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By dear friend,

I should never forgive myself, if I let slip the opportunity of writing to you by the best of men, he sets off however three days earlier than I expected so that I may say I write this in a hurry, I have looked for some time past for a letter from you but have that pleasure to come, for I know you will not forget me, and a single line will be acceptable - I can as yet excuse you, for I know you are hurried - As to Politios this town is divided into two parties aristocrats and democrats - the latter are gaining ground but very slowly - the former are numerous, may the very mob who hitherto have been always on the side of Liberty at present shake hands with the Nobility, and are rather hearty in their cause, so that Mr. Burke may be said to have written on the popular side of the question - this will

and grateful title may I plead,
For many a kindly word and deed,
To bring my tribute to his grave; -
"Tis little - but 'tis all I have."

This letter is undated, but the reference to the celebration of the anniversary of the French Revolution at the Crown and Anchor (see note 16) places it in the second half of July 1791.

Possibly Captain Silverschmidt; see Mrs. Wood's letter of 21st June 1791 (no. 804): "He intends sailing for Denmark in about 3 weeks." Pinkerton's letter of 26th November 1791 (no. XVII) indicates clearly that Silverschmidt had been in Denmark during the summer and had returned to England at the end of August or beginning of September. See also next letter no. XVI, note 6.

I.e. as a result of the French Revolution. One of the principal causes of this division had been the publication in November 1790 of Burke's Reflections. The effect of the alliance of the mob with the reactionary section of the gentry, to which Wilson alludes, was indeed seen in the Birmingham riots (see note 19 below), and Wilson no doubt had this in mind when he wrote.
range the writers for aristocracy - Burke, Flowden, a lawyer, Oldys, Hunt, Gold, and half dozen shabby persons - who would write in fa-

4 Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France, London 1790 (see pp. 175-76 infra).

5 Francis Peter Flowden (1740-1829), a member of a prominent Catholic family in Shropshire and a member of the Middle Temple. His best-known work was his Historical Review of the State of Ireland, from the invasion of that country under Henry II to its union with Great Britain 1 Jan. 1301, 2 vols., London 1803. Wilson presumably refers to his Jura Incolom, The Rights of Englishmen; being an historical and legal Defense of the present Constitution, London 1792, which might possibly have appeared by the time this letter was written. Flowden ended his life in Paris where he taught at the Scots College; his obituary will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1829 (vol. 99, p. 374).

6 Wilson presumably refers to George Chalmers' Life of Thomas Paine, the author of Rights of Man, a defense of his writings, published in London in 1791 under the pseudonym of Francis Oldys, M.A., of the University of Pennsylvania. As a young man, Chalmers had accompanied his uncle to America, and practiced as a lawyer in Baltimore. His Life of Paine was extremely popular, and by 1793 had gone into the seventh edition. It would appear, from its title, to be an odd work for Wilson to list on the side of the Aristocrats; but no other work seems to answer the description better.

7 Isaac Hunt, Rights of Englishmen, an antidote to the poison now vending by the Transatlantic Republicans, Thomas Paine. In reply to his whimsical attacks against the Constitution and Government of Great Britain, Part I, London 1791 (no more apparently published). From the fact that all Hunt's other publications are sermons, it may perhaps be assumed that he was one of the "shabby persons" denounced by Wilson.

8 Thomas Gould (1766?-1843), son of a wealthy Protestant family in Cork, was distinguished as a lawyer, an N.P. in the Irish Parliament, and later as King's Serjeant and Master in the Irish Court of Chancery. His obituary in the Annual Register describes him as being (with the exception of Lord Plunkett) "the last star in that galaxy of talent which shone forth with such a splendid and brilliant radiance in Ireland towards the close of the last century. The contemporary, as well as associate, of all the bright luminaries of that day in oratory, literature, and belles lettres... he was the personal friend of Caryn, Plunkett, Grattan, and Burke, and took his stand and played his part in all those brilliant displays and keen
vour of the devil were a nitre clapped on his head - for Democracy

encounter of men's wits' by which the Irish House of Commons, of which
he was then a member, was characterized" (1849, p. 238). His pam-
phlet, A Vindication of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke's Reflections on
the Revolution in France in answer to his opponents (Dublin 1791),
published at the beginning of his career in his twenties, earned him
an invitation to Burke's country house at Beaconsfield.

Part I of Thomas Paine's answer to Burke, The Rights of Man, ap-
peared in March 1791 (see the Public Advertiser, 18th March 1791: "This
day is published, Price 3s. The Rights of Man ... "). The book was
to be, together with Mackintosh's Vindicinai Gallione, one of the two
greatest of the many replies (upward of 48, according to Professor
Strachan in his Edmund Burke and the Natural Laws, University of Michi-
gan Press 1958) to Burke's Reflections. On 2nd July 1791, Paine
wrote to Washington, to whom the book was dedicated, that it had al-
ready sold over 11,000 copies, and it was later to be one of the
publications circulated among the Corresponding Societies. For a
detailed account of the great controversy between Burke and Paine,
see R. Fennedy, Burke, Paine and the Rights of Man. A Difference
of Political Opinion, The Hague 1963. This contains a particularly
useful bibliography of the various pamphlets which appeared on both
sides. See also letter XXII, note 4.

Sir James Mackintosh (1765-1832), the famous philosopher, lawyer
and M.P., was at this time only 23 and at the beginning of his career.
He had forsaken medicine (which he had studied at Edinburgh) and
began to study for the Bar in London, while earning a precarious liv-
ing as a journalist. He supported James Tooke (see note 21 below)
during the Westminster election of 1790, and in 1791 produced his
answer to Burke under the title of Vindicinai Gallione. A Defence of
the French Revolution, and its English admires against the accusa-
tions of the Right Hon. E. Burke, etc. The pamphlet had an imme-
diate success and ran through three editions in 1791. It was one of
the books which was discussed by Hazlitt and Coleridge during Haz-
litt's first momentous meeting with the latter: "At dinner-time he
grew more excited, and dilated in a very edifying manner on Mary
bolstonecraft and Mackintosh. The last, he said, he considered (on
my father's speaking of his Vindicinai Gallione as a capital perfor-
ance) as a clever scholastic man - a master of the topics, - or as
the ready houseman of letters, who knew exactly where to lay his
hand on what he wanted, though the goods were not his own. He
thought him no match for Burke, either in style or matter. Burke
was a metaphysician, Mackintosh a mere logician. Burke was an ora-
tor (almost a poet) who reasoned in figures, because he had an eye for
nature; Mackintosh, on the other hand, was a rhetorician, who had
only an eye to common-places. On this I ventured to say that I had
Christie — end a Cobler at Canterbury who is little inferior in always entertained a great opinion of Burke, and that (as far as I could find) the speaking of him with contempt might be made the test of a vulgar democratical mind. This was the first observation I ever made to Coleridge, and he said it was a very just and striking one" ("My First Acquaintance with Poets", William Hazlitt Selected Writings ed. Ronald Blythe, Penguin English Library 1970, p. 49).

The success of the pamphlet was partly due to the fact, as Lord Colling后来 said, that "it gave just the answer to Burke which Burke himself would have given to his own reflections. Thus, the club of Saint James', the cloister of Trinity College, had a writer to quote, whose sentiments were in favour of liberty, and whose language, agreeable to the ear of the gentleman and scholar, did not, in defending the patriots of France, advise their imitation or approve their excesses" (Historical Characters, 5th ed., London 1900, pp. 257-58). See also Hazlitt's essay on Mackintosh in The Spirit of the Age. Mackintosh's enthusiasm was to suffer a reaction, and by 1790, when he reviewed Burke's Thoughts on a Regicide Peace, it was clear that subsequent events in France had converted him to Burke's point of view.

George Rous, Thoughts on Government occasioned by Mr. Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France (London 1790). A fourth edition appeared in 1791 with the addition of a "Postscript in reply to a vindication of Mr. Burke's Reflections." Rous appears to be the George William Rous, whose death is reported in the Gentleman's Magazine, June 1802 (vol. 72, i, p. 592): "George William Rous, esq., barrister at law and counsel to the East India Company. He was seized on the 5th June with an apoplectic stroke while in the Court of Exchequer, as he was beginning to address the jury, and never recovered."

Sir Brooke Boothby, A Letter to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, London 1791. Sir Brooke Boothby (1743-1824), 7th baronet of Ashbourne Hall, Derbyshire, was a prominent member of the Lichfield circle which included Anna Seward, Francis Darwin and Richard Lovell Edgeworth. He spent some time in France where he became friendly with Rousseau, whose character he defended against Burke in his Observations on the Appeal from the New to the Old Laws, and on Mr. Paine's Rights of Men, London 1792. There is a letter from him to Thoreau in the Loring Collection, returning books which he had borrowed from him.

Dr. Joseph Priestley (1733-1804), the scientist and Unitarian theologian, was undoubtedly the best-known Dissenter of the day. The Revolution, in promising liberty of conscience and religion was particularly warmly welcomed by the English Dissenters, still struggling vainly for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; and
point of patriotism to the Cobler of Messina, but as to Gibbes and tams far superior to Pasquin himself. Payne and Macintosh bear

Hingham, where Priestley then lived, was a noted centre of Non-conformism. Priestley's answer to Burke was published in Hingham on 1st January 1791, under the title of Letters to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, occasioned by his Reflections on the Revolution in France. For a biography of Priestley with a bibliography, see Jane Holt, A Life of Joseph Priestley, London 1931.

Thomas Christie (1761-96), was the son of the provost of Montrose and a member of a prominent mercantile family in that burgh. After considering commerce as a career, he studied medicine with some success, but was drawn towards journalism and was largely responsible for the foundation of the Analytical Review in 1788. "In 1790," according to Nichols, "he thought proper to visit the Continent; and, while he was at Paris, some advantageous offers from a highly respectable mercantile house in London induced him to resume his original pursuit, and to become a partner in that house. This journey to Paris, however, produced another effect, not quite so favourable for his future happiness. Becoming acquainted with many of the Literati of France, and among them with many of the Founders of the French Revolution, he espoused their principles, was an enthusiast in their cause, and seemed to devote more attention, more stretch of mind, to the study and support of the Revolutionary measures adopted in that country, than was consistent with the sober pursuits of Commerce. This enthusiasm, in which it must be confessed he was at that time not singular, produced in 1790, "A Sketch of the new Constitution of France," in two folio sheets; and in 1791, being then a recruit, he enlisted himself among the Answerers of Mr. Burke's celebrated "Reflections," in Letters on the Revolution of France, and the new Constitution established by the National Assembly," a large Dvo, volume, which was to have been followed by a second; but the destruction of that Constitution, the anarchy which followed, and the disappointment of his and the hopes of all friends of Liberty, probably prevented his prosecuting the subject" (Necrologe of Literature, IX, pp. 388-90). In 1792 he was employed by the National Assembly on the polyglot translation of the new Constitution; but only Christie's English translation and an Italian version seem to have been completed. There are two letters from Christie to Thorkelin in the Laing Collection, one re-inding him of a dimer engagement, the other sending him the first volume of his Miscellanea before publication date.

The identity of the "Cobler at Canterbury" is difficult to establish. The most prominent genuine cobbler to have been involved in the dispute on the Democratic side was Thomas Hardy, founder of the London Corresponding Society in 1791; but he had no connection with Canterbury and does not appear to have written anything before 1792. Two pamphlets were published in Canterbury, but not until 1792; and in any case the authors (Dr. John Jones and "an Oxford
away the Laurel, the latter is equal to Burke himself in Language,
and far far superior to him in Learning - I joined in celebrating the
French anniversary on the 14 inst at the Crown and Anchor the
Company was very respectable all of one mind and one soul in all No.
besides 40 that could not get seats - The riots at Birmingham
have been dreadful, the mob not only took their revenge on the poor
Dissenters, but on Learning for Doctor Priestly's MS. and fine Lab-
17 18
oratory fell a sacrifice to their misguided zeal, numbers have been
arrested and will no doubt forfeit their lives - The city of

Graduate) both answer Paine rather than Burke. The only other
possibility seems to be Three Letters to the Rev. Dr. Price: con-
taining remarks upon his Fast-Sermon. By a Cobbler, London 1779;
but this too is generally anti-reform and reactionary in tendency,
could therefore hardly be described as being on the democratic
side. It is also at least ten years earlier than one would expect
from the context of Wilson's reference. It is possible, however,
that the author may later have written another pamphlet in answer to
Burke, which has not survived. The identity of the Cobbler of
Pessina is equally mysterious.

See the Gentleman's Magazine, July 1791 (61, ii, p.673): "Thursday
14. This day about fifteen hundred Gentlemen met at the Crown and
Anchor Tavern in the Strand, to celebrate the anniversary of the French
Revolution; amongst whom were Doctors Kippis, Towers, and Rees.

"Lord Stanhope, in consequence of the advice of his friends, not
being present; George Rous, Esq. was called to the chair.

"The dinner, consisting of a plentiful and excellent cold col-
lection, being finished, the following toasts were drunk - here follows a
list of 21 toasts, interspersed with the recital and singing of a
specially composed ode . . .

"Mr. Rous then stated, that though it was his wish, such was his
love of the cause they were applauding, to sit till mid-night; yet he
thought, that, as the intentions of the society had been so grossly
misrepresented in the daily prints, the best answer they could give to
such accusations would be, after having enjoyed a temperate repast,
and cordially rejoiced over the destruction of despotism in France, to
retire early and quietly to their homes. The company approved, and
immediately acquiesced in that notion, retiring cheerfully and peace-
ably." The society responsible for this meeting may have been the
Constitutional Society, which, the following year, moved its head-
quarters to the Crown and Anchor Tavern.
Dublin was in a blaze on the occasion - not a house that was not

A word seems to have been omitted here by "Wilson, probably as a result of finding himself at the end of a line. The word "arrested" seems to supply his meaning adequately.

See the Annual Register for 1791, Chronicle, p. 25: "July 14th, Birmingham: - In consequence of an advertisement on Thursday the 14th instant, upwards of 90 gentlemen met at the hotel, to commemorate the French revolution. It is previously to be observed, that six copies of a seditious hand-bill had been left early in the week by some person unknown in a public-house; for discovering the author, printer, or publisher of which, a reward of 100 guineas was offered by the magistrates; and which having been very generally copied, caused no small fermentation in the minds of the people. In consequence, on Thursday afternoon a considerable number of persons gathered round the hotel, hissing at the gentlemen as they assembled; and, subsequent to their departure, (which happened two hours after) every window in the front was completely demolished, notwithstanding the personal appearance and interference of the magistrates. The mob next attacked the new meeting-house (Dr. Priestley's), and after trying in vain to tear up the seats, &c. they set it on fire, and nothing remains that could be consumed. The old meeting-house was completely captured of the pulpit, pew, &c. which were burnt in the adjoining burying-ground, and afterwards the building was levelled nearly with the ground. Dr. Priestley's house, at Fair-hill, (a mile and a half from hence), next met with a similar fate, with the whole of his valuable library, and more valuable collection of apparatus for philosophical experiments... On Friday morning the infatuated mob continued their depredations, for there was no armed force in the town, and the civil power was not sufficient to repress them..." The riots continued until the Sunday, by which time troops had arrived to subdue the disturbances; and by Monday the town was reported quiet. Priestley had not been present at the dinner and was sitting quietly at home with his wife when the riot erupted, as the gentlemen's Magazine described it, "like a thunder-storm on a sun-shining day, from a quarter least expected, which spread an alarm not only in that town, but in the whole country for miles around; and church and King was the cry of the rioters, tho' neither had been thought in any danger for nearly half a century before" (61, ii, p. 674). The suspicion that the design of the rioters had been known and secretly approved beforehand by those in authority caused much indignation among more enlightened circles in England. "If the brutality had arisen merely from the ungovern'd madness of a mob composed of the lowest order of our species one would then lament all its effects like those of a storm or hurricane," wrote Josiah Edgewood to Priestley. "But if there is reason to believe that the rabble were acted on and encouraged to such proceedings by those who should have been their superiors, one cannot but perceive the too evident spirit of the times, or the place, at least, by which you and so many of your worthy neighbours have suffered" (quoted by Sir Oliver Lodge in his essay on
illuminated, and that voluntarily too — But the rejoicing at Belfast exceeded all description thus you see in Ireland that the spirit of the people is increasing — and I hope will not be diminished. Horne Tooke was not at the Crown and Anchor he thought the advertisement too tame — this was his reason to Count Zemobio. The Count by the

Priestley in Nine Birmingham Orations, ed. Muirhead, Birmingham 1909, p. 44). To what extent this suspicion was justified may be guessed from a letter from George III to Dundas: "Though I cannot but feel better pleased that Priestley is the sufferer for the doctrines he and his party have instilled, and that the people see them in their true light, yet I cannot approve of their having employed such atrocious means of showing their discontent" (Ibid., p. 42). The Birmingham riots were the chief cause of Priestley's being obliged to emigrate to America; and his wife never recovered from the shock she suffered on that occasion. He died in America in 1804.

19 See W.E.H. Lecky's History of Ireland in the 18th Century, III, p. 9: "In July 1791 the anniversary of the French Revolution was celebrated at Belfast with great enthusiasm. All the volunteers of the neighbourhood attended. An address drawn up in the strain of the most fulsome admiration was sent to France. Democratic toasts were drunk; and speeches made eulogising Paine, Washington, and the French Revolution, and demanding an equal representation in Parliament, and the abolition of the remaining Popery Laws. A resolution was shortly afterwards drawn up by the first volunteer company, in favour of the abolition of religious disqualifications, and it was responded to by an address of thanks from some Catholic bodies. This was said to have been the first considerable sign of that union of the Presbyterians and Catholics which led to the formation of the United Irish Society."

20 Cf. the famous resolution of John Dunning, Lord Ashburton, in the House of Commons in 1780: that "the power of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." See also Wilson's letter of 6th December 1791 (no. XIX): "Fox's popularity is rising fast ... In Ireland it is daily increasing ought to increase, and I hope never will diminish."

21 John Horne Tooke (1738-1812), radical politician and philologist, was bred to the church at his father's desire, but later forsook the pulpit for the Bar. He has, the distinction of being the last Anglican clergyman to sit in the House of Commons, and was himself the occasion of the Clerical Disqualification Act of 1801. He supported Wilkes during the famous Middlesex election campaign in 1768, but later
The only information which seems to be available about Count Zenobio is contained in his obituary in the Gentleman's Magazine, January 1818, (83, 1, 83): "1618, Jan. 1. In Duke-street, St. James's, in his 50th year, Count Zenobio. The Count was descended from the first family in Europe among the Noblesse; being not only a Prince in the Venetian Republic, but also a Prince of the House of Austria. Count Zenobio was likewise the nephew of Dzo, the late Admiral of Venice; he was the owner of two of the finest palaces in the world, Dzo and Zenobio. The political bias of the Count is well known. As a man of fashion and gallantry he took the lead at Versailles, when under the antient regime, at Baxter's Club, about the year 1790, he usually risked 5000£ every night." The only publication by Count Zenobio to appear in the British Museum Catalogue is his Three Letters on the expedi-
published I shall take care & send it you with one of my own, which I have just finished. I should make you as proud as old Nick did. I tell you one half of the praises, which have been bestowed on your character of the Prince of D— Has not the Monthly review paid you many compliments? if you could send me some fresh materials I should publish a second edition, and I should endeavour to do it all the justice in my power — send me that you [please] my pen shall

ency of reestablishing the Republic of Venice, London 1809, although one pamphlet is reviewed in the English Review, November 1792 (see Letter no. XXIV, note 8); and it must be assumed that most of the books and pamphlets to which Wilson refers in his letters were published anonymously. The Count makes brief appearances in the diaries of Sophie de la Roche at the house of Count Cagliostro (see Sophie in London, p. 139) and of Fanny Burney, who describes him as "a noble Venetian, whom I have often met lately at Mrs. Thrale's" (Everyman ed., London 1971, p. 72).

Whatever this pamphlet may have been, it seems likely that it was published anonymously; it has not been possible to identify it.

The Monthly Review's notice of Thorkelin's Sketch of the Prince of Denmark appeared in August 1791; from the fact that Wilson wrote this letter in the latter half of July, one may assume that 18th century practice was not unlike our own in issuing monthly periodicals during the month preceding that named on the cover. The review in question is not quite so complimentary as Wilson implies; this work paints the character of the Prince of Denmark in the most amiable colours. Several of the anecdotes are sufficiently entertaining; and the account of the literature and polite arts of Denmark is evidently calculated to give a favourable impression of the taste and refinement of that northern country. The anonymous author employs, throughout, the language of panegyric; and in displaying the merit of the Danish courtiers, he deals too much in superlatives. If he be indeed an Englishman, as his title-page professes, his long residence in a foreign country must have corrupted the purity of his native tongue. His expressions are often improper, and the construction of his sentences is seldom correct. Without dwelling, however, on verbal imperfections, his work is such as cannot fail of highly gratifying the English reader; who will naturally feel himself interested in contemplating this picture of an amiable young prince, sprung from a branch of the royal family of Great Britain (New Series, 5, p. 475).

The paper has been completely torn away here by the seal.
be always at your service, but my dear friend don't forget Sumb his works will make me happy - and as much of the Danish dictionary as is published - I look out for them with impatience, and I hope you'll find that I'll make a proper use of them - I have a great deal to say to you but must reserve it for another Letter, which I trust you will have more time to read - write my dear friend as soon as you can for in England there is not a man would be happier to hear from you than your very sincere friend C.H. Wilson.

XVI. From Wilson (no. 849g)

Octobe 20th 1791

By very good Friend,

I know not how to thank you for your attention to me, - I had the pleasure of receiving the books, - and am at a loss in that

The first volume of the Danish Dictionary (Dansk Ordbog, udgiven under Videnskabernes Selskabs Bestyrelse, Copenhagen 1793-1823, 5 vols.) had not been published at the time that this letter was written. The reference to Sumb might indicate his continuation of Langebek's Scriptores (see Pinkerton's letter of 16th January 1792, no. XX, note 3) of which volumes I - VI had by this time been published. It might, however, refer to Karenzchen... F.K.

Sumb's skride skriver (Sumbiana. Efters Bog af K. K. S. Uttrykte Manusriiter udriven efter hans Tod... ved N. Krump), Copenhagen 1788, 1799. Sumb died in 1798.

1 There is no evidence in this letter which places it indisputably in 1791, and, since it was obviously sent enclosed in Mrs. Good's little packet, there is no postmark. But Mrs. Good did send Thorkelin a letter on 21st October 1791 (no. 837) and it is very likely that Wilson's letter was enclosed in it. Wilson speaks, moreover, of the forthcoming publication of his novel and his Irish work, both of which were published in 1792.

2 There is no evidence to show what these books were.
nearer to return the favour, which I shall remember as long as I live.

This winter promises to teem with publications in the political line, and you may depend on it that I shall not fail to send you some of the best - if you will do me the kindness to point out the conveyance - I have my novel in the press - four volumes octavo - which I must send you same way or other, as I know your partiality is such, that you will be glad even to read my nonsense. Mrs. Wood sent me word this morning, that she intended to send you a little packet, this evening - and I just snatch that opportunity to send you Count Zenbio's book - and to write these two or three lines - as I intend to

3

The Wandering Islander; or, the history of Mr. Charles North, 2 vols., London 1792. The book was published anonymously, but is attributed to Wilson by the Gentleman's Magazine (May 1803, 73, i, 439), and is listed under his authorship inalkett and Long's Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain (London 1833-38). Volume 2 has the following advertisement printed at the end of it: "It was first intended to publish this work in four volumes, which entirely depends on the reception these two may meet with from an indulgent public." The novel was reviewed in the Monthly Review, November 1793 (New Series, 12, pp. 339-39): "had this writer entitled his work merely The Wanderer, it would have been impossible in one word more properly to express the character of his book. The author rambles from topic to topic with so much rapidity, that the reader never knows where to find him. It is impossible to refer the book to any class of writing, or to describe it under any of the characters which the laws of criticism have provided. It is not properly narrative, for it pursues no regular story; yet it contains tales of both the humorous and pathetic kind. It abounds too much in low jokes, or in dull small talk, to merit the general character of a witty, humorous, or satirical work; yet it is not wholly destitute of humour and satire. . . . In short, it is much easier to say what this work is not, than that it is; and though there be passages of various kinds, which may be read with pleasure, yet, considering it as a whole, we shall not perhaps form too severe a judgment, if we acquiesce in the author's own opinion: 'now I declare, once for all, that the reader who can be pleased with these sheets may safely lay his hand upon his heart and say, I am a good-natured man indeed.' The last two volumes were apparently never published.

4

Mrs. Catharine Wood, Thackeray's landlord at 5 Brownlow Street, Derry Lane (or Long Acre), during his stay in London.
write you a very long letter in the course of ten or twelve days 
and to send you all the news I can. The Count intends to publish 
two large volumes this winter, and I shall send them to you the im-
stant they are printed. Mr. Silberschild is in the country, and 
when he returns you may depend on it that I shall do every thing in 
my power to forward him in the English — and indeed to tell you the 
truth, I can't do too much for him, for without exception he is one 
of the most amiable characters I ever had the pleasure of 
being acquainted with — my dear friend, since you have done so much 

5 See previous letter, note 22.

6 The identity of Mr. Silberschildt (or Silberschildt) is something of 
a mystery. He is referred to repeatedly in various letters through-
out the Laing Collection, but never in such a way as to give any in-
dication of his business in London. He is clearly a Dane (probably 
of German origin), married to an English woman, and it is equally 
clear that he lived for many years in London (he seems still to have 
been a resident there in 1819); but, although he was apparently a 
close friend of Thorkelin's, there are no letters in the collection 
from him himself. There exists, however, a letter in the National 
Library of Scotland, written by Thorkelin to Charles Townley, the 
collector of the Townley marbles, dated 11th April 1791, in which he 
introduced Silberschildt as "a friend of mine from Copenhagen" who 
wishes "to be admitted to your collection of Statues and Etruscan 
antiquities — his mother-in-law Mrs. Barton will be particularly 
happy in admiring those immortal works of the ancient & that public 
spirit, which made them the pride of Great Britain" (MS. 968, f. 
257). Silberschildt seems to have held some military rank, for he 
is called "Captain Silverschildt" by General Welvill, and "Col. Sil-
verschildt" by Francis Douce, and Joseph Barton addresses a letter to 
Thorkelin "at Captain Silverschildt's no. 53 queen ann street east 
London." D.A. Beaumont, in his letter to Thorkelin of 14th July 1792 
even refers to him as Count Silberschild. Welvill (to whom Thorkel-
in had presumably introduced him), tells Thorkelin that he "was so 
much pleased with his agreeable qualities & dispositions, well deser-
ving the encoragement you had bestowed on him, that I had great satis-
faction in cultivating his friendly acquaintance & that of his 
Family, but to himself, my dear Sir, I must refer you for all par-
ticulars private & public which happened here during his stay, having 
only to add that he carries with him the sincere regard of all who 
know him with regret for his departure" (letter no. 584).
do a little more - I know you are hurried, but I also know that you
will steal a few moments even from sleep to serve me - will you then
send a short account of the progress of the Survey of Denmark, and if
possible the two first volumes of Zalm or any other book that is
curious - as I intend without delay to publish my Irish work this
winter - I called with Mr. Ridgway and he is anxious either to give
a second edition of the prince or additions if you send me the anec-
dotes I shall take care and dress them out as well as I can - excuse

7

The reference to the Survey of Denmark presents problems, for no-
thing seems to have been published about this time under any title
approximately resembling this. It has been suggested to me by Dr.
Frederik Thorkelin and Dr. Hans Bagger of Copenhagen that this may re-
fer to the Geographic and Geometric Survey of Denmark carried out un-
der the auspices of Det Kongelige Danske Vidskabernes Selkab by
Niels Morville (1743-1812), the results of which were published in
the Society's publications. See Det Kongelige Danske Vidskabernes
Selkabs Skrifter, Copenhagen 1783-93. Morville's work was known in
England, for the Critical Review (1792, Appendix, p. 547) has a review
of his Geometrical or Economiske Jorddeelinge og Jordsiftnings-Lære,
etc., Copenhagen 1791.

8

C.H. Wilson, Select Irish Poems, translated into English, [Dublin] 1792. For a detailed account of the reasons for attributing this
work to Wilson, see Séamus Ó Cásidhe, "A Rare Book of Irish and Scott-
ish Gaelic Verse" in the Bibliographical Society of Ireland Publica-
tions, Vol. III, no. 6 (1923), which concludes as follows: "The
little volume of Select Irish Poems may reasonably be attributed to
Charles Henry Wilson and the date of publication may be fixed as 1792
(following Hardiman) or perhaps a year or two earlier. The place of
publication may be assumed to be Dublin and the printer may have been
Joseph Hill of that city, who, in 1732, printed Wilson's Resolutions
of the Volunteers of Ireland on paper water-marked with the two names
quoted above [i.e. "P. Lhorne" and "P. Dugommoe"] as appearing on
the paper on which the Select Irish Poems were printed." If this is
indeed the work to which Wilson refers (and there seems to be little
doubt that it is), then these letters establish more firmly its date
of publication, which was certainly not earlier than 1792.

9

This does not quite tally with Pinkerton's report to Thorkelin in
his letter of 26th November 1791 (no. XVIII) that "about 200 remain
uncollected, and that he [Ridgway] cannot venture on a new edition." For a note on Ridgway, see pp. 359-50 below.
this short letter - I write again just time an 'iss - and I can only tell you that I am Yours most sincerely C.H. Wilson.

The Prince has fared beyond expectation in the Reviews. I intend to collect the Criticisms for you -

XVII. From Pinkerton (no. 666)

Dear sir,

1 2

Your letter gave me particular pleasure, and I am much obliged to you for the acceptable present of the books, which came safely to hand. I should be glad to know in what way I had best send any parcel to you. I mean, in the course of next winter, to publish three volumes of old Scottish poetry, and I must beg your acceptance of a copy. My book published here, which may particularly inter-


This letter, dated 29th August 1791, was obviously the first written by Thorkelin to Pinkerton after his return to Denmark and appears to have been prompted by a letter from Pinkerton (which has not survived) praising Thorkelin's Sketch of ... the Prince of Denmark. The manuscript of the letter exists in the British Museum (f. 29,747, f. 78), and it is also printed in Pinkerton's Literary Correspondence (I, pp. 263-68). The books for which Pinkerton thanks him were "a curious tract 'De Veterum Septentrionalium; the Voyage under ground of Nicolai Klin, by Baron Holberg, containing a Satire on the University of Oxford with prints; and the Landnams Book."

2 Pinkerton's use of a lower case "i" for the personal pronoun is a peculiarity which extends occasionally even into his printed works (see Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Skysthians or Cthas, London 1787, chapter I, p. 5), but is found most frequently in his letters. His reasons for its use are not known, but at least two other instances of this usage have been traced, of these, the better-known is Pinkerton's chief opponent and hated rival, Joseph Ritson; cf. his letter to Constable, quoted in note 19 of letter XXX, from Robert Johnson to Thorkelin.
est your country, I should with pleasure send you. Colonel Townley,
then you saw in the Isle of Man, has published a Journal kept in that
isle, in which your visit to him is mentioned; but it is a poor
work, containing mostly chit-chat about the weather. No remarkable
book has appeared here since you left London. Mr. Joseph Warton is
to complete his brother's history of English poetry.

There are one or two books which I dare say you can procure for
me, and for which I shall gratefully remit the price. These are
the Volupna andinarual of Resenius, or the pieces which belong to

3

Pinkerton's Scotish Poems, reprinted from scarce editions... with
three pieces before unpublished appeared in London in 1792 and was
reviewed in the Gentleman's Magazine in May 1793 (63, p. 448). See
also Warton's letter to the same periodical (63, p. 52) of 26th Decem-
ber 1792, on the subject of one of the hitherto unpublished poems
and Pinkerton's methods of acquiring its text.

4

Colonel Richard Townley, A Journal kept in the Isle of Man, giving
an account of the wind, weather, and daily occurrences, for upward of
Eleven Years; with observations on the soil, climate, and Natural
Productions of that Island, etc., 3 vols., Whitehaven 1791. Town-
ley's description of Thorkelin's visit to him in August 1739 (which
appears in vol. I, pp. 156-33) has already been referred to on p. 63 supra. Warton does rather less than justice in this letter
to a journal which, without being distinguished in either matter or
style, is lively and entertaining. There is a long letter from
Townley to Thorkelin in the Leas Collection (no. 8245) dealing
with archaeological matters.

5

Thomas Warton died in 1790 with only three volumes of his History
of English Poetry completed; volume III, which brought the history
to the close of the reign of Elizabeth, had appeared in 1781. But
although Joseph Warton lived until 1800, his projected fourth volume
was never published. In 1793 he resigned his position as head-
master of Winchester and retired to his vicarage at Wickham, Hants.,
where he occupied the last years of his life with his edition of
Pope, which was published in 1797. His own letter to Thorkelin
(no. 835), which was written only a month before this letter of
Warton's makes no mention of his proposal to complete his
brother's work.
the old Edda; and "Benzolii Diarium Vazstenense Upsalim 1721, 4to."

If any of the following books come in your way, I should be particularly obliged for them, and shall instantly pay the price as you shall appoint. I cannot get them here, or at Paris.

Colgan Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae, Lovani 1645, folio.

Colgan Trias Thaumaturgae. Lovan. 1647, fol.

Letopis Nestorova Petersburg 1737, 4to. I wish you would recommend to some learned men to translate this original historian from Russian into Latin, which would be a great service to the republic of letters.

Philosophia antiquissima Norvego-Danica dicta Voluspa, quae est pars Edda Saemund. . . . publice juris primum facta a P.J. Resenius, Copenhagen 1685; and Ethic Odlin, pars Edda Saemund: vocata Haavomani, una cum ejusdem annedice appellato Fins Crutule, Islandice et Latine in lucem producta per P.J. Resenius, Copenhagen 1685.

Diarium Vazstenense ab ipsis initii monasterii ad ejusdem destructionem, ex MS. editit Bullis, diplomatus, ad notis illustravit Frinis Benzelius, Upsala 1721.


Triadis Thaumaturgae seu Diorum Patricior Columbae et Bricidae, trius veteris et maioris Scotiae, seu Hiberniae Sanctorum Insulae, Communio Patroonorum Acta, A variis, iisque perpetuatis, ac Sanctis auctoribus scripta, ac studio R.P.F. Ioannis Colgan. . . . collecta, scholiis & commentariis illustrata, & pluribus Appendicibus aucta, etc. Lovani 1647.

The Russian primary chronicle was until recently referred to as the Chronicle of Nestor, from its attribution (now discredited) to the monk Nestor, an inmate of the Crypt Monastery in Kiev at the close of the

I beg you will in return command any service I can do you here.

I have put David Macpherson upon writing an alphabetical description of Scotland to serve as a book of reference, Villare, and travelling companion.

11th and beginning of the 12th centuries. The chronicle exists in many versions, the earliest being the Laurentian and Hypatian redactions. Pinkerton appears to refer here to a later version, the Mikhailovsky, which was published in St. Petersburg 1787-92. See Samuel Hazzard Cross and Olgerd P. Sherbowitz-Wetzor. The Russian Primary Chronicle. Laurentian Text, Medieval Academy of America No. 60, Cambridge, Mass., 1953. Thorkelin’s response to this request in his letter of 18th January 1792 was: “I am certainly willing to translate the Russian annals of Nestor, provided I could get an editor who would pay the labor.” Apart from the fact that he had a Russian dictionary in his library, there is no evidence to show that he was in any degree competent to undertake this task.

12 This is presumably David Macpherson’s Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History, containing the names of places mentioned in Chronicles, Histories, Records, etc. With corrections of the corrupted names, and explanations of the ... disputed points in the historical Geography of Scotland etc., London 1796. Macpherson, who also edited Winton’s Chronicle in 1795 and who held for some years the post of Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, was a neighbour of Pinkerton’s in Kentish Town at this time. See David Laing’s biographical sketch of him in Laing’s edition of Winton’s Chronicle, Historians of Scotland (Edinburgh 1879), IX, pp. xxvii - xlix.

The term “Villare” presents some problems. It presumably im-
Of my history of Scotland about ten books out of forty are completed. It will be rather philosophical and political, than antiquarian. I have made some curious new discoveries, particularly an original MS. of the death of James I., 1457, written at the time, and which differs much from all later accounts. I should be glad to know if any of your literati have seen my book on Scotch history, and what their opinion is concerning the Gothic and Celtic schools of our history. I wish they would again examine the old series of Danish and Swedish kings, and distinguish generations from reigns. I am much interested in the northern history, and shall be happy to hear their opinions on this.

I am much obliged to you for your political information, which I shall make use of in print; and any further communication will from time to time be highly acceptable. There is nothing remarkable here in politics; but the popularity of Pitt seems much shaken by the

plies a description of a country by towns, a sort of Guide Bleu or Michelin; but the only other use of the word I have been able to discover is Ritson's reference to George Chalmers' Caledonia: "... a sort of Villars Scottish, upon a most extensive, and, so far as I am capable of judging, most excellent plan" (Letters to G. Paton, Edinburgh 1829, pp. 17-18).

13 John Pinkerton, The History of Scotland from the Accession of the House of Stuart to that of Mary. With Appendices of Original Papers, 2 vols., London 1797. The work actually contains 18 books, or chapters.

14 See Appendix XIII to the History of Scotland (see note 13 supra), I, pp. 462-75: "The Contemporary Account of the murder of James I. From a MS. formerly belonging to Mr. Thoresby of Leeds, (see Nicholson's Scottish Historical Library,) now, Aug. 1790, to Mr. Jackson of Clement's Lane, Lombard Street: written about 1440." This account, generally known as The Death of the Kyne of Scots, by John Shirley, is unreliable. It was subsequently printed in Glasgow in 1818.
Russian affair. The new National Assembly of France has met.

How stands Denmark in French matters? Are the French pamphlets prohibited? Can you inform me what was settled by the Emperor and King of Prussia in Saxony? Is there a league against France?

See letter XIII, from Dempster, note 3. The effect of the Oczakoff affair on Pitt's reputation at home is noted by Lord Rosebery in his Life of Pitt (London 1902), p. 108: "The most astonishing circumstance, however, is the undoubted fact that the Government, with all its overwhelming majority, was in imminent danger of dissolution. Storer, a keen watcher of men and events, wrote that, had not Fox been impossible, he could easily have got into office. Auckland, at least equally acute, thought the same; so, as we have seen, did Camden. Pitt himself acknowledged it. In a letter which he addressed to Berlin in explanation of his change of policy, he admits that, had he not receded, he must have fallen. So great, indeed, was the loss of prestige that nothing in all probability saved Pitt but the fact that Fox was the only alternative."

The former, Constituent, National Assembly of France was dissolved on 30th September 1791, after preparing the new Constitution which was signed by Louis XVI on the 14th September. The new, Legislative Assembly met for the first time on the 1st October.

Thorkelin answers this question in his letter of 18th January 1792 (see note 11 above) as follows: "I am astonished to see in the London Chronicle, that Denmark is said to have entered into a treaty with the Princes at Coblenz. Here is that affair unknown; and we are sure of leaving every thing that concerns France to Providence, without interfering in matters which do not concern us. The truth is, that the Prince Royal and his friends have nothing more at heart than the real happiness of our country, which is never promoted by wars. In short we take neither an active or passive part in the troubles of France: we only lament that the natives shall cut their throats and seek to ruin the fairest part of Europe." This is confirmed by the English Review, which announced in 1792 (XX, pp. 77-78) that "Denmark and Sweden are resolved to observe a perfect neutrality, both with regard to the affairs of Poland and of France. Christian VII, like a wise prince, has formally refused to accede to the German league formed against the French constitution; and though some military preparations were lately made in Denmark, there is no reason to suppose that they relate to any hostile intentions."

The paper has been torn here.

See the Gentleman's Magazine, September 1791 (61, 11, p. 361);
"A mysterious meeting has just been held at Pillnitz, a summer palace belonging to the Elector of Saxony, not far from Dresden, the object of which has not yet been developed—His Imperial Majesty, accompanied by the Archduke Francis, were the first who met, between eleven and twelve in the forenoon of the 25th of August, and were followed by the King and Prince Royal of Prussia, in about an hour later. In the evening of the same day, Count d'Artois arrived at Dresden; and the next morning his Royal Highness was invited to Pillnitz where apartments had been provided for his accommodation. . . . This meeting has given rise to numerous conjectures, and, among the rest, that the Emperor, in conjunction with the courts of Berlin, London, Madrid, Turin, Naples, and St. Petersburgh, had declared, that they look upon the cause of the King of France as their own; that they require that his Majesty and his family be immediately set at liberty to go where they please; that the sacred submission due from the people to their lawful Sovereign be restored to him; and, finally, that they will acknowledge no other Constitution as legal in France, but that has the unequivocal approbation of the King, given when at full liberty to act as he pleases. . . ." The issue of this meeting was the Declaration of Pillnitz, signed on August 27th. The following number of the Gentleman's Magazine reported, however, that "the new order of things, which has very lately taken place in France [presumably the signature by the King of the new Constitution on 14th September] may have produced a great change of dispositions with respect to the whole arrangement, which time alone can develop. At present, the preservation of the public tranquillity is the pretext: but, in fact, the certainty of obtaining the same end by more lenient measures, as soon as things are settled, and the King fully established on his throne, is the sole cause of the present calm; and what is not a little remarkable, is the Emperor's acknowledging the National Flag of France throughout his dominions." (Ibid., p. 953).

Pinkerton presumably refers to the big edition of Heimakringla, subsidized by Frederick VI of Denmark, under the successive editorships of Gerhard Schöning, Skuli and Borges Thorlacius and E.O. Verlauff. The first three volumes, published in Copenhagen in 1777, 1778 and 1783, contain Heimakringla itself, the Icelandic text being accompanied by the Danish and Latin translations. The following three volumes, about which Pinkerton enquires here, appeared after a gap of thirty years and contained:

Volume IV (issued 1813): Saga Sverris, Hâkonar Sverrissonar, Guttarâ Sigurðarsonar ok Ínga Harðarsonar, Norera Konunga.

ting an account of foreign literature to one of our journals, and I can find no mention of Danish literature in the French journals, while every play acted in Sweden is mentioned, and every work published there. I hope you will enable me to supply this defect by giving me from time to time a list of the chief books published in Denmark, with your idea of them briefly expressed.

Mrs. Pinkerton desires her best compliments, and my two little girls offer their love to you. Sophia inclines a kiss for her distant sweetheart. I ever am most sincerely, Your's faithfully, J Pinkerton.

Kentish town 24 October 1791.

XVIII. From Pinkerton (no. 664)

Mansfield Place, Kentish Town,

28 November 1791

Dear Sir,

I was favoured with Your's by Mr. Silverschild, with the books; and answered it by a letter address to the care of the Danish Consul.

Volume VI (issued 1823): Norvega Kommaa Sagnur. Explicationem Car- ridad in Heinskringla occurrentium, disquisitionen de Snorronis fontibus et nectoritate, indiceque, historiam, geographicam et antiquitatum continens.

The Poetic Edda was published complete for the first time, with Latin translations, at the expense of the Anna-Ingram Commission under the title, Edda Scambor hims Froda. Edda Phthirica seu Antiquior, vulgo Skandina dite, in 3 parts; part I was published in Copenhagen in 1787; part II in 1813; and part III in 1823.

Pinkerton refers to Thorkelin's letter of 29th August 1791 (see previous letter, note 1). Pinkerton's last letter of 24th October had obviously crossed with Thorkelin's next.
Two days ago I received another letter from you, without date, by the way of Amsterdam. I know not how to thank you for your goodness, and attention, in procuring me the honour of being elected a member of the Royal Icelandic Society of Sciences.

Be assured of my gratitude; and I beg that you will lay my best res-

The office of Danish Consul was held from 1787 until 1807 by Georg Wolff, a Norwegian of German descent, and senior partner in the large firm of timber merchants, Wolff & Dorville. He became a naturalized British subject in 1787, and was a close friend of John Wesley. The entry of Denmark into the European War after the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807 caused the formal suspension of the consulate, but Georg Wolff and his son Jens continued in practice to assist Danish, Norwegian and Icelandic citizens who were either stranded in this country or taken prisoners of war. The firm of Wolff & Dorville suffered seriously from the war for, by a royal decree of 9th September 1807, the Danish Government sequestered all monies owed by Danish citizens to English merchants; the sum owed to Wolff & Dorville was in the region of £16,000, and the firm consequently became bankrupt in 1813 (see Adolf Post, Wolff & Dorville, et norske-selskabs hendership i London under Napoleonkrigene, [Oslo]1968). Georg and Jens Wolff were part of the little Scandinavian circle in London that centred on Walloose Square, and were close friends of Thorkelin. Jens Wolff was himself a noted antiquarian.

Thorkelin's letter of 1st November 1791, printed in Pinkerton's Literary Correspondence, I, p. 258, appears at first sight to be indicated here for it raises many of the points which Pinkerton answers in this letter. However it is acknowledged by Pinkerton in his next (no. 665) as having been received since writing this letter of 23th November. It seems clear, therefore, either that there was a letter from Thorkelin, written between August 29th and November 1st, in which he informed Pinkerton of his election to the Royal Icelandic Society, asked about the possibility of a new edition of his Sketch of the... Prince of Denmark and mentioned the Scots invasions of Greenland in the 14th century; and that this letter has disappeared, or that the letter of December 1791 printed by Dawson Turner in Pinkerton's Literary Correspondence, I, pp. 273-75, has by some accident been misdated. It would answer perfectly as the letter to which Pinkerton is replying here; it includes all the points mentioned above; and it is dated only "Dec. 1791". It is possible that this letter was originally "without date" and that the vague date of "Dec. 1791" was supplied by the editor rather than by the author.

Konungliga Islenska Lærða-lista Félög (det Kongelige Islandske Litteratur Selskab); see also letter VII, note 3.
peects before the Society, and inform them of my sincere attachment, and that I shall use every exertion in my power to deserve their favour, and promote their interests in this country, if any opportunity should arise. I shall be much obliged to you for the laws and transactions of the Society, as you kindly offer. Mr. Cruz was not arrived yesterday, but he is expected soon. I should be much obliged to you for some fuller information, and reference to authorities, concerning the Scottish descents in Greenland, in the XIVth century; this is to me a most curious and interesting point.

I have been with Mr. Ridgway, and have talked over, and considered, every thing relating to the new edition. Mr. R. tells me that about 200 remain unsold, and he cannot venture on a new edition; which you will not wonder at, when you consider the frivolous taste...

5 Mr. Cruz (or Kruse, as C.J.H. Wilson spells it) is described by Thorkelin in his letter to Pinkerton of December 1791 (see note 3 above) as "governor to the children of his excellency the Danish ambassador."

6 See Thorkelin's letter of December 1791 (see note 3 above): "We ... ascribe the destruction of the Icelandic colonies in Greenland, at least, to your dear North Britons. Some accounts we have discovered, which state, that the Scots have fitted out ships and made a descent on Greenland in the fourteenth century. Have you ever heard such things?" See however Kaj Birket-Smith, Eskimoerne, trans. J.E. Calvert, revised by C.D. Forde, London 1958: "It is generally assumed that about the middle of the fourteenth century the Western Settlement was destroyed by Eskimos who came down from the north. Iver Barlaars, who was steward of the episcopal residence at Gardar at that time, wrote: "Now have the Skrulings laid waste all Western Settlement. There are horses, goats, cattle, sheep, all wild, and no people, Christian or heathens" (p. 15). Skeletal remains found at Harjolfs Ness, however, have revealed that towards the end of the 15th century there were probably still Norse settlers living in Greenland - "a degenerate people, a handful of poorly built and surprisingly often deformed men and women, enfeebled by bad food and frequent intermarriage" (p. 16).

7 James Ridgway (1755-1838), described by J.B. Nichols as "the well-
now so prevalent that a silly romance is preferred to important information. He however shewed me what seems unknown to you, namely a new title page, which was thrown off, as not unusual, for the last 100 or 200, bearing

"second edition enlarged with an appendix."

He is now selling copies so intitled, and I have one. As this may well be termed a second edition, considering the great addition of the appendix, I have desired him, in the meantime, to send you Twenty Copies of this by the first opportunity.

