Friends of the Nations' Libraries

England & Wales · Charity number 313020

Details

Other names	FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES
Status	Registered
Legal form	Other
Registered	1963-03-22
Register	View on the Charity Commission register

Contact

Address	Po Box 4291 Reading Berkshire RG8 9JA
Phone	01491598083
Email	admin@fnlmail.org.uk
Website	www.fnl.org.uk

Activities

Objects: THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS AS GIFTS TO THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES.(THE EXPRESSION "NATIONAL LIBRARIES" IS UNDERSTOOD PRIMARILY TO MEAN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, AND THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES OF SCOTLAND AND WALES; BUT THE SOCIETY WILL BE FREE, AS OCCASION ARISES, TO ASSIST ALSO UNIVERSITY, MUNICIPAL AND OTHER LIBRARIES TO SECURE PRINTED BOOKS OR MANUSCRIPTS WHICH HAVE SPECIAL INTEREST FOR THEM).

Activities: Grants to promote the acquisition by national and regional libraries and archives of printed books, manuscripts and records of historical, literary, artistic, architectural, musical or such like interest and to assist the libraries in any other way which the Charity considers appropriate.

Classification

- **How:** Makes Grants To Organisations
- **What:** Arts/culture/heritage/science
- **Who:** Other Defined Groups

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Geography

- Northern Ireland
- Scotland
- Throughout England And Wales

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2024-12-31	£765,524	£753,435	£6,310,868	0
2023-12-31	£584,471	£377,048	£6,090,407	0
2022-12-31	£1,979,227	£1,427,106	£5,747,531	0
2021-12-31	£16,347,392	£15,349,544	£5,664,087	0
2020-12-31	£1,221,740	£757,774	£4,302,703	0

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Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
Mr Geordie Greig	Chair	2017-06-29
Anothy Colin Richard Davis		2025-06-18
Artemis Clare Antonia Cooper		2024-06-19
Charles Adam Laurie Sebag-Montefiore CBE		
Dame Anna Lisbet Kristina Rausing		2024-06-19
Dr Amina Shah		2021-10-04
Dr Jessica Pearsall Gardner		2017-04-03
Dr Rhodri Llwyd Morgan		2024-04-01
Joan Sanborn Harris Winterkorn MBE		2023-06-20
MARK HENRY STOREY		2023-06-20
Mark Philip Stevens		2023-06-20
Professor Kathryn Sutherland		2024-06-19
Professor RICHARD OVENDEN OBE		2014-07-08
STEPHEN PETER CLARKE		2025-06-18
Thomas William Ayling		2025-06-18
Tina Michelle Morton		2023-08-08

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Friends of the Nations' Libraries

England & Wales - Charity number 313020

Accounts

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FNL

Friends of the Nations' Libraries
Saving our written and printed heritage



Annual Report 2024

Front cover: Design for Stancliff Hall, William Andrews Nesfield (see pages 70-71). Back cover: Study for Witley Court fountains, William Andrews Nesfield (see pages 72-73). Images courtesy of the Garden Museum.

Inside covers: Map of Hempstead in Essex, 1651 (see pages 68-69). Courtesy of Essex Record Office.



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Annual Report 2024

Administrative Information

Friends of the Nations' Libraries
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Founded 1931 | Registered Charity Number: 313020

Royal Patron:	HM The King
Chair:	Mr Geordie Greig FSA
Honorary Treasurer:	Mr Charles Sebag-Montefiore CBE FSA FCA
Secretary:	Mrs Nell Hoare MBE FSA FIIC
Membership Accountant:	Mr Paul Celerier FCA
Honorary Expert Adviser:	Dr Matthew Payne FSA

Trustees

Ex-officio

Dr Rhodri Llywd Morgan
National Librarian, National Library of Wales

Dr Jessica Gardner
University Librarian, University of Cambridge

Sir Roly Keating
Chief Executive, British Library

Richard Ovenden OBE FSA
Bodley's Librarian, Bodleian Libraries

Amina Shah FRSE
National Librarian, National Library of Scotland

Tina Morton
Secretary, Historical Manuscripts Commission

Elected

Joanna Barker MBE *(to 9 December 2024)*

Artemis Cooper

Mary Gibson

Dr Lisbet Rausing

Mark Stevens

Mark Storey

Professor Kathryn Sutherland

Christopher Whittick DL FSA FRHistS

Joan Winterkorn MBE FSA

Scottish Representative

Dr Iain Gordon Brown FSA, FRSE

Independent Auditors

Knox Cropper LLP
65 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 2AD

Investment Advisers

Cazenove Capital Management
1 London Wall Place, London EC2Y 5AU

Principal Bankers

CAF Bank Limited
25 King's Hill Avenue, West Malling
Kent ME19 4JQ

Design

www.72ptdesign.com

King Charles III extends his patronage as FNL's Royal Patron

It is a great privilege for us to have King Charles III as our Patron, after he kindly agreed to extend his patronage, which he held previously as the Prince of Wales.

To have a monarch who clearly loves literature and books and science and all the arts fits with the goals and endeavours of the FNL. Having him as our Patron helps us to bring together fundraising and campaigns with a significant additional energy and authority.

We have renamed our Prince of Wales Fund The King's Fund to mark his renewed patronage at this exciting time of the new reign under which the Friends of the Nations' Libraries will do all it can to thrive and help libraries to thrive.

Geordie Greig

Geordie Greig, Chair
Friends of the Nations' Libraries



Opposite: His Majesty The King. © Hugo Burnand.

Annual Report for 2024

Purchase grants and donations made in the year.

During 2024 FNL awarded 60 grants for acquisitions; 14 more grant offers could not be taken up as the applicants were outbid at auction. The value of these grants was just over £332,000 and, in addition, special-purpose grants amounting to over £340,000 were awarded to Salisbury Cathedral Library and King's College Cambridge. This brings the total value of our grants and donations during 2024 to £673,640.

Libraries, archives and museums across the UK benefitted from FNL's grants in 2024 and there was a good spread of support across the various types of collecting institution: eight grants were made to national libraries and museums, eight to non-national museums, eight to specialist libraries, 14 to universities and 22 to regional archive services.

All but one of these grants are reported here, as one of the purchases had not been completed in time for inclusion in this report. In addition, a grant made to the British Library in 2023 (and accounted for in that year) is also reported here, the purchase having been completed during 2024.

Our Trustees are always ready to support the acquisition of manuscripts, archives and printed books stopped from export under the Waverley criteria by the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art. In 2024 three grants fell into that category: those to the Bodleian Libraries, Manchester University and King's College Cambridge.

Opposite: The Sarum Master Bible, folio 164v (see also pages 128-131). Courtesy of Salisbury Cathedral.

Special Projects

In the latter part of 2024, FNL raised £90,000 to purchase the **13th-century Sarum Master Bible**, which it donated to Salisbury Cathedral Library, the Bible arriving, rather appropriately, just before Christmas. The entire cost of this project was met by donations from many generous trusts, foundations and individuals, who together ensured that this small masterpiece was returned to the city in which it was created and into the permanent care of Salisbury Cathedral Library.

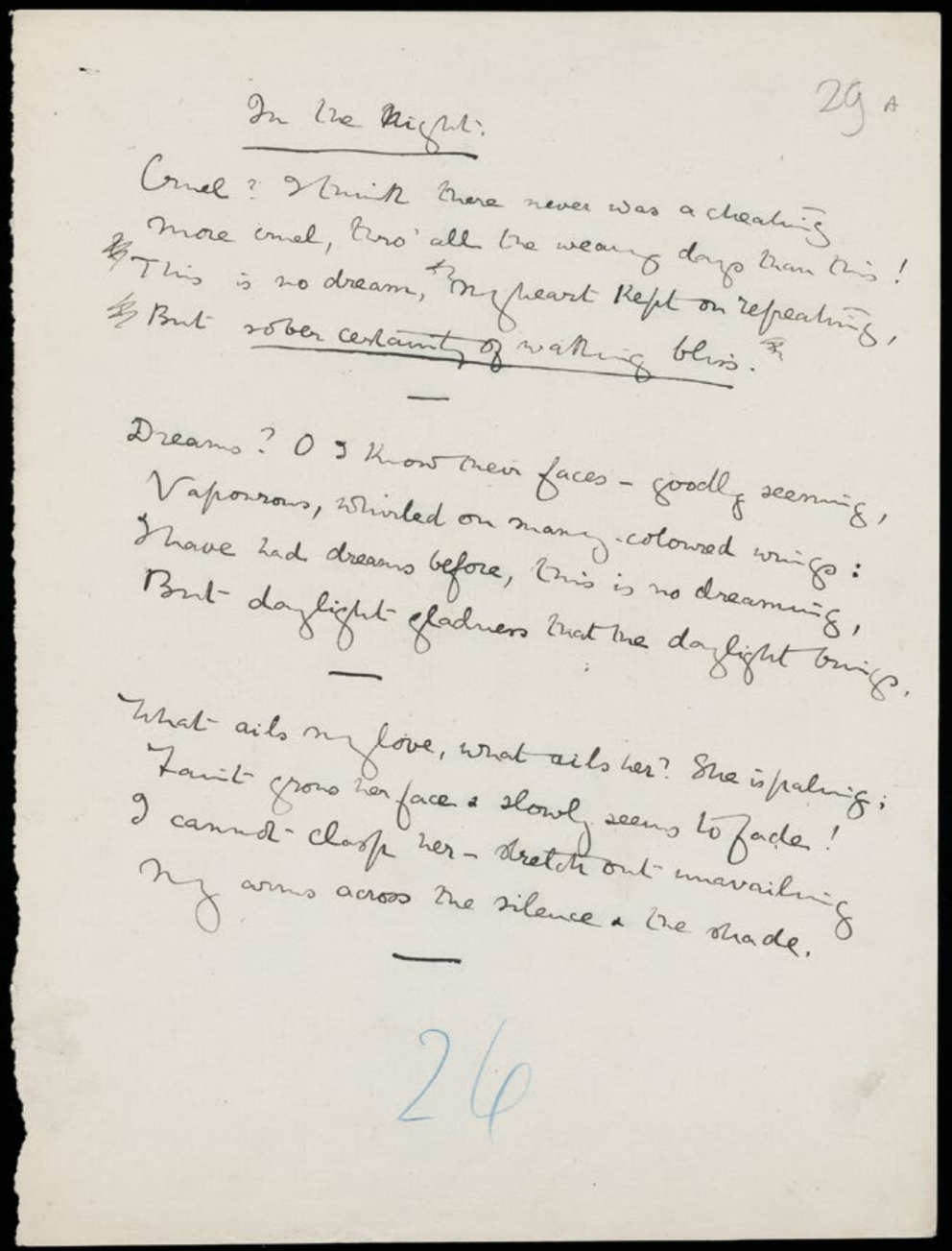


A reception to welcome the Sarum Master Bible and to thank donors was held, following Choral Evensong, in Salisbury Cathedral in February 2025. Courtesy of Salisbury Cathedral.



Selection of papers from the Turing 'Delilah' Project archive. By kind permission of the Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.

At the same time, FNL secured a wonderfully generous donation of £250,000 from XTX Markets towards the acquisition, by King's College, of **Alan Turing's unpublished Second World War papers relating to the 'Delilah' project**, which developed a portable encryption system for use in military operations in the field. In addition FNL committed a further £20,000 from its own resources, making a total contribution of £270,000 towards the purchase price of £397,680, ensuring that this pre-eminent collection, which had been the subject of an export-stop, could be saved for the nation and be publicly accessible in perpetuity.


29 A

In the Night.

Cruel? Think there never was a cheating
More cruel, thro' all the weary days than this!
This is no dream, my heart kept on repeating,
But sober certainty of waking bliss.

—

Dreams? O I know new faces – goodly seeming,
Vaporous, swirled on many-coloured wings:
I have had dreams before, this is no dreaming,
But daylight-gladness that the daylight brings.

—

What ails my love, what ails her? She is paling;
Fair grows her face & slowly seems to fade!
I cannot clasp her – stretch out unavailing
My arms across the silence & the shade.

—

26

'In the Night', an autograph poem by Amy Levy, from her posthumous collection *A London Plane-Tree and Other Verse*.
Courtesy of the Syndics of Cambridge University Library.

PRINCIPAL GRANTS FROM THE OPERATING FUND

In all, 41 grants (including the grant to King's College mentioned on pages 84-87) were financed from FNL's Operating Fund; the total value of these grants was £194,803.

Two grants of £20,000 were awarded, the first to King's College and the second to Cambridge University Library for the **archive of Amy Levy (1861-1889)**; the T. S. Eliot Foundation added a generous grant of £5,000, bringing our total contribution to £25,000. A significant 19th-century author, Levy was the second Jewish student at Cambridge and the first at Newnham College.

A grant of £16,100 was awarded to Derbyshire Record Office for the **archive of Holmes & Co. Carriage Builders of Derby (1813-1960s)**, the largest amount of material connected to any one British coach-maker to surface to date. A grant of £1,303 helped Northumberland Archives to acquire ten **volumes of records of the Company of Merchants and Taylors [Tailors] of Morpeth, Northumberland, 1608-1920**. These join the records of four of the town's seven craft guilds that are already held by the archive service.

The National Library of Scotland (NLS) successfully bid for s**ix letters of David Hume to William Mure of Caldwell, and one contemporary copy of a letter from Hume to John Home** (grant of £13,260). These join the important collection relating to David Hume held by NLS, which include four letters from Hume to Horace Walpole that were acquired with FNL's help in 2023. A grant of £5,000 helped NLS acquire the **complete working manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's poem 'Halidon Hill'**, written and published in 1822; it joins the important Scott manuscripts from the Blavatnik Honresfield Library donated by FNL in 2021.

As in past years a number of grants enabled the acquisition of family and estate records, notably a number of separate acquisitions by Essex Record Office (ERO) for material which came onto the market from library of the **Foyle family of Beeleigh Abbey**. A total of four grants (two from the John R. Murray Fund, for which see below) were awarded, for purchases including a large number of medieval and early modern deeds, circa 1280-1645, together representing the most important medieval records to be acquired by the ERO for decades.

Essex Record Office's successful year of acquisitions continued with the purchase of a **map of lands of Manor of Hempstead Hall in Essex surveyed by Benjamin Hare in 1651** (grant of £2,800). Hare's survey was not previously known to ERO, and it admirably complements material already held for this parish. Also acquired were two **maps of the property of Samuel Day in Stansted Mountfitchet, Birchanger and Ugley, 1783** (grant of £655).

Continuing the estates theme, a **volume of three estate maps by William Hill, 1680-1685**, depicting the Pembridge Castle estate, Welsh Newton, Herefordshire, was bought by Herefordshire Archives with a grant of £2,750, whilst a grant of £1,149 helped Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre to acquire various items relating to the **Eyre and Matcham families of Newhouse, Wiltshire**.

Several photographic collections were acquired with FNL's assistance during the year. The most significant of these was the **Thomas Sims Collection (1840s-1890)** acquired by the National Museum of Wales with the help of a grant of £10,000. Perth Art Gallery acquired an **architectural and portrait album relating to the Balgowan Estate near Perth, circa 1855–1865** (grant of £6,000).



A pastoral view from the Thomas Sims Collection. © Amgueddfa Cymru – Museum Wales.





Top: From Francis Raines's 'Tour of Derbyshire', 'A cross in Bakewell Church yard'. Courtesy of Derbyshire Record Office. **Above: Howard Carter's lantern slides for his lectures on Tutankhamun, early 1920s.** Courtesy of the Griffith Institute, University of Oxford.

Several grants fell into the theme of travel and discovery at home and abroad. A grant of £6,000 covered the cost of the Wordsworth Trust's acquisition of an **archive of Peter Crosthwaite (1735-1808)**, which joins the collections at Grasmere relating to the development of tourism in the Lake District. Derbyshire Record Office holds many travel diaries but few for their own county, and the acquisition of the charming **'Tour through Derbyshire' by Francis Robert Raines (1829)** with a grant of £525 helped to fill that gap. A collection of **documents relating to the life and career of Sir Thomas Reade, dating from 1815 to 1846**, was acquired by Congleton Museum (grant of £2,800). The majority relate to his time as Deputy Governor on St Helena during the captivity of Napoleon Bonaparte. The Griffith Institute at Oxford holds the Tutankhamun Archive, which documents the 20th century's most famous archaeological discovery, and includes the complete excavation records. **Howard Carter's (1874-1939) lectures on Tutankhamun** have now joined the collection (grant of £2,700) and have been re-united with the original lantern slides from the same lectures which were already held in the archive.

Cambridge University Library acquired **six Japanese illustrated books from the library of Eugène Gillet (1859–1938), and a folder of archival material documenting the composition and dispersal of the Gillet collection** (grant of £5,000). The archive sheds light on this important bibliophile and the remarkable woodblock-printed books, created in the 18th and 19th centuries, are valuable additions to the library's important Japanese collections. A grant of £4,500 helped the National Gallery Library to acquire ***Édouard Manet, Catalogue des tableaux de M. Édouard Manet exposés Avenue de l'Alma en 1867***, a catalogue of which surviving copies are very rare. FNL also ensured that Liverpool Record Office was able to add to its collections **a letter of 1784 from Sir Joshua Reynolds to William Roscoe**, a Liverpudlian art collector; the letter joins Roscoe's voluminous correspondence already held by the City. Two grants, of £1,000 and £363 respectively, enabled the RIBA Library to acquire **five letters written by Charles Francis Annesley Voysey FRIBA (1857-1941)** and **22 letters addressed to Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt (1820-77)**.

Nottingham University acquired **five letters from D. H. Lawrence to Harwood Brewster, 1927-1929** (grant of £3,442) and a second grant supported the acquisition of **27 designs by Knud Merrild, 1922-1923, for dustjackets and illustrations for the author's works**. **Two letters from Edward Thomas, written in 1909 and 1911**, were acquired by the Edward Thomas Fellowship (grants of £500 and £700).

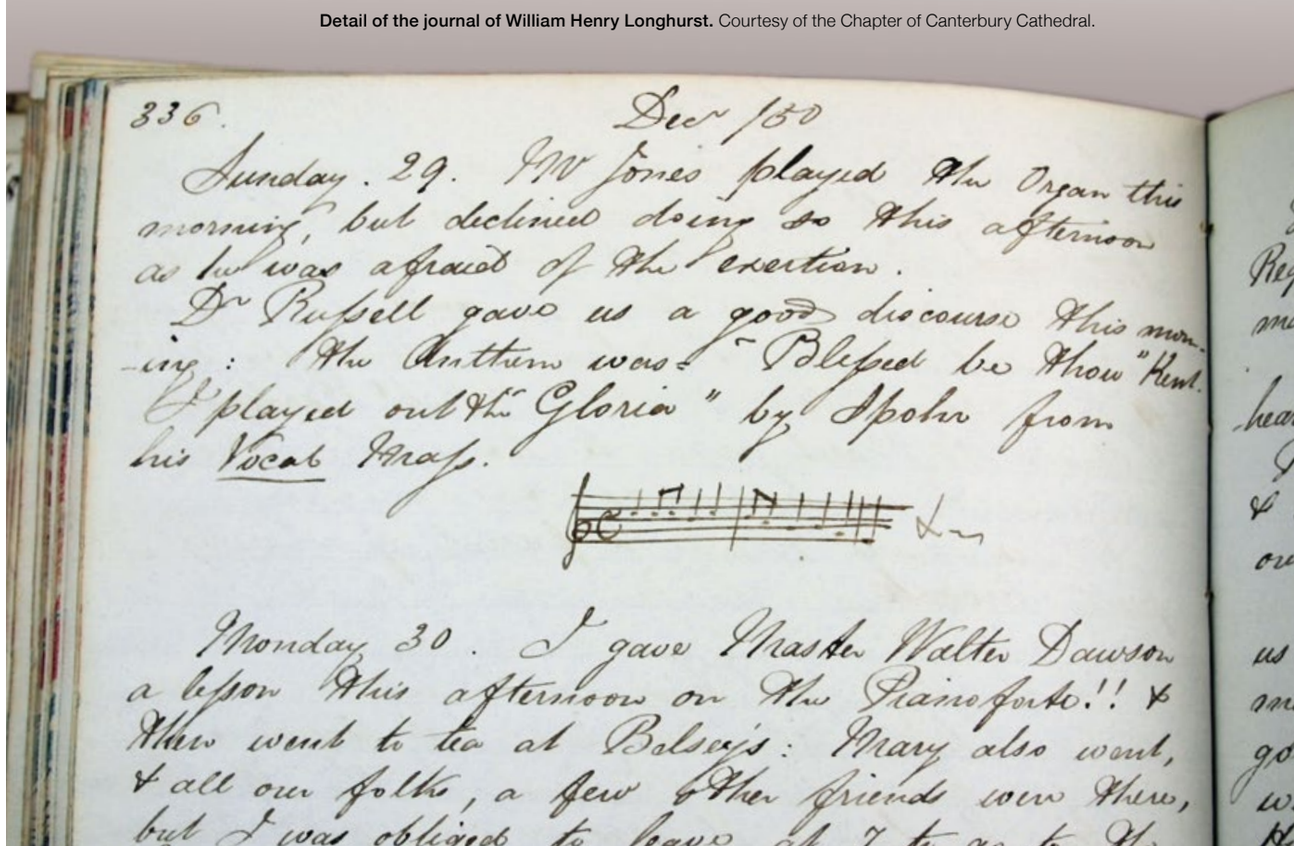


Notebook with inventory from the Eugène Gillet collection. Courtesy of the Syndics of Cambridge University Library.

FNL again supported Thomas Plume's Library to acquire titles that were lost from the library in the early 20th century, when it was still a lending library and security was clearly minimal. In 2024 the library acquired **Thomas Vaughan's *Magia Adamica***, a mystical and enigmatic treatise on alchemy. Senate House Library acquired ***Ambigué Magique***, **a French conjurer's flip book** (grant of £7,500), printed in France in about 1775 and an important addition to the Harry Price Library of Magical Literature.

We enabled York Minster to acquire a **manuscript by Thomas Gale (1635-1702) dating from of 1697-99**, shortly after he was appointed Dean of York (grant of £4,500), and Canterbury Cathedral to purchase the apparently unpublished **journal of William Henry Longhurst, musician at the cathedral** for the years 1848, 1849 and 1850 (grant of £2,000).

Detail of the journal of William Henry Longhurst. Courtesy of the Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral.


336. Dec 1850

Sunday. 29. JW Jones played the Organ this morning, but declined doing so this afternoon as he was afraid of the exertion.

Dr Russell gave us a good discourse this morning: the Anthem was "Blessed be thou" Kent. I played out the "Gloria" by Spohr from his Vocal Mass.

Monday 30. I gave Master Walter Dawson a lesson this afternoon on the Pianoforte.!! & then went to tea at Belsey's: Mary also went, & all our folks, a few other friends were there, but I was obliged to leave

PRINCIPAL GRANTS FROM THE JOHN R. MURRAY FUND

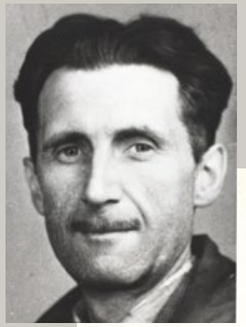
Ten grants to a total value of £61,553 were awarded from this fund during the year.

The largest, of £20,000, was awarded to UCL Library, helping them to acquire the **Victor Gollancz publishing archive relating to George Orwell**. A grant of £13,107 helped the Garden Museum to acquire the **archive of the Nesfield Family**, comprising their garden design business records and a large quantity of the watercolour works of William Andrews Nesfield (1794-1881). A grant of £10,000 helped the Keats-Shelley Memorial Association to acquire **John Keats's signed copy of *Works of the Famous English Poet Edmund Spenser***, 1679.

Essex Record Office received £8,085 enabled to secure a number of deeds (mentioned above) and a **survey of the estates in Essex of Robert Rich (1559-1619), 3rd Baron Rich and 1st Earl of Warwick (3rd creation), 1580-1610**. A grant of £629 covered the full cost of the purchase by Kresen Kernow (Cornwall Archives) of the **manorial court book of Ventongimps in Perranzabuloe, 1672-1716**, whilst the smallest grant from the fund, £54, was awarded to Carmarthenshire Archives for a **Land Tax Return collected in 1721 from Llannon parish**, the earliest such assessment held by the Archive.

Perth Archives acquired a set of **five manuscript exercise books of Francis Cunynghame (b.1771) on mathematics, astronomy and natural philosophy**, written and illustrated while he was studying at Perth Academy, 1786-1787. The Academy played a pioneering role in the Scottish academic movement but fewer than 20 manuscripts are known to survive, making these a valuable addition to the collection.

The final grant of £1,250 from the John R. Murray Fund was not for a book or manuscript but for an object, a **triple-sided rotating fob seal bearing the arms of the Chetham family, c.1700**. Although it is not known which member of the family commissioned this seal, the connection between the family, the coat of arms and Chetham's Hospital and Library is significant, and we were pleased to support its acquisition.



Hotel Continental,
Barcelona

9.5.37

Dear Mr. Gollancz,

I didn't get an opportunity earlier to write and thank you for the introduction you wrote to "Wigan Pier", in fact I didn't even see the book, or rather the B.C. edition or it, till about 10 days ago when I came on leave, and since then I have been rather occupied. I spent my first week of leave in being slightly ill, then there was 3 or 4 days of street-fighting in which we were all more or less involved, in fact it was practically impossible to keep out of it. I liked the introduction very much, though of course I could have answered some of the criticisms you made. It was the kind of discussion of what one is really talking about that one always wants and never seems to get from the professional reviewers. I have had a lot of reviews sent on to me, some of them very hostile but I should think mostly good from a publicity point of view. Also great numbers of letters from readers.

I shall be going back to the front probably in a few days and barring accidents I expect to be there till about August. After that, I think I shall come home

George Orwell and his letter to Gollancz written in May 1937. Courtesy of University College London.

GRANTS FROM THE B. H. BRESLAUER FOUNDATION FUND

Since the first grant in 2012, the B. H. Breslauer Foundation has supported FNL with donations totalling over £480,000, allowing us to award 72 grants towards the acquisition of items and collections valued at over £12.5m. These grants have benefitted 41 different organisations: three national libraries or museums, 22 universities, eight non-national museums, seven specialist collecting libraries and one regional archive service.

In 2024 the remaining monies in the B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund were fully allocated, enabling us to make three grants to a total value of £28,895.

The largest, of £20,000, was awarded to St Andrews University to help it acquire a **manuscript copy of John Mair's 'Historia Maioris Britanniae', with additional medieval Scottish historical and chronicle material, c.1510, c.1536**. On acquisition the volume was named **The St Andrews Chronicles of Scotland**.



The University of Manchester's John Rylands Library and Manchester Art Gallery were awarded a grant of £10,000, of which £6,395 was from the Breslauer Fund, towards their acquisition of an export-stopped item: the author's own annotated copy of ***A History of the Birds of Europe*** **by Henry Dresser, 1871-1881**.

Finally, a grant of £3,500 helped the library of Christ Church, Oxford, to acquire **Robert Burton's copy of Michael Scot, *Mensa Philosophica* (1603)**.

Above, right: The St Andrews Chronicles of Scotland. Courtesy of the University of St Andrews Libraries and Museums.

GRANTS FROM THE PHILIP LARKIN FUND

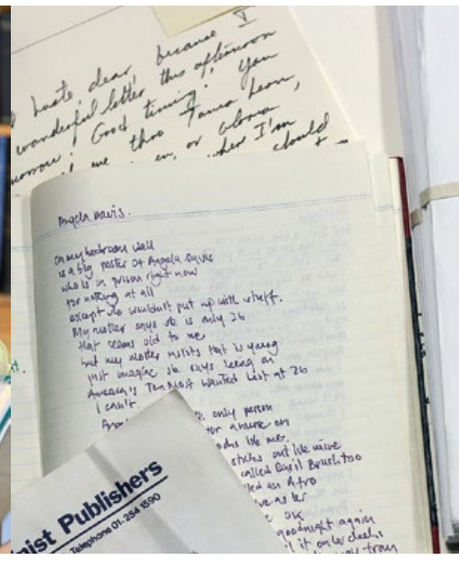
Three grants were awarded from the Fund during the year, amounting to a total of £13,610.

The largest was a grant of £10,000 to the National Library of Scotland towards their purchase of **literary and personal papers, 1973-2023, of poet, playwright, and novelist Jackie Kay (b.1961)**. Kay, a former Makar (Scottish poet laureate), is one of the most acclaimed and noteworthy figures in contemporary Scottish and UK culture – her writing explores and interrogates intersecting characteristics of race, sexuality and nationality.

A grant of £2,110 helped Hull University to add to their important Larkin collections **five letters from Philip Larkin to Professor Raymond Brett, 1954-1984**. Finally a grant of £1,500 helped the Ted Lewis Centre, an accredited museum in Lincolnshire, to buy a **manuscript by Ted Lewis**, author of the book on which the film *Get Carter* was based.

Jackie Kay and a selection of items from her literary archive. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.





GRANTS FROM THE UNWIN TRUST FUND

Three grants were awarded from this fund in 2024 to a total value of £33,341.

The first, of £20,000, helped the Bodleian Libraries to acquire an **Old French New Testament, written in Paris between the 1270s and 1290s, with illuminated initials attributed to the Cholet Master**, which had been stopped from export under the Waverley criteria.

The Emery Walker Trust was awarded £10,000 from the Fund for a ***The English Bible*, in five volumes (1902-1905), published by the Doves Press, Hammersmith**.

A grant of £3,341 allowed the Warburg Institute to acquire **three cookery books, dating from the 17th and 18th centuries, from the library of Elizabeth David (1913-1992)** to add to the collection of nearly 400 of her books that she bequeathed to the Institute's library.

Opposite: Kitchen scene from B. Scappi, *Dell'Arte del Cucinare* (1643). Courtesy of the Warburg Institute, University of London.
Below: The Duke Humfrey New Testament. Courtesy of the Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford.





Acquisition Grants and Donations

Where items were acquired at auction the all-in cost of the purchase is given rather than the hammer price.

FOR THE BODLEIAN LIBRARIES, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Old French New Testament, written in Paris between the 1270s and 1290s, with illuminated initials attributed to the Cholet Master; formerly in the collections of Jean II of France (1319-64) and Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester (1390–1447). Stopped from export under the Waverley criteria by the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art and bought via Christie's for £684,000, with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [Unwin Trust Fund].

Andrew Dunning, R.W. Hunt Curator of Medieval Manuscripts, writes: The Duke Humfrey New Testament (now Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS. Duke Humfrey c. 1) is an illuminated copy of the first complete Old French translation of the New Testament, known as the 'version du xiii^{e} siècle'. This translation is the work of Dominican scholars working in Paris between 1235 and 1260. The manuscript was unknown to researchers until the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art stopped it at export in November 2023, recognising it as a 'national treasure' for its importance to Anglo-French cultural exchange and its association with key historical figures.

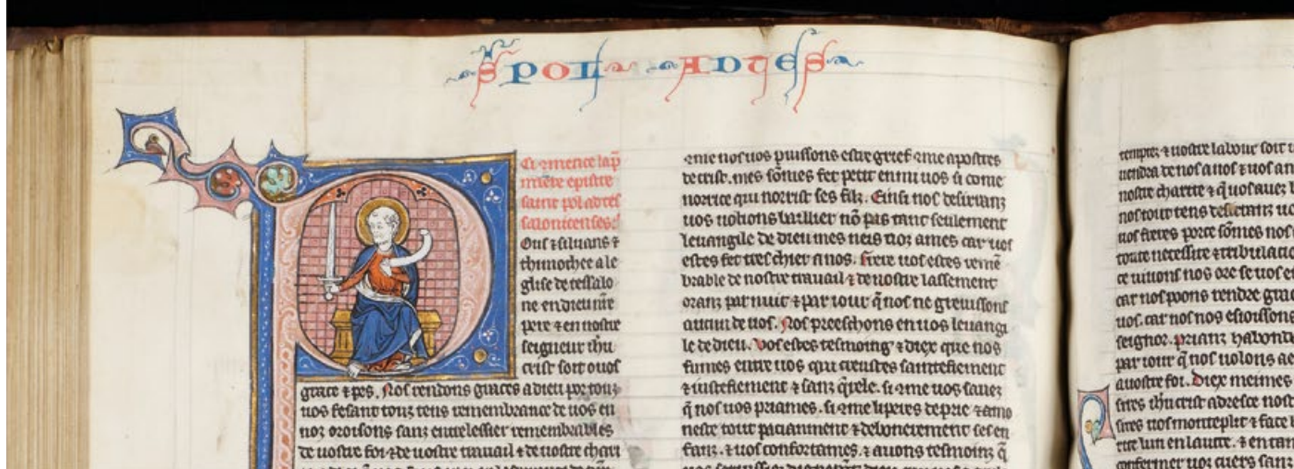
King Jean II of France (Jean le Bon) owned the manuscript – possibly until the English took him hostage at the Battle of Poitiers in 1356, during the Hundred Years' War. A succession of Lancastrian princes then owned the book, and by the 15th century, it entered the library of Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, one of England's most eminent royal bibliophiles. In the 1430s and 1440s he gave almost 300 books to the University of Oxford library, housed in what is now known as 'Duke Humfrey's Library'. The New Testament never arrived at the university library, which accounts for its survival after 16th-century reformers dispersed the collection. The manuscript is now only the sixth of Duke Humfrey's books in the Bodleian.

The manuscript is a masterpiece of late-13th-century Parisian illumination, attributed to the Cholet Master. This artist is associated with 12 other manuscripts, particularly the Missal of Cardinal Jean Cholet (Padua, Biblioteca Capitolare, MS D.34). The book's initials, though made for a vernacular text, are more characteristic of those usually associated with Latin Bibles. Based on the evidence of books such as Cambridge, University Library, MS Ee.3.52, art historians have assumed that French vernacular Bibles, distinct from Latin traditions, more often employed narrative-focused visual languages. This juxtaposition challenges assumptions about the relationship between text and visual style in medieval manuscripts and the status of biblical translations.

The manuscript was the subject of a symposium at the Weston Library, the home of Bodleian Library Special Collections, on 21 March 2025. It will also feature in the *Treasured* exhibition, opening on 6 June. It will be available via the Digital Bodleian platform, ensuring global access for scholars and the public. It will also support Bodleian initiatives to bring public collections to diverse audiences and inspire interdisciplinary scholarship. This addition to the collections is particularly significant as the Bodleian celebrates the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Weston Library.

Alongside FNL, the purchase was made possible by the National Heritage Memorial Fund, Art Fund with a contribution from The Wolfson Foundation, the Friends of the Bodleian, and private donors.

Detail of an opening of the Duke Humfrey New Testament (f68v 69r).
Courtesy of the Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford.



This remarkable manuscript serves as a witness to the intertwined histories of England and France and the enduring power of the written word.

Opening of Duke Humfrey's New Testament, 13th century (f90v f91r). Stopped from export and acquired with FNL's help. Courtesy of the Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford.

FOR THE BRITISH LIBRARY

A series of letters (1846-1860) from Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806-1861). Bought from a private seller for £436,500, with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries

This grant was awarded in 2023 and accounted for in that year but the purchase was not completed in time for inclusion in the 2023 Annual Report.

Dr William Frame, Head of Modern Archives and Manuscripts, writes: Considered one of the most important English poets of the 19th century, Elizabeth Barrett Browning was a prominent writer of the Victorian period. These letters, predominantly written from Barrett Browning to her sister Henrietta Surtees Cook, offer valuable insight into her work, public reception and social networks.

Spanning the period 1846 to 1860, the letters follow the publication of *Poems* (1844), for which she became well known, and cover the later part of her career, when she wrote *Sonnets from the Portuguese* (1850), *Aurora Leigh* (1856) and *Poems Before Congress* (1860). Eschewing the conventions of her time for female authors, Barrett Browning's work focuses on social and political issues, such as industrialisation, religious controversy and gender inequality.

The acquisition comprises:

- 119 letters (1846-1860), totalling 826 pages plus envelopes, sent from Elizabeth Barrett Browning, with three jointly addressed to her sisters, Henrietta and Arabella, and 116 solely to Henrietta
- Ten letters (1846-1850) from Barrett Browning's husband, Robert, also to Henrietta and Arabella
- Two letters (1855-1856) from Barrett Browning's son Robert, known as 'Pen'

Born in County Durham in 1806, Barrett Browning moved to Italy with her husband in 1846. She lived with chronic illness for much of her adult life and her letters are extensive, each one running to several pages of closely written text, providing a wealth of detail on her personal life, as well as information on the genesis of her works and on her literary networks. Many of the letters include small pen-and-ink sketches, hand-drawn by Barrett Browning, to complement and amplify her words on the page.

Highlights from the series of letters include Barrett Browning:

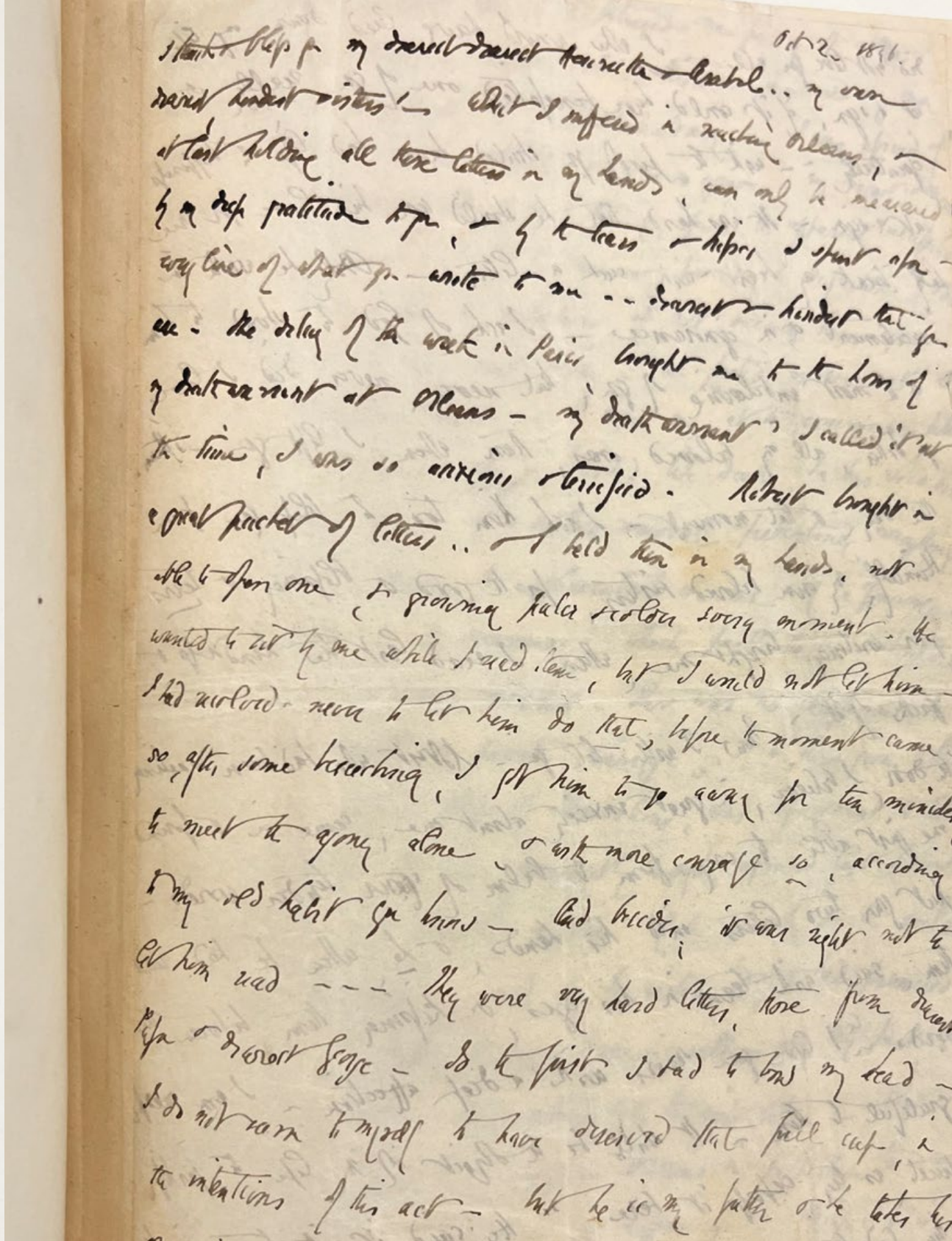
- Writing to her sisters (2 October 1846), shortly after she secretly married Robert Browning against her father's will, expressing how challenging it was for her to hide their feelings and intentions
- Praising her husband Robert Browning for the 'tender patience' with which he has looked after her during a bout of illness (12 February 1855)
- Meeting with poet Alfred Tennyson and his wife in Paris, complimenting Tennyson's kindness towards her and her husband (20-21 July 1851)
- Sketching a street procession (13 September 1847) celebrating the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Leopold II, who had granted the people of Florence permission to form a civic guard. This procession and other events of the Risorgimento, the political and cultural movement for Italian unification, would go on to inspire her poem, *Casa Guidi Windows* (1851)
- Expressing her surprise and amusement at allegations that her verse novel *Aurora Leigh* was written by spirits, stating 'I disavowed any share in it except the mere mechanical holding of the pen - !!!' (10 January 1857)
- Meeting W.M. Thackeray, the author of *Vanity Fair*, in Rome, whom she described as 'an amusing man-mountain enough and very courteous to us – but I never should get on with him much, I think – he is not sympathetical to me' (30 December 1853)



Letter from Elizabeth Barrett Browning to her sister, Henrietta, from Paris, 10 June 1852 (Add MS 89761). Courtesy of the British Library Board.

The letters are a major source for the last 15 years of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's life, giving a compelling first-hand account of her life and work, and of her social and family networks. Interest in Barrett Browning has grown steadily since the 1970s, reflecting her importance as one of the leading female writers of the 19th century. Her writings on contemporary issues (including the role of women, the growth of nationalism, the legacy of slavery, and the nature of individual belief) remain very relevant today. These letters offer the opportunity to study her later life in close detail, mixing as they do family and personal news with discussions of her writing and social circle. As she herself wrote in 1846 'I, for my part, value letters … as the most vital part of biography'.





Right: Elizabeth Barrett Browning, engraved frontispiece by G. Cook after Field Talfourd, published 1889-90.

Far right: A letter to her sister Henrietta, October 1846.

Courtesy of the British Library Board.

FOR BRUCE CASTLE MUSEUM & ARCHIVE, TOTTENHAM

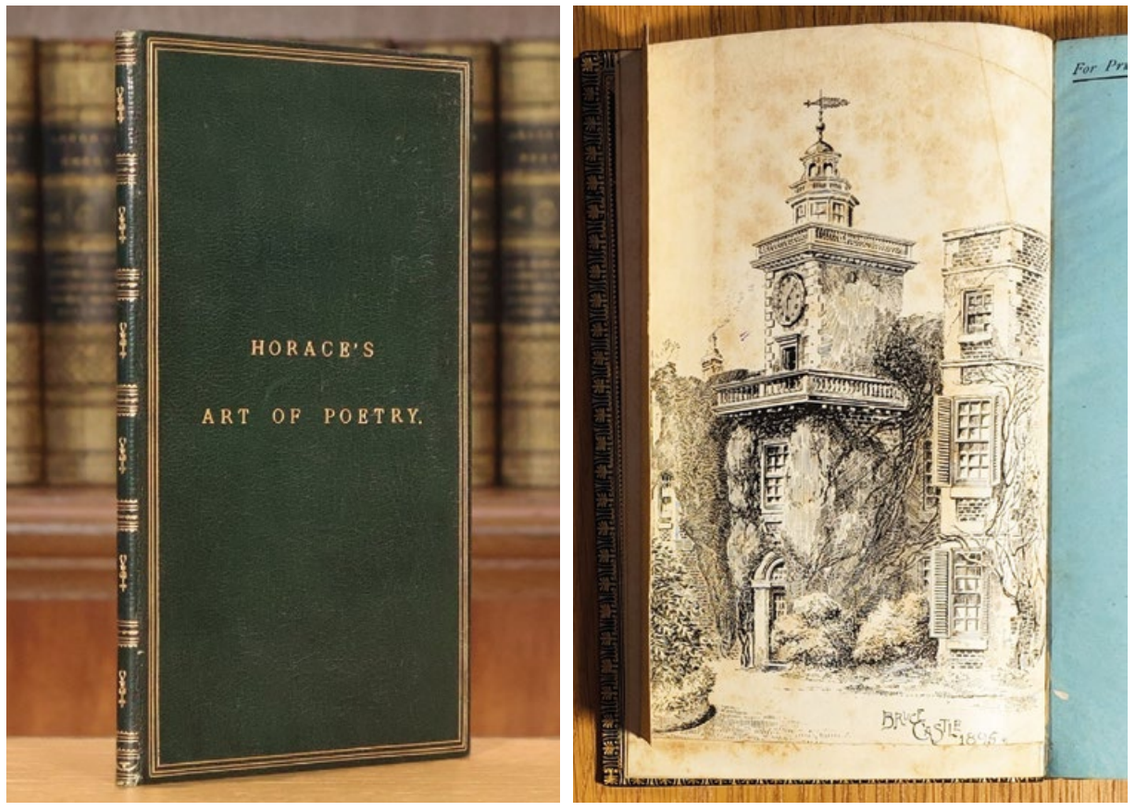
Presentation copy of Horace's *Art of Poetry*, translated by Arthur Hill. For private circulation only, printed by Thos. De La Rue and Co., Bunhill Row, 1883. Bought from Tom W. Ayling Rare Books & Manuscripts for £450, funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Deborah Hedgecock, Curator, writes: At Bruce Castle Museum & Archive in Tottenham we are most grateful to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for their generous support in helping us acquire this beautifully presented special volume of Horace's *Ars Poetica (the Art of Poetry)*. The work has come full circle, returning 'home' to Bruce Castle where it was originally translated by its author Arthur Hill (1798-1885). From 1839 until 1868 Arthur was headmaster of the radical Bruce Castle School for boys (1827-1891), run by the pioneering Hill family. He had followed on as headmaster from his brother Sir Rowland Hill (1795-1879), who had left the school to reform the Post Office by introducing the Penny Post. Arthur was succeeded in the headship of the school by his son George Birkbeck Hill (1835-1903), the editor, literary critic and author, to whom he had dictated this translation.

The work was printed when Arthur was 85, two years before his death. Having lost his sight he was no longer able to read, and so had to resort to literature that he had memorised. One such work was Horace's *Ars Poetica*. The translation was executed without reference to a physical copy of the book, with Arthur dictating to his son Birkbeck. As a result of this process, some mistakes were made, and three are corrected by hand in this copy of the book. It is also why, as Arthur explains in the preface, he deemed it 'unfit to meet the public eye' and marked it 'For Private Circulation Only'. This copy was presented by the translator to Harris Neal, esquire.

Unsurprisingly, the work is scarce in institutional holdings. Just four copies are located: at the British Library, UCL, the Bodleian and the National Library of Wales. These surviving copies suggest an intimate circulation: Oxford's is that of Hill's aforementioned son Birkbeck; UCL's is that of Arthur's daughter Laura Theodosia Scott; Aberystwyth's is inscribed for the sitting Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone; while the British Library's is the copyright deposit copy. None is as luxuriously presented as the present example, being either quarter-bound or in its original wrappers, and none extra-illustrated.

At Bruce Castle Museum & Archive, we hold a significant collection about the Hill family and Bruce Castle School, formed mainly by generous donations from the Hill descendants: manuscripts, books, paintings by Pre-Raphaelite Arthur Hughes and his nephew Edward Robert Hughes, objects and furniture. This book makes a rare and wonderful addition to our holdings on this notable family and school. It also stands as a testament to Arthur's own traditional classical education in Greek and Latin as a young boy. By sharp contrast, Arthur and the other Hill brothers shaped their progressive school at Bruce Castle by focussing their curriculum on foreign languages, the sciences and engineering – a radical departure at that time. The Hills wished to establish a new model for learning in their school for the middle classes at Bruce Castle, moving away from the classical norm of the day.



Horace's *Art of Poetry*: the binding and a picture of Bruce Castle. Courtesy of Bruce Castle Museum and Archive.

FOR CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

1. The archive of Amy Levy (1861-1889). Bought from Camellia plc through Christie's for £280,000, with the aid of a grant of £25,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries, of which £20,000 was from FNL's own resources and £5,000 was provided by the T. S. Eliot Foundation.

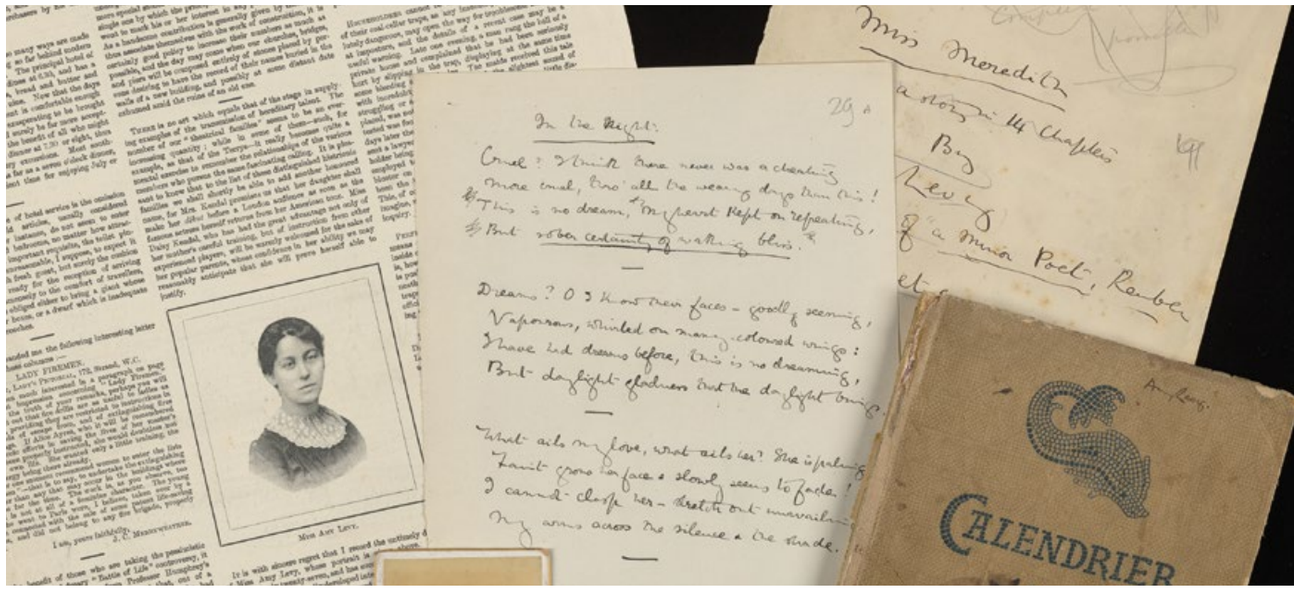
John Wells, Senior Archivist, writes: Amy Levy was born in London into a middle-class Jewish family, and was educated in Brighton and at Newnham College, Cambridge. Afterwards she travelled in Germany, Switzerland and Italy. In London she moved in a circle of friends which included Clementina Black, Eleanor Marx and Olive Schreiner, and was a member of clubs of intellectuals, social activists and women writers. She suffered from depressive illness, and died by suicide aged 27.

Despite the brevity of her life, Levy was the author three volumes of verse, three novels, and numerous short stories and journal articles. Her novel *Reuben Sachs* was widely reviewed on publication in 1888, and Oscar Wilde praised her highly, finding 'a touch of genius' in her stories. Although neglected for much of the 20th century, from the 1990s onwards Levy's life and work have received a good deal of scholarly attention, and she is increasingly recognised as an important late-Victorian writer and pioneering social figure.

The archive comprises literary manuscripts (short stories, essays, plays, poems and a novel, including juvenilia and home-made magazines), with manuscript volumes containing notes and drafts for literary works; other personal notebooks, including an appointments diary for 1889; letters; photographs; sketches and drawings; printed books; and a collection of cuttings and off-prints which provides a near-comprehensive coverage of her verse and journalistic writings. It contains much unpublished work.

Highlights include a series of 37 familiar and often humorous autograph letters from Levy to friends and family members, 1872-89; items with particular reference to Cambridge, including an autograph manuscript notebook, c.1880, containing poetry, prose and notes on geology, psychology, biology and other subjects studied at Newnham, and a manuscript collection titled 'The Kettledrum', March 1880; the manuscript of Levy's final novel, *Miss Meredith*, with amendments and cancellations throughout (evidently a fluent draft rather than a fair copy); and the text of her posthumously-published collection of verse, *A London Plane-Tree*, assembled from autograph and printed material, with a complete set of annotated proofs. Many of the letters and literary manuscripts are decorated with drawings, often of faces, which convey an immediate sense of creativity and energy. There is in addition an attractive series of pencil, pen-and-ink and coloured drawings of social scenes with accompanying dialogue texts for the figures depicted, some dating from Levy's school-days, and some showing personal family scenes relating to Levy's father and sister. The 1889 diary is a poignant document, revealing an active social life in the first half of the year, in London and Cambridge, including a trip to Grantchester and dining and sleeping at Newnham, but ending on the day before her death with the words 'At home alone all day'.

It is nowadays seldom that an opportunity arises to acquire the archive of a significant 19th-century author. The Levy papers have great potential for use in teaching and external engagement, and their interest extends across various research disciplines. The Library is very grateful to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for their help in acquiring them.



Manuscript and printed items from the Amy Levy archive. Courtesy of the Syndics of Cambridge University Library.

2. Six Japanese illustrated books from the library of Eugène Gillet (1859–1938), and a folder of archival material documenting the composition and dispersal of the Gillet collection. Bought from Israel Goldman Japanese Prints for £15,000, with the aid of a grant of £5,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Dr Alessandro Bianchi, Head of World Collections, writes: With the generous support of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries, Cambridge University Library is delighted to have acquired six remarkable woodblock-printed books and a group of archival documents formerly owned by Eugène Gillet (1859–1938), a distinguished French artist, collector, and bibliophile active in Paris from the 1890s until the 1930s.

Over the course of his lifetime, Gillet built a superb library which encompassed exquisite examples of Japanese illustrated books. Among his extensive holdings, Gillet owned numerous association copies that he acquired at the sales of major Japanese art collections in the 1920s — for instance the sales of Charles Edward Haviland in 1924, Prosper-Alphonse Isaac in 1925, and Louis Gonse in 1926. These auctions provided Gillet with the opportunity to assemble one of the finest and largest libraries of Japanese illustrated books formed in the first half of the 20th century. His collection was later dispersed in three sales held at the Hôtel Drouot during the 1960s. Although the whereabouts of most of his books remain unknown, numerous titles have been identified in major institutions and private collections worldwide.



A selection of four woodblock-printed books from the Gillet collection.
Courtesy of the Syndics of Cambridge University Library.

The six printed books recently acquired by Cambridge University Library were produced in Japan in the 18th and 19th centuries. They are fine impressions preserved in extraordinary condition and feature striking designs realized by leading Japanese artists.

1. *Ehon sonare matsu* 絵本磯馴松 (1738), illustrated by Nishikawa Sukenobu (1671-1750).
2. *Haikai na no shiori* 誹諧名知折 (1781), illustrated by Kitao Shigemasa (1739-1820). Formerly in the collection of Louise Gonse.
3. *Hatsuhigusa* 初日草 (1776), illustrated by Sesshōdō Tōko and other artists. Formerly in the collection of Prosper-Alphonse Isaac.
4. *Onna banzei takara bunko* 女万歳宝文庫 (1837), illustrated by Shitomi Kangetsu (1747-1797).
5. *Kan'ei gafu* 完瑛画譜 (1886), illustrated by Nishiyama Kan'ei (1834-1897).
6. *Issō hyakutai* 一掃百態 (1884), illustrated by Watanabe Kazan (1793-1841). Formerly in the collection of Prosper-Alphonse Isaac.

Gillet furnished each of these volumes with dazzling supplementary covers of distinctive orientalist taste, being lined inside and out with richly patterned East-Asian textiles.

The folder of unstudied archival documents and ephemera acquired along with the books comprises a suite of rare and unique materials: four sales catalogues detailing the auctions of Gillet's books and artworks; a notebook, written in his own hand, containing a full inventory of his Japanese books; and various handwritten notes reflecting his meticulous research. Together, these documents provide invaluable information for the study of the composition and dispersal of the Gillet collection and will allow us to shed new light on the extraordinary but long-forgotten bibliophile who assembled it.

FOR CAMDEN LOCAL STUDIES AND ARCHIVES CENTRE

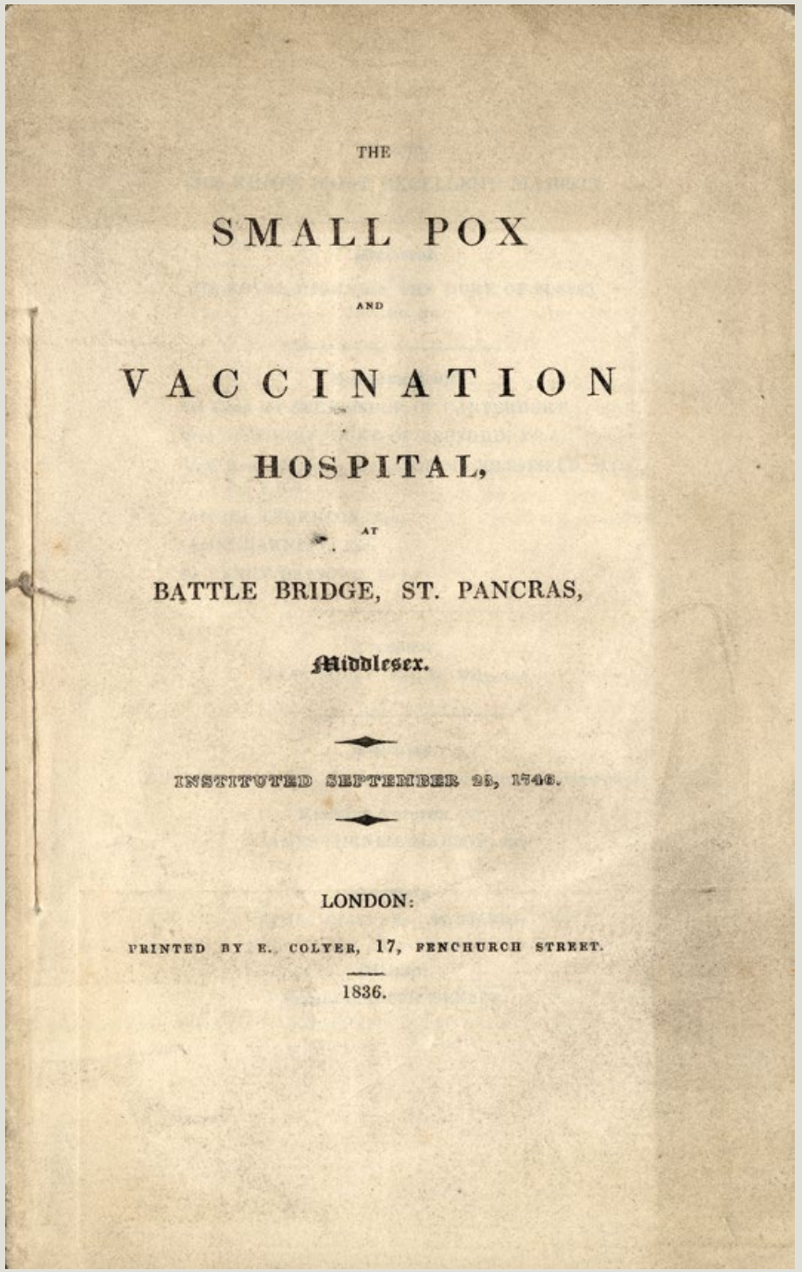
***Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital Report*, 1836 and *Report of Physician to the Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital*, also 1836. Purchased from Michael S. Kemp, Bookseller for £975, with the aid of a grant of £575 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.**

Tudor Allen, Local Studies and Archives Manager, writes: The collections of Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre are continually growing as we take in new historical material as it becomes available. The vast majority of these accessions are donations but occasionally we purchase items. Two special documents came up for sale in July 2024 that we thought important to try to acquire. These were an 1836 report of the Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital at Battle Bridge and the report of its physician Dr George Gregory, dating from the same year.

We have a limited budget for purchasing archives but, thanks to FNL's generous grant, we were able to acquire both documents.

Though these days eradicated, in the 18th century smallpox was probably the most lethal disease in Britain. It was in 1756 that the London Smallpox Hospital was founded in Windmill Street, off Tottenham Court Road, reputedly the first institution of its kind in Europe. In 1794 the hospital moved to new purpose-built premises in Battle Bridge, the area today known as King's Cross. From 1791 to 1805 the hospital's physician was William Woodville, one-time assistant to the vaccination pioneer, Edward Jenner. Woodville introduced vaccination at the hospital in 1799. The Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital was demolished around 1850 to make way for King's Cross Station and was replaced by a new hospital at Highgate.

We have little archival documentation relating to this historically important institution and therefore these two reports are a precious addition to our collections. We are very grateful therefore to the FNL without whose help we would not have been able to acquire them.


THE

SMALL POX

AND

VACCINATION

HOSPITAL,

AT

BATTLE BRIDGE, ST. PANCRAS,

Middlesex.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 25, 1746.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY E. COLYER, 17, PENCHURCH STREET.

1836.

Small Pox Hospital, St Pancras 1836 title page. Courtesy of Camden Local Studies and Archive Centre.

FOR CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

Manuscript diary for 1848 to 1850 of William Henry Longhurst (1819-1904). Bought from Simon Beattie, bookseller, for £2,500, with the aid of a grant of £2,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Cressida Williams, Archives and Library Manager, writes: The association of William Henry Longhurst with the musical life of Canterbury Cathedral extended for 70 years, beginning with his admission as a chorister in 1828. Born in Lambeth, son of James Longhurst, an organ builder, William moved to Canterbury with his family in 1821. In 1836, he was appointed under-master of the choristers, assistant organist and lay clerk, and in 1873 Cathedral Organist. In 1875 Longhurst was given an honorary Lambeth Doctorate of Music by the Archbishop of Canterbury. A plaque within the cathedral commemorates his long service.

This journal provides an invaluable insight into the work of a member of the cathedral's musical foundation during this period, as well as the daily life of a resident of the cathedral precincts. He names preachers at Sunday services, and events described in 1848 include the enthronement of John Bird Sumner as Archbishop of Canterbury, the first time since 1533 that an archbishop was enthroned in person in the cathedral. He also mentions the opening of St Augustine's Missionary College in the same year. The accounts of his journeys in Kent and to London are also of great interest, as is the fact that Longhurst combined his cathedral work with a close involvement in the musical life of the city.

Dr Chris Price, formerly Director of Music at Canterbury Christ Church University, writes: William Henry Longhurst was one of the most significant figures in the musical life of 19th-century Canterbury. Apart from his 70 years' continuous service to the Cathedral, Longhurst promoted subscription concerts and was an important contributor to the music of the Canterbury Catch Club. All this constitutes a prominent public persona. The more subaltern aspects of Longhurst's work, as with all freelance musicians of this period, must be gleaned from other records: in the latter part of the century he was organist for the Freemasons; he composed music for the Catch Club and for his pupils, some of which is held in the Cathedral Library; and according to a newspaper report

in 1826 he invented an instrument – the 'flautofolicon' – which was demonstrated one Catch Club night in November. It is to be profoundly regretted that no other record of this invention survives.

In that context, the arrival of this remarkable volume of Longhurst's diaries is cause for great celebration. Three years' worth of daily entries recording the great man's life and work in his middle years (he celebrated his 30th birthday in 1849) offers a rare and precious insight into his public and private persona. Great cathedral and civic occasions rub shoulders with a lively social life; music-making ranging from large-scale subscription concerts to intimate chamber music at a friend's house sits alongside regular teaching, with all the vicissitudes that entails (one student pleads stiff fingers, so Longhurst beats him at three games of chess instead of giving a lesson). All this active musical and social life is enfolded in the warm embrace of a beloved family and a profound Christian faith.

Provincial music-making in Britain, in the buffer-zone between amateur and professional work, is an area of musicology which has been given much more attention in recent years. This volume is a most valuable and illuminating contribution to that study.



Longhurst's journal (see also the image on page 15). Courtesy of the Syndics of Cambridge University Library.

FOR CARMARTHENSHIRE ARCHIVES

Land Tax Return collected in 1721 from Llannon parish, Carmarthenshire, Wales. Purchased from a private eBay vendor in February 2024 for £54, funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [John R. Murray Fund].

Hayden Burns, Archives Transformation Manager, writes: With the generous support of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries, Carmarthenshire Archives is delighted to have purchased an early example of a Land Tax assessment for the hamlet of 'Bleyney' (Blaenau) in the parish of Llannon.

This wonderful document is the earliest example of a Land Tax assessment which we hold for Carmarthenshire. Sadly, early survivals of Carmarthenshire's assessments (and those of other counties) are very rare because there was no requirement for them to be kept by central government or by local officials. The survival-rate improves only after 1780, when the annual payment of Land Tax established voting qualifications, and copies were returned to the Clerks of the Peace.

The assessment for the hamlet of Blaenau is therefore a welcome addition to our collection and can be used in conjunction with other primary sources such as parish registers, estate records, and maps to aid various types of research. For example, the assessment gives details of annual rentals, and the total sum assessed, thus providing clues about the personal wealth of the inhabitants of the area. It also gives the names of the proprietors, the assessors, and the collectors of the tax, information which of course is an important source for both genealogists and local historians.





Right: Land Tax Assessment, Hamlet of Bleyney. Courtesy of Carmarthenshire Archives.

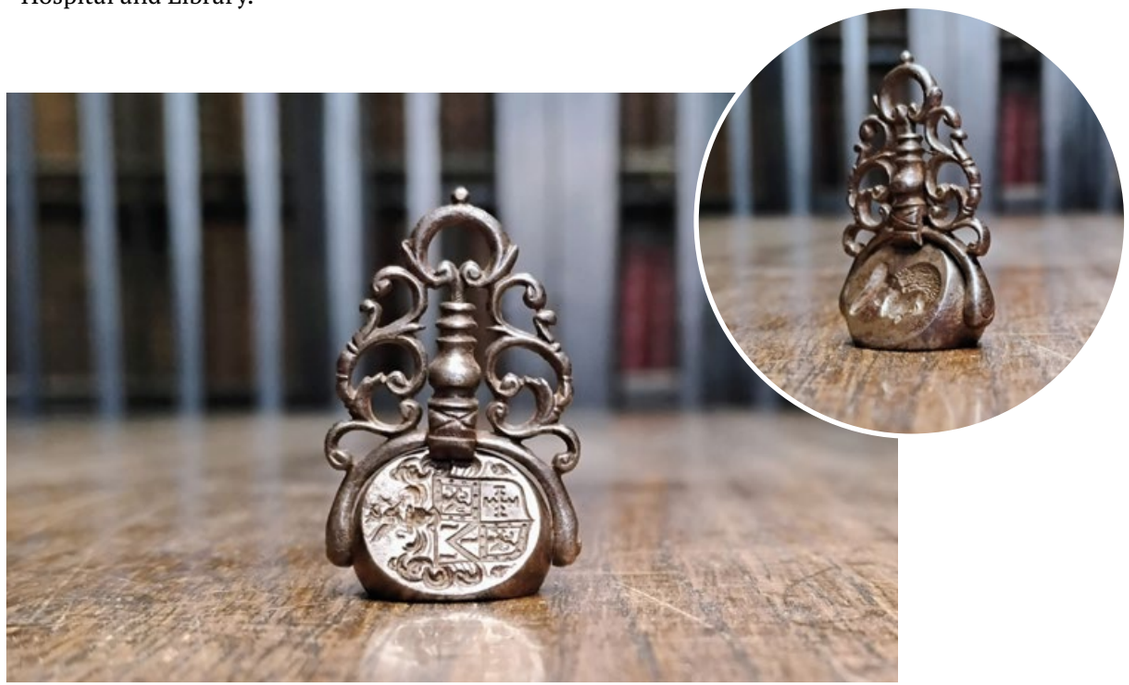
Apart from a slight tear in the middle of the document the paper assessment is in remarkably good condition and is now available to view in our public search room. It can also be ordered online under the reference OEEC/4.

We are very grateful to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries, who generously provided the funds needed to secure the purchase of this rare item when it came up for sale.

FOR CHETHAM'S LIBRARY, MANCHESTER

Triple-sided rotating fob seal bearing the arms of the Chetham family and related crest (England, c.1700). Bought from Samuel Gedge for £1,250, funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [John R. Murray Fund].

Julianne Simpson, Librarian, writes: Founded by the legacy of Humphrey Chetham in 1653, the Library holds a substantial collection of archives relating to Humphrey Chetham and the Chetham family. These are primarily contained within three major collections: Chetham's Hospital and Library Archive, Humphrey Chetham's Private Papers and the Allen Deeds. Included amongst these collections is the last will of Humphrey Chetham dated 16 December 1651, in which he details the foundation of his Library and Hospital School. Humphrey Chetham's Private Papers collection contains personal and business papers relating to Chetham, the Chetham family, and the foundation of Chetham's Hospital and Library.



Above and inset: Triple-sided rotating fob seal bearing the arms of the Chetham family, griffin and unidentified classical head.
Courtesy of Chetham's Library.

Humphrey's two nephews George and Edward were executors of his will and several generations of the family continued to have an interest in the foundation. There was a representative from the Chetham family on the Feoffees (our trustees) until 1769. We were extremely pleased that the FNL agreed to support this acquisition with a full grant.

The triple-sided matrix could make three different impressions in the wax, depending on which face was used. On one face is the Chetham achievement of arms, in heraldic terms: the crest (a demi-griffin gules charged with a cross double-crossed, or) above the escutcheon (quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent, a griffin segreant gules, within a bordure, sable, bezantée; 2nd, argent, a chevron between three crampons, gules; 3rd, gules, a cross double-crossed, or; over all charged with a crescent for difference). On the second face, the Chetham griffin crest is displayed on its own. On the third face, an as-yet-unidentified classical head appears in profile.

Although we do not know which member of the family commissioned this seal, the connection between the family, the coat of arms and Chetham's Hospital and Library is significant. The archive collections are substantial and while no personal seals have been identified, there are a number of deeds with attached wax and paper seals using the Chetham arms. The Library also holds a number of personal objects associated with the founder including a three-legged chair, the only piece of furniture in the College House buildings which is known to have belonged to Chetham. Another personal possession, and an extraordinary survival, is an ornately embroidered silk cap closely resembling the cap Chetham is wearing in his portrait in the Library Reading Room. The carving above his portrait includes the family arms and the griffin on its own is featured in carving and plasterwork throughout the building as well as being stamped on all the books.

The seal has recently been on view in the Library, as part of a *Codebreakers* display which also included recipes for invisible ink, ciphers and secret codes. We also ran a workshop on letter locking, where attendees learned how to keep their own letters secret and safe with various folding techniques secured with wax and closed with a seal just like our own Chetham seal.

FOR CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD

Robert Burton's copy of Michael Scot, *Mensa Philosophica* (1603). Bought from Antiquates Fine and Rare Books for £9,500, with the aid of a grant of £3,500 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund].

Gabriel Sewell, College Librarian, writes: With the generous support of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries, Christ Church Oxford is delighted to have purchased Robert Burton's copy of Michael Scot, *Mensa Philosophica* (Leipzig, 1603), reuniting it with Burton's other books at Christ Church Library.

Christ Church was very keen to acquire the book as Robert Burton (1577–1640) completed his degree at the college and remained there for the rest of his life. Burton was the author of *The Anatomy of Melancholy* – his life's work and only book – which was first published in 1621 and is still an influential work in the study of mental illness and depression. *The Anatomy* guided readers through the copious and often contradictory continental sources on melancholy. It went through eight editions in the 17th century and has been described as the world's first psychiatric encyclopaedia. *The Anatomy* won a wide readership among Burton's learned contemporaries across Europe and expanded relentlessly in his lifetime, as he constantly reworked the text and added extra material to each new edition; it remained popular long after his death.

Burton's extensive library is well documented, and most of the 1,740 books he is known to have possessed still survive and are recorded in Nicolas Kiessling, *The Library of Robert Burton* (Oxford, 1988). Burton used his library when writing *The Anatomy of Melancholy* and also depended on books from the Bodleian and from Christ Church. After making some personal bequests to friends, Burton bequeathed the remainder of his library to the Bodleian and to Christ Church. In all 750 volumes were selected for the Bodleian and 780 by Christ Church. The copy of *Mensa Philosophica* purchased with the support of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries was unknown to Professor Kiessling but bears all the Burton marks which he identified: his signature with a flourish at the end of 'Burton' and his cipher.

Burton acquired his books between 1594 and 1640, and the majority were published during his lifetime. He bought books new and second-hand, and many contain evidence of their use: annotations, dates of acquisition, prices paid and former owners. This core of Burton's books in Oxford forms one of the largest undispersed collections in England dating from the pre-Civil War period. Books from Burton's library appear very rarely on the market and the new acquisition is of interest to the international community of Burton researchers.

The book is now available for teaching, learning and research in the Library. It was displayed as part of the Library's exhibition *'A glut of books': Robert Burton and 17th-century libraries*, which celebrated some of the collections developed during the 17th century and now held by Christ Church.



Robert Burton's copy of Michael Scot, *Mensa Philosophica* (Leipzig, 1603), the curious bookmark bears writing in a contemporary hand, but not that of Burton. Courtesy of the Governing Body of Christ Church, Oxford, 2025.

FOR CONGLETON MUSEUM

Archive of 19 documents relating to the life and career of Sir Thomas Reade, dating from 1815 to 1846. Bought for £3,500 from a private seller, with the aid of a grant of £2,800 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Sergey Kamenskiy, Project Manager, writes: Thomas Reade, born in 1782 to surgeon William Reade in Congleton, lived in a house forming part of the building housing Congleton's medieval town hall, near the current museum site. Reade built a successful career in military and diplomatic service, participating in significant global conflicts and key missions of his time. This collection of acquired documents reveals unique details of his life, linking Congleton's local history with major international events.

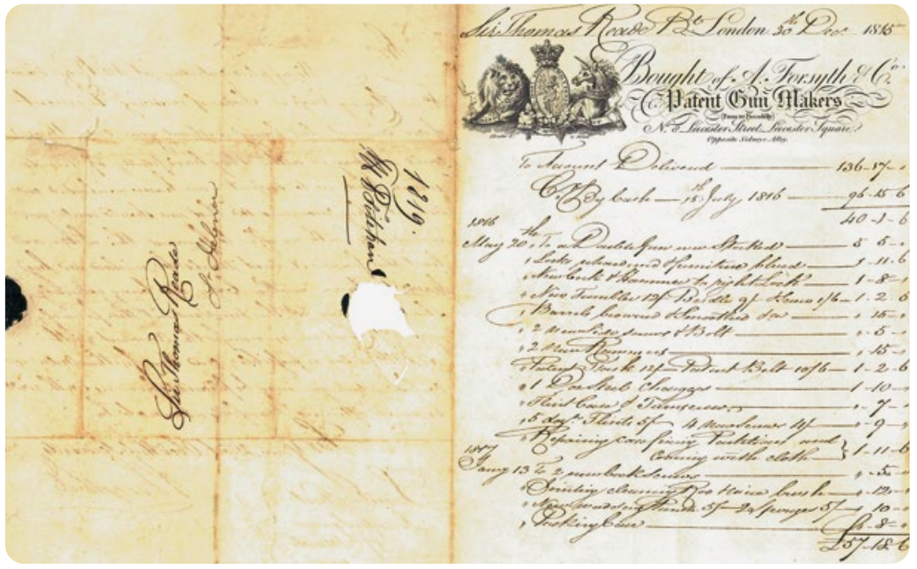
Having gained experience in the Dutch and Egyptian campaigns of the Napoleonic Wars, by 1808 Reade commanded a British-Sicilian gunboat flotilla defending Sicily from Murat's forces. Over five years, he oversaw the capture of Ischia, Procida, 76 enemy vessels, and significant field artillery. For these achievements, he was promoted to Major, and the King of Sicily awarded him the Order of St Ferdinand and of Merit. In 1815, at the age of 33, he became a Lieutenant Colonel and was appointed a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath by the Prince Regent.

The main part of the archive (16 documents) relates to Reade's next role as Deputy Governor on St Helena during the captivity of Napoleon Bonaparte. Arriving on the island in 1816, he remained there until Napoleon's death in 1821. Contemporary accounts note that Reade executed Governor Sir Hudson Lowe's orders over five years with diplomacy and resilience, avoiding conflicts among the island's officials. His affable demeanour contrasted with Lowe's stricter approach, leading Napoleon to refuse communication with the governor and instead rely on Reade as an intermediary. Reade's notebook provides insights into these interactions and includes Napoleon's remarks on Murat. The collection also contains correspondence with Sir Hudson Lowe and other officials, as well as a field map of the island, likely drawn by Reade.

Two documents in the collection pertain to Reade's subsequent tenure as British Consul General in Tunis, a role he held from 1824 until his death in 1849. During this time, Reade developed strong relations with successive Beys of Tunis. Through persistent efforts, he convinced the Bey to abolish slavery across his territories. In correspondence with the British government, the Bey attributed his actions directly to Reade's influence. Whilst in Tunis, Reade also pursued his interest in antiquities, studying Carthaginian and Roman artefacts, conducting excavations, and assembling a collection of Punic and Roman antiquities, portions of which now form part of the holdings of the British Museum.

The final document in the collection reflects Reade's personal life, concerning the payment of an overdue gunmaker's account.

In total, Sir Thomas Reade's career illustrates the complexities of British imperial and diplomatic history, as well as the personal challenges faced by those operating within these environments. This collection deepens our understanding of Reade's legacy and fosters a stronger connection between the community and one of Congleton's most remarkable figures.



Sir Thomas Reade's overdue gun makers' account, 30th December 1815. Courtesy of Congleton Museum.

FOR DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

1. Archive of Holmes & Co Carriage Builders of Derby (1813-1960s). Bought from The Carriage Foundation for £32,200, with the aid of a grant of £16,100 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Sarah Chubb, Archives & Local Studies Manager, writes: In the 19th century, Holmes & Co of Derby was one of the most respected carriage building companies in the country, supplying carriages to royal and aristocratic clients. The firm was established in 1803 by Charles Holmes (1785-1835), son of a Lichfield coach builder and harness maker. It was significantly expanded by Charles's sons, Herbert and Arthur, so that it ultimately took over the Lichfield business and established workshops and/or showrooms in London, Sheffield, Burton-on-Trent and even Natal (South Africa).

In 1923, Holmes & Co merged with another Derby coach builder, Sanderson & Sons, to become Sanderson & Holmes Ltd. By this time the company had transitioned to building coachwork for car manufacturers including Rolls Royce. Derbyshire Record Office already holds the archive of Sanderson & Holmes of Derby, which comprises financial records 1887-1963. The earlier history of the firm, and details about the carriages and cars that the company produced, was missing from this archive; a gap which the Holmes & Co material redresses.

The Holmes & Co material documents the firm's activities from the 1810s to the 1950s. It includes colour drawings of the many types of carriages produced, as well as records of customers including significant Derbyshire people such as the Arkwright and Strutt families, connecting the archive to the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site. The firm's international trade is documented with the export of carriages across the globe. Highlights include pen-and-ink, watercolour and gouache drawings of coach designs signed by artist J. Gilfoy, a bound ledger detailing work commissioned by and executed for Queen Victoria from 1849-61, photographs of a landau used by the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) during his tour of India in 1875-6, and the Maharajah of Kutch's barouche.

The archive is considered by the Carriage Foundation, a group of experts on horse-drawn carriages, to be the largest amount of material connected to any one British coach maker to surface to date. Nothing on this scale, relating the entire story of one firm and allowing researchers to make connections between people and their mode of transport, is known to exist. As well as its strong local interest, it is therefore an archive of international importance to carriage historians and collectors.



Selection of letters, images and PR materials from the archive of Holmes & Co Carriage Builders of Derby (1813-1960s).
Courtesy of Derbyshire Record Office.

2. A letter, with copy, to William Philp Perrin from his Jamaican attorneys relating to plantations in Jamaica, 1783. Bought from Auger Down Books of Vermont, USA, for £525, funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Sarah Chubb, Archives & Local Studies Manager, writes: Derbyshire Record Office has held the archive of the Fitzherberts of Tissington Hall since the 1960s. The Fitzherbert archive is particularly significant due to its records of plantations in Barbados and Jamaica which came into the family through marriage with the Perrin family; there are over 11,738 documents for the period 1683-1898. Sadly, in 1988, the family withdrew several hundred documents relating to the Caribbean estates for sale at auction. The remainder of the archive was accepted in lieu of inheritance tax in 1994.

In 2024, Derbyshire Record Office was contacted by an American book dealer who had acquired one of the letters, with its contemporary copy, which had been sold in 1988 – the reference numbers were written on the letters, so he was easily able to track them back to Derbyshire Record Office, and he offered to sell them to us.

We were keen to purchase the letter as its contents are particularly interesting. For example, the owner of the Jamaican plantations, William Philp Perrin, wanted to increase the number of enslaved people on his estate and had suggested the use of enslaved Africans from America who had recently been transported to Jamaica. The attorney advised against this as 'those … who have been inured to Jobbing and the drudgery work upon Estates, are most certainly your object, and by far the more preferable'.

The letter also discusses Robert Laing (1767-1833), the son of Malcolm Laing (1718-1781), Perrin's Jamaican attorney, and Elizabeth Fickle (1736-1776) 'a free mulatto woman'. Robert Laing was considering studying law, and the question of his skin colour, and how this would affect his future in either Jamaica or England is considered in the letter: 'We have consulted with Doctor Nasmyth and other friends of his late father who are all of Opinion that the circumstance of Colour, which you seem to think will operate against him in England, will still be in greater force here, and upon the whole that the difficultys (sic) will be

found more numerous here than at Home.' This is one of a series of letters that discuss Elizabeth Fickle and her son Robert, who ultimately became a successful London barrister.

This single document, therefore, provides an insight into the abhorrent nature of the slave trade and the wretched lives of the enslaved, as well as the struggles with racism experienced by those of mixed European and African parentage in the 18th century. We are extremely grateful to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for their grant, which has enabled us to return this letter to the Fitzherbert archive.



A letter, with copy, to William Philp Perrin from his Jamaican attorneys relating to plantations in Jamaica, 1783.
Courtesy of Derbyshire Record Office.

3. 'A Tour through Derbyshire' by Francis Robert Raines, illustrated by George Shaw (1829). Bought from Jonathan Frost Rare Books, Manuscripts & Ephemera for £1,400, funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Sarah Chubb, Archives & Local Studies Manager, writes: On 8 June 1829, two young men, Francis Raines aged 24 and George Shaw aged 18, set off in Shaw's gig from Greenfield (near Saddleworth, where Raines was curate) for a 'jaunt' into Derbyshire. After crossing the county boundary, they left the gig at Hayfield and proceeded on foot through Chapel-en-le-Frith, Castleton and Chatsworth to Matlock Bath, returning past Haddon Hall, through Bakewell and Buxton.

Francis Robert Raines (1805-1878), born in Whitby, Yorkshire, was ordained in 1828 and in 1832 became vicar of Milnrow, Lancashire where he remained until his death. His friend George Shaw (1810-1876), born in Uppermill, Yorkshire, ultimately became an architect specialising in Gothic revival churches. Both young men had antiquarian interests; in later life, Raines transcribed documents and edited numerous publications, and Shaw became an antiquary and collector.

Their antiquarianism is clearly displayed in the entertaining and beautifully illustrated travel journal that the pair produced. Churches and historic buildings are described, sketched and painted in detail. The two also evidenced a great appreciation for the picturesque, and their tour was aimed not just at historic buildings but sublime landscapes that fulfilled the Romantic sensibilities of the time. Middleton Dale, for instance, inspired Raines to write:

> *'The foliage scattered over the precipitous rocks – the exuberance of the Ivy – the uncouth forms which present themselves in the shade – the frowning majesty of some of ye projecting crags – the varied twinings of a transparent brook which flows at the base of one chain of the rocs – form a combination of beauties which renders the scenery unrivalled. Many a day of gloom will be past, and many a fervid feeling will vanish, 'Ere the bloom of that Valley shall fade from my heart.'*

Like many tourists, though, they encountered tribulations along the way, such as being refused entry to Chatsworth House because they didn't arrive during the opening hours…

> *'Poor grievously chagrined! Both disappointed and annoyed! Quite unlike Stoics, we evinced our morbid feelings in no measured language.' They then spent 'a silent evening at the Devonshire Arms. We ruminated upon the toils and disappointment with which we had met during the day.'*

They gained entry to the house the next morning, however, so all was not lost, and the magnificence of the scenery at Matlock Bath was clearly a highlight:

> *'We strayed at summer's sunset hour amid the bright & resplendent glories of nature. We were filled with amazement, rapture, and felicity! Radiant with joy, the eye glistened, & the tongues spake with triumph like the morning stars at the birth of Creation! Scenes, pregnant with glory – farewell!'*

Derbyshire Record Office holds many travel diaries, but very few for our own county, so we are delighted to have been able to purchase this charming diary with the assistance of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.



An opening of the journal recording their visit to Chapel-en-le-Frith, with Shaw's sketch of a conventicle.
Courtesy of Derbyshire Record Office.

FOR DORSET HISTORY CENTRE

Fair copy manuscript of the poem 'The Departure' by Thomas Hardy, signed by the poet, c.1899. Bought from Freeman's Hindman, Chicago (7 June 2024, Lot 190) for $3,275 (£2,808 including carriage) which was funded in full by the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [John R. Murray Fund].

Sam Johnston, Service Manager for Archives and Records writes: This fair copy poem acquired with a photographic portrait of Hardy (accession 12173) was identified within a larger collection of Thomas Hardy material, principally printed books, offered for sale by auction in Chicago in June 2024. The poem had been sold at Sotheby's in 2005 and re-appeared at a dealership in Massachusetts in 2014 where it was acquired by the private collector who ultimately sold it again in Chicago. It is therefore hugely satisfying to bring this important piece of Hardy's poetic output back to Dorset History Centre (DHC) in his home town of Dorchester. Whilst Hardy is best known for his novels, his poetry is regarded by some as amongst his finest output.

This version of 'The Departure' was published by the *Daily Chronicle* on 25 October 1899 but existed in that form only briefly. When Hardy published the poem in *Poems of the Past and the Present* (1902), he had changed the title to 'Embarcation' and altered the 8th line. The poem describes troops leaving for the Boer War and Hardy's generally less than positive view of men setting out to participate in a conflict from which many would in all likelihood not return. The poem ends, 'Wives, sisters, parents, wave white hands and smile / As if they knew not that they weep the while.'

'The Departure' connects directly to a letter from Thomas Hardy sent in November 1899 to Florence Henniker and held in the collection at DHC. In the letter, Hardy responds to Henniker's view of the sonnet and describes seeing 5,000 troops depart from Southampton, and the Battery of the Artillery leave Dorchester. The letter also mentions further verses which Hardy published in the *Graphic*. A manuscript for one of these, 'The Going of the Battery', is held by DHC in the Stevens-Cox collection (purchased in 2020 with assistance from FNL). Acquisition of 'The Departed' allows researchers to view the letter and the two related poems in Hardy's hand side by side.

The poem will be incorporated into the wider Hardy cataloguing project currently underway and due to be completed in September 2025. This project will provide full online access to the entire Dorchester-based Hardy archive.

Dorset History Centre is extremely grateful once again to the generosity of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for its support, speed and encouragement in acquiring this material.



Photograph of Thomas Hardy and fair copy of 'The Departure' (accession 12137).
Courtesy of Dorset History Centre.

FOR THE EDWARD THOMAS FELLOWSHIP AND THEIR CENTRE AT PETERSFIELD MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

1. **First edition (1908) publication of *A Second Book of Drawings*, by James Guthrie (1874-1952), published by T.N. Foulis, London and Edinburgh, with an introduction by the writer, literary critic and poet Edward Thomas (1878-1917). Bought from Michael R. Thompson Rare Books, Los Angeles, for US$1,000 (£780) with the aid of a grant of £700 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.**

Jeremy Mitchell, Chair of the Edward Thomas Fellowship and Keeper of the Collections in the Edward Thomas Centre, writes: The FNL continues to be most generous to Petersfield Museum and Art Gallery and The Edward Thomas Fellowship as we add manuscripts and signed books to the late Tim Wilton-Steer's collection held in the Edward Thomas Study Centre at the Museum and Gallery.

Whilst other repositories holding Edward Thomas material, such as the National Library of Wales and Cardiff University, have a wide range of signed or manuscript items, our own collection has few such items and we have been able to continue our policy of increasing interest in the collection through the addition of items such as these.

Edward Thomas was a literary critic, writer and, ultimately, poet who was killed in the First World War at the beginning, literally, of the Battle of Arras on Easter Monday, 9 April 1917.

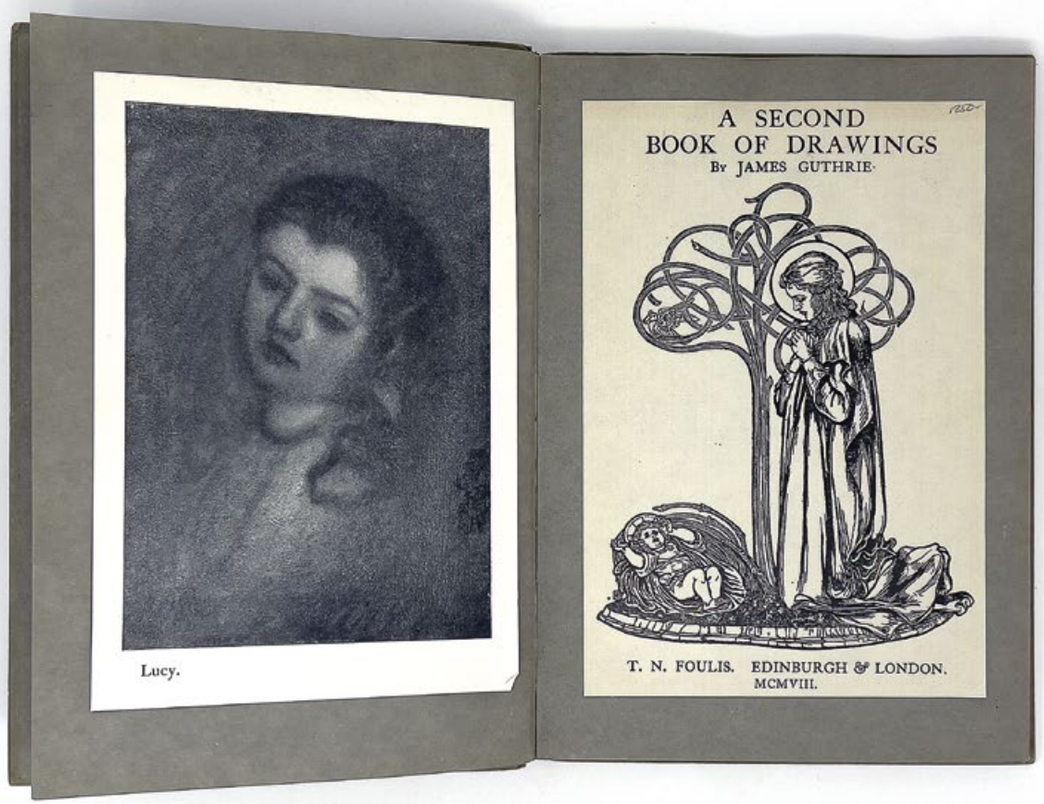
Prior to writing the 144 poems for which he is now most well-known (*Adlestrop, Tall Nettles* and *As The Team's Head Brass* for instance) from December 1914, it was as a literary critic and reviewer for publications such as the *Daily Chronicle* (from as early as 1900) that he made his name as one of those from whom a favourable review was most widely sought.

Edward Thomas was introduced to the artist-craftsman James Guthrie, owner of the Pear Tree Press, then based in South Harting near Petersfield, by their mutual friend Gordon Bottomley, who had met Guthrie in 1905. However, Thomas had reviewed an earlier publication by Guthrie in 1903. In 1899 Guthrie had founded the Pear Tree Press, where he explored intaglio printing and other artistic techniques.

When Thomas moved to Steep, also near Petersfield, in 1906 his friendship with Guthrie grew strong due to their shared interests and it is unsurprising that Thomas was asked to write the introduction to this important, and rare, volume of Guthrie drawings.

Guthrie also went on to be an early printer of Thomas's poems (under the pseudonym Edward Eastaway), usually in pairs, including the even rarer edition of *Six Poems* in 1916.

A Second Book of Drawings is a significant work in the realm of early 20th-century British art and private press publications.



Opening pages of *A Second Book of Drawings*, featuring drawings by James Guthrie. Courtesy of the Edward Thomas Fellowship.

2. Third edition (1893) of *Wild Life in a Southern County*, by Richard Jefferies (1848–1887), and first edition (1909) of *Richard Jefferies: His Life and Work*, by Edward Thomas. Within this book is an autograph manuscript letter dated 10 xii 09 from Edward Thomas (1878-1917) to a Mr Richard Porteous. Bought from Noel Crack Bookseller for £1,000, with the aid of a grant of £500 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

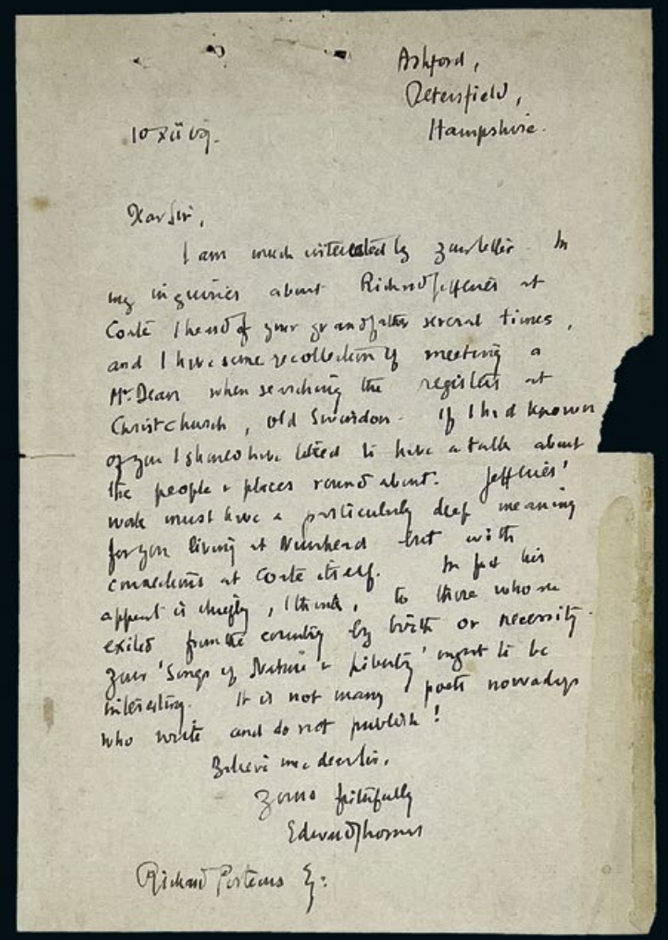
Jeremy Mitchell writes: A second grant from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries in 2024 enabled the acquisition of this important set of two books and a letter connecting, between them, Thomas's research into and writing of what was, at the time, the most comprehensive study of the life and work of the writer and naturalist Richard Jefferies.

Richard Jefferies: His Life and Work remains one of the key works that significantly contributed to the understanding of Jefferies as a writer and naturalist. Thomas's insightful interpretation and literary sensitivity made this biography more than just a factual account; it connected Jefferies' work with broader themes of nature, rural life, and philosophical reflection. Thomas's poetic sensibility brought a depth to the analysis, and it helped elevate Jefferies' reputation in literary and cultural circles.

The letter contained within this book, and written in the year of its publication, is a change from the general 'business' style of other letters held within our collections and contains personal references to places either visited by or known to Thomas and the recipient Richard Porteous. Although we have not yet been able to identify Porteous, work continues in that respect.

Wild Life in a Southern County by Richard Jefferies, originally published in 1879, is considered one of his most important works, marking a significant point in his career and in the development of English nature writing. It clearly had a significant effect upon a young Edward Thomas whom we know to have been deeply influenced by Jefferies' writing, and Thomas's first prose work, *The Woodland Life*, reflects this influence in both content and approach.

Although not bearing an inscription this book, through pencil annotations, has been identified as one used by Edward Thomas for research when writing his biography of Richard Jefferies (*Richard Jefferies: His Life and Work)*, published by Hutchinson & Co (1909). Within this copy of *Wild Life* there are many pencil annotations which Noel Crack has identified with passages in Thomas's book and which the Edward Thomas Fellowship have subsequently confirmed to have been in the latter's hand. A copy of the cross-reference work has been generously supplied by the seller and is held with the book.


Ashford,
Petersfield,
Hampshire.
10 xii 09.

Dear Sir,

I am much interested by your letter in my inquiries about Richard Jefferies at Coate. I heard of your grandfather several times, and I have some recollection of meeting a Mr Dean when searching the registers at Christchurch, Old Swindon. If I had known of you I should have called to hear a talk about the people & places round about. Jefferies' work must have a particularly deep meaning for you living at Burnhead but with enactments at Coate itself. In fact his appeal is chiefly, I think, to those who are exiles from the country by birth or necessity. Your 'Songs of Nature & Liberty' ought to be interesting. It is not many poets nowadays who write and do not publish!

Believe me dear Sir,
Yours faithfully
Edward Thomas

Richard Porteous Esq.

Thomas's letter to Richard Porteous. Courtesy of the Edward Thomas Fellowship.

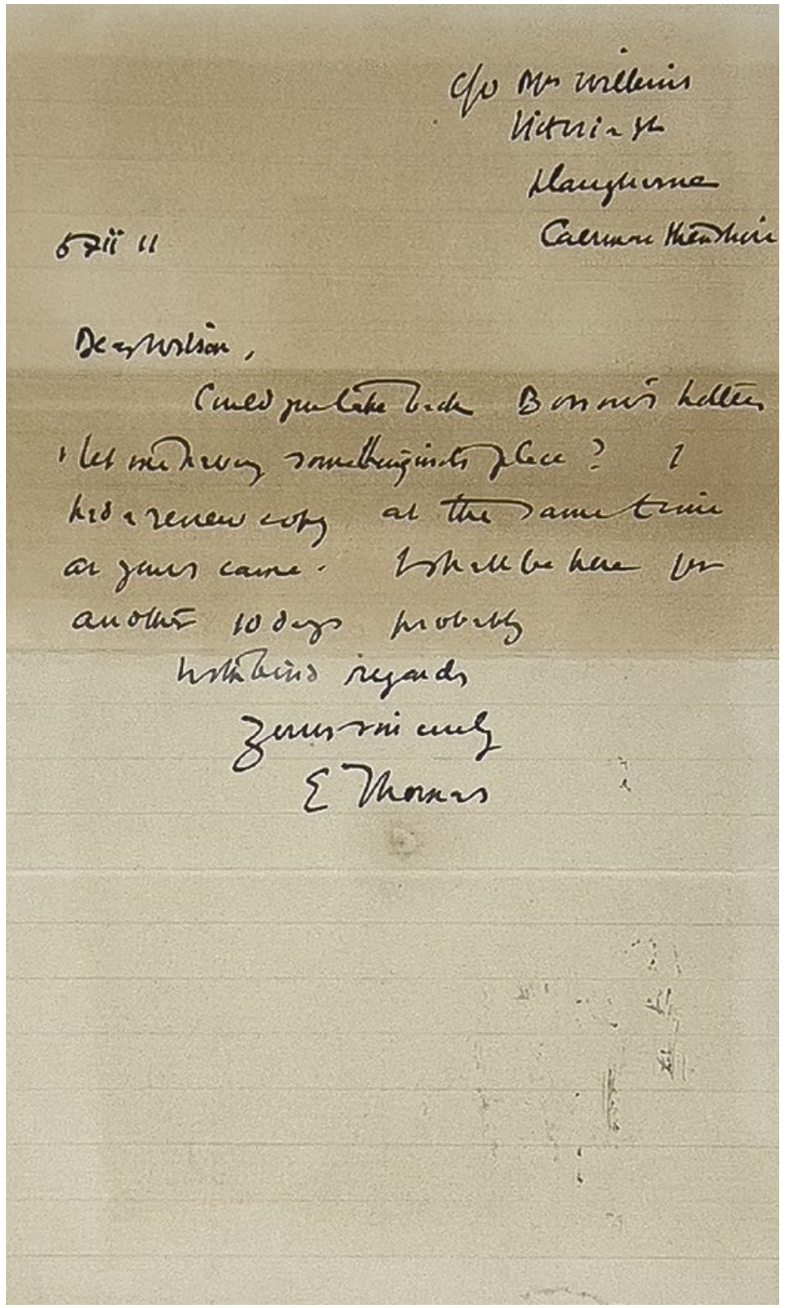
3. Autograph manuscript letter dated 6 xii 11 from Edward Thomas to 'Dear Wilson' regarding a proposed exchange of books on George Borrow. Bought from Maggs Brothers for £900, with the aid of a grant for £700 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Jeremy Mitchell writes: This letter was written towards the end of a difficult year for Edward Thomas, one in which he would have completed seven different prose works and was exhausted. At this time, when he had gone to Laugharne in early November for a week's respite, he was working on a book about George Borrow, re-reading the proofs of *The Icknield Way* and beginning preliminary readings for a study of Swinburne.

Thomas eventually stayed in Laugharne for over seven weeks, travelling to London for a week, on 17 December 1911, before returning to Steep on Christmas Eve. We know that, during the week in London, as well as signing contracts with Secker on two other books, he handed over the completed *George Borrow* to Chapman and Hall (a first edition copy is held in the Study Centre).

The 'Dear Wilson' in this letter is most likely John Gideon Wilson (1876-1963) who, according to Sir Basil Blackwell, was 'the most famous English Bookseller of his time'. Wilson was proprietor of the prestigious London firm of J. & E. Bumpus Ltd, 477 Oxford Street. The letter is a fairly typical example of the commercial letters written by Thomas that occasionally come up for sale and as such is a worthy addition to the small but growing collection that the Edward Thomas Fellowship now holds and that are readily accessible in its Study Centre at Petersfield Museum and Art Gallery.

The generous support of FNL in the acquisition of this letter also allowed the Edward Thomas Fellowship to use other funds to acquire a rare copy of *Form* Volume 1, Number 1, published by Austin Spare in April 1916. Originally intended as a quarterly publication, Number 2 was published in 1917, followed by three other volumes in the early 1920s, before it closed.



Letter from Edward Thomas to 'Dear Wilson'. Courtesy of the Edward Thomas Fellowship.

This particular edition is very important as it became the first to publish the Edward Eastaway (Thomas) poems *Lob and Words*. Thomas initially wrote his poetry under the pseudonym Eastaway (a family name) as he did not want his poetry to be pre-judged against his prose and literary criticism – the latter was always true but not always flattering!

Whilst no direct support was provided by the Friends of the Nations' Libraries towards the acquisition costs of £508, earlier grants ensured the Fellowship had funds available to complete the purchase as soon as the publication was made available by the seller in Canada. Thank you again to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries, its Trustees and supporters for making all these acquisitions possible during 2024 and adding to the resources available in the Edward Thomas Study Centre at Petersfield Museum and Art Gallery.

FOR EMERY WALKER TRUST, HAMMERSMITH

The English Bible, five volumes (1902-1905), published by the Doves Press, Hammersmith. Bought from Sophie Schneideman Rare Books for £15,000, with the aid of a grand of £10,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [Unwin Trust Fund].

Taryn Power, Curator, writes: The Emery Walker Trust is very grateful for the generous support of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries in the acquisition of all five volumes of an original 1902-1905 edition of the Doves Press *English Bible*. We have long been looking for a Doves Press book to add to our collection. With this grant, we have been able to acquire the Bible which is considered both the crowning glory of the Doves Press' production and a key chapter in Emery Walker's professional career.

Emery Walker (1851-1933) was a key member of the Arts and Crafts movement, particularly through his expertise as a typographer. After collaborating with his close friend and neighbour William Morris on the Kelmscott Press, Emery Walker worked with another neighbour, Thomas James Cobden-Sanderson, who had established a bookbinding workshop near The Dove pub in Upper Mall, Hammersmith. Together, they founded the Doves Press in 1900, with Walker overseeing the technical aspects and Cobden-Sanderson choosing the books to produce and their design.

The Doves Press produced 40 books between 1900 and 1916; the *English Bible* was the most widely acclaimed. Printed in 16pt Doves type, interspersed with red initial letters designed by Edward Johnston and bound in plain vellum, the *English Bible* embodies the elegant simplicity for which the Doves Press was known. A review of the second volume in the *Manchester Guardian*, March 1904, stated 'It is something, surely, that in our own day such a masterpiece of workmanship can be and is produced … As for the printing of these volumes, nothing more can be said than that they rank with the works of the most noted craftsmen … Everything has been done that time, skill, care, knowledge, and true workmanship can do to produce a perfect book.' Such was the popularity of the editions that all copies of the Doves *English Bible* were sold before the print run was complete, even though advance payment was required.

Since we acquired this edition earlier this year, The *English Bible* has been featured in our exhibition *Printing Partnerships: Emery Walker & the Private Press Movement*, where it plays an important role in highlighting a key chapter in not only the history of the private press movement but in Walker's professional life. It will continue to act as a key artefact in telling the story of this historic house and the people who lived in it.



Above: The five volumes of The English Bible published by the Doves Press on display at Emery Walker's House. Inset: Detail. © Daniel Faoro and courtesy of Emery Walker Trust.

FOR ESSEX RECORD OFFICE

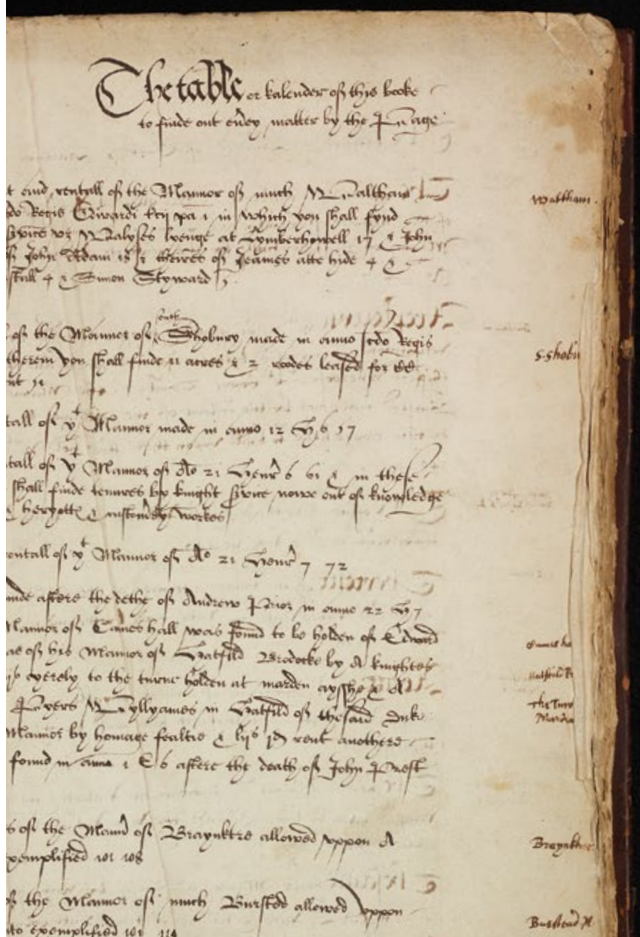
During the year FNL awarded five grants, to a total value of £14,731, to Essex Record Office. Several of the items acquired at different times were from the Foyle collection of material from Beeleigh Abbey so these are described together under 1 and 2 rather than in strict order by grant awarded.

1. **Survey of the estates in Essex of Robert Rich (1559-1619), 3rd Baron Rich and 1st Earl of Warwick (3rd creation), circa 1580-1610. Bought from Dominic Winter Auctions (31 January, 2024, Lot 16) for £6,960, with the aid of a grant of £5,568 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [John R. Murray Fund].**

Richard Anderson, Archive and Collections Lead, writes: Robert Rich, the great landowner for whom this extraordinary survey was made, was grandson of Richard Rich, 1st Baron Rich (1496/7-1567), the first Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations. The Court was established to administer the assets of dissolved religious houses, and by 1547 Rich had personally acquired 26 manors from such dissolved foundations. By the time of this extensive survey newly acquired for the Essex Record Office, the Rich family estates in Essex covered large parts of the county. Robert Rich, who inherited the title and estates in 1580 and 1581, became one of the wealthiest men in England, and was created Earl of Warwick on 6th August 1618 on payment of £10,000.

The survey forms a manuscript volume of 485 leaves, tightly rebound. There are copies of earlier rentals, court rolls, tenures, liberties and extensive details of Rich's property in Braintree, Broomfield, Great Waltham, Hatfield Broad Oak, the Dengie peninsula and many other parts of Essex. Rich's lands were particularly concentrated in the Rochford Hundred and Honour of Rayleigh, where from 1550 Rochford Hall was the family's regional seat. The *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* estimates that more than 70 manors in the county were held by Robert at the time of his death. The purpose of the survey was therefore in large part to generate a complete list of properties, rights and income – such as from rents and profits of court; but it was also to detail the evidence underpinning family ownership.

The latest documents transcribed are dated 1610, although the survey is headed 'made at the request of the said Lord Ryche by John Cooke … beginning on April 5 of the 22 year of the reign of Elizabeth', this being 1580, the year in which Robert's inheritance of estates began. The survey will make a particularly useful reference tool when seen in comparison with other records of the Rich family, such as an earlier rental of 1577 already held at Essex Record Office. Also at Essex Record Office are surveys from 1600 of the manors of Prittlewell, Braintree and White Notley. Moreover, even for the Prittlewell manors these record only freeholds, copyholds and demesne land, not the many various sources of manorial income that are included in the survey volume. Other surviving related family records are spread widely, from the British Library to Alnwick Castle, but this is by far the most comprehensive administrative record.


The table or kalender of this booke to finde out euery matter by the figures

The manuscript of the survey is likely to have passed to the Earls (later Dukes) of Manchester through Anne, daughter of Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick, who married Edward Montagu, 2nd Earl of Manchester, in 1626. Unusually, provenance can be traced simply through the bookplates: firstly of Charles Montagu, 1st Duke of Manchester (1662-1722), complete with Kimbolton Castle shelfmark ticket and armorial bearing; and secondly, the burgundy morocco gilt bookplate of W. A. Foyle (1885-1963). The volume was bought by Christopher Foyle at the Christie's sale in 2000 and was sold again as part of his library in 2024. Essex Record Office is indebted to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for their aid in this purchase, without which the acquisition of the volume would simply not have been possible.

First page of Survey of Essex Lands of Robert Rich.
Courtesy of Essex Record Office.

2. Four lots of medieval and early modern deeds of Essex formerly among collections of Beeleigh Abbey Library, circa 1280-1645. Bought from:

i. Dominic Winter Auctions (31 January, 2024, Lots 1 and 2) for £3,956, with the aid of a grant of £2,517 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [John R. Murray Fund].

ii. By private treaty sale through Dominic Winter (22 April 2024) for £620, funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [John R. Murray Fund].

iii. Chiswick Auctions (15 September 2024, Lot 404) for £3,673, with the aid of a grant of £2,571 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Total for all items £8,249, bought with the aid of grants to a total of £5,708 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries

Richard Anderson writes: During the middle of the 20th century the Foyle family of bookselling fame acquired for their library at Beeleigh Abbey, lying just upstream of Maldon in Essex, an extraordinary range of books and manuscripts. Among the 10,000 items from the Library recently auctioned at two sales there featured a number of early title deeds illustrating property transfer and ownership in Essex back to the 13th century. At the first of the two sales, held in October 2023, Essex Record Office bid on two lots of deeds without success, dampening expectation that a local collection in public ownership might ever be possible from this source.

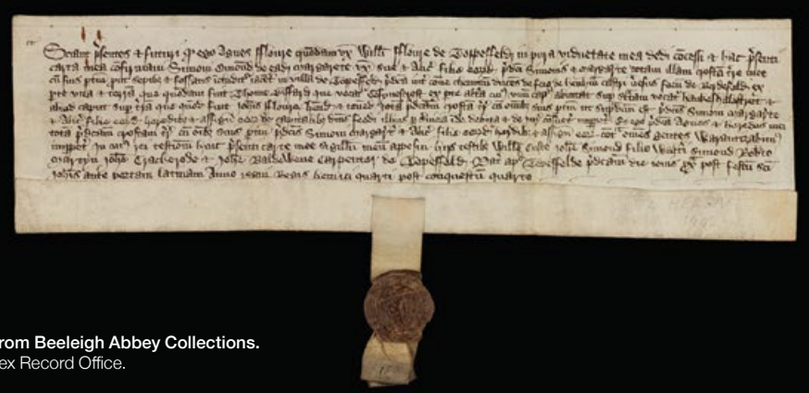
However, at the second sale in January 2024, the start of such a collection was secured with 15 pre-Reformation deeds and three further deeds of the 1540s, all in excellent condition, as the very first two lots of the sale. With excellent descriptions now provided by Christopher Whittick of Arundel Castle Archives, these deeds are the most important medieval records to be acquired by the Essex Record Office for decades. Two further lots of deeds were also acquired at the sale with the assistance of a range of local funders, as well as the magnificent survey and rental of the lands of Robert Rich (described above).

The earliest deed is a grant of rents in Brentwood from the reign of Edward I, Robert Haldan of Barstable Hundred granting an annual rent of two shillings and sixpence to Ralph de la Kersevere, to be held of Robert Haldan for the

charming 'rent of a clove at Easter'. A 1363 grant of a meadow in Stisted is the earliest deed to bear a fine seal, sufficiently well-preserved to have its heraldic blazon clearly described for the catalogue. Essex Record Office had already been undertaking a programme of cleaning and remounting its early deeds with seals and was able readily to incorporate the Beeleigh Abbey deeds into this programme during the spring of 2024: each deed was individually foldered and those bearing pendant seals flattened, with seals stabilised and encased.

As of February 2024, Essex Record Office was expecting that this would be the full extent of the collection. However, shortly thereafter a small collection of 'strays' was offered, including a 1546 receipt bearing the signature of Richard Rich, 1st Baron Rich (1497/8-1567). The Friends of the Nations' Libraries very generously funded in full their acquisition by private treaty for Essex Record Office. These fit directly into the earlier sequence, which includes the related 1546 deed of conveyance from Richard Rich to George Brooke.

However, the greatest surprise was to find five of the seven deeds which formed one of the October 2023 lots, appearing again for sale with a different auctioneer less than a year later. These important records of the Honywood family of Marks Hall, Coggeshall, gave the Essex Record Office a second chance – this time successful – to acquire items which it had previously been disappointed not to secure. Thomas Honywood (1586-1666) was a Parliamentarian officer and significant figure in Essex history, and the five deeds of 1593 to 1645 have ensured that, even if in sections, an unlikely but valuable historical resource has been formed for the county out of the Beeleigh Abbey library dispersal.



Grant of 1403 from Beeleigh Abbey Collections.
Courtesy of Essex Record Office.

3. Map of lands of Manor of Hempstead Hall in Essex surveyed by Benjamin Hare, 1651. Bought from Bruce Marshall Rare Books for £4,000, with the aid of a grant of £2,800 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Richard Anderson writes: This is a high-quality work of cartography for its period by the London-based mapmaker Benjamin Hare, whose earlier surveys – for example of St Albans in 1634 and of Harley family lands in west Cambridgeshire in 1638 – are regionally important. Although Essex Record Office has fine collections of early 17th-century maps, notably of the two surveyors often called the 'Walkers of Hanningfield' (one of whose maps the Friends of the Nations' Libraries also enabled Essex Record Office to buy in 2022), Hare's survey of Hempstead was not previously known to us. This is perhaps unsurprising since it appears to have descended entirely through the family ownership of the Munro of Lindertis baronets, being eventually acquired in Boston, USA, prior to its appearance in the vendor's catalogue, *Atlases, Globes and Cartography 2024*, as lot 17.



The map complements admirably the existing resources at Essex Record Office for the parish of Hempstead. Comparison with a 1618 survey probably by Thomas Waterman, illustrates some changes in the intervening 30 years. Essex Record Office also holds all the 29 entries listed for the Manor of Hempstead in the Manorial Documents Register. Hare's map is consistently artistically presented, with fine colour, and has responded well to vellum parchment relaxation enabling it to be flattened and placed within manilla covers; it was previously loosely rolled, although was likely earlier framed.

The manor has a particularly interesting history at this period, the lordship being purchased in 1647 by Eliab Harvey (1589/90-1661). Eliab's brother William Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of blood, was later buried in the parish church where he has a striking tomb. The manor, covering the majority of the parish, was only one among Eliab's Essex acquisitions, which also included Hempstead's smaller manor of Winklows and Goldinghams alias Crouchmans, both of which remained in the Harvey family into the 19th century. Although a Royalist and fined as well as briefly imprisoned at the end of the Civil War, Eliab Harvey's trading wealth enabled descendants to become significant figures in Essex, building a substantial estate at Rolls Park in Chigwell.

The full description by Hare on the map's cartouche reads: 'The Survey and Lyneat description of the several Lands of the Manor of Hempstead Hall in the Parish of Hempstead in the County of Essex with the true content and quantity of each particular meadow, pasture, arrable field and wood thereto belonging according to perambulation and admeasurement hereof.' Embellishment with coat of arms, compass rose, and scale with large pair of dividers, complete the unaltered original.

Opposite: Map of Hempstead surveyed by Hare (large images of this map can be found on the inside covers of this publication).
Courtesy of Essex Record Office.

4. Two maps of property of Samuel Day in Stansted Mountfitchet, Birchanger and Ugley, 1783, with abstracts of Quaker sufferings, 1733 and 1738. Bought from Sworders Fine Art Auctions for £936 (27 October, 2024, lot 211), with the aid of a grant of £655 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries

Richard Anderson writes: This was a fascinating lot, as was recognised by the auctioneers: Sworders produced a short article on their website in advance of the sale titled 'Stansted and the Rumblings of Religious Reform'. The text highlighted the position of Stansted as a centre for the Society of Friends, first recorded as meeting there in 1696, and the Day family's role among local Quakers. (Regrettably the article misdates one of the maps to 1703, both being clearly from *circa* 1783.)

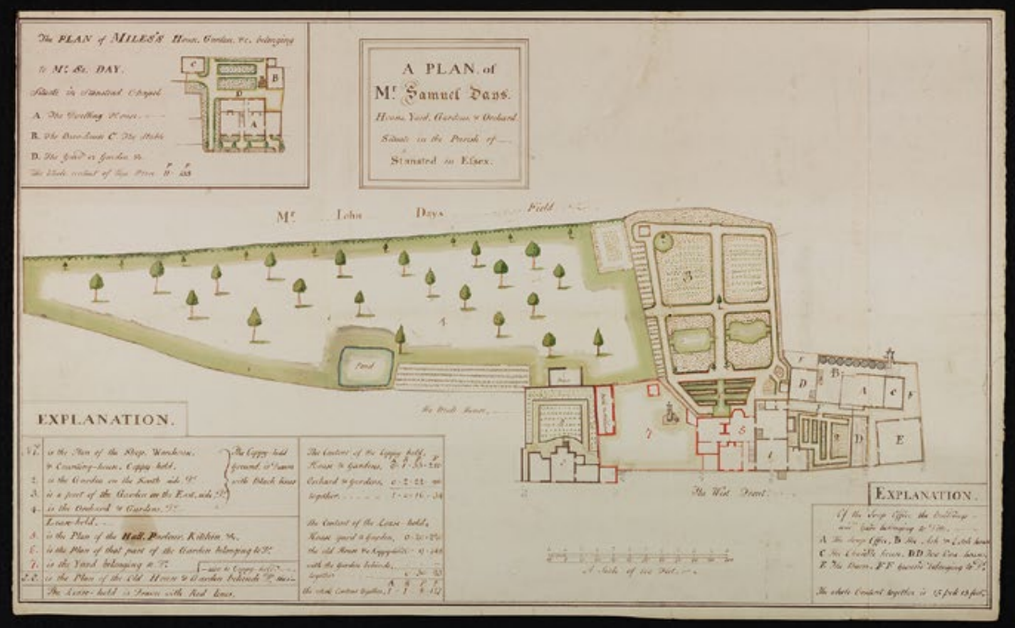
The client for the two maps, Samuel Day, was indeed a member of a significant local Quaker family, John Day being among the signatories to the original lease of the Quaker cemetery plot. In 1887 the local historian John Joshua Green viewed the maps made for Samuel, and made colour traced copies of them. These drawings had already come to the Essex Record Office, forming part of a large collection of later material of the Green and Day families, along with memorabilia of the grocery business which later occupied the Stansted site. Unfortunately, these 1887 copies are not in sufficiently good condition to be produced to readers, and it was therefore of particular interest to Essex Record Office to be able to reunite the originals with Green's copies. The connection is especially close since we know that Samuel Day's land passed to John Joshua Green's family (Peter Sanders, *On the Beaten Track: A History of Stansted Mountfitchet*, p.171 ff. Stansted Mountfitchet Local History Society, 2016).

Although covering small areas of property, the maps are of regional importance in that there is only one other surviving set of drawings by the Essex surveyor Daniel Warner known to exist (q.v. Sarah Bendall, *Dictionary of land surveyors and local map-makers of Great Britain and Ireland 1530-1850* (London, 1997)). These are also held by Essex Record Office, among collections of the former Stansted Congregational Church.

The two maps are – in a sense – a beautifully bourgeois example of an aristocratic form: the larger has everything you might expect in an estate map, saving perhaps an achievement of arms. The surveyor, Daniel Warner, was a carpenter by trade, which may account for a somewhat professional interest in the buildings. For example, Warner includes in the smaller plan of Miles's House a letter key to the function of all spaces in the 'soap office', although the soap factory itself appears not to have been surveyed. The map also reveals the layout of the gardens with ponds, drawings of three pumps and the orchard trees, and even a fence in front of the house. The colouring in green, red, blue, yellow and grey has faded remarkably little given that the map was formerly both framed and folded.

The abstracts of Quaker sufferings are an additional useful record for researchers, although these form only volumes one and three of the published sequence, but importantly for local searchers Essex sufferings are within the 1738 volume. They have good bindings and complete a splendid acquisition.

Map of House and Grounds of Samuel Day in Stansted. Courtesy of Essex Record Office.



FOR THE GARDEN MUSEUM, LAMBETH, (ARCHIVE OF GARDEN DESIGN)

The archive of the Nesfield Family, comprising their garden design business records, and a large quantity of the watercolour works of William Andrews Nesfield (1794-1881). Bought from a private vendor for £157,287 with the aid of a grant of £13,107 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [John R. Murray Fund].

Rob Hillman, Archivist, writes: The story of a painter-turned-garden designer is one that comes up repeatedly in the records we hold, but rarely as clearly as in the case of the Nesfield archive.

After a stint in the army, where his family's connections helped him to progress quickly, William Nesfield left to devote himself to painting. He travelled extensively in order to paint from nature, becoming a full member of the *Society of Painters in Water Colours* (now the *Royal Watercolour Society*). Over the next few decades he painted prolifically, earning the admiration of contemporaries including John Ruskin.

Nesfield was close friends with, and heavily influenced by, his brother-in-law, the architect Anthony Salvin, who helped and encouraged Nesfield in his garden work, which included planning formal gardens to accompany the mansions that Salvin was designing.

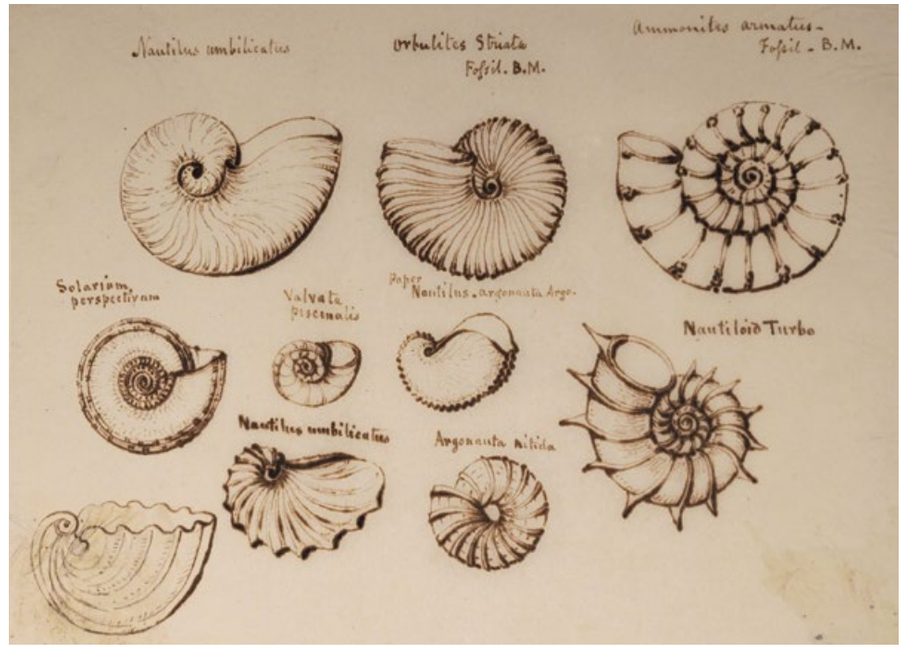
As the pace of work increased, he honed the formal Nesfield style that could be adapted for a variety of gardens. As recorded in a letter from Nesfield in the collection, he eventually resigned from the *Society of Painters in Water Colours*, noting that his 'time [has] been unavoidably engrossed by another profession'.

His gardening business meanwhile flourished, and Nesfield became one of the dominant forces of the developing profession, with numerous projects spanning the breadth of the country. Two of the couple's sons, William Eden born in 1835 and Arthur Markham born in 1841, also went on to play a part in the story. William Eden aspired to become an architect like Salvin, and succeeded, allowing him to work with his father's company on various projects, whilst Arthur Markham joined his father's business himself. Some projects, such as Regent's Park, received input from all three men, and this is covered well within the archive.

The magic of this collection is that it tells the entire story. William Andrews Nesfield's paintings, sketches, and studies from his watercolour career sit alongside the plans and business records of his garden design business. His eye, honed whilst seeking the perfect scene to paint in nature, turned naturally to creating the perfect landscape for his clients.

Nesfield's designs for Castle Howard in Yorkshire are featured extensively in the collection. In 1853 he laid out the gardens with the Atlas Fountain (still surviving) as a centrepiece, originally surrounded by an intricate parterre with a geometrical design made out of low box hedging, coloured gravels, and herbaceous plants.

The archive contains detailed designs for the iconic fountain at Witley Court in Worcestershire, even including Nesfield's intricate preparatory studies of the fish and seashells that feature prominently. The fountain and gardens were recently the subject of significant restoration, and still attract many visitors each year. Other surviving designs represented in the archive are of the spiral fountain at Alton Towers, and work along the Avenue Gardens at Regent's Park.



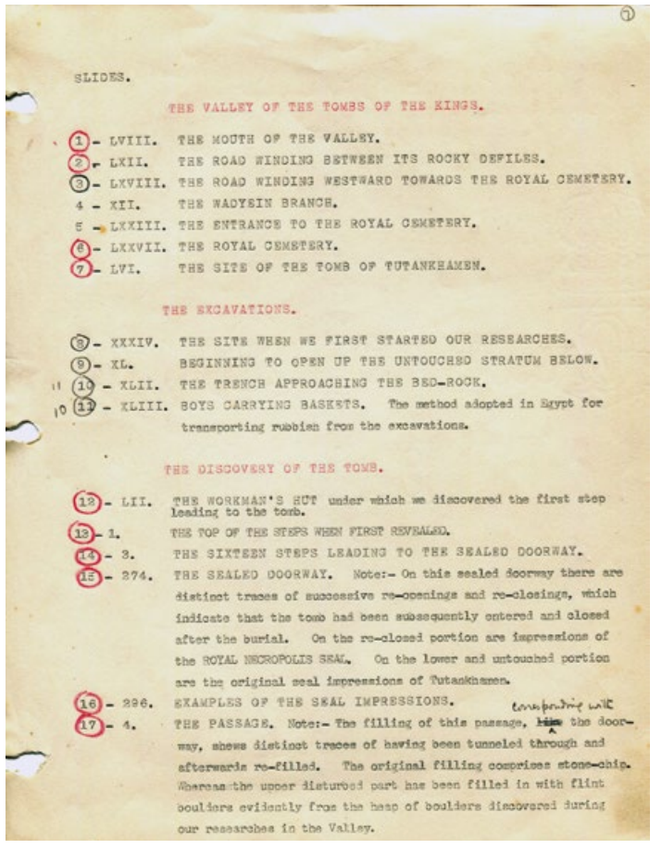
Study for WItley Court fountains, William Andrews Nesfield. Courtesy of the Garden Museum.

FOR THE GRIFFITH INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Typescripts by Howard Carter (1874-1939) containing notes for three lectures. Purchased from International Autograph Auctions Europe S.L. (5 December 2024, Lot 1479) for £2,700, funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Dr Daniela Rosenow, Griffith Institute Manager, writes: Through the generosity of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries, the Griffith Institute acquired a group of typescripts containing notes for three lectures (altogether 48 pages) by Howard Carter, who discovered the tomb of the Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun on 4 November 1922.

Howard Carter was trained by his father as an artist and it was in his capacity as a junior draughtsman that he first arrived in Egypt in 1891 at the age of 17, after he had been recommended by the Norfolk MP William Tyssen-Amherst (1835–1909). His draughtsmanship ensured his success in Egypt and by the mid-1890s Carter was recording painted wall scenes in the temple of Hatshepsut at Luxor. In 1906 he was introduced to the 5th Earl of Carnarvon and from 1917 onward they worked together in the Valley of the Kings, culminating 16 years later in the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb.



SLIDES.

THE VALLEY OF THE TOMBS OF THE KINGS.

1 - LVIII. THE MOUTH OF THE VALLEY.
2 - LXII. THE ROAD WINDING BETWEEN ITS ROCKY DEFILES.
3 - LXVIII. THE ROAD WINDING WESTWARD TOWARDS THE ROYAL CEMETERY.
4 - XII. THE WADYSIN BRANCH.
5 - LXXIII. THE ENTRANCE TO THE ROYAL CEMETERY.
6 - LXXVII. THE ROYAL CEMETERY.
7 - LVI. THE SITE OF THE TOMB OF TUTANKHAMEN.

THE EXCAVATIONS.

8 - XXXIV. THE SITE WHEN WE FIRST STARTED OUR RESEARCHES.
9 - XL. BEGINNING TO OPEN UP THE UNTOUCHED STRATUM BELOW.
10 - XLII. THE TRENCH APPROACHING THE BED-ROCK.
11 - XLIII. BOYS CARRYING BASKETS. The method adopted in Egypt for transporting rubbish from the excavations.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE TOMB.

12 - LII. THE WORKMAN'S HUT under which we discovered the first step leading to the tomb.
13 - 1. THE TOP OF THE STEPS WHEN FIRST REVEALED.
14 - 3. THE SIXTEEN STEPS LEADING TO THE SEALED DOORWAY.
15 - 274. THE SEALED DOORWAY. Note:- On this sealed doorway there are distinct traces of successive re-openings and re-closings, which indicate that the tomb had been subsequently entered and closed after the burial. On the re-closed portion are impressions of the ROYAL NECROPOLIS SEAL. On the lower and untouched portion are the original seal impressions of Tutankhamen.
16 - 286. EXAMPLES OF THE SEAL IMPRESSIONS.
17 - 4. THE PASSAGE. Note:- The filling of this passage, ~~him~~ corresponding with the doorway, shews distinct traces of having been tunneled through and afterwards re-filled. The original filling comprises stone-chip. Whereas the upper disturbed part has been filled in with flint boulders evidently from the heap of boulders disclosed during our researches in the Valley.

List of slides Carter used to illustrate his lectures on the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun (see also image on page 13).
Courtesy of the Griffith Institute.

The discovery is undoubtedly one of the most famous events in the history of archaeology, revealing the only ancient royal burial from the Valley of the Kings to be found substantially intact. The four rooms of the tomb proved to be packed with almost 6,000 objects representing a wealth of funerary ritual items such as the coffins, sarcophagus, amulets, the famous funerary mask and canopic shrine, as well as everyday objects from the king's daily life including clothes, jewellery, cosmetic equipment, writing equipment, weapons, furniture and even food provisions. The conservation of the objects and their transport to the Egyptian Museum Cairo took Howard Carter and his team a solid ten years and was completed in January 1932.

The discovery of the tomb was the first event of this kind to be transmitted around the world in real time and generated an unprecedented and phenomenal public and media reaction. Carter responded to this interest with two series of very successful lecture tours through Europe and North America. Two of the manuscripts (from 1924 and 1930) acquired by the Griffith Institute contain Carter's typewritten notes on the discovery, giving a first-hand account of this famous event. The notes include many hand-written annotations, additions and corrections but also a list of the lantern slides that Carter used to illustrate his lectures.

The original lantern slides form part of the Griffith Institute Tutankhamun Archive, which contains the complete excavation records (including maps, object cards, excavations journals and diaries, notes and negatives) produced by Carter and his team. The lecture notes acquired by the GI are a significant addition to the Tutankhamun Archive, contributing to our understanding of the public perception and narratives surrounding the discovery and excavation of the tomb, as they were actively shaped by the excavator himself.

The third set of lecture notes contain a fascinating discussion on colour in ancient Egypt from an artistic and scientific perspective. The lecture dates to 1934 and was given by Carter at the Victoria & Albert Museum London.

The Griffith Institute staff would like to express their gratitude to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for once again making it possible to acquire a set of precious and rare documents for the Archive. The manuscripts will be digitised, transcribed and added to the Griffith Institute's open-access online catalogue in due course.

FOR HEREFORDSHIRE ARCHIVE SERVICE

Survey of the Manor of Pembridge Castle, Welsh Newton, 1680-1685, by William Hill. Bought from a private vendor for £6,000, with the aid of a grant of £2,750 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Rhys Griffiths, Senior Archivist, writes: A remarkable archival reunion lies at the heart of this acquisition. The proposed sale of the item was brought to the attention of Herefordshire Archive Service by Professor Richard Hoyle of the University of Reading. Professor Hoyle had long since been aware that a 17th-century survey of the manor of Pembridge Castle, comprising maps and schedules by the cartographer William Hill, had been in circulation until its sale by auction in 1883. As is common with bound collections of antique maps, the once complete volume had clearly suffered from the depredations of collectors.

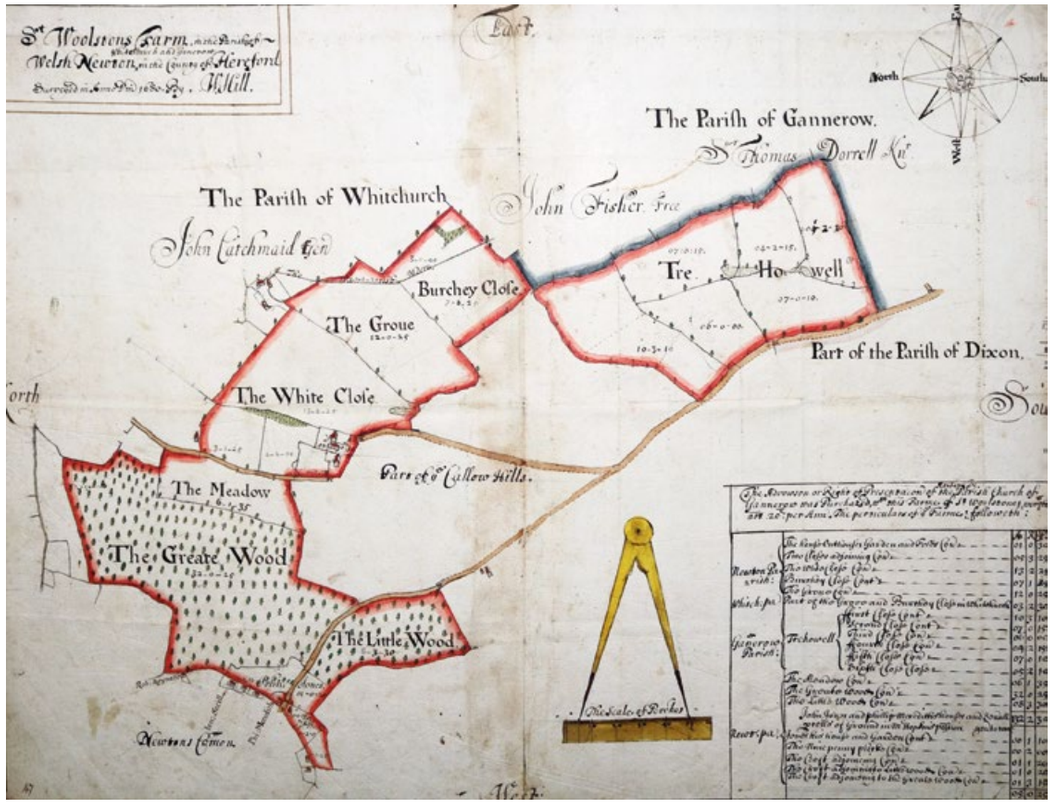
The original volume contained surveys by William Hill of estates, from a swathe of the Midlands, belonging to The Honourable Thomas Talbot. Sections covering Leicestershire and Warwickshire, known once to have been included, had been separated long ago and one double-page map had found its way, appropriately, to Shropshire Archives. This had been bound in the 19th century and the index removed from the original volume had been pasted onto one of the relatively new boards.

Another map from the same source, illustrating the Pembridge Castle demesne, had been deposited with the Herefordshire Record Office in 1962, having spent many years in the custody of the Hereford City Library. The Herefordshire map and schedule had been rolled but the original pagination matched the numbering in the index to the Shropshire volume. Like this survey, the three paper estate maps in the original volume are remarkably early and well-preserved. They have also retained their vivid colouration, with boundaries picked out in gold and pink, yellow ochre compasses and plausibly depicted red-roofed buildings. All the maps are the same size at 550mm x 443mm.

The surveys feature the various farms of The Mill in the parish of Welsh Newton, 1685, St Woolstone, in Welsh Newton, Whitchurch and Ganarew, which is undated, and The Hill in Llancloudy, 1680. Each named field is listed in the accompanying schedule with its acreage and the rent payable. It is particularly

satisfying that the schedule for the Pembridge Castle demesne, long separated from its map, is included. A good series of court rolls, surrenders and other records of the manor of Welsh Newton, spanning 1575-1850, are already held by the Archive Service, so the addition of the survey brings an added dimension to our understanding of its history.

Since its arrival, the survey has enjoyed the attention of the conservation team. The original 17th-century binding, which had become detached and had the potential to damage the contents, has been boxed separately, and the maps have been mounted, folded in acid-free papers and stored flat in bespoke archival boxes. The survey has been photographed and is available to be consulted in its entirety online at Herefordshirehistory.org.uk.



Pembridge Castle estate survey, 1680. Courtesy of Herefordshire Archives

FOR HULL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES AT HULL HISTORY CENTRE

1. Letters from Philip Larkin to Professor Raymond Brett, 1954-1984. Bought from Second Story Books, Washington DC, for $11,000 (£8,588), with the aid of a grant of £2,110 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [Larkin Fund].

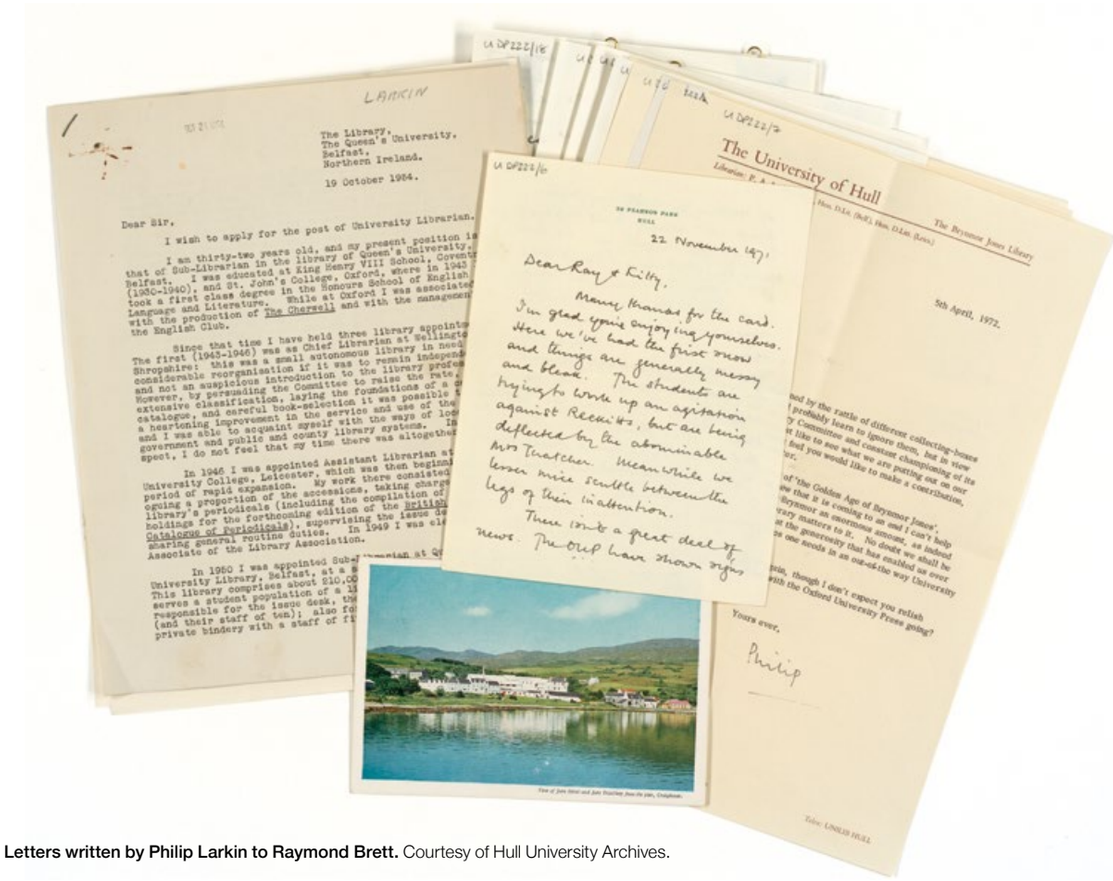
Sarah Pymer, Archivist, writes: Hull University Archives is delighted to have received funding from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for two purchases in 2024. The first, generously funded by FNL and the Arts Council England / V&A Purchase Grant Fund, is a set of letters from the poet and librarian Philip Larkin to his friend and colleague at the University of Hull, Professor Raymond Brett. Larkin was the University Librarian at Hull from 1955 until his death in 1985 and the University Archives holds extensive collections of his papers, including his literary manuscripts, personal correspondence and photographic archive. He was also prominent in many aspects of the University's business and social life and his activities are well-represented among the University's institutional records.

Professor Raymond Brett was G. F. Grant Professor of English at the University of Hull from 1952 until 1982, and was a member of the interview panel who appointed Larkin to the post of Librarian. Once Larkin began working at Hull the two men became close colleagues and friends. The collection contains only a small amount of correspondence, and we think this may be because the two men saw each other regularly and thus had little need to write to each other; this makes the letters' survival as a record of their friendship all the more valuable.

The letters span 1964-1984 and shed light on many of Larkin's thoughts and opinions, as well as his sense of humour. In 1971 Larkin reported to Brett that 'The students are trying to work up an agitation against Reckitt's [a Hull-based manufacturer of household products], but are being deflected by the abominable Mrs Thatcher.' In August 1972 Larkin wrote to Brett to thank him for a letter which 'did much to mitigate the horrors of my 50th birthday,' and continued, 'Hardy said that a man of 50 was young in the summer and old in the winter, but perhaps they had better summers in those days.' On 16 June 1975 Larkin wrote to Brett thanking him for a letter about his award of the CBE, noting that 'Its effect is to make me feel I shall never write another word, except memoranda

to the Registrar about vacancies on clerical-related grades, but perhaps this will pass.' Larkin's mother Eva died in 1977, when he wrote to Brett that 'it's just the thought of someone's being wiped out of existence for ever that is so hard to comprehend'. The letters also give an insight into the social life of the University, with a letter from January 1975 relating how Larkin had recently 'watch[ed] Eddie Dawes [Professor Edwin Dawes, of the Biochemistry Department] fascinate an audience with Chinese rings, the production of an endless series of handkerchiefs from a tiny box, and so on'.

We are pleased to have been able to bring these letters back to Hull, after many years in the USA, and reunite them with our other holdings of Larkin's correspondence.



Letters written by Philip Larkin to Raymond Brett. Courtesy of Hull University Archives.

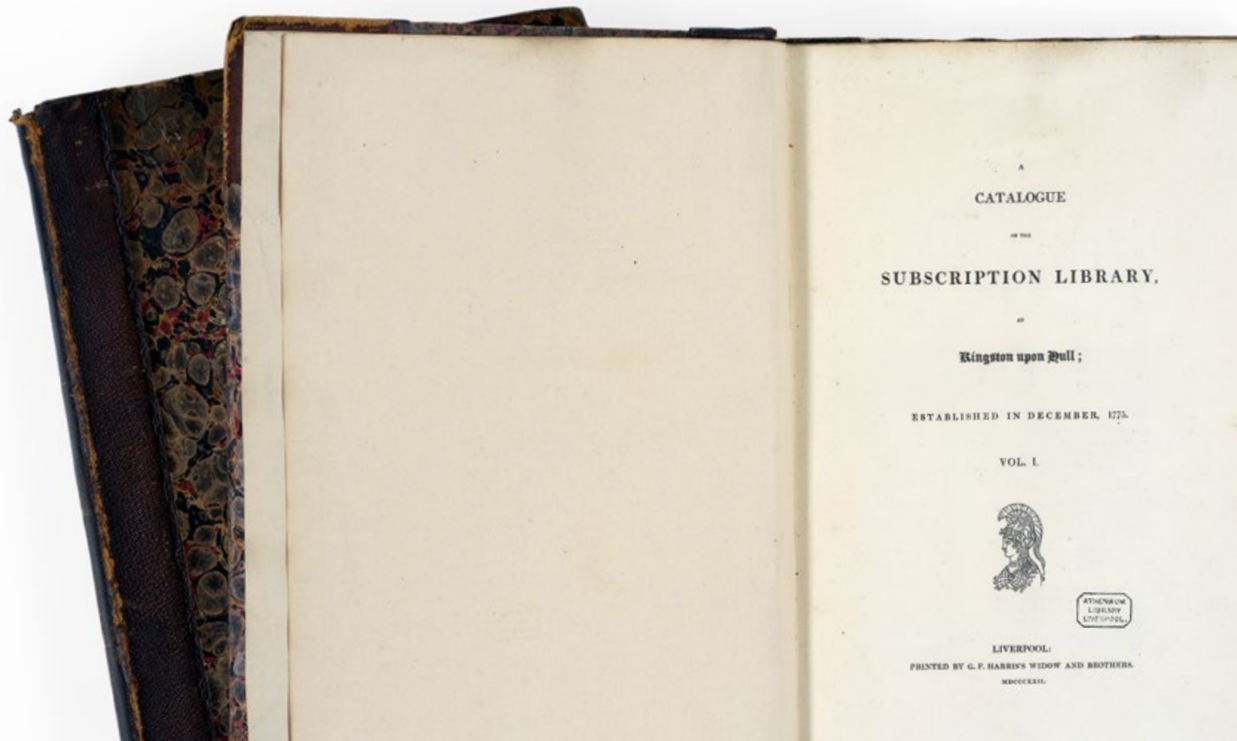
2. *A Catalogue of the Subscription Library of Kingston upon Hull*, two volumes, 1822. Bought from Forest Books, Grantham, for £695, funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Sarah Pymer writes: The second grant which Hull University Archives received in 2024 was for the purchase of *A Catalogue of the Subscription Library of Kingston upon Hull* (1822). The Subscription Library was founded in 1775 and remained in existence for almost two centuries. Its stock throughout the 19th century included periodicals, popular fiction and non-fiction, standard works and foreign works, and by 1875 it had 36,200 books, more than all the other Hull libraries combined. The number of books it owned eventually peaked at 80,000, before large-scale sales in the early 20th century and losses in the Second World War reduced its stock by half. The Subscription Library closed in 1970.

In 1977 the University of Hull purchased the archive of the Subscription Library, which includes minute books, correspondence, financial records, rules of the library, and catalogues and lists of books. Unfortunately, a small number of items within the collection were incomplete or damaged, including our copy of the 1822 *Catalogue*. We had only one of its two volumes, which was too fragile to be handled. We were, therefore, pleased to find a complete copy in good condition for sale.







Above: Photographs of the Hull Subscription Library, early 20th century (Ref U DSL/103). Right: Title page of volume 1.
Courtesy of Hull University Archives.

The catalogue illuminates both the range of books held by the Subscription Library and the way in which they were catalogued. Arranged by category, the catalogue begins with Theology and Ecclesiastical History, proceeding through Jurisprudence, Government and Politics, Sciences and the Arts, History, and *Belles Lettres*. There is a wide range of works in each of these categories giving an insight into what the subscribers of the Library were reading and studying, from the French Revolution and the Corn Laws to voyages to India and China; from the life of Chaucer to Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language*; and from 21 volumes of Shakespeare's plays to three volumes of Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*. The final section of the catalogue, 'Miscellaneous', offers fascinating glimpses of books which were long ago sold off, such as a 1783 *Guide to Health, Beauty, Riches and Honour*, and *Hints to the Bearers of Walking-sticks and Umbrellas* from 1808.

We are grateful to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for enabling us to purchase this catalogue to replace the damaged volume and enrich the collection.

