while placing his right hand on a nearby surface. He is wearing a coat and white necktie. Beneath the portrait is the title "Thomas Campbell".

**Dates:** 1848

**Creator:** Sir [Thomas Lawrence](#)

**Subjects:** Lithograph, Thomas Campbell

**Locations:** London

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Good, paper is slightly discolored.

**Measurements:** 5 1/16 in. x 8 3/16 in.

**Transcription Attempt:**

Thomas Campbell

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## **Subseries II: Manuscripts, 1796-1838**

Subseries II: Manuscripts, 1796-1838, is arranged chronologically by date and contains poems and correspondence written by Thomas Campbell, Scottish poet. The various types of manuscripts include correspondence with individuals such as William Withering, John Richardson, W.Y. Ottley, and Mrs Marryatt. This series includes around nine primary sources relating to Thomas Campbell that span across various types of written media including poems, biographical sketches, and letters.

Major themes for his poetry in the series fit in with his larger career of poetic works as they cover war related violence, tragedy, and heartache. *Oconnor's child Or Love lies bleeding* and the section from *Hallowed Ground* may not have been his most influential or well known pieces but even still they help to preserve and shape the complex overarching narrative of his writing.

The biographical sketch and the letters help to create a more well-rounded description of who Campbell actually was by showing how others viewed him, his values in daily life, and how he honestly interacted with the people in his life. The sketch is wholly unfinished but does show a fascination with his early life as it covers his beginnings and primary education. His prowess in Greek in these early stages seemed to help shape his career as a high achieving student that later lended him many educational opportunities and connections later in his life.

These connections became very important to Campbell later in his life not only for social interaction and comfort but they also illustrate his impact on the greater educated and literary communities.

### **8.27. Item 27: Poem by [Thomas Campbell](#) titled, “O'Connor's Child or Love Lies Bleeding,”, no date. (Removed to Half Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Poem

**Title:** Oconnor's Child or Love lies bleeding

**Description:** A poem by Thomas Campbell, titled, “O'Connor's Child or Love Lies Bleeding,” date unknown. Thomas Campbell's poem tells the story of the daughter of an Irish clan's chief who fell in love with a man she wasn't supposed to due to his low standing, and describes the tragedies which follow. The characters within the story seem to be based on real historic figures which lived within the provinces of Ireland used in the story. The work has been labeled as culturally significant by scholars.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**Subjects:** Poetry

**Locations:** Isles of Fion-gael, Lienster, Ulster

**People:** Thomas Campbell,

**Characters:** O'connor, [De Bourgo](#), [Connocht Moran](#), [Brazil Desmond](#)

**General Condition:** Fair, paper is very old and fragile but still in good enough shape to handle and read.

**Measurements:** 3 ¾ in. x 4 11/16 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

**Page 1:**

Oconnor's child  
or  
Love lies bleeding

-----

I

Oh! once the harp of Innisfail\*  
Was strung full high to notes of gladness;  
But yet it often told a tale  
of more prevailing sadness.  
Sad was the note & wild its fall;  
As winds that moan at night, forlorn,  
Along the isles of Fion-gael,  
When, for Oconnor's child to mourn,  
The harper told - how lone - how far  
From any mansion's twinkling star,-  
From any path of social men,-  
Or voice but from the fox's den,  
The Lady of the desert, dwelt;  
And yet no wrongs no fear she felt  
Say why should dwell in place so wild  
The lovely pale Oconnor's child?-

\*Ireland

**Page 2:**

2) II.

Sweet Lady! she no more inspires  
Green Erin's hearts with beauty's power,  
As in the palace of her sires,  
She bloom'd a peerless flower!  
Gone from her hand & bosom gone  
The regal broche, the jewell'd ring,  
That oer her dazzling whiteness shone,  
Like dew on lillies of the spring. -  
Yet why, though fall'n her brother's Kerne

Beneath De Bourgo's battle stern,  
While yet in Lienster unexplored,  
Her friends survive the English sword,  
Why lingers she from Erin's host,  
So far on Galway's shipwreck coast  
Why wanders she a huntress wild,  
The lovely pale Oconnor's child.

III.

And fix'd on empty space, why burn  
Her eyes with momentary wildness?  
And wherefore do they then return  
To more than woman's mildness?  
Dishavell'd are her raven locks  
On Connocht Moran's name she calls,

**Page 3:**

5) VI.