But if you still wish to improve this work in a Third edition, your expense in republishing will not be great, and will in time pay itself. Ridgway says he can now cause print it, not only as well, but in a far superior style. By his estimate, now before me, for printing 250 copies, (and I would not advise more, considering the nature of the subject, which is not so interesting in England as it deserves,)

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<th>Printing will be</th>
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The second edition has about ten sheets, and you can easily compute

known publisher of pamphlets", came to London from Cheshire to be shopman to his brother-in-law, the bookseller John Stockdale, and in consequence of a quarrel with him opened his own successful establishment at 1 York Street, St. James's Square. He was the publisher of Thorkelin's Sketch of the ... Prince of Denmark, the second edition of which is described here.

It is obvious from copies of the first edition of the pamphlet that the appendix was included in the original work. Pinkerton's description of it, therefore, as "the great addition of the appendix"
Your additions. The whole expense can hardly exceed £25.

If you choose to do this, and send me your additions and alterations, I shall willingly correct any foreign expressions or idioms in the work; and, if you permit, abridge some circuitous phrases, which had better be more briefly expressed; and alter some terms, which the English now never use but in poetry, as Ceres for plenty of grain, &c. &c. In short, I shall render it a complete English work, void of any foreign air of expression, if you wish to have it so. This, and the correction of the press, I shall cheerfully execute gratis.

I make no doubt but you have ere now received my former letter, to which I beg leave to refer for other matters. Mrs. Pinkerton has made me a present of a fine little boy. She joins me in compliments, and I ever am, with great regard and esteem, Dear Sir, Your most faithful servant J. Pinkerton.

XIX. From Wilson (no. 8400)

My worthy friend,

I am filled with shame, and will never forgive myself, if I have not your pardon, for not writing to you as often as I ought,—but in future I hope, in some measure to redeem my character as a correspondent, because I expect to have more leisure, and some good news to tell you, for, I trust that Fortune is almost tired persecuting me, perhaps its all for the better, at least let us imagine so, and its just as good — Panglossian Philosophy for ever! Imagination is not strictly accurate. No "third edition" seems to have been produced.

and reality are so closely allied, that like fit and madness they only are divided by thin partitions - I have finished my novel at last, the first volume is almost printed off and as soon as the whole is finished I shall send it you, and then for my Celtic work. Mr. Pinkerton is preparing some Scottish poems, he carries away the Prize of Industry from us all - Mr. David Macpherson is about to publish Andrew Wintoun's Chronicle of Scotland - Wintoun was was Prior of Lough Levin in the fifteenth Century - and is called one of the original Historians of Scotland, - I don't find that he ever saw Fortune - but he has made pretty good use of Hector Boece, and all the greedy Superstitious Monks that went before him. Doctor Beau-


2. Forcum

3. De Brygynale Cronydil of Scotland be Andrew of Wintoun, Prior of Sanct Jerhus Yuchi in Loch Leven. Now first published, with Notes, a Glossary, etc. by David Macpherson, 3 vols., London 1793. See Macpherson's preface to vol. I, pp. 1-ii: "Of the few general historians of Scotland, John of Forcum has generally been esteemed the best, as well as the original one; he certainly deserves much praise for his industry; and we must ever regret that he did not live to finish his work."

"Andrew of Wintoun, not inferior to Forcum in historic merit, has also an equal claim to the title of an original historian of Scotland; for, though he survived Forcum, it is certain, that he never saw his work . . ." The close resemblance between Milson's and Macpherson's wording is interesting, considering that the book was not published for another three years, and suggests that the two men had discussed it together. See David Laing's introduction to his edition of Wintoun (Historians of Scotland series, Edinburgh 1873), which is based on Macpherson's; and also Letter XVII, note 12. Milson seems to have become confused in his chronology, however; Wintoun must have died many years before Boece's birth.
fort writes to me that he intends to be in London, soon after Christmas, his map of Ireland is ready for publication—a writer, whose name I can not at present recollect has written a history of the Isle of Man, in which he mentions a conversation he had with you; but I have not read it. I only saw this in one of the Reviews. The house of Commons don't meet till the 23d. of next month, opposition are in high spirits, and I think they have some grounds—Mr. Burke thought to surmount the seeds of dissension among them, but he is disappointed in that as well as in all his other expectations—his second book is very little read, and his first is quite forgotten.

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4 Daniel Augustus Beaufort, Memoir of a Map of Ireland, Illustrating the Topography of That Kingdom, and Containing an Account of Its Present State, Civil and Ecclesiastical; with a Complete Index to the Map, London 1792. Daniel Augustus Beaufort (1739-1821) was the son of a French Huguenot refugee who entered the Church of England and settled in Ireland. His son was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and later received the livings of Navan, Co. Meath, and Collon, Co. Louth, where he lived. Beaufort wrote himself to Tho- kelin (no. 39) on 14th July 1792 to congratulate him on his marriage and to send him three copies of his memoir and map on superfine paper: "I request you will do me the honor of accepting one for yourself, and of presenting another with a map to his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark, a character to whom every feeling mind must look up with adoration and delight. For his Highness I have sent just such a one as I had the honor of presenting to the King... I have had the vanity to send a third copy, in the idea that it might perhaps do you a pleasure to add it to the library of the noble friend I have so often heard you mention as a lover of literature." (Bulow?). Beaufort's son, Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, was appointed hydrographer to the navy in 1829; and his daughter Frances, by her marriage with Richard Lovell Edgeworth, became the step-mother of Maria Edgeworth.


6 The opening of Parliament in fact took place on the 31st January 1792 and is reported in the Gentleman's Magazine, February 1792 (62, i, p. 138).
gotten, even some of his best friends begin to be ashamed of his
flowery nonsense - The Swallow packet is not yet arrived - but we
have got intelligence enough by the Leopard - We now learn that Sir
Tippo Saib is a second general Washington, that an Indian war is very
expensive and that it is not so easy to take Seringapatam in India,
as it is in an English Newspaper. I spoke near two hours the other

7 Edmund Burke, An Appeal from the New, to the Old Things, in conse-
quence of some late discussions in Parliament, relative to the Re-
refers to Burke's dramatic quarrel with Fox in the House of Commons
on 6th May 1791, and his subsequent change of party, which is vindici-
cated in this publication.

8 The Swallow packet did not arrive in Bristol until the 26th Jan-
uary 1792, after a passage of four months and five days (see Gentle-
мен's Magazine, January 1792, 62, i, p. 78). The expectation of
her earlier arrival had probably been formed from the ending of a
letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Court of Directors (printed in
the Gentleman's Magazine, October 1791, 61, ii, p. 839): "The
Swallow packet will remain in readiness to be dispatched in August,
or sooner, if it should be thought expedient; and I shall, by that
opportunity, have the honour of writing fully to you on several of
those subjects, on which you must, no doubt, be anxious to receive
minute information."

9 See The Gazetteer, 30th November 1791: "The Leopard frigate arri-
ved at Spithead on Monday afternoon from Madras, bringing home, as a
passenger, Captain Delgarno with dispatches from Lord Cornwallis.

"that is at present authentically known concerning the cont-
ents of these dispatches may be shortly told.

"Lord Cornwallis, at the head of the British army, met Tippo
in great force on the heights, about five miles from Savery, on the
15th of May, when a general action ensued.

"The loss on Tippo's side was great; that on our part not so.
The Ebruttta horse, behaved with great gallantry during the contest,
and were afterwards dreadfully effectual in the carnage. Tippo re-
treated towards Seringapatam; and Lord Cornwallis, either prevented
by the weather, or more probably by some military necessity, did not
pursue.

"his return to Bangalore was, however, unmolested; and the army
night at a Debating Society in Cornhill, — in favour of Mr. Fox, in
the course of which I did not miss Mr. Pitt, as the audience was not
only crowded, but brilliant I expected to be hissed every moment, —
but I leave you to guess my surprise, on finding myself applauded on
every side. Fox's popularity is rising fast, not only in England,
but even in Scotland. In Ireland it is daily increasing ought to en-
crease, and I hope never will diminish Scotch Harry is busy, what
can he say do you think, on the opening of his next India Budget?
butil what is there he won't say, and swear too — that can call a
blush into a countenance, already bronze, or what dependence can be
placed in a man who has forfeited his honour so often that there is
not a pawnbroker in London, would give him sixpence on it. The

was in the highest spirits. There he purposed to remain during the
rainy season, and afterwards to proceed to the siege of Seringapatam.

"In the action five thousand of Tippoo's bullocks, completely
laden with rice, fell into the hands of Lord Cornwallis." As the
Gazetteer had surmised, Cornwallis had indeed been forced to with-
draw from Seringapatam by the onset of the monsoon season. Notwith-
standing his retreat, Tippoo was compelled to make terms in the
spring of 1792, and to cede half his territories to be parcelled out
between the East India Company and its allies, the Nizam of Hyderabad
and the Mahrattas. See also Wilson's letter XXI, note 4.

This event does not seem to have been reported in the daily press.

11
Presumably "there"; written "y" in the MS.

12
Henry Dundas, 1st Viscount Melville (1742-1811). See Criticisms
on the Rollins (Part the first, London 1788, pp. 43-44) for the lines
on Dundas,

"... whose exalted soul
No bond of vulgar prejudice control.
Of shame unconscious in his bold career,
He spurns that honour, which the weak revere;...
His ready tongue with sophistries at will,
Can say, unsay, and be consistent still;"
Irish Túig Club have come to some very strong resolutions, and I am convinced from the number and respectability of its members that they will maintain them, if so, and I entertain no doubt of it, the Minister will find the next session in that country a very difficult one. The Duchess of York has employed every tongue and pen since her arrival in this country, as she is rather low, all the tall beauties are thrown out of fashion this winter at least — the Duke

This day can censure, and the next retract,
In speech extol, and stigmatize in act;
Turn and return; whole hours at Hastings band,
Defend, praise, thank, affront him, and recall.
By opposition, he his king shall court;
And damn the People's cause by his support."

At this time, Dundas held the offices of Home Secretary and President of the Board of Control for India, and, in the former capacity, was responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the country, and the repression of radical agitation. Presumably this would not have endeared him to Wilson. See Holden Purser, Henry Dundas, First Viscount Melville, London 1831.

13 See the Public Advertiser, Tuesday 6th December, 1791: "The Irish Túig Club (in honorary alliance with the English Túig Club) met, for the first time, at Daly's Chocolate House in Done-street, Dublin, on Wednesday last; the Earl of Charlemont in the Chair. The union and harmony of the Túigs with the Volunteer Corps, and the Roman Catholic Association, as well as the general temper of the times, is looked to as peculiarly favourable to the assertion and improvement of political and religious liberty. . . . This union and brotherhood of the Roman Catholics with the Túigs and Volunteers, is represented as having furnished matter of serious deliberation." The Irish Túig Club, according to Lecky (History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century, London 1892), was founded in June 1789 for the purpose of maintaining the constitution of 1782. "Their object, as Grattan afterwards said, was to 'obtain an internal reform in Parliament, in which they partly succeeded, and to prevent the Union, in which they failed.' The new society was as far as possible from being revolutionary or democratic . . . and it would have been happy if the conduct of the reform question had rested in hands that were at once so responsible and so moderate" (iii, pp. 4-5).

14 The Duke of York, second son of George III, was married to Frederica Charlotte Ulrica, Princess Royal of Prussia, in Berlin on Octo-
of Clarendon made her a present of a watch which cost a hundred guineas. Mrs. Jordan has a thousand a year — and three thousand pounds in hand. John Bull will pay all alas poor John!  

The Prince of Wales and Mrs. Fitzherbert it is said are not on terms, but I don't believe it — as I happened to drink tea the other evening at No. 22 Pall Mall, and was told that he was as assiduous in his attention to her as ever — I'm loath to believe any thing that is

her 1st, 1791. A second ceremony was performed in London on November 23rd by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Buckingham House. The Princess is described in the Gazetteer (21st November 1791) as being "somewhat below the common height, and her figure elegantly formed in proportionate delicacy and slightness. Her countenance has so far the best beauty — that is made to win tenderness, esteem, and affection..." Her Royal Highness's complexion is exquisitely fair, and the bloom, with which it is enlivened, is rather a tint appearing through the skin, than that sort of colour, which seems to exist in it. Her hair is light, and her eye-lashes are long and nearly white, resembling those of our Royal Family, to whom, indeed, she is not unlike in features. Her eyes are blue, and of uncommon brilliancy."

See the Morning Post, 14th October 1791. "A celebrated Actress, who has withdrawn from her late nominal spouse, has not yet formed her princely connection. The Layers are at present employed in drawing up the settlement. Her terms are £1,200 a year amity, an equipage, and her children by all parties provided for. Her eldest friend has withdrawn himself from this favourite Daughter of Thalia, though no later than yesterday she offered to forego the Prince's offers, if he would make her his wedded wife..." (quoted by P. J. Sergeant in Mrs. Jordan, London 1915). The only confirmation of the lump sum of £3000 seems to be a letter from Francis Christopher Bland, a cousin of Mrs. Jordan's, who wrote to his father on 12th November 1791. "Mrs. Jordan is now kept by the Duke of Clarence, from whom she received £3000 on the nail and a settlement of £1000 a year, which, if the Prince was to leave her tomorrow, he cannot take away from her" (quoted in Clare Jerrold's Story of Dorothy Jordan, London 1914, p. 160).

The Prince of Wales bought a house in Pall Mall for Mrs. Fitzherbert, not far from his own residence at Carlton House, and she is often referred to in the press as the "Pall Mall Lady". It seems unlikely, however, that Wilson was on calling terms there. Possibly he heard gossip about the couple in the Pall Mall house of George
improper of the Prince, I always thought highly of him, and as yet
have no reason to repent that I entertained that opinion. A Tobacco
warehouse is to be erected on the Site of the Albion Mills, which is
17
to contain 40,000 Hogsheads of Tobacco. I spent six weeks in Suffolk
last summer; Smuggling goes on as fast as ever at Orford Alborough,
18
so and all along that coast, Mr. Pitt's additional tax on Malt last
session will increase it for the people must have recourse to some
Beverage, and Gin will be found cheaper than Malt liquors —

Nicol, the King's Bookseller, who was on fairly intimate terms with
the Royal Household. There is a report in the Gazetteer (23rd
November 1791) that "Mrs. Fitzherbert, it seems to be generally un-
derstood, retires to the Continent, where she may live not only with
elegance, but splendour. Her jointures amount to something more
than three thousand a year, and she has claims upon four thousand
more, so prudently and cautiously ratified, that they may be enforce-
ted when she pleases."

17
See the Gentleman's Magazine, March 1791 (61, 1, p. 274): "About
half past six this morning [Wednesday March 2nd], a fire broke out
at the Albion Mills, on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge,
which, in a short time, entirely destroyed the whole of that exten-
sive building, with several small houses adjoining and a very large
quantity of corn . . . . It has been suggested, that this fire was
not entirely accidental; but no reasons appear for any particular
suspicion, except the general dislike, in the lower class of people,
arising from an opinion that the undertaking enhanced the price of
corn." The Morning Chronicle of Thursday 9th February 1792 reports
that "there is a measure going on by which the doating City of Lon-
don will receive another boon from the Ministry of Mr. Pitt. It
is in contemplation to remove the Tobacco Warehouses to the Albion
Mills, on the Surrey-side of the water; by this means the city craft
and carriers will lose one of the most extensive branches of their
trade; and in case of the river being bound up with frost, the To-
baco-complaints themselves will be unable for a considerable part of the
winter to warehouse their goods without an enormous addition to their
expense. But what is all this to a favourite experiment?"

18
Presumably Aldborough.

19
Pitt's tax on spirits, part of the measures introduced to "defray
the expenses of the late Armament", was announced in the Annual Re-
gister, 1791, p. 227. It was one which "he considered as not like-
I expect to be called to the bar, next session — if some left
headed God does not interfere. — Yesterday morning the first stone
of Drury lane Theatre was laid — the expense of rebuilding it, is es-
timated at 72,000£. Mr. Sheridan is unwell, but I see by this day's
paper that he is better. — Mr. Este, who conducted the world in your
ly to be evaded, when laid on for a short time, and in a light de-
gree. The London Chronicle of 2nd February 1792 reports that "we
are happy to hear, that Mr. Pitt, with that attention which he pays
to the interests of his country in every department of office, in-
tends to alleviate the condition of the poor and middling classes of
life, by taking off expense in the bushel malt tax." Parson Wood-
forde's Diary, especially in October 1792, indicates to what extent
the inhabitants of Norfolk, not excluding Woodforde himself, were in-
volved in smuggling. Woodforde seems to have confined his dealings
to brandy and rum; but he refers to John Buck, the blacksmith, who
"was lately informed against for having a tub of gin found in his
house that was smuggled" but "was pretty easily fined."

The Middle Temple Register has no record of Wilson's having been
called to the bar.

This is an example of Wilson's more unreliable moments. The re-
port in the Gazetteer (which is closely paralleled by other news-
papers) on 5th December 1791 reads: "Drury-lane Theatre. It has
been mentioned for some days, that the first stone of the intended
buildings here would be laid by the Duke of Bedford, on this day
fortnight."

"The statement may be true, but can scarcely, at present, be
known to be so. No further progress has been made towards taking
down the old building, than was visible many months since; and it is
now doubted whether a much greater part of that than was at first in-
tended, will not be suffered to stand. Of several plans, which are
before the proprietors, one consists chiefly in an enlargement of the
house by taking in the old lobbies, and adding new ones. An improve-
ment of the entrance also makes part of this.

"The workmen are, however, expected to begin what demolition is
intended immediately. The consent of Mrs. Garrick and the other mort-
gagees has been had for some weeks, and the inhabitants on the theat-
rical side of Little Russell-street will leave their houses in a few
days. Then the first stone will be laid, we cannot venture to say."

I have not been able to find any reports either of Sheridan's ill-
time is to start a new paper on the first of January on the side of
opposition - He has made great promises in his prospectus, and I have
not the least doubt, but he will perform them, for he is an enterpris-
ing genius - Mr. Silberschid is improving in the English language
much to my satisfaction; he is very assiduous - In short he is a
man I like in every respect - and I hope he will do me some credit
when he returns to his native soil. Now my dear friend will you,
but why do I ask you, I know you will watch the first opportunity of
sending the books I want, - and for heaven sake don't neglect to
accompany them with a transcript of all that relates to Juries in the
Icelando Law - and since I am born to plague you will you add an-
other favour - I must learn the Danish language you shan't have all
the Treasures in that tongue to yourself, besides if I should happen
in my rambles thro' the next world to call at the Hall of Odin it
ness or his recovery in the papers of the week of 6th December 1791.
Like many of his contemporaries, he was a sufferer from gout, and may
possibly have had a bad attack at this time. See W. Fraser Rae,

The Rev. Charles Estae, nephew of Dr. Charles Estae, Bishop of Fat-
erford, and associate of Edward Topham and Miles Peter Andrews in
the founding of the World in 1787. See John Oliver's Beckford,
Oxford 1937, p. 113, footnote: "Charles Estae (1753-1829). After
trying in early life the professions of the stage and of medicine,
entered the church. He was ordained in 1777 and appointed one of
the chaplains at Whitehall. He was for a time proprietor and edi-
tor of The World in collaboration with Major Topham." In 1790, Estae
and Topham quarrelled, their quarrel being carried on with every cir-
cumstance of publicity, in the columns of the Oracle and the Gazetteer;
the British Museum copy of Estae's autobiography (published in London
in 1787) has the newspaper cuttings of this quarrel pasted in at the
back. I can find no trace of his projected newspaper; the pros-
pectus to which Silvon refers seems not to have been published under
his name, and the newspapers of Monday 2nd January 1792 bear no
trace of a "this day is published" notice of a new periodical.
will be a recommendation to me, be so kind then in your next to
annex the Danish to the following - marking at the end of each, what
part of the speech it is - whether a participle active or passive pre-
terite, or infinitive mood - Viz.

1 I shall write
2 I will write
3 I shall be writing
4 I will be writing
5 I shall have been writing
6 I will have been writing
7 I shall have written
8 I will have written

Write as soon as you can, and send if convenient, the anecdotes of
your prince, - and on both your accounts they shall be arranged and
disposed of in the best manner. I believe I need not tell you that
I am, Yours sincerely C.H. Wilson.

Great St. Andrew Street Decembre 6th 1791

XX. From Pinkerton (no. 685)

Kentish Town 16 January 1792

Dear Sir,

Since my last, I received yours of the 1st November accompanying the Diploma, and am infinitely obliged by your attentions.
I should esteem it a great additional honour if the Royal Society in Norway should, as you kindly mention, choose me a member. I am ex-

The paper has been torn by the seal here.

Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab, at Trondhjen. See the
trendy sensible of your goodness upon this occasion; and shall ever be happy to evince my gratitude.

As to the business with Flayway, I hope my last has afforded you satisfaction; so I now add no more, till I have further directions from you.

I was lately with Mr. Walpole, (now Earl of Orford by the death of his nephew,) and he had not yet received the books from Denmark.

But the Earl is satisfied that the delay does not rest with you.

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Postscript to Thorkelin's letter of 1st November 1791: "I have mentioned your name, and your affection towards my country, to the vice-president of the Royal Society of Sciences established in Norway, under the presidency of his royal highness, brother to his majesty. I wish you to become a member of that learned body. Pray let me know how far it meets your inclination" (Pinkerton's Literary Correspondence, I, pp. 270-71).

Horace Walpole succeeded his nephew as 4th Earl of Orford, much to his own annoyance, on 5th December 1791 (see also letter 131 from C. H. Wilson, note 27). His dealings with Thorkelin in the matter of the books from the Strawberry Hill press which he presented to the Danish Royal Library are best described by Walpole himself in his letter to his cousin, Thomas Walpole the younger, on 23th June 1792:

My third royal tribute has been still less acknowledged. A Dane, or Islander, sent over hither to collect books and MSS. for the Prince of Denmark, and for the illustration of their history, came to me, in the name of his Royal Highness, and requested my editions, and offered me for them their splendid book of shells (which, by the way, your father, dear sir, gave me many years ago). I said I did not sell my editions: it would be sufficient honour if his Royal Highness would condone to accept them. The emissary then proposed medals to me, or anything I should like. I adhered to my refusal, and at last said earnestly, I did not sell books. A larger set I did send, as I had printed other editions, and you may imagine splendidly bound. Several months afterwards the negotiator told me with some confusion that he had received a letter from the Danish Prime Minister, telling him that the Prince Royal would write to me himself by the next post—which post is not yet come in, though due three years ago. I have met the man several times since who is always in confusion, and trying to make awkward apologies—whether really blushing for his principal, or for having played me a trick for himself, I know not. But, at last, I told him I desired to hear no more about the matter, and I do hope never to be honoured again with parallel commands, which have cost me much more than vain-
The Sarintores Danici will be to me a most valuable and accept-
able present. I have enquired concerning the Tower Ward, but be-
lieve that there is a mistake, and shall with pleasure pay the customs
for any books. — It would be best to address them to the care of Mr.
George Nicoll, Bookseller to his Majesty Pall-mall.

The best short book on the laws of Scotland is, "Rudine's In-
glory in worth" (Walpole's Letters, ed. Paget Toynbee, Oxford 1903,
IV, p. 115). The letters which passed between Thorkelin and Suffolk
during Thorkelin's stay in England reveal him to have been indeed
such, who remarked by the failure of the Crown Prince either to write
a personal letter of thanks to Walpole, or to reciprocate with a pre-
sent of Danish books. Walpole's letter shows that Thorkelin was
perfectly justified in feeling that the absence of any proper acknow-
ledgement from the Danish Court reflected upon his honour: "Then and
such a letter as I received from Walpole, so much I have ever en-
holdet ingen salvis paa at hans bøger ere rigtig, ved mig, inleverede.
Jeg tænkte aldrig Bret, hvor jeg skal langes efter tvo paa disse Ting,
og paa den bekræftelse at de tillade mig at vedblive..." (Clemm,
cit., p. 70, letter dated 18th May 1700). For further informa-
tion concerning Walpole's gift of books on this occasion see H.P.
Lunde, "De etruskiske Bogbinder, A propos en Gave fra Horace Walpole"
in "Trykk av Forværan", No. 9, 1954.

3 Sarintores Romanus Medicus: medii sevi, partim hactenus inediti, par-
tim non inediti, auctore J. Langebek. (Eius vero
post mortem recognoverunt, illustraverunt... primum P. F. Subius,
deinde L. Prechlestof et L.G. Freilaff... Demus lompletans in\nadicatim indicibus suis absolvendis curaverunt Locieti Hjalme:\nIremoroniandi Sarintores.) 9 vols., Copenhagen 1772-1878. Lange-
bek died in 1777.

4 See Thorkelin's letter of 1st November 1701: "The Sarintores Dan-
ici you will receive as soon as the navigation shall be opened in the
next spring; provided you will favor me in the mean time, with a
proper direction of a friend in London, who is to make them free of
the Tower Ward, and to prevent their falling among robbers..." (Pinkerton's Literary Correspondence, I, p. 280). I have not been
able to discover my duty known by this name, and it is clear that
Pinkerton was similarly bedevilled. Thorkelin may simply have been
referring to the guard of tide-waiters which was placed on board an
importing ship at Gravesend, and which kept strict watch upon the
cargo until duties were paid at the Customs House and the cargo was
handed over to the land-waiters to unload it. A complete account
of customs procedure at the Port of London at this time is given in
Chapter VII of Elizabeth E. Noon's The Organization of the English
stitutes," 1 vol. 8vo, which I shall procure and send you, if you
choose. In it you will find a digest of all the laws in force.

Very few of the Old Scottish Laws or Acts are now quoted or observed.
The chief foundations of our law at present are, the Decisions of the
Court of Session, equivalent to the English Reports. These Decisions
have been collected by various authors since about the year 1540; and
Lord Hailes published a Dictionary of Decisions, 2 vols. folio. The
Civil Law, and the British Statutes, are also fountains of the present
Scottish Laws.

The study of our law is liberal and free. To become an Advocate
it is necessary to attend the College Classes of Laws, and many go to
foreign universities to study civil law. Then the person wishes to
enter Advocate he prepares a Latin Thesis, which is always printed;
and he is examined upon unprepared subjects. If found sufficient, he
pays about £100 fees to the Library &c. and is admitted. Many gentle-
men enter advocates mainly for the honour, and without any view of
practising at the bar.


5

The following legal information is given in answer to a request in
Thorkelin's letter of 1st November 1791: "Pray inform me about the
laws still observed in Scotland, and the method of studying and prac-
tising that divine science in the courts!" (Pinkerton's Literary Co-
respondence, I, p. 339). John Brande of Garnock's Institute of
the Law of Scotland in the order of James MacKenzie's institutions
of that law, 2 vols., was published in Edinburgh in 1773.

6

Henry Nairne, Lord Kinca, The Decisions of the Court of Session from
its first institution to the present time, abridged and digested
under proper heads, in form of a Dictionary, Collected from a great
number of manuscripts never before published as well as the Printed
Decisions, 3 vols., Edinburgh 1741.
Next to the Advocates are the Writers to the Signet, who alone can sign papers issued in the king's name; and they practise before the Court of Session which is a royal court. They also draw securities, manage estates &c. and are equivalent to English Solicitors.

In this line I myself studied for five years, the term of apprenticeship. After this period, in order to become Writers to the Signet, they pass an examination, and pay 100; besides the 100 formerly paid as apprentice fee.

There are numerous Writers who practise without being Writers to the Signet; they procure the latter to sign such papers as must pass the Signet, being chiefly executions for important debts.

The lowest class is that of Procurators, equal to English attorneys, and who practise before the inferior courts.

The forms of Scottish deeds are given by Dallas in his "Styles" one vol. folio: Hope's "Practise" display the mode of procedure.

I ever am with great esteem, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully J. Pinkerton.

XII. From Alison (no. 8496)

[February 1793]

I know very well that I ought to write oftener to my worthy friend than I do, but it is not for want of disposition, but matter,

George Dallas, Master of Stiles, as now practicable within the Kingdom of Scotland and reduced to a clear method etc., Edinburgh 1697.

Sir Thomas Hope, Minor Practicks; or, a treatise of the Scottish Law; to which is subjoined, a discourse on the rise and progress of the law of Scotland and an alphabetical abridgment of the acts of seceding, from the restoration to this present year. This work was first published in Edinburgh 1720 by Bayne 30 years after Hope's death.
and a little leisure - I can send him nothing out of books, that he
has not already read, nothing in politics that he does not know, and
to talk of myself and my little affairs (that I know full well it
would interest him,) yet half a dozen lines would be sufficient for
so barren a subject - I thought on the arrival of the Swallow I
should have something to tell you but the opinions entertained on the
accounts she brings, are various; - Mr. Hippisley declared on Friday
last in the house of Commons, that Lord Cornwallis was pursuing the
very measures for which Mr. Hastings was now impeached, that the war

1 The dating of this letter is complicated by Wilson's reference to
the elopement of the Lord Chancellor's daughter, which took place on
26th April 1792. It is impossible, however, that Wilson should
speak as he does of the Emperor Leopold if he were writing over a
month after the news of the Emperor's sudden and suspicious death had
reached London, and it is inconceivable that Wilson should not have
heard of the various rumours which were rife as to its cause. The
reference to the Indian debate in the House of Commons in which Hippisley
spoke on Friday 2nd February, confirms that the letter was
probably written during the week beginning Sunday 4th February; for
Wilson would hardly write "last Friday" if he were writing later than
the following Friday. His reference to Catherine Thurlow can only
be explained, therefore, by the fact that he had heard gossip about
her before the elopement had actually taken place; and this is in
a manner confirmed by his later letter of the 21st May: "The Lord
Chancellor's daughter has run off at last with a Mr. Brown . . ."
(my italics).

2 The Swallow arrived in Bristol on 20th January 1792; see letter
XIX, note 8.

3 Sir John Coxe Hippisley (1743-1825), recorder for Sudbury and M.P.
for that borough from 1790-96. He was formerly (1788-89) paymaster
in the service of the East India Company. From 1792-93 he lived in
Rane, where he was employed on diplomatic negotiations with the Vati-
can, and it was through his agency that Cardinal Borgia wrote to
George III to tell him of the financial embarrassments of the last
of the Stuarts, Henry, Cardinal of York. He was created a baronet
in 1790 as a reward for his services in negotiating the marriage
of the Princess Royal to the Duke of Sussex.
if ever brought to an honourable issue, would be destructive, and that the finances of the company were at that instant in the most impoverished state, that the war was neither begun nor continued on account of our ally the Raja of Travancore but for plunder! Opposition intend to take it up with a good deal of earnestness—I don’t think this will be a long session, but I’m persuaded it will be a very warm one, and in Ireland a very turbulent one. In that country, I need not tell you, the Roman Catholics are very numerous—they are divided into two parties the majority are for enjoying all the privileges of the protestants of the established church, the minority desire only the repeal of the penal statutes, which.

4 See letter XIX, note 9. The Parliamentary Register, or History of the Proceedings and Debates in the House of Commons (quoted in future as Parliamentary Register), xxxi, pp. 53-54, reports the gist of Hoppinley’s speech as follows: “Mr. Hoppinley said, he would venture to state to the face of the right honourable secretary [Dundas], what Lord Cornwallis’s real situation was with respect to his allies, His Lordship wished to conclude a peace on honourable terms; the Nabattas would not permit any peace, but insisted on pursuing the object, even to expectation. This was their view and determination at the period of the last dispatches. They might, perhaps, be brought over, if Tippoo could bid high enough to satisfy their avarice . . . his Honourable Friend had touched on the letter of Lord Cornwallis of the 7th of July, 1789, to the Nizam, which in fact amounted to a declaration of war against Tippoo Sultan, anterior to the Travancore attack; that it took away the negative which the British Government before held to granting a British force to the Nizam, and it gave the Nizam the power of calling for it when he pleased, provided he did not employ it against the Peshwa, etc., enumerating all the powers, except Tippoo Sultan, in other words, telling the Nizam, that he might employ it against Tippoo Sultan when he pleased, and if we were so fortunate to get Tippoo’s country by his Highness’s means, we could pay him the seven lacks of Rupees, and shout to the Nabattas. Lord Cornwallis adds, in the same letter, that Tippoo has not been the aggressor of any treaty, yet he holds out this temptation to the Nizam. Mr. Hoppinley said, he could not hesitate to pronounce this letter to be pregnant with all the mischief that has since befallen us, and that if Mr. Hastings had written such a letter, it assuredly would have been voted one of the articles of impeachment against him.”
are few, and by no means oppressive, as they are seldom or ever appealed to. Mr. Grattan is looked up to as the leader of the former, and I think they could not have a better. They should have my wish only for one thing, viz., the papists of Ireland are so ignorant, and so much at the devotion of their superstitious priests, that it would be dangerous to trust them with power, but I would not have

5

See W. W. Locky's *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century,* III, chap. vii, for a discussion of the Irish Catholic question at this important point; and also Edmund Burke, *A Letter . . . to Sir Hercules Langrishe,* Bart., M.P., on the subject of Roman Catholics of Ireland, and the propriety of admitting them to the elective franchise, etc., London 1792. Burke's known and violent opposition to the French revolution added weight to his support of any liberal or reform movement, and his championship of the Irish Catholics led them to invite his son, Richard Burke, to act as their paid adviser, a position which he filled with indifferent success until September 1792. Although Wilson understates the humiliating position in which the Catholics found themselves at this time, his statement is to some extent supported by a letter written in January 1792 to Pitt by the Lord Lieutenant, Westmorland: "I am most decidedly of opinion for cultivating the Catholics. I would wish that to look to Government for further indulgence (indeed they can look nowhere else). I would give them every indulgence that is possible to be carried for that would not revolt the Protestant mind, give offence to the Parliament, and shake the Establishment in the opinion of the King's servants here. If they differed, we might interfere, but their universal sentiment ought not and cannot be disregarded. . . . It is hardly necessary I should add that the attempt of the franchise and the abolition of distinctions is impracticable, and ruinous in the attempt. The Protestant mind is so united for resistance that I see no danger but from the opinions of the British Cabinet" (Locky, op. cit., III, p. 50). Wilson was correct, however, in his forecast of a stormy session. The spread of French revolutionary ideas, the foundation and growth of the United Irishmen and the importance of uniting Irishmen of all denominations in loyalty to Crown and Government all combined to make possible, by January 1793, a measure which, a year ago, had been thought impossible; and by the Act of 1793, forty-shilling Catholic freethinkers were enfranchised, although they were still excluded from Parliament themselves. See also letter XII, note 1.

6

than oppressed by my means - Doctor Priestly has just published a
defence of his conduct - it is written with great moderation, and
still greater modesty - and I understand that it has gained him many
friends, amongst those who are not apt too deep in the spirit of
party - I shall not fail to send you a copy by the first opportunity -

The bishop of Llandaff has also published a letter on the subject of
the repeal of the Test act, and the French Revolution, in which he
has delivered his opinions, with the firmness of a man, and all the
graces of style, - Liberality and an ardent Love of Liberty breathe
thru' every page - I don't know what's the meaning of it, but the
duke of York don't seem to be very popular, he was hissed as he was

7

Dr. Joseph Priestley, _An Appeal to the Public on the Subject of the_Priests in Birmingham, to which are added strictures on a pamphlet
intituled, "Thoughts on the late Riot at Birmingham", Birmingham
1791.

Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, A Charge delivered to the Clergy
of the Diocese of Llandaff, June 1792, London 1792. Watson's fore-
word is dated 2nd January 1792. Watson (1737-1816) succeeded Shute
Barringon in the see of Llandaff in 1782 and held it until his
death. He had formerly held the chairs of chemistry (1764) and div-
inity (1771) in Cambridge, in both of which he had acquitted himself
with some distinction. His Klingish, liberal and generally unpre-
dictable principles seem to have stood in the way of his promotion
from a poor end unimportant see which was generally regarded as a
stepping-stone to higher and more remunerative office. He himself
predicted, "I have hitherto followed, and shall continue to follow,
your judgment in all public transactions; all parties now under-
stand this, and it is probable that I may continue to be Bishop of
Llandaff as long as I live" (Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson,
Bishop of Llandaff, written by himself, London 1817). His later re-
vision from the excesses of the Revolution and the execution of the
King were expressed in his appendix entitled strictures on the French
Revolution and the British Constitution as written in 1793 in an
Appendix to a sermon preached before the stewards of the Lutwaster
Missionary, at their Anniversary Meeting, etc., Loughborough 1793
(sermon itself first published London 1793); and it was this pro-
phlet which elicited Wordsworth's Letter to the Bishop of Llandaff
on the extraordinary arousal of his political principles, contained in
the appendix to his late acton, first published by A.B. Grosart, in
going to court last birth day, as to the duchess the public seem to be divided and disappointed, as we thought she was to bring an immense dowry - we have not time yet to talk of her mind, we are so busy about the size of her foot, various assurances of it have been given in the public prints - and hung up in the picture shops. - we have had very bad news from Jamaica, but perhaps the accounts are exaggerated, - in order to impede the abolition of the slave trade.

The queen's birthday was celebrated on the 18th January, though her actual birthday seems to have been on the 19th by (see London Chronicle of 18th January 1792). The January celebrations are described in the Gazetteer of Thursday 19th January and in most other newspapers, but there is no mention in any of them of the Duke of York's being minded on his way to court and his popularity at this time seems to have been high. See for example the Public Advertiser of 1st January 1792: "Their Royal Highnesses of York passed through Hyde Park from an airing in their phaeton - 'twas a joyfull sight to all - excellent Prince, admirable princess, was the general cry . . ." 

Newspapers of this date are packed with references of various kinds to the Duchess of York, but the only two I have been able to find relating to the size of her feet are in the Public Advertiser of 23rd January and the Morning Chronicle of the same date. The first reads: "The affability and great good-nature of the Duchess of York is highly spoken of, and it is a fact, that the major part of the family of John Bull, have already obtained the length of her Royal Highness's foot." The Morning Chronicle has the following entry: "1. Terry Baronet, alicant for his taste in poetry has lately sent the print of the Duchess of York's shoes to the daughter of a new-made Peer, with the following distich - Maids, J'yself, with all the laces, beg your acceptance of a pair of shoes,"

There are many references in most newspapers at this date to general unrest in the West Indies, but Wilson most probably refers to an entry in the London Chronicle of Saturday 4th February (p. 118): "A French vessel, the Nanteauphreux, has arrived at Rochelle, bringing passengers, M. le Guy, Commissioner for St. Lucia, and M. la Coste and Lagriffet, Commissioners for Martinique. These gentlemen report, that on 4th de Sénac has established the ancient French government in the Isles du Vent, having abolished the colonial assemblies, by giving arms to the blacks, who disarmed the whites. It was a crime in these islands to notice even in conversation the French revolution; and M. Guy, M. la Coste and Lagriffet had been obliged to leave them with the utmost precipitation.

"All accounts from Jamaica concur in stating, that an insurrec-
which Mr. Wilberforce has pledged himself to pursue within and without the doors of the House. Col. Dalrymple is about to form a settlement at Bula; several families have agreed to go with him; and I doubt not but they will be very happy under his auspices - as his whole life has been devoted to the service of his fellow creatures; the soil of Bula is about 11 days sail from London, the climate and soil is highly spoken of, and their mode is said to be written in Milton, - it is reported, but I know not, with that degree of Truth, that a Volcano has been discovered in Sierra Leone. The Chancellor's eldest daughter,

V. The ill-fated settlement at Bula is described by Christopher Fyfe in his History of the Sierra Leone (London 1802), p. 33: "In January 1792 the directors of the Sierra Leone Company chose as Governor a former army officer, Henry Dalrymple, having served on the west coast, wanted to return to find a colony. He insisted on grandiose propositions which alarmed him, a garrison of 150 soldiers (they thought fourteen enough). Finally he left them, taking some of the proposed settlers with him, to start a colony of his own at Bula, an island about 300 miles north of Sierra Leone, a purely commercial enterprise for European settlement... A few days later, i.e. after 4th August 1792, Dalrymple with about 150 of his Bula colonists arrived in the harbour of Freetown, sick and starving, on their way back to England, frightened away by hardship and hostile neighbours..." The London Chronicle of Saturday 1st January reports a meeting of the Governor, Council and Proprietors of the Bula Settlement in Africa "for the purpose of abolishing the slave trade, and cultivating sugar, cotton, indigo, rice and tobacco", held in Hatton Garden. "The constitution of this settlement," concludes the report, "based on principles of equal liberty, is to be published before they embark." The expedition finally embarked in mid April, with nearly 500 prospective settlers. Christopher Fyfe (op. cit., p. 19) estimates the passage from England to Sierra Leone at that time as being between three and four weeks, with rather longer for the return trip.

I can find no trace of this report.
it is said, has just eloped with an officer of the guards — Its likely you have heard that Miss Barton has changed her name, and I am sure I should wish it were for the better — I know the delicacy that should be observed in speaking of family affairs — but I say one thing, because I know it will give you pleasure, — I am happy that Mr. Silverschildt had nothing to say in it — directly or indirectly — he has balanced himself with great prudence since he came to London as a dutiful son-in-law and an affectionate husband, and this is my judgment of his conduct ex ipso corde. The duke of Clarence is very much attached to his Jordan — but what do you think of him, to introduce her a few nights since, by the name of Mrs. Ford into Mrs. Bouverie’s rout, you may be sure it threw them all into confusion — I hope wishes

Edward, 1st Lord Thurlow (1732–1806) held the great seal until June 1792, when he was forced to resign. He was unmarried, but lived in considerable domestic felicity with his mistress, Polly Humphries, to whom he was very faithful, and by whom he had several children. His eldest daughter, Caroline Thurlow, eloped on 23rd April 1792 to Gretna Green with Samuel Brown, the son of a former inn-keeper, but the date of this letter makes it impossible that Wilson should be referring here to the actual elopement. Robert Core-Browne (Chancellor Thurlow, the Life and Times of an XVIII Century Lawyer, London 1933) reports that it was in early February that Thurlow first found out his daughter’s entanglement, extracted from her a promise not to see Brown again, and sent her to stay with Lord and Lady Kenyon. Presumably gossip must have circulated at this stage, and must account for Wilson’s reference to an elopement which had not yet taken place. See also letter no. XXIV, note 12.

Miss Barton is presumably the sister-in-law of Captain Silverschildt. There is no announcement of her marriage in any newspaper, but from Wilson’s wording it seems fairly clear that she too had eloped.

See Clare Jerrold, The Story of Dorothy Jordan, London 1914, pp. 172–73: “Clarence may truly have been said to be wanting in tact, for during this month he had promised to go to a party given by Mrs. Bouverie, and with the utmost coolness he asked whether he might bring a lady with him. To this Mrs. Bouverie answered that any lady he wished to introduce would be welcome. Then the evening
him at sea again, but he now says he has got into a very snug Port.

Mr. Pinkerton is busy with the second part of his Scottish history. Gough with the second volume of his funeral monuments. Payne is in press with the continuation of the Rights of Man — and I hope to be ready to publish myself early in May. Mackintosh has got great fame by his work. Doctor Beaufort is in town, I have your MSS. when I take a few extracts out of it, I shall return it with many thanks.

The bishop of Autun is at present in London, for the purpose, it is

arrived who should accompany him but "Mrs. Pickle", hitherto accepted in that house as Mrs. Ford. The ladies present said nothing, Mrs. Jordan was very entertaining, sang a number of droll songs, told a few stories, and Mrs. Bouverie did not mention Mrs. Ford." Clare Jerrold ascribes this incident to November 1791. Mrs. Jordan had previously gone under the name of Mrs. Ford, while living with her former protector, Richard Ford. Mrs. Bouverie is presumably the wife of Edmund Bouverie, M.P. (1738-1810) of Delapré Abbey, Northants, a noted society hostess.

17

Pinkerton's History of Scotland from the Accession of the House of Stuart to that of Mary was published in two volumes in London, 1797. In referring to it as "the second part of his Scottish history", Wilson is presumably thinking of his Enquiry into the History of Scotland preceding the reign of Malcolm III or the year 1056, London 1789.

18

Richard Gough, Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain applied to illustrate the History of Families, Manners, Habits, and Arts from the Norman Conquest. The first part was published / London / 1786; the second, 1796, and an introduction to Part II appeared in 1799. Gough had originally intended to continue the work to the end of the 16th century, but left it uncompleted in the 15th. Curiously, the British Museum does not seem to have a copy.

19

Part II of Rights of Man was actually published in February 1792. See Wilson's next letter of 6th March, note 3.

20

See Beaufort's letter (no. 39) of 14th July 1792 to Thorkelin: "I hope the Manuscript with all its valuable contents reached your hands safe, and with it my epistle . . ." Presumably Beaufort had given a MS. of Thorkelin's to Wilson to be returned to him.
said, of enlarging the Commercial Treaty betwixt France and England, &c. it is thought he will succeed; as he has been very well received even by my Lords the Bishops. The General opinion is, that there will be no war between France, and the Emperor Leopold is rather of a peaceable disposition and if he is wise he will not provoke hostilities; I am not certain you received my last, I think it bore

21 Talleyrand had become Bishop of Autun in January 1789; and his excommunication by the Pope was announced in the Moniteur of 1st May 1791. He arrived in London on 25th January 1792 on an unofficial mission, the titular head of which was the Duc de Biron; but since Biron was arrested for debt shortly after his arrival in England, the negotiations were conducted by Talleyrand alone. Lord Grenville, then Foreign Secretary, gives an account of his dealings with him in a letter to the British Ambassador in Paris, Lord Cowper: "I have seen Monsieur de Talleyrand twice since his arrival on the business of his mission to this country.

"The first time he explained to me very much at large the disposition of the French government and nation to enter into the closest connection with Great Britain, and proposed that this should be done by a mutual guarantee, or in such other manner as the government of this country should propose. Having stated this, he earnestly requested that he might not receive my answer at the time, but that he might see me again for that purpose. I told him that, in compliance with his request, I would see him again for the object he wished, though I thought it fair to apprise him that, in all probability, my answer would be confined to the absolute impossibility of entering into any kind of discussion or negotiation on points of so delicate a nature with a person having no official authority to treat upon them ..." (letter dated 9th March, quoted in Lord Dalling's Historical Characters, London 1868, I, pp. 148-49). See also G. Pallain, La Mission de Talleyrand à Londres en 1792, Paris 1889. Talleyrand returned to London in exile in September 1792 and remained there until ordered to leave by the Government in January 1794.

22 This opinion was not shared by the London Chronicle of 3rd February 1792 (p. 114): "The intentions of the Emperor are no longer to be doubted. The regiment of Vins, which was at Lensberg, has quitted that city, and the major part of it is gone to Bohemia. Dispatches have been sent into all the provinces of the Austrian dominions, to prepare the troops for marching; the officers and soldiers who are absent, are hastening to rejoin their regiments; and the Ordnance-office at Vienna is occupied night and day. Large magazines, we learn, are to be formed in Upper Austria, and in the Margraviate of Baden ..."
date the 7th of November did Count Zenobio's pamphlet come safe to hand? The Count is now as violent an Aristocrat, as he was a Democrat, but he is scouted by both parties - If you know of any book that will facilitate the acquisition of the Danish Language be so kind as to send it; don't forget two volumes of Cim in.

I am laying some pamphlets for you - if you have collected any additions for the prince, I shall be happy to act as your agent. Mr. Astle longs to hear from you, he desired me to make his best compliments to you - You see what trouble I give you.

I heard it whispered last night that Mr. Pultney is to appear this

"They write from Vienna, that a war is regarded there as inevitable; ... At a table conversation, the Emperor is said to have declared himself as follows: 'The French wish for a war; they shall have it, and find that Leopold the Peaceful can make war whenever it is necessary.'" See also Letter XII, note 4.

Wilson presumably refers to his letter of 6th December, but he sent Count Zenobio's book with his letter of October 20th.

The paper has been torn here by the seal.