THE KEATS-SHELLEY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

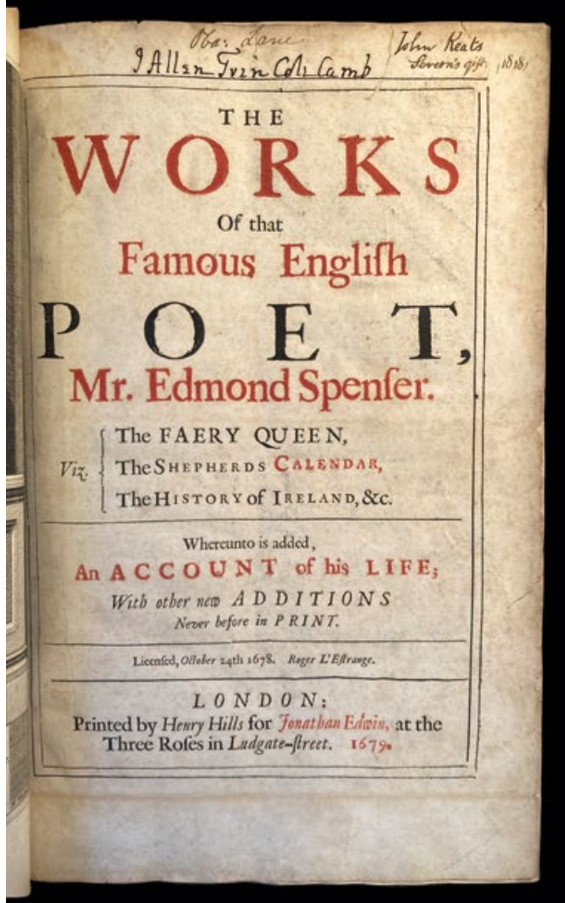
John Keats's signed copy of *The Works of that Famous English Poet, Mr Edmond Spenser*, printed in London by Henry Hills for Jonathan Edwin in 1679. Purchased from auctioneers Freeman's Hindman, Philadelphia for $60,325 (£47,693) in June 2024 with the aid of a grant of £10,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [John R. Murray Fund].

Deborah Hodges, Trustee of the Keats-Shelley Memorial Association writes: The Keats-Shelley Memorial Association (KSMA) is a UK-registered charity which was founded in 1903 with the support of King Edward VII, King Vittorio Emanuele III and President Theodore Roosevelt. Its main objective is to aid in the upkeep of the Keats-Shelley House in Rome, and to care for the graves of Keats and Shelley in the Non-Catholic Cemetery. The KSMA acquires collections relating to Keats and Shelley and these are displayed in Keats-Shelley House.

Items from the library of the English poet John Keats are extremely rare and seldom come to the market, so the opportunity to purchase his signed copy of Spenser's works was one not to be missed. This is the third edition of Spenser's collected works and has an engraved frontispiece. The title page bears the signature 'John Keats, Severn's Gift 1818' in Keats's distinctive hand. The dedication says much about Keats's relationship with his friend Joseph Severn who accompanied the young poet to Rome in the Autumn of 1820 and who was with him when he died of tuberculosis the following February; the last image of Keats is a sketch by Severn now on display at Keats-Shelley House.

Scholars of the Romantics are agreed that after Shakespeare, Edmund Spenser most influenced Keats; his friend Cowden Clarke recalled how 'Keats consumed Spenser's *Faerie Queene* like a young horse ramping through a spring meadow'. Keats's earliest poem *Imitation of Spenser*, written in 1814, is an affectionate demonstration of his admiration for the Elizabethan poet. As his health declined, John Keats appeared to have annotated passages throughout this volume and particularly in the *Faerie Queene* to reflect his love for Fanny Brawne and his last poem *In after-time, a sage of mickle lore* draws heavily on the lyricism of Spenser.

Apart from its rarity value, this object is of unique provenance and enclosed within it are a number of letters relating to earlier sales – one dating to 1914 from rare book dealer Frank T. Sabin, states 'the finest edition of the works of Spenser procurable – no doubt selected as the gift more likely than any other to be appreciated by Keats'.


THE
WORKS
Of that
Famous Engliſh
POET,
Mr. Edmond Spenſer.
Viz. The FAERY QUEEN,
The SHEPHERDS CALENDAR,
The HISTORY of IRELAND, &c.
Whereunto is added,
An ACCOUNT of his LIFE;
With other new ADDITIONS
Never before in PRINT.
Licenſed, October 24th 1678. Roger L'Eſtrange.
LONDON:
Printed by Henry Hills for Jonathan Edwin, at the
Three Roſes in Ludgate-ſtreet. 1679.

The title page bearing the signature of John Keats and the words 'Severn's gift'.
Courtesy of Keats-Shelley House Rome.

This volume referred to as 'Keats's Spenser' offers further opportunities for scholarly research and Professor Duncan Wu discusses it in the forthcoming issue of the *Keats-Shelley Review*, which is circulated internationally to universities and academic libraries as well as the Friends and supporters of KSMA. He poses intriguing questions about whether Keats took the book with him to Italy on his final journey and, if so, did Severn rescue it when so many of his friend's belongings were disposed of following his untimely death? Keats's Spenser also offers opportunities for learning to a wider public and the many groups from Italian and International schools who visit the museum in the House on the Spanish Steps in Rome.

We are enormously grateful to FNL for assisting us with this important acquisition for the collection of the Keats-Shelley House which for 120 years has been a place of pilgrimage for visitors and Romantic scholars. The original will be on display for limited periods while a digital version will also be available.

FOR KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

Alan Turing's unpublished Second World War papers relating to the 'Delilah' project. Sold at Bonham's for £397,680 and stopped from export under the Waverley criteria by the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art. Bought for £397,680 with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from Friends of the Nations' Libraries and a generous donation, secured by FNL, of £250,000 from XTX Markets.

Patricia McGuire, Archivist, writes: Though he only lived to 41, World War II cryptanalyst and mathematician Alan Turing made groundbreaking contributions to the early development of artificial intelligence, computer science and what is now known as epigenetics.

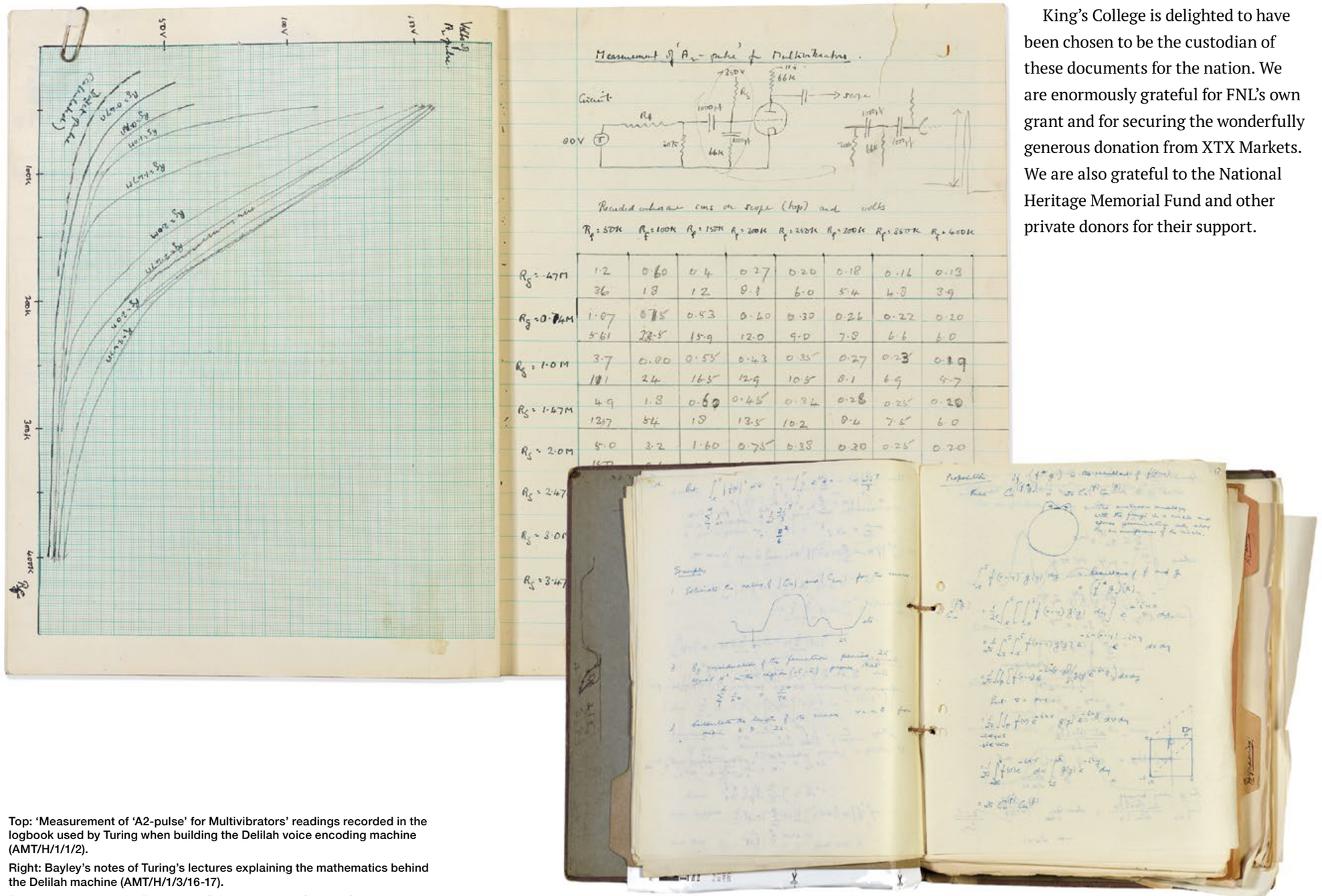
King's College, where Turing was an undergraduate and then a Fellow, holds the largest known collection of material written by him and a considerable amount of material closely related to him. The Delilah Project papers were the most important and extensive collection of Turing's autograph material to come to auction and we are delighted to be able to add them to our Turing collection.

Towards the end of the Second World War Turing pivoted from designing better decryption devices, to building a portable voice encoder for short-distance transmission. The United States had developed a transatlantic voice encoding protocol, but the size required for lossless transmission over long distance required a device that filled a room. Turing devised a system that, though it would work only over short distances, such as by telephone or short-wave radio, it was only the size of a typewriter. He moved a few miles up the road from Bletchley Park to a new facility established in 1938 (in anticipation of a possible war with Germany) where government communications engineering was to take place - now His Majesty's Government Communications Centre at Hanslope Park and still supplying British intelligence with specialised hardware and software. Turing was given space to develop his ideas for a voice encoder and it became known as the Delilah Project.

Opposite: Alan Turing's handwritten notes on the Bandwidth Theorem (catalogue ref AMT-H-1-2-01r).
By kind permission of the Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.

Unfortunately Turing's electric circuit-board skills were not as advanced as his mathematical understanding. Enter Donald Bayley, a recently graduated University of Birmingham electrical engineer. Together they built a working model of Turing's design which successfully scrambled a recording of Churchill's voice and then played it back, 'noisy' but comprehensible. The war ended soon after and only the one prototype was made.

During the development work Turing and Bayley kept a logbook of their experimental results. Bayley also kept notes at lectures Turing gave to interested Hanslope Park engineers about the mathematics behind the project, along with loose pages of diagrams, calculations, explanations, and other electronic and mathematical theorems and problems. The papers were kept in the Bayley family from his death in 2020 until the auction sale in November 2023. They will be added to the existing Turing collection, scanned and added to our Turing Digital Archive.



Top: 'Measurement of 'A2-pulse' for Multivibrators' readings recorded in the logbook used by Turing when building the Delilah voice encoding machine (AMT/H/1/1/2).

Right: Bayley's notes of Turing's lectures explaining the mathematics behind the Delilah machine (AMT/H/1/3/16-17).

By kind permission of the Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.

King's College is delighted to have been chosen to be the custodian of these documents for the nation. We are enormously grateful for FNL's own grant and for securing the wonderfully generous donation from XTX Markets. We are also grateful to the National Heritage Memorial Fund and other private donors for their support.

FOR KRESEN KERNOW (ARCHIVES AND CORNISH STUDIES SERVICE)

Manorial court book, Manor of Ventongimps in Perranzabuloe, 1672-1716. Bought from Lay's Auctioneers Lanner Redruth (7 March, 2024, Lot 151) for £629, funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [John R. Murray Fund].

Kate Rose, Archivist, writes: Kresen Kernow was made aware of this manorial court book being sold at auction in April 2024. As we hold just a small amount of material relating to the ancient manor of Ventongimps, and of this nothing as early as the court book on offer, this acquisition was significant to our collections.

Ventongimps was an inland manor where life before the boom of mining revolved around the changing landscape of farming; its moorland today is a nature reserve and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), being the home for two rare species of plant, the Cornish Eyebright and Dorset Heath and the scarce Blue-tailed Damselfly. This same moorland would have been used by the tenants listed within the court book.

The manor originally belonged to the ancient family of the same name during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. It is said to have been in moieties, held by two separate families and then by 1651, it was held again in its entirety by John Cleather, whose grandson Samuel sold to Hugh Tonkin esq in 1691; both Cleather and Tonkin being lords of the manor at the date of our court book.

Written in both Latin and English, the court book records the manor's free tenants, including Lord Arundell and Hugh Boscawen, two of largest landowners in Cornwall at the time. The book also details the conventionary tenants, homage, court business, the appointment of court officials, tenant deaths, deodands, land transfers and insights into daily life on the manor. Whilst cataloguing the court book, we have found interesting entries which detail tenants being made 'evil examples of' for not adhering to the customs of the manor, including not milling the corn or keeping hedges tidy; the Ventongimps corn mill can be traced back to 1380 and many of the hedges still survive today.

This record is a fantastic, rich source for researchers of property, family, environmental and social history especially in the years after the turbulent civil war.

As the price of manorial documents seems to be ever-increasing, and the survival of court records is extremely important for proving existence of a manor and illuminating its history, Kresen Kernow is extremely grateful to FNL for the grant which enabled us to make this purchase and secure the court book's long-term preservation and availability.



The front cover of the court book (Ref: AD3285-1). Courtesy of Kresen Kernow.

FOR LIVERPOOL RECORD OFFICE, LIVERPOOL CENTRAL LIBRARY

Autograph letter signed by Sir Joshua Reynolds to William Roscoe (1753-1831), on his influence on younger artists, 19 November 1784. Bought from Sotheby's (11 July, Lot 105) for £2,400 and donated by the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Vicki Caren, Team Leader Archives writes: Reynolds is here writing to the Liverpudlian collector, art historian, abolitionist and banker William Roscoe (1753–1831) about a mutual acquaintance, 'Mr Pack', a young artist, who can be identified as Faithful Christopher Pack (1760-1840). Pack had taken up painting as a career in 1781 and is known to have copied portraits by Reynolds, and in 1784 was resident in Roscoe's native Liverpool.

Roscoe was a keen promoter of cultural development during Liverpool's commercial growth. He was a founding member of the *Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool* (1812), the *Liverpool Royal Institution and the Athenaeum Library* (1797).

This letter relates to the organisation of the first of the two exhibitions that Roscoe organised for *The Society for Promoting Painting and Design in Liverpool* in 1784 and 1787. Reynolds sent *Landscape, view of the Thames from Richmond* to the 1784 show and no doubt helped secure the loan of his heroic portrait of Colonel Tarleton, very much a Liverpool celebrity. Thanks probably to the President's prodding, his fellow academicians – Gainsborough, Fuseli, Wheatly and Wright of Derby – also sent outstanding work. Pack, something of a peripatetic portrait-painter then in Liverpool, showed ten works. According to Ellis Waterhouse, Pack had spent at least a year in the studio of Reynolds. He never again exhibited in Liverpool. The 1784 and 1787 exhibitions reflect Roscoe's amazing powers of persuasion and Reynolds' willingness to support the cultural aspirations of a fast-growing regional town.

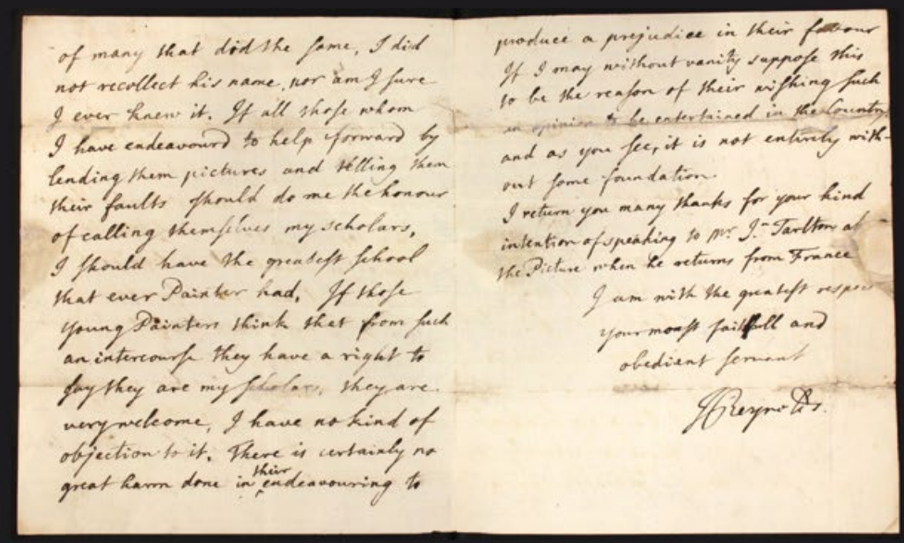
Roscoe took great care to preserve his voluminous correspondence which is now in the City Library. It is an essential resource for understanding life in Liverpool around 1800. Liverpool Record Office holds an extensive collection of letters received by Roscoe, drafts of his replies and his papers including literary manuscripts (920 ROS).

The papers remained in the family until 1931 when a principal accession was received from two family members. Later accessions were made in 1951 from a family bequest, and other papers have been deposited by various family members and added to the main series.

Within our collection there is a letter from Reynolds, dated 2 October 1784, thanking Roscoe for a present of his poetical works and remarking he is glad to hear of the success of Roscoe's exhibition, and will always contribute to it to the best of his power. When a letter from Reynolds dated 19 November 1784 came up for auction we felt that it would it be an important acquisition and addition to the Roscoe collection.

As we are a local authority archive, purchasing such a letter was simply not an option. I applied to FNL for a grant and they very kindly agreed to organise and fully fund the bid. This was the first time I had made such a grant application, and I was surprised to discover it was successful.

Liverpool Record Office is incredibly grateful to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for their support and guidance during the whole bid process, as well as making the acquisition and donating the letter to our archive.



Letter to Roscoe signed by Reynolds. Courtesy of Liverpool Central Library and Archives.

FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER – THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY AND MANCHESTER MUSEUM

Seventeen volumes comprising the author's copy of *A History of the Birds of Europe* by Henry Eeles Dresser, 19th century. Stopped from export by the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art and Objects of Cultural Interest and bought for £127,000, with the aid of a grant of £10,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [of which £6,395 was from the B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund].

Professor Christopher Pressler, University Librarian and Director of The John Rylands Library, writes: Henry Eeles Dresser (1838-1915) was one of the most significant and influential ornithologists of the late 19th and early 20th centuries – a producer of beautiful books which combined new scientific information with masterpieces of bird illustration, and a leading figure in scientific society. *A History of the Birds of Europe* is widely regarded as his most important work – 'a monument of the industry and accuracy of the author', according to his obituary in the British Ornithologist Union's *Ibis*.



Opposite: Dresser's plate for the Bee Eater. Above: Dresser's own Bee Eater specimens in the collections of Manchester Museum.
Courtesy of the University of Manchester.

This set of volumes is Dresser's unique author's copy and includes the original, hand-coloured plates that were used as colour masters for the lithographs that were eventually published and sold by subscription. They also contain inserted drawings and manuscript annotations pertaining to colouring, composition and background, and additional plates that were never released. Dresser was not an artist himself, rather a commissioner, and his attention to detail, relationships with artists and innovative approaches to printmaking play out in the margins. The artists featured – including John Gerrard Keulemans, Joseph Wolf, Archibald Thorburn and Edward Neale – are a who's who of notable scientific illustrators of the time.

This remarkable author's copy of *A History of the Birds of Europe* raises awareness of the impact and legacies of Dresser's work; provides unique insight into the creative and scientific processes behind the publication itself; and offers a rich resource for the history of ornithology, the visual representation of birdlife, and publishing in 19th-century Britain. The Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art and Objects of Cultural Interest declared the volumes a national treasure for their outstanding significance to the study of book publishing and printing technique, as well as ornithological representation, illustration and annotation. The multifaceted nature of the volumes' significance helped to secure support from Art Fund and the ACE/V&A Purchase Grant Fund – alongside the vital contribution from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries – to save them for the country.





The significance of the volumes becomes all the greater in combination with the collections already cared for by Manchester Museum and The John Rylands Library, both cultural institutions of The University of Manchester. The John Rylands Library Special Collections hold an outstanding collection of natural history and ornithology printed works, a highlight of which is a complete and uniformly-bound set of the publications of John Gould – arguably the greatest illustrator of birds in the 19th century. The Library also possesses one of the subscription copies of *A History of the Birds of Europe* and a unique album of letters and photographs compiled by Dresser which lays out the international social and scientific networks of which he was part.



Manchester Museum is the leading repository of Dresser's collection of ornithological specimens – one of the finest in Britain. These holdings comprise around 7,600 bird-skins and 3,000 eggs acquired between 1899–1913. Crucially, these collections offer a unique primary source for much of the artwork of *A History of the Birds of Europe*. Illustrations were based on study skins (as opposed to live birds) – in all, 10,367 were studied, almost half (4,385) taken from Dresser's own collection now held at Manchester. The Museum also holds various of Dresser's papers, including a letter book dating from 1871-73, containing correspondence dealing with the administration of *A History of the Birds of Europe*.

Uniting Henry Dresser's personal copy of *A History of the Birds of Europe* with the complementary collections and expertise of the John Rylands Library and Manchester Museum creates huge public engagement potential and consolidates The University of Manchester as the pre-eminent place for scholarly research into Dresser, his methods and networks, whilst permanently safeguarding the future of this outstanding work for the nation.

Above: Hand-coloured plate of a Robin, from volume 9.
Far left: Dresser's plate for the Greater Spotted Woodpecker.
Left: White-backed Woodpecker and Great Spotted Woodpecker sub-species japonicus study skins from the Henry Dresser collection.
Courtesy of the University of Manchester.

FOR THE NATIONAL GALLERY LIBRARY

Édouard Manet (1832-1883), *Catalogue des tableaux de M. Édouard Manet exposés Avenue de l'Alma en 1867.* Paris: Imprimerie L. Poupart-Davyl, 1867. Bought from Librairie-Galerie Emmanuel Fradois for €6,000 (£5,000), with the aid of a grant of £4,500 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Alan Crookham, Chief Librarian and Archivist, writes: The artist Édouard Manet (1832-1883) was born in Paris, where he was taught by Couture (1850-6) and studied historic painting in the Louvre. His exhibits at the Salon (from 1861) and the Salon des Refusés (1863) achieved much critical attention and he became a leading figure in the Paris avant-garde. Manet was the elder statesman of the Impressionists, although he never participated in their exhibitions but continued to compete in the Salons. His unconventional subject matter drawn from modern life and his concern for the artist's freedom in handling paint made him an important precursor of Impressionism.

When he did not receive an invitation to participate in the Exposition Universelle of 1867, Manet organised his own solo exhibition which was largely ignored at the time. However, he did publish an exhibition catalogue that included a short preface setting out his artistic manifesto, possibly co-authored with the art critic Zacharie Astruc (it has also been rumoured that the writer Émile Zola collaborated on the essay). Although the text of the catalogue is available online, surviving physical copies are very rare. There are two copies in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France, one at the Getty Research Institute in Los Angeles and another at the Clark Art Institute, Massachusetts. We were unable to locate any copies in a UK public library.



Édouard Manet, *Music in the Tuileries Gardens*, 1862 (NG3260).

The purchase of the Manet catalogue gives the National Gallery a material link between two of the paintings in its collection. This rare catalogue documents the display of Manet's *Music in the Tuileries Gardens* (1862 – now in the National Gallery's Collection, reference NG3260), but it also represents a moment in time when the German artist Adolph Menzel (1815-1905) visited the exhibition and decided to embark on his own version of the painting, *Afternoon in the Tuileries Gardens* (1867), which was acquired by the Gallery in 2006 (reference NG6604).

As well as the central importance of Manet to modern art, these definite links to two of the Gallery's paintings give the catalogue a personal quality and resonance that the Gallery may seek to exploit in future displays.

Founded by Parliament in 1824, the National Gallery is one of the finest art galleries in the world, housing the nation's collection of historic European paintings; it is also a pre-eminent centre for the research of paintings in the Western European tradition from the 13th to the early 20th century. Established in 2013, the National Gallery Research Centre, of which the Library and Archive form a part, supports the Gallery's research strategy and ensures that our resources are made available to as wide an audience as possible. The Manet catalogue is in the process of being catalogued and will be made available online at library.nationalgallery.org.uk.



Adolph Menzel, *Afternoon in the Tuileries Gardens*, 1867 (NG6604). Images © The National Gallery.

FOR THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

1. Signal book for the Bell Rock Lighthouse, c. 1811 (Lot 64, £6,930); Letter of Robert Louis Stevenson to Sidney Colvin, 1874, with a small Stevenson family archive (Lot 76, £4,460), and a Scottish songbook made by Elizabeth Carmichael, c.1803 (Lot 260, £630). Bought from Lyon & Turnbull, Edinburgh, 7 February 2024, with the aid of a grant of £3,846 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Chris Cassells, Head of Archives and Manuscript Collections, writes: In February 2024, the Library was successful in acquiring three lots at auction from Lyon & Turnbull, Edinburgh, with the generous support of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

The first was a signal book relating to the Bell Rock lighthouse. The volume was part of the Stevenson Collection being sold at the auction, consisting of items connected with the work and interests of the Stevenson civil engineering firm which had passed down through that family.

This beautifully illustrated volume is believed to have been the copy for the *Regent* tender, one of the ships which served the Bell Rock lighthouse during its early years of operation, enabling communication between shipping, the lighthouse and Arbroath Signal Tower.

The main tranche of drawings and written business records of the Stevenson firm, including many relating to the construction of the Bell Rock lighthouse, are with the Library, having been acquired directly from the family through gift and purchase some years ago.

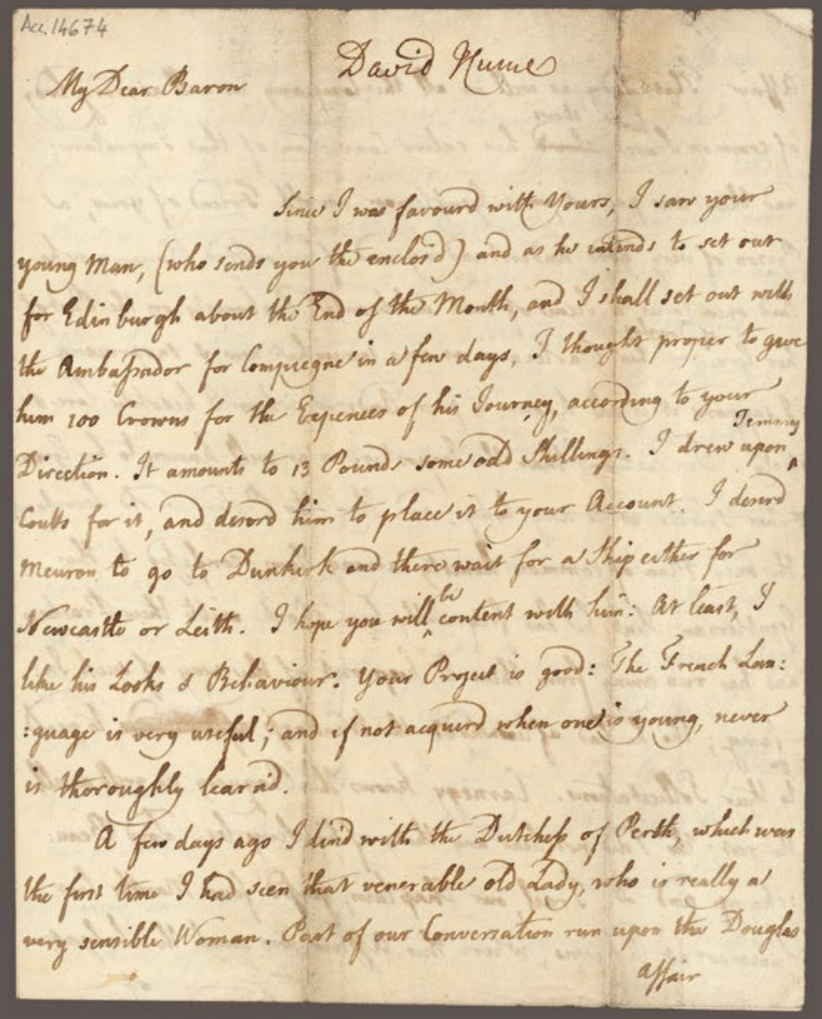
The second item includes an unpublished letter of Robert Louis Stevenson to Sidney Colvin in 1874. Unpublished Stevenson letters rarely come to market, this letter, on his monogrammed notepaper, is to 'My dear Colvin'. Stevenson writes that he is well, 'I am better; but I am not strong yet'. He discusses the weather and a near-capsize that morning in Oban, then writes, 'I like the life amazingly and feel like if I could live thus for three months, I might have a chance of pulling through: however they are after me at home'.

The lot also includes an accompanying missive from J. Cathcart White sending the letter to Allan Stevenson on Robert Louis Stevenson's death, and a photograph of Stevenson and family on the porch at their home, Vailima, in Samoa, of May 1892. Several other letters sent by family members and well-wishers, including Sidney Colvin, in the months and years following Robert Louis Stevenson's death, enhance this small collection.



Opposite: Top left: Elizabeth Carmichael's Scottish songbook. Top right: The Signal book for the Bell Rock lighthouse. Bottom: Selection from the Stevenson family archive. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

2. Six letters of David Hume (1711-1776) to William Mure of Caldwell (1718-1776), and one contemporary copy, 1763-1776. Bought from Bonhams (20 November 2024, Lot 9) for £102,000, with the aid of a grant of £13,260 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.


Acc. 14674

David Hume

My Dear Baron

Since I was favoured with Yours, I saw your young Man, (who sends you the enclosed) and as he intends to set out for Edinburgh about the End of the Month, and I shall set out with the Ambassador for Compiegne in a few days, I thought proper to give him 100 Crowns for the Expences of his Journey, according to your Direction. It amounts to 13 Pounds some odd Shillings. I drew upon Coutts for it, and desired him to place it to your Account. I desired Meuron to go to Dunkirk and there wait for a Ship either for Newcastle or Leith. I hope you will be content with him: At least, I like his Looks & Behaviour. Your Project is good: The French Lan: guage is very useful; and if not acquired when one is young, never is thoroughly learned.

A few days ago I dined with the Dutchess of Perth, which was the first time I had seen that venerable old Lady, who is really a very sensible Woman. Part of our Conversation run upon the Douglas Affair

David Hume to William Mure of Caldwell on the latest events of the Douglas Cause. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

Ralph McLean, Manuscripts Curator for the Long 18th century, writes: The six letters, in Hume's hand, illustrate his bond with Mure, whom Hume considered to be one of his closest friends. The content covers major 18th-century events such as the important court case known as the 'Douglas Cause', concerning the inheritance of the Douglas estate following the death of the 3rd Marquess in 1761, and which involved many prominent Scottish Enlightenment figures. The case drew the attention of people such as Hume, Adam Smith, Samuel Johnson and James Boswell, and divided British society over the competing claims. Hume also provides details of his role as Lord Hertford's personal secretary at the Paris embassy, as well as Hume's own reception in France where he was celebrated among the French *philosophes*.

There are extensive observations throughout the letters of Hume's attitudes and approach to education and learning, with particular reference to Mure's children who were undergoing their own schooling. Hume was also one of the first citizens of Edinburgh to take advantage of the city's new town. There are frequent allusions in the letters to the construction and maintenance of his new home at a key period in the physical development of Edinburgh.

Although the final letter is a contemporary copy of Hume's letter to John Home (1722-1808), and not in his hand, it is the only known source for the text. It was written shortly after Mure's death in 1776, and shortly before Hume's own death, and provides important details on Hume's preparations in advance of his demise.

These letters of Hume were originally part of the Mure of Caldwell Family Papers but were retained by the family when the collection was purchased by the Library in 1948. The acquisition of this material has reunited them with the wider archive. Similarly, the Library's extensive collection of Hume papers, held on deposit from the Royal Society of Edinburgh, contains Mure's responses to Hume's letters and therefore helps to complete the chain of correspondence between the two.

The National Library of Scotland holds the most significant collection of Hume manuscripts to be found anywhere in the world and is the premier destination for those studying his life and works. The acquisition of these manuscripts enhances both our Hume and our Mure of Caldwell collections. We are extremely grateful to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for their generous contribution to the acquisition of these letters.

3. Literary and personal papers, 1973-2023, of poet, playwright, and novelist Jackie Kay (b.1961). Bought from Jackie Kay via The Wylie Agency for £350,000, with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [Larkin Fund].

Colin McIlroy, Curator of Modern Literary Manuscripts, writes: The Library's most significant modern literary acquisition of the last year was that of former Makar (Scottish poet laureate), Jackie Kay. One of the most acclaimed and noteworthy figures in contemporary Scottish and UK culture, Kay's writing explores and interrogates intersecting characteristics of race, sexuality and nationality. Her archive ranges from her school years, to personal notebooks which record daily life, relationships with friends, social events, theatre rehearsals, literary festivals, public events, readings, teaching, travel, her thoughts on art and history, all intermixed with working drafts of published and unpublished writings. Together they offer a detailed and intimate map of Jackie's life and writings, her personal journey and the development of her distinctive vision and powerful voice.

The collection also includes personal letters, manuscripts of poems, novels, short stories, plays, diaries, press articles, early essays and schoolbooks, university writing, family papers, photographs, audio cassettes, prizes, awards and honours. Such an abundant insight into both her life and writing (which are often inseparable), and the detailed and rich record of her remarkable personal journey identify this as an archive of major significance.

The collection contains the developing ideas and drafts of her best-known and critically acclaimed works. These include *The Adoption Papers* (1991), *Bessie Smith* (1997), *Trumpet* (1998), *Why Don't You Stop Talking* (2002), *Red Dust Road: An Autobiographical Journey* (2011), *Fiere* (2011), and *Bantam* (2017), among others.

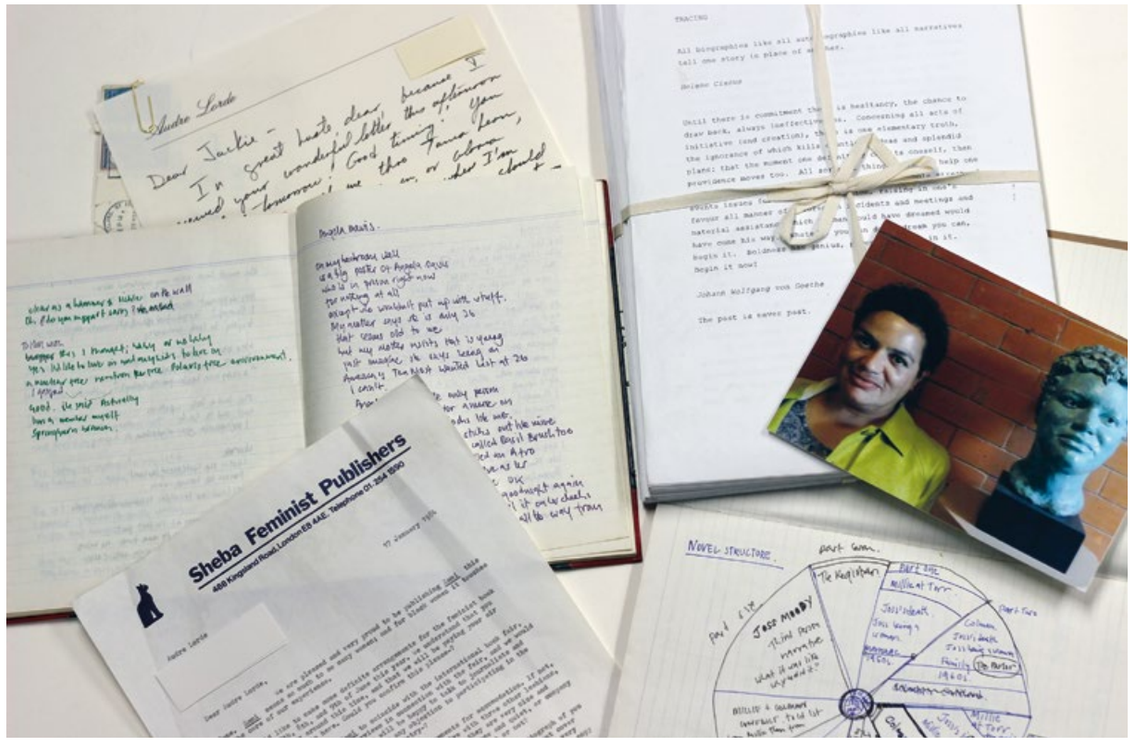
The correspondence includes letters and cards from Diana Athill, Pat Kavanagh, Liz Lochhead, Audre Lorde, Peggy Seeger, Ali Smith, Jeanette Winterson, and others. There are letters to and from her birth mother, her son, letters from her close friend Julia Darling, from her publisher Bloodaxe, fan mail, and more.

Additional material in the archive adds personal context to the literary and biographic materials, with prizes, awards, and honours, and a rich range of photographs of her family, friends, and fellow writers. As such, this significant acquisition offers abundant documentary evidence of how Jackie Kay thinks, writes, creates, and records her life.

The collection will be of significant research value to academics, biographers, cultural historians, along with students, readers and fans of Kay's work. As a former Makar, prize-winning author, and major literary figure, her work is widely known and will be in demand for exhibition, publication, and outreach activities.

The valuation report highlighted 'the extraordinary richness of the contents. From her early years Jackie appears to have pen or pencil, paper or notebooks close at hand and to have filled them with her observations, reflections, drafts of verse and prose, sketches and artwork, research notes and queries, details of appointments and meetings'.

This collection is an important addition to the Library's collections and has enormous potential to reach new and diverse audiences beyond the Library's existing reader community. We foresee that the addition of this archive will enhance the Library's ability to further diversify our modern Scottish literary collections.



A selection of material from the Jackie Kay archive (see also image of Jackie Kay on page 19). Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

4. Complete working manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's dramatic sketch 'Halidon Hill' (1822). Bought from Maggs Bros Ltd for £25,000, with the aid of a grant of £5,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Ralph McLean, Manuscripts Curator for the Long 18th century, writes: The dramatic sketch in the hand of Sir Walter Scott recounts a battle at Homildon Hill in 1402 between Scottish and English forces where the army of the 4th Earl of Douglas was defeated by the army of the 1st Earl of Northumberland and his son, Henry 'Hotspur' Percy. Scott changed the name to Halidon, in part to avoid direct comparisons with Shakespeare who had written about the battle in *Henry IV, Part 1.* Scott was partly inspired to write it following tales he heard as young boy from Margaret Swinton: her ancestor, Sir John Swinton, features prominently in the work and a member of the Swinton family acquired the manuscript later in the 19th century.



Scott's son-in-law, John Gibson Lockhart, recounted that Scott completed the piece over two rainy mornings at Abbotsford. It was originally to have been published in Joanna Baillie's *Collection of Poems* (1823) but as it grew in size Scott thought it ought to be a stand-alone work. Robert Cadell secured the rights to publish it for £1,000 and his correspondence on the 'Halidon Hill' manuscript with both fellow publisher Archibald Constable and Scott himself form part of the National Library of Scotland's archival collections.

The manuscript comprises 36 leaves, written in the usual format of Scott's literary compositions: the majority of the script appears on the recto, with additions and alterations to the text on the verso. A letter of Scott on the work to the editor and publisher James Ballantyne is also included. The manuscript, which was one of the last remaining complete manuscripts of Scott's literary works to remain in private hands, has a significant number of annotations in Scott's hand. Not all these changes were noted in the original 1822 publication, nor the 1886 edition of Scott's *Poetical Works*, which was the last time an editor had access to the manuscript.

The Library holds the largest collection of Scott manuscripts to be found anywhere in the world and is the premier destination for those studying his life and works. The manuscript complements our existing collections, in particular our extensive holdings of Scott's literary manuscripts including *Waverley, The Heart of Mid-Lothian*, *Marmion*, and our most recent acquisition, *Rob Roy*, formerly part of the Blavatnik Honresfield Librarywhich the Friends of the Nations' Libraries played an integral role in securing for the nation. The National Library of Scotland is the natural home for this manuscript. The Library is extremely grateful to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for their generous contribution to the acquisition of 'Halidon Hill'.

Opposite: Sir Walter Scott's manuscript of 'Halidon Hill'. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

FOR THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES (AMGUEDDFA CYMRU)

The Thomas Sims Collection of approximately 325 photographs, comprising daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, calotype negatives, salt paper prints, albumen prints and photogalvanographs, in various formats. Bought from Stewart and Skeels for £68,500, with the aid of a grant of £10,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Dr Bronwen Colquhoun, Senior Curator of Photography, writes: We are delighted to have acquired this important collection of early photography by Thomas Sims for the national collection. Thomas Sims was a Welsh-born photographer and a notable contributor from the first decade of the medium. His early experimentations took place in Swansea in the early 1850s, after which he moved to London to set up a photographic studio.

The collection reflects Sims' fascination with early photographic processes and techniques, and the experimental nature of his relationship with the medium. It also highlights the close relationship between photography and science in terms of how the natural world offered an abundance of subject matter for photographic experimentation.

Sims was born in 1826 in Neath. The son of a bootmaker, he was a well-educated child who showed an interest in science. In 1845, aged 19, he attended his first meeting of the British Association of the Advancement of Science in Swansea. There he met photographer Robert Hunt and heard a paper given by Antoine Claudet (photographer and pioneer of the daguerreotype process), relating to the daguerreotype process. Around this time, he also met the naturalist, Alfred Russell Wallace (1823-1913) who played a key role in the photographic endeavours of Thomas Sims and provided him with his first whole plate daguerreotype camera. Wallace is best known for his revolutionary idea of evolution by natural selection which he developed entirely independently of Charles Darwin.

Sims's first foray into professional photography seems to have been a daguerreotype studio in Weston-Super-Mare in the summer of 1850, followed soon after by a studio in the grounds of the Natural History Museum, Swansea, from 1850–53. Here he introduced collodion positives on glass (ambrotypes), about which he had contributed an article to the Society of Arts catalogue in 1852. This was published alongside *The Exhibition of Recent Specimens of Photography*, held in London from 22 December 1852 to 29 January 1853. It was the first exhibition in the world dedicated solely to photography and led to the founding of the Photographic Society of London (now the Royal Photographic Society).

Sims then moved to London where he worked with his brother, Edward. Edward Sims moved to Tunbridge Wells where he established a portrait studio and in 1866 Thomas Sims also set up a studio in the same town. He died in Tunbridge Wells.

The collection is rich in photographic processes and techniques and, given its age, the works are in very good condition. Photographic processes include waxed paper negatives, salt paper prints, cased photographs (including daguerreotypes and ambrotypes) albumen prints and photogalvanographs.

The collection will enable us to build a more detailed picture of the early history of photography in Wales and the key pioneers who championed the medium, many of whom were based in the Swansea Valley. Moreover, it will enable us to open up new dialogues between objects and artworks across the national collections and to facilitate interdisciplinary display, collecting and research opportunities in the future. We are extremely grateful to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for their support with this important new acquisition.



'Strawberries and Currants' and 'Girl at Beach' from the Sims collection (see also image on page 12). © Amgueddfa Cymru – Museum Wales.

FOR THE NATIONAL TRUST, MONTACUTE HOUSE, SOMERSET

John Evelyn, *Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees … to which is annexed Pomona: or, an Appendix concerning Fruit-Trees in relation to Cider; third edition*, 1679. Bought from Lawrence Auctioneers (21 March, Lot 243) for £438, funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Katherine Kerr, Cultural Heritage Curator writes: The National Trust is extremely grateful to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for their assistance in acquiring a 1679 edition of John Evelyn's *Sylva*, *or a Discourse of Forest Trees*, that once belonged to Edward Phelips (1725-1797). Phelips, of Montacute House in Somerset, was an enthusiast of arboriculture. In 1770, surveying his estate from the upstairs window of the Great Chamber, he composed and etched a Latin verse into the glass in which he declared, 'happy … is the man … who has learned how to graft trees so that each may thrive in its soil …'.

Edward Phelips was not the book's first owner. In addition to his recognisable signature on the title page, an earlier hand has written, 'John Tregonwell / Ex dono / Ed. Onley anno: 1701.' John Tregonwell (c1675-1730) was of a prominent family in neighbouring Dorset. In 1699 he married Anne Onley, the daughter of Dr Nicholas Onley, Prebendary of Westminster (d1724). Their son was born in 1701; perhaps the book was a gift to mark the occasion. The Edward Onley of the inscription may have been Anne's brother. It seems likely that the book stayed in the Tregonwell family until it was acquired by Edward Phelips after he acceded to his estates in 1750. Phelips would almost certainly have known the Tregonwells.

Encouraged by Evelyn, the outdoor-loving Phelips would have undertaken the grafting of fruit trees himself, it being considered fit and godly work for a gentleman. It is tempting to believe that the estate map he commissioned in 1774, characterised by small plantations and scores of rows of neatly-planted orchard trees, was produced to celebrate the completion of the work he was enjoying in 1770 as instructed by the *Sylva*.

Having served, we assume, as a working handbook for Edward Phelips, the volume was later honoured with a new and expensive binding. The library at Montacute was dispersed before 1931, but over the years a few books have returned, many sharing a similar binding to this one – boards of reverse calf

with the Phelips family crest of a burning brazier applied on a leather onlay. What distinguishes this volume is the existence of a vanishing painting of Montacute House on the gilt fore-edge.

The painting borrows heavily from a drawing of the west front of the building by John Preston Neale which was published in *Views of the seats of noblemen and gentlemen, in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland* in 1828. Unlike the Neale drawing, it shows the house in an idealised landscape with the adjoining, pre-1850s servants' quarters on the south side reduced to an incongruous-looking hut. Such images often consisted of imaginary picturesque scenes, but it is very rare and very interesting to find one depicting a particular place. This acquisition is helping us to understand and explain social and material angles of the Montacute story that we have not previously explored.

The book will be on display at the house during the 2025 visiting season.



Painting of Montacute House on the fore-edge. © National Trust Images/Ian Watkin.

FOR NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHIVES

Ten volumes of records of the Company of Merchants and Taylors [Tailors] of Morpeth, Northumberland, 1608-1920. Bought from Millers Auctioneers, Newcastle upon Tyne, for £1,803 with the aid of a grant of £1,303 from the Friends of The Nations' Libraries.

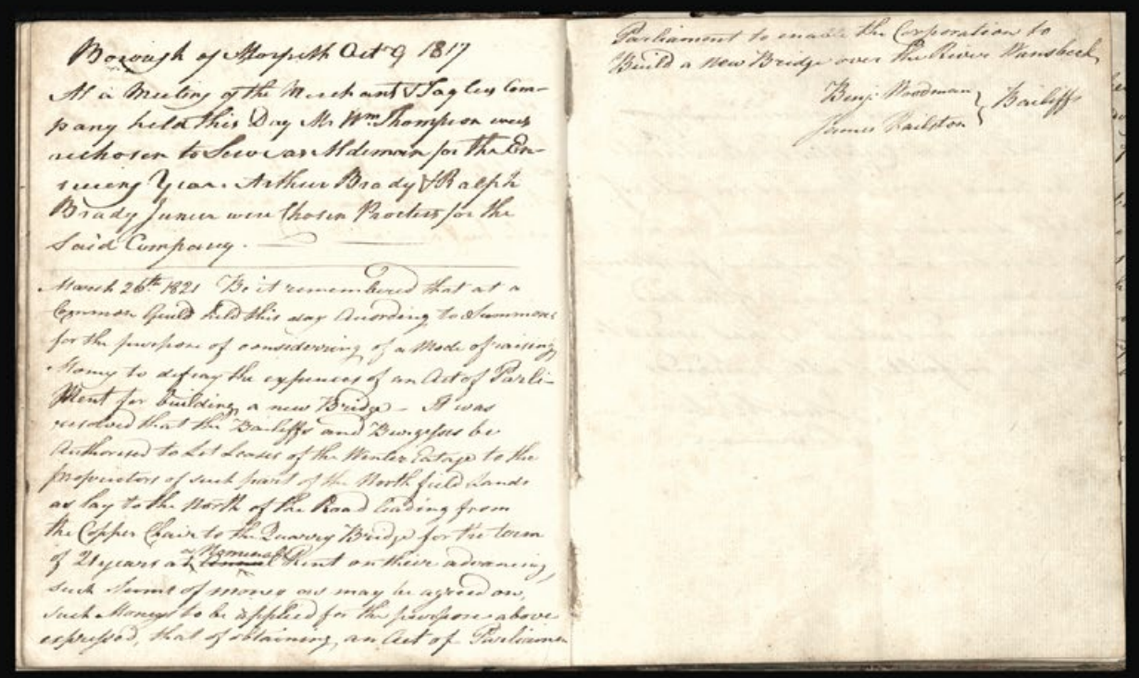
Sue Wood, Head of Archives, writes: In November 2024 Northumberland Archives was able to purchase an important set of Morpeth guild records thanks to a grant from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries. The Company of Merchants and Taylors was one of the town's seven craft guilds, of which the records of four had previously been deposited with Northumberland Archives. Records of the remaining three companies were thought anecdotally to be retained in the private hands of guild families but precise locations were unknown. Until the acquisition of this collection Northumberland Archives did not hold any records of the Merchants and Taylors Company.

Members might enter the guilds by invitation, patrimony (generally the admittance of eldest sons of guild members) or servitude (serving and completing an apprenticeship to an existing guild member). Minute books amongst the collection record the admittance or enrolment of new members. In the case of servitude, the books record the enrolment of boys as apprentices and later their admission as guild members having successfully completed an apprenticeship. The minutes also show evidence of the support-network provided for member's families – paying for funerals, providing for widows, and supporting members in distress. An initial analysis of this content has revealed the predominance of a relatively small number of families in the guild and consequently in the governance of the town.

Prior to the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, the Morpeth guilds formed the unelected corporation or council of the town. Each elected an Alderman, who along with two Bailiffs presided over the Corporation. Guild members also had the right to vote in Parliamentary elections. There was a history of tension between the guilds and the Earls of Carlisle (the Howard family of Naworth Castle in Cumberland), who were Lords of the Manor of Morpeth and major landowners with much political influence. At various times, the Earls tried to erode the rights and privileges of

the guilds by trying to reduce the number of members and counteracting their influence by installing their own supporters as Bailiffs and Stewards of the manor. Financial inducements were also offered to gain support. Such was the level of this activity in the early 18th century that the Borough has been described as 'the most corrupt, mercenary place in the whole North'. (J.M. Fewster, 'The Earls of Carlisle and Morpeth: A Turbulent Pocket Borough', *Northern History*, 51:2 (2014), p. 247). Evidence of some of these tensions can be found within the collection purchased.

The volumes are a very rich source for research and are a very welcome addition to the holdings of Northumberland Archives. They are an excellent source for family history and are an indispensable source for the development and governance of this important Northumberland town. The records have been catalogued and are available to view in our searchroom at Woodhorn (ref: NRO 989/E).


Borough of Morpeth Oct 9 1817
At a Meeting of the Merchant Taylor Company held this Day Mr Wm Thompson was nominated to serve as Alderman for the Ensuing Year. Arthur Brady & Ralph Brady Junior were chosen Brothers for the said Company.
March 26th 1821 Be it remembered that at a Common Guild held this day According to Summons for the purpose of considering of a Mode of raising Money to defray the expences of an Act of Parliament for Building a new Bridge – It was resolved that the Bailiffs and Burgesses be Authorised to Let Leases of the Waste Ground to the Proprietors of such Part of the North field Lands as lay to the North of the Road leading from the Copper Chair to the Quarry Bridge for the term of 21 years at a Nominal Rent on their advancing such Sum of Money as may be agreed on. Such Money to be applied for the purpose above expressed, that of obtaining an Act of Parliament
Parliament to enable the Corporation to Build a New Bridge over the River Wansbeck
Benj. Woodman } Bailiffs
James Ralston }

Minute book entries from October 1817 and March 1821. Courtesy of Northumberland Archives.

FOR NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY

1. Letters from D. H. Lawrence to Harwood Brewster, 1927-1929. Bought from Voewood Rare Books for £7,650, with the aid of a grant of £3,442 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

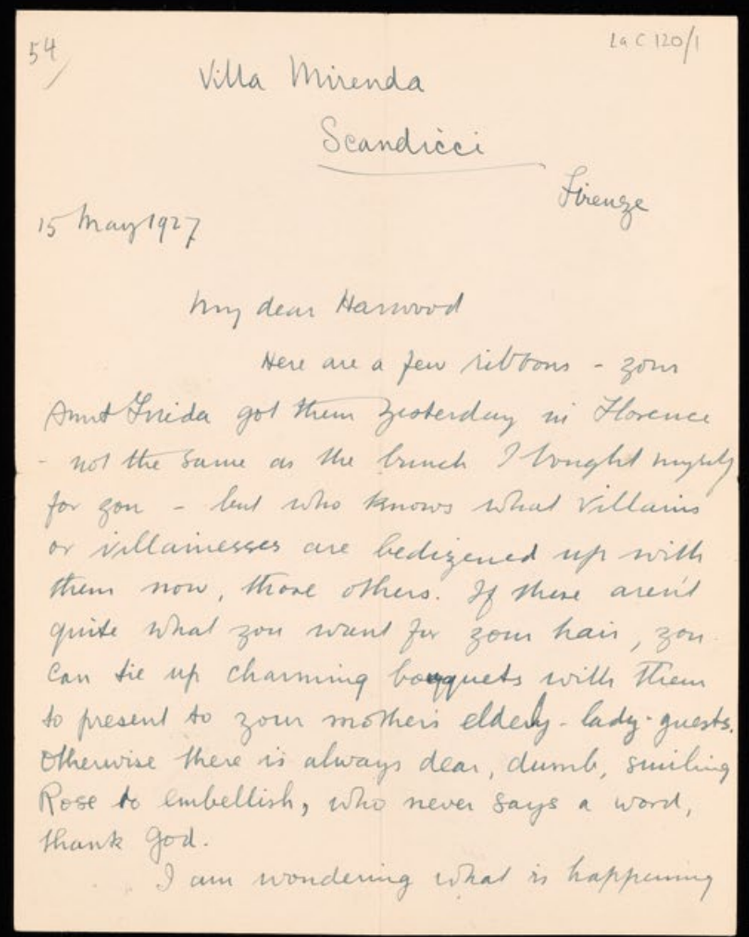
Hayley Cotterill, Associate Director and Keeper of Manuscripts and Special Collections, writes: Support from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries enabled us to purchase these five letters in May 2024, to add to our designated D. H. Lawrence collection. The letters are dated between May 1927 and September 1929, when Lawrence and his wife Frieda were living on the continent. They had left England after the end of the First World War, and never returned to the country permanently to live. Instead they had embarked upon a series of travels, taking in Australia, America and Mexico. In 1925 the couple had returned to Europe, taking lodgings over the next few years in Italy, Austria and Germany.

Lawrence wrote the letters to Harwood Brewster, the teenage daughter of his American friends Earl and Achsah Brewster. Like the Lawrences, the Brewsters too were exiles: they had left America on their marriage in 1910 and spent the next decades living and travelling in France, Italy, Greece, Ceylon [Sri Lanka] and India. Notwithstanding his own lack of a permanent place to call home, Lawrence was concerned about the effect of the Brewster family's peripatetic lifestyle on the teenage Harwood.

'I am wondering what is happening to you. You've been a full month in that hotel: at least your parents have. Heavens, what waifs and strays! I suppose you'll land in another 'beautiful, pretentious villa'. It's become a habit.' [University of Nottingham Manuscripts and Special Collections, La C 120/1].

Lawrence became a surrogate uncle to Harwood, sending her ribbons for her hair and 'ten bob' for Christmas. Indeed, in one letter he signs himself 'DHL, Your uncle in all but name'.

The D. H. Lawrence collection contains two letters sent from an adult Harwood Brewster to a Lawrence biographer. Earl and Achsah Brewster's *D. H. Lawrence: Reminiscences and Correspondence* was published by Martin Secker in 1934, four years after Lawrence's death. Harwood was interviewed in later life about her recollections of Lawrence and her unpublished memoir is held at Drew University in Madison, New Jersey.


54 La C 120/1

Villa Mirenda
Scandicci
Firenze

15 May 1927

My dear Harwood

Here are a few ribbons - yours Amid Frida got them yesterday in Florence - not the same as the bunch I bought myself for you - but who knows what villains or villainesses are bedizened up with them now, those others. If these aren't quite what you want for your hair, you can tie up charming bouquets with them to present to your mother's elderly-lady-guests. Otherwise there is always dear, dumb, smiling Rose to embellish, who never says a word, thank God.

I am wondering what is happening

Letter to Harwood Brewster written from Florence on 15 May 1927. Courtesy of the University of Nottingham.

2. Artworks by Knud Merrild, bought from Peter Harrington Rare Books for £32,400, with the aid of a grant of £4,500 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Hayley Cotterill writes: In October 2024 Manuscripts and Special Collections at the University of Nottingham was able to acquire, with the help of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries, this important collection of 27 works by Danish artist Knud Merrild (1894-1954) to add to our designated D. H. Lawrence collection.

Knud Merrild and his fellow Danish painter Kai Gøtzsche (1886-1963) first met D. H. Lawrence during his first period living in the USA. In the winter of 1922-3 they were close neighbours, living in a cabin at the Del Monte Ranch in Questa, New Mexico. They lived a shared life together, getting to know one another so well that it is probably true to say that no other friends lived so intimately and harmoniously alongside Lawrence at any other point of his life. This intimacy is reflected in Merrild's sympathetic memoir of Lawrence, entitled *A Poet and Two Painters* (1938). Merrild and Gøtzsche were at this time relatively inexperienced and penurious artists; in order to support themselves in the USA they had turned their hand to producing posters for the movie industry. Lawrence wished to help them out financially, and being impressed with their skills in design he asked them to produce dustjackets and illustrations for his books on behalf of his American publisher, Thomas Seltzer. Although only two of their designs were finally used (one by Merrild of a dustjacket for *The Captain's Doll* [1923]), Merrild also produced designs for the dustjacket and individual sections of Lawrence's poetry volume *Birds, Beasts and Flowers* (1923) and for the dustjacket of his novel *Kangaroo* (1923). Lawrence worked closely with Merrild on the designs and made sure that he was paid for the unused illustrations too.

The 27 works include ten illustrations for *Birds, Beasts and Flowers*, six drafts for *Kangaroo* and a series of sketches of Lawrence. The majority of the illustrations are previously unknown to Lawrence scholars. The purchase allows us to reunite the designs with one other Merrild drawing already in the D. H. Lawrence collection: an unpublished dustjacket design for *Kangaroo*, created at the same time as those in this current acquisition and apparently separated from them at some point in their history.

The D. H. Lawrence collection is an assembly of material by and about the author, held in the county of his birth and at the University of which he was an alumnus. It consists of over 400 boxes, and comprises original works by Lawrence, correspondence of Lawrence, his family and his circle, and the research papers of scholars and collectors. Manuscripts and Special Collections also holds the D. H. Lawrence special collection, a group of printed works by and about Lawrence, including first editions. They are the most important collections of material about Lawrence to be held in the UK. We are grateful for the continued support of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries in helping us to grow and strengthen our holdings of D. H. Lawrence material.



A selection of Knud Merrild's artworks. Courtesy of Nottingham University.

FOR PERTH ART GALLERY (CULTURE PERTH AND KINROSS)

Architectural and portrait photograph album relating to the Balgowan Estate near Perth, circa 1855–1865. Bought from Stewart and Skeels for £11,000, with the aid of a grant of £6,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Paul Adair, Collections Officer, writes: We are very grateful for the support of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries in acquiring this remarkable album of over 200 salted paper and albumen prints, centred on Balgowan House in Perthshire.

As well as being a family and country-house album it is also a showcase for work by early Scottish photographers and award-winning members of the Amateur Photographic Association. These photographers were leading figures in the quest to have photographs accepted as art during the later 1850s and 1860s at a time when the medium became increasingly commercialised.

The album was likely compiled by a member of the Thomson family of Balgowan and includes well-composed and natural family groups, several showing members of the Thomson family and their friends.

Though firmly based in Perthshire, the photographs are from Scotland, Ireland, England, France, Canada, New Zealand and India, and the album suggests relationships between the various aristocratic and learned families and individuals who are identified as the photographers or sitters.

Among little-known photographs are those by the Reverend Robert Witherby, a sub-warden at Trinity College, Glenalmond in Perthshire, who contributed eleven large albumen prints, likely from paper negatives, including views of the College, its environs and Methven Castle.

Also, a revelation are the salted-paper prints by Patrick Dudgeon (1817–1895) a merchant in China, mineralogist, and member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Dudgeon, who exhibited extensively from 1852 including at the London Society of Arts, was a member of the Photographic Society of Scotland and his work is represented in the Royal Scottish Academy Collections, acquired as part of David Octavius Hill's proactive initiative to establish a Photographic Library in the RSA.

The purchase includes one loose print, a rare view by John William Dudgeon showing the Birnam Inn c.1854, before its subsequent extensive rebuilding by Sir William Stewart of Murthly to cater for the anticipated growth in visitors attracted by the opening of the railway to Birnam in 1856.

One of the highlights of the extensive photographic collections of the Perth Art Gallery are the Magnus Jackson glass plate negatives made by the wet collodion process. There are relatively few actual prints however and the inclusion of contemporary albumen prints by Jackson in the album is a bonus.

Culture Perth and Kinross have just opened a permanent exhibition of photography drawn from its collections, and the inclusion of this album will help tell the story of the early adoption of photography by the estate owners of Perthshire and their interest in and correspondence with the early figures in the development of photography such as David Brewster of St Andrews and Henry Fox Talbot in Wiltshire.

The acquisition of this important album would have been impossible without the FNL's early support, and the additional support then received from the National Fund for Acquisitions, managed by National Museums Scotland.



Left: 'Shade' by Major F. Greeley; Right: Picea in Keillor Pinetum, Perthshire, by Magnus Jackson. Courtesy of Culture Perth and Kinross.

PERTH & KINROSS ARCHIVE (CULTURE PERTH AND KINROSS)

A set of five manuscript exercise books on mathematics, astronomy and natural philosophy, written and illustrated by Francis Cunynghame (b.1771) while studying at Perth Academy, 1786-1787. Bought from Edmund Brumfitt Rare Books for £10,000, with the aid of a grant of £5,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [John R. Murray Fund].

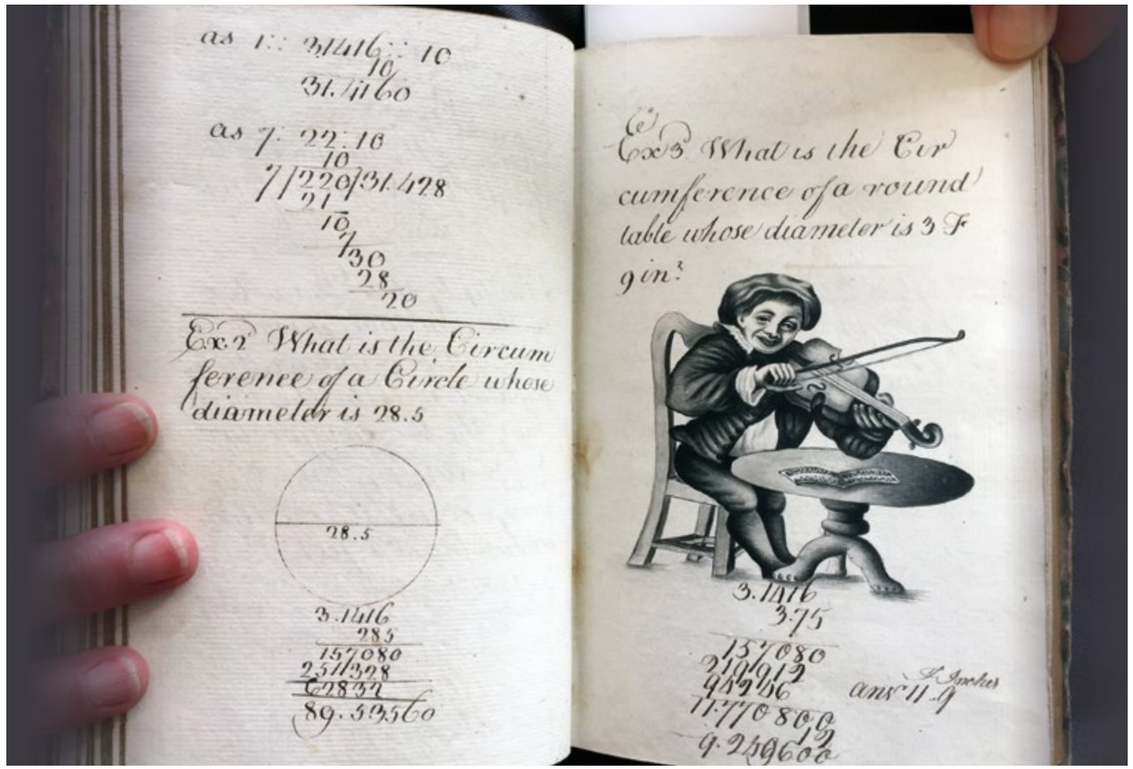
Ishbel MacKinnon, Senior Officer for Archives and Local & Family History, writes:
Perth Academy was founded by Perth Burgh Council in 1760. It was the first of several academies established in Scotland in the late 18th and early 19th century (Inverness 1792, Ayr 1794, Edinburgh 1824) with a liberal curriculum intended to prepare pupils for careers in farming, engineering, commerce and the growing opportunities available in the armed services and British colonies. Its two-year course of study in Literature and the Sciences was a significant change from the classical curriculum followed by Perth Grammar School and Scottish universities of the time and offered a more affordable option for many families aspiring to educate their sons beyond parish school level.

The manuscripts are a rare and beautifully executed example of a complete set of the scientific course of study taught during the Academy's first thirty years. Two volumes cover Mathematics, two Astronomy and a fifth Natural Philosophy. Each subject is explained using numbered 'problems', 'rules' and 'exercises', richly illustrated with diagrams, drawings and calculations. Many of the exercises are based on practical situations likely to be encountered in the pupils' future working lives. For example, the Natural Philosophy volume contains calculations showing the power required to pull a loaded cart uphill at different gradients, the effort required for a horsedrawn plough to till the ground effectively, and various other agricultural and industrial scenarios. Mathematics Volume 2 covers the relatively new science of land surveying and the practical nature of the course is again evident through the careful execution of several detailed watercolour plans of Perth's two large public parks, the North and South Inches. The volumes on Astronomy illustrate its use to measure time and distance, and contain descriptions and diagrams of the solar system, as understood in the late 18th century.

The quality of the illustrations is of particular note as Perth Academy gained a reputation for excellence in drawing tuition and student draughtsmanship which has only recently begun to be explored and is clearly evidenced here. The bindings are also significant as they represent a fine example of the work of the local book binding trade which developed during the late 18th and 19th centuries with the establishment of several high-quality printers and stationers in the burgh.

Given Perth Academy's pioneer role in the Scottish academy movement, the manuscripts make a valuable contribution to the history of education in Scotland. Fewer than 20 Perth Academy manuscripts are thought to survive in public collections in Scotland (eleven in the National Library of Scotland, five in Perth & Kinross Archive, four in Perth Museum), so this collection is an important addition to the publicly available resource.

Exercise showing the circumference of a round table whose diameter is three feet and nine inches. Courtesy of Culture Perth and Kinross.



FOR THE ROYAL BERKSHIRE ARCHIVES

Receipt [recipe] and commonplace book for Mrs [Eleanor] Hunter of Beech Hill House, Berkshire, 1730-1767, bought from Forum Auctions (30 May 2024, Lot 75) for £10,710, with the aid of a grant of £5,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

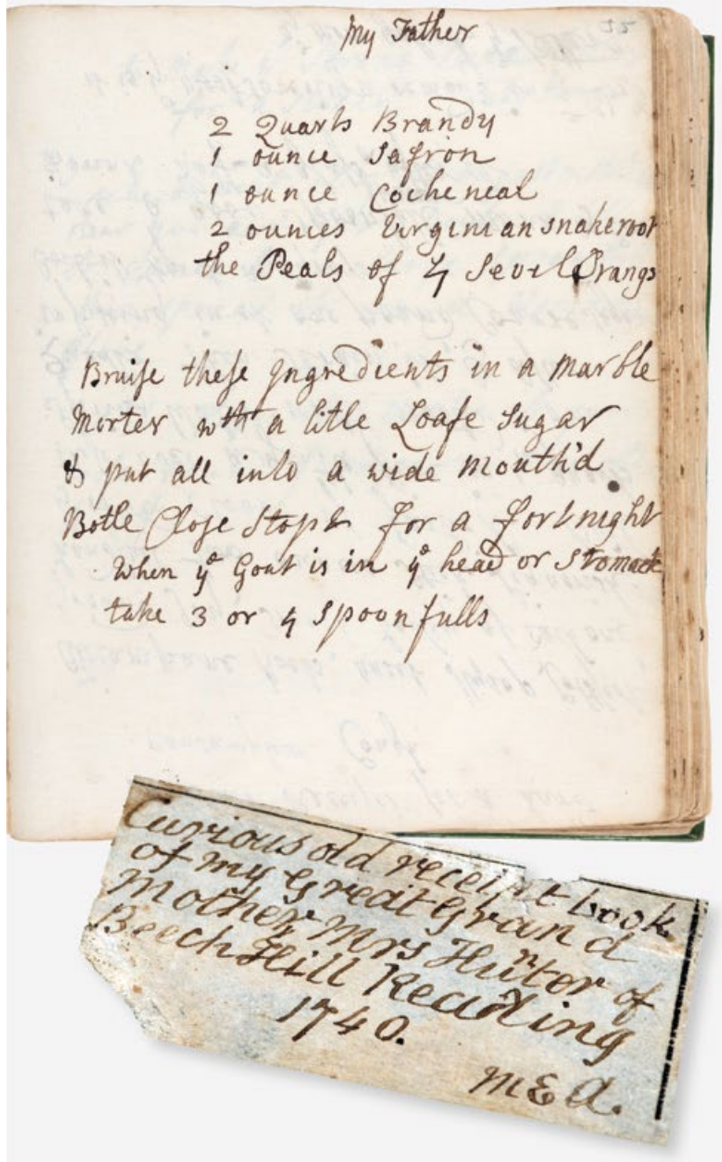
Mr Mark Stevens, County Archivist, writes: This quarto volume is bound in green leather with tooled decoration. The label on its cover reads 'Curious old receipt book of my Great Grand Mother Mrs Hunter of Beech Hill Reading 1740 MEA'.

MEA is probably Maria Eleanor Anderdon (1819-1904). Her great-grandmother was Mary Hunter (née Sloane, 1749-1822) of Beech Hill. It seems likely that the book descended to Mary's daughter, also Mary, wife of William Manning, Governor of the Bank of England. One of their daughters married into the Anderdon family and so the book came to Maria.

However, Mary Sloane was born too late to be the book's original owner or compiler. A more likely candidate for custody is Maria's great-great grandmother, Eleanor Hunter (1715-1786). She was the daughter of David Bosanquet, a French Huguenot who settled in London after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In 1736, Eleanor married Henry Lannoy Hunter (1709-1768), son of a Levant trader and child of another Huguenot refugee.

The recipe book is written in a single hand and its contents are concurrent with Eleanor's homemaking at Beech Hill. What prevents a definite attribution, however, is the book's commencement, in 1740, with items 'brought to Haly near Windsor Forest'. That place is almost certainly Hayley Green Farm in Warfield, Berkshire. Within the first pages are an inventory of plates and linen at Hayley, notes of fruit trees planted and fish bought for the pond, accounts of building work and subsequent decoration. Perhaps these are Eleanor's memoranda. But the notes on Hayley continue well beyond 1740, after which the Hunters were resident in Beech Hill.

We are researching Hayley in hope of solving the puzzle. However, whoever compiled the book has produced a tremendous insight into Georgian domestic management. Aside from their lists of necessary purchases, they have



Details from the receipt and commonplace book (ref. D/EZ224/1). *Courtesy of Royal Berkshire Archives.*

bequeathed around 80 recipes, with many located precisely to Warfield and its surrounding parishes. These include food, drink, medicines, veterinary treatments, dyes and paints. Several are given an author and date when they were received; the earliest is a guide to preserve orange juice, which is credited to Colonel Cope in 1730.

For the budding 18th-century paper conservator, there is a concoction to make old handwriting more legible; for the cook, there are preserves, pies and puddings; a walnut ketchup and a strawberry brandy. There is also a candidate for the earliest known instance of jaune mange, which was a very English take on blancmange. This is dated 20 years before the earliest printed recipe and assigned to Mrs Pitt of Binfield – possibly Elizabeth Pitt, mistress of the manor house.

It seems likely that the recipe book left Berkshire long before the Hunters did. Maria Anderdon was born and lived in Kent. The Hunters, though, remained in Beech Hill until 1949, when the country house was gifted to the British Red Cross and the family archive transferred to the Royal Berkshire Archives. The latter consists of over 400 bundles and volumes – and Mrs Hunter's book has been reunited with them.

FOR THE RIBA LIBRARY, LONDON

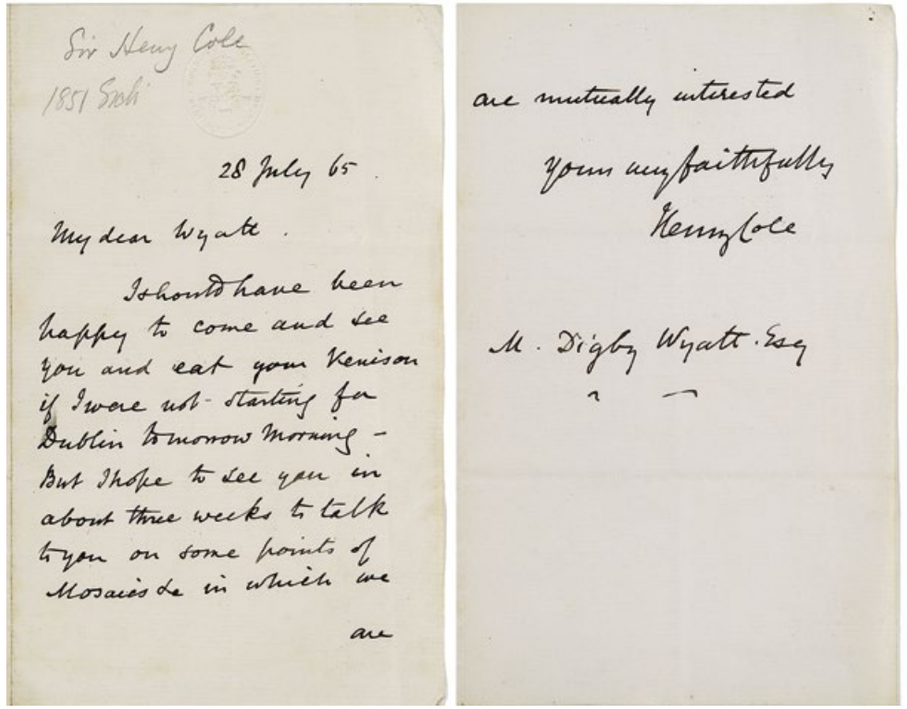
1. Twenty-two letters addressed to Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt (1820-77). Bought from Forum Auctions, 26 October 2024 (Lot 192) for £551, with the aid of a grant of £363 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Charles Hind, Chief Curator, writes: The letters came from the stock of a dealer but a cover-note dated 2 February 1918 indicates that they had been gathered by Wyatt's nephew Thomas Henry Wyatt Jr and were 'for Humphrey'. The sheet is inscribed 'Autograph letters of Artists Sculptors & others addressed to Sir Digby Wyatt largely referring to his work at Crystal Palace.' If this was the case in 1918, much of the Crystal Palace material has since been removed.

Wyatt was a scion of the architectural dynasty that flourished between the early 18th century and the 1940s. Although his elder brother Thomas Henry Wyatt (1807-80) was also an architect and a very successful one as well as being President of the RIBA 1870-73, Digby Wyatt (his first name Matthew seems never to have been used) was by far the more distinguished. His practice as an architect was less important than his roles as an art historian and administrator, in particular his secretaryship of the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition in 1851. He was Secretary of the RIBA 1855-59, and the first Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge University. He was awarded the RIBA's Royal Gold Medal in 1866, proposed by his close friend and collaborator Owen Jones, with whom he designed the Cast Courts at the Crystal Palace when it moved to Sydenham.

The most important letter (4 February 1856) is an exhortation to Wyatt that he should stand for the secretaryship of the RIBA, signed by 18 leading architects of the day, including several future presidents of the Institute: Charles Robert Cockerell, Sir George Gilbert Scott, Thomas Leverton Donaldson, Ewan Christian, William Tite and Francis Cranmer Penrose, as well as Sir Charles Barry, Owen Jones, Benjamin Ferrey, Sidney Smirke and James Bunstone Bunning. Wyatt added a charming note describing how surprised he was to be approached and how much it meant to him that the exhortation was 'subscribed by men I hold in such respect and esteem'. He was duly elected.

The remaining letters, dating between 1850 and 1871, are from friends of Wyatt's, and illustrate the warmth and affection of his friendship circles (his venison dinners were clearly very popular), which no printed source illustrates so well. The two from Owen Jones are of particular interest as so few of his letters survive. Other correspondents include the architect George Edmund Street, the artists Edward William Cooke and Charles Landseer, the sculptor John Henry Foley, the civil engineer and musicologist Sir George Grove, the mathematician, chemist and astronomer Sir John Herschel and the art historian Elizabeth Eastlake, wife of the artist and first director of the National Gallery, Sir Charles Eastlake. Another correspondent was Sir Henry Cole, first director of the South Kensington Museum (later the V&A) with whom Wyatt had gone to France in 1849 to report on an exhibition of industrial design and which led to them working together on the Great Exhibition. The letters are available to consult in the V&A Study Room at the Victoria and Albert Museum.


Sir Henry Cole
1851 Exhi

28 July 65

My dear Wyatt.

I should have been happy to come and see you and eat your Venison if I were not starting for Dublin tomorrow Morning – But I hope to see you in about three weeks to talk to you on some points of Mosaics &c in which we are

are mutually interested

Yours very faithfully
Henry Cole

M. Digby Wyatt. Esq

Letter from Sir Henry Cole to Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt, 28th July 1865. Courtesy of RIBA Collections.

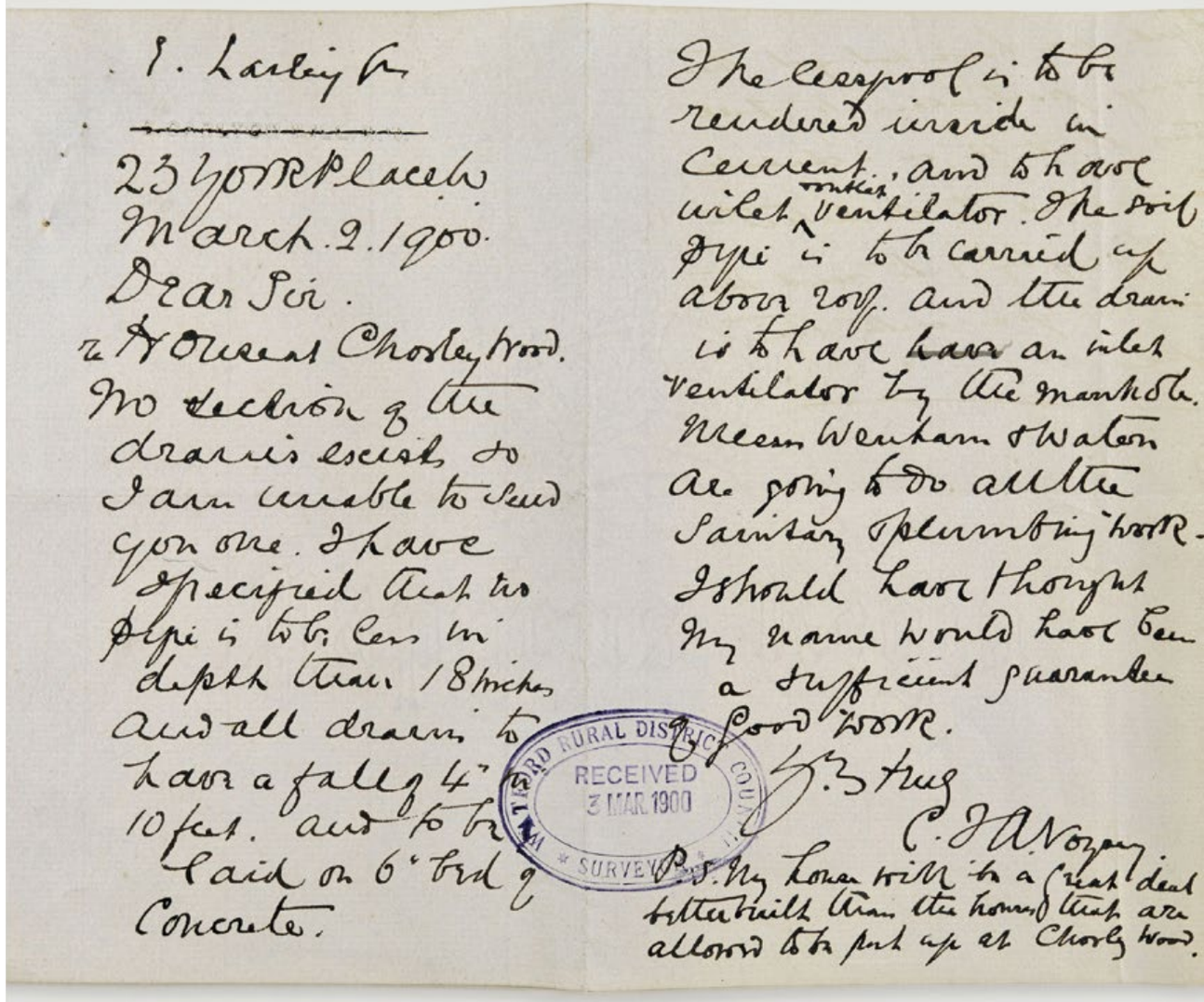
2. Five letters written by Charles Francis Annesley Voysey (1857-1941). Bought from Voewood Rare Books for £1,500, with the aid a grant of £1,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Charles Hind writes: This group of letters written by C.F.A. Voysey FRIBA were addressed to three different correspondents; the group was probably assembled by a bookseller before being acquired by the vendor. One, from 1895, is addressed to Alfred Sutro (1863-1933), the popular Edwardian playwright, regarding the building of his house ('Hill Close', Studland, Dorset); two to E.H. Lailey, District Surveyor of Watford Rural District Council, concern Voysey's own house, 'The Orchard' at Chorley Wood (both 1900); and two letters to Dorothy Short, an art bookbinder, concern binding repairs to a catalogue of his drawings for badges and bookplates, both 1925.

The RIBA holds what survives of C.F.A. Voysey's archive, principally acquired by gift from the architect's son C.C. Voysey in 1943, and through the Acceptance in Lieu Scheme from the estate of the latter's professional partner John Brandon Jones in 2013. Few letters from Voysey to clients, builders and surveyors survive.

Three of these letters are of some significance, especially the one to Alfred Sutro setting out his charges and the two to the Watford R.D.C. about 'The Orchard'. The latter two relate to drainage, about which Voysey had esoteric views. He resented and held forth repeatedly about the increasing regulation of building standards in local authority bye-laws and these two letters clearly indicate that he felt that the Council was indulging in unwarranted interference. The professional ones throw fascinating light on some of the practical aspects of Voysey's building process about which there is only very limited surviving documentation, and they complement a group recently presented to the RIBA regarding H.G. Wells's house at Sandgate, Kent. The two letters about the book restoration show a congenial side of Voysey not always apparent in his professional correspondence. The RIBA has a design for a writing table for Alfred Sutro as well as two photographs of his house at Studland that had formerly belonged to Voysey, as well as two designs for his own house, 'The Orchard'.

The RIBA is deeply grateful to FNL for their support of the purchase these two groups of letters.


E. Lailey Esq

23 York Place W.
March 2. 1900.
Dear Sir.
re Orchard Chorley Wood.
No section of the drains exists so I am unable to send you one. I have specified that the pipe is to be cemt in depth than 18 inches and all drains to have a fall of 4" to 10 feet. and to be laid on 6" bed of Concrete.

The cesspool is to be rendered inside in cement, and to have inlet & outlet ventilator. The soil pipe is to be carried up above roof. and the drain is to have have an inlet ventilator by the manhole. Messrs Wenham & Waters are going to do all the Sanitary Plumbing work. I should have thought my name would have been a sufficient guarantee for good work.

Yrs truly
C. F. A. Voysey

P.S. My house with is a great deal better built than the houses that are allowed to be put up at Chorley Wood.

WATFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
RECEIVED
3 MAR 1900
SURVEYOR

Letter from C.F.A. Voysey to the District Surveyor of Watford Rural District Council, 2nd March 1900. Courtesy of RIBA Collections.

FOR THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA ARCHIVES

Lease by James Weller Ladbroke to John Drew, 3 May 1833. Bought from a private owner for £430, funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Antonio Zarrelli, Archives Manager, writes: RBKC Archives are very grateful to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for their generous support towards the acquisition of an 1833 lease of land owned by James Weller Ladbroke that helps to tell the story of the creation of Notting Hill as a district.

Ladbroke gave his name to many of the famous street names of Notting Hill including Ladbroke Grove and Ladbroke Square. Until the 1820s, the 176-acre Ladbroke Estate was farmland, providing a rental income for its owner. In 1819 it was inherited by James Weller Ladbroke, who began to develop it for housing, in response to growing demand from the rapidly increasing population of London.

The lease is between James Weller Ladbroke and John Drew, a builder from Pimlico. John Drew was one of the smaller leaseholders of what is now the Notting Hill Conservation area. Hence, we are unlikely to find another. It has details significant to the development of this area with an architect's plan that includes the proposed road-names: Uxbridge Road (now Holland Park Avenue), Weller Road (now Ladbroke Road) and Ladbroke Place (now Ladbroke Grove). The term of the lease was 92 years from 24th June 1832 to 24th June 1924. This was quite controversial at the time as Ladbroke was breaking one of the stipulations of his inheritance that the land could only be let on 20-year leases, and Weller had to get a private act of parliament to allow him to offer extended leases. This story helps to explain the role Parliament played in the development of our area.

RBKC Archives and Westminster Archives were funded with £77,000 by the National Lottery Heritage Fund for the project 'Moving Away Your Dust'. Among many activities we created a documentary film, school resources and will organize a public exhibition to examine the development of the Ladbroke Estate led to the establishment of a 'tale of two cities' in Notting Hill: Weller's development created the luxurious homes of Ladbroke Grove and Stanley Crescent, but the building materials for these homes, the bricks that built them, came from the infamous brick-fields belonging to Stephen Bird in an area known as the Potteries or Notting Dale. As rubbish accumulated in this area it became a place where only the poor would live. The gaping hole created by the mining of brick-earth to develop the Ladbroke Estate which filled with filthy water and became known as the Ocean, and it is perhaps no surprise that this lease was granted at the time of the first cholera outbreak in London. In the years that followed, this pollution led to the Potteries having the highest death rate in the UK. Bird's brickfields were a short distance from where John Drew built 11-19 Ladbroke Grove.

The lease is available for study at RBKC Archives at Kensington Central Library. Courtesy of RBKC Archives.



FOR SALISBURY CATHEDRAL LIBRARY

Bible, illuminated by the Sarum Master, in Latin, Salisbury mid-13th century. Bought, following a successful fundraising campaign, by the Friends of the Nations' Libraries from a private owner via Sotheby's for £90,000 and donated to Salisbury Cathedral Library. As is reported below, FNL also raised funds for a lecture and engagement activities as well as the preparation of a new catalogue of the Cathedral's medieval manuscripts.

Anne Dutton, Cathedral Librarian, writes: Salisbury Cathedral is enormously grateful to the FNL and the many donors for the magnificent gift of the Sarum Master Bible, a manuscript of exceptional artistic value with great significance to Salisbury.

The Sarum Master Bible is a manuscript Bible in Latin, written on parchment and illustrated, probably in Salisbury, in the 1240s or 1250s. It is an early English example of a small, portable Bible. This Bible is one of a small (17cm high), number of known manuscripts (at least five, and possibly as many as seven) that were illustrated by one of the greatest English artists of the time, who today is known to scholars as the Sarum Master, or Sarum Illuminator (Sarum is an early name for Salisbury.) No details are known about the artist's life, but there is strong circumstantial evidence that he was working in or around Salisbury. Sadly, we don't know for whom the Bible was made.

Each book of the Bible begins with a beautifully decorated initial. Some initials are ornamental; others are historiated (that is, they contain human figures), illustrating scenes and people from the Bible, and other subjects. The initials are highly detailed, with a rich colour palette, including a distinctive green. The characters depicted have expressive faces. In keeping with the size of the volume, however, the initials are less than 2.5cm high, and it is difficult to see the high level of detail without using a magnifying glass.

In some of the manuscripts illustrated by the Sarum Master, including this Bible, it is clear that the artist worked with several assistants, which indicates that he was in charge of a sizeable workshop. The existence of such a workshop suggests that Salisbury was a centre of book production. In the mid-13th century, demand for books would likely have come from the thriving Cathedral Schools, as well as from scholars who had moved to the city following riots in Oxford.

The Sarum Master was working at a time when there was much artistic activity in Salisbury. The Cathedral was under construction and was in the process of being decorated with wall-painting, ceiling-painting, sculpture, and stained glass. It is likely that the different artists working in the city drew inspiration from and influenced each other. Certainly, the influence of the Sarum Master has been identified in the illustrations of other manuscripts.

The Sarum Master Bible is a witness to the outstanding artistic endeavour in Salisbury at the time of the Cathedral's construction and in a key period of the city's history. Thanks to the generosity of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries and many donors, it has returned to the UK, and has come home to Salisbury.

We are also enormously grateful to FNL and the donors for providing additional funding that will cover digitisation, a major lecture on the Sarum Master and the Bible, and workshops for the public. Most importantly, it will also cover the cost of the preparation of a new scholarly catalogue of the Cathedral's medieval manuscript books, including the Sarum Master Bible. Our existing catalogue of the manuscripts dates from 1880 and provides only extremely brief descriptions, which are inadequate for the purposes of modern scholarship. These descriptions contain very little codicological information, or information about provenance. In many cases, the catalogue does not provide a full listing of a manuscript's contents and some texts have been mis-identified – a new catalogue has been long overdue.

We are extremely fortunate that Professor Rodney Thomson has agreed to undertake the cataloguing. An extremely experienced manuscript cataloguer, Professor Thompson has produced descriptive catalogues for many Cathedral libraries and Oxbridge colleges and has published widely in the fields of medieval history and manuscript studies. Professor Thomson's catalogue will lead to a much greater understanding of the important collection of medieval manuscripts at Salisbury Cathedral, and enable further research both on the books themselves, and on the intellectual and cultural history of Salisbury.

Salisbury Cathedral Librarian, Anne Dutton, with the Sarum Master Bible (see also images on pages 7 and 8).
Courtesy of Salisbury Cathedral.

FOR SENATE HOUSE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Ambigué Magique, French conjurer's blow-book (1775), with 168 hand-coloured engravings. Bought from Antiquariaat Forum for €15,000 (£12,657), with the aid of a grant of £7,500 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Lucy Evans, Head of Collections, writes: With the generous support of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries and Mr Mark Storey (a FNL Trustee), Senate House Library was able to acquire *Ambigué Magique*, a rare example of a conjuror's blow-book.

The book is an extraordinary addition to the Harry Price Library of Magical Literature, an area of particular research strength and public interest within the Senate House Library, consisting of over 13,000 books, pamphlets and periodical titles. An example of a stalwart feature in conjurers' repertoires across the centuries, this striking blow-book complements and enhances the Library's collections related to conjuring through the ages, which range from legerdemain (sleight of hand) to scientific recreations and large-scale illusions.

A blow-book, also known as a flip-book or magic colouring book in modern versions, is used in a magic trick that has been performed for hundreds of years, the books existing as one of the oldest forms of manufactured magic props. The trick involves a performer appearing to show an entirely blank book, but gradually images appear, first in black and white, then in colour, and eventually disappear. The term blow-book derives from the practice of asking the audience to blow on the pages to produce the magic. It is a combination of the conjuror's skill and the ingenuity of the book, which includes tabs on the edge of the pages to guide the conjuror's hand.

These prop books were a mainstay of the printing industry, particularly through the 19th-century, becoming a novelty for children; examples from the late 1800s often come up for sale, but earlier versions are rare. Descriptions of blow-books appear in Reginald Scott's *The Discoverie of Witchcraft* (1584), in a section exposing illusionary magic, and in early instructional books on conjuring, such as *Hocus Pocus Junior: The Anatomie of Legerdemain* (1634). The first editions of both books are held in the Harry Price Library.





This blow-book, *Ambigué Magique*, was printed in France and dates from around 1775. It is entirely comprised of images, except for the rare inclusion of a page of instructions at the beginning. It has seven series of hand-coloured engravings depicting playing cards, mothers superiors, flowers, soldiers, abbots, priests, and harlequins, with 24 pages left blank. The multiple images and series allowed for many different combinations and ways of performing the trick. The *Ambigué Magique* has original paper wrappers whilst the edges of the pages have notches cut at various positions to find specific page-openings by touch.

It is an artefact of performance and conjuring history as well as printing and publishing history, providing insight into how acts of legerdemain were achieved in comparison to their description in early conjuring texts and contemporary publications on magic. The Senate House Library is most grateful for the generosity of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries to enable our acquisition of a chronological rarity and complementary addition to the Library's existing collections related to magic.

Top: Illustration of la Mere Goutte (Mother Gout) offering a glass of wine.
Left: Illustration of l'Abbé Quille (Abbott Skittle) examining advertising bills for newly published books.
Senate House Library, University of London.

FOR ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

Manuscript copy of John Mair's 'Historia Maioris Britanniae', with additional medieval Scottish historical and chronicle material, c.1510, c.1536. Bought from Christie's (11 June, 'Manuscript Masterpieces from The Schøyen Collection', Lot 62) for £277,200, with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund].

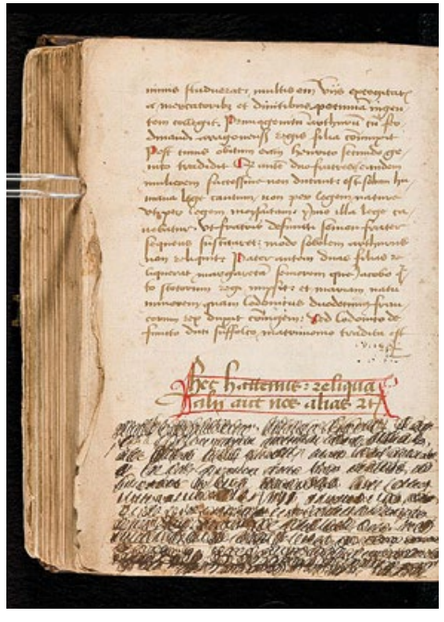
Sean Rippington, Head of Archives and Rare Books, writes: Thanks to the generous support of the Friends of the Nations' Libraries, one of the most important histories of Scotland, which sheds new light on William Wallace and the Stone of Destiny, has found its permanent home with the University of St Andrews Libraries and Museums.

The manuscript is being made available to the public for the first time in its 500-year history and has been given a new name – the *St Andrews Chronicles* (ms39180).

It was acquired at auction by the University with support from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries and Dr William Zachs, after being sold by the Norwegian collector Martin Schøyen, who bought it in 1990. The auction was a stressful experience – the bidding very nearly got away from us, and FNL's contribution was key to securing the lot. We were also very grateful for the cool head and experience of Dr Sandra Hindman, who was in the saleroom bidding on our behalf as we watched the livestream.

The manuscript is largely a handwritten copy of John Mair's *History of Greater Britain* – one of the most influential and innovative histories of Scotland and England of the 16th century. It also contains an earlier hand-copied pamphlet, chronicling Scotland's earlier history, including new information about William Wallace, the nation's time under Guardianship, and even the Stone of Destiny.





It is a Scottish manuscript about the history of and origins of Scotland, and it has been through a succession of Scottish owners since the 16th century, so there's a real resonance in having it back in a Scottish library. John Mair taught at our University in the 1520s. The manuscript was also owned during the later 16th century by John Lindsay of Balcarres, a notable Fife noble and secretary of state.

The first-named owner describes himself as a 'chaplain of Edinburgh'; however, some of the others potentially correlate to students who were studying at St Andrews in the early 16th century – indicating an even greater connection with the university than previously thought.

There is already considerable interest and press coverage around the potential for new discoveries from the manuscript. Professor Dauvit Broun from the University of Glasgow has noted that the contents of the pamphlet include a chronicle for the years 1286 to 1327 which has some new information (for example, seven – not six – guardians were elected to rule Scotland after Alexander III's tragic death in 1286, as well as Wallace co-leading the attack on the sheriff of Lanark, rather than leading on his own; it also gives us the exact date – 3 May 1297 – on which this happened). It also includes a copy of what is likely to be the earliest version of the legend of the Stone of Destiny.

The *St Andrews Chronicles* is now available online, can be consulted in-person in our reading room, and will be on display at the Wardlaw Museum in 2025. We are grateful to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for their financial support and enthusiasm for the acquisition, and look forward to sharing news of future discoveries, projects, and events relating to the manuscript as researchers study it.

Top: Elizabeth Henderson, Rare Books Librarian, and Sean Rippington, Head of Archives and Rare Books, with the *St Andrews Chronicles*. Bottom: The *St Andrews Chronicles* f.223v.

Courtesy of the University of St Andrews Libraries and Museums.

FOR THE TED LEWIS CENTRE, BARTON-UPON-HUMBER

Handwritten draft article, by author and 'Father of British Noir', Edward Alfred (Ted) Lewis. It is the only known document which authoritatively describes the sources and inspiration for *Get Carter*. Bought for £2,000 with the aid of a grant of £1,500 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [Larkin Fund].

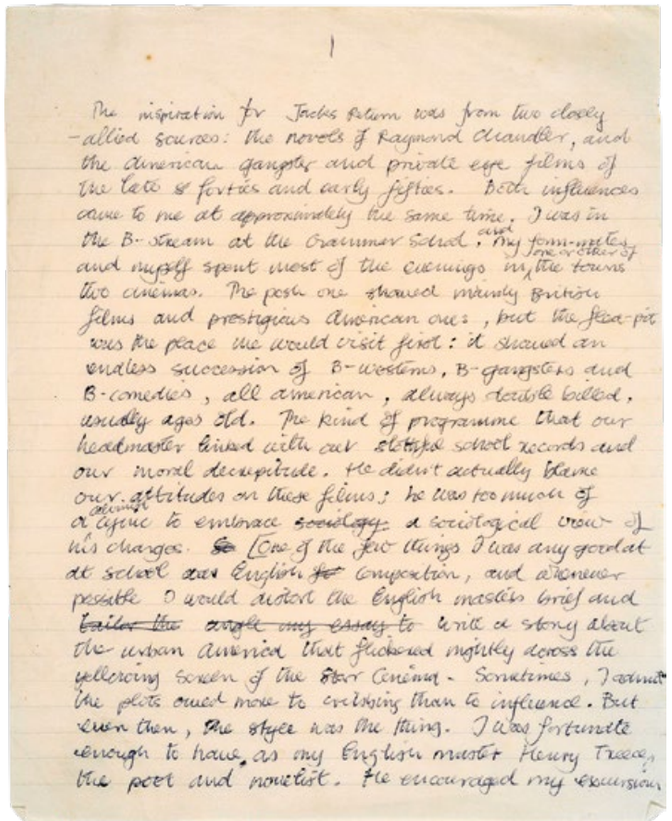
Monty Martin, Trustee and CEO, writes: The word *please* is often criticised as missing from a pointed request, by its recipient. Critics also noticed the word's absence in a scene from *Get Carter*, which is still acknowledged by critics as one of the top ten British films of all time. Starring as the eponymous Jack Carter, Michael Caine is shown standing at the Long Bar in Newcastle's 1950s City Centre. He flicks his fingers, imperiously demanding his beer be served 'in a thin glass', a phrase becoming iconic, and oft quoted by fans. However, Lewis's original dialogue in *Jack's Return Home*, the novel upon which *Get Carter* was based, had Caine only asking, 'in a thin glass please'. The actor, brought up in London's Elephant and Castle, knew that the word please was not in gangsters' vocabulary. This small but important inconsistency has long fascinated followers of Lewis's trope. Students of Lewis's genre, and the many who followed in his literary footsteps, ponder if Lewis really did have an in-depth knowledge of the gangster vibe or whether he made it up? How did the young graphic artist from a small Lincolnshire market town come to get gangster characterisation and activities so right?

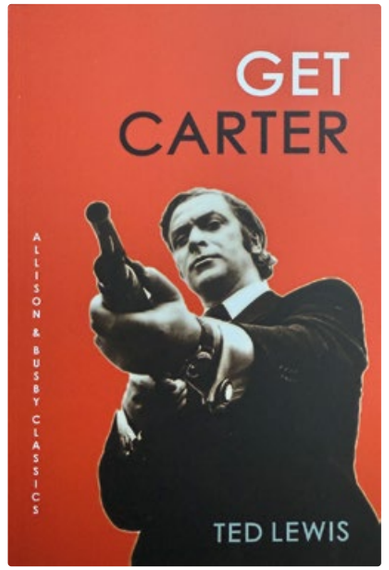
Although *Get Carter* was filmed in the North East of England, the novel was set in Scunthorpe and Ted's hometown of Barton-upon-Humber. The Ted Lewis Centre is a museum in Barton which celebrates the art, life and times of the novelist, artist and musician; it was recently awarded Museum Accreditation by the Arts Council.

In 2024 it came to light that a crucial article by Ted Lewis in his own handwriting, explaining exactly how he came to write *Jack's Return Home*, was being offered for sale at £3,500. Other sources of funding having failed, the Charity's Trustees turned to the Friends and, to their delight received an offer of £1,500, sufficient to enable purchase for a reduced price of £2,000.

Ted Lewis could not type, so the manuscript was unmistakably the genuine article, no pun intended. We would now know, from the writer himself, if he used personal experience or inventiveness. He wrote: *The inspiration was from two closely allied source (sic) the novels of Raymond Chandler and the American gangster films of the late forties and fifties. … I had to pretend to be the central character… . The idea of the book came to me from absolutely nowhere … finished book inside three weeks. My wife and I sat down and worked out the remainder of the book*.

A facsimile of the draft now forms part of a standing exhibition, the original photographed by Hull History Centre and stored carefully according to stringent collection conditions, a wonderful ending for a museum's aspiration that once seemed unreachable.


The inspiration for Jacks Return was from two closely
-allied sources: the novels of Raymond Chandler, and
the American gangster and private eye films of
the late 8 forties and early fifties. Both influences
came to me at approximately the same time. I was in
the B- stream at the Grammar School: and my form-mates
and myself spent most of the evenings in the towns
two cinemas. The posh one showed mainly British
films and prestigious American ones, but the flea-pit
was the place we would visit first: it showed an
endless succession of B-westerns, B-gangsters and
B-comedies, all american, always double billed,
usually ages old. The kind of programme that our
headmaster linked with our slotted school records and
our moral decrepitude. He didn't actually blame
our attitudes on these films; he was too much of
a cleric to embrace sociology a sociological view of
his charges. So One of the few things I was any good at
at school was English for Composition, and whenever
possible I would avoid the English masters brief and
tailor the couple my essays to write a story about
the urban america that flickered nightly across the
yellowing screen of the Star Cinema. Sometimes, I admit
the plots owed more to evesdrop than to influence. But
even then, the style was the thing. I was fortunate
enough to have, as my English master Henry Treece,
the poet and novelist. He encouraged my excursion



The manuscript and *Get Carter* by Ted Lewis.
Courtesy of the Ted Lewis Centre.

FOR THOMAS PLUME'S LIBRARY, MALDON, ESSEX

Thomas Vaughan (1621-1666), *Magia Adamica: or The antiquitie of magic, and the descent thereof from Adam downwards, proved*, bound with *The man-mouse taken in a trap, and tortur'd to death for gnawing the margins of Eugenius Philalethes*, 1650. Bought for £4,510 from Robert van den Graven, Netherlands, with the aid of a grant of £2,250 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Dr Helen Kemp, Plume Librarian, writes: This book was bought in November 2024 to replace the copy missing from Thomas Plume's original collection. The Trustees and staff of Thomas Plume's Library are very grateful to FNL and the Friends of Thomas Plume's Library for jointly funding this purchase.

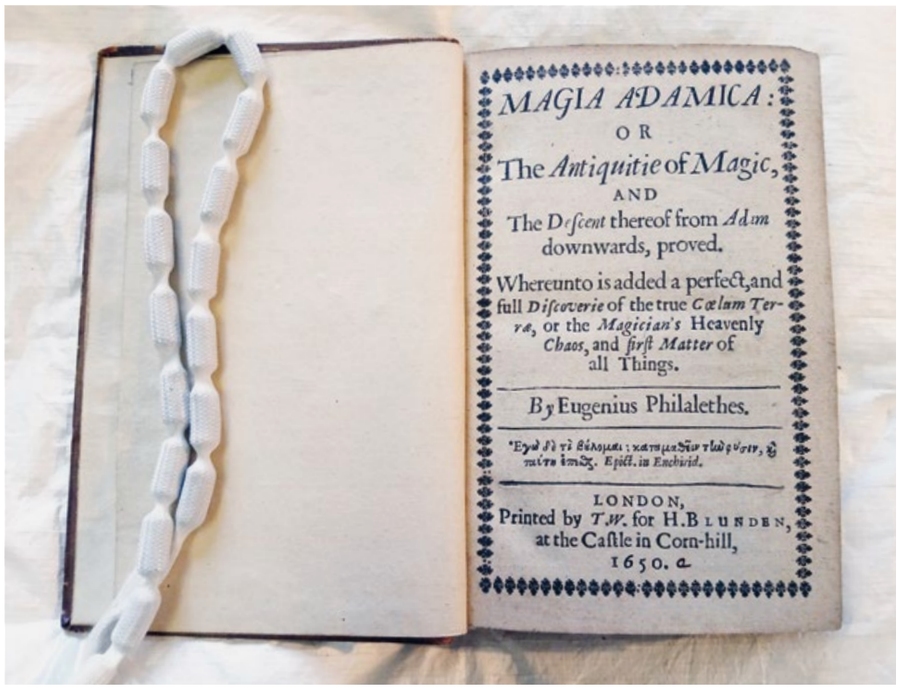
The bookseller described *Magia Adamica* and the accompanying text *The Man-Mouse* as follows:

> 'Thomas Vaughan's *Magia Adamica* is a mystical and enigmatic treatise on alchemy, magic, and the nature of the soul. The book draws on the Hermetic tradition and other sources such as the Kabbalah, Neoplatonism, and Christian mysticism. The title 'Magia Adamica' refers to the belief that Adam possessed divine knowledge, which was passed down through a secret tradition. Written in a dense and symbolic language, the book remains a subject of debate and interpretation among scholars of esotericism.'

The curious title of the second work refers to Henry More, who is depicted as a 'man-mouse' – a small and insignificant creature – being caught in a trap and tortured to death for his offences. The offence in question was supposedly that More had annotated and commented on the margins of a book written by Vaughan as a scurrilous attack. More and Vaughan had philosophical disagreements. More was a Cambridge Platonist and a prominent figure in the intellectual circles of 17th-century England. He was known for his defence of Christian Platonism and his criticism of materialism, scepticism, and atheism. Vaughan, on the other hand, was an alchemist and mystic who was interested in Hermetic philosophy, the Kabbalah, and other esoteric traditions.

More and Vaughan's differences came to a head in 1650 when Vaughan published *Magia Adamica* More criticized the book for its obscure and enigmatic language, and he accused Vaughan of promoting dangerous and unorthodox ideas. In response, Vaughan wrote a scathing attack in which he accused More of being an enemy of true spirituality and a supporter of the 'Antichristian forces that sought to suppress esoteric knowledge.'

As many of you will know, Thomas Plume's Library originated as a lending library. Unfortunately, several hundred books went missing during the early 20th century when security was not very tight. The extent of the problem was discovered in the 1980s when one of our books came up for auction in New York and was spotted by a founding member of our Friends. This led to the Librarian Mrs Shacklock comparing the 1848 and 1959 catalogues, and preparing a list of missing books. Many of the books on our missing list are out of the financial reach of the Friends of Thomas Plume's Library, and it was wonderful news for us when FNL offered to support this purchase.


MAGIA ADAMICA:
OR
The Antiquitie of Magic,
AND
The Descent thereof from Adam downwards, proved.
Whereunto is added a perfect, and full Discoverie of the true Cœlum Terræ, or the Magician's Heavenly Chaos, and first Matter of all Things.
By Eugenius Philalethes.
Ἐγὼ δὲ τὶ βέλομαι; καταμαθὼν τλὴ φύσιν, ἣ πάντα ἴσπιδ. Epict. in Enchirid.
LONDON,
Printed by T.W. for H.Blunden, at the Castle in Corn-hill,
1650.

The title page of *Magia Adamica*. Courtesy of Thomas Plume's Library.

FOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

Five bundles of correspondence from the Victor Gollancz Ltd Archive relating to the publication of some of George Orwell's early works. Bought from Jonkers Rare Books and Peter Harrington Books for £154,000, with the aid of a £20,000 grant from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

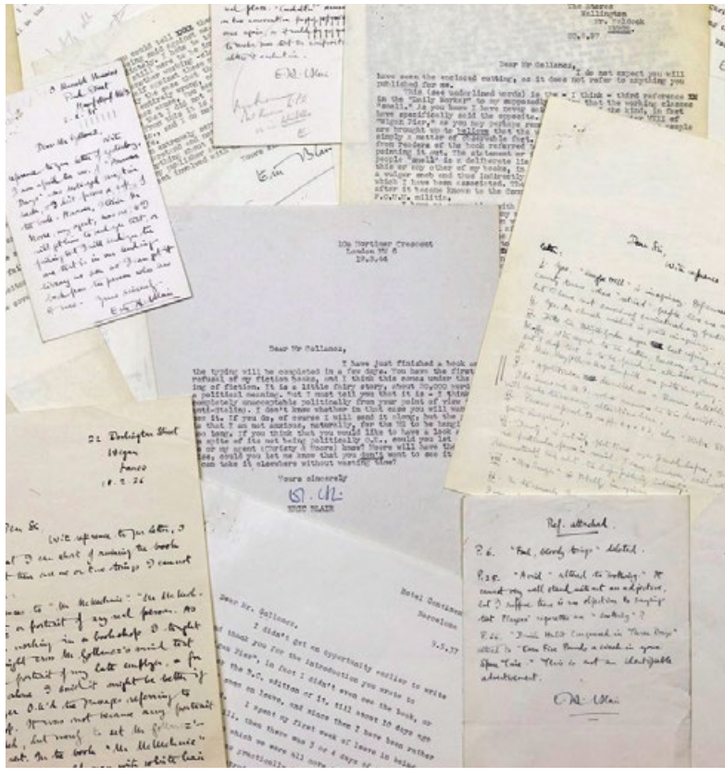
Sarah Aitchison, Director of Libraries, Culture, Collections and Open Science, writes: The George Orwell Collection, housed in UCL Special Collections, is the foremost collection of Orwell archive and rare book material in the world and is on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register. It contains unique materials such as Orwell's literary, political and domestic diaries, correspondence and early proofs, as well as first editions, early periodicals featuring his writing and rare translations. The collection is made accessible in dedicated reading rooms and through a digital interface and is built into ongoing teaching and outreach programmes.

The grant contributed to the purchase of correspondence with Victor Gollancz Ltd relating to the publication of *A Clergyman's Daughter* (1935), *Keep the Aspidistra Flying* (1936), *The Road to Wigan Pier* (1937) and *Inside the Whale* (1936). Comprising some 150 items, including 13 autograph letters from the author, the correspondence casts light on how Orwell produced his books, how he reacted to the publisher's criticisms and provides insight into how his characters may have been inspired by people he knew.

Orwell kept very few personal papers and even fewer manuscripts. Researchers are left to piece together his writing process through letters to friends and family and the occasional note in a diary. UCL's Orwell Collection previously contained very little relating to his early published works. Aside from remarks in letters, there was nothing at all relating to *A Clergyman's Daughter*, *Keep the Aspidistra Flying*, or *Inside the Whale*. There is more for *The Road to Wigan Pier*, namely the diary notes for the trip that inspired it and a corrected second proof, but the Gollancz material offers a much more rounded view of the publication process.

Anything that relates to the development and publication of Orwell's writing is of great importance. These bundles of correspondence with Gollancz and his firm have the potential to shed light on his early works and the development of his career as a writer and provide valuable insights that will add to the understanding and study of Orwell's work.





George Orwell and a selection of items from the archive. Courtesy of University College London.

FOR THE WARBURG INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

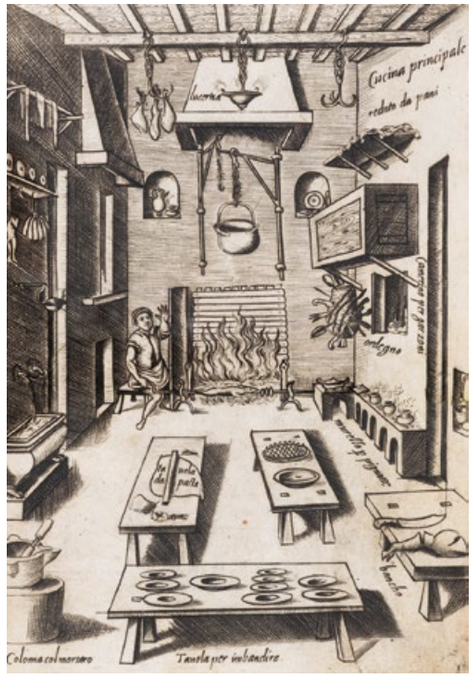
Three cookery books from the library of Elizabeth David, 17th and 18th century. Bought from Forum Auctions (28 November, 2024, Lots 22, 27 and 39) for £11,138, with the aid of a grant of £3,341 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries [Unwin Trust Fund].

Giles Mandelbrote, Warburg Librarian and Director of Collections, writes: The cookery writer Elizabeth David (1913-1992) bequeathed 380 books, the bulk of her antiquarian cookery collection, to the Warburg Institute in 1992, although some books were retained by her executors. Some ten years earlier, she had written a long letter to the Warburg Institute's Director, J.B. Trapp, describing her collection and outlining her ideas for this bequest:

> 'My collection is a fairly modest one in that it is a true working collection, personal, erratic, and has necessarily been dictated largely by my own studies, and limited by my financial resources… housed, so to speak, upstairs, downstairs, in passages, and indeed in my bedroom, where most of my writing is done these days. … I have a very few good early Italian books in the original, … a 1643 Venice edition of Scappi (1st was 1570. The famous plates in the 1643 were exceptionally good, and in my copy complete and in good condition, including the folding plate which is often missing). … My eighteenth century English books include … a good Charlotte Mason, The Lady's Assistant, 1786.'

With generous assistance from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries, the Warburg Institute has been able to acquire three further antiquarian cookery books from Elizabeth David's library which were not included in the original bequest. Two of these are mentioned in the letter quoted above and all three contain loosely inserted notes in her hand.

First published in 1570, in Venice, Bartolomeo Scappi's *Dell'Arte del Cucinare* contains the earliest published illustrations of renaissance kitchens and cooking tools. The 27 original engraved plates were reworked and re-used for the 1643 edition, published in Venice by Giovanni Battista Combi. In effect, this provides a visual inventory of the material world of the renaissance kitchen. Bartolomeo Scappi (c.1500-1577) worked in Venice and then in Rome, in the service of several cardinals. His book details elaborate menus with multiple courses, such as the banquet prepared in April 1536 for the Emperor Charles V, as well as the preparations for the funeral of Pope Paul III Farnese and the conclave of 1549. From 1566 until 1571, Scappi worked as one of the personal cooks of Pope Pius V and was rewarded with the post of supervisor of ceremony and a papal knighthood. Cited in Elizabeth David's influential *Italian Food* (1954), this copy contains her notes on Scappi's references to a range of subjects, including Neapolitan pizza, pies full of live birds, force-feeding of geese and parmesan cheese.



A renaissance kitchen, from B. Scappi, *Dell'Arte del Cucinare*. Courtesy of the Warburg Institute, University of London.

The Warburg's other two purchases both serve to document aspects of the social history of food in 18th-century England. In about 1720, the pastry-master Edward Kidder (1665/6-1739) published his *Receipts of Pastry and Cookery*, illustrated with detailed engravings showing pastry-moulds for different types of pie. This publication also advertises the afternoon cookery lessons he offers 'in Queen Street near St. Thomas Apostles' from Monday to Wednesday and 'next to Furnival's Inn in Holborn' from Thursday to Saturday, whereas 'Ladies may be taught at their own Houses.' By contrast, Charlotte Mason's *The Ladies' Assistant for Regulating and Supplying the Table, being a Complete System of Cookery* (new edition, enlarged, 1786) is aimed specifically at a female readership. The work of 'A Professed Housekeeper, who had upwards of Thirty Years Experience in Families of the first Fashion', it provides many recipes, but also emphasises the importance of 'a Well-Regulated Table' and the careful planning of menus.

These volumes will soon be available online through the Warburg Digital Library: https://wdl.warburg.sas.ac.uk/collection/THES1302.

FOR WILTSHIRE & SWINDON HISTORY CENTRE

Five boxes of documents relating to the Eyre-Matcham family of Newhouse, Whiteparish and Downton, Wiltshire, 16th to 19th centuries. Bought from Forum Auctions (28 March 2024, lots 124 and 128) for £1,690 with the aid of a grant of £1,149 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

Ally McConnell, Principal Archivist, writes: After a successful purchase at auction in 2023, again funded by the Friends of the Nations' Libraries, it became clear that there were some remnants of this family archive still for sale. The two lots included in this auction consisted of one box of ephemeral material belonging to or relating to the Eyre and Matcham families (Lot 124) and four boxes of Newhouse estate account books, household account books, a Whiteparish poor rate book, and bank books for members of the Matcham family (Lot 128).

Lot 124 contained a variety of interesting ephemeral items as well as personal items and family letters. Significantly, this lot included an itemised bill for work done for Robert Shafto (c1732-1797), the politician and subject of the nursery rhyme 'Bobby Shafto's Gone to Sea'. In a contested election in 1784 Shafto was elected MP for Downton, in an area dominated by the Bouverie family, Earls of Radnor. Between April and July 1784 Shafto was the only MP, with the second seat declared void and later filled by William Seymour Conway. The items purchased here include travelling expenses to London and Downton and charges for interviews in a legal case relating to land in Downton, which could indicate a necessity by Shafto to prove his claim to land so that he could represent the constituency.

Also of interest within this auction were documents relating to the sale in 1933 of papers belonging to Horatio Nelson, who was related to the family by marriage; various sale catalogues for property and land, including allotments, in the Downton, Hamptworth and Redlynch areas, 17th to 19th centuries; and the estate account books which along with smaller items within Lot 124 contain a large amount of detail on the Eyre and Matcham families, their properties and their Wiltshire neighbours. There are also some personal and legal items relating to the family including roughly drawn pedigrees (Eyre-Matcham and Nelson families), banknotes, hearth tax documents for Downton, and poor rate sheets for Whiteparish.

An amount of cleaning work has had to be done to some of the items in Lot 128 as they had suffered some damp damage. Lot 124, while in good condition, was very mixed and required some time by archivists and a volunteer to identify, list and package its contents.

Both lots have been subsumed into Wiltshire & Swindon Archives collection 1369, the existing archive of the Eyre and Matcham families, as accession 1369 Add 2.



Selection of banknotes for the Eyre-Matcham family, 1808-1829 (1369 Add 2.14).
Courtesy of Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre.

FOR THE WORDSWORTH TRUST

Collection of manuscripts relating to Peter Crosthwaite's Museum, Keswick. Bought from Antiquates Fine and Rare Books for £6,000, funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

This collection was given by FNL to the Wordsworth Trust in celebration of Jeff Cowton's distinguished service to the Trust over four decades.

Jeff Cowton, Principal Curator and Head of Learning, writes: This archive contains a rich collection of historical documents, including manuscript letters, receipts, and a piece of printed ephemera, shedding light on the commerce of and cultural scene in the Lake District during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The materials primarily revolve around the sale, production and distribution of artistic works, particularly those depicting the landscapes of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire. The archive includes two Autograph Letters Signed (A.L.S.) dated between 1809 and 1810, by Joseph Farington, an English landscape painter and diarist, discussing the production and sale of his 1789 work *Views of the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland*.

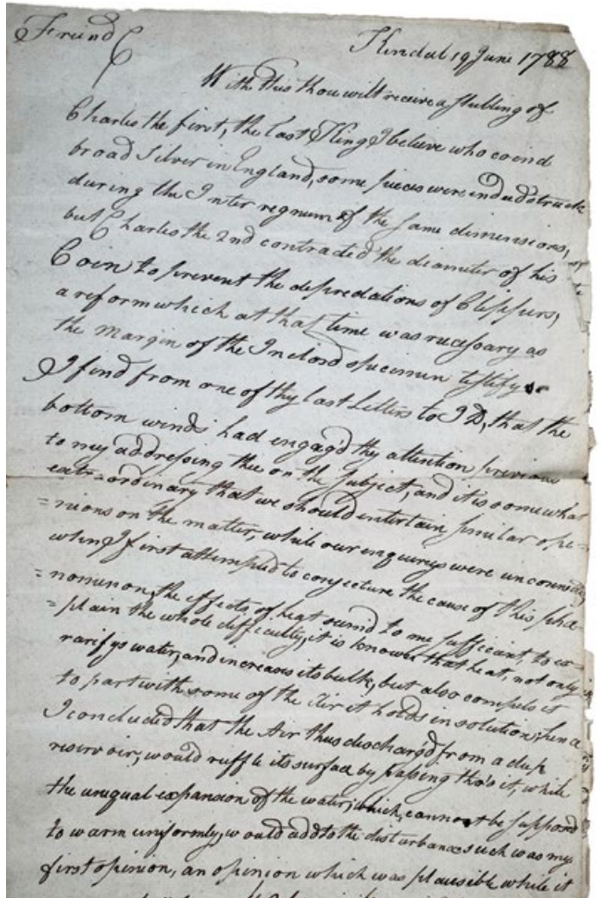
In addition, the archive features several letters from Stafford draughtsman Benjamin Rogers, who corresponded about the production and transportation of his own views of the Lake District, described as the 'Yellow' and 'Brown' sets, from 1802 to 1810. Rogers's letters are complemented by a further A.L.S. from his relative Henrietta. The archive also contains two A.L.S. dated between 1809 and 1813, from Peter Holand, a Liverpool-based artist, discussing the sale and production of sets of his *Selected Views of the Lakes*. Holand mentions an offer to produce a 'third edition' of his work, noting that he still has the original plates.

Other notable materials include two A.L.S. dated between 1795 and 1797 from William Todhunter of Kendal, concerning the purchase of maps. The letters are accompanied by a detailed account showing the transactions of both Todhunter and Crosthwaite, another key figure in the archive. Crosthwaite was involved in the purchase of almanacs and maps, including *White's Ephemeris* and *A Curious Popish Prayer Book*.

The archive also includes a series of 23 receipts from William Pennington, a printer, bookseller, and papermaker who served as Mayor of Kendal. These receipts primarily document the sale of Thomas West's *A Guide to the Lakes* (1780) and other editions of travel guides to the Lake District. One A.L.S. from Pennington to Crosthwaite orders two items, including a set of unbound maps of the Lakes. The presence of this correspondence further suggests a strong commercial relationship between Pennington and Crosthwaite.

Further correspondence includes two A.L.S. relating to the transfer of items to Keswick Museum, particularly from Thomas Lister and John Gough, the blind philosopher featured in Wordsworth's *Excursion*. A small handbill printed by Pennington also advertises W. Fell's *Commercial School in Appleby*, offering a range of academic subjects, further illustrating the cultural and educational networks in the region.

The Wordsworth Trust, founded in 1891, preserves Dove Cottage and the Wordsworth family's legacy. It holds significant collections on Lake District tourism, including maps, prints, and guides. The acquisition of Crosthwaite's correspondence enhances the Trust's understanding of early tourism, particularly the commercial operations of the Crosthwaite Museum. The collection complements an earlier acquisition, Crosthwaite's 1789–1799 account book, detailing his sales of maps, books and prints. These new documents will fill gaps in the Wordsworth Trust's records, offering insight into transactions with figures such as Pennington, Farington, and Holland.



Manuscript letter from John Gough, presumed to be addressed to Peter Crosthwaite, 19 June 1788. Courtesy of the Wordsworth Trust.

FOR YORK MINSTER LIBRARY

Manuscript of 1697-99 by Thomas Gale (1635/6-1702), shortly after he was appointed Dean of York. Bought from Christian White Rare Booksellers (December 2024) for £5,000, with the aid of a grant of £4,500 from the Friends of the Nations' Libraries.

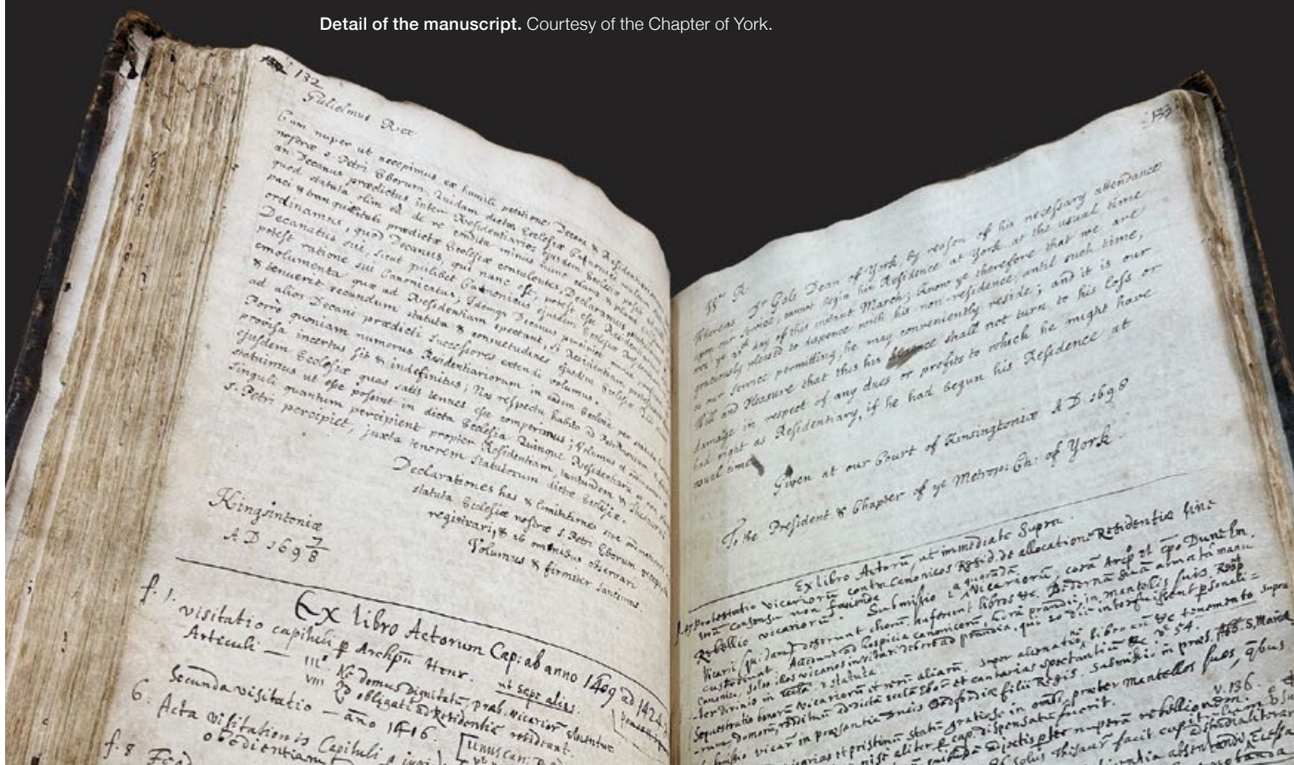
Jennie England, Research Co-ordinator, writes: Thomas Gale (1635/6-1702) became Dean of York in September 1675. He seems to have soon regretted his move up north: he wrote to Samuel Pepys (his close friend, and cousin of his wife) that he was living an unscholarly and 'bookeless sort of life.'[1] Gale was a noted scholar and antiquary. Born in the North Riding of Yorkshire, he held a teaching position at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was made Regius Professor of Greek in 1672. Soon after this he resigned his position to become High Master of St Paul's School, London – a role he held until 1697. Gale was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1677 and remained an active member throughout his life. Gale's numerous publications reflect the depth and breadth of his knowledge: in addition to multiple editions of classical works, he translated and revised John Leland's *Itinerary*, and his *Scriptores quindecim* (1691) contains the first publication of Nennius's 8th-century *Historia Brittonum*.

Whatever his initial feelings about his life in York, under Gale's leadership, the scholarly merits and administration of the Chapter of York were much improved. This scholarly rigour is captured vividly in the acquired manuscript. Gale prepared this volume by meticulously copying records held in York Minster and comparing them with 'Cotton Vitellius A. II' (a 14th-century register containing statues of the cathedral; royal and papal documents; and charters), now in the British Library but still with the Cotton family at the time. The manuscript appears to have been made at least in part to help Gale obtain new privileges for the Dean's office: references to the historical precedents for certain privileges are found across the manuscript, and Gale's success in securing the status of Deans of York as residentiary canons is recorded towards the end of the volume, including a letter in recognition of this sent to him by King William III (r.1689-1702).

[1] *Private Correspondence*, 1.170, cited in Nicholas Doggett, 'Gale, Thomas', *Oxford Dictionary of National Bibliography*, 2004.

In addition to providing insight into Gale's time in York and these important administrative developments, this manuscript will help to plug gaps in York Minster's historic records. Over the centuries, the Chapter archive has suffered some losses, including from the Chapter Acts: decades of medieval and early modern records related to the administration of the Cathedral are now missing from this series. Gale used the Chapter Acts while compiling his volume, and in doing so appears to have recorded details of records lost since his time. In turn, Gale also transcribed a page from 'Cotton Vitellius A. II' that was subsequently lost through damage sustained in the Ashburnham House fire of 1731.

The manuscript is available for study in York Minster's Library and Archives, and will be the subject of a research project, helping to cast new light on how we understand both our archival collections and the history of the Mother Church of the Northern Province. The Chapter of York is immensely grateful to the Friends of the Nations' Libraries for the support that enabled the purchase of this volume.



Detail of the manuscript. Courtesy of the Chapter of York.

Trustees' Report

The Trustees present the annual report and the financial statements of Friends of the Nations' Libraries (the 'Charity' or 'FNL') for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Reference and administrative details of the Charity, its Trustees and advisers are set out on pages 2/3.

OBJECTIVE AND ACTIVITIES

The principal objectives of the Charity, as set out in its constitution, are to promote the acquisition of printed books, manuscripts and records of historical, literary, artistic, architectural, musical or such-like interest by 'National Libraries' and to assist them in any other way which the Charity considers appropriate. 'National Libraries' are defined to include the national libraries of the United Kingdom and any university, county, local authority or other library, record office, museum or gallery to which the public has access and which in the opinion of the Trustees constitutes a proper repository for any proposed acquisition.

The Charity aims to achieve these objectives through making grants, thus enabling National Libraries to acquire items for their collections that would otherwise be unaffordable. The export of nationally important manuscripts and printed books is often avoided with the help of substantial grants by the Charity. Grants to county record offices, university libraries and other specialist archives play an essential role in enabling those organisations to acquire documents, archives and rare printed books that are of great importance for researchers, scholars and historians.

Grant-making policies

All grants are given to National Libraries, as defined in 'Objectives and Activities', opposite.

The Charity's two main criteria when awarding grants are the historical, literary and other qualities of the proposed acquisition and its significance to the applicant's collection. Price, condition and provenance are also taken into account. Each applicant is required to give an undertaking that it will not sell the item newly acquired, will acknowledge the help given by FNL on all matters concerning the item, will keep the acquisition in secure and environmentally sound conditions, and will make it available for the public to enjoy on request if it is not on view at all times.

Grants from the Philip Larkin Fund are made for the restricted purpose of purchasing modern literary manuscripts and archives. The Trustees have the power to spend the capital as well as the income of the Philip Larkin Fund but have decided always to retain a minimum sum of £250,000 in this fund.

The John R. Murray Fund and the Unwin Fund are separately identified funds, but there are no restrictions on expenditure from either fund, both the income and capital of which can be spent at the discretion of the Trustees.

Since its establishment in 1931, FNL has helped over 400 libraries to acquire thousands of items. Scholars, researchers and historians and the general public can study and see the printed books, manuscripts, musical scores, photographs and other items acquired by the beneficiary libraries.

The Trustees have given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit. FNL's core objective is to support acquisitions by archives, libraries, universities, museums and specialist collecting institutions. The public benefits that flow from this are:

i. Saving locally, nationally and internationally significant material for the nation.

ii. Making it possible for the public and researchers to gain access to this written and printed material that would otherwise have been lost to the public domain.

iii. Supporting the nation's libraries and enabling them to enrich their collections with acquisitions that would be beyond their resources to acquire without our support.

The Trustees believe this greatly benefits the libraries themselves, those who access and use their collections, and also the public realm. These benefits are clearly demonstrated by the essays in this Annual Report.

Main objectives for 2024

The Trustees' main objective for 2024 was to make grants from all funds of at least £250,000 excluding any special purpose grants, subject to the level of investment income to be received in 2024 not being materially less than that received in 2023.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Grants pledged in 2024

Details of the 60 grants made or committed by FNL in 2024 are given on pages 22 to 149. Their aggregate value was £675,150 of which £194,803 was charged to the Operating Fund, £61,553 to the John R Murray Fund, £33,341 to the Unwin Fund, £29,895 to the B H Breslauer Foundation Fund, £13,610 to the Philip Larkin Fund, and £1,510 to support costs. Additionally, grants of £340,438, financed by restricted donations, were given for two restricted purposes. These were £250,000 for Alan Turing's 'Delilah' project papers, acquired by King's College, Cambridge, and £90,438 for the Sarum Bible, donated by FNL to Salisbury Cathedral Library.

Membership

The support of FNL's members is vital to its work as a charity. Subscription income enables FNL to award many more acquisition grants than would otherwise be possible. Moreover, members also help to raise awareness of the Charity's work and the grants that it can give. Whilst all libraries and archives are welcome apply for grants whether or not they are Institutional Library Members of FNL, membership is certainly encouraged for all those organisations that have received and apply for financial support from the Charity.

The Trustees warmly welcome the new members who joined FNL in 2024; sadly, a number were also lost through death, resignation or lapsed membership.

Donations and legacies

In 2024 the FNL received two generous restricted gifts. XTX Markets Technologies Limited gave FNL the munificent sum of £250,000 as a restricted gift to be spent on Alan Turing's unpublished Second World War papers relating to the 'Delilah' project, which developed a portable encryption system for use in military operations. These papers were acquired by King's College, Cambridge. And a group of benefactors contributed an aggregate £90,438 to acquire the Bible in Latin, illuminated by the Sarum Master, in Salisbury during the mid-13th century; the Bible was donated in December to Salisbury Cathedral Library (see pages 128-132). A further amount was raised in 2025 for Salisbury and will be used to fund a new scholarly catalogue of the Cathedral's medieval manuscripts and a range of engagement activities focusing on the Sarum Master Bible. This further amount will be accounted for in the 2025 accounts.

Other benefactors generously contributed £137,025 in the year, including an immensely generous donation of £100,000 from Peter Baldwin and Lisbet Rausing.

Several FNL members have generously remembered the charity in their Wills and a number of members have indicated their intention to leave a legacy to FNL in their Wills, for which we are most grateful. Any member considering a bequest can find information on our website, www.fnl.org.uk and can email FNL at **admin@fnlmail.org.uk**. We will be delighted to provide guidance.

Events and other benefits for members

In 2024 we were delighted to offer a full programme of FNL visits for members. We are most grateful to colleagues at the Royal Academy Library, University of Edinburgh Special Collections, Royal Berkshire Archives, Petersfield Museum/the Edward Thomas Study Centre, Chetham's Library, Emery Walker Trust and the private library Mark Storey (a Trustee of FNL) for hosting these visits and giving so generously of their time and expert knowledge.

The 2024 AGM was held on 19 June at the Society of Antiquaries. The FNL Annual Lecture 'Clarissa Eden – the agony of her archive' was given by Hugo Vickers.

The Charity's website includes information about FNL visits and other events for members, news from the sector as well as a database of all grants awarded since FNL was founded in 1931 (www.fnl.org.uk). FNL can also be followed on Blue Sky (@TheFNL.bsky.social) and Twitter (@FNL313).

We continue to be most grateful to the libraries, archives and museums that have been awarded grants in the past and which offer free entry or other concessions to FNL members, helping to make FNL membership more attractive. Organisations that support us in this way include Cambridge University Library, The University of Glasgow Library, Dove Cottage, Milton's Cottage, the Friends of the Bodleian Library and Seven Stories: the National Centre for Children's Books in Newcastle.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

As the financial statements set out following this report show the constituent funds of the Charity separately, each is given separate comment below.

The Operating Fund

The unrestricted Operating Fund records all the income and expenditure of FNL, except the restricted and endowment funds. In 2024, the total income of this fund amounted to £369,815 (2023: £279,753).

Subscription income at £46,516 was virtually unchanged from the previous year (2023: £46,631). Other donations, as discussed above, amounted to £137,025 (2023: £56,946). Investment income rose from £230,894 in 2023 to £241,305 in 2024.

Forty-one grants were paid or committed by FNL from the Operating Fund in 2024. The aggregate value of grants awarded from this fund amounted to £194,803 (2023: £181,820).

As shown in note 5, expenditure on the costs of running the Charity borne by this fund fell to £65,584 (2023: £103,053). The decrease is chiefly explained by the fact that 2023 bore the considerable time costs of preparing the Blavatnik Honresfield Library commemorative book and editing the articles as well as the actual costs of printing and posting the book to members and potential benefactors. After taking into account all income and expenditure, the net surplus of income over expenditure in the Operating Fund amounted to £108,007 (2023: deficit of £5,120). This sum was transferred to the General Endowment Fund.

The Philip Larkin Fund

In 2024, the Philip Larkin Fund received investment income of £13,628 (2023: £13,492) and paid three grants amounting to £13,610 (2023: one grant amounting to £20,000). After unrealised gains on the investments contained in this fund of £12,974 (2023: unrealised gains of £8,423), the balance of this fund at the year-end was £335,696 (2023: £323,479).

The B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund

Since 2012 the B. H. Breslauer Foundation has generously made an outstanding series of donations to FNL to be added to its B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund (see page 18). The final donation was received in 2021. Three grants, totalling £29,894 were awarded by FNL from its B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund in 2024 (2023: £27,470). These grants exhausted the extraordinary benefaction of the B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund, and the balance of this fund at the year-end was £nil (2023: £29,894).

The John R. Murray Fund

The income of this fund is separately identified, but both income and capital can be spent at the discretion of the FNL Trustees. In 2024, the John R. Murray Fund received investment income of £41,643 (2023: £41,227) and paid ten grants amounting to £61,554 (2023: five grants amounting to £31,800). After unrealised gains on the investments contained in this fund of £39,590 (2023: unrealised gains of £25,718) the balance of this fund at the year-end was £1,458,804 (2023: £1,441,492).

The Unwin Fund

In 2023 the FNL received a munificent donation of £250,000 from the Unwin Charitable Trust. In 2024 two grants were made from this fund of £33,341 (2023: one grant of £2,782) and the balance of this fund at the year-end was £213,877 (2023: £247,218).

The Endowment Funds

The General Endowment Fund, which is expendable, comprises the accumulated unrestricted reserves of the Charity. In 2024, £108,007 was transferred from the Unrestricted Operating fund, £334 transferred to the Restricted Funds and investment management fees of £9,314 were charged to the Endowment fund. In addition, the financial statements record unrealised gains on the investment portfolio of £155,808 (2023: unrealised gains of £101,312). The General Endowment Fund amounted to £2,663,490 at the year-end (2023: £2,409,323).

The Permanent Endowment funds comprise the Golden Jubilee Appeal Fund and the King's Fund (formerly the Prince of Wales Fund). They represent incoming donations and grants which cannot be expended by the Charity but all income arising from the investment of these funds is added to the Operating Fund. During 2024 no gifts were received by either fund (2023: £nil). At the year-end, the King's Fund stood at £1,540,283 (2023: £1,540,283), and total Permanent Endowment Funds stood at £1,639,001 (2023: £1,639,001).

The balance sheet

The balance sheet on page 167 shows net assets at 31 December 2024 of £6,310,868 (2023: £6,090,407), comprising the investment portfolio at its market value of £5,341,563 (2023: £5,143,989) and net current assets (mostly cash, less commitments to make grants) of £969,305 (2023: £946,418).

The investment portfolio at the year-end and the movements between 31 December 2023 and 2024 are summarised in note 7 on page 171.

Statement of cash flows

The statement on page 168 shows that proceeds from the sale of investments in 2024 amounted to £10,797 (2023: £12,107) and that £nil (2023: £nil) was spent on the purchase of new investments. Details of the cash flows are given in note 7 on page 171.

The second significant factor in relating the Charity's cash balances to its net income or expenditure is the extent to which the grants committed to in each year have been paid by the end of the year: the timing is completely outside the Charity's control. The extent of such unpaid commitments increased by £309,918 (2023: decrease of £37,133)..

Auditors

At the Annual General Meeting held on 19 June 2024, Mr Matthew Elkins, of Knox Cropper LLP, London, was re-appointed as Auditor.

Policies on investments and reserves

The Trustees have adopted a total return investment policy, intended to maximise total returns whilst accepting a medium degree of risk. The Charity's investment portfolio consists of a single holding in the Cazenove Sustainable Multi-Asset Fund. This is a long-term investment fund with a diversified strategy investing in equities, bonds, property and alternative assets. The Fund aims to provide income and capital growth in excess of the Consumer Price Index + 4% per annum (net of fees) over rolling ten-year periods.

Save for the restricted funds and the Permanent Endowment funds, which are identified in the balance sheet on page 167, all the Charity's reserves are regarded as an expendable endowment fund and are shown under that heading in the financial statements. This fund is normally represented by investments in order to produce a reasonably predictable and regular level of income. The Trustees regard this as necessary to maintain and support the Charity's operation.

Any deficit on the Operating Fund is made good by a transfer from the General Endowment fund and any surplus is transferred to that fund.

Risks and uncertainties

Some years ago, the Trustees identified that the principal risk facing the Charity was that FNL's financial resources could become inadequate to meet an increasing level of applications for grants from libraries and other institutions. The creation of the King's Fund in 2017, which has now reached £1.5 million, and of the John R. Murray Fund in 2021 together with the most welcome addition of the Unwin Trust Fund in 2023 has helped to mitigate this risk by generating additional investment income.

Furthermore, the Trustees recognise that there is a risk to the Charity's reputation should it make grants for acquisitions which suffer from uncertain provenance or which carry other problems of condition, value or suitability. The Officers of the Charity, and the Trustees as a group, pay particular attention to these factors when considering applications for grants.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Constitution

The Charity is governed by a constitution adopted at the annual general meeting held in June 1995. The present constitution is based on the constitution originally adopted at the first annual general meeting held in June 1932 and consolidates all subsequent amendments.

Trustees

The Trustees of the Charity are the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer, together with nine elected and seven *ex officio* Trustees. The Charity's Secretary, who is also the fundraising consultant, is not a Trustee.

The Chairman and Honorary Treasurer are elected at the annual general meeting for a term of one year. The elected Trustees serve for a term of three years. Each *ex officio* Trustee holds office for as long as he or she holds the position indicated against his or her name on page 3.

Candidates for election as a Trustee are proposed by the Trustees or by members of the Charity from their personal or professional contacts who are knowledgeable in the fields falling within the Charity's scope, or who have knowledge or experience which can help the Charity to achieve its objectives. New *ex officio* Trustees meet these criteria by virtue of their office.

New Trustees are provided with a detailed briefing about the Charity (its history, aims and work) and supplied with key documents, including Charity Commission guidance for Trustees.

The names of the Trustees at the date of this report are set out on the inside front cover. All served throughout the year 2024 except as indicated in the following paragraph.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 19 June 2024 Mr Geordie Greig, Chairman, and Mr Charles Sebag-Montefiore, Honorary Treasurer, were both re-elected. Mr Stephen Clarke, Mrs Sybil Kretzmer and Mr Richard Linenthal retired as Trustees having served three years. Artemis Cooper, Dr Lisbet Rausing and Professor Kathryn Sutherland were elected to fill the trustee vacancies.

Ethics Committee

The Ethics Committee met twice in 2024, under the chairmanship of Stephen Clarke, to consider proposed donations to FNL of £25,000 and above.

Administration

Mrs Nell Hoare acts as the Charity's Secretary and Paul Celerier FCA acts as FNL's Membership Accountant. We are also most grateful to Mr Matthew Payne, Keeper of the Muniments at Westminster Abbey, who kindly assists the Secretary in the role of Expert Adviser.

Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for managing the affairs of the Charity and administering its funds and assets within the framework of any general policies agreed at an Annual General Meeting.

They are responsible, in particular, for approving grants to institutions before any commitment is made. Approval is normally given at one of the regular meetings of Trustees but applications between meetings may be dealt with by email consultation. Furthermore, the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer have been empowered collectively to approve such applications for grants between meetings not exceeding £10,000.

The Trustees are also required to prepare annual financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards. In preparing those statements, the Trustees:

- select suitable accounting policies and then applies them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates which are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed – subject to any material departures that are disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going-concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charity will continue its activities.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose the financial transactions and the assets and liabilities of the Charity with reasonable accuracy. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

FUTURE PLANS

The Trustees do not expect there to be any significant change in the Charity's aims, objectives or activities in the foreseeable future.

The Charity's main objective for 2025 is to make grants from all funds of at least £250,000 excluding any special purpose grants, subject to the level of investment income to be received in 2025 not being materially less than that received in 2024.

Approved and signed on behalf of the Trustees on 23 April 2025 by:

GEORDIE GREIG	**CHARLES SEBAG-MONTEFIORE**
Chairman	**Honorary Treasurer**

Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF FRIENDS OF THE NATIONS' LIBRARIES

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Friends of Nations' Libraries (the 'Charity') for the year ended 31st December 2024 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Charity's affairs as at 31st December 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the trustees' report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the Charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- The Charity is required to comply with the Charity law and, based on our knowledge of its activities, we identified that the legal requirement to accurately account for restricted funds was of key significance.
- We gained an understanding of how the Charity complied with its legal and regulatory framework, including the requirement to comply with the Charity SORP, through discussions with management and a review of the documented policies, procedures and controls.
- The audit team which is experienced in the audit of charities, considered the Charity's susceptibility to material misstatement and how fraud may occur. Our considerations included the risk of management override.
- Our approach was to check that all income was properly identified and separately accounted for and to ensure that only valid and appropriate expenditure was charged to the Charity's funds. This included reviewing journal adjustments and unusual transactions.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of Our Report

This report is made solely to the Charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken, so that we might state to the Charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Charity and the Charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

KNOX CROPPER LLP | Chartered Accountants | Statutory Auditors

65 Leadenhall Street | London | EC3A 2AD

25 April 2025

Knox Cropper is eligible for appointment as auditor of the Charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONS' LIBRARIES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total 2024	Total 2023
		£	£	£	£	£
Income from:						
donations and legacies	2	183,781	340,438	–	524,219	353,577
investments	3	186,034	55,271	–	241,305	230,894
Total		369,815	395,709	–	765,524	584,471
Expenditure on:						
grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bookbindings	4	196,224	478,926	–	675,150	261,661
raising funds	5	65,584	3,387	9,314	78,285	115,387
Total		261,808	482,313	9,314	753,435	377,048
Operating result		108,007	(86,604)	(9,314)	12,089	207,423
Net gains/(losses) on investments	7	–	52,564	155,808	208,372	135,451
Net income/(expenditure)		108,007	(34,040)	146,494	220,461	342,874
Transfers between funds		(108,007)	334	107,673	–	–
Net movement in funds		–	(33,706)	254,167	220,461	342,874
Reconciliation of funds						
Total funds brought forward		–	2,042,083	4,048,324	6,090,407	5,747,533
Total funds carried forward		–	2,008,377	4,302,491	6,310,868	6,090,407

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONS' LIBRARIES

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	7	5,341,563	5,143,989
Current assets			
Debtors	8	261,355	106,933
Cash at bank		1,074,465	890,508
Total current assets		1,335,820	997,441
Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	366,515	51,023
Net current assets		969,305	946,418
Total net assets		6,310,868	6,090,407
Representing			
The funds of the charity	10		
Unrestricted income fund:			
Operating fund	11	–	–
Restricted income funds:			
Philip Larkin Fund	12	335,696	323,479
Unwin Fund	13	213,877	247,218
B. H. Breslauer Fund	14	–	29,894
John R Murray Fund	15	1,458,804	1,441,492
Other restricted fund		–	–
		2,008,377	2,042,083
Endowment funds:			
Expendable	16	2,663,490	2,409,323
Permanent	17	1,639,001	1,639,001
		4,302,491	4,048,324
Total funds	18	6,310,868	6,090,407

Approved by the Executive Committee on 23 April 2025 and signed on its behalf by

GEORDIE GREIG
Chairman

CHARLES SEBAG-MONTEFIORE
Honorary Treasurer

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONS' LIBRARIES

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash flow from operating activities		
net income/(expenditure) for the year – see page 166	220,461	342,874
Adjustments for:		
(gains)/losses on investments	(208,372)	(135,451)
income from investments	(241,305)	(230,894)
increase/(decrease) in commitments to make grants	309,918	(37,133)
(increase)/decrease in income tax recoverable	(4,422)	(754)
changes in other debtors and creditors	(144,426)	(99,680)
net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	(68,146)	(161,038)
Cash flows from investing activities		
income from investments	241,305	230,894
proceeds from sale of investments	10,799	12,107
purchase of investments	–	–
deposited with investment manager pending investment	–	–
net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities	252,104	243,001
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	183,958	81,963
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	809,507	808,544
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,074,465	890,507

Movement in Net Funds

	Cash at bank £	Cash held by Investment Managers £	Total £
As at 1 January 2024	885,710	4,797	890,507
Movement	185,609	(1,651)	183,958
As at 31 December 2024	1,071,319	3,146	1,074,465

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONS' LIBRARIES

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2024

1. **Accounting policies**

a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102), 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)', with FRS 102 and with regulations made under the Charities Act 2011. A summary of the more important accounting policies is set out below.