Oconnor's child, I was the bud  
Of Erin's royal trees of glory;  
But woe to them that wrapt in blood  
The tissue of my story!  
Still, as I clasp my burning brain,  
A death-scene rushes on my sight,  
I see it oer & oer again-  
The bloody feud - the fatal night-  
When chafing Connocht Moran's scorn  
They call'd my hero basely born;  
And bade him chase a meaner bride  
Than from Oconnor's house of pride.  
Their tribe (they said) their high degree  
Was sung in Sarah's psaltery,\*  
And he, my lov'd one, bore in field  
A meaner crest upon his shield.-

\*Sarah's Psaltery The great Geguilers of the ancient Irish-

VII.

Ah brothers! What did it avail  
That fiercely & triumphantly

Ye fought the English of the pale-  
And stemm'd De Courcay's chivalry-

**Page 4:**

6)  
And what was it to love & me,  
That barons by your standard rode?  
Or bel-fires for your jubilee,  
Upon a hundred mountains glow'd?  
What though the lords of tower & dome,  
From Shannon to the North sea foam,  
Thought ye your iron hands of pride  
Could break the knot that love had tied?  
No! let the eagle change his plume,  
The leaf its hue - the flower its bloom;  
But ties around this heart were spun,  
That could not - would not be undone!

VIII.

At bleating of the wild watch-fold,  
Thus sang my Love ~"Oh come with me!  
Our bark is on the lake behold!  
Our steeds are fasten'd to the tree!  
Come far from Castle-Connor's clans!  
Come with thy belted forester!  
And I, beside the lakes of swans,  
Shall hunt for thee the fallow deer;-

**Page 5:**

7)  
And build thy hut, & bring thee home  
The wild-fowl & the honey-comb;  
And berries from the woods provide,  
And play my darshech \* by thy side,  
Then come my love! - How could I stay?  
Our nimble stag-hounds track'd the way;  
And I pursued, by moonless skies,  
The light of Connacht Moran's eyes.-



\*darshech a harp

## IX

And fast & far, before the star  
Of day-spring, rush'd we through the glade;  
And saw at dawn the lofty bawn  
Of castle-Connor fade.  
Sweet was to us the hermitage  
Of this unplough'd, untrodden shores  
Like birds, all joyous from the cage,  
For man's neglect we lov'd it more.  
And well he knew, my huntsman dear,  
To search the game with hawk & spear,  
Whilst I, his evening food to dress,  
Would sing to him in happiness.-

### Page 6:

8)  
But oh that midnight of despair!  
When I was doom'd to rend my hair.  
The night to me of shrieking sorrow!  
The night to him that had no morrow! -

## X

When all was hush'd at evening tide,  
I heard the baying of their beagle:  
Be hush'd! my Connocht Moran cried,  
Twas but the screaming of the eagle:  
Ay me! Twas not the eyrie's sound,  
Their bloody hands had traced us out,  
Up-listning starts our couchant hound,  
And harp again! that nearer shout  
Brings faster on the murderers!-  
Spare!- Spare him! Brazil Desmond fierce  
In vain & no voice the adder charms-  
Their weapons cross'd my sheltering arms-  
Another's sword has struck him low,  
Another's & another's,

And every hand that gave the blow,  
Alas! it was a brother's! -

**Page 7:**

9)  
yes! when his moanings died away,  
Their iron hands had dug the clay,  
And oer his burial-turf they trod,  
And I beheld Oh God! Oh God!  
His life, blood oozing from the sod

XII.

Warm in his death - wounds sepulchred  
Alas! my warrior's spirit brave  
For mass nor lilla-lulla \* heard,  
Lamenting, sooth his grave.  
Dragg'd to their hated mansion back,  
How long in thralldom's grasp I lay,  
I know not; for my soul was black  
And knew no change of night or day,  
One night of horror round me grew;  
Or if I saw, or felt, or knew,  
Twas but when those grim visages,  
The angry brothers of my race,  
Glared on each eyeball's aching throb  
And cheek'd my bosom's power to [illegible]  
Or when this heart, with pulses drear,  
Beat like a death-watch in mine ear.-

\*Note. lilla-Lulla was the name of the old Irish Camentation for the dead

**Page 8:**

10

XII

But Heav'n at last my soul's eclipse  
Did with a vision bright inspire:  
I woke & felt upon my lips  
A prophetess's fire.  
Thrice in the east a war-drum beat,