Thomas Astle (1735-1803), antiquarian and palaeographer, was at this time Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London and a Trustee of the British Museum. See Nichols, Literary Anecdotes, vol. iii, pp. 202-06. Thorkelin had been in correspondence with him before his visit to England, indeed as early as 1784; and the six letters written by Astle to Thorkelin during his time in London make it clear that he gave him much assistance in his work and much hospitality. It was from Astle's private library that Thorkelin borrowed the unpublished MS. of Rowe's 'De Alfrico, Domobernensi Archiepiscopo, Commentarius,' which he edited and published in 1789 (see pp. 65-67).

Probably William Pulteney (1729-1805), born William Johnstone, third son of Sir James Johnstone, Bart. He took the name of his wife, Frances Pulteney, on her succession to the estates of Lord Bath in 1767, and succeeded his brother as 5th baronet in September 1794. He was at this time M.P. for Shrewsbury. For an account of his career, see Nairn and Brooke, The House of Commons, 1754-1790,
session under the ministers banner, a title and nothing less - Lord Orford does not intend to take his seat, he is now 74 - he still signs himself H. Walpole. I know you will not forget to send any literary curiosity that may be of service to me and you shall always find me your grateful and sincere friend C.H. Wilson.

The answer of your Court to the French King on his acceptance of the Constitution is spoken of with great applause for candour, point and brevity - it does your prince great honour -

London 1864, III, pp. 341-43. Like Darstter, whose friend he was, he seems to have conducted himself in the House of Commons in a fairly independent spirit, although from 1764 he appears to have voted fairly consistently for the Government.

Horace Walpole succeeded his nephew as Earl of Orford on 5th December 1781 (see also p. 372 above). His succession brought him, as he wrote to Pinkerton on 20th December, "a small estate, loaded with debt, and of which I do not understand the management, and am too old to learn, a source of law suits amongst my near relations, though not affecting me; endless conversations with lawyers, and packets of letters every day to read and answer - all this weight of new business is too much for the rag of life that yet hangs about me, and was preceded by three weeks of anxiety about my unfortunate nephew, and a daily correspondence with physicians and mad-doctors, falling upon me when I had been out of order ever since July ..." He never took his seat in the House of Lords, and "for a time could scarcely bring himself to use his new signature; in two letters, written before his nephew's funeral, he signed himself as 'The Uncle of the late Earl of Orford'" (Austin Dobson, Horace Walpole: A Memoir, London 1927, p. 301).

See the *Annual Register* for 1791, State Papers, p. 215: "On the 14th September, 1791, LOUIS XVI, King of the French, having, in the National Assembly, accepted the New Constitution, and taken the Oath to defend it, soon afterwards sent a Circular Letter to all Foreign Courts, notifying his acceptance. As the Dispositions of the different Powers in Europe were then manifested in their answers, this is thought a proper era for commencing the Correspondence, in which may gradually be traced the Progress of those hostile Sentiments that ultimately produced a Rupture." The Danish reply is summarized on p. 215 as follows: "I have always applauded the measures which your majesty has taken for the good of the nation, and I trust you will do justice to the eagerness with which I shall return the friendship of which you give me new assurance."
XXXI. From Wilson (no. 849a)

My dear Friend,

Tho' I have the pleasure of hearing from you at times, through the medium of Mr. Silberschil, yet I should esteem it a still greater pleasure if I could be favoured with a line or two from you as soon as you can, I know you are hurried, but you have such a happy talent of arranging affairs, that in the very hurry, nay whirlwind wind of business you can contrive to lay by a few moments for the purpose of devoting them to your friends -

You see how selfish I am, before I advance five or six lines, I begin to talk of that concerns myself, but in this I know you will excuse me as you do in every thing else. I have put together, for I can call it nothing else all the bits and scraps of my Celtic work, for if I can rise to what the French call servir, I shall attain the utmost pinnacle of my literary ambition, but I am now like a man bound in a spell I can proceed no further without your assistance - The two first Volumes of Bala would make me quite happy, or any other work relative to the earlier ages of Northern history - if you can hit on any literary curiosity don't forget me, and you shall find that I won't forget you, I should be ungrateful if I did - The Russian war has been very warmly debated in the Commons, I almost pitied Pitt - I never knew him cut so poor a figure in my life

1 This debate took place on Wednesday 29th February, and was continued the following day (1st March). It arose out of the question of this country's animus against Russia, Whitbread's notion being "That no arrangement respecting Oregow and its district, appears to have been capable of affecting the political or commercial interests of this country, so as to justify any hostile interference on the part of Great Britain between Russia and the Porte."
quite chop fallen, none of those ebullitions of eloquence, or dancings on the floor, which accompanied his speech on the opening of the last budget - the old story the balance of power - and even that not so well handled as it was by young Jenkinson - which no doubt was additional mortification for Pitt can bear no rival especially on his own side of the house; I am sure you know Continental politics better than I, but the general opinion is that the clouds which are now thickening on the frontiers, can be dissipated only by the brazen notes of the Cenon, this will deluge Europe in blood - pray heaven avert the carnage - The emperor is praised by the violent

3 A word has accidentally been omitted here.

Robert Banks Jenkinson (1770-1823), later 2nd Earl of Liverpool and Prime Minister from 1812-27. See Sir Charles Petrie, Lord Liverpool and his Times, London 1934: "In the ensuing debate I see note 1 above/ Jenkinson intervened. Promise displayed in a maiden speech has often been belied by the speaker's subsequent career, but what Jenkinson said on this occasion provided the clue to his later achievements. He was not brilliant, and his biographer J.G.D. Yonge was guilty of gross exaggeration when he wrote that 'our Parliamentary annals have recorded no maiden speech which made so great an impression'. Pitt was certainly flattering, for he declared that it was 'not only a more able first speech than had ever been heard from a young member, but one so full of philosophy and science, strong and perspicuous language, and sound and convincing arguments, that it would have done credit to the most practised debater and most experienced statesman that ever existed'. The Prime Minister, however, was not a reliable witness, for being a young man himself, he was always partial to youth, and in the present instance, he was probably also animed by a desire to please a ministerial colleague. The merit of the speech, when one reads it in the light of the contemporary political situation and after the lapse of so many years, lies in the knowledge it displayed of the topic under debate, and of the approach the speaker made to his subject. In effect, it was sound and factual, and it gave evidence of an aptitude for political strategy remarkable in one so young. It may not have been the speech of a great orator; but it was essentially that of a future Prime Minister" (pp. 17-18). Jenkinson's speech is reported at length in the Parliamentary Register, vol xxx, pt. 280-306.
Aristocrats - by the moderates he is thought to have committed himself too hastily, and like John Gilpin to have gone farther than he intended, the generality seems to think him a poltroon - be that as it may, I wish for peace -

Paine has published the second part of his "Rights of Man," it sells better than the first, many parts of it are libellous, but he has improved in point of stile; There are two Democratic clubs es-

4 For the Declaration of Pillnitz out of which these suspicions arose, see pp. 355-56 above. The Annual Register (1792, p. 83) records that "Europe has been led to believe, that the project of Leopold, which has been misrepresented under the designations of the Coalition, and the Conspiracy of Pillnitz, was hostile to the interests of national liberty, and aimed at nothing short of the establishment of despotism in France, after dismembering it of its ancient acquisitions. This opinion was confirmed by the invasion of the Duke of Brunswick, at the head of the armies of Austria and Prussia, and accompanied by the emigrated princes and nobles of France. The interview at Pillnitz was indeed attended by the Comte d'Artois, Mr. de Calonne, and the Marquis de Bouillé; and a species of engagement was entered into, and afterwards published, by which the Emperor and the King of Prussia engaged, in certain eventual cases, to support the re-establishment of order in France. This engagement, which, after its publication, was formally disavowed by the Emperor, as an act implying any hostility to France, gave full scope to the public opinion. The rulers of the French revolution anticipated and confirmed the belief, that a real conspiracy had been formed against them at Pillnitz. The death of the Emperor, which took place a few months afterwards, and which many connected with his love of peace, left the imposition to its course." Leopold died suddenly on 1st December 1792; but, according to the London Chronicle of Tuesday 13th March, the news of his death did not reach London until Saturday 16th March, i.e., four days after Wilson wrote this letter. "The circumstances of his death," added the Chronicle, "were so extraordinary, as to give well-founded suspicions of his being poisoned... It seems probable, that arsenic had been infused into one of the dishes of which the Emperor ate. The suspicion naturally falls upon one of the cooks employed in the royal kitchen, who, it is thought, had been induced to this deed by some agent of the Jacobins Club at Paris, in revenge for the part which the Emperor proposed to take, in rescuing the Royal Family of France from their present ignominious situation."

5 Part II of Paine's Rights of Man was published in February 1792. In a letter of 25th November 1791, he had written, "I have but one
established within these few weeks in the North, one at Manchester, and the other at Sheffield, for the purpose of diffusing political

way to be secure in my next work, which is, to go further than in my first. I see that great rogues escape by the excess of their crimes, and, perhaps, it may be the same in honest cases. However, I shall make a pretty large division in the public opinion, probably too much so to encourage the Government to put it to the issue" (quoted in R.R. Fennessy, Burke, Paine and the Rights of Man, The Hague 1963, p. 240). He achieved his object, for he attacked in it the monarchy in general and the House of Hanover in particular, the Bill of Rights and the Glorious Revolution of 1688, the British Parliamentary system and popular representation in the House of Commons; and not only made it impossible for the Attorney General not to prosecute him, but alienated a section of public opinion which had accepted the first part of Rights of Man, but was alarmed by the excesses of the second. See also Letter XXIV, note 5.

See P.A. Brown, The French Revolution in English History, London 1918, p. 61: "At Manchester, it was the defenders of Church and King who first organised themselves into a club in March 1790. The reformers only came into the field in the autumn, when the Manchester Constitutional Society was founded to promote representative government and legal uniformity for all opinions. It was a gentleman's society with a half-guinea subscription, and its leader was a well-known Manchester merchant, Thomas Walker. The second wave of effort touched Lancashire in the spring of 1792, when the Manchester Patriotic and Manchester Reformation Societies were founded with programmes like that of the parent Society \( \text{i.e. the London Corresponding Society} \). They were strictly moderate and easily frightened. Walker strongly remarked that the dissenting element, through fear of giving offence, was not to be a weak spot in such organisations."

See Brown, op. cit., p. 61: "... in November 1791, a Reform Society was set up in Sheffield, the headquarters of one great branch of the metal industries, teeming with small masters and journeymen cutters. Their first address was published in December 1791, and a cheap edition of Paine's Rights of Man was one of their first enterprises. ... Two points of interest emerge from the early history of the Sheffield Society. The reformers were, at any rate in their first intention, almost laboriously moderate and detached from partisanship. A candidate for membership began his declaration with a disavowal of conspiracy and violence, and only then proceeded to show his belief in the reform of Parliament and equal representation. Secondly, while all parties and ranks were wanted to join in the work, the appeal of the society was naturally to the working class of Sheffield. Its cogency lay in their economic grievances. In the first of the great trials of 1794 a witness was asked that the object of the Sheffield Society was. 'To enlighten the people,' he answered, 'to
knowledge, Subscriptions are daily pouring in for that purpose, and
John Bill begins to think at last - Our friend Doctor Gregory is
going to Publish the history of England from the Revolution to the
present times - He begs if you can furnish him with any documents
that may arise out of it in your country that you would communicate
then to him - Mr. Pinkerton desires his best compliments to you, he
had the pleasure of receiving your letter - and will execute your
commissions - Mrs. Barton has removed to her new house, which is

show the people the reason, the ground of all their complaints and
sufferings; when a man works hard for thirteen or fourteen hours of
the day, the week through, and is not able to maintain his family . . . .

This word looks as though it were actually written as "without";
but as this makes no sense, I have transcribed it as "with".

Dr. George Gregory (1754-1803), the son of an Irish clergyman, had
been educated for a mercantile career, but deserted it to study at
Edinburgh University and to pursue the life of a man of letters.
He was ordained in the Church of England, and was presented in 1802
to the living of West Han, supposedly as a reward from Addington for
his services to the administration. In 1808 he also became a Pre-
bendary of St. Paul's, and at the time of his death was chaplain to
the Bishop of Llandaff. He was the author of many books, but his
projected history of England seems never to have been written; he
may have been deflected by his being appointed editor of the New
Annual Register, which was founded in 1780 by Dr. Kippis, in oppo-
sition to Dodsley's Annual Register; and which he succeeded in con-
verting, during his term of office, from an opposition to a Tory
publication. His obituary will be found in the Gentleman's Mag-
zine, March 1208, 73, i, p. 277.

Presumably Thorkelin's letter of 23rd February 1792, in which he
asks Pinkerton to obtain for him a book and a Bartolozzi print.
See Pinkerton's reply (letter XXII).

Thorkelin described Mrs. Barton as Captain Silverschildt's
mother-in-law (see p. 343).
at once elegant, spacious and convenient — Mr. Silberschildt is
very well, and availing himself of every advantage of improvement —

General Malvill is remarkably attentive to him, and I need not
tell you how capable the General is of pointing out the objects which
a young man in Capt. Silberschildt's line ought to pursue — and which
I know he will pursue for it is barely doing him justice to say that
he has every disposition to learn — Mrs. Silberschildt is not so well —
but I hope when the sun begins to smile that she will feel the benefit
of it — and I believe every one that has the pleasure of being ac-
quainted with her joins in the wish —

By this I presume you have heard that the house of Commons in
Ireland was burned, the blaze frightened some and warned others — on
the most minute inquiry it appears to have arisen from accident — It
was a fine pile, and would have done honour to old Rome even in the
zenith of her domain — I am just going to the house — Major Scott

Robert Melville or Malvill (1723-1809), general and antiquary, Hon.
LL.D. (Edinburgh), F.R.S. (London and Edinburgh) and F.S.A. In 1763
he was appointed Governor of the ceded islands of Grenada, the Gren-
edines, Tobago, Dominica and St. Vincent, and proved for several
years an enlightened and most humane ruler. He made a particular
study of Roman antiquities, especially in Scotland; although he was
also able, after a visit to Switzerland and Italy, to suggest an alter-
native to the accepted route for Hannibal's march over the Alps.
Thorkelin was given an introduction to the General by the Earl of
Fochan (no. 128), although Hugh Gleghorn's letter introducing Thorke-
lín to Adam Smith implies that he was already acquainted with Malvill
before his trip to Scotland with Dacerb (no. 162). At all events,
he appears to have been a regular visitor at Melvill's house in
Brewer Street.

See the Gazetteer, 6th March 1792: "Dublin, Tuesday, Feb. 28. At
half past five o'clock yesterday evening, as the House of Commons
were in a Committee on the spirit regulations, they were panic-struck
by a voice from one of the ventilators at the top — communicating the
dreadful intelligence, that the roof was in flames, and the dome would
fall in within five minutes — The Speaker instantly resumed the Chair,
and it is expected will have a few words on the expenses of Mr. Hastings' trial, and it is on this occasion only that Mr. Burke intends to speak this Session. As the psalmist says he

and put the question of adjournment, which it may be naturally supposed passed without debate or division — the deliberative faculty of the House was immediately suspended — and every member escaped as he could with the utmost precipitation — The Gallery too was cleared with much more expedition than could have been effected by the Speaker's order.

"The fire increased with inconceivable rapidity — and in a few minutes the dome was completely concealed from view by a volume of flame and smoke, of which it is impossible to convey in words a tolerable idea — At half past six all the combustible materials round the roof being consumed, and the copper with which the roof of that superb edifice was covered, being in part melted, and the rest reddened to that degree that usually precedes fusion, it fell in — the explosion of flame and smoke that followed exhibited a scene that has not inaptly been compared to an eruption of Vesuvius..." The necessary precaution was used by the Speaker to preserve the books and papers of the House — the fire bells instantly rung on the discovery of the fire, and every exertion was immediately made to prevent its spreading. Happily these exertions were successful in preserving the House of Lords — the mischief therefore was confined to the House of Commons, which with all its pomp of architecture is reduced to an heap of ruins." The Gentleman's Magazine (March 1792, 62, i, p. 271) has a very similar report, with the additional information that "this accident was occasioned by some plumbers at work on the roof, who are supposed to have made a fire to heat their irons on the copper directly under the shade from the cupola."

Major John Scott (afterwards Scott-Waring), 1747-1819, entered the service of the East India Company about 1768 and served in the Bengal division of its forces. He became the intimate friend of Warren Hastings, and was sent back to England by him as his agent, arriving in London in December 1781. From 1784 he sat in the House as member for the Cornish constituency of West Looe; in 1790, he was returned for Stockbridge, Hants. His ill-judged efforts on behalf of his principal were unceasing; according to the Dictionary of National Biography, "the charges against Warren Hastings might have been allowed to drop, but Scott made the mistake of reminding Burke on the first day of the session of 1783 of the notice which he had given before the preceding recess of bringing them before parliament. Scott desired Burke to name the first day that was practicable. The Challenge was accepted, and Burke opened the subject on 17th February" (II, p. 46). On 29th February, the Parliamentary Register (xxxi, p. 282) records that "Major Scott gave notice of a motion which he intended to make on Friday, relative to the expenses of the trial of Mr. Has-
refrains from good works, even tho' it is pain to him, - Mr. Hastings trial will to a certainty be ended this session, about the middle of May I suppose, and not sooner, tho' what is called Mr. Pitt's business will be got through about the end of this month, or the begin-ning of the next - Now my dear friend, I know you wont forget me, - Then Mr. Silberschildt is going I shall send the "Jockey Club" by him, a pamphlet that exhibits a number of political characters in their true light - Mr. Fox is the only one that is spared, if it is not attended with a prosecution I wonder at it - it is written by Mr. Pigot, the friend and admirer of Doctor Price, - I am obliged with reluctance to take my leave of you, and to assure you, that I am sincerely Yours

C. H. Wilson.

March 6th 1792

ings. His motion related to the immense detail in which these expen-ses had swelled out. On the subject of this motion, there passed some conversation between the Major and Mr. Burke." Later in this year was published An Account of the Expenses incurred by the Solicitors employed by the House of Commons in the Impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq. (London 1792); this states the expenses of the trial, from the beginning in May 1788, up to the 8th March 1792, to have totalled £30,960. 2. 9d.

15 The paper has been torn here by the seal and the last part of the line is missing. The word "and" which immediately precedes the tear looks either as if it had been written on top of another word, or as if another word had been written on top of it. The sense, however, seems fairly clear.

10 Warren Hastings' trial in fact dragged on to 1795. "Mr. Pitt's business" presumably refers to the Ockahoff affair; from the wording of this sentence, it seems as though Wilson may have been among those who expected the administration to fall as a result of it.

17 Charles Pigott, The Jockey Club, or a Sketch of the Horsemen of the... London 1792. The book went through eleven editions in 1792 and was followed in 1794 by The Female Jockey Club. Pigott's best-known work was his Political Dictionary: explaining the true meaning
Dear Friend,

My health has been rather bad, and I have been occupied with sending my daughter to France for her education, and with other matters, else I should have answered yours of 23 February before. I am obliged to you for the intelligence concerning Denmark, and sent an extract to the London Chronicle as you desired; but not even knowing the publisher of that paper, I have had no opportunity to procure it; when I do, I shall send it. Your political intelligence I in fact intend for, and have occasionally inserted, in a work of great superiority to a News Paper; but its title I am not at liberty to declare. I hope you will in future intrust it to me, and not desire me to put it in News Papers.

Thorkelin's letter of 23rd February 1792 is printed in Pinkerton's Literary Correspondence, I, pp. 299-301. The "intelligence concerning Denmark" is largely concerned with the Danish abolition of the slave trade: "I know that nothing will be more welcome to your generous heart than to learn, that yesterday his Danish majesty has been pleased to put an end to the traffic in human blood, as far as it concerns his own subjects." The London Chronicle (Friday 23rd March 1792) has a brief announcement of the Prince of Denmark's act, which may have been the result of Pinkerton's information; but the editor obviously had other channels through which he received intelligence from Denmark, for very much more detailed reports on the Royal Ordinance of 16th March 1792 concerning the abolition of the slave trade appeared on 31st March, 17th April and 27th April, all containing information not included in Thorkelin's letter.

The "work of far greater superiority" is presumably the Critical Review of which Pinkerton was editor until 1803 — according to Nichols, "with little success" (Illustrations of Literature, V, p. 672). With or without Thorkelin's permission, Pinkerton obviously did use his information in the Review from time to time; in 1792 (Appendix to Vol. 4, p. 547), he printed, under the title, "Occu-
I desired Mr. Nicol to procure the print from De Sert if possible, and to send it to Captain Silbermuller; to whom also Mr. Edwards sent a copy of Dr. Hunter's Coins. I should myself with

sional Retrospect of Foreign Literature - Denmark, " information from Thorkelin's letter of 18th January 1792, almost verbatim.

Nothing appears to be known about De Sert; it is possible that he was an employee of the Boydells (see note 6 below).

James Edwards, bookseller, son of the Halifax bookseller William Edwards, was set up in business by his father in Pall Mall in 1784, in company with his brother John who died soon after. The brothers' first catalogue "astonished, not only the purchasers of books, but the most experienced and intelligent Booksellers in the Metropolis. Never, perhaps, was a collection more splendid, or more truly valuable, presented to the curious; and its success was proportionate to its merits" (Illustrations of Literature, IV, p. 831). The names of the Edwards (father and son) are associated with many refinements in the art of binding; it was William Edwards who made the discovery (which James later patented) of how to bind books with transparent parchment, over paintings which were thus protected, and it was also William who revived the almost lost art of "fore-edge painting" under gilding. James acquired further fame in 1793 by his purchase of the famous Bedford miscellany, now in the British Museum; it is described by Richard Cough in his Account of a rich, illuminated miscellany, executed for John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France under Henry VI, etc. (London 1794) which he dedicated to "Edwards "who, with the spirit to purchase it, writes the taste to possess it."

The whole of this paragraph concerns requests made by Thorkelin in his letter of 9th April 1792 (Pinkerton's Literary Correspondence, I, pp. 303-09): "I beg you will procure Mr. Combe's Museum Historiographicum Hunterianum ... Pray shew me the favor to buy the companion to Clytie engraved by Bartolozzi, and to let me know by a letter whether or no I may hope to get the said companion print." Charles Combe's Historiae Veterum Pectorum et Ubiuin, etc in museo Sal. Hunter anseravit, descriptione figuris illustrata was published in London in 1782, a year before Hunter's death. His museum (now the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow) was composed primarily of anatomical and pathological specimens, but also included books, minerals, shells, medals and coins, of which last he was a notoriously acquisitive collector. Francis Carter told John Nichols, with much resentment, how Hunter "had the impudence to tell me, in his own house, last winter, that he was glad to hear of my loss by the capture of the Grenadae, as it might force me to sell him my Greek coins" (Literary Anecdotes, IV, p. 607). Thorkelin wanted Combe's book to give to five kseqh-

Guldberg.
pleasure see your commissions executed, but my distance from town renders it necessary to trust others, as my going to Boydells, and after to Devonshire place, must be a work of two days to me. But if it will prove more satisfactory to you, I shall in future buy the articles myself, and deliver them as you desire, whatever loss of time it may occasion, for one does not always find people at home.

I shall be very happy to see your Essay on the state of Ireland at the period of the arrival of the Ostmen, and doubt not but the subject will be treated with your usual learning and ability. Your publication of the Laws of Norway & Iceland will be a most important work.

John Boydell (1719-1804) and his nephew Josiah Boydell (1732-1817), the famous engravers and print publishers, had establishments at 90 Cheapside and in the Shakespeare Gallery, Pall Mall. John Boydell was elected Lord Mayor of London in 1790. A catalogue of the Boydells' stock, published in 1803 under the title, An Alphabetical Catalogue of Plates, engraved by the most esteemed artists, which compose the stock of John and Josiah Boydell, Engravers and Print-sellers, includes Olytie (one of Bartolozzi's most famous engravings from a painting by Caracci) on p. 7; but no companion piece is named.

The reference to Devonshire Place is obscure, unless it relates to Captain Eyrevon's house; he lived in Queen Anne Street.

G. J. Thorkelin, Bevæg. at de stores, ved Ostgrønernes Ankomst til Irland i det 8de Arhundrede, forlænse en udvalget Rang blandt de mest oplyste Folk i Europa paa de Tider (Copenhagen 1792), printed in Det Kongl. Danske Vidensk. Selsk., IV, p. 550.

See Thorkelin's letter of 18th January 1792 (Pinkerton's Literary Correspondence, I, p. 231): "In the mean time I am setting about to publish the ancient laws of Norway and Iceland, under the auspices of his excellency Count Bernstorff, and the Royal Society of Sciences, who have done me the honour of receiving me as a fellow. For which reason I have been obliged to write an essay, without which the society does not admit any body. The subject of my writing is the state of Ireland, previous to and about the coming of the Ostmen [see note 8 above] to that unhappy country. Your in-
I am extremely happy in Mr. John's good opinion; nunc est lendari a lendatia. I beg that you will present my best respects to him, and inform him in answer to his kind enquiry, that my History of Scotland is proceeding slowly but surely, and may appear in about three years. Even in the latter part great examination is required. Would you believe that we have no original history of James II., but that all the accounts yet given of his reign rest on the fables of Hector Boethius?

Introduction has on this occasion been of much use to me, which I will not fail to acknowledge. This projected edition of Lami seems not to have been published, unless his edition of Res Gestae Heges Calatinianus in 1617 is what he referred to; but, as that was published under the auspices of the Arma-Magnaean Legation, it seems unlikely. The Jatmen are Vikings; cf. Ordbog over det Danske Kor (1954), "Vatland-folk... indbyggernes paa get kysten af Nordjylland."

See Thorkelin's letter of 18th January, quoted in note 9 above: "Your introduction has on this occasion been of much use to me, which I will not fail to acknowledge, and at the same time concur publicly in that praise, which every man of solid erudition pays it as due among us. The Chamberlain, John, is entirely of your opinion, which is no small erudition. He is at present divided between his History of Denmark in the 13th century and Scriptores Danici. He requests me to give you his best compliments, and to conjure you to publish, as soon as possible, your History of Scotland."

Cf. Naevius, Hector Profiscens: "Lector sum laudari abs.te, ... pater, a laudato viro", quoted by Cicero in Tusculanorum dissertationum (iv, 31, 67) and Ad Philharum (Book v, Epis. 12, sec. 8). See also Abraham Cowley's Ode upon Occasion of a Copy of Verses of my Lord Poetrellis:

Nothing so soon the drooping spirits can raise,
As Praises from the Men, whom all men praise.

Cf. Dr. Johnson: "Hector Boece or Boethius... may justly be reverenced as one of the revivers of elegant learning. When he studied at Paris, he was acquainted with Naevius, who afterwards gave him a public testimony of his esteem by inscribing to him a catalogue of his works... His history is written with elegance..."
Can you give me an idea how many books are published in Denmark in a year?

I know no literary news to send you at present; and as to political as you see the English papers I need not enlarge. I congratulate you on the behaviour of Denmark to France, which distinguishes your country from the infatuation of the times.

Nothing can give me greater pleasure than to hear from you; and I hope often to enjoy that satisfaction. I ever am with great truth, Yours most sincerely J Pinkerton

Kentish Town 3 May 1792

I received the Diploma from Mr. Kruze and return my warmest thanks.

XXIV. From Alison (no. 349b)

My dear friend,

It is impossible to tell you how sorry I am that I did not see

and vigour, but his fabulousness and credulity are justly blamed. His fabulousness, if he was the author of the fictions, is a fault for which no apology can be made, but his credulity may be excused in an age in which all men were credulous." (Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland, ed. R. H. Chapman, London 1924, p. 13). Pinkerton seems to have been unaware of the existence of the Auchinleck Chronicle (Achloch ii3.) edited in 1819 by Thomas Thomson under the title of A Short Chronicle of Jones the Second King of Scots.

13 See Letter XII, note 28. See also the English Review, 1792, xx, pp. 77-78: "Denmark and France are resolved to observe a perfect neutrality, both with regard to the affairs of Poland and of France.

Christian VII, like a wise prince, has formally refused to accede to the German league formed against the French constitution; and though some military preparations were lately made in Denmark, there is no reason to suppose that they relate to any hostile intentions."
Mr. Silberschild on the morning of his departure, as I intended to write to you by him, but he can tell you how busy we were in preparing for his voyage, which I hope will be a happy one, I think I need not tell you how impatient I am to hear from you, I know you have been very busy, and I began to hope that you would have a little leisure to send me a line, and I don't despair of it yet, tho' I have the pleasure to hear that you have altered your situation, but your lady must consider that your friends have some interest in you still, and that she is not to monopolize all your attention. We have little news at present, in Ireland they are all in a ferment,

Napper Tandy, a man of some family, small but independent fortune, was apprehended by the Speaker's Warrant, for sending a challenge, or what was conceived to be a challenge to a member of the house, Mr. Tandy intends to try the legality of such a proceeding - great constitutional arguments are expected on both sides, and as Mr. Tandy is a popular citizen, the inhabitants of Dublin have already subscribed ten thousand pounds to support him - whatever the issue may be it still.

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1 Thorkelin married Annand Cecillie Hridsteven (née Rybc), the widow of a wealthy brewer, on 11th April 1792.

2 J. Napper Tandy (1740-1803), one of the founders of the United Irish Society, and a staunch advocate of Irish Parliamentary reform through the promotion of better relations between protestants and catholics. It was during a debate on the Catholic petition (20th February 1792) that Tandy took offence at a remark by John Toler, which he believed to have been aimed at his notoriously unattractive face, and issued a challenge. This immediately raised a personal quarrel into a constitutional issue. He was arrested by Speaker's Warrant on 22nd February, escaped, surrendered on the 18th April, the last day of the parliamentary session, and was brought before the bar of the House when he was immediately released on Parliament's being pro-rogued. Tandy then instituted proceedings against Westmorland, the Lord Lieutenant, who had offered a reward for his capture in the Dublin Gazette, basing his case on the grounds that (a) a subject
vill determine the powers of the house of Commons in that respect,
it is a maxim in our Constitution that it is better some of its powers
should remain undefined, but this is a maxim that I shall never ac-
ceed to. Paine is to be prosecuted There are two informations
filed against the Argus, and one against the morning post, - thus we
shall have prosecutions enough, Ridgway is also under a prosecution

might not be arrested on grounds of breach of privilege without having
first been brought before the bar of the House, and (b) that the
appointment of Westminster, being by letters patent issued under the
Great Seal of England, which was not recognised in Irish Courts of Law,
was invalid. The ultimate verdict of the case was for Westminster,
but Tandy was enthusiastically supported by many Luddmiers.

3 See Fennessy, op. cit., pp. 243-44: "On the day the Proclamation
/ against Seditious Writings/ was issued, 21 May 1792, the Govern-
ment also began legal proceedings against Paine by leaving a summons
for trial at his lodgings. However, there was no move to arrest him,
and during the summer Paine made good use of his liberty to issue a
cheap edition of Rights of Man, and hurl defiance at the government
in his Letter to Dundas and Address to the Addressers. However, by
September he must have realized that public opinion was not on his
side, and he abandoned any idea he may have had of standing his trial,
and turning it into a great public issue. Besides, in September he
was elected to the French Convention, and so, for the first time, had
an official position in European politics.

"On 12 September 1792 Thomas Paine left England, hissed and mocked
at by the crowd at Dover, where he had been a staymaker. He was des-
tined never to return to his native land. In December an English
court tried him in absentia, found him guilty of publishing a sedi-
tious libel, and declared him an outlaw."

4 I can find no details of actions against either of these papers.
Both were opposition papers, and indeed the Morning Post was bought
by Carlton House in January 1789 and continued to be an organ of the
Prince of Wales' party until 1795, when it was sold again with much
reduced circulation. As for the Argus, Augustus Miles, a member of
the government, wrote in 1752: "I have had several hints at differ-
ent times from Frenchmen in constant relation and intimacy with M. de
Chauvelin and his family, that the editors of the Morning Chronicle
and of the Argus have received considerable sums of money, and that
they have each of them a large monthly allowance. I have no doubt
of the fact, and wish it could be proved in Westminster Hall, and the
purpose for which the money is paid" (Correspondence of W.A. Miles en
for a libel against Mr. Millington and he intends to make his own defence, and to print it afterward. I shall send it to you as soon as I can; you’ll find many good points in it.

I spoke with Mr. Christie the other night — he is going to publish a work on the Reform of the Church, full of excellent facts — Paine says he’ll rot in goal before he relinquishes his political


5 For James Ridgway, the bookseller, see letter XVII, note 7 (p. 339) supra. "Mr. Millington" is Elizabeth Millington (1763–1819), the French opera singer. The London Chronicle reports her action against Ridgway in its issue of Saturday 4th February 1792, p. 113, as follows: "King v. Ridgway. Wednesday Mr. Ridgway moved the Court for a criminal information against Mr. Ridgway, bookseller, for publishing a libel upon Mr. Millington.

"Mr. Ridgway stated, that the libel was entitled "A Memoir of Mrs. Millington". Mr. Ridgway had sent two extraordinary letters to Mr. Millington, in which he accused her, that she had received an application to publish memoirs of her life, which, he said, contained the particulars of an intimate connection between herself and Mr. Michael, her own father, and her brother. In consequence of the receipt of these letters, she directed her attorney to inform Mr. Ridgway, that she would enter into no correspondence with him whatever; but that, if he published any libels upon her reputation, she should appeal to the law of the country for redress.

"Mr. Ridgway said, the libel was couched in language so gross and obscene, that he could not offend the modesty and dignity of the court by stating the words.

"In a writ for Mr. Millington was then read, in support of the action, which concluded with a solemn denial of the libellous charge." It may have been on account of this scandal that Mr. Millington left England in 1794, and stayed abroad until 1801, for the most part in Italy. An answer to the Memoria of Mr. Millington was published in London in 1792.

6 Thomas Christie (see letter XV, note 14). This work does not seem to have been published.
sentiments, and I am told that a handsome private subscription has been set on foot to maintain him. Count Zenobi has quite relinquished his democratic principles—he is going to publish a pamphlet in support of his conversion. Neither the Libel nor the slave trade Revolutions will pass in the house of Lords this session, but I think the slave trade will be abolished, for the bulk of the people are against it—Mrs. Sheridan is at the hot wells, Bristol, and it is thought she will not recover. —The Lord Chan-

This word seems to have been missed out, perhaps because Wilson found himself at the end of a line.

A pamphlet by Count Zenobi is reviewed in the English Review, November 1792, but is not in the British Museum Catalogue. It seems very likely to be the one indicated here. It is entitled, An Address to the People of England on the Part their Government ought to act in the present war between the combined Indies of Austria and Prussia, and the armed Rob of France, London 1792. The review is far from favourable.

Fox's Libel Bill, one of the most important pieces of legislation to be associated with his name, was being debated in the House of Lords at the time this letter was written, and was being violently opposed by the Lord Chancellor. It was eventually passed in June 1792. It bore the title An Act to remove doubts respecting the functions of Juries in cases of Libel; and it enlarged the powers of juries in libel cases to enable them to state, not only that a libel had been spoken or published (the extent of their power until then) but that it was in fact libellous (a right which had hitherto rested with the judge alone). By Fox's Act, juries were empowered to determine not only the fact, but the degree of criminality of a libel; and this extension of their function was of great significance at a time when such actions as that of seditious libel against Paine were pending. For a fuller discussion of this act, see Loren Reid, Charles James Fox, A Man for the People, London 1963, pp. 272-75.

The abolition of the slave trade did not go through as easily as Wilson expected. In 1803 British merchants were prohibited from importing slaves to foreign colonies or to newly-acquired British ones. In 1807 the ministry of all the Talents passed a bill prohibiting slave trading by British ships and the importation of slaves into any British colony. In 1811 slave-trading became a criminal offence.
collor's daughter has ran off at last with a Mr. Brown, a young man of slender fortune, his Lordship declares that he'll never see her, and it's very likely he'll keep his word, unless the Marquis of Stafford can prevail upon him to act otherwise.

By this I hope you have seen Mr. Silberschidt, let him write to me as soon as he can for I shall be quite impatient till I hear that he got safe, and that nothing happened to Mrs. Silberschidt whose health was very indifferent when she left this - I have one pleasure when I think on him, that he has a sincere friend in you, and no man was ever better entitled to the friendship of a good man than he -

I see by Mr. Kruse's Letters that you have sent the books they are not yet come, but I am sincerely obliged to you -

Doctor Beaufort has finished his Map and Memoirs, and told me he should send you a copy -

I have sent you by Mr. Silberschidt 15 Nov. of Crose's Irish Antiquities, as soon as the Letter press is worked off I shall send

---

11 Richard Sheridan's wife, the famous singer Elizabeth Linley, described by John Wilkes as "a most pleasing, delicate flower", died of consumption at Hottwells, Bristol, on 23th June 1792. Her illness became more pronounced after the birth of her daughter on 30th March, and she arrived in Bristol on the 7th May, in hope of a cure. See W. Fraser Rae, Sheridan, a Biography (London 1893), II, pp. 142-51.

12 According to Robert Gore-Browne's Chancellor Thurlow (see letter XX, note 14, p. 532 above), it was Lord Kenyon, not Lord Stafford, to whom Thurlow confided his difficulties over his daughter, and it was in the presence of Kenyon that he formally disinherited her after her elopement. He later received her home again, on condition of her seeing nothing more of her husband. Samuel Brown eventually rose to the rank of Colonel.

13 Francis Crose (1751-91), best known as Burns's "child among you taking notes" died before this work could be finished. See the Gentlemen's Magazine of May 1791 (Ol, 1, p. 402): "at Dublin, in
it you — Col. Vallancey has given over all his Antiquarian studies —

Mr. Pinkerton is busy on his Scottish history, and I may say I am

the house of Mr. Home, in his 52d year, in an apoplectic fit, Francis Grose, esq. F.S.A. of London and Perth, 2nd captain in the Surrey militia; who . . . was on the point of completing his design by those "Antiquities of Ireland" where he had been employed about a month before his death . . ." On p. 601 of the same volume, there appears an anonymous sketch of Grose:

... Grose to my pen a theme supplies,
With life and laughter in his eyes,
Oh, how can I survey with pleasure
His breast and shoulders' ample measure,
His dimpled chin, his rosy cheek,
His skin from inward lining sleek!

Then to my house he daigne to pass
Thro' wry ways, to take a glass,
Now gladly entering in I see
His belly's vast rotundity!
But, tho' so fat, he beats the leaner
In ease and bodily decanimur; —
And in that mass of flesh so droll
Besides a social, generous soul . . .

Grose's Antiquities of Ireland was completed and published by Edward Ledlie; but although the title-page bears the date 1791, Ledlie's preface is dated "Dublin, 1st Jan. 1794". It seems probable that some of the plates and the title-page only had been printed at Grose's death, and that the remainder was completed only three years later.

14

Charles Vallancey (1723-1812), antiquary and son of a French Huguenot, who settled at Inishow during the reign of James. Vallancey entered the army, and in 1762 was appointed engineer in ordinary in Ireland. During his stay there, he became deeply interested in Irish history and language and in Irish antiquities. He published an Essay on the Celtic Language (1772), a Grammar of the Iberno-Celtic or Irish Language (1773), A Prospectus of a Dictionary of the Language of the Ance Celts, or Ancient Irish (1802) and many other works, all of which, according to experts, reveal a quite remarkable ignorance of the Irish language. See also D.A. Beaufort's letter of 14th July 1792 (no. 39) to Thorkelin, "Of whatever passes here, either in the literary or political world, you have much better information than I can give you; I shall only therefore mention one anecdote of a great Irish antiquary, your friend Col. Vallancey and that is, his quitting the subject and having sold all his books by auction, and given all his MSS. to the Royal Academy, since I left Ireland." There is one letter from Vallancey to Thorkelin in the Latin Collection, no. 828, dated simply "Wednesday 4 August".
busy doing nothing - but I can not help it - I promise myself a thou-
and things, and amongst the rest, that I shall soon have the pleasure
of hearing from you which will always be acceptable to your sincere
and very much obliged friend C.H. Wilson

Nov 21st 1792

Mr. Kruse desires to be remembered to you

My best respects to your Lady

XV. From Pinkerton (no. 671)

Dear Sir,

I received your's with the Norwegian diploma last week, and re-
turn you my best thanks. I beg that you convey to the Royal Soc-

ity at Tronheim my warmest sentiments of gratitude for this un-
merited favour, and assure them of every exertion in my power to pro-

mote the fame, and interests, of the Society.

I some months ago sent six copies of my book on Scottish History
to you, in compliance with your hint that it was usual to present

literary productions to the society. Be so good as to give a copy
to my eminent persons whom you know, as to Mr. Sahn, &c. Dr. Beau-

fort begged that I would permit some copies of his Memoir of a Kap of

1 See Thorkelin's letter of 6th April 1792 (Pinkerton's Literary Cor-

respondence, I, p. 303): "I have had the honor to receive this after-

noon a letter from the vice-president of the Royal Society of Sci-

ences in Trondhein, dated the 24th of March past, which informs me of

your being unanimously elected an honorary member of that respectable

body. The patent or diploma will be transmitted to me by the first

opportunity, in order to be forwarded to you. I have only to add,

that the vice-president (Johan Christian Schoenheyder, Bishop of Trund-

hein) wishes very much to get your Introduction to the Scottish His-

tory; and that the prince hereditary of Denmark, who, under the title

of president, is equal lover of sciences and the society, will look

on it as a particular attention paid to your Norwegian brethren, if

you would present them with a copy; and indeed it is your duty, ac-

cording to the laws of the Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences."


Ireland to be sent with my parcel, and I hope it came safe to hand.

I am sorry the prints & Hunter's Coins were not sent. The truth is I was greatly occupied at the time with sending my eldest daughter to France for her education. Captain Silberszki &c. was also so difficult to find at home that I could never see him, nor consult him. But, if you will mention any person here to whom you would have them delivered, I shall execute the commission myself, and not trust it, as before, to booksellers, though their failure be to me a matter of wonder.

The Marius Varatensius do, I hope you will send, and I shall pay the price to any person here.

Your brewery I do not understand. Have you married a brewer's widow, or daughter? I congratulate you and your lady, on your marriage, and wish you all happiness.

Be so good as present my best respects to Mr. Sule, and let him know that I proceed as fast with my history as the nature of the work will admit. A letter from him would give me great pleasure, and do me high honours; but I dare not begin the correspondence, though I much wish it.

I hope you will not neglect our literary correspondence, from which I derive both instruction and amusement.

There has been no literary work of such importance lately pub-

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2 See Letter XIX, note 4.

3 Thackeray married Camilla Cecilia Midstom (née Lyde), the widow of a wealthy brewer, on 11th April, 1792. See p. 103 above.
lished here: nor do I hear of any expected to come out this winter.

In politics we are likely to be overwhelmed with terror, in opposition to the French revolution.

I bow my highest respect, Dear Sir. Your most obliged and faithful servant, J. Pinkerton

22 September 1792

I found Kentish town too deep a situation, and have left my house there. Be so kind as to direct me to the care of Mr. Nicol, King's bookseller, Pall-mall.

XVI. From Mr. Jamieson (no. 476)

Duplicate

1

My dear Sir

Then you compare the subscription of this letter with the place

4. For an account of the reactionary movement to the liberal societies in England inspired by the French Revolution, see F.A. Brown, The French Revolution in English History, London 1918, particularly Chapter III: "On May 21st, 1792, a proclamation was issued warning the King's loving subjects against seditious meetings and publications... while the magistrates were carrying out the spirit of the proclamation, the Government was receiving, and indeed promoting, loyal addresses from the country at large. Two ministerial daily papers, the True Briton and the Sun, were founded by Pitt's lieutenants, and free copies were supplied to sleepy provincial vociferous on condition that marked paragraphs were inserted... The Dundas family were equally busy in Scotland during the winter. The Caledonian Mercury and the Edinburgh Herald were subsidized..." (pp. 54-57).

5. Presumably for Hampstead - his letter of 23rd September 1792 to the Earl of Buchan, in which he announces his marriage, is written from Hampstead and he informs Gibbon in his letter of 2nd September 1792 that his new address is "Plaque Hall, Hampstead" (B.U., L. I. 34, 233, f. 425).

1. This letter survives in duplicate, one copy (no. 473) in Jamieson's hand, the other (no. 477) copied by one of his children. This letter copy has the following note written at the end of it by Jamieson:
from which it is dated, you may be almost at a loss to recollect the writer. Less than four years ago, in consequence of a second call from our first congregation in Edinburgh, our General Synod removed me from Forfar. Although I was quite passive in the business, my situation here is far preferable; as being much more favourable to literary research, and more advantageous to a rising family.

You may perhaps recollect that when I had the pleasure of seeing you in my house at Forfar, you urged as your last request, that I would be at some pains to collect for you the old Angae words. I smiled at the proposal; having entertained no other than the common idea, that our language was merely a corruption of the English. You, on the contrary, assured me that in the broad Scottish you had found some hundreds of words, purely Gothic, that had never come to us through the channel of the Anglo-Saxon. Although I hesitated as to the justice of this theory, yet to oblige you, after your departure I set to work, and collected every old word that came in my way. By and by, I entered so much into the spirit of this investigation, that I determined to make myself acquainted with our old Scottish language, not only as spoken, but as written. I began with Wallace — But found

"This is a copy taken by one of my young people, as I had wrote the other inadvertently so as to subject it to double postage. If I find a ship at Leith going for Copenhagen, will send it as a Duplicate, lest this should not reach you." The text of the two letters is identical, except that the sentence, "I marked down what occurred to me" in paragraph 2 has been omitted in no. 477.

2 The anti-burgher church of Nicolson Street, Edinburgh.

3 The Notes and Reids of the Illustre and Vallagent Comunw Ochr "Alone Wallace, by Henry the Minstral, or Blind Harry." The earliest known printed edition appeared in 1503, and was succeeded by
that what is called a glossary was merely an explication of the easy words, while all the hard ones are overlooked. I marked down that occurred to me. At length I met with Ruddiman's glossary, the only thing that deserves the name. By comparing it with the copy of Verelius, which our worthy friend Mr. Dampster received from you, I found that Ruddiman often erred as to his etymologies; tracing words to the Latin or Greek, which were properly Gothic. At length the idea struck me of attempting a glossary. I mean to confine myself to a small volume. I procured Skinner, Ulpilus's Version, The

immeasurable editions of varying merit. It is not clear at what date Jamieson began his study of the poem, but the most likely edition for him to have used would have been Morison's (Perth 1790) in three volumes, which indeed has a short and very inadequate glossary. Neither the Glasgow edition of 1750 nor the Edinburgh edition of 1753 have glossaries at all. Jamieson himself produced a new edition of the poem from the MS. in the Advocates' Library which was published in 1820, together with his edition of Barbour's Bruce, and remained for some years the standard edition.

4

Thomas Ruddiman (1674-1757) was largely responsible for the edition of Gavin Douglas's translation of the Ònëilch, published in Edinburgh in 1710 by Symson and Freebairn, and was solely responsible for the "large glossary, explaining the difficult words, which may serve for a dictionary to the Old Scottish language." It continued to serve that purpose until the appearance of Jamieson's Dictionary in 1808. The value of Douglas's work to English philologists had long been acknowledged. See William Lisle's preface to his Ancient Monuments of the Saxon Tongue (1559): "At length I lighted on Virgil, Scotch'd by the Reverend Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, and vnclle to the Earle of Angus; the best translation of that Poet that ever I read..." Though I found that dialect more hard than any of the former (as nearer the Saxon, because farther from the Norman), yet with helpe of the Latine, I made shift to understand it, and read the booke more than once from the beginning to the end. Therby I must confesse I got more knowledge of that I sought, than by any of the other. For as at the Saxon invasion, many of the Britains, so at the Norman many of the Saxons fled into Scotland, preserving in that Realm unconquered, as the line Royall, so also the language, better than the Inhabitants here, under conquerors law and custome, were able (p. 18).

5

Olavus Verelius, Index linguæ veteræ Scytho-Scandiani sive Gothicae, Upsala 1632.
411.

8 9 10 11

J. Pentateuch, Lyc. Villian, Thea Sio. By still adding, in the
course of twelve or thirteen years, my work has increased far beyond
my intention. I suppress every thing that seems immaterial. But
as I have adopted the plan of giving the oldest written authority
for every word, or particular sense of a word, the work must of nee-
dsity be pretty large. Where I can produce no written author-
sity, I retain a word, though only in the mouth of the vulgar; be-
cause many such I find good classical words in other Northern dialects.