The accounts have been prepared to give a 'true and fair view' and have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a 'true and fair view'. This departure involved following Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued on 16th July 2014 rather than the Accounting and Reporting by Charities Statement of Recommended Practice effective from 1st April 2005 which has since been withdrawn.

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor a significant risk that uncertainty over estimates made for the purpose of these financial statements may cause a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities.

The functional currency is the £ Sterling.

The charity is a public benefit entity.

b) Income

Membership subscriptions (including life subscriptions) are recognised in the year in which they fall due.

Grants receivable to defray expenditure incurred over a specified period are apportioned over the relevant period.

Legacies are recognised in the period in which they are received or when receipt is otherwise probable.

Other income is recognised in the period in which it relates.

Donations for which no requirements are specified by the donor are recorded through the Operating fund or one of the Endowment funds, as appropriate.

c) Expenditure

Expenditure is allocated between charitable activities, raising funds and support costs.

Expenditure on charitable activities comprises grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bindings, and for support for the digitisation of and open access to manuscripts which, together with support costs, are charged to the appropriate fund when they have been committed to the intended recipient.

Support costs are those costs which are not attributable to a single activity but provide the necessary organisational support for all the Charity's activities. They comprise governance costs associated with constitutional and statutory requirements: the costs of the annual report and the annual general meeting are allocated to the cost of raising funds and all other support costs are allocated equally between the cost of grants to institutions and the cost of raising funds. The amounts concerned are allocated between the Charity's funds respectively in proportion to the number of grants committed and the number of receipts of voluntary income (other than receipts for the permanent endowment funds).

d) Investments

Investments are stated in the balance sheet at their market value on the balance sheet date. The resultant unrealised surplus or deficit is recognised in the fund to which the investments have been allocated.

	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total 2024	Total 2023
	£	£	£	£	£
2. Income from donations and legacies					
Grants receivable					
for the Charity's general purposes	–	–	–	–	250,000
for Alan Turing's papers (the Delilah Project)	–	250,000	–	250,000	–
for the Sarum Bible	–	90,438	–	90,438	–
	–	340,438	–	340,438	250,000
Membership subscriptions					
annual membership	38,484	–	–	38,484	40,053
life membership	2,400	–	–	2,400	1,200
income tax recovered on subscriptions	5,632	–	–	5,632	5,378
	46,516	–	–	46,516	46,631
Other donations and legacies	137,025	–	–	137,025	55,554
Other income	240	–	–	240	1,392
	183,781	340,438	-	524,219	353,577
3. Income from investments					
distributions from investments	163,777	55,227	–	219,004	216,970
interest on bank balances and deposits	22,257	44	–	22,301	13,924
	186,034	55,271	–	241,305	230,894

4. Grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bookbindings

from unrestricted funds for the purchase of books and manuscripts	194,803	–	–	194,803	180,389
from the Philip Larkin Fund for the purchase of modern literary archives and manuscripts	–	13,610	–	13,610	20,000
from the John R Murray Fund for the purchase of manuscripts and archives	–	61,554	–	61,554	29,500
from the B. H. Breslauer Fund for the purchase of printed books and bookbindings	–	29,894	–	29,894	27,470
from the Unwin Fund for the purchase of printed books and manuscripts	–	33,341	–	33,341	2,782
from restricted grants					
for Alan Turing's papers (Delilah Project)	–	250,000	–	250,000	–
for the Sarum Bible	–	90,438	–	90,438	–
total of direct costs	194,803	478,837	–	673,640	260,141
support costs (see note 6)	1,421	89	–	1,510	1,520
	196,224	478,926	–	675,150	261,661

Details of the grants made are set out on pages 22 to 149.

	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total 2024	Total 2023
	£	£	£	£	£
5. Expenditure on raising funds					
consultants' fees and expenses	41,884	–	–	41,884	52,856
investment manager's charges	–	3,387	9,314	12,701	12,109
Blavatnik Honresfield book	–	–	–	–	23,782
other direct costs	6,111	–	–	6,111	10,355
total of direct costs	47,995	3,387	9,314	60,696	99,102
support costs (see note 6)	17,589	–	–	17,589	16,286
	65,584	3,387	9,314	78,285	115,388

6. Support costs

governance costs:					
annual report				14,406	13,360
annual general meeting				1,673	1,406
audit fee				3,020	3,040
other				–	–
				19,099	17,806
Support costs were allocated in 2024 as set out in note 1(c), as follows:					
grants to institutions (note 4)	1,510	-	-	1,510	1,520
raising funds (note 5)	17,589	-	-	17,589	16,286
	19,099	-	-	19,099	17,806

7. Investments

The Charity's investment portfolio consists of a single holding in the Cazenove Responsible Multi-Asset Fund, a long term investment fund with a diversified strategy investing in equities, bonds, property and alternative assets. The Fund aims to provide income and capital growth in excess of the Consumer Price Index + 4% per annum (net of fees) over rolling ten-year periods. The portfolio as at 31 December 2024 is summarised in the following tables:

	Cost	*Market value*	*Prospective annual income*	*Yield*
	£	£	£	£
Multi-asset funds	5,476,627	5,341,563	218,777	4.10%
Other investments	–	–	–	0.00%
	5,476,627	5,341,563	218,777	4.10%

	2024	2023
Movements in year:	£	£
Market value at start of year	5,143,989	5,020,645
Cost of purchases	–	–
Proceeds of sale	(10,798)	(12,108)
Realised gains/(losses)	75	59
Unrealised gains/(losses)	208,297	135,393
Prior year adjustment	–	–
Movement in year	197,574	123,344
Market value at end of year	5,341,563	5,143,989

	2024	2023
	£	£
8. Debtors		
income tax recoverable	11,355	6,933
other debtors	250,000	100,000
	261,355	106,933

	2024	2023
	£	£
9. Creditors: amounts payable within one year		
commitments to make grants	355,700	45,782
other creditors and accrued charges	10,815	5,242
	366,515	51,024

10. The funds of the Charity

Operating fund
The Operating fund is an unrestricted income fund which records all the income and expenditure of the Charity that is not subject to a restriction imposed by a donor or is more appropriately credited or charged to one of the Endowment funds. The income of the Operating fund may therefore be expended without restriction in furtherance of the Charity's objectives. To the extent that the Operating fund incurs a deficit, it is made good by a transfer from the general endowment fund and any surplus is transferred to that fund.

Restricted funds
The Philip Larkin Fund, the John R. Murray Fund, the B. H. Breslauer Fund and the Unwin Fund may also be expended, but for restricted purposes. The Philip Larkin Fund is restricted to the purchase of modern literary archives and manuscripts and the B. H. Breslauer Fund to the purchase of printed books and bookbindings. The John R. Murray Fund and the Unwin Fund are identified separately, but there are no restrictions on expenditure from these funds which can be put towards the purchase of manuscripts, archives and printed books. Grants and donations received for the specific purpose of making a grant to another institution are also recorded under Restricted funds.

Endowment funds
The permanent endowment funds may not be expended but the income from investing the funds is credited to the Operating fund.

The general endowment fund is an expendable fund that comprises the accumulated reserves of the Charity, which may be expended without restriction in furtherance of the Charity's objectives.

	2024	2023
	£	£
11. Operating fund		
at beginning of year	–	–
income in year	369,815	279,753
expenditure in year	(261,808)	(284,873)
transfer (to)/from general endowment fund	(108,007)	5,120
at end of year	–	–

	2024	2023
	£	£
12. Philip Larkin Fund		
at beginning of year	323,479	322,319
income in year	13,628	13,492
investment management charges	(775)	–
expenditure in year	(13,610)	(20,755)
investment gains/(losses)	12,974	8,423
transfer from general endowment fund	–	–
at end of year	335,696	323,479

13. Unwin Fund		
at beginning of year	247,218	–
income in year	–	250,000
expenditure in year	(33,341)	(2,782)
at end of year	213,877	247,218

14. B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund		
at beginning of year	29,894	57,364
income in year	–	–
expenditure in year	(29,894)	(27,470)
transfer from general endowment fund	–	–
at end of year	–	29,894

15. John R Murray Fund		
at beginning of year	1,441,492	1,406,347
income in year	41,643	41,227
expenditure in year	(61,554)	(31,800)
investment management charges	(2,367)	–
investment gains/(losses)	39,590	25,718
at end of year	1,458,804	1,441,492

16. Expendable endowment fund		
General fund		
at beginning of year	2,409,323	2,322,500
expenditure in year	(9,314)	(9,053)
investment gains/(losses)	155,808	101,312
transfer from/(to) operating fund	107,673	(5,436)
transfer (to) restricted funds	–	–
at end of year	2,663,490	2,409,323

17. Permanent endowment funds

	Kings Fund	Golden Jubilee Appeal Fund	Total 2024	Total 2023
	£	£	£	£
at beginning of year	1,540,283	98,718	1,639,001	1,639,001
received in year	–	–	–	–
at end of year	1,540,283	98,718	1,639,001	1,639,001

18. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Investments	Net current assets	Total 2024	Total 2023
	£	£	£	£
Unrestricted fund	–	–	–	–
Restricted funds:				
Philip Larkin Fund	332,655	3,041	335,696	323,479
John R Murray Fund	1,014,996	443,808	1,458,804	1,441,492
B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund	–	–	–	29,894
Unwin Fund	–	213,877	213,877	247,218
	1,347,651	660,726	2,008,377	2,042,083
Endowment funds:	3,993,912	308,579	4,302,491	4,048,324
	5,341,563	969,305	6,310,868	6,090,407

19. Comparative Statement of Financial Activities for 2023

The table below is given in compliance with the new SORP requirements in order to provide the split between the operating and endowment funds for the previous year, 2023.

	Note	Unrestricted fund 2023	Restricted funds 2023	Endowment funds 2023	Total funds 2023
		£	£	£	£
Income from:					
donations and legacies	2	103,577	250,000	–	353,577
investments	3	176,176	54,718	–	230,894
Total		279,753	304,718	–	584,471
Expenditure on:					
grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bookbindings	4	181,820	79,841	–	261,661
raising funds	5	103,053	3,281	9,053	115,387
Total		284,873	83,122	9,053	377,048
Operating result		(5,120)	221,596	(9,053)	207,423
Net gains/(losses) on investments	7	–	34,141	101,310	135,451
Net income/(expenditure)		(5,120)	255,737	92,257	342,874
Transfers between funds		5,120	316	(5,436)	–
Net movement in funds		–	256,053	86,821	342,874
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		–	1,786,030	3,961,503	5,747,533
Total funds carried forward		–	2,042,083	4,048,324	6,090,407

20. Transactions with trustees and connected parties

The trustees received no remuneration or reimbursement of expenses.

Certain trustees, or persons or charitable organisations connected with them, made donations to the Charity of £Nil during the year (2023: £nil).

www.fnl.org.uk

Registered Charity number 313020


Great Warden
Great Wardens
Mill meadow
Greene with the field
Upper Stoney meade
Brush brooke
Great Aligs
Amleaze
Amleaze
Amleaze
Home Leyes
Burns Rose
Burns Leyes
Little Aligs
Hendinge
Peter Peirce
Steekings
Hempwase

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W.H. Nesfield Feb 88

Witley Court. East Fountain. Proposed enlargement of Triton's tails.

N°1

Friends of the Nations' Libraries

England & Wales - Charity number 313020

Accounts

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Saving the nation's written and printed heritage



Annual Report 2023



Front and back covers: *The Missale Romanum* (Paris, 1623) formerly owned by John Huddleston (1608-98), chaplain to the Whitgreave family of Moseley Old Hall. See page 58. ©National Trust Images/James Dobson.

Inside covers: Detail of the map of Upper Farm, Basildon. See page 76. Courtesy of Royal Berkshire Archives.

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Annual Report 2023

Administrative Information

Friends of the National Libraries
Founded 1931 | Registered Charity Number: 313020

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Royal Patron:	The Former Prince of Wales
Chair:	Mr Geordie Greig FSA
Honorary Treasurer:	Mr Charles Sebag-Montefiore CBE FSA FCA
Secretary:	Mrs Nell Hoare MBE FSA FIIC
Membership Accountant:	Mr Paul Celerier FCA
Honorary Expert Adviser:	Dr Matthew Payne FSA

Trustees

Ex-officio

Professor Pedr ap Llwyd
National Librarian, National Library of Wales

Dr Jessica Gardner
University Librarian, University of Cambridge

Sir Roly Keating
Chief Executive, British Library

Mr Richard Ovenden OBE FSA
Bodley's Librarian, Bodleian Libraries

Mrs Amina Shah FRSE
National Librarian, National Library of Scotland

Tina Morton *(from August 2023)*
Secretary, Historic Manuscripts Commission

Elected

Mrs Joanna Barker MBE

Mr Stephen Clarke FSA

Mrs Sybil Kretzmer

Mr Richard Linenthal FSA

Mr Mark Stevens

Mr Mark Storey

Mrs Joan Winterkorn MBE FSA

Scottish Representative

Dr Iain Gordon Brown FSA FRSE

Independent Auditors

Knox Cropper LLP
65 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 2AD

Investment Advisers

Cazenove Capital Management
1 London Wall Place, London EC2Y 5AU

Principal Bankers

CAF Bank Limited
25 King's Hill Avenue, West Malling
Kent ME19 4JQ

Design

72ptdesign.com

Annual Report for 2023

A total of 60 grants were offered to applicants during the year, the same number as in 2022. However, not all the recipients were successful at auction, with the result that the actual number of grants awarded for confirmed acquisitions was reduced to 46 in the year. The aggregate value of these grants was £261,661 which was financed by named (or restricted) funds. A total of 17 grants were awarded to county archive services; eight to national libraries, museums or heritage bodies; eight to non-national museums; seven to specialist collecting institutions and six to university libraries.

Of these, 45 are reported in this report as one purchase supported by FNL during 2023 had not been completed in time for inclusion in this report. In addition, two grants (the **Garden Museum** and **Holst Victorian House**) were accounted for in 2022, but as the purchases were not completed in time for inclusion in the 2022 report, they are recorded in this year's report.

Opposite: Title page of the autograph working manuscript of the ballet music for The Perfect Fool. An autograph presentation inscription pasted in: 'This copy ….. is the property of Mrs Louise Dyer to whom it is presented with all cordial greetings by her grateful friend Gustav Holst July 19 1929' *(see page 42).* Courtesy of Holst Victorian House.



PRINCIPAL GRANTS FROM THE OPERATING FUND

A total of 36 grants were financed from FNL's Operating Fund, the total value of which was £180,389.

Three grants of £20,000 were awarded, one of which was to the major new museum in Blackpool, Showtown, enabling them to acquire the **Charlie Cairoli Collection (1780 to the present)**. Circus was one of Blackpool's most popular entertainments and this acquisition fills a significant gap in the museum's collections. The second was to the National Library of Scotland for **four letters of David Hume to Horace Walpole, 1766**, all of which refer to Hume's quarrel with the Genevan philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau. The third grant of £20,000 was to Greater Manchester Archives, for the purchase of the **Assheton of Middleton Estate archive (12th-19th century)**: this was financed equally from the Operating Fund and John R Murray Fund and is also mentioned in the John R Murray Fund section below.

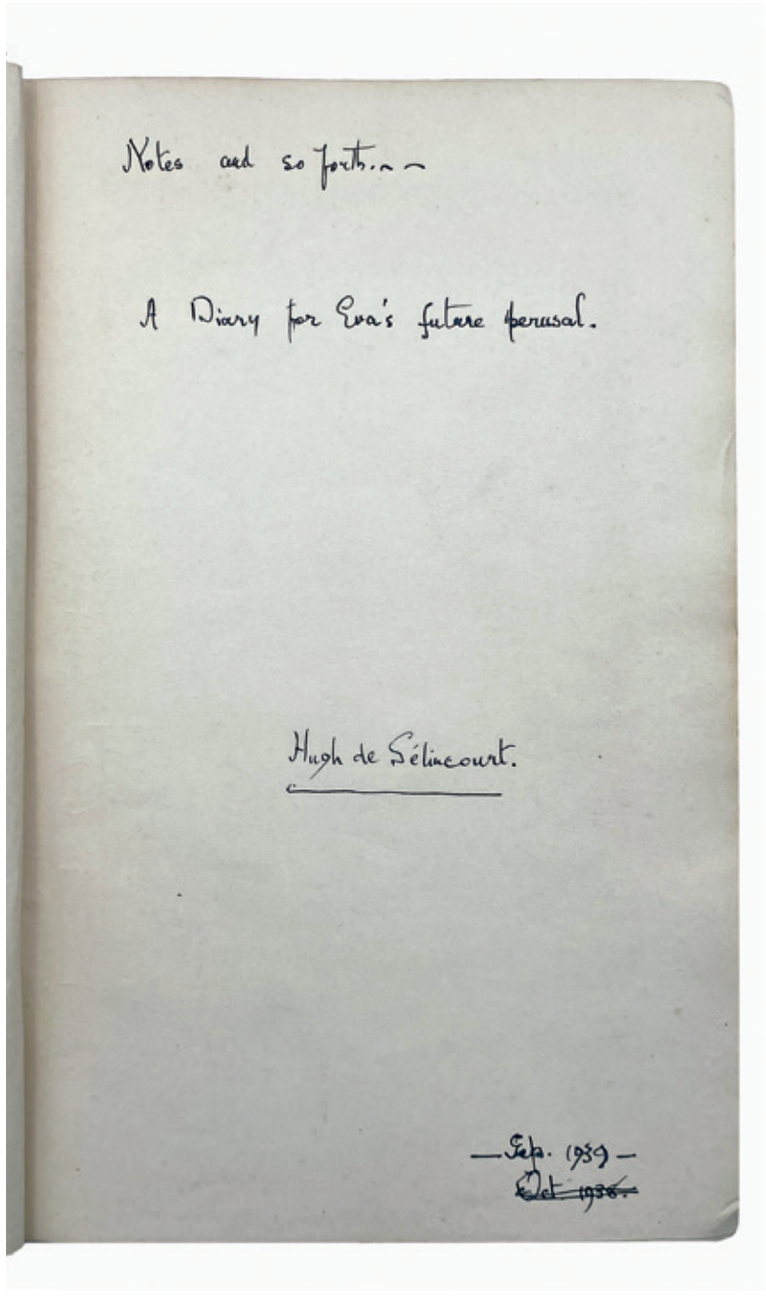
Samuel Johnson's Birthplace Museum was able to acquire an **autograph letter written by Dr Samuel Johnson to Sophia Thrale (24 July, 1783)** thanks to a grant of £17,000. This charming correspondence shows Johnson's affectionate and paternal side and a softness not often associated with him. Continuing the correspondence theme, a grant of £3,204 helped the Royal Society to purchase a **collection of letters and manuscripts relating to the Herschel family**. The letters, up to 1,000 of them, shed light on the 'next generation' of family scientists. The collection contains significant material relating to the women of the Herschel family which has not been studied before and was previously absent from the Royal Society's Herschel collections. Dorset History Centre acquired a **letter from Thomas Hardy to Mr A C de Lafontaine regarding the construction of Athelhampton Church in 1860/61** (January 11, 1917). The letter confirms the author's close involvement in the planning and construction of the church, plans (probably drawn by Hardy) of which FNL helped Dorset History Centre to acquire in 2022. The National Library of Scotland bought an **autograph letter (1880) from Robert Louis Stevenson**

Programme Cover for Cirque Fratellini, c.1933, from the Charlie Cairoli Collection. Courtesy of Showtown, Blackpool.

to James Cunningham (grant of £1,875) in which he reveals his justification for his take on Robert Burns in a recent article, and which foreshadows his plans to travel extensively.

There was a strong theme of family and estate archives and related material in our grants this year, with nine falling within this category. Three grants, to **Derbyshire Record Office, Greater Manchester Archives** and **Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre** are mentioned in the following section as the cost was also shared equally between the Operating Fund and the John R Murray Fund. Among the other grants in this category was one to the South West Heritage Trust (Devon Archives Centre) covering the full cost (£1,105) of **eleven volumes of estate accounts relating to the Seale family estate of Dartmouth 1745-1831**. West Sussex Record Office was awarded a grant of £3,500 towards their purchase of **deeds and papers of Great House Estate West Hoathly 1453-1964**. Royal Berkshire Archives (formerly Berkshire Record Office and re-named in 2023, its 75th year) was awarded a grant of £768 for the full purchase cost of an **18th-century estate map for Basildon, Berkshire**, which joins the archive of Basildon Park in its collections. Kresen Kernow (Cornwall Archives and Local Studies Service) was also awarded £4,000 to cover the full cost of purchasing the **manorial records of Arwenack and other associated Manors near Falmouth**, 17th to 19th centuries, which join their substantial collections relating to this estate.





Above: Diary of Hugh de Sélincourt, front page.

Left: Partition relating to the manor of Gravetye and houses and land in West Hoathly, East Grinstead, Tandridge and Lingfield, 1644 *(see page 102).*

Images courtesy of West Sussex Record Office.

Diaries and autobiographical material featured in a number of grants. The Foundling Museum acquired a very rare printed account by a female foundling ***The Child She Bare*, by a Foundling [Hannah Brown], 1919**. FNL's grant of £2,000 to the Foundling Museum was entirely covered by a generous donation from a FNL member. In **Eric Walrond's *Tropic Death* (1926)**, the author reflects on his experience of living within the British Empire as a Caribbean man. The volume was acquired by Wiltshire Museum (grant of £7,000), in the county in which Walrond eventually settled. The **Diary of Hugh de Sélincourt, 1939-1940**, with his detailed descriptions of life at this early stage of the Phoney War was acquired (grant of £1,200) by West Sussex Record Office to join other volumes of his diary. Finally, a grant of £2,500 helped the National Library of Scotland to purchase an **autograph diary excerpt of Robert Louis Stevenson (May-July 1872)**. Such diary fragments come to market rarely, this four-page manuscript was written when Stevenson was 21 and studying law in Edinburgh.

Many smaller grants were made towards the purchase of items or collections of local interest. Among these were: Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Archives for **19 plans and elevations of His Majesty's Theatre, Aberdeen, dated 1905, drawn by Frank Matcham** (grant of £500); Camden Archives for a **map of St Pancras Parish, by Edmund Daw 1854** (grant of £943); Kresen Kernow bought **St Minver Parish, Cornwall, Surveyors of the Highways Accounts, 1768-1794** (grant of £550); Shropshire Archives acquired a **collection of 17th- and 18th-century deeds** (grant of £1,300) and Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre purchased the 1920s' **accounts of Swindon Town Football Club** (grant of £450). This grant might not have been large but it has brought added benefits, having prompted a collaboration between the History Centre, Wiltshire Museum and Swindon Library.

The earliest known European illustration of an orangutan, a native species of Borneo, now figures in the collections of the Royal College of Physicians' Heritage Library, thanks to a grant of £2,500 towards the purchase of **Captain Daniel Beeckman's, *A Voyage to and from the Island of Borneo, in the East Indies*, 1714.**

The smallest grant awarded during the year (£307) was to the Captain Cook Memorial Museum in Whitby for a **manuscript navigation workbook and journal (1812) by T. Hugill with manuscript navigation workbook by W.P. Shuckburgh (1811)**. These two manuscripts, whilst written 50 years after Cook's apprentice days, are indicative of the levels of sophisticated study expected of those who aspired to command at sea and reflect Whitby's reputation as a 'nursery of seamen'.



GRANTS FROM THE JOHN R MURRAY FUND

Five grants to a total of £29,500 were awarded from this fund during the year.

Three grants were awarded for the acquisition of important family and estate material; half of each of these grants was funded by the John R Murray Fund and half by FNL's Operating Fund. A grant of £20,000 helped Greater Manchester County Record Office acquire the **Assheton of Middleton Estate archive (12th-19th century)**, an outstanding example of a medieval family archive with nationally important items relating to the English Civil War, the Middleton Bowmen, the Black Knight, and the royal court of the Plantagenets.

Derbyshire Record Office purchased the **records of the Manor of Duffield Fee (1595-1936)** thanks to a grant of £15,000. This archive had been on deposit since the 1970s and, thanks to FNL's support, it will now remain there and be accessible in perpetuity. In addition, a grant of £6,867, enabled Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre to acquire (for a total cost of £13,734) various **documents relating to the Eyre-Matcham family of Newhouse, Whiteparish, Wiltshire (1661-1830s)**.

There was a travel theme to two grants. The first, a grant of £3,213, enabled Griffith Institute, University of Oxford, to acquire an **album containing a selection of watercolours and drawings made by Edward William Lane (1801-1876)**. In his day, Lane was the leading European Arabic, and although his works are primarily concerned with the modern Egyptians, they are of great value to Egyptologists.

The second, a grant of £1,920, allowed Jane Austen's House, Chawton, to acquire a **biographical manuscript of Admiral Sir Francis Austen (1774-1865)**, Jane Austen's brother, and an **album of 73 topographical sketches of the West Indies and Canada** by Francis and his daughter, Cassandra Eliza Austen (1814-49). These are significant additions to the museum's collections.

An indenture between Richard Duke of Gloucester and Robert Legg, 20 February 1474 *(see page 38).*
Courtesy of Greater Manchester County Record Office.

GRANTS FROM THE B H BRESLAUER FOUNDATION FUND

Five grants were awarded from this fund to a total value of nearly £46,000 enabling the acquisition of very varied and significant items.

The previously unknown manuscript **'A pamflyt compiled of Cheese, contayninge the differences, nature, qualities, and goodness, of the same', c. 1580s**, has been added to the Designated Cookery Collection at University of Leeds Libraries thanks to a grant of £8,000. It is probably the first comprehensive academic study of a single foodstuff to be written in the English language.

A uniquely surviving example of large-format colour printing from pre-Revolutionary France, **Perdoux's *La Folie des hommes, ou le monde à rebourd*, 1783**, joins Cambridge University Library's outstanding collection of colour printed volumes thanks to a grant of £6,250. Only one other example of Perdoux's printing is held in any of the major UK collections.

The ***Missale Romanum*, 1623** has returned to Moseley Old Hall thanks to a grant of £4,504 to the National Trust. Its original owner was John Huddleston (1608-98), chaplain to the Whitgreave family of Moseley Old Hall, who was instrumental in bringing Charles II to Moseley Old Hall after his escape following the Battle of Worcester in September 1651.

The ***Manuale quoddam secundum usum matris ecclesie Eboracensis***, printed in Rouen in 1530 for John Gachet in York, has been in Yorkshire since it was first imported from France nearly 500 years ago. A grant of £13,716 has ensured that it will remain in York Minster in perpetuity.

GRANT FROM THE PHILIP LARKIN FUND

One grant was awarded from the Larkin Fund, towards the acquisition of the substantial **archive of Raymond Chandler, 1888-1959** (£20,000 to the Bodleian Libraries), ensuring that the collection remains intact and will be permanently accessible to the researchers and the public.

GRANT FROM THE UNWIN TRUST FUND

Two enormously generous donations were received from the Unwin Charitable Trust, which enabled FNL to establish this new fund in 2023. The first grant was awarded from the fund at the very end of 2023, towards the acquisition of a very significant **archive of 120 letters written by Georgina Hogarth to Charles Kent (1867 to 1897)** (£2,782 to the Charles Dickens Museum, London). It is described as 'a game-changing body of material' that has significant research potential.



Letters written by Georgina Hogarth to Charles Kent *(1867-1897; see page 26).*
© Christie's and courtesy of the Charles Dickens Museum, London.

Acquisitions by Gift and Purchase

Where items were acquired at auction the all-in cost of the purchase is given rather than the hammer price.

FOR ABERDEEN CITY AND ABERDEENSHIRE ARCHIVES

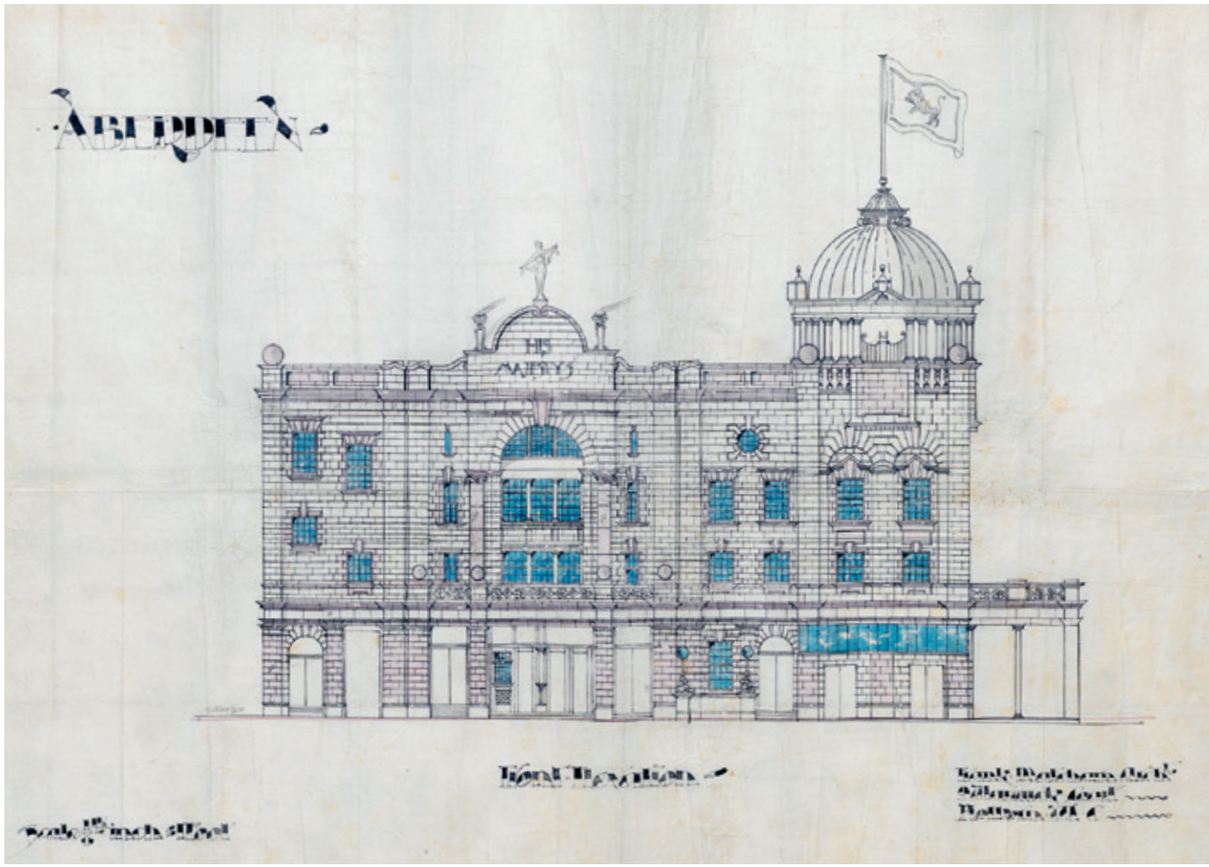
Nineteen plans of His Majesty's Theatre, Aberdeen, 1905, drawn by Frank Matcham, Architect. Bought from a private vendor for £1,200 with the aid of a grant of £500 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Phil Astley, City Archivist, writes: With an audience capacity of 1,400 people, the category-A listed His Majesty's Theatre is the largest theatre in the North-East of Scotland. Built at a cost of £35,000 and opened in 1906, it is still in use today and is one of Aberdeen's most iconic buildings occupying a prominent position in the city centre adjacent to two buildings of a similar vintage, the Central Library and St. Mark's Church. Together, the trio of structures are known locally as 'Education, Salvation and Damnation'.

Originally built as a replacement for the former Her Majesty's Theatre (now the Tivoli), His Majesty's was designed to fulfil the need for a larger venue and better staging facilities. Robert Arthur, the theatre impresario, submitted the plans for the new theatre in 1901. Construction started in 1904 and it opened on 3 December 1906 with a production of the pantomime *Little Red Riding Hood*.

The architect responsible for the plans of the theatre was Francis (or Frank) Matcham who specialised in the design of many well-known theatres and music halls, including the Hackney Empire, the Coliseum and the Palladium in London, as well as the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool, and the Theatre Royal, Norwich.

The drawings are very similar in appearance to those within the extensive series of building warrant plans for domestic and public buildings that are held by Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Archives. Until this acquisition, however, the archive did not hold any plans for His Majesty's Theatre.



Front elevation of His Majesty's Theatre, drawn by Frank Matcham. Courtesy of Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Archives.

The plans were purchased in 1983 by a former employee of His Majesty's Theatre at a sale held in the Grand Central Cinema, George Street, Aberdeen. They were part of a much larger lot comprising many items owned by the Donald family (the previous owners of the theatre). The purchaser was initially unaware of the presence of the plans and it was not until some years later that he discovered them.

FOR THE BODLEIAN LIBRARIES, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Archive of Raymond Chandler. A private treaty purchase made with the aid of tax remission and of a grant of £20,000 from Friends of the National Libraries

Susan Thomas, Head of Archives & Modern Manuscripts, writes: With the generous support of the Friends of the National Libraries, the Bodleian Libraries is delighted to have purchased the papers of the great American-British writer, Raymond Chandler.

The Chandler archive is substantial, consisting of c.130 boxes of material. The working papers of two of Chandler's agents form the core of the archive: Brandt & Brandt in the US, and Helga Greene in the UK. Greene – Chandler's fiancée at the time of his death – inherited his estate, and so the archive also includes a good tranche of personal papers, as well as personal correspondence between the two during the final years of Chandler's life.

The business correspondence (including original or draft letters by Chandler) offers good insights into Chandler and his writing process: he often dictated letters late at night whilst drunk or unable to sleep, and the letters frequently veer off into reflective soliloquies. The collection also includes important literary papers, such as: two surviving working notebooks (many were destroyed after the death of Chandler's wife, Cissy); drafts and fair copies of poems and short stories; 300 discarded typescript pages from *The Long Goodbye;* and three film scripts of the acrimonious collaboration with Alfred Hitchcock for *Strangers on a Train*. Finally, the archive is an excellent source of pictorial evidence of Chandler's life, with around 140 photographs of Chandler from babyhood until the last year of his life. The images capture Chandler as a boy at Dulwich College, in war-time uniform, at the oil wells and alongside other writers. There are also images of other significant people in his life, such as his wife, Cissy, and Helga Greene.



Raymond Chandler in RAF uniform, First World War (unknown photographer).
Courtesy of the Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford.

The Chandler archive is a much-valued part of the Bodleian's literary holdings, with much of the material having been cared for by the Library since 1983 and used in scholarly and public contexts ever since. The archive also connects with our wider archive holdings, and especially the archives of Stephen and Natasha Spender, who came to know Chandler towards the end of his life.

The FNL's early support of our fundraising campaign gave us important momentum and helped us establish a strong foundation from which to work towards our funding goal. We are also grateful to several other supporters who helped make the acquisition of the archive possible including: the National Heritage Memorial Fund, the ACE/V&A Purchase Grant Fund and the Friends of the Bodleian Library. It is wonderful to conclude 2023 knowing that the long-term future of the archive is secure and that the material will continue to be accessible to scholars and the public for many generations to come.

FOR CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Pierre-Fiacre Perdoux (1743-1808), *La folie des hommes, ou, Le monde à rebours* (Orléans, Perdoux, 1783). Bought from Hunersdorff Rare Books for £12,500 with the aid of a grant of £6,250 from Friends of the National Libraries [B H Breslauer Foundation Fund]

Emily Dourish, Deputy Keeper of Rare Books and Early Manuscripts, writes: Cambridge University Library is very grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for its grant enabling the acquisition of this uniquely surviving example of large format colour printing from pre-Revolutionary France. It comprises a composite sheet of paper almost 1.5 metres long, woodblock printed in four sections and pasted together. The images are charmingly simple, using four colours stencilled over a line drawing with captions in rhyming couplets explaining the scenes.

Pierre Perdoux was one of the leading printers of decorated papers in Orléans, with the majority of his surviving works being smaller format items on religious subjects, and some 500 examples of *papiers dominotés*. Only a handful of these oversized prints are preserved; they were frequently used as decoration around fireplaces or on the frame of a bed, and simply disposed of in the fire when soot rendered them too dirty to read. It is believed that this and a handful of other examples have survived as remainders from Perdoux's workshop, which would explain its excellent condition.

The illustration gives an insight into the structure and characteristics of society in the years just before the French Revolution by presenting the *Le Monde à rebours*, the world turned upside down. The trope, common since the Middle Ages, is expressed through the order of society and nature being inverted: the son teaches his father to read; the ox is pulled on a cart by two men; buildings are in the sky and the sun and moon drop down to earth. There is a preponderance of horses and donkeys in this particular set of images, suggesting perhaps an interest in the natural world over human politics. Other examples of this large format produced by Perdoux depicted the Great Flood, the Virgin of Sorrows and the Prodigal Son.

The characters of this world turned upside down are depicted in a colour palette which appears on many examples of printing from the period, in what is described as *l'imagerie orléanaise*. Perdoux's blocks were reused some 30 years later by Michel Rabier-Boulard, another printer from the same city, suggesting the ongoing appeal of gently mocking established society after the radicalism of the Revolution.

Despite being a prolific printer, with many examples of his work preserved in French museums and libraries, there is only one example of Perdoux's printing in any of the major UK collections. This unique survival finds a natural home at Cambridge as a complement to our outstanding collection of some 15,000 colour-printed volumes given by Norman Waddleton, covering all subjects and most parts of the world. It will also be an excellent demonstration item for students in our Historical Printing Room, for those studying French politics and society of the Revolutionary period, and for comparison to similar contemporary prints produced elsewhere in Europe at the same time held in our Broadsides collections. *Le Monde à rebours* will be available for all to view on the Cambridge University Digital Library.





***La folie des hommes, ou, Le monde à rebours* (1783) and a detail (right).**
Courtesy of the Syndics of Cambridge University Library.

FOR CAMDEN LOCAL STUDIES AND ARCHIVES CENTRE

Map of St Pancras Parish, 1854, by Edmund Daw. Bought from Sworders Fine Art Auctioneers (10 October 2023, Lot 81) for £1,087, with the aid of a grant of £943 from Friends of the National Libraries [John R Murray Fund].

Tudor Allen, Local Studies and Archives Manager, writes: The collections of Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre are continually growing as we take in new historical material which becomes available. The vast majority of these accessions are donations but occasionally we purchase items. A special document recently came up for auction which we thought it important to try to acquire. This was a rare map of St Pancras which we did not already have – a hand-coloured Edmund Daw map of the parish dating from 1854. We had maps of the area by this cartographer for 1849 and 1860 but not this 1854 edition.

We expected the map to be well out of our price range so we put a bid in to the FNL. I am pleased to say the bid was successful and the FNL kindly agreed to provide 90 per cent of the cost. The total price was £1,087, but thanks to the FNL's generosity it cost the Archives Centre only £144.

Some major changes are quickly apparent from a comparison of the 1849 and 1854 maps. By the time of the later map the Smallpox and Fever hospitals shown at King's Cross in 1849 have gone, while King's Cross Station and its goods yard and hotel, absent from the earlier map, are all clearly shown on that of 1854. But there will be other less obvious differences and the new map will be invaluable for researchers trying to pinpoint dates of changes within the parish.

Though the map is in good condition it would be damaged by regular handling. We will therefore be scanning it and printing a facsimile for use by researchers.

We are very grateful to the FNL, without whose help we would not have been able to acquire this splendid addition to our collections.



1854 map of St Pancras Parish by Edmund Daw.
Courtesy of Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre.

FOR THE CAPTAIN COOK MEMORIAL MUSEUM, WHITBY

Manuscript navigation workbook and journal (1812) by T. Hugill with manuscript navigation workbook by W.P. Shuckburgh (1811). Bought from Charles Miller Ltd. (14 November 2023, Lot 7) for £471, with the aid of a grant of £307 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Richard Kornicki, Chair, writes: As a young man in 1746, James Cook was apprenticed to master mariner and shipowner John Walker. In Cook's time at Whitby, one in five of the population was an apprentice and the bulk of those would have been in marine trades. There was no grammar school in the town but mathematical and marine education were paramount in Whitby and Cook studied navigation in Walker's house where he lived when not at sea.

Although the two manuscripts are half a century later than Cook's apprentice days, they are indicative of the levels of sophisticated study expected of those who aspired to command at sea and reflect Whitby's reputation as a 'nursery of seamen'. They contain the theoretical basis of trigonometry and navigation, as well as complex worked examples of problems such as determining latitude by the meridian altitude of the moon, a star or a planet; navigation by plain, traverse or parallel sailing; and dealing with variation of the compass or watch.

Both are carefully transcribed as fair copies for future reference. Hugill's includes a journal of a return voyage to Madeira with himself as a mate, possibly a practical exercise for him, with a manuscript chart of the voyage.

Hugill has signed the volume with the date 31 January 1812 giving Bilsdale as his address – this is only 20 miles from Whitby. His is a common North Yorkshire name and it is hoped that further research may identify him.

The Museum has no other marine educational materials and intends to use these as examples of the levels of astronomy, trigonometry and navigational science that underpinned the daily life of mariners at this period. Younger visitors will be astonished at the complex calculations and mastery of advanced trigonometry that their forebears were expected to command – without the aid of calculators, Apps or GPS systems.

Poignantly, Hugill's workbook has, on the final leaf, a metrical setting of Psalm 28 'O Lord my rock to thee I cry'. When all other navigational aids have failed, prayer remains the resort of seamen in distress.



The navigation workbook and journal. © Charles Miller and courtesy of the Captain Cook Memorial Museum.

FOR DERBYSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

Records of the Manor of Duffield Fee (1597-1936). Bought from the owner for £35,000, with the aid of a grant of £17,500 from Friends of the National Libraries [of which, half was financed from the John R Murray Fund and half from the FNL General Fund].

Sarah Chubb, Archives and Local Studies Manager, writes: The records of the Manor of Duffield Fee consist of 55 volumes of court rolls (1597-1935), two volumes of manor customs and duties (c1596-18th century), enfranchisements, deeds and other papers (18th century-1936). The archive had been on deposit at Derbyshire Record Office since the 1970s, and when the owner notified us that he wished to sell the records, he was keen to arrange a private sale so that we could retain the archive in the county for the benefit of the people of Duffield. We are delighted that, with the generous support of the Friends of the National Library and the ACE/V&A Purchase Grant Fund, we were able permanently to secure the collection for Derbyshire.

The Manor of Duffield Fee was a unique institution in the county. It was in effect a collection of manors under the ownership of one lord, which were managed as one administrative unit (the Fee); the manors or sub-manors lying within the Fee were Alderwasley, Belper, Biggin, Duffield, Heage, Holbrook, Hulland, Idridgehay, Southwood, Turnditch and Windley. The Lords of the Manor of Duffield Fee have included the Duchy of Lancaster (1399-1628), the Corporation of London (1628-1629), the Leche/Leech family (1629-1673), Sir Ambrose Phillips (1674-1678), the Jodrell family (1678-1891) and the White family of Salle Park, Norfolk (from 1891).

A substantial portion of the Duffield Fee lies within the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, where Sir Richard Arkwright established the first water-powered cotton mills along the river. Predating the establishment of the mills by 175 years, the Duffield Fee manorial records therefore document land ownership and use in the pre- and post-industrial landscape. The archive is of particular relevance today, as climate change and environmental concerns drive research about water management, landscape changes, agriculture and river pollution in the Derwent Valley.

The records are not just about land use, however, but bring a human dimension to the story of the area. They contain unique information about local society and peace-keeping before the industrial communities grew up with the mills along the valley. Examples include John Harrison being fined for making an assault on Richard Duffield and drawing blood in 1604, and Mary Webster being fined for being a scold to her neighbours in 1626.

There is an active research community within the Derwent Valley, and the purchase has spurred new interest in the research possibilities of the Manor of Duffield Fee archive. We are extremely grateful for FNL's support, which has enabled us to keep this archive publicly accessible in Derbyshire.

Below and overleaf: detail of the records from the Manor of Duffield Fee. Courtesy of Derbyshire Record Office.



Fees &
Difficils

ff Cur Magna

Et sup hoc

Nota Jurat
Richmond Essex
etc

Vendit 20 ordin
mid Mich

ff Qui quidem

mid Pasch

Ro Mich

Holland

ff Ad hanc Cur

Johes de
Beaumt Stanfield

Jo Bondage

ff Ad hanc Cur

Cur prim

Et ad Cur prim

Et sup hoc

Duffields

ff Ad hanc Cur

Jo Bondage

Nicholas Mich

Cur

Et ad Cur prim

Et ad Cur prim

Et ad Cur prim

Generds

Copyhold cases with Opinions annexed by Mr Sodrell
In this bundle are contained ... relating to Mortgage and
Release from Edward Lowe to ... Curzon in 1773.—
Berners Street
13th June 1792.
A/I/2

FOR CHARLES DICKENS MUSEUM, LONDON

Archive of 120 unpublished autograph letters from Georgina Hogarth to Charles Kent, dating from 1867 to 1895. Bought for £6,048 from Christie's (online auction 22135, December 2023, Lot 92) with the aid of a grant of £2,782 from Friends of the National Libraries [Unwin Trust Fund].

Dr Cindy Sughrue, Director, writes: Georgina Hogarth (1827-1917) is one of the most intriguing, yet little known, women of the Victorian age both in relation to her brother-in-law, the great writer Charles Dickens (1812-1870), but also in her own right as a single woman navigating the social constraints of the age to forge and maintain a stable position for herself.

Georgina moved into the Dickens household aged just 15 as lively company for the young family and to help her older sister, Catherine, in the running of the household. Over a period of nearly 30 years, Dickens and Georgina shared a home and became close friends. When the Dickens's marriage failed and Charles and Catherine separated, Georgina remained with Dickens as 'servant housekeeper' but also as confidante and advisor, a role she maintained until Dickens's death in 1870. Dickens described Georgina in his will as his 'truest and best friend' and made her guardian of his youngest child, as well as leaving her the modern equivalent of £1 million. Georgina was appointed co-executor of Dickens's will along with his close friend John Forster, and she was a key figure in safeguarding his reputation and legacy until her own death in 1917.

Charles Kent (1823-1902), the recipient of these letters, is also of significance for the Museum due to his lengthy friendship with both Charles Dickens and Georgina Hogarth. Kent was an English poet, biographer and journalist who became editor of *The Sun* newspaper and contributed to Dickens's weekly magazines, *Household Words and All the Year Round*. As this acquisition reveals, Kent and Georgina began writing to each other while Dickens was still alive, and were later able to share their profound grief on his sudden death, as well as discuss their subsequent efforts to preserve Dickens's reputation and promote his work.

A particularly moving letter, on mourning paper, is written on the first anniversary of Dickens's death, in which Georgina expresses that if it weren't supposed to be wicked to wish for one's own death, she would, as life is proving to be almost unbearable. Another letter talks about giving a keepsake, Dickens's penknife, to Kent, and another refers to Kent's plan to stage theatrical readings in Dickens's memory.

Georgina Hogarth was a major figure in Dickens's life and household, and although the Museum holds 23 letters from Georgina to a number of correspondents, these are largely brief administrative documents, with Georgina's voice featuring in only a small number. This collection of 120 letters is a game-changing body of material that will allow us to reassess Georgina's life, the domestic circumstances of the Dickens family and her friendship with Dickens in her own words, as well as illuminating her central role as a guardian of Dickens's reputation and legacy.

The letters have significant research potential and will enhance the Museum's primary research, temporary exhibitions and permanent displays.



A selection of the letters written by Georgina Hogarth to Charles Kent (1867-1897).
© Christie's and courtesy of the Charles Dickens Museum, London.

FOR DORSET HISTORY CENTRE

Letter from Thomas Hardy to Alfred de Lafontaine of Athelhampton House, Dorset, 11 January 1917. Bought from Duke's of Dorchester (8 December 2023, Lot 21) for £4,680, with the aid of a grant of £1,600 from Friends of the National Libraries.

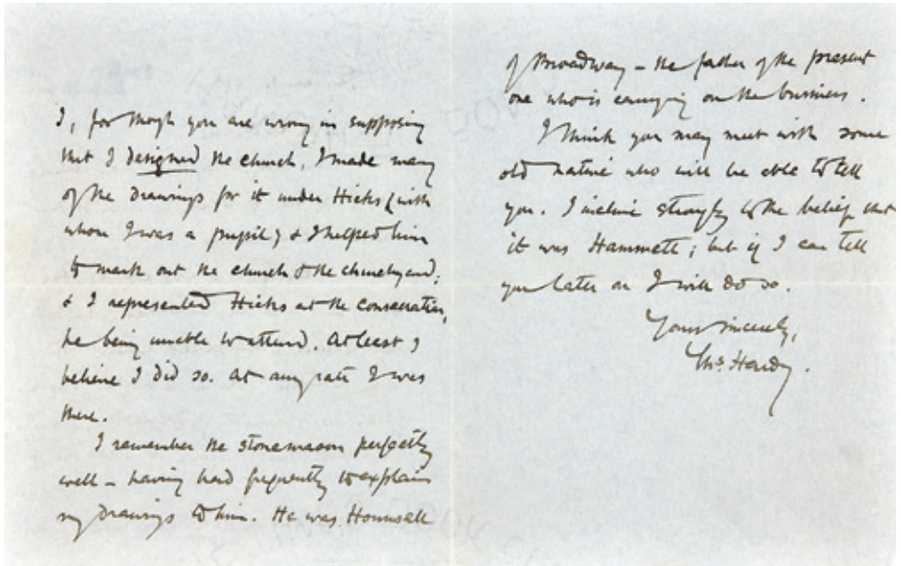
Sam Johnston, Service Manager for Archives and Records, writes: This single letter (accession 11995) ties Thomas Hardy's career as a budding architect to one of the key Dorset structures on which he is known to have worked. Athelhampton church, located some four miles east of Dorchester close to the elegant country house of the same name, was constructed in 1861-62. The plans for the church in Hardy's own hand were purchased by Dorset History Centre in 2022 with substantial support from the FNL (2022 Annual Report, p.36). Acquiring this letter (Vol V, p.198, of the *Collected Letters*), in which Hardy writes to Alfred de Lafontaine the then owner of Athelhampton, confirms the author's close involvement in the planning and construction of the church. It helps to inform us of Hardy's earlier incarnation as aspiring architect and draughtsman before the literary calling took over. It is particularly gratifying to have been able to acquire the plans and the letter in such quick succession, although the provenance in each case was very different. Hardy's appreciation of, and strong opinions on, the built environment were things that stayed with him throughout his life.

In the letter, written from his home at Max Gate on 11 January 1919, Hardy apologises for failing to remember the name of the builder of Athelhampton Church in 1861/2 and goes on to comment that he should remember, 'for though you are wrong in supposing that I designed the church, I made many of the drawings for it under Hicks (with whom I was a pupil) & I helped him to mark out the church & the churchyard....at any rate I was there. I remember the stonemason...Hounsell of Broadway...I incline to the belief it was Hammett; but if I can tell you later on I will do so'. He concludes with a typically Hardyesque line 'I think you may meet with some old native who will be able to tell you'. Here was Hardy looking back over 55 years and at the height of his acclaim as a novelist and poet at his youthful experience as apprentice architect.

The letter will join the substantial UNESCO-inscribed Hardy archive at DHC. The service has raised sufficient funding to begin a long-anticipated cataloguing project in early 2024. This will bring all 150 or so boxes of the author's archives to greater prominence and accessibility via a full online catalogue.

Dorset History Centre is extremely grateful once again to the generosity of the Friends of the National Libraries and for its support and encouragement in acquiring this material.





Right: Thomas Hardy, c.1885. Courtesy of Dorset Museum and Art Gallery (held by Dorset History Centre). Far right: Letter from Thomas Hardy to Alfred de Lafontaine of Athelhampton House, Dorset, 11 January 1917 (Accession 11995).
Courtesy of Dorset History Centre.

FOR THE FOUNDLING MUSEUM, LONDON

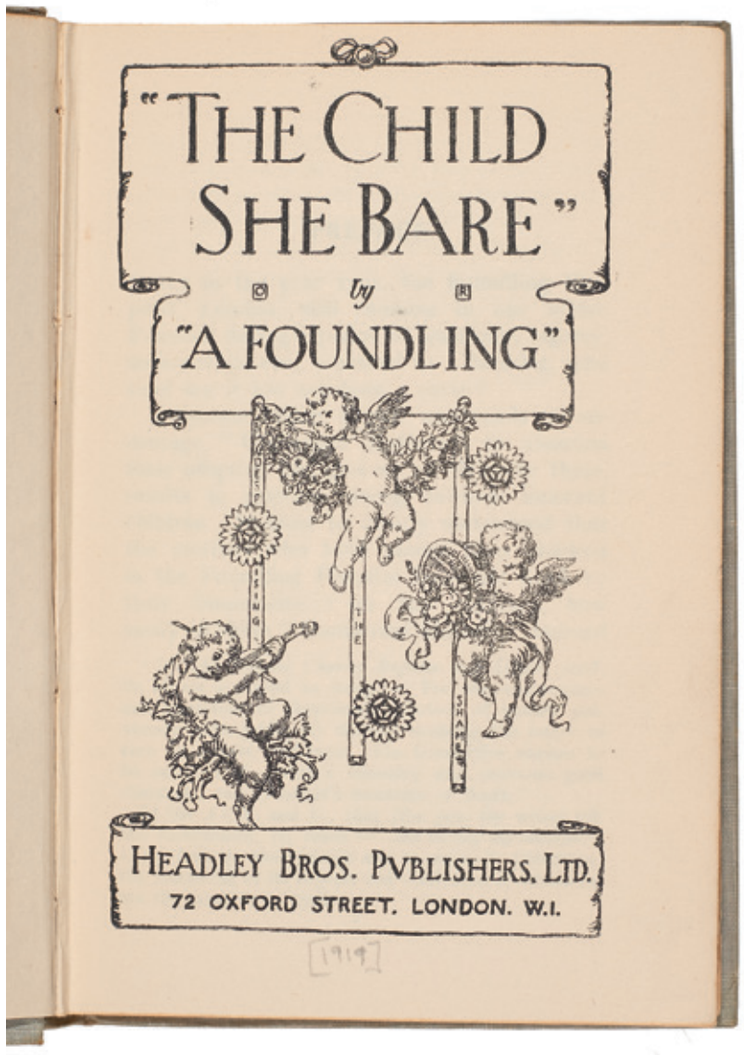
A first edition copy of *The Child She Bare* by A Foundling [Hannah Brown], 1919. Bought from Honey & Wax booksellers for £2,532, with the aid of a grant of £2,000 from Friends of the National Libraries [this grant was covered in full by a donation from a generous FNL member].

Alison Duke, Collections Manager, writes: Hannah Brown (1866-1973) entered the care of the London Foundling Hospital in 1866 as her mother, Emma Johnson, as a single mother had few other options to care for her child. After leaving the Hospital, Brown entered domestic service before having a happy marriage and a career late in life as a self-taught artist. The hardships of her early life led her to campaign for vulnerable children. In 1922, she was invited to make a submission to a Parliamentary Select Committee looking into recommendations for the protection of adopted and other care-experienced children. In 1919, Brown published an anonymous memoir of her time at the Foundling Hospital under the name of 'A Foundling'.

Brown's book is the only known first-hand account of a 19th-century foundling child. Such accounts are extremely rare and, in the first 180 years of the Foundling Hospital's existence, there are only two accounts of life at the Hospital from the perspective of a foundling child – Hannah Brown's and that of George King, an 18th-century foundling whose handwritten 'autobiography' is part of the Foundling collections.



Girls in the London Foundling Hospital schoolroom, 20th century. Courtesy of Coram.



Title page of *The Child She Bare* by a Foundling [Hannah Brown], 1919.
Image © The Foundling Museum, London.

The Museum has created an archive of oral histories from former Foundling Hospital pupils, who grew up in the Hospital in the 20th century. By acquiring *The Child She Bare* we are now able to bridge the gap between the beginnings and final decades of the Foundling Hospital, and offer a fascinating comparison between the similarities and differences in the children's lives and experiences.

The Foundling Hospital story has been overwhelmingly told from a male perspective: only men could be governors until the 20th century; all bar one of the Hospital's 18th- and 19th-century portraits are of men, all are by male artists; all the 20th-century published accounts by former pupils are written by men. Having Brown's account significantly helps us to redress the balance and support the Museum's wider project better to represent women in our historic story and collection.

This acquisition has enabled us, for the first time, to bring Brown's remarkable life to the attention of our visitors and a small display is now on show in our Introductory Gallery. Supported by curatorial research from Rosie Canning, of the University of Southampton, and Dr Josie Orrell-Pearce, we have sourced images of Hannah Brown for this display alongside an account of her extraordinary life, with the volume of *The Child She Bare* taking centre stage.

FOR THE GARDEN MUSEUM, LONDON

Carnations Cultivated by Richard Hammond of Coddenham in the County of Suffolk, 1733 **by Richard Hammond (1692-1773). Bought from Peter Harrington Rare Books for £14,000, with the aid of a grant of £4,000 from Friends of the National Libraries [John R Murray Fund].**

This grant was awarded in 2022 and accounted for in that year, but the purchase was not completed in time for inclusion in the 2022 Annual Report.

Molly Prentice, Development Manager, writes: The Garden Museum is incredibly grateful to Friends of the National Libraries for their generous support with this acquisition – a unique volume and incredible historical resource. The *Carnations* manuscript provides a fascinating, personal insight into early 18th-century floristry and religious belief, from shoemaker and amateur botanist, Richard Hammond.

Carnations is a significant acquisition for the Garden Museum and will be displayed as part of our permanent collection. The museum is rich in papers from the 19th- and early 20th-century botanical and horticultural clubs but material is very sparse from the 1700s. There is relatively little information about early florists and few records exist detailing the societies to which they belonged. As such, this manuscript is incredibly rare and invaluable in illuminating this period of the history of horticulture in Britain and beyond.

Hammond's watercolour illustrations, whilst naïve, are beautiful, remaining vibrant and intact. *Carnations* records his experiences in the cultivation of carnations, roses, annuals and perennials. The manuscript has 18 illustrations and mostly focusses on his special interest, the aforementioned carnations, but gives wider information about plants grown to accompany them, as well as pests, pollination and early applied taxonomy. This is all accompanied by Hammond's written notes and musings on religion, philosophy and rural life in 18th-century Suffolk. The variety of plants discussed adds to our understanding of the diversity of the plants which regional growers from less affluent backgrounds were able to acquire and grow at this time. Meanwhile, we also see Hammond's personal contemplations on the trials of his lower middle-class social context, as his scribblings lament 'A precaution against tomorrow's evils' and 'Advice to parents to take well the death of their children'. The above represents a golden combination of horticulture and social history, which is of great interest to the Garden Museum's audiences.

An additional historical quirk of the manuscript is that the title page is, rather unusually, printed, a practice that is rarely seen. It was likely produced by John Bagnall of Ipswich, who founded the Ipswich Journal, the town's first paper. Bagnall printed advertisements for Hammond's Florist Feasts and it therefore records an important relationship between Hammond and the printing industry as means of distributing information and widening interest in, and access to information about, floristry – without which perhaps the Garden Museum would not exist!

The acquisition of *Carnations* offers numerous opportunities to engage the public as part of new and existing programmes. Our school sessions explore concepts of science, art and horticulture through objects in the collection. Hammond's *Carnations* is a valuable additional resource for our existing taxonomy and biology lessons for secondary school children, deepening their understanding of plant classifications and giving historical context for how these concepts developed throughout history. It also provides a firsthand glimpse of historical contexts for modern methods of garden management, and the long-standing frustrations inherent in floristry.

Children also learn about habitats, biodiversity, pests and methods of control. In one illustration of *Carnations*, Hammond records with humour and exasperation 'O Look what the earwig have done!'. In addition, the watercolour illustrations will be used to inspire painting classes for younger children and families, hosted in the Museum.

The Garden Museum is grateful to Friends of the National Libraries, not only for their financial aid, but for their enthusiasm and encouragement around the acquisition, which we share wholeheartedly.

Image overleaf: 'Carnations Cultivated by Richard Hammond', 1733.
© Peter Harrington Books and courtesy of the Garden Museum.



57 The Old Jevell in Trivmph
58 Aberman Pearsons
59 Countice of Strafford
60 Weastons King
61 Barran Monsuch
62 Westmester Grafton
63 The Horwich Blaose
64 Potters painted Lady
65 Heywans Seedling
66 Winsor Pavilion
67 The Sultanus Beasant
68 Winsor Pavilion
69 Queen of Shebey
70 Glory of London Bromford

FOR GLAMORGAN ARCHIVES

Manuscript Book of Reference to the Maps of the Manors of St Donats and Sully and other Lands in the County of Glamorgan, the property of Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt Esquire (1776). Bought from Francis Edwards Booksellers of Hay-on-Wye for £2,500, funded in full by a grant from Friends of the National Libraries.

Laura Cotton, Glamorgan Archivist, writes: This book of reference relates to surveys undertaken in 1776 by Edward Thomas of Margam, Land Surveyor. Thomas is well known in the local area and is mentioned several times in the book 'Glamorgan Estate Maps' by Hilary Thomas. He also surveyed land in the surrounding area within the Dunraven Estate, and this newly discovered volume adds to our knowledge regarding his work in the locality.

The survey covers land held at St Donats Manor as well as land in the parishes of Llantwit Major, Marcross, St Andrew and Sully. Within the volume are recorded details of tenements and tenants, field names, acreages, cultivation and the total acreage of constituent parts of the estate.

The small volume also includes images of two paintings at the front, showing the North Gate at St Donats Castle and the castle viewed from the North West, both painted by the Surveyor.

The survey was undertaken on behalf of Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt to detail the lands in the Vale of Glamorgan inherited in 1776, when he adopted the name Tyrwhitt in order to inherit the estates of his cousin Sir John de la Fountain Tyrwhitt, of which the lands depicted by this survey were part. Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt also served as Sheriff of Glamorganshire for the year 1786-87, and inherited his main estate of Shardeloes in Buckinghamshire upon the death of his father in 1796.

The family sold the estate in the 1860s, by which time the castle was partially in ruins. It was later reconstructed and restored by various owners, including William Randolph Hearst, the American newspaper tycoon. Today, the castle is home to Atlantic College.

Glamorgan Archives holds some material relating to the Tyrwhitt Drake estate in Glamorgan, and this small volume adds to the breadth of knowledge about the area at this date. The survey fills in gaps in our knowledge about the area, providing information that has hitherto been unavailable, and has also enabled us to re-date another piece already held. We have also corresponded with colleagues at Buckinghamshire Archives, as the holders of the Buckinghamshire portions of the Tyrwhitt Drake estates. It is a valuable addition to our collections relating to the area and to this estate specifically.



Hand-coloured frontis of North Gate and St Donat's Castle viewed from the North West by E Thomas, 1776.
Courtesy of Glamorgan Archives.

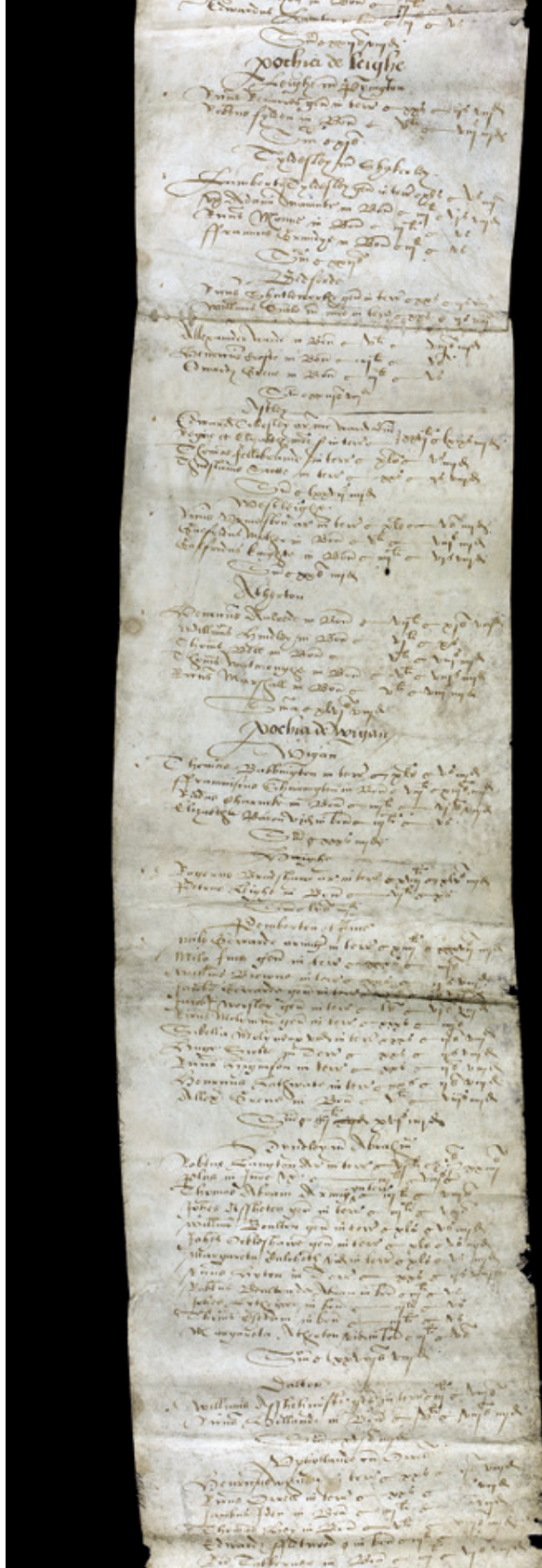
FOR GREATER MANCHESTER COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

Assheton of Middleton Estate Collection. Bought by private sale, with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from Friends of the National Libraries [of which half from the John R Murray Fund and half from the FNL General Fund].

David Govier, Archivist, writes: Greater Manchester's oldest surviving archive collection, the Assheton of Middleton estate archive, has been saved for posterity. The archive, which has been purchased by Manchester City Council, will now have a permanent home in the Greater Manchester County Record Office at Manchester Central Library, ensuring that people in Greater Manchester and beyond will continue to have access to this outstanding local history resource. The purchase of the 1,400 items was made possible by generous support from the Friends of the National Libraries, The National Lottery Heritage Fund, the ACE/V&A Purchase Fund and Manchester Central Library Development Trust. The National Lottery Heritage Fund grant will also enable Archives+ (an exciting purpose-built showcase and repository for the region's archives and family history at Manchester Central Library) to invest in the collection, developing a programme of education and outreach activities aimed at schools and local communities in Middleton, Rochdale, and Manchester.

The archive sheds light on local life in the medieval and early modern era, between Greater Manchester's better-known Roman and Industrial Revolution stories. It is an outstanding example of a medieval family archive with nationally important items relating to the English Civil War, the Middleton Bowmen, the Black Knight, and the royal court of the Plantagenets, as well as unique local history sources recording the local Middleton population.

The collection contains some fascinating items including the earliest surviving written document, the 1197 Articles of Agreement which divided lands within the Assheton estate between Roger de Middleton and William de Radcliffe. It was witnessed by 'Adam, parson of Middleton' so it is also the earliest evidence of a church in Middleton.



Sir Ralph Assheton (1421-1486) fought in the capture of Berwick-upon-Tweed and held several offices under Edward IV, including High Sheriff of Yorkshire. Under Richard III, Ralph was rewarded for his loyalty to the Yorkist cause with the offices of Vice-Constable of England and Lieutenant of the Tower of London. Ralph's death at Ashton-under-Lyne is commemorated by the Black Knight Pageant in the town.

Ralph's grandson Sir Richard Assheton (1483–1549) was an English soldier who fought at the battle of Flodden in 1513. Richard raised a company of archers from Middleton; these longbowmen (renowned nationally as the Middleton Bowmen) were crucial in the victory against the Scots. One of the stand-out documents in the collection is the contract of 1474 for Robert Legg to serve Sir Ralph Assheton in the king's wars under the Duke of Gloucester, the future Richard III. Richard Assheton commissioned the 'Flodden Windows' at St Leonard's Church in Middleton depicting himself, his wife and 17 captains of the archers, commemorating them each by name in stained glass; the windows are one of the oldest war memorials in England. To find out more about the Assheton collection (GB124. E7: 1197-1837) and to make an appointment to view items from it, please visit: gmlives.org.uk.

Estreat roll collected by Richard Assheton, 1589 (E7_15_2_2).
Courtesy of Greater Manchester County Record Office.

FOR GRIFFITH INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Album of Watercolours and Images (c. 1820s) of Edward William Lane (1801–1876). Bought from Forum Auctions London (25 March 2023, Lot 14) for £4,284, with the aid of a grant of £3,213 from Friends of the National Libraries [John R Murray Fund].

Jen Turner, Administrator, writes: On 25 March 2023 the Griffith Institute acquired at auction Lane's album of watercolours and images thanks to a generous grant of the Friends of the National Libraries (75%) and a number of donations to the Griffith Institute Archive (25%).

Edward William Lane (1801–1876) was a British scholar born in Hereford on 17 September 1801, the son of Theophilus Lane, a military officer and prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, and Sophia Gardiner. After being educated at the Grammar Schools of Bath and Hereford, he joined his brother in London as an engraver, but abandoned that career owing to ill health. He learned Arabic and went to Egypt between 19 September 1825 and 7 April 1828. He was based in Cairo and made voyages up the Nile, firstly from 15 March to 28 October 1826, where he went as far as the Second Cataract, and again from 23 June to 19 December 1827 with Robert Hay (1799–1863), up to Abu Simbel. Lane returned to Egypt from 13 December 1833 to 29 August 1835 and shortly afterwards in 1836 published *Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians*. He was again in Egypt from 19 July 1842 to 16 October 1849 compiling his great Arabic dictionary, *An Arabic-English Lexicon*, funded by Algernon Percy, the Duke of Northumberland. It appeared in parts from 1863–1893. Lane was the leading Arabic scholar of Europe, and although his works are primarily concerned with the modern Egyptians they are of great value to Egyptologists as he was closely associated with Hay and Sir John Gardner Wilkinson (1797–1875).

This presentation album comprises material created during the periods Lane lived in Egypt between the mid-1820s and the late 1840s. It includes 23 fine original studies comprise the photographic portrait of a sculptural bust of Lane, two fully worked drawings with watercolour, 11 monochrome watercolours with pen and ink landscapes and views of the pyramids, the Great Sphinx of Giza and other colossal sculptures, and ten pencil studies of wall reliefs. Many of these images include handwritten captions in pencil on the opposing page of the mounted image. The album also includes an image of a bust of Lane now in the Bodleian Library in Oxford. Inside the album are handwritten notes from the former owner Mrs May Charlotte Buckton.

Lane was already prominently featured in the Griffith Institute Archive: the collection includes 22 diaries and journals from his first and second trips to Egypt, 11 additional notebooks, six packets of camera lucida cards, six notebooks for Modern Egypt and 93 items of personal correspondence. Most of these documents were donated to the Griffith Institute in 1942 and 1947 by Mrs Charles Larcom and Austin Lane Poole, the children Lane's great-nephew Reginald Lane Poole (1857–1939).

The album reached the Griffith Institute on 27 April 2023 and was immediately assessed and subsequently digitised in the summer of 2023. This album has been placed in the Griffith Institute Archive alongside the collection of notebooks, drawings and manuscripts of Edward Lane (**archive.griffith.ox.ac.uk/index.php/edward-william-lane-collection**). This acquisition has prompted the archive team to complete conservation, full digitisation and cataloguing for the entire Lane collection, which is currently being worked on to make it fully accessible online for early 2024.

The Griffith Institute staff would like to express their immense gratitude to the Friends of the National Libraries for once again making possible the acquisition of a precious document for the Archive that contributes to the Edward William Lane collection of archival material held by the Griffith Institute.



Battle scene of Seti I in a chariot, from temple wall at Karnak. Courtesy of Griffith Institute, University of Oxford.

FOR THE HOLST VICTORIAN HOUSE, CHELTENHAM

Louise Dyer Archive, 1920s Bought from a private dealer for £85,000, with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from Friends of the National Libraries

This grant was awarded in 2022 and accounted for in that year, but the purchase was not completed in time for inclusion in the 2022 Annual Report.

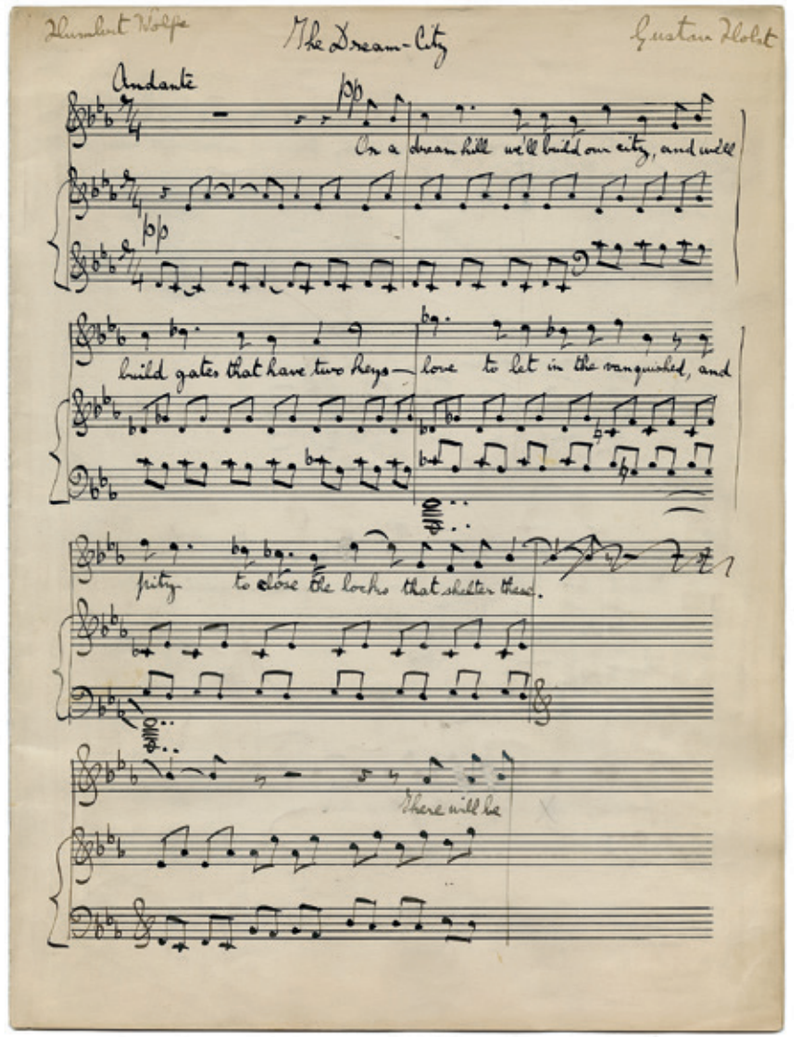
Laura Kinnear, Curator, writes: In 2023, the Holst Victorian House was fortunate to acquire one of the most significant archives of Gustav Holst-related material to come up for sale in decades. Consisting of over 30 items, and including two autograph manuscripts, the collection highlights the important relationship between the composer and his supporter, Louise Dyer.

Australian-born Louise Dyer first met Gustav Holst in 1924, a year which he spent mostly alone in Thaxted recovering from a serious nervous breakdown. At a time when he had had to give up most of the teaching activities which had both exhausted and stimulated him during the previous 20 years, her detailed interest in and enthusiasm for his music helped kick-start the next stage of his career. In Australia Dyer arranged several early performances of Holst's music, including his most famous work, *The Planets*, and she published a catalogue of his compositions which is included in the collection.

In 1929 Holst composed *The Dream City* song cycle for a housewarming party for Louise and her husband James Dyer's magnificent new home in Paris. In a five-page autograph letter in the archive Holst explained to Dyer: 'The writing of it corresponded with your visit to London and ended on your last day here. It was the first music I had written for 13 months and the first song for 13 years and the first song with piano accompaniment for 20 years.'

Most of Louise Dyer's extensive musical collection, including letters from Holst, has been held at the University of Melbourne since 2005. But the 34 items in this new collection remained in her family, including Holst's gift to her of the autograph manuscript score of his *Perfect Fool* ballet music, one of his most popular works. It sheds significant new light both on the mutually supportive relationship between Dyer and Holst and on his development as a composer during the last decade of his life. Apparently unknown to Imogen Holst when she prepared her thematic catalogue of her father's works for his 1974 centenary celebrations, this archive is a fitting and permanent celebration for 2024 – the 150th anniversary of Gustav Holst's birth.

The archive will be displayed in summer 2024 in an exhibition co-curated by Holst expert, Philippa Tudor. Philippa will write a booklet to accompany the exhibition, exploring the impact of the relationship between Louise Dyer and Gustav Holst.



Autograph working manuscript of The Dream-City; this work was given its premiere at Louise Dyer's home in Paris on 9 November 1929.
Courtesy of Holst Victorian House.

FOR JANE AUSTEN'S HOUSE, CHAWTON, HAMPSHIRE

A biographical manuscript of Admiral Sir Francis William Austen R.N. and an album of watercolour sketches by Francis Austen and his daughter Cassandra. Bought at Bonhams (21 June 2023, Lots 63 and 64) for a total of £6,400 with the aid of a grant of £1,920 from Friends of the National Libraries [John R Murray Fund].

Professor Kathryn Sutherland, Jane Austen's House Patron and Acquisitions Advisor, writes: In June 2023, Jane Austen's House acquired a manuscript book containing a laudatory biography of Jane Austen's fifth brother Admiral Sir Francis Austen (1774-1865), and an album of watercolours and drawings by Francis and his daughter Cassandra (1814-49).

The biography (dated c.1863) is written in the third person but is likely Francis Austen's own account, describing his life and family relations as well as observations on historical events within his knowledge and impressions of the countries he visited. The album contains 73 topographical watercolours and drawings, mainly of the West Indies and Canada, made by Francis Austen and his daughter Cassandra Eliza Austen in the 1840s.

These objects are significant additions to the Jane Austen House collection, offering new insights into Jane Austen and her family and new avenues for research. In part this is a family story. An understanding of Francis's life and objects associated with him are vital to the stories of Jane Austen herself and her house. Of all Jane Austen's brothers, Francis (known in the family as Frank) is the most intimately connected with the domestic lives of the Austen women. They shared a home with Frank and his wife in Southampton from 1806, and from 1809 - 1817 his growing family of children regularly visited or lived near to the Austen women, either at Chawton House or in Alton. In 1828 Frank married as his second wife Martha Lloyd, one of Jane's closest friends who had long been part of the Austen female household at Chawton Cottage.

Professionally, Francis Austen's life is of great importance to Jane Austen's world view and to her writings. Frank had a long and distinguished naval career, rising to Admiral of the Fleet and becoming a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He served against the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic sea forces and was one of Nelson's commanders at Trafalgar. He travelled the world from the North Atlantic and West Indies to India and China. A keen abolitionist, after the cruelty he witnessed in the West Indies, he was also employed on missions by the East India Company. His life illuminates an interesting and increasingly examined period in British history: when abolition of the trade in slaves intersected with the rise of the British Empire. His domesticity and skilled craftsmanship have long been seen (including by Francis himself) as the original for the characterisation of Captain Harville in Austen's last published novel, *Persuasion*. Domestically, and nearer to home, his lifelong intimacy with his sister Jane, and the fictional use she made of it, makes his story a vital part of hers.

Jane Austen's cultural reach is global. Her story is both domestic and international. The house where she lived and wrote attracts large numbers of visitors from across the world (in person and online). A greater understanding of Frank's story – a complicated one of an abolitionist deeply invested in imperial expansion – will help us to explore in pertinent detail the Austen family's place within the wider narrative of Britain's trade and foreign policy in the 19th century.

We are delighted that this timely acquisition allows us to display both objects in 2024, the 250th anniversary of Francis Austen's birth, as part of an exhibition telling his extraordinary story and its relationship to Austen's novels – a story that is both international and precisely local. Alongside exhibition of both items, we will digitise the manuscripts and invite our audiences across the world to help us in producing a transcription of the biography, which will in turn be published online, enabling further research.





Watercolours of St George's Bay, Grenada, and St Pierre, Martinigue, by Francis Austen and his daughter.
Courtesy of Jane Austen's House.



A selection of cartoons from the Lawrie Siggs Archive. Courtesy of Kent University.

FOR KENT UNIVERSITY SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES

Lawrie Siggs Cartoon Archive: a complete collection of artworks and archive papers belonging to the cartoonist Lawrence Hector Siggs (1900-1972). Bought from the family for £35,000, with the aid of a grant of £10,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Karen Brayshaw, University of Kent Special Collections and Archives Manager, writes: Lawrence Hector Siggs (1900-1972) was a cartoonist and illustrator who used a gentle humour in his work, often inspired by domestic scenes and observation of everyday life. He worked for *Punch* for 35 years as well as various newspapers, including the *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily Express*, the *Evening Standard* and *The New Yorker*. He was a significant cartoonist working in the post-war period, and this collection represents what is estimated to be an almost complete archive of his work, published and unpublished.

Dating from approximately the 1930s to the 1970s, the collection includes roughly 1,300 original cartoon artworks. The majority are pen, ink and wash drawings on board measuring approximately 25 x 20cm. They are signed by Siggs and marked up for printing with pencil captions and measurements. Some have dates, page numbers or reference numbers added and a few have *Daily Telegraph* ink stamps.

There are also approximately 1,600 rough sketches, 25 sketchbooks, 300 pull proofs of published cartoons and several scrapbooks of cuttings. Further, there are notebooks of draft captions, a cash book containing records of income from the sale of cartoons and a notebook recording where the roughs were sent. The archive includes letters from contemporary cartoonists, friends and employers or editors sent to Siggs, and (after his death) the correspondence of his wife and his daughter Jill Jenkins, which relates to Siggs, his work and his daughter's publication of his work (*Promise Me You Won't Laugh: A Cartoon Collection by Siggs, 2000*).

The collection is in very good condition overall, although it requires some re-boxing and re-packaging. At some time in the past, the main part of the collection was sorted by the family and transferred to archival-standard boxes.

The works have been arranged into general themes such as 'Pets, Children and Animals' and 'Politics, Work, Law, Friends and Relationships', 'RAF' and the 'Second World War'. The rough sketches have yet to be sorted and repackaged. Some of the correspondence and paperwork has been arranged into categories, but most is loose with cuttings and other items included.

The collection has remained with the family of Lawrence Hector Siggs since his death in 1972. For many years it has been stored at the home of his daughter Jill, who recently passed away.

The archive of Lawrie Siggs will provide new and significant material for further original research, and will improve the understanding of people, events and attitudes in the period which he illustrated. It provides a depth of content that will contribute to research and study of cartooning in practice, the business of cartooning and the editorial process. The unpublished elements of the collection have not been publicly available and therefore will be of huge interest in engagement events and in teaching about cartooning in this period.

A selection of letters from the Lawrie Signs Archive. Courtesy of Kent University.



FOR KRESEN KERNOW, CORNWALL ARCHIVES AND LOCAL STUDIES SERVICE

1. Manorial records of Arwenack and other associated Manors near Falmouth, Cornwall, from the Earl of Kimberley/Wodehouse estate archive, 17th-19th centuries, purchased from a private vendor for £4,000, funded in full by a grant from Friends of the National Libraries.

David Thomas and Kate Rose, Archivists, write: In early October 2023 it came to the attention of Kresen Kernow that a private vendor in the Home Counties was offering for sale on eBay a quantity of manorial estate records from the Manors of Arwenack and other associated land holdings, part of the Kimberley/Wodehouse estate. We contacted the vendor and successfully persuaded him to withdraw the collection from open public sale, pointing out the legal stipulations and obligations relating to manorial documents. The Friends were also immediately contacted and very generously agreed to support the purchase of the archive for the full sum of £4,000.

The former Cornwall Record Office at Truro had already received no fewer than five deposits of Kimberley estate records in 1972-1973, with three further substantial accessions of items from the Kimberley family in 2010 and 2012. Additionally, in early 2019, Kresen Kernow was able to acquire from an East Anglian book dealer a quantity of some 260 estate archival items consisting of Arwenack Manorial rentals and accounts for 1740-1900. These records had originally been sold by a Swindon auction house in 2009. Furthermore, in late 2019 FNL very generously provided grant assistance of £500 towards the purchase of an additional quantity of Arwenack estate records, including a very fine survey book of c.1737 which had been offered to Kresen Kernow, having been tracked down by an enthusiastic local historian who wished to ensure their permanent public availability and preservation.

In spite of the acquisition of this material by Cornwall's archive service, it was believed that there were still other 'missing' Kimberley estate items which had so far 'escaped the net' and the collection now under review indeed proved to fall within that category. Supporting paperwork indicated that it had originally been sold by Sotheby's in December 1991. The archive consisted of a very large

vellum bound ledger of leases, dated 1648 on its front cover, as well as a similar volume commencing in 1786. In addition, there was a mid-18th-century survey book for the manors of Arwenack, Mylor, Tregenvor, Trevethan, Trescobeas, Prisla and Treganiggey. Other records include 25 letters from the 1730s from Martin Killigrew to a Mr Hall, three undated lists of Falmouth houses, a manor of Arwenack field book for 1820-1821, a report for new buildings and improvements at Falmouth in 1812-1826 and seven rentals from 1877-1899.

Kresen Kernow was keen to acquire the items, as the 17th-century material represented some of the earliest known surviving estate management archives for Arwenack Manor. The collection is also significant for the study of the family, community and property history of the Falmouth district. The port of Falmouth, as a Packet Station, rose to maritime pre-eminence in Cornwall during the period represented by the collection, which archivally charts its municipal growth. We were determined to rescue this additional portion of the estate archive from potential dispersal on the open market, making it available for public consultation, and we very gratefully acknowledge FNL's timely and generous assistance in enabling us to achieve that goal.

Arwenack Manorial lease record book, commencing in 1648 (accession 10838). Courtesy of Kresen Kernow.



2. Volume of rates and accounts 1768-1794 for the Surveyors of the Highways St Minver parish, Cornwall. Bought from Jarndyce for £550, funded in full by a grant from Friends of the National Libraries.

David Thomas, Archivist, writes: In August 2023 a very public-spirited local historian alerted Kresen Kernow to the fact that a well-known London bookseller was offering a volume of rates and accounts relating to the Surveyors of the Highways for the North Cornwall parish of St Minver Highlands. We agreed with him that the book, which appeared to be a stray from the parish chest collection, ought to be in our collections and sought grant aid from FNL to facilitate the purchase. FNL very promptly and generously offered a full grant to cover the cost of acquisition, for which we are most grateful.

Kresen Kernow wished to secure this volume for our holdings for two reasons: firstly because it would augment a fine parish archive; secondly because the service did not already hold very many examples of Cornish highway surveyors' accounts and rates.

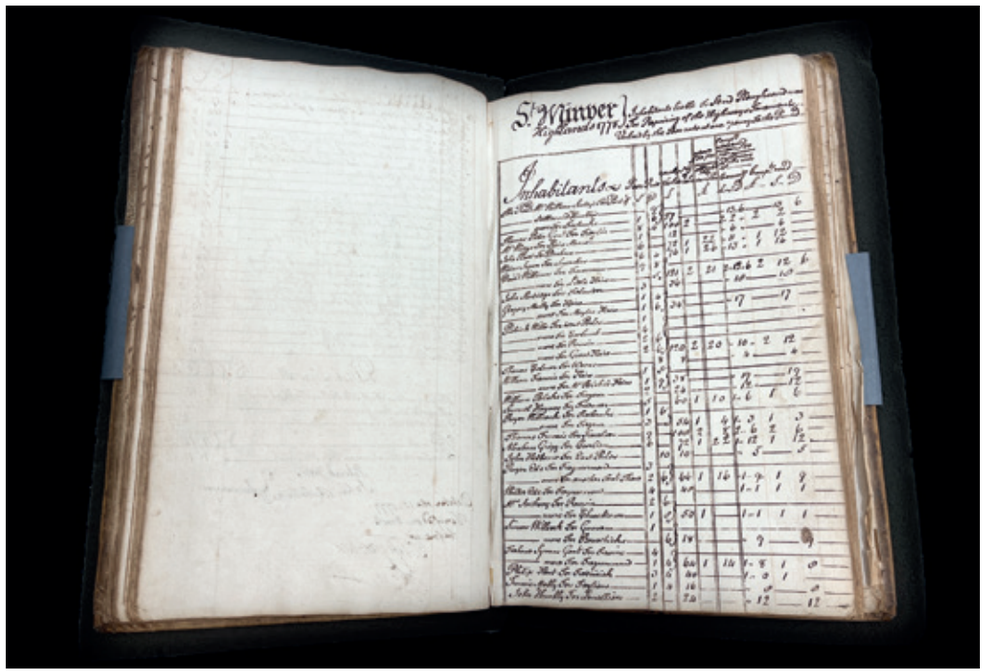
The volume, bound in cream vellum, opens with the words 'St Minver 1768 Inhabitants liable to send plows for the reparation of the Highways. Tenements valued by the Poor Rate at one penny to the pound.' It records, for a period of 27 years, the names of the inhabitants, tenement names, their poor rate, yearly value, number of ploughs, number of men, the composition due and the composition received. Arrears are also noted. Much of the volume is recorded in very neat and stylised handwriting and the annual accounts are signed by the local Justices of the Peace.

When the book arrived and was unpacked a bundle of 26 additional folded documents dating from 1768-1814 was found tucked inside its front cover, consisting of lists of inhabitants liable for highways repairs, lane measurements, road completion agreements, compositions and arrears, highway order repairs and even a list of parish tools. It also contained several items of correspondence; one in particular, dated 23 March 1788, from William Sandys the vicar to Gregory Mably, Surveyor of the Highways in the St Minver Lowlands Division is worthy of note. Sandys quotes the Act of Parliament of 18 George III for highway repairs and gives notice to Mably that unless he forthwith proceeds to repair the

highways in his Division according to that Act and perform his office as therein directed, he would move the Quarter Sessions to punish him 'for your notorious neglect of duty in your office, in almost every particular - having viewed the said highways which are in many parts much out of repair thro your neglect'.

Another of the papers tucked within the book, a 1775 list of inhabitants liable to plough labour on the King's high roads, is indicative of the highly organised manner with which such repairs were conducted. The ploughs were to 'meet tomorrow at Dinham Clift at a place called Sand Gate by 8 o'clock in the morning and to work eight hours, and each plough to have two sufficient labouring men'.

This archive provides fascinating insights into 18th-century road maintenance in a North Cornwall rural community, and will be valued by family, property and social historians.

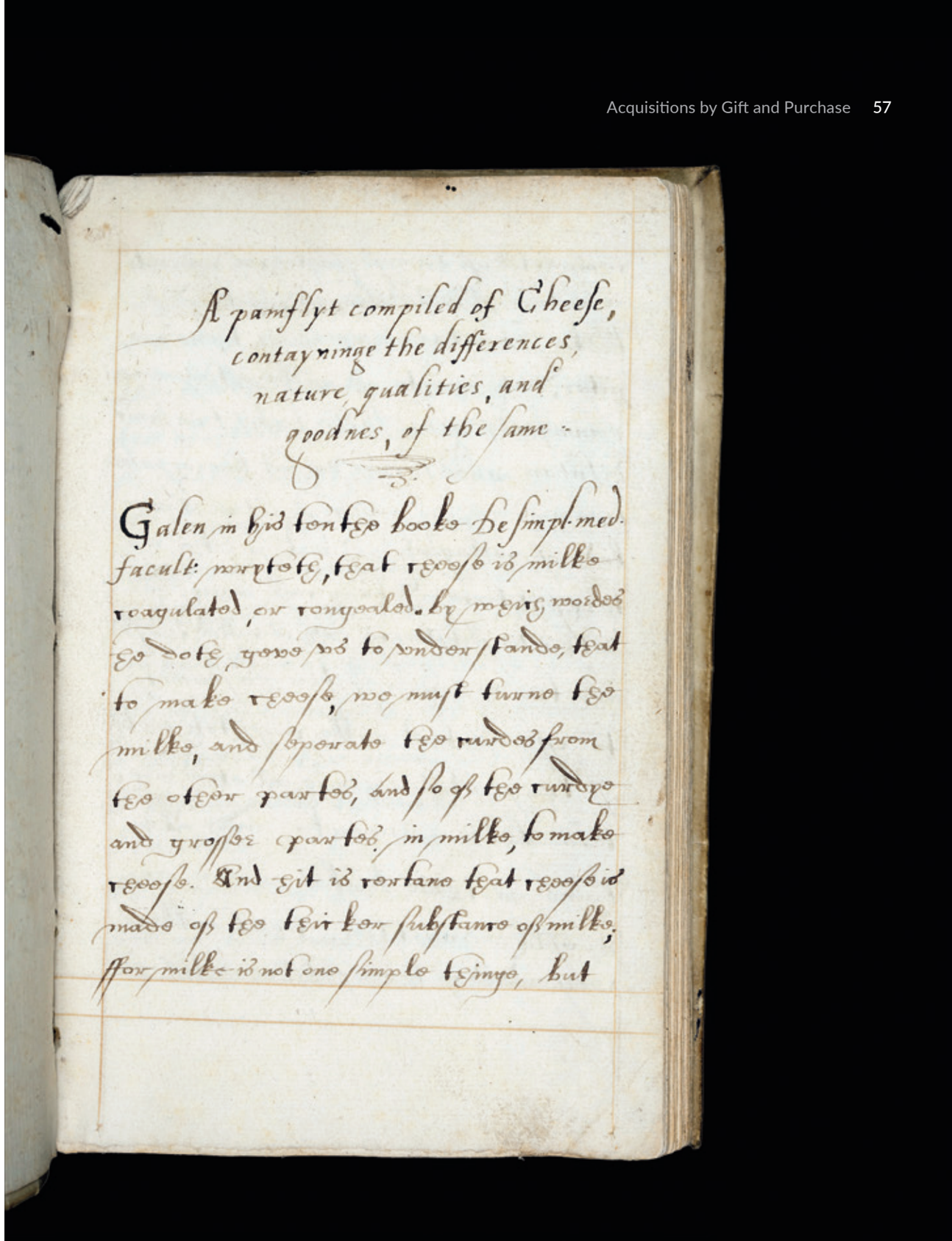


List of inhabitants liable to send ploughs and men for repairing the highways, St Minver Highlands, 1778 (P154/21/18). Courtesy of Kresen Kernow.

FOR LEEDS UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS & GALLERIES

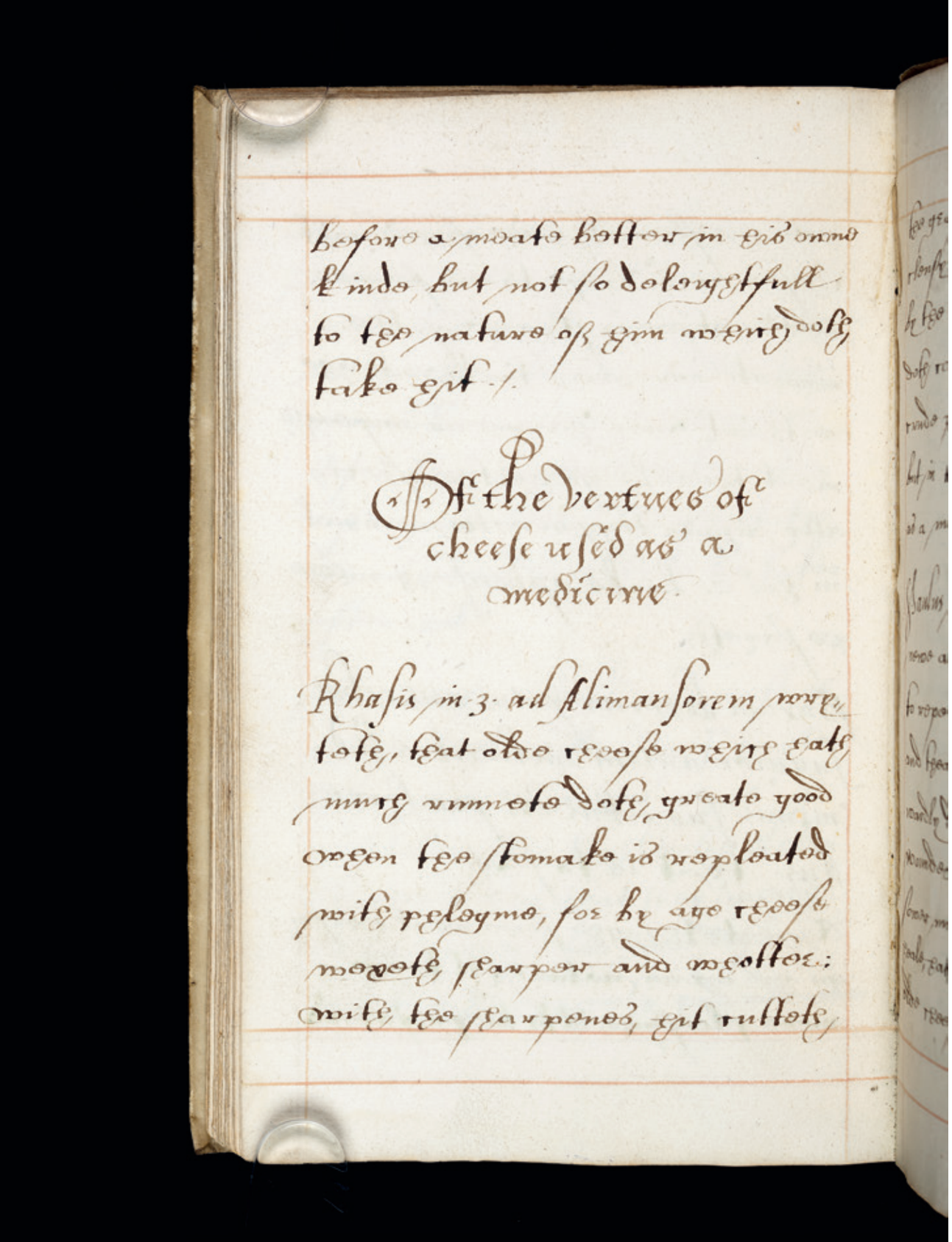
Manuscript 'A pamflyt compiled of Cheese, contayninge the differences, nature, qualities, and goodness, of the same,' 112 pages, circa 1580. Bought from Dominic Winter (17 May 2023, Lot 165) for £58,500, with the aid of a grant of £8,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Tim Procter, Collections & Access Manager, writes: Unknown and thought to be unpublished, this 112-page vellum-bound manuscript was written probably around the 1580s. The manuscript, in Secretary hand, is probably the first comprehensive academic study of a single foodstuff to be written in the English language, which gives it particular significance for food historians. Although cheese has formed part of the human diet since the introduction of farming in the prehistoric periods, there is little early evidence of its character and places of production in Britain except for entries for anonymous cheeses in household accounts. It also gives a unique insight into the food habits of the general population, as the author visited several localities and talked to locals making cheese as part of their survey. The author is currently unknown, but it is hoped that further research will uncover their identity. However, the manuscript passed through some influential hands. It was circulated in the group around the Dudleys, the family of courtiers whose influence throughout the Tudor period was at a peak around the time of the manuscript's creation. In a note on the flyleaf, Clement Fisher, MP for Tamworth, asks for the book to be returned to him when it has been 'perused'; Walter Bayley, whose name appears at the end of the text, was Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford and physician to Elizabeth I; and Edward Willoughby of Bore Place, Kent, came from another family of parliamentarians.


A pamflyt compiled of Cheese,
contayninge the differences,
nature, qualities, and
goodnes, of the same.

Galen in his tenthe booke de simpl. med.
facult: noteth, that reneste is milke
coagulated, or congealed. by meris moiste
he doth gene vs to vnderstande, that
to make reneste, we must turne the
milke, and seperate the watrish from
the other partes, and so of the watrye
and grosse partes in milke, to make
reneste. And yit is certaine that reneste is
made of the veri substance of milke;
for milke is not one simple thinge, but

The first page of 'A Pamflyt compiled of Cheese…'. Courtesy of Special Collections & Galleries, University of Leeds Libraries.



The ‘Pamflyt’ follows typical Elizabethan practice of collecting all available information from Classical authors such as Galen and Virgil - it opens with the Greek philosopher-physician Galen’s broad definition of cheese as ‘milke coagulated, or congealed’ - as well as the Persian philosopher-physician Abu Bakr al-Razi, and contemporary physicians at the University of Salerno. There is also a section on ‘the vertues of cheese used as a medicine’, with the effects of cheese on people of different temperaments based on the theories of the bodily humours put forward by Galen and his predecessors.

To gain practical information, the author then went on to ‘diligently inquire of country folke, who gave their experience in theis matters.’ The text discusses subjects including curds (‘or cheesye partes of milke’) and whey; and the many different cheeses found throughout England and Wales, their ingredients, methods of production and merits. The author makes several regional observations, for example that butter was currently being made from ‘boiled milk’, in other words, clotted cream, a practice that was still followed in the West Country well into the 20th century, or that most Welsh cheeses were made of mare’s milk, some adding goat’s milk. The best British cheeses were Banbury and Cheshire, followed by Llanthony and Caerleon, later known as Caerphilly, from Wales.

The ‘Pamflyt’ will join the Cookery Collection at University of Leeds Libraries, one of the great assemblies of printed and manuscript material relating to domestic science. Blanche Legat Leigh presented her collection of 1,500 printed cookery books and manuscripts to Leeds in 1939, and the collection was greatly enhanced in 1962 by John F. Preston, who donated 600 British cookery books printed before 1861. The Chaston Chapman Collection added an extensive library of books on brewing and the brewing industry, wine and winemaking, and drinking customs. Its holdings continue to grow, with the acquisition in the 1980s of the Camden Library cookery collection covering the later 20th century, and the arrival of the library of the food writer and journalist Michael Bateman in 2011.

FOR MOSELEY OLD HALL, NATIONAL TRUST

Missale Romanum (Paris, 1623) formerly owned by John Huddleston (1608-98), chaplain to the Whitgreave family of Moseley Old Hall. Bought from Cato Crane Auctioneers (30 March 2023, Lot 58) for £9,192, with the aid of a grant of £4,504 from Friends of the National Libraries [B H Breslauer Foundation Fund].

Tim Pye, National Curator, Libraries, writes: The National Trust is exceedingly grateful to FNL for a grant that enabled the acquisition of this hugely significant 17th-century missal for the collection at Moseley Old Hall, Staffordshire. The grant from FNL was complemented by an anonymous donation.

John Huddleston (1608-98), the missal's original owner whose inscription can be found on the title-page, was a Benedictine priest famous for the role he played at several key moments in the life of Charles II. Huddleston was the chaplain and tutor to the Catholic Whitgreave family and was in residence at their Moseley home at the time of Charles II's famous escape following the Battle of Worcester. Huddleston was instrumental in bringing Charles to Moseley Old Hall early on the morning of 8 September 1651 and was his constant companion during the king's two-day stay, which included use of the priest hole.

It is known that Charles consulted books in Huddleston's library and it is possible that the collection included the recently-acquired Parisian missal of 1623. The missal may also have been a witness to the end of Charles II's life. Huddleston was summoned to the king's deathbed in February 1685 to hear the king's confession, administer the Eucharist and officially receive him into the Catholic Church. In his recounting of the occasion, Huddleston records that he 'read the usual prayers', perhaps from the present missal.

The story of the missal's present-day survival is serendipitous, having been rescued by its previous owner from a Liverpool bookseller's bargain bin in the 1950s. The years before its rescue were not kind to the volume and it is missing any evidence of its original binding. But the text within preserves much evidence of its value to Huddleston and the way in which it was used. Dates of births and deaths of those dear to the priest are recorded in his hand within the calendar section of the book, while numerous candle wax drips provide incredibly tangible insights into the reading of the text, which often must have taken place in a clandestine manner.

The story of the book, its survival and the role it played in a key period of British history, are central to the themes that Moseley Old Hall is currently exploring. The missal's display will help tell important stories of sanctuary, the persecution of minorities and the significance of the written word. These and other contemporary values inherent in Huddleston's missal may explain why the acquisition captured the attention of the general public and the media. Several outlets, including *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Telegraph,* ran substantial stories on the missal, and it was a featured story on Radio 4's Sunday programme at the beginning of July, 2023.

'The Huddleston Missal is a wonderful acquisition for Moseley Old Hall. The way in which Huddleston has inscribed and annotated his missal highlights just how precious and personal this book would have been to him'. Tim Pye, National Curator, Libraries.


MISSALE
ROMANVM
Ex decreto sacrosancti Concilij Tridentini restitutum,
PII V. PONT. MAX. iussu editum;
Joan: B T Hudd:
CLEMENTIS VIII. auctoritate recognitum.
LVTETIÆ PARISIORVM,
Apud Societatem Typographicam Librorum Officij Ecclesiastici, ex Decreto Concilij Tridentini.
De licentia superiorum.
M. DC. XXIII



Above: The King's Room at Moseley Old Hall.
© National Trust Images/Andreas von Einsiedel.

Left: The prayerbook, published in Paris in 1623, bears the signature and annotations of Father John Huddleston, a Benedictine priest who lived at Moseley Old Hall and helped save the life of Charles II.
@ National Trust Images/James Dobson.

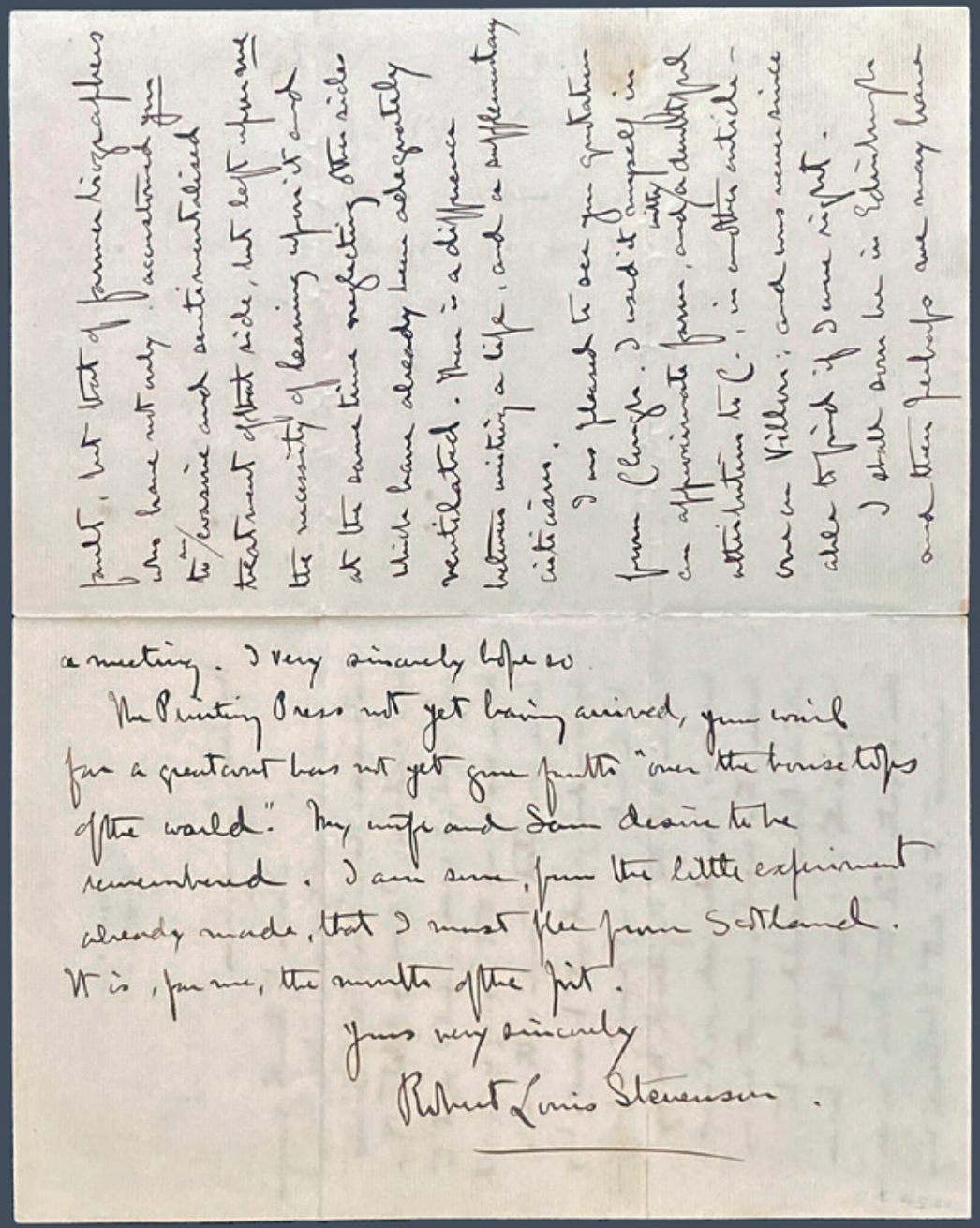
FOR THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

1. Autograph letter from Robert Louis Stevenson to James Cunningham (1880). Bought from James Cummins Booksellers for £5,575, with the aid of a grant of £1,875 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Colin McIlroy, Curator of Modern Literary Manuscripts, writes: This letter is an oft-quoted missive, revealing Stevenson's justification for his take on Robert Burns in a recent article, and with a foreshadowing of his plans to travel extensively. It provides a rare example of two of Scotland's most important literary figures featuring in one manuscript letter, and its acquisition is evidence of the National Library of Scotland's continued commitment to ensuring our most important cultural figures are preserved for future generations.

The letter is Stevenson's response to James Cunningham, having sent Cunningham his essay 'Some Aspects of Robert Burns', published in the *Cornhill Magazine* in October 1879. Stevenson thanks Cunningham 'for a rare commodity: some intelligible criticism'. He then rails against Burns's biographers for their 'evasive and sentimentalised treatment' of what he terms Burns's 'Don Juan business'. While the letter has been published, the significance of Stevenson discussing Burns means the capture of this manuscript for the nation will repay research scrutiny from scholars and fans alike.

Stevenson met Cunningham on August 7, 1880, on a transatlantic voyage back home from a rest cure in California with his new wife, Fanny, with the two spending the journey together followed by several visits and an exchange of letters, of which this is one. In addition to his thoughts on his Burns essay, Stevenson suggests that he is about to set out from Scotland for further travels. In search of fairer climes for the treatment of his lung ailment, he stayed first at Davos, and then the South of France, Bournemouth and America. Referring to these travels, Stevenson closes the letter with a clear outline of his future intentions and a less than flattering description of his home country: 'I am sure, from the little experiment already made, that I must flee from Scotland. It is, for me, the mouth of the pit'. And Stevenson did leave Scotland, moving to Bournemouth in 1884, before leaving Britain for the last time in 1887 for the South Seas and Vailima, his eventual home in Samoa, where he died in 1894.



Robert Louis Stevenson autograph letter to James Cunningham 1880. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

2. Jane Porter, *Thaddeus of Warsaw* (London: A Strahan for T N Longman and O Rees, 1803). Bought from Peter Harrington for £14,812 with the aid of a grant of £2,500 from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Graham Hogg, Curator for 19th-Century Printed Collections and Photographs, writes: This four-volume set is an important first edition by an influential author who is usually considered to be Scottish. The author, Jane Porter (1775?-1850), moved when she was three or four with her widowed mother and sisters to Edinburgh, where she stayed until 1785. According to the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* 'An old woman, Luckie Forbes, told them stories of ancient heroes, especially William Wallace. Their mother was acquainted with Walter Scott's mother, and he is said to have played with the girls when he was a boy (Scott, however, makes no reference to the family in his letters or journals).' Porter maintained a strong attachment to Scotland for the rest of her life.

Set during the Second Partition of Poland in the 1790s, *Thaddeus of Warsaw* is one of the earliest examples in English of the historical novel, introducing the new stock figure of the noble exile. Despite being commercially published, this work did not have a large initial print run. It did, however, become enormously popular and successive editions were rapidly produced. Porter is best known now for her second major novel, *The Scottish Chiefs*, based on William Wallace and Robert Bruce.

The women, like Porter, who preceded Walter Scott as authors of historical fiction are increasingly popular subjects of research interest and are being reclaimed by a wider audience. *Thaddeus of Warsaw* received its first scholarly edition in 2019, after having been out of print for more than a century, and other works of Jane Porter have recently received modern editions. This title is of especial interest as it connects Jane Porter and early Scottish historical fiction to Poland, and because of our own Polish collection, which was originally presented to the Signet Library in Edinburgh by two Polish political exiles. This collection contains material reflecting the same period of Polish history as is covered by the novel.



The four-volume set of *Thaddeus of Warsaw*. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

Only two copies of this edition are recorded elsewhere in the UK: at the University of Birmingham and with the National Trust. WorldCat identifies one copy in the USA and one in Poland. There are also known copies in the Corvey collection in Germany and the Huntington Library in California. It is therefore by any standard a rare book. No copy of the first edition has been recorded at auction since 1975. Housed in a custom blue quarter-calf solander case, all four volumes of this copy have the armorial bookplate of Edward Southwell Trafford (1838-1912), a Norfolk landowner and judge.

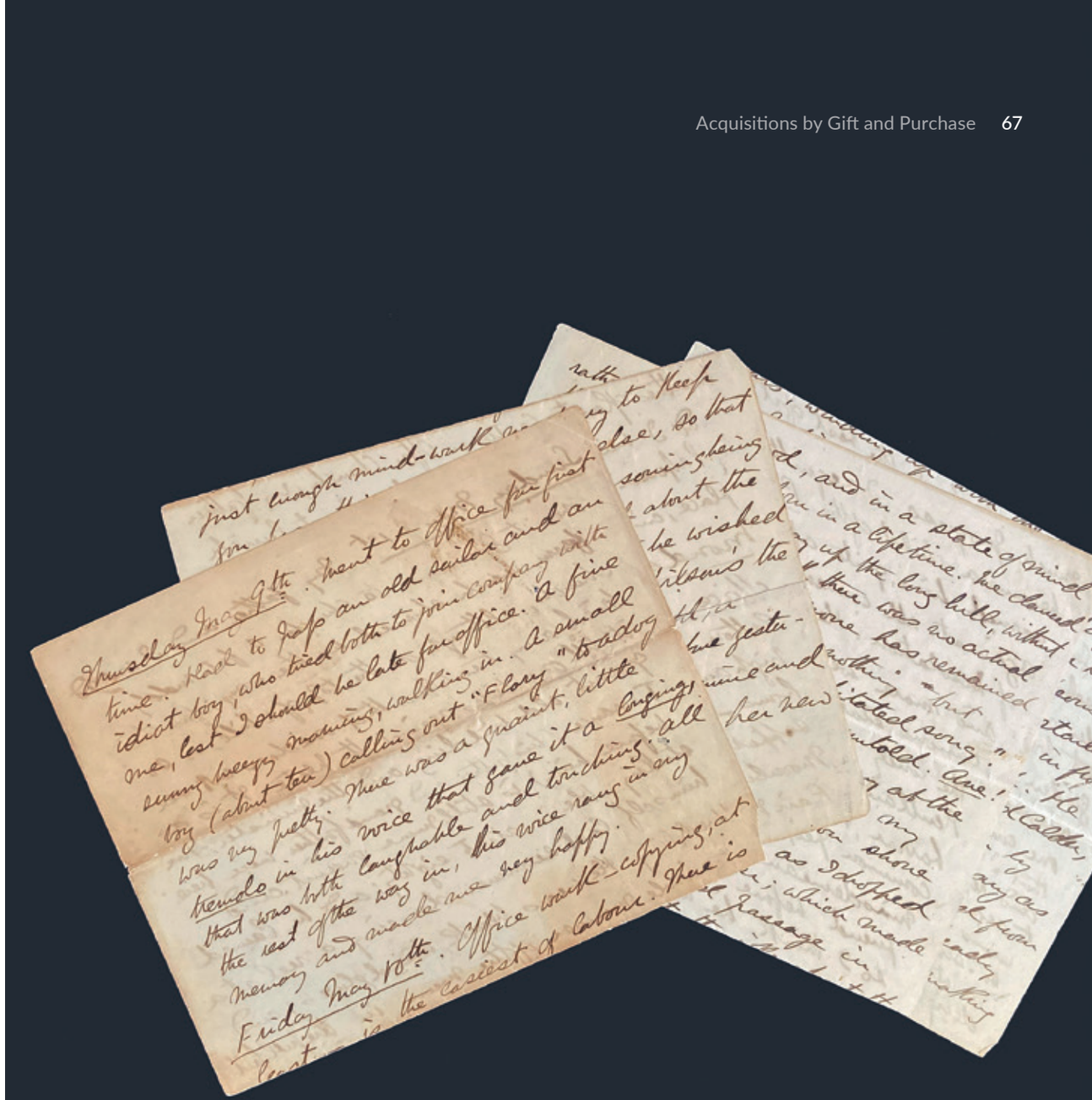
3. Autograph manuscript fragment (May-July 1872) of a diary of Robert Louis Stevenson. Bought from James Cummins Booksellers for £9,000, with the aid of a grant of £2,500 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Colin McIlroy, Curator of Modern Literary Manuscripts, writes: It is rare that Robert Louis Stevenson diary fragments, or manuscripts of more than a single page, come to market. This four-page manuscript of diary entries covers the period from May 9th to July 5th, 1872, when Stevenson was 21, living in Edinburgh, and studying towards his law degree.

The diary excerpts have been published, but not in their entirety. The extract as it appears in Balfour's *The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson in Two Volumes* (London: Methuen & Co., 1901) omits 11 lines of Stevenson's original text, pertaining to the marriage of a Miss Fairfoul, and finds Stevenson relaxed and conversationally at ease. He states: 'Miss F. was a good friend of mine and I do not think she will disgrace her new whats-his-name [sic]'.

He goes on to provide details of a day spent with his father following a church visit, and his inebriated state after dinner with a colleague, where 'we were both rather better than good' (Volume One, pp.107-109). He comments on the mundanity of office work where 'one simply ceases to be a reasoning being', yet this is 'a consummation devoutly to be wished for'.

His observational skill is evident when hearing a young boy call for his dog, identifying 'a quaint, little tremolo in his voice that gave it a longing, that was both laughable and touching. All the rest of the way in, his voice sang in my memory and made me very happy'. The manuscript offers research interest to Stevenson scholars and readers and is a significant addition to the Library's existing holdings of Stevenson material.



Robert Louis Stevenson diary fragment, 1872. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

4. Indenture for the Camden Estate, Trinidad (1807-1819). Bought from E J Morten Booksellers for £8,500, with the aid of a grant of £1,500 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Ralph McLean, Manuscripts Curator for the Long 18th Century, writes: The document is an indenture of release between William Lushington (1747-1823) and the Scotsmen John Stewart (1754/5-1826) and Alexander Fraser of Inchcoulter (1759-1837), which ultimately transferred ownership of the Camden Estate on Trinidad, and the enslaved workers, from Lushington to Stewart and Fraser.

Following the legal description of the plantation and ownership rights of both the physical plantation and the enslaved workers, there are four schedules containing information on the enslaved workers. The first schedule provides details on name, age, employment, split into men and women and boys and girls. The second (and largest) schedule is a 'List of Families of slaves on the Plantation Camden' containing information on first names, surnames, colour, employment, age, stature (height), Country (African Mandingo, African Congo, Creole of Trinidad, etc), Marks (distinguishing features), Relations (family connections on the estate). The third schedule is less than one page of the document and provides information on names, ages and occupations only – in addition to four 'runaways'. The fourth schedule is less than half a page and refers to 25 enslaved people brought from the Endeavour estate on Mustique.

This indenture provides a level of detail on the enslaved people not always evident in such documents. This is important in helping to read against the grain: for example, the list of 'runaways' demonstrates resistance to enslavement. The detailed listing of skilled occupations, such as carpenters, masons and blacksmiths, illustrates the technical proficiency of the enslaved workers. As such, it is an important source in recovering silenced voices. The Scottish connection is further apparent given the number of Scottish surnames – Robertson, Murray, Mackenzie, Campbell, etc – imposed on the family groups of enslaved workers.

Although they are not mentioned in the document, a further two Scots, James Evan Baillie (1781-1863) and Hugh Duncan Baillie (1777-1866) received financial compensation in 1834 following the emancipation of enslaved workers on the Camden plantation. They used the sums received to buy up land in Scotland (predominantly in the Highlands) between 1835 and 1838. Therefore the document is an important source that provides evidence of the extent to which Scottish infrastructure and commercial development benefitted from the proceeds of enslavement.

The National Library of Scotland holds significant collections relating to the Scottish involvement in slavery and the slave trade. These collections are contained in many of the family papers held at the Library, in addition to individual manuscripts that have been acquired over the years. As a result, the Library possesses one of the largest collections in the world recording the complicity of Scots in the Atlantic slave trade. This document complements those existing collections, and, given the level of detail which it contains, greatly enhances them. The Library is very grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for their assistance in the purchase of this manuscript.



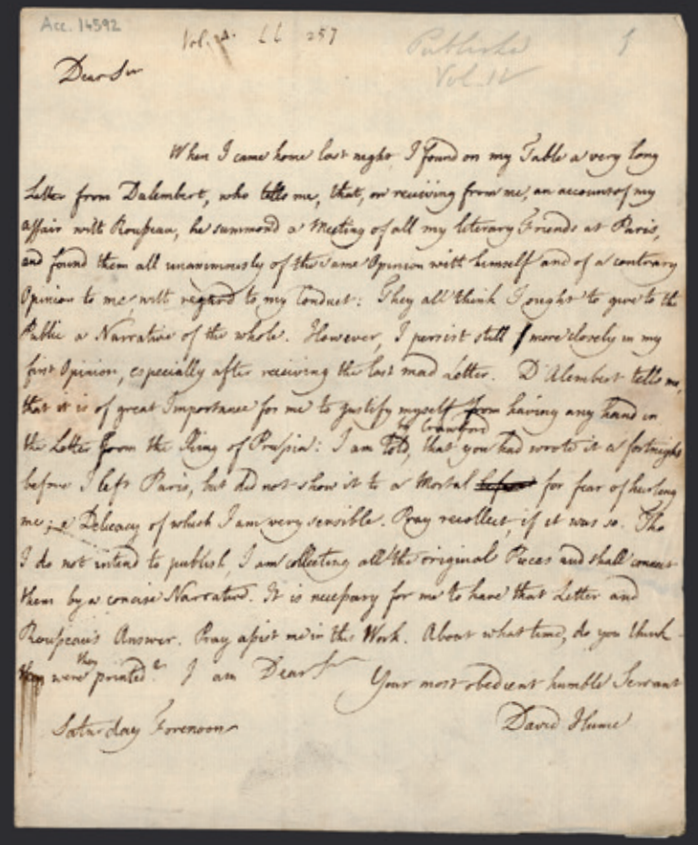
Third and Fourth schedules for the Camden Estate with cover letter acknowledging the transfer of the estate to Stewart and Fraser. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

5. Four letters of David Hume to Horace Walpole on Hume's philosophical dispute with Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 1766. Bought from Bonhams (14 November 2023, Lot 59), for £127,400, with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Ralph McLean, Manuscripts Curator for the Long 18th Century, writes: All four of Hume's letters refer to his quarrel with the Genevan philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Following an initially friendly relationship, Rousseau attacked Hume in a letter accusing him, among other things, of trying to sideline him. The quarrel became an 18th-century cause célèbre and attracted the attention of philosophers and literary figures all across Europe. Hume corresponded with many of his friends throughout the continent before finally publishing his response to Rousseau's accusations.

The letters cover important milestones in the unfolding quarrel. In the first letter, of 26 July 1766, Hume notes that all his literary friends in France encouraged him to publish a response to Rousseau. He also references the 'King of Prussia' letter, a piece mocking Rousseau, which some thought Hume had written, but in fact was by Walpole himself. The second, dated 30 October, relates that the French *Philosophes* including D'Alembert have published in support of Hume, and that Walpole's response to Hume acknowledging his own authorship of the 'King of Prussia' letter has been added to this. The third letter, of 4 November, recounts the publication in Paris of the piece in defence of Hume, and conveys Hume's hope that there will be no need for a London edition. The last letter, of 20 November, contains a long description of the unfolding events in Paris following the publication, and outlines Hume's reluctance to publish his own account of the quarrel, although he ultimately decided to do so.

These four letters have been published in J Y T Greig's standard edition of *The Letters of David Hume* (1932). However, Greig did not have access to the original letters and relied on Mary Berry's *The Works of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford* Vol.4 (1798), which was the last time the location of the originals was known.


Acc. 14592
Dear Sir
When I came home last night I found on my Table a very long
Letter from Dalembert, who tells me, that, on receiving from me, an account of my
affair with Rousseau, he summond a Meeting of all my literary Friends at Paris,
and found them all unanimously of the same Opinion with himself and of a contrary
Opinion to me with regard to my conduct: They all think I ought to give to the
Public a Narrative of the whole. However, I persist still more closely in my
first Opinion, especially after receiving the last mad Letter. D Alembert tells me
that it is of great Importance for me to justify myself from having any hand in
the Letter from the King of Prussia: I am told, that you had wrote it a fortnight
before I left Paris, but did not show it to a Mortal for fear of hurting
me; a Delicacy of which I am very sensible. Pray recollect, if it was so. The
I do not intend to publish, I am collecting all the original Pieces and shall connect
them by a concise Narrative. It is necessary for me to have that Letter and
Rousseau's Answer. Pray after me in the Work. About what time, do you think
they were printed? I am Dear Sir Your most obedient humble Servant
Saturday Forenoon David Hume

David Hume to Horace Walpole on his quarrel with Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

The National Library of Scotland holds the most significant collection of Hume manuscripts to be found anywhere in the world and is the premier destination for those studying his life and work. In the Royal Society of Edinburgh Hume Papers, held on deposit at the Library, are significant collections of letters, including the original letter Rousseau sent to Hume outlining the charges against him, some of which directly address the quarrel with Rousseau, and the letters which Walpole sent to Hume in answer to these four letters. The Library also owns a copy of Rousseau's letter with notes in the hand of Hume refuting the charges against him as he prepared his response. These letters greatly complement those existing collections and complete the sequence of correspondence between Hume and Walpole on this philosophical affair. The National Library of Scotland is extremely grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for their generous contribution to the acquisition of these Hume letters.

FOR PETERSFIELD MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

Art of This Century. Objects – Drawings – Photographs – Paintings – Sculpture – Collages 1910 to 1942. **Edited by Peggy Guggenheim, 1942. Bought from Beaux Books for £600, with the aid of a grant of £500 from Friends of the National Libraries.**

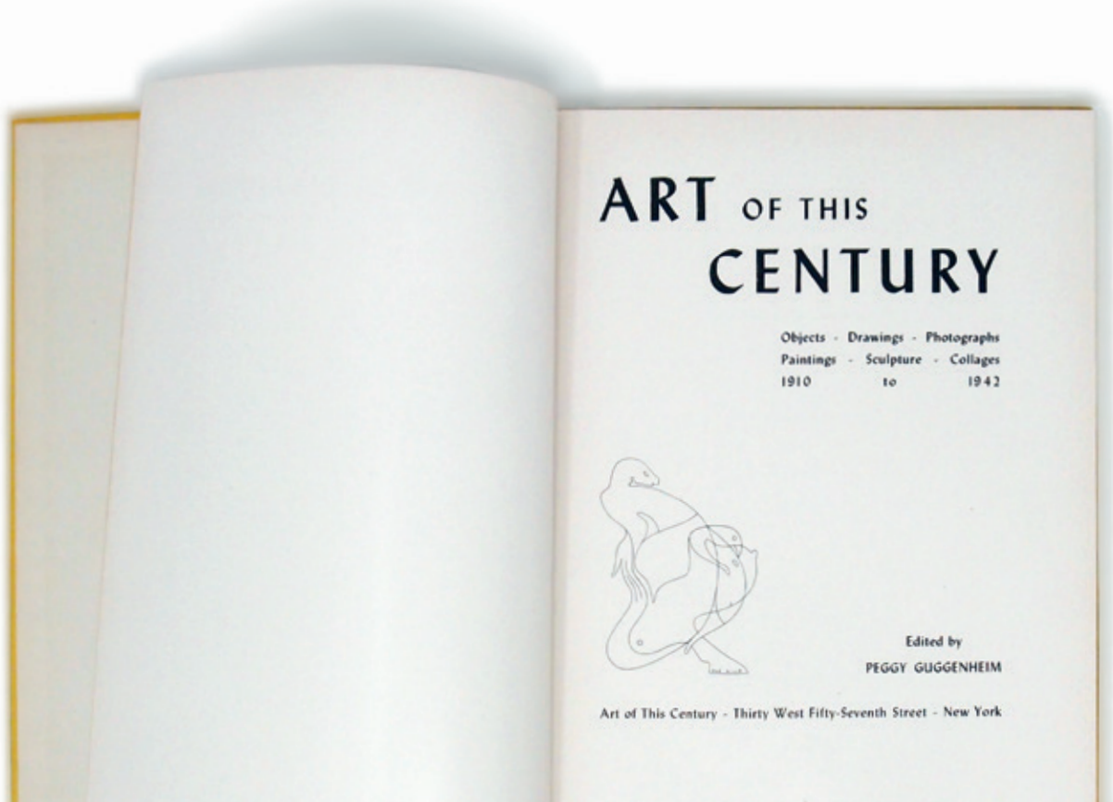
Louise Weller, Head of Collections and Exhibitions, writes: This limited-edition book is a valued addition to Petersfield Museum and Art Gallery's archive and will form an important element of our exhibition *Peggy Guggenheim: Petersfield to Palazzo* (15 June – 5 October 2024). The book, which serves as a catalogue of Guggenheim's personal modern art collection, was published in the same year that Guggenheim opened her ground-breaking gallery (also called *Art of This Century*) in New York. Peggy Guggenheim, a world-renowned art patron and collector, began her lifetime commitment to art in the 1930s when she lived for five years at Yew Tree Cottage, Petersfield, between 1934 and 1939.

The exhibition will highlight this often-overlooked connection between Peggy Guggenheim and Petersfield in Hampshire. During this period, Guggenheim opened her first gallery *Guggenheim Jeune* in Cork Street, London, which held exhibitions by European artists, including Jean Art and Yves Tanguy, alongside modern British artists, including Henry Moore and Julian Trevelyan. Guggenheim had an ambition to open a modern art museum in London, but these plans were interrupted by the outbreak of the Second World War. Guggenheim moved back to Paris where she began to buy art, often directly from the artist's studio, with increasing haste. She negotiated safe passage out of German-occupied France to New York for these works by avant-garde artists and they formed the basis for her collection, which she continued to grow and display. The book stands as a testament to her vision and determination to support modern art and artists at a time when much of their work was, at worst, denigrated or merely misunderstood and undervalued.

In 1949, Guggenheim left New York and moved to Venice, where she found a home for herself and her collection, at the Palazzo Venier dei Leoni. Today, it is part of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation and one of the most visited museums in the world.

Including this extraordinary book in the Petersfield exhibition is central to telling the fascinating story of Peggy Guggenheim, a woman who, in the male-dominated art world of the 20th century, established a leading modern art collection, and committed herself and her financial resources to the support of emerging and avant-garde artists. Our visitors will have the rare opportunity to see this book, which Peggy Guggenheim edited herself, alongside artwork from the Peggy Guggenheim Collection, Venice. Importantly, after the end of the exhibition, the book, the purchase of which was made possible by the generous support of FNL, will remain in our archive, and serve as a lasting connection between the history of Petersfield and the international life of Peggy Guggenheim.

Art of This Century **1942 edited by Peggy Guggenheim.** Courtesy of Petersfield Museum and Art Gallery.



PETERSFIELD MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY: EDWARD THOMAS STUDY CENTRE

First edition (1901) publication of *Polyphemus and Other Poems*, by R. C. Trevelyan (1872-1951), with designs by R. E. Fry (1866-1934) and signed and dated (1901) by the writer, literary critic and poet Edward Thomas (1878 – 1917). Bought from Cox and Budge Bookseller Limited for £375, funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Jeremy Mitchell, Chair of the Edward Thomas Fellowship and Keeper of the Collections in the Edward Thomas Study Centre, writes: The Friends continue to be most generous to Petersfield Museum and Art Gallery and The Edward Thomas Fellowship as we add manuscript and signed books to the collection of the late Tim Wilton-Steer held in the Edward Thomas Study Centre at the Museum and Gallery.

Whilst other repositories holding Edward Thomas material, such as the National Library of Wales and Cardiff University, have a wide range of signed or manuscript items, our own collection has few such items and we have embarked on a policy of seeking to increase interest in the collection through the addition of examples such as this.

Edward Thomas was a literary critic, writer and, ultimately, poet who was killed in the First World War at the beginning, literally, of the Battle of Arras on Easter Monday, 9 April 1917.

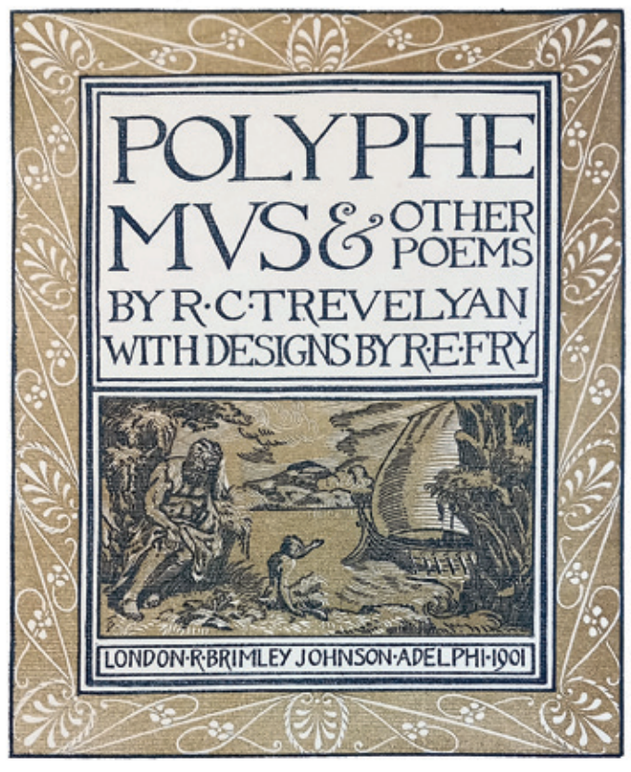
Prior to December 1914, when he began to write the 144 poems for which he is now most well-known (*Adlestrop*, *Tall Nettles* and *As The Team's Head Brass*, for instance), it was as a literary critic and reviewer for publications such as the *Daily Chronicle* (from as early as 1900) that Thomas made his name as one of those from whom a favourable review was most widely sought.

A look at the *Daily Chronicle* archives shows that between 1900 and 1913 barely a day passed without a review by Thomas and one of those, in March 1902, was of *Polyphemus and Other Poems*, by R C Trevelyan. Early in 2023 the very copy that Thomas had reviewed (as evidenced by his signature and date, 1901) was offered for sale by Cox and Budge Booksellers.

Whilst Trevelyan himself may not currently be amongst the most collectable of poets from that period, there is a wider connection between him and Thomas – Trevelyan and Lascelles Abercrombie together compiled *An Annual of New Poetry* in 1917 which included 18 of Thomas's poems (published for the first time but still under the pseudonym of Edward Eastaway) – making this association copy an important acquisition.

The book has wider interest thanks to the Roger Fry illustrations, which are early examples of his art, and which possibly make the book more collectable on that account than Trevelyan's erudite poetics.

Consequently, we are thrilled to have been able to add this book to our collection and once again thank FNL for their generosity in making this acquisition possible.



Title page border and decoration by Roger Fry. Courtesy of the Edward Thomas Fellowship and Petersfield Museum and Art Gallery.

FOR THE ROYAL ACADEMY

Thomas Rowlandson (1756-1827), *The Exhibition Stare Case*, c.1811. Bought from Haldane Fine Art for £5,000 with the aid of a grant of £3,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Mark Pomeroy, Archivist, writes: Rowlandson's satire on the experience of visiting the Royal Academy's exhibition at Somerset House is very well known and has been reproduced in all major publications on the history of the Royal Academy, but the hand-coloured etching itself is very rare. The only impression in a UK public collection is held by the British Museum, and the only public collections in the US to own impressions are the Metropolitan Museum in New York and Princeton University. The original watercolour by Rowlandson is at the Yale Center for British Art.

The institution's home at New Somerset House had been designed by Sir William Chambers RA and opened in 1780. Chambers conceived the building as an ascent to the 'Parnassus' of the Great Room on the top floor which hosted the main part of the exhibition each year. But the elegant staircase which he designed to fit into the semi-circular space was notoriously steep and narrow. Rowlandson uses the staircase to take aim at the high-minded rhetoric of the Academy, striking a contrast with the decidedly earth-bound experience of the average exhibition visitor; contemporary press reports frequently characterised the exhibition as a site of almost febrile social uncertainty. Rowlandson was in a good position to pass comment, as he had sustained a close relationship to the institution during the earliest phase of his career. The RA Archive contains a letter by his aunt, Jane Rowlandson, dating from 1772 and seeking his entry to draw in the Duke of Richmond's sculpture gallery, his name appears in the RA Schools' register that same year and as a student he would have consulted books and prints in the Royal Academy, many of which remain in its possession. Between 1775 and 1787 Rowlandson was a frequent exhibitor in the exhibition and doubtless an even more frequent visitor throughout his life.



Thomas Rowlandson, *The Stare Case*, c.1811, hand-coloured etching on paper.
Courtesy of the Royal Academy of Arts, London.

It is unsurprising that the Royal Academy chose not to procure a work of such biting satire upon its original publication. But, given that it was produced by a former student and that it engages directly with the institution's reputation and early history, this etching is a highly significant acquisition for the Royal Academy's Library, Archives and Collection. One of the three strands of our collecting today relates to the Academy's institutional history and social and cultural context. The acquisition of the *Stare Case* complements our collection as, in addition to archival material, it joins an important group of paintings, watercolours, drawings, and prints depicting the Academy and its premises in the late 18th and early 19th century by artists including E F Burney, Johann Zoffany and James Gillray. Our Library and Archive holdings are regularly consulted by scholars of the 18th century and beyond, as well as current staff and students of the Royal Academy. A sophisticated on-line catalogue, with an ever-increasing selection of images, allows a global audience remote access to our holdings.

FOR THE ROYAL BERKSHIRE ARCHIVES, READING

A hand-drawn colour plan of Upper House Farm, Basildon, Berkshire, 1733. Bought at auction from Bonhams for £768, funded in full by a grant from Friends of the National Libraries

Mr Mark Stevens, County Archivist, writes: This plan is a unique, contemporary representation of a property then known as Upper House Farm. The farm sits within the ancient parish of Basildon, which is to the west of Reading and bordered by the Thames. The plan shows the farm buildings in elevation, field names, acreages and the state of cultivation. It was drawn for its owner, William Rawstorn, a London merchant. It consists of two membranes of parchment pasted together, measures 1345mm by 745mm and is surveyed at a scale of 40 inches to one mile.

The owner was the son of Sir William, who served as master of the Worshipful Company of Grocers and was Sheriff of London, 1677-1678. Rawstorn junior died in 1747 and Upper House Farm was subsequently incorporated by the 2nd Viscount Fane into his adjacent Basildon estate.

As part of that estate, the farm was sold in 1771 to the nabob, Sir Francis Sykes, who built its mansion house known as Basildon Park. Sykes expanded the estate further, as did his successor, James Morrison, a wealthy London draper who purchased it in 1843. In 1929, Morrison's descendants sold the estate to the 1st Baron Iliffe, a newspaper proprietor who never lived at Basildon. Both Iliffe and his successor, George Ferdinando, sold off parts of the estate, including Upper House Farm and the mansion's contents. What remained was reacquired after the Second World War by the 2nd Baron Iliffe and later given to the National Trust. Upper House Farm remained in private ownership.

Today, the property is known as Hillfields Farm and is an event venue and equestrian centre. The buildings shown on this plan still stand. The principal range is immediately to the northwest of Basildon Park.

The surviving Basildon estate records exist mostly in two collections at the Royal Berkshire Archives: one maintained by the Morrison family and another by the 2nd Baron Iliffe. Both include material for Upper House Farm and William Rawstorn's plan is presumed to be a stray from one of these collections. Almost certainly, it shows the farm's extent as it stood at the point of acquisition by Sir Francis Sykes. It provides a valuable addition to our understanding of how the wider Park was formed and remodelled during the later in the 18th century, and to how the spoils of the East India Company were reinvested in English property.



Plan of Upper House Farm, Basildon, 1733. Courtesy of Royal Berkshire Archives.

FOR THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS HERITAGE LIBRARY

Daniel Beeckman, *A voyage to and from the island of Borneo in the East-Indies: with a description of the said island giving an account of the inhabitants, their manners, customs, religion, product, chief ports, and trade* (London, 1718). Bought from Marshall Rare Books for £5,500, with the aid of a grant of £2,500 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Katie Birkwood, Rare Books and Special Collections Librarian, writes: This book, an account of a journey to Borneo and other locations in modern Indonesia via the Canary Islands and the Cape of Good Hope, was written by a captain in the East India Company. It features the earliest known European illustration of an orangutan, a native species of Borneo.

This copy of the book was owned by George Edwards (1694-1773), a significant character from the history of the Royal College of Physicians (RCP). Edwards was a noted naturalist and ornithologist: the author and illustrator of the four-volume *A natural history of uncommon birds* (1743-51) and the three-volume G*leanings of natural history* (1758-64). He was made 'Bedell' of the RCP in 1733: a role comparable to a beadle, with responsibility for college property, security and administration. As part of this role, he also took on responsibility for the college library, styling himself Library Keeper for nearly 30 years.



Edwards' ownership is shown by the presence of his engraved bookplate on a flyleaf at the start of the book, and – more excitingly – through his annotations in two locations: on the title page and on the illustration of an 'Oran-ootan' (i.e. the orangutan). The text of Edwards' annotations demonstrate that he used the book as part of his research for one of his two masterworks, *Gleanings of natural history*.

Edwards gave the RCP a hand-coloured copy of *Gleanings*, and it is now one of the treasures of the library. However, up until now, there has been little documentation preserved on the printed resources Edwards used to create his *Gleanings*. He was routinely employed to draw the animal specimens (both living and dead) of learned collectors in 18th-century London, but it has hitherto been unknown what he did if such a specimen was not available for consultation, or if he wanted to supplement the information that he could glean from it.

As shown by this new acquisition, his research included comparing different printed illustrations: in this case, noting that Beeckman's illustration resembles another work of colonial natural history, Pieter van der Aa's *Icones arborum, fruticum, et herbarum exoticarum*, c1720 (then as now shelved in the RCP library). Edwards wrote:

> 'This Animal seams to be the same with one figurd by Peter Vander Aa, Bookseller of Leiden which he calls Orang-autang se[e] his Book of Figures in the Library of the College of Physitians Lond[on] under Letter F2 242'.

Acquiring Beeckman's book with its tangible evidence of Edwards' research practices enables us better to understand the history of the RCP library, and to illustrate the links between 18th-century naturalism and European colonialism in Asia.

The earliest known European illustration of an orangutan, from Beeckman's *A voyage to and From Borneo*.
Courtesy of the Royal College of Physicians Heritage Library.

FOR THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Collection of letters and manuscripts relating to the Herschel family. Bought from Christie's (online auction 22135, December 2023, Lot 350) for £6,048 with the aid of a grant of £3,204 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Louisiane Ferlier, Digital Resources Manager, writes: Thanks to the generous support of the Friends of the National Libraries, the Royal Society acquired this important collection of manuscripts, typescripts and artefacts related to the Herschel family.

The lot consists of six very large archive boxes, containing a considerable number (800-1,000 letters?) of manuscripts related to the Herschel family. It includes unique correspondence with Sir John Frederick William Herschel FRS (1792-1871) and his wife, botanical artist Margaret Brodie (Stewart) Herschel, including scientific and personal correspondence from many other Fellows of the Royal Society of the likes of Charles Lyell, William Henry Fox Talbot, William Henry Smyth, William Whewell and others.

Upon surveying the lot on offer ahead of the auction, we found that the majority leans strongly towards the 'next generations' of family scientists: the surveyor and astronomer Colonel John Herschel FRS (1837-1921), his brothers Sir William James Herschel (1833-1917) judge and fingerprinting pioneer, and the astronomer Alexander Stewart Herschel FRS (1836-1907); with letters from JFW Herschel's and Margaret's daughters and granddaughters.

The new material related to the women of the Herschel family is of particular interest as it has never been studied by historians before and is absent from the existing RS Herschel collections. This supports the Society's diversity agenda and is of primary interest to historians.

Similarly, the letters of Colonel John Herschel, and William James Herschel, relate to their careers as military and government scientists and officials in India during the 1857 Indian Uprising and are therefore of great interest to historians of science and empire.

This is an essential and timely addition to the Royal Society's archives: the Royal Society is the main public repository for Herschel family papers, and already holds the scientific correspondence of Sir John F W Herschel (more than 10,600 letters and supplementary material) and working papers of Colonel John Herschel FRS (on pendulum and other research).

The Society is undertaking a major digitisation programme on the existing Herschel letters under the guidance of an advisory board composed of Herschel scholars, partner institutions and members of the Herschel family who have welcomed this acquisition as a milestone. The collection will be catalogued and digitised during 2024 as part of this initiative and made accessible to all on our online platform, *Science in the Making*. As an accredited archive and a world-leading collection for the history of science, the Royal Society is also in an excellent position to make the collection available to the public in our reading rooms.



Selection of letters from the collection. © Christie's and courtesy of the Royal Society.

FOR THE SAMUEL JOHNSON BIRTHPLACE MUSEUM, LICHFIELD

Autograph letter written by Dr Samuel Johnson to Sophia Thrale, dated 24 July 1783. Bought from Chorley's Auctioneers (19 September 2023, Lot 486) for £38,460, with the aid of a grant of £17,000 from Friends of the National Libraries [John R Murray Fund].

Kimberley Biddle, Museums and Heritage Officer, writes: With the generous support of the Friends of the National Libraries and others, The Samuel Johnson Birthplace Museum is delighted to have acquired a personal letter written by Dr Samuel Johnson.

Born in Lichfield and best known as the author of *A Dictionary of the English Language* in 1755, Samuel Johnson was also a playwright, poet, essayist, journalist, editor, critic and biographer, and is highly regarded as one of the 18th century's most important men of letters.

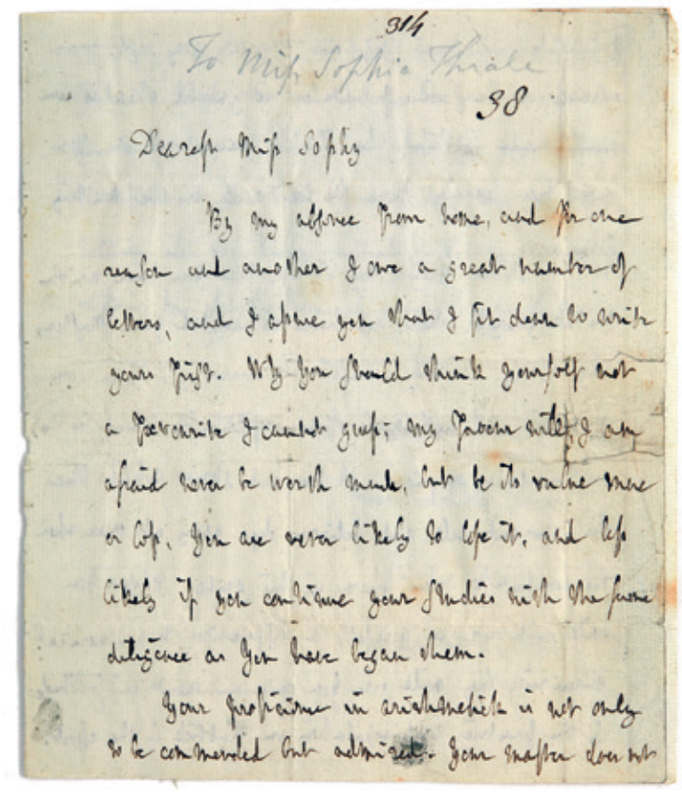
Penned by Johnson in 1783, the letter features in Bruce Redford's edition of *The Letters of Samuel Johnson* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1992–4). Its location was unknown and remained a mystery until its rediscovery was announced on 31 August 2023. It was found amongst volumes of fascinating manuscripts, some written by Sarah Siddons and Hester Lynch Thrale (née Salusbury; later Piozzi), in a library cupboard belonging to a family who had recently moved into their ancestral home. It was subsequently put up for sale at Chorley's auction house.

The letter is addressed to a 12-year-old Sophia Thrale, the sixth daughter of Hester Lynch Thrale, British author and patron of the arts. Hester was one of the most important women in Johnson's life, and his regular correspondence with Hester and her children provides great insight into Johnson's mind.

In the letter Johnson encourages Sophia to continue her studies, especially her mathematical pursuits. He tells her, 'Your proficience in arithmetick is not only to be commended but admired'; 'Never think, my Sweet, that You have arthimetick enough; when You have exhausted your Master, buy Books'. Its contents serve to demonstrate Johnson's enlightened views on the importance of women's education, and the openness he had towards young people in general. Further, it provides evidence of his interest in mathematics during his later life, a field for which he is not commonly known.

