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 subsubseries 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 Evart 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.

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

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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'[sic] [Lieutenant] gnal[sic] [general] dud[ic]t.
Seigneur représentant la personne en et par tout son royaulme[sic] [royaume] et paie de son obéissan[t] Maistre Odet de Baillon Conseilleur 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 guures[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 besoing(?) 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(?) muo^{n}[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^{-}(?) edgen(?) zau(?) hil(?) goun(?) de hemptin(?) ny(?) 8kojumbo(?) a[sic] [à] Paris au fgurijus(?) nautu(?) l[e] nor^{d}premon(?) 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'[sic] [Lieutenant] gnal[sic] [General] dessusy[sic] [dessusdit]

Sarres(?) [signature]

[bottom right corner, sideways]
Aoouid(?) lpTlal(?) Mar$_{s}$
1568(?)

[back]

[sideways on left]
Dresseur(?) par laptoaiot(l'estat?) des(?) deniers(?) Łohury(?) 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$^{[u]r}$ 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]

m^3 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(?) attaignier(?) 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(?) goun(?) 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]

m^3 bnleb [original writing]

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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 ⅞ in. x 8 ¾ 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^{ur}(?) gnallitec^{r}[sic] [generalité] [de] Paris(?) sept, quatre, et teois[sic] [trois] domino(?) sur chim(?) minor de sol(?) nouvillons(?)

attribuer a[sic] [à] noz[sic] [nos] ad[vo]cats procuirriuo[sic] [procureurs] et Griffiova[sic] [greffiers] de Lgriniova(?) Seloy(?)
et anisy[sic] [ainsi] que plus particullierem[en]t est declare[sic] [déclaré] par motr[sic] [notre] edit du mois de Septembre g b.c IIIIXX. 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] [advancement] &j[sic] [de nos] aff[air]es
Oar[sic] [Car] fel[sic] [tel] est nose [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 gnallitee[sic] [generalité] de Paris.

[written sideways; in another hand]
du temur.(?) 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(?) nouvillons(?)
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 Thoison (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 ⅛ in. x 9 ⅝ 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 XIIc[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&myºLaby(?)
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&myºLaby(?)

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 Courrier 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 ⅛ 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.
~~~~~~
Apres[sic] [Après] lequel temps elle vau s’entand[sic] [s’entend] qu’il retourne à sa charge et que cependans[sic] [cepandant] 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 virtu de la presante[sic] [présente]. Fait à Versailles le
Premier Mars 1744
Louis [Signature]
~~~~~~

M. le Voyer d'Argenson [Signature]

Translation:

Prolongation

Reg[iment] 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[r] 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 Treasure 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. Stanslas 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[r][pour] Remboursement et Indemnité;
400
N° 3213pal
241472

Ex.[ce] 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 Brunoi, conformément à ma décision du 22 9bre 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 Brunoi: 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 Brunoi, in accordance with my decision of the 22nd of last September, the sum of Four hundred [French] pounds, which I have granted himby way of reimbursement of advance and indemnity, relating to the service of my hunts at Brunoi: 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 ⅛ in.
Transcription Attempt:
Au S^{r}. Hollande
2600 [livres]

=gs3(?)

Six premiers mois 1791

Trésorier Général de ma Liste civile, le Sr. Jean-Baptiste Tourteau de Septeuil, payez comptant au Sr Hollande l'un des Garçons de la Chambre de la Reine la Somme de Deux mille Six cent livres pour l'indemnites[sic] [l'indemnité] du retour Suprimé[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[onsieu]r Read a[sic] [à] Reading, et au general[sic] [Général] Hanne a[sic] [à] Harrisburg. M[onsieu]r Kittara n'etais 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'etat de pensilvanie[sic] [Pennsylvanie] presentera 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 trani[sic] [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 promise de Mauie(?), ou saurg(?) le plusieur(?) devra revoir, et devons renouvelle mes remerciements et le(?) garrosse(?) liueer(?) de dentmeu(?) avec les quels J'ay[sic] [J'ai] l'honneur(?) d'etre[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[onsieu]r Bingham

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

[Back page]

Mons[ieur] Liancourt

M[onsieu]r 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 Mauie(?), 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 Chaptel 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 *10e*. jour du mois de *friam[ai]re 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 *15e* 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 deferer 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 *15e* jour du mois de *fructidor* l'an *XI* de la République française.