6 Stephen Codmer, Meteorologian Linguum, pollizae, seu explicatio vo-
cum, itinerest meteorologiam expregeri solum inquis inquis ed. Thomas Hearne,
London 1671. Coder (1653-97), physician and philologist, spent
much of his early life on the continent both as student and soldier
as a consequence of the civil war in England. Johnson acknowledges
his indebtedness to him in the preface to his Dictionary.

7 "Epfulia, antiquus Meteorologis Verdis Gothicam cum Ver. Anglo-
sclicam, "stareden 1634.

8 See letter V, note 2.

9 Rev. Edward Lye (1694-1767), rector of Xpdeley Hastings. The word
referred to here could be either Lye's edition of Justinus' Meteorologi-
cean Inclimation, to which he added an Anglo-Saxon Grammar (1743), or,
more likely, his Meteorologiam Saxoniam et Gothico-Latinnm, published
posthumously by his friend, the Rev. Owen Harris, London 1772, 2
vols.

10 Cornelius Villian (or van Kiel), Meteorologian Scoticanae Linguae
five Meteorologium Scoticum-Latinnm, Antwerp 1596. Jameson, in
his bibliography to the Dictionary, quotes the editions of 1632 (Ut-
recht) and 1777 (ed. Harriot, also Utrecht).

11 Johann Thea, Collectio silla-Gothicam, in quo tam hodierna usu
frequentata vocabula, qua quin alminendas tabulas silla]
and mediamedias order, explicatur, et ex dialectis cognatis
Lace-Gothicam, Anglo-
sclicam . . . ceterisque Gothicis et Colonic
origina illustratur'. 3 vols., Upsala 1739.
The more I investigate, the more I am convinced that your theory is just, that our language is not derived from the Anglo-Saxon, but a sister-dialect. As far as I can calculate, my work will consist of two volumes quarto. I mean, if I can get materials tolerably satisfactory, to prefix a dissertation on the Origin of the "Scottish Language." I have little expectation that I will be able to make an advantageous bargain with a Bookseller. Therefore I shall most probably publish it by subscription. I had an opportunity of seeing a very nice and intelligent young man, a son of Mr. Niebuhr the Traveller. I saw him only once the night before he set off for the Continent. Having heard of my plan, he earnestly pressed my proceeding with it; and was so kind as say that, if I

Barthold Georg Niebuhr (1770-1831), the celebrated German historian and son of the Danish traveller, Christian Niebuhr, spent a year studying in Edinburgh in 1796-97. Born in Copenhagen, he started his career first as secretary to Count Schönbrunn, Danish Minister of Finance, and then as secretary to the Royal Library, Copenhagen, and came to Britain armed with introductions to the scholars and public figures of the day. Touchy, humourless, morbidly sensitive and shy, his letters describing his experiences in London and Edinburgh show an amusing contrast to Thackery's correspondence. See, for example, his letter of 10th October 1796 to Count Mollié: "Of the English scholars, on the other hand, I have a very low opinion; I keep to my assertion, that they are without originality; also that England can boast no true poets at the present time. And yet literary men are the only people with whom a foreigner can come into close contact; for nothing but a very brilliant intellect or external advantages can procure him admission to the interior of families. These are only open to natives, and I think it right that it should be so; for, in fact, what can a foreigner bring with him, unless he be an extremely distinguished man, to make his friendship wanted, when people have been long surrounded with friends already? I positively shrink from associating with the young men on account of their unbounded dissoluteness, which makes me feel that I should be more likely to meet with uncourteousness and repulse from them than cordial friendship" (B. Winklethorpe, The Life and Letters of Barthold Georg Niebuhr and Selections from his Minor Writings, London 1832, I, p. 119). Notwithstanding this pernicious letter, Niebuhr seems to have met with much kindness in London, especially from Mr. Joseph Banks who opened his library and house to him.
would write him, when the work was ready for the Press, he would procure as a good number of subscriptions, as such a work was much wanted on the Continent. I flatter myself, the plan will meet with your approbation—You are indeed the parent of it.

Since you left us, I published a work (besides several smaller ones) in two large Volumes 8vo. in reply to Dr Priestley's History of Early Opinions. You might perhaps have observed the Review of it in the British Critic, the Monthly or Critical Review for 1796 or 1797.

As you were so obliging as offer me your assistance, if I should make any inquiries into the Northern Languages, I often thought of writing to you, but was still unwilling to trouble you. I have different times sent orders, by people going from Britain to Copenhagen, for books that I found necessary—but still have been disappointed. I am therefore under the necessity of making one other effort, by begging you to take the trouble. Although I had about ten years ago the use of Verelii Index, I am unwilling to ask it of Dr Dampster then at such a distance; and I cannot hear of a copy here, nor find one in London. I would wish to have one constantly by me—I also wish Guæmundi Andreae Lexicon. A copy of it has been

John Jamieson, A Vindication of the Doctrine of Scripture, and of the primitive faith, concerning the Deity of Christ. In reply to Dr. Priestley's History of Early Opinions, 2 vols., Edinburgh 1743. Priestley's work, published in 1786, was one of the earliest to open the way to a more historical interpretation of the traditional Biblical accounts of the life of Christ, and caused considerable controversy. Jamieson's Vindication won him the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the College of New Jersey, now the University of Princeton.
lately brought hither, (a duplicate from the København of Denmark Library). But the Booksellers here are such Jews, that no one but a man of fortune can expect to purchase a scarce book from them. If you could procure both these for me, you would lay me under singular obligations. Perhaps there may be other duplicates in the Royal or some other Library.

As I wish to make my Glossary as complete as possible, I am anxious to examine the Norwegian Dialect. There are three books I therefore earnestly desire to have. Den Norske Dictionarium, eller Glossog. Christ. Jenssen, København 1643 8vo - Glossarium Norvegicum, Eric Pontoppidan, Bergen 1749 8vo - Norske Ordbog fra Egens ved Spyberg - Nyce - Christiania 1780 - 8vo. If all of them be not necessary - which of them you think most useful - most probably Pontoppidan. I would also like to have Historiola Linguae Dalecarliae, Næftun, Upsala 1735 - 4to.

You might also possibly procure for me a book I cannot find here, 

Promptuarium Parvulorum sive Clericorum - either the 8vo Edition 

16

Andreas Gudmundus, Lexicon Islandicum. Copenhagen 1683.

From the fact that none of these four books is mentioned in either of the lists of authorities prefixed by Jamieson to the Dictionary and to its Supplement, it must be assumed that Thorkelin’s attempts to procure them for him were unsuccessful. Thorkelin’s own copy of Jenssen’s Glossog, a work of some importance in the history of the Norwegian Language, is now in the Thorkelin collection in the National Library of Scotland.

17 It is clear that Thorkelin was unable to obtain this book for Jamieson, who, in the preface to the 1825 Supplement, writes that he had for many years “been in quest of that very rare book, the Promptuarium Parvulorum of Father Franschoe; and did not discover, till I had made considerable progress in printing this Supplement, that there was a copy in that invaluable Museum [i.e. the Hunterian]”. He
1499 or the Fol. one about 1833 - Do any of our old Editions of Scottish Books ever occur with you - They would be a great treat to me - such as Lindsay's Monarchies - said to be printed at Copenhagen?  If you would make inquiry as to any of these, it also adds the following information about the book: "Promptuarium Peruvolorum ducis clericorum (also entitled Promptuarium Puerorum and Promptuarium Peruvorum, Fol. Lond. op. Ric. Pynson 1499. The author of this very scarce book was Richard Francisco, a preaching friar. Heerne informs us, that in the beginning of a copy of this book that was lent to him, he found written, in an old hand, the following note: Homo Compilatorius istius libri est Fra­ter Ricardus Francisco, inter quatuor parites pro Christo inclusus, V. Heerne's Langtoft's Chronica, p. 624, 625; and Tyndall's Chau­cer, ii, 592. In fact the Promptuarium, the first English-Latin Dictionary, was the work of Galfridus Anglicus (or Grammaticus), a Dominican friar of Lynn Episcopi, Norfolk, in 1440. He describes himself as 'reclusus', which he himself translates as 'ankyr', and as a native of Norfolk. The Promptuarium (i.e. store-room, repository; the author himself gives "spence, botry or cellary, celarium, promptuari") was issued in several editions, mainly by Wynkyn de Worde. The first edition by Richard Pynson (1499) is extremely rare, and is described in detail in 

18 Otherwise (and more correctly) known as the Dialogue betwixt Experience and the Courteous. See Pinkerton's Ancient Scottish Poets, 1783, p. 542: "Since this was printed, the editor has seen this pretended Copenhagen edition, 1552, in the Archepiscopal Library at Lambeth. It bears 'Imprimit at the command and expenses of Doctor Nachabeus / sig/ in Copenhagen', which is no more Copenhagen than it is Constantinople, being a mere nom de guerre. Nor is there any date at all; save at the end of the monographs where stands 'quod Lindsay, 1552'." David Laing writes: "Of these fictitious names, Copenhagen stands for Copenhagen. Dr. John Nachabeus was a native of Scotland, and educated at St. Andrews. This celebrated divine, who was an exile from his native country on account of religion, became a minister of the Reformed Church of Denmark. He was brother-in-law of Hyles Coverdale; and was one of the translators of the Bible into Danish, printed at Hafnia (the Latin name of Copenhagen), 1550-1, folio. He died in Denmark in the year 1557. That he had no concern whatever in the publication of Lindsay's Dialog need scarce be said" (Poetical Works of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Edinburgh 1879, III, p. 234). See also Douglas Homer's edition (S.T.S.; Edinburgh and London 1931); Homer identifies Nachabeus with John Lab­alpine (d. 1537), and adds, 'It is possible that Lindsay had met him when on his mission to Denmark in 1545, but it requires further proof than the title of this edition to make it certain that Nachabeus was interested in the poem" (IV, p. 23).
would be a singular favour.

I have also collected all I can for another work on ancient superstitions, as compared with those of other nations, especially the Northern. There is a small thing, I think of Ihre's on Yule, which I am anxious to have. That books would you recommend to me as most likely to give me assistance in this comparative view, as it respects the Northern nations?

Now, my friend, I rely on you as my dernier resort. That is in your power I beg of you to do without delay for two reasons, as I have been prevented from making this application for a long time, in consequence of the unlucky war. The other is, I know that one of our Booksellers means to order some books of this kind from Copenhagen in the course of a few weeks, if not to go there himself, and if they get into his hand, I have no chance of ever getting them. I know your own love to literature, and that you will do all in your power to encourage it in others.

Whatever you send, may be addressed to Revd. Dr. Jamieson Edin-

[In brackets] care of Mr. Muldrup, or Mr. B. M. Salveson, who are joint

Danish Consuls at Leith. They are both my friends, and whatever I

19 I have not been able to discover any publication of Ihre's answering to this description. Jamieson, in his seven-and-a-half page entry under Yule in the Dictionary, refers to the substantial entry under Hock (Hawk) in Ihre's Glossarium Sueto-Gothicum: "The Goths also called this [i.e. Christmas Eve] Hockmatt; because in times of heathenism, on this occasion, hawks were sacrificed. Ihre observes (vo. Hock) that, as this feast was instituted in honour of the Sun, the Egyptians, according to the testimony of Herapoll, accoun-
ted hawks sacred to that luminary, because by a secret power of nature, they could steadfastly look at him" (Dictionary). It may therefore be that he found the information he was seeking in Ihre's Glossarium. Jamieson does not seem to have published a book on ancient superstitions, and it may be that the substance of his research was eventually incorporated in the Dictionary.
am indebted to you, I can return by then, or in any other way you
may think proper to mention.

If there are any books I can procure for you here, or any thing
else on which I can serve you, you have only to mention it.

You will recollect little George Dempster, Capt. Dempster's Son—
end our friend's heir. Poor Fellow! he died of a decline last
summer. I have never since had fortitude to write to Mr Dempster,
especially as there is every reason to fear that the Capt himself has
perished in his return from India; his ship, the Earl Talbot, not
having been heard of for fourteen months past. What a severe shock
to his affectionate Brother!

The following information has been supplied about Bulderup and Sal-
vesen by Mr. Sune Dalgaard, of the Royal Archives, Copenhagen: "The
merchant Thomas Bulderup, born in Norway, was appointed Danish-Nor-
wegian consul in Scotland and North-England by Royal ordinance of
January 3rd, 1765, and acted in this function until his death during
the war between Denmark and England 1807-14. As consular relations
with England were broken off during the war years, it is not possible
to state, when he died.

"The merchant Björn Salvesen was the son-in-law of Bulderup and
his partner. As his reports are in Danish, he is presumably of Nor-
wegian (possibly Danish) birth. By Royal ordinance of June 23rd,
1800, he was granted "adjunction" (i.e. appointment as assistant) in
the consulate. In a letter of June 1st, 1802, Bulderup reports to
the Board of Commerce that Salvesen has died."

Young George Dempster, son of Captain John Hamilton-Dempster, half-
brother of George Dempster, died of consumption at Emsworth on 17th
April 1801, aged fifteen, three years after his mother's death from
the same disease. He had been from his earliest years the object of
his uncle's anxious and affectionate care, and is mentioned frequent-
ly in Dempster's letters to his friend, Sir Adam Ferguson of Kil-
kerran, himself the boy's great-uncle. On 18th June 1801, Dempster
wrote to him: "... almost everything that formerly afforded me pleasure is become burdensome to me since I have lost poor
George. I had formed so many pleasing plans for giving him such
an education as should fit him for the enjoyment of human happiness,
for making him a learned and a worthy gentleman — and his own talents
were beginning to open so favourably, his memory strong, his mind
Now, my dear Sir, I trust you will take my freedom in good part, and do that is in your power for me without delay. I do not wish to begin to transcribe till I hear from you. Please inform me, if you think it probable that my work will meet with encouragement on the Continent. It cannot, I suspect, be sold under Three Guineas.

Mrs. Jamieson joins me in most respectful Compliments. Believe me ever, my dear Sir, with much esteem, and regard Your most humble Servant, John Jamieson.

If no ship sail for Leith soon, the Parcel may be sent to the Danish Consul at London to be forwarded to Messrs. Coldrup and Salveson, Leith.

XXVII. From Dr. Jamieson (no. 473)

Deer Sir,

I lately did myself the honour of writing to you, requesting that you would take the trouble of procuring for me some Books, particularly Verelli's Index, Guinda Andreae Lexicon; a Norwegian Glossary or Vocabulary, Bertrand Scriptoris Theaerus; and if possible and penetrating - that his being snatched from me is a most cruel disappointment and always uppermost in my mind" (Ferguson, p. 233). The loss of Captain Barstow's ship, the Earl Talbot, with all hands, was not finally confirmed until many months after her disappearance in October 1800.

1 For notes on these books, see previous letter. Bertrand Scriptoris Theaerus (which was not asked for) cannot be found in my catalogue which I have consulted. There is a reference, in a letter written by Jamieson to an unknown correspondent, to "Bertrand's three Treatises, including Herma, Ricardus Corincniae &c (the title forgotten)" (National Library of Scotland, MS. 5014). Since no book answering this description appears in Jamieson's list of authorities, it may be assumed that he never obtained a copy.
ible Proculium Parvulorum - by letter, I hope, came safely to
hand, especially as I sent a duplicate by ship -

At that time, I think, I gave you an account of the proposals
made by a clergyman, a native of England, Mr Jonathan Boucher, who
is compiling a dictionary of old English words - that he and I should
put our works together; as he wished to include the Scottish as one
of the dialects of the English. To did not agree; and as I had
reason to think that he was far from being ready, I was giving my-
self no trouble; especially as he had spoke of announcing his work,
only when he should learn that I was ready to go to press. But he
has changed his plan, and in order to get the start of me, has issued
a prospectus of his work, in two volumes quarto (as a supplement to
Dr Johnson's Dictionary) at four Guineas. In consequence of the

Jonathan Boucher (1753-1804), vicar of Epsom, spent his early life
in America, where he held various ecclesiastical charges, and was a
close friend of George Washington. On the outbreak of the American
War of Independence, however, Boucher came out uncompromisingly on
the side of the Loyalists, denouncing from the pulpit the doctrines
of the colonists, with loaded pistols lying on the pulpit cushion
before him. The progress of the war made it necessary for him to
return to England in 1775, where his loyalty was rewarded with a
Government pension, and he was shortly afterwards presented to the
living of Epsom. Unfortunately, the autobiographical fragment which
he left behind him (Reminiscences of an American Loyalist, 1739-1789,
ed. by his grandson, Jonathan Boucher, Boston and New York 1925) do
not cover the period during which he was planning his dictionary.
For his negotiations with Johnson, see pp. 223-25 above; his own
proposals seem to have met with little encouragement from the public
and he died in 1804 with his work still incomplete. It would be
charitable in the circumstances to ascribe the precipitate issue of
his prospectus to a knowledge of his failing health, rather than to
a desire to steal a march on his rival. Boucher was a friend and
benefactor of Robert Jaineson (see p. 233 above), who spent some time
working with him on his dictionary and was indebted to him for ma-
terial published in his Popular Ballads and Songs (1826). The debt
was acknowledged in Jaineson's introduction, where Boucher is re-
ferred to as "the great encourager and promoter of these studies,
as of all liberal studies and virtuous pursuits."
advice of my literary friends here, I have taken a similar step, and
have reason to think that, if I obtain as many subscribers as will
defray the expense, I may be ready as soon as he -

He expects to get encouragement on the Continent - and I wish to
give myself an equal opportunity - I therefore rely so much on your
friendship, as to trouble you with a few copies of my Prospectus, as
you may perhaps have it in your power to get some subscriptions for
me. The work is indeed high - but the expense of printing it will
be great.

I ask further beg of you to take the trouble to get the sub-
stance of the Prospectus inserted in some periodical work - If I
could get it announced in Germany, it might be of great service to
me -

Mr Niebuhr was so obliging as ask me to write him, when I
thought of publishing, and to say that he thought he would procure
me subscribers, I trouble you with a few copies enclosed to him -

I am still as anxious for the Books as ever, and hope I may be
so fortunate as to receive them soon - as I wish all possible infor-
mation on the subject of my work -

It will be extremely obliging if you give me an opportunity of
hearing from you soon - I trust you will forgive me for the freedom,
and believe me ever, my dear Sir with much respect Your servant
and friend John Jameson

I send the Parcel by a Norwegian Shipmaster who has engaged to
forward it carefully by ship to Copenhagen - Please furnish Mr Nie-
buhr with what number of copies of the Prospectus he may think ne-
cessary -
Dear Doctor,

I was honoured with yours by Mrs. Malcolm, and it gives me great pleasure to learn that you are in good health—Mrs. Malcolm has been so much out of town, that I have scarcely had it in my power to pay her any attention. Indeed, till she called this afternoon, as she had been in Fife for some time, I was afraid that she had been hurried away by the vessel sailing earlier than she thought. I delayed writing, till I should know whether she was gone; and as she sails to Moray morning, I have little time to write. Mrs. Malcolm seems truly a most worthy woman.

I communicated your important intelligence, with respect to the papers in the Arna-Laygeman Library, concerning the Earl of Bothwell, &c. to some of the Advocates who are in town. But as this is the recess of our Court of Session they have no meeting of Faculty, and can have none for some time. They begged of me to solicit that you would take the trouble of mentioning to me more particularly what these papers refer to? If they are originals? Do they concern the connexion between Mary and Bothwell? What might be the expense of getting them transcribed for the Advocates Library?

1 The identity of Mrs. Malcolm is not known. She does not appear in the list of Thorkelin's correspondents, nor is she mentioned in other letters.

2 For Thorkelin's connection with the Arna-Laygeman Commission, see pp. 15-19 above.

3 Further light is cast on these papers by a letter dated 7th June 1793 from George Chalmers, to whom Thorkelin had obviously written.
Accept of my warmest acknowledgments for the trouble you have already taken to oblige me, and for the Speculum Regale, which I shall carefully preserve as a valuable token of friendship from one whom I must ever hold dear. I am not a little disappointed that you have found none of the books I mentioned; but I flatter myself in similar terms to his letter to Jamieson. Chalmers replied (no. 157): "I accept with pleasure the obliging offer of your influence to obtain from Copenhagen the historical information, which the literati of Great Britain have often wished for without hope of success.

"The great object of their wishes and their hopes is with regard to the dying declaration of James, the Earl of Bothwell, who was probably the principal actor in the assassination of Lord Darnley, and who certainly married his widow, Mary, queen of Scots . . . Bothwell certainly made a dying declaration, with regard to the murder of Darnley, before a Bishop and several Danish Noblemen who were sent by the Danish Court to hear that Bothwell had to confess, when he was about to leave the world. A solemn Declaration Bothwell certainly made before these Noblemen. And a copy of it was transmitted by his Danish Majesty to Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have suppressed it; because it tended to establish the innocence of Queen Mary . . . The great object, then, of the literati of Great Britain is to obtain from the Archives of Denmark an accurate copy of Bothwell's Dying Declaration, with the names of the persons to whom it was made, with the addition of such other circumstances as in any manner tend to give it authenticity." Thorkelin does not seem to have sent the information Chalmers asked for, since in 1810 Sir Joseph Banks wrote to him, reminding him of the request (no. 25): "It is now some years ago since you discovered in the Privy Archives of your country of which you are Keeper many records relative to the Earl of Bothwell & others of the Scots nobility in the Reigns of James Lary & the Regent.

"As matters of history these are interesting to us . . . particularly to my friend Dr Chalmers to whose pen history is already so deeply indebted." Both Chalmers and Banks speak of the papers as being preserved in the Royal Archives, where such records might well be expected to be kept. Jamieson appears to have understood that they were in the Annaleswegian Collection; but this may have been a mistake, arising from his recollection that Thorkelin had been Secretary to the Commission at the time of his visit to Great Britain.

Speculum Regale (konungsplalogi, or The King's Mirror) is a Norwegian didactic treatise in the form of a dialogue between a father and son on the subject of the son's preparation for life and a career. It was probably written between 1217-60, but was not pub-
you might yet be successful in your endeavour. It pains me, however, that you should be put to so much trouble. Verelius and Edmund Andreas I would wish to have ever by me; as I have now got such a turn for comparative etymology, that I suspect it will continue to be an amusement through life. I am much obliged to you for the list of books you mention. They are all, I think in the Advocates Library except Hmunryvaka and the Jus Ecclesiasticum Vetus; and these, I suppose, are of less importance. I forgot to mention Jónas' Icelandic Grammar. If this may be had for a trifle, please procure it for me.

5

published until the fourth edition of 1768 was produced by Halfdan Ólafsson and Jon Friisens, both Icelanders. This edition, in general a good and accurate one, contains besides Latin and Icelandic translations, a dissertation by Hans Finsen who had earlier projected an edition of the work himself. This is the only edition which could have been available to Jamieson. A modern translation with critical introduction has been published under the auspices of the Mexican-Scandinavian Foundation by L.M. Larson; The King's Mirror, translated from the Old Norwegian, New York 1917.

6

Hmunryvaka, de historia primorum quinque Skalholtensiim in Islandia diocesorum ... ex manuscriptis Legati Barnard, cum interpretationibus Latina, narrationibus chronologia, tabulis genealogiciis, & indicibus loci, loci, et Latin, Copenhagen 1773. This was one of the earliest of the Skalholtensian editions; the preface is by Gerhard Schöning and the indices are attributed to Thorhallin. A more modern edition by Hennard Kahl will be found in the Altnordische Saga Bibliothek, Hft. II (Halle 1905).

7

Probably Jus Ecclesiasticum vetus a Thorhall-Kettillison consti-
tutionem et Chr. HXIII. Ohi versione Latina, lectionibus variati-
bus, notas, collationibus una cum cursus conciliarum, juribus ecclesiasticis ex-
oticis, indice vocabulorum, Havn. 1773 and Havn. et Lipsiae 1776. This
is attributed to Thorhallin by T.M. Drage (Jumindeligt Forsatter Lex-
icon, Copenhagen 1843-68, XIII, p. 350).

7

Jamieson appears to have become confused here between Runulphus Jonas and Jónas Jónsson (or more commonly, Jonsson), whose Specimen Islandiae Historiae he quotes in his list of authorities. For Runulphus Jonas' Observationes Islandicæ rudimenta, see p. 313.
Please accept of my warmest acknowledgments for the trouble you have taken to disperse my prospectus. When the time arrives that your people of rank return from the country, I rest assured that if I fail of success, it will not be for want of your friendly exertions. Here I honoured with a few respectable names from a foreign country, it might be of great use to me in my own. I have about 240 or 250 copies subscribed for, many by persons high in rank and literary character. But I would require a good many more to indemnify me; especially as of these about one hundred copies are subscribed for by Booksellers. This, besides the reduction of price, not only deprives me of the subscribers they procure, but will afterwards fill the market.

I can scarcely give you any literary intelligence which you have not already through the channel of periodical publications. I saw Mr George Chalmers of Mitchell, a few days ago; as he is presently in London. He is about to publish a large work entitled Caledonia, a sort of topographical history of this country. But he is decided that the Picts were Celts, and that our language was imported from England. Mr. Malcolm Laing, Advocate, who lately published two volumes on the History of Scotland, is presently engaged in preparing for the press a work on the History of our Mary, in which he will flatly oppose Whittaker's system—he is presently in

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8 George Chalmers, Caledonia; or, an account, historical and topographical, of North Britain; from the most ancient to the present times; with a dictionary of places, chorographical and philological, 3 vols., London 1807-24. Chalmers was one of the leaders of the school of thought which opposed the Gothic system to which Pinkerton, Jamieson and Thorkelein all subscribed.

9 Very queen of Scots Vindicated by the Rev. John Whittaker (1735—
Orkney, his native place, else he would have gladly received your intelligence with respect to the N—n—n—n Collections.

Please inform me in your next, whether you think the Scottish approaches most to the Norwegian, or Danish language? What is the characteristic difference between these two? Is not the Norwegian far more nearly allied to the Icelandic? As I formerly wrote, I have never been able to find a Norwegian Glossary. What do you take to be the origin of the term Hönnessay, by which the last day of the year is designed in Scotland? Do you think it has any relation to Hoptid, or Hökennatt? In this country the last handful of corn that is cut on the harvest-field is called in some places the Helden, in others as in Angus the Heflin; in Lothian and Perthshire, the Kirn; in Buchan the Clyveck; in Ayrshire, the Here. It is dressed up as a child's doll, and stuck up in the wall of a farm-house. On Yule—-even it is parted among the horses and cattle. Do you know of any

1803) was published in 1737 and aroused a considerable degree of interest and opposition, both with regard to its matter and to the manner in which Hidler expressed himself. A somewhat heated series of letters on the subject will be found in the Edinburgh Magazine, July—December 1737. Leving's "Dissertation on the participation of Mary Queen of Scots in the murder of Darnley" was prefixed to the second edition of his History of Scotland from the union of the Crowns ... to the union of the Kingdoms in the Reign of Queen Anne, which appeared in 4 vols., 1804.

10

See Scottish National Dictionary: "The origin of the word Hömnessay has been much disputed, but the only satisfactory etymology is the derivation from North Fr. dial. hōmnono, with variants hōrnono, hōminettes, etc. from 16th c. Fr. ancêtement, a gift given at the New Year, a children's cry for such a gift, New Year's Eve, the second element of which appears to be hōmen, the New Year, and- in obscure (not < augul). A similar development is found in Sp. cumisalido, id. In Scotland the word is prob. due to the French alliance and had been borrowed c. 1500." For Hökennatt, see Letter XVI, note 10.
similar names, or customs in Ireland or Scandinavia. The autumnal feast is often called the \textit{kern}, whether this has any relation to \textit{corn} and \\
\textit{field}, or to \textit{churn}ing, it is not a loss to say. Fordun calls the little doll \\
mentioned above, the \textit{jengyme}, according to the \\textit{Scotichronicon} v. 2. 43. But I \\
can hit on no satisfying etymology. I hope you will favour \\
with your sentiments on these points.

\textbf{11} The punctuation mark may have been bound into the spine here.

\textbf{12} See John of Fordun, \textit{Scotichronicon}, with supplementa et \textit{continu}-
\textit{ationes}, \\textit{utriusque} insularum \textit{et} \textit{litir} \textit{Boorv} \textit{etem}, \textit{et} \textit{codici} (\textit{et} \textit{utem} \textit{codici}), \textit{et} \textit{alter} \\
\textit{Goodall}, \textit{Edinburgh} 1759, 2 \textit{vols.}: \"\textit{Statuit etiam principium umum reli}-
\textit{guas praecedentem, in pago autem \textit{anephe}, unum \textit{amevame} \\
\textit{vulgus} soleat appeller, ad \textit{alter} \textit{patera} et \textit{ante} \textit{currem, regis de}
\textit{lecto} \textit{argenteo} \textit{classis}, \textit{subito} \textit{feect} \textit{in} \textit{ano}, \textit{ita} \textit{post} \textit{regem}
\textit{et} \textit{regales} \textit{argumentas} \textit{studias} \textit{reddidit} \textit{et} \textit{attentionem}\" (\textit{book IV, chap. 1}; \\
\textit{Jamieson}’s reference is to the volume and page number of the 1759 \\
edition).

\textbf{13} This word has either been accidentally omitted at the end of the \\
line, or bound into the spine.

\textbf{14} See \textit{Scottish National Dictionary}: \"\textit{Kern}, \textit{n}: 1) a \textit{celebration}
\textit{with feasting and dancing} to mark the conclusion of \textit{cutting}; \textit{the corn} or \textit{the end of harvest}, a \textit{harvest home}; a \textit{feastivity held at the}
end of the \textit{fishing season}, a \textit{Foy} . . . 2) \textit{The last sheaf} or \textit{handful} of \textit{corn} to be \textit{cut} on the \textit{harvest-field} (\textit{See Jamieson}1608), which
\textit{was frequently plaited and ornamented with ribbons or dressed up}
\textit{like a doll} and, \textit{after the celebrations}, \textit{hung up conspicuously in the}
\textit{house till the succeeding harvest} . . . \textit{ Cf. \textit{Nayack}, \textit{are}, \textit{siden}.\"

\textbf{15} See also J.C. Frazer, \textit{The Golden Bough}, VII, 279: \"\textit{In Galloway the}
\textit{reaping of the last standing} \textit{corn} is \textit{called} ‘\textit{cutting the lare}’ . . . \\
\textit{Then the rest of the corn has been reaped}, a \textit{handful is left standing}
\textit{to form the lare}. \textit{It is divided into three parts and plaited}, and
\textit{the ears are tied in a knot. The reapers then retire a few}
\textit{yards and each throws his or her sickle in turn at the lare to cut it}
\textit{down}. \textit{It must be cut below the knot}, and the \textit{reapers continue}
\textit{to throw their sickles at it, one after the other, until one of them}
\textit{succeeds in severing the stalks below the knot} . . . \textit{In the parish}
\textit{of \textit{Hendigaff}, when the lare was cut, the unmarried reapers ran home}
\textit{with all speed, and the one who arrived first was the first to be}
\textit{married}.”
I trust to have the honour of hearing from you as soon as convenient; and at any rate, as soon as you have it in your power to know the result of the dispersion of my Prospectus.

Mrs. Jamieson joins me in most respectful Compliments to you, Mrs. Thorkelin and family. — Believe me ever, with unfeigned regard, dear Doctor, Your affectionate & obliged Friend and Servant
John Jamieson.

If I can get an opportunity of sending them to Leith tomorrow morning with this letter, I will trouble Dr. Alcolm to take under her care two small poems, as a very trifling token of friendship.

Forgive the harsh epithet in the third stanza of the Tale. We also were then barbarous. I see many things I could alter in it now.

XIX. From Robert Jamieson (no. 471a)

by dear sir,

If your charity and good nature, and your unwillingness to think ill of one who has a proper respect for your favourite studies, has prevented you from suspecting me of ingratitude, I am sure you must long ago have given me up for lost or dead. Alive, however, and

One of these poems was certainly Jamieson's "Gongal and Fenella: A Tale in Two Parts," London 1791, of which the third stanza begins thus:

"His trusty steel he oft hath dipped
In blood of barbarous Rhine;"

The other could be either The Sorrows of Slavery, a Poem (London 1789) or Eternity, a Poem addressed to Freethinkers and Philosophical Christians (Edinburgh 1790); but it is more likely to have been the latter, since Thorkelin would have been in England at the time of the publication of the earlier poem.
still unvisited by the Dysses, you see I am; and I wish you moreover to be assured, that I neither have forgotten, nor am ever likely to forget, the very polite and kind attentions shewn to me in Copenhagen.

But the truth is, that I missed the ship for Mr. Watt by mistake, and did not find any other by which I thought it advisable to send the books. I afterwards delayed writing, in hopes of having something worth your notice to send or some decent report to make of my progress in the Danish, &c. But I fear I have had too many irons in the fire at once. I had to acquire a little German for common use; to brush up my French for extraordinary occasions; and to write long letters, & longer transcripts, for the collection which I left with Mr. Scott in 

Cf. Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icelandic Dictionary, which gives Dis, f. pl. Æifr, a goddess or priestess or guardian angel, who follows every man from his birth and leaves him in the hour of death, e.g., "ek khvad aflsin... ordnar þær Æifr", "the Æifr have left thee, thou art a lost man." 17th and 18th century antiquarians appear to have understood this to be much more in the nature of the Valkyrie: Aylett Barnes, in his Britanik Antiqua Illustrata (London 1676, p. 430) writes of "a certain Goddess called Æifar, employed by Odin, to convey the souls of the valiant into his drunken Paradise." The same form of the word as that used by Jardine is found in Poems by Gentlemen of Devonshire and Cornwall (Bath 1792), edited by Richard Ollard, who, in one of his own contributions to the volume, refers to the "terrific Dysses" (II, p. 23).

From the context of this and other references to Mr. Watt, he would appear to have been a merchant in Copenhagen, and possibly a correspondent of Mr. Mitchell, in whose house in Aiga Jardine was employed as a tutor. See Jardine's letter to Scott of 4th October 1806: "I gave him /æfar<æfar/> credit upon a merchant in Copenhagen, with a request to send me one ten pounds' worth of books, after another, till I desired him to stop . . . ." (National Library of Scotland, MS. 3075, ff. 223-29). Jardine probably met him while he was in Copenhagen, since he sends him a personal message at the end of this letter. It is clear that Mr. Mitchell's position as a merchant in Aiga greatly facilitated Jardine's correspondence with both Great Britain and Denmark.
perfections on its head, in the press. - I hope to have the honour of presenting you with a copy before the Danes is frozen over again; although I am afraid you will find it calculated to do me but little credit my otherwise than as it will show that proper respect I have for you & your favourite studies.

as there is no treasure of Parish in Viga; and you know what slender helps I have in other respects, you will naturally conclude that I have not made any very splendid acquisitions in that language; yet you will see by the first fruits of my labours, unripe as they are, that I have endeavoured to turn to some account the very valuable present I received from you last August. To me, indeed, the

Vrme Viser is quite a treasure; and the more so, because, with all

3 Robert Jardesen, Popular Ballads and Songs, from tradition, manuscript, and source editions; with translations of similar pieces from the ancient Danish language, and a few originals by the Editor, Edinburgh 1806, 2 vols. This work is quoted in future as Popular Ballads.

4 See Jardeson's letter to Scott of 10th November 1805 (Nat. Lib. of Scot., 1823. 3873. ff. 116-17), quoted on pp. 242-43 above.

5 Peter Tyv, It Hundrede Udholde Danske Viser, or elảneke nerkelige Krise-Bedrivt og under selson eventyr [collected by A.S. Vedel]. . . . fordøet ved det andet Hundrede viser, en Danske Koncer, Kopper og Andre, Copenhagen 1803. This work is quoted in future as Vrme Viser. The first century of ballads, published in 1801 under the title of It Hundrede Udholde Danske Viser, was collected by "A. Vedel, partly at the suggestion of athen bytik of Denmark, to whom he had been presented by the astronomer, Tycho Brahe. In fact, Vedel had already been collecting ballads for some years before this meeting, and his preface to the volume contains one of the first pieces of real ballad criticism to be written. His main sources were the various manuscript collections of ballads made by members of the nobility, such as the famous Hørteborg; ballads in Denmark having had the good fortune to enjoy the favour of a higher social class than that with which for the most part English ballads were popular in the sixteenth century. Vedel's work was republished in 1805 by Peter Tyv with the addition of another hundred ballads, col-
their parade about Gothic, Cambria, Norse, Icelandic, etc. hardly one of our British antiquaries has the least knowledge of any of the Northern languages, beyond a sort of blind-man's buff acquaintance attained by grooping about hoodooed alien nouns & verbs in dictionaries; while John, like Noah, flitting from corner to corner, always near, but never apprehensible, only serves to belabour a perplexed than the more by indistinct reverberations of their own fancies. - I humbly beg pardon of the British philologists for suspecting them to be capable of such puerility as to play at hide-and-go-seek with sense in the Tower of Babel which their predecessors have with such enormous labour erected; but I fear most of the more voluminous of them have done little better. - Of late, they have begun to pave their own way, therefore their footing is surer.

The "translations" which accompany this have been sent, along

lected from various sources. Tyv had app reached the ballads through his main interest in linguistics, and it is the linguistic interest of the poems which is stressed particularly by him in his introduction. The joint work of Vedel and Tyv, however, was of the utmost importance in preserving in print so many of the Danish ballads, nearly two centuries before Percy began his work on the ballads in England; and the essays which were prefixed to both publications were obviously of great use to Jætten in developing his own theories on the origins of the ballads and their relation to the sagas. For a more detailed account of the work of Vedel and Tyv and their place in the history of the ballad, see Sigurd H. Hastrup's Ballad criticism in Scandinavia and Great Britain during the eighteenth century, published by the Scandinavian Foundation, Scandinavian MONOGRAPHS No. 2, New York 1916.

6

The translations referred to are transcripts of "Fair Annie", "The Fermam" and "Our Olver" (Verner Vises, pp. 434, 759 and 748 respectively). Jætten's first transcript of "Fair Annie" in particular shows certain textual deviations from the printed version in Popular Ballads, e.g. stanza 6 line 1: "and eight long years of love nas heal" (V) becomes "and eight long years are past and yore" (Popular Ballads), while in stanza 18 line 1, "Fair Annie up intill her bower" (V) becomes "Fair Annie stood at her bower window" (Popular Bal-
with some others, for the work which I have now in the press, where
you will find them prefaced by a letter to Mr. Scott in which I have
ventured to advance an opinion, adopted from an attentive perusal of
the Korre Viser, that many of the Ballads still preserved in the
North of England & in ye Lowlands of Scotland, have been
volantiones per ora in that quarter ever since the first arri-
val of the Cimbri in Britain. When you have perused Mr. Scott's
publication & mine, you will see more clearly upon what grounds I
have founded my hypothesis. In the mean time, I trust the novelty
of my attempt will excite some curiosity & interest among the lovers
of such things in Britain. In endeavouring to introduce to my
Countrymen the Danish Minstrels, speaking the dialect of the day among
them, I consider myself as doing no more for their compositions, than
has been done by the common reciters of Ballads for such pieces of
Danish Poetry as have continued to preserve their popularity in
Britain.

Of the translations, little need be said to you, as you under-
stand both dialects better than any body else. You will perceive

7. These translations (no. 470) appear from Jamieson's next
letter (no. 471) to have been inadvertently left out of this letter
and to have been sent separately afterwards.

8. See Popular Ballads, II, pp. 84-85.

The Cimbri were regarded as part of the great Gothic tribe which
spread from Asia Minor to western Europe and thus closely allied to
the Scandinavians. Cf. George Mackenzie, who traces the descent
of the Caledonians from "Cimbri, Gothones et Sueones" as they are
described by Rudbeck (Lives and Characters of the Most Eminent
Writers of the Scots Nation, Edinburgh 1705-22, I, p. 275.)
that such little deviations from the originals as you may meet with are intentional. I considered that it was my duty to give a faithful copy of the manner as well as the matter of my prototypes; and it appeared to me that this could not be more effectually done, than by adopting the style & manner of the Scottish popular Ballad. I hope I shall not be found guilty of having strained this point too far in order to support an hypothesis. — I am aware that I may have sometimes sacrificed elegance and ease to my desire of preserving as much as possible of the manner of the original; but if my translations are intelligible, and almost equally so to a Goth of Copenhagen and of Edinburgh, they will be subjects of curiosity, at least, if not of imitation.

\[ \text{Scott Annie, you will perceive, is a favourite with me. She is really a most interesting dellice kvinde; and if I could have taught her to wear her Scottish plaid with any tolerable degree of grace and ease, I have no doubt but my countrymen would have been proud to claim relationship with her. — In Scott's Border Minstrelsy, Vol. 2 p. 102, you will find an imperfect ballad on the same subject; and in my Collection, when published, a very beautiful one, formed from two different copies preserved by oral tradition, which are given in the Appendix. The Old Romance "Lay le Fraine", in Ellis's Specimens,} \]

"charming girl"

10

\[ \text{Sir Walter Scott, Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, 3 vols., Kelso 1902-03. The ballad in vol. II, p. 103 is "Lord Thomas and Fair Annie" — "Now first Published in a Perfect State." In a short foreword Scott points out the resemblance to Lay le Fraine.} \]

11

\[ \text{Popular Ballads, Vol. II, pp. 371-81: "Lady Jane" (from Mrs. Brown} \]
is founded on the same story, which has every appearance of having been originally Danish, and having travelled into Britain with some of the later emigrations from your country, & into America with the Normen. The Americans seem to have dressed it up in their peculiar manner, and in conformity with the taste that then prevailed, as did the French after them; whereas the British Goths whose language and style was already formed upon the same models, adopted it in its original state. — I hope your Translation from the Anglo-Saxon is published or publishing.

Of the various publications which I mentioned to you, I have only sent 10 Volumes. Scott's Minstrelsy of the Scottish border, with which I am sure you will be much amused & pleased; & which, in order that you may enjoy it the more at your leisure, you will have the goodness to accept as a present from me. — By some mistake of the Binder, a sheet has been left out in the 3d Vol. which I did of Falkland) and "Surd Helen" (from the recitation of Mrs. Arrot).

12 George Ellis, Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances, 3 vols., London 1805. "Lay le Fraine" is found in vol. III, p. 282. Ellis was one of the first editors to postulate the possibility of an Armorican origin for many of the ballads, a hypothesis which has since found support among many later scholars.

13 See F.J. Child, English and Scottish Popular Ballads (New York 1957), II, p. 67: "But Fair Annie's fortunes have not only been charmingly sung . . . they have also been exquisitely told, in a favorite lay of Marie de France, Le Lai del Freisme. This tale, of Breton origin, is three hundred years older than any manuscript of the ballad. Comparison will, however, quickly show that it is not the source either of the English or of the Low German and Scandinavian ballad. The tale and the ballads have a common source, which lies further back, and too far back for us to find."

14 Thorkelin's edition of Beowulf; it was not published until 1815.
not observe till very lately but I can procure it for you from Edin-

and you need not get the Book bound till then. — 15

Ellis's Specimens, & Ritson's Romances & Songs, you'll have the
goodness to return before the Frost sets in, because perhaps I may
want them for something about my book. Ellis has published "Speci-
mens of Early English Poets", in 3 Vol. 8vo; a very elegant work, in-
tended to recommend old Poetry by the most gentle and engaging means,
to such ladies & lady-like Gentlemen as are shocked at the sight of
hard words & butlandish barbarous spelling. The work sells well in
England; but as you have the delightful, tho' often inaccurate,volu-
mes of Tom Warton, you would hardly find your account in procuring

It was crazy, & died raving mad; but he was
learned, industrious, & accurate; & as you will see, most violently,

This must be Ellis's Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances
(see note 12 above) since Jamieson refers separately to his earlier
publication, Specimens of the Early English Poets (London 1700).

Two books by Ritson seem to be referred to here, of which one must
be his Ancient English Metrical Romances, 3 vols., London 1802. The
other might be either his Ancient Songs, published London 1790, or
his Scottish Songs, 2 vols., London 1794. It is more likely to be
the latter, since Jamieson speaks of sending Ancient Songs in his
next letter to Thorkelin (see letter XXX, note 6).

Presumably Thomas Warton's History of English Poetry, from the
close of the eleventh to the commencement of the eighteenth century,
London 1774-81, 3 vols.(see letter XVII, note 5, p. 351, above).

Cf. Ellis's obituary in The Gentleman's Magazine, April 1815:
"Others dug deeper for materials; but he alone gave vivacity to an-
tiquities, and diffused those graces of literature and society, which
were peculiarly his own, over the rudest remains of barbarism." Ellis (1753-1815) is best remembered today as one of the contributors
to the Rollcall and the Anti-Jacobin. He was a close friend of
Scott, who dedicated the fifth canto of Lamton to him.
fiercely & classically honest. He has spoken of Pinkerton in terms nearly as indecorous as Pinkerton himself generally uses; but with this advantage on his side, that Ritson speaks truth, which rarely happens with Pinkerton, except when he has occasion for it to give colour to a lie. — God knows when the rest of Macpherson's Gaelic

Joseph Ritson (1752-1803), one of the best-known antiquaries of his day, is now best remembered for his savage attacks on Percy's Reliques which perhaps justified Lockhart's description of him as a "narrow-minded, sour, and dogmatical little word-catcher" and "half-mad pedant". Those, however, who knew him better than Lockhart could have done, valued and respected him. His many peculiarities and eccentricities aroused ridicule, but were mostly founded on sincere and honourable feelings. Lockhart scoffed at his vegetarianism, and retailed with glee the jokes played on him by Leyden; but Robert Surtees of Hainsworth wrote, "I could mention a hundred instances of Ritson's unaffected feeling for the sufferings of the brute creation — their groans entered his soul. It is easy to ridicule such feelings, but I own I had rather possess them than laugh at them" (Sir Harris Nicolas, Memoir of Joseph Ritson, London 1833). Scott, in the same Memoir, wrote: "I loved poor Ritson, with all his singularities; he was always kind and indulgent to me. He had an honesty of principle, which, if it went to ridiculous extremities, was still respectable, from the soundness of the foundation. I don't believe the world could have made Ritson say the thing he did not think. I wish we had his like at present." Ritson's health was never robust, and there can be little doubt that there was some history of mental instability in his family. His diet and way of life were hardly calculated to improve matters and his frequent irritability and inexpressiveness of speech were probably largely due to his state of health. He himself was not unaware of this: "In consequence of two serious paralytic shocks," he wrote in 1803 to Archibald Constable, "my physician has recommended me to go to Bath for a month, which is all the time I have to spare. If I happen'd to make use of any improper expressions in my last letter, I sincerely beg your pardon, as I have and shall ever retain for you the utmost regard and esteem; but unhappily my mind is liable to be irritated by trifling circumstances" (Constable, I, p. 499). Bath, however, did him little good and a year later George Chalmers wrote to Constable: "I know not if you have heard of the sad fate of poor Ritson. He was sent from Gray's Inn to Hoxton, sadly deranged, a fortnight ago, and from Hoxton has been sent to that bourne whence none return. He died last Saturday. Before he was sent from the Inn he was seen burning his papers a whole night. I hear nothing is left, except his copy of Shakespeare, which he had been long preparing for the press" (Thid., I, p. 502). See also T.P. Keen, "Joseph Ritson" in Collected Essays (London 1925); Henry A. Burd, Joseph Ritson: A Critical Biography (Univ. of Illinois, 1916); and B.H. Bronson, Joseph Ritson: Scholar at Arms, Berkeley 1933.
will be published. I'm told it gets on but very slowly, notwithstanding all the zeal of our good Friend Sir John.

Now, my dear Sir, I am going to give you a great deal of trouble; a trouble which, from the very polite & friendly offer you made me in Copenhagen, I am convinced you would cheerfully submit to, provided the cause of literature were likely to be in any considerable degree served by it; - but in my own case, I must repose my only hopes on your complaisance, & the offer which arose from it, as I have no other plea to urge. - You know that I have an ardent desire to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with the Literary Antiquities of the North, which want of opportunity, want of fortune, & consequently want of books, have hitherto prevented me from gratifying. At the age of 34, perhaps, you may think it too late to begin so arduous a study: but the same circumstances which have been unfavourable.