This charming letter is a rare and documented example of a different side to Johnson, its affectionate and paternal tone shows a softness not often associated with him. Johnson sweetly reassures Sophia, 'Why You should think yourself not a favourite I cannot guess; my favour will, I am afraid never be worth much, but be its value more or less, You are never likely to lose it, and less likely if you continue your studies with the same diligence as You have begun them.'

The acquisition is a significant addition to our collections. Through Johnson's letters we can explore the complexities of his personality and better understand his day-to-day thoughts and feelings beyond his outstanding accomplishments. The letter will go on public display at The Samuel Johnson Birthplace Museum in Lichfield. This free museum welcomes visitors throughout the year and was once the family home where Johnson spent the first 27 years of his life.



Detail of Johnson's letter to Sophia Thrale. Courtesy of the Samuel Johnson Birthplace Museum.

The Samuel Johnson Birthplace Museum is extremely grateful that this important acquisition was made possible by funding and support from FNL, The Johnson Society (Lichfield), Lichfield City Council, and Phil Jones, a private donor.

FOR SHOWTOWN, BLACKPOOL

The Charlie Cairoli Collection, 1780 – present. Bought from Charlie Cairoli Junior for £94,500, with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Caroline Hall, Curatorial and Collections Manager, writes: Showtown is a new museum in Blackpool which opened in March 2024; it is Blackpool's first permanent museum and highlights the town's rich history as a seaside home of entertainment. This major capital development was supported by Blackpool Council, the UK Government, the Heritage Fund and Lancashire Enterprise Partnership. The museum features Blackpool's collections of entertainment history material, which are without parallel and include a comprehensive archive record of its venues, the acts and the trends in entertainment covering the transition from 19th-century entertainment to mass popular culture in the 20th century.

Charlie became one of the greatest and most creative Auguste clowns of the 20th century. He dominated the history of the Tower Circus, establishing himself as its primary attraction and Britain's most celebrated clown. The Auguste clown, known for their clever and humorous antics, typically performs alongside the authoritative whiteface clown. Often, the Auguste undermines the whiteface clown's intentions, leading to hilarious situations. Charlie excelled in this physical role, gaining fame for his comedic timing, musical performances and signature slosh work (custard pies).

The collection offers insights into Charlie Cairoli's years of training, the continuation of circus traditions, and the remarkable talents he employed. It documents his childhood in France, where he honed his craft, followed by his initial performances in Britain, his contributions during wartime and his subsequent rise to international prominence.

The collection features items representing all aspects of Cairoli's performances, including programs, playbills, posters, costumes, props and musical instruments, as well as materials related to the business side of his performances, such as scripts, jokes, contracts and correspondence. Additionally, the collection is enhanced by several artworks and circus-related books collected by generations of the family.

At the age of 17, Cairoli joined his father's act under the name Carletto. Posters and programs chart his growth in experience and popularity, showcasing how the Trio Cairoli emerged as one of the most beloved acts in Paris, rivalling the renowned Trio Fratellin – a family into which Charlie later married.

The Trio's first performance in Blackpool took place in the 1939 season at the Blackpool Tower Circus, it was a tremendous success and they were booked for the following season in 1940. However, a few weeks into the season Charlie was arrested and interned on the Isle of Man as part of the government's wartime policy regarding 'aliens'. He was released after a few months. The collection of programmes, handbills and letters documents how - during the war – Charlie was supported by the Tower with a residency and how he responded to the war and public reaction by working for the British war effort through performing.

After the war Charlie was at the peak of his career. The performance photography and ephemera including a bound volume of Charlie's jokes, music pads with annotations and scripts reveals how he developed routines that kept people laughing at the Tower – no matter what – for 39years.

We are delighted to acquire the entire collection, thereby preserving its integrity and significance. We are grateful for generous contributions from FNL, the ACE/V&A Purchase Grant Fund and the Art Fund, which together have brought us a collection that reveals a continuity from the finest circus traditions and acts of 19th-century Europe all the way through to circus performances in Blackpool.



Charlie Cairoli Senior preparing for a performance with wife Violette, late 1950s. © Showtown, Blackpool.

Charlie Cairoli was one of the most important clowns of the 20th century and his archive fills a gap in our collection – circus, one of Blackpool's most significant entertainments.

FOR SHROPSHIRE ARCHIVES

1. Survey of the lands of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn (1772-1840) in Trefonnen, Trefloch and Soughtin, c1829. Brought from Michael Kemp Bookseller for £1,500, with the aid of a grant of £500 from Friends of the National Libraries [John R Murray Fund].

Sal Mager, Senior Archivist, writes: Estate maps can often be very large and imposing. They can also sometimes be a little disappointing as they can be rather scant on useful information and little more than an outline sketch. I am pleased to say the Trefonnen, Trefloch and Soughtin Survey which we have recently acquired is neither of these things. The compact soft-bound volume belies its contents. Inside are a set of meticulously drawn, detailed and coloured maps, recorded over eight sets of double pages. Each map is given a scale.

Every map is accompanied by a table detailing the extent and use of the various plots shown, as well as naming the occupiers and neighbouring landowners. This means the information content will be valuable to a range of researchers – from academics and those studying land use and field names to genealogists and house history researchers.

The survey was made for Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn who was the largest landowner in North Wales at that time. He was the 5th Baronet of Wynnstay and married Lady Henrietta Clive, daughter of Edward Clive, 1st Earl of Powis.

As this record clearly illustrates, his holdings extended over the border into Shropshire. As the main the Williams-Wynn estate papers are held at the National Library of Wales, we liaised with them about the best home for this particular survey but agreed that it was more appropriate to be held in Shropshire.

It is a significant addition to our collections. It complements the estate records of Rowland Hunt who owned adjacent land in Trefloch (otherwise spelt Treflach) ref 6000/16380-17990. We have very little material on Trefonnen and Soughtin.

We are delighted to have acquired this unique record of the area which will enable the history of the local people and landscape to be accessible to all. We are very grateful to both the Friends of Shropshire Archives and FNL, who generously provided the funds needed to secure the purchase of this volume when it came up for auction. The survey is now available to view in our search room, or copies can be ordered through our website, under the reference MI9940/1.

A page from the Watkin Williams-Wynn survey, c.1829. Courtesy of Shropshire Archives.



2. Early deeds of Shropshire relating to the Topp family, 1606-1748. Bought from London Auctions Ltd via The Saleroom (30 November, Lot 11570) for £504, funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Sarah Davis, Archives Team Leader, writes: Although this is a small collection of deeds, it is noteworthy. The deeds relate to the Whitton and Vennington estates, in the parish of Westbury and their descent through the Topp family.

In medieval period, Whitton was part of the Caus Castle holdings of the Corbet family. It passed to tenants who took their name from the lands they held at Whitton. On the death of John de Whitton, it descended through the marriage of his daughter to the Lingen family. In 1594 Elizabeth Lingen married Alexander Topp of Wiltshire.

Many of the deeds relate to land bought, sold and mortgaged by Alexander Topp and his son, Lingen Topp, who served as High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1679. The collection includes a lengthy settlement of 1628, on the marriage of Lingen Topp and Mary Calcott daughter of Dorothy Calcott, widow of Plealey. This was Lingen's first marriage. By his second wife, Dorothy, he had a son Alexander Topp who is believed to have been the builder of the present house at Whitton.

Land in Vennington is also included in the same settlement. In 1770, Lingen's grandson, John Topp, purchased further land in Vennington from the Hunt family of Boreatton.

Existing material held by Shropshire Archives on Whitton Hall includes sales particulars, conveyances, leases and photographs. However, these date almost exclusively from the 19th and 20th centuries – a number deriving from the sale by Agatha and Isabella Topp to Dr J E Severne. This new accession adds substantially to Whitton's earlier history. The Severne Collection held at Shropshire Archives (ref 279) contains early material relating to Severne holdings in Vennington and this purchase is a good complement to existing holdings on Vennington.

The deeds are in good condition and can be viewed under the reference MI9991. We are grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for funding this purchase.



A selection of deeds from the Topp collection [ref. MI9991]. Courtesy of Shropshire Archives.

FOR SOUTH WEST HERITAGE TRUST: DEVON ARCHIVE SERVICE

1. The Wykes photographic archive, c.1914-1960, forming part of the Isca Photographic Archive relating principally to Exeter. Bought from a private seller for £10,000, with a grant of £5,000 from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Janet Tall, Head of Archives, Learning & Development, writes: We are grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for enabling the purchase of the photographic negative collection of Henry Wykes (1874-1964), an Exeter-based commercial photographer. Wykes was an ambitious photographer who operated from premises in prestigious central Exeter locations, including Bedford Circus and later Northernhay Place.

Dating mainly from 1920-1964 the images include detailed street scenes from the inter-war era, portraits of the city's inhabitants and depictions of events which took place in and around Exeter. Wykes set up a portrait studio in his Northernhay premises and used a large format camera, which he adapted to use a half-plate format. The collection includes a mixture of formats, including glass plates and acetate negatives.

Wykes quickly recognised the commercial opportunities that could come from capturing local scenes and events. This was sparked in 1917 by a dramatic electric tram accident in central Exeter. Having rushed to the scene with his camera he turned his images into postcards which were marketed to onlookers. This aspect of his work has ensured that the collection is much more than an assembly of portraiture. Wykes held a pilot's licence, and among highlights from the inter-war images are aerial views of Exeter from 1927 onwards.

The collection documents an important period of change in Exeter, capturing street scenes that no longer exist, such as Bedford Circus. The Second World War had a profound effect on central Exeter and the collection includes original negatives documenting the Baedeker raids in 1942, which caused widespread destruction in the heart of the old city. Fortunately for the archive Wykes kept his photographic negative stock in a basement room, which survived the bombing even though the buildings above were destroyed.

Images in the collection from the later 1940s onwards depict the post-war reconstruction of the city. They complement many other collections held at the Devon Heritage Centre, including images of the engineering business Willey and Co. and the activities of organisations and their premises, such as Tuckers Hall and Exeter Guild of Weavers, Tuckers and Shearmen. The collection also depicts occupations across the city which have changed greatly, including commercial activity in the Exeter Canal and Quay area.

In the early 1970s the archive came into the possession of Peter Thomas, whose passion for the images led him to create the Isca Photographic Collection. A keen amateur photographer, he augmented the collection with his own images. These documented the on-going changes in the city from the 1970s until his death in 2020, capturing major construction such as the Princesshays shopping and commercial development. The acquisition of the Wykes collection has enabled the donation of this additional material. Together they provide an unrivalled pictorial archive of change in the city over the period of a century.



Above: Wartime destruction in central Exeter, 1942. Right: Bedford Circus, Exeter, 1920s. Courtesy of South West Heritage Trust.

2. Eleven volumes of estate accounts, servants' wages, rents, house accounts and a memoranda book relating to the Seale family estate of Dartmouth, Devon, 1745-1831. Bought from Bearnes, Hampton & Littlewood of Exeter for £1,105, funded in full by a grant from Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Janet Tall, Head of Archives, Learning & Development, writes: We are grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for enabling us to acquire a set of volumes which form part of the estate archive of the Seale family, a prominent Dartmouth family based at Mount Boone, Townstal (now the site of the Britannia Royal Naval College). They were descended from the Seale family of St Brelade in Jersey. In the 1720s the estate with its medieval mansion house was purchased by John Seale, Esquire, a wealthy London merchant who later augmented his fortune through trade with Newfoundland. His son John Henry Seale was prominent in Devon society, serving as MP for Dartmouth and Deputy Lieutenant of Devon. Their influence spread across the town and surrounding area of Devon.

The account books record payments relating to the estate and are rich in detail, including the names of many local people. They give insight into the management of a varied coastal estate, with payments for boat building and for goods coming in by ship, including Jamaican rum and Spanish wines, as well as entries relating to local quarries and lime kilns. There are details of rents and entries relating to land management alongside information about the running of the house, and personal items purchased for family members. The Seales took their position in local society seriously, and the entries include 'money for the Town of Dartmouth'.

The general account books are augmented by a volume relating specifically to rents, 1777, and a further volume of specifically household accounts entitled 'Mrs Seal's Account', 1812. The collection also includes a small memoranda book, which gives a very personal insight into the inner thoughts and piety of a member of the Seale family between 1818-19. Described as 'Confessions – Accounts' the writer makes regular entries, often relating to their struggles with their Christian faith.

The Devon Archive Service holds the main Seale family estate archive (ref. 3889) and we are pleased to be able to reunite these volumes with the wider collection.

Seale estate volumes. Courtesy of South West Heritage Trust.



FOR ST PAUL'S SCHOOL ARCHIVES

Correspondence (1962-1969) from Peter Winckworth (1908-1986). Bought by private treaty sale via Gorringe's for £500, with the aid of a grant of £400 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Kelly Strickland, Archivist, writes: These 12 letters were part of a larger collection of correspondence to Peter Winckworth, Governor of St Paul's School and Master Mercer. We were offered this set of letters that relate directly to St Paul's School and its alumni. Thanks to the grant from the Friends of the National Libraries we were able to acquire them.

Peter Winckworth was a Governor of the School from 1958 to 1973 and Master of the Mercers Company from 1961 to 1962. He was a Governor at an important time in the School's history as it was moving location for the fifth time. It moved from West Kensington to Barnes in 1968. Several of the letters touch on this topic and give insight into the thinking and planning behind the move.

Most of the correspondence is from two of the School's High Masters, Anthony N. Gilkes and Thomas E.B. Howarth.

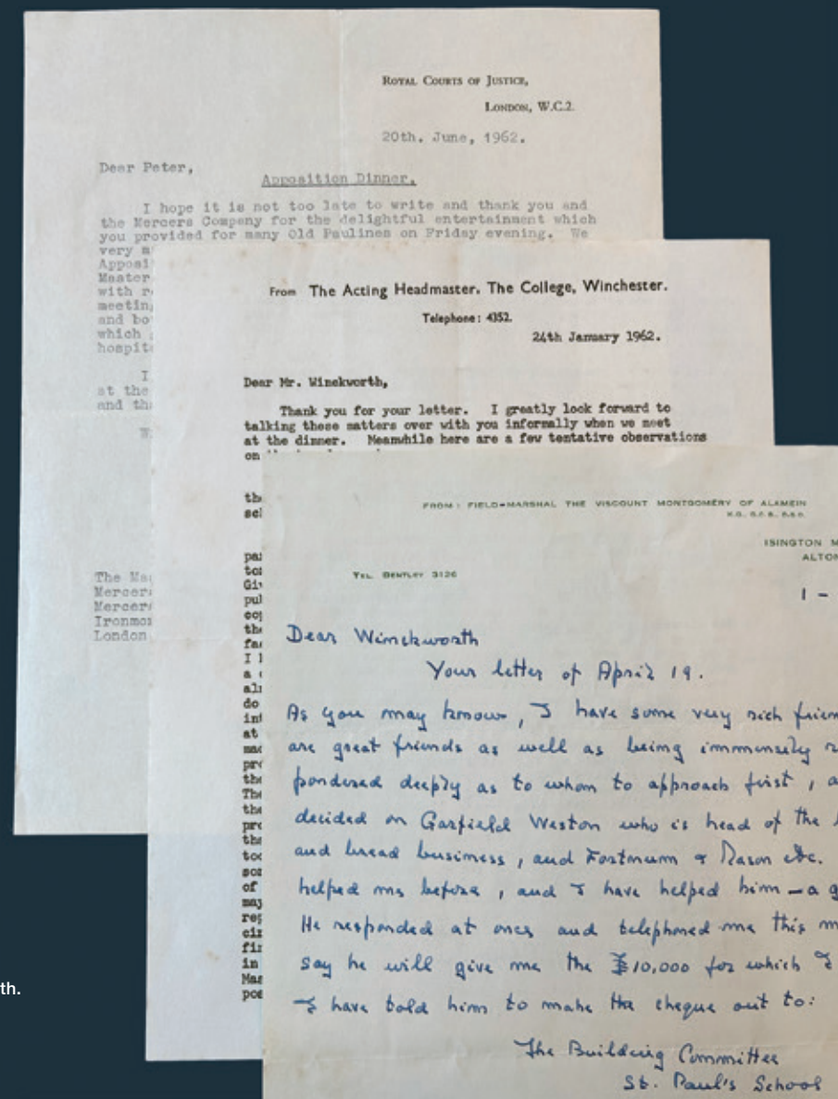
High Master Anthony Gilkes wrote to Mr Winckworth in 1962 about the School's historic annual Apposition ceremony, suggesting prize-giving should be removed from the event.

A series of letters from Thomas Howarth reference the possibility of him leaving the School for another Headmastership, but ultimately he decided to stay and gives his reasoning. The Archives do not have much correspondence to and from High Master Howarth so this insight is illuminating.

One letter that is particularly exciting for us is from Field Marshall Bernard L. Montgomery. Montgomery attended St Paul's School from 1902 until 1905, and remained connected to the School throughout his life and also served as a governor. In a 1968 letter to Mr Winckworth, FM Montgomery writes about his efforts to raise funds for the new school building in Barnes. He also makes mention of the Montgomery Room, a meeting room named in his honour. This room remains an important meeting room for the school today with Montgomery's portrait on the wall.

Other letters from notable Old Paulines include those from Lord Harry Louis Nathan in 1962, Sir Irving Blanchard Gane in 1962 and Sir Louis Halle Gluckstein in 1967. These letters praise various events and efforts by Winckworth and the School.

These letters give more insight into an important figure in the School's history, but one who is not well known. With this acquisition we hope to learn more about an important time at the School.



Selection of letters to Peter Winckworth.
Courtesy of St Paul's School.

FOR THOMAS PLUME'S LIBRARY, MALDEN, ESSEX

Four missing volumes from Thomas Plume's (1630-1704) library. Bought from Forum Auctions (20 June 2023, various lots) for £6,930, with the aid of a grant of £3,812 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Helen Kemp, Plume Librarian, writes: Thomas Plume's Library would like to thank FNL for their generous support in helping to fund the purchase of four books. During the early 20th century many books went missing from Thomas Plume's Library, when borrowers were permitted to use the vicar's key to access the Plume building. Since this problem was identified in the 1980s, the Friends of Thomas Plume's Library have been raising funds to buy back replacement copies of the missing editions, but sometimes several books appear in the same auction and the cost of bidding for all of them is beyond our means. The Friends of the National Libraries has supported these acquisitions on three occasions in the past and we were delighted when they agreed to help us again in 2023.

The four books we acquired with FNL's help have beautiful illustrations and are especially useful to us in our exhibitions. The books acquired are:

Hiob Ludolf, *A New History of Ethiopia, being a Full and Accurate Description of the Kingdom of Abessinia*, first English edition, London, for Samuel Smith, 1682.

Nicholas de Bonnefons, *The French Gardiner instructing how to cultivate all sorts of Fruit-Trees and Herbs for the Garden*, translated by John Evelyn, third edition, London, by T.R. & N.T. for B. Tooke, 1675.

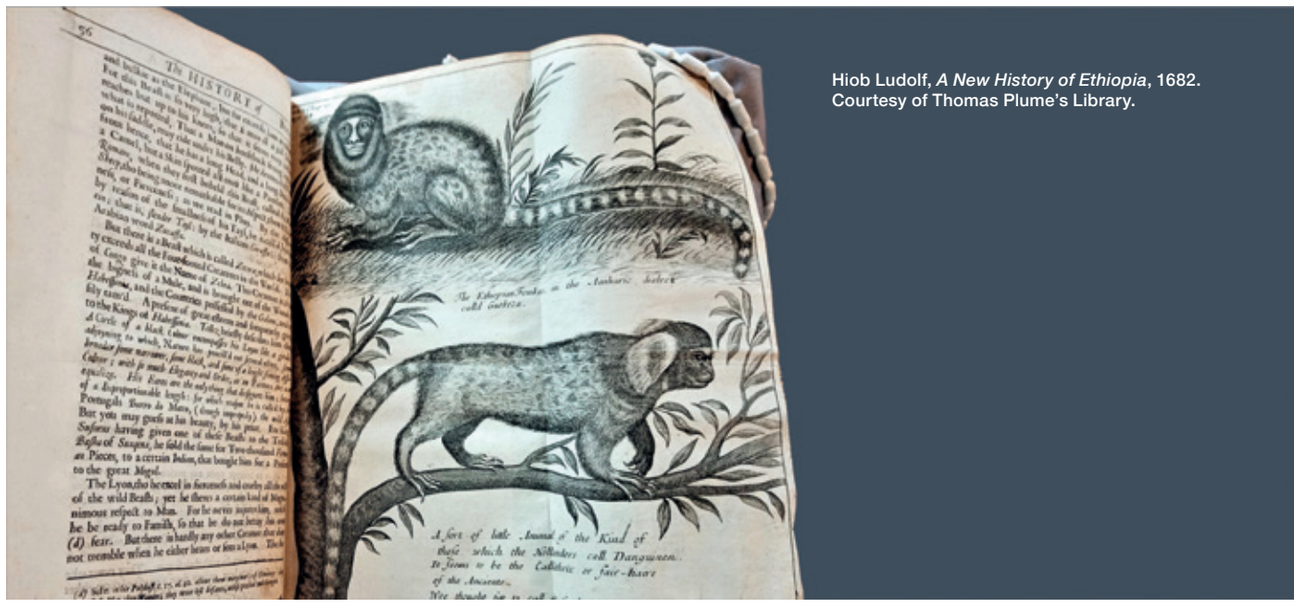
William Winstanley, *Historical Rarities and curious Observations domestick & foreign*, London, for Rowland Reynolds, 1684.

Garcilaso de la Vega, *El Inca: The Royal Commentaries of Peru, 2 parts in 1*, translated by Paul Rycaut, London, printed by Miles Flesher, for Christopher Wilkinson, 1688.

To give a flavour of the contents, here are some quotations from the books:

In *The Royal Commentaries of Peru*, the translator explains that the original author claimed descent on his father's side from one of the first conquerors of the New World, and the last King of Peru on his mother's, but provides a caveat for the book's reliability: 'It is probable that a great part of this History, as far as concerns the Original of the Incas and the foundation of their Laws, is fabulous: howsoever, being, as our Authour says, delivered by Tradition, and commonly believed amongst their People of the better degree, it may contain divers Truths mixed with an abundance of Fictions and foolish Inventions.'

The title page of *A New History of Ethiopia* explains that the Kingdom of Abessinia is generally known as The Empire of Prester John, which is an erroneous claim. The book is in four parts covering (1) geography and wildlife; (2) the government, royal court, military power, and justice system; (3) conversion to Christianity and their own sacred writings, rites and ceremonies; and (4) the economy, scholarship, cultural traditions, and commerce. Ludolf's friends had reassured him: 'That never anything came forth perfect at first in all its parts: And that therefore this History was no longer to be conceal'd from the Christian and Learned World, which it concerned to know these things.'



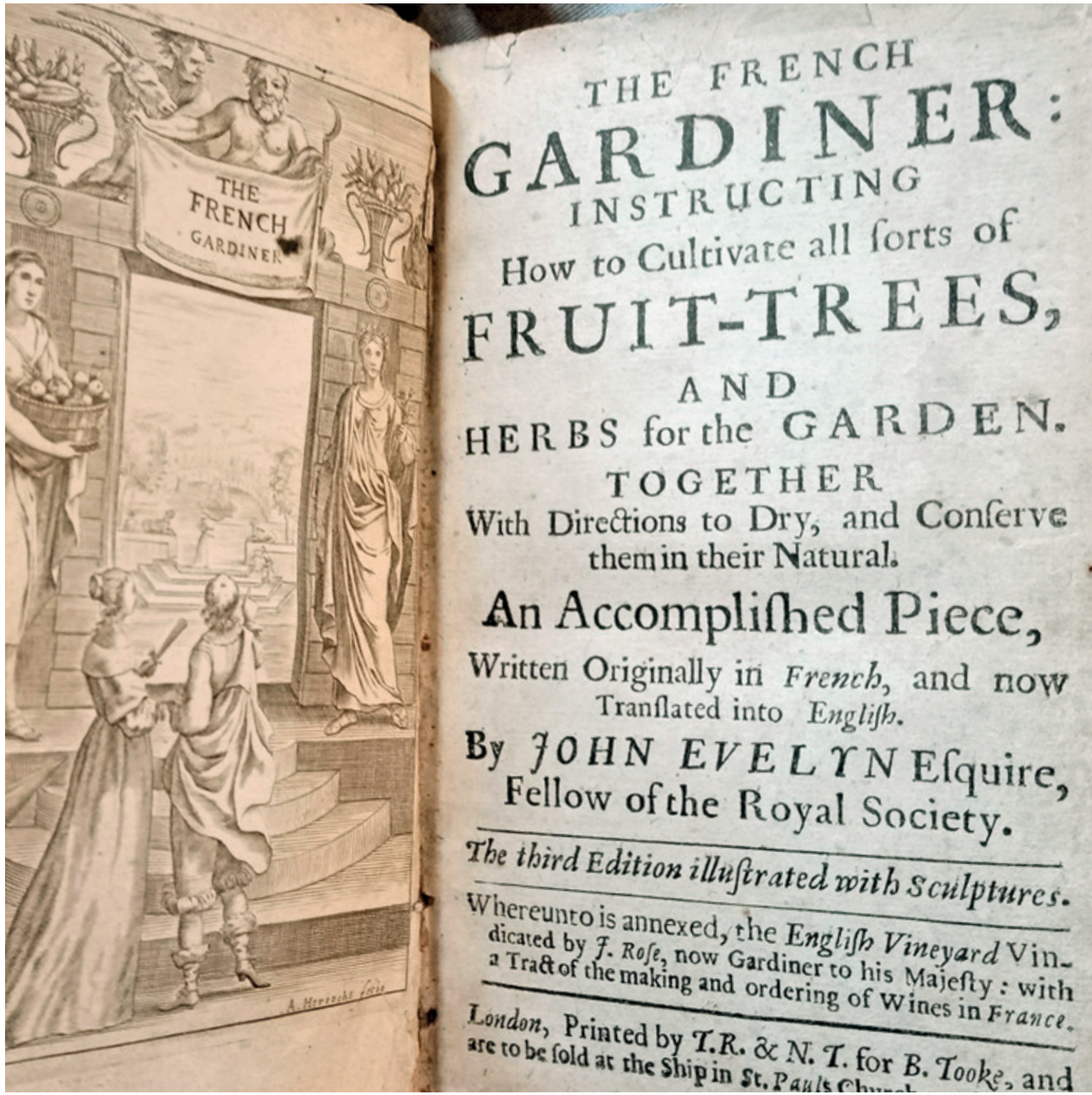
Hiob Ludolf, *A New History of Ethiopia*, 1682. Courtesy of Thomas Plume's Library.

John Evelyn dedicated his translation of *The French Gardiner* to his friend Thomas Henshaw, who had suggested that it would be a worthwhile endeavour. He explains to the reader that 'If any man think it an employment fit for the Translator of this former part, it will become him to know, that though I have some experience in the Garden, ... yet I have none in the Shambles [slaughterhouse]; and that what I here present him was to gratify a noble Friend, who had only the Empire over me, as to make me quit some more serious Employments for a few daies, in obedience to his Command.' Bound into this volume is another text: John Rose's *The English Vineyard vindicated*, London, 1675.

Winstanley, in his *Historical Rarities*, refers to History as 'the Work-mistress of Experience, and the mother of Prudence; it is the general Treasury of times past, present, and a lively pattern of things to come; It is that which reinforces Antiquity from her ruines, and makes the gray head of Time white again... Learning is such a precious Jewel, that it was highly honoured even amongst the Heathens themselves.' A rousing endorsement for historical study, which is especially needed in the present day.


HISTORICAL
RARITIES
AND CURIOUS
Observations
DOMESTICK & FOREIGN.

William Winstanley, *Historical Rarities and curious Observations domestick & foreign*, London, for Rowland Reynolds, 1684.


THE FRENCH
GARDINER:
INSTRUCTING
How to Cultivate all sorts of
FRUIT-TREES,
AND
HERBS for the GARDEN.
TOGETHER
With Directions to Dry, and Conserve
them in their Natural.
An Accomplished Piece,
Written Originally in *French*, and now
Translated into *English*.
By JOHN EVELYN Esquire,
Fellow of the Royal Society.
The third Edition illustrated with Sculptures.
Whereunto is annexed, the *English Vineyard* Vindicated by *J. Rose*, now Gardiner to his Majesty: with a Tract of the making and ordering of Wines in *France*.
London, Printed by *T.R.* & *N. T.* for *B. Tooke*, and
are to be sold at the Ship in St. Pauls

Nicholas de Bonnefons, *The French Gardiner*, translated by John Evelyn, 1675. Images courtesy of Thomas Plume's Library.

FOR THE LIBRARY OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD

Three volumes containing eight issues of the *The Savoy* periodical (1896) from the collection of Walter Edwin Ledger, collector of Oscar Wilde's works, and his brother Percy George Ledger. Bought from Jarndyce Antiquarian Booksellers for £3,200, with the aid of a grant of £2,880 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Elizabeth Adams, College Librarian, writes: These volumes are a valuable addition to the Robert Ross Memorial Collection and the College is most grateful to FNL for their support with the purchase.

Walter Edwin Ledger's collection of Oscar Wilde's works began as early as 1884 when he attended a concert at the Royal Albert Hall and purchased the official programme, *Shakespearean Show-Book*, which included Wilde's poem, 'Under the balcony'. From the late 1890s, Ledger began collecting in earnest, amassing an almost complete collection by the time of his death in 1931. Ledger's will requested that his books by or about Oscar Wilde should be kept together and known as the 'Robert Ross Memorial Collection' in honour of his friend, Robbie Ross. This stipulation has preserved much of Ledger's collection but also resulted in the dispersal of some of his books.



Walter Ledger's bookplate.

As well as his interest in Oscar Wilde and fin-de-siècle literature more widely, Walter Ledger was an accomplished pianist (with a particular fondness for Chopin), a knowledgeable botanist and a connoisseur of fine art. He bequeathed over 250 prints to the British Museum and the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, and over 300 live plants and a collection of dried specimens to the Botanical Gardens at Kew. Despite these legacies and his status as one of the earliest and most successful collectors of Wilde's work, relatively little is known about Walter Ledger's life.

Within Ledger's collection is an 1891 edition of Wilde's *Intentions* printed in Leipzig. An inscription inside reveals that Ledger received the book as a gift from his older brother, Percy, in May 1896. Percy's choice of gift only a little over a year after Wilde's very public fall from grace reveals a touching support of his brother's potentially controversial interest. The return of the three volumes of *The Savoy*, owned by both Ledger and his brother, not only adds colour to the life and collecting habits of this important collector, but also suggests new avenues for future research into the Robert Ross Memorial Collection.



The Savoy periodical with prospectus. Images courtesy of University College, Oxford.

FOR WEST SUSSEX RECORD OFFICE

1. Title deeds and papers relating to the Great House Estate, West Hoathly, and to the manor of West Hoathly Rectory, 1453-1964. Bought from Gorringe's for £9,100, with the aid of a grant of £3,500 from Friends of the National Libraries.

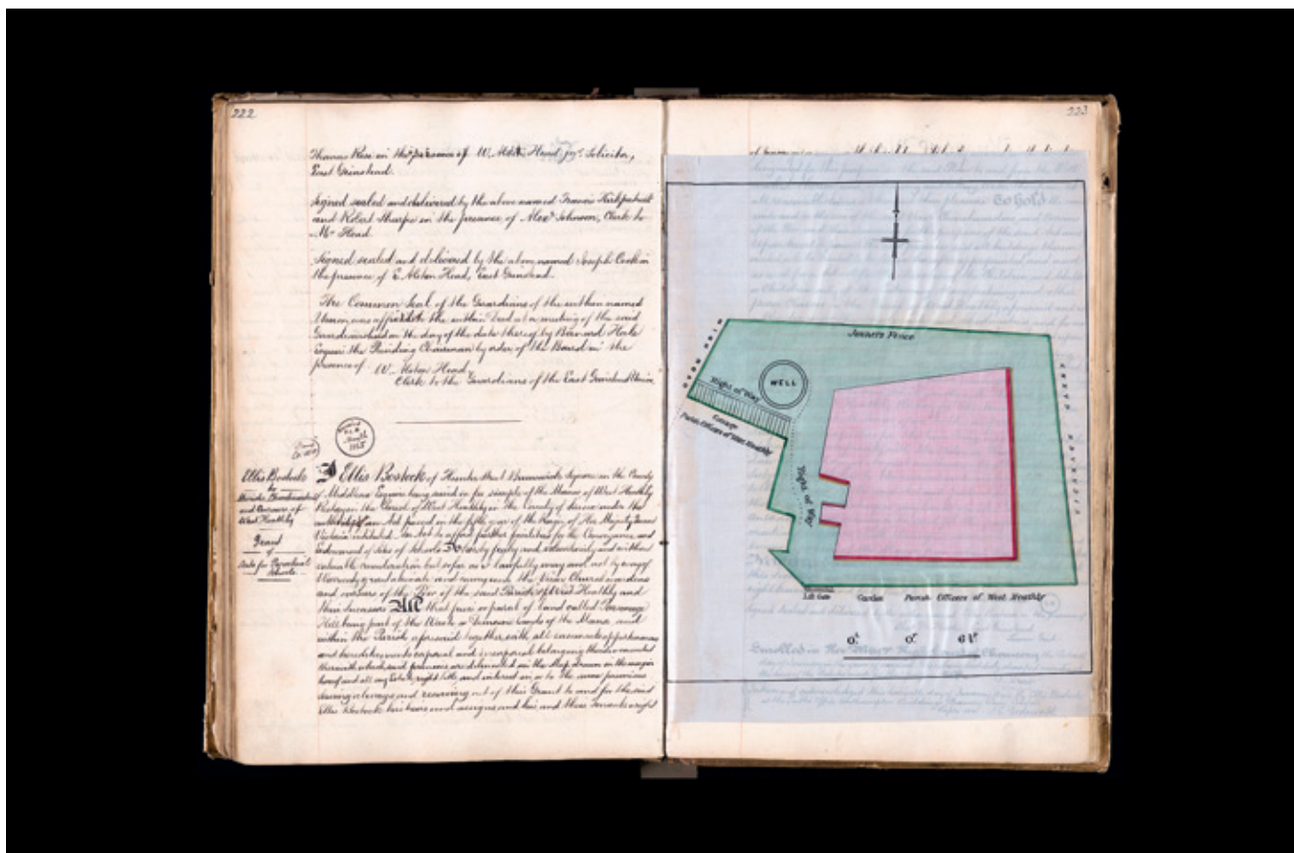
Wendy Walker, County Archivist, writes: West Sussex Record Office (WSRO) is extremely grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for their help in enabling the purchase of title deeds and associated papers relating to the Great House Estate in West Hoathly and the manor of West Hoathly Rectory. Dating from 1453 to 1964, this is a remarkably complete collection comprising several hundred documents.

It is rare that the entire archive of a small Wealden estate, with an unbroken title from 1524, appears on the market, which makes this a particularly significant acquisition. The collection includes title deeds and manorial records, 1453-1916, title deeds of The Strakes, West Hoathly, [1732]-1925, the court book of the manor of West Hoathly Rectory, a book of reference to a survey of the parish of West Hoathly by John and Henry Chilcott of Cuckfield in 1839, assessments for parish poor rate and Land Tax, 1743-1748, and estate and personal papers and correspondence of the King and Ridley families, 1794-1964. The documents provide a full account of the history of the manor and its changing ownership over the centuries.

The records in this collection represent an invaluable source for local and house historians, genealogists, social historians and others. Documents such as the West Hoathly Rectory manor court book, July 1700 to July 1923, are an important record of local residents and property transactions over the course of two centuries, whilst material relating to West Hoathly school and the recreation grounds record important local changes. The estate and personal papers and correspondence of the King and Ridley families, 1794-1964, provide an insight into both the management of the estate and the lives of its owners.

This archive is further enhanced by the presence of documents produced as a consequence of its ownership by Anna Hooper, formerly Tidcombe, the wife of Robert Hooper, Attorney General of Barbados, on whose behalf the estate was administered by local agents between 1694 and 1716. Between 1716 and 1721 their dealings were examined in Chancery, which sheds welcome light on the estate during that period as well as on transatlantic communications.

Aside from a small quantity of documents at WSRO and the British Library there is nothing else in the public domain about the estate which makes the acquisition of this collection particularly significant. It means that this substantial manorial and estate archive will soon be accessible to researchers for the first time. The West Hoathly archive is an extremely important addition to the collections at WSRO and its acquisition would not have been possible without the generosity of FNL.



Detail of the West Hoathly court book and plan. Courtesy of West Sussex Record Office.

2. Diary of Hugh de Sélincourt, 1939-1940. Bought from Christian White Rare Books for £2,750, with the aid of a grant of £,1200 from Friends of the National Libraries.

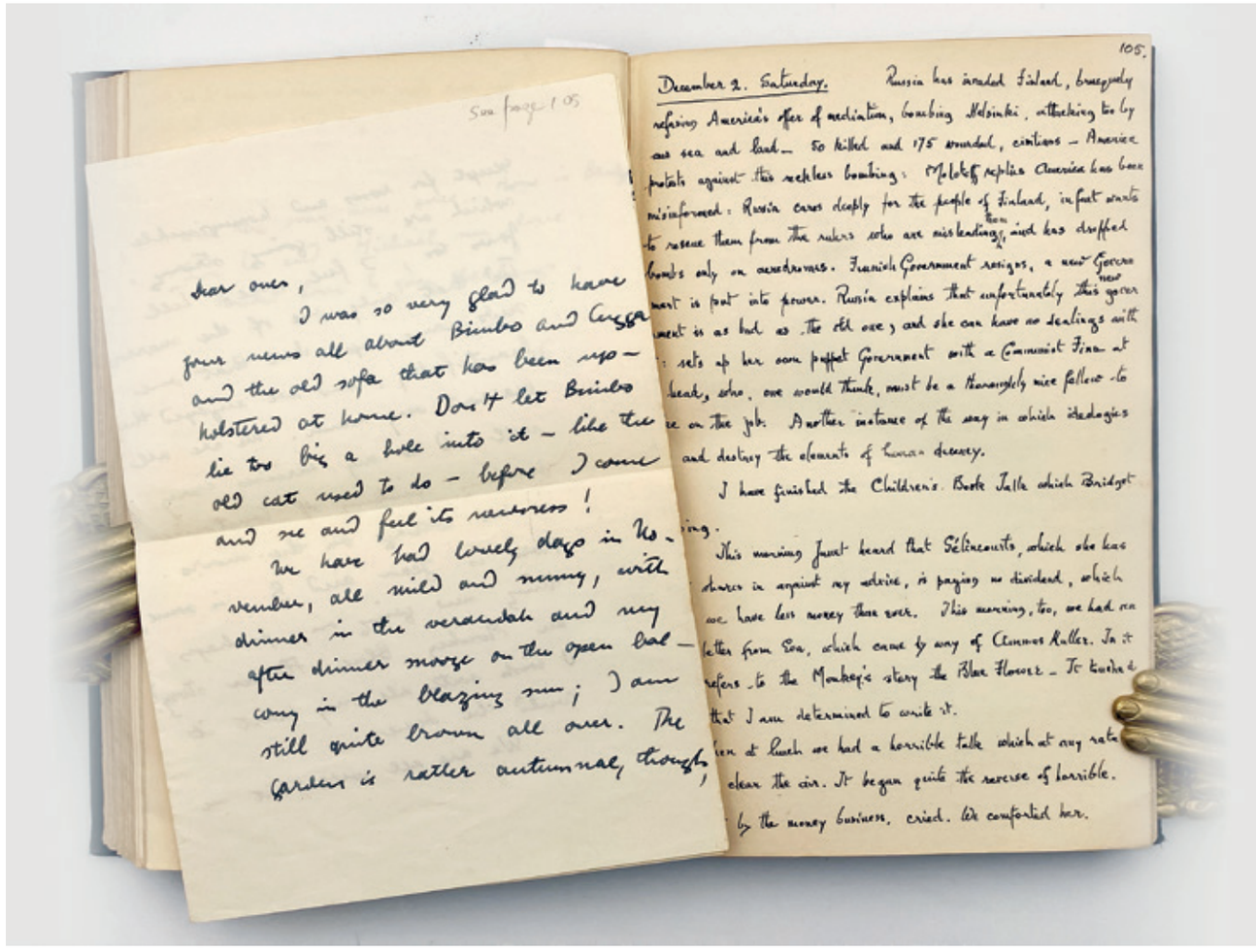
Wendy Walker, County Archivist, writes: This diary, compiled by the author and journalist Hugh de Sélincourt for his lover, the German translator and writer Eva Schumann, is written with fluency and writerly skill, conveying the day-to-day uncertainties and privations of the Phoney War, set against a complicated personal and domestic backdrop. The diary touches on a number of key themes – the war, which casts a shadow over the diary, the relationship with the absent Eva Schumann, cricket and de Sélincourt's domestic life, which appears to have been a comfort to him at such an uncertain time. The diary also contains de Sélincourt's reflections on his friendship with Havelock Ellis and affair with Margaret Sanger.

Part of the diary's significance lies in de Sélincourt's detailed descriptions of life at this early stage of the Phoney War, from gas-proofing the house to a remarkable description of the blackout in London which vividly bring these experiences to life. The reality of war, including seeing German planes on the south coast of England, is in marked contrast to the generally sedate nature of de Sélincourt's domestic life, with trips to Worthing, work in the garden, and interactions with family members and pets described in detail. The birth of his first grandchild, Phillip, is a counterpoint to the destruction and horrors of the war. The diary also offers an insight into the challenges of communicating with loved ones in Germany - de Sélincourt relied on an intermediary in Holland ('Ada') to get letters to and from Eva.

The diary provides a microcosm of life in West Sussex at a time of great fear and uncertainty. It sheds fresh light on de Sélincourt's personal life and his relationship with key figures in it. It is likely to be of interest to researchers on a variety of topics, including the life of de Sélincourt, the Second World War in the south of England, rural and domestic life in the late 1930s and attitudes to Germany and the war.

The diary will be added to the de Sélincourt archive at WSRO where it will fill a crucial gap in the existing series of de Sélincourt's diaries dating from 1938 to 1948. Thanks to the generous grant from the Friends of the National Libraries and support from the ACE/V&A Purchase Grant Fund, the diary can now be consulted alongside other material from the de Sélincourt archive, creating an enhanced resource for researchers.

Diary of Hugh de Selincourt, entry for March 1939, with letter from Eva Schumann (Acc 20667). Courtesy of West Sussex Record Office.



FOR WILTSHIRE & SWINDON HISTORY CENTRE, CHIPPENHAM

1. Ten items relating to the Eyre-Matcham family of Newhouse, Whiteparish and Downton, Wiltshire, 1661-1855. Bought from Forum Auctions (25 May 2023, various lots) for £13,733 fully funded by a grant from Friends of the National Libraries [of which half from the John R Murray Fund and half from the FNL General Fund].

Ally McConnell, Principal Archivist, writes: These lots and several others relating to the Eyre-Matcham family of Newhouse, Whiteparish and Downton were brought to the attention of the Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre by the National Archives. Upon further research it transpired that the items being sold were the last pieces from the sale of the family home of the depositor of collection 1369, which had been deposited with the History Centre in 1976 along with informal confirmation that more documents would be deposited in due course.

Unfortunately, the depositor died before the transfer of the remainder of the documents, and owing to lack of an official bequest they were auctioned in May 2023, along with some others not of relevance to Wiltshire.

All but one lot of interest was purchased at the auction. A marriage contract drawn up between Sir Samuel Eyre and Martha Lucy in 1661 (Lot 2), around the time Eyre purchased Newhouse, was the earliest relevant document.

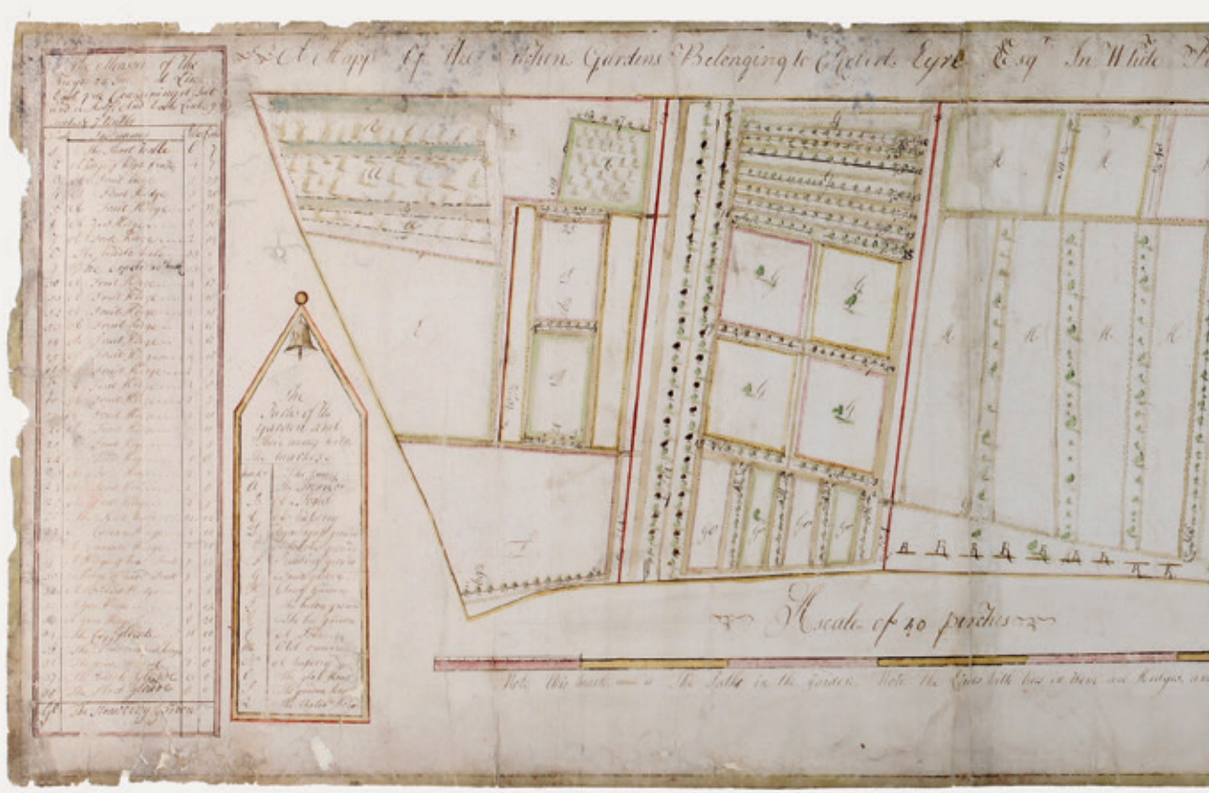
The four 18th-century estate maps (Lots 37-40) were high priority items for us, being of great importance to the estate and family. While crude (almost unreadable) copies had been made of three of them, these are the original maps, and an essential part of the collection. Three date from 1731-1734 (one is contemporary, but undated) and all were drawn by the surveyor Richard Joliffe. One is an entire map of Newhouse (Lot 39), one specifically of Newhouse Farm (Lot 38) and one of part of the estate called Milkhills (Lot 37). Lot 40, a beautiful drawing of an 18th-century garden, is a map of the kitchen gardens belonging to Robert Eyre in Whiteparish, dated 1746.

Two other lots provide notes on the Eyre family by Reverend Edmund Benson and his son Robert from about the 1830s (Lot 23), and a diary and letter book belonging to George Matcham, 1851-1855 (Lot 33).

Other lots purchased were a confirmation of the charters of New Sarum (Salisbury), from about 1830 (Lot 25), a court baron of the manor of Downton dated 1676 (Lot 3) and a map of allotments in East Downton, again from about 1830 (Lot 42).

Some conservation work has been done in-house, especially on the large flat items so that they can be stored properly. The History Centre hopes to make use of the garden and allotment maps in future outreach work connected with horticulture.

It is a joy finally to have these items reunited with the rest of their collection.



Map of the kitchen gardens belonging to Robert Eyre Esquire in Whiteparish, 1746 (1369/1/34H). Courtesy of Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre.

2. Account book relating to Swindon Town Football Club's account with Lloyds Bank, October 1919-May 1925. Bought from Graham Budd Auctions (7 March, 2023, Lot 721) for £495, with the aid of a grant of £450 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Ally McConnell, Principal Archivist, writes: Swindon Town Football Club was founded in 1879 as Swindon AFC. In 1883 it was renamed Swindon Town, turning professional in 1894.

The banking book is a fairly standard type of book detailing deposits made into the Club's bank account. It is a small vellum bound book, with the expected slight marks to the binding over time but a readable interior.

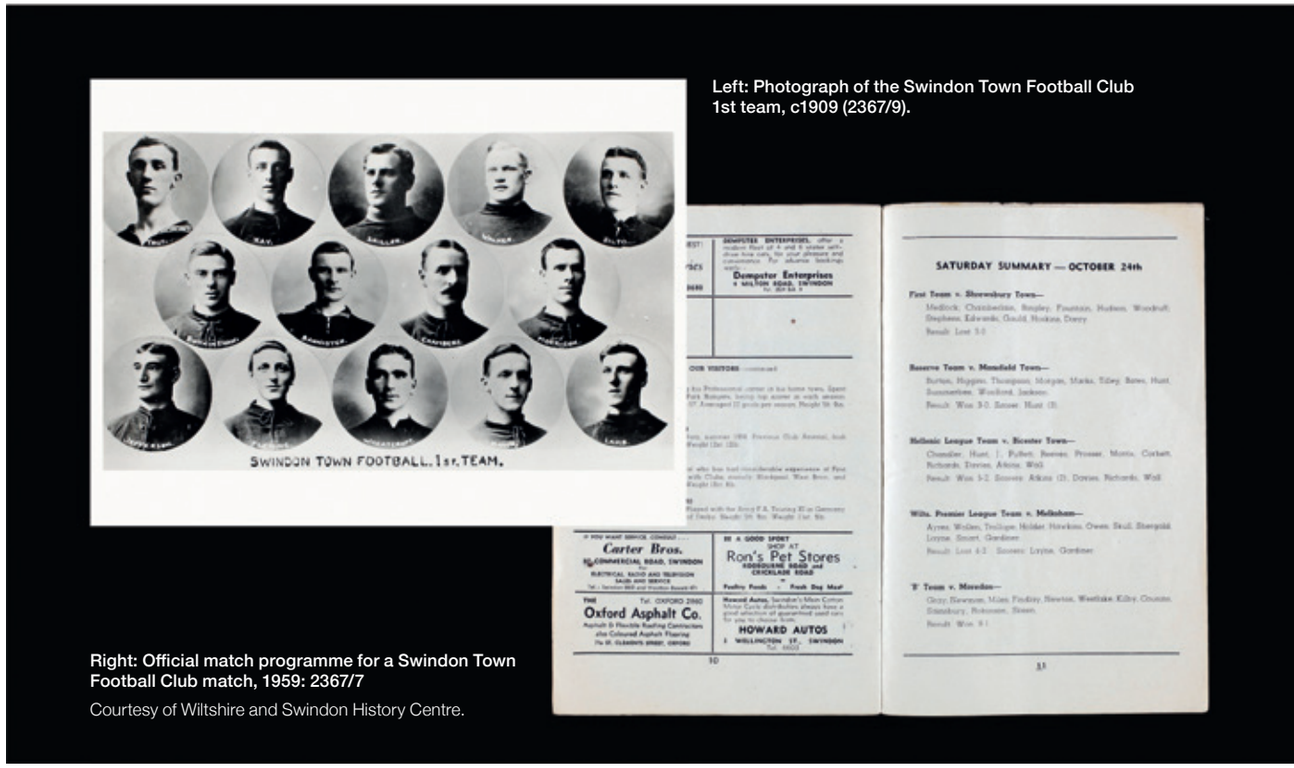
The book, sold by a private collector, has been added to the existing collection for Swindon Town Football Club at the Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre (WSHC; collection reference 2367) as 2367/12, accession number 2367 Add 1. The book complements official reports and accounts for the Club, already held by the archive as 2367/2.

The purchase was important for several reasons. While it appears at first glance to cover a few years of accounts several decades after the Club's founding in 1879, the accounts in fact cover a significant episode in the life of the Club: the election into the Football League (now the English Football League) in 1920.

Secondly, it covers the time when the Swindon Town Football Club Museum was in the process of being founded. Enthusiasm for the Club's history has made the collecting of archives and objects a focal point of local pride and interest in a town rooted in its local history. The museum, based at the Club's premises in Swindon, immediately covered the remainder of the cost for the book and added a high quality digital copy of it into their collections.

The relationship thus formed between the museum, the WSHC and Swindon Central Library, which facilitated the introduction, has become a fruitful collaboration. Professional advice has been offered to the museum by the WSHC and historical and topical advice on the Club's history from the museum to the WSHC. The later private purchase of official accounts by Swindon Library and the WSHC to fill gaps in the aforementioned 2367/2 was made possible by a pooling of resources brought about by this strengthened relationship.

The growing interest in football memorabilia continues to provide an exciting opportunity for private collectors and enthusiasts to sell items that might otherwise be deposited with archives or loaned to museums. However, we are now working with Club enthusiasts on a more proactive level to encourage the donation or long-term deposit of items that would otherwise be unavailable to the public.



Left: Photograph of the Swindon Town Football Club 1st team, c1909 (2367/9).

Right: Official match programme for a Swindon Town Football Club match, 1959: 2367/7

Courtesy of Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre.

FOR WILTSHIRE MUSEUM

Signed First Edition of *Tropic Death* (1926) by Eric Walrond (1898-1966). Bought from Burnside Rare Books, Portland, Oregon for £7,967, with the aid of a grant of £7,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Jane Schon, Collections Officer, Library and Archive, writes: Eric Walrond was an unassuming Caribbean man who lived in Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, in the 1940s. He worked at a local factory, lodged in the town and went 'under the radar' - apart from being the only Black resident in a town of 4,000 people. What many of his neighbours did not realise, however, was that Walrond was an established writer and the author of *Tropic Death*, a novel considered to be a classic of 1920s New York's 'Harlem Renaissance'.



***Tropic Death's* vivid yellow and black illustrated end papers.** Courtesy of Wiltshire Museum.

Published in 1926, *Tropic Death* comprised of ten short stories, reflects Walrond's own experiences of living within the British Empire as a Caribbean man. Through the lens of several Black characters, his stories centre around themes of migration, death and Caribbean culture. His book, addressing colour and class, helped him win the Guggenheim Fellowship in 1927 in the hope he may write further novels, which due to circumstance he never did.

Walrond's fiction vividly recalls his upbringing in British Guiana (now Guyana) and Panama, in addition to American racism. He later moved to France and then London, before arriving in Wiltshire at the outbreak of World War II. He records city evacuees in rural Wiltshire, and how locals both welcomed and ostracised Black American GIs, Commonwealth soldiers and Black Britons stationed on Salisbury Plain.

In 1952, poor mental health led Walrond to self-refer to the Roundway Hospital in Devizes. Here, he became the assistant editor for the *Roundway Review*, a magazine for the hospital which was overseen by members of staff. He contributed to 40 of the 50 issues before his discharge in 1957, which included the stories of the racism Black troops faced whilst stationed in Wiltshire. After leaving the hospital in 1956 he moved to London, working for an import-export firm in his later years. He died of a heart attack in 1966 and is buried in Abney Park Cemetery, London.

This signed, first edition copy of *Tropic Death* includes a short message by Walrond to his literary patron and agent Edna Worthley Underwood. Mrs Underwood was crucial in helping him reach literary success. The signed copy was the highlight of Wiltshire Museum's special exhibition *Walrond: A Caribbean writer living in Wiltshire*, which ran from Autumn 2023 to Spring 2024. This exhibition detailed Walrond's life moving from the Caribbean to New York, where he wrote *Tropic Death*, until he finally settled in the Wiltshire countryside during World War II. The exhibition and display of the novel aimed to draw attention to Eric's writing and the political issues which he sought to tackle.

The purchase of *Tropic Death* diversifies and adds to the Museum's collection of Walrond's writing. It forms an important part of a small, but growing, collection of artefacts representing people of colour who have lived in Wiltshire.

FOR YORK MINSTER LIBRARY

***Manuale quoddam secundum usum matris ecclesie Eboracensis*. [Rouen]: for John Gachet in York [?N. le Roux, 1530]. Bought at auction from Sotheby's (December 2023, Lot 217) for £30,480, with the aid of a grant of £13,716 from Friends of the National Libraries [B H Breslauer Fund and a private donation from an FNL Trustee].**

Helen Rawson, Head of Collections and Interpretation, writes: York Minster Library is the largest cathedral library in England. The collections have developed over many centuries, with the oldest item, the famous York Gospels, dating back around a thousand years. Library services are delivered through a collaboration agreement between the Chapter of York (the governing body of York Minster) and the University of York. I am hugely grateful to the York Minster Librarian, Sarah Griffin, who is also Rare Books Librarian at the University of York, for her expertise and work in securing this important volume.

Sarah Griffin explains: The Use of the Church of York was one of the religious rites practised in England before the Reformation. It had variations from the Uses of the Church of Salisbury, the Church of Hereford, and the Church of Bangor. Many of these York variations had their roots in the ways services were held in the Cathedral church of Rouen, where this book was printed. Jean Gachet, a publisher and bookseller in York, commissioned around eight Use of York books to be printed in France of which this is one. We know that Gachet was himself French, as in early York records he is referred to as 'Frensheman'. His name does not appear on the Freemen's registers in York meaning that he probably lived within the Cathedral precincts. The *Manuale* would have arrived in Yorkshire in 1530 in loose sheets. We know what happened to it next thanks to a note in the book. It was sent to Thomas Richardson, a stationer who had his shop on Petergate in the shadow of the Minster. Written on the back flyleaf is 'Yf thes ii books be nott for you send them againe unto Thomas Rychardsonn and they shal be changed & they cost iiiis viiid one processioner and one manuell'. The binding Richardson produced for the book in 1530 is calf and has panels showing St Barbara and St Nicholas.

A Thomas Richardson was recorded as Head of the Bookbinders in York in 1554 and as a stationer in 1566. In this year he fell foul of the authorities being accused of holding banned works by Roman Catholic writers. He was found not guilty of the offence. It is likely that this is the same person as the binder of the 1530 Manuale or, at least, a member of the same family.

The book will go on display in the Minster and form part of our Use of York collection of manuscripts and early printed books.

The book has been in Yorkshire since it was first imported from France nearly 500 years ago. The Chapter of York is immensely grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries, the Arts Council England/V&A Purchase Grant Fund and National Lottery for the support that enabled York Minster Library to purchase the volume and ensure that it stays in the county.



Detail of the *Manuale*. © Sotheby's and Courtesy of York Minster Library.

FOR YORK UNIVERSITY

Archive of the 19th-century Yorkshire bookseller, writer, publisher and antiquarian John Cole (1792-1848). Bought from Dean Cooke Rare Books Ltd for £14,000, with the aid of a grant of £6,850 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Sarah Griffin, Rare Books Librarian, writes: John Cole (1792-1848) was a 19th-century bookseller, writer, publisher and antiquarian and an under-researched character in the regional book trade. As a young man he was apprenticed to a bookseller and bookbinder in Northampton. After a stint in Lincoln he moved to Yorkshire where he set up business, firstly in Hull and then, in 1821, in the seaside town of Scarborough. He was always interested in the environments in which he lived in and published many works relating to his local area. These included histories of towns and villages as well as accounts of notable local people. His books on Scarborough include *A Tour round Scarborough, historically and bibliographically unfolded*, and *Scarborough Worthies*. His print runs were often short, only 50-100 books at a time, making existing titles rare. Around 100 copies are known from the press of John Cole and, between them, the University and York Minster Library hold 45 titles.

The archive of John Cole, which was purchased with the generous help of FNL, contains 17 manuscripts and four printed books. Among the manuscripts are several volumes from his unpublished memoirs. Through them we can learn more about the mechanics of his printing and publishing business including the networks he set up relating to the print trade. He describes cataloguing private libraries, and how he acquired stock. They also tell of his meetings with important people of the day, such as abolitionist William Wilberforce, writer Charles Lamb and engraver Thomas Bewick, who gave him a proof of one of his bird pictures which is still in the collection.

The memoirs are full of tipped-in extra material such as newspaper clippings, engravings, and enchanting watercolour sketches. They relate to the text, so a newspaper portrait of Wilberforce appears next to the page where Cole describes his meeting with the great man. Although not every volume of his memoirs is in the collection, York Minster Archives holds John Cole's diaries where Cole had drawn his material from for the memoirs, as well as another four manuscripts.

Apart from the memoirs there are manuscripts of unpublished material, often with decorative title pages, and some with watercolours executed by Cole's son. Of the printed books, three of the four are printed on coloured paper and so are presumably proof copies.

The acquisition of this archive of unique material gives researchers an opportunity to reassess the life and career of John Cole, presently a little known figure in the early 19th century British book trade.

'Reminiscences of Literary and Scientific Characters' Vol VII, pp. 761-762.
Courtesy of Archives and Research Collections, University of York.



Trustees' Report

The Trustees present the annual report and the financial statements of Friends of the National Libraries (the 'Charity' or 'FNL') for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Reference and administrative details of the Charity, its Trustees and advisers are set out on pages 2/3.

OBJECTIVE AND ACTIVITIES

The principal objectives of the Charity, as set out in its constitution, are to promote the acquisition of printed books, manuscripts and records of historical, literary, artistic, architectural, musical or such-like interest by 'National Libraries' and to assist them in any other way which the Charity considers appropriate. 'National Libraries' are defined to include the national libraries of the United Kingdom and any university, county, local authority or other library, record office, museum or gallery to which the public has access and which in the opinion of the Trustees constitutes a proper repository for any proposed acquisition.

The Charity aims to achieve these objectives through making grants, thus enabling National Libraries to acquire items for their collections that would otherwise be unaffordable. The export of nationally important manuscripts and printed books is often avoided with the help of substantial grants by the Charity. Grants to county record offices, university libraries and other specialist archives play an essential role in enabling those institutions to acquire documents, archives and printed books that are of great importance for researchers, scholars and historians.

Grant-making policies

All grants are given to National Libraries, as defined in 'Objectives and Activities', opposite.

The Charity's two main criteria when awarding grants are the historical, literary and other qualities of the proposed acquisition and its significance to the applicant's collection. Price, condition and provenance are also taken into account. Each applicant is required to give an undertaking that it will not sell the item newly acquired, will acknowledge the help given by FNL on all matters concerning the item, will keep the acquisition in secure and environmentally sound conditions, and will make it available for the public to enjoy on request if it is not on view at all times.

Grants from the Philip Larkin Fund are made for the restricted purpose of purchasing modern literary manuscripts and archives. The Trustees have the power to spend the capital as well as the income of the Philip Larkin Fund but have decided always to retain a minimum sum of £250,000 in this fund.

Grants from the B H Breslauer Foundation Fund are restricted to support the purchase of rare printed books and fine bindings.

The John R Murray Fund and the Unwin Fund are separately identified funds, but there are no restrictions on expenditure from either fund, both the income and capital of which can be spent at the discretion of the Trustees.

Since its establishment in 1931, FNL has helped over 400 libraries to acquire thousands of items. Scholars, researchers and historians and the general public can study and see the printed books, manuscripts, musical scores, photographs and other items acquired by the beneficiary libraries.

The Trustees have given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit. FNL's core objective is to support acquisitions by archives, libraries, universities, museums and specialist collecting institutions. The public benefits that flow from this are:

i. Saving locally, nationally and internationally significant material for the nation.

ii. Making it possible for the public and researchers to gain access this written and printed material that would otherwise have been lost to the public domain.

iii. Supporting the nation's libraries and enabling them to enrich their collections with acquisitions that would be beyond their resources to acquire without our support

The Trustees believe this greatly benefits the libraries themselves, those who access and use their collections, and also the public realm. These benefits are clearly demonstrated by the essays in this Annual Report.

Main objectives for 2023

The Trustees' main objective for 2023 was to make grants from all funds of at least £250,000 excluding any special purpose grants, subject to the level of investment income to be received in 2023 not being less than that received in 2022.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Grants pledged in 2023

Details of the 46 grants made or committed by FNL in 2023 are given on pages 14 to 117. Their aggregate value was £261,661 of which £180,389 was charged to the Operating Fund, £29,500 to the John R Murray Fund, £27,470 to the B H Breslauer Foundation Fund, £20,000 to the Philip Larkin Fund, £2,782 to the Unwin Fund and £1,520 to support costs. The sum of £3,300 charged in 2022 related to a potential acquisition which was abandoned in 2023 and was therefore credited to the Operating Fund.

Membership

The support of FNL's members is vital to its work as a charity, subscription income enables FNL to award many more acquisition grants than would otherwise be possible. Moreover, members also help to raise awareness of the Charity's work and the grants that it can give. Whilst all libraries and archives are welcome apply for grants, whether or not they are Institutional Library Members of FNL, membership is certainly encouraged for all those institutions that have received and apply for financial support from the Charity.

The Trustees warmly welcome the new members who joined FNL in 2023; sadly, a number were also lost through death, resignation or lapsed membership.

Donations and legacies

In 2023 the Unwin Charitable Trust gave FNL the munificent sum of £250,000 as an unrestricted gift, to be spent on contributions to the cost of the acquisition of manuscripts, archives and printed books by eligible applicants. Other benefactors generously contributed almost £54,000 in the year.

Several FNL members have generously remembered the charity in their Wills. The evergreen benefaction of the late David Hall (1947-2015) continues: he was the Deputy Librarian of Cambridge University Library, and left FNL a share of the proceeds of the sale of the residue of his library. In 2023 FNL received just over £1,500. FNL is most grateful to all these benefactors and donors, including those who prefer to remain anonymous, for their invaluable generosity.

A number of members have indicated their intention to leave a legacy to FNL in their wills, for which we are most grateful. Any member considering a bequest can find information on our website, www.fnl.org.uk and can email FNL at admin@fnlmail.org.uk. We will be delighted to provide guidance.

Events and other benefits for members

In 2023 we were delighted to offer a full programme of FNL visits for members. We are most grateful to colleagues at the Brotherton Library University of Leeds, Christ Church Oxford, Exeter College Oxford, Jane Austen's House, the National Library of Scotland, the V&A and the Royal Library Windsor for hosting these visits and giving so generously of their time and expert knowledge. FNL members were able to study not only items acquired thanks to FNL grants but also, in several cases, the books and manuscripts donated to them from the Blavatnik Honresfield Library.

The 2023 AGM was held on 20 June at the Society of Antiquaries. The FNL Annual Lecture was given by Rick Gekoski, whose anecdote-filled presentation focussed on the trade in literary archives.

The Charity's website includes information about FNL visits and other events for members, news from the sector as well as a database of all grants awarded since FNL was founded in 1931 (www.fnl.org.uk). FNL can also be followed on twitter (@FNL313).

We continue to be most grateful to the institutions that have been awarded grants in the past and which offer free entry or other concessions to FNL members, helping to make FNL membership more attractive. Organisations that support us in this way include Cambridge University Library, The University of Glasgow Library, Dove Cottage, Milton's Cottage, the Friends of the Bodleian Library and Seven Stories: the National Centre for Children's Books in Newcastle.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

As the financial statements set out following this report show the constituent funds of the Charity separately, each is given separate comment below.

The Operating Fund

The unrestricted Operating Fund records all the income and expenditure of FNL, except the restricted and endowment funds. In 2023, the total income of this fund amounted to £279,753 (2022: £233,916).

Subscription income rose to £46,631, an increase of almost £7,000 above the £38,941 received in 2022. Other donations and legacies amounted to £56,946 (2022: £39,209). Investment income rose from £155,766 in 2022 to £176,176 in 2023.

Thirty-nine grants were paid or committed by FNL from the Operating Fund in 2023. The aggregate value of grants awarded from this fund amounted to £181,820 (2022: £217,203).

Expenditure on the costs of running the Charity borne by this fund rose sharply to £103,053 (2022: £62,271). The increase is partly explained by the considerable time costs of preparing the Blavatnik Honresfield commemorative book and editing the articles as well as the actual costs of printing and posting the book to members and potential benefactors, as shown in note 5. After taking into account all income and expenditure, the net excess of expenditure over income in the Operating Fund amounted to £(5,120) (2022: deficit of £(46,942). This sum was transferred from the General Endowment Fund.

The Philip Larkin Fund

In 2023, the Philip Larkin Fund received investment income of £13,492 (2022: £12,741) and paid one grant amounting to £20,000 (2022: one grant of £1,736). After unrealised gains on the investments contained in this fund of £8,423 (2022: unrealised losses of £33,983), the balance of this fund at the year-end was £323,479 (2022: £322,319).

The B H Breslauer Foundation Fund

Since 2012 the B H Breslauer Foundation has generously made a series of donations to FNL to be added to its B H Breslauer Foundation Fund. The final donation was received in 2021. Four grants, totalling £27,470 were awarded by FNL from its B H Breslauer Fund in 2023 (2022: £45,548), and the balance of this fund at the year-end was £29,894 (2022: £57,364).

The John R Murray Fund

The income of this fund has to be separately identified, but both income and capital can be spent at the discretion of the FNL Trustees. In 2023, the John R Murray Fund received investment income of £41,227 (2022: £29,277) and paid five grants amounting to £29,500 (2022: ten grants amounting to £356,353, including £250,000 towards Charlotte Brontë's miniature book). After unrealised gains on the investments contained in this fund of £25,718 (2022: unrealised losses of £45,665) the balance of this fund at the year-end was £1,441,492 (2022: £1,406,347).

The Unwin Fund

In 2023 the FNL received a munificent donation of £250,000 from the Unwin Charitable Trust. One grant was made from this fund of £2,782 and the balance of this fund at the year-end was £247,218 (2022: £nil).

The Endowment Funds

The General Endowment Fund, which is expendable, comprises the accumulated unrestricted reserves of the Charity. In 2023 £5,436 was transferred to the Unrestricted Operating fund and investment management fees of £9,052 were charged to the Endowment fund. In addition, the financial statements record unrealised gains on the investment portfolio of £101,310 (2022: unrealised losses of £389,028). The General Endowment Fund amounted to £2,409,322 at the year-end (2022: £2,322,500).

The Permanent Endowment funds comprise the Golden Jubilee Appeal Fund and the Prince of Wales Fund. They represent incoming donations and grants which cannot be expended by the Charity but all income arising from the investment of these funds is added to the Operating Fund. During 2023 no gifts were received by either fund (2021: £nil). At the year-end, the Prince of Wales Fund stood at £1,540,283 (2022: £1,540,283), and total Permanent Endowment Funds stood at £1,639,001 (2022: £1,639,001).

The balance sheet

The balance sheet on page 135 shows net assets at 31 December 2023 of £6,090,406 (2022: £5,747,531), comprising the investment portfolio at its market value of £5,143,989 (2022: £5,020,645) and net current assets (mostly cash, less commitments to make grants) of £946,417 (2022: £726,886).

The investment portfolio at the year-end and the movements between 31 December 2022 and 2023 are summarised in note 7 on page 139.

Statement of cash flows

The statement on page 134 shows that proceeds from the sale of investments in 2023 amounted to £12,107 (2022: £375,986 and that £nil (2022: £1,374,209) was spent on the purchase of new investments. Details of the cash flows are given in note 7 on page 139.

The second significant factor in relating the Charity's cash balances to its net income or expenditure is the extent to which the grants committed to in each year have been paid by the end of the year: the timing is completely outside the Charity's control. The extent of such unpaid commitments decreased by £37,133 (2022: £10,084,423).

Auditors

At the Annual General Meeting held on 20 June 2023, Knox Cropper LLP were reappointed as auditors with Mr Gregory Stevenson as the Senior Statutory Auditor. Since that date Mr Stevenson has stepped back from audit engagements and the audit is now being overseen by Mr Matthew Elkins as Senior Statutory Auditor on behalf of Knox Cropper LLP.

Policies on investments and reserves

The Trustees have adopted a total return investment policy, intended to maximise total returns whilst accepting a medium degree of risk. The Charity's investment portfolio consists of a single holding in the Cazenove Sustainable Multi-Asset Fund. This is a long-term investment fund with a diversified strategy investing in equities, bonds, property and alternative assets. The Fund aims to provide income and capital growth in excess of the Consumer Price Index + 4% per annum (net of fees) over rolling ten-year periods.

Save for the restricted funds and the Permanent Endowment funds, which are identified in the balance sheet on page 135, all the Charity's reserves are regarded as an expendable endowment fund and are shown under that heading in the financial statements. This fund is normally represented by investments in order to produce a reasonably predictable and regular level of income. The Trustees regard this as necessary to maintain and support the Charity's operation.

Any deficit on the Operating Fund is made good by a transfer from the General Endowment fund and any surplus is transferred to that fund.

Risks and uncertainties

Some years ago, the Trustees identified that the principal risk facing the Charity was that FNL's financial resources could become inadequate to meet an increasing level of applications for grants from libraries and other institutions. The creation of the Prince of Wales Fund in 2017, which has now reached £1.5 million, and of the John R Murray Fund in 2021 together with the most welcome addition of the Unwin Trust Fund in 2023 has helped to mitigate this risk by generating additional investment income.

Furthermore, the Trustees recognise that there is a risk to the Charity's reputation should it make grants for acquisitions which suffer from uncertain provenance or which carry other problems of condition, value or suitability. The Officers of the Charity, and the Trustees as a group, pay particular attention to these factors when considering applications for grants.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Constitution

The Charity is governed by a constitution adopted at the annual general meeting held in June 1995. The present constitution is based on the constitution originally adopted at the first annual general meeting held in June 1932 and consolidates all subsequent amendments.

Trustees

The Trustees of the Charity are the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer, together with nine elected and seven *ex officio* Trustees. The Charity's Secretary, who is also the fundraising consultant, is not a Trustee.

The Chairman and Honorary Treasurer are elected at the annual general meeting for a term of one year. The elected Trustees serve for a term of three years. Each *ex officio* Trustee holds office for as long as he or she holds the position indicated against his or her name on page 3.

Candidates for election as a Trustee are proposed by the Trustees or by members of the Charity from their personal or professional contacts who are knowledgeable in the fields falling within the Charity's scope, or who have knowledge or experience which can help the Charity to achieve its objectives. New *ex officio* Trustees meet these criteria by virtue of their office.

New Trustees are provided with a detailed briefing about the Charity (its history, aims and work) and supplied with key documents, including Charity Commission guidance for Trustees.

The names of the Trustees at the date of this report are set out on page 3. All served throughout the year 2023 except as indicated in the following paragraph.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 20 June 2023 Mr Geordie Greig, Chairman, and Mr Charles Sebag-Montefiore, Honorary Treasurer, were both re-elected. Mrs Alexandra Sitwell, Mrs Natalie Livingstone and Mr Peter Mimpress retired as Trustees having served three years. Mrs Joan Winterkorn MBE, Mr Mark Storey and Mr Mark Stevens were elected to fill the trustee vacancies.

Ethics Committee

The Ethics Committee met twice in 2023, under the chairmanship of Stephen Clarke, to consider proposed donations to FNL of £25,000 and above.

Administration

Mrs Nell Hoare acts as the Charity's Secretary and Paul Celerier FCA acts as FNL's Membership Accountant. Dr Matthew Payne, Keeper of the Muniments at Westminster Abbey, kindly assists the Secretary in the role of Expert Adviser.

Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for managing the affairs of the Charity and administering its funds and assets within the framework of any general policies agreed at an Annual General Meeting.

They are responsible, in particular, for approving grants to institutions before any commitment is made. Approval is normally given at one of the regular meetings of Trustees but applications between meetings may be dealt with by email consultation. Furthermore, the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer have been empowered collectively to approve such applications for grants between meetings not exceeding £10,000.

The Trustees are also required to prepare annual financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards. In preparing those statements, the Trustees:

- select suitable accounting policies and then applies them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates which are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed – subject to any material departures that are disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going-concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charity will continue its activities.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose the financial transactions and the assets and liabilities of the Charity with reasonable accuracy. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

FUTURE PLANS

The Trustees do not expect there to be any significant change in the Charity's aims, objectives or activities in the foreseeable future.

The Charity's main objective for 2024 is to make grants from all funds of at least £250,000 excluding any special purpose grants, subject to the level of investment income to be received in 2024 not being materially less than that received in 2023.

Approved and signed on behalf of the Trustees on 13 May 2024 by:

GEORDIE GREIG	**CHARLES SEBAG-MONTEFIORE**
Chairman	**Honorary Treasurer**

Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Friends of National Libraries (the 'Charity') for the year ended 31st December 2023 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Charity's affairs as at 31st December 2023 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the trustees' report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the Charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- The Charity is required to comply with the Charity law and, based on our knowledge of its activities, we identified that the legal requirement to accurately account for restricted funds was of key significance.
- We gained an understanding of how the Charity complied with its legal and regulatory framework, including the requirement to comply with the Charity SORP, through discussions with management and a review of the documented policies, procedures and controls.
- The audit team which is experienced in the audit of charities, considered the Charity's susceptibility to material misstatement and how fraud may occur. Our considerations included the risk of management override.
- Our approach was to check that all income was properly identified and separately accounted for and to ensure that only valid and appropriate expenditure was charged to the Charity's funds. This included reviewing journal adjustments and unusual transactions.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of Our Report

This report is made solely to the Charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken, so that we might state to the Charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Charity and the Charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

KNOX CROPPER LLP | Chartered Accountants | Statutory Auditors

65 Leadenhall Street | London | EC3A 2AD

15 May 2024

Knox Cropper is eligible for appointment as auditor of the Charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total 2023	Total 2022
		£	£	£	£	£
Income from:						
donations and legacies	2	103,577	250,000	–	353,577	1,781,442
investments	3	176,176	54,718	–	230,894	197,785
Total		279,753	304,718	–	584,471	1,979,227
Expenditure on:						
grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bookbindings	4	181,820	79,841	–	261,661	1,351,355
raising funds	5	103,053	3,281	9,053	115,387	75,751
Total		284,873	83,122	9,053	377,048	1,427,106
Operating result		(5,120)	221,596	(9,053)	207,423	552,121
Net gains/(losses) on investments	7	–	34,141	101,310	135,451	(468,677)
Net income/(expenditure)		(5,120)	255,737	92,257	342,874	83,444
Transfers between funds		5,120	316	(5,436)	–	–
Net movement in funds		–	256,053	86,821	342,874	83,444
Reconciliation of funds						
Total funds brought forward		–	1,786,030	3,961,501	5,747,531	5,664,087
Total funds carried forward		–	2,042,083	4,048,324	6,090,407	5,747,531

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	7	5,143,989	5,020,645
Current assets			
Debtors	8	106,932	16,178
Cash at bank		890,508	808,544
Total current assets		997,441	824,722
Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	51,023	97,836
Net current assets		946,418	726,886
Total net assets		6,090,407	5,747,531
Representing			
The funds of the charity	10		
Unrestricted income fund:			
Operating fund	11	–	–
Restricted income funds:			
Philip Larkin Fund	12	323,479	322,319
Unwin Fund	13	247,218	–
B H Breslauer Fund	14	29,894	57,364
John R Murray Fund	15	1,441,492	1,406,347
		2,042,083	1,786,030
Endowment funds:			
Expendable	16	2,409,322	2,322,500
Permanent	17	1,639,001	1,639,001
		4,048,324	3,961,501
Total funds	18	6,090,407	5,747,531

Approved by the Executive Committee on 13 May 2024 and signed on its behalf by

GEORDIE GREIG
Chairman

CHARLES SEBAG-MONTEFIORE
Honorary Treasurer

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash flow from operating activities		
net income/(expenditure) for the year – see page 134	342,874	83,444
Adjustments for:		
(gains)/losses on investments	(135,451)	468,677
income from investments	(230,894)	(197,785)
increase/(decrease) in commitments to make grants	(37,133)	(10,084,423)
(increase)/decrease in income tax recoverable	(754)	11,837
changes in other debtors and creditors	(99,680)	4,675,655
net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	(161,038)	(5,042,595)
Cash flows from investing activities		
income from investments	230,894	197,785
proceeds from sale of investments	12,107	375,986
purchase of investments	–	(1,374,209)
deposited with investment manager pending investment	–	–
net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities	243,002	(800,438)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	81,964	(5,843,033)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	808,544	6,651,577
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	890,508	808,544

Movement in Net Funds

	Cash at bank £	Cash held by Investment Managers £	Total £
As at 1 January 2023	806,816	1,728	808,544
Movement	78,894	3,070	81,964
As at 31 December 2023	885,710	4,797	890,508

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2023

1. **Accounting policies**

a) Basis of accounting

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts. They have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) Second Edition issued in October 2019 and the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102 March 2018) and the Charities Act 2011.

The accounts have been prepared to give a 'true and fair view' and have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a 'true and fair view'. This departure involved following Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) rather than the Accounting and Reporting by Charities Statement of Recommended Practice effective from 1st April 2005 which has since been withdrawn.

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor a significant risk that uncertainty over estimates made for the purpose of these financial statements may cause a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities.

The functional currency is the £ Sterling.

The charity is a public benefit entity.

b) Income

Membership subscriptions (including life subscriptions) are recognised in the year in which they fall due.

Grants receivable to defray expenditure incurred over a specified period are apportioned over the relevant period.

Legacies are recognised in the period in which they are received or when receipt is otherwise probable.

Other income is recognised in the period in which it relates.

Donations for which no requirements are specified by the donor are recorded through the Operating fund or one of the Endowment funds, as appropriate.

c) Expenditure

Expenditure is allocated between charitable activities, raising funds and support costs.

Expenditure on charitable activities comprises grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bindings, and for support for the digitisation of and open access to manuscripts which, together with support costs, are charged to the appropriate fund when they have been committed to the intended recipient.

Support costs are those costs which are not attributable to a single activity but provide the necessary organisational support for all the Charity's activities. They comprise governance costs associated with constitutional and statutory requirements: the costs of the annual report and the annual general meeting are allocated to the cost of raising funds and all other support costs are allocated equally between the cost of grants to institutions and the cost of raising funds. The amounts concerned are allocated between the charity's funds respectively in proportion to the number of grants committed and the number of receipts of voluntary income (other than receipts for the permanent endowment funds).

d) Investments

Investments are stated in the balance sheet at their market value on the balance sheet date. The resultant unrealised surplus or deficit is recognised in the fund to which the investments have been allocated.

	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total 2023	Total 2022
	£	£	£	£	£
2. Income from donations and legacies					
Grants receivable					
for the Unwin Fund	–	250,000	–	250,000	–
for Charlotte Brontë's Little Book	–	–	–	–	703,292
for the John R Murray Fund	–	–	–	–	1,000,000
for the Prince of Wales Fund	–	–	–	–	–
	–	250,000	–	250,000	1,703,292
Membership subscriptions					
annual membership	40,053	–	–	40,053	29,280
life membership	1,200	–	–	1,200	4,800
income tax recovered on subscriptions	5,378	–	–	5,378	4,861
	46,631	–	–	46,631	38,941
Other donations and legacies	55,554	–	–	55,554	39,180
Other income	1,392	–	–	1,392	29
	103,577	250,000	–	353,577	1,781,442
3. Income from investments					
distributions from investments	162,282	54,688	–	216,970	193,906
interest on bank balances and deposits	13,894	30	–	13,924	3,879
	176,176	54,718	–	230,894	197,785
4. Grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bookbindings					
from unrestricted funds for the purchase of books and manuscripts	180,389	–	–	180,389	217,203
from the Philip Larkin Fund for the purchase of modern literary archives and manuscripts	–	20,000	–	20,000	1,736
from the John R Murray Fund for the purchase of manuscripts and archives	–	29,500	–	29,500	105,128
from the B H Breslauer Fund for the purchase of printed books and bookbindings	–	27,470	–	27,470	45,548
from the Unwin Fund for the purchase of printed books and manuscripts	–	2,782	–	2,782	–
from restricted grants for Charlotte Brontë's Little Book	–	–	–	–	950,270
from special purpose income received in 2021	–	–	–	–	30,000
total of direct costs	180,389	79,752	–	260,141	1,349,885
support costs (see note 6)	1,431	89	–	1,520	1,470
	181,820	79,841	–	261,661	1,351,355

Details of the grants made are set out on pages 14 to 117.

	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total 2023	Total 2022
	£	£	£	£	£
5. Expenditure on raising funds					
consultants' fees and expenses	52,856	–	–	52,856	29,341
investment manager's charges	–	3,055	9,052	12,108	13,225
Blavatnik Honresfield book	23,782	–	–	23,782	–
other direct costs	10,129	226	–	10,355	14,874
total of direct costs	86,767	3,281	9,053	99,101	57,440
support costs (see note 6)	16,286	–	–	16,286	18,311
	103,053	3,281	9,053	115,387	75,751

6. Support costs

	2023	2022
	£	£
governance costs:		
annual report	13,360	12,145
annual general meeting	1,406	4,696
audit fee	3,040	2,940
other	–	–
	17,806	19,781

Support costs were allocated in 2023 as set out in note 1(c), as follows:

	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total 2023	Total 2022
	£	£	£	£	£
grants to institutions (note 4)	1,520	–	–	1,520	1,470
raising funds (note 5)	16,286	–	–	16,286	18,311
	17,806	–	–	17,806	19,781

7. Investments

The Charity's investment portfolio consists of a single holding in the Cazenove Responsible Multi-Asset Fund, a long term investment fund with a diversified strategy investing in equities, bonds, property and alternative assets. The Fund aims to provide income and capital growth in excess of the Consumer Price Index + 4% per annum (net of fees) over rolling ten-year periods. The portfolio as at 31 December 2023 is summarised in the following tables:

	Cost	*Market value*	*Prospective annual income*	*Yield*
	£	£	£	£
Multi-asset funds	5,486,971	5,143,989	216,713	4.21%
Other investments	–	–	–	0.00%
	5,486,971	5,143,989	216,713	4.21%

	2023	2022
Movements in year:	£	£
Market value at start of year	5,020,645	4,491,099
Cost of purchases	–	1,374,209
Proceeds of sale	(12,107)	(375,986)
Realised gains/(losses)	58	15,440
Unrealised gains/(losses)	135,393	(484,117)
Prior year adjustment	–	–
Movement in year	123,344	529,546
Market value at end of year	5,143,989	5,020,645

	2023	2022
	£	£
8. Debtors		
income tax recoverable	6,932	6,178
other debtors	100,000	10,000
	106,933	16,178

	2023	2022
	£	£
9. Creditors: amounts payable within one year		
commitments to make grants	45,782	82,915
other creditors and accrued charges	5,241	14,921
	51,023	97,836

10. The funds of the Charity

Operating fund
The operating fund is an unrestricted income fund which records all the income and expenditure of the Charity that is not subject to a restriction imposed by a donor or is more appropriately credited or charged to one of the endowment funds. The income of the operating fund may therefore be expended without restriction in furtherance of the Charity's objectives. To the extent that the operating fund incurs a deficit, it is made good by a transfer from the general endowment fund and any surplus is transferred to that fund.

Restricted funds
The Philip Larkin Fund, the John R Murray Fund, the B H Breslauer Fund and the Unwin Fund may also be expended, but for restricted purposes. The Philip Larkin fund is restricted to the purchase of modern literary archives and manuscripts and the B H Breslauer Fund to the purchase of printed books and bookbindings. The John R Murray Fund and the Unwin Fund are identified separately, but there are no restrictions on expenditure from these funds which can be put towards the purchase of manuscripts, archives and printed books. Grants and donations received for the specific purpose of making a grant to another institution are also recorded under restricted funds.

Endowment funds
The permanent endowment funds may not be expended but the income from investing the funds is credited to the operating fund.

The general endowment fund is an expendable fund that comprises the accumulated reserves of the Charity, which may be expended without restriction in furtherance of the Charity's objectives.

	2023	2022
	£	£
11. Operating fund		
at beginning of year	–	–
income in year	279,753	233,916
expenditure in year	(284,873)	(280,858)
transfer (to)/from general endowment fund	5,120	46,942
at end of year	–	–

	2023	2022
	£	£
12. Philip Larkin Fund		
at beginning of year	322,319	346,223
income in year	13,492	12,741
expenditure in year	(20,755)	(2,662)
investment gains/(losses)	8,423	(33,983)
transfer from general endowment fund	–	–
at end of year	323,479	322,319

13. Unwin Fund		
at beginning of year	–	–
income in year	250,000	–
expenditure in year	(2,782)	-
at end of year	247,218	–

14. B H Breslauer Foundation Fund		
at beginning of year	57,364	102,912
income in year	–	–
expenditure in year	(27,470)	(45,548)
transfer from general endowment fund	–	–
at end of year	29,894	57,364

15. John R Murray Fund		
at beginning of year	1,406,347	779,088
income in year	41,227	1,029,277
expenditure in year	(31,800)	(356,353)
investment gains/(losses)	25,718	(45,665)
at end of year	1,441,492	1,406,347

16. Expendable endowment fund		
General fund		
at beginning of year	2,322,500	2,766,863
expenditure in year	(9,053)	(11,075)
investment gains/(losses)	101,310	(389,028)
transfer from/(to) operating fund	(5,436)	(44,260)
transfer (to) restricted funds	–	–
at end of year	2,409,323	2,322,500

17. Permanent endowment funds

	Prince of Wales Fund £	Golden Jubilee Appeal Fund £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
at beginning of year	1,540,283	98,718	1,639,001	1,639,001
received in year	–	–	–	–
at end of year	1,540,283	98,718	1,639,001	1,639,001

18. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Investments £	Net current assets £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Unrestricted fund	–	–	–	–
Restricted funds:				
Philip Larkin Fund	319,863	3,616	323,479	322,319
John R Murray Fund	976,712	464,780	1,441,492	1,406,347
B H Breslauer Fund	–	29,894	29,894	57,364
Unwin Fund	–	247,218	247,218	–
	1,296,575	745,508	2,042,083	1,786,030
Endowment funds:	3,847,414	200,910	4,048,324	3,961,501
	5,143,989	946,418	6,090,407	5,747,531

19. Comparative Statement of Financial Activities for 2022

The table below is given in compliance with the new SORP requirements in order to provide the split between the operating and endowment funds for the previous year, 2022.

	Note	Unrestricted fund 2022 £	Restricted funds 2022 £	Endowment funds 2022 £	Total funds 2022 £
Income from:					
donations and legacies	2	78,150	1,703,292	–	1,781,442
investments	3	155,766	42,019	–	197,785
Total		233,916	1,745,311	–	1,979,227
Expenditure on:					
grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bookbindings	4	218,587	1,132,768	–	1,351,355
raising funds	5	62,271	2,405	11,075	75,751
Total		280,858	1,135,173	11,075	1,427,106
Operating result		(46,942)	610,138	(11,075)	552,121
Net gains/(losses) on investments	7	–	(79,649)	(389,028)	(468,677)
Net income/(expenditure)		(46,942)	530,489	(400,103)	83,444
Transfers between funds		46,942	(2,682)	(44,260)	–
Net movement in funds		–	527,807	(444,363)	83,444
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		–	1,258,223	4,405,864	5,664,087
Total funds carried forward		–	1,786,030	3,961,501	5,747,531

20. Transactions with trustees and connected parties

The trustees received no remuneration or reimbursement of expenses.

Certain trustees, or persons or charitable organisations connected with them, made donations to the Charity of £5,000 during the year (2022: £2,500).

www.fnl.org.uk

Registered Charity number 313020

A Survey of Upper house Farm Lying in the Parish of Basildon in the County of Berks, the Estate of William Rawstorn Esqr.

Note Against the Letter A Stands the Content of Arable land, & and against S Stands the Content of the Shares And underneath stands the Total of the same Field. For the Common Field, & Common meadow Land See the Field Book.



MISSALE ROMANVM

Ex decreto sacrosancti Concilij Tridentini restitutum,

Pii V. Pont. Max. iussu editum;

Joan: ET Hudd:

Clementis VIII. auctoritate recognitum.



LVTETIÆ PARISIORVM,
Apud Societatem Typographicam Librorum Officij Ecclesiastici, ex Decreto Concilij Tridentini.
De licentia superiorem.

M. DC. XXIII.

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Friends of the Nations' Libraries

England & Wales - Charity number 313020

Accounts

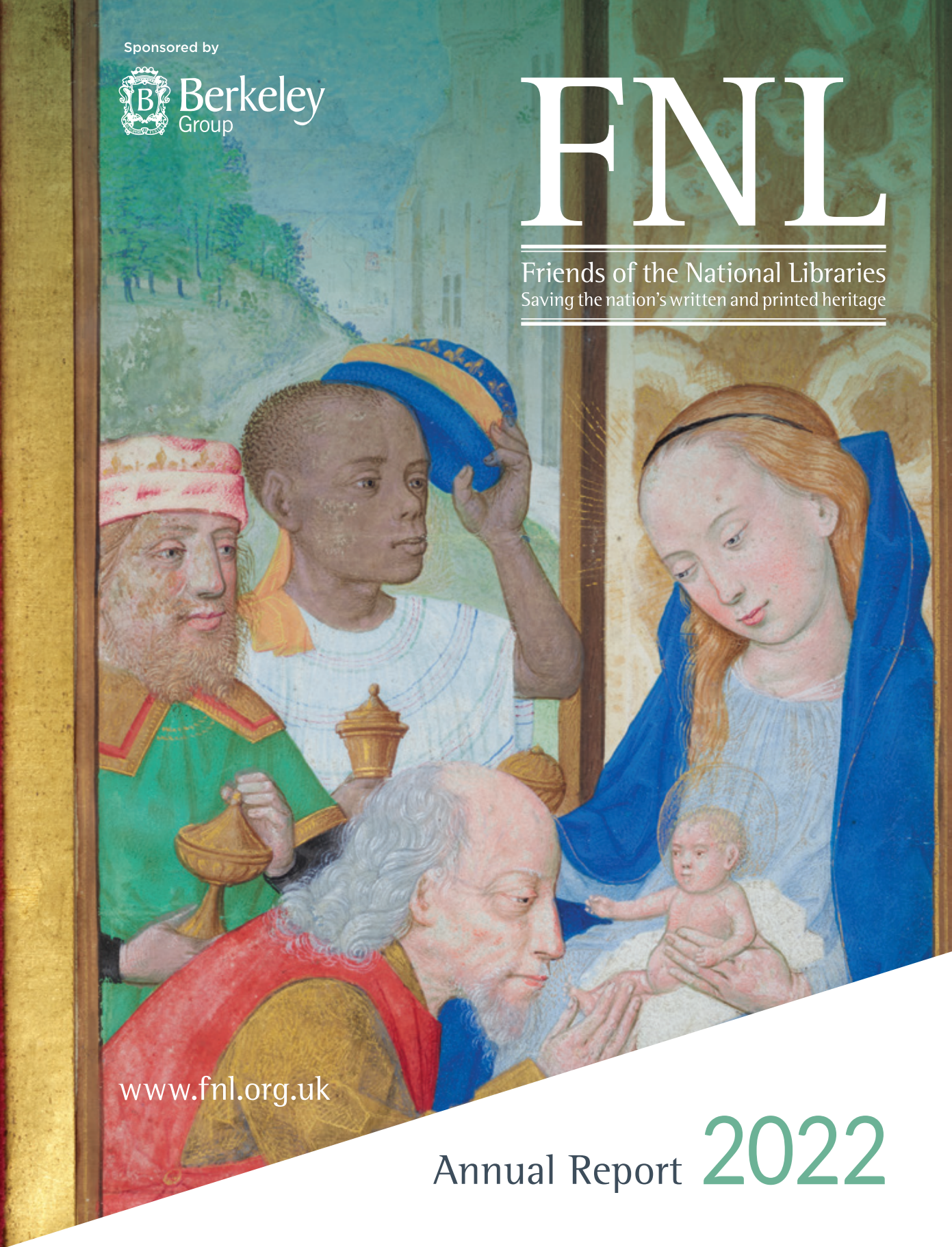
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Friends of the National Libraries

Saving the nation's written and printed heritage



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Annual Report 2022

we go down again in a few weeks—
I can't keep away from the glorious old
melting pot though I shall never be
a politician and the utmost I can
get will be a few short stories. But you
can bet I will greatly sweat over
those yarns and do my level best
to make 'em good for my own purposes
which (whisper low) are not purely
literary and are not bounded by
the desire (which I think simply
beastly) of "making my reputation."
I too want to help the Idea. Don't
it a blessing that Ideas are so
much bigger and better and higher
and holier than the men we have
to knock the noggins into or the vessel
that holds 'em.
Incidentally there is the little
matter of Farm Reform. My
three months at the Mount Nelson
(Balzac & Zola together might have
described it) among the young
women at the base who influenced
the old women at the front were
revelations first and second of
an appalling kind

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Annual Report 2022

Administrative Information

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Founded 1931 | Registered Charity Number: 313020

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Chairman: Mr Geordie Greig

Honorary Treasurer: Mr Charles Sebag-Montefiore FSA, FCA

Secretary: Mrs Nell Hoare MBE FSA FMA FIIC

Membership Accountant: Mr Paul Celerier FCA

Honorary Expert Adviser: Dr Matthew Payne FSA

Trustees

Ex-officio

Mr Pedr ap Llwyd
Librarian, National Library of Wales

Dr Jessica Gardner
University Librarian, University of Cambridge

Sir Roland Keating
Chief Executive, British Library

Mr Richard Ovenden OBE FSA
Bodley's Librarian, Bodleian Libraries

Mrs Amina Shah FRSE
National Librarian, National Library of Scotland

Post vacant
Secretary, Historical Manuscripts Commission

Elected

Mrs Joanna Barker MBE
Mrs Mary Gibson
Mr Richard Linenthal FSA
Mr Peter Mimpriss
Mr Christopher Whittick FSA
Mr Stephen Clarke FSA
Mrs Sybil Kretzmer
Mrs Natalie Livingstone
Mrs Alexandra Sitwell

Scottish Representative

Dr Iain Gordon Brown FSA, FRSE

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Tribute to James Stitt

James Graham Stitt, who died on 1 March 2022 aged 81, was a true friend of the FNL over a considerable period of time. He first became a Trustee in 1996 and served in this role for twelve years spread over four terms of office between 1996-1998, 2002-2004, 2009-2011 and 2013-2015. As well as commenting on proposed grants for acquisitions, the raison d'être of FNL, James gave his expertise from the world of stock market investment in assessing the performance of the fund managers engaged to manage the FNL's portfolio. He was popular as a Trustee and as a member: he and his partner Neville Bass regularly participated in the visits to libraries organised by FNL.

FNL was not his only charitable endeavour. As with FNL, he served several terms as a Trustee of the London Library beginning in the mid-1990s. He was a member of the Audit and Investment Committees and served as its Honorary Treasurer for six years between 2003 and 2009. James was also a Trustee of the Malcolm Sargent Festival Choir and Honorary Treasurer of the Old Chiswick Preservation Society. He lived in Chiswick and was a generous host.

Before his retirement James worked as an investment director at the Clerical, Medical & General Life Insurance Company, then headquartered at 15 St James's Square, next door to the London Library, in a handsome house designed by James 'Athenian' Stuart in 1774-75 for Thomas Anson of Shugborough.

James was elected to Brooks's in 1981, where he enjoyed the company of other members and played bridge. He was a very popular member who served as a member of the Election Committee and as a Manager, each for the standard term of three years. Additionally he gave his professional expertise as chairman of the Pension Fund Trustees for ten years.

In addition to serving twelve years as a Trustee of FNL, his final benefaction was a generous legacy of £10,000 in his will. This provides us with the opportunity of acknowledging our grateful thanks for all that James has done for the charity, where he is much missed.



James Stitt. Image by Francis Bauer.

Annual Report for 2022

The year of 2021 was much occupied with the exceptional campaign to save the Blavatnik Honresfield Library for the nation, with FNL reaching the fundraising target of £15m before the end of the year. The distribution of this extraordinary collection of manuscripts and books to nearly 70 national, university and other libraries across the UK was a major task for the year of 2022.

A second exceptional opportunity arose early in 2022 when FNL was offered the chance to save for the nation the last of Charlotte Brontë's 'little books' that was still in privately owned: 'A Book of Ryhme's' [sic]. FNL was given a short period of exclusivity and successfully raised the $1.25m needed to acquire the miniature manuscript. FNL has donated it to the Brontë Parsonage Museum (see page 14), where it joins their existing collection of little books, augmented by the seven further little books from the Blavatnik Honresfield Library that FNL donated to the joint ownership of the Brontë Parsonage Museum, the British Library and the Brotherton Library.

The success of our appeal was thanks to the enormous generosity of many funders (see page 121), in particular the Murray family and the Garfield Weston Foundation.

Our normal programme of acquisition grants continued alongside these two exceptional projects.

In all 60 grants were offered during 2022. Not all the recipients were successful at auction, with the result that 51 grants were made in the year. These grants amounted to just under £250,000 (excluding the significant contribution from FNL's funds to the 'little book' mentioned above). These grants enabled the acquisition of collections valued at over £2.3m. Twenty grants were made to county archive services, seven to universities, six to non-national museums, ten to specialist libraries and eight to national libraries.

Of these, 48 grants are reported here; three acquisitions were not completed by the end of 2022 so, whilst they is accounted for in this year, they will be reported upon in the 2023 Annual Report. In addition, we report on one grant awarded in 2021 following completion of the purchase.



The title page of 'A Book of Ryhme's' by Charlotte Brontë. © Yorkshire Post Newspapers.



PRINCIPAL GRANTS FROM THE OPERATING FUND

Thirty-seven grants were committed or paid for from FNL's Operating Fund during 2022, the largest of which were two grants of £20,000. One was awarded to the Victoria & Albert Museum for an **archive of 700 design drawings for metalwork, furniture and stained glass by Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin (1812–1852)**. The second will, as noted above, be reported upon in the 2023 Annual Report.

A grant of £15,000 enabled the Brotherton Library to acquire the **archive of the Peepal Tree Press**, founded in Leeds in 1985, the world's leading publisher of Caribbean and Black British writing. Architectural drawings with a literary connection, **Thomas Hardy's architectural drawings of Athelhampton/Admiston Church 1861**, were acquired by Dorset History Centre thanks to a grant of £4,250. Other literary acquisitions were supported with smaller grants: a collection of **letters, photographs and ephemera (1886-1955) largely pertaining to Jane and May Morris** (Society of Antiquaries, Kelmscott Manor); **letters written by Rudyard Kipling to Edmund Garrett, 1899-1904** (University of Sussex), and ***Richard Jefferies, His Life and Work, 1909*, by Edward Thomas** (Edward Thomas Study Centre, Petersfield Museum).

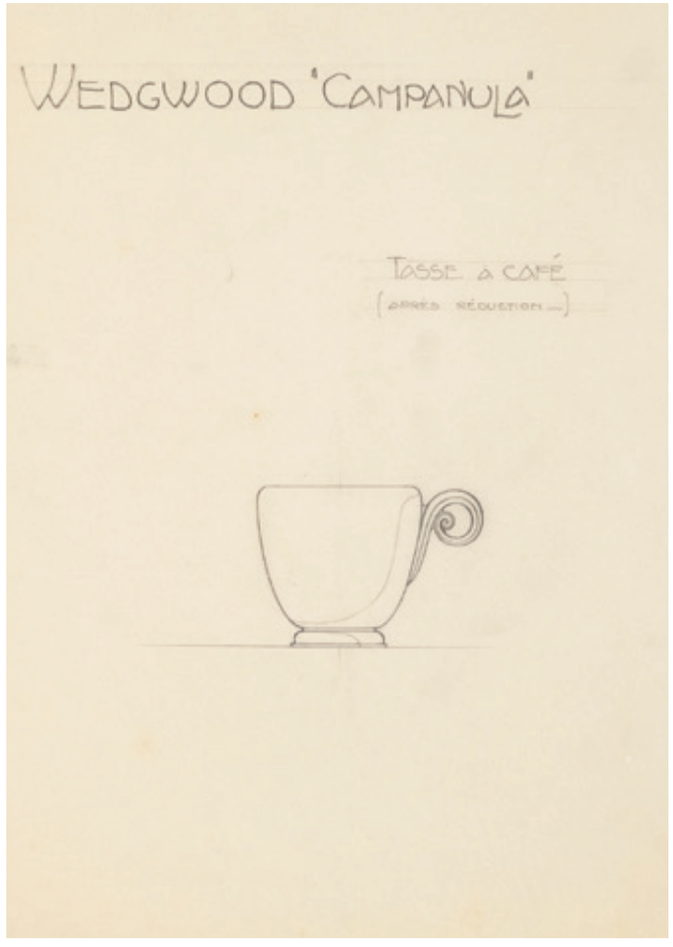
Thomas Lupton's *A thousand notable things of sundrie sorts* (1631), an exciting new volume from the library of Frances Wolfreston (1607-1677), was acquired by the Bodleian Library with a grant of £6,000. The Bodleian also received a grant of £10,000 helping it to reunite **two miniatures** removed, prior to the library's ownership, from the lavishly illustrated **Hours of Louis Quarré (after 1488)**.

Design for Altar Cross with Two Flanking Angels. © Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

A number of grants supported the acquisition of material of political, military and social historical interest, including: **the records of York Street Chapel & Robert Browning Settlement, Walworth, c. 1790-1929** (£4,000 to Southwark Archives); **William Dodd's *Convict's Address to his Unhappy Brethren*, 1777** (£1,500 to Dr Johnson's House); the **accounts of Edward Russell, 1st Earl of Orford, as Treasurer to the Navy, 1689-1699** (£2,000 to Berkshire Record Office) and a **notebook compiled by David Lloyd George during the 1910 General Election campaign** (£800 to the National Library of Wales).

Each year we support many acquisitions by county archives of material relating to their localities. On occasion the material in a single lot may be relevant to more than one county archive, as was the case with a **collection of nine medieval deeds (c.1250-1463)** acquired by West Sussex Record Office (WSRO). A welcome collaborative approach was taken. WSRO was awarded a FNL grant to cover the full cost of the lot. They then retained one deed for their own collection and donated eight to: Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies, the South West Heritage Trust, Hampshire Archives and Local Studies, Essex Record Office, Berkshire Record Office, Hampshire Archives and Local Studies, West Yorkshire Archives Service and Suffolk Archives. Thus, thanks to some lateral thinking, one FNL grant of £7,500 benefitted nine county archive services – an excellent outcome!





Fourteen other grants enabled the acquisition important local material. Among these were: material from the **archive of Dickson, Archer and Thorp, solicitors of Alnwick, Northumberland, 1768** (£7,500 to Northumberland Archives); **Proctor's accounts for St Bartholomew's Hospital, Newbury, 1624-1696** (£2,500 to Berkshire Record Office) the **Brocklehurst Estate Archive** (£1,460 to Cheshire Archives); **manuscript land survey of the manors of Melbury and Fontmell Magna, 1774** (£1,104 to Dorset History Centre); **documents relating to the sale and development of land at Brighton, 1797-1822** (£621 to East Sussex, Brighton & Hove Record Office).

We also report here on a grant of £3,500 that was awarded in 2021, to the Victoria and Albert Museum for the acquisition **ten preparatory drawings by Paul Follot (1877-1941) for a Wedgwood tea and coffee set**, the purchase having been finalised during 2022.

Above: Preparatory design drawing for 'Campanula' teacup, c. 1923, Paul Follot for Wedgwood, pencil on tracing paper. © Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

Left: Volumes in the York Street Chapel and Robert Browning Settlement collection. © Southwark Archives.

PRINCIPAL GRANTS FROM THE JOHN R MURRAY FUND

Thanks to the great generosity of the Murray family, the John R Murray Fund was established in 2021.

An extraordinarily generous £250,000 was contributed from the John R Murray Fund to the acquisition of **Charlotte Brontë's 'little book', 'A Book of Ryhme's'** [sic], written in 1829 when Charlotte was 13 years old (see page 14). This was the joint largest contribution to the $1.25m required for the little book and its donation was a key to our ultimate success in raising the funds needed.

In addition, nine grants, to a total value of £105,128 were made from the John R Murray Fund during 2022.

Three of these grants were for £20,000, including one to Kent History and Library Centre for their ambitious acquisition of a **collection of deeds and documents relating to Kent (1264-1654)**. There was a strong scientific theme to grants made from the fund, including one for £20,000 to the Oxford University Museum of Natural History for their acquisition of the **archive of William Buckland (1784-1856)**, the geologist who was also a hugely influential figure in academia, politics, science and religion. The **autograph draft manuscript of the memoirs of Caroline Herschel (1750-1848)** was bought by the Herschel Museum of Astronomy, Bath, thanks to a grant of £20,000. Herschel was the first woman to be paid as a professional astronomer in the UK; her memoirs were published by John Murray in 1876.

Another major grant, of £14,325, was awarded to the UK Hydrographic Office Archive for the acquisition of a **chart of HMS Investigator's voyage in 1850/51** during which the North West Passage was discovered. There is a pleasing link to a grant, awarded by FNL in 2012 to Norfolk Record Office, for the archive of Captain Samuel Gurney Cresswell (1827-67). Within that collection is a painting by Cresswell of HMS Investigator cutting through the ice (page 94).

A copy of the suppressed edition of **Richard Ford's *A Handbook for Travellers in Spain***, published by John Murray in 1844, inscribed by the author to Sir William Stirling Maxwell and containing an informative letter, was acquired by the National Gallery Research Centre thanks to a grant of £8,000 from the John R Murray Fund.



Mary Morland, watercolour of a cuttlefish, c. 1817, from her notebook of specimens which is in the William Buckland archive. Courtesy of Oxford University Museum of Natural History.

GRANTS FROM THE B H BRESLAUER FOUNDATION FUND

Five grants to a total value of £45,548 were awarded from the B H Breslauer Foundation Fund. The largest of these was £20,000 to Edinburgh University towards their purchase, after an export stop by the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art, of a **rare early 17th-century manuscript of Italian and French lute music, c1620**.

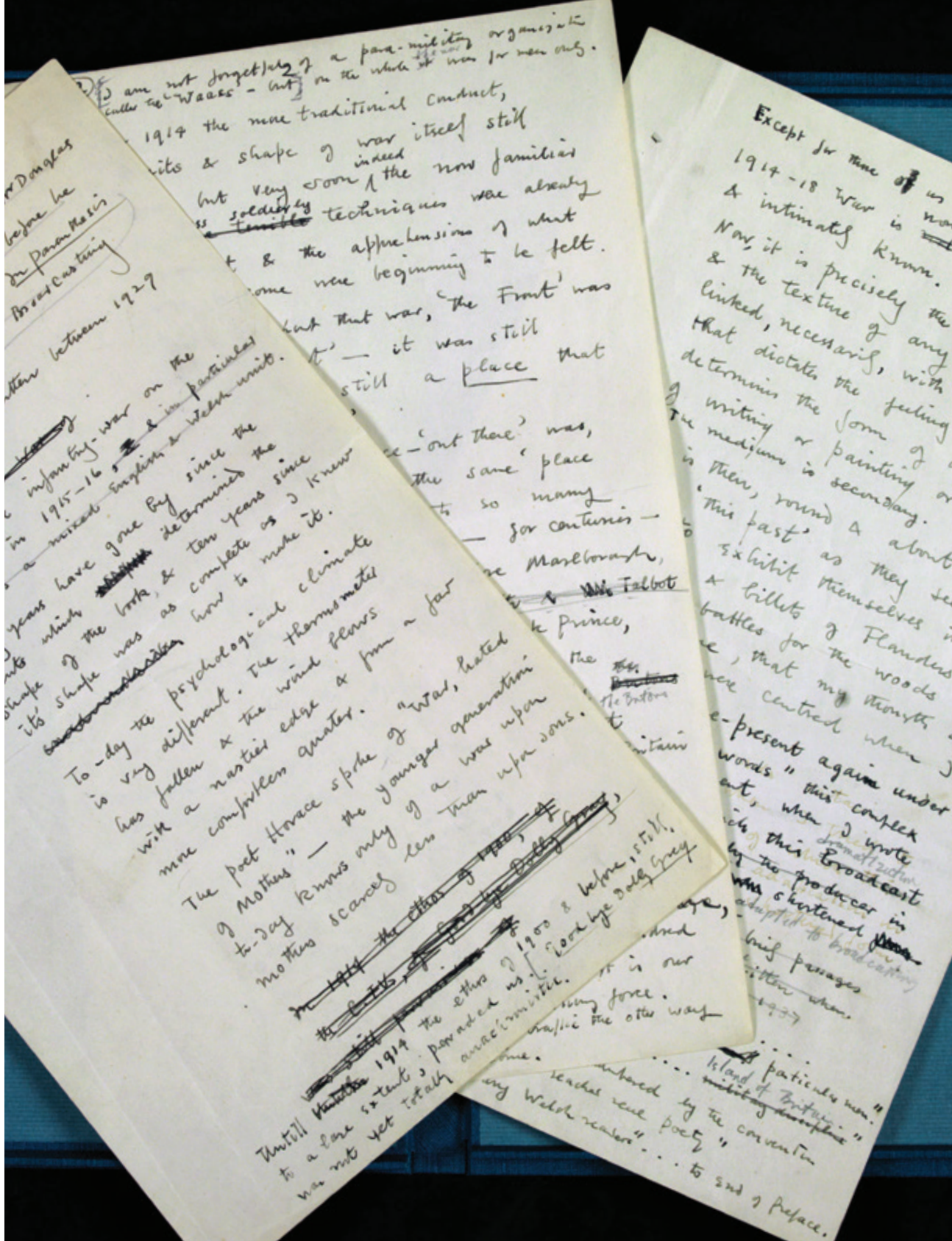
Two grants of £10,000 were awarded. The first enabled Cambridge University Library to acquire **Daniel Waterland's *A Vindication of Christ's Divinity* (1719)**; this important copy is interleaved and heavily annotated by Samuel Clarke (1675-1729). The second helped the Keats-Shelley Memorial Association to acquire **Vincenzo da Filicaja's *Poesie Toscane* (1812)**, which bears an inscription from Percy Bysshe Shelley to Claire Clairmont.

A grant of £3,048 enabled the John Rylands Library to acquire a **manuscript copy of 'Speculum humanae salvationis' (c.1780)**, it is an important addition to the John Rylands collection, enhancing the study of the blockbook. Finally, a grant of £2,500 helped the National Library of Scotland acquire **Poems and religious writings (c.1719) of Reverend Robert Blair (1699-1746)**. This manuscript volume represents the single biggest collection of Blair's poetry and religious writings found to date, all of which are unpublished.

GRANT FROM THE PHILIP LARKIN FUND

One grant was awarded from the Philip Larkin Fund during the year. A grant of £1,736 enabled the National Library of Wales to acquire an uncorrected proof copy of **David Jones (1895-1974), *In Parenthesis* (1937)**, together with a three-page holograph 'Introduction' to the November 1946 BBC production of *In Parenthesis*.

Details of all grants awarded may be found in the following pages; where items were acquired at auction the all-in cost of the purchase is given rather than the hammer price.



Introduction to *In Parenthesis*. David Jones, 1946. Courtesy of the National Library of Wales.

Acquisitions by Gift and Purchase

FOR THE BRONTË PARSONAGE MUSEUM

Autograph manuscript: Charlotte Brontë's 'A Book of Ryhme's' [sic], 17 December 1829. Bought from James Cummins Rare Books in New York for $1.25 million by the Friends of the National Libraries and donated to the Brontë Parsonage Museum.

Ann Dinsdale, Principal Curator, writes: The year of 2022 turned out to be a significant one in the history of the Brontë Parsonage Museum. Following the excitement of the Friends of the National Libraries' acquisition of the Blavatnik Honresfield Library, and the donation of important manuscripts and printed books to the Museum, Parsonage staff were alerted to the sale of another important Brontë item about to take place in New York.

This was 'A Book of Ryhme's' by Charlotte Brontë, sold by nobody and printed by herself', dated 17 December 1829. This miniature manuscript contains ten unpublished poems, all penned by 13-year-old Charlotte in minuscule writing and then hand-stitched into brown paper covers to form a book. The Brontë Parsonage Museum is the major world repository of Brontë manuscripts and holds a collection of the famous little books produced by Charlotte and her brother Branwell. Their minute scale and miniature details such as title pages and advertisements, make these little manuscripts particularly memorable and iconic items. Together, they chart the evolving saga of the Brontës' imaginary worlds and Charlotte Brontë's development as a writer.



The title page of 'A Book of Ryhme's'. © Clark Hodgin.

In an introduction to the poems, Charlotte writes that the following are 'Attempts at rhyming of an inferior nature it must be acknowledged but they are nevertheless my best'. Despite her disparaging remarks, Charlotte included the tiny volume in her *Catalogue of my Books,* compiled in 1830, and we know that she originally considered her true vocation lay in poetry. In 1836, at the age of 20, Charlotte wrote to the Poet Laureate, Robert Southey, seeking an opinion of her poems. Her letter has not survived but Southey's response makes it clear that she had told him of her desire 'to be for ever known' as a poet. Although Southey took the trouble to respond to Charlotte's letter, his advice was not encouraging; 'Literature cannot be the business of a woman's life: & it ought not to be.' Charlotte kept Southey's letter for the rest of her life but fortunately she did not heed his advice. Her first venture into publishing was a collaboration with her sisters, *Poems* by Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell, which sold only two copies. It was at this point that the sisters turned to novel writing. In 1847, Charlotte's *Jane Eyre* was published to instant acclaim, once again under her 'Bell' pseudonym.

After the deaths of all the Brontës, the ' Book of Ryhyme's' travelled from Haworth to Banagher, in Ireland, with Charlotte's widower, Arthur Bell Nicholls. Many of the other Brontë manuscripts he had retained were eventually handed over to the bibliographer and book collector, Thomas James Wise, but possibly this little book held a special appeal for Nicholls. He never parted with it and it was only after his death that it was included in the second sale of the Nicholls collection, held at Sotheby's in 1914. Two years later it turned up in a sale at the Walpole Galleries in New York then disappeared from view until the announcement earlier this year that it was to be sold by James Cummins Rare Books in New York. The Friends of the National Libraries mounted an extraordinarily impressive fundraising campaign and in just a few weeks had raised $1.25 million to purchase the little book, which they have donated to the Brontë Parsonage Museum.

On 29 July 2022, a special reception to celebrate the little book's arrival from New York was held in the book-lined offices of Maggs Bros. in Bloomsbury. Displayed in a central glass case, the little book was an object of wonderment. Henry Wessells of James Cummins Rare Books was present along with many of the donors and representatives of FNL, who listened as Isabel Adomakoh Young read a selection of poems from the tiny volume. Three days later, on Yorkshire Day, the manuscript arrived in Haworth and will be on display at the Parsonage from July 2023 until the end of the year.





Henry Wessells of James Cummins Rare Books, brought the tiny manuscript from New York and presented it to Ann Dinsdale on 'Yorkshire Day', 1st August 2022. Images courtesy of the Brontë Parsonage Museum.
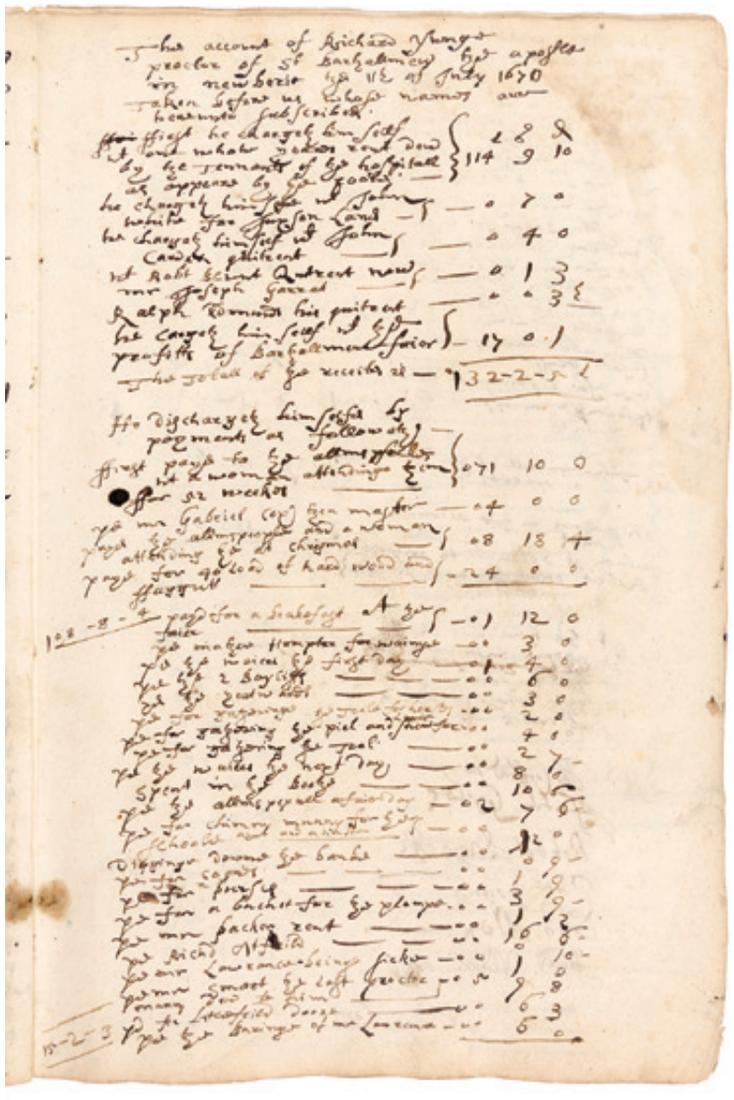
FOR BERKSHIRE RECORD OFFICE, READING

1. Proctors' account book for St Bartholomew's Hospital, Newbury, Berkshire, 1624-1697, together with three deeds for properties in Northbrook Street, Newbury, 1689, 1733 and 1796. Bought from Dominic Winter Auctions for £2,849 (15 June 2022, Lot 237), with the aid of a grant of £2,500 from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Mark Stevens, County Archivist, writes: This account book relates to an ancient charity within the town of Newbury, Berkshire. The Hospital of St Bartholomew is first recorded in 1215, when King John granted it the right to hold a two-day fair. The hospital was an almshouse, though, at the Reformation, it became associated too with the town's grammar school (now a state-funded academy). By the end of the 16th century, its affairs were managed by the town's corporation, and in 1837 it was merged into the Newbury Municipal Charities. The hospital was rebuilt in 1698 and this building still stands in Argyle Road, Newbury.

The book is written in several hands, using a variety of iron gall ink recipes, and onto antique laid French paper. Several pages are corroded but the text is legible. The sections are bound onto leather thongs and the whole housed in a single sheet parchment cover, of lower grade quality and probably from an older animal. The volume measures 316mm high by 204mm wide and with a depth of 17mm.

The accounts were presented annually each March and in the name of the trustee who had been elected proctor for the year. They follow the usual form, with lines for income, mostly from rents, followed by expenditure. The charity's main expense was alms to the sick and those who cared for them, but there are also regular bills for repairs to the almshouse and the school. The trustees were drawn almost entirely from the Newbury Corporation and included the mayor and town clerk.



Detail of the Proctors' account book fro St Bartholemew's Hospital, Newbury.
Image courtesy of Berkshire Record Office.

The provenance of the book is uncertain. At some point, probably centuries ago, it was orphaned from the rest of the charity's archive, most of which survives at the Berkshire Record Office amongst the records of the Newbury Municipal Charities. Prior to deposit in the 1970s these were kept in Newbury Town Hall. They contain very few items from the 17th century, but a complete run of proctors' account books from 1700 until 1836. This earlier volume is not mentioned by any of the town's historians and appears to be previously unknown.

The accompanying deeds relate to tailors' shops on the west side of Northbrook Street, Newbury. They are seemingly unrelated to the charity. Their inclusion in the lot suggests that the account book may have been discovered amongst client papers in a legal office. Whatever its origin, it is delight to acquire it as it fills a large gap in St Bartholomew's documentary history.

2. Ten account rolls of Edward Russell, 1st Earl of Orford, as Treasurer of the Navy Royal and Marine Causes and Affairs, 1689-1699. Bought from DeWolfe and Wood Rare Books for $2,000, funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Mark Stevens, County Archivist, writes: These rolls are presumed to be personal copies of Edward Russell (1653-1727). They are formal documents, written with iron gall ink in a court hand onto parchment membranes. Each roll consists of many membranes that are sewn together. The width of the rolls is consistent, at around 330mm, though the unfurled length of each varies from 6-12m (19-41ft).

The accounts were submitted by Russell in his role as head of the Navy Pay Office. The Treasurer was a political appointment, responsible for agreeing expenditure on the Navy and ensuring bills were paid. His accounts were presented for audit purposes to the Lord High Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

Each presentation covers one financial year, from April to March, though was typically made some years afterwards. The accounts are written as a piece of continuous text, consisting of the itemised list of individual payments made by each branch of the Pay Office. Additionally, one roll is dedicated to the accounts for building 27 named ships across the period 1691-1699.

Russell died without heir. The rolls passed into the family of his mother, Penelope Hill, who was daughter of Sir Moyses Hill of Hillsborough, County Down. The Hills subsequently became Marquesses of Downshire, married into the Trumbull family, and lived at Easthampstead Park near Bracknell. And it was from Easthampstead that the rolls were first deposited in the Berkshire Record Office, in 1954, by the 7th Marquess.

There were 13 of them. In 1989, together with many other Trumbull papers, they were withdrawn from the Record Office and sold through Sotheby's. Although the diplomatic material was purchased by the British Library the remaining papers, including the rolls, were auctioned in London and acquired privately. In 2012, one of the rolls, probably number 3, fetched $2,400 in New York.



The account rolls. Courtesy of Berkshire Record Office.

Last December, these ten of those original 13 – our numbers 1, 4-8 and 10-13 – resurfaced at DeWolfe and Wood, an antiquarian book dealer in Maine, USA. We are delighted that DeWolfe and Wood's kindness, and the generosity of the FNL, has made it possible to repatriate them.

FOR BEXLEY LOCAL STUDIES AND ARCHIVE CENTRE

Manuscript will and probate (1556) of Sir John Champneys (1490-1556). Bought for £1,500 from John Drury Rare Books funded in full by a grant from Friends of the National Libraries.

Oliver Wooller, Community Archivist, writes: John Champneys was born around 1490, the son of Robert Champneys of Chew Magna in Somerset. He came to London to study at the Inns of Court and in 1514 obtained the Freedom of the City of London by joining the Skinners' Company. He then became in effect a merchant adventurer importing commodities like oil, wine, iron and alum and on one occasion sable skins. Much of his success was due to his marriage to Margaret, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Mirfine and widow of Roger Hale, a wealthy citizen and grocer, who died sometime before 1515. After Margaret Champneys' death John married Meriel Barratt, daughter of John Barratt of Belhouse in Essex. She died in 1534.

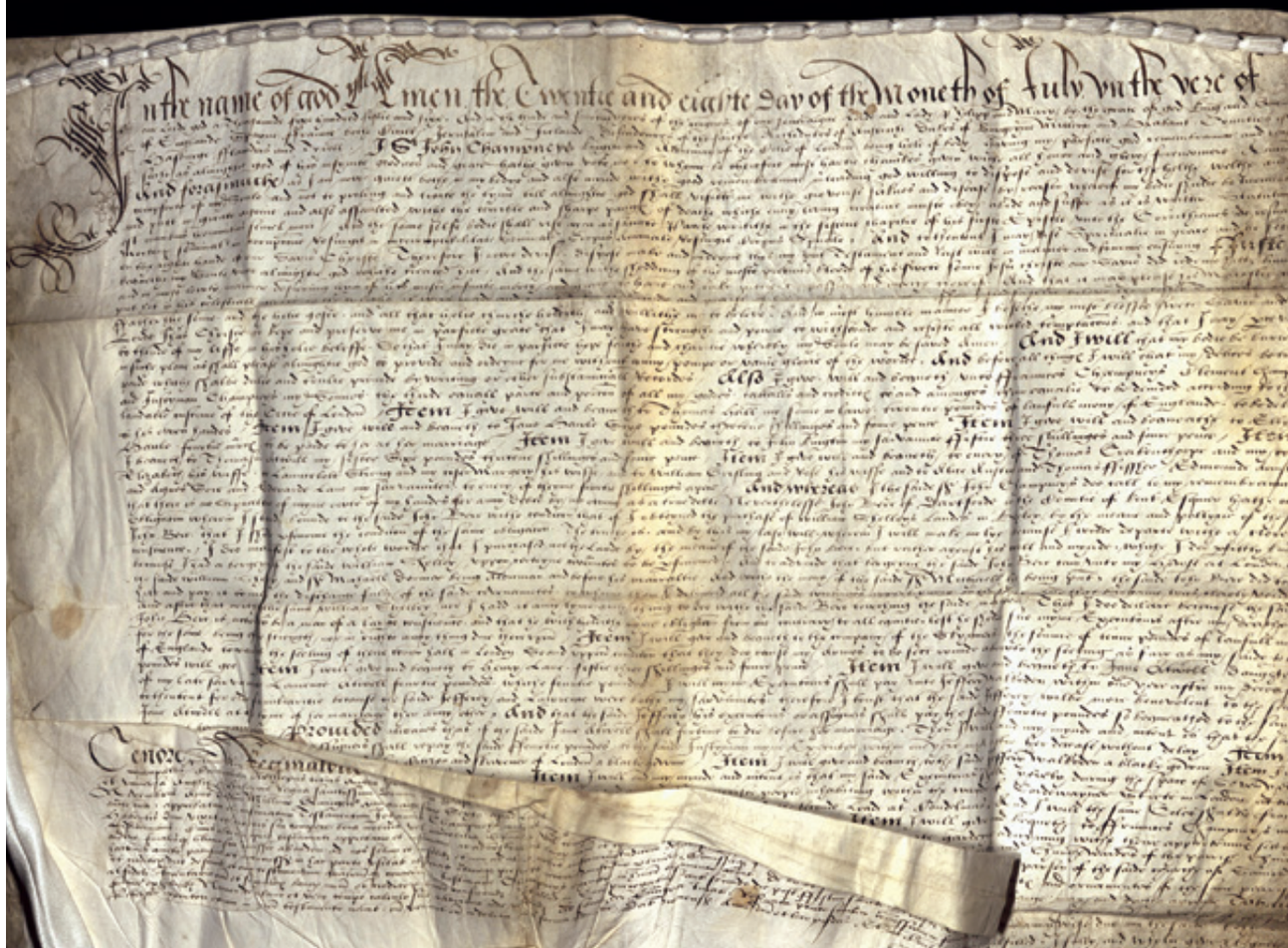
Thanks to his success in business and these family connections John was able to achieve high office in the government of the City. He served as High Sheriff of London in 1522-1523, Master of the Skinners Company for six years between 1527 and 1539, and an Alderman 1527-1556. In 1534 he was elected Lord Mayor of London and was knighted by Henry VIII.

In 1537 Sir John obtained a 99-year lease of the manor of Bexley from Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. At the same time, he bought the freehold estate in Bexley of the former tenant, William Shelley, and in 1540 began building Hall Place on the site of an older house erected by the Shelley family in the previous century. Sir John Champneys died of plague on 3 October 1556 and was buried in St Mary's Church, Bexley, with considerable pomp and at vast expense.

In his will dated 28 July and proved 12 November 1556, he divided his goods and chattels equally between his three surviving sons, Francis, Clement and Justinian, according to the customs of London. In addition, his eldest son, Francis was bequeathed two leasehold tenements with a large garden in the Parish of St Olav near the Tower of London, but Hall Place and the Bexley estate were left to his youngest son, Justinian in accordance with the Kentish custom of gavelkind.

The pious phraseology of the will written in the reign of Queen Mary suggests that Sir John had been Catholic in his sympathies. However, his request for a modest burial without vainglory was ignored by his heirs. The will contains a curious warning that John Beer of Dartford, being a man of little conscience, might claim payment of the bond given to him some 20 years earlier although he had no right to do so. Beer had been asked to use his good offices to secure the purchase of the Hall Place estate, but in the event his services were not required.

Will of Sir John Champneys. Courtesy of Bexley Local Studies and Archive Centre.



FOR THE BODLEIAN LIBRARIES

1. Frances Wolfreston's copy of Thomas Lupton, A thousand notable things of sundrie sorts (London, 1631). Bought from Forum Auctions (31 March, 2022, Lot 421) for £11,000 with the aid of a grant of £6,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Francesca Galligan, Assistant Librarian, Rare Books, writes: A generous grant from the FNL has allowed us to acquire an exciting new volume from the library of Frances Wolfreston (1607-1677). Wolfreston owned a significant collection of literary and popular works in English including the only surviving copy of the first edition of Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis*, now in the Bodleian's Malone collection. Although widely dispersed, more than 230 of Wolfreston's volumes have been identified. This copy of Lupton joins nine other volumes already in the Bodleian from her library, and brings significant new insights into the use she and her family made of their books.

Wolfreston liked to note her ownership with the inscription 'frances wolfreston her bouk', and has marked Lupton in this way inside the upper cover and on the first page of the main text. Although she does not record the date when she acquired it, the book itself tells us something about this. Lupton's compendium of recipes and household advice was originally published in 1579. In 1631, the year this edition was published, Frances (Middlemore) married Francis Wolfreston, and the book would have been a useful resource as she embarked on married life. She perhaps acquired it around this time, and certainly owned it by the mid-1640s, as it has been annotated by her son, another Francis (1638-1712), while still a child.

In a childish hand, Francis junior writes 'Francis Wolfreston His Booke', as well as a prayer, Arabic and Roman numerals, doodles, and recipes including 'Too make a tooth fall out with gods help'. These annotations show him using available blank paper to practise his handwriting and numbers, perhaps with his mother supervising.

Francis appears to have used this book over a long period of time, as an adult hand that also seems to be his writes further recipes in blank spaces. These are varied, from household advice such as how 'To cleanse old pictures', to a recipe involving sheep dung:

> *'The beste recipe ffor a burn or scald. Take one handfull of Gill … one handfull of the common brier leaves or blackberry leaves, one handfull of sheep dung; boil them together in a pint of cream Till they come to an oyl then strain all throh a linnen cloath: then anoint therewith; it is present ease, and heals to wo[n]der.'*

Lupton's text includes a similar recipe, so it is curious to see Francis recording his own preferred version on the first leaf in the book. It was perhaps also Francis who took a close interest in gout, and underlined all references to it in the book's table of contents.

A scrap of paper used as a bookmark, recycled from a manuscript letter, is still in place in the volume, and lists ingredients (cinnamon, cardamom, etc.) in a hand that has yet to be identified.

This acquisition offers important new material for scholars working on Wolfreston and her library, with further work to be done on the hands that appear in it.



Frances Wolfreston's inscription, and notes by her son Francis. Courtesy of the Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford.

2. Alexander Bening, Two miniatures from the Hours of Louis Quarré (after 1488). Bought from the owner by private treaty through Christie's, with the aid of a grant of £10,000 from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Martin Kauffmann, Head of Early and Rare Collections, writes: The Hours of Louis Quarré (MS. Douce 311) is a lavishly illustrated manuscript, probably created in Ghent towards the end of the 15th century. Quarré, whose overpainted arms appear in the manuscript, was Seigneur de la Haye en Hainaut, rising in time to become Receiver General of Finances in the Burgundian court at Malines and Treasurer of the Order of the Golden Fleece. By the time the manuscript was acquired by Francis Douce in 1832 (and bequeathed to the Bodleian by him in 1834), several of its full-page miniatures had been removed. The Bodleian does not routinely seek to acquire single leaves and miniatures; but in this case it recognized the value of reuniting the miniatures with the original volume, and the generous support of the Friends of the National Libraries and other bodies has made this possible.



The Elevation of the Host, miniature originally from the Hours of Louis Quarré (Flemish, probably Ghent, late 15th century; MS. Douce 311 adds. 1).
Courtesy of the Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford.

The two miniatures represent the Adoration of the Magi and the Elevation of the Host. Both are cut to the shape of the miniature, with the loss of the original border. The Elevation originally marked the opening of the Saturday Mass of the Virgin, part of the Weekday Hours. It shows a priest, deacon, and subdeacon at an altar in a Gothic church, at the moment of consecration when the priest (with his back to the congregation) lifts the Host above his head. The Adoration marked the opening of the Office of the Virgin Mary at the sixth hour of the day (sext). The figures are of three different ages and are intended to represent Africa, Asia, and Europe. The appearance of the black king Balthazar is a noteworthy example of a pictorial innovation which was becoming established by this date.

The volume to which they belong is recognised as an outstanding example of Flemish manuscript illumination. The chief artist (perhaps personally responsible for the miniature of the Adoration but not for the Elevation) is known as The Master of the First Prayer Book of Maximilian, who has been tentatively identified with Alexander Bening (died 1519), father of Simon. The miniatures exemplify the artistic developments which accompanied new strands of individual religious devotion, including the use of the close-up which enhanced the drama and immediacy of the reader's experience in their interaction with the figures depicted.

The manuscript belonged to Dominique Vivant, Baron Denon, Napoleon's adviser on art plunder and first director of the Louvre. These two miniatures seem to have been removed (along with others) between the time that the manuscript was brought to England, perhaps by Robert Heathcote in 1816, and its acquisition by Douce. The removal of illuminated miniatures and initials from manuscripts, and their reframing as art objects, though reprehensible from a modern perspective, forms part of the history of their reception. Thereafter the two miniatures took different routes before being reunited in a modern private collection. Further miniatures survive in public collections in London, Paris, Amsterdam, and New York, as well as others still in private hands.

BROTHERTON LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Peepal Tree Press Archive (1985 – 2022). Bought from the creator for £250,000, with the aid of a grant of £15,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Sarah Prescott, Literary Archivist, writes: Peepal Tree Press is an independent company based in Leeds and is the world's leading publisher of Caribbean and Black British writing. Since its foundation in 1985, Peepal Tree has published well over 300 titles. Its list includes fiction, poetry and academic and non-fiction titles from both new and established writers. As well as new work, the press launched the Caribbean Modern Classics Series in 2009, which restores key works from the 1950s and 1960s to print. Peepal Tree has also supported writer development projects for emerging writers of African and Asian descent in the UK and a range of activities, from conferences to podcast series, promoting the literature of what George Lammy called the 'Caribbean Nation'.

Although operating on an international stage, Peepal Tree Press is a significant contributor to the cultural life and industry of Leeds and West Yorkshire.

The archive is a rich testament to the work of the press. Business records show the tenacious survival of the organisation and its development over time. The collection includes an exceptional series of editorial files, which often contain original submitted manuscripts, and editorial contributions. 'Writers' files include correspondence with writers published by Peepal Tree, including such luminaries as Roger Robinson, Anthony Kellman, Kwame Dawes, Christian Campbell, Jacob Ross, Christine Craig, Opal Palmer Adisa, Angela Barry, Dorothea Smartt, Alecia McKenzie, Una Marson, John Agard, Vahni Capildeo and Kamau Brathwaite amongst many others. The archive also includes significant born-digital files.



Cover of *The Mermaid of Black Conch*, Monique Roffey, 2020, published by Peepal Tree Press. Winner of Costa Book of the Year Award, 2020. © Peepal Tree Press.

Special Collections at the University of Leeds holds literary collections of national and international importance. Our holdings span many centuries and subject areas, with a particular interest in 20th-century literature associated with the University and the wider region. The Peepal Tree Press Archive, as a significant local literary industry, fits well with our existing collections. Its acquisition is also an opportunity to fill a gap. The archive allows us to begin to represent important areas of literature, specifically of Caribbean and Black British writing, which have previously been absent from our collections.

When publicly accessible the archive will take its place alongside the La Rose papers at the George Padmore Institute and the Bogle l'Ouverture papers of Jessica and Eric Huntley, (held at the London Metropolitan Archives) as a major source for this increasingly researched area of study.

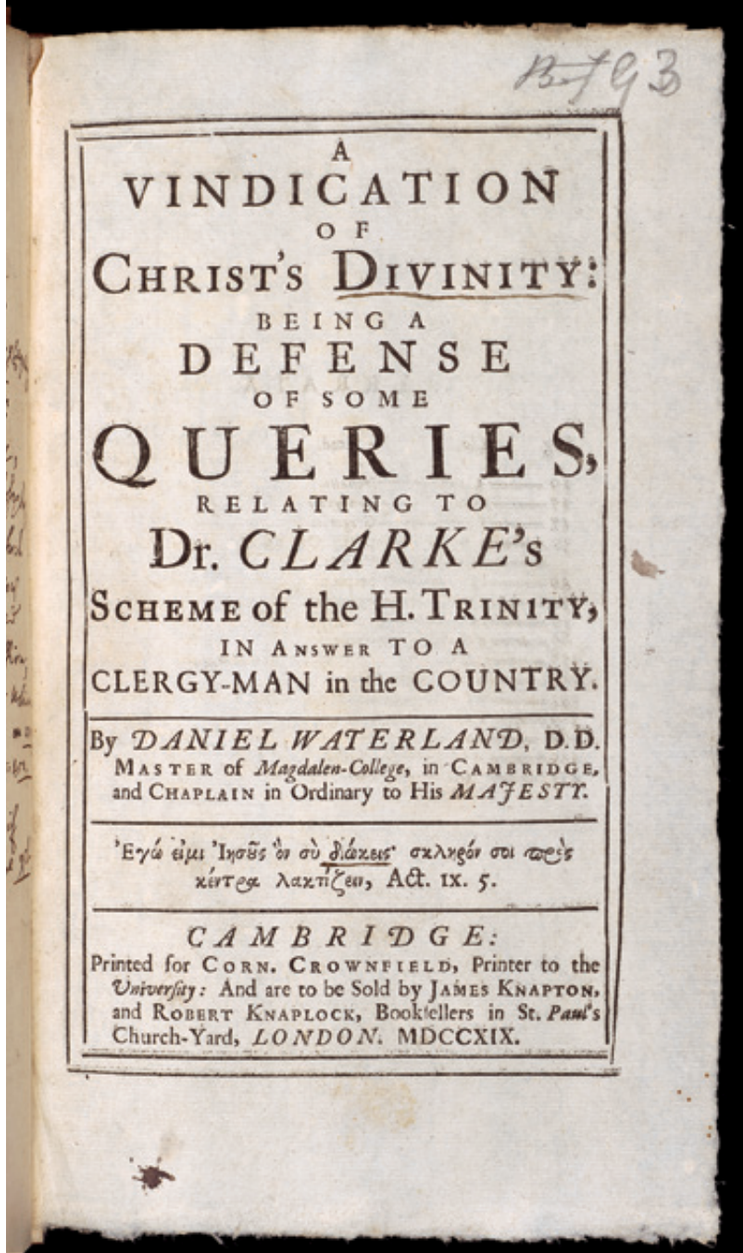
FOR CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Samuel Clarke's annotated and interleaved copy of Daniel Waterland *A Vindication of Christ's Divinity*, (London, 1719). Bought from Quaritch for £25,000, with the aid of a grant of £10,000 from Friends of the National Libraries [B H Breslauer Foundation Fund].

Liam Sims, Rare Books Specialist, writes: Daniel Waterland was the most influential early 18th-century teacher of divinity in the University of Cambridge and the most significant defender of the doctrine of the Trinity, masterminding attacks on Clarke and later Sir Isaac Newton. His *Vindication* was an important step in the long-running debate set off by Clarke's *Scripture-Doctrine of the Trinity* (1712), itself part of the even longer-running dispute over the historicity and veracity of the doctrine of the Trinity, which might be viewed as the defining controversy for the 18th-century Church of England.

This copy of his *Vindication* is interleaved, and heavily annotated by Samuel Clarke (1675-1729), a student at Gonville & Caius College Cambridge in the 1690s, Fellow of the Royal Society, and a friend of Newton (Clarke was responsible for the translation of the 1706 Latin edition of Newton's *Opticks*). This copy is undoubtedly the one that Clarke referred to in a letter of 2 June 1719 to his collaborator, John Jackson (1686-1783), and printed in *Memoirs of … John Jackson* (1764): 'I have interleaved *W[aterlan]d*, and am making short Notes for you throughout.'

Waterland's response and Clarke's annotations range across six years of controversy and look forward to a further decade of future argument. Clarke's annotations helped Jackson to compile the rebuttal of Waterland that he published in 1722 (A Reply to Dr Waterland's *Defense of his Queries*), itself the first of three works published over a period of two years. At the heart of the debate is the question of the use of what Clarke and Jackson call 'metaphysical' language in divinity, a topic that Clarke also touched on in his famous exchange with Leibniz (*A Collection of Papers*, 1717), which is referenced in the manuscript annotations made in this volume.


B.793

A
VINDICATION
OF
CHRIST'S DIVINITY:
BEING A
DEFENSE
OF SOME
QUERIES,
RELATING TO
Dr. CLARKE's
SCHEME of the H. TRINITY,
IN ANSWER TO A
CLERGY-MAN in the COUNTRY.

By DANIEL WATERLAND, D.D.
MASTER of Magdalen-College, in CAMBRIDGE,
and CHAPLAIN in Ordinary to His MAJESTY.

Ἐγώ εἰμι Ἰησοῦς ὃν σὺ διώκεις· σκληρόν σοι πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν, Act. IX. 5.

CAMBRIDGE:
Printed for CORN. CROWNFIELD, Printer to the University: And are to be Sold by JAMES KNAPTON, and ROBERT KNAPLOCK, Booksellers in St. Paul's Church-Yard, LONDON. MDCCXIX.

The title page of *Waterland's Vindication of Christ's Divinity*. Courtesy of Cambridge University Library.

Clarke's rejection of philosophical metaphysics and his defence of the critical presentation of scriptural terms for divinity has much in common with the ideas of Newton. Given the correspondence between Jackson and Clarke, it is interesting to note how different the emphasis of the annotations in this volume and in Jackson's later printed response are. Clarke's extensive annotations are a stage in the composition of a controversy: they are neither quite instructions to an amanuensis nor drafts for a published text of the author's own. As such, they reflect very particularly on Clarke's own role in and reactions to a controversy that he largely sought to conduct in public through proxies.

These fascinating volumes are the most interesting copy possible of an important work of early 18th-century Cambridge theological controversy, revealing much about the management of a printed controversy of great intellectual and institutional importance in the early 18th century. The notes are unknown to past writers on Samuel Clarke and represents as substantial a surviving body of his work in manuscript as can currently be found.

FOR CHESHIRE ARCHIVES AND LOCAL STUDIES

Deeds and papers relating to North East Cheshire estates of the Brocklehurst family, 15th-20th centuries. Bought at Dominic Winter Auctions (6 April 2022, Lot 274) for £2,921 with the aid of a grant of £1,460 from Friends of National Libraries.

Paul Newman, Archives and Local Studies Manager, writes: The generous support of the Friends of the National Libraries enabled Cheshire Archives and Local Studies to purchase this collection of 535 documents, which provides a fine case study in the accumulation of a close-knit family's estate in and around Macclesfield, and their various exchanges of property, given added value by the significant roles which members of that family played in the public and commercial life of the town. The Brocklehurst family were extremely influential in the Macclesfield area, socially, culturally, politically and in terms of their position in the silk industry. John Brocklehurst built Hurdsfield House in c1800. A silk manufacturer and banker, he was the MP for Macclesfield between 1832 and 1868. His firm was, for a time, the largest silk manufacturer in Britain.

This collection complements an already sizeable quantity of archives relating to the Brocklehurst estates in east Cheshire, helping to fill a gap in the collection by relating to the Hurdsfield and Swanscoe estates, about which Cheshire Archives held very little. The collection includes deeds, grants of tithes, wills and plans. The earliest document is a *copy of court roll of the Hallmoot of the Forest of Macclesfield, 16 July 1498*. This court's jurisdiction covered a very large part of the eastern edge of the county at the time. A good example of way in which the court might go about the business of collecting evidence is a document which asks 'Pray enquire of James Day or some of the oldest inhabitants in Hurdsfield where the two Acres and three quarters of that which was Waste Ground lyes I believe you'l find all the rest freehold'.

Existing material held by Cheshire Archives and Local Studies included records of the Brocklehurst's Henbury Hall estate, purchased in 1999 also with the support of the Friends of the National Libraries.

The collection was first brought to our attention by the Swythamley Historical Society, who we have since welcomed to the Cheshire Record Office in Chester where group members were able to use it to add to their already deep understanding of the estate and the history of this corner of Cheshire.



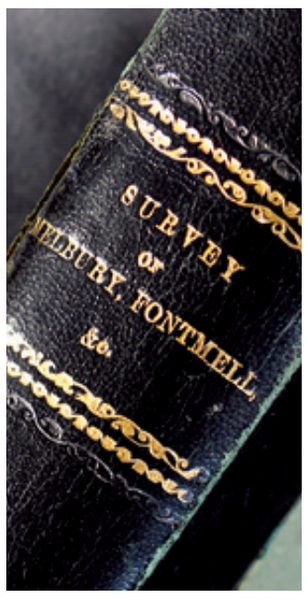
Deeds relating to estates in Hurdsfield, Cheshire, including the earliest document in the collection, dated 1498.
Courtesy of Cheshire Archives and Local Studies.

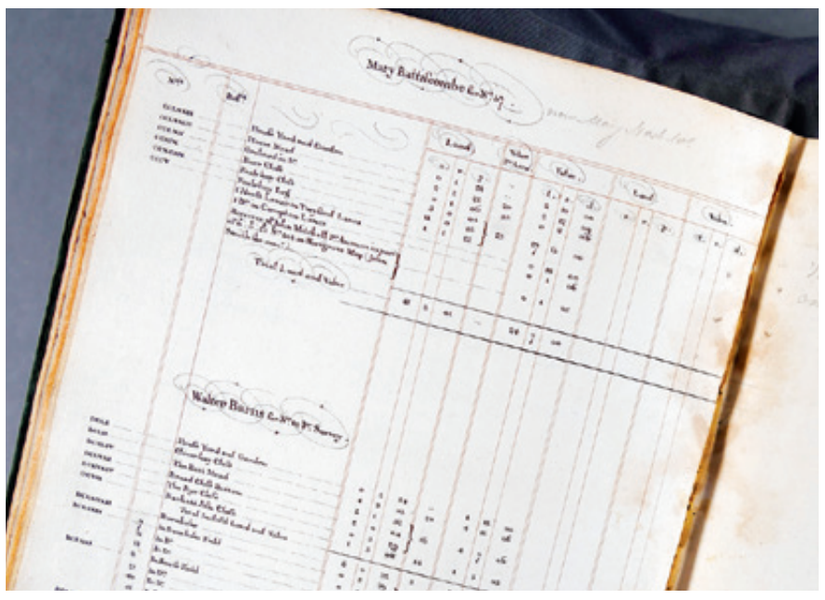
FOR DORSET HISTORY CENTRE

1. Survey of Lord Arundel of Wardour's estate in Melbury Abbas, Fontmell Magna, Hartgrove and East Orchard, 1774. Acquired from Dominic Winter Auctioneers, Cirencester (26 January 2022, Lot 323) for £1,104, funded in full by a grant from Friends of the National Libraries.