Le Ministre de l'intérieur, Bonaparte [Signature] Par le premier Consul:
Jean Antoine Chapal [Signature] 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]

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2.11. Item 11: Letter from Napoleon III to "Mon cher Général," [Count Chirstophe 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 ⅛ 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]

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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 Chrisitne 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 freundtwillige[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 Probsten, 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

<u>Translation attempt:</u>

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 Probsten 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; Louis 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 ¾ in. x 5 ⅝ in. (letter); 2 in. x 1 ¼ 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

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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[illia]m 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, nébrž v tom pruotahové dějí, což jest nám, pokudž by tak
bylo, s nemalým podiveím i proti mysli. I nechtíc my toho dopouštěti, vám porou-
číme přikazujíc, komuž se koli jakej přísudek od rad našich nad appelacími zříze-
ných 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 appelací 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 králov-
skú a rady naše obzvláště k tomu na Hradě Pražském, jakž vejš dotčíno, usazené appelaci
a odvolání vzíti, čehož se od vás každému dopustiti má. A ktož tak od práva vašeho před nás
jakž nyní oznámeno v čemžkoli appelaci vzíti bude chtíti, ten každý po dnešní den, aby ku
právu za appelaci 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 appelaci
zběhnou prve neodsílali, než předkem strany srocíc jim přečísti dali a při přitomnosti 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. XLVIIII° 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 na-
šeho Českých Budějovic, věrným
našim milým.

A[nno] 1549

Ferdinand I

Appelationsgerichteinrichtung

[sideways, in pencil]

Kriegfoh möden Carl V & Ferdin[and]. I epoque 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. XLVIIII° 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$_{er}$: Lieb$_{den}$[sic] [Euer Liebden] vermög dero lezthin[sic] [letzthin] erhalten schrei-
bens von 18". nächst abgewichenen Monaths[sic] [Monats] vnß(?)
zu nunmehro 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 hiebevor an Ew$_{er}$: Lieb$_{den}$[sic] [Euer Liebden]
gleichmässig[sic] [gleichmäßig] erlassenen treuhertzigen[sic] [treuherzigen] Wunsch
gäntz[lich] widerholen, mithin noch wie vor darthun
wollen, daß Ew$_{er}$: Lieb$_{den}$[sic] [Euer Liebden] wir zu erweisung ange-
nehmer 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 ⅝ in. x 3 ⅞ in. [first manuscript]; 9 ½ in. x 3 ⅞ 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 her 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 ⅞ in. x 6 ½ 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
Dr Tidemann
Franco Derente zu Bremen

Niederl.[ande] Wilh[elm] ^{II} 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,
Dr 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 изьявленныя[sic] [изъявления] НАМИ вашего любовїю по случаю перемены года добрыя желанїя, прїемлемыя НАМИ за новой опыту дружественныхъ[sic] [дружественных] вашихъ[sic] [ваших] расположений, свидетельствкемъ[sic] [свидетельствуем] мы вамъ[sic] [вам] искреннее НАШЕ благодаренїе и молимъ[sic] [молим] провиденїе чтобъ[sic] [чтобы] даровалъ[sic] [даровал] въ продолжееїи многихь[sic] [многихъ] летъ[sic] [лет] вашей любви не нарушимое[sic] [нарушаемое] и прстояннейшее[sic] [постоянное] благополучие. въ прочемъ[sic] [впрочем] вашей любви и княжескому вашему дому пребываемь[sic] [пребываем] всегда благосклонны.
Вашей любви,
Дружебно-охотная
Екатерина [signature]

Вь санкт Петербурге
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 Survilliers," 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.); Survilliers;
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 9bre 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'aiant [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'aiant [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[oun]t of Survillers
Point Breeze
Nov 14' 1817

Mess[ieu]rs
Thom[as] M. & Rich[ar]d 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'addresse[sic] [l'adresse]; et je vous prie de la revoter(?) de votre signature, et de la faire legalizer[sic] [légaliser] par le Consul Général de l'Etat Romain qui est à Washington, cela [*hole*] fut envoiée[sic][envoyée] à Rome avait été legalizée[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[om]te. de Survilliers [Signature]

Monsieur Duponceau

[Back]

M[onsieur]. le Comte de Survilliers
Phild[elph]ia 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] Brittaine [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 Shipps[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^{w} [sic] [you] and iviry [sic] [every] one of yo^{w} [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^{w} [sic] [you] are not to faile [sic] [fail] as yo^{w} [sic] [you] and iviry [sic] [every] one of yo^{w} [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$^{[jes]ties}$ [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 ⅝ in. x 5 ¾ in.
Transcript Attempt:
[Front]

de Londres ce 23
May, 1667:

Monsieur,

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

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

Monsieur
de V:Ma: [Votre Majesté]
Le tres[sic] [très] affectionne[sic] [affectionné] frere[sic] [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[uire] to hunt in any part of Our Forist [sic] [Forest] of East Beare in Our County of Southampton this ensueing [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 18th day of May, 1671. in the Three and Twentieth year of Our Reigne [sic] Reign.

By his Ma[jes]t[y']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 18th 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 ⅛ 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[jest]ty. King Charles the second, and of their present Ma[jesty']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[ui]r[e]. or his Assignes [sic] [assigned person] of the sume [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[jes]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 direccon [sic] [direction] of the late Act of Parliament for which this shall be your Warrant. Whitehall Treasury Chamber. Aprill [sic] [April] 3[r]d. 1691.

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

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[en]t
[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]

~~O.~~
~~D.~~
Godhlphim(?)
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, *(*Entituled [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, Impo-sitions 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, *(*Entituled[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[n]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^{y}:3^{4mo} Jul[y] due $23^{[r]d}$ May 1714 out of lobarto(?)