At his death in 1796, James Macpherson bequeathed to his friend John Hacking the Gaelic MSS. of the poems of Ossian which he had refused to produce during his life, together with the sum of £1,000 to defray the expense of publishing them. Hacking himself died before the work could be completed, and his brother, one of his executors, put the papers into the hands of the Highland Society of London in order that they might be published under the patronage of the Society. A committee was formed under the presidency of Sir John Sinclair to superintend the enterprise, and the poems were eventually published with a Latin translation by Robert Macfarlane and with an introductory dissertation by Sir John Sinclair. The date on the title-page is given as 1807; but it is clear from Jameson's later letter of 5th September 1806 (see letter XX, note 5) that at that time the greater part of the publication (if not all of it) was already in his hands. It was not unusual for books due for publication towards the end of a year to be given the date of the following year (cf. Jane Austen's Emma, which bore the publication date 1816, but which was on sale before Christmas 1815); but for the publication to have reached Jameson in Riga by September 1806, there must have been an unusually long period between its issue and the date of publication given on the title-page. It may be noted that Sinclair's introductory dissertation was separately published with the date 1806.
able to me in one respect, have been very favourable in another.

Had I been a Man of Fortune, it is probable I should never have bestowed a thought on any other than learned dead, elegant living, languages; whereas I am indebted to my Poverty for an early and intimate knowledge of the ancient and modern Lowland Scotch, ancient provincial English, Scotch Gaelic, and in general, for a taste for Northern Philological antiquities. With such strong propensities, and even the slender acquisitions which I have made, the ample leisure which I enjoy, with the few distractions I am subjected to in this Boeotian city of logs, hemp, flax, tallow, pig's bristles;

I should think it might not yet be too late to do somewhat. Books, however, I have none, except those for which I am indebted to you, and books must be had, or here I stick for ever, on the very threshold of the Hall of Odin, without the least prospect of being ever admitted to swell my hale with plenty of ale poured out of a horn-shell, or any other shell, among the Aesir. — My Collection will inform you, (as it will my Countrymen,) what reliance I have upon your

— See Hermann Vesse, "Ragnar Lodbrok", p. 434, stanza 25:

Vi hugge med kaarde
Vi ville ej spare
Af hierneskal
Godt sill at tyle
Og halen at skyle
I Odins sal.

See also Vígbússon and Powell, Corpus Poeticum Norvegicum (Oxford 1835), II, p. 340: "The funny mistake which led Bishop Percy and his copyists down to this very day to entertain the belief that 'the Heroes hoped in Odin's hall to drink beer out of the skulls of their slain foes' has its origin in a misinterpretation of the phrase 'búkvilshus' as its original meaning, and then into English translations but also, obviously, into later Danish versions, derived from Vm.
friendship in this, & how justly I estimate it. Indeed, without
your good offices, I can do nothing; for there are no books to be
had here, & I have no other acquaintance that can procure any for me.
May I presume to hope, then, that you will have the goodness to be
upon the look out for me in Copenhagen, & take advantage of every
opportunity that may offer, at sales, & among such of your friends
as may have duplicates, of purchasing for me à bonne marché such books
as are necessary in prosecuting my Scando-Runic studies. Mr. Watt
is authorized by Mr. Mitchell to honour your drafts for such money
as you disburse for me; and I shall find the desire of showing my-
self not unworthy of Professor Thorkelin's friendship, an additional
motive for exertion. - As the first rational step towards attaining
a knowledge of the ancient Dialects of the Goths in the acquisition
of the modern ones; I wish to procure such original Danish & Swedish
works as it may be worth while to purchase: the Danish Theatre for
instance, & all the good original Danish Plays, Romances, Tales,
Novels, Essays & Dissertations, Poems that have genius and character
in them & are sure to prove interesting; The oldest Collections (if

23

Popular Ballads, II, p. 83: "I shall omit no opportunity which my
local situation, and the active and efficient friendship of my very
learned and excellent friend, Professor Thorkelin of Copenhagen, (him-
self an host!) may afford me, of extending my inquiries, and enlarg-
ing my materials for the further illustration of this subject."

23

Jameson may be referring to the plays of Ludvig Holberg, which
were published in a collected edition under the title Jen Jønneke Skue-
Pladsk, 7 vols., Copenhagen 1783; but see also Thorkelin's Sketch of
the Character of the Prince of Denmark (London 1791), p. 99, where
he refers to "... The Danish Theatre, containing the Plays
which have been acted on the Danish stage published in 1775-85, 11
vols; New Original Plays, 4 vols; and Operas, 7 vols."
you have any of national songs and music; every thing that may tend to illustrate the history of Scaldic Poetry; & in short, of men & manners, peculiar usages, superstitions, fictions; traditions concerning enchantments, dragons, griffons, giants, mer-men & mermaids, & every thing else that is peculiar to the regions of the North. As to Books relating to antiquities, I must leave the choice of them entirely to you; as I should only betray my ignorance by particularising any. Here I suppose I must have for the Islanic; & at your leisure you may pick up for me copies of Saxo Grammaticus; 25 Oluf Orn de Lit. Run.; 23 Bartholin de caus. content. mort.; 27 & 28 Rusbeck, if you can meet with a copy very cheap;

See letter XXVI, note 11.

25 Saxo Grammaticus' History of the Danes would have been available to Jardine in a number of editions, beginning with the editio princeps edited by Christiern Pedersen; Deornum Regum heroumque Historia (Paris 1514). The first translation into the vernacular was that of J. Schousboe, published in Copenhagen in 1752 under the title, Saxoniae Grammatici Historia Danica, ou Danck.

23 Presumably Olof Wurm's Specimen lexicum rusticorum obscurorum quae in priscis occurrerunt historias et poéticas, expositionibus, Collectum a Ioan. Olovio, nam in ordinem redactum, auctum, et locavitatem, Copenhagen 1635.

27 Thomas Bartholin (son of the celebrated Thomas Bartholin, Professor of Surgery): Antiquitates danorum de causis contentae a Parisis aehum centilibus mortis libri tres, ex veteris codicibus et nonnullis heckeris ineditis collecti, Copenhagen 1689. This work was largely drawn upon by Hallett in his Introduction à l'Histoire du Danemark.

28 Olof Rusbeck (the elder), Atlantica sive Henhein vera Jamherti posterorum aedem, 4 parts, Upsala 1679-1702. This work purported to prove that Sweden was the mother of nations, and was published with parallel texts in Swedish and Latin.
for granted, is ready long ago. - That I have said of Danish Books applies equally to the Swedish. In the mean time, you will much oblige me by sending as soon as convenient, along with the Bills, the Danish Plays, because I have some thoughts, as an exercise in the language, of selecting & translating into English as many of them as will make a couple of 8vo. Volumes. A Swedish Grammar of some kind, & a small Swedish Bible, (if second-hand, the better) I also want.

I've got a Dictionary. The other Volumes to be sent in the first parcel I leave to your own discretion, with this proviso, that the whole parcel do not amount to more than 10 pounds sterling. The others you may purchase at your leisure, & as occasion offers, to the amount of 10 pounds more & so on; but if any opportunity particularly advantageous should occur of procuring valuable books such as

Either Heimskringla or the Prose Edda, but almost certainly Heimskringla. Of the former, Peringskiold's edition (Heimskringla eller Norra Storlunske Konungs Saga, 2 vols., Stockholm 1697) was the first to give a translation into a modern vernacular language (it gives Icelandic, Swedish and Latin versions). It is also the first to use the title Heimskringla, taken from the opening words of Ynglinga Saga: "Kringla heimins" or "the circle of the earth". The Prose Edda were edited by P.J. Resenius (Copenhagen 1663) with Danish and Latin translations.

Thomæus Torfæus, Historia Rerum Norveriæarum ... in qua praeter Norvegiae descriptionem, primordia gentium, instituta, mores, incirrata ... et quae omnino ad Rerum Norvegicar illustrationem spectat ... luci publicae exornatur. Copenhagen 1711. Torfæus (or Torfason), 1635-1719, was an Icelander by birth, and became historiographer Royal to the King of Denmark.

This is presumably the Saga of Olaf Trygvason; the edition of the Saga of St. Olaf early enough for Jamieson to have known of it by this date.
I want, you may go as far as 25 Pounds. - I have got a reading of Holberg's Danish History but have not begun it yet. - I should like to have Holk's Provincial Lexicon, if there is no later work of that kind. - Modern, or merely traditionary, Icelandic, Norwegian, or Dalecarlian, Ballads, songs, & Fabulae Erudiae, I am particularly anxious to procure: can you devise any means of getting at any thing of this sort? Who has falsified the Epicedium of Ragnar Lodbrok? & what is the foundation upon which its authenticity rests? If I could once ascertain this point, I would try my hand at a Translation of it. It seems to have been composed by some of the followers of Ivar, to animate his party to revenge. - To most of the Ballads in the Korme Viser are attached burdens, which seem to have belonged to more early pieces which were sung to the same airs: what has become of such pieces & such airs? Are they all lost, irrevocably lost?

32 See letter XVII, note 20 (p. 357).

33 Ludvig Holberg, Danmarkens Rige Historie, 5 vols., Copenhagen 1732-35.

34 Hans Holk, Provincial-Lexicon over Danmark og Hertugdæmene Schlesvig og Holstein, indholdende geographisk og chorographiske Beskrivelser over Stifter, Anter, Herredder etc. i Form af en Ordbog, Copenhagen 1778.

35 Epicedium, dirge, here, presumably, death-song. Janicium refers to Krahmål, or the death-song of Ragnar Lodbrok, although in that respect he considers it to be falsified, it is difficult to say. Since he describes it as epicedium, he may be referring to the version printed in Rudo letters by Ole Worm, Epicedium Regini Lodbroc. seu Krahmæl (Copenhagen 1633) which was later translated by Bishop Percy in his Five Pieces of Junic Poetry, or, perhaps more likely, to the version printed by Syv in Korme Viser, slightly altered from the Danish of Berntsson's version of Worm (published 1633).
I am aware that 10s will go but a very little way, but it is enough at one time for an offset. I need not lay out much money for books till I can use them. If Swedish publications cannot conveniently be had in Copenhagen, will you be so obliging as to endeavour to make use of any literary correspondent you may have at Stockholm or Upsal, to purchase & send Swedish publications such as I want at the amount of 8 or 10s. You can draw upon Mr. Watt for the money, & transmit it to your friend. - You will please also, to give such person a hint that the books are for one who wants them for reading, not for looking at.

If anything should particularly strike you in reading the Publications of Scott or Ellis, if you will take the trouble of setting it down, I shall transmit it, not as my own remarks but yours. -

I've sent Mr. Ellis a copy of Fair Annie. - Poor Leyden (a most promising young man, of singular abilities, & indefatigable application,) is dying or dead in the East Indies. Dr. Jamieson gets on fair &


John Leyden (1775-1811), poet, physician, linguist and oriental scholar, Scott's friend and collaborator in the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, requires little introduction. In a period when encyclopaedic learning was not uncommon, Leyden's hydroptic thirst for knowledge distinguished him amongst his contemporaries and led finally to his death at the age of 36 from a fever caught in an unventilated library in Batavia. His extraordinary character and abilities are recorded by Scott, Constable, Lockhart, Sir John Malcolm and Lord Minto among his many friends, but the only biography of him appears to be that of John Reith, *Life of Dr. John Leyden*, Galashiels 1925. The report of his health received by Jamieson in 1806 was exaggerated but near enough to the truth to make the error comprehensible. He had caught a severe fever during an expedition in Nyasore in 1804, which he described in a letter to William Erskine of 27th November 1804: "Yours of the 5th found me here as nearly as possible in the
softly, in his slow (I hope sure) way, with his Scotch Lexicon; but what can be expected from a dissenting Scotch Presbyterian 
Preacher, with a young wife & a dozen or more children? - then I 
em leaving Riga, I shall either bring you or send you some of my 
Gaelic & Scotch Publications which you have not.

You will expect that I should tell you how I like Riga; but
upon

agonies of death. . . . As in many other instances, I have my own 
obstinate partly to blame. I had a slight attack of dysentery, 
which was aggravated by a journey on which I was despatched, of about 
100 miles in order to take charge of one of the officers who had been 
taken ill in a very wild part" (Smith, op. cit., p. 223). That his 
health continued to be very precarious for some time after this ill-
ness is attested by his letters throughout 1805. "I have been 
given up by the physicians three or four times within these last ele-
ven months," he wrote to Constable on 23rd October 1805, "as any one 
might very well be, afflicted at once with the four most formidable 
diseases of India - viz. liver, spleen, bloody flux, and jungle fe-
vor, which is reckoned much akin to the yellow fever of America" 
(Ibid., p. 231). If allowance is made for the length of time re-
quired for news from India to reach first Edinburgh and then Riga, 
Jardine's mistake is perfectly understandable.

Jardine had obviously been educated as an Episcopalian; the money 
he sent his mother from Riga is sent on her behalf to "Mr. Buchan, 
the Episcopalian Clergyman in Åland" (Constable, I, p. 514).

Presumably Jardine refers to books which he had bought; there is 
no record of his having published in Gaelic. See his letter to 
Constable of 10th February 1801 from Nassesfield: "Will you have 
the goodness to procure me with all convenient dispatch, every Gaelic 
book that has been printed, except the poems published in Smith's 
Gaelic Antiquities, and Shaw's Dictionary?" (Nat. Lib. of Scot., MS. 
672, f. 6).

Jardine writes a little more fully on this subject in his letters 
to Scott; but his impressions of "this abominable place," this un-
hallowed, unpoeitical Scotch city of Riga are so coloured by his 
general feelings of grievance and homesickness that they are not 
very interesting, and his remarks are, in any case, mostly confined 
to the absence of any kind of literary society. "Riga is entirely 
a city of Merchants. . . ." he wrote to Scott on 10th November 1805,
...suit... the habits of the people of Riga are so different from mine, and we have so little in common with each other, that there can never be much sympathy between us. I have never yet seen or heard of a clergyman, or any thing that could be called literary, being in any company of the better sort in Riga; & you may readily suppose how "dull flat & unprofitable to me" the kind of life I lead here would be, if I had not some resources within myself. But send me old books enough; & then I may enjoy the past, if I have no other enjoyment for the present. — Adieu!

With best Compliments & wishes to Madame Thorkelin & family,

(to whom I hope I shall be able to make myself intelligible by the

"Whose days are wholly devoted to Business, & their evenings to cards, feasting, & going to scenes of public entertainment" (Nat. Lib. of Scot., MS. 5375, f. 116-17). "There is no Bookseller in Riga that deserves the name; nor is there any thing read here, but Hamburg Newspapers, German & French novels, German Plays, & a few voyages & travels from ye Circulating Library. Then a book, therefore, does find its way to Riga, for sale, three times its value is demanded for it, & it is likely to lie so long on hand, that the Bookseller does not get rich after all. . . . I told you how many copies of your own tracts are here; but you must not from that judge of the taste of yr countrymen in Riga. I am the only person here that knows what is in the inside of the volumes (letter of 9th May 1809, Nat. Lib. of Scot., MS. 5375, f. 191). A more amusing picture of Riga and Livonia is found in Leitch Ritchie's Journey to St. Petersburg and Moscow through Courland and Livonia, London 1830; Ritchie followed the same route as Jamieson to Riga, landing at Memel and travelling by coach through Courland, and his brief and entertaining account of the journey is concluded by a recommendation to other travellers to avoid it by taking a sea passage direct to Riga from Lubeck. Like Jamieson, he found a considerable proportion of the population of Riga to be Scottish, and warmly recommended a lodging house, the King's Arms, " lately established by a little Scottish widow" (p. 27). Of Riga itself he writes in reserved but moderately approving terms with the exception of the carriage-ways: "I cannot give a better account of it than in the words of a little Scottish boy, whom I passed as he was limping along. 'Oo,' said he, soliloquising between his set teeth, 'the folks here durn' ken how to causey; they put the wrang end of the stones uppermost!'" (pp. 23 - 24).
time I have the pleasure of seeing them again; & to Mr. Spengler & Mr. Watt when you see them, I have the honour to be, with much regard & esteem, My dear Sir, Your much obliged & very humble Servant Robert Jamieson.

Mr. Mitchell's, Riga June 1st, 1806.

P.S. In the last letter I received from Walter Scott, he says:

"There is a Collection of Old German Romances in Verse published by O.J. Müller in Berlin; I have the two first Numbers in 4to. Were

The only person of this name I have been able to trace is Laurens Spengler (1720-1807), described by Thorkelin as "Keeper of his Danish Majesty's Museum, and Member of many learned Societies in Europe" (Sketch of the Character of . . . the Prince of Denmark, London 1791).

This letter has been annotated in Thorkelin's writing, "answ. 19th of Septbr".

No trace of this book appears in the Catalogue of the British Museum. See also letter XXXII, where Jamieson asks again for "the Series of Teutonic Romances begun to be published by Müller at Berlin, and continued by von der Hagen & Buesching"; to which Thorkelin replies (no. 497): "The Teutonic Romances by Müller, Hagen and Buesching are among desiderata as long as all literary intercourse with Germany shall be stopped." Henry Weber, in his part of Illustrations of Northern Antiquities (Edinburgh 1814) gives a little more information about this book: "In 1734, a second attempt of the same kind was made by another learned Swede, Professor Müller. He published two quarto volumes of Teutonic Romances, and a third was begun some years after, by Koch, a clergyman of Berlin, author of a most valuable Catalogue Raisonné of German Poetry. But the encouragement for this species of research was so cold, though the work was liberally supported by several German princes, and by most of the universities, that the third volume remained incomplete, being broken off in the middle of a long romance; and the greater part of the impression was sold for waste paper.

Within these ten years, however, the study has suddenly become popular, and was carried on, with the characteristic enthusiasm of the Germans, so rapidly, that the greater and more valuable part of their romances would have been given to the public, if the confused state of the nation, the complete abolition of the constitution, and the intolerable tyranny of their Gallic oppressors, had not en-
ever more published? - I also want very much a copy of *Hans's Popular Tales in the original German.* & generally, any works connected with Old Poetry or Chivalry." - I told Mr. Scott that Riga was the city upon the face of the earth which furnished the least of any thing connected with Poetry or Chivalry; but that I would apply to Professor Chorkelin, who was the most likely of any Gentleman I knew to advise or assist me in procuring such things. - Did I do right, my dear Sir? - I am sure you wish well to Scottish antiquaries; & you'll see by the work I send you that Walter Scott is not the least respectable among them. -

XXX. From Robert Jagoeson (no. 471)  
Riga, Sept[embr]e[br] 5th 0. S. - 1806

My dear Sir,

Long ago I sent you to the care of Mr. Watt a parcel of Books, with a letter; & some time after, another letter accompanying some translations from the Danish, which I had left out; but I have
tirely paralysed the press, and the exertions of the learned. A second large collection of romances was projected, and the first volume published by P.H. von der Hagen, a nobleman, enthusiastic and indefatigable in the cause, and Dr. J.C. Bueching, the son of the great geographer of that name. But we understand (though we sincerely hope our intelligence is erroneous) that the undertaking, for want of the very moderate encouragement required, has been dropped" (pp. 4-5). Von der Hagen and Bueching's volume was published in Berlin (1803) under the title Deutsche Gedichte des Mittelalters.

43


1

The Old Style calendar was eleven days behind the New; by our reckoning, this would have been 13th September. The Gregorian Calendar, or New Style, was adopted in England from 1st January 1752 (see Act 24 George II, cap. 23, of 1751).
never heard any thing of either. - In these letters I requested you
to take a great deal of trouble for me in purchasing old books, &c.
to which I was encouraged (having no other resource) by your polite
offer when I had the pleasure of seeing you in Copenhagen. - I hope
you have not been deterred from obliging me in this way by my wish-
ing you to buy for me when you can, a bonne marché [sic]. - Be
assured, my dear sir, that I know the value of books too well, to ex-
pect to have them for nothing; or to think that valuable books are
of no value in Copenhagen. I only meant to hint, that as old books
sometimes are to be met with at sales when there are few purchasers,
they may be got considerably cheaper then in a Bookseller's shop in
London; and I therefore wished you to lay hold of such an opportu-
nity for purchasing for me 20 or 50£ worth, according to the advantage
offered. -

I long much to have the *Hans* the Danish Plays, Novels, &c. &c.
& some Swedish Books. Mr. Watt will have the goodness to forward
the parcel to Mr. Mitchell. - At present I have my hands full with
the German. - I don't know what is becoming of the MS. I left in
Scotland for publication; but I suppose it is by this time pub-
lished - tant pis pour moi! - You'll see how I shall be ribbeted on
the high road to the temple of Fame, & hung in irons in terrorem in
the Reviews! - I had a letter lately from our friend Sir John Sin-

2 See previous letter, note 6. The ballads were sent on 16th June
1803 with a covering note (no. 432).

3 Jamieson's *Popular Ballads* were published in 1806, and on 16th
December 1806, Scott wrote to him to tell him that "since that time
there has been a pretty rough attack from the Critical Review, aris-
ing, I suppose, from the connexion which Mr. Pinkerton has with
that Journal. He is returned from Paris, and probably was not per-
clair, who endeavoured to get me made private secretary to the
1 Marquis of Douglas at Petersburg, who, it seems, has, or
effects to have, some taste for Scotch and Northern Antiquities;
but the Marquis was in treaty with another.

The Critical Essay is by this time published, with a disserta-
tion by Sir John; and I have requested him to send either to you
or to me the remaining sheets, to enable you to compleat your copy.

particularly gratified with the notice taken of him in your Preface
((Constable, I, p. 512). The passage in the Preface to which Scott
refers (and to which Pinkerton might justifiably have taken excep-
tion) is found in vol. I, p. xvi: "Of Mr. Pinkerton and his ballads,
I shall say nothing. It is mortifying in the extreme to the ad-
mirers of genius and learning, to find them in such bad company, as
the genius and learning of Mr. Pinkerton always appear in, both in
public and private." The style of the savage notice in the Critical
Review suggests that Pinkerton was indeed the author.

The Marquis of Douglas (1767-1852), later 10th Duke of Hamilton and
Brandon, was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1800, but was
recalled in 1807. He was principally noted in his own life-time
for his collection of pictures and books (which, when sold in 1882,
some time after his death, realized the then colossal sum of £307,562)
and for his pride in his lineage and his high (in his eyes, royal)
blood. His pretensions to the throne of Scotland were based on the
theory that the remains of a child, discovered in the walls of the royal
apartments of Edinburgh Castle, were those of James VI; and
that, Queen Mary having consequently died without issue, he, as di-
rect descendant of Regent Arran, Duke of Chatelherault, was de jure
King of Scotland. It was under the influence of this conviction
that he left instructions for the lying-in-state and purposo inter-
ment of his own body, which, after embalming ("a process," reported
the Gentleman's Magazine acidly, "which even royalty has of late
years judged proper to decline"), was buried in a specially built
mausoleum in an Egyptian sarcophagus, purchased by him in Egypt and
originally intended for the British Museum. To the credit side of
his ledger, it should be recorded that he appears to have been a good
and generous landlord, and had a genuine love and knowledge of the
pictures, books and incunabula which he devoted his life to collecting.

123-26: "It is . . . clear that towards the end of the seventeenth
century, . . . a good deal of attention was paid to bindings. They
had become a matter of individual thought and taste, especially among
Mr. James Mitchell, who carried this, is not sure of joining on shore at Copenhagen, otherwise I would have sent you Labouisse. Pittson's latent name, or some others. - or from the translation from the next line come on? And that else may be expect from those who prided themselves on their libraries, and many book-buyers preferred to have their books bound in a style of their own by their usual binder or bookseller. It would seem as if for those books regarded as worthy of a good and permanent binding, the normal form of the published volume had again become that of sheets. Certainly this appears to have been the case with works published, as so many were then, and throughout the eighteenth century, 'by subscription'. Subscriptions were, as a rule, for the book in sheets folded (or quires as they were commonly called), and the price of the book was the price in sheets or roughly seen an announcement of publication of any work of importance seems generally to take the form that it will be published on such and such a date when the book in quires will be delivered to subscribers at such and such an address. The subscriber might of course, and, I think, generally did, arrange with his bookseller to collect the sheets and bind them for him before delivery to his own library, but this was a matter between customer and bookseller in which the publisher had no concern. Study of the procedure of a firm such as Cadell and Davies at the turn of the century reveals that it was not only for books published by subscription that the binding was optional. Cf. Vidal's Kosehain (1813) which was supplied to the retailer at 14s. in sheets, to be sold at a guinea in boards. Clearly it was optional whether the customer chose to purchase the book bound or in sheets to be bound according to his own specification. See T. Besterman, The Publishing Firm of Cadell and Davies, Oxford 1938.

Perhaps 'Mr. Mitchell's Brother and Partner' by whom letters and books were sent to Scott; see the undated letter to Scott (Nat. Lib. of Scot. K.S. 393, ff. 23-25) which appears to have been written at roughly the same date as this letter.

The only edition which Jamieson seems likely to have sent at this time is that of Pinkerton, The Bruce; or, the History of Robert I King of Scotland ... The first genuine edition, published from a K.S. dated 1499; with notes and a glossary, London 1700.

Joseph Ritson, Ancient Songs, from the time of King Henry the Third to the Revolution, London 1790. This seems to make it certain that the publication sent by Jamieson with his previous letter [XIX, note 13) was Ritson's Scottish Songs.
the same quarter? - Do, my dear Sir, oblige me with an answer, it will
do me so much good! You will be a loser by the correspondence; but
that you must have been long since reconciled to by use. Believe me
to be, with the greatest regard & esteem, by dear Sir, Most truly
yours, R. Jamieson.

Mr. Mitchell is just going, & I observed that the leaf upon which
I was writing was cut off too late to write it over again.

XXXI. From Robert Jamieson (no. 409)

A thousand thanks, my very dear Sir, for your polite, kind, &
warm welcome letter, and for all the pleasing reflections which the pros-
pect of so valuable a correspondence affords me, as well as for the
fund of entertainment with which you have furnished me for the ap-
proaching winter. You may readily suppose how cold, dull, dreary &
tedious, to a man accustomed to literary conversation, a long winter
must be, among the mongrel & degenerate cent-per-cent Goths & Vam-
dals who give the tone to Society here; but, thanks to your active
friendship, I am now in possession of a small which, though it may
not warm my fingers & toes, may occasionally warm both my head and my
heart. And although I have no hopes that

Ner og Rune

Der til at læse og skrive,

will enable me to bind bears; and still less that "The dragon that
liegs on mickle fond "Fore me fast will flee;" yet my Runic rhymes
may serve very good purposes, in driving away ennui, spleen, and the

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"Books and runes to read and write"; the quotation is from the
ballad "Aver Hoy", stanza 7.
blue devils. It is true, I have no doubt but the Dracons that live
on middle sound in Lige would flee from me fast enough, if I fired off
comic rhymes at them; but then they would leave none of their gold
behind; and I fear the days are over that these spells will procure
much gold from such Dracons any where. - H'morte! Rhyme, like
death, will come when it will come; and I am likely to rhyme on to
the end of the chapter, ut sanct in principio, &c. - I long much for
the next parcel, because you have promised me a long letter with it.

It is true, what with German, which I must learn, (and which the
affectation of the people has spoilt,) & Danish, Swedish & Islandic,
which I wish to learn, I have enough in all conscience upon my hands
at present; but I like to have tools and subjects by me, as I can
then work when I please, at that I please, & how I please. Your
friendly zeal and industry, indeed, is beyond all praise and acknowledg-
ment, and almost exceeds my effrontery in imposing such a task
upon you. But conferring obligations of this kind seems to be so
natural to you, and to give you so much pleasure, that I cannot think
of diminishing it by tearing you with awkward and clumsy apologies.

I give you trouble enough without that.

The Books are all arrived safe, except the 4th Volume of Hol-
berg, which the Capt'n had somehow or other mislaid; but he

2 In spite of the fact that Livonia became a Russian possession by the
Treaty of Nystad in 1721, German still appears to have been one of
the principal languages. See Leitch Ritchie, writing some thirty
years later in his Journey to St. Petersburg and London, p. 24: "They
the suburbs of Liga/ are besides more Russian than the space be-
tween the walls, where the principal inhabitants and shopkeepers are
German."

3 See letter XIX, note 23. Jamieson did not ask for any other work
promises, if he can find it when discharging his cargo, to give it to Mr. Tatt. This arose from the circumstance of the box not being entered (which I could wish it to be next time, as there is no duty to be paid here) so that on coming into the river, he was obliged to unpack the books, and hide them in different holes and corners of the ship. In some of these corners the volume is supposed still to be; but as I was in the country, the ship was taken and ready to sail, and every cranny filled up again, before it was missed. In the choice of books, you have hit my taste so exactly, and entered into my views so much conforme, that, as I am myself at present mainly ignorant on the subject, I trust entirely to you in choosing for me; fortunately it is for me to have met with such a friend in Copenhagen. As I am but just returned from the Country, I have only had leisure to look at the Contents of the modern Volumes; but they seem just such as I want. But is there not another Edda which I must have? The Romantic stories of Gunnlaug & Skálldráfn, and

of Holberg's, so far as is known; it therefore seems likely that when he asked to be sent the 'Danish Theatre', he was referring to Holberg's collected plays.

4 Thorkelin was obviously confused by the different customs regulations affecting his various friends. Clearly, duty was payable on foreign books coming into Great Britain, as he had himself discovered on his arrival at Gravesend in 1786.

5 Since it seems safe to infer that the Edda which Jamieson asked for in letter XIX was the edition of the Poetic Edda published by the Arne-Hagman Foundation, this reference is presumably to Snorro's prose Edda.

6 Jamieson refers to the saga of Gunnlaug Ornustungu. The edition which Thorkelin sent him was probably that produced in Copenhagen in 1773: Sayg of Gunnlaug Ornustungu ok Skald Rafn. . . . Ex Manuscriptis Legati Magnini cum interpretatione Latina, notis, chron-
of Víga-Glúms saga give Vita Víga-Glúmi. ... car versions Latina, prudia notulit in阵容 pertinentibus, Copenhagen 1795. The only modern edition of this saga appears to be that edited by G. Turville Petre, London 1942.

8

See R. Hafsteinsson, Grottesongur, ed. with Introduction and notes, Coventry 1910. The earliest separate edition of this piece from Codex Regius was that of Emil Thorlacius, with Icelandic and Latin translations, Copenhagen 1794, and it was probably this which Thorkelin sent to Jardeson. Jardeson himself printed the Icelandic text with his own English translation in Northern Antiquities (1814).
Scottish music, I have hardly a right to have an opinion; but I am rather inclined to think that the charming airs of the South of Scotland were imported from the Highlanders, and that the music of the Highlanders & Irish is of Celtic origin, and was not left among them by the Picts. My chief reason for supposing this is, that some of our sweetest melodies are equally common among the peasants in Tweeddale & Tiviotdale, and in the most remote corners of Argyllshire and the Hebrides. Add to this, that the music of the Highlanders & Irish


10 Union with Denmark since the 14th century and the consequent loss of Norwegian national identity had very largely contributed to another interest in native Norwegian music. It was not until the 19th century that serious collecting began and the first major result of it was L.I. Lindeman's Eldre overs navne norske feldmelodier (1855-67). For a bibliography of the subject, see Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, 1954 ed., under "Folk Music, Norwegian and Icelandic". J. Lae-Son, if he had lived to see the work of Lindeman and his followers, would certainly have been interested in certain characteristic features of Norwegian folk music which hint at a closer connection with Scotland and Ireland than do the songs of other Scandinavian countries.

11 It seems clear that there was a certain amount of musical commerce between the Highlanders and the Lowlands in the 18th century. H. G. F. Farmer, in his History of Music in Scotland (London 1947) speaks of the popularity in the Lowlands at this time of such dances as the hornpipe, the jig, the reel and (particularly) the strathpey, of which he writes: "It seems quite true that the inordinate elevation of the strathpey in the Lowlands from the end of the first quarter of the century was due to the trick or displacement of many of the Highlanders southward after 1715" (p. 247). There is certainly no lack of corroboration among J. M. S. Johnston's contemporaries of the Highland origin of many tunes to which Lowland songs were sung. Dr. John Macculloch, in his Description of the Western Islands of Scotland (London 1819), writes: "It is easy to perceive... that many of the Scottish airs of supposed Lowland origin are, in fact, Gaelic airs of much higher antiquity; altered and improved by the introduction of passing notes, by slight deviations to a more florid style, by the addition of a second strain pursuing the same idea a little further, or by occasional changes of the harmonic
resembles that of no other people except the Welsh who are more unmixed than any other descendants of the ancient Celts. - You know what nonsense has been talked about David Nizzio being the father of Scottish music. It would be wonderful indeed if he had imported basis of the melody still more important (II, pp. 44-45). Alexander Campbell, in his "Conversation on Scottish Song" goes a step further: "It may not be improper to remark, by the way, that Highland airs adapted to Lowland words, are frequently to be met with in different parts of the Lowlands - and sometimes Low country airs are adapted to modern compositions in the Highlands" (in Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland, Edinburgh 1793, p. 21, note). See however Francis Collinson, The Traditional and National Music of Scotland (London 1866): "There has, it is true, been a small amount of desultory borrowing of song airs from the opposite language culture by both sides; but this has been at the literary level rather than at the folk level. The borrowing of Gaelic tunes for Lowland songs has been the work of a relatively small number of song-writing poets, of whom Allan Ramsay, Robert Burns, Lady Hailes and Sir Walter Scott have been the leading figures. On the opposite side of the picture, the borrowing of Lowland Scots airs for Gaelic songs, though not unknown, has been meagre also in extent. The Book of Fernigill, a manuscript collection of Gaelic poems made about the year 1683, ascribed to Duncan Macrae of Inverinate, is said to contain songs sung to Lowland tunes, which Professor William J. Watson thinks might have been introduced into the Gaelic areas by drovers and by Highland soldiers who took part in Montrose's campaign (1644-45) and subsequent wars in England and Scotland. . . . William Mather holds however that the appearance of tunes in the other language culture to that to which they are generally thought to belong is not always a case of simple borrowing of tunes from Highlads by Lowlands or vice-versa, but that the tunes may have existed in both traditions for a very long time" (pp. 32-33).

12 See Francis Collinson, op. cit.: "James Oswald, compiler of The Caledonian Collection . . . gave cause for a great deal of argument and speculation by saying that none of the tunes in his collection had been composed by David Nizzio. . . . Oswald was uniformly branded as an imposter by all the musical commentators then and since for his statement, which, it was hinted, was an impudent forgery perpetrated merely to sell his books. Yet there seems to have been a tradition, which cannot by any means be laid wholly at Oswald's door that Nizzio did indeed compose 'Scottish airs. Thomson of the Orpheus Caledonia had already put Nizzio's name to seven of the tunes in the first edition of the Orpheus Caledonia, though he omitted to do so in the second. Watt's Musical Miscellany (London 1720) gave three tunes, different to those in the Orpheus, as Nizzio's. The whole story and argument may be read in lucid detail.
from Italy & France such music as the Italians and French never heard of; and it would have been almost as wonderful, if airs of his composing had found their way against wind & tide among the plaided hunters of Mull, Islay, Malla & Arran, who never had an idea of musical connotation. As the Bard, Harper, or Bag-piper was a constant attendant upon every Highland Chieftain, the progress of the Highland airs from the mountains to the seat of the Court was much more natural. —

I never learnt that there was any thing peculiar in the music of the present Orkney. Appropriation of Bag-pipers — If we had the Bag-pipe from Denmark, what kind of music did you give us along with it? And whence comes it that the Highland military Bag-pipe is now so much superior to that in use among you, as I believe is the case?

in Glen's Early Scottish Melodies (Edinburgh 1900) where Glen, without actually committing himself on the question of Niguel's authorship of the tunes, only makes the arguments of those who would charge Oswald with deliberate imposture. Modern experience, as most people will know, has shown again and again the danger of the dogmatic scorning of tradition, however logical may appear the arguments by which it may be demolished. Collinson further points out in a footnote that most of the tunes ascribed to Niguel ("The Lass of Patie's Mill" and "Tweedside") were known and used by the early Gaelic song-writers.

Cf. Collinson, op. cit.: "...ill the signs of a rich musical culture exist. Unfortunately the collecting of it was not done in time, and most of it has been lost." The musical traditions of Orkney were clearly closely linked with the use of the old Norse language, which died out in Orkney during the 17th century. It survived longer in Shetland, and the Gae, the old Shetland version of the Gae, was probably still in use there when Scott visited Shetland in 1814 (see The Pirate). Gunn, in his Orkney: The Lametie North (London 1927) claims that Norse songs and ballads were current in North Ronaldsay as late as the last quarter of the eighteenth century and probably were sung in Orkney as well as Shetland at the beginning of the nineteenth century as well.

For the most authoritative account of the history of the bagpipe, see Anthony Bain, Bagpipes, Pitt Rivers Museum Papers in Tech-
Certainly the Harp (clarsach, alias cruit, Latinized, crotta) was the true Celtic instrument. That is the favourite instrument of

nology No. 9 (Oxford 1900). According to his monograph, there seems to be little evidence to support the theory that the bagpipe was introduced into Scotland from Denmark, and it appears also that the instrument, found in more or less primitive forms throughout Europe, Asia and North and East Africa, was rather less common in Denmark than in the other Scandinavian countries. For its popularity in Sweden, see L. Rehmberg, Musikhistoria i Västergötland (Stockholm 1943); and Johnson probably encountered it himself during his residence in Latvia. That he was not alone in his belief that the bagpipe was introduced to Scotland from Denmark is shown by Johnson's Introduction to his Scottish Songs (London 1794), I, pp. 91-92: "When or how this instrument first found its way into this country, is about beyond the reach of conjecture. The tradition of the Scottish gives its introduction to the Danes or Norwegians, who were long possessed of these islands; which is sufficiently probable. There can be no question, indeed, either as to the antiquity or universality of this instrument; we find it to have been well known to the Greeks and Romans, and it is at this day common in Italy and Germany. It must be observed, however, that the pipe at present used in the low country, or south of Scotland, is essentially different from the old highland pipe, which is uniformly blown with the breath, whereas the former, like the Irish pipe, is filled by means of a bellows." This variant, the Border or Lowland pipes, still flourished in the days of Scott, whose uncle, Thomas Scott of Keildale, was a noted performer on them (see Collinson, cit., Chap. V). The 17th century, which saw the decline of the bagpipe as a folk instrument in many parts of Western Europe, was also the period which saw an awakening of interest in the highland bagpipe as an instrument of art, and the rise of the great piping family of Mackintoshes, the hereditary pipers of the Mackleans of Skye.

The clarsach and the cruit appear originally to have been two separate instruments. See John Gunn's A Historical Survey into the Irm in the Highlands of Scotland, Edinburgh 1907, pp. 31-32: "Besides fiddle and harp, it [the harp] has also been expressed for many ages in the Gaelic poetry, by what the poets have generally considered, (as it might best answer the versification,) a distinct instrument, the cruit, which is an oriental word for an instrument of this species, made on a smaller scale, and probably on different principles; and in some ancient poems, they are mentioned as separate instruments, both 'going round with the song and the shell,' at the festive board of their heroes." The Irish cruit which was known in Wales as the cruth, seems to have developed eventually into the English crund or croud, acquiring at some stage the addition of fingerboard and bow. The distinguishing feature of the clarsach was that it seems usually to have been strung with metal strings. Both clarsach and cruit figure in early carvings both in Scotland and in Ireland from the 9th century onwards. In addition to the clarsach and
the present Icelanders? - But you must have treatises on antient Music

A musical instruments among you? -

The Swedes, I believe, are great singers, and I should suppose

their language well adapted to lyric poetry; but if you cannot help

me to come at it, in this, as in every thing else, I am quite help-

less, having no acquaintance whatsoever in any part of Sweden. - I

should think they must still have some fine old Romantic, Tragic, &

Heroic Ballads in Dalecarlia & among the Dofrel Mountains.

I am exceedingly flattered by the approbation with which my

first attempts at translation from your language have been honoured

among you; although much, I fear, must be set to the account of your

politeness, and your benevolent desire of encouraging one who, with

such slender helps had made what you were pleased to think a respect-

cruit, there appears to have been another stringed instrument common

in both Ireland and Scotland, the timon or tiorn. Precise infor-

mation as to its nature is difficult to come by; in a note provided

by Dr. Smurford (Collinson, op. cit.), it is stated that the "tim-

mon was certainly a plucked string instrument." H.C. Fausch (op.

cit., pp. 33-37) claims that Alfric translated *Timon*, as "heape",

but he gives no reference for this, and I have not been able to find

the passage in which it occurs. In his Glossary, Alfric gives *lyra

vel alithara* as the equivalent of "heape" (ed. Züptzan, Berlin 1800).

16

See Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, III, p. 578: The

work of collecting Swedish folk poetry and folk music goes back to

the period when Sweden was a great power (1611-1718), at which time

it was then the work of the so-called state antiquaries to investi-

gate the old warriors' songs and rustic songs and their melodies.

Unfortunately this programme was insufficiently carried out, and the

melodies were almost entirely ignored. Icelandic literature absorbed

almost the whole interest in meeting the demands of 'Gothic his-

torical romanticism' for complete documentation of the chivalrous

exploits of the early Goths. Consequently the continental instru-

mental dance music which inundated every city in the land quickly

modified the taste of the educated classes so that they came to re-

gard the melodies of the peasants as plebian, out of date and tedi-

ous." As in Norway, it was left until the second half of the 19th

century for any serious collection and preservation of Swedish folk

music to be attempted.
able effort to do well. Have the goodness, my dear Sir, to express to your friends for me, the grateful sense I have of their politeness to an obscure stranger, in making such honourable mention of me in your Journal. I only wish that circumstances may admit of my making such progress in our favourite studies, that they may not find their commendations without the effect which may be naturally expected from the commendations of such men. If a man has any native energy in him, Laudari à viris laudatis, must stir it to exertion, if any thing can. I long much for the long letter which you have

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17 See Jameson's letter of 4th October 1806 to Sir Walter Scott: "I sent Fair Annie, The Herman & Harstig's Daughter, Sir Oluf, & Eiferill, to Professor Thorkelin, whose praises are so warm, and so much beyond the possible merit of the thing that I should put one half of the panegyric to the account of his politeness; the other to that of his good-natured desire of encouraging me; did not his conduct in other respects dispose me to believe that he really is of opinion that I have succeeded well enough in softening these old ditties. It seems he showed them to some of his learned & antiquary friends in Copenhagen, who are equally versed in both (or indeed in all the) dialects of the Gothic; and they have announced my poor ballads in their journals, with all the eulogistic pomp which is to be expected from men accustomed to writing Latin Commentaries, when they have a mind to praise. It is good that no one that knows me is likely to see the article, otherwise I should feel rather awkwardly at seeing myself stuck in a dark lantern in such a manner; and shewn, heeled-upmost, upon a wall, thro' the kindness of my friends" (Nat. Lib. of Scot. L 13 3375, f. 220r). The notice to which Jameson refers appeared in Kjøbenhavniske Lærde Efterretninger for 1806 (no. 32), and is signed by Hjerup: "Mr. Jameson, en ung engelsk &nd; som opholder sig i Riga, nik under sit korte Ophold her i forrige år et Exemplar af Peder Syv's Kjempeviser. Ned utrolig Flid har han evnhvert sig megen kundskab i det danske Sprog, og med mærkels Held har han begyndt at oversætte disse vigtige Lovninger af vort Fjendels lands gamle Sange. Disse blive i den gamle Ostscotiske Dialect eller Balladsproget trykte hos Scott i Edinborg. En prøve af sit Arbejde har han i Manuscript sendt til hr. Justitsraad Thorkelin; den indeholdt blandt andet Oversættelse af: Jeg løjde mid hoved til Slverhøj &c.; De Føvere vilde stjæle gaae &c.; og Bjør Loder! I stræ Fjender mig Rød &c."  

18 See letter XXIII, note 11 for the origin of this quotation.
promised me - But must the whole live-long dead dullness of a Riga
winter pass over me before I hear from you again? - But in our co-
respondence you play such a losing game, that it is hardly fair in
me to press you to it - However, perhaps you may find me improve &
get more entertaining as I get on - at least it is my interest that
you should hope so. - Remember kindly to Madame Thorkelin &
family; & be assured that although future favours may increase your
claims upon my gratitude, they can hardly increase the regard & es-
teeum with which I have the honour to be, my dear Sir Your much obli-

Riga, Oct[obe]r 7th 1806.

N.B. I am not a Clergyman.

Maritime commerce with Riga seems to have been at a standstill
during the winter months on account of the freezing of the Duna. See
letter no. XXIX: "I hope to have the honour of presenting you with
a copy before the Duna is frozen over again." This inconvenience
was not, of course, confined to Riga but was experienced in any Bal-
tic port which was affected by ice in winter. The General Evening
Post of 3rd March 1700 reports, for example, that at Elsinour, since
the 16th January, "the weather has been very mild and open, and we
have only had some short intervals of frost and snow. There are
ships almost daily passing this place to and from Copenhagen. We
hope that our navigation will commence early this season, as the last
foreign post says that there is no ice in the lower part of the Bal-
tic." Letters, as opposed to parcels, do not seem to have been so
much affected by the difficulties of navigation. In this letter, Janieson
writes, "I am just told that I can have no hope of receiv-
ing any more parcels this Winter; but do, my dear friend, let me be
favoured with the long letter notwithstanding." The date of the
stoppage of navigation obviously varied with the severity of the
winter. In 1806, he had heard by the beginning of October that he
"can have no hope of receiving any more parcels this winter;" but
in November 1805, he wrote to Scott: "... about the middle of Oct-
ober, one morning then I opened my shutters, I found 3 inches deep
of snow on the ground, & long icicles hanging from the eaves... This weather continued upwards of a fortnight, like a Scots Faas
frost, & 500 Ships were frozen in the Duna. But we have had sev-
eral days fine open mild weather, and the Ships are all afloat
again" (Nat. Lib. of Scot., MS. 3979, f. 117v).
P.3. I have translated the 3 Ballads of the Hermon Hafned; and I shall go on amusing an idle hour now & then with the rest, till I have got thro' all the Hermon, Hesnald, Enchantment, Gam & Valrafen Ballads in the Kampe Viser. But you know the Kampe Viser is the only book, almost, that I have ever looked into in your language, as yet; and you cannot think what trouble the most silly things have some times given me. Typographical errors, unsettled orthography, & imperfections in my Dictionary have puzzled me almost out of my senses before I could hit upon a meaning. In the Ballads of Hermon Hafned are 3 passages which I can make no sense of, although they seem quite simple: B.C. Ballad 1st. Stanza 29, line 3. "Saa sprung hand so vit om Bierget, "Til Flintstenen leded og sorte." - In the 3d. Ballad, Stanza 1st. I don't well know how to English Read. Is it a counsellor? If it is, the sense is very abrupt & disjointed. In the last two lines of the same ballad, also, I cannot be sure of the meaning. I have rendered the last two stanzas thus:

21. Hermon lep out in the brim,
    And he can rope and nail;
    Dumbased he stood aghast than he
    Could Eline find nee nail.

22. Ay longer, ay nail was Hermon wroth;
    He ca'ad on Lady Eline;
    Syne out, like fire frad flint, he flew
    And never nail come in." 20

Kampe Viser, third ballad of Hermon Hafned, pp. 167-70 (according to the printed text, these are stanzas 22-23, not 21-23):

Romer lyber ad Hafve ud
og hand tog til at raabe;
Borte var stolten Frue Eline lille
Tilbage stoed den Taabe.

Jo lenger jo neere hand Romer vred
rne maa Frue Helene kald:
But I am by no means satisfied with the last two lines. Will you condescend to be my Oedipus on this occasion? In the Second Ballad of Rosner Hafm are several words not to be found in my dictionaries. The three following Stanzas will supply examples of them, & you'll have the goodness to tell me whether I have been lucky:

St. 8

And gae thou till that chamber in,
Sae frozen wat and hau;
But come the Ettin Rosner hame,
He'll rive thee in dugits man.