Owen Simons, Collections Archivist, writes: Dorset History Centre (DHC) would like to thank the Friends of the National Libraries for providing a full grant to purchase this manuscript survey by G(eorge)? Ingham of the Dorset held Estates of Henry Lord Arundell, 8th Baron Arundell of Wardour. Although a Wiltshire-based family, the Lords Arundell owned substantial lands in the adjacent county of Dorset.

Henry Arundell was an avid collector of art, and he accumulated enormous debts due to his ambitious building plans for New Wardour Castle, Wiltshire, and his unrestrained purchases of art to fill it. Following his death on 4 December 1808, aged 68, his trustees were forced to sell off a portion of the family's estates to cover the debts. They chose to dispose of the lands in Dorset south of Shaftesbury around the villages of Melbury Abbas and Fontmell Magna as covered by this survey.





Survey of Melbury Abbas, Fontmell Magna, Hartgrove and East Orchard, Dorset 1774. Courtesy of Dorset History Centre.

The lands initially went up for sale at auction but found no bidders. The Fontmell Magna estate was eventually purchased two years later by Sir Richard Carr Glyn, a very successful banker and former Lord Mayor of London and MP for St Ives, for £20,750. The remainder of the estates went to other families, but the Melbury Abbas estate came up for sale again in 1829 following the death of the previous landowner and was acquired by Sir Richard.

The Glyn Estate archive resides at Dorset History Centre (DHC ref. D-GLY) and contains many related items from the time of Lord Arundell's ownership. The manuscript survey had been sold off privately when previous records were deposited in the 1980s, but now once again sits alongside it and complements it perfectly. It is particularly satisfying to have been able to return this item to DHC and to public ownership after an absence of over 30 years.

The survey provides details on tenants and the values, rents and acreage of the various farms, lands, and tenements, as well as the names of individual fields which made up the manors. It is particularly useful when used in conjunction with several detailed maps of the manors to which it refers, also by George Ingham, that are already at the History Centre within the Glyn archive. The volume has been scribed in an exceptionally neat hand and comes with a fine calligraphic title page. There are pencilled alterations throughout detailing future transfers of lands, all making for a great resource for researchers, local historians and genealogists.

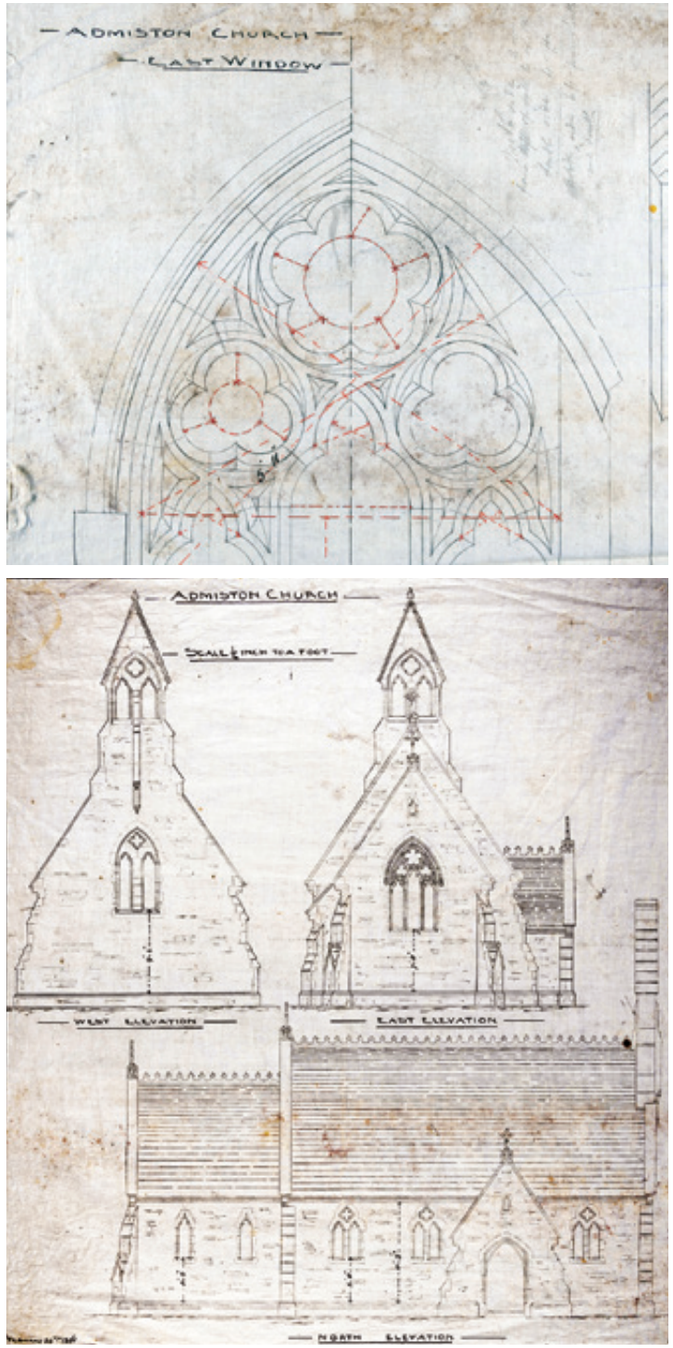
Dorset History Centre is committed to dedicated to preserving, sharing and celebrating the rich heritage of the county of Dorset. The purchase of this survey allows the document to be made available to the public for learning and research and ensures that it is preserved for use by future generations.

2. Plans of Athelhampton Church, drawn by Thomas Hardy, 1860-61. Acquired from Duke's Auctions, Dorchester (17 June 2022, Lot 71) for £5,000, with the aid of a grant of £4,250 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Sam Johnston, Service Manager for Archives and Records writes: In June 2022 Dorset History Centre (DHC) was able to acquire the original architectural designs and drawings for Athelhampton or Admiston church (accession 11817). Funding was generously supplied by the Friends of the National Libraries and Dorset Archives Trust and the plans have now joined the world's largest collection of Thomas Hardy archives at DHC.

It is well known that Hardy came from a family involved in the building trade and he himself initially gravitated towards that profession, being taken on in 1856 at the age of 16 as a pupil at the Dorchester architectural practice of John Hicks. Hardy had throughout his lifetime an association with Athelhampton House and the nearby village of Puddletown and so it is fitting in many ways that he was so closely involved in the construction of the church. Whilst none of the plans in the series has Hardy's signature upon them, experts agree that it is almost certain that he created many of the drawings which are dated 1860-61. On 11 January 1917 Hardy himself wrote to Alfred de la Fontaine, owner of Athelhampton 'though you are wrong to suppose that I *designed* the church, I made many of the drawings for it under Hicks, (with whom I was a pupil) & I helped him to mark out the church & the churchyard'. He goes on to say that he remembers the stonemason well, 'having had frequently to explain my drawings to him' (Vol V, p.198, of the *Collected Letters*). Athelhampton church is now a place of Orthodox worship having been sold by the Church Commissioners after being declared redundant in the 1970s.

There are 20 plans in the series mainly produced on linen. The plans of Athelhampton church, now safely housed in DHC's repositories show signs of the relatively tough life they led prior to our acquisition. They had been framed and wall-mounted whereby the twin ills of light and damp have caused a certain amount of deterioration.



Various academics have written about Hardy's reputation and achievements as an architect, most notably Kester Rattenbury in her book *Thomas Hardy Architect – The Wessex Project* (London, 2018). The popular view is that his most notable architectural creation, his home Max Gate was 'described for almost a century with derision or dark, psychic suspicion' (p.9). However, Rattenbury credits Hardy with being 'directly and deliberately…the most influential writer on conservation there has ever been' due to his strong and emotional attachment to various structures and his support for a 'underrated vernacular culture' (p. 232). Perhaps appropriately therefore, it was via the sale of some of his architectural manuscripts after his death in 1931 that the wonderful little Dorset church at Winterborne Tomson was restored – as recounted on the plaque inside the church carved by noted designer Reynolds Stone, whose archive also resides at DHC.

Left: Plans of Athelhampton Church (Acc. 11817). Courtesy of Dorset History Centre.

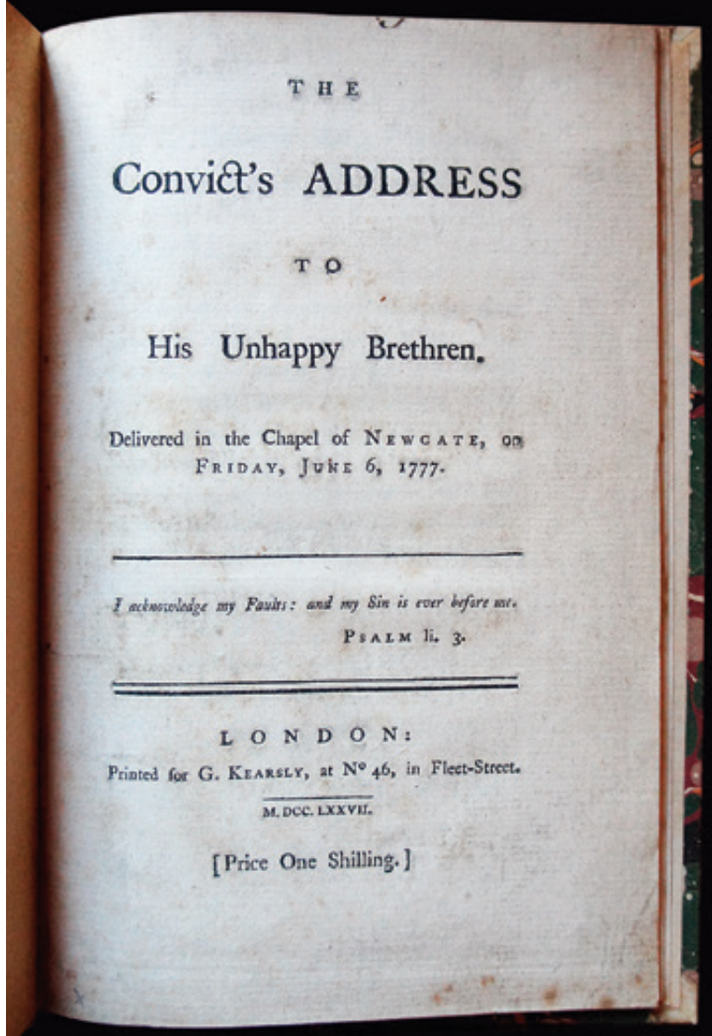
DR JOHNSON'S HOUSE

William Dodd, *The Convict's Address to his Unhappy Brethren*. London, G. Kearsly, 1777. First edition. Bought from Christopher Edwards Antiquarian Books & Manuscripts for £1,720, with the aid of a grant of £1,500 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Celine Luppo McDaid, Hyde Director and Curator, writes: We are most grateful to FNL for the grant that enabled us to acquire *The Convict's Address*. The pamphlet is well known amongst Johnsonians, and has great relevance beyond, in terms of questions of social history, particularly the debate surrounding capital punishment (historic and current).

This piece was written for William Dodd, when under sentence of death for forgery, by Samuel Johnson. It was a very popular text, and there were many editions. The great Johnsonian Bibliographer David Fleeman records 16 of them in 1777 alone, printed not only in London, Dublin and Edinburgh, but also in Newcastle, Salisbury and Taunton. This is the true first edition [pp. 24]. The title page and last page a bit dust-soiled, but a good copy, rebound as a separate volume in modern quarter calf.

This acquisition purchase supports our acquisitions policy, which is to collect works by Samuel Johnson in first edition, and other later editions where notable, or relevant works by those in Johnson's circle. Although Johnson and Dodd were not close, they were certainly acquainted and had several mutual friends. Although delivered by William Dodd in the chapel of Newgate and credited to him, it was widely known to have been written almost entirely by Johnson and pleaded, albeit ultimately unsuccessfully, against the death sentence being handed out. In April 1751, Johnson had argued against capital punishment for anything other than homicide in his published Rambler essay (No. 114), 'The necessity of proportioning punishments to crimes'.


THE

Convict's ADDRESS

TO

His Unhappy Brethren.

Delivered in the Chapel of NEWGATE, on FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1777.

I acknowledge my Faults: and my Sin is ever before me.

PSALM li. 3.

LONDON:

Printed for G. KEARSLY, at N° 46, in Fleet-Street.

M. DCC. LXXVII.

[Price One Shilling.]

The title page of *The Convict's Address*. Courtesy of Dr Johnson's House.

This Address has also given rise to a much quoted, and often parodied (though little credited) expression. This occurred in a conversation which Boswell relays in his biography, *The Life of Samuel Johnson LL.D* (1791), where Johnson is questioned about the originality of Dodd's *Address:*

> *'Johnson disapproved of Dr. Dodd's leaving the world persuaded that The Convict's Address to his unhappy Brethren was of his own writing. 'But, Sir, (said I,) you contributed to the deception; for when Mr. Seward expressed a doubt to you that it was not Dodd's own, because it had a great deal more force of mind in it than any thing known to be his, you answered, – Why should you think so?* ***Depend upon it, Sir, when a man knows he is to be hanged in a fortnight, it concentrates his mind wonderfully.'***
>
> *[For the full text, please see: https://jacklynch.net/Texts/dodd.html]*

This item will allow us not only to add to our significant collection of first editions of Johnson's work, but also to explore the question of crime and punishment, and the polemical views about capital punishment, in 18th-century London and now. It is not insignificant that Dodd was the last person ever to be hung at Tyburn for a non-violent crime.

FOR DR WILLIAMS'S LIBRARY, LONDON

Calamy, Edmund (1671-1732) manuscript entitled 'An Historical Account of my own Life, with Some Reflections on the Times I have liv'd in'. Bought from Dean Cooke Rare Books Ltd. for £8,750, with the aid of a grant of £4,000 from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Hugh Maguire, Director, The Dr Williams's Trust, writes: These three folio volumes form a welcome addition to the library collections, complementing as they do the existing holdings and the Trust's aspirations for the future growth and refinement of its richly diverse collections. The purchase was supported not only by the Friends of the National Libraries but the Friends of Dr Williams's Library and individual trustees of the Dr Williams's Trust.

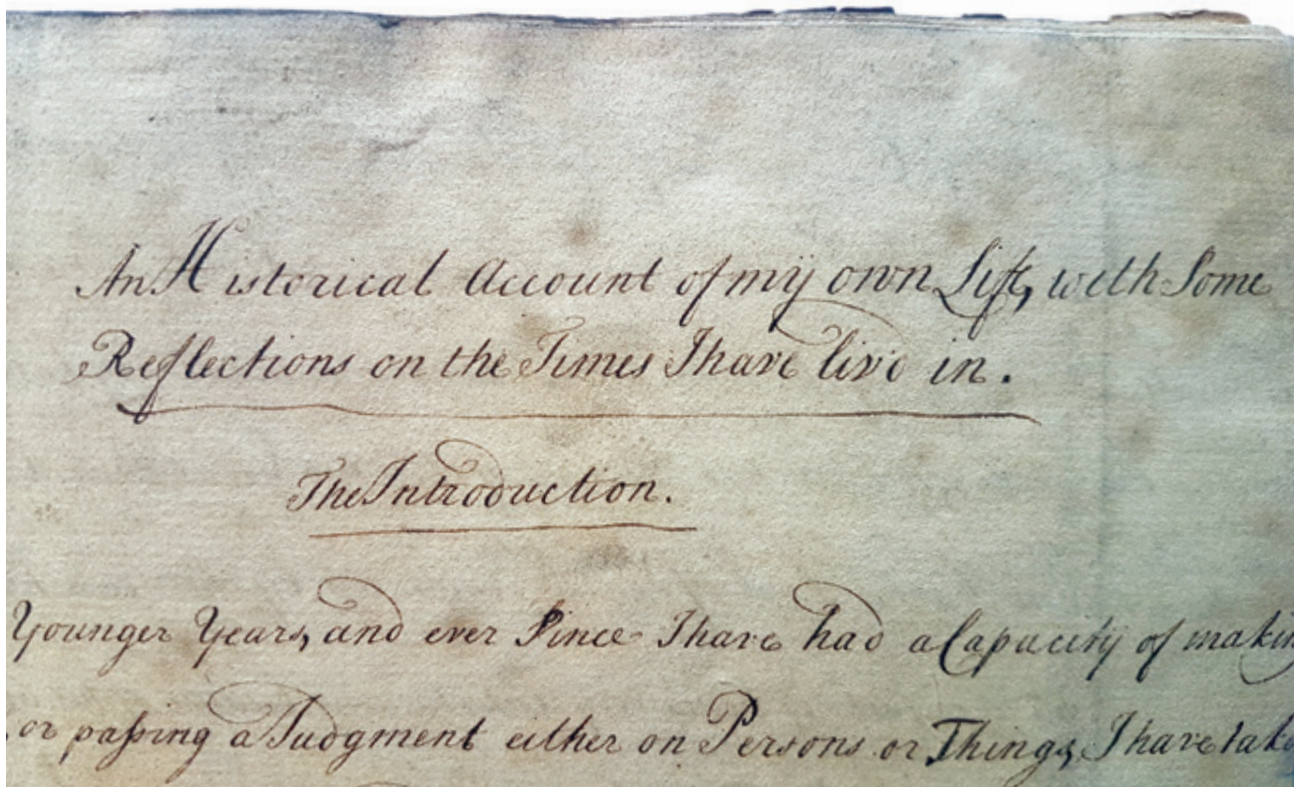
London-born Calamy (1671-1732) through his extensive writings remains integral to the study of British Protestant dissenting traditions. A moderate non-conformist himself, his own publications were initiated in 1702 with the *Abridgement of Mr Baxter's Narrative*; the Dr Williams's Trust owns, by happy coincidence, the most extensive manuscript collection on the nonconformist Richard Baxter (1615-91). Calamy's *Abridgement*…was seen as a popular and public defence of non-conformity in the early 18th century, the period in which the Dr Williams's Library was founded to support the education, in the broadest sense, of dissenting ministry. On Williams's death (1716) Calamy was the leading Presbyterian minister in London.

However, comparatively little manuscript material associated with him appears to survive and the rediscovery of this manuscript is fortuitous. Of an original five identified copies, only one other appears to have survived (an incomplete copy held at the British Library). Internal evidence suggests that this is what came to be known as Manuscript B – 'a copy in three volumes', which was in the ownership of Calamy's immediate family, having been collated by his son Edmund, and was the basis of *An historical account of my own life*… Exact passages in the John Towill Rutt (1760-1841) edition (1830) complement our manuscript and indeed the manuscript highlights passages that were omitted in published versions, providing revealing insights into Calamy and the culture in which such passaged were deleted. The newly acquired manuscript,

with its many annotations (pencil) add to our insights and understanding on the publishing history of the original Calamy. Many bracketed passages in the manuscript provide insights into family life and circumstances, especially personal and financial details. These, at some point, were obviously deemed inappropriate for wider public consumption, most likely by Calamy's descendant Michael Calamy (d.1870). There are, for example, accounts of the melancholy which beset his first wife and observations on the influence on her of the writings of Sir David Hamilton (1663-1721).

The Dr Williams's Library is facing into a period of operational change but one in which its material may become, thankfully, more widely accessible. The Trust is firmly committed to seeing the collections grow in the years ahead, and thereby continuing the legacy and vision of the original founder, and by association celebrating the riches of the dissenting traditions across Britain and beyond.

Detail of Calamy's introduction. © Dean Cooke Rare Books Ltd.



FOR EAST SUSSEX BRIGHTON AND HOVE RECORD OFFICE

1. Scrapbook in two volumes, of prints, drawings and maps, [1673]-1863. Purchased at Forum Auctions (13 January 2022, Lot 44) for £938 and funded in full by a grant from Friends of the National Libraries.

Anna Manthorpe, Archivist, writes: The scrapbook titled *Collections of Sussex* contains 343 prints (five of which are coloured), 21 sketches (including two watercolours), and 28 maps and plans. These cover the whole of Sussex. The purchase was considered by West Sussex Record Office, but since the majority relates to East Sussex it was felt that this office was the best home for it. Such a compendium is a useful source for topographical history, and we were very pleased to receive the support of the Friends of the National Libraries.

The scrapbook was completed to a high standard in two volumes bound in vellum, with marbled endpapers. It incorporates paper watermarked 1813, but since the contents are broadly arranged alphabetically and cover the period up around 1850, it seems likely that they were compiled at a later date. Most of the material dates from the 18th and early 19th centuries.

The places covered include Arundel Castle, Ashburnham Place, Bodiam Castle, Beachy Head, Brighton, Chichester, Herstmonceux Castle, Hastings, Lewes, Pevensey Castle, Rye and Winchelsea, although this list is not exhaustive. There is a watercolour of Arundel Castle by either James Lambert the elder (1725-1788) or his nephew James Lambert (1741-1799) who operated in Lewes in the late 18th century, and whose work is represented in our holdings.

It is a useful summary of images of local views in the days before photography. There are a number of sketches, probably by the compiler but, unfortunately, we have been unable to discover any clues to indicate their identity.



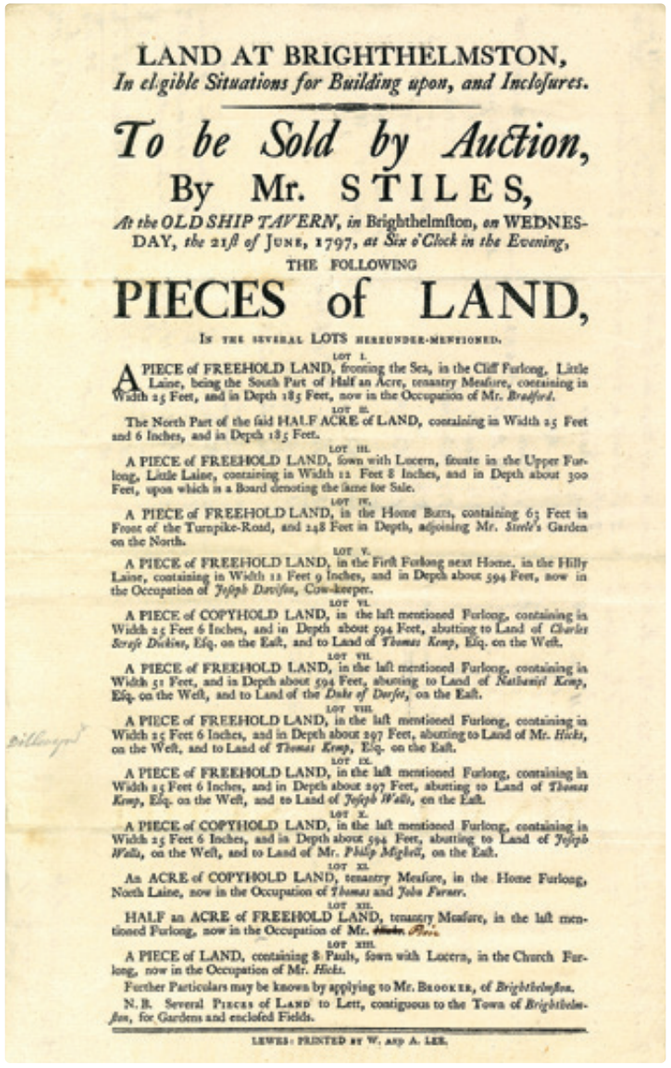
Opposite, top: Pen-and-ink drawing of the Hastings seafront, with net shops, boats and East Cliff, c1830 (AMS 7400/2/22). Opposite, bottom: Engraving 'The Baths at Brighton' by A. Rawle from a drawing by J. Nixon, 1803 (AMS 7400/1/48).
Courtesy of East Sussex Brighton and Hove Record Office.

2. Documents relating to the sale and development of land at Brighton, 1797-1822. Purchased at Toovey's Auctions (25 May, Lot 3273) for £621 and funded in full by a grant from Friends of the National Libraries.

Andrew Bennett, Brighton and Hove Archivist, writes: The majority of these documents relate to the rental, sale and development of land in the tenantry laines of Brighton. The tenantry laines were fields surrounding the town which were sold off piecemeal to developers during the early 19th century: the layout of the strips within those fields determines the contemporary street pattern of this area of Brighton. The documents comprise maps of land fit for development, annotated sale particulars and, most interesting of all, diagrams of buildings and proposed layouts of William Street in east central Brighton.

The papers seem to form part of the archive of William Dillwyn (1743-1824) of Higham Lodge, Walthamstow in Essex, a Pennsylvanian Quaker who returned to Britain in 1777, settled at Walthamstow and was to become a leading abolitionist, and his son Lewis Weston Dillwyn (1778-1855), naturalist and porcelain manufacturer. Both men were important figures in Brighton's development at this period. William Dillwyn bought the Old Ship Hotel in 1821 but although his name appears throughout our catalogue on property deeds, none contain the level of detail shown in these documents. Although we hold a large archive of building plans for Brighton, this series pre-dates them by a decade. This area was one of the first to be demolished as part of slum clearance in the 1890s so it is a part of Brighton about which comparatively little is known.

We do not hold any comparable papers that illustrate in so much detail the processes carried out by landowners, both local and from further afield, to develop land for building. This group has the added interest of representing the investment in Brighton's development of wealth acquired through manufacturing, in this instance the Swansea Porcelain Factory.



LAND AT BRIGHTHELMSTON,
In eligible Situations for Building upon, and Inclosures.

To be Sold by Auction,
By Mr. STILES,
At the OLD SHIP TAVERN, in Brighthelmston, *on* WEDNESDAY, *the 21st of* JUNE, 1797, *at Six o'Clock in the Evening,*
THE FOLLOWING

PIECES of LAND,

IN THE SEVERAL LOTS HEREUNDER-MENTIONED.

LOT I.
A PIECE of FREEHOLD LAND, fronting the Sea, in the Cliff Furlong, Little Laine, being the South Part of Half an Acre, tenantry Measure, containing in Width 25 Feet, and in Depth 185 Feet, now in the Occupation of Mr. *Bradford.*

LOT II.
The North Part of the said HALF ACRE of LAND, containing in Width 25 Feet and 6 Inches, and in Depth 185 Feet.

LOT III.
A PIECE of FREEHOLD LAND, sown with Lucern, situate in the Upper Furlong, Little Laine, containing in Width 12 Feet 8 Inches, and in Depth about 300 Feet, upon which is a Board denoting the same for Sale.

LOT IV.
A PIECE of FREEHOLD LAND, in the Horse Butts, containing 63 Feet in Front of the Turnpike-Road, and 248 Feet in Depth, adjoining Mr. *Steele's* Garden on the North.

LOT V.
A PIECE of FREEHOLD LAND, in the First Furlong next Home, in the Hilly Laine, containing in Width 12 Feet 9 Inches, and in Depth about 594 Feet, now in the Occupation of *Joseph Davison*, Cow-keeper.

LOT VI.
A PIECE of COPYHOLD LAND, in the last mentioned Furlong, containing in Width 25 Feet 6 Inches, and in Depth about 594 Feet, abutting to Land of *Charles Streyt Dickins*, Esq. on the East, and to Land of *Thomas Kemp*, Esq. on the West.

LOT VII.
A PIECE of FREEHOLD LAND, in the last mentioned Furlong, containing in Width 51 Feet, and in Depth about 594 Feet, abutting to Land of *Nathaniel Kemp*, Esq. on the West, and to Land of the *Duke of Dorset*, on the East.

LOT VIII.
A PIECE of FREEHOLD LAND, in the last mentioned Furlong, containing in Width 25 Feet 6 Inches, and in Depth about 297 Feet, abutting to Land of Mr. *Hicks*, on the West, and to Land of *Thomas Kemp*, Esq. on the East.

LOT IX.
A PIECE of FREEHOLD LAND, in the last mentioned Furlong, containing in Width 25 Feet 6 Inches, and in Depth about 297 Feet, abutting to Land of *Thomas Kemp*, Esq. on the West, and to Land of *Joseph Wells*, on the East.

LOT X.
A PIECE of COPYHOLD LAND, in the last mentioned Furlong, containing in Width 25 Feet 6 Inches, and in Depth about 594 Feet, abutting to Land of *Joseph Wells*, on the West, and to Land of Mr. *Philip Mighell*, on the East.

LOT XI.
An ACRE of COPYHOLD LAND, tenantry Measure, in the Home Furlong, North Laine, now in the Occupation of *Thomas* and *John Turner.*

LOT XII.
HALF an ACRE of FREEHOLD LAND, tenantry Measure, in the last mentioned Furlong, now in the Occupation of Mr. ~~Hicks~~ *Turner.*

LOT XIII.
A PIECE of LAND, containing 8 Poles, sown with Lucern, in the Church Furlong, now in the Occupation of Mr. *Hicks.*

Further Particulars may be known by applying to Mr. BROOKER, of *Brighthelmston.*

N.B. Several PIECES of LAND to Lett, contiguous to the Town of *Brighthelmston*, for Gardens and enclosed Fields.

LEWES: PRINTED BY W. AND A. LEE.

Printed handbill for sale of building land in Brighton: Lot 5 purchased by William Dillwyn and subsequently sold to Thomas Kemp, 21 June 1797 (AMS7408/1/3).
Courtesy of East Sussex Brighton and Hove Record Office.

The lot also included the unrelated deeds of 4 and 5 Cannon Place, Brighton, 1805-1909, which have been listed as AMS 7408/2.

William Dillwyn's diaries recording his departure from Pennsylvania for England, tours of parts of England and south Wales, his religious, political and business activities, the anti-slavery committee, and family business, 1774-1775, 1777, 1781-1790, are held at the National Library of Wales.

3. Uckfield Police Station journal bought from TW Gaze and Sons, The Diss Auction Rooms (1 September 2022, Lot 5100) for £413 and funded in full by a grant from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Anna Manthorpe, Archivist, writes: When this journal came up at auction, we soon realised that it was part of a gap between 1861-1905 in a series of similar volumes from Uckfield Police Station (SPS/18). We were very pleased that a grant from the Friends of the National Libraries allowed us to purchase it.

The journal gives interesting information concerning policing in a small town at the end of the 19th century. The population in Uckfield in 1881 was 2,146, and ten years later had risen to 2,497. The book was completed by three successive sergeants, Thomas Willett, James Elphinstone, and Tom Huggett.

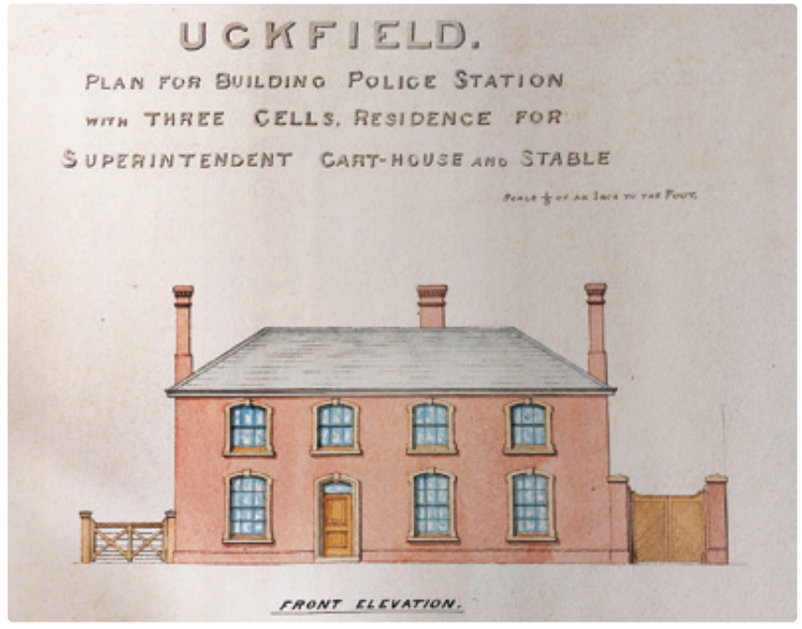
There is certainly a contrast between policing then and now. The men were apparently available at the Uckfield Police Station seven days a week. The times that they were on duty were logged into the book, with details concerning the place that they were visiting, to whom they reported, the distance away from the station, state of the weather, and public houses and beer shops visited, with the time they spent there, and for what purpose. Attendance at church service on a Sunday seems to have been obligatory – the reason for not attending is always given.

Uckfield Station seems to have covered an area with a radius of around nine miles, although occasionally it was necessary to venture further afield. The farthest distance was Grantham, Lincolnshire, which PS Willett visited on 18 February 1887 (in plain clothes) and apprehended George McKinley on warrant charged with maliciously wounding a horse which was the property of Sir Spencer Wilson, at Fletching on 29 January 1887. One wonders if this zealous pursuit of the law was connected to the fact that the Maryon Wilson family were local landowners of Searles in Fletching. Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson was made Sheriff of Sussex in 1889.

Many of the crimes reflect the rural nature of the area. In February 1887 PS Willett and a colleague spent three nights staking out a barn at Hunnington's Farm in Little Horsted because the farmer believed that his oats were being stolen. Many of the reported thefts involved livestock, ranging from horses to hens, ferrets to fox terriers. There are references to poaching. On 27 November 1887 PS Elphinstone was on the trail (in plain clothes) of men for night poaching and unlawfully wounding three gamekeepers at Buxted.

Relatively few arrests were made. Much of the time was spent in receiving information concerning stolen goods, serving warrants, and visiting other police stations. Only one murder and an attempted murder were mentioned, neither of which took place in Uckfield. There were many family cases, including bastardy and desertion. On 18 January 1887 PS Willett went to Oldlands Farm in East Hoathly to execute a distress warrant against William Snodgrass for bastardy arrears, and seized one waggon, the cart, and one clod crusher.

These days minor thefts are rarely followed up, but then it seemed that no incident was too trivial to report, including a handkerchief found at East Hoathly (March 1887), the theft of a pair of children's socks at Rotherfield (October 1887), and a horse cloth lost in Buxted (March 1888). One imagines that the men were constantly reaching for their notebooks.



Extracts from plans of Uckfield police station, 1860 (R/A/2/154/1).
Courtesy of East Sussex Brighton and Hove Record Office.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Manuscript of Italian and French lute music in French tablature, ca.1620. Sold at Sotheby's (14 September 2021, Lot 64) for £214,200 and bought after an export stop by the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art, with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from Friends of the National Libraries [B H Breslauer Foundation Fund].

Elizabeth Quarmby Lawrence, Rare Books Librarian, writes: The University of Edinburgh is very grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for generously supporting the acquisition of this exceptional music manuscript, which offers such great opportunities for teaching and research, particularly in the context of the musical instruments in the collection at St Cecilia's Hall.

The manuscript was once owned by Arnold Dolmetsch (1858-1940), one of the founders of the Early Music movement, and as part of his collection of books and instruments has been available to scholars for over a century. The manuscript was initially sold to a foreign buyer at Sotheby's in September 2021 and shortly thereafter the Culture Minister placed a temporary export bar on the item. Following a successful fundraising campaign, the University bought the manuscript in October 2022.

The lute was one of the most popular instruments of the 16th and 17th centuries. It was used for almost every genre of music and in almost every possible ensemble. Musicians of the time worked internationally, and their music was circulated, mostly in manuscript, right across Europe. This volume is an important source of the popular dance music of the period, and an important witness to the transmission of that music across the continent, containing 320 works, 89 of which are not found in any other manuscript. It was made in Bavaria in about 1620, but a great deal of the music is French in origin and in the French style, while the largest number of pieces with a named composer are by Michelangelo Galilei (1575-1631) who was Italian but worked at the Bavarian Court. British music is represented, with a few pieces marked as 'D'Angleterre', or 'Anglum', but most significantly with an adapted version of John Dowland's most famous work, the *Lachrimae* pavan (fol.225v-227v), and his 'Piper's Galliard' (fol.92r-93v). The notation in the manuscript is French lute tablature – a system similar to modern guitar tabs – but whoever copied it may have been more comfortable with the Italian system of tablature, as a few pieces change into that part way through.

Following acquisition the manuscript was placed on public display at the University's historic St Cecilia's Hall Concert Room and Music Museum, alongside a lute from circa 1620. The manuscript is now undergoing minor conservation treatments and will shortly be digitised and made freely accessible online. Plans are also being drafted to undertake in-depth academic research and a modernising of the tablature, which in turn will facilitate public musical performance.



Examining the manuscript. Courtesy of Univeristy of Edinburgh; © David Cheskin.

FOR HERSCHEL MUSEUM OF ASTRONOMY (HERSCHEL HOUSE TRUST), BATH

Autograph draft manuscript of the memoirs of Caroline Herschel (1750-1848). Bought for £108,000 from a private seller, via Christie's Private Sales, with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from Friends of the National Libraries [John R Murray Fund].

Izzy Wall, Assistant Curator, writes: The Herschel Museum of Astronomy is very grateful to the Friends of National Libraries for their generous support towards the acquisition of this draft manuscript of the memoirs of Caroline Herschel. Caroline, and her brother William (1738-1822), who discovered the planet Uranus, were leading astronomers of the 18th and early 19th century, and Caroline was the first woman to be paid as a professional astronomer in the United Kingdom. Caroline and William Herschel played a pivotal role in the history of science in Georgian Britain and this manuscript provides us with a greater understanding of their lives.

The 57 pages of draft recollections in this manuscript were written around 1836-40 and provide content for chapters I and II in *The Memoir and Correspondence of Caroline Herschel*. This *Memoir* was published in London by John Murray in 1876, and edited by Margaret Herschel, wife of Caroline's nephew John. Although the edited text of the manuscript version was published, much of the colourful material Caroline wrote was removed from the printed text and remains unpublished. There is something special about seeing the original words written in the author's own hand. The corrections and additions show Caroline's stream of consciousness, the musings of an older woman recalling the stories of her youth.

The manuscript is written in two sequences. In the first Caroline Herschel writes about her childhood spent in Hanover from 1755. She recounts her childhood experiences and the limited education she received. She recalls fond memories of observing an eclipse with her father in the reflection of a bucket of water, while he explained the phenomenon. She describes her brother William's escape from his position in a military band, fleeing to England when the French invaded Hanover and the family feared he would be conscripted to fight. It closes with Caroline's description of her journey to England, and arrival in Bath in 1772.

The second sequence, written when Caroline was becoming more elderly and frail, opens with the memories of her arrival at her brother's house on New King Street in Bath on 18 August 1772 and chronicles her first three years in the city. Caroline writes about the education she received from William and her struggles when she arrived in England, from finding likeminded friends to dealing with dishonest servants. Caroline shares some very honest feelings about one servant whom she refers to as a 'hot-headed Welshwoman' several times. The manuscript offers an important insight into the Herschels' professional lives as musicians in Bath, as well as William's increasing interest in astronomy and his telescope building endeavours. Caroline recounts the books she read aloud to William while he polished mirrors, notes visits to her brother by the scientists Harry Englefield, Dr Blagden, and the Astronomer Royale, Dr Maskelyne, and even some daring deeds by another brother, Alexander, which involved him holding on to a chimney stack at the top of the house!

When she died in 1848, at the age of 97, Caroline Herschel was highly regarded by the astronomical community across Europe, and she remains an inspirational figure within the field of science and astronomy.

Additional support was received from ACE/V&A Grant Purchase Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund and private donations.



Detail of Caroline Herschel's manuscript draft of her memoir. Courtesy of the Herschel Museum of Astronomy – Bath Preservation Trust.

FOR JOHN RYLANDS RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Manuscript copy of *'Speculum humanae salvationis'* (Paris, c.1780). Bought from Binoche et Giquello (Hôtel Drouot Paris, 22 March 2022, Lot 78) for £17,930, with the aid of a grant of £3,048 from the Friends of the National Libraries [B H Breslauer Foundation Fund].

Julianne Simpson, Collections and Discovery Manager writes: The John Rylands Research Institute and Library (JRRIL) is very grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for its generous grant to support the acquisition of this illustrated manuscript on large paper executed by Jacques Fucien Lesclabart, one of the most famous French calligraphers of the 18th century. This manuscript reproduces the text and woodcuts of the second Latin xylographic edition of the *Speculum humanae salvationis*, originally printed in the Netherlands around 1475, a copy of which is already at the JRRIL.



Opening of *Speculum humanae salvationis* (JRL221201546). Courtesy of the University of Manchester.

The original Latin edition of the *Speculum* is one of four related books, two in Latin and two in Dutch, which remain mysterious to historians of printing even to this day. From the late 16th century they became associated with a rival claim for the invention of printing in Haarlem by Laurens Jansz Coster. The Rylands copy is on display in our current exhibition, Transitions in Print, which explores how scientists, historians and imaging specialists are joining forces to develop tools and new ways of looking at these historic documents using cutting-edge techniques, giving us new insights into our earliest printed heritage. The ink used in our copies of the Latin and Dutch editions have been analysed using X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (XRF) in order to gain a better understanding of the techniques used in their production.

The context for the production of this manuscript is intimately intertwined with the development of book history, bibliophily and collecting in the 18th and early 19th centuries. When Lesclabart produced this facsimile around 1780, genuine blockbooks were scarce in commerce and this would have appealed to the high-end bibliophilic market. Another Lesclabart facsimile, sold in 2021, was owned by one of Earl Spencer's contemporaries Stanesby Alchorne. The provenance of this newly-described copy shows that it circulated in similar circles: it contains the bookplate of the Lloyd family of Leaton Knolls in Shropshire, presumably acquired by John Arthur Lloyd, also a member of the Roxburghe Club.

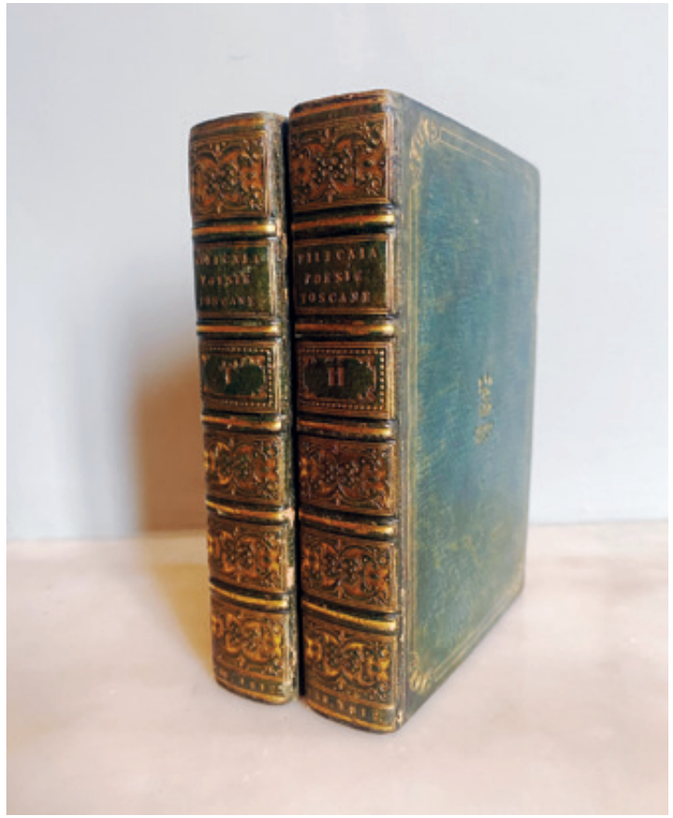
The manuscript is an important addition to our collection, enhancing the study of the blockbook from several perspectives. Earl Spencer was actively pursuing blockbooks from the 1790s and his collection, which includes some of the most notable individual copies in the world, has ensured that Manchester now has one of the most significant collections of xylographic books. The recent redating of a woodblock in our collection and the discovery of its association with John Bagford, offers rare opportunities to study the first flurry of scholarship around xylographic printing in the 18th century. The Lesclabart manuscript is evocative of Spencer, of bibliomania and of a period of connoisseurship and collecting which is of considerable academic interest at present.

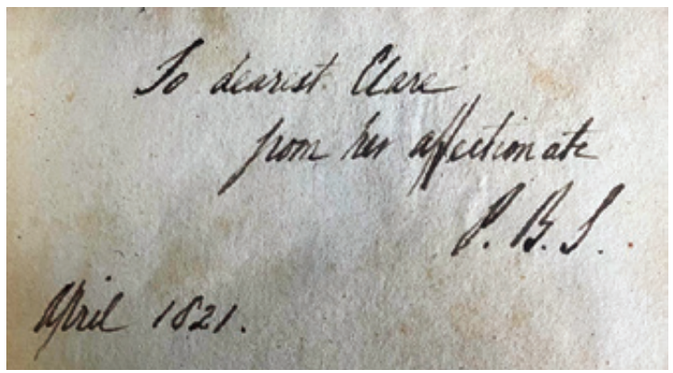
KEATS SHELLEY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Vincenzo da Filicaja, *Poesie Toscane* (Venice, Vitarelli, 1812) with an inscription from Percy Bysshe Shelley to Claire Clairmont. Bought from Bonhams for £75,250, with the aid of a grant of £10,000 from Friends of the National Libraries [B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund].

David Leigh-Hunt, Trustee, writes: Claire Clairmont (1798-1879) became Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley's stepsister when her mother Mary Jane de Vial (calling herself Mrs Clairmont) married the philosopher William Godwin in 1801. In 1816 she had a brief affair with Lord Byron and their child was born on 12th January 1817, initially named Alba. While pregnant, she had taken Mary and her husband Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822) to Lake Geneva to meet Byron, with whom they spent the notorious summer of 1816 writing gothic tales (including the first draft of *Frankenstein* by the 18-year-old Mary Shelley). Claire spent 14 months with her child (later renamed Allegra) until the awkwardness of their family household made her opt to give the child in custody to Byron, who kept the her in his Venice and Ravenna mansions. When Byron moved to Pisa in 1821, however, Allegra was placed in the San Giovanni Battista convent at Bagnacavallo (Ravenna), where she died on 20th April 1822 because of what was probably a typhoid fever. Claire never recovered from the loss and kept thinking about Allegra for the rest of her long life, during which she worked as a governess throughout Europe, going as far as Russia. She outlived most of the members of the Shelley circle, dying at 80 in Florence after having reconciled to Catholicism.

Her relationship with P. B. Shelley has often been debated and she was certainly one of the most important women of his life. It is probable that the present volumes were a present for Claire's 23rd birthday on 27th April 1821. Their author, Vincenzo da Filicaja (1642-1707), was a lyric poet beloved by Shelley and his circle. *Poesie toscane* was particularly suitable for Claire, who had made Florence her home. Filicaja's most famous sonnet, included in the present collection, is perhaps 'Italia, Italia, O tu cui feo la sorte', translated and included by Byron in *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* ('Italia! oh Italia! thou who hast / The fatal gift of beauty'), whilst Mary Shelley included a brief biography of de Filicaja in her Italian and Spanish Lives.





The *Poesie Toscane* and Shelley's inscription to Claire Clairmont. Courtesy of the Keats Shelley Memorial Association.

This two-volume edition is one of only ten surviving books with Shelley's presentation inscriptions, and is the second Shelley-inscribed book to join the collection of the Keats-Shelley House (the other being an edition of Homer once belonging to, and inscribed by, the poet, which was donated by Lord Abinger).

Provenance: Claire Clairmont (1798-1879); William Francis Spencer Ponsonby, 1st Baron De Mauley (1787-1855), arms on covers. Ponsonby's sister, the novelist Lady Caroline Lamb, also had a love affair with Byron, famously describing him as 'mad, bad, and dangerous to know'; his son Ashley Ponsonby (1831-1898); his sale, Christie, Manson & Woods, 4-8 May 1897, lot 319, sold to 'Ridler' (presumably William Ridler, London bookseller, fl. 1877-1904); Henry Beckles Willson (1869-1942), Canadian historian and journalist.

KELMSCOTT MANOR, SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

A collection of documents and ephemera relating to the residence at Kelmscott Manor of Jane Morris (1839 – 1914) and her daughter May Morris (1862 – 1938), and the Manor's subsequent transition of ownership to Oxford University. Bought from Woolley and Wallis, Salisbury (15 June, Lot 276) for £3,120, with the aid of a grant of £2,340 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Kathy Haslam, Curator, writes: The Society of Antiquaries of London is most grateful to FNL for its generous grant towards this acquisition for Kelmscott Manor. The Manor is renowned as the country home of Victorian polymath William Morris (1834-1896) and his family. Their connection with the estate extended over a 67-year period from 1871, during which Morris's widow Jane purchased it (1913) and their younger daughter May Morris made provision for its future.

This miscellany of papers originates from the private archive of Arthur Halcrow Verstage, architect, photographer and founding member of the Kelmscott Fellowship, for whom the Manor had a particular resonance. The recipient of several of the letters is Kate Whitaker, a longstanding friend to whom May Morris writes candidly about her mother's longstanding preoccupation with her health, the subject of much theorizing by biographers over the years. Both were at the time staying at The Old Hospital in Burford, the house 10 miles distant from Kelmscott rented some years earlier by Jane Morris in order to be within reach of the Manor yet away from the risk of flooding and the inhospitable winter conditions there. This is a little-documented aspect of her later life. Another letter concerns a legacy from May Morris to Kate herself. And during the months following May's death it was Kate, as we now know from further correspondence in the collection, who gave her assistance to auctioneers Hobbs & Chambers by identifying objects at the Manor and contributing to the preparation of the auction catalogue of the property's contents. Poignantly, she was at that date living in the very house in Hammersmith that May had vacated to move permanently to the Manor in 1923. As the Hobbs & Chambers business archive does not survive, this correspondence is particularly noteworthy in terms of documenting the auction process.

Playwright and polemicist George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950) also features, both as a young man, in the guise of a portrait photograph inscribed to fellow socialist 'Comrade' May during the days of their relatively brief and inconclusive courtship (1886), and in another photograph taken almost half a century later when in 1934 he attended the opening of the Morris Memorial Hall, a substantial village asset instigated by May Morris and only built due to her determined and protracted fundraising. The collection also contains two other documents relating to its opening ceremony. The Memorial Hall was the final element of the distinctive architectural heritage in Kelmscott for which Jane and May Morris were responsible, useful buildings designed by leading Arts and Crafts architects intended to benefit the village from both a social and cultural perspective whilst collectively memorializing William Morris.

These papers are an extremely welcome addition to Kelmscott Manor's archive and are available for consultation by appointment.



Portrait photograph by Frederick Hollyer of George Bernard Shaw, 1886, inscribed to 'Comrade May' Morris; (centre) notice of the opening ceremony for Kelmscott's Morris Memorial Hall, on 20 October 1934, at which Shaw officiated; (right) May Morris greeting Shaw on the steps of the Hall prior to the ceremony.
Courtesy of Kelmscott Manor, Society of Antiquaries.

KENT HISTORY AND LIBRARY CENTRE, MAIDSTONE

A collection of deeds and documents relating chiefly to Kent, 1264-1654 and a commission appointing Samuel Tavenour as governor of Deal Castle, 1654. Bought for £45,000 from Gorringe's (8 March, Lots 79 and 80), with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from Friends of the National Libraries [John R Murray Fund].

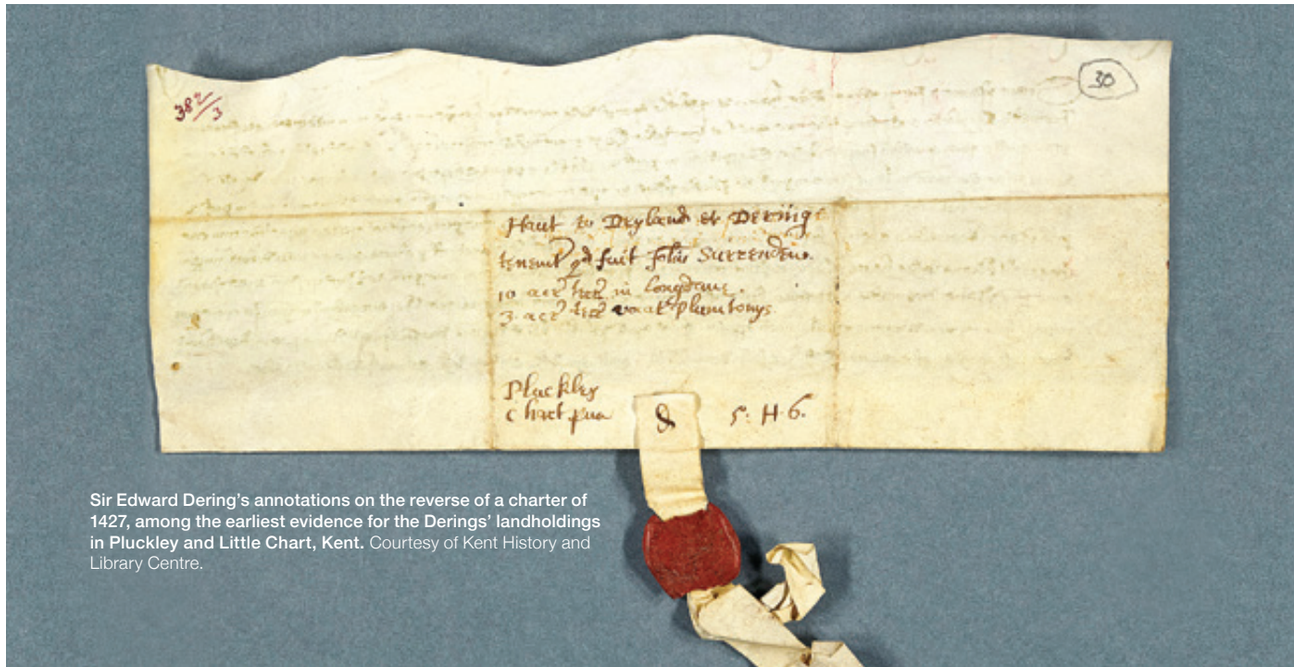
Sarah Stanley, ACR, Service Manager, and Mark Ballard write: In 2022 the Kent Archives service acquired, thanks to a generous grant from the FNL, a collection of Kent charters collected by Thomas Godfrey-Faussett, auditor to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury from 1866, who must have purchased them at one of the sales of Dering family muniments. The charters (U4283) once formed part of the vast collection assembled at the Derings' seat of Surrenden, Pluckley, until it was split up and dispersed by auction from 1853 onwards. They bear the unmistakeable traces of the leading Kent MP, religious controversialist, and acquisitive antiquarian, Sir Edward Dering, 1st Baronet (1598-1644).

Kent History and Library Centre (KHLC), formerly the Kent Archives Office (KAO), has collected both such archives of the Dering family as they retained into the 20th century, and as many as possible of those manuscripts which they had collected through their antiquarian interests. From the 1940s onwards the Historic Manuscripts Commission assisted the KAO to bring back together those dispersed groups which had not already found their way to national repositories. Individual items once within the collection were also donated, the charter of King Wihtred of Kent being the most famous.

The first group of 36 charters, obviously derived from the core of the Derings' own family archive, record property transactions between 1290 and 1469 in the parishes of Pluckley and Little Chart, where they owned land. Their place and personal names are underlined in red ink, characteristic of Sir Edward Dering, and are endorsed with numerical references in violet ink indicating inclusion in the large sale of Dering documents at Puttick and Simpson on 13 July 1865; in this respect they resemble annotations on other Dering charters at KHLC, in (among others) collections U350 and U1823. A second group of 49 charters ranges into East Kent, particularly the parishes of Upper and Lower Hardres. More consciously 'collected', many of these bear Sir Edward's characteristic notations on the reverse.

The collections at Surrenden acquired a legendary status for antiquarians. They were seen as holding special value for indicating how land was dispersed among the gentry and yeomanry of medieval Kent, and thus for wider insights into distinctive Kentish patterns of landholding and tenure. Their date range, on either side of the Black Death, might enable us to see its effects upon those landholding patterns. Before they were dispersed, the antiquarian Lambert Larking, a founder member of the Kent Archaeological Society, undertook transcriptions and notes from as much of the Surrenden collections as he could. These, now divided between the British Library and 15 volumes in the Maidstone Museum collection at KHLC (U1823/14) themselves attract the interest of professional genealogists today, seeking first-hand evidence to set aside doubtful theories about family descent and relationships within the landowning class. Yet even Larking's industry was sufficient only to transcribe a fraction of the charters at Surrenden, so we are indebted to FNL for allowing us to restore a further part of the original Dering collection.

This accession formed a focal point in a conference about Sir Edward Dering planned with Dr David Rundle of the University of Kent that was held in May 2023.



Sir Edward Dering's annotations on the reverse of a charter of 1427, among the earliest evidence for the Derings' landholdings in Pluckley and Little Chart, Kent. Courtesy of Kent History and Library Centre.

FOR THE NATIONAL GALLERY RESEARCH CENTRE

Richard Ford (1796-1858), a copy of the suppressed edition of *A Handbook for Travellers in Spain*. London: John Murray, 1844) inscribed by the author to Sir William Stirling Maxwell. Bought from Bernard Quaritch Ltd for £12,000, with the aid of a grant of £8,000 from Friends of the National Libraries [John R Murray Fund].

Alan Crookham, Research Centre Manager at the National Gallery, writes: Richard Ford (1796-1858) was an English writer, collector and amateur artist. In 1830 he visited Spain and over the next three years in the country he made over 500 drawings, one of the most complete pictorial records of Spanish cities and their monuments before the advent of photography. From 1836 Ford contributed a number of lengthy reviews to the *Quarterly Review*, several of them on Spanish subjects. This led the publisher John Murray to invite Ford to write *A Handbook for Travellers in Spain* (including an account of the pictures in the Prado that runs to over 17,000 words). When the book finally appeared in 1845, it was an immediate success and was followed a year later by Ford's *Gatherings from Spain*.

This copy of the suppressed edition of *A Handbook for Travellers in Spain* was described by Quaritch as 'probably the most important copy of the suppressed edition of Ford's classic *Handbook*, of which barely a handful survive.' The suppressed edition is indeed exceedingly rare and Quaritch's assessment of this particular copy is based on the fact that it is dedicated to the other great mid-19th-century writer on Spain and Spanish art, William Stirling Maxwell. The volume includes an inscription from Ford to Stirling Maxwell in which he outlines the reasons for the suppression of the volume: 'certain truths were too bluntly told and might cause offence to Spaniards and French'. A letter from Ford to Stirling Maxwell written at the time of its presentation, 10 May 1856, is tipped into the volume. The book is in good condition with only minor wear and some surface cracking along the spine; it is bound in Spanish leather to Ford's specifications. The immediate provenance of the book comes from the library of Richard Ford's biographer, Ian Robertson (1928-2020).

The purchase of this book complements several other acquisitions of library and archive material relating to Richard Ford that took place in 2020 and 2022.



Portrait of Richard Ford inserted into the suppressed edition of *A Handbook for Travellers in Spain*. London: John Murray, 1844. Courtesy of the National Gallery.

This particular volume has a special significance given its role in connecting the two principal mid-19th-century writers on Spain and Spanish art: Richard Ford and William Stirling Maxwell. It cements the Gallery's position as the leading repository for material on Ford as well as enhancing our research activity in the field of Spanish art history. The purchase has further strengthened our position in this area and could encourage further deposits of similar library and archive material.

Founded by Parliament in 1824, the National Gallery is one of the finest art galleries in the world, housing the nation's collection of historic European paintings, and it is also a pre-eminent centre for the research of paintings in the Western European tradition from the 13th to the early 20th century. Established in 2013, the National Gallery Research Centre, of which the Library and Archive form a part, supports the Gallery's research strategy and ensures that our resources are made available to as wide an audience as possible.

The suppressed edition of the *Handbook* is in the process of being catalogued and will be made available at https://library.nationalgallery.org.uk/

FOR THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

1. The Smillie Archive: personal papers of and correspondence relating to Robert Ramsay 'Bob' Smillie (1917-1937). Bought from Kennys Bookshop & Art Galleries, Dublin, for £30,000, with the aid of a grant of £5,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Heidi Egginton, Curator of Political Collections, writes: We are so grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for supporting the acquisition of the Smillie Archive, comprising the personal papers of Robert Ramsay 'Bob' Smillie (1917-1937), the labour activist and anti-fascist volunteer, together with papers of his father, Alexander Frame Smillie (1896-1984), and grandfather, Robert Smillie (1857-1940).

Born in Larkhall, Lanarkshire, where his grandfather had been a prominent trade union leader and founder member of the Independent Labour Party (ILP), Bob Smillie had been drawn into radical causes as a young man, supporting the hunger marches and campaigning against rearmament. In 1936, aged 19, he abandoned his studies in chemistry at the University of Glasgow, becoming one of the 600 Scots who volunteered to fight for the Republican cause in the Spanish Civil War. After taking part in a speaking tour in France and England to drum up support for the war, he was detained by the government in Valencia on his crossing back into Spain and died in prison in June 1937. He received a posthumous tribute from George Orwell, with whom he had served in the ILP contingent allied to the revolutionary socialist group Partido Obrero de Unificiación Marxista (POUM), and whose *Homage to Catalonia* (1938) helped draw public attention to the unexplained circumstances surrounding his arrest.

The archive is a little-studied and exceptionally detailed record of the Smillie family's engagement in anti-fascist and left-wing politics. It contains a series of Bob's own letters to his family, which serve as a detailed diary of his time on the front line of the fighting against Franco's forces in Spain from November 1936 to his detention in May 1937. This is followed by his parents' frantic correspondence with the Spanish authorities and members of the ILP and POUM during his imprisonment, and a collection of letters of condolence and tribute after his death in custody. The rest of the archive comprises photographs, political ephemera, and unpublished literary manuscripts of Robert and Alexander Smillie. As a whole, it provides a unique picture of how international labour politics reverberated through three generations of a Scottish family in the early 20th century.

The National Library of Scotland holds the pre-eminent collection of archives relating to the Scottish labour and trade union movements, where the involvement of Scots in the Spanish Civil War is a particular specialism. Significantly, with unseen letters to and from Bob's mother and grandmother, this archive brings out the voices of the women in the Smillie family for the first time. The collection also helps cast light on the papers we hold of David Murray, the ILP lawyer and journalist who represented Bob during his detention and affords researchers the opportunity to continue piecing together the contested accounts of his final days.

We are indebted to the generosity of the Friends of the National Libraries and look forward to making this archive accessible for further research and public engagement.



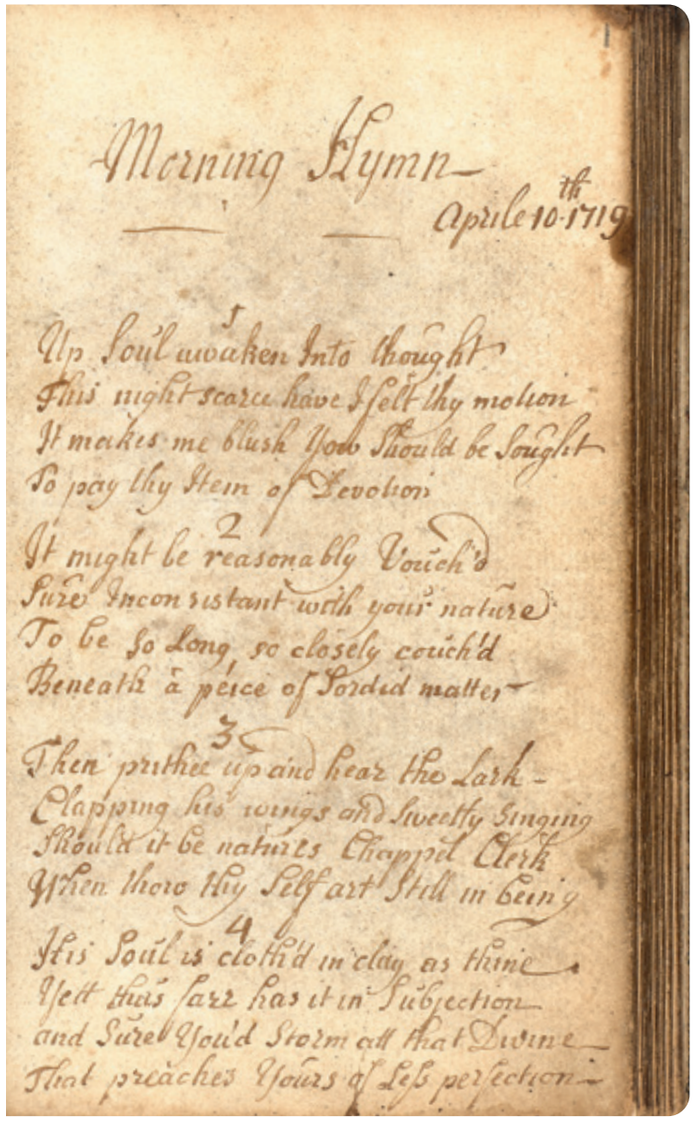
Above, left: Photograph of Bob Smillie (circled) with the Independent Labour Party contingent at the Aragon Front, March 1937. Above, right: Bob Smillie's passport photo, 1936. Images courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

2. Poems and religious writings (c.1719) of Reverend Robert Blair (1699-1746). Bought from Christian White Rare Books for £22,500, with the aid of a grant of £2,500 from Friends of the National Libraries [B H Breslauer Foundation Fund].

Ralph McLean, Manuscripts Curator for the Long 18th century, writes: The Church of Scotland Minister, Robert Blair (1699-1746) is an unusual figure in Scottish literature as he had a prominent reputation which rested on limited publications and virtually no original manuscripts. This volume represents the single biggest collection of Blair's poetry and religious writings found to date, all of which are unpublished. Blair enjoyed literary fame thanks to his poem *The Grave* (1743) which sparked a vogue for mortuary poems in the 18th century. However as a minister in the Church of Scotland he was discouraged from publishing literary works, so his output remained small. Until the appearance of this volume almost no manuscripts of Blair were thought to have survived until the present day.

The volume comprises two unpublished poems by Blair, the second of which 'Evening Hymn' contains themes and ideas later explored in more detail in *The Grave*. The poems are followed by 60 pages of prose divided into seven sections concerning spiritual investigations and meditations on topics such as confessions, petitions, intercession and thanksgiving. Blair has clearly returned to these themes on several occasions as the manuscript shows signs of corrections and additions to the original content. The volume offers significant research potential for new studies of Blair and his poetic development within the context of the early Scottish Enlightenment and offers insights into his theological positions through his only surviving writing on the subject.

The Library owns part of the manuscript of Blair's poetry, a portion of the draft of 'The Grave', one of Blair's few surviving manuscripts. This was presented to the Library in 1978 by Blair's descendent A. C. Maconochie. This volume also traces its provenance to ownership of the Maconochie family, and therefore greatly complements our existing holdings. The Library holds important collections of sermons and writings of ministers who made significant contributions to the Scottish Enlightenment, such as the Edinburgh Professor, Hugh Blair (Robert's cousin), Alexander Carlyle and John Home.



Robert Blair's 'Morning Hymn'. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

Robert Blair's connection to Home is significant as he was Home's predecessor as minister of Athelstaneford. Home would likewise go on to carve out a literary career.

The purchase of this volume ensures that an important part of Scottish Enlightenment history and literature is preserved for the nation, and that it is publicly accessible for those who would like to view and consult it. We are very grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for helping us to purchase this manuscript volume for the National Library of Scotland.

3. *The China Magazine*, a Weekly Miscellany, Illustrated with Photographs, Conducted by C. Langdon Davies. Midsummer Volume [vol. 1]. Hong Kong: Noronha & Sons, 1868. Bought from Herman H. J. Lynge & Søn A/S, Copenhagen, for €19,500, with the aid of a grant of £2,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr. Graham Hogg, Curator (19th-century Printed Collections and Photographs) writes: The National Library of Scotland is very grateful for the support of the Friends of the National Libraries, which has enabled it to add this important book to our collections.

The China Magazine was a short-lived periodical produced by and for the British ex-pat community in Hong Kong between 1868 and 1870. It is probably the first publication of any kind in the Far East to incorporate pasted-in original photographs. Only four volumes were published and there is only one known complete set, in Cornell University library in the USA.

Volume 1 (Midsummer 1868) of *The China Magazine* contains articles and 16 original photographs by the famous Scottish photographer and travel writer John Thomson (1837-1921), subject of a major exhibition by the Library in 1997. John Thomson was living in Hong Kong at the time and was a major contributor of text and photographs to volume 1 and, to a lesser extent, volume 2. He had established a photographic studio in the Commercial Bank building, in which most of the photographs in this volume were processed. He did not contribute to volumes 3 and 4, presumably due to a dispute with the editor C. Langdon Davies.

We acquired a copy of volume 2, the Christmas 1868 edition, which only has three prints definitely attributed to Thomson, back in 2002. There are no copies of vol. 1 recorded as being held elsewhere in Scotland. This copy of volume 1 has all the 16 prints attributed to John Thomson. In total there appear to have been 33 different prints identified as pasted into the surviving copies but is likely no two surviving copies will have exactly the same number of prints in them.



Thomson's photographs are mainly of the local Chinese population and are in a similar vein to his ground-breaking work *Illustrations of China and its people* published in London in the 1870s, which were the result of his extensive travels in China from his base in Hong Kong. The acquisition of this first volume is a major addition to our excellent holdings of John Thomson books and photographs, and to our holdings of early photographically illustrated books connected to Scotland. We are delighted to make it available to users of our Library.

John Thomson's photograph of a Chinese seamstress.
Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

4. [Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations* in Russian] Issledovaniia o prirode i prichinakh bogatstva narodov s primechaniiami Bentama, Blanki, Bukhanana, Garn'e, Mak-Kulokha, Mal-tusa, Millia, Rikardo, Seia, Sismondi I Tirgu [translated by P. A. Bibikov], 3 vols, St. Petersburg: Glazunov, 1866. Bought from Herman H. J. Lynge & Søn A/S for €18,800, with the aid of a grant of £2,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr. Graham Hogg, Curator (19th-Century Printed Collections and Photographs) writes: The National Library of Scotland is very grateful for the support of the Friends of the National Libraries, which has enabled it to add this important set to our collections.

The very first translation of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* into Russian was published between 1802-1806, was poorly regarded at the time, and is today virtually unobtainable. The translation which the Library purchased is the second translation, in three volumes, by P. A. Bibikov. There are no recorded copies of this work in UK libraries, and only five recorded by WorldCat in libraries around the world – in American and Japan. Volumes 2 & 3 from the incomplete copy held by the University of Illinois have been digitised and made freely accessible via Hathi Trust but there is no known complete digitised version of this work. The National Library of Scotland's acquisition of this volume has made it easier for researchers in the UK and Europe to consult this work.

In 2009 the Library acquired a first edition of Bibikov's later translation of Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments* which Bibikov regarded as complementary to his *Wealth of Nations* translation, remarking in his preface to this translation, 'the works reinforce each other. That is why, having published in Russian Adam Smith's great work of political economy, I decided to translate and publish his other work, which is no less remarkable, and yet known even less to Russian society than the first'. The National Library of Scotland also holds a copy of Blanqui's version of Garnier's French edition of *Wealth of Nations* from which Bibikov produced this translation.



The acquisition of this particular translation is an outstanding addition to the Library's already extensive collection of foreign-language translations of the works of Scottish Enlightenment authors. The Library has a long-standing interest in acquiring early printed books written by Scots for a European readership, such as texts in neo-Latin, translations of Scottish works of all dates and into all languages, and other works showing Scottish involvement in European printed culture.

The translation is now available for consultation in our Special Collections Reading Room.

Spines of the three-volume set of the 1866 Russian translation of the *Wealth of Nations*. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

FOR THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES

1. Uncorrected proof copy of 'In Parenthesis' by David Jones and a three-page holograph introduction to the November 1946 BBC production of In Parenthesis. Bought from Christie's, New York (26 May, 2022, Lots 366 and 367) for £3,471, with the aid of a grant of £1,736 from Friends of the National Libraries [Philip Larkin Fund].

Rhys Jones, Assistant Curator of Manuscripts, writes: On 26 May 2022, with generous assistance from the Friends of the National Libraries, the National Library of Wales purchased at auction two items relating to 'In Parenthesis', the war poem written by artist, engraver and poet David Jones (1895-1974), namely a proof copy of the completed work and a draft radio script.

Jones had enlisted with the Royal Welch Fusiliers in early 1915 and served on the Western Front in the 38th (Welsh) Division, seeing action on the Somme and at Ypres. He was wounded in the leg during the attack on Mametz Wood on 10-11 July 1916 and his active service was ended by a bout of trench fever in February 1918.

Over the next two decades he made his name as an artist and engraver. Then, in about 1928, he began work on 'In Parenthesis'. This is an epic poem recounting his wartime experiences and culminating in the Mametz Wood offensive, dense with allusions to Welsh and English history and literature and scripture. Its composition took a decade and numerous drafts and was interrupted by a severe mental breakdown.

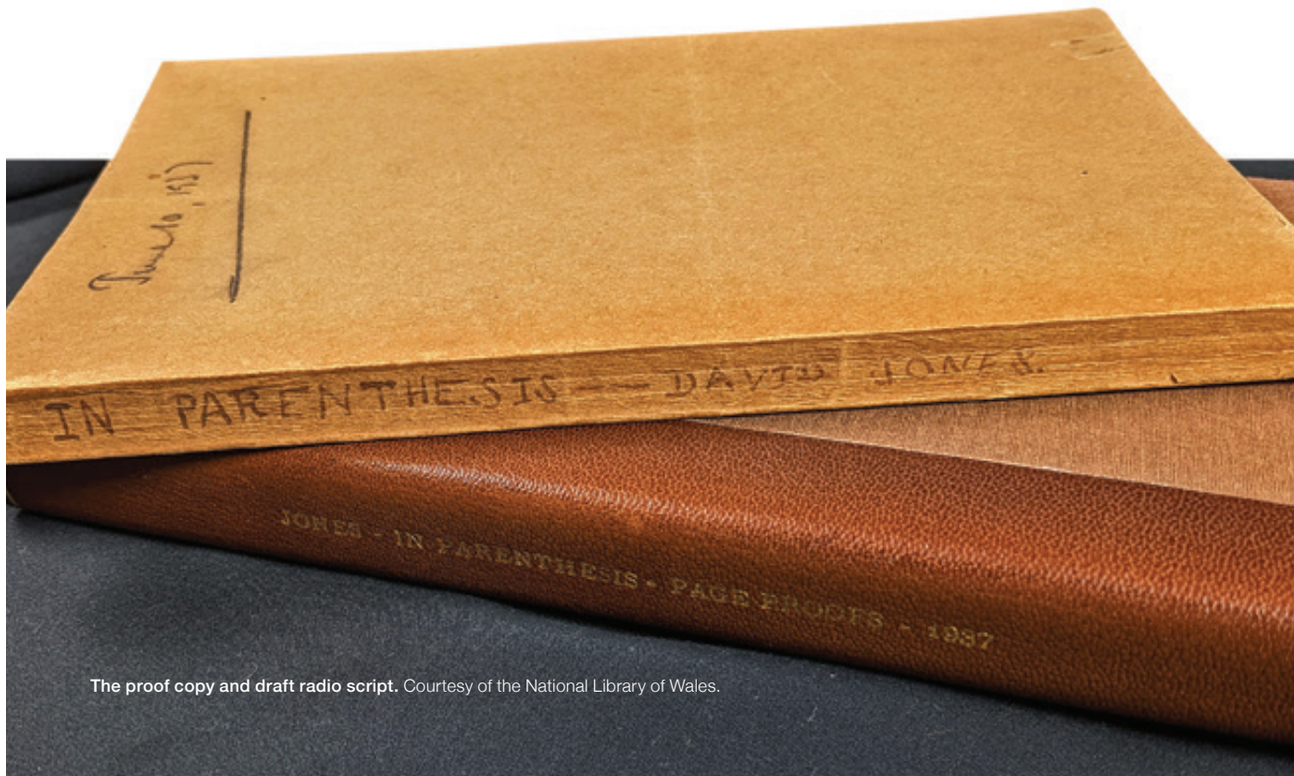
By early 1937 the poem was being prepared for the press and it was at this point that the first of our new acquisitions, an uncorrected proof copy of the book, was created. Several other copies and partial copies of the same version of the proofs exist but all are heavily emended and corrected. The new volume is 'clean', complete and bound and is inscribed on the front cover with the date 'June 10, 1937', the day of the book's publication party.

'In Parenthesis' was an immediate success and won the Hawthornden Prize in 1938. It was adapted for radio by Douglas Cleverdon but transmission was cancelled twice, in 1939 and 1942, on account of the Second World War. The third attempt went ahead on the Third Programme on 19 November 1946,

with Dylan Thomas and Richard Burton among the cast. This had a pre-recorded introduction from David Jones and the second item acquired by the Library is a three page manuscript draft - probably the final draft - of this introduction. It contains numerous deletions and corrections but in essence it is very close to the script that Jones recorded.

These two items are only the most recent additions to our collections relating to David Jones. The National Library of Wales is home to his personal and literary papers, including his drafts of 'In Parenthesis', artistic works and his personal library, acquired in 1978 and 1985. This purchase follows on from two other recent acquisitions of David Jones correspondence, also bought with the aid of grants from the Friends of the National Libraries, namely his letters to Morag Owen (November 2019) and to Valerie Wynne-Williams (August 2020).

Both items have now been catalogued and are available to be read in the Library's reading room. The proof copy and the radio introduction have the reference numbers NLW MS 24193B and NLW MS 24194E respectively.



The proof copy and draft radio script. Courtesy of the National Library of Wales.

2. A notebook compiled by David Lloyd George, and comprising notes for speeches made during the campaign for the General Election held in December 1910. Bought from Lawrences of Crewkerne (13 September, Lot 420) for £1,650, with the aid of a grant of £800 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Rob Phillips, Archivist for the Welsh Political Archive, writes: David Lloyd George is one of Wales' greatest politicians. After making a name for himself as a solicitor and campaigner on issues such as land reform and disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales, he narrowly won the Caernarvon Boroughs by-election in 1890. He held the seat, although sometimes narrowly, until his death in 1945.

After his election he continued his championing of radical causes and was appointed to the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade in 1905 but his real chance to help advance the radical agenda came in 1908 when he was appointed as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In his 1909 budget, known as 'The People's Budget', he brought in a range of new taxes and tax increases to support social programmes including old age pensions and unemployment insurance but the measures were defeated in the House of Lords. Following an election in January 1910, which had been called over the budget question, the Liberals returned to power with Lloyd George continuing as Chancellor and the measures were passed. However, the threat of the Lords to veto similar provisions remained which led to another General Election in December 1910 and ultimately to the Parliament Act 1911, which restricted the power of the Lords to stop Government business. It was during this election campaign that Lloyd George made notes in pencil in this small notebook with a beautifully embroidered cover.

The themes of the election: the people versus the Lords and working people versus unearned wealth are clear in the notes and Lloyd George's rhetorical flourish conjures up some wonderful images. Talking of the need to fund social programmes, he notes 'the brilliance of the sun is so blinding that you cannot see the squalor around you'. He defends the tax on wealth gained by property value increases against accusations that he is taxing the working man out of existence both with solid figures and humour noting that as tax would be payable after death and therefore the man would already be 'out of existence'.

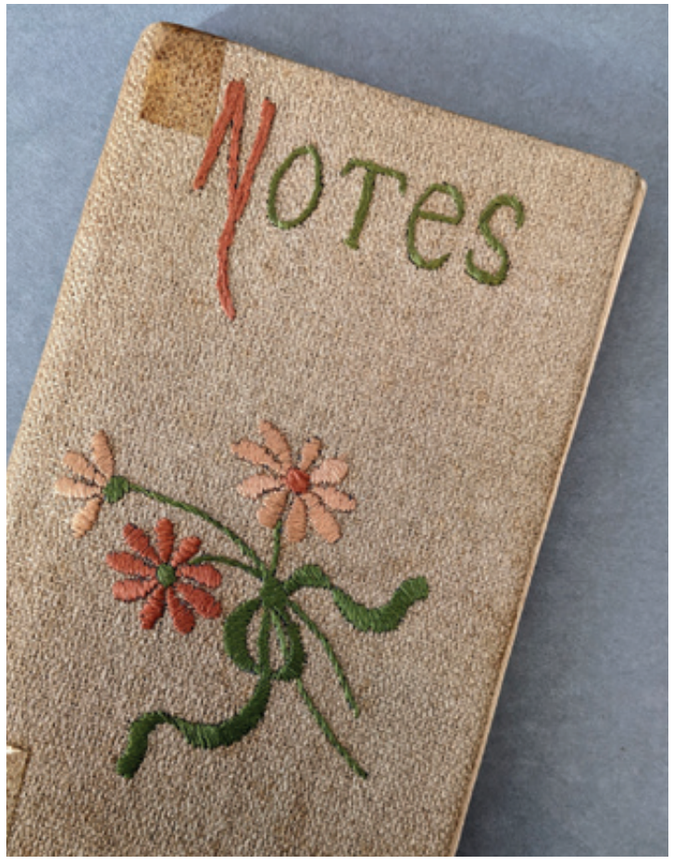
On this issue of the power of the House of Lords and Parliamentary reform, Lloyd George's notes are equally blunt. In notes for a speech to a Scottish audience he accuses the Lords of having treated them 'disdainfully' and suggests putting peers up for a Dutch Auction and asking 'Will you take them at their own valuation?'

While the notes appear to have been made for campaigns to a Scottish audience, there is some mention of Ireland and Wales, noting especially the political transformation in the latter, which he puts down to education:

> 'From 1835 to 1865 Wales was Conservative… when we had few schools and colleges. Since the Education Act 1879 – the great campaign in favour of education – the founding of colleges, the secondary schools…. [Wales is] now overwhelmingly Liberal.'

He is disdainful in his rhetoric around the Conservatives:

> 'Two Welsh Tories – fit them both in a wheelbarrow – we shall do so this time and tip them somewhere. Found no use of them'
>
> He uses the wheelbarrow analogy for publicans later in the book. He must have liked it.



Lloyd George's manuscript notebook.
Courtesy of the National Library of Wales.

The notebook is a remarkable acquisition as it gives an insight into Lloyd George's thought process, campaigning strategy and his use of rhetoric during while campaigning on issues which were of burning importance to him. It also comes with an interesting provenance, noted inside the cover. It was given by Lloyd George to Alexander Murray MP, Chief Whip of the Liberal Party and passed on his death to his brother Arthur Murray who gave it to Hermione Hobhouse in 1957.

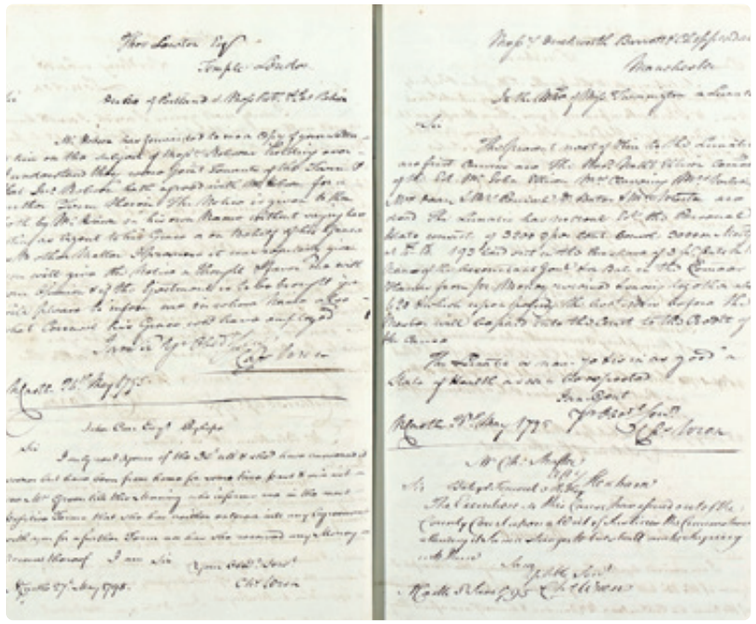
It has been given the number NLW MS 24179 and is available in the Library's reading room as a valuable addition to the wealth of Lloyd George's papers already held at the National Library of Wales.

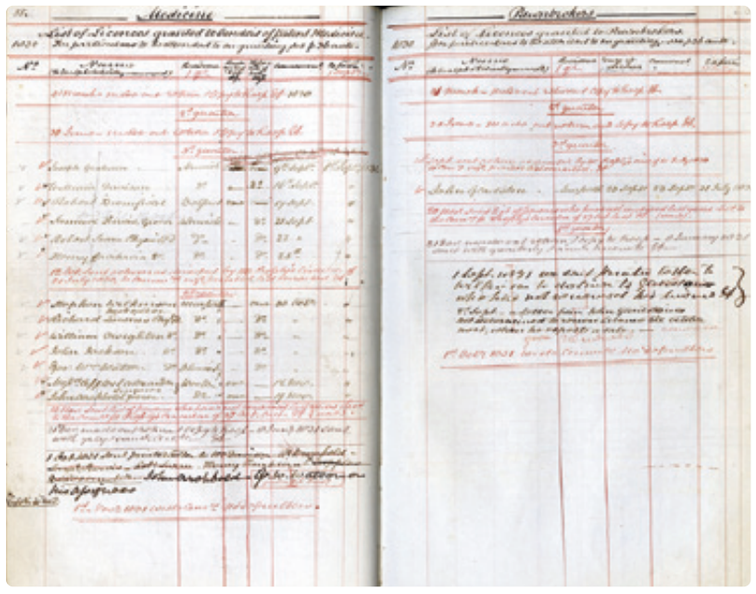
FOR NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHIVES

Further portion of the records of Dickson, Archer & Thorp, solicitors, of Alnwick, Northumberland, 18th-20th century. Bought from Keel Row Books for £15,850, with the aid of a grant of £7,500 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Sue Wood, Head of Archives, writes: Dickson, Archer & Thorp were important Northumberland solicitors. The practice was established in 1817 taking over the earlier Alnwick practices. It continued until the death of the last partner in 2005. At this point there existed an unbroken series of business records and clients' papers dating back to the date of establishment and including records of the predecessor practices, making the collection a unique resource. The collection is significant in that we are unaware of the mass survival of records of another extant solicitor's collection that charts the history of a 200-year old practice from establishment to closure; the wide client base of the practice – from probate cases of families of relatively modest means to dealing with the business of many county families and the Duke of Northumberland and the involvement of practice partners in the governance of the county and more locally in the governance of Alnwick. Immediately after the death of the last partner the majority of records were dispersed. Northumberland Archives has undertaken much work to trace records of the practice and negotiate transfer to our care. This latest purchase is an important addition to the records already held by the service.

The grant has allowed us to purchase two further lots of material to add to the records that were purchased in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. The first lot is records of the office of Dickson, Archer & Thorp – letter books, day books, ledgers, account books, cash books, bill books, stamp office ledgers, solicitor's presentations and summaries, case books and other related material. The second lot is a series of County Rate Valuations, 1830-1869 [with] 1864-69, Assessment Committee Returns and Returns and Valuations for Special Properties, 1874. The records add greatly to our understanding of the administration of the practice and the influence of the partners in the governance of Alnwick town.





Above: Sample page from the copy out letter book of Wren & Airey, 1791-1799.
Below: Sample page from a ledger of the Alnwick Stamp Office, 1830-1835.
Images courtesy of Northumberland Archives.

The image to the left is of a sample page from the letter book of the predecessor practice of Messrs. Wren & Airey, April 1791-March 1799, (ref: B/DAT/1/5/409). The page is typical in that it references county families that Northumberland Archives holds papers of – Clavering, Ellison & Portland. The series of letter books supplement later volumes that had been previously acquired.

The image below is of a sample page from the Alnwick Stamp Office ledger, 1830-1835 (ref: B/DAT/9/5/2). The Stamp Office was responsible for collecting Stamp Duty payable on a range of goods and services. This page records details of licences issued to vendors of patent medicines and to pawnbrokers in 1830. Names and places of residence are listed together with details of details of the duty owed. In the case of the vendors of medicines, occupations of some vendors are listed. The ledgers and other records that came out of the Dickson, Archer & Thorp office are the only provincial Stamp Office records held by Northumberland Archives.

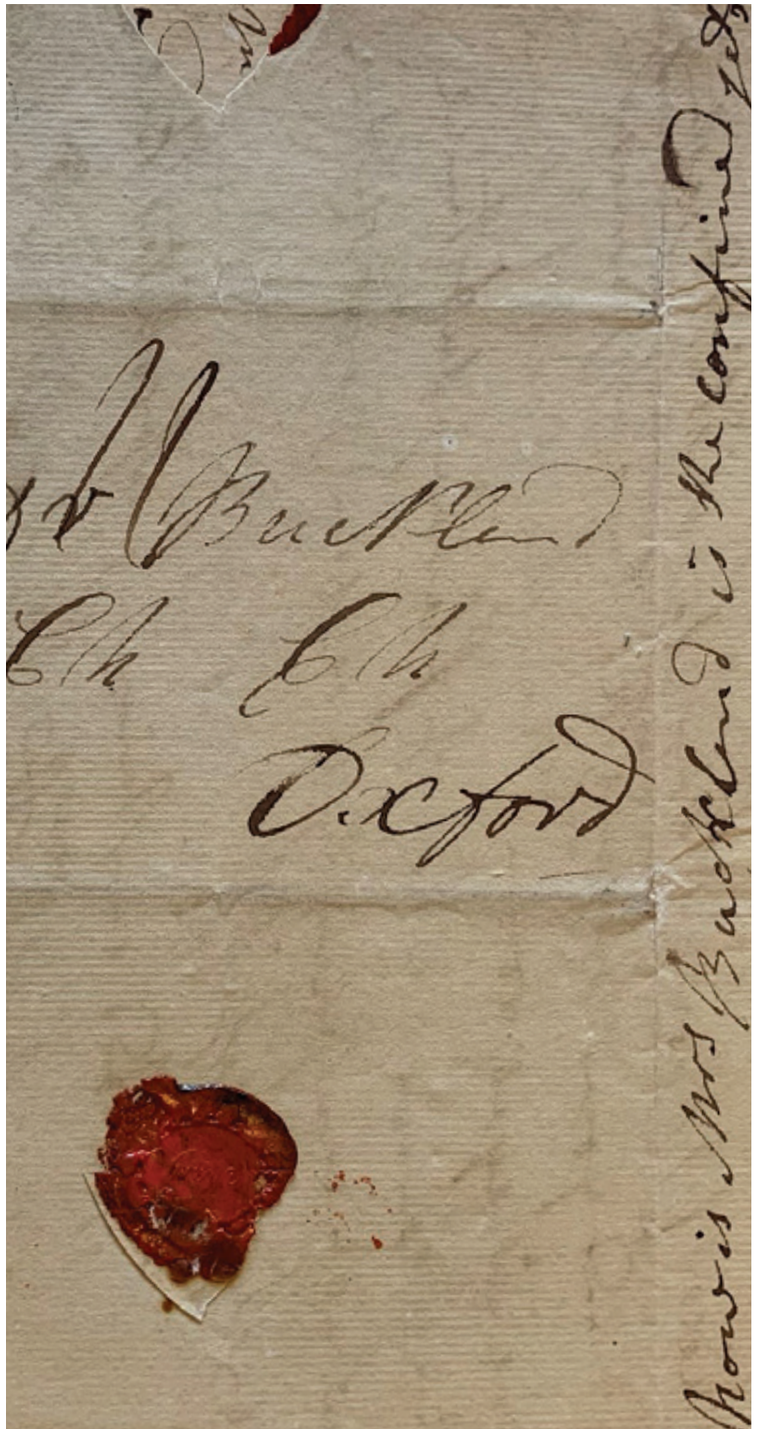
FOR OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The correspondence, geological notes, and family papers of William Buckland (1784-1856). Bought from a descendant of William Buckland, via Sotheby's for £444,540, with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Ms Eliza Howlett, Head of Earth Collections and Digital Collections Lead, writes:
Oxford University Museum of Natural History (OUMNH) is enormously grateful for the support given by FNL towards the acquisition of this important archival collection. With over 1,000 items, the archive includes letters, notebooks, family papers and artworks relating to geologist and theologian William Buckland. A hugely influential figure in academia, politics, science and religion, Buckland was successively Reader in Mineralogy and Geology at Oxford University, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford and Dean of Westminster. He was the first to name and describe a fossil dinosaur (*Megalosaurus*) and his research into an ancient hyaena den laid the foundations of the science we would now call palaeoecology. He was also a notable convert to glacial theory, and showed how glaciation rather than a global flood shaped the British landscape.

The significance of this archive lies in the sheer breadth and depth of its subject matter. It reveals aspects of Buckland's life as a student at Christ Church as well as his work as a practising geologist, university lecturer and eminent churchman, providing detailed insight into the thinking and institutions of the early 19th century, a time when science and theology often provided different explanations for natural phenomena. Numerous letters on a range of topics from zoology and geology to aesthetics and administration demonstrate the diverse network of people with whom he was connected, including major figures such as the art critic John Ruskin and prime minister Robert Peel.

The archive also includes original artworks such as Thomas Sopwith's watercolour of William Buckland (previously thought to be a portrait of Mary Anning), and a rare coloured version of the lithograph based on Henry de la Beche's drawing *Duria Antiquior*, the first pictorial representation of a scene of prehistoric life based on fossil evidence. Excitingly, Buckland's wife Mary (née Morland), a respected naturalist and illustrator, is well represented,



with highlights including two of her sketchbooks. One of these, dating from before her marriage to Buckland, contains exquisite ink and watercolour drawings of natural history specimens and highlights the huge artistic and scientific contribution she made to her husband's work.

OUMNH is already the pre-eminent repository for Buckland archive and object collections, with existing holdings including extensive professional correspondence, lecture notes and teaching diagrams as well as more than 5,000 fossil, rock and mineral specimens. The interplay between specimens and archives is enormously powerful, and the acquisition of this additional family archive adds yet another piece of the jigsaw. Reuniting these collections both physically and digitally will allow researchers and other museum visitors access to the full spectrum of Buckland material, and adds significantly to our understanding of his life and work.

Signed letter from Mary Anning to William Buckland, 21 December 1830, informing him of a plesiosaur skeleton she has recently discovered.
Courtesy of the Oxford University Museum of Natural History. *See also image on page 11.*

FOR PETERSFIELD MUSEUM & ART GALLERY: EDWARD THOMAS STUDY CENTRE

***Richard Jefferies: His Life and Work* by Edward Thomas (1878-1917), First edition (1909). Bought from Peter Ellis Bookseller Ltd for £650, with the aid of a grant of £550 from Friends of the National Libraries.**

Jeremy Mitchell, Chair of the Edward Thomas Fellowship and Keeper of the Collections, writes: The Friends have been most generous to Petersfield Museum and Art Gallery and The Edward Thomas Fellowship over the past few years as, together, they build on the 2,000 volumes collected by the late Tim Wilton-Steer that form the bulk of this publicly-accessible collection held in the Edward Thomas Study Centre at the Museum and Art Gallery.

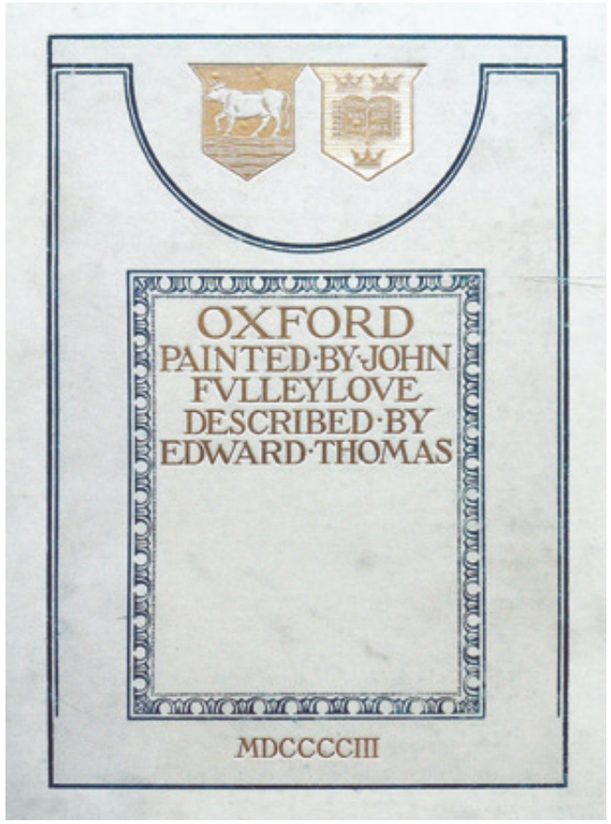
In particular, whilst other depositories, such as the National Library of Wales and Cardiff University, hold many signed copies or manuscript items this collection historically has few such items and the Fellowship have a policy of seeking to increase interest in the collection through the addition of items like this.

Edward Thomas was a literary critic, writer and, ultimately, poet who was killed in the First World War at the beginning, literally, of the Battle of Arras on Easter Monday, 9 April, 1917. Amongst his most well-known books are *The Icknield Way* (1913) and *In Pursuit of Spring* (1914), and his poetry includes the often-requested *Adlestrop* (1915) and *As the team's head-brass* (1916).

Edward Thomas was also a lover of nature and inspired by many of those writing about (and living in) the country in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries – including W H Davies, W H Hudson and Richard Jefferies – about whom Thomas's biography is one of the best.

However, Thomas had to make a living first and write poetry last (from December 1914) and it was as a literary critic and reviewer for publications such as the *Daily Chronicle* (from as early as 1900) that he began to make his name as one of those from whom a favourable review was most widely sought. He was encouraged in this by H W Nevinson, indeed, it was Nevinson who first employed Thomas in this role and who subsequently refers to Thomas in all three volumes of his autobiography with a longish tribute in the first volume *Changes and Chances* (1923) where he describes Thomas as one of his very best reviewers as well as a close friend.

This friendship was clearly important also to Thomas and led to his first publication in 1903, when Nevinson suggested Thomas as a substitute to for himself to write 'a book of 60,000 words on Oxford, to accompany a series of pictures by John Fulleylove, R.I.' This earned Thomas £100 and was written within a four-month period!



Front Cover of Oxford by Edward Thomas with illustrations by James Fulleylove – First edition.
Courtesy of Peterrsfield Museum and Art Gallery.

The friendship endured and this copy of the Jefferies biography demonstrates Thomas's affection for Nevinson as it bears an inscription on the front free endpaper 'Henry W Nevinson from the Author. 1909.' It is also felt that the first part of the inscription is in Thomas's hand. It is a worthy addition to the collection in the Study Centre, where it is publicly accessible.

Thank you again to Friends of the National Libraries for making this acquisition possible.

FOR PUSEY HOUSE LIBRARY, OXFORD

Seven autograph letters by Dr Edward Bouverie-Pusey (1800-1882), in whose memory Pusey House was founded. Bought respectively from Sophie Dupré, Richard M Ford and John Wilson for a total of £668, with the aid of a grant of £250 from Friends of the National Libraries.

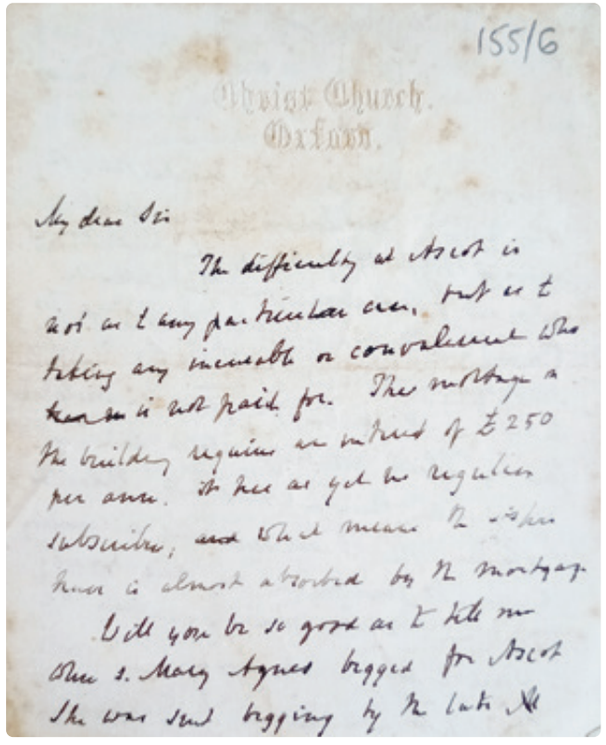
Jessica Woodward, Pusey House Librarian, writes: Pusey House Library and Archive is the UK's leading centre for the study of Anglo-Catholicism. Located in the centre of Oxford, it forms part of Pusey House, an independent institution founded in 1884 to keep alive the theological legacy of the Anglo-Catholic figurehead Dr Edward Bouverie-Pusey (1800-1882). The Pusey House Chapel offers year-round worship, while the Library and Archive are open to all researchers, whether university-affiliated or independent. The Library holds over 75,000 volumes on theology and church history, ranging from a 1475 incunable originally owned by Dr Pusey to newly published monographs. The Archive holds over twelve miles of material dating from the 19th to the 21st century. Papers of Dr Pusey himself are of course key to the Archive's collecting policy, and we are delighted if an opportunity arises to acquire new historical sources regarding our namesake.

Early in 2022, a contact of ours at the USA's National Institute for Newman Studies alerted us to six original letters from Dr Pusey, available on eBay. We could see immediately that these were interesting letters – not only were they fairly lengthy, they also demonstrated Pusey's thoughts on a range of moral and economic matters. There was his advice to a Mr Chardleigh on the best sort of editor for a manuscript - apparently, one who never inserts content but only omits, and 'would not look for any thing for his trouble'. Another letter contained a forceful repudiation of a nun at Ascot Priory who had been soliciting money, while another still described Pusey's impecunious situation regarding his property at Stormont House. These letters gave insight into Pusey's approach to business and finance, as well as revealing a few biographical details. Then there were two letters showing Pusey's interest in helping young people – one relating to an impoverished young woman reluctant to marry, and another discussing an 'earnest, plain, well-meaning' man hoping to enter the priesthood. Finally, a shorter note to a Mr Richards illustrated Pusey's weariness at the personal attacks he had to suffer from newspaper journalists as a result of his Anglo-Catholic faith.

We knew that we would love to have these letters in the Archive for our researchers, but our budget is small and, as an independent institution, we do not receive any financial support from the Church of England, the University of Oxford, or any similar large body. Back in 2017, the FNL had very kindly helped us to purchase some letters from Pusey to clergyman Francis Richard Wegg-Prosser. We decide to approach them again and were thrilled when they agreed to fund 43% of the cost of the six new Pusey letters. We would like to record our thanks here to the members who made this possible.

Upon arrival, the letters were exhibited in our display case for a few weeks, allowing readers to enjoy them and take notes for future research. Doing my best to overcome the challenges of Pusey's notorious handwriting, I created transcriptions to aid readers. The next step was to file the letters into our existing collection of Pusey correspondence and update the catalogue. This has been done, and the letters can now be found and requested using the reference numbers PUS 155/1 to PUS 155/6.

Very many thanks again to the FNL for enabling us to enhance one of our core archival collections with these six letters.


155/6

Christ Church,
Oxford.

My dear Sir

The difficulty at Ascot is not as to any particular case, but as to taking any incurable or convalescent who has not paid for. The mortgage on the building requires an interest of £250 per annum. We have as yet no regular subscribers, and that means that the whole is almost absorbed by the mortgage

Will you be so good as to tell me that S. Mary Agnes begged for Ascot she was not begging by the late Mr

Dr Pusey considers the difficulties facing an impoverished young woman (PUS 155/2). Courtesy of Pusey House.

FOR THE RIBA: BRITISH ARCHITECTURAL LIBRARY

***Orientalisme et architecture contemporaine: compositions décoratives et architecturales, executés et projetées*. Alexandre Marcel. Paris: Editions Albert Morancé, 1924. Bought from J F Letenneur Livres Rares, Paris, for €4,025, with the aid of a grant of £1,766 from Friends of the National Libraries.**

Jonathan Ridsdale, Acquisitions Librarian, writes: This large folio contains 40 heliogravures, including ten enhanced with watercolour, and 20 pages of specific information on the building projects; it is copy number six of only 110 produced. It is an important and very rare work showing design drawings, plans and elevations of realised buildings and proposed works by the early 20th-century French architect Alexandre Marcel heavily influenced by extensive study and research on indigenous Asian architecture.

Projects featured: La Tour et les Constructions Japonaises du Domaine Royal de Laeken (Belgique) (15 planches), Le Palais de Son Altesse le Maharajah de Kapurthala (Indes) (4 planches), Le Cambodge et sa Salle souterraine à l'Exposition Universelle de Paris en 1900 (7 planches), L'Hippodrome des Courses à Ostende (Belgique) (4 planches).

International competitions: Le Palais du Sénat à Bubarest (Roumanie) (2 planches), La Gare Centrale de Bucarest (Roumanie) (3 planches), Le Palais de la Paix, Fondation Carnégie à la Haye (Hollande) (4 planches), Les Grands Magazins modernes de Strasbourg (France) (1 planche).

The term Art Deco (actually invented in the late 1960s) is often used to describe the decorative arts and architecture of the 1920s and 1930s in Europe and the USA. Called Style *moderne* in its day, it should more accurately be applied to the style made popular by the Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Moderne held in Paris in 1925 and therefore should relate to buildings and objects of French origin and those countries directly influenced by France. The exhibition was a government-sponsored project aimed at developing export markets for French decorative and applied arts, especially for luxury goods. Conceived in 1907, the exhibition was intended to take place in 1915 but was delayed because of World War I.





Nevertheless, all the constituent elements of the Art Deco style were in place by 1914, combining elements of the French Art Nouveau, the elegance and refinement of the Austrian Wienerwerkstätte and the exoticism and strong vibrant colours of the Ballet Russes. Chinoiserie was an important element of the more exotic end of Art Deco design of this period, and this publication, a compilation likely put together for the 1925 exhibition, was an important contributor to the spread of orientalism at this period, particularly in relating it to contemporary architecture.

Alexandre Marcel (1860-1928) was a French-born architect based in Belgium who had become fascinated with Japonisme as the trade routes with Japan opened up in the latter part of the 19th century, and was one of the first to incorporate elements of orientalism into his work, such as the Pagoda Cinema (1896) and the Parc Oriental de Maulévrier (1899-1913), both Paris, and the Chinese Pavilion at Laeken, outside Brussels (1902), as well as the designs featured in this publication.

Above: Corner Pavilion of Japanese Tower at Laeken. Left: Palais de la Paix Competition Entry.
Images courtesy of the RIBA.

FOR THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

1. North, Marianne (1830-1890) [Catalogue for an] Exhibition of 500 Oil Sketches of India and the Archipelago. Painted on the Spot. 1879. Bought from Blackwell's Rare Books for £1,200, with the aid of a grant of £800 from Friends of the National Libraries [John R Murray Fund].

Cecily Nowell-Smith, Reading Room Services Supervisor, writes: The Library and Archives at Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew are very grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for supporting the acquisition of this rare catalogue from Marianne North's 1879 exhibition at 9 Conduit Street.

As the catalogue puts it, the exhibition featured '500 Oil Sketches of India and the Archipelago, painted on the spot by Marianne North'. The sense that these pictures were painted 'on the spot', their freshness and immediacy, was seen as their greatest strength. The Pall Mall Gazette review of the exhibition, lukewarm in its assessment of their artistic merit, still found that her paintings depicted 'more vividly than any such collection yet exhibited all that a traveller can see' of India, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Borneo, and Java.

North's capacity and energy was not limited to the vivacity of her botanical oil sketches. After her father's death in 1869, she devoted herself to her great interests of travel, painting, and natural science. She crossed the globe with letters of introduction to a vast network of hosts, often British administrators, from Jamaica to New Zealand. Her return visits to Britain were no less active: she arranged an exhibition of her work at the then South Kensington Museum in 1877, then the Conduit Street exhibition in summer 1879.

Inspired by a comment in the Pall Mall Gazette review, she wrote within the week to Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, then Director of Kew Gardens, suggesting that she fund the construction of a gallery at Kew for her 'flower paintings'. 'I should like very much to place them near their live neighbours', she said, in this letter (held in our archives). The gallery opened within three years, in June 1882. A few years later, it was necessary to rearrange it: North had been to South Africa, Seychelles, and Chile, and had had an extension built to accommodate the new art.

North painted prodigiously, and the gallery's permanent display represents a careful selection. RBG Kew has been able to develop a further collection of North's works in oil, and the addition of this exhibition catalogue will support research into identifying the full scope of her oeuvre. The catalogue's explanatory notes also demonstrate her educational intentions in exhibiting her art: in her memoir *Recollections of a Happy Life*, she writes of the care she took to include general information about the plants, as people were 'in general woefully ignorant of natural history'.

Although North's bold oils and rich depiction of context are atypical in a botanical illustration field dominated by individual watercolour plant portraits, her work continues to contribute to scientific discovery. The species *Chassalia northiana* T.Y. Yu, first scientifically described and named in 2021, was depicted by North in her 1876 painting titled 'Curious Plants from the Forest of Matang, Sarawak, Borneo'. It is very likely that this was exhibited at Conduit Street, under another name. With Friends of the National Libraries' support, we have a valuable new line of research into the work of this remarkable, redoubtable artist.





Above: Interior of the Marianne North Gallery, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Left: Marianne North, botanical artist, pictured here in Grahamstown, South Africa circa 1883.

Images courtesy of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

2. Thirteen original watercolours of plants by Sydenham Teast Edwards and others, from the collection of William Curtis (1746-1799). Bought from Catherine Southon Auctioneers for £4,960 and funded in full by a grant from Friends of the National Libraries.

Lynn Parker, Curator, Illustrations & Artefacts, writes: The Library and Archives at Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew are grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for supporting the acquisition of this group of watercolours from the collection of the English botanist, William Curtis (1746-1799). Thirteen were bought with a full grant from FNL, 13 having previously been bought at the Catherine Southon Auctioneers' auction on 16 November.

William Curtis was born in the village of Aiton, Hampshire in 1749, into a Quaker family. By the time Curtis was apprenticed to his grandfather's apothecary business at the age of 14, he had developed a keen interest in natural history. As a fully qualified apothecary, William moved to London to set up his own practice, which he sold in 1771, using the proceeds to buy a half-acre plot of land in Lambeth to set up a physic garden, cultivating native plants.

By 1773 Curtis was engaged as Demonstrator of Plants and *Praefectus Horti* (Superintendent of the Garden) at the Chelsea Physic Garden. Although he enjoyed overseeing the Garden, a portion of his job involved organising the donation of 50 new specimens each year to the Royal Society, a task he found rather arduous. He left in 1777 to spend time working on a publication that would become the *Flora Londonensis*. The publication described the flora found in mid-18th century London and its environs, but despite receiving universal acclaim only 300 copies were produced. The scale and quality of the volume made it expensive to produce, and with a purchase price of £500, Curtis could not recover his costs. He only recuperated his finances when he published the smaller *Botanical Magazine*. Founded by Curtis in 1787 it is the longest-running botanical periodical featuring colour illustrations of plants. In contrast to *Flora Londinensis*, its sales topped 3000 per issue, and cost just 1 shilling.

In the 180-year history of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, this publication has played an extremely important role in helping to build and shape its Illustration Collections. We are indebted to William Jackson Hooker for beginning *The Magazine's* long association with Kew; he was editing it in 1841, when he became Kew's first Director. Many talented and respected botanical illustrators have contributed to *The Magazine* over the past 232 years, and most of the drawings that were the basis for its plates are held at Kew.

The provenance of the illustrations acquired with FNL's help, can be traced back to Curtis's own collection, which makes them an unusual and exciting acquisition. Containing material attributed to Sydenham Edwards and other, currently unidentified, artists, they are very much in the stylistic paradigm adopted by *The Magazine*. The illustrations fit its 8vo format, a size that contributed greatly to its accessibility and affordability. While little is currently known about the identities of the artists, their contextualisation in the Kew Collection will allow them to be understood in the wider category of English botanical drawing in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Additionally, they will advance our understanding of William Curtis as a collector of illustrations, and a disseminator of plant knowledge during this period of scientific enlightenment.







Left: Narcissus anceps, watercolour painting on paper attributed to Sydenham Teast Edwards, late 18th century.
Centre: Geranium macrorrhizum, watercolour painting on paper, English School, late 18th century.
Right: Heliopsis helianthoides (originally Buphthalmum helianthoides), watercolour painting on paper, English School, late 18th century.
Courtesy of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

FOR THE SIR JOSEPH BANKS SOCIETY LIBRARY, HORNCASTLE

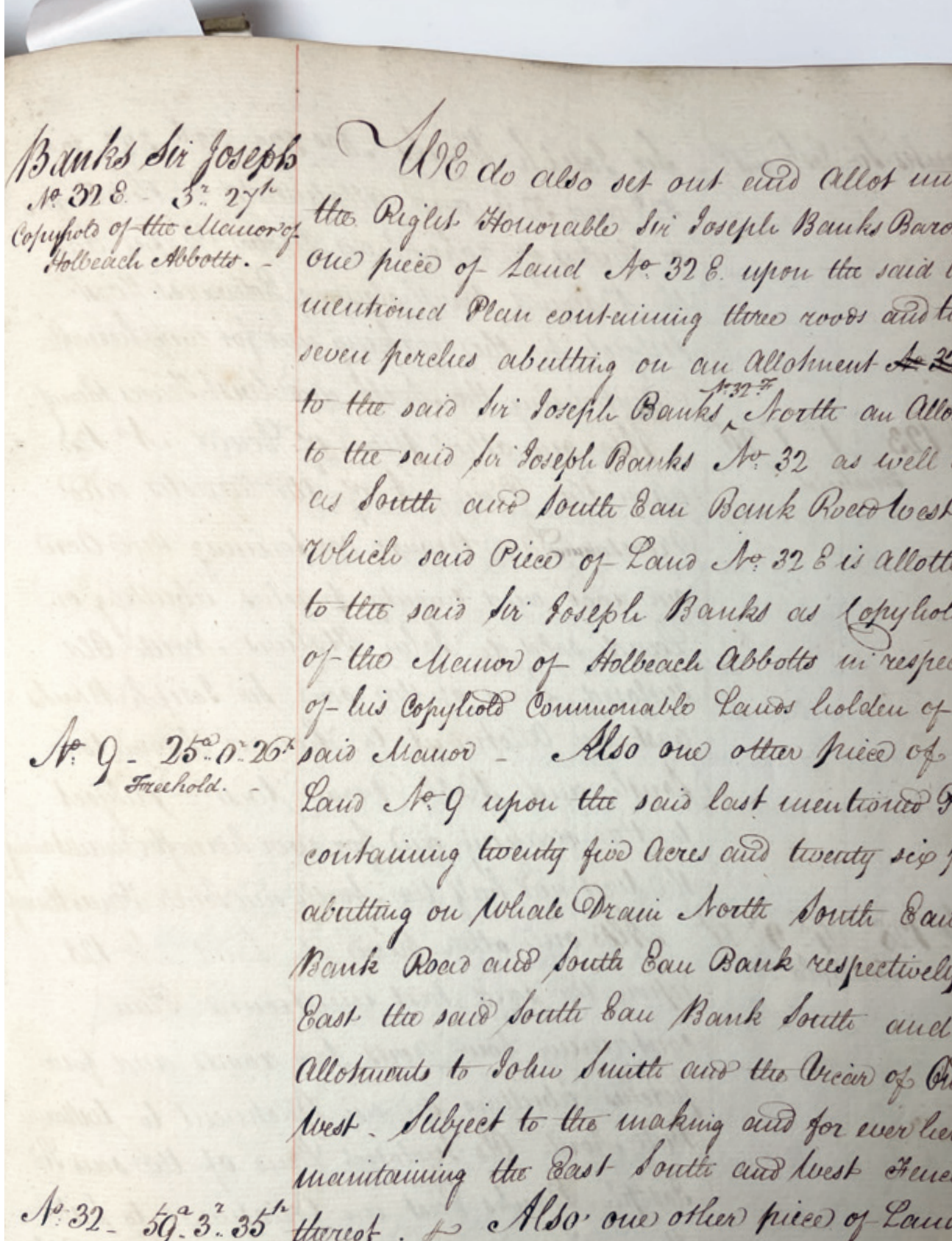
Allotment & Enclosure books concerning Whaplode & Surfleet in Lincolnshire, dated between 1796-1819. Bought from Mainly Books Ltd. for £1,000, with the aid of a £600 grant from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Paul Scott, Curator, writes: Sir Joseph Banks, 1st Baronet, GCB, PRS was an English naturalist, botanist, and patron of the natural sciences. He accompanied Captain James Cook on his first voyage of discovery around the World, he also visited Newfoundland, Iceland, and Holland. He was responsible for the establishment of Kew Gardens and the development of its early collections.

The Banks family seat was at Revesby in Lincolnshire. Joseph Banks inherited the estate in 1761 and divided his time between Lincolnshire and his work in London with the Royal Society. His large Lincolnshire estates provided most of his substantial income, and as such much is known about the lands around Revesby. However, he also had extensive holdings in other parts of the county about which, less is known.

The Whaplode and Surfleet Allotment books are a valuable addition to our knowledge of Sir Joseph Banks's land holdings in the South of Lincolnshire. They will provide rare source material for students and academics who are interested in the life and work of Sir Joseph Banks.

The generous contribution received from the Friends of the National Libraries was critical in securing this acquisition. We are a small society/museum and therefore do not have extensive reserves to purchase items such as these. We will ensure that the information contained within these books are widely available to people via digitisation, our website, social media, and of course via public engagement. The estates held by Joseph Banks are of considerable interest to us and other academics, there is no doubt that this purchase will provide the basis for future learning opportunities.



Entries recording the land holdings of Sir Joseph Banks in the South of Lincolnshire. Courtesy of the Sir Joseph Banks Society.

FOR SOUTHWARK ARCHIVES

Records of York Street Chapel & the Robert Browning Settlement, Walworth, 1790-1993. Bought from Stacey's Auctioneers (10 June, 2022, Lots 2080, 2083, 2087, 2091, 2104, 2114) for £4,135, with the aid of a grant of £4,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Chris Scales, Archives Officer, writes: Southwark Archives is grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for their support in purchasing the records of York Street Chapel and the Robert Browning Settlement, a religious and later charitable institution that was based in Walworth, South London for nearly 200 years.

The chapel, founded in 1790, was home as a congregational church to many including famously the poet Robert Browning and his family. The records purchased include deeds relating to its founding, minutes (1790-1927), lists of its members (1790-1977), Sunday school (1840-1969), burials (1781-1837) and baptisms (1804-1997), including the baptism in 1812 of Robert Browning.

Following the chapel's reinvention as a mission, the new Robert Browning Settlement was launched in 1894, led by F. Herbert Stead. The Settlement developed a programme of outreach and support for the local community in Walworth. This included clubs for elderly men and women, lecture programmes, holidays and activities for young people, and accommodation for the elderly in Whyteleafe, Surrey and later Clacton-on-Sea, Essex. Records purchased relating to the Settlement include: minutes (1891-1929), annual reports (1895-1907, 1928-1971, 1982-1993), photographs, minutes and visitors of the Browning Bethany Homes (1925-1935, 1965-1986), and a large amount of ephemera.

The Settlement, while grounded in service to the local community, had a far-reaching impact. In 1898, the Settlement hosted the first national conference on the campaign for the Old Age Pension, with Charles Booth. This led to the establishment of the National Committee of Organised Labour who campaigned successfully for the new pension introduced by the government in 1908. The campaign left few records, making those included here all the more significant. A later warden of the Settlement, Rev. Herbert Dunnico was also responsible for running the International Peace Society from 1916 onwards. A small number of items in the collection reflect this and constitute a significant record of the later life of that organisation up to 1978. The Settlement's annual May Queen ceremony was also extremely well known, attracting prominent visitors including the Duke and Duchess of York (later King George VI and Queen Elizabeth).

The new collection will be combined with existing promotional material relating to the Settlement donated by them to Southwark Archives in the early 20th century. The records also complement our other collections for local charitable organisations in the area, including those for the Peckham Settlement, Pitt Street Settlement, Edward Edwards Charity, and Gedling Street Mission.

The collection is now catalogued and available to the public in the search room. Some of the name records, such as the chapel baptisms, burial and membership records, will additionally also be made available to search online.



Browning Holiday Camp, Otford, Kent, 1935. Southwark Archives.

FOR SS GREAT BRITAIN TRUST, BRISTOL

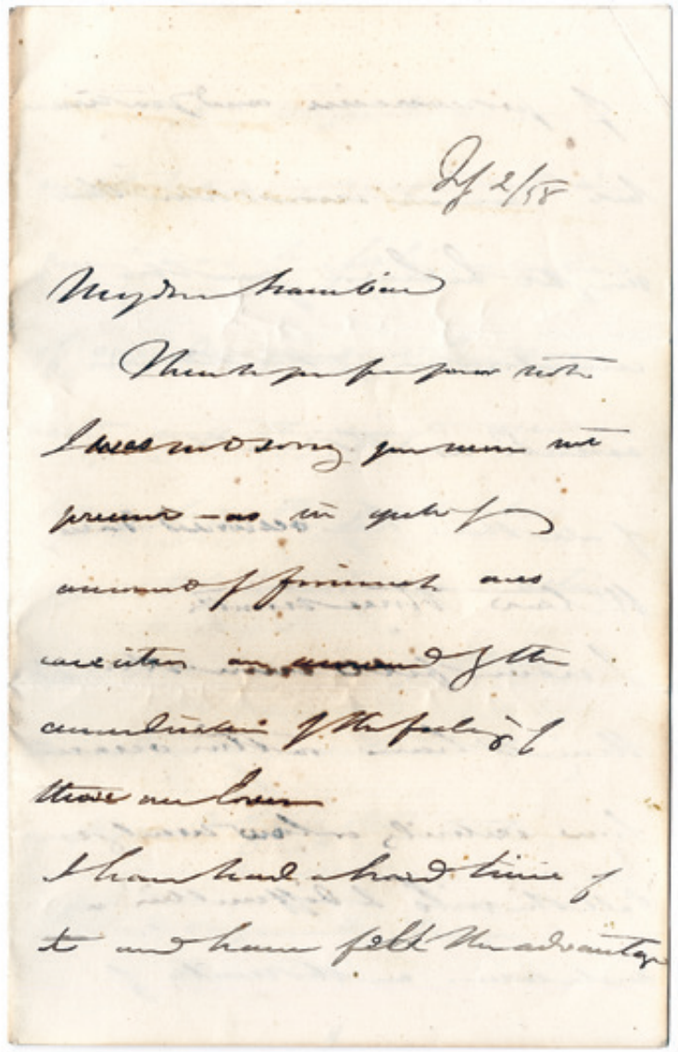
Autograph letter signed 'I.K. Brunel' to his son Isambard after the launch of the SS Great Eastern steamship 2 February 1858. Bought from Bonham (23 March 2022, Lot 73) for £2,394, with the aid of a grant of £1,340 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Tim Bryan, Director of the Brunel Institute, writes: The SS Great Britain Trust was grateful for the support of the FNL in the purchase at auction of a rare and unique autographed letter from the Victorian engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel to his son Isambard who was then studying at the University of Oxford, written soon after the launch of the SS Great Eastern steamship.

The Brunel Institute, a collaborative venture between the Great Britain Trust and the University of Bristol, houses one of the world's finest maritime collections and the internationally-significant National Brunel collection which includes diaries, sketchbooks, correspondence and objects relating to the lives and work of Marc and Isambard Brunel.

The ten-page letter was sent on 2nd February 1858 after a fraught and stressful period in the engineer's life; difficulties encountered during the construction of the huge ship had been made worse when the vessel resolutely refused to budge from the shipyard on the side of the Thames at Millwall during its first attempted launch on 3rd November 1857. A number of further unsuccessful attempts were made to move the 18,000 ton ship but it was not until 31st January 1858 that it was finally floated off.

In the letter Brunel tells his son 'I have had a hard time of it and have felt the advantages of perseverance and patience', which in the circumstances was something of an understatement but also provides some explanation as to why the original launch failed and some of the reasons for final success. There is also an interesting insight into Brunel's views on spirituality when he tells his son that he had 'prayed fervently and that, in the end my prayers have been, or have appeared to me to have been granted and that I have received great comfort.'



First page of the letter. Courtesy of SS Great Britain Trust.

The letter also shows the affection Brunel had for his son; he wrote 'Tho' I did not regret your absence on the day, I should have much liked to have had you here afterwards'.

The provenance of the letter, and the wooden box it was contained in, can be traced directly through the Brunel family and importantly complements a telegram purchased by the Trust in 2020 from the young Isambard's mother Mary, informing him of the safe launch of the ship.

Following some minor conservation work the letter, along with many other items relating to the life and work of one of Britain's most iconic engineers is now available for consultation at the Brunel Institute. For further details visit: www.ssgreatbritain.org/collections-and-research.

UK HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, TAUNTON

Manuscript chart shewing the land Discovered by HM Ship Investigator between September 1850 and October 1851 by Stephen Court. Bought from Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps for $36,265, with the aid of a grant of £14,325 from the Friends of the National Libraries [John R Murray Fund].

Emma Down, Deputy Head of Archives, writes: The UK Hydrographic Office (UKHO) is very grateful to the Friends of National Libraries for their support in purchasing a 'Chart shewing the land Discovered by HM Ship Investigator between September 1850 and October 1851' by Stephen Court, Second Master.

The most complete of its kind, this survey depicts the tracks of HMS Investigator, under the command of Robert McClure, between 1850 and 1851 during its search for John Franklin's ill-fated expedition to the Arctic. HMS Investigator had originally set out with HMS Enterprise under Captain Collinson, but they became separated off the coast of Chile. McClure, who had already visited the Arctic with George Back in 1836-7 and Sir James Clark Ross in 1848-9, continued north and the ships did not meet again on their expedition.

The survey is significant because it shows the tracks taken in 1850 when the ship entered Prince of Wales Strait but was halted by pack ice. McClure climbed a hill at Point Russell and looked across the frozen expanse and observed Melville Island from Banks Island, with no land connecting them. The ice was too thick to pass via ship so the voyage instead wintered in the Strait before navigating south and moving clockwise around the Baring Island, before sledging across to Winter Harbour on Melville Island in 1851 and physically completing the northwest passage. The crew later abandoned the ship in 1853 before returning home to Britain with the Belcher expedition. The wreck of HMS Investigator was discovered in 2010 by Parks Canada.

Part of a collection of 11 items from the voyage by HMS Investigator held by the UKHO Archive, this survey details the ship's passage across northern Canada. Included in the collection is the log book from the expedition, also penned by Stephen Court. On Sunday 27th October 1850 he described ' … having satisfied ourselves beyond doubt that the waters that our ship was now in communicated through Barrows Strait with those of the Atlantic and consequently that we were the Fortunate Discoverers of the long sought NW Passage … having packed our sledge and given three Cheers and spliced the Main Brace we commenced our return … '. On his return, McClure was credited with discovering the North West Passage by sea and sledge and was awarded a share, with the crew, of the Parliamentary prize for the expedition. McClure Strait is named after him.

The survey was drawn by Stephen Court who was second master on board HMS Investigator and was part of the sledge party who discovered the North West Passage in October 1850. Like McClure, Court had visited the Arctic previously with Sir James Clark Ross' expedition in 1848-9. A skilled draughtsman, Court made a number of surveys during the voyage. This survey is by far the most detailed including dozens of placenames, detailed remarks on the state of the pack ice and conditions in which the crew were working, information on the presence wildlife and details of the ship's wintering places.

The survey, along with the others from the voyage, is now part of a featured collection on our catalogue and is available to the public for research in our reading room. We also plan to exhibit the survey and others from the collection at a number of pop-up exhibitions throughout 2023-2024.

Left: Chart shewing the land Discovered by HM Ship Investigator between September 1850 and October 1851' by Stephen Court, Second Master, HMS Investigator. Right: A painting by Samuel Gurney Cresswell of HMS Investigator and HMS Enterprise cutting through the ice, from his archive that was acquired by Norfolk Record Office with FNL's assistance in 2012. Courtesy of Norfolk Record Office.





FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

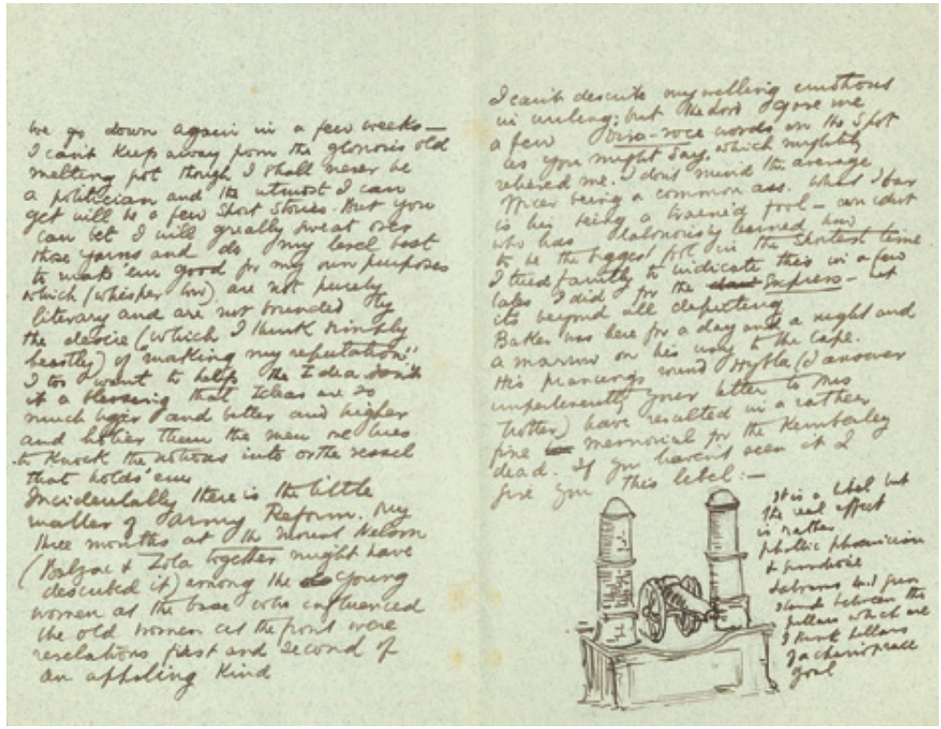
Three manuscript letters from Rudyard Kipling to Edmund Garrett, 19 October 1899, 16 October 1900, 10 August 1904. Bought from Jonkers Rare Books for £7,400, with the aid of a grant of £5,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Richard Wragg, Collections Senior Manager, writes: The University of Sussex is grateful for the generous support of the FNL in our acquisition of three unpublished letters written by the writer Rudyard Kipling to the journalist and author Edmund Garrett.

Rudyard Kipling and his family made several visits to South Africa between 1898 and 1908 for winter holidays and, whilst there, he was introduced to Edmund Garrett. Garrett had first visited South Africa in the late 1880s and between 1895 and 1899 served as the editor of the influential *Cape Times* newspaper. During a period of increasing tensions between Great Britain and the South African Republic, Garrett, through his writing, was at the forefront of political debate.

It is likely that shared opinions and inquisitive minds brought Kipling and Garrett together. Both were deeply interested in the political situation in the region and, as documented in one of the letters, maintained a vision of a 'Federated States of South Africa' which would sit within the British Empire but have autonomy over governing its affairs, 'the same as Canada and Australia'. Thus, Kipling's writing offers an insight into his opinions at a pivotal time for South Africa's relationship with the United Kingdom as the former moved towards independence, something which was nominally granted by the South Africa Act of 1909.

More broadly, the letters are particularly fascinating for what they reveal about how Kipling sought to engage in the major issues of the day through his published writing. In the letter dated 16 October 1900, he comments that 'I can't keep away from the glorious old melting pot though I shall never be a politician and the utmost I can get will be a few short stories, but you can bet I will greatly sweat over those yarns and do my level best to make 'em good for my own purposes which (whisper now) are not purely literary…'.



Letter from Rudyard Kipling to Edmund Garrett, including a sketch of the memorial at Kimberley, 16 October 1900 (see also inside covers).
Courtesy of the University of Sussex.

Despite their political significance, the letters are not dry but rather lively and good humoured. At one point, Kipling affectionately refers to Garrett's parody of him, published in The Spectator in August 1904. Kipling shows no irritation or insult but is, instead, pleased that his friend is once again able to publish following a bout of ill health. Through the combination of light-hearted discourse and political commentary, the letters reveal the means through which both men maintained their networks of writers, politicians and thinkers.

The University of Sussex is home to a particularly expansive collection of Rudyard Kipling papers. The newly acquired letters will complement existing holdings which frequently mention South Africa and the politics of Empire but which did not, until now, contain correspondence with Edmund Garrett.

FOR THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

A.W.N. Pugin Archive, 1838-1850. Bought via Bonhams in a private treaty sale with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Olivia Horsfall Turner, Senior Curator, Architecture and Design, writes: The V&A is delighted to have acquired an archive of 700 design drawings for metalwork, furniture and stained glass by Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin (1812–1852) relating to his collaboration with Hardman & Co., Birmingham.

Born in London, Pugin was one of the most significant architects, designers and theorists in the history of British design and architecture. His ideas underpinned the 19th-century Gothic Revival and paved the way for the Arts and Crafts movement in Europe and America. Pugin's influence remains strong today in both urban and rural landscapes, through his buildings and interiors and his lasting impact on design.

These drawings date from the late 1830s until 1851 and are almost all working design drawings in Pugin's hand, many dated and signed by him, ranging from initial sketches in pen and ink to finished designs coloured in watercolour. From 1838, Pugin worked closely with manufacturer John Hardman junior of Birmingham firm Hardman & Co., who become Pugin's closest friend and colleague, sharing an enthusiasm for the medieval style.

The objects represented in the archive include altar crosses, patens and chalices, screens, communion rails, candlesticks, candelabra, lamps, and memorial brasses, as well as railings, gates, window and door furniture, sugar casters, jardinières, clocks, fire baskets, and an iron bench. Numerous high-profile projects feature: public commissions such as notable designs for the Palace of Westminster and the Great Exhibition of 1851; ecclesiastical projects including St Giles' Cheadle, Ely Cathedral, St Mary's Clapham, and Ushaw Seminary; and private houses including Alton Towers and Chirk Castle.

The drawings have a striking immediacy, highlighting Pugin's accomplished drawing technique and facility for design, as well as documenting in tremendous detail the close collaborative relationship between him and his manufacturer. They are visually compelling and the presentation drawings – some of which are rendered in coloured wash – are certainly of Pugin's highest quality. As working drawings, they embody valuable information about Pugin's design and thought process and bear testimony to the function of design drawings within manufacturing.

The drawings are closely connected with the UK's history and national life, owing to the contribution that Pugin made to shaping the national aesthetic of the 19th-century Gothic Revival, the legacy of which still surrounds us today, as well as representing items produced for domestic use.

The acquisition of this archive will complement the V&A's existing collection of over 1,100 designs by Pugin, and will provide the public with access to works of major significance to the study of Pugin and 19th-century British architecture and design. We will fully catalogue the drawings and make them available on our free online searchable database, *Explore the Collections*. In the longer term, a display at the V&A will showcase the range and breadth of Pugin's work and the connection between design and manufacture.



Pugin's design for a Lion Passant Regardant in stained glass fpr New Palace Westminster.
© Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

The V&A is very grateful to The Friends of the National Libraries, the Art Fund, The Rick Mather David Scrase Foundation, and The John R. Murray Charitable Trust, with additional support from Bonhams, for making this acquisition possible.

THE V&A WEDGWOOD COLLECTION, STOKE-ON-TRENT

Design drawings (c.1923) for a tea and coffee service designed by Paul Follot for Wedgwood. Bought from Sotheby's (3-6 December 2021, Lot 123 and Lot 1035) for £17,960, with the aid of a grant of £3,500 from Friends of the National Libraries.

This grant was awarded in 2021 and accounted for in that year, but the purchase was not completed until 2022.

Kate Turner, Chief Curator, writes: The V&A Wedgwood Collection is grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for their support in purchasing the set of design drawings for the 'Campanula' tea and coffee service, which was designed by French designer Paul Follot (1877-1941) for Wedgwood. There are ten drawings in the set, drawn in pencil on tracing paper and paper.

The design drawings and the extraordinary finished pieces, which were also acquired, fill an important gap in the V&A Wedgwood Collection, and are a wonderful example of the Wedgwood company's tradition of working with innovative artists to create their designs. The 'Campanula' tea and coffee set and design drawings provide a rare insight into this period of Wedgwood history. Only a very small number of products were made in the Art Nouveau and Art Deco styles and Follot's designs were also extremely labour-intensive, so were only produced by Wedgwood in small quantities.

For the tea and coffee set, Follot created four different shapes of cup, each with a complementary saucer shape – a 'Tasse à Café'; a tall 'Tasse à 'Chocolat Américaine'' or hot chocolate cup; a wide 'Tasse à Thé', and a smaller coffee cup, alongside a 'Cafetière' for coffee, a 'Petite Théière' or small teapot, a 'Pot à Crême' or milk jug, and a 'Sucrier' or sugar bowl. The 'Campanula' design is distinguished by a scrolling handle and an elaborate long fluted finial surmounted by a fleur-de-lis. The hand-painted decoration features black enamel stripes highlighted with a gilded stripe motif, on a gilded base with a scroll pattern. With only four of each type of cup, the set presumably enabled the user to choose which drink they preferred.

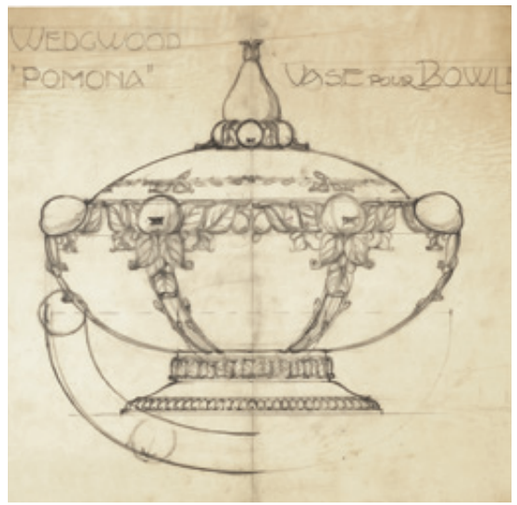
The drawings are an important addition to the V&A Wedgwood Collection's archive, offering an insight into the unusually complex design process for this set. They show the journey from concept to production: Follot's notes on several of the drawings, 'avant réduction' and 'après réduction', suggest the scale of the drawings represents the size of the product before and after the clay shrinks as it is fired in the kiln. Amongst the drawings is a design for an unusual 'Pomona' Queen's ware centrepiece, also crafted by Follot for Wedgwood.

The generous contribution towards the drawings received from the Friends of the National Libraries enabled us to secure this fantastic acquisition for the public collection. Additional support was gratefully received from the V&A Americas Foundation through the generosity of the A. Alfred Taubman Foundation at the recommendation of William and Ellen Taubman, The Decorative Arts Society 40th Anniversary Fund, and Simon Wedgwood. A legacy gift towards this set was also left by Jacob Holt.

The drawings join the UNESCO-recognised archives of the V&A Wedgwood Collection, and appear in graphic print to complement the new display of this acquisition in the V&A Wedgwood Collection, at the World of Wedgwood, Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent.



Tea and coffee set, 'Campanula' shape, c. 1923, designed by Paul Follot for Wedgwood. © Victoria and Albert Museum, London.
Also see image on page 9.



Preparatory design drawing for 'Pomona' centrepiece, c. 1923, Paul Follot for Wedgwood, pencil on tracing paper. © Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

FOR WEST SUSSEX RECORD OFFICE AND EIGHT OTHER ARCHIVE SERVICES

Nine medieval deeds relating to property in Berkshire, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Somerset, West Sussex and West Yorkshire, c. 1250-1463. Bought from International Autograph Auctions (7 April 2022, Lot 1140) for £7,630 and funded in full by a grant from Friends of the National Libraries.

One deed was added to the West Sussex Record Office's collections and the other eight were donated to archive services around the country. FNL is happy to respond to applications for grants which employ this sort of collaborative approach.

Wendy Walker, County Archivist, writes: Mixed lots, such as this one, present a real challenge when they come up for sale, particularly when time is a factor as it often is with auctions. Whilst repositories may be very interested in a single document relating to their area of collecting, they often cannot justify bidding on the whole lot in order to secure the object of their interest which can result in significant documents passing into private hands instead.

When we were alerted to the auction of these deeds by a member of the public we knew how significant they were, given the early date, and how important it would be to secure this lot for West Sussex Record Office and the other local record offices the deeds related to. Two other county record offices were also aware of the lot and its importance.

The National Archives Sales Monitoring Team put the three record offices in touch and recommended approaching the Friends of the National Libraries. After liaising with Friends of the National Libraries and securing an extremely generous grant to cover the purchase of the deeds, transport (as the auction was taking place in Malaga), and distribution of the deeds to the appropriate record offices if the purchase was successful, it was agreed that West Sussex Record Office would bid on the lot. It was an exciting moment when we were notified that ours was the winning bid.

The deed for West Sussex, dated 24th May 1336 provides a wealth of information about property owners in Worthing at this time. The two main parties are William le Metere and his wife Emma and Herric de Heen (Heene being the name of a manor and parish outside Worthing) but in a detailed description of the location of the messuage the grant identifies six owners of parcels of adjacent land and the names of six witnesses.



Grant and quitclaim of a messuage in the vill of Shipham (Schypham), c1290. This has been donated to the South West Heritage Trust. Image courtesy of West Sussex Record Office.

The eight other deeds contain a similar level of invaluable information (including names of female property owners) and comprise:

- Grant from Robert son of John de Gravele to Laurnce del Broc of all his wood called Linethegrave in the vill of Chesfield [Graveley, Hertfordshire], c1250.
  Donated to Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
- Grant and quitclaim from Philip, son of Henry Simond, to Christine, daughter of Sybil, daughter of Henry Simond of a messuage in the vill of Shipham, Somerset, c1290.
  Donated to the South West Heritage Trust
- Grant from Avice, widow of Thomas le Hore of Ashley [Hampshire] to her son Nicholas of the whole tenement and land which she has in the vill of Ashley, 25 Nov 1307.
  Donated to Hampshire Archives and Local Studies
- Grant from John Breed of Great Waltham [Essex] to John Hamund, John Hultynge and John Claver, all of Great Waltham of property in Great Waltham, 16 Dec 1385.
  Donated to Essex Record Office
- Grant from John Taylour of Ascot in Winkfield to Williame atte Hatche and his brother Richard Atte Hatche of Ascot of a cottage, garden and a croft of arable in Ascot, 16 Jun 1405.
  Donated to Berkshire Record Office

- Letters of attornment and fealty from Margaret, widow of Henry Popham, lady of Buckland near Lymington [Hampshire], to John Fromond, lord of the manor of Fernhill [Milton, Hampshire] of lands and tenements in Arnwood [Hordle, Hampshire], 8 Sep 1419.
  Donated to Hampshire Archives and Local Studies
- Quitclaim between William Spark of Hook [West Riding of Yorkshire] to William Reder of Thorne of his right in lands in Hook, moor in Incklesmore, and moor in Morehampittes, 30 Apr 1446.
  Donated to West Yorkshire Archives Service
- Letters of attorney from Thomas Denys and John Draill to Ralph Wuff and Thomas Gate to deliver seisin to Bennet Caldewell of their manor called Blomviles in Monk Soham, 1 Jun 1463.
  Donated to Suffolk Archives

West Sussex Record Office and all of the other services that benefitted are extremely grateful to Friends of the National Libraries, not only for such a large grant, but also their swift response to the application and their advice. Thanks to this generous grant, these nine rare medieval deeds have been saved and can be made available to researchers at local record offices around the country.



A quitclaim relating to land at Hook near Goole, 30 Apr 1446. This has been donated to West Yorkshire Archive Service.
Image courtesy of West Sussex Record Office.

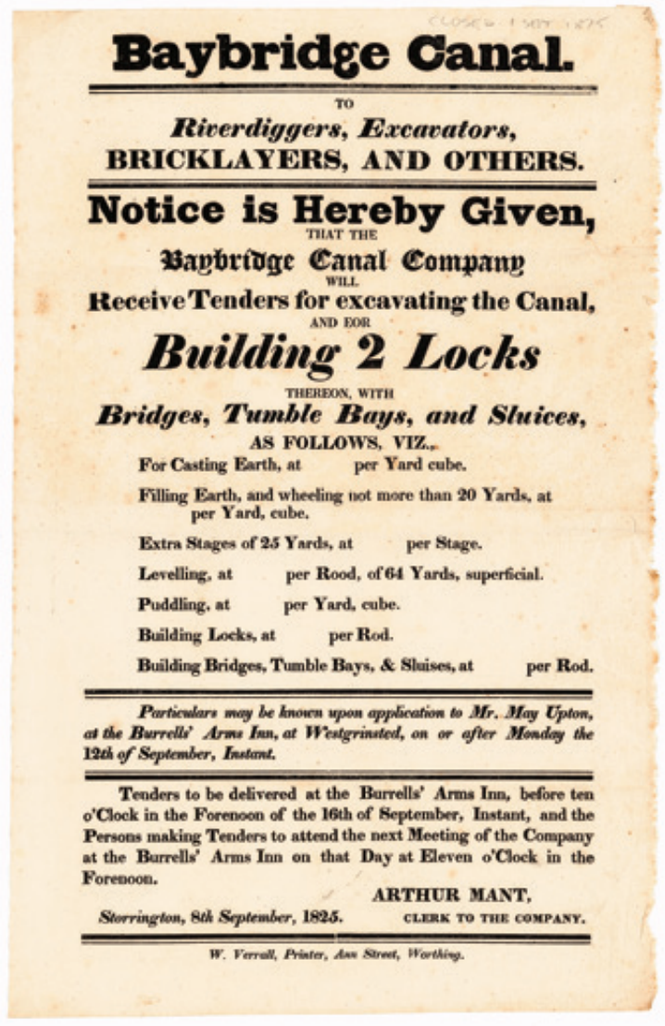
FOR WEST SUSSEX RECORD OFFICE

1. Documents relating to the Baybridge Canal Company, West Grinstead, 1825-1875. Bought from Halls Auctioneers (12 January 2022, Lot 138) for £2,500, with the aid of a grant of £2,250 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Wendy Walker, County Archivist, writes: West Sussex Record Office is extremely grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for their help in enabling the purchase of this significant collection relating to the Baybridge Canal Company. The Baybridge Canal was the name given to a stretch of the River Adur between Bines Bridge and Baybridge in the parish of West Grinstead that was made navigable in 1825. The River Adur had been navigable as far as Bines Bridge since 1812, and it was hoped that if the waterway was extended to Baybridge, on the Horsham-Worthing road, a further distance of 3.75 miles, it would be more useful to trade. However, the canal was operational and profitable for just 50 years; following the opening of the railway from Shoreham to West Grinstead in 1861 the canal was little used. By 1865 the canal had ceased to pay interest on its loan debt, and in 1875 it was closed by Act of Parliament.

The collection provides an important insight into the establishment and operation of the Baybridge Canal Company from its inception in 1825; accounts from that year record expenses incurred in preparing the Baybridge Navigation Act and producing handbills and advertisements inviting tenders for digging the canal and building locks. The collection also contains one of the handbills referred to in the accounts. A page of accounts from 1826 records expenditure on the construction of an iron bridge and later accounts refer to the ongoing expenses involved in maintaining the canal, such as labour for 'throwing mud out of the river' in May 1831 and the purchase of oil for the locks on 24th June 1831.

The accounts provide a record of goods being transported on the canal, predominately chalk, offering an important insight into local industry and trade. The accounts record names of local farmers, labourers and of course those using the canal whilst the book of reference provides the names of the owners and occupiers of land through which the proposed canal was to run making the collection an important source of information about local landowners, residents and businessmen.



Baybridge Canal.

TO

Riverdiggers, Excavators,
BRICKLAYERS, AND OTHERS.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT THE

Baybridge Canal Company

WILL

Receive Tenders for excavating the Canal,

AND FOR

Building 2 Locks

THEREON, WITH

Bridges, Tumble Bays, and Sluices,

AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.,

For Casting Earth, at per Yard cube.

Filling Earth, and wheeling not more than 20 Yards, at per Yard, cube.

Extra Stages of 25 Yards, at per Stage.

Levelling, at per Rood, of 64 Yards, superficial.

Puddling, at per Yard, cube.

Building Locks, at per Rod.

Building Bridges, Tumble Bays, & Sluises, at per Rod.

Particulars may be known upon application to Mr. May Upton, at the Burrells' Arms Inn, at Westgrinsted, on or after Monday the 12th of September, Instant.

Tenders to be delivered at the Burrells' Arms Inn, before ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the 16th of September, Instant, and the Persons making Tenders to attend the next Meeting of the Company at the Burrells' Arms Inn on that Day at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

ARTHUR MANT,

Storrington, 8th September, 1825. CLERK TO THE COMPANY.

W. Verrall, Printer, Ann Street, Worthing.

A poster inviting tenders, 1825. Courtesy of West Sussex Record Office.

The collection covers the final stages of the Baybridge Canal with accounts drawn up by J C Reed for the Baybridge Canal (Abandonment) Act 1875 and a printed handbill announcing the closure of the canal to traffic effective 1st September 1875.

This archive offers an important insight into West Sussex industrial history, the impact of the coming of the railways in West Sussex and is a valuable resource for family and local history. The generous grant from FNL enabling the purchase of this collection means that it can be viewed alongside other material held by West Sussex Record Office relating to the Baybridge Canal Company (Add Mss 44776-44814) offering an enhanced resource for researchers.