I heard the Saxon trumpet's sound  
And ranged, as to the judgement seat,  
My guilty trembling brothers round.-  
Clad in the helm & shield they came;  
For now De Bourgo's sword & flame  
Had ravaged Ulster's boundaries,  
And lighted up the midnight skies.  
The standard of Oconnor's sway  
Was in the turret where I lay;  
That standard, with so dire a look,  
As ghastly shone the moon & pale,  
I gave, that every bosom shook  
Beneath its iron mail. -

### XIII

And go! (I cried) the combat seek,  
Ye hearts, that unappalled bore  
The anguish of a sister's shriek,  
Go! and return no more! -

### Page 9:

### Page 13

Oconnor's plumed partizans:  
Thrice ten Innisfallian clans  
Were marching to their doom  
A sudden storm their plumage toss'd,  
A flash of lightning oer them cross'd,  
And all again was gloom!  
But high in heavn again the bands  
of Thunder-spirits clapt their hands.

### XVI-

Stranger! I fled the home of grief,  
At Connocht Moran's tomb to fall;  
I found the helmet of my chief,  
His bow still hanging on our wall:  
And took it down & vow'd to rove  
This desert wild, an huntress bold;  
Nor would I change my buried love  
For any heart of living mould.

yes for I am a hero's child  
I'll hunt my quarry on the wild;

**Page 10:**

14

And still this home my mansion make,  
Of all unheeded & unheeding;  
And nourish [cherish written above], for my warrior's sake  
The flow'r of love lies bleeding!-

Notes

Verse III. Uncle - "And stemm'd De Bourgo's chivalry" - The House of Oconnor had a right to boast of their victories over the English- particularly over Walter De Bourgo an ancestor of the warrior of the same name alluded to in the preceding poem who won the battle of Amunree - When Walter de Bourgo had become so insolent as to make extensive demands upon the territories of Connaught and to bid defiance to all the rights & properties reserved by the Irish chiefs Aethel-connor a near descendant of the famous Cathal, surnamed of the bloody hand, rose

-----END-----

**8.28. Item 28: Poem by [Thomas Campbell](#), no date. (Removed to Half Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Poem

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** A poem by Thomas Campbell without a name. The item contains two stanzas of poetry with six lines each. Along with a short paragraph from an unknown reader who discusses how Campbell asked them to proofread his word use for the poem. These two stanzas appear to be part of a larger work published by Campbell in 1825 called "Hallowed Ground".

**Dates:** 1825

**Creator:** Thomas Campbell

**Subjects:** Poetry, *Hallowed Ground*

**Locations:** Berlin

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Fair, the document is worn and discolored around the edges.

**Measurements:** 7 11/16 in. x 9 6/16 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

[Top left corner of sheet has underlined word "used"]

-----  
Welcome war to brace  
Her drems & rend Heaon's reeking space

The Colours planted face to face  
The charging cheer  
Though Deaths pale horse lead on the chase  
Shale still be clear.

-----

Whats Hallowed ground - In what gives birth  
To sacred thoughts in sons of worth  
Peace Independence Truth go forth  
Earth's compass round  
And your high priesthood shall make earth  
All hallow'd ground. - - -

-----

The above was written by Mr T. Campbell just before his departure for Berlin 1825 to put to me the questions whether he had used "shale" and "will" correct of which, though he always used the words lightly he was never clear of the right introduction. C Reading

-----END-----

## **8.29. Item 29: Letter from [Thomas Campbell](#) to [Edmund Waller Rundle](#), no date. (removed to Half Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Letter/Correspondence

**Title:** Letter from Thomas Campbell to Edmund Waller Rundle

**Description:** A letter from Thomas Campbell requesting permission to enter and explore Edmund's residence. The item contains a very short correspondence between Campbell and Edmund Waller Rundle (unknown). Campbell is calling on a promise between the two men in viewing Rundle's home and is bringing two friends Lady & Daughter of General Macdonald (unknown) with him. This letter is to confirm this and to ensure a time of the visit.

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** Thomas Campbell

**Subjects:** Correspondence, Poet, Thomas Campbell

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#), General Macdonald, [Edmund Waller Rundle](#)

**General Condition:** Good, no issues.

**Measurements:** 4 ½ in. x 7 ½ in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

Saturday - 10 Seymour St West

My dear sir

I have not forgotten your kind promise to allow me to look at the treasure of your House - & I mean to avail myself of it to day & to bring with me two friends the Lady & Daughter of General Macdonald -

It is principally on their account that I request you to leave permission for our admission if you should not happen to be on the spot about 3 or 4 oclock-

I remain

Dear sir

Very truly yours

To Edmund Waller Rundle Esqr.