9.

And sit thou down, thou luckless man,
And warn thou thy shin-bane;
But come the Lung-shanks Ettin in,
He'll stick thee on this stone.

10. 

Hame come Rosner Lung-shanks,
And he was wrath and grim;
"Sae well I miss there's come in here
A Christian woman or man." 21)

What is the Etymology of the Scotchish Ettin, & the Danish, Swedish, & Islandic Jetten, & Jettun? I have never met with any with which

Saa fley hand bort udi rydern Flint
og blef saa borte med alle.

21

Korne Viser, second ballad of Rosner Hafmend, pp. 164-67, stanzas 8-10:

Gaak du dig i Stuen ind
saas fraasen og saas vand;
Men kommer hand Rosner Risers hien
hand rifver dig alt saa smaa.

Sidde du neder du useelig hand
og varn du dine Beene;
Kormer hand Ridaker Reckendis ind
hand steger dig paa disse Teene.

Hien kom Rosner Recke Been
og hand blef vred og grin;
Saa vist da er her kommen ind
en Christen Qvinde eller Hand.
I was at all satisfied. Does the following come near it? — Jao, God, is, I believe, Hebrew (which I do not understand; and is also found in other languages, from which it may have originally come equally to the Hebrews & the Goths (pace Rabbinorum dicatur) — But in the Sco-Gaelic & Irish Dialects of the Celtic, De, God, is pronounced exactly like the Islandic Æo; and in the same dialects Duine, or Dune, (in Welsh, dyn) pronounced tunne, signifies a man. The Islandic Æo-tunn then, is a Duin-duine, God-man. Semi-deus, or Deïgod, which answers exactly to the Gothic idea of the Nature & Descent of the Giants. I do not mean, by quoting a Celtic Dialect which I happen to understand, to deprive my good friends the Goths of their Giants; but a word is often found in its decomposed state in a language that never adopted it as a compound. I suspect that the name of Írna had at first nothing to do with Giants; but I have little doubt that the casual resemblance between the name of the Burning Mountain, & the word signifying Giants gave rise to all the fables about the Sicilian Brothers. My etymon will suggest also other collateral relationships with the Titans &c. which I have not at present leisure to trace. — I am just told that I can have no hope of receiving any more parcels this Winter; but do, my dear friend, let

Johanneson (Islandisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, Bern 1938) derives Ætarn from the same root as Icel. æt, eating, nourishment (cf. Latin edere), whence he assumes that the giants were man-eaters or, possibly, simply big eaters.

Etna is commonly derived from the Ck. etnē, to burn. Cf. Zingarcelli's Vocabolario della Lingua Italiana (Bologna 1964): "etnē, sq. al-Dwaj, Ateneus, Dell'Etna, volcane della Sicilia." According to legend, the Titans Enceladus and Typhon were imprisoned by Zeus beneath it.
me be favoured with the long letter notwithstanding. How does the  
Translation from the Anglo Saxon come on? God bless you R.J. -  

XXXII. From Robert Jamieson (No. 493)  

My dear Sir  

I have ten thousand things to write to you, and hardly ten  
minutes to write them in; but having an opportunity of transmitting  
this by Mr. Petreus, who returns here next Spring, I could not re-  

"Mr. Petreus" is probably Jøst Petreus, an Icelandic shipowner, who  
wrote to Sir Joseph Banks on 5th February 1808 (B.L. Add. MS. 33981,  
f. 277-278), concerning the seizure of his and his colleagues' ships  
by the English. After the bombardment of Copenhagen in September  
1807, and the seizure of the Danish fleet, many Icelandic ships left  
Iceland for Denmark, unaware that a state of war existed between Den-  
mark and Great Britain, and were captured by the English. It was  
chiefly through the exertions of Sir Joseph Banks that the release of  
these ships was obtained. Petreus, however, appears from his letter  
to have had a more serious loss than many of his compatriots. The  
Edinburgh Courant drew the attention of a benevolent public to his  
situation: "The Unfortunate Sufferer alluded to had for 17 years re-  
sided in the frozen Regions of Iceland, where by industry and hard  
labour he earned that he deemed a competence for the future support  
of himself and Family, converting his all into the produce of the  
Country, and unconscious of the Danger which the unlooked for Rupture  
had occasioned he embarked the whole in 3 vessels and despatched  
them for his much longed for home Copenhagen. The one in which he  
sailed with his wife 6 Children and 2 Servants was captured and  
brought into Leith another has been carried into Cork and the third  
into Yarmouth. This unfortunate Person remains in Leith confined to  
Bed by Ill Health neither he nor any of his family can utter a word  
of the Language of this Country and all they have to support them is  
the Bounty of Government." (B.L. Add. MS. 33981, f. 267). Petreus  
later accompanied two of his fellow-sufferers, Giverton and Knudsen,  
to London to try to obtain the release of their vessels and cargoes;  
and it was principally through the exertions of Sir Joseph Banks, who  
negotiated with the Government on their behalf, that the ships were  
eventually released to them, although the cargoes by that time were  
valueless. The incident is of interest in having been used by the  
Government as an occasion to consider the annexation of Iceland to  
the British crown, a fact which is abundantly proved by Lord Hawkes-  
bury's reply to Banks' letter on behalf of the Icelandic merchants:  
"I return you Mr. Stephenson's letter. I have communicated it to  
the King's servants; and they are of opinion that it might be very  
adviseable that you should have some further communication with him,  
with a view of ascertaining whether, through him or any other channel,
assist the temptation of requesting to hear from you, and to have such accounts of your health and pursuits as you know cannot but be very interesting to me. It is now three years since I returned from Riga to Edinburgh, where I have been ever since, in the Register Office. Recollecting the pleasure I had promised myself in seeing you once more in Copenhagen in my return from Russia, it caused me many melancholy reflections when at last, (after travelling over Sweden to avoid being taken in the Dant) I found myself beshamed in sight of the coast of Denmark, to think that I not only durst not visit your country, but that my greatest fear was, that I might be carried thither against my will. — After the loss of your library, which I was in-

the Island of Iceland could be secured to His Majesty at least during the continuance of the present war. In that case the fisheries and the trade of Iceland would be protected, and I should hope that we might be able to obtain the services of some of their marines. There will be no objection, as a matter of conciliation, in releasing the few Icelanders' ships which are at Leith." (quoted in Halldór Hermannsson, Sir Joseph Banks and Iceland, Islandica vol. XVIII, Ithaca 1928).

2 The Store Belt and the Lille Belt, two channels between the Kattegat and the Baltic. As they were Danish territorial waters, they would naturally be avoided by British travellers in time of war between the two countries.

3 For the bombardment of Copenhagen and the entry of Denmark into the war against Great Britain, see pp. 105-09 above. It is a little difficult to account for the hurried departure of Jacoxon (and, presumably, the itchells) from Riga. It might have been supposed that the treaty of Tilsit, by which Russia became the ally of France, might have made the continued residence of British subjects in Russian territory inadmissible; but Jacoxon does not seem to have left Riga until nearly two years after the date of the treaty, and his removal then may have been prompted rather by the Russian annexation of Finland and the consequent outbreak of war between Russia and Sweden in 1808. Britain, who had important trading connections with Sweden, supported the Swedes to the extent of sending to their assistance an expediatory force under the command of Sir John Moore, which never, in the event, disembarked. Hostilities between Sweden and Russia continued during 1809, despite the amistice of November 1808,
formed of by the Newspapers, I had not the heart to write to you again from Riga. — I also have lost all my books, except a few northern ones which I brought with me — but that is a trifling loss compared with yours.

At present I have very little leisure for study; yet you will see that the love of letters, and particularly of Northern Antiquities, still continues unsuppressed in me; and in order that you may have some idea of the manner in which we occasionally amuse ourselves in this good old city of Edinburgh, I have sent you two or three of our later publications to which it is probable, from the present wretched state of Europe, you are as yet a stranger. Mr. Scott’s *Harrigon* was sold to the Bookseller for 1000£ sterling; "The Lady of the Lake" for 2000£; and he has received 5000£ for "Rokeby", a new Poem now in the press. This, both in a literary moral and political point of view, gives a favourable picture of the state of our country, disastrous as the times are; which I am sure you, my dear Sir, as a friend of literature, humanity, and independence, will contemplate with plea-

and it seems clear from the *Annual Register* of 1809 (p. 244) that it was expected that the now insane Gustav IV of Sweden would insist on continuing an obviously hopeless war. Gustav was deposed in March 1809 and peace was concluded between Russia and Sweden by the Treaty of Fredrikshamn on 17th September 1809, by which Sweden lost Finland, the Åland Islands and a small part of Sweden itself. By this time, however, it is clear that Jamieson had returned to Britain.

4 For the destruction of Thorkelin’s library and home in the bombardment of Copenhagen, see pp. 109-10 above.

5 Lockhart gives the price of *Harrigon* as £1000 and of *The Lady of the Lake* as 2000 guineas. He does not record that Scott received for *Rokeby*. According, however, to Constable’s letter to Scott, quoted in H.J.C. Grierson’s *Sir Walter Scott, Bart.* (London 1933, p. 85n.), Constable paid 1000 guineas for *Harrigon*. 
sure. Would to God that the local situation of Denmark were as favourable as ours is! - Mr. Weber, who sends you the "Metrical Romances", and who lately edited the Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher in 14 Vol. octavo, was born in Petersburg, of a German father and English mother, and has been educated partly in Germany, and partly in England. The Quarto publication is only a running copy of such sheets as are worked off, of a work undertaken by Mr. Weber, Mr. Scott, and myself. The press has been stopped to wait for Mr. Scott's part, as he is at present busied with his new Poem. He has promised a translation of the Nævorar Saga, or rather an abridged sketch of the prose, and a translation of as much of the Poetry as is worth translating. I hope to have the pleasure of sending you the publica-

6 Henry Weber (1785-1818) came to Edinburgh as a refugee in 1804 and was employed by Scott as his amanuensis. Scott describes him in his Journal (pp. 109-10) as "... a man of very superior attainments, an excellent linguist and geographer and a remarkable antiquary. He published a collection of ancient Romances superior I think to the elaborate Ritson. He also published an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher but too carelessly done to be reputable. He was a violent Jacobin which he thought he disguised from [me], while I cared not a fig about the poor young man's politics used to amuse myself with teasing him. He was an excellent and affectionate creature but unhappily was afflicted with partial insanity especially if he used strong liquors to which like others with that unhappy tendency he was occasionally addicted. In 1814 he became quite insane and at the risk of my life I had to disarm him of a pair of loaded pistols which I did by exerting the sort of authority which I believe gives an effectual control in such cases. His friends, who were respectable, placed him in the York Asylum, where he pined away and died ..." His Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries; published from ancient manuscripts was published in Edinburgh in 1810 and his edition of the works of Beaumont and Fletcher in 14 volumes in Edinburgh in 1812.

7 [H. Weber, R. Jardine and W.S.], Illustrations of Northern Antiquities, from the Earlier Teutonic and Scandinavian Romances: being an abstract of the Book of Heroes, and Nibelungen Lay; with translations of Metrical tales, from the Old German, Danish, Swedish and
tion entire as soon as it is completed. But in works of this kind we are often at a loss for want of proper tools; and the prices of all imported books at present are so extravagant here, that there is no purchasing them. — I know, my dear Sir, the interest you take in the success of all who cultivate such studies; and I have already experienced how far you can extend your literary courtesy in forwarding their pursuits; and as Mr. Petreus has kindly undertaken to bring over next spring any books that may be procured in Copenhagen, I have presumed once more to impose a heavy tax upon your politeness and good nature, and to request that you will have the goodness in the course of the winter to look out for, and purchase for me, such of the following books as may fall in your way. As few of them are to be found in the shops of your Booksellers, Mr. Petreus cannot himself undertake to procure them; but he will pay the price of them to you, and take care to have them conveyed safe to Leith. — I need not

Icelandic languages. With notes and dissertation, Edinburgh 1814. Scott's contribution turned out to be an abstract of Tyrvingia Saga (from Thoroklin's edition of 1787) and not a translation of Hervorar Saga. The reason for this change may be conjectured from a letter from Jæschon to Scott of 20th September 1810 (Nat. Lib. of Scot., MS. 3379, ff. 200-01): "I am much ashamed at finding you not in quite so good a humour as I could wish with the Hervorar Saga. The story of the Tyrving, it is true, has been pretty generally known to our antiquaries ever since the publication of Hick’s Thesaurus; and everybody now is acquainted with it, who has read the Tales of Tennand & Miss Seward’s Poems. But I can guess what kind of a translation Miss Seward was likely to make; and I know the extravagant deviations from the text, & the ludicrous string of execrations with which Leslie has loaded his paraphrase. A just, bold, manly & characteristic translation is still a desideratum; and you are of all others the fittest person to undertake it. I take the word of Augentyr, however, although the particular passage calling for most exertion in the execution, as being by no means the most important article in the Hervorar Saga. It is the whole Tale, as a Romance, that is interesting, as being the most perfect relique of that kind of elder Romance which originally gave rise not only to the Romances of modern Europe, but also of Greece & Rome."
tell you how gladly I would embrace an opportunity of doing such an office for you here; at the same time I must inform you that the Edinburgh Booksellers are the veriest Jews in the world—perfect sharks! —The following are the Books I am most anxious to procure:

Ihre's Lexicon Sæc. gothicorum with Professor Olafson's "appendix", if published. Langebok's "Scriptores Danicae Hist." in folio. - 9

Vilkina Saga - Kämp Dattur (I know it is rare and dear; but wish notwithstanding to have it). - Thorstens Vilkings-sons Saga - The

8

See letter XXVI, note 11 (p. 411) above, for Ihre's Lexicon. The rough draft of Thorkelin's answer to this letter exists (no. 437) and the passage dealing with this list of requests is as follows: "There is not to be had but at an extravagant price not even in Sweden, where I have carefully searched for him. Olavaens Supplementa were lost along with the printing house in the course of the ever reasonable bombardment on Copenhagen in 1007. Moreover is the 3 Vol. of Rudbeck's Atlantica varissima visis here. in my time it has only been seen twice and sold for no less than 300 Rdl or 50 pounds. Vilkina Saga, the Kæmpedater and Thorstens Vikingsons Saga in short every thing published on Northern Antiquities in Sweden in the course of the two last centuries is not to be had. the remaining Copies of Scriptores Langebokki are all defective. the plates belonging to that national work being destroyed by fire in the year 1793. The last explet copy is what you now obtain. Kyrupas Kæmpviser are still in the press and absolutely denied by the editor till the whole be finished. The Teutonic Romances by Müller Hagen and Busing are among desiderata as long as all literary intercourse with Germany shall be stopped. God knows who long. As to the rest the Books especially on Antiquities & History are very scarce and dear here for a vast number of them along with the best Libraries has been destroyed by the fire in 1793 and the English Bombardment in 1807."

9

See letter XX, note 3 (p. 373) above.

10


11

E. J. Björner, Nordiske Kærna Dater, i en sagoflock anslade on
470.

13 German "Heldenbuch". - Rudbeck's "Atlantica"; or the third volume of cuts separate, as I have got the first two volumes here.

14 Professor Nycrup's Edition of the Kale Viser. - Helms Kringla.

15 Dallins "Swedish History", and Dallin's "Swedish Melodies" - Gunleig, Gormstun, & Skald Ravn's Saga - Viga Glums Saga - The

16formen konser och hjälter . . . volumes historicums, continens varierum in orbe hyperboroe antiquo forum, heroum et purilum res praecellere & mirabilia perfecit, etc., Stockholm 1737 (in Icelandic, Swedish and Latin).


19 See letter XXIX, note 23 (p. 430) above.


21 See letter XXIX, note 29 (p. 440) above.

22 Olof Dalin, Svera rikas historia ifrån des börjanelse till våra tider, efter Hans Koncl. Dalins nediga behag på rikens hårdförliga åtminer istunden författad af O. Dalin, 3 dl., Stockholm 1747-61/2. The work was left unfinished by Dalin. I have not been able to trace any work of Dalin's which could be described as "Swedish Melodies"; Jederson may possibly have been thinking of his Korta pårmalser vid svenska skaldekoneater i vår tid, Koncl. svenska vitt. academias handlingar, Part I, Stockholm 1755. Dalin was on the whole hostile to the ballads; and in this paper his views are clearly expressed.

23 See letter XXXI, note 6 (p. 452) above.

24 See letter XXXI, note 7 (p. 453) above.
The Series of Teutonic Romances began to be published by Müller at Berlin, and continued by von der Hagen & Risch.

See letter XIX, note 29 (p. 440) and letter XVII, note 20 (p. 356).

Thorður Thorkelsson, Christendoms Saga hliðende um þæt ívormenn christen trú den først á Ísland, etc., Skalholt 1688 (editio princeps); or Kristul-saga, sive Historia religiosa Christianae in Islandia introductae; nec non Patris of Icelære Riskuni, sive narratio de Icelisque Episcopio; ex manuscriptis Læsati Meygriani, cum interpretatione latina (by B.W. Lus dorph), notis, chronologia, tabulis genealogiciis et indicibus (by Jon Pólmason), etc., Copenhagen 1773. See also G. Vigfusson and F.F. Powell, Crimines Islandiacae, 2 vols., Oxford 1905 (vol. I contains the Icelandic text with English version), and Bernhard Kåle, Kristinnasa, Pátr Patrulda en víðóforla. Patti Icela riskara Glaumbæs, Hamburge, Halle 1903 (Altnordische Saga Bibliothek, Hft. 11).

The edition of this which Jædersen was given by Thorkelin in Copenhagen was that of Verellis, published Upsala 1672, in Icelandic and Swedish, with notes. He could also have had the later edition by F.P. Sulum in Icelandic and Latin, with commentary, published Copenhagen 1785. For a modern edition, see the edition in the series of Nelson's Icelandic Texts by Christopher Tolkien, The Saga of King Heidrek the Wise, London 1960, with Icelandic and English texts.


Þættirva-Saga, sive Tyrrenorum historia, quam . . . versione, lectionum varietate ad indice . . . addidt G.J. Thorkelin, Copenhagen 1787 (editio princeps), Icelandic text with Latin translation. See also Scott's English abstrac in Northern Antiquities; the edition of the Icelandic text by Einar G. Sveinsson and H. Forðarson, with introduction and footnotes, Rekjavík 1935 (Icelæsk Forrit, vol. IV); and the facsimile edition of the US, in Herzog August Library, folienbütte by Jón Helgason (Manuscripta Islandica, Vol. 3, Copenhagen 1956).
Schiöleri Thesaurus Antiquitatum Teutonicarum. — The Octavo Edition, or at least all the Volumes that are published, of Holberg's works — and as many more Sagas as are published — An Islandic Bible; and any thing else in modern Islandic which may be worth having. — Your very ingenious and interesting countryman, Mr. Finn Magnuson made me a present of a Church Hymn Book; and Sir George

See letter XXIX, note 42 (p. 445) above.

Johann Schiöler, Thesaurus Antiquitatum teutonicarum ecclesiasticarum, civilium, litterarum, etc., 3 vols., Ulm 1726-28. This work was first published twenty-one years after Schiöler's death in 1705 under the editorship of Johann Georg Scherz and with prefaces by Johann Frick.


Finn Magnuson (1781-1847), the Icelandic scholar, visited Edinburgh in 1812 and spent a month there, during which, according to Fæliæ's Forfatter-Lexicon (Copenhagen 1847, II, p. 204), he met Archibald Constable, Robert Jamieson and many others. His life was remarkable in duplicating, slightly more successfully, Thorkelin's own career. Born and educated in Iceland, he studied law at the University of Copenhagen before turning to literary and antiquarian studies. Like Thorkelin, he was nominated Professor at the University of Copenhagen and owed his early successes in great part to the encouragement and financial help of Johann Bülow of Sanderumgaard. He was selected by Thorkelin as Assistant in the State Archives from 1833, and on Thorkelin's death in 1839, succeeded him both as head of the Archives and as Secretary to the Anna-Nagam Commission. Unlike Thorkelin, in spite of spending most of his working life in Denmark, he retained the affection of the Icelanders, and was elected representative for Iceland and the Faroes from 1835-42. His personal life was unhappy; his marriage to a woman 25 years his junior was dissolved in 1839, and he was harrassed throughout his life by financial embarrassments which forced him to sell his large and valuable collection of Icelandic MSS. to libraries in England and Scotland. They are divided between the National Library of Scotland, the Bodleian Library and the British Museum. Of his own numerous publiciations, few now have anything more than antiquarian interest, but his edition of the Elda Edda for the
McKenzie gave me the Translation of Pope's Essay on Man. — You may remember having formerly sent me many of these things, but my fellow labourers here wish much to procure copies also. — If duplicates of any or all of them can be procured, so much the better. — I shall from time to time send you anything new that comes out here, that is likely to be peculiarly interesting to you. — Mr. Pinn Langston, with whom I hope to have an opportunity of cultivating a more intimate acquaintance, has kindly offered his best services in procuring these books; and if he is at Copenhagen, his zeal will save you some trouble. I regret much that his stay here was so short, as he interested me exceedingly; but I am not without hope that he will pay us another visit. — Would to Heaven that we might live to see Europe once more in such a state, that the friendly intercourse between our countries might be such as it ought always to have been!

And now, my dear Sir, as my time is nearly out, I must conclude. — I trust I need not tell you how interesting to me, as well as to many others here, everything that concerns your welfare and

for the Anna-Lagman Commission (published Copenhagen 1818) was, at the time of its issue, of great value.

29

Sir George Stewart Leaskenzie, Bart. (1780-1843), mineralogist and Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, made an expedition to Iceland in 1810, accompanied by Dr. (later Sir) Henry Holland and Dr. Richard Bright. His Travels in the Island of Iceland during the summer of the year 1810 was published in Edinburgh the following year, and was reviewed by Southey in the Quarterly Review (VII, pp. 43-92). The translation of Pope's Essay on Man was presumably the Danish one described by Thorkelin in an appendix to his Sketch . . . of the Prince of Denmark as "Pope's Essay on Man by G. C. Louw, Copenhagen" (no date given). The work does not seen to have been translated into Icelandic until Thorlaksson's translation of 1842.
happiness is; and I do hope, that then Mr. Petreus returns, I shall have a very long packet from you, with all your news. In the meantime believe me ever, with much regard and esteem, Deacon Sir Most truly and faithfully yours, Robert Jamieson.

Register Office, Edinburgh

October 12th 1812.

P.S. Have the goodness, in the account of the prices of the Books, to specify the state of exchange, as you know we know very little about that in this country. Can you tell me any thing of the Privy Counsellor Niebuhr? Is he still in the Service of Prussia - I can hardly say of the King of Prussia; for he has ceased to reign? - I got acquainted with Mr. Niebuhr in Riga, when he fled from the French, from Königsberg.

XXIII. From Robert Jamieson (no. 465)

Edinburgh, September 12th 1814

My dear friend,

At last the storm which has agitated Europe for so long a time

Barthold Georg Niebuhr (see also letter XXVI, note 12, p. 412). Niebuhr had been offered the post of Director of the Bank at Berlin by Stein, Prussian Minister of Finance, and arrived in Berlin in October 1806 at the moment at which Prussia declared war on France, and several days before the battle of Téna. He was no sooner installed in his new post than he was obliged to flee to Stettin, Danzig, Königsberg, Hessel, and Riga, where he became acquainted with Jamieson. The Treaty of Tilsit enabled him to return to Berlin and in 1810 he obtained the post of Historiographer Royal to the King of Prussia, and held it for three years which he himself described as the most fruitful and happy of his life. He was later sent by Prussia as Ambassadour to Rome (which he had still imagined as being in its ancient state, and which greatly disappointed him), and finally retired to Dom, where he taught at the new University and where he died in 1831.

This letter has been annotated in Thorkelin’s handwriting, "Re-
in happily subsided, for a time at least, and two quiet inoffensive mortals, such as you and I, who wish nobody harm, may hear one another's voices, tho' at a distance. I therefore seize with pleasure the lucid interval of the madness of Mankind, "before the evil days draw nigh, and the night cometh, when no man can work." - God knows, the night has been long and stormy enough, but I fear much that the atmosphere is not yet cleared, and that, as one devil raises another, so will one atom raise another - Di meliora! - You will be aware that the state of Denmark for some time back has excited no common interest in this country; but I am convinced that the treaty with Sweden and Russia was not the immediate cause of England giving her countenance to the actual alienation of Norway. - The feeling

[2]

Paris capitulated to the allied armies on 31st March 1814 and on 30th May 1814 the Treaty of Paris was signed, by which France returned to her frontiers of 1792 and Napoleon was exiled to Elba. The Congress of Vienna which, under the supervision of Castlereagh, was to parcel out the rest of Europe, assembled in September 1814.

The "treaty with Sweden and Russia" is presumably the Treaty of Fredrikshamn of 1809 by which Sweden was forced to cede Finland and other territories to Russia (see previous letter, note 3). By a treaty of June 1815, Britain undertook to further the views of Sweden in gaining possession of Norway by way of compensation for the loss of Finland; and the Treaty of Kiel, which was signed by Great Britain, Sweden and Denmark, by which Norway was ceded to Sweden in exchange for Swedish Pomerania and a cash payment, was the logical consequence of this. The former Norwegian dependencies of Iceland, Greenland and the Faroes remained Danish. The Danes bitterly resented giving up Norway as the price of their enforced support of Napoleon; and the Norwegians equally resented the Treaty of Kiel and particularly the clause which provided for the occupation by Swedish troops of fortresses which had never been occupied by the Danes during the previous union. A month later, a representative body of Norwegians assembled at Ridawell and drew up an independent constitution, with the Danish Prince Christian Frederick as King. Bernadotte, by this time Crown Prince of Sweden, prepared to invade
of repugnance to the dismantlement of Denmark was so strong and so universal here, that I am convinced the Nation would have supported Denmark, in spite of the government, which must at least have remained neutral; but the conduct of the Danes at Hamburg ruined everything, and left their government not a single real friend in this country. The outcries about Norway in Parliament and elsewhere, were the mere voice of a party, — vox et praetera nihil — in which their hearts took no part, and upon which it is evident that Denmark and Norway calculated too much. Had the Danes either defended Hamburg, or let it alone altogether, Norway would still have been Danish. — Bernadotte is equally disliked and despised in England and

Norway, but after some preliminary skirmishing, offered to accept the Midsoll Constitution, "subject to such necessary alterations as the welfare of the country may require, having at the same time regard to the union with Sweden" (Annual Register, 1814, p. 43).

4 An account of the re-occupation of Hamburg by the French and the Danes is found in the Annual Register (for 1813, pp. 124-25). The part played by the Danes in this matter was so very subsidiary that it is hard to believe that their conduct could have caused such universal indignation in England as Jackson suggests. In May, the French forces under Davoust attacked Elbinsburg, an island in the Elbe lying between Hamburg and Harburg. Panic was caused in the city by a report that Davoust had promised his men the sack of the city, and on the 8th May the Danish governor of Altona expostulated with Vandamme, the French commanding officer, and warned him that the Danes would assist in repelling his attack if it took place. On receiving no satisfaction from Vandamme, he stationed three Danish gunboats in the passage opposite Hamburg and moved a Danish artillery corps close to Altona the same evening. On 12th May, however, news of the approach of a body of Swedes caused the Danes to retire precipitately to their own territory, leaving Hamburg to be occupied by the Swedes to the great relief of the citizens. The Swedes defended the city against a further French attack on the 22nd May, but were afterwards recalled by Bernadotte and the protection of the city was abandoned. On 30th May Hamburg was occupied by 5000 Danish and 1500 French troops under the French General Bruyère. The city was not sacked, but the Gentleman's Magazine of August 1813 contains reports of savage fines and penalties imposed on the citizens of Hamburg by the French. See also the following letter.
in Russia; he is beloved nowhere; and (without pretending to my 'Highland countrymen's virtue of Second Sight,) I think I may ven-
ture to predict that he will never sit upon the throne of Gustavus -
men! But a truce with politics, which I have been led into by
reading your two very kind letters, and recollecting the painful
circumstances by which our correspondence has so often been interrup-
ted. I can never enough thank you, my dear Sir, for the kindness
expressed for me in your letters, and the unequivocal proof you have
once more given me of your sincerity, in the friendly zeal you have
displayed with so much success in my behalf. I have hoped for near
two years that every favourable wind would bring me a large packet
of news from you, along with my books, by Mr. Petreus; and I must

5 Bernadotte arrived in Sweden in October 1810 to take up his new
position as Charles John, Crown Prince of Sweden. He succeeded his
adoptive father, Charles XIII, in 1813 under the title of Charles
XIV and, despite Jardan's prognostications, his reign of twenty-
six years was to be one of the longest in Swedish history. His im-
mediate identification of himself with Swedish interests went some
way to disarming the natural suspicion felt by the Swedes towards an
ex-Marshal of Napoleon, and his success in gaining possession of Nor-
way did much to restore Swedish morale, badly shattered by the loss
of Finland to Russia. It was, indeed, reported by a secret agent
of the British Foreign Office that "the Prince behaves with rare
circumspection and leaves nothing undone to captivate and please.
The bigwigs do not know where they are with him, because he says very
little about affairs or about persons; and, as he knows nothing
about the country, the reason of his reserve does him credit and
tends to his advantage" (W.P. Barton, Bernadotte, Prince and King,
London 1925, p. 9). Sir Charles Stewart, half-brother of Lord
Cantlergh, who at this time represented Great Britain at the Swed-
ish army headquarters, and who entered upon his duties in 1815 with
considerable distrust of Bernadotte's character, wrote to London in
1814 that "he has some great qualities, more especially perhaps in
the grand projects of war, and he has hitherto . . . played a dis-
tinguished card in public opinion, and his name has a certain magic
which one must see the effects of to properly appreciate" (Ibid., p.
119). His legacy to Sweden of a secret police system and his ruff-
fling of the free press by the Indrinningsrätt of 1812 reveal less
attractive aspects of his character.
confess that since last April, I have felt hurt at not receiving the books at least, whether Mr. Petrus came or not. So far as concerned Mr. Petrus, my agreement was a mere mercantile one - he was to advance the money in Copenhagen, and bring the books to Leith, where I was to pay, on delivery of the books, the money, with the interest due, ten per cent. commission, and freight. Notwithstanding this, when Mr. Petrus drew upon me for the money, without sending the books, I made a point of honour of immediately paying the money, (upwards of a year ago) to Messrs. Corbett & Co. Leith, with the interest due up to the day of payment; and I hoped that my honourable (tho' un-merchant-like) conduct in that respect would have led Mr. Petrus to avail himself of the first safe conveyance for sending the boxes. If Mr. Petrus is in Copenhagen, you will exceedingly oblige me, if you would take the trouble of inquiring after them. If I can procure them, I shall, thro' your goodmess, begin to think myself very rich in Icelandic Literature, which I shall then study in the originals alone, beginning with the more modern, and proceeding backward. If this letter finds my books still in your capital, I should be glad to have a few of the duplicates exchanged for other publications which I have not. I have got a very handsomely-bound copy of Skul's Works, 16 Vol. which you sent me to Riga; and nobody else here cares about them; so I would exchange these for others, as well as one copy of Snorro's Heimskringla & Gunkur, and Viga Glums and Kristni-Cases, which I have. I

6 See letter XV, note 33 (page 343) above.

7 For notes on these books, see letter XXIX, note 29 (p. 440);
wish much for the "Skandinaviskt Museum", only one number of which I have got. Döblin's Swedish Songs and Melodies, which is easily got in your quarter, I want very much, on account of some old melodies which he has preserved. As I mean to read Icelandic for myself, Sagas &c. without translations, will be particularly acceptable. "Volks Bücher" of all kinds, Danish and German, I wish to have.

That does our "Hickeson Thesaurus" now sell for with you? - I have a correct copy of the "Northern Antiquities" of which I sent you some sheets before, lying by me for you till I hear from you, when new I shall also have the pleasure of sending you a few other things from this quarter. Have you lost Walter Scott's "Border Minstrelsy", with your other Books? If you have, he wishes to make you a present of a copy. I shall reserve my acknowledgments to your very learned and judicious friend Dr. Müller, for the very undeserved honour he has done me, till I have read his Treatises, when I shall do myself the honour of writing to him particularly. - Please to pick

letter XXII, notes 6 and 7 (pp. 452-53); and letter XXXII, note 21 (p. 472).

8
The Skandinaviske Museum was published in Copenhagen by the Skandinaviske Litteratur-Selskab; the first number appeared in 1708.

9
See letter XXII, note 17 (p. 470) above.

10
George Hickes, Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus, 2 vols., Oxford 1705. This book was probably the most important contribution to the study of northern antiquities in England in the 18th century. For an account of the life and work of Hickes, see David Dougal, English Scholars, London 1951, pp. 77-97.

11
See Jardine's letter to Scott of 13th March 1818 (Nat. Lib. of Scot. MS. 3339, f. 53): "Before we write to Dr. Müller, to thank
up for me all the pamphlet antiquities you can— I have Crotta

12

Sonnt & Figz Hal; but my copy of the Lund edition of Lodbrok's

13

Sonc is incomplete. If you have laid out any more money on my

account, it shall be paid with as much thankful readiness as the

last was.

Your venerable friend Sir De Paster is still alive, as cheerful

miable and respectable as ever; but another very worthy friend of

yours, Sir Adam Ferguson of Kilkerran, is no more. He died nearly

two years ago. I spent some days with him a few months before that

event, at the house of his sister, Lady Halles, and he spoke much of

you, and with every expression of regard and esteem. We have

him for the compliment he has paid us, in presenting us with his

book \[1st volume of the Geographicaal \]/ I shall lend you a very

curious book of his, which he sent me some time ago, in consequence

of having seen part of the running copy of the "Antiquities", which

I sent to Sir G. Thorkelin, while that work was in the press. — It

is on the exercises, manuscripts, marriages, &c. of the Northern

Kerps; and as it is written in Latin, you will be able, after

reading it, to show him, that you are no stranger to him as a learn-

ded & judicious antiquary ... I cannot find any work of Miller's

which, in date, subject matter and language, fits this description,

but think it probable that it is to Miller's gift of this publica-

tion that Jamieson refers here.

12

Figd Hal (or, as it is more generally known, Fiscgula) is gener-

ally printed as part of the Poetic Edda, but is not, in fact, part of

the Codex Regius. The only known Ms. source for it is the Codex

Nachamns of the Smorra Edda. The only individual edition of it

which I have been able to find is Figz Hal, carmen Gothicum, anti-

quarum Scandiae historiarum illustrata, dissertationes archiae pub-

licae exhibea. Dan. Vereater, Lundae 1801; but in a letter to Scott of

1810 (Nat. Lib. of Scot. Ms. 5379, f. 182), Jamieson refers to an

dition of the work printed privately at Lund in 1736. For the

Crotta Saung, see letter XIX, note 8 (p. 453) above.

13

I have been unable to trace any edition of Kraka Hal, which was

either published at Lund or edited by anyone of that name.

14

Sir Adam Ferguson of Kilkerran died on the 25th September 1813,
few such men among us as these two friends of yours - They almost
seemed to belong to another age, and another state of Society, more
perfect than that to live in. - As to the Earl of Buchan, he is well
enough; but he has turned out so very differently from what was ex-
pected of him when you were in England, that I am afraid you may lose
by his acquaintance. No one here believes a word that he says.
If you have sent him books, you'll hear no more of him. The Advo-
cates never commissioned him to get books for them. If you will
tell me the amount of the account, I think I can contrive to make
him pay it, however reluctantly, without letting him suspect that
you have found him out. - Where is Mr. Magnuson now? I was in

but his sister, Lady Hailes, died on the 10th November 1810. Jam-
ieson's dates seem rather inaccurate here. Perhaps he refers to
Lady Hailes' step-daughter, Christian Dalrymple of Hailes, who in-
herited her father's estates.

David Steuart Erskine, 11th Earl of Buchan (1742-1829), one of the
foremost figures in Edinburgh society in the late eighteenth and
early nineteenth centuries, and the founder of the Scottish Society
of Antiquaries, was also one of the earliest and most constant of
Thorkelin's correspondents, and it is much to be regretted that
space does not permit a selection of his letters to Thorkelin to be
included in this work. Their correspondence began as early as
1783, when, largely through Buchan's agency, Thorkelin was elected
an Honorary Member of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries. From
this time until Thorkelin's arrival in England in 1786, letters and
gifts of books passed between them, the latter usually through the
good offices of James Johnstone, the Scandinavian antiquary, who was
secretary and chaplain to the British envoy in Copenhagen, and author
of *Antiquitates Celto-Sarmatiae* (Copenhagen 1784). During Thorkel-
lin's stay in Great Britain, Buchan took considerable interest in
his researches, and, with a kindness which cannot be entirely ascri-
bled to his general love of meddling, gave him introductions to a
large circle of people than he would otherwise probably have had
little opportunity of meeting. Many of these letters of introduc-
tion are preserved in the Thorkelin correspondence, and the list
of those to whom they were directed gives at once an idea of the
warmth of Buchan's interest in Thorkelin's welfare and an impression
of the circle in which Thorkelin moved in London. It includes the
Earl of Leicester, General Sir Thomas Dundas, General Melville,
great hopes of seeing him once more here on his way to Iceland. Is
the lemma visor ready yet? I long much for the new edition. I hope if Dr. Petruccius does not come here himself this season, he will be careful that ship he sends the Books by, and will have the politeness to inclose a note for me, addressed to me "Dr. Thomson's part-
ments, With his Jy Chet 7" to let me know of the arrival of the
 Boxes.

With best Compliments to Madame Thorkelin, and in earnest ex-

antiquity, the painter John Copley, and the engraver, Sir Robert

Browne. The correspondence left on Thorkelin's return to Den-

mark, no doubt partly as a result of the unsettled state of Europe,

but the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807 elicited an indignant

letter from Buchan to Thorkelin which, in its turn, produced an

affectionate and grateful reply (the draft of this is no. 153/6 in

this collection; but the actual letter is preserved in the Nat.

Lib. of Scotl, 13. 3273, ff. 47-52).

Buchan's eccentricities in his old age will be familiar to all

readers of Scott's Journals and Lockhart's Life of Scott, and none

of them was more generally known and mocked than his habits of

cruelness. The origins of these habits have been explained by

Constable: "I have not with so-one more distinguished for the
talent of ready wit, when he chooses to be intelligible. His

Lordship's history is well known, and will be related in a more

suitable manner than I can pretend to do it. There is certainly

a good deal of oddity in his manner, and by many who have not had

opportunities of appreciating his real character, he is often treat-
ed with a disrespect by no means due to him. He was left in early

life with a very small fortune, which he has lived greatly to im-
prove; and it ought not to be forgot, in estimating the Earl of

Buchan, that it was under his direction and care that his two

younger brothers were educated, in a manner which qualified them

for, and led to their filling the highest offices in the State" (Con-

stable, I, p. 30). This has been confirmed by Lord Brougham

in his autobiography (The Life and Times of Henry Lord Brougham,

written by himself, 5 vols., Edinburgh and London 1871), and no-

one who has read this can be left in doubt of the very genuine

effection and respect which Brougham felt for Buchan. No proper

tobiography of the Earl seems yet to have been published.

See letter XXXII, note 15 (p. 470 above).
Postscript of a long letter from you very soon, I have the honour to be, my very dear friend, Your much obliged Servant Robert Jamieson.

XXXIV. From Robert Jamieson (no. 460/1)

Register House, Edinburgh, September 16th - 1815

My dear friend,

Some weeks ago I received your very kind letter, bringing me the very acceptable intelligence of the re-establishment of your health, and at the same time making me feel how ill I deserved your indulgence; for although I did write you a long letter by the Post, (which it seems did not reach you,) on receiving my books which Mr. Petreus was so kind as to take charge of, it was altogether unpardonable in me not to have written again. But it is with shame and sorrow that I must confess, that although no man living feels more satisfaction than I do in receiving letters from those whom he loves & esteem, I have generally so many of them by no unanswered, that I have a sort of horror at the idea of opening my writing-desk, where I can sure to find so many witnesses of this my lamentable sin of infirmity staring me in the face. But this sin, like other sins,

1 Thorkelin's draft of this letter exists as letter no. 436. In it, he comments with some bitterness on the remarks about Denmark in Jamieson's previous letter: "But let me tell you, what I would not have done, if I loved you a grain less, than I do; that I am very sorry for your opinion of our behavior here last year, towards England. You ought to know, that we always have loved you, have been constant friends of Great Britain, and sacrificed every thing we would afford to her. And what return have we received from you - Destruction of our fleet and sailors in 1801 - more than barbarous Bombardment on our Metropolis in 1807 when thousands of innocent people were killed, wounded and crippled; our Property destroyed; and our wooden walls, the best guardians of my dear Country carried away. However, that outrage of yours was but little in comparison of your Conduct in 1813 . . . " (i.e. in supporting Sweden's claims to Norway). The draft contains nothing concerning Thorkelin's health.
brings it's [sic] punishment along with it, without always pro-
ducing reformation. Be assured, however, my dear Sir, that it was
to this *via inextinx* alone that my silence was owing. It was im-
possible that I could so far mis-understand you, as not to admire
the liberality of your sentiments towards my countrymen, considering
that you have suffered from the events of the time in which they had
a principal share. - In one thing, however, my meaning has certainly
been mistaken. - I never was so unreasonable as to blame the conduct
of the Danish Government towards [Irland]; but I did in sincerity of
heart express my regret that the Danish Government had acted towards
their neighbours the Hamburgers in such a manner as to countenance
the incroachments made upon its own independence, and to damp the
zeal of those who were best disposed towards it. - The consequent
barbarities to which the Hamburgers were subjected made the im-
pression still more deep all over Europe, in Denmark as well as else-
where; for the national feeling of Denmark was sufficiently shown
by the dignified and gallant spirit with which the Danish troops at
Altona repelled the first incroachments of the French upon their terri-
tory. - The officer who commanded them was disfigured, for doing hon-
our to his country; and after that, every thing went the wrong way. -
This is more than I intended to say, and perhaps more than I ought
to have said, on this subject; but I was desirous that you should
be satisfied that nationality had nothing to do with what I said be-
fore. - I can see and lament the faults of men and measures in my
own country as well as elsewhere, although I can neither help nor
hinder them.

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2 See previous letter, note 4.
I have to acknowledge so many favours from you now, my dear sir, that I really do not know which to begin with, or how to thank you for such unsolicited and unrequited kindness, for which it is out of my power to make any adequate return. Indeed your liberality has carried you so very far, that it quite distresses me to think of the expense as well as trouble to which you have subjected yourself on my account. In future, I must insist upon being permitted to pay for every thing which you may have the goodness to transmit for me, except it be a publication of your own, which, if you have an author's privilege with your bookseller, you may get for nothing; but which my vanity, or perhaps a more honourable passion, will dispose me to value infinitely more from its being a testimony of your esteem.

My friend Mr. Walter Scott has been at Brussels, writing on the spot a Poem on the tremendous battle of Waterloo, to pay his subscription of 1002sterling for the widows & orphans of those who fell in that bloody field; and I have no doubt but his Poem will do him honour — his motive for writing it certainly does. He is now in Paris; and that is the reason that I have sent you by this opportunity only the Northern Antiquities, a very curious treatise

Walter Scott, The Field of Waterloo: A Poem (Edinburgh 1815). Scott's note at the beginning of the poem reads: "It may be some apology for the imperfections of this Poem, that it was composed hastily, during a short tour upon the continent, when the Author's labours were liable to frequent interruption. But its best vindication is, that it was written for the purpose of assisting the Waterloo Subscription." The Waterloo Subscription fund, according to the Annual Register for 1815 (p. 144) was started by the Prince Regent; "A call was made by the Prince Regent upon the characteristic bounty of the nation under the claims of humanity, by directing collections to be made in every parish for the benefit of the wounded soldiers, and the widows and orphans of the slain, which proved to be eminently productive." By 9th July, upwards of 200,000 had already been subscribed (Gentleman's Magazine, 85, p. 30).
on Ghosts, Fairies, and Second Sight, which is the more valuable from the consideration that the author really believed all that he wrote.

Then Mr. Scott returns, and I mean to send you a little parcel by first opportunity, including a copy of the "Border Minstrelsy" do., which I pray may be more fortunate than the last copy was! I would have sent copies of my own ballads for you, as well as for Professors Miller and Robbeck, but you will have the goodness to tell these

4 This book is undoubtedly The Secret Commonwealth of Elves, Faunes and Fairies, by the Rev. Robert Kirk, Gaelic scholar and minister of the parish of Aberfoyle. A copy was included in the auction of Thorkelin's books after his death. The book is something of a bibliographical mystery; it was "reprinted" in 1815 (in a limited edition of 100) by James Ballantyne. The name of the editor is not given, but the "reprint" professes to reproduce the title-page of the original edition of 1691. It seems likely, however, that there never was a printed edition of 1691, and that the 1815 reprint was in fact the first printed edition (see Andrew Lang's later edition, London 1893, Introduction, and Mr. Harold Rose, "Text-Criticism of Kirk's Secret Commonwealth" in the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society Transactions, Vol. III). The editorship of the 1815 edition has been ascribed by different scholars both to Janieson and to Scott, but never, so far as I have been able to discover, with any supporting evidence. It is quite likely that Janieson's knowledge of and interest in Gaelic might predispose him to be interested in the work of an earlier Gaelic scholar, and the subject of The Secret Commonwealth is fairly closely connected with Janieson's own interests. It should also be noted that the copy of the book in the Advocates' Library has the catalogue entry "edited by Robert Janieson" and that their sources of information are likely to be reliable. On the other hand, it is difficult to guess why Janieson, if he were the editor, should wish to keep this secret, as he must have done. See his letter of 29th August 1819 to Thorkelin: "As to myself, I had so little leisure, or so little industry, that I have made only one attempt /presumably his Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland, published 1818/ in a literary way since the "Illustrations /1814/ which I sent you were published." It may be noted, however, that all the other books mentioned in this passage of the letter - the poem on Waterloo, Northern Anti-antiques, the Border Minstrelsy, Popular Ballads - are the work of either Scott or Janieson or of the two of them jointly; and the possibility of a joint editorship of The Secret Commonwealth should perhaps be borne in mind as offering a possible solution to the question of why neither name appears on the title-page.

5 Peter Dazzman Miller (1773-1834), theologian and scholar, held the
Gentlemen from me, that I hope to be able to offer them all that is worth preserving in that work, in a much more eligible form, in 3 Vol. 8vo, incorporated with the Danish Ballads, and a great deal of other curious matter, under the title of "British and Northern Minstrelsy." — As I can consider myself only as a mere matter in Northern Literature, my studies in that walk having been necessarily, (from want of leisure), very desultory; it is hardly possible but I have made a great many mistakes. These I could wish as far as may be, to correct in the new Edition, in which I mean to proceed leisurely and cautiously. It would therefore be particularly flattering —

chair of theology in the University of Copenhagen until he became, in 1830, Bishop of Jylland. For a list of his many publications, see T.H. Brate's Grundeligt Forfatter-Lexicon (3 vols., Copenhagen 1847), II, pp. 550-55.

6 Knud Lyne Rahbek (1760-1830), critic, dramatist and translator, occupied the chair of aesthetics in the University of Copenhagen from 1790 to 1825 (with a break from 1806-17). He was instrumental in the founding of the Kongelige Dramatisk Skole, where he taught from 1808-15, and was responsible for several important literary periodicals, such as Litterær and Den Danske Illustrer. The bulk of his work and interest lay in the field of the theatre, and one biographical dictionary records that, when travelling as a young man in France and Germany, "il n'eut des yeux que pour ce qui avait rapport aux spectacles, au point que lorsqu'il allait d'une ville à une autre, il s'enfonçait dans un coin de la voiture, la tête enveloppée de son manteau, afin de n'être distrait par rien dans les réflexions qu'usait en lui la dernière représentation à laquelle il avait assisté" (Novelle Biographique Générale, Paris 1832, XII, p. 473). His most lasting literary achievement, however, was his contribution to Danish literary criticism in his periodicals and his part in such works as Udvorte Danske Viser (Copenhagen 1812-14) which he edited with Nyegard and Abrahamson, and Jernær til den danske Dichtelamts Historie (4 vols., Copenhagen 1800-08). His memoirs were published in five volumes under the title Grundinger af mit liv (Copenhagen 1834-29).