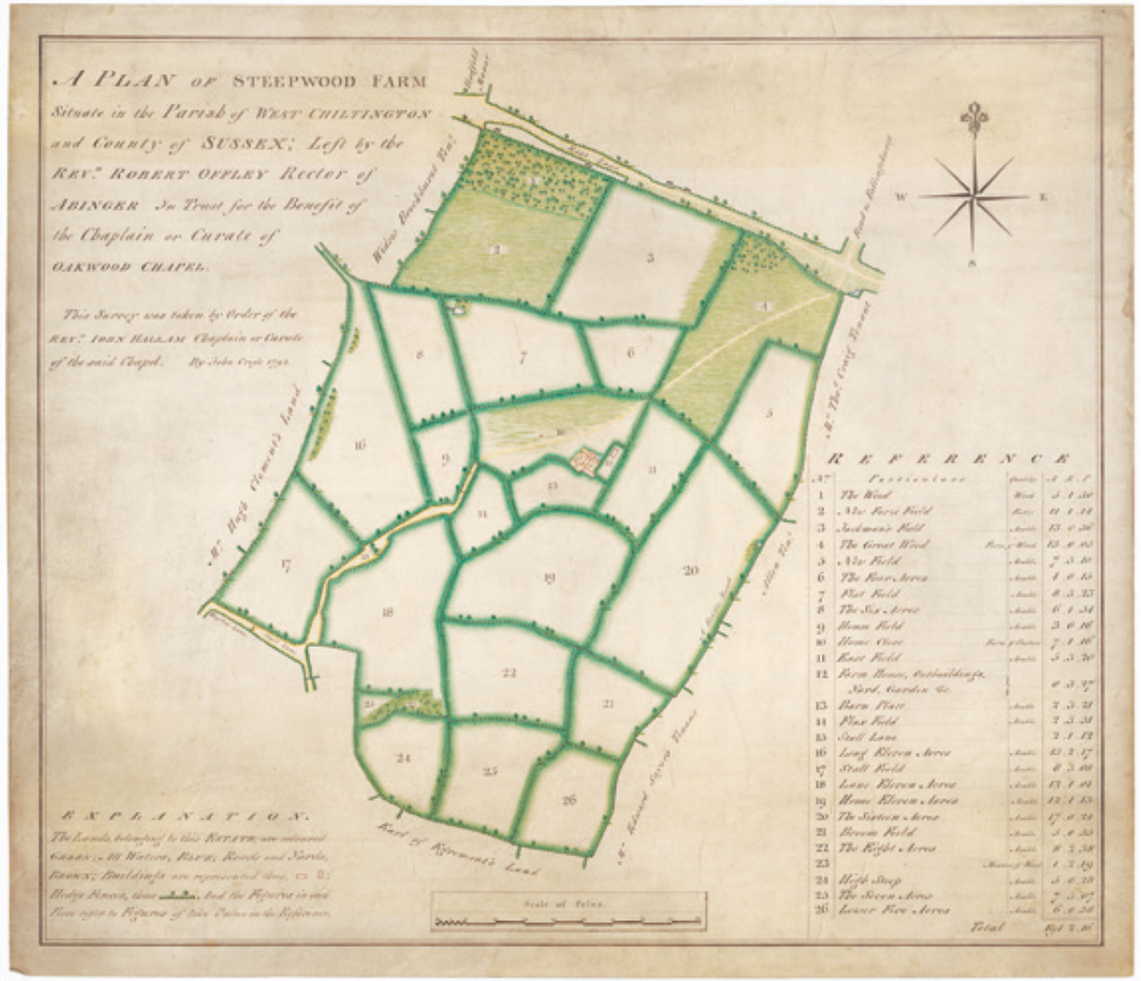
2. Map of Steepwood Farm, West Chiltington, 1792. Bought in a private sale for £370 and funded in full by a grant from Friends of the National Libraries.

Wendy Walker, County Archivist, writes: This detailed map of Steepwood Farm in the parish of West Chiltington provides a wealth of information about the property which, thanks to a generous grant from the Friends of the National Libraries, is now available to researchers at West Sussex Record Office.

This map, as with other estate maps, is a valuable source for researchers seeking to trace changing boundaries, land usage, and land ownership over time, predating similar sources such as tithe and enclosure maps and awards. The surveyor, John Cross, has listed the names of the individual fields which made up the property, their acreage and the usage of each field (wood, furze, arable, pasture etc). The buildings which comprise the farmhouse and outbuildings are clearly shown, providing a helpful (and early) source for researchers interested in the history of the farm and its buildings. The map also includes the names of the surrounding landowners and tenants and will undoubtedly be of great interest to local and house historians.

The map identifies Reverend Robert Offley as the former owner of Steepwood Farm and there are references to the Offley family of Surrey and their connection with the farm in three other documents at WSRO: a receipt dated 4th December 1675 (Add Mss 8113); a release of legacies following the death of Gabriel Offley, 6th January 1712 (Add Mss 5621); and a quitclaim by James Grahme of Levens, Westmorland, and others to the Rev. Robert Offley of Abinger dated 16th January 1712 (Add Mss 8114). The map fills in an important gap in the history of the title of the property providing evidence that Robert Offley left the farm in trust for the benefit of the Chaplain and Curate of Oakwood Chapel in Wootton, Surrey, with the map having been commissioned by the curate of Oakwood Chapel at the time, John Hallam.

For this reason, and the fact that West Sussex Record Office otherwise does not have any estate maps which directly refer to Steepwood Farm, it is a particularly valuable addition to the collections. Its purchase with assistance from FNL will enable researchers to consult the map alongside the above records relating to the Offley family's ownership of the property, as well as records relating to other property held by the Trustees of Oakwood Chapel, including correspondence relating to land sales between The Trustees of Oakwood Chapel and the Mid Sussex Railway Company, 1863-1865 (AM 1495/5).



The map of Steepwood Farm. Courtesy of West Sussex Record Office.

3. Diary of Francis Fearon of Cuckfield and London, 1859-1860. Bought from Halls Auctioneers (7 April 2022, Lot 118) for £393 and funded in full by a grant from Friends of the National Libraries.

Wendy Walker, County Archivist, writes: Diaries can be some of the most powerful documents that we hold, providing a fascinating insight into the inner lives of people in the past. The diary of Francis Fearon, purchased with a generous grant from the Friends of the National Libraries, is no exception and when we were alerted to the sale by The National Archives Sales Monitoring Team we knew how significant this diary could be.

Francis Fearon was Steward of Cuckfield Manor between c 1874 and 1890 and other documents in the archives at West Sussex Record Office suggest that he acted as solicitor for the Sergison family, owners of Cuckfield Manor. We otherwise knew very little about him but this diary provides an insight into his day-to-day activities, interests and the milieu in which he moved.

For the first quarter of the diary, Fearon keeps a weekly, rather than daily, diary, providing an overview of his social life in West Sussex. It includes details such as a dance at Danny - an Elizabethan manor house near Hurstpierpoint - and his membership of the Cuckfield militia ('next day went over to Cuckfield it being our day of Enrollment – ie the day on which the Gallant Volunteers of Cuckfield were to take the Oath of Allegiance'). He describes learning how to shoot and talks of events in Parliament. Trips to the Lake District and the Trossachs in Scotland are recorded, as are issues such as the extension of the railway line from Nuneaton to Hinckley. Fearon was evidently an enthusiastic amateur artist and some of the accounts of his trips are accompanied by attractive and well executed sketches.

The diary reflects Fearon's wide-ranging scientific interests including entries on glaciers and Chemical Action Favoured Agitation. He attended lectures held by F A Abel, the director of the Chemical Establishment of the War Department (best known for the invention of cordite as a replacement for gunpowder in firearms) and the diary includes many detailed illustrations and diagrams to accompany the notes.

After several blank pages (along with many other diary writers, Fearon does not seem to have kept up with his diary for that long) there are what appear to be transcriptions of notes left by a Miss C. The final pages are of rough notes for potential lectures he could attend, again giving a sense of Fearon's interests.



Detail of Francis Fearon's diary recording a journey to Scotland. Courtesy of West Sussex Record Office.

One of the last entries in the diary gives a sense of Fearon's lighter side with a humorous poem composed to his cousin 'Loney', apologising for not being able to be present at her birthday party due to his commitments with the Cuckfield militia ('Cuckfield's Chivalry').

'And so I send by post my present small
And write you every wish that's good and hearty
Grieving (what's worse than missing Lewes Ball)
That I shall lose the chance to dance at Loney's party'

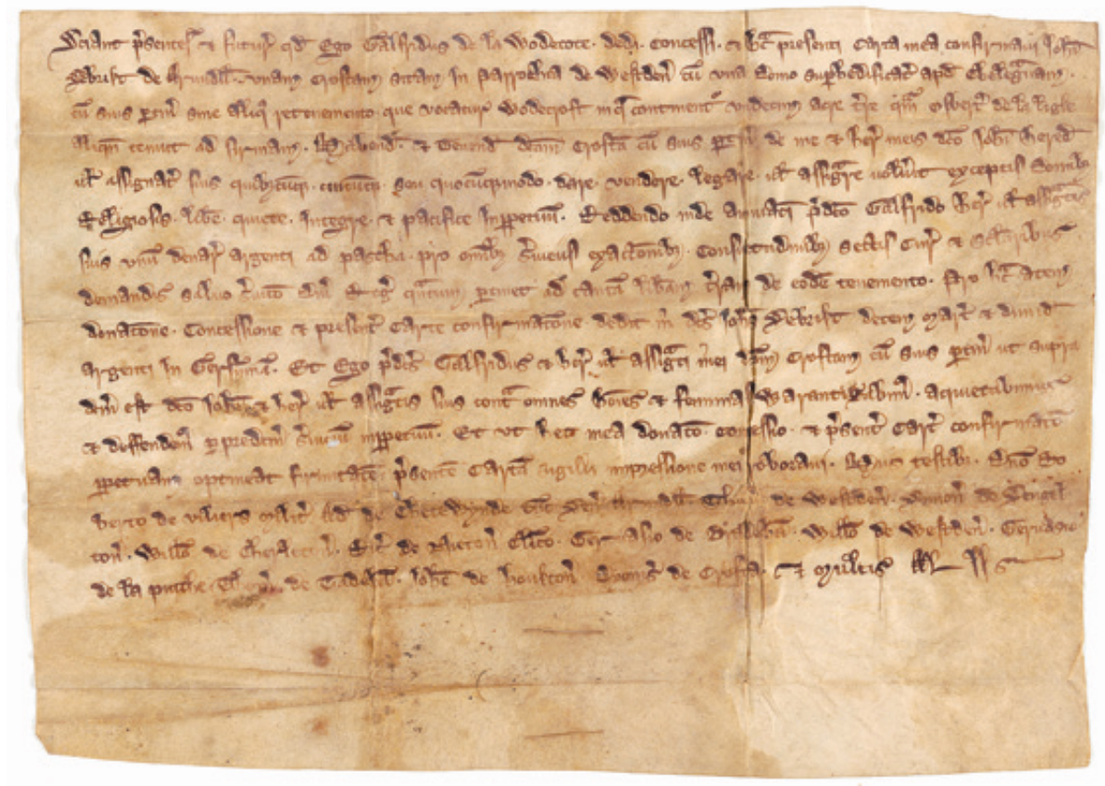
The diary offers a unique opportunity to get to know Francis Fearon, his interests, relationships and daily life – an insight which would otherwise not have been possible without the generosity of the Friends of the National Libraries.

4. Deed of gift relating to 11 acres and a house in West Dean, c 1300. Bought from Liss Books for £450 with the aid of a grant of £400 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Wendy Walker, County Archivist, writes: Medieval deeds from such an early period are rare survivals and West Sussex Record Office thanks FNL for their generous grant which has enabled the purchase of this c 1300 deed of gift. Medieval deeds provide an important insight into property ownership and transactions and also document people who may have owned adjoining property or acted as witnesses to a transaction. As such, they are invaluable resources for local and family historians from a time when few other written records survive to shed light on local residents.

This particular deed of gift, which relates to property in West Dean, not only identifies the two main parties involved in the transaction, Geoffrey de la Wodecote and John Sebrist of Arundel, but also the names of four witnesses: Sir Robert de Villiers, Adam de Chetwynde, Thomas de Westden, and William de Charleton. Interestingly it records that the piece of land had a house built upon it, providing early written evidence of medieval buildings in West Dean.

Whilst West Sussex Record Office has a substantial quantity of deeds relating to West Dean from the 17th century onwards there are very few which pre-date this, and none as early as c1300, making this deed a particularly significant addition to our holdings and of real value to researchers.



The deed of gift relating to property in West Dean, c1300. Courtesy of West Sussex Record Office.

5. Account book of John Pilbeam of Ardingly, 1720s-1760s. Bought from Bonhams (9 November 2022, Lot 38) for £765, with the aid of a grant of £515 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Wendy Walker, County Archivist, writes: John Pilbeam's account book is another item which was brought to our attention by The National Archives Sales Monitoring Team and we are very grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for a generous grant which enabled us to purchase this volume. It provides a fascinating insight into domestic and material culture in the 18th century, with references to payments for linen and furniture alongside the purchase of crops and other good such as coal, straw, and apples. References are also made to taxes ('…for one years Window Tax £01-00-00') and to disbursements made by Pilbeam in his role as Churchwarden ('2 Church lockes' and 'wine for the communion').

The volumes also touches on household management with the front page having been used to list the linen 'in the bucken chest' on 28th November 1728 and other entries in the volume recording payments 'to Wimen for Dressing & Dinner and Cleaning up the Linnen and trenchers and the pewter and all things'.

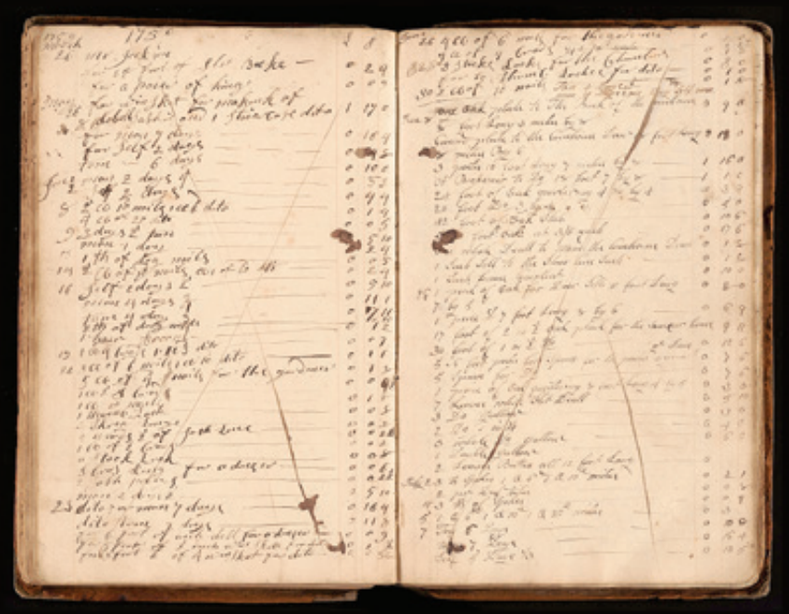
Further on in the volume are a number of references to carpentry and building materials such as 'a side for a cucumber frame' and towards the end of the volume are several pages of entries connected with work done at Mitcham. Pilbeam looks to have made extensive alterations to the property and the accounts provide a fascinating insight into what an 18th century house renovation would have involved – the number of hours of labour and the materials used.

The accounts also contain references to farming activities ('The a Count of What Malt I have had of Walter Chatfield att Hawardes Heath', 'for a hoppicker that you have carred away'), reflecting the type of agricultural work taking place in the area around Ardingly at this time.

As well as being an important resource for social history, the account book also records the names of West Sussex families such as Muddle, Harden, Tully and Lintott, names which occur frequently in our catalogue.

As reflected in the account book, John Pilbeam was a man of means, with property in Mitcham, London and Ardingly. His role as churchwarden, mentioned in the volume is a reflection of his status. The Pilbeam family appear to have had a close connection with Ardingly with their names appearing regularly in the Ardingly parish registers. A John Pilbeam, possibly an ancestor, is recorded has having also been a churchwarden in the 1600s.

West Sussex Record Office also holds a number of records relating to John Pilbeam's properties in Ardingly, including abstracts of the title dated 1734 to a messuage of 80 acres called Townhouse, described as a fulling mill, formerly an iron forge and works, and a messuage of 50 acres called Holgroves (Add Mss 44468 – 44469). The purchase of this account book, with very welcome assistance from the Friends of the National Libraries, provides researchers with the valuable opportunity to consult it alongside other relevant resources at West Sussex Record Office.



Detail of John Pilbeam's account book. Courtesy of West Sussex Record Office.

Trustees' Report

The Trustees present the annual report and the financial statements of Friends of the National Libraries (the 'Charity' or 'FNL') for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Reference and administrative details of the Charity, its Trustees and advisers are set out on page 2.

OBJECTIVE AND ACTIVITIES

The principal objectives of the Charity, as set out in its constitution, are to promote the acquisition of printed books, manuscripts and records of historical, literary, artistic, architectural, musical or such-like interest by 'National Libraries' and to assist them in any other way which the Charity considers appropriate. 'National Libraries' are defined to include the national libraries of the United Kingdom and any university, county, local authority or other library, record office, museum or gallery to which the public has access and which in the opinion of the Trustees constitutes a proper repository for any proposed acquisition.

The Charity aims to achieve these objectives through making grants, thus enabling National Libraries to acquire items for their collections that would otherwise be unaffordable. The export of nationally important manuscripts and printed books is often avoided with the help of substantial grants by the Charity. Grants to county record offices, university libraries and other specialist archives play an essential role in enabling those institutions to acquire documents, archives and printed books that are of great importance for researchers, scholars and historians.

Grant-making policies

All grants are given to National Libraries, as defined in 'Objectives and Activities', opposite.

The Charity's two main criteria when awarding grants are the historical, literary and other qualities of the proposed acquisition and its significance to the applicant's collection. Price, condition and provenance are also taken into account. Each applicant is required to give an undertaking that it will not sell the item newly acquired, will acknowledge the help given by FNL on all matters concerning the item, will keep the acquisition in secure and environmentally sound conditions, and will make it available for the public to enjoy on request if it is not on view at all times.

Grants from the Philip Larkin Fund are made for the restricted purpose of purchasing modern literary manuscripts and archives. The Trustees have the power to spend the capital as well as the income of the Philip Larkin Fund but have decided always to retain a minimum sum of £250,000 in this fund.

Grants from the B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund are restricted to support the purchase of rare printed books and fine bindings. The income from the John R Murray Fund has to be separately identified, but both its income and capital can be spent at the discretion of the Trustees.

Since its establishment in 1931, FNL has helped over nearly 400 libraries to acquire thousands of items. Scholars, researchers and historians and the general public can study and see the printed books, manuscripts, musical scores, photographs and other items acquired by the beneficiary libraries.

The Trustees have given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit. FNL's core objective is to support acquisitions by archives, libraries, universities, museums and specialist collecting institutions. The public benefits that flow from this are:

i. Saving locally, nationally and internationally significant material for the nation.

ii. Making it possible for the public and researchers to gain access this written and printed material that would otherwise have been lost to the public domain.

iii. Supporting the nation's libraries and enabling them to enrich their collections with acquisitions that would be beyond their resources to acquire without our support.

We believe this greatly benefits the libraries themselves, those who access and use their collections, and also the public realm. These benefits are clearly demonstrated by the essays in this Annual Report.

Main objectives for 2022

The Trustees' main objective for 2022 was to make grants from all funds of at least £200,000 excluding any special purpose grants, subject to the level of investment income to be received in 2021 not being less than that received in 2021.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Grants pledged in 2022

Details of the 51 'ordinary' grants made or committed by FNL in 2022 are given on pages 14 to 115. Their aggregate value was £401,085 of which £217,203 was charged to the Operating Fund, £105,128 to the John R Murray Fund, £45,548 to the B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund, £1,736 to the Philip Larkin Fund, £30,000 to special purpose income received in 2021 and £1,470 to support costs.

But following the success in 2021 of purchasing the Blavatnik Honresfield Library for a total cost of £15,095,400, the crowning achievement in 2022 was the successful purchase of the newly rediscovered manuscript by Charlotte Brontë, *A Book of Ryhme's (sic) by Charlotte Brontë, Sold by Nobody, and Printed by Herself.* As described in detail below and elsewhere in this annual report, this collection of 10 poems was written by Charlotte Brontë at the age of 13 and is dated December 1829. The purchase price was £950,270. In aggregate, therefore, the Charity made grants in 2022 of £1,351,355 (2021: £15,261,885).

Membership

The support of FNL's members is vital to its work as a charity. Subscription income enables FNL to award many more acquisition grants than would otherwise be possible. Moreover, members also help to raise awareness of the Charity's work and the grants that it can give. Whilst all libraries and archives are welcome to apply for grants, whether or not they are Institutional Library Members of FNL, membership is certainly encouraged for all those institutions that have received and apply for financial support from the Charity.

The Trustees warmly welcome the new members who joined FNL in 2022. Sadly, a number were also lost through death, resignation or lapsed membership. At the end of 2022, FNL had a total of 1,679 members. This high number was the result of a decision to award free membership for 2022 to over 800 individuals who generously contributed towards the purchase of the Blavatnik Honresfield Library and indicated their wish to receive this membership. We were delighted that 118 of these members decided to continue with their membership after the free year.

The last miniature manuscript book by Charlotte Brontë in private hands

The paragraphs which appear earlier in this report (pages 14 to 17) provide details of 'A Book of Ryhme's' by Charlotte Brontë 'Sold by Nobody, and Printed by Herself'. Missing for almost 100 years, it resurfaced in New York and was bought by FNL after a fundraising campaign to save it for the nation. FNL is most grateful to James Cummins Bookseller Inc. for offering FNL the chance to buy the manuscript before offering it to anybody else or any other library. This opportunity was created as a direct consequence of FNL's success in saving the Blavatnik Honresfield Library for the nation.

The greatest collection of the Brontës' miniature books belongs to the Brontë Parsonage Museum, which was bequeathed the great collection of H. H. Bonnell in 1926 and has always striven to develop and grow its collection. The British Library holds both T.J. Wise's own collection, the Ashley Library, and the manuscripts of the major novels (thanks to the generosity of the heirs of George Murray Smith, Charlotte Brontë's publisher). Harvard has nine volumes of juvenilia, aside from short fragments, and a fragmentary abandoned mature work (Willie Ellin); the Morgan Library has five volumes of juvenilia and the manuscript of The Professor; the Robert Taylor Collection at Princeton has only three of the 'little books' but also has two mature fragments.

In 2019 Charlotte Brontë's miniature manuscript of 1830 (an issue of the 'Young Men's Magazine') sold at auction in Paris for €780,000 to the Brontë Parsonage Museum.

In December 2021 FNL announced that it had raised over £15 million to acquire the entire Honresfield Library, which included seven Brontë miniature books, now jointly owned to the Brontë Parsonage Museum and the British Library.

FNL has donated 'A Book of Ryhme's' to the Brontë Parsonage Museum.

Donations and legacies

For many years the Murray family have been enormously generous supporters of FNL. In 2022, the Murray family gave £1,000,000 as an addition to the John R. Murray Fund created in 2021 through the gift in that year of approximately £778,000. Income from this fund has to be separately identified, but both income and capital can be spent at the discretion of the FNL Trustees. We are enormously grateful to the Murray family for their extraordinarily generous support which will have such a positive impact on our ability to support acquisitions in the future. The sum of £250,000 was contributed to the cost of purchasing Charlotte Brontë's miniature 'A Book of Ryhme's'.

With munificent generosity the Garfield Weston Foundation also contributed £250,000 towards the cost of Charlotte Brontë's miniature book. Other benefactors to this purchase included the Ardeola Trust, the David Cock Foundation, the Rothschild Foundation, the Unwin Trust and numerous other contributors.

A number of FNL members have generously remembered the Charity in their Wills. During 2022, FNL received a generous legacy of £10,000 from Mr James Stitt, a Trustee of FNL for many years and a valued friend of the Charity and of many of its Trustees. The evergreen benefaction of the late David Hall (1947-2015) continues: he was the Deputy Librarian of Cambridge University Library, and left FNL a share of the proceeds of the sale of the residue of his library. In 2022 FNL received £2,180. FNL is most grateful to all these benefactors and donors, including those who prefer to remain anonymous, for their invaluable generosity.

A number of members have indicated their intention to leave a legacy to FNL in their wills, for which we are most grateful. Any member considering a bequest can find information on our website, www.fnl.org.uk and can email FNL at admin@fnlmail.org.uk. We will be delighted to provide guidance.

The B.H. Breslauer Foundation has also been enormously generous to FNL over very many years. Grants from FNL's B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund have, in particular, supported the acquisition of rare printed books and fine bindings. During 2021 a further generous donation of £100,000 was received, lifting aggregate benefactions from the B.H. Breslauer Foundation since 2012 to more than £500,000, which has supported the acquisition of books and bindings to a total value of over £11.5m. The Trustees are indebted to Foundation's Directors and to its President, Mr Felix de Marez Oyens, who also, for many years, generously contributed his expertise as a Trustee of FNL. The Trustees are most grateful to all of these donors, and those who prefer to remain anonymous,for their generosity.

Events and other benefits for members

The Trustees were delighted to be able to resume the popular FNL visits programme in Autumn 2022 following the enforced break during the Covid-19 pandemic. We are most grateful to colleagues at the Brontë Parsonage Museum, Lambeth Palace Library and Dr Johnson's House who generously hosted these visits. In each case, FNL members were able to study not only items acquired thanks to FNL grants but also the books and manuscripts donated to them from the Blavatnik Honresfield Library.

It was also possible to return to an in-person Annual General Meeting, which was held on 22 June 2022 at the London Library. The FNL Annual Lecture was given by Professor Kathryn Sutherland, whose presentation 'Honresfield: Imagining one man's collection' revealed some fascinating insights into Law's collecting and collection. She has continued this research since the AGM and an expanded paper on the topic will be included in FNL's special publication on the Blavatnik Honresfield Library.

The Charity's website includes information about FNL visits and other events for members, news from the sector as well as a database of all grants awarded since FNL was founded in 1931 (www.fnl.org.uk). FNL can also be followed on twitter (@FNL313).

We continue to be most grateful to the institutions that have been awarded grants in the past and which offer free entry or other concessions to FNL members, helping to make FNL membership more attractive. Organisations that support us in this way include Cambridge University Library, The University of Glasgow Library, Dove Cottage, Milton's Cottage, the Friends of the Bodleian Library and Seven Stories: the National Centre for Children's Books in Newcastle.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

As the financial statements set out following this report show the constituent funds of the Charity separately, each is given separate comment below.

The Operating Fund

The unrestricted Operating Fund records all the income and expenditure of FNL, except the restricted and Endowment funds. In 2022, the total income of this fund amounted to £233,916 (2021: £204,462).

Subscription income amounted to £38,941, a fall of about £4,500 from the £43,481 received in 2021. Other donations and legacies amounted to £39,209 (2021: £35,675). Investment income climbed dramatically from £114,398 in 2021 to £197,785 in 2022. This increase is a direct consequence of the decision to switch the entire investment portfolio into the Cazenove Responsible Multi-Asset Fund towards the end of 2021, as described in note 7 to the accounts.

Thirty-seven 'ordinary' grants were paid or committed by FNL from the Operating Fund in 2022. The aggregate value of grants awarded from this fund amounted to £217,203 (2021: £148,972).

Expenditure on the costs of running the Charity borne by this fund rose sharply to £62,271 (2021: £37,620), an increase caused partly by the time costs of administering the distribution to nearly 70 libraries of the printed books in the Blavatnik Honresfield Library and by the cost of the AGM, held in person in 2022 instead of on Zoom as in 2021. It should be noted that, in aggregate, operating costs fell from £87,659 to £75,751 in 2022, but a greater share of these costs is now borne by the Operating Fund. After taking into account all income and expenditure, the net excess of expenditure over income in the Operating Fund amounted to £46,942 (2021: surplus of £17,870). Most of this sum was transferred from the General Endowment fund.

The Philip Larkin Fund

In 2022, the Philip Larkin Fund received investment income of £12,741 (2021: £9,092) and paid one grant amounting to £1,736 (2021: one grant of £10,000). After investment management fees of £926 and unrealised losses on investments contained in this fund of £33,983 (2021: unrealised gains of £28,905), the balance of this fund at the year-end was £322,319 (2021: £346,223).

The B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund

Since 2012 the B.H. Breslauer Foundation has generously made a series of donations to FNL to be added to its B.H. Breslauer Fund. No donation was received in 2022 (2021: a final gift of £100,000). Five grants, totalling £45,548, were awarded by FNL from its B.H. Breslauer Fund in 2022 (2021: £7,450), and the balance of this fund at the year-end was £57,364 (2021: £102,912).

The John R. Murray Fund

The income of this fund has to be separately identified, but both income and capital can be spent at the discretion of the FNL Trustees. In 2022, the Murray family made a most munificent further gift of £1,000,000 to be added to this fund, which also received investment income of £29,277. It paid ten grants in 2022 amounting to £356,353, including £250,000 towards Charlotte Brontë's miniature book, and the balance of this fund at the year-end was £1,406,347 (2021: £779,088).

The Endowment Funds

The General Endowment Fund, which is expendable, comprises the accumulated unrestricted reserves of the Charity. In 2022 £44,260 was transferred to the Unrestricted Operating fund and investment management fees of £11,075 were charged to the Endowment fund. In addition, the financial statements record unrealised losses on the investment portfolio of £389,028 (2021: unrealised gains of £334,631). The General Endowment Fund amounted to £2,322,500 at the year-end (2021: £2,766,863).

The Permanent Endowment funds comprise the Golden Jubilee Appeal Fund and the Prince of Wales Fund. They represent incoming donations and grants which cannot be expended by the Charity but all income arising from the investment of these funds is added to the Operating Fund. During 2022 no gifts were received by either fund (2021: £100,000 into the Prince of Wales Fund). At the year-end, the Prince of Wales Fund stood at £1,540,283 (2021: £1,540,283), and total Permanent Endowment Funds stood at £1,639,001 (2021: £1,639,001).

The balance sheet

The balance sheet on page 135 shows net assets at 31 December 2022 of £5,747,531 (2021: £5,664,087), comprising the investment portfolio at its market value of £5,020,645 (2021: £4,491,099) and net current assets (mostly cash, less commitments to make grants) of £726,886 (2021: £1,172,988).

The investment portfolio at the year-end and the movements between 31 December 2021 and 2022 are summarised in note 7 on page 139.

Statement of cash flows

The statement on page 134 shows that proceeds from the sale of investments in 2022 amounted to £375,986 (2021: £4,369,499) and that £1,374,209 (2021: £4,627,243) was spent on the purchase of new investments. Details of the cash flows are given in note 7 on page 139.

The second significant factor in relating the Charity's cash balances to its net income or expenditure is the extent to which the grants committed to in each year have been paid by the end of the year: the timing is completely outside the Charity's control. The extent of such unpaid commitments decreased by £10,084,423 (2021: increase of £10,075,644), representing the portion of the purchase price for the Honresfield Library paid in 2022, thereby also decreasing cash balances and debtors at the year-end.

Auditors

At the Annual General Meeting held on 22 June 2022, Mr Gregory Stevenson, of Knox Cropper LLP, London, was re-appointed as Auditor.

Policies on investments and reserves

The Trustees have adopted a total return investment policy, intended to maximise total returns whilst accepting a medium degree of risk. The investment portfolio is managed by Cazenove Capital Management Limited. Towards the end of 2021, the investment portfolio was switched into the Cazenove Responsible Multi-Asset Fund. This is a long-term investment fund with a diversified strategy investing in equities, bonds, property and alternative assets. The Fund aims to provide income and capital growth in excess of the Consumer Price Index + 4% per annum (net of fees) over rolling ten-year periods. The switch was completed in the first quarter of 2022.

Save for the restricted funds and the Permanent Endowment funds, which are identified in the balance sheet on page 135, all the Charity's reserves are regarded as an expendable Endowment fund and are shown under that heading in the financial statements. This fund is normally represented by investments in order to produce a reasonably predictable and regular level of income. The Trustees regard this as necessary to maintain and support the Charity's operation.

Any deficit on the Operating Fund is made good by a transfer from the General Endowment fund and any surplus is transferred to that fund.

Risks and uncertainties

Some years ago, the Trustees identified that the principal risk facing the Charity was that FNL's financial resources could become inadequate to meet an increasing level of applications for grants from libraries and other institutions. The creation of the Prince of Wales Fund in 2017, which has now reached £1.5 million, and of the John R. Murray Fund in 2021 has helped to mitigate this risk by generating additional investment income.

Furthermore, the Trustees recognise that there is a risk to the Charity's reputation should it make grants for acquisitions which suffer from uncertain provenance or which carry other problems of condition, value or suitability. The Officers of the Charity, and the Trustees as a group, pay particular attention to these factors when considering applications for grants.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Constitution

The Charity is governed by a constitution adopted at the annual general meeting held in June 1995. The present constitution is based on the constitution originally adopted at the first annual general meeting held in June 1932 and consolidates all subsequent amendments.

Trustees

The Trustees of the Charity are the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer, together with nine elected and seven *ex officio* Trustees. The Charity's Secretary, who is also the fundraising consultant, is not a Trustee.

The Chairman and Honorary Treasurer are elected at the annual general meeting for a term of one year. The elected Trustees serve for a term of three years. Each *ex officio* Trustee holds office for as long as he or she holds the position indicated against his or her name on page 2.

Candidates for election as a Trustee are proposed by the Trustees or by members of the Charity from their personal or professional contacts who are knowledgeable in the fields falling within the Charity's scope, or who have knowledge or experience which can help the Charity to achieve its objectives. New *ex officio* Trustees meet these criteria by virtue of their office.

New Trustees are provided with a detailed briefing about the Charity (its history, aims and work) and supplied with key documents, including Charity Commission guidance for Trustees.

The names of the Trustees at the date of this report are set out on page 2. All served throughout the year 2022 except as indicated in the following paragraph.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 22 June 2022 Mr Geordie Greig, Chairman, and Mr Charles Sebag-Montefiore, Honorary Treasurer, were both re-elected. Mr Felix de Marens Oyens, Mr Mark Storey and Mrs Joan Winterkorn retired as Trustees having served three years. Mrs Joanna Barker MBE, Mrs Mary Gibson and Mr Christopher Whittick were elected to fill the trustee vacancies.

Administration

Mrs Nell Hoare acts as the Charity's Secretary and Paul Celerier FCA acts as FNL's Membership Accountant. Mr Matthew Payne, Keeper of the Muniments at Westminster Abbey, kindly assists the Secretary in the role of Expert Adviser.

Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for managing the affairs of the Charity and administering its funds and assets within the framework of any general policies agreed at an Annual General Meeting.

They are responsible in particular for approving grants to institutions before any commitment is made. Approval is normally given at one of the regular meetings of Trustees but applications between meetings may be dealt with by email consultation. Furthermore, the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer have been empowered collectively to approve such applications for grants between meetings not exceeding £10,000.

The Trustees are also required to prepare annual financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards. In preparing those statements, the Trustees:

- select suitable accounting policies and then applies them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates which are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed – subject to any material departures that are disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going-concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charity will continue its activities.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose the financial transactions and the assets and liabilities of the Charity with reasonable accuracy. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

FUTURE PLANS

The Trustees do not expect there to be any significant change in the Charity's aims, objectives or activities in the foreseeable future.

The Charity's main objective for 2023 is to make grants from all funds of at least £250,000 excluding any special purpose grants, subject to the level of investment income to be received in 2023 not being less than that received in 2022.

Approved and signed on behalf of the Trustees on 26 April 2023 by:

GEORDIE GREIG	CHARLES SEBAG-MONTEFIORE
Chairman	Honorary Treasurer

Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Friends of National Libraries (the 'Charity') for the year ended 31st December 2022 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Charity's affairs as at 31st December 2022 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the trustees' report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the Charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- The Charity is required to comply with the Charity law and, based on our knowledge of its activities, we identified that the legal requirement to accurately account for restricted funds was of key significance.
- We gained an understanding of how the Charity complied with its legal and regulatory framework, including the requirement to comply with the Charity SORP, through discussions with management and a review of the documented policies, procedures and controls.
- The audit team which is experienced in the audit of charities, considered the Charity's susceptibility to material misstatement and how fraud may occur. Our considerations included the risk of management override.
- Our approach was to check that all income was properly identified and separately accounted for and to ensure that only valid and appropriate expenditure was charged to the Charity's funds. This included reviewing journal adjustments and unusual transactions.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of Our Report

This report is made solely to the Charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken, so that we might state to the Charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Charity and the Charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

KNOX CROPPER LLP | Chartered Accountants | Statutory Auditors

65 Leadenhall Street | London | EC3A 2AD

27 April 2023

Knox Cropper is eligible for appointment as auditor of the Charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total 2022	Total 2021
		£	£	£	£	£
Income from:						
donations and legacies	2	78,150	1,703,292	–	1,781,442	16,232,994
investments	3	155,766	42,019	–	197,785	114,398
Total		233,916	1,745,311	–	1,979,227	16,347,392
Expenditure on:						
grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bookbindings	4	218,587	1,132,768	–	1,351,355	15,261,885
raising funds	5	62,271	2,405	11,075	75,751	87,659
Total		280,858	1,135,173	11,075	1,427,106	15,349,544
Operating result		(46,942)	610,138	(11,075)	552,121	997,848
Net gains/(losses) on investments	7	–	(79,649)	(389,028)	(468,677)	363,536
Net income/(expenditure)		(46,942)	530,489	(400,103)	83,444	1,361,384
Transfers between funds		46,942	(2,682)	(44,260)	–	–
Net movement in funds		–	527,807	(444,363)	83,444	1,361,384
Reconciliation of funds						
Total funds brought forward		–	1,258,223	4,405,864	5,664,087	4,302,703
Total funds carried forward		–	1,786,030	3,961,501	5,747,531	5,664,087

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	7	5,020,645	4,491,099
Current assets			
Debtors	8	16,178	4,744,325
Cash at bank		808,544	6,651,577
Total current assets		824,722	11,395,902
Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	97,836	10,222,914
Net current assets		726,886	1,172,988
Total net assets		5,747,531	5,664,087
Representing			
The funds of the Charity	10		
Unrestricted income fund:			
Operating fund	11	–	–
Restricted income funds:			
Philip Larkin Fund	12	322,319	346,223
Smaller Libraries Fund	13	–	–
B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund	14	57,364	102,912
John R Murray Fund	15	1,406,347	779,088
Other restricted fund		–	30,000
		1,786,030	1,258,223
Endowment funds:			
Expendable	16	2,322,500	2,766,863
Permanent	17	1,639,001	1,639,001
		3,961,501	4,405,864
Total funds	18	5,747,531	5,664,087

Approved by the Executive Committee on 26 April 2023 and signed on its behalf by

GEORDIE GREIG
Chairman

CHARLES SEBAG-MONTEFIORE
Honorary Treasurer

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flow from operating activities		
net income/(expenditure) for the year – see page 134	83,444	1,361,384
Adjustments for:		
(gains)/losses on investments	468,677	(363,536)
income from investments	(197,785)	(114,398)
increase/(decrease) in commitments to make grants	(10,084,423)	10,075,644
(increase)/decrease in income tax recoverable	11,837	(9,409)
changes in other debtors and creditors	4,675,655	(4,636,672)
net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	(5,042,595)	6,313,013
Cash flows from investing activities		
income from investments	197,785	114,398
proceeds from sale of investments	375,986	4,369,499
purchase of investments	(1,374,209)	(4,627,243)
deposited with investment manager pending investment	–	–
net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities	(800,438)	(143,346)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	(5,843,033)	6,169,667
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6,651,577	481,910
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	808,544	6,651,577

Movement in Net Funds

	Cash at Bank £	Cash held by Investment Managers £	Total £
As at 1 January 2022	6,651,174	403	6,651,577
Movement	(5,844,358)	1,325	(5,843,033)
As as 31 December 2022	806,816	1,728	808,544

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2022

1. Accounting policies

a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102), 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)', with FRS 102 and with regulations made under the Charities Act 2011. A summary of the more important accounting policies is set out below.

The accounts have been prepared to give a 'true and fair view' and have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a 'true and fair view'. This departure involved following Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) issued on 16th July 2014 rather than the Accounting and Reporting by Charities Statement of Recommended Practice effective from 1st April 2005 which has since been withdrawn.

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor a significant risk that uncertainty over estimates made for the purpose of these financial statements may cause a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities.

The functional currency is the £ Sterling.

The charity is a public benefit entity.

b) Income

Membership subscriptions (including life subscriptions) are recognised in the year in which they fall due.

Grants receivable to defray expenditure incurred over a specified period are apportioned over the relevant period.

Legacies are recognised in the period in which they are received or when receipt is otherwise probable.

Other income is recognised in the period in which it relates.

Donations for which no requirements are specified by the donor are recorded through the Operating fund or one of the Endowment funds, as appropriate.

c) Expenditure

Expenditure is allocated between charitable activities, raising funds and support costs.

Expenditure on charitable activities comprises grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bindings, and for support for the digitisation of and open access to manuscripts which, together with support costs, are charged to the appropriate fund when they have been committed to the intended recipient.

Support costs are those costs which are not attributable to a single activity but provide the necessary organisational support for all the Charity's activities. They comprise governance costs associated with constitutional and statutory requirements: the costs of the annual report and the annual general meeting are allocated to the cost of raising funds and all other support costs are allocated equally between the cost of grants to institutions and the cost of raising funds. The amounts concerned are allocated between the charity's funds respectively in proportion to the number of grants committed and the number of receipts of voluntary income (other than receipts for the permanent Endowment funds).

d) Investments

Investments are stated in the balance sheet at their market value on the balance sheet date. The resultant unrealised surplus or deficit is recognised in the fund to which the investments have been allocated.

	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total 2022	Total 2021
	£	£	£	£	£
2. Income from donations and legacies					
Grants receivable					
for the Charity's general purposes	–	–	–	–	20,000
for Charlotte Brontë's Little Book	–	703,292	–	703,292	–
for the Honresfield collection	–	–	–	–	15,125,375
for the John R Murray Fund	–	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	778,213
for the B.H. Breslauer Fund	–	–	–	–	100,000
for the Prince of Wales Fund	–	–	–	–	100,000
for special purpose grants payable	–	–	–	–	30,000
	–	1,703,292	–	1,703,292	16,153,588
Membership subscriptions					
annual membership	29,280	–	–	29,280	27,050
life membership	4,800	–	–	4,800	10,851
income tax recovered on subscriptions	4,861	–	–	4,861	5,580
	38,941	–	–	38,941	43,481
Other donations and legacies	39,180	–	–	39,180	35,925
Other income	29	–	–	29	–
	78,150	1,703,292	–	1,781,442	16,232,994
3. Income from investments					
distributions from investments	151,887	42,019	–	193,906	114,315
interest on bank balances and deposits	3,879	–	–	3,879	83
	155,766	42,019	–	197,785	114,398
4. Grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bookbindings					
from unrestricted funds for the purchase of books and manuscripts	217,203	–	–	217,203	147,960
from the Philip Larkin Fund for the purchase of modern literary archives and manuscripts	–	1,736	–	1,736	10,000
from the John R Murray Fund for the purchase of manuscripts and archives	–	105,128	–	105,128	–
from the B. H. Breslauer Fund for the purchase of printed books and bookbindings	–	45,548	–	45,548	7,450
from restricted grants					
for Charlotte Brontë's Little Book	–	950,270	–	950,270	–
from special purpose income received in 2021	–	30,000	–	30,000	–
for the Blavatnik Honresfield library	–	–	–	–	15,095,400
total of direct costs	217,203	1,132,682	–	1,349,885	15,260,810
support costs (see note 6)	1,384	86	–	1,470	1,075
	218,587	1,132,768	–	1,351,355	15,261,885

Details of the grants made are set out on pages 14 to 115.

	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total 2022	Total 2021
	£	£	£	£	£
5. Expenditure on raising funds					
consultants' fees and expenses	29,341	–	–	29,341	51,517
investment manager's charges	–	2,150	11,075	13,225	19,915
other direct costs	14,619	255	–	14,874	5,371
total of direct costs	43,960	2,405	11,075	57,440	76,803
support costs (see note 6)	18,311	–	–	18,311	10,856
	62,271	2,405	11,075	75,751	87,659
6. Support costs					
governance costs:					
annual report				12,145	9,781
annual general meeting				4,696	–
audit fee				2,940	2,150
other				–	–
				19,781	11,931
Support costs were allocated in 2022 as follows:					
grants to institutions (note 4)	1,470	–	–	1,470	1,075
raising funds (note 5)	18,311	–	–	18,311	10,856
	19,781	–	–	19,781	11,931

7. Investments

The investment portfolio is managed by Cazenove Capital Management Limited, which selects the charity's investments. Towards the end of 2021, the investment portfolio was switched into the Cazenove Responsible Multi-Asset Fund. This is a long term investment fund with a diversified strategy investing in equities, bonds, property and alternative assets. The Fund aims to provide income and capital growth in excess of the Consumer Price Index + 4% per annum (net of fees) over rolling ten-year periods. The switch was completed in the first quarter of 2022. The portfolio as at 31 December 2022 and the movements in the year are summarised in the following tables:

	Cost	*Market value*	*Prospective annual income*	*Yield*
	£	£	£	£
Multi-asset funds	5,501,312	5,020,645	211,986	4.22%
Other investments	–	–	–	0.00%
	5,501,312	5,020,645	211,986	4.22%

	2022	2021
Movements in year:	£	£
Market value at start of year	4,491,099	3,869,819
Cost of purchases	1,374,209	4,627,243
Proceeds of sale	(375,986)	(4,369,499)
Realised gains/(losses)	15,440	322,104
Unrealised gains/(losses)	(484,117)	41,432
Prior year adjustment	–	–
Movement in year	529,546	621,280
Market value at end of year	5,020,645	4,491,099

	2022 £	2021 £
8. Debtors		
pledged Honresfield donations	–	4,726,310
income tax recoverable	6,178	18,015
other debtors	10,000	–
	16,178	4,744,325

	2022 £	2021 £
9. Creditors: amounts payable within one year		
commitments to make grants	82,915	98,338
outstanding portion of Honresfield purchase price	–	10,069,000
other creditors and accrued charges	14,921	55,576
	97,836	10,222,914

10. The funds of the Charity

Operating fund

The Operating fund is an unrestricted income fund which records all the income and expenditure of the Charity that is not subject to a restriction imposed by a donor or is more appropriately credited or charged to one of the Endowment funds. The income of the Operating fund may therefore be expended without restriction in furtherance of the Charity's objectives. To the extent that the Operating fund incurs a deficit, it is made good by a transfer from the general Endowment fund and any surplus is transferred to that fund.

Restricted funds

The Philip Larkin Fund, the Smaller Libraries Fund and the B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund may also be expended, but for restricted purposes. The Philip Larkin Fund is restricted to the purchase of modern literary archives and manuscripts and the Smaller Libraries Fund to assisting local record offices, libraries and other institutions wishing to purchase manuscripts and archives that relate to their areas. The B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund is restricted to the purchase of printed books and bookbindings. Grants and donations received for specific purpose of making a grant to another institution are also recorded under Restricted funds.

Endowment funds

The permanent Endowment funds may not be expended but the income from investing the funds is credited to the Operating fund.

The general Endowment fund is an expendable fund that comprises the accumulated reserves of the Charity, which may be expended without restriction in furtherance of the Charity's objectives.

	2022 £	2021 £
11. Operating fund		
at beginning of year	–	–
income in year	233,916	204,462
expenditure in year	(280,858)	(186,592)
transfer (to)/from general Endowment fund	46,942	(17,870)
at end of year	–	–

	2022 £	2021 £
12. Philip Larkin Fund		
at beginning of year	346,223	319,930
income in year	12,741	9,092
expenditure in year	(2,662)	(11,704)
investment gains/(losses)	(33,983)	28,905
transfer from general Endowment fund	–	–
at end of year	322,319	346,223

13. Smaller Libraries Fund		
at beginning of year	–	625
income in year	–	250
expenditure in year	–	–
transfer to the John R Murray Fund	–	(875)
at end of year	–	–

14. B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund		
at beginning of year	102,912	10,362
income in year	–	100,000
expenditure in year	(45,548)	(7,450)
transfer from general Endowment fund	–	–
at end of year	57,364	102,912

15. John R Murray Fund		
at beginning of year	779,088	–
income in year	1,029,277	778,213
expenditure in year	(356,353)	–
investment gains/(losses)	(45,665)	–
transfer from the Smaller Libraries Fund	–	875
at end of year	1,406,347	779,088

16. Expendable Endowment fund		
General fund		
at beginning of year	2,766,863	2,432,785
expenditure in year	(11,075)	(18,209)
investment gains/(losses)	(389,028)	334,631
transfer from/(to) operating fund	(44,260)	17,656
transfer (to) restricted funds	–	–
at end of year	2,322,500	2,766,863

17. Permanent Endowment funds

	Golden Jubilee Appeal Fund £	Prince of Wales Fund £	John R Murray Fund £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
at beginning of year	98,718	1,540,283	–	1,639,001	1,539,001
received in year	–	–	–	–	100,000
at end of year	98,718	1,540,283	–	1,639,001	1,639,001

18. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Investments £	Net current assets £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Unrestricted fund	–	–	–	–
Restricted funds:				
Philip Larkin Fund	312,193	10,126	322,319	346,223
John R Murray Fund	953,293	453,054	1,406,347	–
B.H. Breslauer Fund	–	57,364	57,364	912,000
	1,265,486	520,544	1,786,030	1,258,223
Endowment funds:	3,755,159	206,342	3,961,501	4,405,864
	5,020,645	726,886	5,747,531	5,664,087

19. Comparative Statement of Financial Activities for 2021

The table below is given in compliance with the SORP requirements in order to provide the split between the operating and Endowment funds for the previous year, 2021.

	Note	Unrestricted fund 2021 £	Restricted funds 2021 £	Endowment funds 2021 £	Total funds 2021 £
Income from:					
donations and legacies	2	99,156	16,033,838	100,000	16,232,994
investments	3	105,306	9,092	–	114,398
Total		204,462	16,042,930	100,000	16,347,392
Expenditure on:					
grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bookbindings	4	148,972	15,112,913	–	15,261,885
raising funds	5	37,620	31,830	18,209	87,659
Total		186,592	15,144,743	18,209	15,349,544
Operating result		17,870	898,187	81,791	997,848
Net gains/(losses) on investments	7	–	28,905	334,631	363,536
Net income/(expenditure)		17,870	927,092	416,422	1,361,384
Transfers between funds		(17,870)	214	17,656	–
Net movement in funds		–	927,306	434,078	1,361,384
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		–	330,917	3,971,786	4,302,703
Total funds carried forward		–	1,258,223	4,405,864	5,664,087

20 Transactions with trustees and connected parties

The trustees received no remuneration or reimbursement of expenses.

Certain trustees, or persons or charitable organisations connected with them, made donations to the Charity of £Nil during the year (2021: £100,000).

www.fnl.org.uk

Registered Charity number 313020

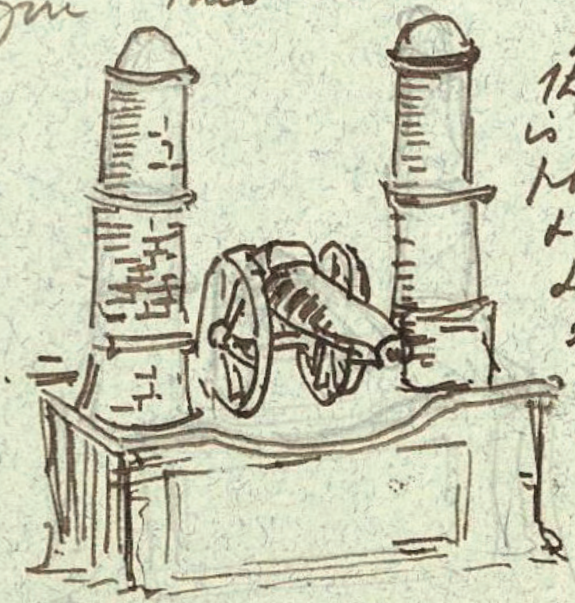
Cover images

Front cover: The Adoration of the Magi, miniature originally from the Hours of Louis Quarré (Flemish, probably Ghent, late 15th century; MS. Douce 311 adds. 2). Courtesy of the Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford.

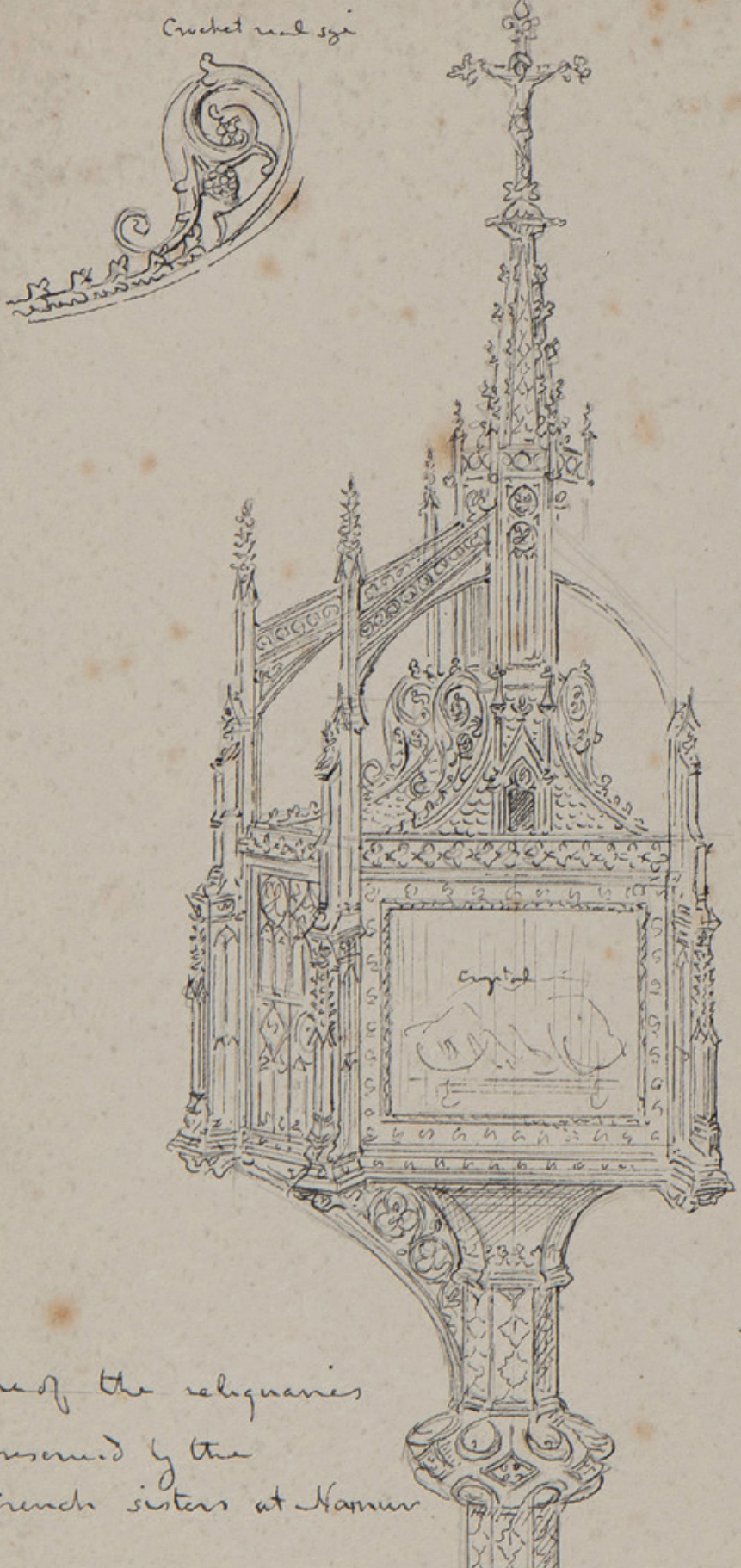
Back cover: A W N Pugin's drawing of a reliquary preserved by the French sisters at Namur. Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

Inside covers: Letter from Rudyard Kipling to Edmund Garrett, including a sketch of the memorial at Kimberley, 16 October 1900. Courtesy of the University of Sussex.

I can't describe my wellering emotions
in writing; but the Lord forgive me
a few Doria-Pace words on the spot
as you might say, which mightily
relieved me. I don't mind the average
Pricer being a common ass. What I bar
is his deity a braemid fool - as idiot
who has Malonovisky learned how
to be the biggest fool in the shortest time
I tried faintly to indicate this in a few
lales I did for the ~~dam~~ Express - but
it's beyond all depicting.
Baker was here for a day and a night and
a morrow on his way to the Cape.
His prancings round Hythe (I discover
unparliamentary grier letter to Mrs
Potter) have resulted in a rather
fine ~~bar~~ memorial for the Kemtaley
dead. If you haven't seen it I
first you this lebel :-



It is a libel but
the real effect
is rather
Phallic Phrenician
& pendroic
Labrons 4.1 feet
Blonde Labrean the
pillars which are
I think pillars
Jachin & Boaz
God



one of the reliquaries
presented by the
French sisters at Namur

Friends of the Nations' Libraries

England & Wales - Charity number 313020

Accounts

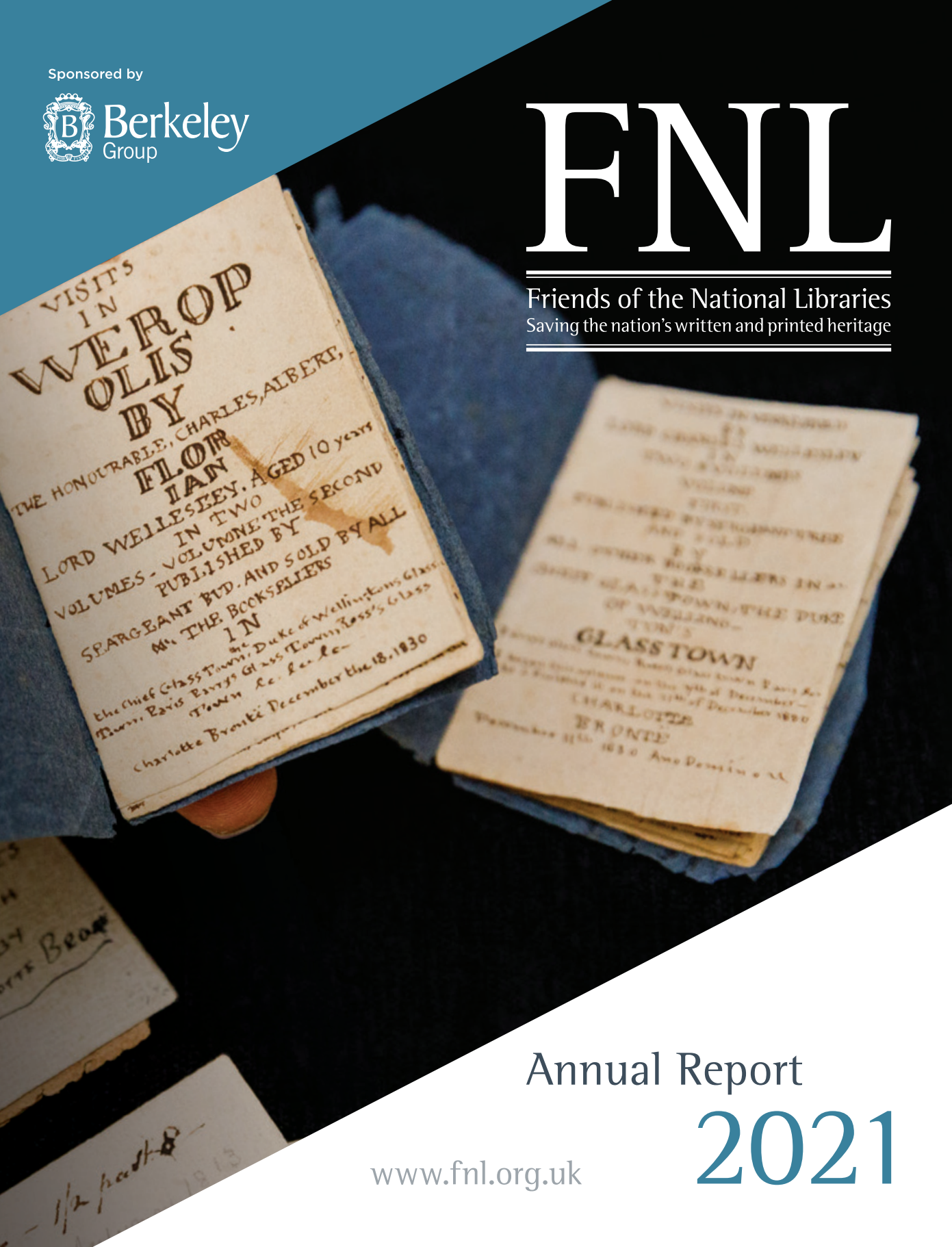
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Saving the nation's written and printed heritage



Annual Report 2021

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The Deuntye Rytes bounds

Laude Lyinge betweene Holland on ye west, Kirkgate on ye East & Churchgate gate ye North, & ye River of Holland west, beginninge att ye Southende.

Mr John Hamblyn Kt. hath one Tenemt & fower yrkes lately inclosed, betweene Kirkgate east, Holland on ye west, & abutte on ye Kinges North. — A Tenemt. & 4 yrkes.

The Same hath one Tenemt & parcell an arrest lately inclosed, betweene ye East Towne ye West North & abutte on Kirkgate east, & Holland west. — A Tenemt. & an arrest.

The Queenes Matie in ffarme wth Roger Grauet gent. One Messuage & one arrest, betweene ye East Towne ye west North & abutte at ye East. — A Mess: & 1 arrest.

Mr Will Wimberley esq. hath one Manor howse called Ashow Hall & fower arrest, betweene ye East Towne ye west North & abutte at ye East. — A Manor howse & 4 arrest.

Wm Hobson gent. hath a Chappitall Messuage & fower arrest & a parcell betweene ye East Towne ye West North & abutte on Kirkgate east, & Kirkgate ye West & an Entry & ye Vicarage on ye east. — A Chappitall Mess: my arrest &c.

Roger Grauet hath one Messuage one arrest and 4 rodde, betweene ye East on ye Towne Churchgate on ye North abutte on Holland west, & Wm Hobson gent. east. — A Mess: my arrest & my roodes.

Now ye three Eastward by Churchgate.

T Wm Trotter gent. hath one Cottage & fower & twenty yrkes, betweene ye East west ye west East, & abutte on ye Churchyarde & Towne & ye gate North. — A Cott & 24 yrkes &c.

Wm Wilby gent. hath one Cottage & fower & forty foote in length, & fourteene foote in breadth, lath & Tyled, betweene ye East on ye west ye Churchyard east, & abutte ye ye East. — A Cott. 44 foote in length, & 14 foote broade.

The Church of Spalding wth ye Churchyarde, 4 rodde arrest & ye Gaole, Wm Hobson gent. west, & Kirkgate east. Churchgate North & Wm Hobson South. — my arrest &c.

The Queenes Matie hath a bounde called ye Tythe Barne, in ffarme wth Roger Grauet, upon Malmorgate, east, west, North & South. — A Tythe bounde.

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Annual Report 2021

Administrative Information

Friends of the National Libraries

Founded 1931 | Registered Charity Number: 313020

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Annual Report for 2021

Whilst the campaign to save the Blavatnik Honresfield Library (see page 12) occupied much of our attention during the year, FNL continued to support acquisitions by regional, specialist and national libraries and archives throughout 2021.

A total of 53 grants were offered but not all the recipients were successful at auction, with the result that 38 grants were made during the year. These grants amounted to over £165,000, and they enabled the acquisition of collections valued at over half a million pounds. Fourteen grants were made to county archive services, eight to universities, seven to non-national museums, four to specialist collecting institutions and three to national libraries.

Of these, 37 grants are reported here, and exclude one acquisition not completed by the end of 2021. In addition, we report on one grant awarded in 2020 following completion of the purchase.

GRANTS FROM THE OPERATING FUND

Thirty-five grants were committed or paid for from FNL's Operating Fund during 2021. Two grants of £20,000 were awarded, the first to the University of Huddersfield for the **Mark Hinchliffe Ted Hughes Collection** and the second to the Borthwick Institute, University of York, for the **Frankie Howerd** Archive. A grant of £10,000 helped the acquisition of a collection with a Hispanophile theme by the National Gallery Library, which acquired a significant collection of books and manuscripts relating to the traveller and writer **Richard Ford (1796–1858)**. Dorset History Centre continued its impressive record of acquiring collections relating to leading authors of the county, with the acquisition of **documents relating to Thomas Hardy (1840–1928)** with the help of a grant of nearly £6,000. A grant of just over £1,200 enabled Aberdeen University to acquire a **letter to Aberdeen University from Charles Dickens (1869)**. Meanwhile a grant of £10,000 enabled the Bodleian Libraries to acquire a rare copy of ***Hachiman Tarõ Ichidaiki***, a work of popular illustrated fiction published in Japan in the second half of the 18th century.



Incipit of volume 4, with the inscription Mitamura-shi (Mr Mitamura) handwritten in the inside front cover.
Courtesy of the Bodleian Libraries.

We report here on a grant awarded in 2020 to Eton College Library for the acquisition of the **Archive of Sir Malcolm Arnold (1921-2006).** In addition to FNL's grant of £20,000 a generous donor gave a £30,000 donation via FNL that was restricted for this acquisition. Continuing the musical theme, a grant of £500 enabled Holst Victorian House to acquire a l**etter from Gustav Holst (1874-1934) to Herbert Lambert (1882-1936).**

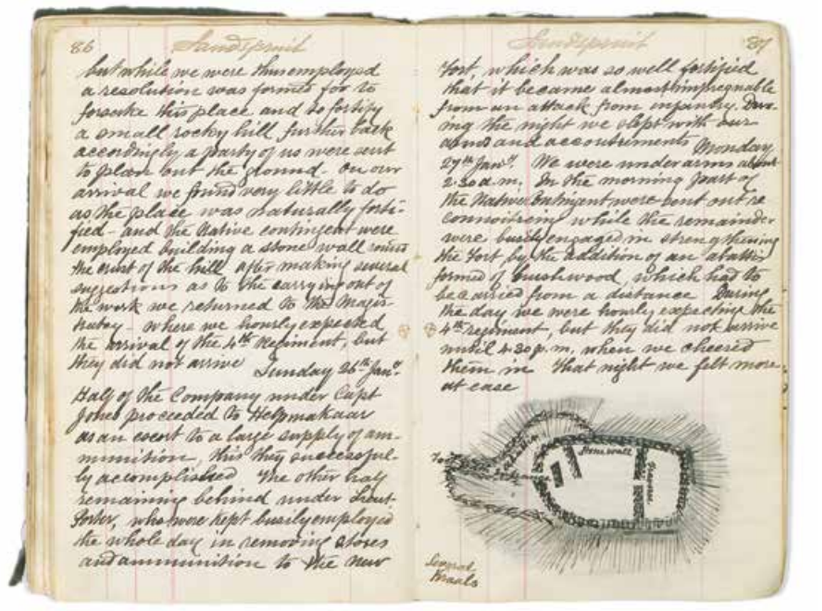
Grants for items of scientific interest included £13,000 to Christ Church College, Oxford, for **Euclid's *The Elements of Geometrie* (1570)**, the first complete English translation of *The Elements*: this copy was owned by the college library until some point in the 18th century. A grant of £7,000 enabled Cambridge University Library to acquire the **manuscript notebook of John Wickins (d.1719)**, friend and collaborator of Isaac Newton.

Grants for items relating to particular localities included **a terrier of Thomas Yardley's lands in Beoley, 1506**, acquired by Worcestershire Archives with a grant of over £9,500. **A map of Beckingham estates in Tolleshunt D'Arcy (1616)** was bought by Essex Record Office with a grant of £3,000. Cumbria Archives acquired papers relating to the **Huddleston family of Millom (16th and 17th century)** thanks to a grant of £1,000. East Sussex, Brighton and Hove Record Office was able to add to its holdings relating to **Raper and Fovargue, solicitors in Battle**: these papers (1589-1834) join material acquired with FNL's assistance in 2018. More solicitors' papers were acquired by Medway Archives Centre, with a grant of £250, in the form of **nine bill books from Arnold Tuff and Grimwade**, who operated in Rochester from the 18th century. A grant of £1,270 enabled Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Archives to acquire **Court Books of the manorial courts (courts leet and baron) of Great Bowden and Market Harborough, 1708-1868.**

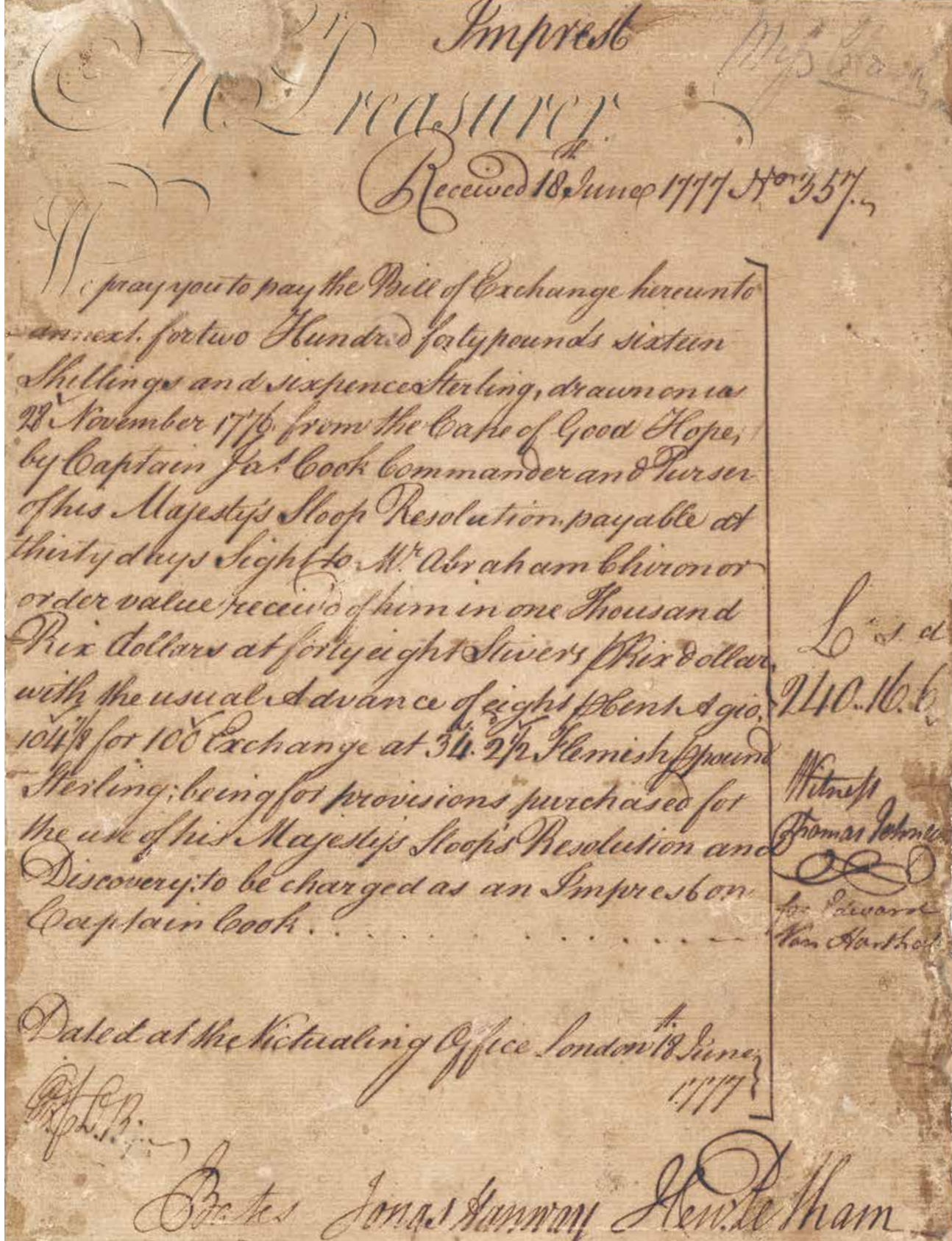
Malcolm Arnold Clarinet Concerto No. 2, op 115. Reproduction by permission of Faber Music Ltd.

A grant of £1,135 enabled North Yorkshire Record Office to acquire a collection of **17th century Court Rolls for Hensall, North Yorkshire**, whilst a grant of £1,000 allowed the Spalding Gentlemen's Society of acquire **Lincolnshire Acre Books for 1598, 1620 and 1640.** Aberdeenshire Archives acquired the **manuscript Testament (c.1675) of Alexander Jaffray (1614–1673)**, a prominent Quaker, with the help of a grant of £5,000. Our most northerly grant of the year allowed Stornoway Historical Society to buy a **letter from the Chamberlain of the Lews to the architect of Lews Castle (1844).**

Grants for items relating to foreign parts included £3,300 to The Captain Cook Memorial Museum to acquire an **Imprest document issued by Captain Cook at the Cape of Good Hope, June 1777.** The Royal Engineers' Museum acquired a **rare manuscript diary (1878–9) of the Zulu War** with a grant of £5,000 and a grant of under £500 enabled Queens' College, Cambridge, to acquire Harvey's **Sketches of Hayti: from the Expulsion of the French to the Death of Christophe (1827).**



Above: A sketch of a Kraal used as a defensive position. Courtesy of the Royal Engineers' Museum.


Imprest
Received 18 June 1777 No 357
I pray you to pay the Bill of Exchange hereunto annexed, for two Hundred Forty pounds Sixteen Shillings and Sixpence Sterling, drawn on the 28 November 1776 from the Cape of Good Hope, by Captain Jas Cook Commander and Purser of His Majesty's Sloop Resolution, payable at thirty days Sight to Mr Abraham Chiron or order value received of him in one Thousand Rix dollars at forty eight Stivers p Rix dollar with the usual Advance of eight p Cent & 9/10 1/4 p for 100 Exchange at 34.2 p Flemish p pound Sterling; being for provisions purchased for the use of His Majesty's Sloops Resolution and Discovery; to be charged as an Impress on Captain Cook
£ s d
240..16..6
Witness
Thomas Johnes
for Edward Van Harthals
Dated at the Victualing Office London 18 June 1777
Jona Hanway
Rew Le Sham
Brooks
P. L. P.

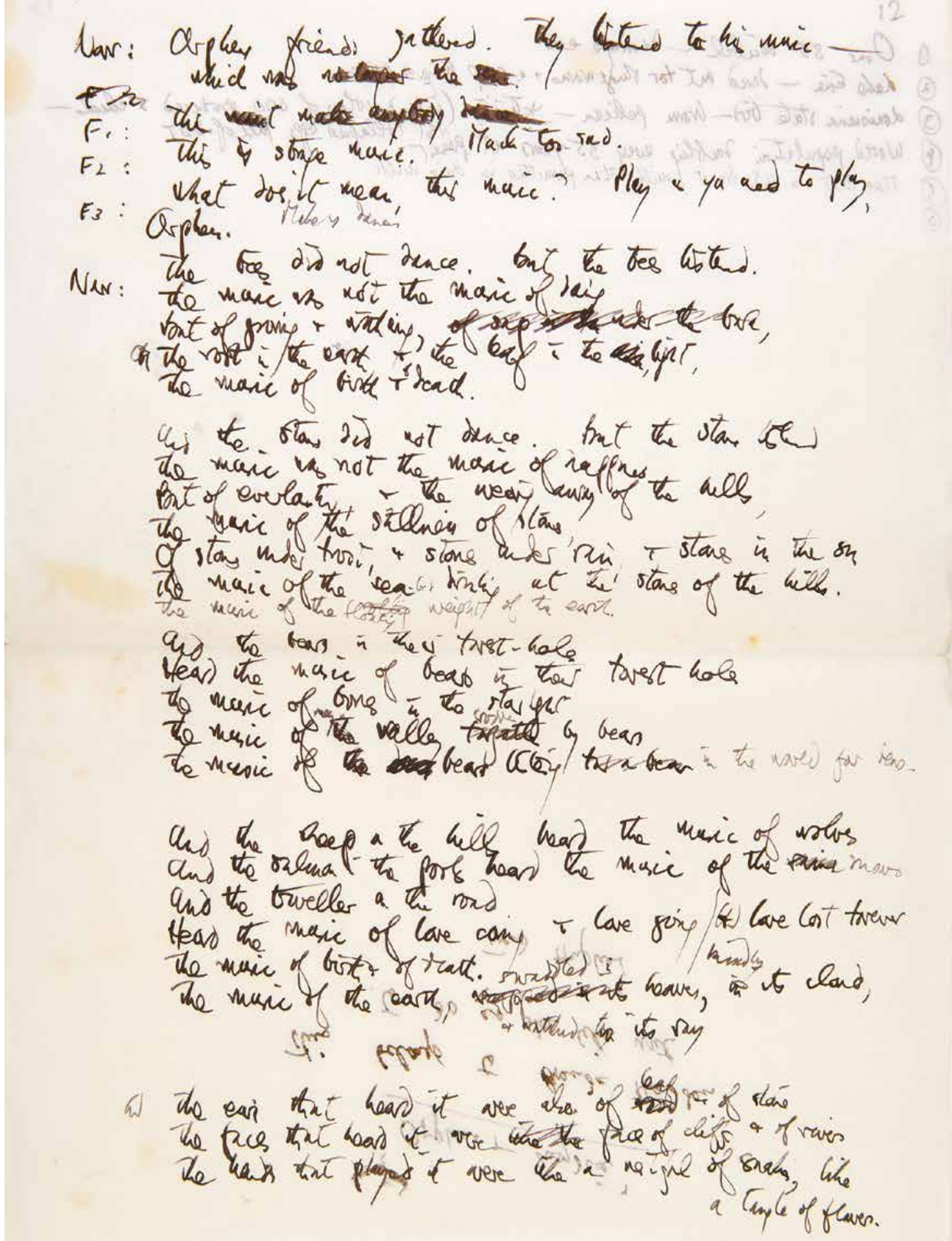
GRANTS FROM THE B.H. BRESLAUER FOUNDATION FUND

Two grants were awarded from this Fund in 2021. The first, a grant of £5,200, enabled the National Library of Scotland to acquire **the 16th century Chronicle of Fortingall.** This manuscript was described as "of the greatest significance for the study of Highland history [and] our most exciting manuscript acquisition of the year."

A grant of £5,000 was awarded to the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester, for an extensively annotated l**ate 15th century Latin Bible, published in Strasbourg.** It may have been in England from its publication, providing important evidence for the book import trade of the time.

GRANTS FROM THE PHILIP LARKIN FUND

During 2021 half of FNL's grant of £20,000 (£10,000) to the University of Huddersfield, for the Mark Hinchliffe Ted Hughes Collection, was allocated to this fund.

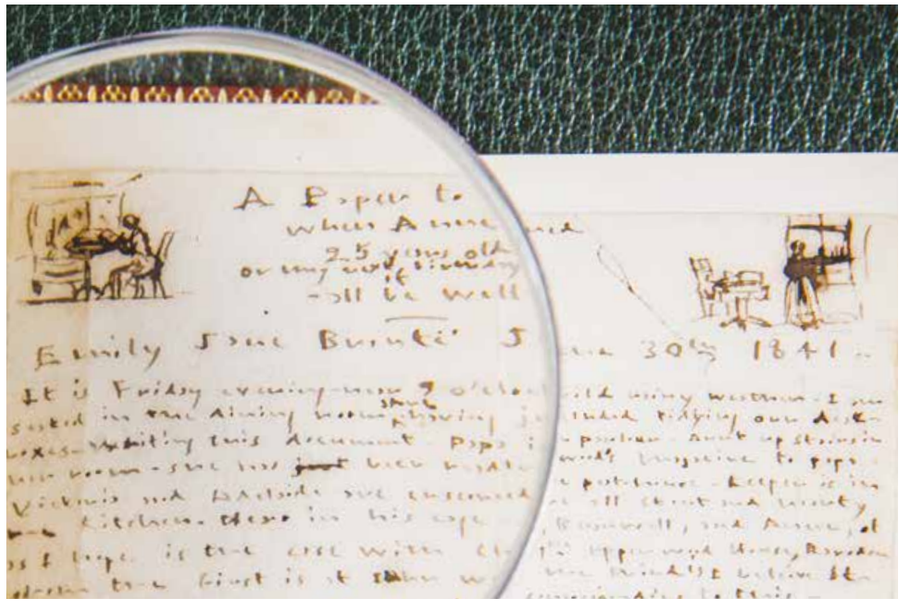


Page from a holograph manuscript of the play Orpheus and Eurydice by Ted Hughes.
Courtesy of the University of Huddersfield.

Saved for the Nation: The Blavatnik Honresfield Library

"It is tremendous news for our country that Friends of the National Libraries, a charity of which I am proud to be Patron, has raised £15 million in just five months to save one of the most significant collections, including manuscripts by Charlotte Brontë, Walter Scott and Robert Burns. I can only congratulate the Chairman, Geordie Greig, and his team for saving the Blavatnik Honresfield Library for the nation, with its treasures now to be owned by some of our greatest national libraries across the U.K. Our literary heritage is our cultural DNA and this preserves it for students, teachers, academics and ordinary readers in perpetuity."

HRH The Prince of Wales, Patron of FNL



Left: Emily Brontë and Anne Brontë, autograph manuscript birthday notes, with sketches by Emily, 1841.
Image courtesy of Sotheby's.

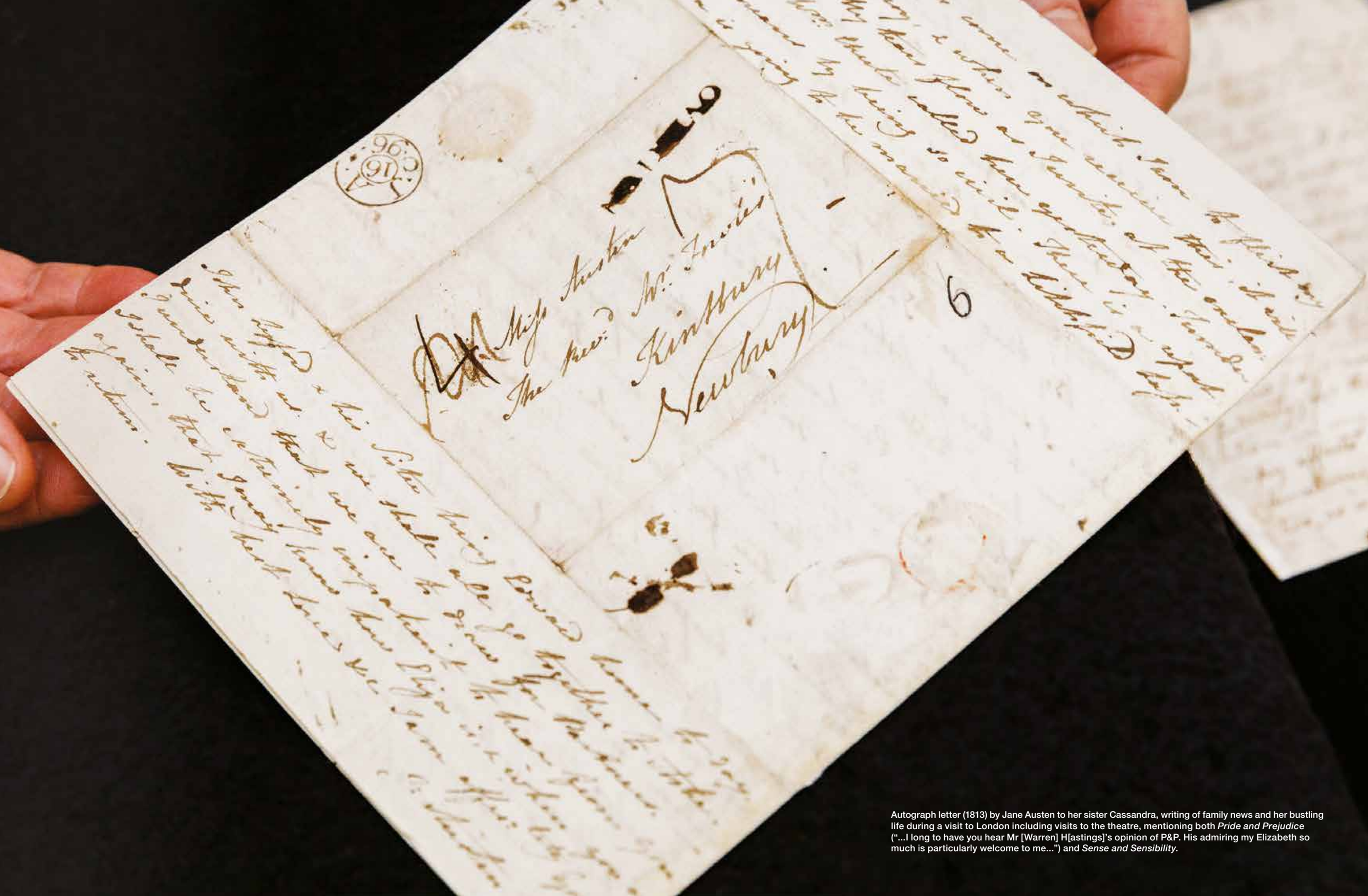
In 2021, Friends of the National Libraries took on the challenge to raise, in less than six months, over £15m to save Honresfield Library (now called the Blavatnik Honresfield Library) for the nation. FNL raised the required funds thanks to the enormous generosity of our lead donor Sir Leonard Blavatnik, our major donor the National Heritage Memorial Fund, and the many institutional library and other main donors listed on page 17. FNL's campaign also caught the public imagination, with many thousands of people donating to the appeal.

The Honresfield Library was formed towards the end of the 19th century by William Law (1836-1901), a Rochdale mill owner, who created an exceptional collection of English and Scottish manuscripts and printed books which had the Brontës at its heart, as well as manuscripts in the hands of Jane Austen, Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott and a significant collection of printed books. It has been largely inaccessible for the last 80 years.

When the sale of the library in three tranches was announced in May 2021, FNL successfully encouraged Sotheby's, the agents for the vendors, to postpone the sale of the first tranche planned for July 2021 in order to give FNL the opportunity to purchase the entire collection for the nation. The purchase price was set at £15 million.

Taking a novel and UK-wide approach to acquiring the Honresfield Library, FNL led a consortium of eight libraries and writers' houses to raise the substantial funds needed to acquire the library with the intention that FNL would donate every manuscript and book to appropriate libraries throughout the UK and retain no item itself. The FNL has now given all the books and manuscripts to national, regional and specialist libraries in all four home nations of the UK so that the Blavatnik Honresfield Library can benefit the widest possible public in perpetuity.

In December 2021 it was announced that FNL had successfully raised the £15m needed to acquire the entire library. No private library of English literature of such significance has been placed on the open market for many decades, nor is ever likely to appear again. FNL's success has ensured that the collection will remain permanently in the public domain and will never be lost overseas or to private collections that are not accessible to the public.



Autograph letter (1813) by Jane Austen to her sister Cassandra, writing of family news and her bustling life during a visit to London including visits to the theatre, mentioning both *Pride and Prejudice* ("...I long to have you hear Mr [Warren] H[astings]'s opinion of P&P. His admiring my Elizabeth so much is particularly welcome to me...") and *Sense and Sensibility*.

The Blavatnik Honresfield Library: a literary treasure trove

At the heart of the Blavatnik Honresfield Library lies an astonishing set of manuscripts in the hands of Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë, much of which has been unseen for 80 years and never properly examined. It includes seven of Charlotte Brontë's famous 'little books', each of which is a work of art; a manuscript collection of poems by Anne Brontë; some 25 letters by Charlotte Brontë; and a small but exquisite autograph manuscript diary note shared by Emily and Anne Brontë. The absolute jewel of the Brontë collection is Emily Brontë's holograph notebook of 31 poems, believed by many scholars to have been lost. This poetry notebook carries annotations in Charlotte's hand. The printed treasures of the sisters include Emily Brontë's own annotated copy of their first publication, the exceptionally rare Poems of 1846, and fine presentation copies of first editions of their novels in their original cloth bindings.

The collection also includes the complete working manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's iconic novel *Rob Roy*, part of the autograph manuscript of Scott's verse romance, *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, his light-hearted travel journal of a voyage off the Scottish coast in 1814, a copy of *Border Antiquities* with extensive manuscript revisions, and an exceptional group of Scott first editions in their original condition. Other Scottish material of huge importance is an early volume of poems by Robert Burns in his own hand - containing some of his earliest recorded literary works - known as the First Commonplace Book, as well as individual autograph poems ('Cessnock Banks and the Brigs of Ayr'), and a group of the poet's earliest correspondence, including the only extant letter to his beloved father.

Jane Austen is represented by two hugely significant letters to her sister Cassandra. One is the earliest known surviving autograph letter (dated January 1796), written on the eve of a ball where Austen anticipates the end of a love affair. Early autograph Austen letters are extremely rare: only three are held in any UK national collection, the bulk being in the Morgan Library, New York. The second letter dates from 1813 and discusses the reception of both *Pride and Prejudice* and *Sense and Sensibility*. The library also includes rare first editions of *Pride and Prejudice*, *Northanger Abbey*, *Emma* and *Persuasion* in their original condition.

Our Donors

The Trustees of Friends of the National Libraries and its consortium of libraries and writers' houses are profoundly grateful to all of our donors:

Lead Donor

Sir Leonard Blavatnik

Major Donor

The National Heritage Memorial Fund

Main Donors

The Prince of Wales Charitable Foundation
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The David Cock Foundation
The T S Eliot Foundation
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Abbotsford:
The Home of Walter Scott
The Bodleian Libraries
The British Library
The National Library of Scotland
The Brontë Society:
Brontë Parsonage Museum
Jane Austen's House
The Brotherton Library, University of Leeds
The National Trust for Scotland:
The Robert Burns Birthplace Museum

In addition, many philanthropists, trusts and foundations contributed generously to the campaign but prefer to remain anonymous. FNL is equally grateful to them all.

FNL is also enormously grateful to the thousands of individuals, in the UK and worldwide, who made personal donations to our appeal.



A selection Lancashire dialect books from the Blavatnik Honresfield Library. Image courtesy of Sotheby's.

vol 1 p 101 Irvin Dec 29th 1781 C

(Copied)

Honored Sir,

I have purposely delayed writing in the hope that I would have the pleasure of seeing you on Newyearday but work comes so hard upon us that I do not chuse to come as well for that, as also for some other little reasons which I shall tell you at meeting— My health is much about what it was when you were here only my sleep is rather founder and on the whole I am rather better than otherwise tho it is but by very slow degrees. The weakness of my nerves has so debilitated my mind that I dare not, either review past events, or look forward into futurity; for the least anxiety, or perturbation in my breast, produces most unhappy effects on my whole frame. Sometimes, indeed, when for an hour or two, as is sometimes the case, my spirits

BLAVATNIK HONRESFIELD LIBRARY

THE MANUSCRIPTS

The manuscripts by the Brontës, Austen, Scott and Burns in the Blavatnik Honresfield Library have been donated to the eight consortium members as follows:

Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë

The British Library, London and Yorkshire
The Brontë Parsonage Museum, Haworth
The Brotherton Library, University of Leeds

Jane Austen

The Bodleian Libraries, Oxford
Jane Austen's House, Chawton

Sir Walter Scott

The National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh and Glasgow
Abbotsford: The Home of Walter Scott, Melrose, Scotland

Robert Burns

The National Library of Scotland
The Robert Burns Birthplace Museum, Alloway
(National Trust for Scotland)

In another novel approach, FNL has donated some of the manuscripts into the joint ownership of two or three libraries. For example, Charlotte Brontë's seven 'little books' are owned jointly by the Brontë Parsonage Museum, the Brotherton Library and the British Library, while the Austen letters are owned jointly by the Bodleian Libraries and Jane Austen's House. Other manuscripts that were not by, or connected to, these authors were donated to Lambeth Palace Library and West Sussex Record Office.

Each organisation in the consortium is committed to providing ongoing access to the items that FNL has donated to them, such as research access through their reading rooms; inclusion of the manuscripts in their exhibitions; joint programming of talks and events; loans to third party organisations; making digital versions available via their websites, and joint research projects.



Previous pages: The only extant letter from Robert Burns to his father, 27 December 1781.

Left: Three of the seven 'little books', written by the teenage Charlotte Brontë, that are in the Blavatnik Honresfield Library.

The distribution of manuscripts and printed books

THE PRINTED BOOKS

The Blavatnik Honresfield Library contains over 1,400 printed books. These have been donated even more widely, with libraries in all four home nations receiving donations from the Blavatnik Honresfield Library's printed book collection.

Among the libraries that are benefitting from these donations are:

Aberdeen University
Armagh Robinson Library, Northern Ireland
Beckford's Tower Museum, Bath
Cambridge University Library
Cardiff University Library
The Cowper and Newton Museum, Olney, Buckinghamshire
Dickens House Museum, London
Dove Cottage, Grasmere
Dr Johnson's House, London
Durham University Library
Exeter University Library
Glasgow University Library
Kent University Library's Cartoon Archive
John Rylands Library, University of Manchester
The Mitchell Library, Glasgow
The Museum of English Rural Life, Reading
The National Library of Wales
Natural History Society of Northumbria
Queen's University, Belfast
The Royal College of Music
The Royal Library
The Strawberry Hill Collections Trust
The Tennyson Research Centre, Lincolnshire Archives
West Sussex Record Office

Nearly 70 libraries throughout the UK are benefiting from donations of printed books from the Blavatnik Honresfield Library.

In all cases the donated books are enriching collections and, in some cases such as that of Beckford's Tower, the major donation of 36 volumes formerly owned by William Beckford has been described as transformative.

FNL will produce a special publication on the Blavatnik Honresfield Library which will be sent to all FNL members. FNL's online grants database will also be updated to include details of every manuscript and book and their new location.



Cervantes, *The History of Don Quichote*, 1620, the first complete edition in English. Image courtesy of Sotheby's.

A portion of Sir Walter Scott's autograph manuscript of *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, c.1805.
Image courtesy of Sotheby's.

* ~~1e~~ Note I

~~*2 See Note~~

Note

* A large Stone at the source of the Teviot so calld.

Cold diffidence, & Ages frost,
In the full tide of song were lost.
Each Clan's, in ~~faithf~~ faithless memory void,
The poets glowing thought supplied;
And, while his harp responsive rung,
'Twas thus the latest Minstrel sung.

The Lay of the Last Minstrel
Canto first

I

The feast was over in Branksome tower, *
And the Ladye had gone to her secret bower;
Her bower, that was guarded by word & by spell,
Deadly to hear & deadly to tell —
Jesu Maria ~~guard~~ shield us well!
No living wight, save the Ladye alone,
Had dared to cross the Threshold stone.

II

The tables were drawn, it was idlesse all;
Knight and page, & household squire,
Loitered through the lofty hall,
Or crowded round the ample fire.
The stag-hounds, weary with the chace,
Lay stretched upon the rushy floor,
And urged in dreams, the forest race,
From Teviot-stone * to Eskdale moor.

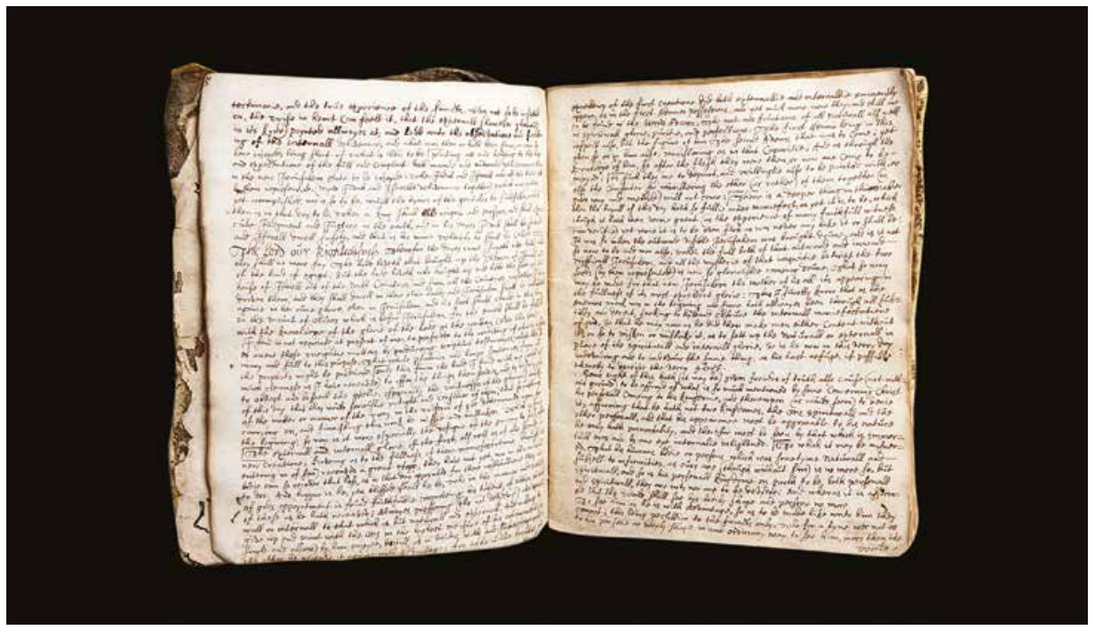
Acquisitions by Gift and Purchase

FOR ABERDEEN CITY AND ABERDEENSHIRE ARCHIVES

Manuscript testament (c.1675) of Alexander Jaffray (1614-1673). Bought from Quaritch for £15,000, with the aid of a grant of £5,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Phil Astley, City Archivist, writes: The testament of Alexander Jaffray is a unique manuscript of major regional and national significance which Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Archives were delighted to acquire with the generous assistance of the Friends of the National Libraries. Original documents that shed light on religious belief in 17th-century Scotland are extremely rare. This manuscript is an extraordinary example of an individual articulating their moral and spiritual viewpoint at a time of significant change within society.

While the document shines a bright light on Jaffray's religious convictions, his civic connections also make the document of special historical relevance to Aberdeen: born into a prominent family, his father was a Provost of the city, while Alexander was himself twice Provost, firstly in 1649-50 and secondly between 1651-52. He also represented the city in the Scottish Parliament between 1644 and 1650. In 1649, and again in 1650, he was one of six commissioners deputed to liaise with the exiled Charles II in Holland, while in June 1653 he was summoned from Scotland, with four others, to sit in the Little Parliament.



Educated at Aberdeen High School and Marischal College, Jaffray's religious beliefs, which changed during his lifetime, reflect the religious upheaval of wider society. On the moderate wing of the Covenanters after 1638, his contact with Cromwell and his chaplain, John Owen, resulted in his views on religious liberty being significantly broadened. After his career in civic and public life had come to an end in 1661, he became a significant religious leader and thinker, developing a particular affinity with the Quakers, joining their body in Aberdeen in 1662.

Although far from numerous during the 1660s and 1670s, it is likely that there were more Quakers in Aberdeen at that time than anywhere else in Scotland. Together with their Catholic counterparts in the burgh, they became the focus of significant repression and persecution after 1662. Several of the leading lights within the Aberdeen Quakers, including Alexander Jaffray himself, were former magistrates or magistrates' wives which made their break with traditional Protestantism all the more galling for those who remained within the established church and who perceived the very presence of the Quaker community as an affront to authority.

It is his thoughts around Quakerism that are contained within the testament, which is preceded in the manuscript by a number of letters to friends in the quaker community both in England and Scotland. While Jaffray's memoirs between 1650 and 1661 were rediscovered and published in 1833, they relate mainly to his political life and do not cover his deliberations on Quakerism. Consequently, the present manuscript is a unique record of his thoughts on the subject and his connections to the cause.

The manuscript will be digitised early in 2022 and, together with a transcript, will be made available through the website of Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Archives in time for the 350th anniversary of Alexander Jaffray's death in 2023.

Detail from the Last Testament of Alexader Jaffray. Courtesy of Aberdeen City & Aberdeenshire Archives.

FOR ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Manuscript Letter to Aberdeen University from Charles Dickens, November 1869. Bought for £2,495, with the aid of £1,248 from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Keith O'Sullivan, Senior Rare Books Librarian, writes: The Friends have been exceptionally generous donors to the University of Aberdeen over the years. This year, we are very grateful for their assistance to Museums & Special Collections in acquiring a manuscript letter and accompanying envelope from the eminent English novelist (1812-70).

The University of Aberdeen has one of the UK's largest collections of materials by and about Dickens, containing, for example, first bound editions of all 15 of his novels. In his chapter for *The Library and Archive Collections of the University of Aberdeen: An Introduction and Description* (2011), world authority on Dickens Dr Paul Schlicke had commented that "only three libraries in Britain (the Victorian and Albert Museum, the British Library, and the Charles Dickens Museum) and a handful of institutions outside Britain have more extensive holdings. Although not widely known or consulted, the collection is one of the jewels in the crown of Aberdeen, and merits far greater recognition than it has ever received."

The letter exemplifies Dickens' perhaps surprising but consistent link with Aberdeen. The novelist visited the 'granite city' twice on his famous lecture tours. John Thomson Gordon, variously High Sheriff of Aberdeen and Edinburgh and one time Rector of Marischal College, one of the University's two antecedent institutions, was among his closest Scottish friends. Moreover, Dickens was also twice approached by students to stand for the Rectorship of Marischal himself, in 1849 (against Gordon as incumbent), and 1869. On both occasions he declined. Dickens was in failing health by the time of the second overture and died less than eight months later. Although brief, the letter to law student Johnston Watson bears Dickens's distinctive florid signature. It constitutes a significant addition to the archive, complementing our print holdings, and will enhance future public programming events.



Manuscript letter to Aberdeen University from Charles Dickens, November, 1869.
Courtesy of the University of Aberdeen.

FOR THE BODLEIAN LIBRARIES, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Hachiman Tarō Ichidaiki (The life of Hachiman Tarō). Undated [mid-18th century]. Bought from Isseido Bookshop, Tokyo, for £13,000, with the aid of a grant of £10,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Alessandro Bianchi, Bodleian Japanese Librarian, writes: The Bodleian is grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for their support in purchasing a rare copy of *Hachiman Tarō Ichidaiki*, a work of popular illustrated fiction published in the second half of the 18th century. This set is complete in five volumes (180 x 129 mm), each preserving its original cover and pasted title slip. The book comprises twenty-five leaves of woodblock-printed text and images, with later hand colouring added to the illustrations by a contemporaneous reader.

This edition of *Hachiman Tarō Ichidaiki* belongs to a publishing genre known as *kurohon* (black-cover books), identifiable thanks to their distinctive black covers and illustrated title slips. *Kurohon* were characterised by a strong interplay between words and images, and displayed a textual logic somewhat similar to modern day comics and graphic novels, with narrative parts separated by dialogues, which were often associated with distinct characters in the illustrations. Differing from *Akahon* (red-cover books), which targeted children, kurohon were intended for young adults and generally presented more complex stories, featuring exciting narratives and depictions of battles, biographies of heroes, or digests of stories borrowed from the repertoire of *jōruri* (Japanese puppet theatre) and kabuki plays. Although no copy of *Hachiman Tarō Ichidaiki* bears information about its production date and authorship, from the publisher's device appearing on each volume we understand that this book was issued by Tsuruya, a publisher based in Edo (modern-day Tokyo) who specialised in comic fiction and illustrated books. *Hachiman Tarō Ichidaiki* became a bestseller and, after an initial print run, Tsuruya commissioned a second edition, with different illustrations and minor variations to the text.

This copy has an interesting provenance. It was purchased by Issedo Shoten, a leading antiquarian bookseller in Tokyo, who previously acquired it at an auction in 2019. There seem to be earlier marks of provenance, including a date stamp in English, which suggests that the book was in the hands of a private collector in the immediate post-war period. Furthermore, the presence of the inscriptions "Mitamura" and "Hikogoro" in black ink throughout the five volumes suggests that in all likelihood, this book belonged to Mitamura Hikogoro, believed to be the son of a samurai family who lived in the second half of the 18th century. Kimura Yaeko and Sato Satoru, two leading scholars of *kurohon*, have identified several titles owned by the young Hikogoro, many of which are now housed in various institutions in Japan (Waseda University Library), Europe (British Library, British Museum), and America (Smithsonian).

The generous contribution received from the Friends of the National Libraries was critical in securing this acquisition. The Bodleian is delighted to add *Hachiman Tarō Ichidaiki* to its holdings of Japanese rare books and further diversify its rich collection of children's and young adult literature. We look forward to making this work widely available, through digitisation, scholarly activities, and public engagement.



The five-volume set of *Hachiman Tarō Ichidaiki.* Courtesy of the Bodleian Libraries.

FOR THE BORTHWICK INSTITUTE FOR ARCHIVES, UNIVERSITY OF YORK

The Frankie Howerd Archive, 1947-2010. Bought from Neil Pearson Rare Books for £95,000, with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Gary Brannan, Keeper of Archives and Special Collections, writes: The Borthwick Institute for Archives is very grateful to FNL for its support in our purchase of the Frankie Howerd Archive.

The collection comprises 36 boxes of scripts and files of agency contracts and correspondence which document Howerd's career between the late 1940s and his death in 1992. Previously unseen, the archive tells the story not only of the career of one of our best-loved performers and cultural touchstones; but also an archive that charts the craft and development of modern stand-up comedy as we know it - the journey from 1940s gag-tellers to observational storytelling.

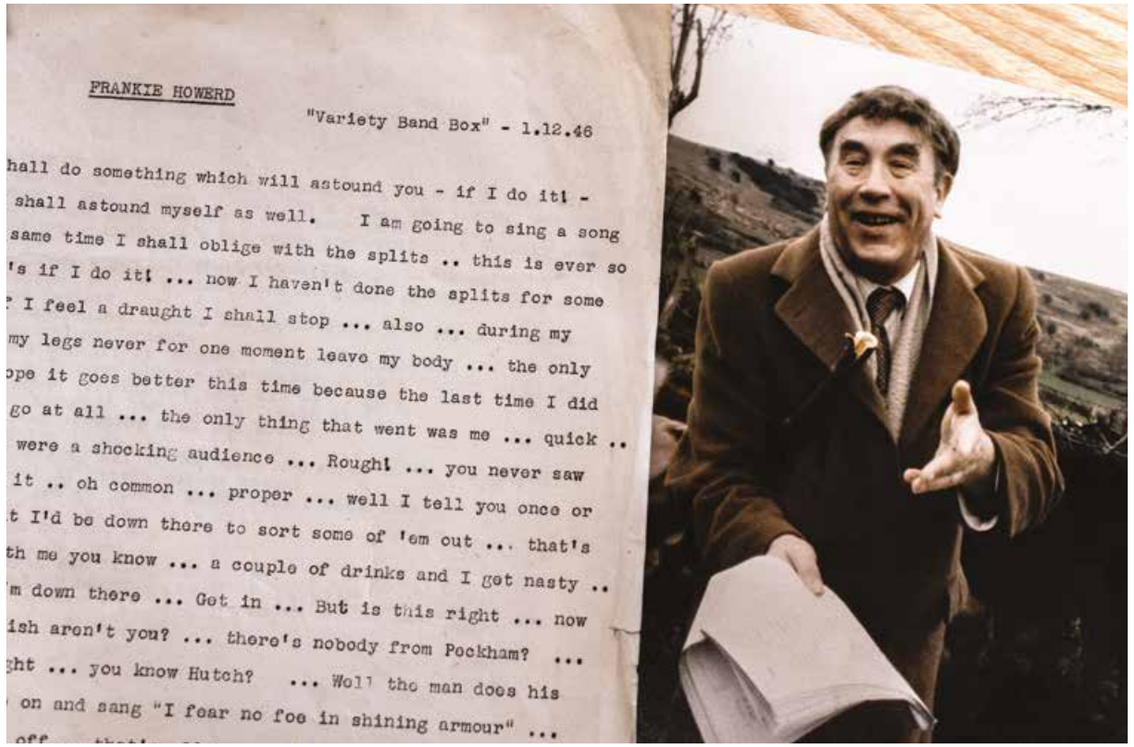
It was often assumed that no archival records relating to Howerd survived, thus it was a surprise to us when the archive was offered for sale in early 2021. The Samuel Storey Writing and Performance Collection held at the Borthwick contains the archives of Sir Alan Ayckbourn, Barry Took, Marks and Gran amongst others, and we had long been aware that Howerd was an invisible joining point between collections. Howerd's York roots gave an extra dimension to the acquisition, giving us the opportunity to work with our local community in saving the archive of a local legend, as well as acquiring an archive of exceptional quality and depth.

Moreover, the archive showcases the work of some of the best craftspeople of 20th century British comedy. Howerd was a prolific patron of new, up and coming writers throughout his whole career. This patronage means the archive features works by Spike Milligan, Ray Galton and Alan Simpson, Clive Anderson, Jimmy Mulville, and Laurence Marks and Maurice Gran. Chiefly, the archive includes hundreds of scripts crafted by Eric Sykes, the writer credited with bringing the stage persona of 'Frankie Howerd' into existence.

The scripts document the many highs and lows of Howerd's career. We have some of the earliest work attributed to Howerd from his breakthrough on 'Variety Bandbox' in 1946; highlights from his career resurgence in the late 1960s in scripts for 'Carry On' productions and 'Up Pompeii'; right to his later career blossoming as the elder statesman of comedy.

Agency contracts and correspondence give a unique view of how Howerd's career was managed and developed, illustrating his waxing and waning fortunes via his commercial appeal and earning capacity. The correspondence and contracts span the period 1959-1992 and document the proliferation of Howerd's career from radio and live performance into TV, film, records and personal appearances.

The archive is already enabling research and new insights into Howerd's career - for instance, we have already learned more about his international career in the USA, Canada and Australia. The archive has garnered much positive local and national press attention, and an outline box-list is available via borthcat.york.ac.uk/fhow. We have created a bespoke website for the collection at frankie-howerd.york.ac.uk, and will run public events to promote the archive via talks and exhibitions in 2022.



FRANKIE HOWERD

"Variety Band Box" - 1.12.46

hall do something which will astound you - if I do it! -
shall astound myself as well. I am going to sing a song
same time I shall oblige with the splits .. this is ever so
's if I do it! ... now I haven't done the splits for some
? I feel a draught I shall stop ... also ... during my
my legs never for one moment leave my body ... the only
ope it goes better this time because the last time I did
go at all ... the only thing that went was me ... quick ..
were a shocking audience ... Rough! ... you never saw
it .. oh common ... proper ... well I tell you once or
t I'd be down there to sort some of 'em out ... that's
th me you know ... a couple of drinks and I get nasty ..
m down there ... Get in ... But is this right ... now
ish aren't you? ... there's nobody from Peckham? ...
ght ... you know Hutch? ... Well the man does his
on and sang "I fear no foe in shining armour" ...

Image of Howerd and detail of a script. Courtesy of the Borthwick Institute, University of York.

FOR THE BROTHERTON LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Compositional draft of five devotional poems by Ralph Knevet, on the verso of a copy of the Ortelius map of the Kingdom of Prester John, n.d. [1640s]. Bought from Christie's (14 July 2021, Lot 33) for £14,936 with the aid of a grant of £5,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Joanne Fitton, Associate Director Special Collections and Galleries, writes:
The Brotherton Library holds a significant collection of 17th and 18th century manuscript verse, developed over the last 50 years or more. In the summer of 2021, Quaritch brought an autograph manuscript of Ralph Knevet's poems to the attention of the Brotherton Library. The manuscript was due to be sold at Christie's. With the generous support of FNL the Brotherton was able to prepare for the auction and make a successful bid.

The poet, Ralph Knevet (1600-1671), was tutor and chaplain to the family of Sir William Paston of Oxnead Hall, near Norwich. As noted in the Christie's catalogue, Knevet's poetical works are 'part of the great tradition of Herbert, Vaughan, and Crashaw in 17th-century devotional poetry.' He is best known for his series of 82 devotional lyrics *A Gallery to the Temple*, which remained unpublished until the 20th century. The five poems, written on the verso of the Ortelius map are the earliest extant versions of numbers 71-75 in the series. The poems show multiple corrections and false-starts. It includes an entire stanza of the poem 'Memory,' that does not appear in the fair copy held at the British Library. The Ortelius map, first printed in the *Additamentum* of 1573, depicts the mythical kingdom of Prester John as situated in north-eastern Africa.

It is not clear why Knevet was writing on the verso of a map. Some of the text is incomplete along the edge, suggesting it has been lost on the stub of a binding. When he was writing on the map, it was bound in a book. At some point the atlas was broken to sell the maps separately. Indeed, the Brotherton collection of manuscript verse holds another example of Knevet's poetic output, using a map for his jottings. The sale of this autograph manuscript was an opportunity for the Brotherton to reunite a small part of his work.

It forms a wonderful example of 17th century poetry in draft, in a unique setting (using a map in this way) and gives fascinating insight into the trade and changing preoccupations running through the sales room.

The item has been digitised and is accessible via the Special Collections website: explore.library.leeds.ac.uk/special-collections-explore/722655.

Researchers in several Schools at the University have been delighted to gain access digitally when in-person visits to reading rooms were challenging. The overlap between literary composition and geographical print makes the item attractive to multiple studies and it is being consulted as part of Renaissance literature taught modules in the School of English.



The Ortelius map of the Kingdom of Prester John, n.d. [1640s] . Courtesy of University of Leeds, Brotherton Library.

FOR CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The manuscript notebook (August 1682–April 1684) of John Wickins (d.1719). Bought from Bonhams (23 March 2021, Lot 73) for £65,314, with the aid of a grant of £7,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Jill Whitelock, Head of Special Collections, writes: Cambridge University Library is very grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for generously supporting the acquisition of the manuscript notebook of John Wickins, friend, collaborator and amanuensis of Isaac Newton. The notebook contains transcripts of letters and other writings by Newton, including the longest example of Newton's writing to be found in the past 50 years. Although the existence of the notebook was communicated to Robert Smith and thence to Newton's heirs in 1728, and the three letters in the manuscript were published in 1880, they and the rest of the manuscript are unknown to Newton scholarship, the manuscript having subsequently been 'lost' to view.

The significance of the manuscript lies in its relationship to the Divinity Act, rigorously maintained by Joseph Beaumont (1616–99) during his tenure from 1674 of the Regius Professorship of Divinity. Beaumont's own determinations at the Divinity Act survive in manuscript at the UL (MSS Add. 697-9) and at Peterhouse (MSS Beaumont). Dmitri Levitin and Scott Mandelbrote have recently edited Beaumont's determinations at Newton's Divinity Act (from Peterhouse, MS Beaumont 2). The text in the Wickens' notebook is clearly that of Newton's response to Beaumont's topics and Beaumont's specific points to the respondent engage with Newton's words as given here. This is an unknown composition of Newton. It also represents the most significant surviving evidence of a respondent's contribution to the Cambridge Divinity Act. Wickins also had to present at the Divinity Act (23 January,1679) and the letters between Newton and Wickins copied here make specific reference to the Act and suggest Newton's coaching of the younger man from his own new-found expertise in Divinity. The book lists here are particularly interesting as providing concrete evidence of Newton's earliest serious theological reading.

The notebook also provides important early information on Newton's attitude to the copying of his materials. The University Library holds very rich resources for the study of the neglected topic of Newton's collaboration with copyists and amanuenses. This is a particular strength of the Macclesfield Collection (especially through its documenting of the relationship of Newton with John Collins and with William Jones and his circle). It is also a hidden feature of the Portsmouth Collection (not least in the involvement of Wickins in copying Newton's optical papers). Many of the copies represented in the University Library constitute the only known evidence for particular writings by Newton, just as in the case of the Wickins notebook.

Cambridge University Library holds the pre-eminent collection of scientific and mathematical papers of Sir Isaac Newton, which was recently inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register as documentary heritage of outstanding international importance. The notebook of John Wickins is a fine complement to this collection and adds significantly to our understanding of Newton and his writings, as well as casting new light on other manuscripts in the University Library.



Above: The manuscript notebook of John Wickins (d.1719). Above right: The Common-Place by Newton copied here is otherwise unattested and is likely to relate to the preparatory sermon that candidates for the Divinity Act had to preach.
Courtesy of Cambridge University Library.

CAPTAIN COOK MEMORIAL MUSEUM, WHITBY

An Imprest document issued by Captain Cook at the Cape of Good Hope, June 1777. Bought from Hordern House, Sydney, Australia, for £7,850, with the aid of a grant of £3,300 from Friends of National Libraries.

Dr. Sophie Forgan, Chairman of Trustees, writes: Any document relating to the Cook voyages is now extremely rare and the Museum is most grateful to the Friends of National Libraries for their help in enabling this acquisition. Imprest documents are unusual and only two others survive from those issued by Captain Cook on this voyage, neither of which are held in this country.

An added interest is the fact that this particular document re-emerged, in classic fashion, in a country house, Brancaster Hall, Norfolk. The document was discovered when the house contents were listed for sale in 2002, and it was framed with a letter from Captain Cook hidden within the backing. The documents appear to have been in the Simms Reeve family at Brancaster for well over 100 years. Both were later sold in 2006 at Sotheby's. There may also even have been a connection to Whitby through the Corner family, as John Corner, merchant of Whitby, married into the Simms Reeve family and was the person who acquired the journal of Captain Cook which is now in the State Library of New South Wales.



Imprest document with storage box.
© Captain Cook Memorial Museum.

An Imprest document is a receipt for a bill of exchange, issued in this case by Cook payable to Abraham Chiron at the Cape of Good Hope for supplies taken on board *Resolution* and dated 17 June 1777. Chiron was an important figure in Cape Town at that time, a German immigrant who established a significant business providing supplies for the numerous ships stopping on their way to the East.

The document is signed off by officials of the Victualling Office in London, including Jonas Hanway, the founder of the Marine Society (1756) which took destitute boys and gave them rudimentary training for the Royal Navy and merchant marine.

The document has several interesting aspects to it. It allows us to tell the story of provisioning of Cook's ships around the world and shows one aspect of increasing globalisation, something of which we are intensely conscious of today. Transnational systems of currency exchange were being refined and made more flexible in the late 18th century. Rix dollars, the currency used in this bill of exchange, may be compared to the US dollar, the pound sterling or the euro in helping to enable long distance trade and travel. The Treasury and Admiralty were familiar with using such currencies and had quite a sophisticated accounting system in operation for long voyages. The 'imprest' system refers to the sum set aside to cover expenses, which would then be topped up once depleted. Trusted captains such as Cook could therefore negotiate for supplies with the confidence that the debt incurred would be redeemed back home, and they did not therefore have to carry large amounts of money on voyages of long and uncertain duration.

It also shows how carefully Cook oversaw the provisioning and was always concerned to provide fresh food and water whenever he could, a key element in the battle against the dread disease of scurvy. While he was not aware of the scientific explanation of scurvy, Cook never lost a man to the disease and was always concerned to provide fresh food and water whenever he could. Supplies were meticulously checked and replaced if possible, just as fresh water was taken on board to replace stale casks. The third voyage was a long one heading for the North-West Coast of North America, and while Cook could expect to resupply in New Zealand and Tahiti, he made sure whenever possible that fresh supplies took the place of salt provisions which could then be reserved for a less easy passage of the voyage.

The document is an important addition to our archive and allows depth of interpretation showing how Cook operated within standard naval supply processes of the time.

FOR CARMARTHENSHIRE ARCHIVES

Pantglâs Hall MS Reference Book for Height and Weight, 1869 – [1920]. Bought from Kernoozers Gallery for £125, and presented by Friends of the National Libraries.

Hayden Burns, Service Lead, writes: This was acquired in January 2021, following notice of its imminent sale from The National Archives Sales Monitoring Team. Carmarthenshire Archives is extremely grateful for the support of the Friends of the National Libraries, which has enabled it to add this wonderful document to our collection.

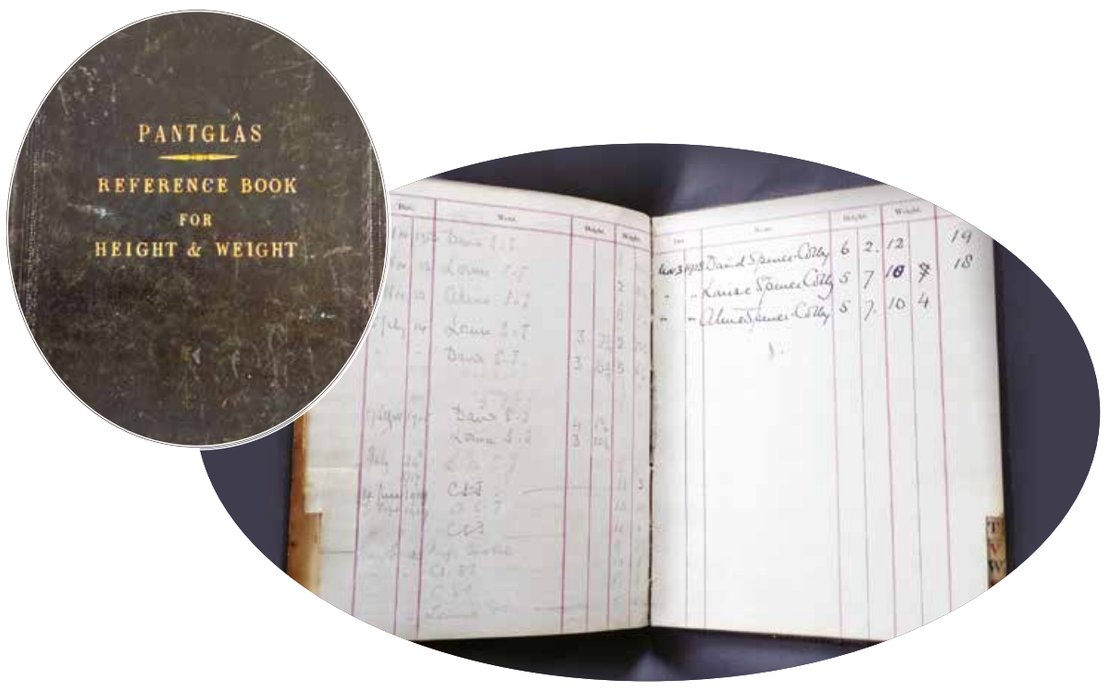
Pantglâs Hall was a splendid 19th century country house with landscaped gardens, located near the parish of Llanfynydd to the north-east of Carmarthenshire. In 1850, the 7,854-acre Pantglâs estate was purchased by David Jones (MP for Carmarthenshire, 1852 – 1868) where he demolished the existing building and built a large mansion at the considerable cost of £30,000.

The mansion consisted of a marvellous Italianate four-storey tower and balcony over classical colonnades forming the entrance at the front. Along the roof was a finely carved stone balustrade interspersed by ornate capitals at regular intervals. Many of the windows were in the Venetian style of the day, while ornamental urns and statuary on the terrace balustrade emphasised its grandiose aspect. The house was situated on an elevation commanding panoramic views over the Cothi and the Tywi valleys. Among the last private residents associated with Pantglâs were Mrs Louise Madeline Maria Spence Jones, daughter of David Jones and her son, Major Cecil John Herbert Spence Jones.

In 1922 Pantglâs Hall was purchased by the Carmarthenshire County Council, which put it to use as an asylum. Sometime after this, Pantglâs Hall came under the control of St. David's Hospital, and together they formed the largest institution of its kind in the area. Pantglâs Hall Hospital was finally closed in 1965 following a devastating fire. It was demolished in the early 1970s. Fortunately, by this time most of its deeds and manuscripts were deposited with Carmarthenshire Archives.

What is particularly interesting about this document is that visitors who called at Pantglâs Hall were measured for their height and weight with the results (including their age) written into this specially made book. A rather unusual item, it will be of great interest to local and family historians. The item itself is bound in a black leather binding with gilt stamped lettering on upper cover. It has marbled endpapers with printer's label on the inside front cover. It contains numerous entries in ink and pencil and dates from 1869.

The Pantglâs Hall Reference Book for Height and Weight makes a welcome addition to the Pantglâs Hall collection and is available for public consultation at the Carmarthenshire Archives in Carmarthen. The catalogue is available at: archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/search/archives/9bb348a2-cfe1-37c7-bb1c-c385e800ba36.

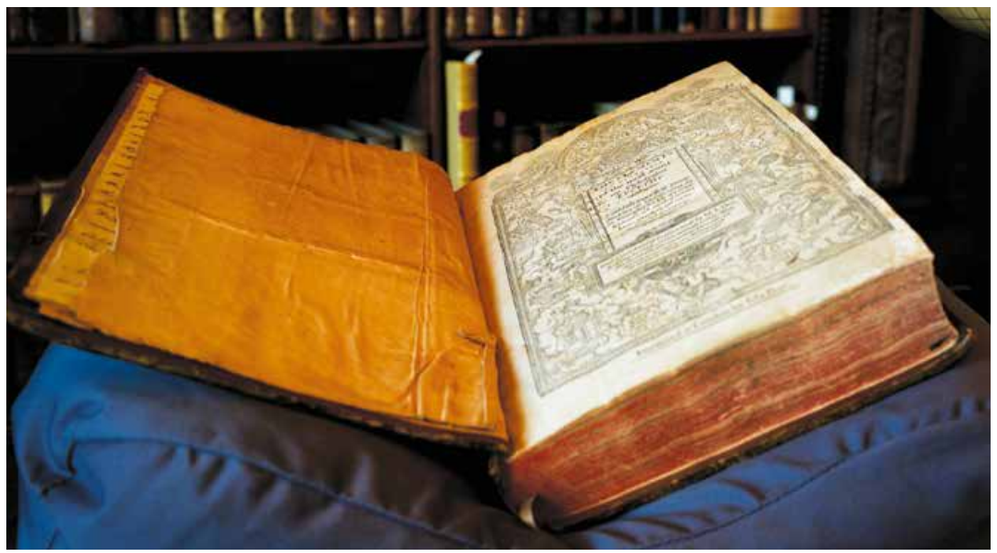


Pantglâs Hall MS Reference Book for Height and Weight, 1869 - [1920].
Courtesy of Carmarthenshire Archives.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Euclid, The Elements of Geometrie. Translated into English by Sir Henry Billingsley, with a preface by John Dee (London: John Day, 1570), bought from Forum Auctions (25 November 2021, Lot 517) for £40,500 with the aid of a grant of £13,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Gabriel Sewell, College Librarian, writes: Christ Church Library is very grateful to FNL for its generous grant towards this acquisition. In addition to its significance as the first edition of the first complete English translation of Euclid's *Elements*, Christ Church was keen to acquire the volume for its rich provenance and the opportunity to bring the book home. The volume had been held by Christ Church Library until some point in the 18th century when it was unfortunately sold as a duplicate and purchased for the Spencer Library by George John, 2nd Earl Spencer (1758-1834), the foremost bibliophile of his era and creator of perhaps the greatest library then in private hands. The agricultural depression of the 1880s compelled his grandson John Poyntz, 5th Earl Spencer (1835-1910), to sell the collection in 1892, when Mrs Enriqueta Augustina Rylands purchased the collection almost in its entirety for the John Rylands Library. The volume was sold in the John Rylands sale as a duplicate in 1988.



The volume is of great significance to Christ Church. It was given to the Library in 1587 by a group of nine students on receiving their Master of Arts degrees and the verso of the title-page records the names of the students. The group includes James Calfhill, headmaster of Durham Grammar School; Edmund Gwyn, Vicar of Market Lavington (and grandfather of Nell Gwynn); and George Limiter, civil servant and solicitor to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Christ Church was the first Oxford college to introduce a system of encouraging those graduating to give either a book or money to the Library, but there is much research to be done on how that practice was organised. The practice of students giving books to the Library upon receiving degrees was not codified until the first statutes were written in 1614. Three other examples of books containing group inscriptions (donated in 1583, 1584 and 1585) are still in the Library and the acquisition of this volume provides material evidence of the tradition of group donation and many opportunities for research on library history and the history of collecting, as well as on the content and the circulation of the text itself.

The book is also a witness to the history of mathematical teaching at Christ Church. The Library already holds extremely rich rare book holdings in the field of early mathematics, but mathematical education at Christ Church in the 16th and 17th centuries is quite understudied, partly due to the lack of archival records. The donation of the 1570 Euclid in 1587 might suggest that the group who donated it felt that it was time the College started teaching mathematics in the vernacular, rather than in Latin. We look forward to making this book available for research, enjoyment and public engagement.

Left: Title page of 'The Elements of Geometrie'.
Courtesy of the Governing Body of Christ Church, Oxford.

FOR CUMBRIA ARCHIVE SERVICE, CUMBRIA ARCHIVE CENTRE, WHITEHAVEN

Six documents relating to the Hudleston families of Cumberland, Lancashire and Cambridgeshire, 16th to18th centuries. Bought from Forum Auctions (13 January, 2022, Lot 118) for £1,560 with the aid of a grant of £1,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Robert Baxter, Senior Archivist, writes: The Huddleston family was extant, Yorkshire in the mid 13th century. John de Hudleston (died c.1252) married Joan, daughter and heir of Adam de Boyvill, whose ancestor had been granted the Lordship of Millom, Cumberland, by William le Meschin (d. c1134), younger brother of Ranulph le Meschin, Vicomte de Bayeux and Lord of Chester. Descendants included Sir John Hudleston (d. before 1306), a noted soldier and present at the Battle of Falkirk, Sir Richard Hudleston who was at Agincourt, Sir John Hudleston (d. 1493), High Sheriff of Cumberland, who fought in the Wars of the Roses and was Constable of Cockermouth Castle in 1461. His descendant, William Hudleston married Isabel, youngest daughter of John Neville, Marquis of Montagu in c. 1494. By this marriage, William acquired some 12 manors, including two at Sawston, Cambridgeshire. His grandson, Sir John Huddleston (1517-1557), was Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, Member of Parliament and Privy Councillor. Princess Mary stayed a night at his house, Sawston Hall, in July 1553 during her escape to Norfolk and the house was burned by her prospective captor, the Duke of Northumberland. Sawston Hall was extensively extended and remodelled by Sir John's son, Sir Edmund Huddleston (d. 1606).

The documents, all of which are now held at Cumbria Archive Centre, Whitehaven (reference YDX 767) include the following:

1). Letter of attorney of William Hudleston, esquire, 2 October 1500, granting powers to William Hutton, Rector of Egremont, and William Biggyngs, chaplain, to acquire seisin of a tenement in Egremont, Cumberland, called Howbank.

2). Quitclaim of William Hudleston, 14 January 1501, of all right in a tenement called Crosslate in Freckleton, Kirkham, Lancashire, to William Hudleston of Millom, esquire.

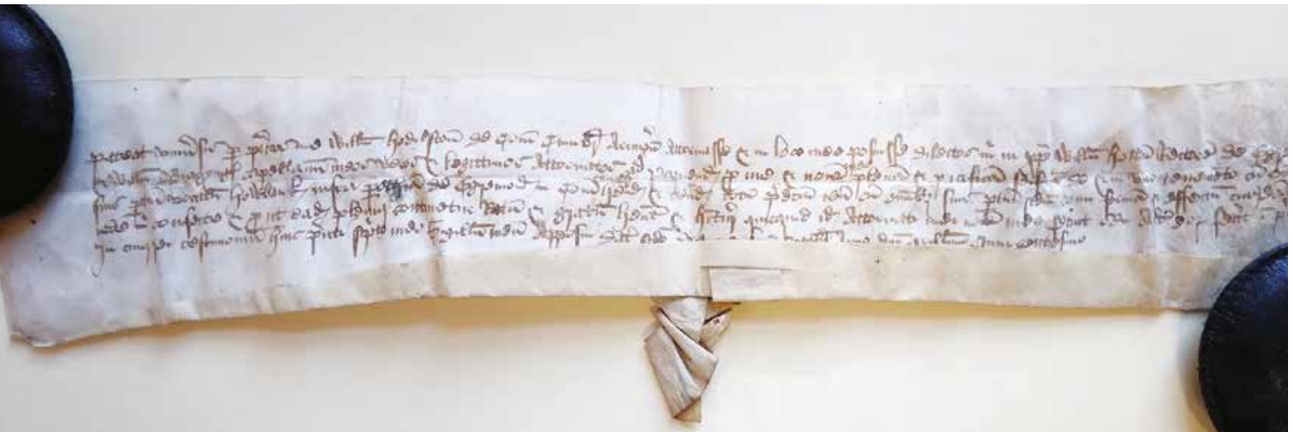
3). Memorandum of the customs of the manor of Sawston, Cambridgeshire, at the court of Sir Edmund Huddleston at Pyratts on 10 October 1587, mainly concerning the keeping of livestock upon the commons.

4). Receipt by [Sir] Edmund Huddleston for a lease given to Elizabeth and John Lever of Leyland, Lancashire, of a barn and five acres of land in Leyland, 9 November 1590.

5). Original will of Sir Edmund Huddleston of Sawston Hall, Cambridgeshire, 10 December 1603, appointing his wife Dorothy Huddleston his executrix, grants of monies to the poor of various places in Essex, London, Cambridgeshire and Lancashire, legacies of gold rings to his sister and daughters, a quarter or half year's wages to his household servants, etc. With codicil dated 6 Dec 1606, conveying his manors of Leyland and Farington and the fourth part of the manor of Clayton, all in Lancashire, to trustees to sell the same after his decease.

6.) 18th century copy of deed of partition of 4 July 17 Henry VII [1502] of the five daughters, the co-heirs of John Neville, Marquis of Montagu and Isabel his wife, including their daughter Isabel, the wife of William Hudleston, esq., granting various manors and lands including the manor of Sawston, Cambridgeshire.

The documents above will complement other significant collections relating to the Hudleston family held at Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle, Lancashire Archives, Cambridgeshire Archives and Durham University.



Letter of attorney of William Hudleston, esquire, 2 October 1500.
Courtesy of Cumbria Archive Service.

FOR DERBY MUSEUMS

A collection of ten quarto publications from the library of the painter, Joseph Wright of Derby, two with his signature, published between 1772 and 1794. Bought from Peter Harrington Rare Books and Manuscripts for £8,550, with the aid of a grant of £6,550 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Lucy Bamford, Senior Curator of Art and the Joseph Wright Collection, writes: Derby Museums is deeply grateful to FNL for its generous assistance in the purchase of ten quarto publications from the library of the painter, Joseph Wright of Derby (1734 – 1797). Though best known for his series of dramatic candle-lit interiors, including *A Philosopher Giving that Lecture on an Orrery in which a Lamp is put in the Place of the Sun* of 1766 (Derby Museums), and *An Experiment on a Bird in the Air Pump* of 1768 (National Gallery, London), Wright's work was remarkably varied, encompassing subjects as diverse as portraiture, landscape, and contemporary events, as well as literature. It is to this latter interest that the publications in this collection speak, the majority being poems and epistles by a range of authors, including William Hayley (1745 – 1820), John Sargent (1750 – 1831), William Mason (1724 – 1797), and Thomas Gisborne (1758 – 1846).

Derby Museums already holds the world's largest and most comprehensive collection of work by Wright, Designated by the then Museums Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) as a collection of outstanding national significance in 2011. Totalling just over 600 items, the collection comprises works on paper and oil paintings, with a small selection of archival material including some correspondence. This latter group, along with a Wright family mourning ring, comprises the few items that Derby Museums hold that reflect the more personal aspects of Wright's life and career. The collection of ten publications enhances and complements these holdings, providing as they do a window into Wright's friendships with numerous poets and writers of the late 18th century, many of whose works in turn influenced some of the choice and treatment of the artist's paintings.

Each of the publications and their authors can be connected either directly or indirectly with Wright and his work. Wright's interests in landscape, natural philosophy, and literary subjects can all be glimpsed to some extent in this collection. Indeed, in some cases, the subjects covered by these publications would directly influence the subject matter of his paintings. John Sargent's *The Mine*, for example, was to be the subject of a painting planned for Sir Robert Wilmot of Derby (now untraced). Another example is William Hayley's *Ode to John Howard, Esq. F.R.S. author of "The State of English and Foreign Prisons"*, which may have been the inspiration behind a series of paintings of prisoners and prison interiors that Wright produced towards the end of the 1780s.

Wright's wide-ranging interest in literature and literary subjects is represented in the collection at Derby Museums which features subjects from the work Laurence Sterne and William Shakespeare, among others. In many of these works, Hayley's influence looms large. Conversely, the influence of Wright's other literary connections and interests are arguably less well understood. Therefore, these publications have the potential to open new avenues of research and increase our understanding of this aspect of Wright's later life and work.

Access to the acquisition is available via Derby Museums' dedicated public study room, where it sits alongside Wright's works on paper as well as archival items, such as a collection of letters written by Wright to William Hayley (an acquisition that was itself funded by the Friends of the National Libraries in 2009). In time, the publications will also be digitised and added to the Museums' forthcoming online catalogue of the Wright collection, where they will be freely accessible to a world-wide audience.



Joseph Wright's signature. Image Richard Tailby; courtesy of Derby Museums.

FOR DORSET HISTORY CENTRE

Documents relating to Thomas Hardy (1840-1928) and Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy (1769-1839). Bought from Duke's of Dorchester (22 July 2021, various lots) for £7,218, with the aid of a grant of £5,774 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Sam Johnston, Service Manager for Archives and Records, writes: Dorset History Centre added to its holdings relating to literary great Thomas Hardy with generous support from FNL. A key acquisition was a letter dated September 1927 by Florence Hardy to a Mr. Lea of Bockhampton portending Thomas Hardy's death. This documents the deteriorating health of her husband and she tells of a *'very able London Doctor'* Sir Henry Head who had retired to Dorset and who was being particularly attentive to Hardy. Sir Henry had advised that Hardy *'ought not to see friends or any callers, two days in succession...[as]...the strain of a long conversation is very bad for his heart'*. The letter is poignant in that it was written a little over four months before Hardy's death on 14 January 1928 of a cardiac-related condition.

The second acquisition is a set of two letters concerning the arrangements of the burial of the author in Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey. The exchange is between the Dean of Westminster and the Vicar of Fordingdon, the Reverend Richard Bartelot. The Dean writes to Rev. Bartelot that his decision to permit Hardy's burial in Poet's Corner *'has given rise to a great deal of controversy. I am receiving every day furious protests on the ground that his teaching was anti-Christian and that he himself was not a Christian, that his moral standard was very low, etc.'*. He goes on to say that having previously ignored the criticism but now he had received a letter from the *'head of a great religious body'* so felt compelled properly to respond to Hardy's detractors.

The Reverend Bartelot replied that although convinced of Hardy's essential Christianity, *'he had never been able to penetrate the armour'* and that *'he [Hardy] absolutely refused to be "drawn" on religious matters'*. Hardy's ashes were indeed interred in Westminster Abbey on 16 January 1928. Underscoring Hardy's undying associations with Dorset, a spadeful of soil, supplied by a local farm labourer, was sprinkled on the casket.

Also purchased was the author's proof copy of *The Three Dorset Captains* at Trafalgar by Broadley and Bartelot, published in 1906. The book, subsequently reprinted several times, discusses the contributions at that critical sea battle of Captains Digby, Bullen and Hardy. The volume is particularly significant because it contains annotated changes to the text along with correspondence between the authors as well as a manuscript letter from Thomas Masterman Hardy, Flag Captain of the Victory. Pasted into the front cover is a short note from Nelson himself (signing himself as the 'Duke of Bronte') in which he decries the 'scoundrels' who attacked the French ambassador's carriage (1801).

Other items purchased included glass plate negatives of Thomas Hardy and an 18th century book of manuscript hymn tunes compiled by William Knapp of Poole, music based upon folk songs of the day and a rare and interesting find.



Author's proof of *The Three Dorset Captains at Trafalgar* with associated correspondence. Courtesy of Dorset History Centre.

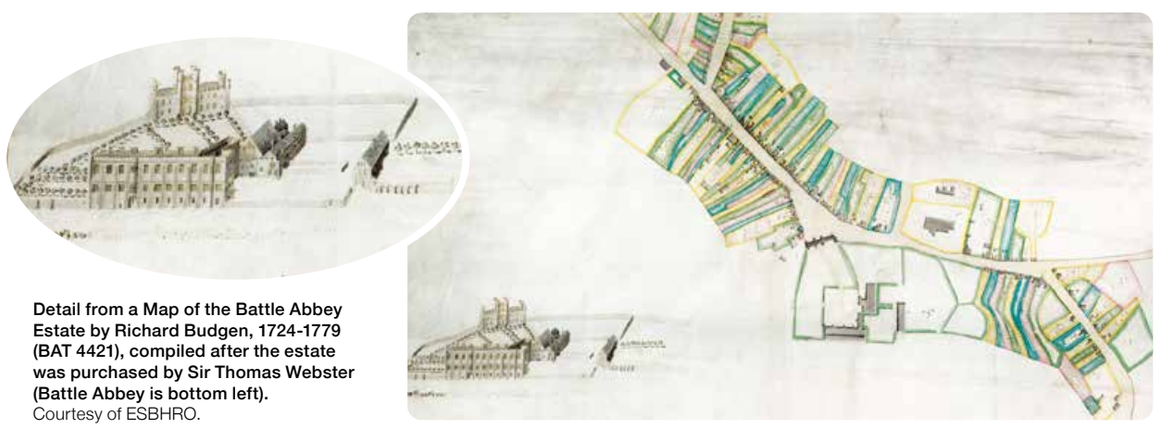
FOR EAST SUSSEX BRIGHTON AND HOVE RECORD OFFICE

Title deeds, 1589-1834, from Raper and Fovargue of Battle, solicitors, bought on 24 June 2021 from a private vendor for £1,750 and presented by the Friends of the National Libraries

Anna Manthorpe, Archivist, writes: In 2018 a FNL grant enabled us to purchase at auction five lots of documents, including manorial records, which had been salvaged in about 1970 by the vendor, then a young articled clerk, from the stables in the office yard at Upper Lake, Battle. These are now listed as ACC 13107.

Two years later the same vendor discovered a further deed box which he had overlooked and contacted ESBHRO. Then Covid-19 intervened, and it was not until the summer of 2021 that it was possible to inspect the new material, which was offered to the office for £1,750. We were delighted to receive the continued support of the FNL for this purchase.

The box was tightly packed with over 100 documents, mostly title deeds, ranging in date from 1589 to 1845. A large bundle of deeds for an estate at Netherfield Hill in Mountfield and Battle contains a map of 1623 drawn by the Sandhurst cartographer Martin Pierce, on its purchase by Isaac Hay, whose family owned Glyndebourne on the South Downs. Another bundle reveals that the Nicoll family of Mountfield Place, whose estate included an ironworks, was heavily encumbered by debt in the 17th century.



Detail from a Map of the Battle Abbey Estate by Richard Budgen, 1724-1779 (BAT 4421), compiled after the estate was purchased by Sir Thomas Webster (Battle Abbey is bottom left).
Courtesy of ESBHRO.

As one might expect from an archive of prominent Battle solicitors, the richest seam of material relates to the Webster family of Battle Abbey. In 1721 the estate was purchased from Viscount Montague by the London financier Sir Thomas Webster. As well as deeds which document the augmentation of the estate, there is a fascinating inventory of the Abbey, listing the contents of 37 rooms which gives insights into the lives of the residents. This was made over four days in 1751, following the death of Sir Thomas.

The Abbey was the centre of the Battle social scene with Sir Thomas playing the convivial host, and the family of John Collier of Hastings were constant visitors, as mentioned in their letters which are held by ESBHRO (SAY).

Gaming seems to have featured strongly with a billiard table, a backgammon board and a shuffleboard table. Not a single book is listed in the library, although possibly these were separately appraised. The library was in fact more of an armoury, with two blunderbusses, a brass barrel gun by Jackson, and a pair of pistols by Griffin, a broad-sword, and three bullet-moulds.

The family preoccupation with explosives very nearly had fatal consequences. In January 1743, Mary Collier, who was staying at the Abbey, wrote to her mother *'Mr Godfrey Webster [the younger son of Sir Thomas] got up yesterday morning with an intent to go a shooting and put half a pound of powder over a chaffing dish of coals to dry. When he ....went to stir the powder.... the plate melted and immediately it blew up, threw him senceless on the floor, burst open the door and went out of another room window. He is miserably burnt in face, neck and hands... but the greatest danger is his eyes which they are very much afraid he will lose.'* (SAY 1794). Fortunately Godfrey seems to have recovered well from his injuries.

Many of the Abbey contents are described as 'old' and the total value was £1081 8s 11d – not a very high amount for such a notable residence. Sir Thomas left substantial debts, and a year after his death Horace Walpole observed that *the grounds and what has been the park lie in a vile condition (Duchess of Cleveland, History of Battle Abbey, p 207, 1877*).

It would have been sad indeed if these escapees from a major solicitor's archive held at ESBHRO had been lost, and we are most grateful to the FNL for their support.

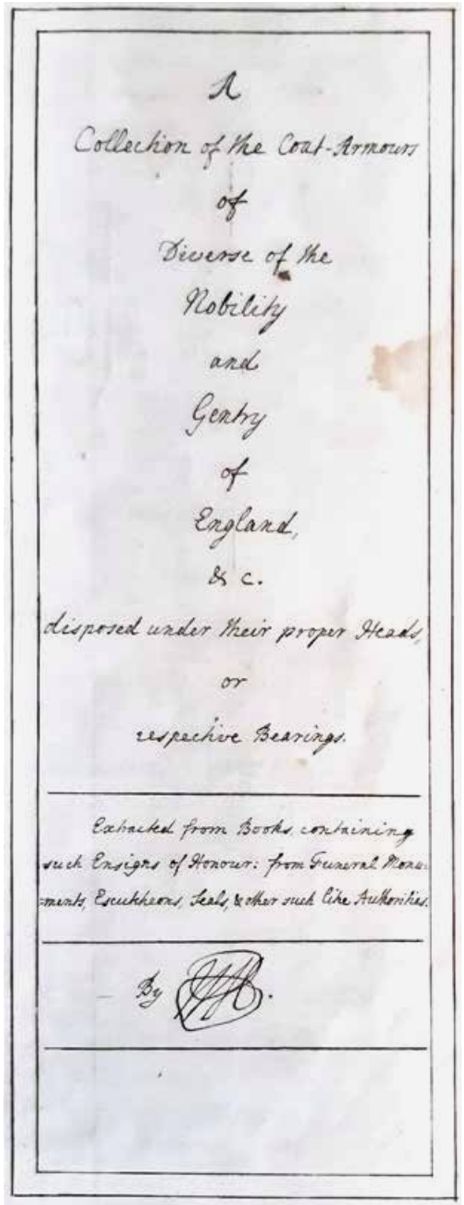
ii) W[illiam] H[ay], A Collection of the Coat-Armours of Diverse of the Nobility and Gentry of England, c1750. Bought from Dean Cooke Rare Books Ltd for £4,050, with the aid of a grant of £3,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Anna Manthorpe, Archivist, writes: William Hay (1695-1755) of Glyndebourne was an extremely interesting owner of the estate, the archive of which is held by the office, who overcame severe personal difficulties. The only surviving son of William Hay (1669-1697) of Glyndebourne and his wife Barbara (1661-1700), Hay was orphaned as a child. He was brought up first by his maternal grandparents, and then by an aunt, Mary Dobell. He went on to Oxford, matriculating at Christ Church on 20 March 1712, but left in 1715 without taking a degree.

In 1714 he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn and, in 1715, to the Middle Temple. His legal studies were cut short by an attack of smallpox which damaged his eyesight. Hay already suffered considerably disability – he had been born a hunchbacked dwarf and stood under 5 feet in height. Nevertheless, he went on to gain considerable acclaim as a writer and parliamentarian.

In his twenties Hay travelled widely in Britain and on the continent and undertook extensive work on the gardens at Glyndebourne. In 1728 he embarked on a career as a minor 'man of letters', publishing anonymously his *Essay on Civil Government*, a vigorous defence of the revolution settlement of 1688–9 and of Whig principles. In 1731 he married Elizabeth Pelham (1709-1793), daughter of Thomas Pelham of Catsfield Place, Sussex, and a cousin of the influential Duke of Newcastle. Hay became MP for Seaford in January 1734 representing Newcastle's interest, remaining an MP until 1753. The issue to which he devoted most attention was the reform of the poor law, a subject of recurrent debate during his twenty years as an MP.

Hay's fame with contemporaries rested primarily on works published in the last years of his life, the most popular, and possibly most interesting, of which was Deformity: an Essay (1754). This ground-breaking discussion of his own physical disabilities attracted some critical acclaim.


A
Collection of the Coat-Armours
of
Diverse of the
Nobility
and
Gentry
of
England,
&c.
disposed under their proper Heads,
or
respective Bearings.
Extracted from Books containing
such Ensigns of Honour: from Funeral Monu-
ments, Escutcheons, Seals, & other such like Authorities.
By

Detail of title page. Courtesy of East Sussex, Brighton and Hove Record Office.

This innovative manuscript Ordinary of Arms, compiled c1750, precedes Papworth's famous *Ordinary of British Armorials* (1874) by well over a century in arranging material according to blazon rather than name. Earlier works essentially grouped together types of shield which were illustrated by painted examples, but no attempt had been made to produce a complete ordinary. But without such a reference work heralds could not be sure that a particular pattern had already been granted. Hay divides his material into three categories: 'Things peculiar to Science', including metals, colours, furs and divisions of the field; 'Things Natural', including fruit, flowers, parts of the body and creatures; 'Things Artificial', including crowns, books, letters, cups, furniture and buckles. There are notes listing the sources from which he compiled his work. This meticulous heraldic study seems have been compiled over a short number of years at the end of his life.

In 1754 Hay was appointed Keeper of the Records of the Tower of London, perhaps reflecting his interest in antiquarian study, and he died at Glyndebourne in 1755. This acquisition serves to illuminate the life of one of its owners who achieved a distinguished career despite considerable disability.

FOR ESSEX RECORD OFFICE

Map of Beckingham estates in Tolleshunt D'Arcy and Tolleshunt Major in Essex by John Walker, dated 1616. Bought for £3,000 in private sale from family descendants and presented by Friends of National Libraries.

Richard Anderson, Archives and Collections Lead, writes: The survival, discovery and purchase of this map is of great importance to the Essex Record Office, which is indebted to the Friends of National Libraries for generously covering the full cost of its private purchase from the former owner.

In the 1960s the County Archivist of Essex, K.C. Newton, and his deputy, A.C. Edwards, wrote a lavish analysis of two Jacobean Essex cartographers, both called John Walker, which was later printed as *The Walkers of Hanningfield: Surveyors and Mapmakers Extraordinary* (Chelmsford, 1985). The Walkers produced during the period 1584 to 1628 some 35 beautifully coloured and surveyed unique maps. The maps are prized, in Newton and Edwards' words, as "a corpus of outstanding Elizabethan and Jacobean estate maps by two gifted cartographers", and more than half of the originals have come to be preserved at Essex Record Office in Chelmsford.