7 Aug[us]^{t} 1714

Ec(?) Record 10 Aug 1714 CCr$^{?}$. C Denbigh
- L$^{[or]d}$ Denbigh Ipray pay CCC for 3/mo Jul[y] due 23 Aug[us]^{t} 1714 Out of Each
adia Goody 2 Oct 1714
Ec(?) Record 6 Oct[ober] 1714 CCC Denbigh
My L$^{[or]d}$ Denbigh Ipray pay by(?) for(?) mo/6 Jul[y] due 23^{d} Febr[uar]y 1715 out of Whats(?)
Ec(?) Record 23 Feb.[ruary] 1714 in(?) Denbigh 23 Feb[ruary] 1715
My L$^{[or]d}$ Denbigh Ipray pay + in full of the prin(?) &y. CCC -- for the Jne(?)
thereof to the 10th Aug[us]^{t} 1715 and in full 3rd/mo 79 out of Each(?) Jnd(?) Goods
23$^{[r]d}$ Augt. 1715
Ec(?) Record 25 Aug 1715 t^{h} Denbigh Et y^{lo}. C ozth. C T Jnd

Exam[ine]d by Halifax
[Signature]

[Back: page 2]

I Do hereby assigne[sic] [assign] and Transferr[sic.] [transfer] unto M^{r}. Henry Metcalfe and his Assigne 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$^{[be]r}$. the 27th 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. 26th Decem$^{[be]r}$ 1710
To our very good Lord Charles Lord Halifax Aud$^{[ito]r}$. of the rec$^{[eip]t}$. of her Maj^{tey} [sic] [Majesty's] Excheq$^{[ue]r}$.

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$^{[illia]m}$ Watkins this Assigns Jan[ua]ry the 16th 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^{r}. John Leaves, and his Assigns June 26th: 1712 ~~~
Regled(?) z Moe(?) [signature*; same as above] x W$^{[illia]m}$ 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 Warr[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 ⅞ in. x 13 ⅝ 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[a][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[ui]r[e], 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[es]tys Command
Townshend [Signature]

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

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

[Stamp ⅞ in. x ⅞ 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 Cuningham Esq. on January 20, 1735/6 from St. James's Palace, London. The decree acknowledges the promotion of James Cuningham Esq. to the rank of Major and his assignment as a captain in charge of a company within the Regiment of Foot. James Cuningham Esq. is under the command of Brigadier General, John Middleton Esq. The authors charge James Cuningham 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 Cuningham 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; Cuningham, James; R[d]. 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[a][sic.] [etc.]. To our Trusty and Welbeloved [sic] [Well-beloved] James Cuningham Esq[ui]r[e] 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[ui]r[e], 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[d]. Arnold.

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

By His Majesty's Command

Harrington.

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

[Stamp 1 in. x ⅞ 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 Goerge 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 ⅝ in. x 3 ½ 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 ⅜ 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[n]d. 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 15th. April 1728, and the 10th. of February 174$^{6}/_{7}$ 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 1st. May 1725, and 5th. 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[n]d. 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^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'[d] English Statesman, one of the oldest peers now living

He, Lyndhurst & Broughan 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 Material 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 Count-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 Commissanirs[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 S^{t}. James's this 5th.. 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. 3rd 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 ⅜ 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]

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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, Moĭseĭ I͡Akovlevich Ostrogorskiĭ, 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; Ostrogorskiĭ, M. I͡A. (Moĭseĭ I͡Akovlevich), 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. I͡A. (Moĭseĭ I͡Akovlevich), 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 ⅝ in. (closed), 9 ⅛ 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
Milk Punch	Consommé Sarah Bernhardt
	Crême Marie Louise
Moselblümchen	Saumon, Sauce Mousseline
1897	Filet de Sole Cendrillon
Liebfraumilch	Ris-de-Veau Archiduc
1893	Mousse de Foie Gras en Belle Vue
Moët & Chandon	Selle de Pré-Sâlé Nivernaise
1898	Caneton en Cocotte Bonne Femme
Pol Roger	Salade Romaine
1898	Petits Pois aux Beurre
Château	Charlotte Russe
Mouton d'Armailhacq	Biscuit Glacé Princesse
1896	Petits Fours
Liqueurs	Dessert
Aerated Waters	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	"Faust" FRANCE.	…	*Gounod*	
2 Suite (No. 1)	"Peer Gynt" NORWAY.	…	*Grieg*	
3 Ballet Music	"Cid" SPAIN.	…	*Massenet*	
4 Grand Selection	"Tannhaüser" GERMANY.	…	*Wagner*	[sic] [Tannhäuser]
5 *a* Berceuse	"Jocelyn"	…	*Godard*	
b Morceau	"Andante"	…	*Thorné*	
6 Selection	"La Bohéme" ITALY.	…	*Puccini*	
7 Selection	"Yeoman of the Guard" ENGLAND.	…	*Sullivan*	

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----------