T. Campbell-

-----END-----

**8.30. Item 30: Biographical Sketch of [Thomas Campbell](#), no date (removed to Legal Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Biography

**Title:** Biographical Sketch of Thomas Campbell

**Description:** A brief handwritten biographical sketch of Thomas Campbell with no author or citations. This handwritten sketch illustrates an early attempt of a biography of Thomas Campbell's life. It segments his life and career into segments including early education, university, and early career in publishing. The item contains four pages total but only two with real content. These beginning pages are a biography of Campbell's life that covers his early life and education and his proficiency in Greek translations. There's also a description of his early career that mentions some of his works such as *Pleasures of Hope* and *Gertrude of Wyoming* and his travels. The third page is blank and the fourth page has two names of Baldwin Conrh and Clark Lain (both unknown).

**Dates:** N/A

**Creator:** N/A

**Subjects:** Biography, Thomas Campbell

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#)

**General Condition:** Fair, paper is very discolored but still legible.

**Measurements:** 7 7/8 in. x 12 1/2 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

**Page 1:**

This Campbell was born at Glasgow in 1777 & had the honor of being christened by the venerable hand of Dr Reid - He was sent at 7 to the grammar school of that city & was taught Latin by Dr Davis Alison a teacher long & highly reputed in Scotland for the Sweep amenity of his method lg. what the following year

At twelve he went to the University & gained a bursary on bishop Leighton's foundation after a hard contested trial with a rival candidate twice his years who was held to be one of the best latin scholars at the University - During a seven years residence at Glasgow he was distinguished every year by academial prizes. In Greek translation he was most fortunate for comedies & tragedies for having obtained the palm of hocliulical translation for several entire Greek plays [illegible] of discrepancy [illegible] & others. The professor of Greek in awarding the prize to the last of these performances pronounced it in presence of the assembled college to be in his opinion the best performance which had ever been given in within the walls of the University. After studying the classics & philosophy & he attended the lectures of Millus who at that time adorned Glasgow - The writings of Millus have not attained a celebrity

**Page 2:**

corresponding to that which his personal presence attracted in the circle where he lived but in that circle his conversation & public oratory made him almost idolized. From him Mr Campbell received those impressions in favor of fine principles which adhered to his writings & his hand-

After a short residence among the mountains of Argyles here Mr Campbell returned to Edin[borough] where he was soon honored with the notice of Sewart in Playfair & other distinguished characters of the North & where at 20 he wrote & at 21 published his pleasures of Hope-

In 1800-1 Mr Campbell travelled about a year through different parts of Glomary & on his return for the first time visited London - He has continued in the south ever since having married in 1803 & settled at Lydenham - In the beginning of the present year Mr Campbell published his second volume of Poems containing Gertrude of Wyoming Lockuil Hohen Lende & C--

**Page 3:**

*Blank*

**Page 4:**

Baldwin Conrh  
Clark Lain

-----END-----

**8.31. Item 31: Letter from [Thomas Campbell](#) to [William Withering](#), 1796 June 20 (Removed to Half Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Letter/Correspondence

**Title:** Letter from Thomas Campbell to William Withering

**Description:** A letter from Thomas Campbell to William Witherin in which he describes his feelings of loneliness, missing his friends, and excitement of reuniting with them and exploring areas around his homes. The end of the letter has Campbell asking for Withering's address as he wants to send him new pieces he's been working on, this further points to the two mens closeness.

**Dates:** June 20th 1796

**Creator:** Thomas Campbell

**Subjects:** Thomas Campbell, Letters, Correspondence

**Locations:** Glasgow, U.K.

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#), [William Withering](#)

**General Condition:** Good, but delicate with multiple tears that do not impact the text

**Measurements:** 7 7/16 in. x 9 5/16 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

**Page 1:**

Sir Campbell of Donnie Langh Loehgilthead

by Inverary - June 20th 1796

Dear Sir

Before parting with you at Glasgow I fully intended to solicit the favor of your correspondence during this summer. Had I then received from you either permyssion to write you or a promise of hearing from you I should not have been obliged as I am to infringe upon ceremony but I rely upon your good nature to forgive this disregard of punctilos, and I hope your return to this will give me room to continue a correspondence which on my part at least could not fail to be agreeable.