However, Newton and Edwards were at a loss to find any information about the whereabouts of the 27th in chronology of the 35 maps. It had not been seen since 1925 and all they could conclude was "Original now lost". Made for the estate owner Stephen Beckingham, it was known to cover 266 acres in the two adjoining parishes of Tolleshunt d'Arcy and Tolleshunt Major, and to be characteristic of their colourful approach, but a black and white photocopy was all that was ever to be available for historians. It was wonderful therefore when in November 2020 it was revealed that the original map had been behind glass on the wall in the home of direct descendants of the Beckingham family and was now available for sale.

The colouring of the map has been remarkably well preserved given that it had hung on a wall for so long. As will be apparent from the image, at some point during the 20th century, part of an 1876 Ordnance Survey at 6 inches to the mile was framed with it. Usefully this has been marked with the field boundaries of the Walker map as they later appeared. The map has now been removed from its frame and the Ordnance Survey map retained with the original in a single encapsulation after conservation at the Essex Record Office, ensuring that the whole item is available for viewing on request in the searchroom for future users.

This map of Tolleshunt d'Arcy and Tolleshunt Major is not just an elegant artefact but a source for domestic architecture, cartographic history and local studies. The Essex Record Office intends to mark its acquisition through an article for the Friends of Historic Essex, as well as making the image available through Essex Archives Online. It is unlikely that the opportunity to acquire a map by John Walker will ever emerge again and it is thanks to FNL that it can be kept publicly and permanently available at the Essex Record Office.



Map of Beckingham estates in Tolleshunt D'Arcy and Tolleshunt Major in Essex by John Walker, 1616. Courtesy of Essex Record Office.

FOR ETON COLLEGE

The Archive of Sir Malcolm Arnold (1921-2006). Bought from the family via Sotheby's for £150,000, with the aid of a grant of £20,000 (awarded in 2020) from Friends of the National Libraries together with a donation of £30,000 given via FNL.

This award was made in 2020 and accounted for in that year, but the purchase was not completed until 2021.

Michael Meredith, Librarian Emeritus, writes: The family archive of the composer Sir Malcolm Arnold, recently acquired by the Eton College Library, is rich, varied and extensive. It consists of autograph scores of fifty-five of his major orchestral and chamber works, including two symphonies and thirteen concertos. There are manuscripts of six choral works and the music for twenty-five films and TV programmes, as well as much music for solo instrument and for voice. Also included in the archive are fifty important autograph letters to Arnold from luminaries of music and the arts (including important letters from Benny Goodman and David Lean), six scrapbooks of press cuttings compiled by the composer, as well as a collection of photographs of Arnold throughout his life. There is a valuable amount of printed material too, among it published scores of Arnold's own work and several of his contemporaries.

This remarkable archive augments a significant Malcolm Arnold collection already owned by College Library. This includes the autograph scores of three of his symphonies, three sinfoniettas and incidental music to Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, as well as a number of important drafts of works in progress. The family archive, together with the existing collection here, accounts for 90% of Arnold's known surviving oeuvre. Its acquisition allows the library to become the centre for Malcolm Arnold studies. The new archive also strengthens the library's twentieth century musical holdings, which include works by Benjamin Britten, Hubert Parry, Peter Warlock, George Butterworth and Alan Hoddinott.

In addition to being open for research by musicologists, scholars and students, the archive will also be available for study by the music departments of Eton and its partnership schools, as well as being used in Eton's music outreach programmes. Eton College has, with the Malcolm Arnold Trust, hosted a successful yearly competition of performances of his work by secondary school pupils and the library continues to welcome research by entrants in the Malcolm Arnold Essay Prize competition open to students under 19. The opportunity for young people, as well as established scholars, to consult original manuscripts will be one of the more important results of the acquisition of the archive.

The College Library is extremely grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries, not only for their financial aid, but for their encouragement and help in guiding us towards other possible benefactors. We have received support from so many people in enabling us to acquire this important archive, at a time when Covid was sweeping the country and it wasn't easy to raise money. They have enabled the Arnold archive to stay in Britain in its totality. We cannot thank them enough.



Malcolm Arnold and a selection of his autograph scores from the collection.
Reproduced by permission of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College'.

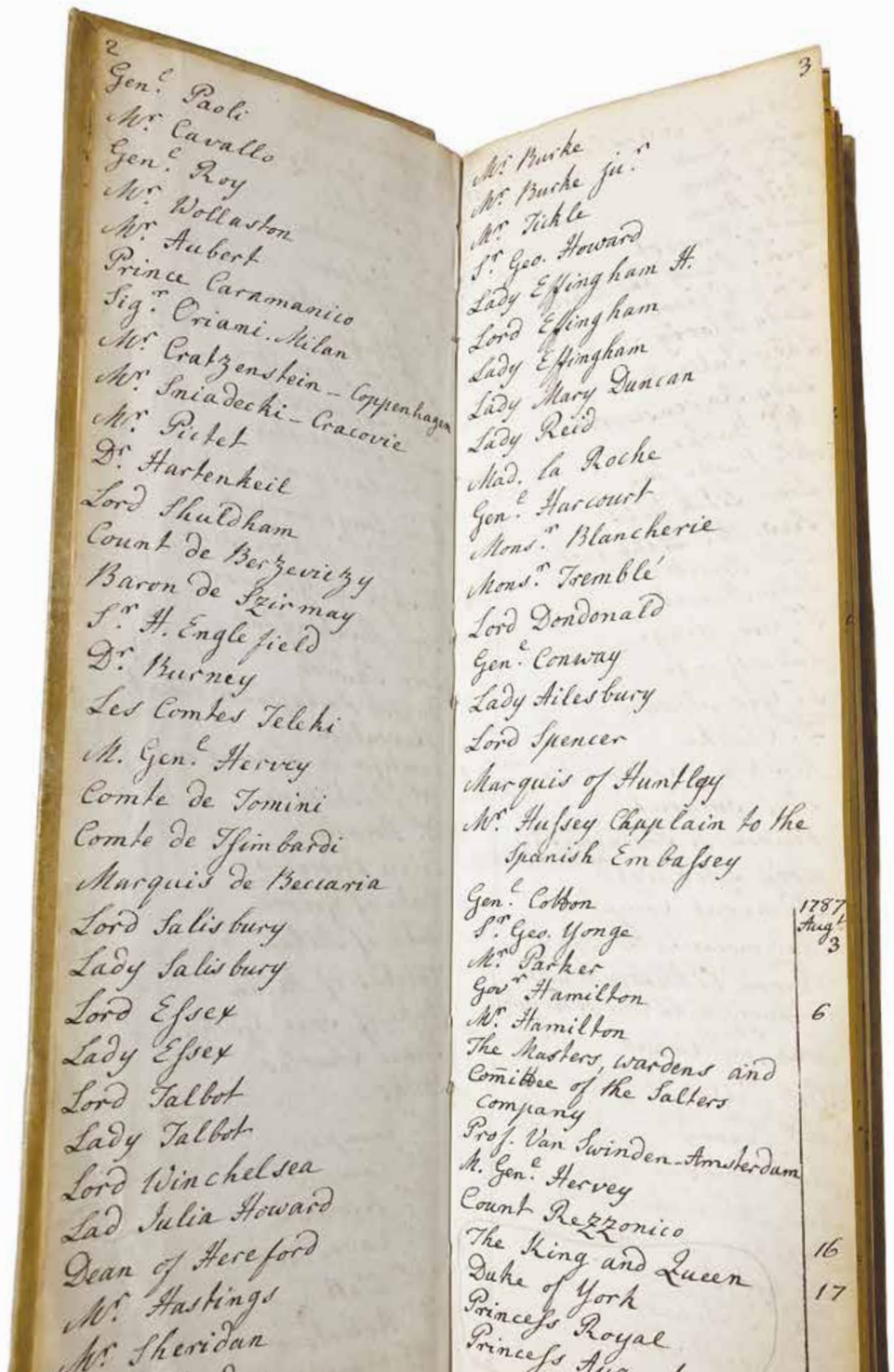
FOR HERSCHEL MUSEUM OF ASTRONOMY (HERSCHEL HOUSE TRUST), BATH

Visitors' book for the Herschel house in Datchet, written by Caroline Herschel, 1783-1792. Bought from a private collector for £6,000, with the aid of a grant of £5,000 from Friends of National Libraries.

Izzy Wall, Assistant Curator, writes: On the 13 March 1781 William Herschel discovered the planet Uranus using a homemade reflector telescope from his home at 19 New King Street in Bath, now home of the Herschel Museum of Astronomy. This discovery doubled the size of the known solar system, and was the first new planet to be identified since antiquity. At the time William was a musician and amateur astronomer, but his discovery propelled him to fame and he was appointed personal astronomer to the King (George III) the following year.

This vellum bound notebook was used by his sister Caroline Herschel to record visitors to the Herschels' house in Datchet, where they moved in 1782 following William's royal appointment. It contains the names of many high-profile visitors who came to see William and his telescopes, including George III & Queen Charlotte. The pages record further visits by members of the royal family alongside leading British and foreign scientists and engineers including, Alexander Aubert, Abraham-Louis Breguet, Jean-Dominique, comte de Cassini (Cassini IV), Henry Cavendish, Benjamin Franklin, Jan Ingenhousz, Giuseppe Piazzi, John Playfair, Joseph Priestley, Sir James Edward Smith, James Watt, and W.H. Wollaston. The book also records visits by other prominent figures such as Cesare Beccaria, Edmund Burke, Charles Burney, the Chevalier D'Éon, Sir William Hamilton, Joseph Haydn (during his first visit to Britain in 1791-1792), Pasquale Paoli, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Caroline Herschel, also a musician, became her brother's astronomical assistant before becoming an eminent astronomer in her own right, and the first professionally paid female scientist in England. In addition to revealing the fame William received, this visitors' book also demonstrates Caroline's significant involvement in his achievements. It is the Museum's ambition for her work and life to become equally central to the narrative as that of her brother, and the acquisition of this visitors' book will significantly contribute to that ambition.



Detail of the Visitors' Book.
Courtesy of the Herschel Museum of Astronomy.

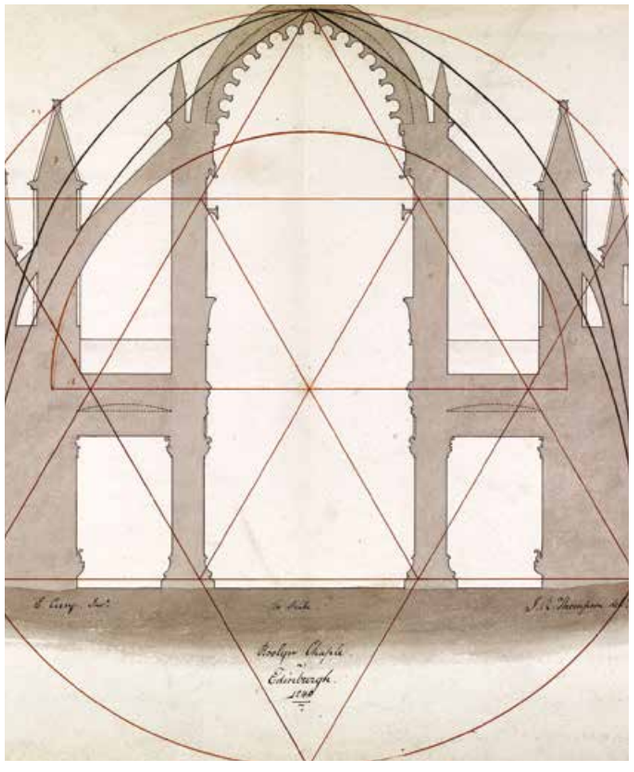
The visitors' book has been on loan to the Herschel Museum of Astronomy since 1996 and is a highly popular exhibit. Early in 2021 the book's owner announced their intention to sell the manuscript and made an offer of a private sale to the Museum. We are very grateful to the Friends of National Libraries for their support, enabling this acquisition by the Museum. Many of the objects on display at the Museum are on loan from other museums and private collections. This manuscript book is first object created by either William or Caroline Herschel to be acquired by the Herschel Museum of Astronomy.

FOR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND ARCHIVES

A collection of drawings, manuscripts and engravings assembled by publisher and antiquarian John Britton (1771-1857) relating to the architecture and restoration of Rosslyn Chapel. Bought from Bonhams (31 March 2021, Lot 20) for £7,012, with the aid of a grant of £2,384 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Veronica Fraser, Archives Acquisitions and Loans Manager, writes: This volume came to light during research for the Rosslyn exhibition at the National Gallery of Scotland in 2002, and was subsequently the subject of an article by Angelo Maggi 'Documents Relating to Roslin Chapel: a recently discovered collection of papers by John Britton', published in *Architectural Heritage* XIII, 2002.

Rosslyn Chapel, Midlothian, is a collegiate church established by William Sinclair, the 3rd Earl of Orkney, around 1450. It is unique in Scotland for the wealth of its carved decoration; it is encrusted in Late Gothic foliage types and naïve secular and religious figures, creating a beautiful and mysterious interior which has inspired architects, writers and artists, and given rise to speculation on its associations, including the Holy Grail. Wordsworth wrote about the chapel and it featured in Sir Walter Scott's epic poem, *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, describing its 'every pillar foliage bound' and 'every rose-carved buttress'.



Section through nave with geometrical figure based upon a circle, John R Thomson, 1840. © Historic Environment Scotland (Rosslyn Chapel Album).

The volume entitled 'Documents Relating to Roslin Chapel' comprises papers presumably collected by John Britton, the architectural publisher and antiquarian (1771-1857). It has 57 leaves and features drawings, engravings and letters collected by and sent to Britton. He had commissioned plates of the chapel for *The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain* in 1812, and had also given a lecture on it to the Royal Institute of British Architects in January 1846. The contents of the album relate firstly to the creation of the illustrations for the published volume, and secondly to a debate regarding the restoration and history of the chapel.

For *The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*, Britton invited the draughtsman and architect Joseph Gandy (1771-1843) to draw plates of Rosslyn Chapel. Gandy travelled from London to Scotland in September 1806; the album features 12 of the drawings made at that time in order to execute the finished illustrations in Britton's volume. Though not all of the drawings present lead to published illustrations, the drawings and a sketchbook in the Sir John Soane Museum, demonstrate how Gandy worked in the field to acquire the information for finished illustrations. The chapel's architecture and atmosphere also inspired Gandy's watercolour, Tomb of Merlin (1815).

The contents of the album also document contemporary thoughts regarding the restoration and history of the chapel. The 3rd Earl of Rosslyn carried out a restoration of the chapel, which had fallen into disrepair; he employed the architect William Burn (1789-1870) between 1837 and the mid 1840s. However, the changes to the appearance of the chapel, and perceived issues with the building process, angered the artist David Roberts, for whom the chapel and its setting were a great source of inspiration. Britton's lecture in 1846 proved a catalyst for Roberts' views, correspondence and illustrations in the album demonstrate their subsequent debate regarding the chapel's history and archaeology. The album includes the evidence compiled by Britton from his circle of correspondents, including Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832) and the architect of the Scott Monument in Edinburgh, George Meikle Kemp (1789-1844).

HES is delighted to be able to make this wealth of information available to researchers and is grateful to the Rosslyn Chapel Trust for advice at the time of purchase.

FOR THE HOLST VICTORIAN HOUSE, CHELTENHAM

Hand typed autographed letter from composer Gustav Holst to photographer Herbert Lambert, 1923. Purchased for £500 and presented by the Friends of the National Libraries.

Laura Kinnear, Curator, writes: Gustav Holst hated signing autographs and loathed having his photograph taken; the trappings of celebrity something he despised and literally ran away from, often dodging fans who clamoured for a piece of him. Images taken at the height of his fame in the 1920s following the phenomenal success of *The Planets* show a stiff, scowling Holst, at odds with his oft-reported humorous side. The exception to these images were those taken by the photographer Herbert Lambert (1881-1936), who suffused his studies of Holst with his characteristic light and shade. Taken in the early 1920s, his series of bromide prints reveal Holst at his desk, absorbed in a document but also gazing at the camera in what can only be described as a relaxed pose, his head supported by his hand, a glimmer of a smile on his lips. This particular image has become one of the most famous of the composer, frequently used for covers of CDs and books.

The Holst Victorian House has several original photographs of Holst taken by Lambert in its collection. What it didn't have until now – thanks to the generosity of the Friends of the National Libraries - was any correspondence associated with Lambert. The letter, which has been purchased for the collection with a full grant, offers valuable insight into the relationship between artist and sitter. Holst writes with gratitude and warmth about a present from Lambert – presumably, a book which he also refers to. It is likely that the book is Lambert's *Modern British Composers*, published in 1923 and featuring Holst.

Interestingly, Lambert was also a musician, specialising in making early keyboard instruments such as harpsichords and clavichords. Holst was also drawn to early music and perhaps this shared interest enabled Holst to feel more at ease, thus enabling Lambert to take such an exceptional set of images.



Above: Gustav Holst; Opposite: The Lambert letter. Courtesy of Holst Victorian House.

TELEPHONE: 1090 HAMMERSMITH.
TELEGRAMS: HONORIFICA, HAMMER, LONDON.

ST PAUL'S GIRLS' SCHOOL,
BROOK GREEN, HAMMERSMITH, W. 6.

Oct.1st,1923.

Dear Lambert,

Thank you most warmly for your delightful present and also for your letter which I shall keep inside the book. Both are of the type that you have taught us to expect from you and I can give no higher praise.

Yours sincerely,

Gustav Holst

Herbert Lambert Esq.

FOR HORSHAM MUSEUM

i) Two Frederick DuCane Godman Library catalogues, c.1870 and c1900-1918; the Godman annotated album of botanical watercolours c 1880. Bought from Burwood Books for £5,400, with the aid of a grant of £2,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Jeremy Knight, Curator, writes: Some seven miles from Horsham lies South Lodge, now a hotel, but originally the home of Frederick DuCane Godman, who designed the family home, using his wealth from brewing interests. Being independently wealthy, his life was spent on philanthropy, research and collecting. Today his collection of Persian pottery enhances the British Museum, whilst his natural history collections, particularly in the field of ornithology, can be found in the Natural History Museum, his orchid collection at Kew. Prior to the acquisition of the Godman Library Catalogues and Album, Horsham Museum held nothing on him. This changed after Horsham District Council's Horsham Museum and Art Gallery set out to make better known locally and nationally this important scientist and collector. Working with members of the Godman family, British Museum, Natural History Museum, the Museum will create a collection and exhibition along with a research project using the privately held archives, that will see its fruition in 2023 and beyond.

The current owner of the residual library (sales had occurred in 1990s and early 2,000) sold off parts of the library in 2019 at Christie's and to the dealer Nigel Burwood. This included three items not listed on his ABE entry, but through correspondence, the dealer told the Curator about. That is a Frederick Du Cane Godman & Osbert Salvin Library catalogue, a Catalogue of the Library at South Lodge and an album of 43 botanical illustrations.

Fortunately the Museum received grants from the Arts Council England/V&A Purchase Grant Fund, the Friends of the National Libraries, the Friends of Horsham Museum and a private donor, whilst Nigel Burwood graciously reduced the price enabling the Museum to acquire these three important items. The Museum is the right home for the catalogues and the album as the library building still exists at the heart of South Lodge, though denuded of books, and the album shows just how the library was used whilst also being a great work of scientific art.

These important items will help future researchers explore the mind of one of this country's greatest collectors/explorers.

Frederick is not known as a bibliophile, yet his numerous publications show a real interest in the book crafts and this can be explored further with the library catalogues. The Ornithologist Osbert Salvin & Godman Library catalogue contains manuscript entries, cut and paste printed slips, a working tool to a jointly shared research library. We think on Salvin's death the catalogue entered South Lodge Library where it remained until sold. The South Lodge Library Catalogue is a grander affair, neatly bound and in manuscript, it lists number, title, author, date of publication, with space for additions made after around 1900.



One of the botanical illustrations. Courtesy of Horsham Museum.

Godman was interested in illustrations; both as works of art and works of science; he collected outstanding examples such as the Gould watercolours of birds. The album the Museum has just acquired reveals another interest, botanical illustration, an area that the Museum already has a strong interest in and holds a collection of contemporary examples complemented perfectly by this album.

ii) *The Life of Thomas Munn*, 1750. Bought from Justin Croft for £675 and presented by Friends of the National Libraries.

Jeremy Knight, Curator, writes: Horsham Museum and Art Gallery has an archive of legal manuscripts dealing with criminal cases in the 18th and early 19th centuries at the Town courts and County Assizes. This rare chapbook publication (four are held in libraries worldwide), a "deathbed" confession of a highwayman and robber appealed to the Museum as it gave voice to a criminal whose activities occurred in Horsham. However, Thomas Munn's reflective and self-aware account provided a much richer tale which had a number of links to the town and Museum's collections, including brick making, Morris dancing, town solicitors, poaching, and rabbit breeding, all important aspects of the town and districts cultural life in the 18th century.

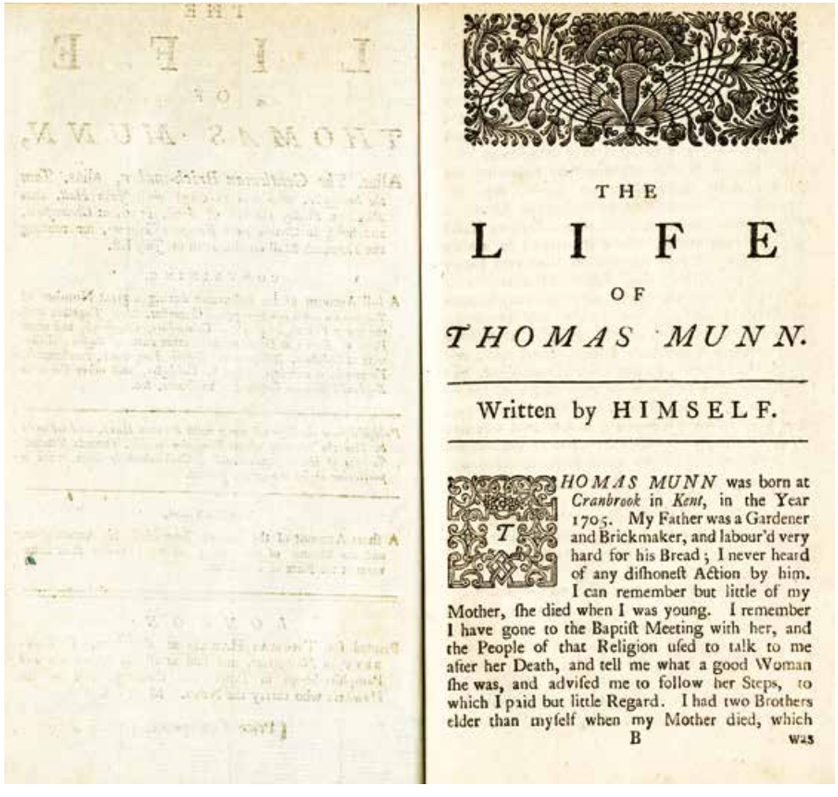
Thomas was born in Kent in 1705 to a brickmaking family; this was a newly flourishing industry as houses were being upgraded from wood to brick. Munn had "trudged" to Horsham to meet up with fellow brickmaker Ned Langley. Having left behind an unhappy "mistress" Ned had "got a Wife" for him. This potential wife was a 70-year-old widow worth £1,300 to £1,400. Munn describes in the woman is his account as follows, "I instantly observed the poor old Soul could not bite me, because she had ne'er a Tooth in her Head, which made her kiss might soft". However, a local solicitor also wanted to marry her and as Munn outlines, the solicitor visited the widow on the pretext of borrowing £20. She then "daddled up Staires with him, and seem'd to be long enough there to have tried a Cause". As a result of this visit Munn gave up his suit and the Solicitor, who loved money more than the widow, married her according to the booklet, "it was a very unhappy Match."

Though Thomas was a brickmaker and Horsham had some 18th century brickmaking sites, this is the earliest known mention of a brickmaker in the town. Unfortunately, we do not know where Ned Langley worked. The account goes into the practices of the time, such as making bricks during the summer and then finding other employment in the winter months. Ned worked in St Leonard's Forest, protecting the rabbit warrens from poachers. Thomas didn't like the work, finding it too cold and too dangerous lying in the forest at night "coney-catching",

so he learnt to play the flute and to dance and went into Sussex to become a dancing master. He "got a set of Young Fellows as undiscerning as myself... to go with me Morris-dancing, as it is called in that County". This is one of the earliest references to the pastime. However, some three years later after leaving Sussex Thomas was back in the area, making bricks at Henfield, a village some seven miles from Horsham. He then turned to crime.

What attracted the national and international press was the gay seduction that almost took place in Southampton, between Thomas Munn and the publican's son.

The Friends of the National Libraries awarded the Museum a full grant to buy this important account with Justin Croft, the dealer who found the booklet in an American auction, giving a discount on the price.



THE

LIFE

OF

THOMAS MUNN.

Written by HIMSELF.

THOMAS MUNN was born at *Cranbrook* in *Kent*, in the Year 1705. My Father was a Gardener and Brickmaker, and labour'd very hard for his Bread; I never heard of any diſhoneſt Action by him. I can remember but little of my Mother, ſhe died when I was young. I remember I have gone to the Baptiſt Meeting with her, and the People of that Religion uſed to talk to me after her Death, and tell me what a good Woman ſhe was, and adviſed me to follow her Steps, to which I paid but little Regard. I had two Brothers elder than myſelf when my Mother died, which

B was

Detail of the 'Life of Thomas Munn'. Courtesy of Horsham Museum.

FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD

The Mark Hinchliffe Ted Hughes Collection. Bought from the family of Mark Hinchliffe for £103,245, with the aid of a grant of £20,000 from Friends of the National Libraries (of which £10,000 from the Larkin Fund.

Dr. Steve Ely, Director of the Ted Hughes Network, writes: The Mark Hinchliffe Ted Hughes Collection, "one of the finest [Hughes collections] in private hands, and a rival to those deposited in a number of University libraries on both sides of the Atlantic", (Simon Cooke, *The Private Library*, 5:4, Winter 2012), has been acquired by the University of Huddersfield, with the help of a generous grant from the Friends of the National Libraries. The collection was assembled by the late Mark Hinchliffe (1960-2019) between the mid-1970s and 2019, and was offered for sale to the University of Huddersfield by his widow, Julie.

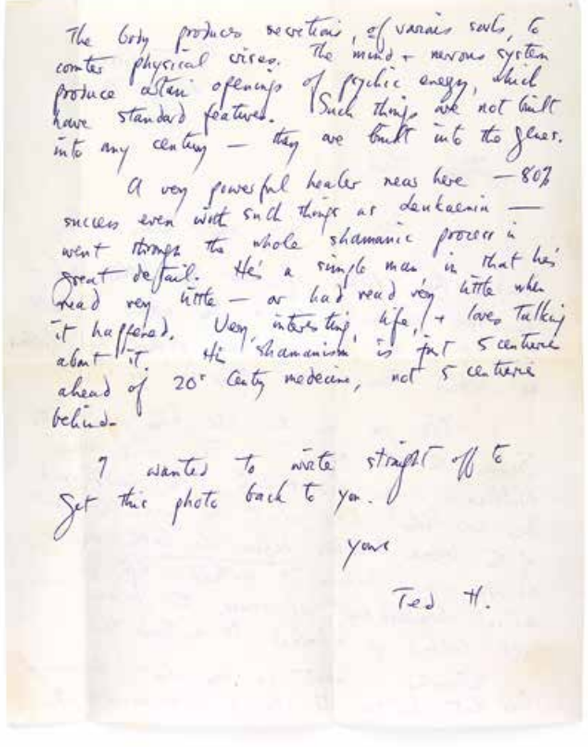
The Ted Hughes Network was founded by the University in 2016, and has quickly established itself as a centre of excellence for Hughes-related research, teaching, public engagement, and creativity.

Mark, a lifelong resident of Huddersfield, was a significant figure in the international Ted Hughes scholarly and collecting communities, a member of the Ted Hughes Society, a founding member and chair of the Elmet Trust (the charitable body that administers the 'Hughes's Birthplace' in Mytholmroyd), a key figure in the development of the Ted Hughes Poetry Festival in the Upper Calder Valley, a scholar and a published poet. The archive will be deposited at Heritage Quay, the University's archive, where it will be made available to researchers and members of the public.

The collection comprises 172 items, including: signed first editions of dozens of Hughes's trade, limited-edition and fine-press publications; original letters written by Hughes and his first wife, the poet Sylvia Plath; signed and annotated books from Hughes's personal collection, and some absolutely unique items: a very fine ceramic jaguar sculpted by Hughes in 1967, the only intact example anywhere in the world of Hughes's work in the plastic arts; a copy of the Cambridge literary magazine *St. Botolph's Review* (1956) containing four poems by Hughes and signed by contributor and Hughes's long-time friend Daniel Huws (the launch party of the magazine was famously the occasion when Hughes met Plath); an album containing hundreds of photographs, including some previously unknown photographs of both Hughes and Plath; a holograph manuscript of 'Orpheus & Eurydice' (broadcast as *Orpheus* by the BBC in 1971 and in 1973) with some significant differences to the broadcast and published versions, and, a bespoke edition of the Gehenna Press's limited edition *Howls & Whispers*, comprising the original fine-book plus a 'making copy', eight original watercolours by Leonard Baskin and a unique copper-plate, engraved portrait of Sylvia Plath by Baskin,

The University of Huddersfield already holds three other Ted Hughes-related deposits: the Donald Crossley Papers, the Christopher Reid Papers and a comprehensive collection of Hughes's fine and small press work. The addition of the Mark Hinchliffe Ted Hughes Collection to these existing deposits establishes the University's collection at Heritage Quay as internationally significant and an essential resource for Ted Hughes scholars. The University plans to engage non-academic users with the collection by arranging public-facing events—a symposium, talks, poetry readings, exhibitions, creative writing workshops and events for young people are planned.

The University would like to thank the FNL, not only for its generous donation, but for the help, support and advice provided by Nell Hoare which alerted us to additional funding streams that we were able access to secure the collection.



The body produces secretions, of various sorts, to counter physical stress. The mind + nervous system produce certain openings of psychic energy, which have standard features. Such things are not built into any century — they are built into the species.

A very powerful healer near here — 80% success even with such things as leukaemia — went through the whole shamanic process in great detail. He's a simple man in that he's read very little — or had read very little when it happened. Very interesting life, + loves talking about it. His shamanism is just 5 centuries ahead of 20th Century medicine, not 5 centuries behind.

I wanted to write straight off to get this photo back to you.

Yours

Ted H.

Letter from Ted Hughes to Mark Hinchliffe, 1978, responding to a letter Mark had written to him as a sixth former. An edited version of the letter is included in Christopher Reid's 'Letters of Ted Hughes' (Faber, 2007). Courtesy of the University of Huddersfield.

FOR THE JOHN RYLANDS RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Bible, in Latin. Strasbourg: [Johann (Reinhard) Grüninger,] 26 April 1497. Bought from Christie's (14 July 2021, Lot 110) for £6,075, with the aid of a grant of £2,250 from Friends of the National Libraries (B.H. Breslauer Foundation Fund).

Julianne Simpson, Collections and Discovery Manager, writes: The John Rylands Research Institute and Library (JRRIL) is very grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for its generous grant to support the acquisition of this late 15th century Latin Bible published in Strasbourg by the prolific printer Johann Reinhard Grüninger. This copy contains signs of English ownership from the 16th century onwards, and perhaps was present in England from its publication, providing vital evidence for the import trade of books into England during this period. The volume was subsequently owned by George Kenyon of Peel Hall Lancashire and then by descent through the Kenyon family until its sale, as part of a selection of early English books from the Gredington Library, at Christie's in July 2021.

In addition to short inscriptions and doodles on the title page and other blank pages, this copy has been extensively annotated throughout (also with underlining and manicules), probably by one of its early identified owners. This is likely to be Lawrence Langley, from a prominent Manchester family, who matriculated at Brasenose College Oxford in 1588. Several books owned and annotated by Langley have survived, another one already at the Rylands and also at Chetham's Library in Manchester. These also show evidence of later 17th century ownership from the North West of England.

The timely acquisition of this volume will contribute to the work of a new AHRC Collaborative Doctoral Award postgraduate student. This PhD project, supported by the JRRIL and Chetham's Library, on 'Early Modern Readers in North West England' will commence in September 2022.



Top: Title page of 1497 Latin Bible with quote from Augustine and signatures of Lawrence Langley and Jame Hyet. Right: Late 17th century English binding in black goatskin with elaborate gold tooling.

Courtesy of University of Manchester

FOR THE KENT HISTORY AND LIBRARY CENTRE

A Booke of Receipts for the Mannour of Sunderidge, 1677-1717. Bought from Dominic Winter Auctions (17 February 2021, Lot 167) for £402 and presented by Friends of the National Libraries.

Sarah Stanley ACR, Service Manager, writes: The Kent History and Library Centre has recently acquired a receipt book for the manor of Sundridge with the aid of a grant from the Friends of the National Libraries.

The volume's title page describes it as 'A booke of Receipts of all the Quitt rents, Heriotts, Aliena[c]ions, Reliefs, Amercements and other P[er]quisites belonging to the Mannour of Sundridge in the County of Kent'. The manor of Sundridge or Sundrish comprised the whole of the parish of Sundridge, most of the parish of Chiddingstone and part of the parish of Hever, and covered nearly 8,000 acres in all. The volume has sections for Sundridge Upland and Sundridge Weald which were separate manors by 15th century.

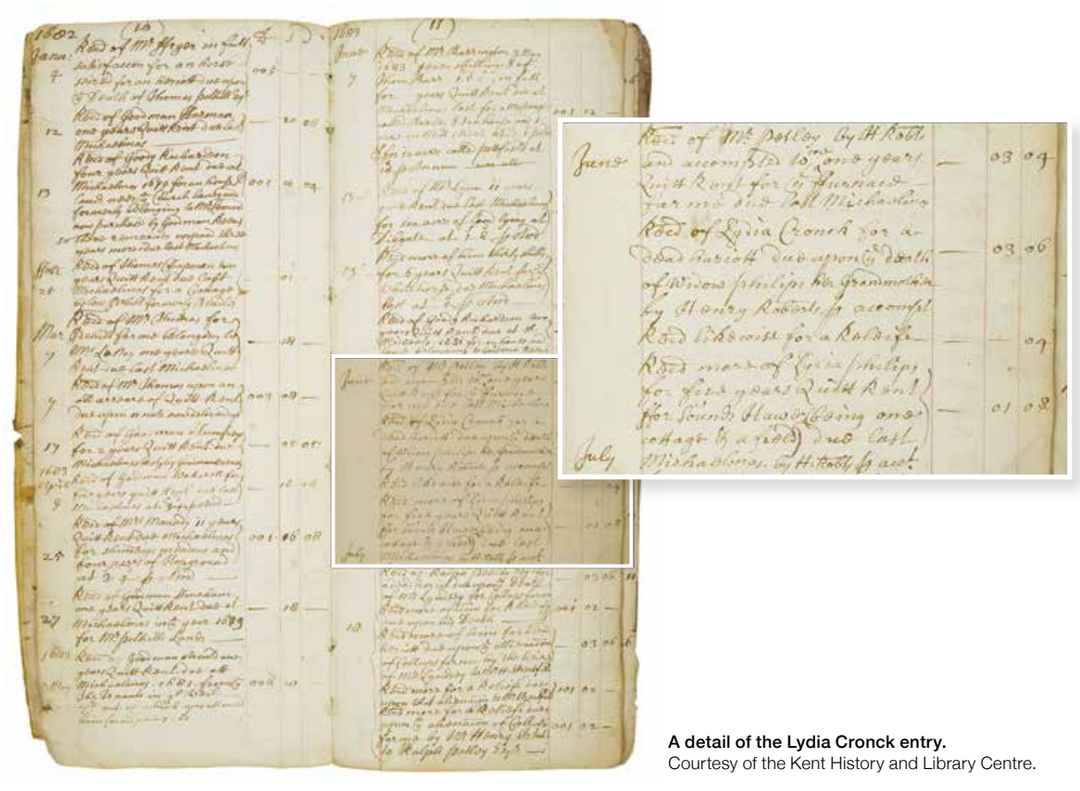
The earliest accounts, for 10 October 1677, record the collection of rents and estreats from tenants in the Weald. The last page in the volume, also relating to Weald, has the date 20 November 1714, but the book's arrangement is not strictly chronological and the latest entry dates from 16 March 1717/18.

Sundridge manor was acquired by John Hyde (1611-1677) of Sundridge Place in about 1640. He was succeeded as lord of the manor by his nephew Humfrey Hyde (1636-1719) and the entries for 1680 include the receipt of £10 16s for three years' quit rent due the previous Michaelmas "... by order of my Brother Sr B. [Bernard] Hyde...".

The receipts relate to payments of quit rents, usually for periods of several years and in arrears, reliefs and heriots. By this date, many of the quit rents were clearly nominal, often no more than a shilling or two for several years' rents. A heriot became due when a tenancy was transferred as well as on the death of a tenant and although it should have been the tenant's most valuable animal a money payment could be taken instead. Often this was a fixed amount of 3s 6d, but there are also references to payments in lieu of specific animals, such as 4s for a 'hog' and £1 for a mare.

The volume will be of interest to both family and local historians and its entries are a rich source of both personal and place names. To cite just a few examples, in 1680 Robert Watts paid 3s 6d for seven years' quit rent for a tenement called Jefferies which he had purchased from Widow Barr of Bromley and in 1683 Lydia Cronck paid 3s 6d for a heriot, 4d for a relief and 1s 9d for outstanding quit rents for "Sounds Hawe (being one cottage & a field)" which she had inherited from Widow Philips, her grandmother. Also in 1683, Mr Lynn paid £1 10s for six years' quit rent for the White Horse public house. There are several other entries for the White Horse, including a reference to the manor court being held there in 1717.

The Kent History and Library Centre already had a transcript of the entries for 1677-1690 (TR3917/1) but this volume is a valuable addition to our holdings.



A detail of the Lydia Cronck entry.
Courtesy of the Kent History and Library Centre.

FOR LEICESTERSHIRE, LEICESTER AND RUTLAND RECORD OFFICE

Court Books of the manorial courts (courts leet and baron) of Great Bowden and Market Harborough, 1708-1868. Bought from Locke and England (28 January 2021, Lots 322 & 323) for £1,270 and presented by Friends of the National Libraries.

Robin P Jenkins, Senior Archivist, writes: Despite the restrictions enforced during the coronavirus pandemic, we were able – through the generous support of the Friends of the National Libraries – to purchase a small but significant collection of Market Harborough and Great Bowden manorial records covering the period from 1708 until 1868. The collection has been accessioned as DE10001 and a full description may be found in the Record Office's on-line catalogue.

The seven volumes which make up the bulk of the collection are split between the two allied courts; both in the ownership of the Durrard (or Durrad) and Bliss families, and later the earls of Harborough. As they include the business of both courts leet and baron, the volumes are rich in local names; recording the tithingmen and officials of the court, those concerned in presentments and amercements, as well as many transfers of land.

More names were recorded on a list of pensioners of the Harborough Charity Estate (and the payments each received) from January 1838, which was found interleaved in the Great Bowden Court Leet book from 1809-1823. Records of the Lords of the Manor of Market Harborough and Great Bowden Charity were already held at the Record Office (ref. DE5233).

Of rather more importance, however, is the fact that this purchase reunites the seven court books with that of the Great Bowden and Market Harborough Manor Court for the period 1804-1827 (which was deposited earlier as DE4067/2); thereby nearly doubling the coverage of the Great Bowden Court Leet in public possession.

This is a particularly pleasing new acquisition. It arrives close on the heels of the Leicestershire (and Rutland) part of the newly updated and improved Manorial Documents Register and also in the wake of the cataloguing of a major deposit of Market Harborough and Bowdens Charity and Town Estate records. This deposit (DE8743) dovetails perfectly with the newly arrived manorial records to provide an unusually complete picture of life in Market Harborough and Great Bowden towards the close of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century and a wonderful field for study. It is perhaps significant that the final item in the collection is a pamphlet, of 1868, devoted to a new scheme for the management of the Market Harborough Town Estate.

We are grateful for the financial assistance of the Friends of the National Libraries and for the attentive support and efficiency of their Secretary, Mrs Nell Hoare.



The Court Books of Great Bowden and Market Harborough. Courtesy of Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Record Office.

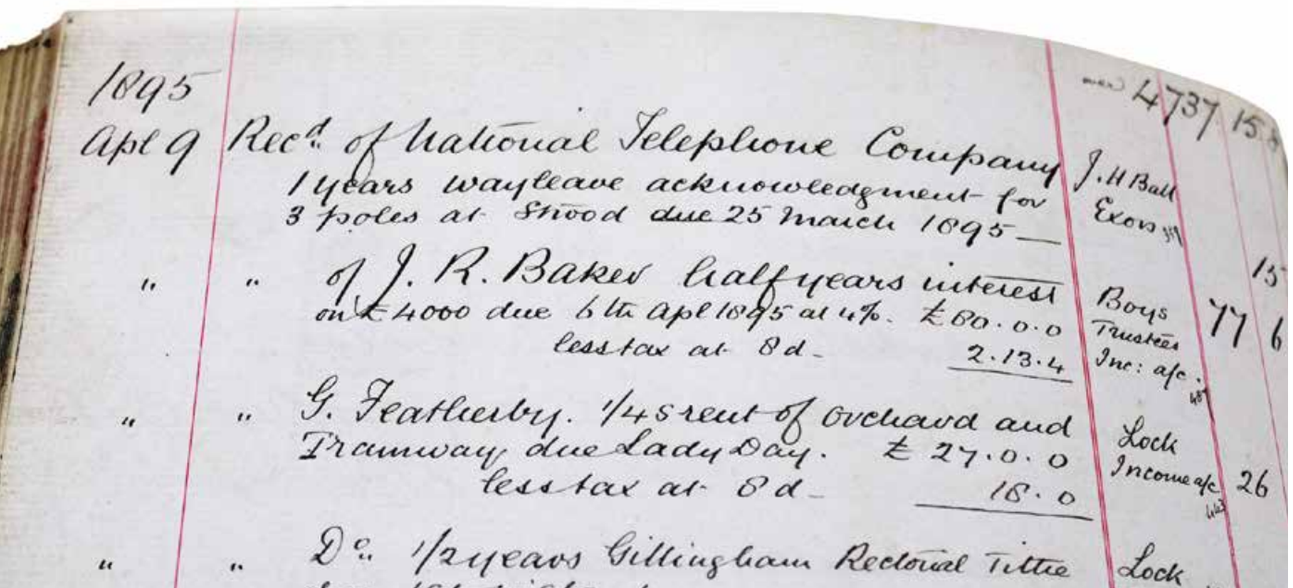
FOR MEDWAY ARCHIVES CENTRE

Account books of Arnold Tuff & Grimwade (predecessor and successor firms). Bought from Forum Auctions (February 2021, Lot 123) for £250 and presented by Friends of National Libraries.

Elspeth Millar, Manager & Archivist, writes: Medway Archives Centre and the Friends of Medway Archives Centre are grateful for the assistance of the Friends of National Libraries in purchasing from Forum Auctions nine account books from solicitor firms in Rochester who operated (in a variety of different partnership set-ups) from the 18th century through to the 20th century.

The National Archives Sales Monitoring Team alerted us in February 2021 to the account books at auction and we are grateful for the speed at which FNL replied in confirming that financial assistance would be available to the Friends of Medway Archives Centre (FOMA) to make a purchase.

The auction listing stated the account books were of the firm Arnold Tuff & Grimwade. However, after delivery of the books, inspection and research, the collection of accounts books are in fact from the solicitor's firm when they were in a variety of different partnerships models.


1895
Apl 9 Recd of National Telephone Company J.H Ball Exors
1 years wayleave acknowledgment for 3 poles at Stood due 25 March 1895 —
" " of J. R. Baker half years interest on £4000 due 6th Apl 1895 at 4%. £80.0.0 Boys Trustees Inc: a/c 77 6
less tax at 8d. 2.13.4
" " G. Featherby. 1/4 s rent of Orchard and Tramway due Lady Day. £27.0.0 Lock Income a/c 26
less tax at 8d. 18.0
" " Dc. 1/2 years Gillingham Rectorial Tithe Lock

Extract of page from an account book for the firm Arnold, Essell & Baker (Ref. DE547).
Courtesy of Medway Archives Centre.

The earliest date we have tracked the firm to is 1849, when they were Essell, Hayward & Essell. They became Essell & Hayward by 1858; then Essell, Knight & Arnold by 1865; Knight, Arnold, Essell & Baker by 1891; Arnold, Essell & Baker by 1890; Arnold, Baker & Day by 1897; Arnold, Day & Tuff by 1913; and Arnold, Tuff & Grimwade by 1928.

Although the firms listed above were always described in contemporary accounts as solicitors, the individual partners were also notaries and always held various public officer roles (such roles as clerks to the county magistrates; clerks to the Wardens of Rochester Bridge; clerks to the Dartford and Strood Turnpike; registrars of the Archdeaconry of Rochester and Tonbridge; and clerks to the governors of various local schools). The partners' individual roles are reflected in the account books.

The account books provide an interesting overview of professional activities of a local, and long-standing firm, as well as an insight into the economic, social, and ecclesiastical networks of the 19th and 20th century in the Medway area. For example, as the firm were registrars to the Archdeaconries of Rochester and Tonbridge it is possible to get a late 19th century insight into tithe payments due, and therefore information about land tenancy and use. Another interesting entry of note includes the sale of Woodlands House, Gillingham, to the inventor Louis Brennan in 1892.

Medway Archives Centre already holds, on permanent loan, some material from Arnold Tuff & Grimwade (and predecessor and successor firms) and the addition of these account books provides supplementary sources for the study of this historical firm and their impact locally. We would like to thank FNL for allowing us to add these additional records to the collections at Medway Archives Centre.

FOR THE NATIONAL GALLERY RESEARCH CENTRE

Richard Ford: Collection of autograph letters, correspondence and printed books relating to Ford's interests in Spain and Spanish art. Bought in a private sale via Forum Auctions for £37,500 with the aid of a grant of £12,500 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Alan Crookham, Research Centre Manager at the National Gallery, writes:
Richard Ford (1796-1858) was an English writer, collector and amateur artist. In 1830 he visited Spain and over the next three years in the country he made over 500 drawings, one of the most complete pictorial records of Spanish cities and their monuments before the advent of photography. From 1836 Ford contributed a number of lengthy reviews to the Quarterly Review, several of them on Spanish subjects. This led the publisher John Murray to invite Ford to write the *Hand-book for Travellers in Spain* (including an account of the pictures in the Prado that runs to over 17,000 words). When the book finally appeared in 1845, it was an immediate success and was followed a year later by Ford's *Gatherings from Spain*.

The collection of papers and books was assembled by a recognised Ford scholar who has published on this subject. It divides into four principal areas:

- Over 45 rare books on travel in Spain, either by Ford or from his library collection dating from the early 16th to the 19th centuries.
- More than 200 collected letters to/from Ford and notable artistic and literary figures, e.g. Dominic Colnaghi, Anthony Panizzi, Charles Eastlake, Edward Lear, George Borrow, Thomas Lawrence, Anna Jameson, John Murray, John Everett Millais, etc.
- 20th/21st century research papers and correspondence with scholars, e.g. with Richard Ford's descendant, the art historian Brinsley Ford.
- A sketchbook of watercolour views by Richard Ford and a number of etchings and drawings.

The acquisition of this collection of library and archive material helps support research on the Gallery's collection and will raise awareness of the historic interest in Spanish art. One painting formerly owned by Richard Ford is now in the collection: Francisco Ribalta, *The Vision of Father Simón* (NG2930). The acquisition has significantly contributed to the Library's collection of early travel books by strengthening the representation of Spain in this area.

While the Library already has a notable collection of rare and early travel books on Italy and the Low Countries, holdings on Spain were much more limited. The Ford-related archives will prove significant for the Gallery's work on the history of buying, collecting and display, particularly in the field of collecting Spanish art in the 19th century. Along with William Stirling-Maxwell, Richard Ford was a major figure in this field and the acquisition of this collection can be used to underpin future doctoral research projects and potential collaborations with higher education institutions.

Founded by Parliament in 1824, the National Gallery is one of the finest art galleries in the world, housing the nation's collection of historic European paintings, and it is also a pre-eminent centre for the research of paintings in the Western European tradition from the 13th to the early 20th century. Established in 2013, the National Gallery Research Centre, of which the Library and Archive form a part, supports the Gallery's research strategy and ensures that our resources are made available to as wide an audience as possible. The papers and books are in the process of being catalogued: the archive (ref. NGA48) will be made available to the public via www.nationalgallery.org.uk/research/research-centre/archive/search; the library catalogue will be available at library.nationalgallery.org.uk.



A selection of books and archives relating to Richard Ford. © National Gallery.

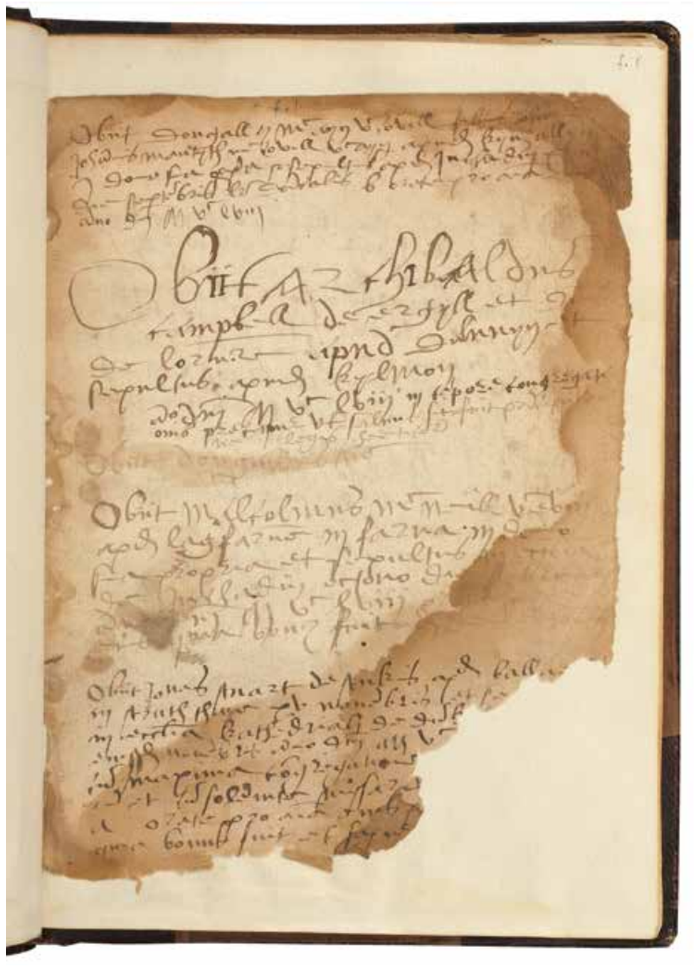
FOR THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

The Chronicle of Fortingall, compiled in the second half of the 16th century. Bought from Lyon & Turnbull, Edinburgh (18 May 2021, Lot 3) for £26,000, with the aid of a grant of £5,200 from Friends of the National Libraries (B.H. Breslauer Foundation Fund).

Dr Ralph McLean, Manuscripts Curator (Long 18th Century Collections), writes:
On 18 May 2021, the National Library of Scotland, with the help of the Friends of the National Libraries and the B.H. Breslauer Foundation, was able to buy at auction the manuscript known as the Chronicle of Fortingall. This volume, long out of public sight and yet of the greatest significance for the study of Highland history, was our most exciting manuscript acquisition of the year. The purchase of the Chronicle received wide attention in the media and met with a positive, often heartfelt response from many members of the public.

Originating in an area and period from which few informal documents survive, the Chronicle is a rare and important witness to the cultural and political outlook of educated bilingual Gaelic speakers in the mainland Highlands of Scotland. The manuscript was written between ca. 1550 and 1579 by a circle of scribes based in Fortingall, Highland Perthshire. It contains annals covering several centuries, which are initially copies of earlier sources but then continued within the writers' own times. These are complemented by miscellaneous shorter texts in the style of a commonplace book. Throughout, the language of the manuscript alternates between Scots and Latin, with some text in Gaelic. The chronicle part focuses on the fortunes of Highland families and deaths of individuals, but it also covers matters of national interest, such as the events surrounding the forced abdication of Mary, Queen of Scots. Comments on severe weather and the resulting hardship and food shortages are also found in the annals.

The volume was preserved in the archives of the Campbell Earls of Breadalbane. While the main Breadalbane archive was gradually transferred to the National Records of Scotland in the course of the 20th century, the Fortingall manuscript remained in private hands in a separate branch of the family. An edition of the manuscript by Cosmo Innes was published in 1850 and for over a century and a half remained the only accessible version of the text. It provided a reliable transcription of the contents but rearranged the annals and omitted parts of the miscellany. With the manuscript now available for study, the complete text can be analysed in its original arrangement. A digital version will be publicly available on our website in 2022.



A page from the annals, recording in large letters the death of Archibald Campbell, 4th Earl of Argyll.

The scribes belonged to a family of MacGregors whose members regularly served as priests in the Fortingall area. From internal evidence, one of the main scribes can be identified as Dubhghall MacGregor, vicar at Fortingall from 1544. Dubhghall was the son of James MacGregor, Dean of Lismore, whose collection of Gaelic poetry, known as the Book of the Dean of Lismore, is the Library's single most important Scottish Gaelic manuscript (Adv.MS.72.1.37, first half of the 16th century). The Chronicle of Fortingall is closely associated with the Book of the Dean of Lismore, showing some overlap in contents as well as the same multilingual scribal competence. Both volumes make use of a similar, unusual Gaelic spelling system.

FOR NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

Court Rolls for Hensall 1600-1639. Purchased at Dominic Winter Auctions (16 June 2021, Lot 148) for £2,522, with the aid of a grant of £1,135 from the Friends of the National Libraries.

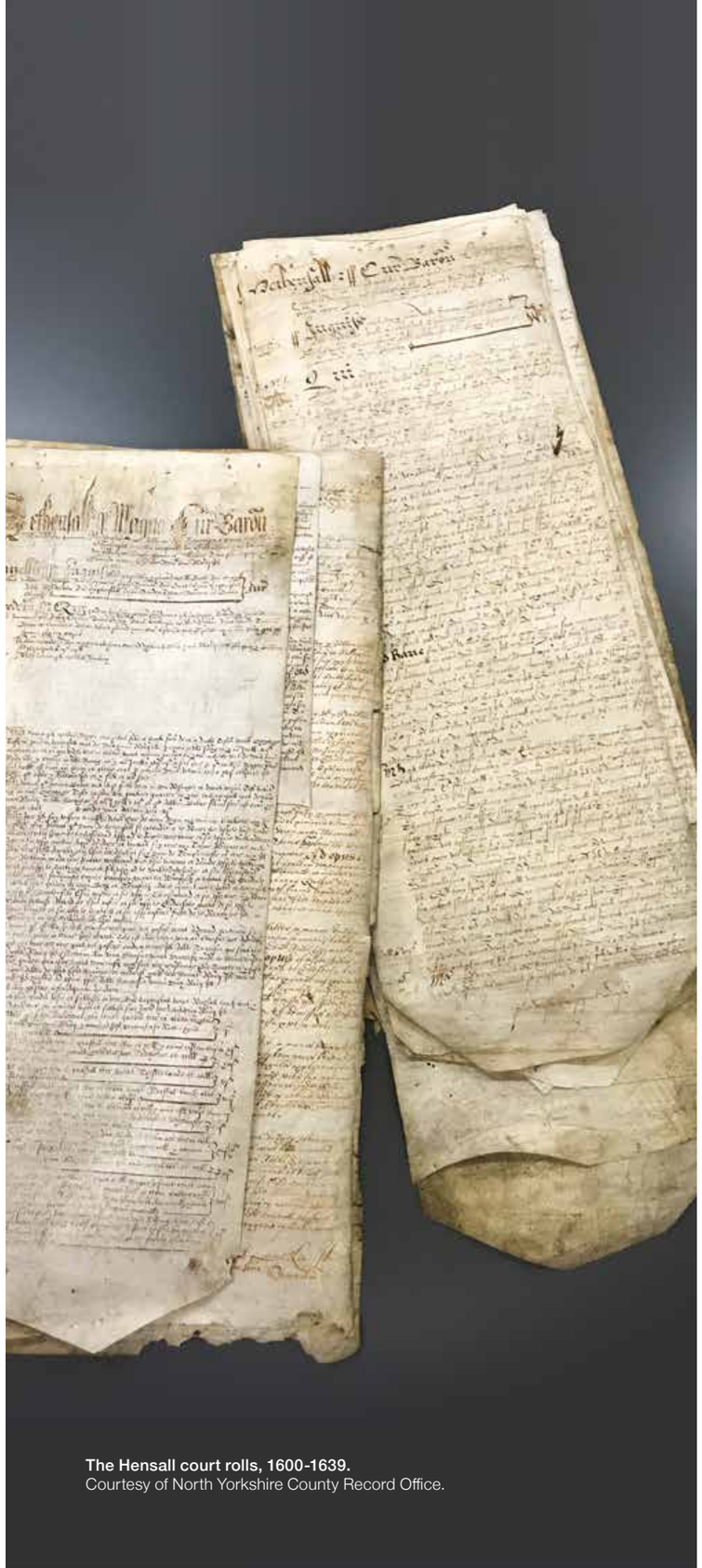
Margaret Boustead, Head of Archives and Records Management writes: Thanks to generous support from the Friends of the National Libraries, North Yorkshire County Record Office was able to secure at auction a series of early 17th century court rolls for the manor of Hensall.

Hensall is a village lying at the very extremity of North Yorkshire, approximately eight miles from Selby, and south of the River Aire. Although not a separate ecclesiastical parish until 1855 and created a civil parish only in1866, it can trace its roots back to the Domesday Book in which it is named as Edeshale.

The manuscripts consist of two rolls written in Latin: one of 16 stitched vellum membranes and the other of 5 stitched vellum membranes, each measuring 60 to 80 centimetres in length and 28 centimetres wide. The larger roll comprises the record of 47 courts held between the years 1600 and 1623, with four further courts for 1626, 1633, 1635 and 1639 on the smaller roll.

The rolls give a fascinating insight into the structure of land holdings in the manor. They include records of land transactions and references to the old manorial strip system of farming. A bounder of the lordship is recited in 1601 and a valuable manorial survey is included in the 1626 roll, naming the tenants of the manor, and giving details of their lands and the rents due to the Lord. Repeated references to woodland indicate its importance to the local economy with heavy fines issued for any despoliation.

Family relationships are revealed through the land transactions. Heirs are named and occasionally, when a person is under 21, their age is given. The status of major tenants, such as the Haram family, soon becomes clear. In some cases, the rolls record something akin to a family settlement. In one interesting entry of 1618, a property is to pass on death to the testator's brother and nephew with the unusual condition that the brother is to administer charitable payments of 40 shillings to the poor people of Snaith, Cowick, Hethensall (Hensall) and Whitley, for a period of years.



The Hensall court rolls, 1600-1639.
Courtesy of North Yorkshire County Record Office.

We are also given a rare glimpse into the daily life of the manor. Tenants are fined for offences including not ringing their pigs, not fencing their lands, uprooting woodland, using other men's strips as rights of way and overstocking the common. There were clearly many disputes between the Lord of the Manor and one Charles Salmon, whose offences included cutting the Lord's woodland and digging up the dividing baulks, but the outcome was perhaps inevitable. Salmon's lands were seized and he was forced to pay a heavy fine and to make a public apology at Court before they were returned to him.

Digital copies of the court rolls will also be made available for study at the Yorkshire Archaeological and Historical Society, which also made a generous contribution to the purchase.

FOR PERTH AND KINROSS ARCHIVES (CULTURE PERTH AND KINROSS)

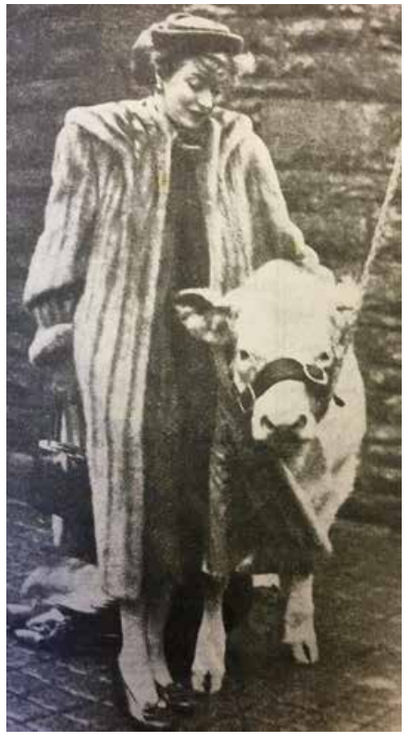
Lord Provost's Visitors' Book for the City and Royal Burgh of Perth, 1945-51, with related scrapbook. Bought in a private sale via Chaucer Auctions for £2,750, with the aid of a grant of £1,375 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Ishbel McKinnon, Archivist, writes: This small collection comprises a visitors' book and scrapbook belonging to Lord Provost John Ure Primrose (1901-1985) who was Provost of the City and Royal Burgh of Perth from 1945 to 1951. Together they shine a light on events taking place in the burgh in the years immediately following World War II, a period of national reflection, reconciliation and rebuilding.

The visitors' book is a leather-bound volume containing over 950 signatures of official visitors to the burgh, including members of the royal family, politicians, military personnel, singers, actors and others. The scrapbook contains associated telegrams, letters, newspaper cuttings and photographs.

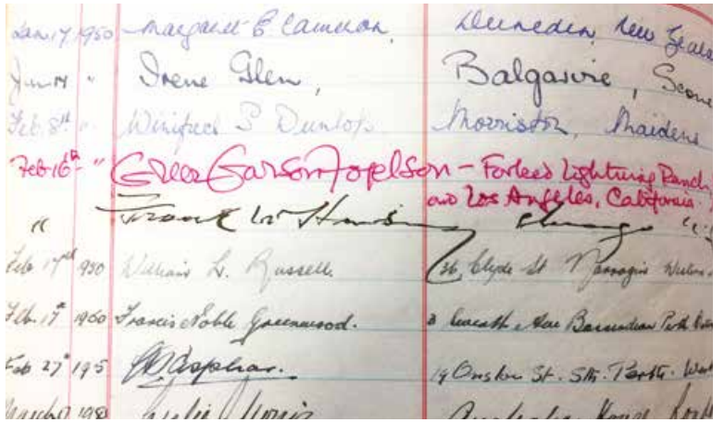
Many visitors to the burgh in this period were political or military figures, such as Sir Winston Churchill who was awarded the Freedom of the City of Perth on 27 May 1948. There were also several trade and sporting delegations, such as the Canadian Curling Team which visited in January 1950 and envoys from Perth, Australia whose visit in summer 1950 formed the foundation for a successful and long-standing town twinning relationship between the two cities. Well-known American actress, Greer Garson, made a fleeting but much publicised visit in February 1950 to purchase a pedigree shorthorn bull for her Mexican ranch at the world-famous annual Perth Bull Sale. Local newspapers made much of the event and photographs of the pair accompany several articles - her signature in the visitors' book is the only one penned in bright pink ink.

The collection complements the institutional Archive of the City and Royal Burgh of Perth by giving an alternative perspective on civic events taking place in the burgh from that which is recorded in the official archive. It had travelled far from its roots, being offered for sale by an auction house in Kent, in March 2021. Joint support from the Friends of the National Library and the National Fund for Acquisitions enabled us to secure its purchase, for which we are extremely grateful.



Photograph of Greer Garson with a pedigree shorthorn bull bought at Perth Bull Sale, February 1950. Copyright Perthshire Advertiser.

Initial concerns about how the collection came to public auction have been alleviated through discussion with Perth's present Lord Provost who informed us that it was past practice for Lord Provosts to retain these quasi-official records as a memento of their service. With this in mind, we shall keep our eyes peeled for similar records appearing in the future.



Signature of Greer Garson, 16 February 1950 (Ref Acc 21/7).
Courtesy of Culture Perth and Kinross.

FOR QUEENS' COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

Harvey, W. W. (William Woodis), Sketches of Hayti: From the Expulsion of the French to the Death of Christophe (1827). Bought from Katterskills Books for £753, with the aid of a grant of £453 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Tim Eggington, Fellow Librarian, writes: We are extremely grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for their generous contribution towards our recent purchase of *Sketches of Hayti* [Y.1.8] by William Woodis Harvey (1798-1864). Written up by Harvey whilst a student at Queens' College (1824-7), this book provides an eyewitness account of the aftermath of what was perhaps the most important event in the history of enslavement, the revolution of 1791-1804 that occurred in Haiti (on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola). There, for the first time in history, a violent uprising of enslaved people had brought about the establishment of a new nation state, thereby offering a stark warning to all those who continued to profit from slavery and heralding the possibility of an end to the slave trade. Published at a key moment within the wider context of 19th-century Britain's debates on slavery, Harvey's personal account was clearly intended as a means to promote his own abolitionist agenda.

Born in Penzance, Harvey's early calling as a Wesleyan preacher led him to undertake missionary work in Haiti where he resided from 1818 until 1824. There, he was able to witness the aftermath of the revolution that had occurred following an initial uprising in 1791 in the wake of the French Revolution. Following the combined efforts of both former slaves and colonists to repel British attempts to capture Haiti in 1793-8, independence was proclaimed in 1801 under the rule of the charismatic and formerly enslaved, Toussaint Louverture. He was famously abducted by the French in 1802 following the arrival of a huge fleet despatched by Napoleon to re-take the state and re-impose slavery. Whilst Louverture was taken to France and left to die in a castle, Napoleon's army was repelled through the resourceful leadership of the formerly enslaved, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, who as president signed a new 'declaration of independence' addressed to the people of 'Hayti' in 1804.

Harvey claimed that his account drew on his own 'personal observation', 'frequent conversation with the natives and white residents' and intimacy with 'those who had dwelt in' the palace of Henri Christophe (another of Haiti's early rulers) in order to relate the remarkable events that had followed the declaration of independence. These sources, he believed, had furnished him with 'more satisfactory answers to such inquiries as naturally suggest themselves concerning a free and independent body of negroes, than could be collected from the occasional notices of their state which appeared in periodicals and gazettes, or from any history that has been written respecting them' (p. viii-ix). Over 400 pages Harvey set out what he saw as the successes of the Haitians in establishing a state founded on institutions of law, education and industry. A key objective for Harvey was to counter arguments prevalent amongst his compatriots at the time that saw the enslaved people from African as 'destined by providence to live in subjection to us, and to administer to our pleasure' (p. 216). On the contrary, Harvey saw in Haiti: 'a people newly escaped from slavery' and 'laudably endeavouring to lay the foundation of an empire, which may perhaps be compared hereafter with nations the most celebrated for their civilization and refinement (p. vii-viii). This copy featured prominently in our Old Library exhibition on slavery (March 2021) which formed part of the college's ongoing Queens' College Legacies of Enslavement Project.



Engraved frontispiece of Harvey's *Sketches of Hayti depicting Cap-François, now Cap-Haïtien*.
Reproduced by kind permission of the President and Fellows of Queens' College, Cambridge.

FOR THE RIBA DRAWINGS & ARCHIVES COLLECTIONS, VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM

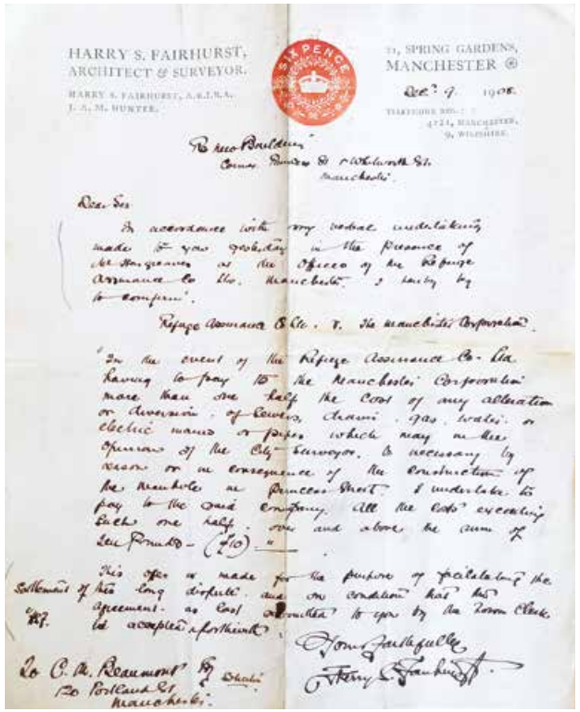
Archive documenting the construction of the headquarters of the Refuge Assurance Company in Manchester, bought from a private vendor for £3,000, with the aid of a grant of £1,250 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Susan Pugh, Curator, writes: The RIBA is very grateful to the FNL for its generous support towards our purchase of the Refuge Assurance Company archive. We are delighted to have acquired the archive as it complements and supplements existing records within our drawings and manuscripts collections, in particular that for two past RIBA Presidents, Alfred Waterhouse (1830-1905) and his son, Paul Waterhouse (1861-1924).

The Refuge Assurance Company was founded in 1858 by James Proctor and George Robins in Dukinfield, Cheshire. It soon grew to become the major insurance company based in the North West and in 1890 Proctor employed the nationally celebrated architect, Alfred Waterhouse to design a new headquarters building in Manchester. Alfred's son, Paul, joined him in practice in 1891 and together they completed the building design.

The archive contains a very significant collection of approximately 90 letters (dated 1891-5) between the client Proctor, and his lead architect, Alfred Waterhouse. Accompanying this correspondence are other business documents, trade press and a large collection of later papers relating to the development of the rest of the island site owned by Refuge Assurance, as they diversified their business interests by constructing packing warehouses to rent. These later structures were designed by less known, regional architects, Harry S. Fairhurst and John Dent Harker, both of whom were Associate Members of the RIBA.

The archive was offered to the RIBA through a private sale. It had been acquired in 1987 when the vendor purchased several items of furniture from the auction of the contents of the Manchester offices of the Refuge Assurance Company plc following their closure.


HARRY S. FAIRHURST,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR.
HARRY S. FAIRHURST, A.R.I.B.A.
J. A. M. HUNTER.
SIXPENCE
71, SPRING GARDENS,
MANCHESTER
Dec.r 9. 1905.
4721, MANCHESTER.
Messrs Boulton & Paul
Corner Pinnacle & Whitworth St.
Manchester.
Dear Sirs
In accordance with my verbal undertaking made to you yesterday in the presence of Mr Simpson of the Refuge Assurance Co. Manchester I have pleasure in enclosing herewith duplicate copies of the Agreement for the Refuge Assurance Co. Ltd. v. The Manchester Corporation
"In the event of the Refuge Assurance Co. Ltd having to pay to the Manchester Corporation more than one half the Cost of any alteration or diversion of Sewers, Drains, Gas, Water, or Electric mains or pipes which may in the Opinion of the City Surveyor, be necessary by reason or in consequence of the Construction of the Buildings at Princess Street I undertake to pay to the said Company all the Costs exceeding such one half, over and above the sum of Ten Pounds - (£10) -"
This Offer is made for the purpose of facilitating the Settlement of the long dispute and on condition that the Agreement as last submitted to you by the Town Clerk is accepted forthwith.
Yours faithfully
Henry S. Fairhurst
To C. A. Beaumont Esq Solicitor
120 Portland St
Manchester.

Above: Letter by Harry Fairhurst to Mr Proctor, 9 December 1905. Courtesy of the RIBA.

The Waterhouse/Proctor Refuge Assurance correspondence spans more than five years of the building project, discussing key subjects from the original purchase of the land for development and the initial building design, through to detailed aspects of its construction, fittings and furniture, and even the use of flags on the building. Proctor was very concerned with the image of Refuge Assurance and how the brand was to be portrayed on the building. A common theme through the correspondence is Proctor's desire for the company name to be incorporated within the building's structure. The correspondence also reveals Proctor was very aware of the rival insurance company, the Prudential. The 'Pru' had offices across the country, which, significantly, had also been designed by Waterhouse.

Although the RIBA holds a major collection of Waterhouse drawings and manuscripts (over 20,000 items for structures across the UK, including Prudential offices), there was nothing previously for the Refuge Assurance building, which was one of Waterhouse's major schemes within Manchester, the city in which he first began practicing architecture. The file of correspondence between Waterhouse and his client will therefore be a great addition to the RIBA's holdings, complementing its existing collection for the architect, which is one of our most requested collections by readers in our Study Rooms. The archive will also hold great interest for researchers in architectural, social and economic history. It will be of particular use for research in to the evolving notion of corporate identify expressed through buildings. Furthermore, it is potentially an excellent resource for business historians interested in how a provincial business (Refuge Assurance) could learn lessons from one with a national spread (the Prudential), as well as showing how an insurance company boosted its income from premiums by investing directly in commercial development on its own property.

FOR THE ROYAL ENGINEERS' MUSEUM, GILLINGHAM, KENT

Manuscript diary of the Anglo-Zulu War, 1878-1879. Bought from Bonhams (30 March 2021, Lot 23) for £12,750, with the aid of a grant of £5,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Sam Jolley, Assistant Curator, writes: The Anglo-Zulu War (1879) was fought between the British and the Zulu kingdom of Cetshwayo kaMpande. It is one of the foremost campaigns of imperial expansion into Africa, with victory enabling British political and economic aims in the region. This 170-page manuscript diary, with sketches and albumen prints, records the experiences of an Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer in the 5th Company, Royal Engineers during this conflict.

Internal evidence shows the diary was written by a member of 5th Field Company, Royal Engineers - the company that lost so many men at Isandlwana and with whom John Chard VC, the commanding officer at Rorke's Drift, served. The family believe the author was Lieutenant Archie MacDonald, although no such officer existed in the Corps at the time. However, the contents of the diary actually imply the author is a Sapper, not an officer. Despite the author's anonymity, the diary is a marvellous narrative detailing the movement and experiences of a section of 5th Field Company during the Anglo-Zulu War.

The diary begins with 5th Field Company's departure for South Africa in December 1878 during the preparations for war, and follows the author through to June 1879. The author was not in the section of 5th Field Company at Isandlwana, although he dedicates many pages to rumours and reports on the actions there and at Rorke's Drift - an invaluable source for those studying the contemporary views and the subsequent myths. The author also encounters survivors retreating from the battle. During the campaign the author travels extensively around the theatre, and events include encountering a Zulu prisoner put on trial as a spy, meeting Louis-Napoléon, and assisting in the re-fortification of Rorke's Drift. Reference is made to the deaths of two captains in his company and, interestingly, the suicide of a member of the Mounted Police. The author reports also reports on a British infantry supply convoy killed in their sleep by Zulu soldiers. Multiple references are made to the hardships and tensions of the campaign, with one wagon fort described as "a slaughter house [more] than a place of defence", and also the inevitable complaints against leadership that occur in military memoirs during a campaign turned sour. The diary ends in June, when the author was involved in a friendly fire incident alongside John Chard VC.

Complementing the narrative are seven pen and ink diagrams, including military encampments and forts from the author's journey, and a print of another artist's sketch of Isandlwana.

It is a beautifully written diary, which records life on campaign and the quintessential Royal Engineer role: building fortifications. The writing is remarkably clear and legible, and the diagrams modest but informative. Personal diaries and memoires from the Anglo-Zulu War are sparse, particularly those written by Royal Engineers.



Second-hand account of the Battle of Rorke's Drift and a view of Isandlwana Hill. Courtesy of the Royal Engineers' Museum.

FOR SHROPSHIRE ARCHIVES

Minute book of the Loyal Hope of Netley Lodge, 1840-1865. Bought from Halls Auctioneers, (6 October 2021, Lot 85), for £432 and presented by Friends of the National Libraries.

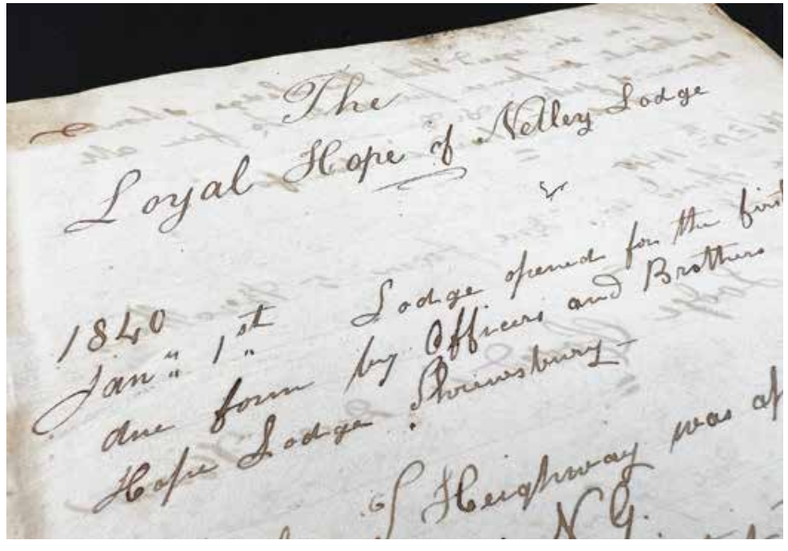
Sal Mager, Senior Archivist, writes: A rapid response from the Friends of the National Library to a request for funding enabled Shropshire Archives to acquire at auction the Loyal Hope of Netley Lodge minute book for £432. Dating from when the Lodge was opened on 1 January 1840, the minutes chronicle 25 years of activity and provide fascinating insights into life in the local community.

Although the terminology used, referring to "Brothers", "Grandmasters", sashes, aprons and other regalia, suggests that the organisation was an official masonic lodge, there is no record of it as such. An entry referring to it as a "Sick Benefit Society" confirms that it was one of the numerous friendly societies that sprang up during this period, providing crucial support in times of sickness or other impediments to work. Apart from a couple of later financial documents, no other records are known to have survived from this particular lodge. It confirms how such societies were often closely modelled on their masonic counterparts. One entry of 1840 records how a past Vice Grandmaster was fined five shillings for "Disclosing the secrets of the order". Other penalties imposed include a "brother" being "suspended from all Benefits of the Lodge for not paying for his Sash & Apron in Due Time", a fairly common occurrence.

A particular value of the volume lies in its detailed first-hand accounts of interactions in the community, presented in the form of testimonies made during investigations into its members' alleged misdoings. One witness relays how someone threatened to "knock my Head of[f] my shoulders if I said any more" when he caught one member digging in their garden whilst claiming to be ill. Landladies were said to exclaim "Lyeing old Monkey" and "Wicked Man to say such a thing" when told that their lodger had claimed to have been ill for three weeks.

One of the longest accounts records investigations into allegations of misconduct by Thomas Heighway, a former Provincial Grand Master of the Lodge, providing a fascinating insight into the intertwined relationships of family, personal and social life at this time. The accusation is that Thomas is "living in Adultery with a girl called Harriet Jones" along with her three children who it is claimed are his. The situation had been "talked on for years" but the recent action which caused "a great deal more talk" was Mr Heighway fetching them out of the workhouse to live at his father's house. In his defence, Thomas pronounces that none of the children are his, claiming that he is supporting them on behalf of another man, whose name he has promised not to disclose. He finishes by saying "You had better send for the Girl and ask who is the Father of the Children". Frustratingly, we don't get to hear Harriet's side of the story, although both her uncle and her brother testify claiming "she was a steady girl until Heighway cast his eye on her" and "he has been the ruin of her". It was unanimously agreed that Thomas was guilty of the charge against him; he was expelled from the lodge.

The volume contains many more fascinating accounts of alleged misdeeds as the self-styled brothers and grandmasters of the lodge performed the role of judge and jury over those who were accused of acting with impropriety. We are grateful to be able to bring this manuscript into the public domain where it can serve to enrich the wealth of real life stories which local, family and social historians can draw upon.



First page of the minute book recording the opening of the lodge and its inaugural meeting. © Shropshire Archives.

FOR THE SPALDING GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY

Lincolnshire Acre Books 1598, 1620,1640. Bought from Forum Auctions (25 March 2021, Lot 34) for £1,000 and presented by Friends of the National Libraries.

Tom Grimes, President, writes: This book was purchased by Spalding Gentlemen's Society for its archive collection using a generous grant from FNL. It is a manuscript of 206 pages and has four sections. The first three are acre books of Pinchbeck (1595), Spalding (1617) and Cowbit (1640), all written in different secretary hands. The fourth section consists of seven pages of indexes compiled in the 19th century. The sections were bound into the book in the early 19th century.

Each of the acre books shows the areas of the lands and their owners. The Pinchbeck section also shows the tenants of each land holding. The book has been digitised, and will be transcribed in due course. We expect the information to be useful to genealogists as well as to historians of farming in the area.

Acre books were compiled for tax purposes. The ownership of the land was recorded with the information needed to calculate the taxes payable by each owner. This was particularly important in the low-lying areas of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, where the landowners benefitted from the work of the authorities who managed the drainage and raised taxes to facilitate their work. These authorities were known as the Court of Sewers, where the word "sewers" is used to mean waterways, whether natural (rivers and streams) or man-made drains or canals.

It is clear from some of the annotations in this volume that the Court of Sewers retained and used these records, although some may have originally been collected as a joint enterprise by some of the leading landowners of the area.

The first page of the Pinchbeck section. Courtesy of Spalding Gentlemen's Society.

FOR STORNOWAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A letter dated 24 July 1849 from John Munro Mackenzie, Chamberlain of the Lews, to Charles Wilson, architect of Lews Castle. Bought from William George & Co. (18 June 2021, Lot 259) for £483 and presented by Friends of the National Libraries

Kenneth Galloway, Volunteer Archivist, writes: On 3 June 2021, the Society received a message from a member of the public in Stornoway, alerting us to a lot which had appeared in a forthcoming on-line auction. The question posed was "Do you think Stornoway Historical Society would be interested in bidding for it?" We located the lot on the on-line auction and immediately concluded that this item must be acquired for Stornoway and should be catalogued and stored safely in our archive. Further research revealed the following information in the descriptive text of the lot:

"Entire letter from Stornoway to Glasgow with a Penny Red stamp cancelled by numeral 310 and backstamped at Stornoway and Glasgow 'p Marquis of Stafford steamer', therefore despatched by this private steamer operated by David Hutcheson instead of the twice weekly mail packet from Poolewe. An unusual and very scarce ship endorsement on a letter from the Isle of Lewis."

From this description it was clear that the main target bidding group would include collectors of scarce ship letters. However, further investigation revealed it as a significant piece of literary history pertinent to the town of Stornoway. The writer of the letter was John Munro Mackenzie, Chamberlain of the Lews from 1848 to 1854, and the recipient was Charles Wilson, a distinguished architect based in Glasgow who had designed Lews Castle. The letter described delays in the final completion of the plastering and decorating of the new Lews Castle which, the Chamberlain hoped, would be ready in time for an imminent visit by Sir James Matheson, owner of Lews Castle and proprietor of the Island of Lewis from 1844, with family and guests. The visit would likely have been one of the first by Sir James to his new stately home.

A professional archivist informed the Society about sources of grant aid which may assist us in acquiring this artefact. We chose Friends of the National Libraries. We received excellent guidance and support from FNL, resulting in a successful offer of grant aid on 9 June 2021.

Lews Castle is set in magnificent grounds and gardens overlooking Stornoway Harbour. It remained in the ownership of the Matheson family until the entire Lews Estate and the Castle were bought in 1918 by Lord Leverhulme, a Lancashire industrialist. In 1923, Leverhulme departed from the island, gifting the Castle and its grounds to the people of Stornoway Parish. During WWII, the Castle served as a naval hospital, and the Castle Green provided some accommodation for air and ground crew of 700 Naval Air Squadron, who operated Supermarine Walrus amphibious aircraft from the slipway adjacent to the Castle into Stornoway harbour. In the early 1950s, the Castle became a Further Education College. This was followed by a period of unoccupancy and disuse, during which time the condition of the building deteriorated, and the new University of the Highlands and Islands was housed on a purpose-built campus in the Castle Grounds. The Castle was, by then, in serious structural danger but a grant from National Lottery Heritage Fund enabled its refurbishment and the construction of an annex to house a bilingual museum and archive.

Stornoway Historical Society is indebted to Friends of the National Libraries for providing us with an opportunity to secure an important literary piece in the historic jigsaw of this iconic building. You have clearly demonstrated the validity of your organisation's motto *"Saving the nation's written and printed heritage"*.



Opposite: Lews Castle. Courtesy of Stornoway Historical Society.

FOR THOMAS PLUME'S LIBRARY, MALDON, ESSEX

Five missing volumes from Plume's (1630-1704) library. Bought from Forum Auctions (21 October 2021, various lots) £6,375, with the aid of a grant of £3,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Helen Kemp, Plume Librarian, writes: The Trustees and Staff of Thomas Plume's Library would like to thank the Friends of the National Libraries for, once again, providing generous funds for us to replace missing books from our core collection. We were successful in buying five books at auction in October 2021 using grants from the Friends of the National Libraries and the Friends of Thomas Plume's Library.

Dr Thomas Plume (1630-1704) left his collection of c.8,000 books and pamphlets to the people of Maldon, in a purpose-built library and schoolroom he fashioned from the redundant Church of St Peter. The books are mostly from the 16th and 17th centuries, were printed all over Europe, and encompass a wide range of topics.

Sometime in the early 20th-century, when we were still a lending library, many of our books went missing due, in part, to there being no on-site Librarian. In 1987 a local resident noticed that a book bearing our *Ex Libris* inscription was being offered for sale in an auction. He clubbed together with some friends and bought the book for the Library. The Librarian then made a careful comparison of the previous two catalogues and noted down details of all the other books which were missing from the collection.

The Friends of Thomas Plume's Library were then formed and, since that first book was discovered, they have sought to help the Trustees in buying replacement books – in a few cases the originals – but mainly books of the same edition. The value of some of these rare books means that sometimes we need to seek extra funding, and the Friends of the National Libraries have kindly provided assistance to us on a number of occasions.

The auction where we found these five books comprised the third sale from The Fox Pointe Manor Library (the origin of the ten books we were able to purchase last year with the help of the Friends of the National Libraries).

The books purchased with the grant are as follows:

- Sir Balthazar Gerbier, *A Brief Discourse Concerning the Three chief Principles of Magnificent Building. Viz Solidity, Conveniency, and Ornament*, first edition, 1662.
- Lucas Jacobsen Debes, *Faeroae, & Faeroa Reserata: that is a Description of the Islands & Inhabitants of Foeroe*, first edition in English, translated by John Sterpin, printed by F.L. for William Iles, 1676.
- Josephn Georgirenes, *A Description of the Present State of Samos, Nicaria, Patmos, and Mount Athos*, first edition, printed by W. G. and sold by Moses Pitt, 1678.
- Richard Kirby and John Bishop. *The Marrow of Astrology, 2 parts in 1*, first edition, printed by Joseph Streater, 1687.
- Miguel de Luna, *The History of the Conquest of Spain by the Moors. Together with the Life of the Most Illustrious Monarch Almanzor*, first edition in English, 1687.

The books are in very good condition and have some excellent illustrations. We hope that you will come to visit the Library in the future to see these books.



Above left: The volumes acquired. Above right: detail of the The Marrow of Astrology, 1687. Courtesy of Thomas Plume's Library.

FOR WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHIVE AND ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE

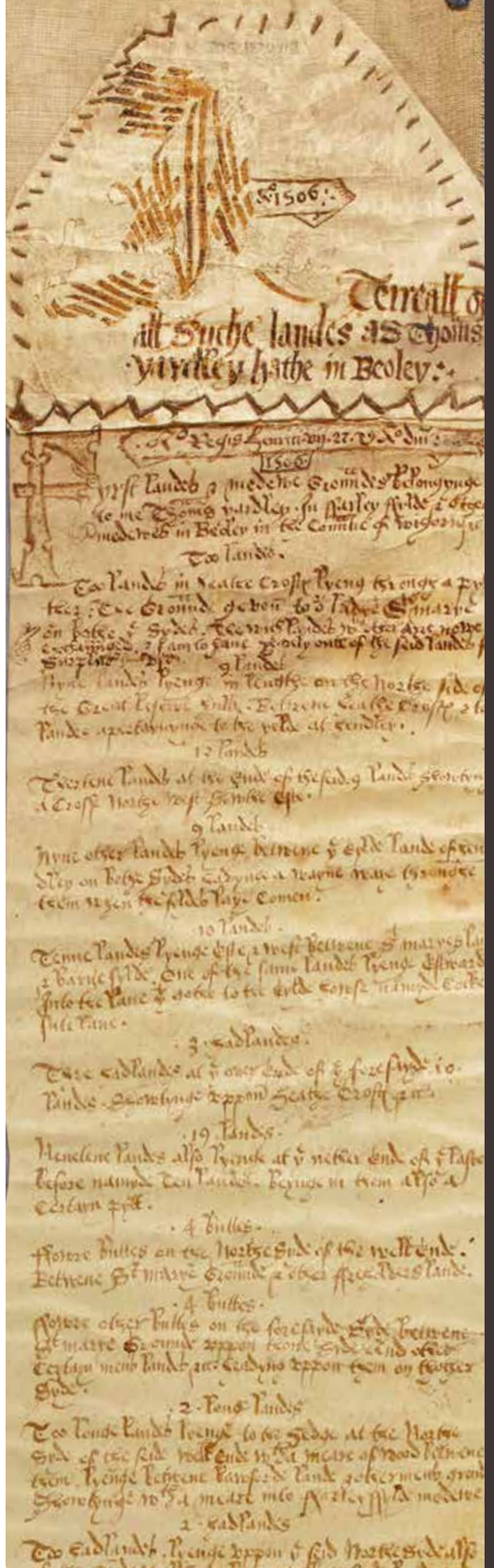
Terrier of Thomas Yardley's lands in Beoley, 1506. Bought from Bloomsbury Auctions (7 December, Lot 55) for £20,800, with the aid of a grant of £9,568 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr. Adrian Gregson, County and Diocesan Archivist, writes: The generous support of the Friends of the National Libraries et al. facilitated the purchase of this small terrier of land owned by Thomas Yardley, dated 1506. Erroneously described as relating to Bewdley, it is actually land at Beoley, north east of Redditch. The error appears to date from earlier descriptions which misread some depictions of Beoley as Bedley. Geographic names in the terrier including Heath Cross, Mapleborough Green and Holt End confirmed the actual location.

The terrier is a beautifully preserved account of Thomas Yardley's land with a few drawings and scratchy cartoon letters, on two pieces of parchment sewn roughly together, and then again sewn on a cloth binding at the title end. Some 24 estates are referred to in the roll.

It is extremely valuable in terms of information on this area of Worcestershire for which we hold very little from this period. For archivists and researchers this level of information on land ownership outside of the manorial system is rare and of great interest.

Collected as part of the History of Western Script, the value to other bidders appears to have been in relation to the use of Middle English, although this is said to be an unusually late usage. Nevertheless, the language, the style, the characters and the materials all make this a document of greater interest than simply the information content.



The terrier was one of Sir Thomas Phillips' manuscript collection and may have been of interest in his home county, being based at Broadway, although his collecting habits seem to have been very wide ranging. This document however appears to have been part of the residue bought by the Robinson brothers in 1946 and subsequently sold on eventually to the Schoyen Collection, from where it has now been acquired by Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service.

Research is now required on Thomas Yardley and any potential connections with the older manorial links with Pershore Abbey and the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick.

The Terrier of Thomas Yardley defining his lands in Beoley, Worcestershire, 1506.The document, unrolled, measures 950mm x 120mm.
© Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service.

Trustees' Report

The Trustees present the annual report and the financial statements of Friends of the National Libraries (the 'Charity' or 'FNL') for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Reference and administrative details of the Charity, its Trustees and advisers are set out on pages 2-3.

OBJECTIVE AND ACTIVITIES

The principal objectives of the Charity, as set out in its constitution, are to promote the acquisition of printed books, manuscripts and records of historical, literary, artistic, architectural, musical or such-like interest by 'National Libraries' and to assist them in any other way which the Charity considers appropriate. 'National Libraries' are defined to include the national libraries of the United Kingdom and any university, county, local authority or other library, record office, museum or gallery to which the public has access and which in the opinion of the Trustees constitutes a proper repository for any proposed acquisition.

The Charity aims to achieve these objectives through making grants, thus enabling National Libraries to acquire items for their collections that would otherwise be unaffordable. The export of nationally important manuscripts and printed books is often avoided with the help of substantial grants by the Charity. Grants to county record offices, university libraries and other specialist archives play an essential role in enabling those institutions to acquire documents, archives and printed books that are of great importance for researchers, scholars and historians.

Grant-making policies

All grants are given to National Libraries, as defined in 'Objectives and Activities', opposite.

The Charity's two main criteria when awarding grants are the historical, literary and other qualities of the proposed acquisition and its significance to the applicant's collection. Price, condition and provenance are also taken into account. Each applicant is required to give an undertaking that it will not sell the item newly acquired, will acknowledge the help given by FNL on all matters concerning the item, will keep the acquisition in secure and environmentally sound conditions, and will make it available for the public to enjoy on request if it is not on view at all times.

Grants from the Philip Larkin Fund are made for the restricted purpose of purchasing modern literary manuscripts and archives. The Trustees have the power to spend the capital as well as the income of the Philip Larkin Fund but have decided always to retain a minimum sum of £250,000 in this fund.

Other grants from restricted funds are made from the B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund, which is used to support the purchase of rare printed books and fine bindings, and from the Smaller Libraries Fund to aid smaller, non-national institutions.

Since its establishment in 1931, FNL has helped over 320 libraries to acquire thousands of items. Scholars, researchers and historians and the general public can study and see the printed books, manuscripts, musical scores, photographs and other items acquired by the beneficiary libraries.

The Trustees have given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit. FNL's core objective is to support acquisitions by archives, libraries, universities, museums and specialist collecting institutions. The public benefits that flow from this are:

i. Saving locally, nationally and internationally significant material for the nation.

ii. Making it possible for the public and researchers to gain access this written and printed material that would otherwise have been lost to the public domain.

iii. Supporting the nation's libraries and enabling them to enrich their collections with acquisitions that would be beyond their resources to acquire without our support.

We believe this greatly benefits the libraries themselves, those who access and use their collections, and also the public realm. These benefits are clearly demonstrated by the essays in this Annual Report.

Main objectives for 2021

The Trustees' main objective for 2021 was to make grants from all funds of at least £200,000 excluding any special purpose grants, subject to the level of investment income received in 2021 not being less than that received in 2020. The Charity's investment advisers, Cazenove Capital Management, were given the investment objective of achieving capital growth with a good level of income and a total return in line with inflation over the medium term.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Grants

Details of the 38 'ordinary' grants made or committed by FNL in 2021 are given on pages 24 to 99. Their aggregate value was £165,410, of which £147,960 was charged to the Operating Fund, £10,000 to the Philip Larkin Fund and £7,450 to the B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund.

But the crowning achievement in the year was the successful purchase of the Blavatnik Honresfield Library as described in detail below and elsewhere in this annual report. The purchase price was £15,000,000, but VAT and legal and other fees lifted the total Honresfield cost to £15,095,400. In aggregate, therefore, the Charity made grants in 2021 at the completely unprecedented level of £15,261,885 (2020: £700,264), of which ordinary grants accounted for £165,410, allocated support costs £1,075 and Honresfield £15,095,400.

Membership

The support of FNL's members is vital to its work as a charity. Subscription income enables FNL to award many more acquisition grants than would otherwise be possible. Moreover, members also help to raise awareness of the Charity's work and the grants that it can give. Whilst all libraries and archives are welcome apply for grants, whether or not they are Institutional Library Members of FNL, membership is certainly encouraged for all those institutions that have received and apply for financial support from the Charity.

The Trustees warmly welcome the new members who joined FNL in 2021. Sadly, a number were also lost through death, resignation or lapsed membership. At the end of 2020 FNL had a total of 637 members; by the end of 2021 this had risen to 1,679. The increase was stimulated by decision to award free membership for the year of 2022 to those who generously contributed towards the purchase of the Blavatnik Honresfield Library and indicated their wish to receive this membership. We greatly hope that these new members value the work of FNL sufficiently to renew their memberships in 12 months' time.

The Blavatnik Honresfield Library

The paragraphs which appear earlier in this report (pages 12 to 23) provide details of the Blavatnik Honresfield Library and FNL's campaign to save it for the nation. This was, without doubt, the largest and most ambitious project ever undertaken by FNL in its 90-year history.

In summary, when the sale of the library in three tranches was announced in May 2021, FNL successfully encouraged Sotheby's, the agents for the vendors, to postpone the sale of the first tranche planned for July 2021 in order to give FNL the opportunity to purchase the entire collection outright on behalf of appropriate recipient libraries within the UK. The purchase price was set at £15 million. In December 2021 it was announced that FNL had successfully raised sufficient to acquire the entire library and pay the VAT and legal fees. FNL's success has ensured that the collection will remain permanently in the public domain and will never be lost overseas or to private collections that are not accessible to the public.

The literary manuscripts by the Brontës, Jane Austen, Walter Scott and Robert Burns in the Blavatnik Honresfield Library have been given to the eight consortium members defined earlier in this annual report. Printed books have been given not only to the consortium members but also to nearly 65 other libraries throughout the UK. In all cases the donated books are enriching collections and, in some cases such as that of Beckford's Tower, the major donation of 36 volumes formerly owned by William Beckford has been described as transformative.

Fundraising

Despite the predictable difficulties caused by Covid to the fundraising efforts by smaller charities such as FNL, fortune has smiled on the Charity in 2021. Over £15,000,000 was raised to meet the cost of acquiring the Blavatnik Honresfield Library (see pages 12 to 23). FNL, and all the libraries that received donations of manuscripts or printed books are profoundly grateful to our lead donor Sir Leonard Blavatnik who has, with exceptional munificence, match-funded the sum raised by FNL and the consortium institutions from the Blavatnik Family Foundation, an American charitable trust. In recognition of his generous donation of half the purchase price, the collection is now known as the Blavatnik Honresfield Library. It is an extraordinary donation, the largest ever given to the UK by an individual for a literary treasure, safeguarding for the nation the most significant collection of manuscripts and books proposed for sale in many decades.

The acquisition was also made possible thanks to the vital and generous support of the National Heritage Memorial Fund (NHMF). The NHMF's grant of £4 million was the largest it has ever awarded towards the acquisition of literary manuscripts since its foundation in 1980.

Success would also not have been possible without the hugely generous support of each of the consortium institutions and of very many funders detailed in on page 17 as well as those who prefer to remain anonymous. FNL is equally grateful to them all. We are also enormously grateful to the thousands of individuals from the UK and overseas who made personal donations to our appeal.

The Trustees of the FNL also wish to thank Lord Dalmeny, Chairman of Sotheby's UK; Dr David Goldthorpe, Head of Books and Manuscripts, Europe; and Dr Gabriel Heaton, Director, Books and Manuscripts, Europe, for facilitating the acquisition. It was with the help and co-operation of Sotheby's in countless ways that the acquisition proceeded and was concluded smoothly.

Other than the Blavatnik Honresfield Library, total income from fundraising in 2021, including subscriptions, amounted to £1,107,619 (2020: £1,101,035, which included a major gift in kind of *The Book of Lismore* valued at £500,000, *see Annual Report 2020, page 15*). Among the 2021 donations was a generous gift of £100,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund from the Moulding Foundation, increasing the Fund's level to more than £1,540,000, as shown in note 17 to the accounts.

The Murray family have been enormously generous supporters of FNL for many years. In 2021, in addition to a significant donation to the Honresfield appeal, the John R Murray Trust gave approximately £778,000 to create the new John Murray Fund. Income from this fund has to be separately identified, but both income and capital can be spent at the discretion of the Trustees. We are enormously grateful to the Murrays for their wonderfully generous support which will have such a positive impact on our ability to support acquisitions in the future.

The B.H. Breslauer Foundation has also been enormously generous to FNL over very many years. Grants from FNL's B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund have, in particular, supported the acquisition of rare printed books and fine bindings. During 2021 a further generous donation of £100,000 was received, lifting aggregate benefactions from the B.H. Breslauer Foundation since 2012 to more than £500,000, which has supported the acquisition of books and bindings to a total value of over £11.5m. The Trustees are indebted to Foundation's Directors and to its President, Mr Felix de Marez Oyens, who also generously contributes his expertise as a Trustee of FNL. The Trustees are most grateful to all of these donors, and those who prefer to remain anonymous, for their generosity.

Legacies

A number of FNL members have generously remembered the charity in their Wills. During 2021, FNL received a generous legacy of £20,000 from Mrs Pamela Fair. Mrs Fair went to Newnham College, Cambridge where she read English. Most of her career was spent at Senate House Library, University of London, where she was responsible for rare books. Pam had clear views as to how the collection should be managed and ensured that her ideas were carried through, which included hosting a number of exhibitions. Pam was very happy at the library and made several lifelong friends from her time there. Pam was married to Bryan, whom she met at the library, until his death is 2008. They spent most of their married life living in Dorchester where she stayed until her death on 6th October 2020, aged 96.

In addition to Mrs Fair's generous legacy, FNL received unexpected further distribution from the estate of the late Alan Gillitt (see *Annual Report 2019, page 11*) a former member. The evergreen benefaction of the late David Hall (1947-2015) continues: he was the Deputy Librarian of Cambridge University Library, and left FNL a share of the proceeds of the sale of the residue of his library. In 2021 FNL received almost £1,600.

A number of members have indicated their intention to leave a legacy to FNL in their wills, for which we are most grateful. Any member considering a bequest can find information on our website, www.fnl.org.uk and can email FNL at admin@fnlmail.org.uk. We will be delighted to provide guidance.

Events and other benefits for members

Predictably Covid-19 made it impossible in 2020 and again in 2021 to proceed with the customary programme of in-person meetings and visits. The Trustees are delighted to be able to resume the popular FNL visits programme in Autumn 2022.

The Annual General Meeting was held on 23 June 2021 but, because of Covid-19 restrictions on meetings and concerns over the use of public transport, it was held as a closed meeting, without the usual address by a distinguished figure. Members did not attend it in person, but all members were sent the 2020 Annual Report, the notice of Annual General Meeting, a Form of Proxy for voting and an email address for questions. In 2022, the Trustees very much look forward to holding the AGM at the London Library on the evening of 22 June.

The Charity's website includes information about FNL visits and other events for members, news from the sector as well as a database of all grants awarded since FNL was founded in 1931 (www.fnl.org.uk). FNL can also be followed on twitter (@FNL313).

We continue to be most grateful to the institutions that have been awarded grants in the past and which offer free entry or other concessions to FNL members, helping to make FNL membership more attractive. Organisations that support us in this way include Cambridge University Library, The University of Glasgow Library, Dove Cottage, Milton's Cottage, the Friends of the Bodleian Library and Seven Stories: the National Centre for Children's Books in Newcastle.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

As the financial statements set out following this report show the constituent funds of the Charity separately, each is given separate comment below.

The Operating Fund

The unrestricted Operating Fund records all the income and expenditure of FNL, except the restricted and endowment funds. In 2021, the total income of this fund amounted to £204,462 (2020: £232,805).

Subscription income amounted to £43,481 (2020: £33,773), an encouraging increase. Other donations and legacies amounted to £35,675 (2020: £89,455). Investment income fell by approximately 5% from £120,705 to £114,398.

Thirty-eight 'ordinary' grants were paid or committed by FNL from the Operating Fund in 2021. The aggregate value of grants awarded from this fund amounted to £148,972 (2020: £148,893).

Expenditure on the costs of running the Charity borne by this fund fell slightly to £37,620 (2020: £39,842. After taking into account all income and expenditure, the net surplus in the Operating Fund amounted to £17,870 (2020: £44,070). This sum was transferred to the General Endowment fund.

The Philip Larkin Fund

In 2021, the Philip Larkin Fund received investment income of £9,092 (2020: £11,129) and paid one grant amounting to £10,000 (2020: £nil). After investment management fees of £1,704 and unrealised gains on investments contained in this fund of £28,905 (2020: unrealised losses £14,441), the balance of this fund at the year-end was £346,223 (2020: £319,930).

The Smaller Libraries Fund

In 2021 the Smaller Libraries Fund received income of £250 (2020: nil). It was decided to transfer the balance of £875 in this fund to the new John R. Murray Fund and to close the Smaller Libraries Fund.

The B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund

Since 2012 the B.H. Breslauer Foundation, the President of which is Mr Felix de Marez Oyens, a Trustee of FNL, has generously made a series of grants to FNL to be added to its B.H. Breslauer Fund. In 2021 a further grant was received from the Foundation of £100,000 (2020: £38,505). Two grants, totalling £7,450 were awarded by FNL from its B.H. Breslauer Fund in 2021 (2020: £51,312), and the balance of this fund at the year-end was £102,912 (2020: £10,362).

The John R. Murray Fund

Towards the end of 2021, John R. Murray Charitable Trust gave a munificent £778,213 to create this new fund. Its income has to be separately identified, but both income and capital can be spent at the discretion of the Trustees. This fund received the closing transfer of £875 from the Smaller Libraries Fund. It paid no grants in 2021 and the balance of this fund at the year-end was £779,088.

The Endowment Funds

The General Endowment Fund, which is expendable, comprises the accumulated unrestricted reserves of the Charity. In 2021 £17,656 was transferred from the Unrestricted Operating fund and investment management fees of £18,209 were charged to the Endowment fund. In addition, the financial statements record unrealised gains on the investment portfolio of £334,631 (2020: unrealised losses of £99,098). The General Endowment Fund amounted to £2,766,863 at the year-end (2020: £2,432,785).

The Permanent Endowment funds comprise the Golden Jubilee Appeal Fund and the Prince of Wales Fund. They represent incoming donations and grants which cannot be expended by the Charity but all income arising from the investment of these funds is added to the Operating Fund. During 2021 a generous gift was given to the Prince of Wales Fund amounting to £100,000 (2020: £439,303). At the year-end, the Prince of Wales Fund stood at £1,540,283 (2020: £1,440,283), and the total of the Permanent Endowment Funds stood at £1,639,001 (2020: £1,539,001).

The balance sheet

The balance sheet on page 119 shows net assets at 31 December 2021 of £5,664,087 (2020: £4,302,703), comprising the investment portfolio at its market value of £4,491,099 (2020: £3,869,819) and net current assets (mostly cash, less commitments to make grants) of £1,172,988 (2020: £432,884).

The investment portfolio at the year-end and the movements between 31 December 2020 and 2021 are summarised in note 7 on page 123.

Statement of cash flows

The statement on page 120 shows that proceeds from the sale of investments in 2021 amounted to £4,369,499 (2020: £991,948) and that £4,627,243 (2020: £1,120,726) was spent on the purchase of new investments. Details of the cash flows are given in note 7 on page 123.

The second significant factor in relating the Charity's cash balances to its net income or expenditure is the extent to which the grants committed to in each year have been paid by the end of the year: the timing is completely outside the Charity's control. The extent of such unpaid commitments increased by £10,075,644 (2020: decrease of £17,125), representing the portion of the purchase price for the Honresfield Library payable in 2022, thereby also increasing the cash balances and debtors at the year-end.

Auditors

At the Annual General Meeting held on 23 June 2021, Mr Gregory Stevenson, of Knox Cropper LLP, London, was re-appointed as Auditor.

Policies on investments and reserves

The Trustees have adopted a total return investment policy, intended to maximise total returns whilst accepting a medium degree of risk. The investment portfolio is managed by Cazenove Capital Management Limited, which selects the charity's investments. Towards the end of 2021, the investment portfolio was switched into the Cazenove Responsible Multi-Asset Fund. This is a long-term investment fund with a diversified strategy investing in equities, bonds, property and alternative assets. The Fund aims to provide income and capital growth in excess of the Consumer Price Index + 4% per annum (net of fees) over rolling ten-year periods. The switch was completed in the first quarter of 2022.

Save for the restricted funds and the Permanent Endowment funds, which are identified in the balance sheet on page 119, all the Charity's reserves are regarded as an expendable endowment fund and are shown under that heading in the financial statements. This fund is normally represented by investments in order to produce a reasonably predictable and regular level of income. The Trustees regard this as necessary to maintain and support the Charity's operation.

Any deficit on the Operating Fund is made good by a transfer from the General Endowment fund and any surplus is transferred to that fund.

Risks and uncertainties

Some years ago, the Trustees identified that the principal risk to the Charity was that FNL's financial resources could become inadequate to meet an increasing level of applications for grants from libraries and other institutions. The creation of the Prince of Wales Fund in 2017, which has now reached £1.54 million, and of the John R. Murray Fund in 2021 has helped to mitigate this risk by generating additional investment income.

Furthermore, the Trustees recognise that there is a risk to the Charity's reputation should it make grants for acquisitions which suffer from uncertain provenance or which carry other problems of condition, value or suitability. The Officers of the Charity, and the Trustees as a group, pay particular attention to these factors when considering applications for grants.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Constitution

The Charity is governed by a constitution adopted at the annual general meeting held in June 1995. The present constitution is based on the constitution originally adopted at the first annual general meeting held in June 1932 and consolidates all subsequent amendments.

Trustees

The Trustees of the Charity are the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer, together with nine elected and seven *ex officio* Trustees. The Charity's Secretary, who is also the fundraising consultant, is not a Trustee.

The Chairman and Honorary Treasurer are elected at the annual general meeting for a term of one year. The elected Trustees serve for a term of three years. Each *ex officio* Trustee holds office for as long as he or she holds the position indicated against his or her name on page 3.

Candidates for election as a Trustee are proposed by the Trustees or by members of the Charity from their personal or professional contacts who are knowledgeable in the fields falling within the Charity's scope, or who have knowledge or experience which can help the Charity to achieve its objectives. New *ex officio* Trustees meet these criteria by virtue of their office.

New Trustees are provided with a detailed briefing about the Charity (its history, aims and work) and supplied with key documents, including Charity Commission guidance for Trustees.

The names of the Trustees at the date of this report are set out on the inside front cover. All served throughout the year 2021 except as indicated in the following paragraph.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 23 June 2021 Mr Geordie Greig, Chairman, and Mr Charles Sebag-Montefiore, Honorary Treasurer, were both re-elected. Mr Christopher Whittick and Dr Christopher Wright retired as Trustees having served three years. Mrs Sybil Kretzmer and Mr Richard Linenthal were elected to fill the trustee vacancies. Dr John Scally served as an *ex officio* Trustee until his retirement from the post of National Librarian at the National Library of Scotland; in October 2021 FNL welcomed Amina Shah, John Scally's successor, to the Trustee board.

Members of the General Council, whose names appear on page 3, are appointed by the members at an Annual General Meeting. They act in a consultative capacity, either individually or collectively, and are not Trustees of the Charity.

Administration

Mrs Nell Hoare acts as the Charity's Secretary and Paul Celerier FCA acts as FNL's Membership Accountant. Mr Matthew Payne, Keeper of the Muniments at Westminster Abbey, kindly assists the Secretary in the role of Expert Adviser.

Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for managing the affairs of the Charity and administering its funds and assets within the framework of any general policies agreed at an Annual General Meeting.

They are responsible in particular for approving grants to institutions before any commitment is made. Approval is normally given at one of the regular meetings of Trustees but applications between meetings may be dealt with by email consultation. Furthermore, the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer have been empowered collectively to approve such applications for grants between meetings not exceeding £10,000.

The Trustees are also required to prepare annual financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards. In preparing those statements, the Trustees:

- select suitable accounting policies and then applies them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates which are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed – subject to any material departures that are disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going-concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charity will continue its activities.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose the financial transactions and the assets and liabilities of the Charity with reasonable accuracy. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

FUTURE PLANS

The Trustees do not expect there to be any significant change in the Charity's aims, objectives or activities in the foreseeable future.

The Charity's main objective for 2022 is to make grants from all funds of at least £200,000 excluding any special purpose grants, subject to the level of investment income to be received in 2022 not being less than that received in 2021.

Approved and signed on behalf of the Trustees on 16 May 2022 by:

GEORDIE GREIG	CHARLES SEBAG-MONTEFIORE
Chairman	Honorary Treasurer

Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Friends of National Libraries (the 'charity') for the year ended 31st December 2021 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31st December 2021 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the trustees' report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 113, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- The Charity is required to comply with the charity law and, based on our knowledge of its activities, we identified that the legal requirement to accurately account for restricted funds was of key significance.
- We gained an understanding of how the charity complied with its legal and regulatory framework, including the requirement to comply with the Charity SORP, through discussions with management and a review of the documented policies, procedures and controls.
- The audit team which is experienced in the audit of charities, considered the charity's susceptibility to material misstatement and how fraud may occur. Our considerations included the risk of management override.
- Our approach was to check that all income was properly identified and separately accounted for and to ensure that only valid and appropriate expenditure was charged to the Charity's funds. This included reviewing journal adjustments and unusual transactions.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved review of the reporting to the trustees with respect to the application of the documented policies and procedures and review of the financial statements to ensure compliance with the reporting requirements of the charity.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

USE OF OUR REPORT

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken, so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

KNOX CROPPER LLP | Chartered Accountants | Statutory Auditors

65 Leadenhall Street | London | EC3A 2AD

20 May 2022

Knox Cropper is eligible for appointment as auditor of the Charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total 2021	Total 2020
		£	£	£	£	£
Income from:						
donations and legacies	2	99,156	16,033,838	100,000	16,232,994	1,101,035
investments	3	105,306	9,092	–	114,398	120,705
Total		204,462	16,042,930	100,000	16,347,392	1,221,740
Expenditure on:						
grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bookbindings	4	148,972	15,112,913	–	15,261,885	700,264
raising funds	5	37,620	31,830	18,209	87,659	57,510
Total		186,592	15,144,743	18,209	15,349,544	757,774
Operating result		17,870	898,187	81,791	997,848	463,966
Net gains/(losses) on investments	7	–	28,905	334,631	363,536	(113,539)
Net income		17,870	927,092	416,422	1,361,384	350,427
Transfers between funds		(17,870)	214	17,656	–	–
Net movement in funds		–	927,306	434,078	1,361,384	350,427
Reconciliation of funds						
Total funds brought forward		–	330,917	3,971,786	4,302,703	3,952,276
Total funds carried forward		–	1,258,223	4,405,864	5,664,087	4,302,703

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	7	4,491,099	3,869,819
Current assets			
Debtors	8	4,744,325	52,150
Cash at bank		6,651,577	481,910
Total current assets		11,395,902	534,060
Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	10,222,914	101,176
Net current assets		1,172,988	432,884
Total net assets		5,664,087	4,302,703
Representing			
The funds of the charity	10		
Unrestricted income fund:			
Operating fund	11	–	–
Restricted income funds:			
Philip Larkin Fund	12	346,223	319,930
Smaller Libraries Fund	13	–	625
B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund	14	102,912	10,362
John R Murray Fund	15	779,088	–
Other restricted Fund		30,000	–
		1,258,223	330,917
Endowment funds:			
Expendable	16	2,766,863	2,432,785
Permanent	17	1,639,001	1,539,001
		4,405,864	3,971,786
Total funds	18	5,664,087	4,302,703

Approved by the Executive Committee on 15 March 2022 and signed on its behalf by

GEORDIE GREIG
Chairman

CHARLES SEBAG-MONTEFIORE
Honorary Treasurer

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flow from operating activities		
net income for the year – see page 118	1,361,384	350,427
Adjustments for:		
(gains)/losses on investments	(363,536)	113,539
income from investments	(114,398)	(120,705)
increase/(decrease) in commitments to make grants	10,075,644	(17,125)
(increase)/decrease in income tax recoverable	(9,409)	(792)
changes in other debtors and creditors	(4,636,672)	(42,801)
net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	6,313,013	282,543
Cash flows from investing activities		
income from investments	114,398	120,705
proceeds from sale of investments	4,369,499	991,947
purchase of investments	(4,627,243)	(1,120,726)
deposited with investment manager pending investment	–	–
net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities	(143,346)	(8,074)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	6,169,667	274,469
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	481,910	207,441
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6,651,577	481,910

Movement in Net Funds

	Cash at Bank £	Cash held by Investment Managers £	Total £
As at 1 January 2021	453,388	28,522	481,910
Movement	6,197,786	(28,119)	6,169,667
As as 31 December 2021	6,651,174	403	6,651,577

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2021

1. Accounting policies

a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102), 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)', with FRS 102 and with regulations made under the Charities Act 2011. A summary of the more important accounting policies is set out below.

The accounts have been prepared to give a 'true and fair view' and have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a 'true and fair view'. This departure involved following Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) issued on 16th July 2014 rather than the Accounting and Reporting by Charities Statement of Recommended Practice effective from 1st April 2005 which has since been withdrawn.

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor a significant risk that uncertainty over estimates made for the purpose of these financial statements may cause a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities.

The functional currency is the £ Sterling.

The charity is a public benefit entity.

b) Income

Membership subscriptions (including life subscriptions) are recognised in the year in which they fall due.

Grants receivable to defray expenditure incurred over a specified period are apportioned over the relevant period.

Legacies are recognised in the period in which they are received or when receipt is otherwise probable.

Other income is recognised in the period in which it relates.

Donations for which no requirements are specified by the donor are recorded through the Operating fund or one of the Endowment funds, as appropriate.

c) Expenditure

Expenditure is allocated between charitable activities, raising funds and support costs.

Expenditure on charitable activities comprises grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bindings, and for support for the digitisation of and open access to manuscripts which, together with support costs, are charged to the appropriate fund when they have been committed to the intended recipient.

Support costs are those costs which are not attributable to a single activity but provide the necessary organisational support for all the Charity's activities. They comprise governance costs associated with constitutional and statutory requirements: the costs of the annual report and the annual general meeting are allocated to the cost of raising funds and all other support costs are allocated equally between the cost of grants to institutions and the cost of raising funds. The amounts concerned are allocated between the charity's funds respectively in proportion to the number of grants committed and the number of receipts of voluntary income (other than receipts for the permanent endowment funds).

d) Investments

Investments are stated in the balance sheet at their market value on the balance sheet date. The resultant unrealised surplus or deficit is recognised in the fund to which the investments have been allocated.

	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total 2021	Total 2020
	£	£	£	£	£
2. Income from donations and legacies					
Grants receivable					
for the Charity's general purposes	20,000	–	–	20,000	477,807
for the Honresfield collection	–	15,125,375	–	15,125,375	–
for the John R Murray Fund	–	778,213	–	778,213	–
for the B.H. Breslauer Fund	–	100,000	–	100,000	–
for the Prince of Wales Fund	–	–	100,000	100,000	–
for special purpose grants payable	–	30,000	–	30,000	500,000
	20,000	16,033,588	100,000	16,153,588	977,807
Membership subscriptions					
annual membership	27,050	–	–	27,050	26,496
life membership	10,851	–	–	10,851	2,400
income tax recovered on subscriptions	5,580	–	–	5,580	4,877
	43,481	–	–	43,481	33,773
Other donations and legacies	35,675	250	–	35,925	89,455
Other income	–	–	–	–	–
	99,156	16,033,838	100,000	16,232,994	1,101,035
3. Income from investments					
distributions from investments	105,223	9,092	–	114,315	120,520
interest on bank balances and deposits	83	–	–	83	185
	105,306	9,092	–	114,398	120,705
4. Grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bookbindings					
from unrestricted funds for the purchase of books and manuscripts	147,960	–	–	147,960	147,952
from the Philip Larkin Fund for the purchase of modern literary archives and manuscripts	–	10,000	–	10,000	–
from the Smaller Libraries Fund for the purchase of manuscripts and archives	–	–	–	–	–
from the B. H. Breslauer Fund for the purchase of printed books and fine bindings	–	7,450	–	7,450	51,312
from the Lund Trust Digitisation Fund for support for the digitisation of and open access to manuscripts	–	–	–	–	–
from restricted grants for the Blavatnik Honresfield Library	–	15,095,400	–	15,095,400	–
for University of Cork (Book of Lismore)	–	–	–	–	500,000
total of direct costs	147,960	15,112,850	–	15,260,810	699,264
support costs (see note 6)	1,012	63	–	1,075	1,000
	148,972	15,112,913	–	15,261,885	700,264

Details of the grants made are set out on pages 24 to 99.

	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total 2021	Total 2020
	£	£	£	£	£
5. Expenditure on raising funds					
consultants' fees and expenses	51,517	–	–	51,517	25,045
Honresfield adjustment	(29,974)	29,974	–	–	–
investment manager's charges	–	1,706	18,209	19,915	17,490
other direct costs	5,371	–	–	5,371	2,169
total of direct costs	26,914	31,680	18,209	76,803	44,704
support costs (see note 6)	10,706	150	–	10,856	12,806
	37,620	31,830	18,209	87,659	57,510
6. Support costs					
governance costs:					
annual report				9,781	11,806
annual general meeting				–	–
audit fee				2,150	2,000
other				–	–
				11,931	13,806
Support costs were allocated in 2020 as set out in note 1(c), as follows:					
grants to institutions (note 4)	1,012	63	–	1,075	1,000
raising funds (note 5)	10,706	150	–	10,856	12,806
	11,718	213	–	11,931	13,806

7. Investments

The investment portfolio is managed by Cazenove Capital Management Limited, which selects the charity's investments. Towards the end of 2021, the investment portfolio was switched into the Cazenove Responsible Multi-Asset Fund. This is a long term investment fund with a diversified strategy investing in equities, bonds, property and alternative assets. The Fund aims to provide income and capital growth in excess of the Consumer Price Index + 4% per annum (net of fees) over rolling ten-year periods. The switch is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2022. The portfolio as at 31 December 2021 and the movements in the year are summarised in the following tables:

	Cost	*Market value*	*Prospective annual income*	*Yield*
	£	£	£	£
Multi-asset funds	4,126,037	4,130,628	160,967	3.90%
Alternative asset funds	295,016	358,471	13,614	3.80%
UK Equity funds	20,451	2,000	–	–
	4,441,504	4,491,099	174,581	3.89%

	2021	2020
Movements in year:	£	£
Market value at start of year	3,869,819	3,854,579
Cost of purchases	4,627,243	1,120,726
Proceeds of sale	(4,369,499)	(991,947)
Realised gains/(losses)	322,104	(31,128)
Unrealised gains/(losses)	41,432	(82,411)
Prior year adjustment	–	–
Movement in year	621,280	15,240
Market value at end of year	4,491,099	3,869,819

	2021	2020
	£	£
8. Debtors		
pledged Honresfield donations	4,726,310	–
income tax recoverable	18,015	8,606
other debtors	–	43,544
	4,744,325	52,150

	2021	2020
	£	£
9. Creditors: amounts payable within one year		
commitments to make grants	98,338	91,694
outstanding portion of Honresfield purchase price	10,069,000	–
other creditors and accrued charges	55,576	9,482
	110,222,914	101,176

10. The funds of the Charity

Operating fund
The Operating fund is an unrestricted income fund which records all the income and expenditure of the Charity that is not subject to a restriction imposed by a donor or is more appropriately credited or charged to one of the Endowment funds. The income of the Operating fund may therefore be expended without restriction in furtherance of the Charity's objectives. To the extent that the Operating fund incurs a deficit, it is made good by a transfer from the general endowment fund and any surplus is transferred to that fund.

Restricted funds
The Philip Larkin fund, the Smaller Libraries fund, the B.H. Breslauer fund and the Lund digitisation fund may also be expended, but for restricted purposes. The Philip Larkin fund is restricted to the purchase of modern literary archives and manuscripts, the Smaller Libraries fund to assisting local record offices, libraries and other institutions wishing to purchase manuscripts and archives that relate to their areas, the Lund Trust digitisation fund to the support of projects of digitisation and open accesss and the B. H. Breslauer fund to the purchase of printed books and bookbindings. Income from the John R Murray Fund has to be separately identified, but both income and capital can be spent at the discretion of the Trustees. Grants and donations received for the specific purpose of making a grant to another institution are also recorded under Restricted funds.

Endowment funds
The permanent endowment funds may not be expended but the income from investing the funds is credited to the Operating fund.

The general endowment fund is an expendable fund that comprises the accumulated reserves of the Charity, which may be expended without restriction infurtherance of the Charity's objectives.

	2021	2020
	£	£
11. Operating fund		
at beginning of year	–	–
income in year	204,462	232,805
expenditure in year	(186,592)	(188,735)
transfer (to)/from general endowment fund	(17,870)	(44,070)
at end of year	–	–

	2021	2020
	£	£
12. Philip Larkin Fund		
at beginning of year	319,930	324,815
income in year	9,092	11,129
expenditure in year	(11,704)	(1,573)
investment gains/(losses)	28,905	(14,441)
transfer from general endowment fund	–	–
at end of year	346,223	319,930

13. Smaller Libraries Fund		
at beginning of year	625	625
income in year	250	–
expenditure in year	–	–
transfer from general endowment fund	(875)	–
at end of year	–	625

14. B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund (The B H Breslauer Foundation Fund for Printed Books and Manuscripts)		
at beginning of year	10,362	23,169
income in year	100,000	38,505
expenditure in year	(7,450)	(51,312)
transfer from general endowment fund	–	–
at end of year	102,912	10,362

15. John R Murray Fund		
at beginning of year	–	–
income in year	778,213	–
expenditure in year	–	–
transfer from general endowment fund	875	–
at end of year	779,088	–

16. Expendable endowment fund		
General fund		
at beginning of year	2,432,785	2,503,969
expenditure in year	(18,209)	(15,916)
investment gains/(losses)	334,631	(99,098)
transfer from/(to) operating fund	17,656	44,067
transfer (to) restricted funds	–	(237)
at end of year	2,766,863	2,432,785

17. Permanent endowment funds

	Golden Jubilee Appeal Fund £	Prince of Wales Fund £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
at beginning of year	98,718	1,440,283	1,539,001	1,099,698
received in year	–	100,000	100,000	439,303
at end of year	98,718	1,540,283	1,639,001	1,539,001

18. Analysis of net assets between funds

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Investments £	Net current assets £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Unrestricted fund	–	–	–	–
Restricted funds:				
Philip Larkin Fund	346,841	(618)	346,223	319,930
Other funds	–	912,000	912,000	10,987
	346,841	911,382	1,258,223	330,917
Endowment funds:	4,144,258	261,606	4,405,864	3,971,786
	4,491,099	1,172,988	5,664,087	4,302,703

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Investments £	Net current assets £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Unrestricted fund	–	–	–	–
Restricted funds:				
Philip Larkin Fund	318,880	1,050	319,930	324,815
Other funds	–	10,987	10,987	23,794
	318,880	12,037	330,917	348,609
Endowment funds:	3,550,939	420,847	3,971,786	3,603,667
	3,869,819	432,884	4,302,703	3,952,276

19. Comparative Statement of Financial Activities for 2020

The table below is given in compliance with the new SORP requirements in order to provide the split between the operating and endowment funds for the previous year, 2020.

	Note	Unrestricted fund 2020 £	Restricted funds 2020 £	Endowment funds 2020 £	Total funds 2020 £
Income from:					
donations and legacies	2	123,228	538,505	439,302	1,101,035
investments	3	109,577	11,128	–	120,705
Total		232,805	549,633	439,302	1,221,740
Expenditure on:					
grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bookbindings	4	148,893	551,371	–	700,264
raising funds	5	39,842	1,752	15,916	57,510
Total		188,735	553,123	15,916	757,774
Operating result		44,070	(3,490)	423,386	463,966
Net gains/(losses) on investments	7	–	(14,441)	(99,098)	(113,539)
Net income/(expenditure)		44,070	(17,931)	324,288	350,427
Transfers between funds		(44,070)	239	43,831	–
Net movement in funds		–	(17,692)	368,119	350,427
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		–	348,609	3,603,667	3,952,276
Total funds carried forward		–	330,917	3,971,786	4,302,703

20 Transactions with trustees and connected parties

The trustees received no remuneration or reimbursement of expenses.

Certain trustees, or persons or charitable organisations connected with them, made donations to the Charity of £102,500 during the year (2020: £57,314).

www.fnl.org.uk

Registered Charity number 313020

Cover images: Visits in Verreopolis by Lord Charles Wellesley, 7-18 Dec. 1830. One of seven of Charlotte Brontë's autograph miniature manuscripts (or 'little books') in the Blavatnik Honresfield Library.

Inside covers: Details from the Lincolnshire Acre Books (16th-17th centuries) acquired by Spalding Gentlemen's Society (see page 92). Inside front cover: a page giving details of the centre of Spalding. Inside back cover: the first page of the Pinchbeck section.
Courtesy of Spalding Gentlemen's Society.

An acre booke containeyng what number of Acres
ewtly Particular of ſon eat wᵗ in the tow̄ne of Dinſ̄dale
Accordyng to a Survey taken & begun in the xxxix^th
yeare of the Raigne of our Soueraigne Lady Elizabeth
by the grace of god of England ffrance & Ireland Quene
Defendo &c the ffaithe &c And fynished in the xl^th
yeare of her ma^ties Raigne Extendyng in wᵗ bounds
euery parcell doth lye and w^t are the tenants and
occupiers of the ſame &c

First bound the Queenes ma^tie
halfe an Acre wᵗ[ch] is Comō
2Boston is tennante lyeng betweene Virgards ogle &
& Heires of Nicolas Ogle, south abutts of the Queenes
highe way weste, in the tenor of Ant Conyngman:

The same halfe an Acre wᵗ[ch] is Comō 2Boston is tenant
lyeng betweene Virgards ogle & & Heires of Nicol: ogle north
abutts of the Q: highe way weste in the tenor of Ant: Conyngman

The same ½ Acre wᵗ[ch] is Co: 2Boston is tenant lyeng
betweene Comon way south abutts of the same way weste in
tenor of Ant Conyngman

The same ½ Roode wᵗ[ch] is Co: 2Boston is tenant lyeng betweene
Comon way weste, abutts of Virgards ogle & & late the Lord
Willoughbies north in the tenor of Ant: Conyngman:

The same ½ Rode wᵗ[ch] is Co: 2Boston is tennant compassed
rownde about w^th highe wayes in tenor of Ant: Conyngman:

The same ½ Rode wᵗ[ch] is Co: 2Boston is tennant lyeng
betweene Elizabeth Smithe east, abutts of Robert Inman
late Lyngtrams north Causeway & Comon waye leadeng
throughe the same in tenor of Ant Co: Inman:

The same ½ Acre wᵗ[ch] lyeth: wᵗ[ch] is Com: 2Boston is tennante
lyeng betweene Seriante Heron east abutts of Bourne east
north in tenor of Ant Co: Inman

The same ½ Acre wᵗ[ch] is Co: 2Boston is tennant lyeng
betweene Comon waye leadeng to Roode lane north
& ½ Roode lane east in tenor

VISITS
IN
VVEROPOLIS
BY
THE HONOURABLE, CHARLES, ALBERT,
FLORIAN
LORD WELLESLEY. AGED 10 years
IN TWO
VOLUMES - VOLUMNE THE SECOND
PUBLISHED BY
SEARGEANT BUD. AND SOLD BY ALL
Mr. THE BOOKSELLERS
IN
the Chief Glass Town, the Duke of Wellingtons Glass Town, Paris Parrys Glass Town, Ross's Glass Town &c &c &c

Charlotte Brontë December the 18. 1830

Friends of the Nations' Libraries

England & Wales - Charity number 313020

Accounts



FNL

Friends of the National Libraries

Saving the nation's written and printed heritage

www.fnl.org.uk

Annual Report 2020

Sponsored by Uber

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Annual Report 2020

Administrative Information

Friends of the National Libraries
Founded 1931 | Registered Charity Number: 313020

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Honorary Treasurer:	Mr Charles Sebag-Montefiore FSA, FCA
Secretary:	Mrs Nell Hoare MBE FSA FMA FIIC
Membership Accountant:	Mr Paul Celerier FCA
Honorary Expert Adviser:	Dr Matthew Payne FSA

Trustees

Ex-officio

Mr Pedr ap Llwyd
Librarian, National Library of Wales

Dr Jessica Gardner
University Librarian, University of Cambridge

Mr Roland Keating
Chief Executive, British Library

Dr Emma Markiewicz
Secretary, Historical Manuscripts Commission

Dr Richard Ovenden OBE FSA
Bodley's Librarian, Bodleian Libraries

Dr John Scally
National Librarian, National Library of Scotland

Elected

Mr Felix de Marez Oyens

Mr Stephen Clarke

Mrs Natalie Livingstone

Mr Peter Mimpriss

Mrs Alexandra Sitwell

Mr Mark Storey

Mr Christopher Whittick FSA FRHistS

Mrs Joan Winterkorn FSA

Dr Christopher Wright OBE FSA

Scottish Representative

Dr Iain Gordon Brown FSA FRSE

General Council

Mr Philip Ziegler CVO

Sir Tom Stoppard OM CBE

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Principal Bankers

CAF Bank Limited
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72ptdesign.com

A Tribute to Frances Harris (1950-2021)

Honorary Secretary of the Friends of the National Libraries 2013-2018

By Dr Christopher Wright



Image courtesy of Johan Zeman.

When Frances Harris took over from Michael Borrie as Honorary Secretary of the Friends in 2013, she succeeded a much-loved figure who had held the post for twenty years. In other circumstances, this could have been a daunting proposition. In fact, she was able to rely on Michael's enthusiastic support. They had known one another as colleagues at the British Library and held each other in high mutual regard. Indeed, it was Michael who had recommended her for the role.

By birth Frances was an Australian, growing up at Burwood in the suburbs of Melbourne. She came to Britain in 1967 when she was 17 to join her father, a civil servant who had been posted to the High Commission in London. After completing her education at London University, she made her life here. After a brief spell working at the British Library on the Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue, she joined the Library's Department of Manuscripts in 1979. By the time she retired in 2010 she had risen to be Head of Modern Historical Manuscripts.

What made her an especially inspired choice to be Secretary of the Friends was not only her head for business but the fact that much of her later time in the Department of Manuscripts was spent as the British Library's expert advisor to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport on the export of manuscripts. This was a vital role in trying to ensure that the most important examples of Britain's manuscript heritage remained in this country. It brought her into close and often daily contact with many of the libraries, museums and archives in the United Kingdom. No better preparation for the grant-giving work of the Friends could be imagined.

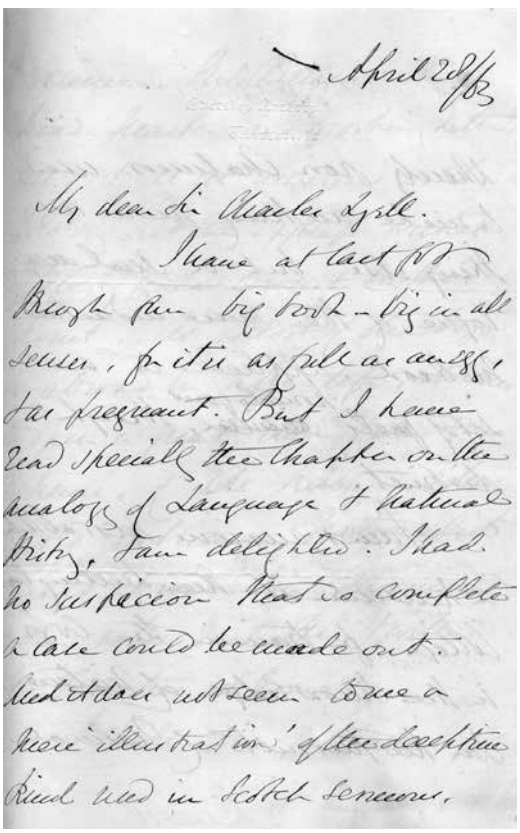
She was, however, not only an excellent administrator but also a most distinguished scholar. Her particular field of expertise was Late Stuart history on which she published widely, including three major works, A Passion for Government, a biography of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, in 1991, Transformations of Love, a study of John Evelyn's relationship with Margaret Blagge, in 2002, for which she was awarded a Wolfson History Prize in 2004, and, in 2017, while she was Secretary of the Friends, The General in Winter, an account of the relationship between Marlborough and his great friend and ally the Lord Treasurer, Sidney Godolphin.

After she handed over as Secretary to Nell Hoare in 2018, she continued actively to research. Her friends wondered if another book might be in the offing. Sadly, she was admitted to hospital just before Christmas 2020, diagnosed with myeloma, failed to respond to treatment and died on 17 February, 2021. There is to be a memorial service in Central London in autumn 2021 (details will be announced) when Friends and friends will be able to celebrate her life and achievements. Her books are, of course, her true memorial.

Annual Report for 2020

The Friends of the National Libraries made or committed 39 grants during the year, totalling over £200,000, which enabled the acquisition of collections with a gross value of over £750,000.

In addition, FNL was able to use its status as a body listed on Schedule 3 of the Inheritance Act 1984 to facilitate the gift of the 15th-century Book of Lismore from the Chatsworth Settlement to University College Cork; more details on this important donation, valued at £500,000, are given on page 16.


April 28/63

My dear Sir Charles Lyell.

I have at last got through your big book – big in all senses, for it is as full as ever, & as pregnant. But I have read specially the chapter on the analogy of Language & Natural History, & am delighted. I had no suspicion that so complete a case could be made out. And it does not seem to me a mere 'illustration' of the doctrine, but real use in Science.



Above: Photograph of Cardinal Newman.

Left: Letter from Charles Kingsley to Sir Charles Lyell, 28 April 1863.

Images courtesy of the University of Edinburgh (see page 52).

GRANTS FROM THE OPERATING FUND

Among the grants awarded for the acquisition of collections of scientific interest was the award of £10,000 to the University of Edinburgh for a **collection of family papers of Sir Charles Lyell**. This follows the acquisition of Lyell's notebooks in 2019, also with support from FNL. The family papers constitute a valuable addition to Edinburgh University Library's archive of Lyell materials, which began with a substantial donation from the Lyell family in 1927. Cambridge University Library (CUL) received a grant of £5,040 towards their acquisition of **letters from Professor Sir Nevill Mott and Yvette Cauchois** from 1948 to 1996. Mott was a Nobel prize-winning physicist and Cauchois was a very eminent fellow physicist. The collection adds to CUL's significant holdings of Mott papers and also complements the Library's outstanding holdings of scientific archives in physics. A grant of £8,000 helped the Royal Engineers Museum to acquire the **Steer Webster Collection relating to the Mulberry Harbour**. This is an important archive of photographs, documents, medals and models relating to the design of the Mulberry Harbours owned by one of the principle designers. The University of Strathclyde received a grant of £600 towards its acquisition of **four albums of photographs created by the Andersonian Naturalists' Society** in the late 19th century and turn of the 20th century; this was one of the earliest of the University's student societies and the albums fill a clear gap in the university's collections. Finally, Winchester College was awarded a grant of £3,500 towards their acquisition of **Qâdi Zâda Al-Rûmî, Shareh Mulakhas Al-Jaghmini fi al-Hay'a** (Commentary on the Compendium of Cosmology), dating from the late 15th century.

County archives, record offices and local collections were helped with a series of grants allowing the purchase of locally significant records. The earliest manuscript acquired with FNL's help in 2020 was **Sulpicius Severus, *Life of St. Martin***, a cutting from a 12th century manuscript, bought with the help of a grant of £2,000 by the St Albans Museum: this cutting was made in the scriptorium of the Benedictine Monastery of St Albans. Durham County Record Office acquired the ***Journal of a Cruise on the Schooner Yacht Nereid,* 1870, by Edward Backhouse,** a prominent Quaker businessman and philanthropist from Sunderland, where it enriches the Record Office's Quaker collections. North Yorkshire Record Office acquired **the rental roll for Hackness in North Yorkshire for the years 1622-1639.** A grant of £350 helped Northumberland Archives to acquire the **letters of Charles Bennet, 4th Earl of Tankerville** (1743-1822) relating to a dispute that led to his dismissal as Postmaster General.

South West Heritage Trust was able to acquire **the manuscript account and commonplace book (c.1650-60) for the Walrond family** of Bradfield, Devon, with the help of a grant of £2,000. The Devon Family History Society acquired **material relating to the North Devon Infirmary** which will, in due course, be deposited at the North Devon Record Office, part of the South West Heritage Trust. The Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre acquired **Letters Patent issued by Charles I under the Great Seal, 20 July 1626**, a document whose importance in terms of understanding Swindon's development as a town through the ages cannot be understated. A full grant enabled East Sussex Record Office to acquire the **Catalogue of the library of George Campion Courthope of Whiligh in Ticehurst, 1850** continuing the Record Office's magnificent labours over more than 20 years to re-assemble the dispersed Courthope papers. The Heritage Hub, Hawick, received a grant of £2,400 towards their acquisition of the **records of Peter Scott & Co.**, a local hosiery manufacturer, which builds on their already strong collection on the textile industry. Another textile-related acquisition was the **Memorandum Book of a Yorkshire wool merchant (1772-1773)**, which was added to the collections of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society thanks to a grant of £3,126.

A grant was awarded to the Chapter of York to cover the full cost of volume of some 110 pieces of **printed ephemera relating to special services at York Minster, c.1880-1904**, for the archives of York Minster. Such records are of prime importance for the study of the Minster's history so this collection has high research value. Another full grant was awarded for the **manuscript diary of an unidentified member of The Salvation Army, Maldon, Essex, 1891-1901** acquired by the Salvation Army Heritage Centre. The Centre owns several diaries written by officers of the corps but none by ordinary members and few from the 19th century, so this acquisition fills a significant gap.

A number of the grants from the B.H. Breslauer Foundation, summarised on pages 12-13, returned volumes to their former homes. Another example was ***Aesopi Phrygis Fabellae Graece & Latine***, 1524 acquired by Queen's College, Cambridge, with the help of a grant of £1,000. This beautifully annotated copy of Aesop's fables was probably used and read at the college nearly five hundred years ago and represents a formidable addition to the unique collection of humanist texts already held in Queens' College's Old Library. A grant of £900 allowed Balliol College to add to their collection of papers relating to alumni by acquiring **notes on John Muirhead's lectures on Mental and Moral Philosophy and on Ethics, 1889-1890.** Muirhead was important figure amongst Balliol's alumni, one who exemplified the tenor of its thought in the latter half of the 19th century.

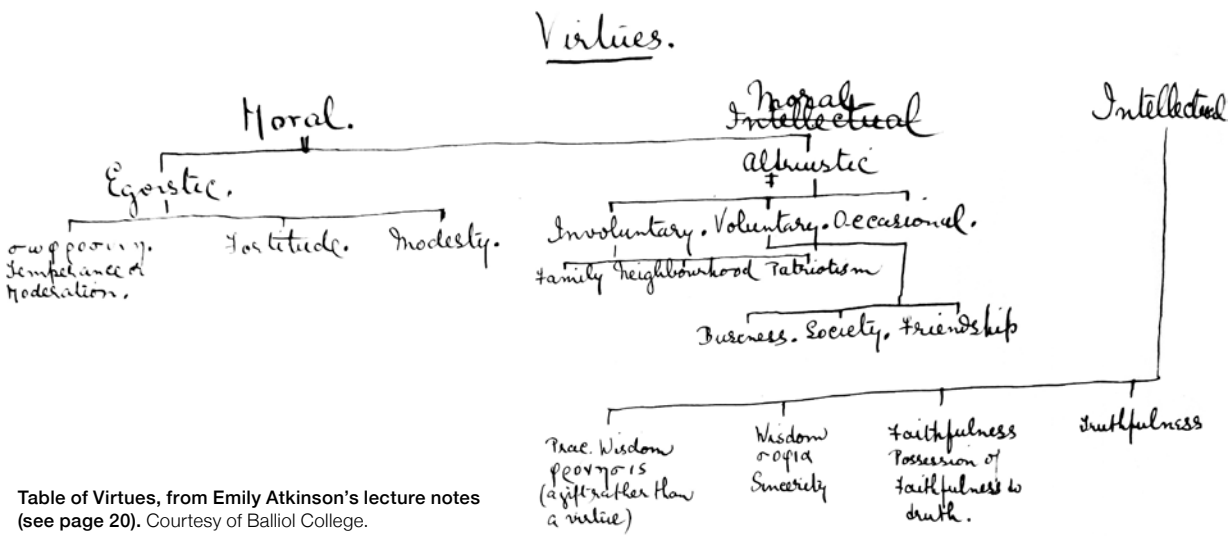
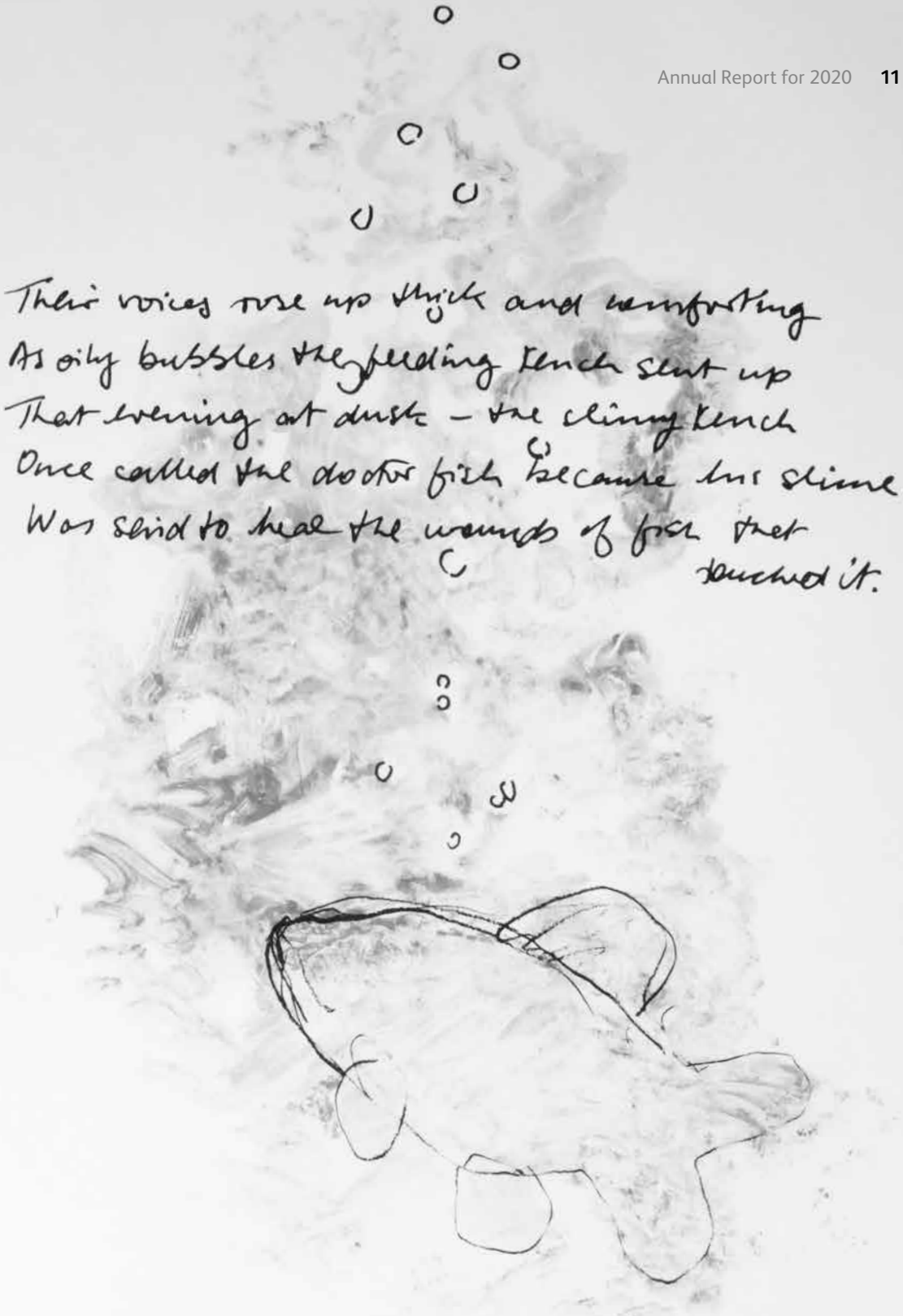


Table of Virtues, from Emily Atkinson's lecture notes (see page 20). Courtesy of Balliol College.

In addition, four acquisitions that were supported with grants in 2019, and accounted for in that year's Annual Report, were finalised during 2020. Three of these grants were made from the Operating Fund. A grant of £15,000 helped Pembroke College, Cambridge, to acquire **the archive of Barrie Cook**, artist and friend of Ted Hughes and Seamus Heaney. Cooke's circle of poets and artists has been memorably described as a rival Bloomsbury, only with more fishing! Bangor University received a grant of £10,000 in support of its acquisition of a collection of **manuscripts and books by R. S. Thomas**. Meanwhile, **the archaeological archive of Alan Sorrell** (1904-1974) was acquired by the Ashmolean Museum with the aid of a grant of £5,000.



Murder of Thomas a Becket, Canterbury Cathedral, 1190, from the Alan Sorrell archive.
Courtesy of the Ashmolean Museum.



Seamus Heaney, 'The Guttural Muse', illustration by Barrie Cooke, limited edition lithograph (2009). Courtesy of Pembroke College.

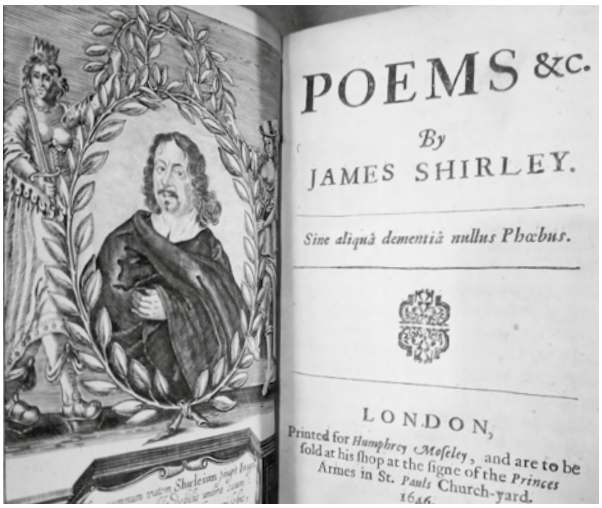
GRANTS FROM THE B.H. BRESLAUER FOUNDATION FUND

Seven grants were made from this Fund in 2020; in addition an acquisition supported with a grant in 2019 (and accounted for in that year) was completed in 2020.