7 This book (which Jordeon had been planning as early as 1807 while he was still in Riga) was never published.
ing & agreeable to me, if you and Professor Ralbelum, or any other
Gentleman in Copenhagen, would have the goodness in perusing my part
of the "Antiquities", to take notes of such slips as I have made, in
order to their being rectified; or to suggest any thing curious and
interesting for their illustration, which may offer itself during
the perusal; for all which favours, I shall have a peculiar pride
in making due acknowledgment in the work. - Along with this, you
will receive a copy of the antiquities, which you will have the good-
ness to present to Mr. Miller, as a small acknowledgment of my car-
tem for his Learning and Talents, and for the pleasure I have had
in perusing the very curious & interesting publications which he did
me the honour to send me. - I have long wished to have all Mr. Thor-
lacius's dissertations; but if you should be pleased to procure any
more for me, I must insist upon paying for them. - Cannot a compleat
copy of the "Scandinavian Museum" be got? - It was owing to a blun-
der of the Bookbinder, that I was obliged to send Prof. Miller's copy

8 See Jamieson's letter to Scott of 13th March 1818, quoted in note
11 of the previous letter, p. 479.

9 It is not clear from this reference whether Jamieson is speaking of
Chu-li Thordarson Thorlacius (1741-1815) or to his son, Boje Thor-
lacius (1775-1829). The former had actually died on the 30th March
1815, but Jamieson might well not have known this at the time that he
was writing. Both were eminent scholars, both in the classical and
the old Scandinavian languages and antiquities; both contributed
articles to the Scandinavian Museum, which Jamieson mentions in his
next sentence. The tone of the remark might seem to suggest the
younger man, but on the other hand, at the time this letter was
written, Boje Thorlacius had published very little on Scandinavian
antiquities, most of his earlier work being on classical subjects.

10 See previous letter, note 8 (p. 479) above.
of the antiquities in so shabby an undress - I had ordered it to
be bound the same as yours; but the parcel was just sending off.

The "Skildungen," which you were so kind as to send to Mr. Con-
stable and me, have not yet arrived; but I dare say they are very
safe. - I promise myself a singular pleasure in the perusal of a
work of such extreme rarity, and which has been peculiarly fortunate
in finding such an editor. If the orthography and language have not
been much altered by transcribers, it will certainly, in a historical
and philological point of view, be the greatest curiosity preserved
in Europe. - Your task must (even to you!) have been a very diffi-
cult one; and the greater will your merit be in surmounting the
difficulties. - I have taken measures for getting as many copies as
possible ordered both here and in London, where Mr. Constable's son
is to procure subscriptions among the Booksellers. - Next spring I
shall be able to say how many are wanted; but it is mortifying to

Thorkelin's edition of Beowulf was finally published in May 1815
(see p. 111 above). The book does not appear to have had brisk
sales; an edition of 450 copies was produced, and in 1819 Thorkelin
had so many left on his hands that he was able to throw in 100
copies with the books from his library which he sold to David Laing
(Edinburgh University Library, MS. La. IV, 18). Thorkelin and his
friends frequently refer to the "Skildungen" (the Skaldes or
Danes) as though they were the theme of the whole poem.

David Constable (1793-1866), like David Laing, was a noted biblio-
grapher at a precociously early age, and in 1815 was apprenticed in
London in the house of Longman. In 1818, however, he turned to the
Bar for a career, with that then seemed to be the brightest of pros-
spects. Unfortunately the collapse of Constable's publishing house
in 1825, followed by Constable's own death in 1837, brought on an
attack of insanity, and the disease recurred at intervals throughout
his life. In 1833 he was so badly affected by Lockhart's reflec-
tions on his father in his Life of Scott that it was necessary for
him to be placed in an asylum near Glasgow. See his brother's
reflect how few, even in Edinburgh, (where almost every man thinks himself a sort of philosopher & historian) think of consulting such works, or can be persuaded how much they lose by neglecting them. -

I have read the new edition of the "Tape Viser" (which you have not told me the price of) with much interest, as you may readily suppose; and am not a little flattered by the care in which the editors have been pleased to notice my first attempts. - They were all written within a few weeks after I became master of the originals, without the least previous knowledge either of Danish or German; the strongest proof that could be given of their relationship with similar productions in Scotland which were familiar to me.

I am exceedingly anxious to have the New Icelandic Dictionary & Grammar, and Mr. Langiusen's Edition of the Second Part of the

The final volume of Udvalgte Danske Viser (ed. Abrahamsen, Nyerg and Velde) appeared in 1824, and contains, on pp. 12-16, an account of the translations of Danish ballads included by Jamieson in his Popular Ballads, and of his theories regarding their kinship with the Scots ballads. The notes in earlier volumes on "Skjöns Amu", "Torsor Nafand", "All Oluf", etc., also refer to Jamieson's edition.

In view of Jamieson's request in his next letter for "Mr. Rask's Icelandic Dictionary and Grammar", it seems probable that these are what he refers to here. Rask's Veiledning til det islanke eller nordiske sorun, the first of his grammars to appear, was published in Copenhagen in 1811, although he had actually completed it in 1809, at the age of 32. At any age, it would have been a remarkable production. "With great lucidity", wrote Jespersen, "he reduces the intricate forms of the language into a consistent system, and his penetrating insight into the essence of language is seen when he explains the vowel changes, which we now comprise under the name of mutation or silent, as due to the approximation of the vowel of the stem to that of the ending, at that time a totally new point of view. . . . If even sees the reason of the change in the plural blyg as against the singular blyg in the former having once ended in -y, which has since disappeared. This is, so far as I know, the first inference ever drawn to a prehistoric state of language" (Otto Jespersen, Language, its nature, development and origin.
Poetical Idea. - I shall write soon to Mr. Magnusson, to whom I am
indebted for much pleasure derived from the perusal of his learned
Illustrations of Ossian. - I suppose Mr. Constable has told him how
little encouragement this country promises for an English Edition of
that very learned & ingenious work, from the foolish prejudice en-
tertained here against Ossian, arising chiefly from the dishonesty of
apparson, &c. the impossibility of ascertaining with precision that
is genuine and what is not. - The late German Translations of Ossian
in the measure of the Original must be very curiously; for it is ab-
olutely impossible for any one who cannot read and pronounce the
Gaelic language perfectly well, to have the least idea of the metre
verification! - If the German Translator knows any thing about
the matter, he must be quite a prodigy! We are in hopes soon to
have a Dictionary of the Gaelic, which has been several years in
hands. - You shall have it as soon as it comes out. Could you

London 1822). Rask also published in 1814 the first edition of the
Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Hibernicum (two vols.) of the Islander, Bjorn
Halsedsson, who died blind in 1794 without seeing it in print. See
also Letter XXII, note 4.

See Letter XVII, note 20 (p. 357) above.

Frim Magnusson, Forrad til Forklarin, over naa Staden af Ossians
Piste, nest vedkommende Skandinavisches Redenhold, Copenhagen 1814.

C.-W. Ahwardt, Die Gedichte Ossians; aus den Gaellischen in Col-
bermane des Ossians. Leipzig 1811. Ahwardt later produced a
Gaelic grammar under the title, Galische Sprachlehre, Halle 1822.

Probably the Dictionary published for the Highland Society of
Scotland by Mr. John Macleod, assisted by I.e.etc. Macalchan, Ir-
vine and Macdonald, Dictionarium Scoi-Coelica. A Dictionary of
the Gaelic Language . . . and vocabularies of Latin and English
pick up a copy of the "Milkina and Misflunga Saga" for me? I have got fine or medium paper copies of all my sagas so, and I should like fine paper copies of every thing of that kind that I buy. - If my books should come to the hammer, (which they must do some-time) coarse copies will not sell at all here, such as in our rage for fine copies, & tall copies. - I have got Nure. - I have got r. Grimm's Translations from the Krane Viser, & r. Scott & I wish to write to him, and send him a parcel of things in his way, if we knew how to direct a letter to him. Perhaps Professor Nahbeck could favour us with his address.

I lately got for £2. sterling two x\^\textsuperscript{3}. copies of the "Sturlunga Saga", one beautifully written old one, with contractions; & another very neat modern transcript without contractions, which will

words with their translation into Gaelic, etc. 2 vols., Edinburgh 1823. See Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland (letter XXIV, note 3), I, p. xxxvii, n.: "by very learned and excellent friend Dr. Brand Macaulay, now engaged in preparing a Dictionary of the Gaelic Language . . ." Another dictionary was produced by Robert Archibald Armstrong, A Gaelic Dictionary in two parts . . . with a short historical appendix of ancient names deduced from the authority of osman and other poets. To which is prefixed a Gaelic Primer, London 1823.

See letter XXIII, note 10 (p. 469) above.

Wilhelm Carl Grimm, Altdeutsche Heldenlieder, Balladen und Mährchen, Heidelberg 1811, edited by Heinrich Heilmann, Leipzig [1915]. See Jardine's letter to Scott of 23rd August 1814 (Nat. Lib. of Scott, 15, 5335, f. 171): "I have just received from Mr. Living a large close-printed octavo of Wilhelm Grimm's German Translations from the Krane Viser - He has another copy, which I have authorised him to put one-side for you, as I am sure you will like it. - He may be preparing a volume of translations from Percy, the Border Minstrelsy, and Popular Ballads. From some mistakes in translating the Scottish . . . I think he will be better of some hints from this country, and as he deserves that, I am thinking of writing to him via Hamburg, and offering him my services, and your . . .
help me much in reading it, as I mean to do, as soon as I've got
the new Islandic Dictionary. I occasionally practice in the
Superb Islandic Bible you sent me.

I have not the honour to be personally known to your venerable
friend Mr. Despater of Durnichchen; but I learn from one of his in-
timate friends that he is well, and still in the full enjoyment of
the good health of body and mind which only a life spent as his has
been can insure. - I shall take care to have your kind inquiries
communicated to him. The Earl of Buchan acted perfectly hon-
ourably about the book you gave him for the Advocates' Lib-
ary. - A copy of the work had before been given then by a Danish
Lady; so the Earl gave yours, in your name, to the Society of

if you permit me. He is a linguist and antiquary, and may be use-
ful to us in procuring old outlandish things for us. * Crim had
also published (Heidelberg 1813) "Deutsch-Schottische Lieder im Ori-
ignal und Nebenstrich, zusammengestellt von R. W. H. Frey, con-
taining three translations of Scotch ballads, two from Scott's Minstrelsy
and one from Jameson's Popular Ballads, and at the same time announced
his intention of publishing further Scotch ballads in the origi-
nal and with translations. It was probably with a view to assist-
ing him with this work that Jameson intended to write to him.

21

See Jameson's letter to Scott of 8th June 1820 (Nat. Lib. of
Scot. MS. 3332, f. 41): "I have not yet got the Islandic Paper,
which is printed see letter XXXV, note 7/; but I have two very
excellent MS copies; & as I have at last got one of six fine paper
copies (you may pardon this coxcombry) of the Islandic Dictionary,
I mean, as an exercise in the language, to amuse myself ... with
translating it, and, for further security, writing down as I go on. -
If I can finish it, the paper will no longer be of any use to me; and
if the Advocates, or any body else, will give me 50; for it, they may
have it." If the profit which Jameson proposed making on this MS
appears excessive, it should be remembered that in 1829 Thomson owed
Jameson "a considerable sum" in salary, and that he was probably in
severe financial straits.

22

The paper has been torn here by the seal.
They are just closing the parcel, so I must have done, and let you rest a little. — If you have had as fine a season as we have had, I trust your health is now perfectly restored. — May it be so, that you may continue long to be an ornament to your country, & a blessing to your friends! — With best compliments to Lady Thorkelin, & Mr. Magnusen & Mr. Petrusen when you see them, I have the honour to be, my very dear friend, most truly & sincerely Yours, Robert Jameson

XXV. From Robert Jameson (no. 471o)

Register house, Edinburgh, 23 August, 1819.

My dear Sir,

I had a parcel of books from Mr. Scott, Mr. Constable, and myself, to send you; but Mr. Laing, who is the bearer of this, goes sooner than I expected, and I have only a few minutes to write you this hasty note. I shall send the parcel by the first ship that

1

See letter XXIII, note 15 (p. 421) above. The Scottish Society of Antiquaries was founded by the Earl of Buchan in 1780. Unfortunately no printed list of donations to the Society seems to have been published between 1784 (Account of the Institution and Progress of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Part Second) and the list included in the Transactions of the Society (Edinburgh 1823), which mentions only donations received during the session 1821-22. Thorkelin donated several books to the society at various times, both in his own name and on behalf of the James-Hayman Institute.

1 David Laing (1795-1873), as bookseller, antiquary, scholar and keeper of the Signet Library, was for the greater part of the 19th century, one of the best-known figures in Edinburgh literary society. At the age of 16, he was sufficiently knowledgeable a bibliographer to be sent by his father, the bookseller William Laing, to attend sales in London on his behalf. John Gibson Lockhart, in his section on Edinburgh booksellers in Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk (Edinburgh and London 1815), describes him as "still a very young man; but . . . he possesses a truly wonderful degree of skill and
knowledge in almost all departments of bibliography." The Laings' shop he praises as "a remarkably neat and comfortable one, and even a lady might lounge in it, without having her eye offended, or her gown soiled. It consists of two apartments, which are both completely furnished with valuable editions of old authors, and I assure you, the antique vellum bindings, or oak boards of these ponderous folios, are a very refreshing sight to me. . . . Mr. Laing himself is a quiet, sedate-looking old gentleman, who, although he has contrived to make very rich in his business, has still the air of being somewhat dissatisfied, that so much more attention should be paid by his fellow-citizens to the flimsy novelties of the day, than to the solid and substantial articles which his magazine displays. But his son is the chief enthusiast — indeed, he is by far the most genuine specimen of the true old-fashioned bibliopole that I ever saw exhibited in the person of a young man." Laing travelled on the Continent on his father's behalf both in 1818 and in 1819 and it was on the latter occasion that he extended his journey to Copenhagen to visit Dr. Koldenhawer of the Royal Library and, incidentally, negotiated the purchase of Thorkelin's library, which was later sold to the Faculty of Advocates (see pp. 118-19). On this journey, in addition to this letter from Jamieson, he also took to Thorkelin one from John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh University (no. 515) in which he is recommended to Thorkelin as "a bookseller, but very well acquainted with books". On his return to Edinburgh, he became an applicant for the post of Keeper of the Advocates' Library (as was Jamieson himself), but was passed over in favour of Dr. David Irving. He was employed by the University to supervise in 1825 the installation of the University Library in its new quarters in the Old Quadrangle, and was also associated with Scott in the founding of the Bamatynne Club in 1823. In 1837 he was appointed Keeper of the Signet Library, a position which he occupied until his death in 1878. He was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by Edinburgh University in 1864; and he was presented for it by Professor Cosmo Innes, who concluded his speech with words which not unworthily sum up Laing's career: "One quality of Mr. Laing I have not mentioned. He is a workman who knows his tools and where to find them. To many a young student he has saved the dreary and discouraging labour of informing himself where information is to be found. His love for all letters — his willingness to assist all study — have brought it to pass that, sitting in that fine Signet Library of which he holds the keys, he is consulted by everybody in every emergency. No wise man will undertake a literary work in Scotland without taking council with Mr. Laing" (quoted in John Small's Memorial Introduction to the 1835 edition of Laing's Select Remains of Ancient Popular and Romance Poetry of Scotland). See also David Murray, David Laing, Antiquary and Bibliographer, Glasgow 1915.
and very acceptable present, with the honourable notice which accompanied it, which I have to acknowledge with all due pride and gratitude, I have only to regret having done so little to deserve such distinction. Mr Laing will give you the literary news of this part of the world. As to myself, I have had so little leisure, or so little industry, that I have made only one attempt in a literary way since the "Illustrations" which I sent you were published—this you will find in the parcel, when it arrives. In the meantime, I am tempted by the convenience of having the money paid upon the spot by my friend Mr Laing, once more to tax your politeness, to which I have on so many occasions been so much indebted, in requesting that you will have the goodness to procure for me the following books: The "Mildina and Niflunga Sagas, if a copy can readily be procured—Mr

2 See Jamieson's letter to Scott of 12th March 1818 (Natl Lib. of Scot. MS. 3939, f. 30): "I yesterday received a copy of Dr Miller's Forsbibliothek, which both you and I ought to have received nearly a year and a half ago. It was accompanied by a diploma from the "Scandinaviske Litteratur Selskab", (of which Dr. Miller is secretary, and one of their most learned and industrious members), constituting me a corresponding member of that learned Society. This honour was as gratifying as it was unexpected; as it shows that our Illustrations of Northern Antiquities are most approved of where they are best understood."

3 Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to his Friend in London; containing the description of a capital town in that northern country, with an account of some uncommon customs of the inhabitants; likewise an account of the Highlands, with the Customs and Manners of the Highlanders... The Fifth Edition, with a large appendix, Introduction and Notes by the Editor, R. Jamieson... and the History of Donald the Hammerer, from an Authentic Account of the Family of Invermayle: a Hgs. communicated by Walter Scott, Esq., 2 vols., London 1818. The author of the following letters (the genuineness of which has never been questioned in the country where the accuracy of his delineations may best be appreciated) is commonly understood to have been Captain Edward Burt, an officer of engineers, who, about 1750, was sent into Scotland as a contractor, &c" (I, p. xv). Previous editions appeared in 1754, 1755, 1759 and 1815.
5

Rask's Icelandic Dictionary and Grammar – Two fine paper copies of the second part of the Poetical Edda, if published, with anything else by Mr. Magnusen, except his dissertation on Ossian, which he was so kind as to send me – the Sturculna Saga if published. I have two good MS. copies, and shall read it through, as soon as I have the Dictionary. – Of the History of the kings of Norway, printed as a continuation of the Heimskringla, I want one copy of the first volume, and two copies of the second, if the second has been published. – I have only 20 volumes of Holberg – are there any more? Of the Scandinavian Musem, I have nothing but the dissertation on Thor's Hammer, and should like the whole, with as many as possible of the pamphlets, and smaller publications respecting Northern Antiquities, both old and new, because these are most difficult to be procured out of Denmark. – Any Swedish publications of this sort would be particularly acceptable. – Is the second volume of Dr. Müller's valuable Saga Bibliothek out? – Let me have a [fine]

4 See letter XXXII, note 10 (p. 469) above.

5 See letter XXXIV, note 14 (p. 490) above.

6 The second part of the Poetical Edda (see letter XVII, note 20, p. 357 above) was published in 1818.

7 Bjarni Thorsteinsson ed., Sturlunga Saga eðr Íslendinga-saga hin milka (Islenzka Bókmantafelag), Copenhagen 1817–20. It has also been edited by K. Kålund for the Kongelige Nordisk Oldskrift-Selskab (Copenhagen 1906) and by C. Vigfusson (Oxford 1878). See also letter XXXIV, note 21 (p. 493) above.

8 See letter XVII, note 20 (p. 356–57) above.

9 There were 21 volumes of Rahbek's collected edition of the works.
paper copy, and 3 fine paper copies of your Skildamfr, which
I consider as the most curious and valuable relique of Gothic
poetry that has been preserved, & which, but for you, the world
would never have heard of -

My last minute is run, & I have not time even to apologise for
all this trouble which I am cutting out for your benevolence. - Beg-
ging most kind & respectful remembrances to Lady Thorkelin, to whom,
& to you I pray all that is good & agreeable, I am, in great haste,
but greater truth, Dr ea Jr Sir, most truly yours, R. Jamieson.

XXXVI. From Robert Jamieson (no. 471d).

Edinburgh, 11th September, 1819.

My dear Sir,

Being suddenly called into the Country, I have leisure only to
write you a short note, instead of a long letter, which I had in-
tended. - Along with this, you will receive a small parcel of Books;
but the book of my editing (which I shall send as soon as I return)
I have been disappointed in. - In the meantime, having nothing better
at hand, I've sent you the re-print of Robert of Gloucester and Peter
Langtoft, as I think it probable that you have not yet replaced those

of Holberg.

10
The second volume of Miller's Sagabibliothek appeared in 1818, the
third in 1820.

11
Jamieson, like many of his contemporaries, often drew semicircles
on the back pages of his letters roughly where the seals would come,
to avoid writing on these parts of the paper. In this letter he
has slightly miscalculated on the left-hand side of the paper, with
the result that these words have been torn away.
you lost on an occasion never to be thought of without the deepest regret. - I have sent Dr Miller a publication of our Society of Antiquaries - "a beggarly account of empty boxes!" - a pitiable proof of the nakedness of the land here! - but they have produced nothing better. - Please give my best respects to that Gentleman, and make my apology for not writing at present. - I'll write him, & our very learned friend Mr. Magnusen, with next parcel. - The Border Minstrelsy, Rokeby, & Bridal of Triermain are for you, from Mr. Constable.

These are probably the editions published by Thomas Hearne. Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle. Transcrib'd and now first publish'd... To which is added, besides a glossary and other improvements, a continuation (by the author himself) of this Chronicle from a MS. in the Cottonian Library appeared originally at Oxford in 1724. Peter of Langtoft's Chronicle (as illustrated and improv'd by Robert of Brune) from the death of Cadwalader to the end of King Edward the First's reign... to which are added... a glossary and other curious papers, etc., was published in Oxford 1725. Both were reprinted (London 1810) as The Works of Thomas Hearne in 4 vols., vols. 1 and 2 containing Robert of Gloucester, and vols. 3 and 4, Peter of Langtoft.

Vol. II, part I of the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was published in Edinburgh in 1813; among the 23 papers it contains, I can find none to which this description would seem particularly applicable, with the possible exception of the twelfth, "Letters concerning the discovery of the Silver Box containing the Heart of Edward Lord Bruce of Kinloss" by Patrick Begbie. The draft of Thorckelin's reply (no. 4716a) reports that he has delivered to Dr. Miller, in Jamieson's name, "the Transactions of the Society of your Antiquaries".

Scott's Rokeby and The Bridal of Triermain were both published in Edinburgh in 1815.

Archibald Constable (1774-1827), publisher of Scott's works and of Jamieson's Popular Ballads, His association with Scott had begun in a small way with his publication in 1804 of Sir Tristrem (for which work, according to Lockhart, he expected so little popularity that only 150 copies were printed); and he took a very small share in the publication of the Lay of the Last Minstrel in 1805. His long, close and ultimately tragic collaboration with Scott began
who, being in the country, could not inscribe them. The others are from Mr. Scott himself. -

in having

I am happy to send you a very curious and valuable publication, which cannot but be acceptable, as an honourable tribute to your worth and literary fame, from a stranger. Of the "wardrobe", only an hundred copies were printed, to be given away. The editor, a gentleman of learning and talents, is Deputy Clerk Register for Scotland; and I am sure I cannot better recommend his character to you, than by saying, that he was the particular friend of your late excellent friends and admirers, Sir Adam Ferguson, & Sir Dempster of Dunblane. - His good opinion of you, will show you in what manner you were spoken of by these gentlemen, long after you had left them, which cannot fail to be peculiarly gratifying. - I have hardly time to bid you adieu! - Write to me by Post, addressed to me at the

with his outright purchase in January 1807 of Maitland for a thousand guineas. He was lampooned by Lockhart as "the Crafty" in the Chaldee Manuscript, where the description of his visit to Abbotsford made Scott almost choke with laughter. See his son's memoir of his life and correspondence, already extensively quoted.

5

Thomas Thomson, A Collection of Inventories and other Records of the Royal Wardrobes and Jewel House; and of the Artillery and Munitions in some of the Royal Castles, 1483-1606, Edinburgh 1815. Thomson (1768-1852), under whom Jamieson worked at the Register House, was appointed permanently as Deputy Clerk Register in 1806 and held the appointment until he was removed from it in 1839. His father, the minister of the parish of Dailly, was at one time tutor to the family of Lord Kilkerran, whose son Sir Adam Ferguson was, and the families remained in close touch. Thomson's unbusinesslike methods and ultimate misfortunes in the Register House have already been referred to (p. 252 above), but it may be noted here that his Inventories of the Royal Wardrobes and Jewels was one of the several expensive works undertaken by him without proper authority, and the cost of its production was ultimately thrown back upon him and added to the already formidable list of his debts. See Cosmo Innes, Memoir of Thomas Thomson, Edinburgh 1854; and Sir James Ferguson's essay on Thomson in The Man behind Macbeth, London 1909.
"General Register-House, Edinburgh;" as I shall be anxious to hear of your health. - There is Mr. Rask? - Tell me all you know of his progress & reports.

With best Compliments to Lady Thorkelin, and best wishes to you & yours, I have the honour to be, in great haste, My dear Sir, Most truly yours, Robert Jamieson.

XXVII. From Robert Jamieson (no. 471c)

My dear Sir Grin,

As our friend Mr. Feldborg is just sending off a parcel for Elsinore, I have laid hold of the opportunity to write you a few hasty lines, to thank you for the many marks of your friendship & liberality towards me, with which I hold myself so highly honoured, and which I would have acknowledged long since, but that I put it off in the hope of having something worth sending you. But in this country

Rask left St. Petersburg in the summer of 1819, and, by the time this letter was written, was in Astrakhan, studying the Tartar language. Jamieson had presumably met him during the summer of 1815, when he had passed through Leith on his way from Iceland to Denmark. He had then been working on the foundation of a society for the preservation of the language and literature of Iceland, and published an English prospectus which is printed in Hild Íslenzka bókmentafélag, 1816-66 (Copenhagen 1867, pp. 61-62). Copies of it were sent to such people in England and Scotland as might be supposed to be interested in such a scheme. See Hildór Hermannsson's Sir Joseph Banks and Iceland (Islandica vol. XVIII, Ithaca 1928) for letters to Sir Joseph Banks from Sir George Steuart MacKenzie and from Rask himself on the subject.

"Mr. Feldborg" obviously undertook a good deal of literary correspondence between Copenhagen and Edinburgh. See P. E. Müller's letter of 30th April 1825 to David Irving, the Advocates' Librarian: "I am sorry that a parcel of boxes, I last summer sent to Edinburgh, addressed to Mr. Feldborg, with books to you, Sir Walter and Mr. Robert Jamieson, is lost; I shall in the course of this summer endeavour to repair the loss" (Report of the Committee appointed by the Faculty... to inquire into the matters stated in Mr. Rep's Memorial, Edinburgh 1829, p. 10).
we are all politicians, poets, and story-tellers; and Ingram's Edition of the Saxon Chronicle was the only thing I could look forward to. It hung so many years in the press, that I began to despair; and when at last it was announced, it was out of print before copies could be ordered for Edinburgh. Only two reached us here; and that which I have the pleasure of sending you, is the only copy which is likely to find its way to Copenhagen for some years to come.

I have nothing to say as to the manner in which Mr. Ingram has executed his task, because I have the honour to write to one whom I hold to be the best judge of his merits; and shall therefore be happy to have the opinion of the Preserver of the Skjoldungar on the subject. — We have nothing new here but what you will know by the public prints. — The awful political aspect of Europe absorbs our whole attention. It makes one's blood run cold to think of the confusion, carnage, and ultimate ruin, which Alexander is meditating for the civilized world. — May God, in his mercy, spare mankind!

3 James Ingram, *The Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation and notes, critical and explanatory.* To which are added chronological, toponomastical and classatorial indices; a short grammar of the Anglo-Saxon language; a new map of England during the Heptarchy; plates of coins, &c., London 1823 ( Anglo-Saxon text and modern English version side by side). Ingram (1774-1850), President of Trinity College, Oxford, held the Rawlinson Chair of Anglo-Saxon from 1803-08, during which time he delivered and published *Inaugural Lecture on the Utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature,* Oxford 1807. Ingram followed Edmund Gibson in conflating the various sources of the chronicle, but his edition was a decided advance on Gibson's in using for the first time the manuscripts in the Cotton Library.

3 Ferdinand VII of Spain, faced in 1820 with a rebellion among his subjects, appealed to his brother-monarchs to help him to regain absolute power. He was supported by the Czar (who even suggested marching an army across Germany and France) but in the event it was a French army which, after camping on the frontier for some months, allegedly to guard against the spread into France of a con-
Please to offer our excellent friend Mr Rask my most cordial congratulation on his happy return. I shall look with much impatience for the publication of his Journal. - He should get it published in Danish, German, English & French, in the respective countries, and on the same day; and if this were well managed, he might make a

tagious disease which had been rife in Spain, moved into Spain and suppressed the liberal rising in September 1823. The affair is now chiefly remembered as giving rise to Cami's famous resolve that "if France had Spain, it should not be Spain 'with the Indies'; I called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old;" his recognition of the republics of Buenos Aires, Mexico and Colombia took place the following year, and was so bitterly opposed by George IV that, in order to avoid reading the royal speech reporting this step at the opening of Parliament, he pleaded an attack of gout and the loss of his false teeth (see Sir L. Woodward, The Age of Reform, 1815-1870, Oxford 1963, pp. 193-212). The British policy of non-interference on this occasion and the French aggression were bitterly denounced by Cobbett in his Register of 10th April 1823. The Annual Register, however, reported that the "cabinet of the Tuileries was often described as the mere instrument of the deeper malignity of its high and mighty allies. The Emperor Alexander in particular was the especial object of popular incrimination; he was stigmatized as the ring-leader in this unholy crusade against popular rights and liberal principles; and was moreover accused of making his sentiments in this respect little else than the screen for his own purposes of aggrandisement. For this last suspicion we confess we can see no ground whatever" (1823, p.11).

4 Rask arrived home in Copenhagen on the 5th May 1823, after an absence of more than 6 years. His journey had taken him through Sweden, Finland, Russia, the Caucasus, Persia and India, and the strains to which it had subjected him probably hastened the illness from which he was to die less than ten years later, at the age of 45. His prize-winning essay, Underáselse on det norske nordiske eller islæske språks Corinđ Else, which he had completed by 1814, was published during his absence in 1818, while he was in St. Petersburg, and revolutionized the study of linguistics. No journal of his travels was to be published, other than the grammars he wrote of the various languages he had studied. On his return to Copenhagen, he was appointed successively Professor of Literary History, Professor of Oriental Languages, Chief Librarian of the University Library and Professor of Icelandic. He rejected, in 1825, an invitation to become assistant to Dr. David Irving in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates. For a full account of his life and work, see Otto Jespersen, Hans Rask, i Hundreåracet efter hans Hovedværk, Copenhagen 1918.
genteel independent fortune by it. - I'll write to him by Mr. Feld- 
burg; as also to Dr. Fuller and Professor Magnusen, to both of them 
you will please to present my most respectful compliments & best good 
wishes.

Begging to be kindly remembered to Lady Thorkelin, and praying 
that you may long continue to be a blessing to your family and 
friends, and an ornament to your Country, I have the honour to be, 
by dear Sir Grim, most truly yours, Robert Jameson.

Register House, Edinburgh, 25 June, 1823.
LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS

Italicics indicate letters included in this edition. An asterisk preceding a name indicates an identification which, although probable, is not certain. Unless otherwise stated, all letters are addressed to Thorkelein.

ADDITION, Henry Umän (1790-1870), diplomat, Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires in Copenhagen 1821-22:

No. 2 dated 29th November 1821
3  * ND (Thursday July 28th)
4  * 12th December 1821
5  * 13th October 1822
6  * 5th October 1822
7  * ND (Thursday evening)
318  * ND (Friday August 31st)
319  * ND (Friday afternoon July 12th)
324  * 3rd May 1821

*ADÉLUNG, Frederick (1768-1843), tutor to the Grand-Dukes of Russia, and nephew to the lexicographer Johann Christoff Adelung:

No. 627 dated 14th May 1819 - copy of a letter to the Baron de Nicolay

*AGANDER, Nicolas George, author of Select Orations and other important papers relative to the Swedish Academy, 1791, and other works:

No. 143 dated ND.

ALLEN, Edward:

No. 7* dated 9th July 1827
ANDERSON, G.

No. 8 dated ND ("October 13")

(13) " 1st October 1803 (Unnumbered)

ANDERSON, James (1739-1803) of Cotfield, near Edinburgh, economist and founder-proprietor of The Roc:

Nos. 9 dated 30th October 1790

10 " 10th March 1763
11 " 13th August 1790
12 " 2nd April 1792

ARSCHE, John, 5th Duke of (1723-1806), 1st President of the Highland Society of Scotland:

No. 224 dated 9th May \(1789\) to George Dampster.

ASTLE, Thomas (1733-1803), F.S.A., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London:

Nos. 17 dated 27th September 1700

18 " ND ("Thursday May 7th") to Mr. Lemon
19 " ND ("Wednesday July 1st")
20 " ND
21 " ND ("April 15th")
22 " 22nd May 1797.

AUXDOUGI, the Rev. Samuel (1743-1808), F.S.A., Assistant Librarian at the British Museum:

No. 23 dated 19th February 1788 to Ralph Griffith, proprietor of the Monthly Review.

BANKS, the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph (1743-1820), Bart., P.C., K.B., P.R.S., Botanist and explorer:

Nos. 24 dated 9th April 1791
25 dated 26th July 1810

BARNARD, Sir Frederick Augusta (1743?–1830), Keeper of the King's Library:
Nos. 20 dated 25th June 1789
27 = 21st March 1783

BARRINGTON, the Hon. Daines (1727–1800), Judge, antiquary and naturalist:
Nos. 29 dated ND ("April 25")
30 = 5th May 1787

BARRINGTON, the Hon. and Right Rev. Shute (1734–1820), Bishop of Salisbury 1782–91, later Bishop of Durham:
Nos. 715 dated 23rd March 1790
716 = 15th May 1790
723 = 29th January 1790

BAXTON, James

No. 23 dated 26th June 1811

BAXTON, Dr., Dean of Salisbury Cathedral:
No. 31 undated ("Friday afternoon")

BEAUFORT, the Rev. Dr. Daniel (1739–1821), LL.D., Geographer:
Nos. 32 dated 12th January 1790
33 = 7th February 1790
34 = 31st March 1790
35 = 16th January 1790
36 = 1st September 1790
37 = 1st February 1790
38 = ND ("Sunday morning")
39 = 14th July 1792
No. 40 dated 10th December 1789

BEAUFORT, Henry (d. 1735), politician, M.P. for Great Yarmouth:

No. 41 dated 16th December 1789

*EXHIBE, the Rev. Dr. John (1746-1818), minister of Dornoch, Aberdeenshire:

No. 42 dated 25th September 1787

BISHOP, Dr. Arthur, military surgeon:

No. 43 dated 14th January 1791

BISHOP, Mrs.:

No. 537* undated.

BOGLE, John, miniaturist: "exhibited miniature portraits in London from 1769-1792 . . . where it is said he died in poverty"

(Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, 1903-05, I, 154).

No. 45 dated 27th May 1789

BONNETTIN, Charles Victor de (1745-1832), Senator of the Grand Council of Berne 1775 and friend of the poet, Thomas Gray:

No. 46 undated

47 " ("mardi matin")

48 "

49 "

50 "

51 "

52 "

53 "

54 "

Nos. 56 undated

57 "

58 "

59 "

60 "

61 "

62 "

63 "

64 "
No. 55 undated

DOUTHWAITE, Sir Brooke (1743-1824), Bart., poet:
No. 67 undated.

doi. BORGIO DI CARDI:
No. 193 dated 4th July 1816.

DOUGLAS, Mrs., of Copenhagen:
No. 69 dated 22nd December 1811

DOUGIE, B.:
No. 68 dated 23rd July 1803

DUNDAS, John Campbell, 4th Earl of (1762-1834):
No. 100 undated ("Thursday evening")

DROOTE, Miss Charlotte (d. 1793), author of Reliques of Irish Poetry and daughter of Henry Brooke:
No. 102 dated 6th August 1799

DROUGHT, Sir Henry (1778-1868), Bart., M.P., F.R.S., later Baron Brougham and Vaux, Lord Chancellor of England 1830-54:
Nos. 101 dated 25th June 1807

100 " 12th November 1799 (signed jointly with Charles Stuart, q.v.)

DROWE, Isaac Haldins (1745-1815), M.P. for Bridgnorth:
Nos. 104 dated 1st July 1799

104(2) " ND 1788

105 " 7th May 1796

106 " ND ("April 29th") from Mr. and Mrs. Haldins Browne

107 " ND ("Saturday February 27th")

108 " ND ("Monday December 3rd")
No. 109 dated ND ("Wednesday morning")

110  "  ID

111  "  ND ("Wednesday morning")

112  "  ID (Wednesday evening).

BROWNIE, Dr. John, of Carey Street; possibly the Dr. John Brownlie,
physician at Porto, who is listed as a corresponding member of
the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and
Commerce in 1772;

No. 66 dated 5th January 1783

HITSON, Thomas, author of *An Account of the Pears* etc., silversmith of Glasgow;

No. 139 dated 22nd April 1783

BUCHAN, David Erskine Stewart, 11th Earl of (1742-1829), antiquary;

No. 113 dated 29th November 1784 to the Rev. James Johnstone

114  "  12th June 1783

115  "  4th March 1791

116/7  "  25th December 1791

118  "  21st June 1784 to the Rev. James Johnstone

119  "  14th March 1785

120  "  ID (30th June - "pridie Kal. Jul.")

121  "  23rd June 1787 to the Rev. John Macqueen, minister of Applecross

122  "  30th October 1787 to Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart., M.P.

123  "  23rd August 1783

124  "  ID to Mr. Copley, Historical painter, Great George Street.

125  "  7th November 1787 to the Earl of Leicester
No. 126 dated 31st October 1787 to John Bogle

127 " 30th October 1787 to Sir Robert Strange, Kt.
128 " 7th November 1787 to Lieut.-General Robert Melville
129 " ND
130 " 10th June 1787 to the Rev. Moderator of the Synod of Gleng

131 " 12th October 1787 to George Dampster
132 " 6th April 1791
133 " 20th October 1793
134 " 17th July 1793
135 " 15th December 1791 (date not clear)

*BURRELL, Sir William (1732-96), lawyer and antiquary:

No. 136 dated 20th October 1802

CADELL, Thomas (1742-1802), bookseller:

No. 140 dated 1st October 1790 to N.G. Agander

142 " 10th November 1790

CADELL, Mr. C:

No. 133 dated 4th May 1790 to Mr. Haddins of Hascledfield

CALM, Mr. of Gray's Inn (? Mr. John Caley, F.S.A.):

No. 145 dated 7th December 1790

CAMPBELL, the Rev. George (1719-96), Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen:

No. 148 dated 22nd July 1790

CA'REW, Reginald Pole (1753-1835), M.P., of Antony, Cornwall, friend of Bentham:

No. 147 dated ND (Monday 5th)

148 " ND (Tuesday morning)
No. 149 dated 10th July 1789

150 " ND (marked by Thorkelin 20th July 1780)
151 " ND (May 17th)
152 " 12th April 1789

*CAZALE, Peter (d. 15th May 1811), married daughter of J. Haughton Langston (q.v.) and described as "a Russia Merchant of Austin friars":

No. 153 dated ND (Friday evening)

154 " 13th February 1791
155 " ND (Tuesday morning) - from Mrs. Cazalet.
156 " ND (Wednesday) - from Mr. and Mrs. Cazalet

CAWTHIR, George (1742-1825), historian and antiquary, chief clerk of Committee of Privy Council for Trade;

No. 157/8 dated 7th June 1793

*CHRISTEI, Wilhelm Ernst (1731-1795), German historian;

No. 161 dated 27th March 1784 (year not clear).

CHRISIE, Thomas (1761-1796), miscellaneous writer;

No. 159 dated ND (Wednesday)

160 " 5th November 1790

CHRISOM, Professor Hugh (1751-1834), Professor of Civil and Natural History at St. Andrew's University 1773-93, employed on secret service by British Government 1793-97, and first Colonial Secretary of Ceylon 1798-1800;

No. 162 dated 20th October 1787 (to Adam Smith).

CONYNGH, the Rt. Hon. William Burton (d. 1796), P.C., Teller of the Exchequer of Ireland; assumed name of Conyngham in 1781 on death of uncle.
No. 165 dated 6th August 1789

COOKE, A.

No. 165 dated ND (Friday May 1st).

COPLAND, Professor Patrick (1749-1822), Professor of Natural Philosophy, Marischal College, Aberdeen.

No. 166/8 dated 2nd August 1790

CRAINFURD, James (later Sir James Craufurd), Secretary of Legation in Copenhagen 1793-98 and Chargé d'Affaires 1794-96:

No. 170 dated ND (Sunday afternoon)

175 * ND
180 * ND (Saturday morning)
181 * ND (Thursday morning)
182 * ND (Thursday morning)

CRAINFURD, Mrs. Marion, wife of James Craufurd:

No. 169 dated ND (Wednesday)

171 * ND (Sunday morning)
172 * ND (Friday evening)
172* * ND (Friday)
173 * ND (Thursday morning)
176 * ND (Monday morning
177 * ND
178 * ND
179 * ND

*CRAINFURD, Lieut. William, brother of James Craufurd:

No. 174 dated 2nd May 1795

183 * 3rd August 1795
CROFT, the Rev. Sir Henry (1751-1816), Bart., clergyman and writer:

No. 184 dated ND (March 29)

185 * ND (Sunday)
186 * ND (Sunday)

*DAINTYPLE, Alexander (1757-1808), hydrographer to the East India Company and appointed hydrographer to the Admiralty 1795; younger brother of Lord Hailes:

No. 192 dated 18th January 1792

DAILEY, John, nephew of historian William Roscoe, and merchant in Liverpool:

No. 187 dated 25th July 1823

188 * ND (Saturday evening 10 o'clock)
189 * 15th August 1822
190 * 31st December 1821
(190*) * 10th January 1824 (unnumbered)
191 * 13th June 1822
193 * 23th October 1821
(193*) * 10th July 1824 (unnumbered)
194 * 9th April 1823

DAILEY, Phoebe, sister of John Dailby:

No. 195 dated 16th September 1822 (to Mrs. Thorkelin)

714a * 12th March 1822 (to Mrs. Thorkelin)

*DAVIDSON, John (d. 1797), writer to the Signet and Crown agent; antiquary and author of various works on legal history of Scotland:

No. 197 dated 9th January 1738 (to George Dempster)
DAVIES, Mr.

No. 196 undated.

DEPFER, George (1732-1818), of Dunnichen, politician and agriculturalist:

No. 199 dated 24th June 1789

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>27th October 1788</td>
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<td>201/3</td>
<td>12th October 1787</td>
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<td>204/7</td>
<td>ND (not a letter)</td>
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<td>208/9</td>
<td>30th September 1787</td>
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<td>215/6</td>
<td>25th April 1791</td>
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<td>17th February 1788</td>
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<td>234</td>
<td>31st May 1788</td>
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<td>235</td>
<td>23rd May 1788</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
No. 236 dated 3rd June 1787
   237  "  31st December 1787
   238  "  19th December 1787
   239  "  10th January 1788
   240  "  6th February 1800 (to Georg Wolff)
   241  "  ND
   242  "  19th January 1788
   243  "  12th August 1807
   244/5  "  22nd November 1788
   246  "  25th October 1787 (to R. Fall)
   247  "  ND (unsigned and incomplete)

DESAQUOCHE, M. (letter annotated by Thorkelin "Secrétair de la
Legation Française):

   No. 250 undated.

*DICKE, John (presumably a merchant resident in Copenhagen):

   No. 251 dated 29th January 1805
   253  "  5th February 1805
   254  "  5th December 1800
   255  "  31st October 1800

DISKROWE, Edward Cromwell, Secretary of Legation, Copenhagen 1814–
20, Chargé d'Affaires 1814-15 and 1817-18:

   No. 258 dated ND (Sunday evening)
   259/60  "  22nd June 1806 (no. 250 is an enclosure - a poem,
              Elijah's Mantle).
   261  "  ND
   262  "  ND
   263  "  ND (Thursday morning)
No. 234 dated ND

265  "  ND (Wednesday October 2nd)

266  "  ND

DISNEY, the Rev. John (1746-1816), D.D.: 1st secretary of Unitarian society for promoting the knowledge of the Scriptures and heir of Thomas Brand Hollis (q.v.):


257  "  7th April 1790

DOUCE, Francis (1757-1834), antiquary:

No. 258 dated 4th January 1791

269/70  "  30th April 1819

271  "  ND

272  "  ND (Friday morning, 9 o'clock)

273  "  1st December 1790 (with enclosure - notes, also numbered 273).

274  "  ND (Monday morning)

DOUGLAS, James (of Stratton Street, W. l., and Chiddingfold, near Godalming):

No. 267 dated 9th January 1790

275  "  11th March 1790

DRKE, Francis, Secretary of Legation, Copenhagen 1790-93 and Chargé d'Affaires 1790-92:

No. 276 dated 4th January 1791

277  "  ND (Saturday morning)

DREYER, Io. Carol. Henr., of Lubeck:

No. 278 dated 21st August 1680 (MDCLXXX - error for 1780?)

*IRVING, the Rev. George Hay (1761-1807), Prebend of York, brother
of 10th Earl of Kinnoull and son of Archbishop of York:

No. 230 dated Nd (Thursday), enclosing no. 279 - Latin poem

231 " ND
233 " 10th January 1807
234 " ND

DUNLOP, John:

No. 236 dated Nd (23rd April Monday afternoon)

DUNLOP, John B.

No. 237 dated Nd (Sunday afternoon)

238 " Nd (Friday afternoon)

*EDLBREITZ, Abraham Miklas (1754-1821), Archivist Royal to the King of Sweden:

No. 239 dated 5th June 1802

239 " 23rd June 1799
231 " date illegible - to M.G. Agender

EDEN, Sir Horton (1759-1830), later 1st Baron Henley, diplomat, Envoy Extraordinary to Copenhagen 1779-82, transferred to Dresden 1782:

No. 429 dated 3rd July 1818       No. 434 dated 31st May 1798

430 " 8th August 1794       436 " 11th February 1792
431 " Nd (August 8th)       457 " 16th October 1792
432 " 29th August 1794       438 " Nd

EDIN, H.P.:

No. 292 dated 20th September 1793

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES, Edinburgh:

No. 636* dated 25th September 1827 ("die vii kal. Octobris")

FERGUSON, F. (brother of Charles Fenwick, British Consul General
at Elsinore):

No. 293 dated ND (Wednesday morning)
294 " ND (Friday morning)
327 " 8th April 1820
333 " ND (Thursday)
339 " ND (Monday)

Ferguson, Sir Adam (1733-1815), Bart., of Kilkerran, M.P.

No. 295 dated ND (February 23)
298 " ND (January 17th)
298 " 21st October 1787
299 " 14th May 1788
299* " 18th March 1783

*Ferguson, Mr. (possible Charles Ferguson (1740-1804), younger brother of Sir Adam Ferguson, wine merchant of London):

No. 297 dated ND (Wednesday June 18th)

Fife, James Duff, 2nd Earl of (1723-1809):

No. 300 dated 22nd October 1791

Findlay, Gilbert L.:

No. 301 dated 24th August 1810

*Fisher, John Abraham (1744-1806), violinist:

No. 309 dated 6th December 1795

Fordyce, Arthur Dingwall (1745-1834), Hon. LL.D., of Arthur Seat, Aberdeen; lawyer and Commissary of Consistorial Court for Aberdeenshire:

No. 511 dated ND (Saturday evening)

Fordyce, Sir William (1724-92), physician:

No. 512 dated ND (Saturday 5th February)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>514</td>
<td>Dated 4th February 1789</td>
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<td>515</td>
<td>Dated 6th October 1788</td>
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<td>517</td>
<td>Dated 22nd September 1820</td>
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<td>Dated 6th July 1816</td>
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<td>14th December 1824</td>
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<td>531</td>
<td>ND (Friday)</td>
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<td>532</td>
<td>23rd October 1823</td>
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<td>12th July 1823</td>
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<td>13th July 1819</td>
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<td>542</td>
<td>23rd October 1817</td>
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<td>543</td>
<td>ND (odd scribbles)</td>
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<td>544</td>
<td>18th July 1819</td>
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<td>545</td>
<td>19th August 1819</td>
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<td>546</td>
<td>ND (Thursday)</td>
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<td>547</td>
<td>ND (October 5th)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

FOSTER, Sir Augustus John (1780-1843), diplomat, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Copenhagen 1814-24.
No. 347* dated 20th July 1817  No. 382 dated 17th June 1817
348  " 20th September 1818  383  "  ND
350  "  18th January 1820  384  "  19th July 1815
351  "  23rd January 1820  386  "  10th May 1817
352  "  2nd November 1816  387  "  18th May 1817
353  "  23rd August 1823  388  "  25th May 1817
354  "  21st July 1816  389  "  9th August 1822
355  "  26th November 1822  505  "  ND
357  "  ND (July 3rd)

FOULK, the Rev. Robert (1726-1801), Archbishop of Dublin:

No. 285 dated 31st July 1785

FRAZER, Robert:

No. 313 dated 19th May 1783

FRAZER, Simon:

No. 503 dated 30th July 1783

FULLERTON, William (1754-1808), of Fullerton, Ayr:

No. 510 dated ND (April 20th) to Dr. Thompson.