I left Glasgow I suppose much about the same time with yourself in company with Robert McKenzie (one of those trustier compeers of last years society whom I can think upon without disagreeable feelings) I saild down the River Clyde under most delightful weather, and charmd by the picturesque scenery with which the Banks of that stream so much abound

**Page 2:**

I parted with this agreeable companion at Dumbarton not a little solaid for the loss of my Friend by his promise to visit me in company with our Friend Douglas Wither this summer I wish the Genius of good Fortune could conduct a few more of that agreeable society which last winter gave me so much happiness but as it is needless to picture impossibilities I must wait with patience till I can meet them jointly or individually in a different place. Whether my residence is to be Glasgow or Edinburgh during next winter I cannot say I wish I sincerely wish the former may be both yours and mine. - - -

My present abode is in the most romantic nook of the world on the west shore opposite to [Sara/Lara?] with an extensive prospect of the Hebrides.- I enjoy a happiness rarely found in a Country spot so sequestered a collection of Books as numerous as I could wish. I find my society sufficiently agreeable but as must always be the case in retirement by no means so diversified as one would frequently desire

**Page 3:**

In such a situation I must rely in a great measure upon the goodness of my correspondents for pleasures of the more refine kind. Many of these correspondents have ever since my arrival here been punctual but my correspondence has sufferd in some quarters an unexpected Breach. The two Mr Kennedys and I parted on the coldest terms. Though I am fully persuaded that the loss of these valuable young men is by no means a deplorable event to me & though I esteem their friendship and their enmity alike contemptible yet there was a time when I once esteemd them and it is unpleasant to think upon changed Friends. - I have lo[missing] also a former correspondent very well known to yourself the loss of that Friend may be perhaps more to be regretted than the former but though I regrett his conduct towards me I cannot once regrett mine towards him which is certainly some alleviation to the thoughts of losing an Intimate. Pardon me for speaking to you in confidence on this head. If you and he be happily restored to unanimity let my censure on him give no offence to you.

**Page 4:**



I expect to hear from you soon and when you write pray inclose your address - I intended to have sent you a short piece performed since I arrived in this lonely abode but lest the address I have written be too general and the post bay open this serawl I shall defer the poetry lite another opportunity

If you correspond with Clason I will take it as a favor that you would send me also his address -

God bless you my dear Friend  
believe me yours sincerely  
Thomas Campbell

Mr William Withering  
Care of Dr. Withering  
at or nigh  
Birmingham

Campbell, Thomas  
Rec'd July 3rd 1796  
Ans. July 14 1796

-----END-----

### **8.32. Item 32: letter from [Thomas Campbell](#) to [John Richardson](#), 1801 (Removed to Half Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Written letter with signature.

**Title:** N/A.

**Description:** The item contains a letter written by Thomas Campbell to his very good friend John Richardson. Campbell talks about his relationship with Mr. Perry and encourages Richardson to come to London for a visit so that he can introduce the two men.

**Dates:** ~1801

**Creator:** Thomas Campbell.

**Subject:** Thomas Campbell, Letters

**Locations:** N/A.

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#), [John Richardson \(1780-1864\)](#)

**General Condition:** Good.

**Measurements:** 8.5 x 7.75 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

My dearest of all Friends

I wrote you addressing to Eden[bur]gh ten minutes before I found out Mr Perry when I was in considerable agitation from the fear of not finding him in town and from missing an old school fellow Thomson on whom exclusive of all P. I solely relied for relief. Having landed in London with only a few shillings in my pocket. I have found out Perry - his reception was warm and cordial beyond what I had a right to expect. I will be your friend said the good man. I will be all that you could wish me to be. All my fears & blue devils are departed. I shall have more time to settle & work a power & hope in a few days to

see the congenial friend of my heart. ~ Come my dear Richardson & enhance all the good fortune I can enjoy by your precious society. You will be acquainted with Perry also & must like me admire him. His wife is an angel & his niece a goddess. I am over head & ears in love with the latter. ~ Leap into your boots like Le Fleur & be in London tomorrow -shall we not be crazy & drunk for old long syne.