GARDINER, George:

No. 592 dated ND (Wednesday morning)

GARDNER, Benjamin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Copenhagen, 1805-07:

No. 590 dated ND (Wednesday)
391  "  ND (Thursday)

GARTCHORE, Dr. Maxwell (1732-1812), F.R.S., F.S.A., physician:

No. 595 dated 5th March 1793  No. 596 dated 30th October 1796
394  "  15th June 1799  397  "  ND
395  "  8th September 1798
GATESHORE, William (1784-1803), later M.P., and Lord of the Admiralty, son of Dr. Maxwell Gartshore;
No. 503 dated 8th May 1793

GIBSON, Mr.:
No. 400 dated ND (Friday morning)

GORDON, Edward:
No. 509 dated ND (Wednesday morning)

**GORDON, Professor Thomas (d. 1797), Professor of Philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen:**
No. 401 dated ND (Sunday 16th June)

GOWER, George Granville Leveson-Gower, Earl (1758-1833), M.P. for Staffordshire 1787-98, later 1st Duke of Sutherland;
No. 402 dated ND (Wednesday morning)

GRAETER, Dr. Frédéric D. (1768-1830), Prussian scholar and antiquarian;
No. 407 dated 20th May 1789

GRANT, Sir Archibald, of Konyzak, Bart.:
No. 404 dated 27th August 1789

GRAY, Edward Thacker (1749-1806), F.R.S., botanist, Secretary of the British Museum and (1797) of the Royal Society; keeper of the Department of Natural History and Antiquities in the British Museum;
No. 405 dated 18th July 1789

GRAY, Mr. of the Lottery Office, Somerset Place;
No. 403 dated 7th February 1791

**GREGORY, the Rev. Dr. George (1754-1803), Rector of West Ham and**
Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff; later Prebendary of St. Paul's and editor of the *New Annual Register*:

No. 403 dated MD (February 27th)

GROSE, Captain Francis (1731?–1791), of the Hampshire Militia, draughtsman and antiquary:

No. 406* dated MD

406** " MD (Sunday morning)

GUERRINI, R. (clearly a member of the diplomatic corps in Copenhagen):

No. 410 dated 12th October 1796

HAILES, Daniel, Envoy Extraordinary to Copenhagen 1792–94:

No. 411 dated 7th October 1793

412 " MD (Saturday 1st June)

HAMILTON, John, of Dundee:

No. 413 dated 20th November 1787

HAMILTON, A. (perhaps the person introduced by Brougham in no. 101 – "a gentleman of great literary abilities and acquirements – who, besides the advantages of much general study and of rare endowments, has enjoyed the benefits of a long residence in the E. Indies, and of a successful cultivation of oriental literature"): No. 414 dated MD (Tuesday)

HAMILTON, Mr., of Wignorie Street:

No. 415 dated MD (Monday evening)

HARVEY, Mrs. Frances, daughter of Thorkelin’s landlady, Mrs. Katherine Wood:

No. 415* dated 7th August 1790

HAUGHTON, Harry, of Queen’s Square; died 1797 aged 77, "immensely
rich, and as miserable as rich" (Gentleman's Magazine, 67, p. 1072):

No. 417 dated 23th November 1789
417 = 6th October 1789
418 = ND
419 = 23th November 1789
420 = ND (Friday morning, 31st December)
421 = 1st January 1790
422 = 18th January 1790
423 = ND (November 1791)

HENDERSON, Dr. Ebenezer (1734-1853), Missionary, founder of Bible Societies in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Russia:

No. 427 dated 10th March 1816
423 = 5th September 1816

HENDERSON, Mrs., wife of a Captain Henderson of Aberdeen:

No. 441* dated 22nd July 1790

HENRY, Dr. (inventor of Elastic Chemical Fluid for making leather waterproof; decorated by Napoleon):

No. 442 dated 22nd January 1810
443 = 2nd July 1806
444 = 11th August 1806
444a = ND
444b = ND

*HEINE, Christian-Cottlieb (1729-1812), Classical scholar and Professor at Göttingen from 1761 until his death:

No. 445 dated 23th June 1786

HEXWOOD, Hester (Nessy), (1768-93), daughter of Peter John Hey-
wood, Deacon of the Isle of Man:

No. 445 dated 9th October 1790

HUNGIFFER, the Rev. John (1731-1794), Bishop of Peterborough:

No. 600 dated 2nd June 1783

HOLLISS, Thomas Brand (c.1719-1804), of The Hide, Ingatestone, Essex

and Chesterfield Street, London, M.P.:

No. 70 dated 18th May 1783

71  "  ND (Saturday 7th January)
72  "  22nd May 1783
73  "  ND (February 16th)
74  "  ND
75  "  ND (Monday morning)
76  "  ND (Thursday 31st December)
78  "  ND (January 25th)
79  "  ND (March 21st)
80  "  17th May 1783
81  "  20th July 1783
82  "  ND (1783; not a letter)
83  "  ND (verses)
84  "  6th October 1783
85  "  ND (Sunday 20th December)
86  "  ND (unsigned - not a letter)
87  "  ND (not a letter)
88  "  27th April 1783
89  "  3rd November 1783
90  "  1st June 1783
91  "  19th October 1783
No. 92 dated 29th September 1739
93 " 18th September 1739
94 " 2nd April 1739
95 " ND
96 " 7th April 1730 (to William Roscoe of Liverpool)
(96*) " ND (to William Russell)
97 " 17th January 1790
98 " 2nd February 1791
99 " 21st March 1791

HOLLIS, Timothy, cousin of the above:
No. 77 dated 31st December 1789
HOBEC, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Leeds (d. 1845), son of the 3rd Earl of Buckinghamshire, Dean of Windsor:
No. 424 dated 1D (July 19th)
425 " 1D (June 6th)
HOBEC, Robert (1743-1805), Fellow of New College, Oxford and holder of numerous livings; biblical scholar:
No. 440 dated 20th May 1790

HOME, Dr. James (1760-1844), Professor of Materia Medica at Edinburgh University:
No. 440 dated 9th March 1790
450 " 20th January 1790
452 " 30th March 1790 (to Hunterstone Mackenzie)
453 " 15th April 1790

HOOKHAM, Thomas, bookseller and founder of Hookham's Subscription Library:
No. 434 dated 30th December 1791
527.

No. (455) = ND (printed circular)

456 = 29th February 1792 to Daniel Hailes and to Thorndelin - 2 letters on one page).

HORNE, William: presumably a merchant in Liverpool, possibly a member of the firm Horne and Stackhouse:

No. 426 dated 1st March 1821

HORNE and STACKHOUSE, Messrs., of Liverpool:

No. 457 dated 1st December 1817 to Messrs Dicks, Clements and Co., Copenhagen.

HOLDEN, A.W., an English merchant resident in Elsinore:

No. 458 dated 2nd November 1791

HUTTON, Lieut. H., of Kelso:

No. 436 dated 4th April 1789

*INGRAH, John, of Gower Street; possibly the John Ingram who died at Brighton, aged 71, in 1800, described as "merchant, formerly of London":

No. 430 dated 14th April 1788

481 = 11th April 1788
482 = 15th April 1788
483 = 2nd May 1788
484 = 18th April 1788

JAMESON, the Rev. Dr. John (1759-1833), lexicographer:

No. 472 dated 12th October 1787

473 = 12th October 1787 (to Prof. Anderson of Glasgow)
474/5 = 24th July 1788
476 = 18th January 1802
477 = 19th January 1802 (duplicate of no. 476)
No. 478 dated 4th March 1802

479  "  9th September 1802

JOHNTH, Robert (1772-1844), Ballad Collector and antiquarian:

No. 460/1 dated 16th September 1815

462  "  16th June 1806
464  "  31st October 1814
465  "  12th September 1814
466  "  12th October 1812
469  "  7th October 1806
470  "  ND (translations of Danish ballads)
471  "  5th September 1806 O.S.
471a  "  1st June 1806
471b  "  ND (to David Laing)
471c  "  25th August 1819
471d  "  11th September 1819
471e  "  25th June 1823
471f  "  4th May 1825

JEFFREYS, Jr.:

No. 504 dated ND

JOELY, Robert, Viscount (1783-1870), later 3rd Earl of Roden:

No. 500 dated ND (Tuesday morning)

507  "  ND (Friday)

JOHNSTON, Joseph (1738-1809), publisher and bookseller of St. Paul's
Churchyard:

No. 500 dated 5th June 1783

501  "  1st October 1783

*JOHNSTON, Robert, M.A., author of Travels through part of the Russian
Dziare and the Country of Poland along the Southern Shores of
the Baltic, London 1815:

No. 502 dated 18th November 1814
   503 = 14th June 1814

JOHNSTON, R.H.

No. 485 dated 20th May 1814

JOHNSTONE, the Rev. James (d. 1798), antiquary, chaplain to the
British Envoy in Copenhagen and himself chargé d'affaires Nov-
ember 1789 to June 1790:

No. 496 dated 15th April 1783

487 = ND
488 = ND
489 = 6th May 1783
490 = 20th May 1784
491 = 4th November 1783
492 = ND (unsigned)
493 = 30th September 1783
494 = ND
495 = 30th July 1783
496 = 10th November 1784
497 = 15th July 1786 (to Hugh Elliott, envoy to Copen-
      hagen, 1783-89)

493* = 24th April 1787
494* = 2nd February 1787
495* = 20th July 1788
496* = 8th October 1786 (to the Rev. Mr. Williamson)
497* = 14th November 1786
498 = 27th April 1790
530.

No. 439  " ND (marked by Thorkelin "Zoeci die xvii April 1733")

*LANGTON, the Rev. James (1741-1823), Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge and formerly Regius Professor of Greek;
No. 510 dated ND (Thursday evening)

*LANGTON, Mr. and Mrs. James Haughton Langston of Bedford Square, brother and sister-in-law of Harry Haughton (q.v.); banker and partner in Langston, Twogood and Morly, Cheapside;
No. 511 dated ND (Monday April 4th)

*LANGTON, John L. (d. 1812), son of James Haughton Langston, M.P. for Sudbury (1784-90) and Bridgwater (1790-96);
No. 512 dated ND (Saturday 23rd October)

LESLIE, William Forbes, of Whitcaugh, Aberdeenshire:
No. 304 dated 13th August 1790
  305/7  " ND (December 1790 - unsigned)
  (307*)  " ND (7th December)
  308  " 9th August 1790
  514  " 23rd July 1790

LESLIE, Captain George, of Rimerhill, near Aberdeen:
No. 516 dated 9th September 1790
  517  " 15th December 1790
  518  " 27th September 1790
  519  " 24th January 1791

LESLIE, Sir John (1706-1832), Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh University until 1819; then Professor of Natural Philosophy;
No. 515 dated 24th August 1819

LIND, Dr. James (1736-1812), F.R.S., Physician to the Royal Household:
No. 520 dated 27th September 1786

LORDIER, Dr. John (c.1732-95), M.D., F.R.C.P.E., formerly Physician to the Army and to the East India Company:

No. 521b dated 7th June 1787 (to Prof. McLeod of Glasgow University):

- 522# " ND (Saturday evening)
- 523 " 7th June 1787 (to Prof. McLeod of King's College, Aberdeen)
- 524 " 7th June 1787
- 525 " 8th December 1787
- 526 " 23rd June 1790
- 527 " ND (September 1791)
- 528 " 12th May 1792

LORD, Dr. Michael (1725-90), D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Antiquarian and Librarian at Lambeth Palace:

No. 529 dated 8th January 1787

LUMGILNY, James, Professor of English at the Jordan University:

No. 529b* dated ND (2nd September)

- 529** " 4th November 1824

MACAULAY, Murdoch:

No. 530 dated 6th December 1799

- 531 " 20th August 1799
- 532 " 4th September 1799
- 534 " 23rd July 1799
- 535 " 26th July 1799
- 536 " 23rd July 1799
- 537 " 7th January 1800
No. (533*) dated 23rd January 1800

(533*)  "  ND (February)
540  "  21st April 1800
541  "  30th October 1799
542  "  19th March 1800

MACDONALD, Alexander, 1st Baron and 9th Bart. (d. 1795), Lord of the Isles:

No. 543/6 dated 9th March 1792

*MACDONALD? Alexander Wentworth (d. 1824), later 2nd Baron Macdonald and 10th Bart., son of previous correspondent:

No. 547 dated 6th July 1795

MACINTYRE, the Rev. Dr. Joseph (1735-1823), D.D., minister of Glenorchy:

No. 548 dated 10th April 1783

MACINTYRE, Francis Humberstone (1734-1815), later Lord Seaforth:

No. 549 dated ND (Tuesday)

550  "  ND (Sunday)
551  "  10th June 1783 (to Dr. W. Thomson, Fitzroy St.)
552  "  1st June 1791
553  "  22nd April 1789

MCLEOD, Donald:

No. 554 dated 23rd September 1787 (to Sub-Principal Roderick McLeod, Aberdeen)

555  "  23rd September 1787 (to Professor Hugh McLeod, Glasgow)

*MACNEIL?, Hector, of Carma; possible the Hector MacNeil, tacksmen of the island of Carma mentioned by Drapster in his article "On
the Magnetic Mountain of Carnay", Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Transactions, I, pp. 182-85:

No. 645 dated 1st September 1787

HALAZIN, Baron von (obviously a member of the diplomatic corps in Copenhagen):

No. 556 dated 12th August 1819

557  " 1st September 1819

HARSDEN, Dr. William (1754-1836), D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Orientalist and numismatist, vice-President of the Royal Society:

No. 560 dated 6th December 1789

561  " 6th June 1787

562  " ND (Sunday)

MARTIN, T.:

No. 553 dated 6th May 1783

559  " 16th May 1783

MATHIESEN and TILLING, merchant house of Hamburg:

No. 563 dated 23rd June 1807

MELVILLE, Lieut.-General Robert (1723-1809), antiquary:

No. 564 dated ND (Tuesday morning)

565  " ND (Friday morning 23rd January)

567  " 21st January 1781

568  " 30th January 1783

569  " 23rd May 1783 (copy of letter to Dr. Brownlie)

581  " 27th August 1799

582  " 8th April 1790 (to Dr. Cuming of Dorchester)

583  " 20th April 1789

584  " 16th May 1792
No. 535 dated 11th December 1787

MAYE, Anthony W., diplomat, Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires in Copenhagen 1799-1800, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary 1807:

No. 556 dated 7th March 1800

570 " ND (Tuesday November 26th)

MAYE, Dr., of 85 Strand, London:

No. 559* dated ND (Saturday morning)

580 " 12th January 1789

MAYE, William, of Peterhead:

No. 583 dated ND

MAYNHALL, John, British Consul in Norway:

No. 567 dated ND (Tuesday evening)

583 " 15th May 1786

589 " 6th July 1804

590 " 11th April 1783

591 " ND (Friday 2 o'clock p.m.)

592 " 27th March 1786

593 " ND (Sunday morning)

594/7 " ND (Monday noon)

598 " 7th July 1803

MAYNHALL, Thomas, of Perth:

No. 575 dated 11th October 1784

MAYNE, Elizabeth, Countess of (d. 1803), later succeeded to barony of Hastings on death of her brother, 10th Earl of Huntingdon:

No. 607 undated - written in Thorkelin's hand from her narration;

not a letter.
HONDO, James Burnett, Lord (1714-1799), Judge:

No. 599/600 dated 26th December 1789

601  23rd July 1789
602  ND (Sunday)
603  13th July 1781
604  4th February 1790
605  16th June 1789

HONOK, J.:

No. 615 dated ND

MONTAY, H., of Maison Duplessis, Place Legalité, Nantes, Lawyer:

No. 605 dated 22nd July 1804

610  20th Germinal, an 12 (April 1804)
611  23th Germinal 1804 (April 1804)
612  16th January 1809
613  11th April 1803

MORE, Samuel (c.1725-1799), Secretary for the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (now the Royal Society of Arts), 1770-99:

No. 614 dated 27th November 1788

MORIN, George Cadogan (1754-98), dissenting clergyman, nephew of Dr. Price with whom he worked at Hackney College 1786-92:

No. 615 dated 4th June 1783 (to T. Brand Hollis)

MOSS, the Rev. Charles (1765-1811), Prebendary of Salisbury:

No. 714* dated ND (April 15th) to Rev. Mr. Cotton, Canon Residency of Salisbury.

MOURIER, Ferdinand Louis, pastor of the reformed French Church in Copenhagen:
No. (655*) dated ND (Friday August 23th)

KULLMANN, Dr. Jacob, of Altona, author of "Reise nach Norwegen, 1789, and friend of Klopstock:

No. 641 dated 1st July 1789
   642 " 5th September 1789
   644 " 2nd May 1789

Nitallor, George:

No. 616 dated 2nd June 1823
   619 " 5th June 1822

Nielson, Archibald, of Dundee:

No. 620 dated ND (September 1803 - duplicate of no. 621/2)
   621/2 " 15th September 1803
   623 " ND (unsigned)

Nicol, George (1743-1823), Bookseller to George III:

No. 624 dated ND (Monday noon)
   625 " ND (Wednesday)

Nicolay, Le Baron P. de:

No. 623 dated ND (June 7th)
   (627*) " 25th June 1819
   627a " ND (Thursday morning)
   627b " 3rd May 1820

Notdin, Frederick Shore:

No. 623 dated 31st July 1817
   629 " ND (Monday morning)
   630 " 9th May 1818
   631 " ND (Monday 4 o'clock)
   632 " 2nd August 1818
No. 633 dated 23rd March 1825 (to Mr. P. Lindgard, chief gardener to the King of Denmark)

633*  "  2nd August 1816
634  "  20th April 1816
635  "  MD (Monday morning)
636  "  22nd July 1816
637  "  15th October 1816

NORTH, Frederick (1766-1827), later 5th Earl of Guilford and founder of the Ionian University:

No. 638 dated 4th April 1790

639  "  8th April 1790
640  "  8th April 1790 (to the Rev. Charles Moss)

O’CONOR, Charles (1710-91), antiquary:

No. 643 dated 11th March 1789 (to Col. Charles Vallancey)

OGILVIE, Skene:

No. 647 dated 30th August 1800

OLIPHANT, Charles:

No. 647* dated 10th July 1826

*O’NEALE, Jeffrey Hanett (fl. 1760-72), miniature painter:

No. 649 dated 15th September 1783

OXO, Craven (1756-1832) of Greenstead Hall, Essex, antiquary, F.R.S.:

No. 643 dated 5th September 1783

650  "  ND (Monday morning)
651  "  ND (Monday)
652  "  4th February 1789

OSBORN, G.R.:

No. 653 dated ND (Monday 8th p.m.)
PARISH, Sir., of Fulbright Street; possibly John Parish, F.S.A.:  
No. 654 dated MD (Thursday)

*PHYMST, Thomas (1728-93), of Queen's College, Oxford, traveller and 
naturalist:  
No. 656 dated 20th October 1787

PHYMST, the Rev. R. (d. January 1805), F.R.S., Keeper of the Read- 
ing Room of the British Museum:

PHYMST, W.t:  
No. 661 dated 6th August 1811

PHILIPS, G. of Manchester:  
No. 662 dated 20th August 1789

PHILIPS, John (1738-1839), antiquary:
No. 664 dated 23th November 1791

   665  "  16th January 1792
   666  "  24th October 1791

   667  "  MD (Thursday 20th May)
   668  "  30th September 1787

   669  "  MD (June 1787 - to William Buchan, W.S., Edinburgh)
   670  "  3rd May 1792

   671  "  22nd September 1792
   672  "  2nd December 1787

PLAIZA, Joseph (1744-1827), Keeper of Manuscripts at the British 
Museum, later principal Librarian:
No. 673 dated 10th May 1790

   674  "  MD (Tuesday evening)
   675  "  18th May 1794
   676  "  6th May 1619

POUGEO, Marie-Charles-Joseph (1755-1833), author of Édict sur les
Antiquités du Nord, 1799:

No. 655 dated 25th December 1804 O.S. (to Mons. Mourier)
(655*) " 25th July 1803 O.S. (to Mons. F.L. Mourier)

*Potthall, Governor Thomas (1722-1805), F.S.A., formerly Governor of Massachusetts:

No. 677 dated 20th April 1790

Price, Richard (1790-1833), philologist and antiquary, editor of Warton’s History of Poetry:

No. 677* dated 23rd October 1815

Pocci, D.:

No. 678 dated 16th August 1789

679 * 12th November 1789

Quennelleur, Laurence:

No. 680 dated 18th September 1795

681 * 9th April 1807

682 * 10th February 1795

Rathleigh, Philip (1739-1811) of Men-billy, Cornwall, M.P. for Fowey:

No. 683 dated 6th May 1792

684 * 14th September 1792 (to Messrs. Wolff & Dorville)

685 * 20th March 1791

686 * 19th March 1791

687 * 10th May 1790

688 * 24th April 1788

Randon, Francis Randon-Hastings, Baron (1754-1829), later 1st Marquis of Hastings and 2nd Earl of Lons:

No. (690) dated 23rd March 1768

690 * MD
No. 691 dated ND 1789

692 25th April 1787
693 ND (Saturday morning)
694 ND
696 7th July 1789 (to the Earl of Moira)

REVICZKY, Count Károly Imre Sándor de (1737-93), Hungarian diplomat and bibliophile, Austrian ambassador to London 1786-90.

No. 697 dated 2nd January 1789

REYNOLDS, Thomas (1771-1836), Irish informer, British Consul to Iceland 1817.

No. 322 dated ND (Saturday)

693 ND (Saturday morning)
699 ND (Tuesday morning)
701 ND (Sunday 2 o'clock)
702 ND (Thursday morning)
703 ND (Tuesday 24th)
704 ND (Monday)
705 24th March 1819
706 12th April 1819

REYNOLDS, Thomas, son of preceding correspondent, succeeded father as British Consul to Iceland.

No. 700 dated ND (Wednesday evening)

ROBERTSON, Thomas:

No. 707 dated ND (Tuesday morning)

*Rogers, E... possibly the Edward Rogers, M.P., of Stanage Park, Herefordshire, who married Sarah Augusta, daughter of Danish Consul, Georg Wolff (q.v.):
No. 708 dated 10th August 1806

BOSCOE, William (1753-1831) of Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, historian:

No. 709/10 dated 7th September 1823

712  "  16th September 1822

713  "  4th March 1822

SAINTON, Alexander Fraser, 15th Lord (d. 1795):

No. 717 dated 4th June 1783

719  "  23rd May 1783

720  "  24th January 1789

721  "  22nd August 1788

722  "  10th July 1789

SAINTON, Lady:

No. 718 dated ND (Saturday)

SAVIGNE, J.:

No. 724 dated 29th June 1818

SCOTT, Dr., of the Isle of Man, antiquary:

No. 725 dated 12th August 1790

SELSE, Dr., of Lambeth Palace:

No. 726 dated 3rd March 1790

SEXY, Mr. (possibly the Selby referred to by Henry Brougham in his

Life and Times, I, p. 124: "... letters of nobility are
easily obtained. Thus the merchants who have made money be-
come noble and hold places. Mr. Selby is in this way a baron")

No. 727 dated 6th March 1793

SEXY, Mr.:

No. 728 dated ND (Friday morning)

SEXY, Captain, R.A.:
542.

No. 739 dated 29th September 1790

*SIMNOCPE (or SIMNOWP), Dr. John (1758-90), botanist, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford and Professor of Botany 1784-90:

No. 730 dated 17th May 1790

SIMNOCPE, Sir John (1754-1835), Bart. of Ulbster, M.P. for Caithness:

No. 731 dated 30th August 1790

732 " 10th September 1790
733 " 2nd April 1790
734 " 2nd June 1791
735 " ND (Friday - enclosing no. (737))
736 " 20th July 1795

(737) " ND (printed pamphlet)

738 " 14th August 1794 (enclosing no. 739)
739 " ND (printed pamphlet)

740 " 30th June 1786 (to an unknown recipient)
742 " 12th May 1807
743 " ND (Tuesday)
744 " 21st September 1796
745 " 11th April 1797
746 " 22nd March 1805
747 " 30th June 1806
749 " 5th June 1807
750 " 12th May 1807 (duplicate of no. 742)
750a " 15th April 1824 (draft)
750b " 8th June 1824 (draft)
751 " ND (unsigned postscript)
748 " November 1802 - printed verses from Harrow School Magazine by Sinclair and his son
COMMITTEE, the Rev. Richard (1729-95), assistant librarian at the British Museum and holder of various livings; numismatist:
No. 751 dated 5th July 1792

SOUZA, the Chevalier de, Portuguese Minister to the Danish Court:
No. 752 dated 7th November 1793

753 = ND (Wednesday morning 1st May)

SPENCER, George John, 2nd Earl (1758-1834), statesman and bibliophile:
No. 750 dated 30th October 1822

STANLEY, Sir John (1735-1807), Bart:
No. 756 dated 20th April 1789

758 = ND (Sunday morning)
760 = ND (Sunday morning)

STANLEY, John Thomas (1766-1850), M.P. and traveller, later 1st Lord Stanley of Alderley:
No. 753 dated ND 1700 (Monday evening June 21st)

759 = 20th February 1789
761 = 25th May 1789
762 = 20th April 1789
763 = 17th April 1789
765 = 10th May 1789
766 = 28th April 1789
767 = 5th May 1789
770 = ND and unsigned: "Queries concerning the History of Iceland"

771 = 8th June 1790
772 = ND (June 20th 1700)
773 = 8th June 1790
No. 774 dated 25th May 1790

775 2nd March 1790

776 25th February 1791

777 MD list of queries

778 1st February 1791 (enclosing no. 777)

779 24th January 1791

*STANTON, Sir George (1737-1801), Bart., author of An Authentic Account of the Earl of Macartney's Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China (1797); diplomat.

No. 782 dated 17th May 1789

STUART, William:

No. 754 dated 2nd August 1791

STRANGFORD, Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, 6th Viscount (1780-1855), diplomat, Ambassador to Stockholm 1817-20, editor of Camden's

No. 783 dated 12th November 1790 (signed jointly with Henry Brougham)

*STEWART, Sir Richard (1733-1802), Bart., M.P.

No. 787 dated MD (February 23rd)

STANSBURY, Jr. of 7 Dover Place, Surrey Road, near St. George's Fields:

No. 739 dated MD (Tuesday 13th October)

TAYLOR, John, proprietor of The Sun, an evening newspaper:

No. 739 dated 24th July 1817

TEIGNMOUTH, John Shore, 1st Baron (1751-1824), President of British
and Foreign Bible Society:

No. 791 dated 23rd September 1806
    792 = ND (October 1806)
    793 = 23rd September 1806
    794 = 23rd September 1806 (copy of no. 793)
    795 = 1st October 1806

THOMPSON, Theophilus, Alderman of Dublin and Danish Consul in Ireland:

No. 795* dated 6th March 1786 to Captain Oxildson)

THOMSON, Dr. William (1745-1817), miscellaneous writer:

No. 796/7 dated ND ("Heads for an Introduction to the Laws of
Iceland")

798 dated 10th December 1787 No. 811 dated 23rd October 1788
    799 = 10th December 1787  812 = 29th June 1788
    800 = 14th November 1787  813 = ND (June 17th)
    801 = 13th January 1789  814 = 27th May 1788
    802 = ND (Wednesday)  815 = ND
    803 = 14th April 1789  816 = 16th May 1787
    804 = ND (Sunday)  817 = 12th December 1787
    806 = 23rd August 1788  818 = 21st June 1788
    807 = ND (Easter Sunday)  819 = 10th November 1789
    808 = 25th March 1789  (820) = ND (May 31st)
    809 = ND (April 27th)  821 = 30th August 1790
    810 = 1st May 1783  822 = 4th July 1793

THORKELIN, Grímur Jónsson (1752-1829), antiquarian and keeper of the
Royal Archives in Copenhagen;

No. 1 dated ND (to the Duke of Augustenburg)
    16 = 10th September 1784 (to Thomas Astle)
No. 135/6 dated ND (to the Earl of Buchan)

212/4  * ND (not a letter - odd jottings)

249  * 6th April 1806 (to George Dempster)

335  * 18th June 1823 (to William Roscoe)

365  * 27th October 1815 (recipient unknown)

409  * 10th October 1796 (to M. Guerrière)

435  * 6th June 1790 (to Morton Blen)

439  * 23rd January 1792 (to Morton Blen)

440  * 1st August 1816 (to Morton Blen, now Lord Henley)

441  * 3rd August 1816 (incomplete - to Lord Henley)

451  * 19th March 1789 (to Dr. James Hone)

459  * 9th September 1815 (to H.E. Baron de Hammerstein)

466  * 5th November 1814 (to Robert Jamieson)

477  * 6th May 1815 (to Robert Jamieson)

471d  * 13th June 1820 (to Robert Jamieson)

521a  * 5th February 1787 (to Dr. John Lorimer)

711  * 6th July 1822 (to William Roscoe)

714b  * ND (to Mrs. Daulby)

750**  * 6th December 1822 (to Earl Spencer)

750***  * 23rd March 1824 (to Earl Spencer)

757  * 13th April 1789 (to Sir John Stanley)

(758*)  * 26th February 1789 (to J.T. Stanley)

760  * 27th April 1789 (to J.T. Stanley)

764  * 9th May 1789 (to J.T. Stanley)

769  * 28th April 1789 (to Sir John Stanley)

781  * ND (to Sir John Stanley)

863  * 20th May 1791 (to Mrs. Katharine Wood)

(877)  * ND (? to Lord Spencer)
TOMLIN, John (1746-1803), F.R.S.; F.S.A., antiquary and librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury:
No. 823 dated 10th July 1792

TOMLIN, Colonel Richard, of Ambleside(1746-1803), F.R.S.; F.S.A., antiquary and librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury:
No. 823 dated 10th July 1792

TOMLIN, Colonel Richard, of Ambleside, author of A Journal kept in the Isle of Man:
No. 824 dated 30th September 1789

TRAVESTYN, Sir Walter Calverley (1797-1879), naturalist:
No. 790 dated ND (Wednesday 20th February)

THISS, Richard (1747-1821), F.R.S., traveller and miscellaneous writer:
No. 825 dated 29th November 1788

THISS, Richard (1747-1821), F.R.S., traveller and miscellaneous writer:
No. 825 dated 29th November 1788

VALLANCEY, Colonel Charles (1721-1812), later General, antiquary:
No. 826 dated ND (Wednesday 4th August)

WADe, Robert Watson, of Mount Sackville, near Dublin:
No. 829 dated 10th August 1789

WALFORD, Edward Gibbs:
No. 831 dated ND

WALKER, George, of Liverpool:
No. 833 dated 10th September 1816

WALKER, Joseph Cooper (d. April 1810) of Eccles Street, Dublin, Italian scholar:
No. 835 dated 6th November 1789
WATSON, the Rev. Dr. Joseph (1723-1800), headmaster of Winchester and editor of Pope:

No. 836 dated 27th September 1791

WEBBER, J., Fellow of Christ Church College, Oxford, and Chaplain to Lord Robert Fitzgerald, British Envoy to Copenhagen 1796-99:

No. 837 dated ND (October 6th)

No. 838 " ND (Saturday)

No. 839 " ND (1793)

No. 839* " ND (Saturday)

No. 840 " ND (Monday morning)

No. 841 " ND (2nd February)

No. 842 " 26th November 1793

No. 843 " ND (Wednesday morning)

WILKINSON, Joseph (1738-1804), President of Harvard College:

No. 844 dated 30th September 1789

WILSON, Charles Henry (c.1739-1808), miscellaneous writer and journalist:

No. 845 dated 31st July 1790

No. 849 " 3rd August 1790

No. 849a " 6th March 1792

No. 849b " ND (May 21st)

No. 849c " 6th December 1791

No. 849e " ND

No. 849f " ND

No. 849g " ND (October 20th)

WILSON, James, of 53 Queen Street, Edinburgh:

No. 845 dated 22nd June 1820
WILSON, Dr. William Rae (1772-1849), traveller and writer:

No. 846 dated ND (Friday)
- 846a  * 18th April 1824
- 847  * ND (Sunday)
- 847a  * 11th June 1824
- 847b  * 16th March 1825
- 850  * 10th February 1824

WILDE, the Rev. Charles Godfrey (1725-30), oriental scholar and assistant librarian in the British Museum:

No. 863* dated ND

WOLFF, Jens (1707-1845), partner in Wolff & Dorville, and adjunct Danish Consul in London:

No. 855 dated 19th February 1793

WOLFFS and DORVILLE, Messrs., timber merchants of Gellclose Square and (from 1791 onwards) of America Square:

No. (634*) dated ND (dated 14th September 1792 on verso)

WOOD, Mrs. Katharine, of Brownlow Street, Longacre, Thorkelin's landlady:

No. 856 dated 3rd August 1789
- 858  * 24th April 1790
- 859  * 1st May 1790
- 860  * 10th May 1790
- 861  * ND
- 862  * 15th May 1790
- 864  * 21st June 1791
- 865  * 24th July 1791
- 866  * 9th September 1791
550.

No. 867 dated 21st October 1791
868  =  21st February 1792

WOODHOUSE, the Rev. Dr. John Chapel, Rector of Donnington, Salop,
later Dean of Lichfield:

No. 105 dated 4th March 1788 (to Isaac Hawkins Browne, M.P.)

WOOLRIDGE, Esq.:

No. 857 dated ND (Friday morning)

WRIGHT, Dr. Peter, M.D., of Glasgow:

No. 851 dated ND (not a letter)

WILHELM, William, of Gross Reszeln, near Elbing, East Prussia:

No. 852 dated 19th September 1816
853  =  11th November 1818
854  =  6th April 1819

YEATS, Christopher:

No. 870 dated 9th September 1787

*YOUNG, Christopher George (1735-1839), York Herald:

No. 871 dated ND (June 11th)

ZIMMERMANN, Eberhardt August Wilhelm von, Professor of Natural History at Brunswick:

No. 872 dated ND (Friday morning)

875  =  ND
874  =  6th August 1800

UNIDENTIFIED AND MISCELLANEOUS:

No. 15 dated 10th April 1790

141  =  29th September 1790 (to N.G. Agander)
163  =  ND
164  =  ND
No. 210/1 dated 13th November 1789 (possibly from a Lieut. John Pierce)

279 * Verses with notes

(346*) * ND (an Italian Prospectus, signature illegible; annotated 8th December 1817)

349 * ND and unsigned; memorandum on the Laws of Iceland

447 * 20th July 1824 { All signed by ? Hochschildt,
447a * 9th July 1826 } "Ministre de Guêde".

447b * 5th September 1823)

463 * ND - copy of a German ballad in 62 stanzas

508 * ND

509 * ND

513 * ND

555* * ND (annotated "in the handwriting of David Macpherson, Editor of 'Yntoun")

606 * 1st September 1800

609 * ND (unsigned draft addressed to M. Montan)

695 * ND and unsigned - rough jottings

839 * 16th May 1816

874* * ND: the Earl of Pembroke's receipt "to make Port Wine"

876 * ND and unsigned: notes on Perth

(878) * ND and unsigned: a notice of a meeting.
### List of Letters

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68. D. Brown
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167/8 Prof. Patrick Copland
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175. James Crawford
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186. Sir Herbert Croft
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195. Phoebe Daulby
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197. John Davidson
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404. Sir Archibald Grant
405. E. Gray
406. G. Gregory
407. Frédéric D. Craeter
408. Frédéric D. Craeter
409* Francis Grose
409** Francis Grose
410. Thorkelin
410. R. Guerriere
411. Daniel Hailes
412. Daniel Hailes
413. John Haliburton
414. A. Hamilton
415. Mr. Hartman
415* Frances C. Harvey
416. Lieut. H. Hutton
417. Harry Haughton
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421. Harry Haughton
422. Harry Haughton
423. Harry Haughton
424. Hon. & Rev. H.L. Hobart
425. Rev. H.L. Robert
426. William Horne
427. Rev. Ebenezer Henderson
428. Rev. Ebenezer Henderson
429. Lord Henley (Morton Eden)
430. Sir Morton Eden
431. Sir Morton Eden
432. Sir Morton Eden
433. Kissing
434. Sir Morton Eden
435. Thorkelin
436. Sir Morton Eden
437. Sir Morton Eden
438. Sir Morton Eden
439. Thorkelin
440. Thorkelin
441. Thorkelin
442. Mrs. Henderson
443. Dr. Henry
444. Dr. Henry
445. Dr. Henry
446. Dr. Henry
447. Unidentified
447a Unidentified
447b Unidentified
449. Dr. Robert Holmes
449a. Dr. James Home
449b. Dr. James Home
451. Thorkelin
452. Dr. James Home
453. Dr. James Home
454a. T. Hookham
454b. T. Hookham - 2 letters
455. A.W. Howden
456. Thorkelin
457. Horne and Stackhouse
458. Copy of German Ballad
459. Robert Jamieson
460. Robert Jamieson
461. Robert Jamieson
462. Robert Jamieson
463. Robert Jamieson
464. Robert Jamieson
465. Robert Jamieson
466. Thorkelin
467. Thorkelin
468. Robert Jamieson
469. Robert Jamieson
470. R. Jamieson - verses
471. Robert Jamieson
471a. Robert Jamieson
471b. Robert Jamieson
471c. Robert Jamieson
471d. Robert Jamieson

471d* Thorkelin

471e. Robert Jamieson

472. Dr. John Jamieson

473. Dr. John Jamieson

474/5 Dr. John Jamieson

476. Dr. John Jamieson

477. Dr. John Jamieson

478. Dr. John Jamieson

479. Dr. John Jamieson

480. John Ingrain

481. John Ingrain

482. John Ingrain

483. John Ingrain

484. John Ingrain

485. R.H. Johnston

486. Rev. James Johnstone

487. Rev. James Johnstone

488. Rev. James Johnstone

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493. Rev. James Johnstone

494. Rev. James Johnstone

495. Rev. James Johnstone

496. Rev. James Johnstone

497. Rev. James Johnstone

500. Joseph Johnson

501. Joseph Johnson

502. Robert Johnston

503. Robert Johnston

504. Mr. Jefferys

505. Augustus John Foster

506. Viscount Jocelyn

507. Viscount Jocelyn

508. Unidentified

509. Unidentified

510. Professor James Lambert

511. Mr. and Mrs. Langston

512. J. Langston

513. Unidentified

514. William Forbes Leith

515. Professor John Leslie

516. Geo. Leslie

A new series 493-97 begins here.
517. Geo. Leslie

518. Geo. Leslie

519. Geo. Leslie

520. Dr. James Lind

521a. Thorkelin

521b. Dr. J. Lorimer

522. Dr. J. Lorimer (with note by Naughton on verso)

523. Dr. J. Lorimer

524. Dr. J. Lorimer

525. Dr. J. Lorimer

526. Dr. J. Lorimer

527. Dr. J. Lorimer

528. Dr. J. Lorimer

529. Dr. Michael Lort

529*. James Lusignan

529**. James Lusignan

530. Murdock Macaulay

531. Murdock Macaulay

532. Murdock Macaulay

533. Missing

534. Murdock Macaulay

535. Murdock Macaulay

536. Murdock Macaulay

537. Murdock Macaulay

(538). Murdock Macaulay

(539). Murdock Macaulay

540. Murdock Macaulay

541. Murdock Macaulay

542. Murdock Macaulay

543. Lord Macdonald

547. A. Wentworth Macdonald

548. Dr. Joseph MacIntyre

549. F.H. Mackenzie

550. F.H. Mackenzie

551. F.H. Mackenzie

552. F.H. Mackenzie

553. F.H. Mackenzie

554. Donald McLeod

555. Donald McLeod

555*. Unidentified and unsigned

556. Baron von Maltzahn

557. Baron von Maltzahn

558. T. Martin

559. T. Martin

559*. Dr. Meyer

560. William Marsden

561. William Marsden

562. William Marsden

563. Matthiessen & Tilleng

564. Lieut.-Gen. Robert Melville

565. Lieut.-Gen. Robert Melville

566. Anthony Merry

567. Lieut.-Gen. Robert Melville
568. Lieut.-Gen. Robert Melville
569. Lieut.-Gen. Robert Melville
570. Anthony Kerry
571-579. Apparently missing.
580. Mr. Meyer
581. Lieut.-Gen. Robert Melville
582. Lieut.-Gen. Robert Melville
583. Lieut.-Gen. Robert Melville
584. Lieut.-Gen. Robert Melville
585. Lieut.-Gen. Robert Melville
586. William Milne
587. Mr. Mitchell
588. Mr. Mitchell
589. John Mitchell
590. John Mitchell
591. Mr. Mitchell
592. Mr. Mitchell
593. Mr. Mitchell
594/7 Mr. Mitchell
598. Mr. Mitchell
599/600 Lord Monboddo
601. Lord Monboddo
602. Lord Monboddo
603. Lord Monboddo
604. Lord Monboddo
605. Lord Monboddo
606. Unidentified
607. Countess ofilda
608. M. Montan
609. Unidentified and unsigned
610. M. Montan
611. M. Montan
612. M. Montan
613. M. Montan
614. Samuel More
615. J. Monod
616. Geo. Cad. Morgan
617. Missing
618. Geo. Nayler
619. Geo. Nayler
620. Archibald Neilson
621/2 Archibald Neilson
623. Archibald Neilson
624. George Nicol
625. George Nicol
626. Baron Nicolay
627. Frederick Adelung
(627*) Baron Nicolay
627a. Baron Nicolay
627b. Baron Nicolay
628. Frederick Shore Nodin
629. Frederick Shore Nodin
630. Frederick Shore Nodin
631. Frederick Shore Nodin
632. Frederick Shore Nodin
633. Frederick Shore Nodin
634. Frederick Shore Nodin
635. Frederick Shore Nodin
636. Frederick Shore Nodin
637. Frederick Shore Nodin
638. Frederick North
639. Frederick North
640. Frederick North
641. J. Hymessen
642. J. Hymessen
643. Missing
644. J. Hymessen
645. Hector MacIedill
646. Charles O'Conor
647. Charles Oliphant
647. Gene Ogilvy
648. Craven Ord
649. Jefferye Manett O'Neale
650. Craven Ord
651. Craven Ord
652. Craven Ord
653. G.R. Osborn
654. Mr. Parish
655. Charles Pougens
(655*) Charles Pougens

(655**) F.L. Mourier
656. Thomas Pennant
657. R. Permeek
658. R. Permeek
660. John Hinchcliffe
661. E. Peterkin
662. G. Philips
663. Missing
664. John Pinkerton
665. John Pinkerton
666. John Pinkerton
667. John Pinkerton
668. John Pinkerton
669. John Pinkerton
670. John Pinkerton
671. John Pinkerton
672. John Pinkerton
673. Joseph Planta
674. Joseph Planta
675. Joseph Planta
676. Joseph Planta
677. Thomas Pownall
677* Richard Price
678. D. Pugh
679. D. Pugh
680. Laurence Quennerstedt
681. Laurence Quennrstedt
682. Laurence Quennrstedt
683. Philip Rashleigh
684. Philip Rashleigh
685. Wiffs & Dorville
686. Philip Rashleigh
687. Philip Rashleigh
688. Philip Rashleigh
689. (889) Lord Rawdon
690. Lord Rawdon
691. Lord Rawdon
692. Lord Rawdon
693. Lord Rawdon
694. Lord Rawdon
695. Unsigned note
696. Lord Rawdon
697. Faculty of Advocates
698. Conte de Reviczky
699. Thomas Reynolds
700. Thomas Reynolds Junior
701. Thomas Reynolds
702. Thomas Reynolds
703. Thomas Reynolds
704. Thomas Reynolds
705. Thomas Reynolds
706. Thomas Reynolds
707. Thomas Robertson
708. Blls. Rogers
709/10. William Roscoe
710. Thorkelin
711. Thorkelin
712. William Roscoe
713. William Roscoe
714a. Phoebe Daulby
714b. Thorkelin
714c. Rev. Charles Ross
715. Shute Barrington, the Rt. Rev.
716. Rt. Rev. Shute Barrington
717. Lord Saltoun
718. Lady Saltoun
719. Lord Saltoun
720. Lord Saltoun
721. Lord Saltoun
722. Lord Saltoun
723. Lord Saltoun
724. J. Savignac
725. Rev. Dr. Scott
726. Dr. Seale
727. Mr. Selby
728. Mr. Seymour
729. Captain Shand
730. Dr. John Sibthorpe
731. Sir John Sinclair
587.

780. Sir John Stanley  804. Dr. William Thomson
781. Thorkelin       805. Simon Frazer
782. Sir George Staunton  806. Dr. William Thomson
783. Lord Strangford    807. Dr. William Thomson
784. Cover from no. 783. 808. Dr. William Thomson
785. Charles Stuart     809. Dr. William Thomson
786. H. Broughan and C. Stuart  810. Dr. William Thomson
787. Sir R. Sutton       811. Dr. William Thomson
788. Mr. Swainson        812. Dr. William Thomson
789. John Taylor         813. Dr. William Thomson
790. W.C. Trevelyan      814. Dr. William Thomson
790a. W.C. Trevelyan     815. Dr. William Thomson
791. Unsigned postscript, 816. Dr. William Thomson
probably by Sinclair     817. Dr. William Thomson
791a. Lord Teigmouth    818. Dr. William Thomson
792. Lord Teigmouth     819. Dr. William Thomson
793. Lord Teigmouth     820. Dr. William Thomson
794. Lord Teigmouth     821. Dr. William Thomson
795. Lord Teigmouth     822. Dr. William Thomson
795a. Theophilus Thompso 823. John Topham
796/7. Unsigned memorandum in 824/5 Col. Richard Townley
hand of Dr. Thomson     825. Richard Twiss
800. Dr. William Thomson  826. Richard Twiss
801. Dr. William Thomson  827. Richard Twiss
802. Dr. William Thomson  828. Col Charles Valsancey
803. Dr. William Thomson  829. Robert Watson Wade
804. Dr. William Thomson  830. Robert Watson Wade
805. Simon Frazer        831. Edward Gibbs Walford
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<td>Mrs. Katharine Wood</td>
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<td>Dr. C.G. Voide</td>
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<td>Christopher Yeats</td>
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<td>C.G. Young</td>
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<td>E.A.W. Zimmerman</td>
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<td>874</td>
<td>E.A.W. Zimmerman</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
874. Recipe for Port Wine
875. Thomas Mitchell
876. Unsigned notes on Perth
(877) Thorkelin
(878) Notice of a meeting.
Table of Prominent Events from 1780-1800.

1780. Publication of Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*.


1782. Publication of Fanny Burney's *Cecilia*.


1733. The impeachment of Warren Hastings begins. Death of Charles Wesley and birth of Byron. Publication of the last part of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* and of Kant's *Kritik der Praktischen Vernunft*. Foundation of the Times.

1789. French and Polish Revolutions. Death of Mirabeau. Publication of Blake's *Songs of Innocence* and of White's *Natural History of Selborne*. George Washington becomes
first President of the United States. Turner admitted as a pupil to Reynolds's studio.


Publication of Coleridge's first volume of poems and of Scott's first translations of Bürger.


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2 There no place of publication is mentioned, London should be understood throughout this bibliography.
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