Your Thom- Campbell

-----END-----

### **8.33. Item 33: Letter from [Thomas Campbell](#) to unknown, 1826 February 13 (Removed to Half Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Letter/Correspondence

**Title:** N/A

**Description:** The item contains a letter written by Thomas Campbell to the Library & Scientific Institution of Bristol apologizing and saying that he is unable to find anyone suitable enough to be able to lecture on the Belles Lettres at the institution. In a side note at the end of the letter he suggests George Croly as a potential candidate.

George Croly (1780-1860) was an Irish poet, novelist, historian, and Anglican priest. His career was made up of various positions at magazines, authoring a few novels and poems, and being in charge of the parish of Romford in Essex.

**Dates:** February 13th 1826

**Creator:** Thomas Campbell

**Subjects:** Thomas Campbell

**Locations:** Bristol, [Library & Scientific Institution of Bristol](#)

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#), [George Croly](#) (1780-1860)

**General Condition:** Good, no issues.

**Measurements:** 7 3/16 in. x 8 7/8 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

#### **Front Page:**

Dear Sir

When I received your note respecting the lectures on the Belles Lettres who is wanted at your Institution I assumed it would be an easy matter to find one but on speaking to most of my acquaintances on the subject I am sorry to say that I can not hear of any individual willing & competent to undertake the lectureship who would be likely to do credit to my recommendation - If I should by my fathers engluris hear of any one likely to be so I will let you know as soon as possible but in the mean time I thought it my duty to let you know that I have not been hither to successful for fear of your depending on my being able to fulfil the Commission

I am set with respect  
your faithful Levr  
T. Campbell-

To The Secretary of  
The Library & Scientific Institution  
Bristol

P.S. I was on the point of sealing this when a friend informed that he thought the Revd George Croly at Brompton might probably be induced to go - Jordan of the Library gazelle knows his more particular address. Croly is a man of zeal talents-

T.C-

To Upper Seymour Street West - Feb 13. 1826 -

**Back Page:**

Feb 13 - 1826  
Mr. Campbell!  
mention of Mr. Croly  
as lecturer on  
Belles Lettres

-----END-----

**8.34. Item 34: Letter from [Thomas Campbell](#) to [W.Y. Ottley](#), 1830 January 15  
(Removed to Half Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Letter/Correspondence

**Title:** Letter from Thomas Campbell

**Description:** A letter from Thomas Campbell to W.Y. Ottley requesting information of the life of Thomas Lawrence. [W.Y. Ottley](#) (1771-1863) was a British artist, art critic, and collector. His artworks were greatly influenced by his early career spent in Italy. After ten years abroad he returned to England and became Keeper of the Department of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum.

**Dates:** January 15th 1830

**Creator:** Thomas Campbell

**Subjects:** Thomas Campbell, Thomas Lawrence

**Locations:** Scotland, U.K.

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#), [Thomas Lawrence](#), [W.Y. Ottley](#) (1771-1863)

**General Condition:** Good, there is small tear in the back that does not affect the text

**Measurements:** 7 5/16 in. x 8 15/16 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

**Front Page:**

Sir

Having undertaken to write a Life of the late lamented Sir Tho[mas] Lawrence I am naturally anxious to obtain whatever advice & information the friends of that great artist & the best judges of his

works may be pleased to afford me - Regarding you in both of those characters I have obtained the promise of a friend to give me a letter of introduction to your acquaintance Though I have solicited this honour you may depend upon my being as untroublesome to you as possible, for I know the value of your time - but I should be extremely obliged if you would let me know at what time it would suit your convenience to allow me to call upon you.-

I remain  
Sir  
with respect  
your obed[ient] serv[ant]  
T. Campbell

Middle Scotland Yard  
Whitehall  
Jan 7 15. 1830

**Back Page:**

W.Y. Ottley Esqr

-----END-----

**8.35. Item 35: Letter from [Thomas Campbell](#) to Reading, 1830 August 20  
(Removed to Half Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Letter/Correspondence

**Title:** Letter from Thomas Campbell to Reading

**Description:** A short letter from Thomas Campbell to Reading.

**Dates:** August 20 1830

**Creator:** Thomas Campbell

**Subjects:** Thomas Campbell

**Locations:** N/A

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#), Reading

**General Condition:** Good, there are several stains on the paper.

**Measurements:** 7 7/16 in. x 7 13/16 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

My dear Reading

Instead of the small matter which I gave you will you have the goodness to get the enclosed [inserted] in our varieties -

Yours very truly  
T Campbell

L.H. 20 Aug:  
1830

-----END-----

**8.36. Item 36: Letter from [Thomas Campbell](#) to Mrs. Marryatt, 1838 October 2 (Removed to Half Box #1)**

**Type of Material:** Letter/Correspondence

**Title:** Letter from Thomas Campbell

**Description:** A letter from Thomas Campbell to Mrs. Marryatt where he is asking for her help to find a widowed woman who was once his ward many years ago a job as a housekeeper for a wealthy family. The widow (Nancy) has two daughters that she needs to care for and Campbell is the only person she knows in London so he feels obligated to help her.

**Dates:** October 2, 1838

**Creator:** Thomas Campbell

**Subjects:** Widow, Housekeeping, Employment, Thomas Campbell

**Locations:** London

**People:** [Thomas Campbell](#), Mrs. Marryatt, Nancy Thomson

**General Condition:** Good, no issues.

**Measurements:** 7 9/16 in. x 9 in.

**Transcript Attempt:**

**Page 1:**

(o) Lincolns Inn Fields 2 Oct" 1838

Dear Mrs Marryatt

When humanity is concerned I know you too well to fear you will be displeas'd with my applying to you - but before I go farther let me explain myself - I ask only for your good will towards the person in whom I wish to interest you & for your keeping her name & case in your memory in the event of your hearing of any rich or noble family wanting a housekeeper I can recommend with full knowledge & with a clear conscience one who would be a treasure to any family requiring such a person - As to any thing farther I took up this poor widow's care with due deliberation on my own circumstance, which are much unlike what you once knew them - now easy & I may say of the afferent - If I cannot get a situation for this person - it will not ruin me should I be obliged to support her for an indefinite time - but never shall I trouble my friends about her in a pecuniary way - I hate those home-leecher of charity who go about taxing others for the objects of their protection - No but I wish the poor widow to get the means of supporting herself & her two daughters much more for her own sake than for mine - because I have remark'd that the acceptance of charity generally lowers the tone of human character & this in a

**Page 2:**

person who is proud at present & whom I wish to remain so -  
Some 33 years ago - before I had the pleasure of knowing you my deaceased wife & I took some interest in a family - in which there was a little girl 7 years old who had remarkable beauty & for her years wonderful sense - in so much that we used to call her wise little Nancy - & she was a great pet with us both - she grew up & married a ship's captain who traded to Egypt & there set up as a merchant - After 8 years he died & left wise little Nancy with two daughters & no means - The widow after 12 years absence

came back to London thinking to find many friends - but she found none except my humble self - All were dead or absent - I assure you when she came into my chambers with her daughter a comely child of 12 years old she look'd like one saved from a shipwreck who has got ashore - Oh blest be god she said that I have found at least one friend - Well but who are you - for not having seen her for many years I knew her not (& the beauty of wise little Nancy is all gone away.). - She said I was once little Nancy Thomson - I look'd at her & through her skin & bone features & ugliness could still recognize her somewhat - She told me her history with more composure than I could bear it - I retired into another room to consider what I should do - & returned after some minutes full of this

**Page 3:**

feeling that as God has prosper'd me & renewed my health I am bound to do all the good I Can to my fellow creatures as the smallest token I can give of my gratitude to Providence - I told her I should befriend her - & get her some means of welehood - the conversation continued & she showed so much sense in describing the Greek Island & Egypt & all the places she had seen that I could not help saying to myself why this is really miss little Nancy -

Now dear Mrs Marryatt- if you should hear of any rich house hold wanting a housekeeper will you remember my protegee - I can warrant her honest - respectable - intelligent - & well acquainted with house keeping - She has had servants herself & I'll answer for it (& so would you - if you saw her shrewd physiognomy-) will keep a good look out after them - I fear I must aim at getting a high salary for her - because she has two daughters one 12 the other 13 years old - whom she wishes to educate for governesses- & who must be on her hands for a few years - Our darling Mary Mayone has taken up the cause with her usual benevolence - Indeed whether the cause success or not I am glad that it brings me among My friends of your sir, for Womens hearts are always kind - Do not think that I expect from you more than what you may be able to do by mere accident - but at all events believe me with the most friendly recollections

Yours

Thos Campbell

**Page 4:**

Mrs Marryatt  
Wimbledon House,  
Wimbledon Common.

-----END-----