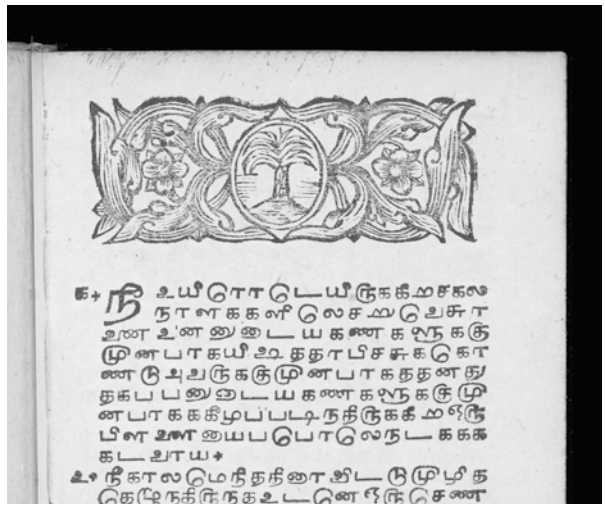
A grant of £15,000 helped the British Library to acquire the late 15th-century **Lewis of Caerleon manuscript**, preserved in its original blind-stamped binding, which had been the subject of an export stop. A grant of £15,000, awarded in 2019, helped the British Library to acquire the pre-eminent **Melford Hall manuscript of works by John Donne** (1572 - 1631), which was also subject to export regulations. The University of St Andrews acquired the second (1612) and third (1613) editions of **Josuah Sylvester's *Lachrimae Lachrimarum*** bound together in one volume, thanks to a grant of £6,000. The second volume contains the first printing of 'Look to me, Faith; and look to my Faith, God', by John Donne.

A grant of £6,000 helped the University of Birmingham to acquire **Matthew Boulton's Baskerville family Bible** (1763). The Bible boasts a superb binding, making this arguably one of Baskerville's most important volumes due to the quality of the binding and the use of his endpapers.

Two grants enabled the repatriation of volumes back to their original libraries. The first was a rare first edition of **William Cowper's *Poems***, published in 1782. This volume was likely to have been consulted by Jane Austen when it was in the library of her brother Edward Knight, and was acquired by Chawton House with the aid of a grant of £5,000. Meanwhile a grant of £10,812 enabled Thomas Plume's Library, in Maldon, to acquire **ten 16th and 17th-century volumes from Plume's Library** that went missing from the library in the early 20th century.



Title page and portrait of the author from James Shirley's, *Poems*, etc (1646). Courtesy of Trustees of Thomas Plume's Library.



Benjamin Schultze, *Mores vitamque Christiano dignum delineantes regulae centum* (Tranquebar, 1721). First page of the text in Tamil. Courtesy of Cambridge University Library.

The copy of **Benjamin Schultze, *Mores vitamque Christiano dignum delineantes regulae centum*** (Tranquebar, 1721) is a rare early example of printing in the Tamil language and an outstanding addition to Cambridge University Library's collections, made with a grant of £2,000 from the B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund. Another grant to Cambridge University Library helped it to acquire the first volume of **Adam Smith's The Wealth of Nations**. This is not a rare edition but is of great research value thanks to the 180 pages of manuscript notes made by a student attending lectures by Malthus and interleaved within the volume.

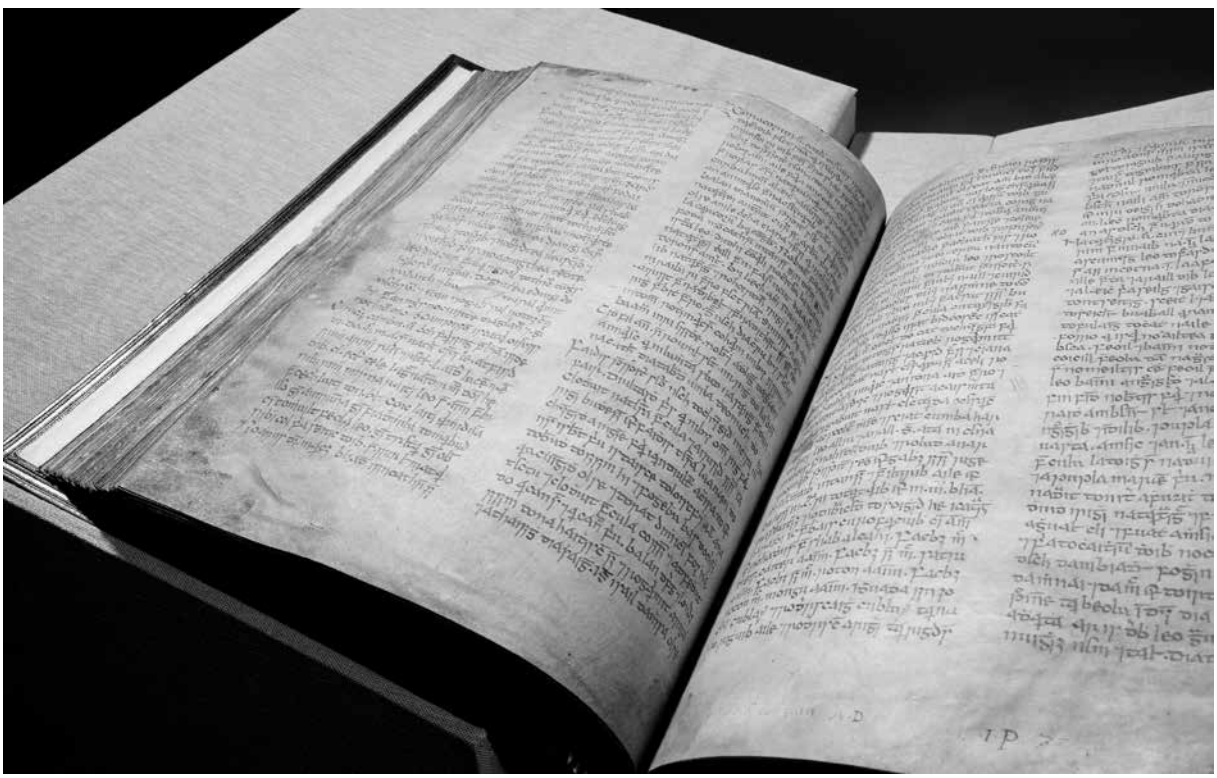
We are indebted to the President and officers of the B.H. Breslauer Foundation, whose generous grants have funded awards by FNL totalling nearly £362,000 since 2012. These grants have made possible the acquisition of items with a gross value of over £11.5m, benefitting collections throughout the UK.

GRANTS FROM THE PHILIP LARKIN FUND

No grants were made from the Philip Larkin Fund in 2020.

Acquisitions by Gift and Purchase

The acquisitions that grants from Friends of the National Libraries made possible in 2020 are described below. Firstly, though, we focus on an exceptional gift from the Chatsworth House Settlement to University College Cork, a donation that was made possible by FNL's status as one of a very limited number of bodies listed in Schedule 3 of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984.



***The Book of Lismore* opening at f. 122 The Travels of Marco Polo.** Courtesy of University College Cork.

THE BOOK OF LISMORE AND FNL'S SCHEDULE 3 STATUS

During the year FNL received an exceptional, restricted gift in kind, with a value of £500,000, from the Chatsworth Settlement in the form of *The Book of Lismore*, a 15th century medieval Irish decorated manuscript and considered one of the Great Books of Ireland. The Book was compiled for Fínghin Mac Carthaigh, the Lord of Carbery from 1478 to 1505. It consists of 198 large vellum folios containing some of medieval Irish literature's greatest masterpieces. Crónán Ó Doibhlin discusses *the Book of Lismore*'s significance on page 16.

Since the 1640s *The Book of Lismore* has belonged to the Cavendish family, Dukes of Devonshire, and their ancestors: it was kept at Lismore Castle, Co. Waterford, and more recently at Chatsworth House in Derbyshire. The Trustees of the Chatsworth Settlement donated the Book to University College Cork in recognition of academic and curatorial expertise at the university, and in appreciation of a very long and fruitful partnership between the Cavendish family and the University.

FNL was involved because it is one of a very limited number of bodies listed in Schedule 3 of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984. As such FNL can facilitate gifts to eligible institutions of previously exempted works of art without giving rise to a tax charge on the donor family, and it can enable acquisitions by eligible institutions of artefacts accepted in lieu of Inheritance Tax. FNL received the manuscript as a restricted gift and gave it in turn to the UCC Educational Foundation, a UK registered charity established for the benefit of University College Cork.

FNL last used its Schedule 3 status in 2015 when it was awarded an exceptional grant of £583,920 from the National Heritage Memorial Fund in order to facilitate the acquisition by the Brontë Parsonage Museum, Haworth, of the original Brontë family dining table: FNL then paid that sum to the vendor of the table.

The Trustees of FNL are delighted to have been asked to play their part in enabling the Chatsworth Settlement to make a gift of *The Book of Lismore* to University College Cork.

***The Book of Lismore,* or *The Book of Mac Carthaigh Riabhach* (known in Irish as *Leabhar Mhic Cárthaigh Riabhaigh*), a late 15th-century Irish vellum manuscript, which was written in West Cork, Ireland for Fínghin Mac Carthaigh Riabhach at some time between his accession to the Lordship of Carbery in 1478 and the death of his wife, Caitilín, in 1506. *The Book of Lismore* contains some of the greatest masterpieces of medieval Irish literature. Donated to University College Cork by the Trustees of the Chatsworth Settlement through the Friends of the National Libraries.**

Crónán Ó Doibhlin, Head of Research Collections, writes: The Book of Lismore, or The Book of Mac Carthaigh Riabhach, created in the late 15th century, is a major medieval manuscript, created at Kilbrittain, Co. Cork, in a golden age of Irish literature, and is rightly considered as one of the Great Books of Ireland.

It consists of 198 large vellum folios, and contains important texts, many drawn from Irish tradition and others that are translations of contemporary European works. The Book reflects an Ireland that was deeply engaged with the contemporary European culture of the time.

It begins with religious-themed material, mainly lives of the Irish saints and apocryphal tales associated with them, before passing on to material in translation: the History of the Lombards and the Conquests of Charlemagne.

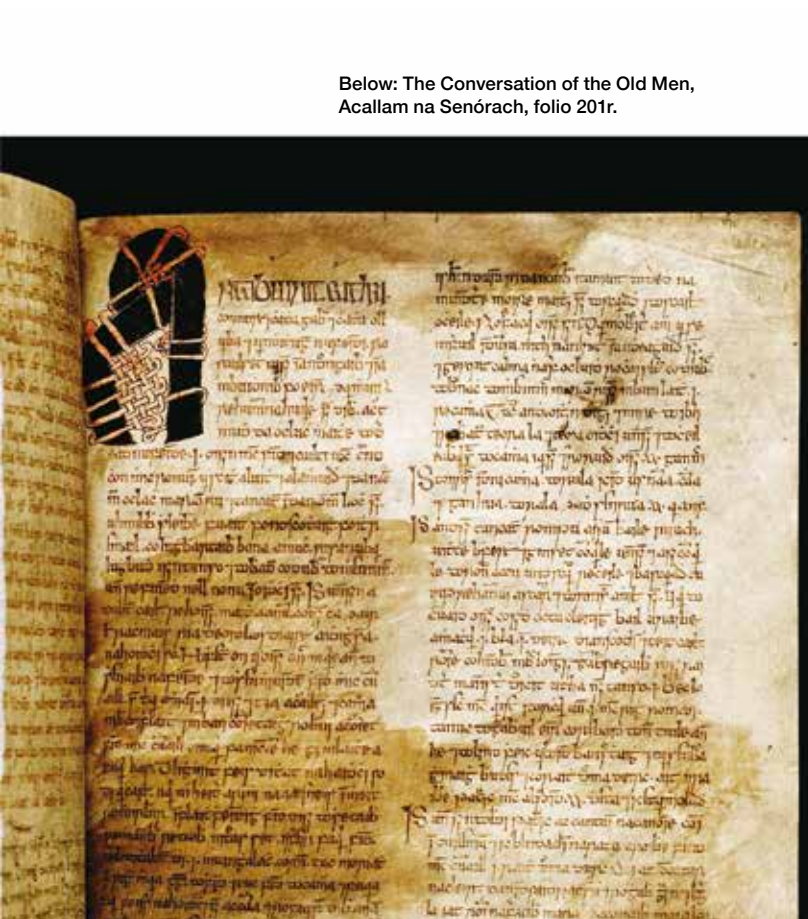
The Book also contains the only surviving translation in Irish of the travels of Marco Polo, which adds to the exotic, outward-looking ambience of the manuscript. Marco Polo is followed by a collection of native, secular texts dealing with the theme of Kingship. The Book concludes with the exploits of the popular mythological hero Fionn mac Cumhaill and the Fianna, as told in the lengthy tale known as *Agallamh na Seanórach*.

Its contents are comprehensive in their representation of both religious and secular learning in the Irish language as preserved and promoted by the elite learned classes of late medieval Ireland. In its design and execution, and in its combination of native and European tradition, *The Book of Lismore* is a library of literature that makes a self-assured statement about aristocratic literary taste in autonomous Gaelic Ireland in the late 15th century.

The Book of Lismore will eventually be displayed in a *Treasures Gallery* that University College Cork (UCC) plans to develop in its Boole Library. This publicly accessible gallery will display items from the University collections, serving as an attractive destination for visitors to the region. The Trustees of the Chatsworth Settlement have made the very generous decision to donate *The Book of Lismore* to UCC in recognition of academic and curatorial expertise at the university, and in appreciation of a very long and fruitful partnership between the Cavendish Family and UCC.

University College Cork is Ireland's leading centre for the study of the materiality of the literary artefacts of Gaelic Ireland. *The Book of Lismore* will now be the centrepiece of a large collection of Gaelic manuscripts at UCC's Library, and the donation of the manuscript to UCC marks a further stage in the commitment of the Cavendish Family to the scholarship of *The Book of Lismore*.

Below: The Conversation of the Old Men, Acallam na Senórach, folio 201r.





Above: The Book of Mac Carthy Reagh, commonly called *The Book of Lismore.*

The spectroscopic study in UCC of vellums and inks in Irish manuscripts has recently received national recognition through a substantial Advanced Laureate award to Professor Pádraig Ó Macháin from the Irish Research Council. This is frontier research into which *The Book of Lismore*, with its vellum and Gaelic script, will fit perfectly as a research target, further enhancing the research infrastructure and output of Modern Irish studies in the University. At the levels of the undergraduate and postgraduate student, therefore, and at the level of the senior researcher, the donation of T*he Book of Lismore* to UCC by the Trustees of the Chatsworth Settlement is already revolutionising humanities research and teaching in the University.

The Book of Lismore encapsulates an important part of the cultural heritage of Cork, Munster and Ireland. Like other surviving manuscripts in Irish, it illustrates the multi-layered histories and traditions of our past.

The manuscript is also significant for its place in the Irish manuscript and scribal traditions. This unique book illustrates how an object can be subject to the cultural, social, and political interactions between two neighbouring countries, in this case, Ireland and Great Britain.

University College Cork and The Trustees of the Chatsworth Settlement would like to recognise the generous support of the Friends of the National Libraries in making the donation to UCC possible. *The Book of Lismore* will now form the foundation for the co-ordinated study of the Gaelic manuscript – text, script and structural components – in UCC at undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

The beginning of the Life of Patrick, Beatha Phádraig, folio 42r.
All images courtesy of University College Cork.



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FOR THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

The Publication Archive of Alan Sorrell (1904 – 1974). Bought from the Sorrell family for £20,000 with the aid of a grant of £5,000 from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Paul Roberts, Sackler Keeper of Antiquities, writes: The Ashmolean Museum is very grateful to FNL for its generous grant towards the purchase of the Alan Sorrell Publication Archive.

This remarkable resource comprises 265 book illustrations (from volumes including Imperial Rome, Prehistoric Britain, Norman Britain and illustrations for an edition of the Holy Bible), 195 working drawings,102 sketches, 38 sketchbooks, 34 diaries and 80 letters. The archive is multi- and inter-disciplinary, traversing archaeology, art, and the historiography of the archaeological discipline. Sorrell trained formally at the Royal Academy of Art, but it was his two years at the British School at Rome, surrounded by the city's art, architecture and archaeology and fellow students in all these disciplines and more, that were so formative for his career. From the 1930s to the mid-1970s, Sorrell's evocative and pioneering illustrations, usually the product of extensive research and conversations between Sorrell, excavators and other specialists, were central to archaeological research and dissemination. His view of the past shaped the perception of generations of scholars and public alike and, helped inspire many (like me!) to enter the field.

The archive still has huge relevance and resonance today, seen very well against the backdrop of the wide-ranging collections at the Ashmolean Museum. In the Department of Antiquities, Sorrell's illustrations are pertinent to holdings from Roman Britain, Imperial Rome, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval England, ancient Greece, the ancient Near East, and ancient Egypt and Sudan. In the context of the Department of Western Art, the Sorrell archive underlines how contemporary artists, including John Piper and Henry Moore, were influenced by contemporary depictions of historic landscapes, ruins, and heritage. The archive also supplements and complements very important excavation archives including those of Sir Arthur Evans and E.T. Leeds, as well as two other graphic archives, namely the facsimiles of ancient Egyptian tomb scenes made by Nina Davies and the reconstructions by Piet de Jong of Greek sites, including Knossos.

Sorrell's illustrations, diaries and correspondence provide a window into the collaborative creative process between Sorrell and principal British archaeologists of the 20th century, and illuminate the development of archaeological illustration into a discipline in its own right. Sorrell's work, in combination with our archives, our collections, and archives elsewhere in the University of Oxford (the Institute of Archaeology and the Griffith Institute) will be key to any future study on the historiography of archaeological illustration, reconstruction and interpretation. The University of Oxford was, and is, a centre of disciplinary development in archaeology, so the Ashmolean Museum is a natural home for such an archive.

We wish to share this archive as widely as possible. The physical material will be freely available to all through display (in line with Conservation best practice) in permanent galleries, through facilitated access in our Von Bothmer Study Centre, or through loans to temporary national and international exhibitions. The extension of digitisation and the provision of images, professionally supplied by our Picture Library, will widen access still further and create essential tools for long-term public access to this unique and valuable archive. Huge gratitude is owed to FNL for helping to make all of this a possibility.



Ancient Mediterranean: Reconstruction of the Circus Maximus, Rome.
Courtesy of the Ashmolean Museum.

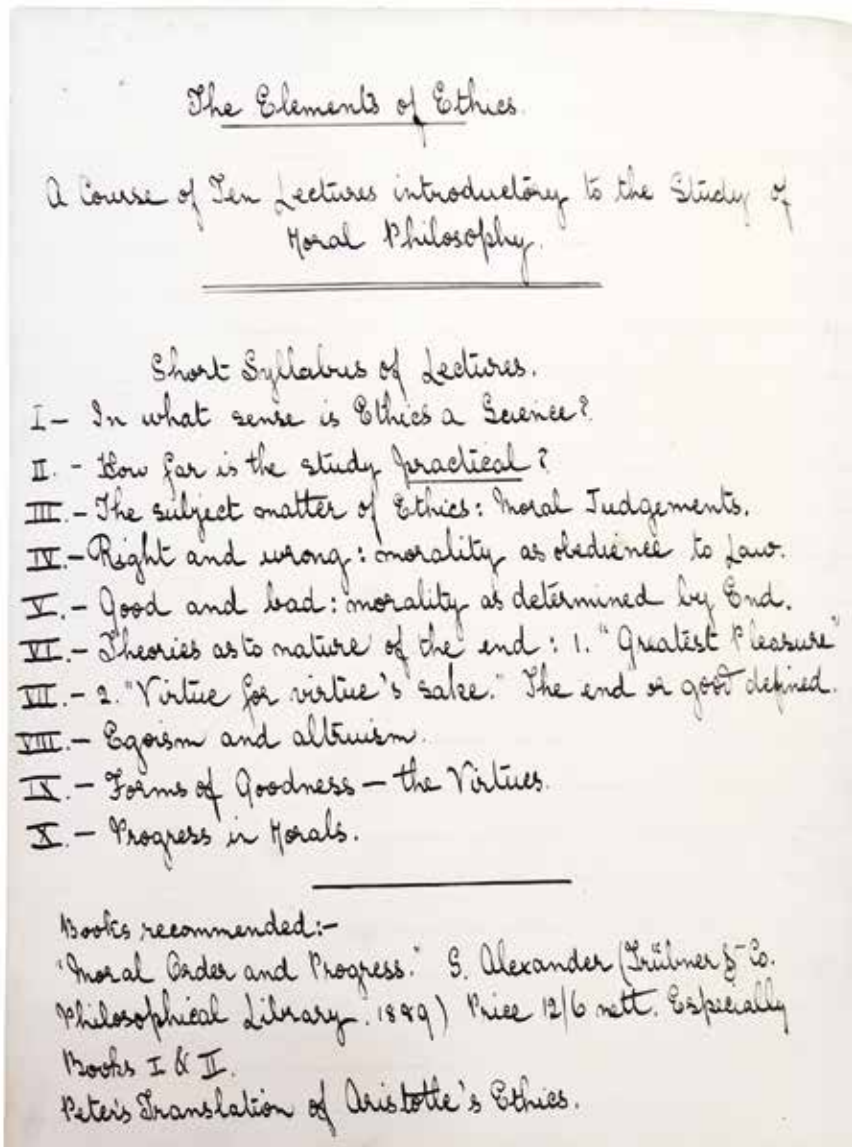
FOR BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD

Muirhead (John Henry), Mental and Moral Philosophy. Ethics. [Lecture Notes]. Egham, Surrey: Oct 8th 1889 - May 1st 1890. Bought from Blackwell's Rare Books for £1,200 with the aid of a grant of £900 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Stewart Tiley, Librarian, writes: Emily A. Atkinson sat in a lecture hall 131 years ago assiduously taking notes on mental and moral philosophy. She was one of the first cohort of students to pass through Royal Holloway College, founded three years before, in 1886, for the education of women. The lecturer was John Henry Muirhead, freshly appointed to the post, in an early step in a long teaching career. The notes form a small volume bound in marbled paper, signed by Atkinson inside the front cover. Covering topics such as "Ethics", "Plato's Republic" and "Butler's Sermons on Human Nature" they date from 8 October 1889 until 8 May 1890.

In early 2020 the notebook appeared for sale in the Rare Books Department in Blackwell's Bookshop in Oxford. With generous support from FNL, Balliol College was able to purchase this item for their collection of papers relating to alumni. Muirhead had attended Balliol in 1875 as a Snell Exhibitioner, a scholarship founded in the 17th century to enable members of the University of Glasgow to attend Balliol, as had Muirhead's mentor at Glasgow, Edward Caird, who would later become Master of the College. Caird, and subsequently Muirhead, were profoundly influenced by Hegel, and, together with other notable Balliol alumni, R.L. Nettleship and T.H. Green, formed a kernel of the British idealist movement in philosophy. Muirhead himself was more interested in applying that philosophy rather than a theoretical perspective, and was a committed teacher and social reformer. Whilst lecturing at Holloway, he was also working at Bedford College for women and the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, before setting off to transform Mason College in Birmingham into that city's university, the first civic university in the country. When the notes were taken he had just begun editing the *Library of Philosophy*, the first series he was involved in to promote broader interest in philosophy.

The support received in purchasing this item means that this appealing record of engagement with the activities of an important figure amongst Balliol's alumni, one who exemplified the tenor of its thought in the latter half of the 19th century, is now housed along with papers including those of his mentors and colleagues in the College's Historic Collections Centre. It will be invaluable for teaching 19th century ideas in Oxford, and demonstrating the networks and exchange of these at the time.



The Elements of Ethics

A Course of Ten Lectures introductory to the Study of Moral Philosophy.

Short Syllabus of Lectures.

I – In what sense is Ethics a Science?
II. – How far is the study practical?
III. – The subject matter of Ethics: Moral Judgements.
IV. – Right and wrong: morality as obedience to law.
V. – Good and bad: morality as determined by End.
VI. – Theories as to nature of the end: 1. "Greatest Pleasure"
VII. – 2. "Virtue for virtue's sake." The end or good defined.
VIII. – Egoism and altruism.
IX. – Forms of Goodness – the Virtues.
X. – Progress in Morals.

Books recommended:–
"Moral Codes and Progress." S. Alexander (Trübner & Co. Philosophical Library. 1894) Price 12/6 nett. Especially Books I & II.
Peter's Translation of Aristotle's Ethics.

Syllabus and suggested reading for a course in Moral Philosophy recorded by Emily Atkinson in her notebook. Courtesy of Balliol College.

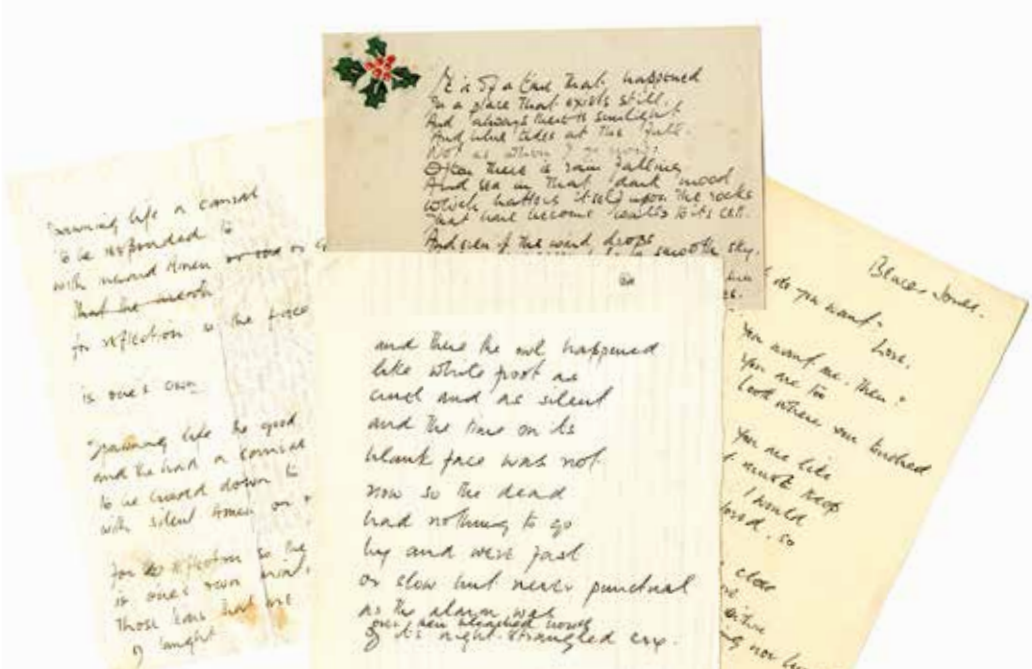
FOR BANGOR UNIVERSITY, THE R.S. THOMAS RESEARCH CENTRE

A substantial collection of manuscript and typescript material by the poet R.S. Thomas (1913-2000). Bought from a private collector for £40,000, with the aid of a grant of £10,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Professor Tony Brown, Co-Director of the R.S. Thomas Research Centre, writes: The R.S. Thomas Research Centre at Bangor University, the poet's alma mater, houses a unique collection of manuscripts, letters, journals and memorabilia of and relating to R.S. Thomas (1913-2000). The archive has been built up over the last two decades and, in normal times, receives many visitors from the UK and abroad. The present purchase represents a major addition to our already substantial holdings. We believe it to be, in fact, the most significant collection of R.S. Thomas material which remained in private hands.

The collection includes manuscripts and drafts of unpublished and published poems from various stages of Thomas's long career, early unpublished prose, unpublished letters to editors, and a collection of 172 manuscript letters (1966-76) to a 'Miss Davidson'.

Three poems R.S.Thomas sent to Cyril Connolly for publication in *Horizon.* They were not accepted and remain unpublished. Courtesy of Bangor University.



Particularly noteworthy is the material from the beginning of Thomas's career, in the 1940s, a period from which very little manuscript material has survived. One prose piece, 'Fairy Story', indeed dates from 1935, when Thomas was still a young curate and shows an imagination akin to the earliest, unpublished poetry and quite different from the poetry of the Welsh hills which first made his name. As well as some other early prose pieces, the present collection includes, for instance, three typescripts of previously-unknown poems sent in c.1940 to Cyril Connolly at Horizon; one of these Thomas notes in a covering letter 'seems precariously near Dylan Thomas', a rare (and accurate) reference to his already well-known Welsh contemporary.

Another, much later, manuscript poem entitled 'Eightieth Birthday' was written to his wife, the distinguished artist Mildred 'Elsi' Eldridge (1909-1991), many of whose letters, journals and notebooks are also housed in the Centre at Bangor. A deeply personal poem in its own right, it was significantly revised, probably in the light of Thomas's reading of the fourteenth-century Welsh poet Dafydd ap Gwilym, and published only after Thomas's death as the fine late poem 'Luminary' *(Uncollected Poems)*.

R.S. Thomas engaged in few extended correspondences, which makes the cache of letters at the heart of this collection especially remarkable. There are 172 handwritten letters, dating from 1966-1976, to a Miss Davidson, of whom we have virtually no other record. It is possible that she was a former parishioner; now resident in Liverpool, she is evidently an educated woman– references in Thomas's letters include Tillich, Kierkegaard, Tolstoy and Keats – and evidently suffered bouts of ill health, and the letters show Thomas at times in a reflective and pastoral role. The correspondence ends somewhat mysteriously with Miss Davidson, with evident affection, returning all of the letters prior to her leaving Liverpool to live with, and apparently to tend to, the homeless in London. This is a relationship that will, manifestly, reward further research.

This collection represents the most important single acquisition that the Centre has made in many years and the Co-Directors, Professor Jason Walford Davies and myself, are extremely grateful for the financial support from the Friends of the National Libraries that has made this possible.

FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, CADBURY RESEARCH LIBRARY

Matthew Boulton's Bible (1763; printed by John Baskerville, Cambridge). Bought at Forum Auctions (26 March 2020, Lot 68) for £13,000, with the aid of a grant of £6,000 from FNL (B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund).

Martin Killeen, Head of Rare Books & Special Collections Engagement (retired), writes: In addition to being leading figures in the Midland Industrial Enlightenment the inventor and manufacturer Matthew Boulton (1728–1809) and the entrepreneur printer and typographer John Baskerville (1707–75) were personal friends. A mark of their mutual esteem is the magnificent copy of Baskerville's celebrated 1763 Cambridge Bible which was in the Boulton family library at their home in Great Tew, Oxfordshire until it came into the possession Birmingham Assay Office in 1986. Due to be auctioned by the Assay Office on 26 March 2020, it was secured for the Cadbury Research Library by funds raised from several institutions, the Friends of National Libraries and a host of individuals, through a consortium of The Baskerville Society, Centre for Printing History & Culture, the Cadbury Research Library, Birmingham Museums Trust, Birmingham Civic Society and the Lunar Society.

Three distinctive binding features confirm that this superb copy came from Baskerville's own Easy Hill workshop: pastedowns and endpapers in Baskerville's own watercolour marbled paper, use of a specific floral roll-tool on the edges of boards, and spine labels lettered in Baskerville type. Sumptuously bound in bright red morocco leather, its boards have floral borders and fan-shaped corner decorations tooled in gilt. Six raised spine bands separate compartments with elaborate gilt designs and one panel for the black morocco label. Its Boulton provenance comprises contemporary ink manuscript family history including births and deaths found on the Apocrypha verso blank leaf facing the New Testament title page. Another loosely inserted note incorporates an early nineteenth-century list of the Boulton children's illnesses and vaccinations.

The future permanent home of the Boulton Baskerville Bible will be the Cadbury Research Library at the University of Birmingham, where it will be added to the existing Baskerville Collection. The original gift of this collection,

presented in 1954 by John Hely-Hutchinson (a well-known book collector and member of the Roxburghe Club) in memory of his brother Victor (Professor of Music at the University of Birmingham 1934-1944), comprised 86 items, representing almost all the books for which Baskerville was responsible; most are in fine condition and many have distinctive individual features of note.

The Boulton Bible will join four Hely-Hutchinson copies of the 1763 Cambridge edition, all in splendid bindings the best being in red morocco leather by Derome Lejeune, the greatest contemporary French binder. A fifth copy was donated by Benjamin Tillett Davis, a forensic pathologist at the University of Birmingham, medical historian and lifelong discriminating book collector. The provenance of this copy is also iconic, as it has the bookplate of Sarah Baskerville as well as being associated, after her death in 1788, with the Ryland family who recorded their family history in this copy exactly as the Boultons did in theirs (in 1873 Louisa Anne Ryland donated the land of Cannon Hill Park to the people of Birmingham). Sarah's copy uses Baskerville's marbled paper and has a Baskerville lettered spine label; however, in contrast to the Boulton copy, the binding is a plain undecorated blind stamp design. The new total at the Cadbury Research Library of six copies of Baskerville's print masterpiece is now the largest in UK institutions; the only other library in the world with six copies listed is the famous Houghton Library at the University of Harvard.

The Cadbury Research Library is proud and delighted to welcome this wonderful addition to its holdings and we eagerly anticipate a time when we can fully share in celebrating its retention in Birmingham with all of our fellow Baskerville scholars and enthusiasts.



The Baskerville Bible, with its sumptuous binding.
Courtesy of the University of Birmingham.

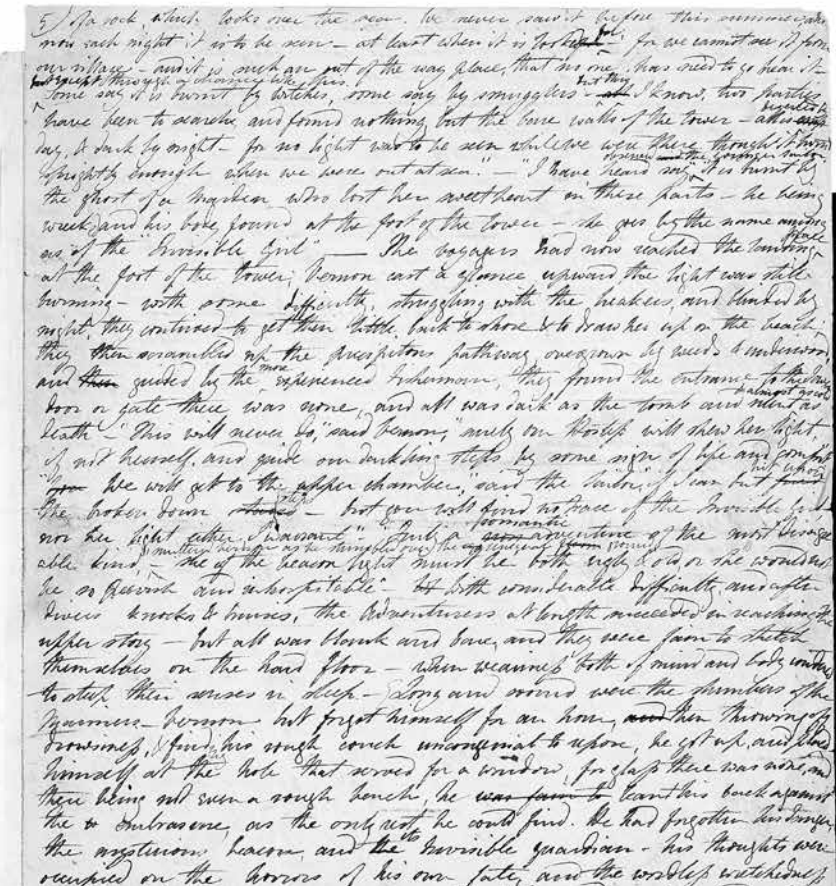
FOR THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

Autograph manuscript: the second portion of a draft of Mary Shelley's story 'The Invisible Girl', July 1832. Bought from Maggs Brothers Ltd. for £57,000 with the aid of a grant of £15,000 from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Susan Thomas, Head of Archives & Modern Manuscripts, writes: The Bodleian Libraries is grateful to FNL for its support towards our purchase of a manuscript fragment of Mary Shelley's short story 'The Invisible Girl'. The story was first published in *The Keepsake* annual of 1833, where it is described as being 'by the Author of Frankenstein'. The manuscript is the second of what is presumed to be four original fair copy bifolia, sent to the editor of The Keepsake, Frederic Mansel Reynolds, in July 1832; the fourth and final bifolium – capturing the story's conclusion - is held at the New York Public Library as part of the Carl H. Pforzheimer Collection of Shelley and His Circle. The whereabouts of the presumed first and third portions of the total manuscript of 'The Invisible Girl' are unknown, making the two extant portions of particular importance.

The survival of an original author's manuscript for a published work is relatively unusual for this period when manuscripts were not usually retained beyond publication. Whilst this manuscript is likely to be a fair copy rather than an early draft, it includes over 50 emendations (one being the name of the heroine), giving the opportunity to compare it with Mary Shelley's other writing and editing. The contrast between the writing of the young Mary Shelley with Percy Bysshe Shelley by her side and Mary Shelley as an independent and accomplished author is also of note. The story's autobiographical tones are also interesting, particularly the importance to the plot of the forbidding father-in-law who frowned upon his son's choice of wife. Shelley's own relationship with her father-in-law, Sir Timothy Shelley, was known to be difficult right up until his death in 1844.

As the author of one of the 19th century's most enduring and influential works, the manuscripts of Mary Shelley are particularly valuable, and the support of the Friends of the National Libraries was critical to this purchase. The manuscript is a significant acquisition for the Bodleian Libraries, where it will sit alongside our Abinger Papers, an important collection of family papers of the Shelley, Godwin, and Wollstonecraft families, which includes the drafts for Mary Shelley's seminal work, *Frankenstein* (the acquisition of which was also supported by the Friends of the National Libraries in 2004), as well as drafts for Shelley's novella *Mathilda* (written 1819-1820, but published posthumously in 1959) and working notebooks containing drafts of short stories, part of the story of Samuel, and notes for the historical novel *Valperga* (published 1823).



The manuscript has already been digitised, allowing immediate access for researchers and the public.

Folio from the autograph manuscript fragment of Mary Shelley's short story 'The Invisible Girl', 1832. Courtesy of the Bodleian Libraries.

FOR THE BRITISH LIBRARY

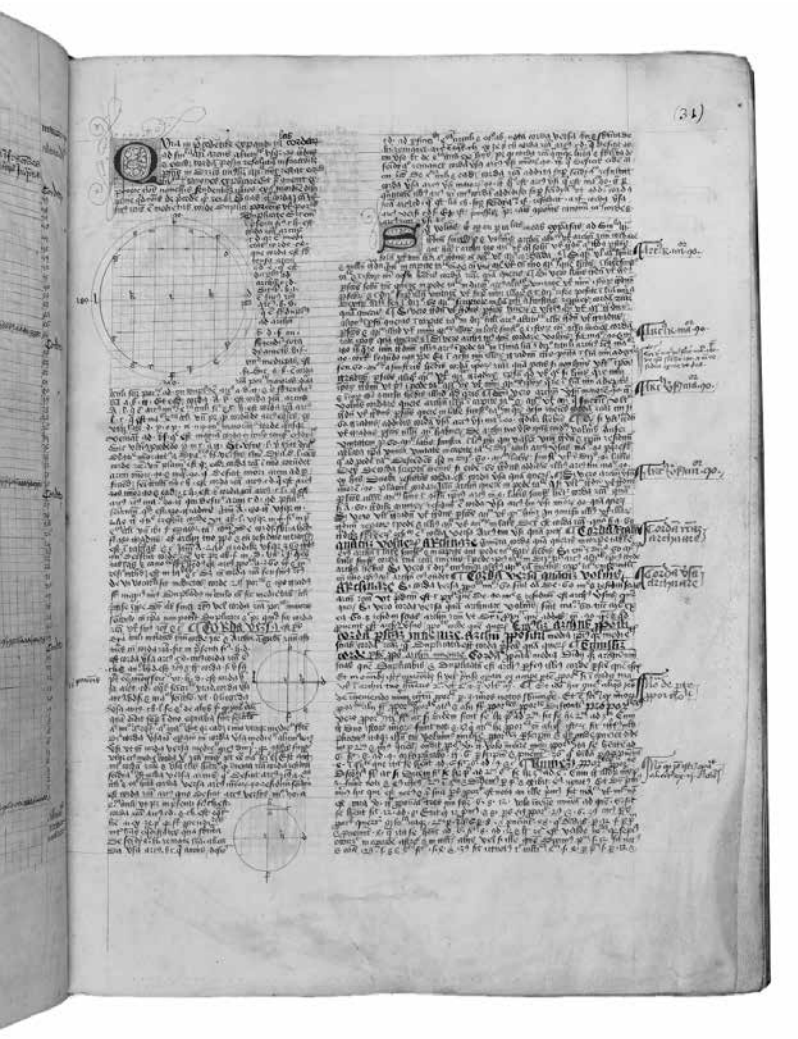
i. Lewis of Caerleon manuscript, late 15th century. Bought for £300,000 under export regulations, with the aid of a grant of £15,000 from the Friends of the National Libraries (B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund).

Julian Harrison, Lead Curator of Medieval Historical and Literary Manuscripts, writes: The British Library is delighted to have acquired an important medieval manuscript, with the generous assistance of the Friends of the National Libraries. Made around the year 1500, this manuscript contains the most complete collection of the works of Lewis of Caerleon, an astronomer and physician to the household of King Henry VII of England. Loyal to the Tudor cause, Lewis had been imprisoned in the Tower of London by Richard III. This manuscript includes his astronomical observations, some of which were made from the Tower itself.

The manuscript came to the British Library's attention when a case was brought before the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art in March 2020. Acting on expert advice, Caroline Dinenage, Minister of State for Digital and Culture, placed a temporary ban on the export of this item, on the grounds that it was of high national significance. This enabled the Library to raise the matching funding to purchase it on behalf of the nation, although the process was more complicated than usual, due to the constraints of the first national lockdown. On this occasion, we were unable, for example, to apply to the National Heritage Memorial Fund, as would usually have been the case, as their funds were being reallocated to support institutions in financial difficulties. We are extremely grateful that so many public and private funders came to our assistance, allowing us to meet the fundraising target with weeks to spare.

The Lewis of Caerleon manuscript had been in private hands ever since it was made. The first recorded owner was the historian and antiquary Sir Henry Spelman (d. 1641), and it had eventually made its way into the collection of the Earls of Macclesfield at Shirburn Castle. Until now, the manuscript had not been accessible to researchers, many of whom were unaware of its existence. It was evidently produced as a presentation copy for some important patron or institution, and it is notable for containing texts by Lewis of Caerleon that are not attested elsewhere. The manuscript also survives in its original medieval binding, and is an excellent example of manuscript production from the early Tudor period.

Lewis of Caerleon is one of the most important astronomers from late medieval England. His works were indebted to his study of earlier Arabic texts, and he bridges the gap between medieval English science and his early modern successors. The Library has already digitised the manuscript, and it will become available to readers when conditions permit. Many researchers have already expressed an interest in examining the manuscript in more detail, and it is already being used to support a project at Cambridge University investigating Lewis of Caerleon's works and career.



A page containing Lewis of Caerleon's astronomical calculations (Add MS 89442, p. 31). Courtesy of the British Library Board.

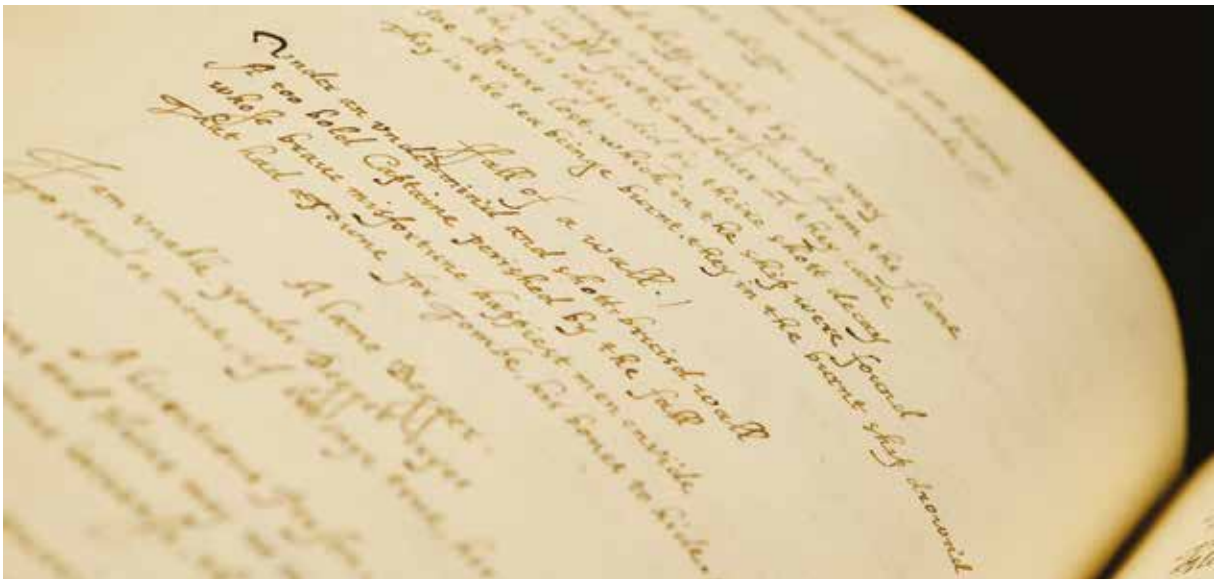
ii. The Melford Hall Manuscript of John Donne poetry, c1625. Bought for £397,800 under export regulations, with the aid of a grant of £15,000 from the Friends of the National Libraries (B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund).

This grant was awarded in 2019 and accounted for in that year, but the purchase was not announced until 2020.

Dr Alexander Lock, Curator of Modern Archives and Manuscripts, writes:
John Donne (1572–1631) was one of the most popular poets of the late 16th and early 17th centuries and is considered to be one of the greatest Renaissance writers in the English canon. The Melford Hall Manuscript is one of the largest surviving near contemporary manuscript collections of Donne's poetry covering the entire range of his poetical output. Until its discovery at Melford Hall in 2018 it was unknown to scholarship and, until its acquisition, was probably the last (and most significant) 17th-century manuscript collection of Donne's poetry to remain in private hands.

The manuscript was initially sold to a foreign buyer at Sotheby's in December 2018 and shortly thereafter the Culture Minister placed a temporary export bar on the item. Examining the manuscript, the Independent Reviewing Committee considered the volume to be 'one of the five most significant and largest collections of Donne's works ever to be identified and the most important to emerge in almost half a century.' The placement of a temporary export bar on the manuscript gave the British Library the opportunity to fundraise for the acquisition and we are grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for their contribution towards this.

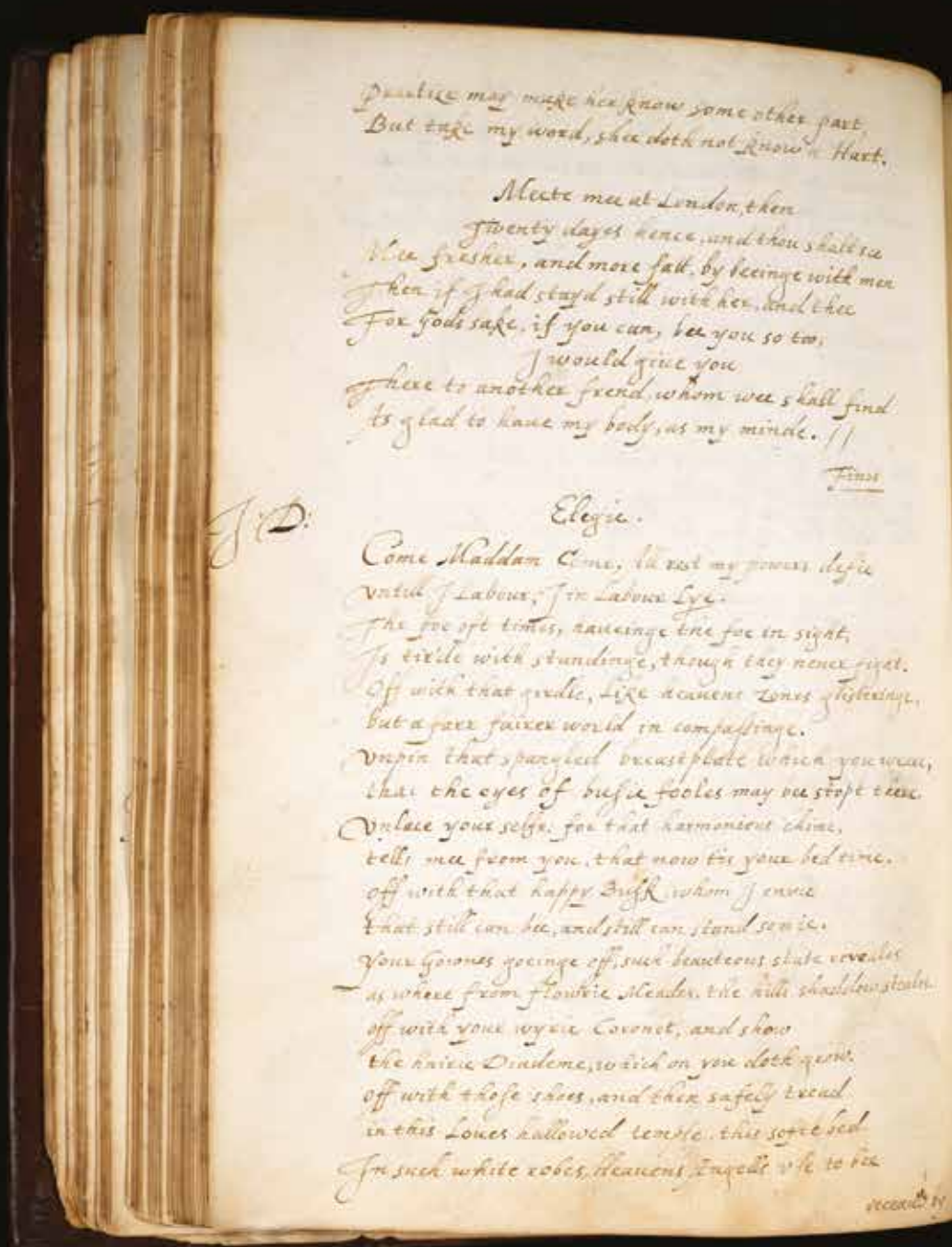
The Melford Hall Manuscript is particularly exciting as it provides new evidence for the study of Donne's work and the literary culture in which it was created. John Donne famously eschewed print publication and disseminated (or 'published') his poetical work almost entirely in manuscript amongst a select circle (or coterie) of privileged friends and potential patrons. These readers would, in turn, have Donne's lines copied to keep in their own private collections which they may share with their own close friends. Only one English poem survives written in Donne's hand and so much of what we know about his poetical output comes from these manuscript copies made for, and by, his 'coterie' of readers. The Melford Hall



Detail from the 'Melford Hall Manuscript' of John Donne poetry (Egerton MS 3884). Courtesy of the British Library Board.

Manuscript, therefore, is of outstanding literary significance because it provides substantial new, and contemporary, evidence as to how Donne's poetry was written, copied, circulated, and received. The volume also contains scribal copies of poems by Donne's contemporaries such as Francis Beaumont (1584–1616), Thomas Carew (1595–1640), and Richard Corbet (1582–1635), amongst others, as well as late 17th-century notes on a series of sermons and some mid-18th-century songs. Taken together this volume also offers scholars a rich seam of new evidence for the study of early modern manuscript culture more broadly.

The Melford Hall Manuscript will be available in perpetuity at the British Library, enabling researchers to consult it alongside other pre-eminent early modern literary collections housed at the Library, including other scribal copies of Donne's poetry, the only surviving play script annotated by William Shakespeare (1564–1616) and autograph works by Ben Jonson (1572–1637). Access will be provided in the Library's Manuscripts Reading Room and the volume has been fully digitised for readers to access freely online. Interpretative material will be made available online and the volume may be displayed in the Library's Treasures Gallery.



Practize may make her know some other part
But take my word, shee doth not know a Hart.

Meete me at London, then
Twenty dayes hence, and thou shalt bee
Our freshest, and most fall, by beeinge with mee
Then if I had stayd still with her, and thee
For Gods sake, if you can, bee you so too,
I would give you
There to another frend, whom wee shall find
As glad to have my body, as my minde. //

Finis

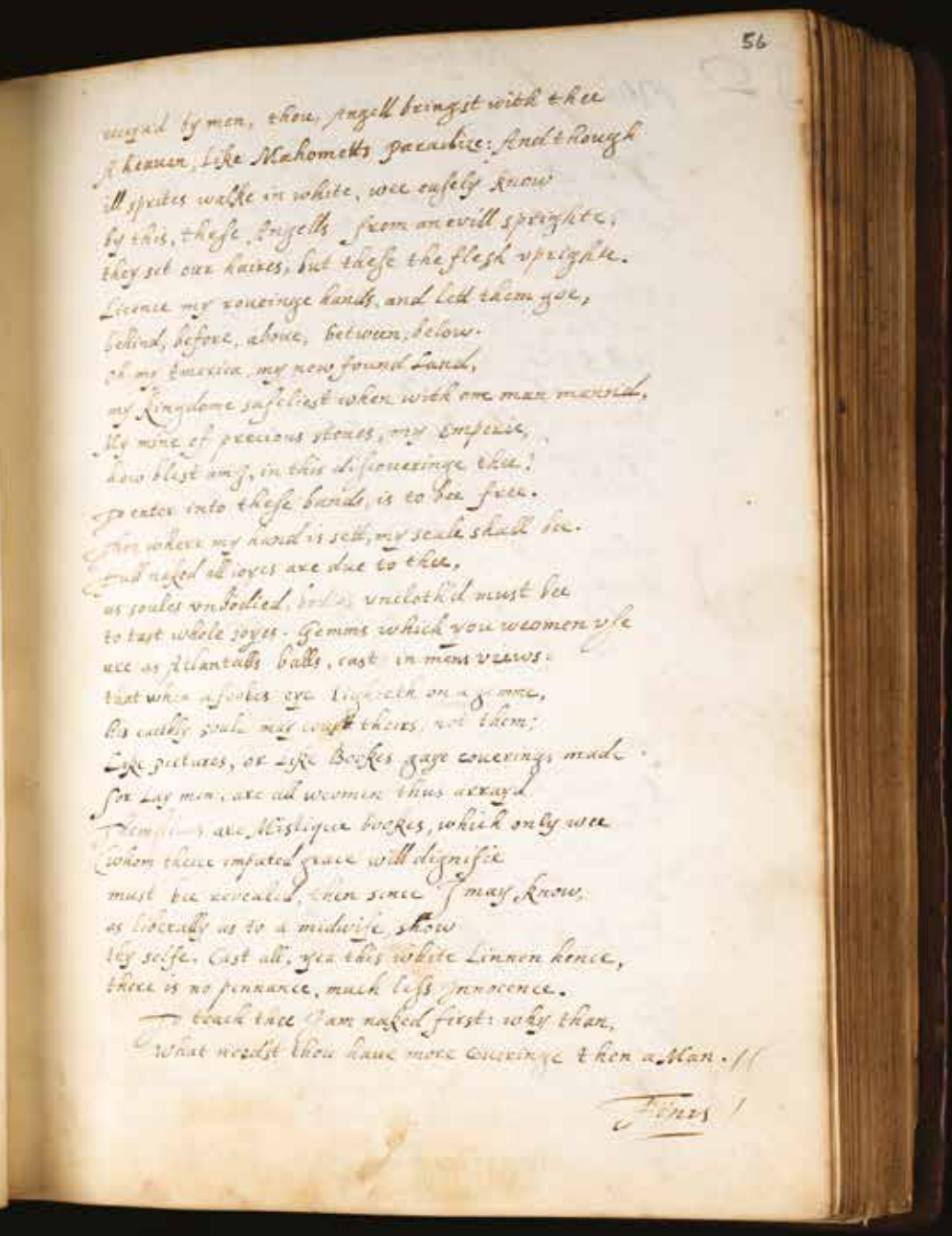
J. D.

Elegie.

Come Maddam Come, all rest my powers defie
Vntill I Labour, I in Labour lye.
The foe oft times, having the foe in sight,
Is tir'de with standinge, though he never fight.
Off with that girdle, like heavens Zones glistringe,
but a poor paire world in compassinge.
Vnpin that spangled breastplate which you wear,
that the eyes of busie fooles may be stopt there.
Vnlace your selfe, for that harmonious chime,
tells me from you, that now tis your bed time.
off with that happy Busk which I envie
that still can be, and still can stand so nie.
Your Gowne going off, such beauteous state reveales
As when from flowrie Meades, the hills shadow steales.
off with your wyerie Coronet, and show
the haires Diademe, which on you doth grow.
off with those shoes, and then safely tread
in this Loves hallowed temple, this soft bed
In such white robes, Heavens Angells use to bee

recorded by

Detail from the 'Melford Hall Manuscript' of John Donne poetry (Egerton MS 3884 ff055v_056r).
Courtesy of the British Library Board.



56

usurpd by men, thou Angell bringst with thee
A heaven, like Mahomets Paradize; And though
ill spirits walke in white, wee easely know
by this, these Angells from an evill sprighte,
they set our haires, but these the flesh vprighte.
License my roveinge hands, and let them goe,
Behind, before, above, between, below.
O my America, my new found Land,
my Kingdome safeliest when with one man manned,
My mine of precious stones, my Empirie,
how blest am I, in this discoveringe thee!
To enter into these bonds, is to be free.
Then where my hand is set, my seale shall be.
And naked all joyes are due to thee,
as soules vnbodied, bodies vnclothed must be
to taste whole joyes. Gemms which you women vse
are as Ritantalls balls, cast in mens vewes:
that which a pooles eye liqueth on a gemme,
his earthly soule may covet theires, not them;
Like pictures, or like Bookes gay coverings made
for Lay men, are all women thus arrayd
Themselves are Mysticque bookes, which only wee
whom they are imputed grace will dignifie
must see reveald, then since I may know,
as liberally as to a midwife show
thy selfe. Cast all, yea this white Linnen hence,
there is no penitence, much less innocence.
To teach thee I am naked first: why then,
What needst thou have more covering then a Man. //

Finis /

FOR CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

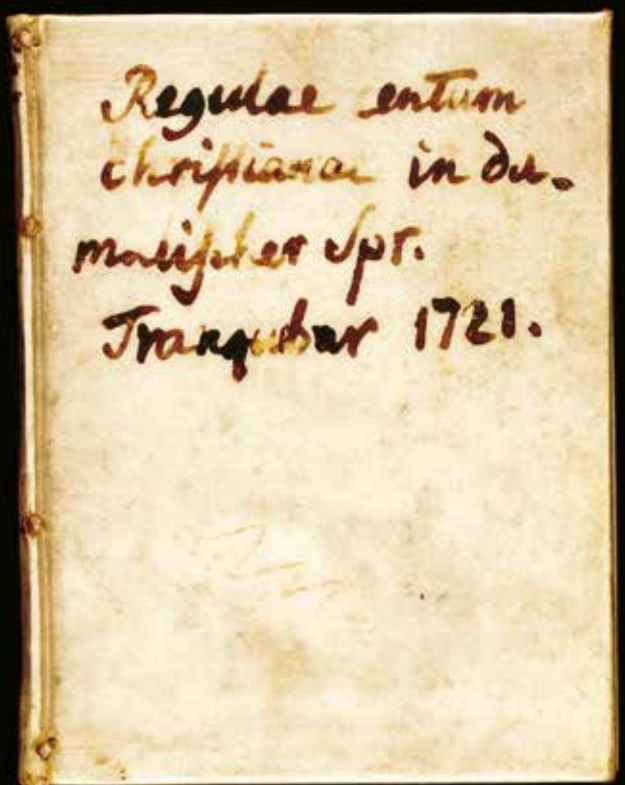
i. Benjamin Schultze, *Mores vitamque Christiano dignum delineantes regulae centum* (Tranquebar, 1721), printed in the Tamil language. Bought from Bernard Quaritch for £3,950, with the aid of a grant of £2,000 from the Friends of the National Libraries (B.H. Breslauer Foundation Fund).

Will Hale, Rare Books Specialist, writes: Cambridge University Library is very grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for contributing half the purchase price of a scarce tract printed at the Danish Mission in Tranquebar (Tharangambadi) in 1721, an early example of printing in the Tamil language.

The earliest Western printing press in India was established by Jesuits in Goa in 1556, but few of its products survive. The Protestant Mission in the Danish colony of Tranquebar had been established by Lutheran clergy from Halle in 1706, led by Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg (1683–1719). In 1712 the Mission was equipped with a press, supplied by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in London. The first printing in Tamil from this press followed a year later, using types cast in Halle. With this equipment the mission set about printing the New Testament in Tamil, in Zeigenbalg's translation, but the Halle type was found too large for this undertaking and a new, smaller fount was cast, using the lead covers of Cheshire cheeses sent over by the SPCK. It is probably this type which is used in the present work.

The text is *Mores vitamque Christiano dignam delineantes regulae centum*, a collection of Christian rules for living translated into Tamil. The author is Benjamin Schultze (1689–1760), a native of Halle, who had arrived in Tranquebar in 1719 and was to complete Ziegenbalg's translation of the Old Testament after the latter's early death. Schultze became an authority on Indian languages and would publish a version of the same work in Telugu in 1747, after his return to Halle.

No other copy of this text is recorded in the UK, and only three worldwide, of which two are in Halle and one in Geneva. The book survives in what is probably its original parchment binding, typical of the products of this press.



The only other products of the Danish Mission press in the University Library are three editions of parts of the Bible, in the version revised and completed by Schultze after Ziegenbalg. The first of these bears a date of 1722, but was probably completed in 1724. This acquisition is therefore the earliest book from the Tranquebar press in Cambridge, and of course the earliest book printed in any Indian language here. There is considerable current research interest on early printing in India, a field in which the Library's existing collections are notably strong. Products of the Danish Mission press are currently not well represented however, and this was a welcome opportunity to acquire an exceptionally scarce example.

Front cover of Benjamin Schultze, *Mores vitamque Christiano dignum delineantes regulae centum* (Tranquebar, 1721).
Courtesy of Cambridge University Library.

ii. Adam Smith, *An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations* (London, 1811) interleaved, with manuscript notes taken by a student at a lecture by Malthus, 1817. Bought from Forum Auctions (19 November 2020, Lot 303) for £13,000, with the aid of a grant of £6,500 from the Friends of the National Libraries (B.H. Breslauer Foundation Fund).

Dr Emily Dourish, Deputy Keeper of Rare Books and Early Manuscripts, writes:
Cambridge University Library is very grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for their generous grant of half the acquisition price of this fascinating volume. The book in itself is not a rare edition of Smith; the value for research lies in the presentation of the copy. It is interleaved and contains over 180 pages of manuscript notes by a student attending a series of lectures given by Robert Malthus to students at the Haileybury East India College, which trained administrators for the Honourable East India Company. Malthus was speaking on the text of *The Wealth of Nations*. The notes each comprise a question about Smith's text, and a transcription or summary of Malthus's answer.

The University Library's collections already include a copy of a later edition of *The Wealth of Nations* with similar but much briefer annotations by J. D. Inverarity, another student at Haileybury. He transcribed primarily the questions, with only a few of Malthus's answers. The Inverarity notes have already been used as a source for Malthus's interpretation of Smith. This new acquisition gives the opportunity to study two parallel sets of notes made at the same time, to make a direct comparison not only of what Malthus said, but also of the interpretation of it by his students. The two students appear to have taken interest in different parts of the lecture series, with more and less detailed transcriptions in different sections. The addition of this work to our collections enables the analysis of these contrasting notes and will provide a greater depth of understanding of these two fundamental economic thinkers.



Student notes on an interleaved copy of Adam Smith's 'The Wealth of Nations', from a lecture on the text by Robert Malthus.
Courtesy of Cambridge University Library.

iii. Professor Sir Nevill Francis Mott (1905–1996), extensive series of letters to Yvette Cauchois (1908–1999). Bought from Sotheby's (8 December 2020, Lot 55) for £12,600, with the aid of a grant of £5,040 from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Dr Jill Whitelock, Head of Special Collections, writes: Cambridge University Library is very grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for its generous grant towards the acquisition of a collection of autograph letters from the Nobel Prize-winning physicist Professor Sir Nevill Francis Mott (Director of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, and Master of Gonville & Caius College) to Yvette Cauchois, a highly eminent physicist who became the second woman (after Marie Curie) to be President of the French Society for Physical Chemistry. The letters cover the period 1948–1996 and provide a richly detailed portrait of Mott writing on his scientific work, especially relating to semi-conductors, scientific administration, personal life, and his intense relationship with Cauchois.

The University Library already holds the principal collection of Mott's papers and correspondence, some 500 items, with papers on lectures and publications, and family correspondence the most substantial components. The Mott–Cauchois correspondence represents a rich and remarkably detailed complement to this. There are some 750 letters, 48 postcards, six greetings cards and 35 telegrams, covering the period 1948–1996. There are also a small number of retained drafts, copies, and unsent letters by Cauchois, one letter by Mott's wife, a typescript lecture given at Great St Mary's, Cambridge, and a small number of other typescripts and other scientific material, and letters relating to Mott after his death. The letters far outnumber the existing papers held at the Library and provide a granular view of Mott's daily life. At the height of their correspondence, Mott wrote two or three letters a day to Cauchois, so the letters act as a journal of sorts, and are an unmined source of information for researchers across of a range of subjects in the history of twentieth-century science in the post-WWII period, scientific collaboration, science education, and gender and science.

The letters also complement the University Library's outstanding holdings of scientific archives in physics, including the papers of James Clerk Maxwell (1831–1879), Sir George Stokes (1819–1903), Ernest Rutherford (1871–1937) and the official papers of the Cavendish Laboratory held as part of the University Archives.

FOR CHAWTON HOUSE, HAMPSHIRE

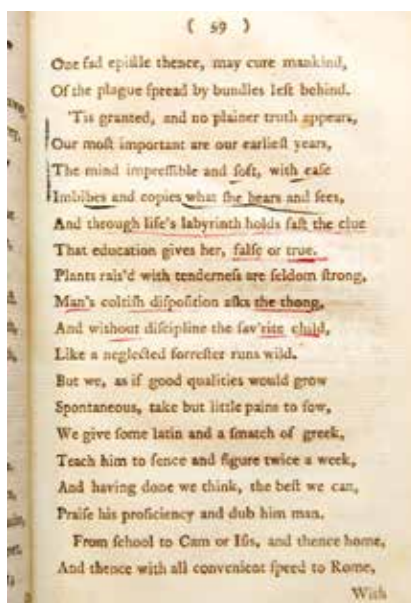
William Cowper, *Poems* (1782), from the library at Godmersham Park. Bought from a private seller for £6,750, with the aid of a grant of £5,000 from Friends of the National Libraries (B.H. Breslauer Foundation Fund).

Emma Yandle, Curator and Collections Manager, writes: This rare first edition of William Cowper's *Poems*, published in 1782, once belonged to Jane Austen's brother Edward Austen Knight and was very likely read by Austen herself during her visits to her brother's Kent estate. Edward inherited the estates of Chawton in Hampshire and Godmersham Park from wealthy relatives of his father; when he was made heir he took the name of Knight.

Jane Austen visited her brother at Godmersham Park on six occasions over a 15-year period, from 1798 to 1813, staying there for a total of about ten months. She regularly used the library, her favourite room: 'I am now alone in the Library', she wrote to Cassandra in 1813, 'Mistress of all I survey'. In 1809 Jane, her mother and sister were given a home at Chawton Cottage, in the grounds of Chawton House, by her brother.



William Cowper, *Poems*, 1782.



Red crayon underlinings in William Cowper's *Poems*, 1782.

Images © Ewan Galvin, Solent News.

Cowper was Jane Austen's favourite poet according to her brother Henry, who wrote in his "Biographical Notice" that her 'favourite moral writers were Johnson in prose, and Cowper in verse'. She mentioned him in her letters and repeatedly referenced him in her novels, most famously in Mansfield Park, which she wrote during stays at Godmersham. The protagonist Fanny Price passionately reacts to the proposed felling of an avenue of trees on a neighbouring estate: 'Cut down an avenue! What a pity! Does not it make you think of Cowper? "Ye fallen avenues, once more I mourn your fate unmerited"'.

What is so significant about this copy is that it was in the Godmersham Library at a time when Jane Austen visited. The present volumes appear in the 1818 Godmersham Park library catalogue compiled by Edward Knight (South Case, col 1 shelf 3) and contains the bookplate of Jane Austen's great-nephew George Montagu Knight, whose father merged the Godmersham and Chawton libraries when he moved the family to the Chawton estate. It has been carefully read, and numerous passages marked, especially in the poems quoted by Austen, though presumably not by Austen herself. As well as being a first edition, this particular copy contains the notoriously rare suppressed Preface by John Newton, the reformed slave trader and writer of the Christian hymn "Amazing Grace".

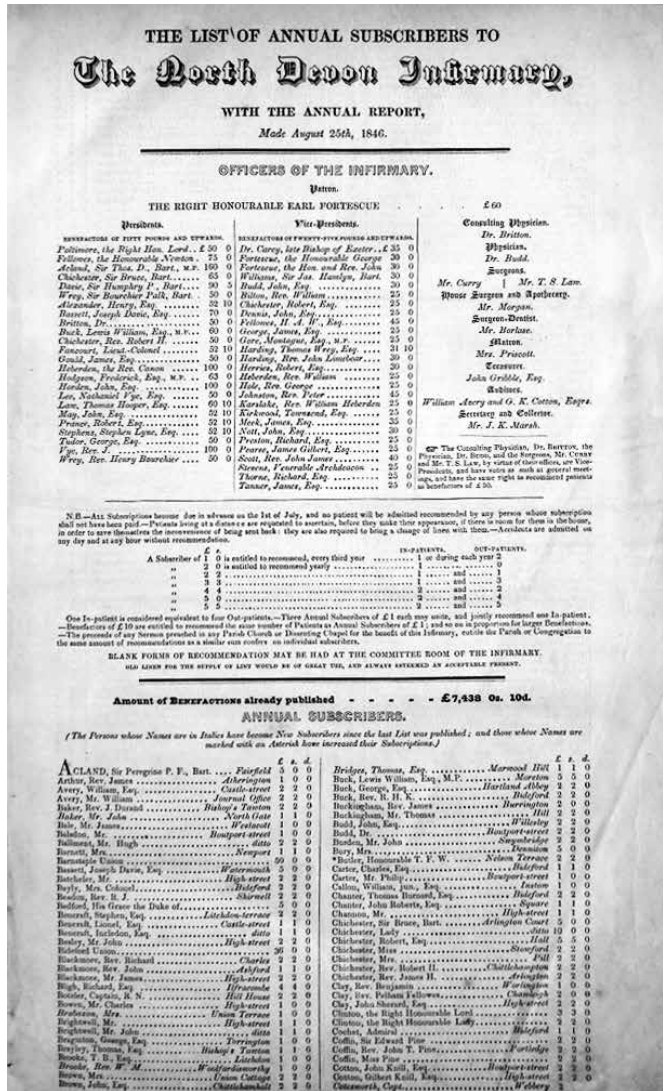
This first edition of the two volumes of Cowper's poems, bearing the Knight family shelfmark and the later bookplate of Montagu George Knight, is perhaps one of the most important books originally in Edward Austen Knight's library at Godmersham Park to have been separated from the rest of that library, now held at Chawton House. Given the amount of time that Jane Austen spent at Godmersham, and what we know of her use of the library there, this important edition of her favourite poet is a vibrant link between poet and novelist. Information about the efforts being made to trace and, where possible, recover books from the Godmersham library that Austen knew so well can be found in the www.readingwithausten.com website.

FOR DEVON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

North Devon Infirmary: list of benefactors and subscribers & Annual Reports, 1846 -1900. Bought from Patrick Pollack Rare Books for £1,200, with the aid of a grant of £1,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Maureen Selley, Secretary, writes: The North Devon Record Office in Barnstaple, Devon, holds some material relating to the North Devon Infirmary, but it has no list of subscribers or benefactors in its collections. The infirmary, at the end of Litchdon Street in Barnstaple, was founded in 1824 and paid for by public subscription; it closed in 1978.

The Reports list all the benefactors and subscribers, with abodes and annual payments made. The majority of names are from the North Devon area, but a small number lived elsewhere in Devon, or out of county. Depending on the amount subscribed, individuals could nominate themselves or others for treatment as in- or out-patients. Annual accounts, Secretaries' reports, the Resident Medical Officer's Report, together with amounts collected from several churches, chapels and local Unions are also included.



THE LIST OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS TO

The North Devon Infirmary,

WITH THE ANNUAL REPORT,

Made August 25th, 1846.

OFFICERS OF THE INFIRMARY.

Patron.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL FORTESCUE £60

Presidents.

BENEFACTORS OF FIFTY POUNDS AND UPWARDS.

Baltimore, the Right Hon. Lord .. £ 50 0
Fellowes, the Honourable Newton . 75 0
Acland, Sir Thos. D., Bart., M.P. 100 0
Chichester, Sir Bruce, Bart. 63 0
Dane, Sir Humphry P., Bart..... 90 5
Wrey, Sir Bourchier Palk, Bart. . 50 0
Alexander, Henry, Esq. 52 10
Bassett, Joseph Davie, Esq. 70 0
Britton, Dr. 50 0
Buck, Lewis William, Esq., M.P.... 60 0
Chichester, Rev. Robert H. 50 0
Fanecourt, Lieut.-Colonel 52 10
Gould, James, Esq. 50 0
Heberden, the Rev. Canon 100 0
Hodgson, Frederick, Esq., M.P. .. 63 0
Harden, John, Esq. 100 0
Lee, Nathaniel Pye, Esq. 50 0
Lane, Thomas Hooper, Esq. 60 10
May, John, Esq. 52 10
Prance, Robert, Esq. 52 10
Stephens, Stephen Lane, Esq. 52 10
Tudor, George, Esq. 50 0
Yye, Rev. J. 100 0
Wrey, Rev. Henry Bourchier 50 0

Vice-Presidents.

BENEFACTORS OF TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS AND UPWARDS.

Dr. Carey, late Bishop of Exeter .. £ 35 0
Fortescue, the Honourable George .. 30 0
Fortescue, the Hon. and Rev. John 30 0
Williams, Sir Jas. Hamlyn, Bart. 30 0
Budd, John, Esq. 30 0
Bilton, Rev. William 25 0
Chichester, Robert, Esq. 25 0
Dennis, John, Esq. 25 0
Fellowes, H. A. W., Esq...... 45 0
George, James, Esq. 25 0
Gore, Montague, Esq., M.P. 25 0
Harding, Thomas Wrey, Esq. 31 10
Harding, Rev. John Lambert 30 0
Herries, Robert, Esq. 30 0
Heberden, Rev. William 25 0
Hole, Rev. George 25 0
Johnston, Rev. Peter 45 0
Karslake, Rev. William Heberden 25 0
Kirkwood, Townsend, Esq. 25 0
Mesk, James, Esq. 35 0
Nott, John, Esq. 30 0
Preston, Richard, Esq. 25 0
Pearse, James Gilbert, Esq...... 25 0
Scott, Rev. John James 40 0
Skerne, Venerable Archdeacon 25 0
Thorne, Richard, Esq. 25 0
Tanner, James, Esq. 25 0

Consulting Physician.

Dr. Britton.

Physician.

Dr. Budd.

Surgeons.

Mr. Curry | *Mr. T. S. Law.*

House Surgeon and Apothecary.

Mr. Morgan.

Surgeon-Dentist.

Mr. Norman.

Matron.

Mrs. Prescott.

Treasurer.

John Gribble, Esq.

Auditors.

William Avery and G. K. Cotton, Esqrs.

Secretary and Collector.

Mr. J. K. Marsh.

☞ The Consulting Physician, Dr. Britton, the Physician, Dr. Budd, and the Surgeons, Mr. Curry and Mr. T. S. Law, by virtue of their offices, are Vice-Presidents, and have votes as such at general meetings, and have the same right to recommend patients as benefactors of £ 30.

N.B.—All Subscriptions become due in advance on the 1st of July, and no patient will be admitted recommended by any person whose subscription shall not have been paid.—Patients living at a distance are requested to ascertain, before they make their appearance, if there is room for them in the house, in order to save themselves the inconvenience of being sent back: they are also required to bring a change of linen with them.—Accidents are admitted on any day and at any hour without recommendation.

	£ s.	IN-PATIENTS.	OUT-PATIENTS.
A Subscriber of	1 0	is entitled to recommend, every third year	1 or during each year 2
"	2 0	is entitled to recommend yearly	1 ..... and 0
"	2 2	.....	1 ..... and 1
"	3 3	.....	1 ..... and 3
"	4 4	.....	2 ..... and 2
"	5 0	.....	2 ..... and 4
"	5 5	.....	2 ..... and 5

One In-patient is considered equivalent to four Out-patients.—Three Annual Subscribers of £1 each may unite, and jointly recommend one In-patient.—Benefactors of £10 are entitled to recommend the same number of Patients as Annual Subscribers of £1; and so on in proportion for larger Benefactions.—The proceeds of any Sermon preached in any Parish Church or Dissenting Chapel for the benefit of this Infirmary, entitle the Parish or Congregation to the same amount of recommendations as a similar sum confers on individual subscribers.

BLANK FORMS OF RECOMMENDATION MAY BE HAD AT THE COMMITTEE ROOM OF THE INFIRMARY.

OLD LINEN FOR THE SUPPLY OF LINT WOULD BE OF GREAT USE, AND ALWAYS INTERRED AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

Amount of Benefactions already published - - - - - £7,438 0s. 10d.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

(The Persons whose Names are in Italics have become New Subscribers since the last List was published; and those whose Names are marked with an Asterisk have increased their Subscriptions.)

	£	s.	d.
ACLAND, Sir Peregrine P. F., Bart. .... *Fairfield*	5	0	0
Arthur, Rev. James ..... *Ackerington*	1	0	0
Avery, William, Esq. ..... *Castle-street*	2	2	0
Avery, Mr. William ..... *Journal Office*	2	2	0
Baker, Rev. J. Durand ..... *Bishop's Tawton*	2	2	0
Baker, Mr. John ..... *North Gate*	1	1	0
Bale, Mr. James ..... *Westacott*	1	0	0
Baledon, Mr. ..... *Bouquet-street*	1	0	0
Ballamont, Mr. Hugh ..... *ditto*	2	2	0
Barnett, Mrs. ..... *Newport*	1	1	0
Barnstaple Union	50	0	0
Bassett, Joseph Davie, Esq. ..... *Watermouth*	5	0	0
Batchelor, Mr. ..... *High-street*	2	2	0
Bayly, Mrs. Coburgh ..... *Bideford*	2	2	0
Beadon, Rev. R. J. ..... *Shirwell*	2	2	0
Bedford, His Grace the Duke of.....	5	0	0
Bencraft, Stephen, Esq. ..... *Litchdon-terrace*	2	2	0
Bencraft, Lionel, Esq. ..... *Castle-street*	1	1	0
Bencraft, Incledon, Esq. ..... *ditto*	1	1	0
Besley, Mr. John ..... *High-street*	2	2	0
Bideford Union	26	0	0
Blackmore, Rev. Richard ..... *Chard*	2	2	0
Blackmore, Rev. John ..... *Ashford*	1	1	0
Blackmore, Mr. James ..... *High-street*	2	2	0
Bligh, Lieut., Esq. ..... *Pyrannas*	4	0	0
Bolster, Captain, R.N. ..... *Hill House*	2	2	0
Bowen, Mr. Charles ..... *High-street*	1	0	0
Brabazon, Mrs. ..... *Union Terrace*	1	0	0
Brightwell, Mr. ..... *High-street*	1	1	0
Brightwell, Mr. John ..... *ditto*	1	1	0
Bragington, George, Esq. ..... *Torrington*	1	0	0
Brayley, Thomas, Esq. ..... *Bishop's Tawton*	1	1	0
Brooke, T. B., Esq. ..... *Litchdon*	1	0	0
Brooke, Rev. W. M. ..... *Westleardiscworthy*	1	0	0
Brown, Mrs. ..... *Union Cottage*	2	2	0
Brown, John, Esq. ..... *Chittlehamholt*	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Bridges, Thomas, Esq. ..... *Marwood Hill*	1	1	0
Buck, Lewis William, Esq., M.P. ..... *Moreton*	5	5	0
Buck, George, Esq. ..... *Hartland Abbey*	2	2	0
Buck, Rev. R. H. K. ..... *Bideford*	2	2	0
Buckingham, Rev. James ..... *Barnington*	2	0	0
Buckingham, Mr. Thomas ..... *Hill*	2	2	0
Budd, John, Esq. ..... *Willesley*	2	2	0
Budd, Dr. ..... *Bouquet-street*	2	2	0
Burden, Mr. John ..... *Sticquebridge*	2	2	0
Bury, Mrs. ..... *Dennison*	2	2	0
*Butler, Honourable T. F. W. ..... *Nelson Terrace*	2	2	0
Carter, Charles, Esq. ..... *Bideford*	1	1	0
Carter, Mr. Philip ..... *Bouquet-street*	1	0	0
Cattell, William, jun., Esq. ..... *Instow*	1	0	0
Chanter, Thomas Barnard, Esq. ..... *Bideford*	2	2	0
Chanter, John Roberts, Esq. ..... *Square*	1	1	0
Channon, Mr. ..... *High-street*	1	1	0
Chichester, Sir Bruce, Bart. ..... *Arlington Court*	5	0	0
Chichester, Lady ..... *ditto*	10	0	0
Chichester, Robert, Esq. ..... *Hall*	5	5	0
Chichester, Miss ..... *Stanford*	2	2	0
Chichester, Miss A. ..... *Hill*	2	2	0
Chichester, Rev. Robert H. ..... *Chittlehampton*	2	2	0
Chichester, Rev. James H. ..... *Arlington*	2	2	0
Clay, Rev. Benjamin ..... *Warkington*	1	0	0
Clay, Rev. Pelham Fellowes ..... *Chittlehamholt*	2	0	0
Clay, John Sherard, Esq. ..... *High-street*	2	2	0
Clinton, the Right Honourable Lord	3	3	0
Clinton, the Right Honourable Lady	2	2	0
Coulter, Admiral ..... *Bideford*	1	1	0
Coffin, Sir Edward Pine	2	2	0
Coffin, Rev. John T. Pine ..... *Portledge*	2	2	0
Coffin, Miss Pine	2	2	0
Cotton, John Knill, Esq. ..... *Bouquet-street*	2	2	0
Cotton, Gilbert Knill, Esq. ..... *High-street*	2	2	0
Cotsworth, Capt. ..... *Webbery*	2	2	0

Detail of the report for 1846. Courtesy of the Devon Family History Society.

The Secretary's Report for 1846 mentions a "*melancholy event*" and continues: "*We regret to find that the affairs of the Institution are not in so satisfactory a state... In the absence of a sufficient supervision ... considerable laxity appears to have occurred both in the collection of the income of the Institution and the payment of its expenditure.....Large arrears of subscriptions have been suffered to accumulate, and a serious amount in trademen's bills, with which the accounts had been debited, remain unpaid*." This veiled statement is made clearer by an account in the North Devon Journal, which stated that J. Knox, the Secretary and House Surgeon of the North Devon Infirmary, committed suicide with cyanide on the day his accounts were to be examined. By the year 1900, the number of in-patients since the foundation in 1824, was recorded as 34,309 and the number of out-patients as 105,208.

Devon Family History Society (DFHS) was particularly interested in this publication, as it contains an uninterrupted run of Annual Reports over 54 years, with many local names among the annual lists of benefactors and subscribers. However, at £1,500, the cost of this large book was beyond the Society's purchasing budget, even when the bookseller's discount reduced it to £1,200. We were delighted to be offered a grant of £1,000 by FNL, leaving us with just £200 to raise locally.

DFHS has digitised the reports at its research Centre in Exeter and will organise a project to transcribe the names and other information within the reports. The images and indexes will be made available to social, local and family history researchers.

The Reports will be given, as an unconditional gift, to the North Devon Record Office in Barnstaple, to add to the other records for the Infirmary. DFHS appreciates the generous assistance given by the Friends of the National Libraries, which enables this unique document to remain in Devon, where it will benefit a large number of researchers.

FOR DEVON HERITAGE CENTRE (SOUTH WEST HERITAGE TRUST)

Manuscript account book of the Walrond family of Bradfield, Devon, c.1647 – 1660. Bought from Graham York Rare Books for £3,750, with the aid of a grant of £2,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

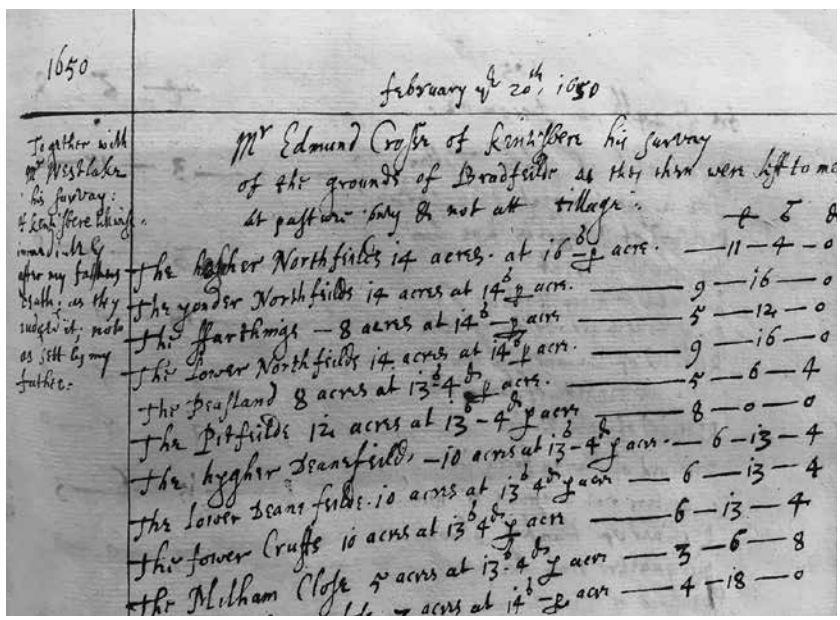
Dr Janet Tall, Head of Archives and Learning, writes: The account book belonged to William Walrond (1610-c.1667), a member of the Walrond family of Bradfield House, near Uffculme in mid Devon, and provides an unusually detailed insight into the operation of a significant country estate during the years following the English Civil War.

The account book comprises 192 pages and is closely written throughout in a clear legible hand. The volume's original leather cover and binding are in excellent condition. The cover bears the arms of the Walrond family and is monogrammed with William Walrond's initials. The volume's early pages are mainly taken up with a range of Latin quotations and aphorisms and an indication that it first came into William Walrond's possession in 1634. However, the main series of estate accounts begin in 1650, and most of the rest of the book records the daily business of an English rural estate during the Interregnum.

The accounts include details of repairs and upgrading work carried out on estate properties, such as 'what it cost me to repaire Woodhouse, since my father suffered it to bee ruined'. This precedes a detailed account of the renovation of part of the house in the years following 1647, including payments for such items as lead, nails and linseed oil, and money paid to masons, carpenters and plasterers.

The volume also provides insight into the individuals who lived and worked on the estate. Entries record wages paid to estate employees, and rent received from tenants, as well as money paid out for a wide range of estate and personal expenses. These include parochial poor rates and tithes and aspects of livestock management. There are frequent references to the estate's fulling and grist mills, which were important to Devon's economy, as well as details of crops and rents. There is the additional inclusion of a survey of the Bradfield estate, undertaken by Edmund Crosse of Kentisbeare in February 1650. Personal family purchases are also listed, including for furniture ('payd for a side Table at Tyverton') and clothing ('payd for a hatt at Exon').

Several collections at the Devon Heritage Centre include material relating to the Walrond family, but most of this relates to later periods, so the volume adds to our knowledge of the family during the mid-17th century and complements records held relating to Bradfield House, most of which have later origins. We are grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for enabling us to purchase this fine account book.


1650

february y^d 20^th 1650

M^r Edmund Crosse of Kentisbere his survay of the grounds of Bradfeild as they then were left to me at pasture only & not att tillage.

Together with M^r Wightlake his survay: & that before that was made by me after my fathers death: as they stood at that time as sett by my father.

	£	s	d
The higher North fields 14 acres. at 16 s. p acre.		11	4
The yonder North fields 14 acres at 14 s. p acre.		9	16
The Parthings — 8 acres at 14 s. p acre		5	12
The lower North fields 14 acres at 14 s. p acre.		9	16
The Peasland 8 acres at 13 s. 4 d. p acre.		5	6
The Pitfields 12 acres at 13 s. 4 d. p acre		8	0
The higher Beanfield, — 10 acres at 13 s. 4 d. p acre		6	13
The lower Beanfield. 10 acres at 13 s. 4 d. p acre		6	13
The tower Crufts 10 acres at 13 s. 4 d. p acre		6	13
The Mitham Close 5 acres at 13 s. 4 d. p acre		3	6
[illegible] acres at 14 s. p acre		4	18

Survey of the Bradfield estate by Edmund Crosse of Kentisbeare, 1650 (see also cover images). Courtesy of the South West Heritage Trust.

FOR DORSET HISTORY CENTRE

The Gregory Stevens Cox Thomas Hardy Collection. Bought from Maggs Brothers Ltd, London for £50,000, with the aid of a grant of £18,234 from the Friends of the National Libraries

Sam Johnston, Service Manager for Archives, writes: Thomas Hardy, Dorset's literary icon, is one of the nation's most recognisable and well-loved novelists. This collection was acquired to complement the principal Hardy archive, which is now on deposit at Dorset History Centre. It represents a major addition to the publicly-accessible Hardy archives and provides a fascinating insight into Hardy's professional circle, his personal circumstances and his views and beliefs on a range of subjects.

The material is made up of 46 separate elements, some of which contain multiple items. The bulk of the material was acquired between 1920 and 1970 and held as a single collection until this sale.

The collection illustrates the life and connections of Hardy. It ranges from his youth in the middle of the 19th century to the years just after his burial in 1928. There are family items – two schoolbooks used by his brother Henry and sister Katherine and Thomas Hardy's own manuscript design for a memorial to his father as well as other personal items.

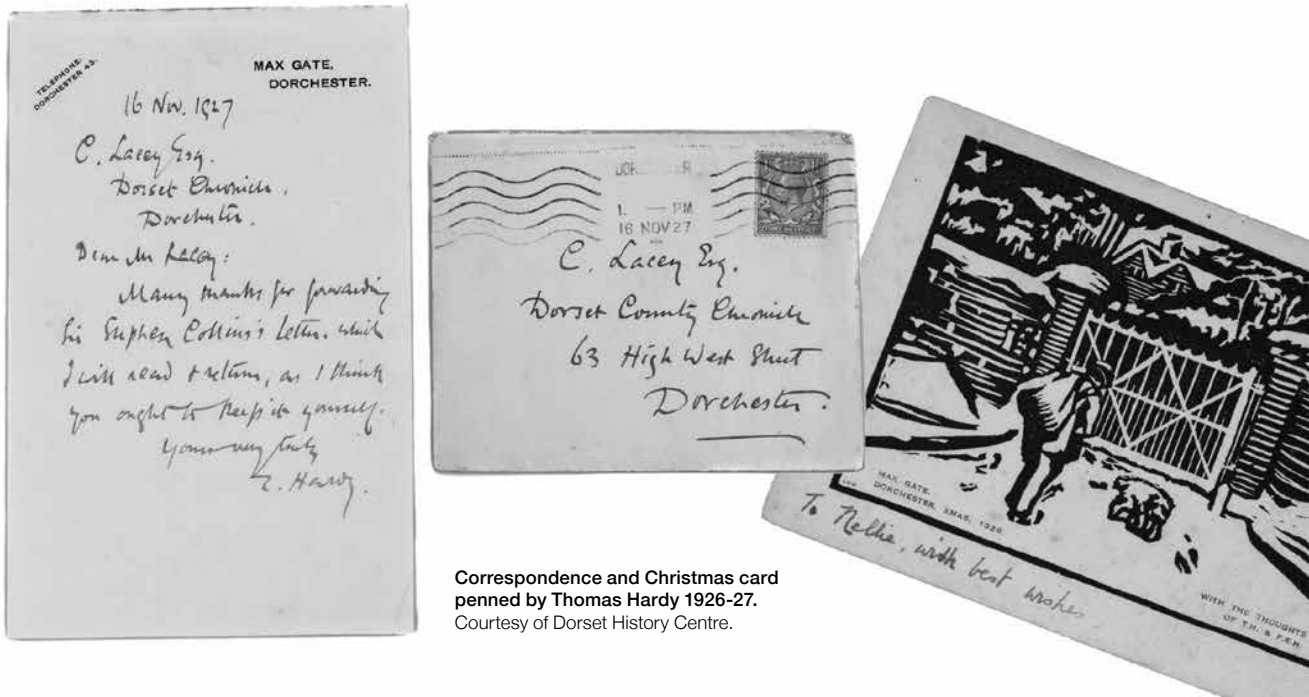
Secondly, there are books, some used by Hardy – in particular the annotated Latin text of Horace which he owned by 1860 at the latest. Hardy has underlined the text "Concurritur: horae momento cita mors venit, aut Victoria laeta" or "The fight begins: on the instant comes swift death or joyous victory". Hardy used this quotation as the title of chapter 53 of *Far from the Madding Crowd*. There are also volumes from Hardy's Max Gate library, including his copy of 'A Village Tragedy' by Margaret Woods. Several of the volumes have presentation inscriptions, including one from Siegfried Sassoon. Hardy's own copy of Pouncy's *Dorsetshire Photographically Illustrated* is included. Pouncy was a notable photographer who, through his work, documented many of the locations that Hardy featured in his novels.

Thirdly, there are letters from Hardy – to editors, a tenant (apologising for the poor state of repair the rented property had fallen into), local historians, and friends. Several are important expressions of Hardy's views, for example, his concern for the welfare of animals. Another decries the 'fake' opinions ascribed to him in a made-up newspaper interview. There are also numerous letters from his second wife, Florence Dugdale, and a poem that Hardy penned relating to the embarkation of soldiers for service in the Boer War, "The Going of the Battery".

Fourthly, there are typescripts: Thomas Hardy's speech delivered at a school named after his ancestor with manuscript insertions by him regarding his ancestors, the Hardye family, in Dorset in the 16th century. There are also the proofs of a story by Florence Dugdale about Blue Jimmy (a thief hanged at Ilchester Gaol) with manuscript insertions by Hardy.

The collection is a true miscellany; the result of a collector's fascination with Hardy, appealing both because of its eclecticism but also the light it sheds upon Hardy, demonstrating his importance both to Dorset, but also the wider world.

Dorset History Centre would like to express its gratitude for the vital support provided by FNL without which this purchase would not have been possible.



Correspondence and Christmas card penned by Thomas Hardy 1926-27.
Courtesy of Dorset History Centre.

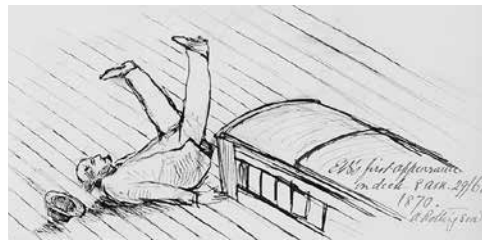
FOR DURHAM COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

Edward Backhouse, Journal of a Cruise on the Schooner Yacht Nereid, 1870. Bought from Modern First Editions for £3,750, with the aid of a grant from the Friends of the National Libraries of £1,830.

Liz Bregazzi, County Archivist, writes: Durham County Record Office is grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for facilitating the purchase of this beautiful journal, having originally failed to acquire it at auction, when it sold for £1,900 at auction (Reeman Dansie, 20 November 2019). The Friends of Durham County Record Office generously gave match-funding.

Edward Backhouse (1808-1879), prominent member of the well-known Quaker family, was born in Darlington but moved to Sunderland in 1816. His is one of a number of significant Darlington Quaker families whose personal and business activities are well-represented in our collections. He was a partner in the family banking business, Backhouse & Co (a founding company of Barclays Bank), but mainly engaged in philanthropic activities, supporting Sunderland Infirmary and founding the Sunderland Echo in 1873. Edward wrote 'Early Church History' and other religious works and built up significant zoological, botanical and ethnographic collections, now in Sunderland Museum.





Above: Edward on deck in a rolling sea on the morning of the 29th June 1870. Left: A smoky Highland Cottage near Portree, Isle of Skye, 14 July 1870. D/X 2217/1.

© Durham County Record Office.

This journal forms part of a series of diaries Edward kept, during family cruises on the Schooner Yacht Nereid around Scotland and Scandinavia, and European travels. Others in the series had previously been gifted to the record office by Quaker relatives and another, of a voyage to Norway, is held by the National Library of Norway.

A well-published artist and author, Edward's diaries are illustrated with photographs, watercolours and humorous sketches, giving readers a deeper insight into his nineteenth-century trips and inspiring lectures given back home.

This journal describes two voyages from Sunderland to Scotland, in July and August 1870. Beginning 28 June 1870, it comprises a handwritten account, interspersed with lively watercolours, drawings and small professionally produced albumen photographs. He describes and illustrates the Nereid being towed out of Sunderland's 'Extension Dock' and sailing up the Northumbrian coast through the Farne Islands, visiting Edinburgh, Perth, Inverness, Fort Augustus, Invergassy Castle, Fort William, Glencoe, Achantreachtan, Skye, Eigg, Raasay including Duart Castle, Arrochar, and Loch Lomond. As well as describing these locations, Edward voices opinions on Presbyterianism ('distasteful to me. How legal and Jewish, and far from the liberty of the Gospel of Christ'), and the poor living and housing conditions in the Western Isles (giving a vignette of a 'Highland Cottage near Portree… The only window was the pane of glass at the end'). While sketching the cottage 'there was a cry of Whale! A Whale!', duly sketched thereafter.

This superb addition to our Quaker collections was offered at auction together with 1871 plans for the Grade II listed Dryderdale, Shull in the township of Bedburn, for Edward's brother, Alfred Backhouse. Though its listing attributes the building to prominent Quaker architect, Alfred Waterhouse, these plans were prepared by George Gordon Hoskins JP, FRIBA (1837-1911), previously Clerk of Works to Waterhouse while building Jonathan Backhouse and Company's new bank premises in Darlington in 1864.

FOR EAST SUSSEX, BRIGHTON AND HOVE RECORD OFFICE

Catalogue of the library of George Campion Courthope of Whiligh in Ticehurst, 1850. Bought from Forum Auctions (25 September 2020, Lot 61) for £500 and presented by the Friends of the National Libraries.

Anna Manthorpe, Archivist writes: We were very glad to get the support of the Friends of the National Libraries for the purchase of the library catalogue of George Campion Courthope of Whiligh in Ticehurst, 1850. Such catalogues sometimes attract great attention from American institutions, so we were delighted to obtain this to add to the Courthope archive.

There was added satisfaction in that the purchase added to a family archive which had been scattered in quite recent times. The estate archive of the Courthopes of Whiligh is reasonably intact and was deposited with the Sussex Archaeological Society from whence it was transferred to ESRO in the 1980s. But the story of the family papers, correspondence and photographs is not a happy one.

In 1835 George Campion Courthope (1811-1895) inherited Whiligh along with the Sprivers Estate in Horsmonden, Kent. In 1841 he married Anna Deacon, the eldest of the ten children of the evangelical banker John Deacon and his wife Sophia, of Mabledon, Tonbridge, Kent. George and Anna also had a large family of eight children.

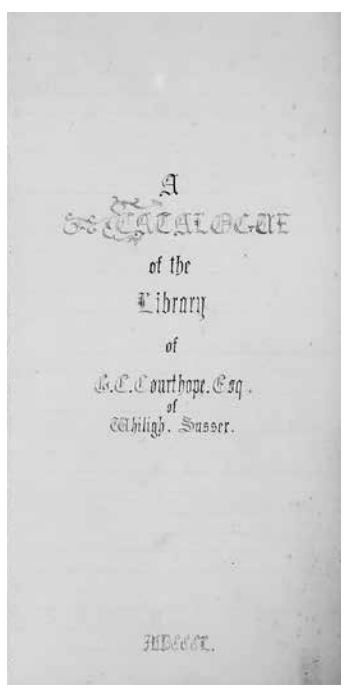
George and Anna's eldest son George John Courthope married Elinor ('Lina') Loyd, in 1876 and brought up their family of eight children at the Sprivers Estate. Their son and heir, George Loyd, (created a Baronet in 1925 and elevated to the peerage as Baron Courthope in 1945) sold Sprivers to his brother Robert in 1937.

On his death in 1966 Robert Courthope left Sprivers to the National Trust, with the proviso that his sister Joan could remain there until her death, which occurred in 1974. At some point after her death the massive amount of Courthope papers at Sprivers were dispersed by the dealer called in by the Trust to clear them.

Since then, the East Sussex Record Office (now East Sussex Brighton and Hove Record Office) has been extremely active in attempting to re-assemble the diaspora of papers. A considerable portion was purchased from a book dealer in 2004. Then a swathe of Anna Courthope's correspondence was bought from a philatelic auction in 2005, and in 2017 we received on deposit an enormous tranche of letters, diaries and photographs which had been purchased privately by an individual who had hoped to publish them, and subsequently given to the present owner of the Whiligh Estate by his widow. We have also purchased smaller items which have come up for sale.

The library catalogue is compiled and indexed in George Campion Courthope's distinctive hand, with later additions, probably by another family member. It is divided into the subjects Theology, Classics, History, Literature, Philosophy, Poetry, Science and Political Economy, Biography and Correspondence, and Travels and Voyages, reflecting the wide range of interests of its well-read author.





Above: George Campion Courthope (in top hat) with his wife Anna and family members at Whiligh, c1870 (ESBHRO ACC 12833/15/1/1). Right: Title-page of the catalogue (ESBHRO ACC 13694).

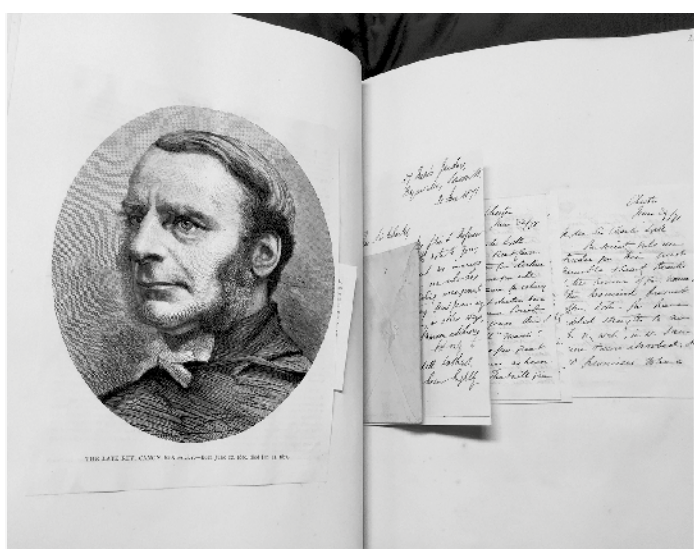
Images courtesy of East Sussex, Brighton and Hove Record Office.

FOR EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Collection of 118 letters to Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875) and family, 1805-1899, bought from the 19th-Century Rare Book and Photograph Shop for $22,000, with the aid of a grant of £10,000 from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Daryl Green, Head of Special Collections, Deputy Head of the Centre for Research Collections, writes: Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875) is one of the most influential scientists of the last two centuries. His ground-breaking *Principles of Geology* (1830-33) showed that the earth is not shaped by sudden catastrophic events but by slow-moving forces, like erosion and sedimentation, that we can still see in action today. By illuminating our planet's gradual transformation over unimaginably vast stretches of time, he not only opened new vistas for the earth sciences, but also laid the framework for the evolutionary theories of his friend and protégé Charles Darwin. Lyell's development of geology into a professional science established a reputation at home and overseas, which was boosted by his public lectures, his very popular books, and his constant travels throughout Britain, Europe, and North America.

This collection was neatly tipped into a large album by the Lyell family for preservation and display. Nearly half of the letters are addressed to Sir Charles Lyell himself. Besides documenting Lyell's wide-ranging activities including the publication of his books, his academic work at Cambridge University, and his geological research trips, they provide vivid evidence of contemporary reaction to his revolutionary ideas.



Three letters to Sir Charles Lyell from the Rev. Canon Kingsley, with an engraving of his portrait opposite.

Particularly significant items include:

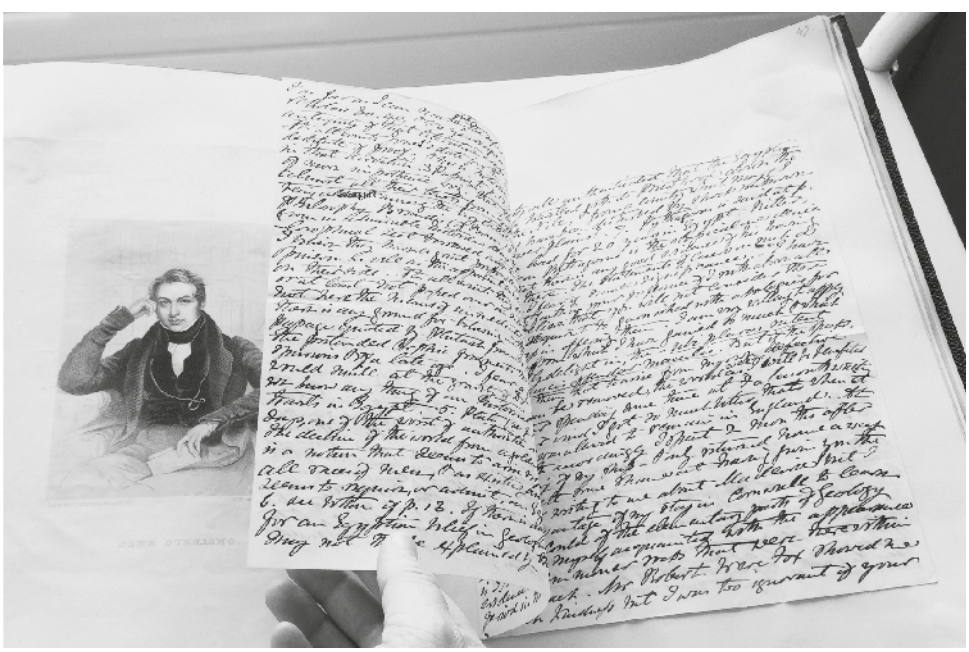
- Letters concerning the date of Creation from Benjamin Jowett, an influential theologian who advocated reinterpretation of the Bible in light of discoveries in geology and philology.
- Letters from novelist, clergyman and reformer Charles Kingsley, a major populariser of Darwinism, who seeks Lyell's aid in establishing a Natural Science Society and a national history museum.
- Letters from philologist and Orientalist Max Müller, whose work on the evolution of language inspired Lyell's own thoughts on the evolution of species. Müller states that he has drawn, in turn, from Lyell's work and from Darwin's concepts of Natural Selection and Struggle for Life.
- A letter from the American Transcendentalist and reformer Theodore Parker, praising Lyell's writings for their 'scientific spirit', 'wide knowledge', and 'humane and religious tendency'.
- Letters from philosopher and sociologist Herbert Spencer, coiner of the phrase 'survival of the fittest', asking Lyell to lend his name to a circular to secure subscribers for a planned series of popular science books.
- A letter from philosopher scientist William Whewell, outlining his research into ocean tides. Whewell's encouraged thousands of international volunteers to study ocean tides, one of the first citizen science projects which ultimately resulted in a global chart of tides being published in 1836.

Lyell's other correspondents include philosophers like Ralph Waldo Emerson and James Martineau, clergymen and theologists like Cardinal Newman, Henry Ward Beecher, and Bishop Samuel Wilberforce, and educational reformers like Richard Dawes and Frederic Farrar.

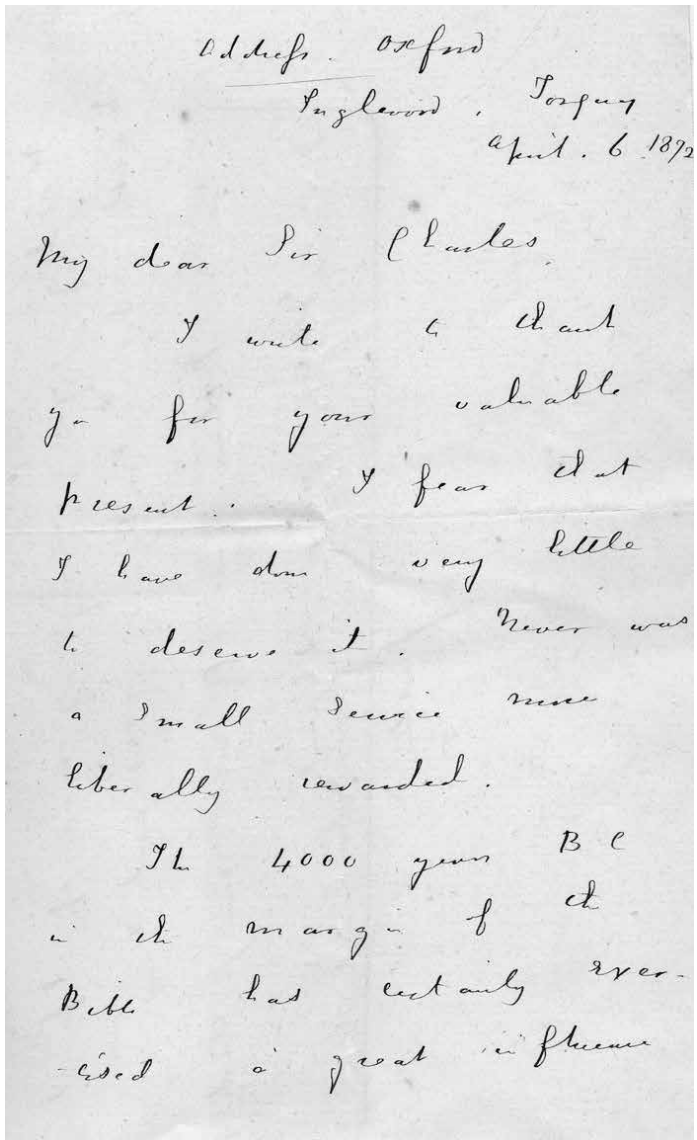
The remainder of the correspondence is addressed to other members of Lyell's extended family, including his wife Mary (an accomplished biologist and conchologist in her own right), his sister-in-law Katharine Murray Lyell (a distinguished botanist and editor of Sir Charles Lyell's life and letters), his father Charles (botanist and Dante scholar), Mary's father Leonard Horner (merchant, geologist, and education reformer), and her uncle Francis Horner (Whig politician and political economist). Significant correspondents of the Lyell-Horner clan include philosophers Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill, clergymen John W. Colenso and Thomas Chalmers, philologists John Jamieson and Joseph Blanco White, scholars H. H. Milan and Francis W. Newman, and the famed wits Sydney Smith and Samuel Parr. These letters illustrate the Lyell-Horner's family intense engagement with the burning social issues of the day, particularly abolitionism, female suffrage, and educational reform.

The 118 letters are accompanied by 57 portraits of the Lyell-Horner family's correspondents, comprising 40 albumen print photographs, 16 engravings, and one lithograph.

A letter to Sir Charles Lyell from author John Sterling.



Following the acquisition of Sir Charles Lyell's notebooks in 2019, again with generous assistance from the Friends of the National Libraries, this collection constitutes a valuable addition to Edinburgh University Library's archive of Lyell materials, which began with a substantial donation from the Lyell family in 1927. We look forward to making all of our Lyell materials increasingly physically and digitally available for research and public engagement.



Letter from Benjamin Jowett to Sir Charles Lyell, 6 April 1872.
All images courtesy of the University of Edinburgh.

FOR THE HERITAGE HUB, HAWICK

The records of Peter Scott & Co. 1905-1958. Bought from Chris Barker for £5,000, with the aid of a grant of £2,400 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Paul Brough, Archive Manager, writes: Thanks to the support of the Friends of the National Libraries, the Heritage Hub (which is part of Live Borders) was able to acquire a set of volumes relating to the Dispatch Department that operated out of Peter Scott & Co. Ltd. Wilton Path factory, their main factory, was at Buccleuch Street, Hawick, less than half a mile away.

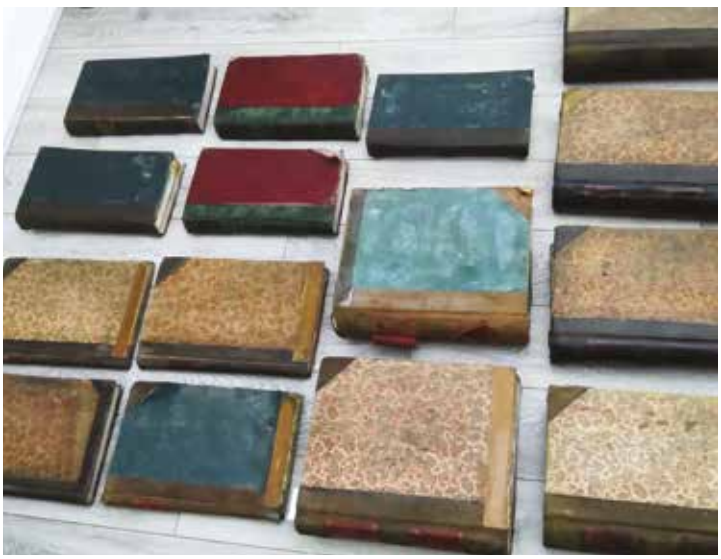
Since 2006 records have been transferred from Peter Scott to the Heritage Hub on several occasions (three in 2006 and two more in 2017). The acquisition of these volumes builds on an already strong collection of textile-related materials that is distributed across three sites at Hawick – Wilton Lodge Park Museum, the Borders Textile Towerhouse, and the Heritage Hub. It also builds to a more specific collection strength, that of Peter Scott & Co. (1878-2016), hosiery manufacturers, for many years trading under the brand Pesco.

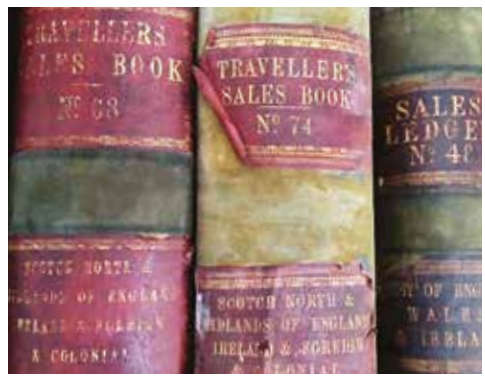
Amongst the collections already held are articles of Peter Scott & Co. clothing, held at Wilton Lodge Park Museum and records from the head office and main factory at Buccleuch Street, Hawick, held at the Heritage Hub. The records comprise the papers of the business (the Limited Company) such as minutes, reports, accounting, shareholder and personnel records (employee cards from 1878-) and of production and marketing (yarn and design books, shade cards, price lists and a wide range of other advertising material covering the whole of the 20th Century). The latter includes work of notable commercial artists such as Thomas Curr (1887-1958), Scottish painter, commercial artist and cartoonist and Enid Margaret Warne-Browne (1893-1971), artist and illustrator.

What had been lacking hitherto from this substantial archive was material from the packing and dispatch function at Wilton Mills and in fact these records were thought to have been lost. These volumes will add this missing piece. They will improve understanding of the work of a major hosiery and knitwear company that operated from Hawick 1878-2016. It will also add to the records held on Wilton Path factory, which only operated for a relatively short time and of which little is known.

Our knitwear collection has received attention over the years from students and academics. They have researched the collections for dissertations, papers, Masters projects, and books in an effort to understand the industry further. We have already added these items to our online catalogue and look forward to re-opening so that individuals can come and use them for research.

The company, and the hosiery and knitwear industry, are an important part of the town's social and cultural history; these additions to our collection will open up new possibilities for understanding and presenting the story of the in the Scottish Borders. Our thanks to the Friends of the National Libraries.





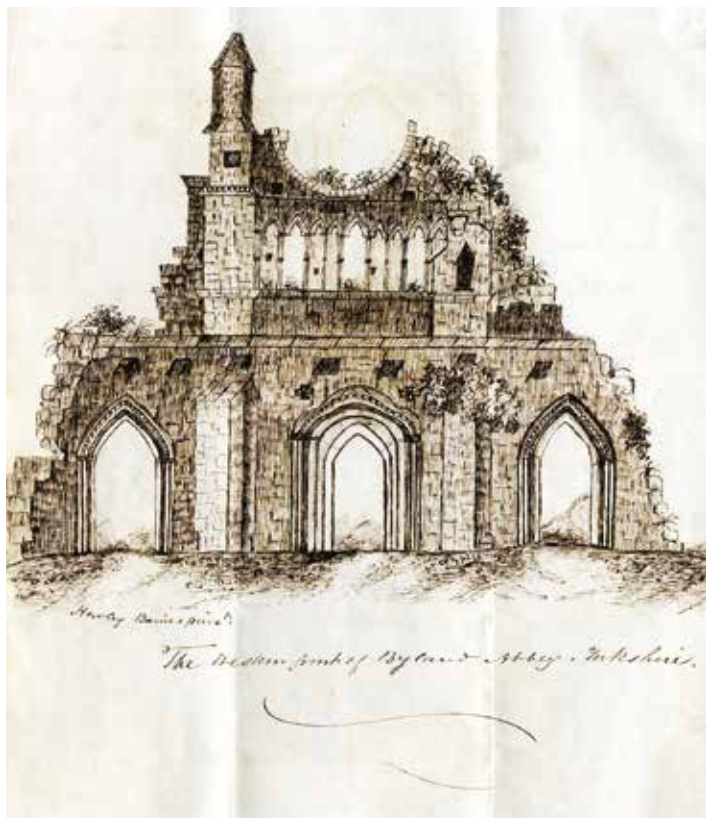
Above: Peter Scott & Co, spines of volumes.
Left: Peter Scott & Co, array of volumes.
Courtesy of Live Borders Ltd.

FOR HULL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

The papers of the Baines family (15th-19th centuries). Bought from the estate of John Hewley Baines for £13,000 and presented by Friends of the National Libraries.

Sarah Pymer, Archivist, writes: We are delighted that a grant from Friends of the National Libraries has allowed us to purchase the papers of the Baines family of Bell Hall, Naburn, which has been on long-term loan with Hull University Archives since 1974. The collection forms part of our extensive holdings of family and estate papers relating to the historic East Riding of Yorkshire, and provides an unusually complete picture of a family in the 19th century as well as property records dating from the 15th century onwards.

The deeds and property records in the collection relate to a number of towns and villages in all three historic ridings of Yorkshire, as well as further afield, with Naburn and the neighbouring village of Deighton the best represented. They complement our other holdings of estate papers, giving researchers the opportunity to investigate the history of land and property across Yorkshire.



Sketch of Byland Abbey, Ryedale, by Hewley John Baines while a pupil at Haxby School, August 1837 [U DDBH/27/3]. Courtesy of Hull University Archives.

The collection is unusual amongst our holdings in containing a series of correspondence from children at school to their parents dating from 1878-1889; there are also a smaller number of letters from earlier generations of children. Children's voices and personal histories are under-represented in our collections, and this series provides an opportunity for research into the day-to-day lives of young people of a particular class and time in a way which is not matched by any of our other holdings. The full series of family correspondence spans 1760-1918 and provides a rich resource for researchers, including as it does comments on a range of subjects from cholera outbreaks to hair fashions.

The Baines papers also contain material relating to New Zealand in the mid-19th century, as William Mortimer Baines lived there for several years from around 1850. The items include his diary recording his journey to New Zealand and his first impressions of the country; recollections of life and conditions for early settlers in New Zealand; and letters received by Baines while he was in New Zealand. These items are unique within our collections in giving insight into life in New Zealand during its early years as a Crown colony.

There are more personal, not to say unusual, items within the archive too. There are instructions for knitting a cap and boots from around 1809, the cuff from a baby's dress, and a book of Chinese puzzles. There are also a number of locks of hair taken from family members through much of the 19th century, carefully tucked into envelopes recording the owner's name.

The Baines papers offer a rich opportunity to investigate the lives of a minor land-owning family in the 19th century, as well as the history of the villages represented in the property records. We are very grateful that we can continue to care for this collection and make it available.

FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY

The papers of C.A. and Anthony Lejeune. Bought from the estate of Anthony Lejeune, via Bernard Quaritch, for £20,000, with the aid of a grant of £5,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Jessica Smith, Creative Arts Archivist, writes: The John Rylands Library, University of Manchester is very grateful to have received the generous support of the Friends of National Libraries in our endeavour to acquire the Lejeune papers. Caroline Alice Lejeune (1897-1973) is an important figure in the history of film criticism, and in the history of women of renown from Manchester. While archives relating to the production of a particular film or the work of specific directors have occasionally appeared at auction, very few archives analogous to the present one have appeared on the open market.

Lejeune was one of the most prominent film critics of her generation, one of the earliest to have a newspaper column in The Observer from 1928, though she covered films among other things for the Manchester Guardian from 1922, and probably the earliest professional female critic in Britain. She was a pioneer in her field, one of the first to treat cinema as an art-form worthy of criticism in the same way as art or music, and to recognise that the audience for films was not just middle-class white men.

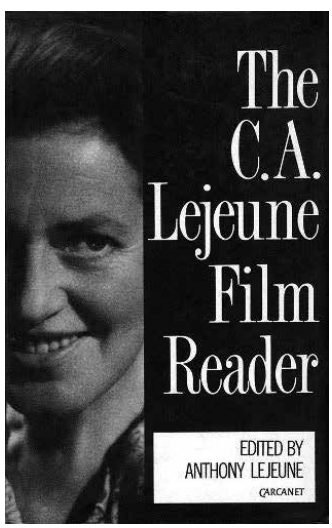
The C.A. Lejeune papers cover an enormous range of films from throughout Lejeune's career, from the late 1920s to the late 1950s. The files, arranged alphabetically, contain film adverts, film summaries, some handwritten notes and annotations, publicity bulletins, cast lists, photographs, publicity booklets, and newspaper cuttings. They are an invaluable resource for the study of film and film critique. There are an additional small set of personal papers, including letters to her mother, an honorary degree, amateur dramatics photo albums, scripts, a school notebook and stories by C.A. Lejeune.

Edward Anthony Lejeune (1928-2018), the son of C.A. Lejeune and the journalist Edward Roffe Thompson, followed his mother into the world of the press, as a journalist and political commentator, culminating in columns in the Sunday Telegraph Magazine and the conservative American publication, the National Review. More so than in his native land, he became a household name

in South Africa as a result of his weekly broadcast under the title 'London Letter', produced for the South African Broadcasting Corporation for nearly 30 years, 1965-95. He was also the author of several detective novels, and a historian of London's gentlemen's clubs; and he edited a selection of his mother's reviews.

The core of the Anthony Lejeune archive is a very extensive collection of Lejeune's journalistic work, organised into envelopes, each devoted to a single article and containing corrected typescripts, research notes, and occasionally related correspondence. Also included are the original typescripts of Lejeune's 'London Letters', almost certainly the only printed record of these broadcasts. The next largest component of the archive is correspondence, many hundreds of letters covering approximately the 1940s to the 1980s.

The two Lejeune collections have great potential for interdisciplinary research, and have received the enthusiastic support of the University of Manchester's Drama and Screen Studies department, with plans to utilise the C.A. Lejeune papers in teaching seminars, and as the basis of applications for research funding.



The C.A. Lejeune Reader.
Reproduced with permission from Carcanet Press.



A small part of the collection on its arrival at the John Rylands Library.
Courtesy of the University of Manchester.

FOR THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

Four letters and poem of Robert Burns. Bought at Lyon and Turnbull (17 June 2020, Lots 179, 181, 183, 187, and 191) for a total £48,400, with the aid of a grant of £6,600 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Ralph McLean, Manuscripts Curator (Long 18th Century Collections), writes:
The National Library of Scotland was successful in obtaining four letters and a poem of Robert Burns. The purchases were made with help from Friends of the National Libraries and the Soutar Trust.

The purchases comprise the following manuscripts:

Burns to Thomas Sloan.
This letter is enclosed in a 1787 edition of Burns's Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect. The volume also contains letters relating to Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe and Robert Chambers (both of whom are also represented in the Library's collections). It was sold at Sotheby's in 1891 and part of it was copied before appearing in the Burns Chronicle in 1894.

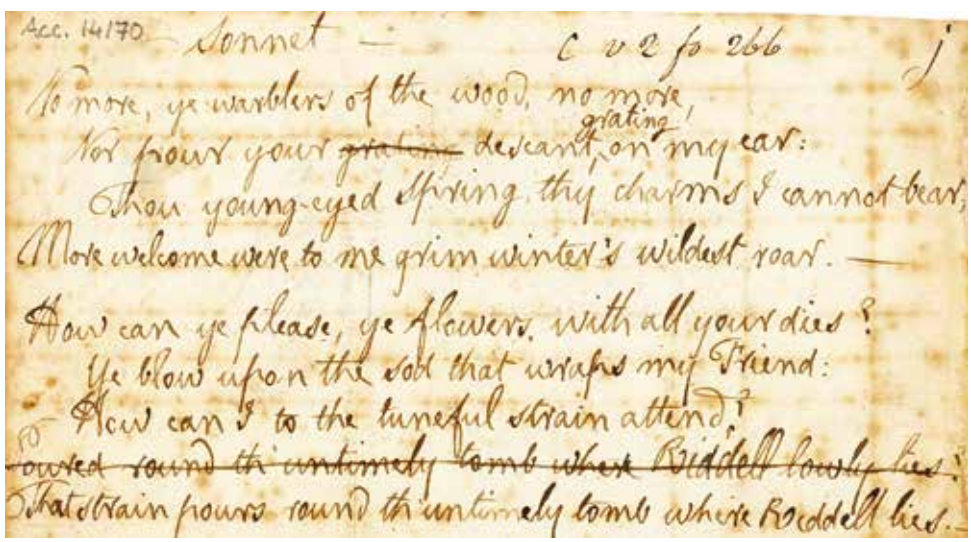
Burns to David Staig.
It was originally published in J. DeLancey Ferguson's Letters of Robert Burns (1931). However, it was taken from a transcript of the original letter. It has remained in private ownership since then, and this will be the first time that the letter has been made publicly available.

Burns to Captain Francis Grose.
This is the covering letter that Burns sent to Grose along with the poem "Tam O'Shanter", although the poem no longer accompanies the letter. The letter was listed as being in private ownership in G. Ross Roy's Letters (1985) before being sold at Christie's in 2014.

Part of a sonnet of Robert Burns.
This contains nine lines of the sonnet that Burns composed for his friend Robert Riddell of Glenriddell on Riddell's death in 1794. It was originally published in the Dumfries Journal (1794) but this version contains a few variants and evidence of the poet's re-working of the manuscript.

Burns to James Smith.
The letter discusses Burns's future wife Jean Armour at a time when he was about to emigrate to Jamaica. The letter was once part of the sale of John Gribbel's manuscripts (it was Gribbel who donated the Glenriddell MSS to what was to become the National Library of Scotland) and was listed as being in private ownership in Roy's Letters (1985).

The Library has an established collecting interest in Robert Burns as one of the key literary figures of 18th-century Scotland and a poet with a global reputation. It has one of the most comprehensive collections of Burns manuscripts to be found anywhere in the world, and the addition of these manuscripts greatly complements our collections. As most of these manuscripts (Acc.14167-14171) have not been seen since at least the 1930s; their addition to the Library's collections are timely both to recent scholarly projects, which seek to bring out new editions of Burns's works, but also to the wider public, as a recent report to the Scottish government highlighted the impact of Burns to the Scottish economy. We are very grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for helping us to purchase these manuscripts for the National Library of Scotland.


Acc. 14170 Sonnet — C v 2 fo 266 j
No more, ye warblers of the wood, no more,
Nor pour your ~~grating~~ descant, on my ear:
Thou young-eyed Spring, thy charms I cannot bear,
More welcome were to me grim winter's wildest roar. —
How can ye please, ye flowers, with all your dies?
Ye blow upon the sod that wraps my Friend:
How can I to the tuneful strain attend?
~~round th' untimely tomb where Riddell lowly lies:~~
That strain pours round th' untimely tomb where Roddell lies.

Sonnet of Robert Burns (Acc.14170). Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

Acc. 14168

My friend.

I need not tell you the receipt of yours gave me pleasure. —

O Jeany, thou hast stolen away my soul!
In vain I strive against the lov'd idea:
Thy tender image fastens on my thoughts,
My firm resolves become an easy prey!

Against two things however, I am fix'd as Fate: staying at home, and owning her conjugally. — The first, by Heaven I will not do! the last, by Hell I will never do!

The inclosed may divert you. —

A good God bless you, and make you happy up to the warmest, weeping wish of parting Friendship!

For me, I am wilful, and wicked; and have scarcely any vestige of the image of God left me, except a pretty large portion of honour and an enthusiastic, incoherent Benevolence. —

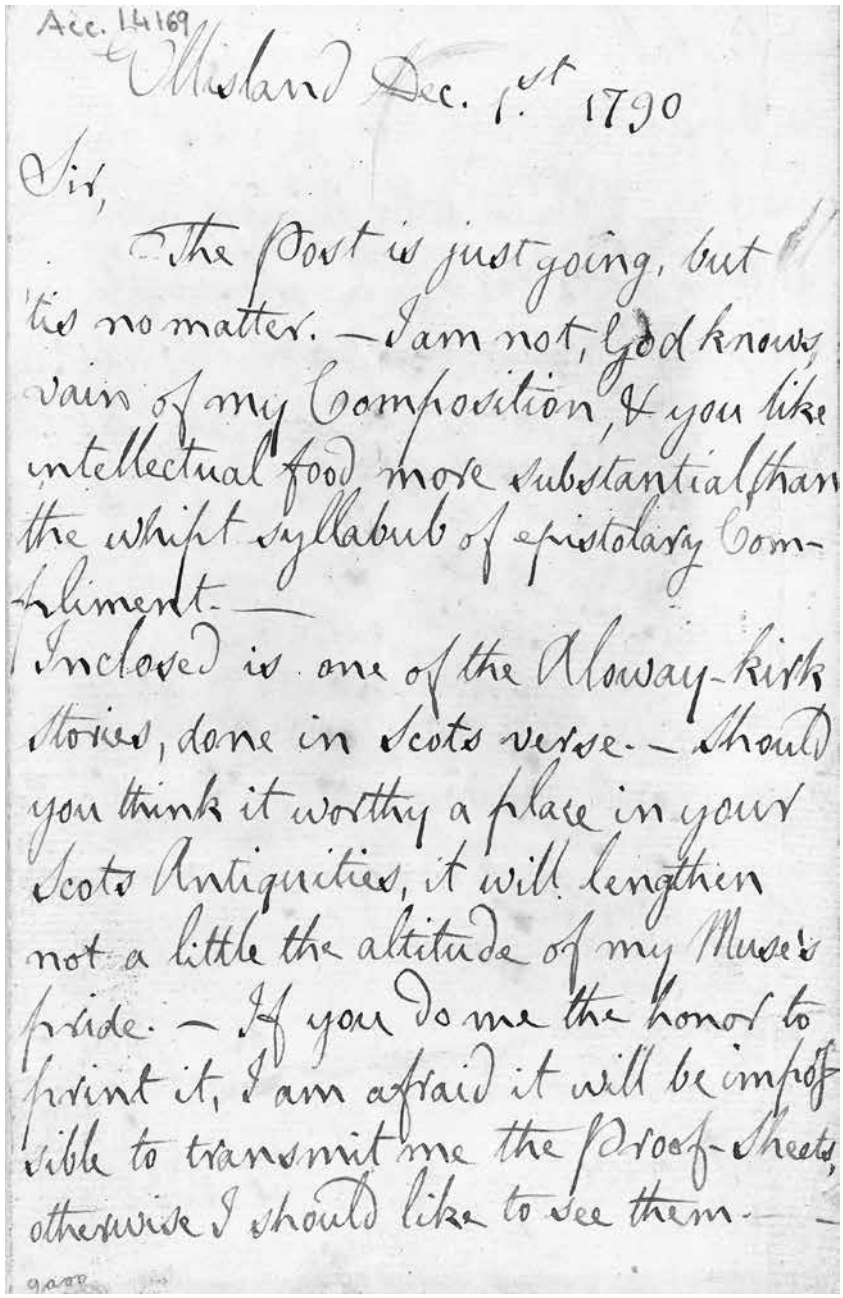
If you see Jean tell her, I will meet her, So help me Heaven in my hour of need!

Farewel till tomorrow morning!

Twelve o'clock

Robt Burns

Opposite: Robert Burns to James Smith. The letter discusses Burns's future wife Jean Armour at a time when he was about to emigrate to Jamaica.


Acc. 14169

Mauland Dec. 1st 1790

Sir,

The Post is just going, but 'tis no matter. — I am not, God knows, vain of my Composition, & you like intellectual food more substantial than the whipt syllabub of epistolary Compliment. —

Inclosed is one of the Alloway-kirk stories, done in Scots verse. — Should you think it worthy a place in your Scots Antiquities, it will lengthen not a little the altitude of my Muse's pride. — If you do me the honor to print it, I am afraid it will be impossible to transmit me the Proof-Sheets, otherwise I should like to see them. —

Robert Burns to Captain Francis Grose December 1790.
This is the covering letter that Burns sent to Grose along with the poem "Tam O'Shanter".
Images courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

FOR THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES

A substantial collection of letters of the artist, engraver and poet David Jones (1895-1974). Bought from Bonhams (19 August 2020, Lot 232) for £39,835, with the aid of a grant of £10,400 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Rhys Jones, Assistant Manuscripts Librarian, writes: On 19 August 2020, with generous assistance from the Friends of the National Libraries, the National Library of Wales purchased at auction 126 letters of the artist, engraver and poet David Jones to his friend Valerie Wynne-Williams (née Price).

When they first met in 1958 Jones was in his early sixties and Price nearly forty years his junior. Whilst their relationship was entirely platonic, Jones was undoubtedly besotted with Valerie and the letters are certainly, in part, love letters to her. He addresses her throughout by her pet name 'Elri', occasionally decorating her name with illustrations of flowers and birds. His infatuation continued long after Valerie married her fiancée Michael Wynne-Williams in early 1960.

The letters concern his usual preoccupations such as his declining health, his living conditions in successive lodgings in Harrow-on-the-Hill and Harrow and his struggles with his art, but also his deep interest in Wales, the Welsh language and Welsh history. In this last regard Valerie was an ideal correspondent, being a Welsh speaker and a supporter of, and later a parliamentary candidate for, Plaid Cymru.

Between them David and Valerie knew many stalwarts of the Welsh language cultural and political establishment and in the letters the likes of Saunders Lewis, Gwynfor Evans, Aneirin Talfan-Davies and Keidrych Rhys jostle for space with Jones' other friends such as T. S. Eliot, Stephen Spender and Harman Grisewood.

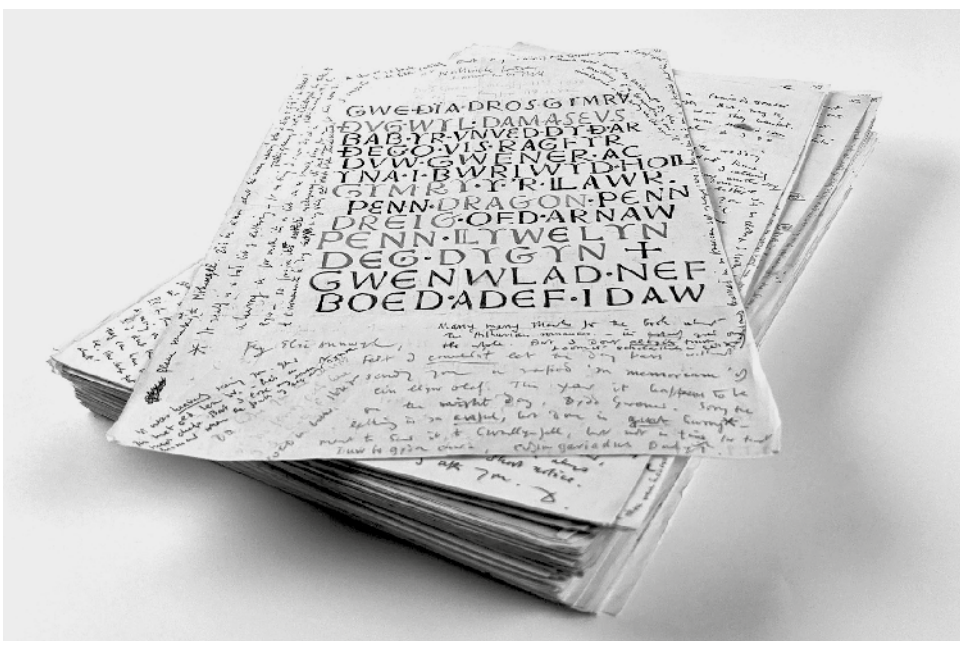
The letters contain several illustrations, including pigs, ponies and a sleeping cat, a portrait of a beautiful woman and the view (drawn from memory) of Stonehenge as seen from his tent whilst stationed on Salisbury Plain in 1915. There are several of his distinctive inscriptions, mostly in Welsh, the most impressive being a version of his inscription commemorating the death of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd in 1282.

The letters are unpublished but were made use of by Thomas Dilworth for his recent biography David Jones: Engraver, Soldier, Painter, Poet (London, 2017).

The National Library of Wales is home not only to David Jones's personal library but also to his main archive, consisting of personal papers, correspondence and literary and artistic works. His letters to Valerie Wynne-Williams are another significant addition to our holdings, complementing as they do the sixty letters from her to Jones and a handful of draft letters from Jones already in the archive. They are also the second significant group of David Jones papers recently acquired with the aid of a Friends of the National Libraries grant, following the purchase at auction of his letters to Morag Owen in November 2019.

The National Library remains keen to acquire further groups of David Jones's correspondence, in particular to complement letters already in the archive. We are especially interested in correspondence reflecting his interest in Wales and Welsh affairs, such a notable and interesting feature of his letters to Valerie and Morag.

The letters have now been catalogued (reference number NLW MS 24167E) and are available to access in the Library's reading room.

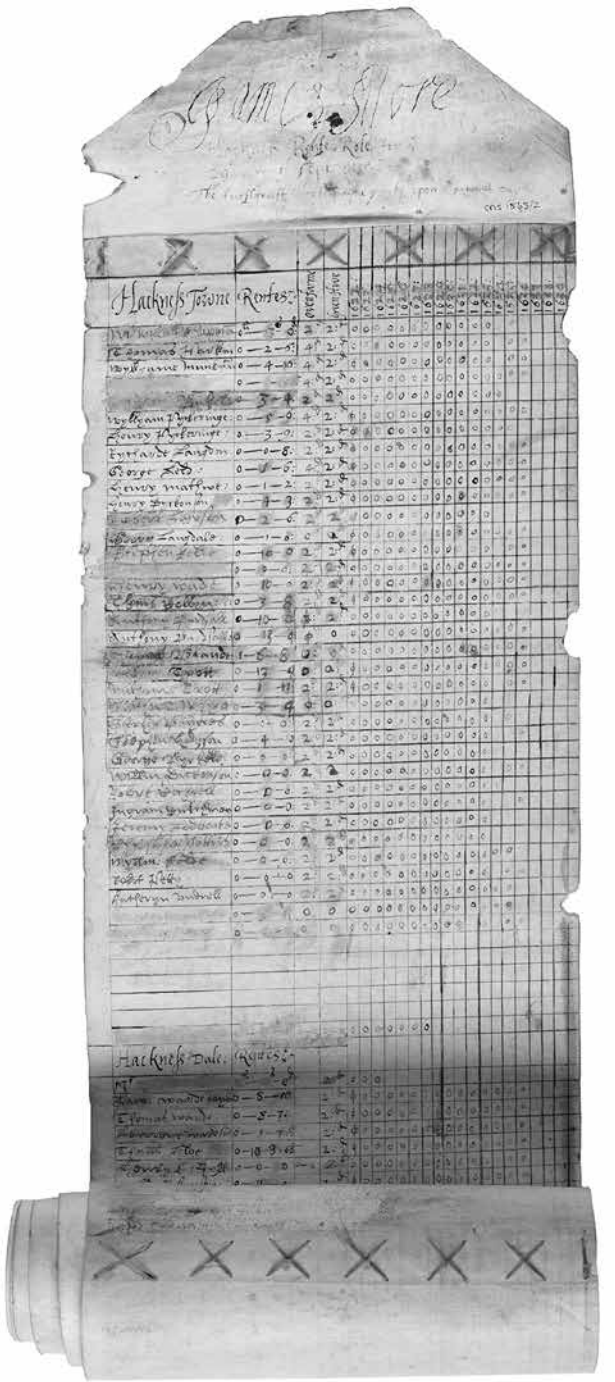


A selection of letters from David Jones to Valerie Wynne-Williams (NLW MS 24167E).
Courtesy of the National Library of Wales and reproduced with permission from the David Jones Estate.

FOR NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

Rental roll for Hackness in North Yorkshire for the years 1622-1639. Bought from Bloomsbury Auctions (8 July 2020, Lot 71) for £1,300, with the aid of a grant of £940 from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Margaret Boustead, Head of Archives & Records Management, writes:
In July 2020, we were excited to discover that a 17th century rental for Hackness, near Scarborough, was to be sold at auction. The splendid rent roll listed the rents received from properties in and around Hackness for the years 1622 to 1639 and was very clearly an escape from the archive of the Derwent family of Hackness. This archive, which has been held by the Record Office since 1946, includes an early rental for 1605 to 1622, and a long series of rentals from 1650 to 1839. The rental for sale partly filled a significant gap in the sequence and we are very grateful to FNL whose generosity allowed us to secure it and return it to the archive.



Hackness rental 1622-1639. Courtesy of North Yorkshire County Record Office.

The rental arrived from the auction house rolled round an oak support, but it is not obvious if this is contemporary with the manuscript. The manuscript itself consists of three membranes of parchment, measuring over two metres in length and 25 centimetres in width, with a tag at the top. The three membranes are sewn together with a distinctive yellow wool. The rental is almost exactly the same physical make up and layout as the preceding rental of 1605 to 1622 - using the same format and an identical method of crossed stitches to join the separate parchment membranes together.

Dated 29 September 1639 at the top, the rental notes a James More acting as steward for the owner (at that time Sir Thomas Posthumous Hoby). It is written in a late English secretarial hand with the opening line "The turffgraft is to be payed yearly upon Michell day". Separate columns list the tenants and the rents paid for properties in Hackness Town and the surrounding settlements of Hackness Dale, Silpho, Harwood Dale, Suffield, Everley, Barnscliff and Burniston. Free holders and their rents are listed and 'other rentes which are not parcell of Hackness', including a payment of £2 by John Collyson for 'Derwen' and a payment by George Dodsworth for a house in Settrington. Columns for each year's rent are marked with an 'o' to show an account settled. Separate columns list payments of 2d for 'green hive', likely to be a vernacular term for the right to cut green wood, and of 2d and 4d for 'oven farme', but these dues appear to be payable only by the tenants of Hackness Town.

The rental lists approximately 126 tenants altogether, of whom only three are women: Katheryn Undrell in Hackness Town, Jayne Cockrell in Silpho and Mrs Thomazin Gate in Harwood Dale. Hackness and district rents vary from £1 6s 8d paid by Thomas Blande to 8d paid by Rychard Langdon, both for holdings in Hackness Town.

At a previous sale in 1991, the rental was sold alongside material from North Somerset, so it is likely that it was taken by the Sydenham family of Brimpton, Somerset when they acquired the manor in 1640. It is very pleasing to be able now to reunite it with the main archive.

FOR NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHIVES

Letters of Charles Bennet, 4th Earl of Tankerville (1743-1822). Bought from Historical Autographs for £950, with the aid of a grant of £350 from Friends of The National Libraries.

Sue Wood, Head of Archives, writes: In November 2020 Northumberland Archives was able to purchase 35 letters of Charles Bennet, 4th Earl of Tankerville thanks to a grant from The Friends of The National Libraries. The letters were written and received by Charles Bennet during his joint tenure (1784-1786) with Lord Carteret as Postmaster General and relate to a dispute between the two men that was to lead to Tankerville's dismissal by the Prime Minster, William Pitt the Younger in 1786. Tankerville was keen to reform the Post Office in particular to improve the postal service, seeking to extend its reach and speed. The dispute, known as the Dashwood Affair, arose after Tankerville objected to signing off accounts that he saw as an abuse of public monies. This abuse involved signing off a bill for furniture for Carteret's private use. Carteret claimed that affair was a misunderstanding but used his connections to put Pitt under pressure to dismiss Tankerville.

Protestations by Tankerville led to the establishment of a government commission that revealed a number of underhand practices including the issue of suspicious invoices, irregular appointments and smuggling by seamen whose wages had been deliberately withheld. The findings of the commission led to major reforms.

The letters purchased are correspondence to and from Tankerville, relating to the Dashwood Affair. The correspondents are Lords Cartaret and Tankerville, William Pitt and Lord Clarendon. Clarendon had held the office of Postmaster General between1763-1765 and was returned to office in 1786 following Tankerville's dismissal. The letters cover the period June 1786-December 1786.

The letters complement further correspondence relating to the Affair that have been in the care of Northumberland Archives since 1968 and are important in telling more of the story of the events surrounding Tankerville's dismissal and the role of William Pitt in the Affair. It was usual for minsters of this period to retain their own papers – there was no rule about the

surrender of public papers. As a consequence there is little about Tankerville's tenure as Postmaster-General in either The National Archives or amongst The Post Office Archives. The papers held by Northumberland Archives are therefore of particular importance. Collectively they contradict Pitt's reputation as a reformer demonstrating his unwillingness to support Tankerville and show the support given to Tankerville by his kinsman Charles Grey (1764-1845), the future Prime Minister.

The Tankerville family were of French descent and were first created Earls in 1418. Charles Bennet (1743-1822) was the 4th Earl under the third creation. In the 18th century the family owned an extensive estate in Northumberland with a family seat at Chillingham Castle. The family also held extensive estates in Shropshire and Sussex and had a London home, Mount Felix, at Walton on Thames. Further records of the Tankerville family are held at Shropshire Archives and West Sussex Record Office. The 4th Earl is best known for developing the rules of modern cricket.



Draft or copy letter of 27 November 1786 written by Charles Bennet, 4th Earl of Tankerville (1743-1822) to the Prime Minister, William Pitt the Younger, regarding a dispute that arose during Tankerville's second tenure as Postmaster General. Courtesy of Northumbria Archives.

FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, MANUSCRIPTS AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

i. Maurice Magnus, *Dregs: A Foreign Legion Experience by an American*, typescript corrected by D.H. Lawrence, c.1918-1922. Bought from Peter Harrington Rare Books for £5,000, with the aid of a grant of £1,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Mark Dorrington, Keeper of Manuscripts and Special Collections writes:
The University of Nottingham is extremely grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for supporting the purchase of this typescript of *'Dregs'* (see image on page 75). The acquisition now forms part of our D. H. Lawrence Collection, which was designated in 2008 by the former Museums, Libraries and Archives Council as being of national and international importance.

Charles Maurice Liebetrau Magnus (1876-1920) was an American writer, magazine-editor, translator and journalist, whose literary contacts dried up during the First World War. He was living by his wits and occasional journalism when D. H. Lawrence arrived in Italy in November 1919 and met him in the company of the exiled Scottish writer Norman Douglas (who had known Magnus for years). The three men spent some days together in Florence, and Lawrence was clearly very much interested by Magnus who served for a short time during the First World War in the French Foreign Legion.

In February 1920 Lawrence visited Magnus for two days at the monastery in Montecassino, where Magnus showed him the typescript of a book he had written about his time in the Legion. Magnus subsequently rewrote and retyped the book, presumably incorporating some suggestions given to him by Lawrence. Magnus at this stage was actually in hiding from the police after a cheque he'd given to a hotel in Anzio had bounced; he was in serious financial trouble. At the end of April 1920, Magnus most unexpectedly turned up in Taormina in Sicily, where Lawrence and his wife Frieda were then living, hoping that Lawrence would lend him some money, which Lawrence most unwillingly did.

Magnus travelled from Sicily to Malta in May 1920 on the same boat as Lawrence and Frieda. He stayed on Malta when Lawrence went back to Sicily, and at the start of November 1920 he committed suicide by drinking hydrocyanic acid, having been intercepted on the street by policemen intent on extraditing him to Italy on the charge of fraud. Magnus had tried unsuccessfully to publish his book in both Britain and the USA. Following the suicide, Magnus's creditors on Malta sent Lawrence the typescript of *'Dregs'* in hopes that it would raise money to pay them back the money they themselves had loaned to Magnus before his suicide. Lawrence arranged to get it published and wrote his long introduction, the 'Memoir of Maurice Magnus', to accompany Magnus' book.

The University of Nottingham already holds the manuscript of Lawrence's introduction and this can now be studied alongside the revised typescript of Magnus' book, partly corrected by Lawrence either in the spring of 1920 or (more likely) before he sent the typescript to his agent in the US along with the 'Memoir', for their publication together. This typescript has never been published in full or thoroughly studied, either for its account of homosexual experience (extremely unusual to be spelled out at that date), or for the ways in which Lawrence may have influenced it. Magnus was working on it while at the monastery at Montecassino; he and Lawrence discussed it there and – arguably – Lawrence very much influenced it. Lawrence saw it in the spring of 1920, and thought it much improved; he saw it again after Magnus's death, when it was sent to him from Malta. When it finally reached print, however, it would be severely censored; the sexual passages which Lawrence had most likely encouraged Magnus to incorporate (which had almost certainly not been there in the draft he saw at Montecassino) had been cut. It is the missing piece of the whole Magnus episode.

The acquisition was also supported by the Arts Council England/V&A Purchase Grant Fund and a generous private donation.

ii. D. H. Lawrence, autograph letter signed to his sister, Ada, 30 January 1930; autograph postcard signed to his niece, Margaret, 16 June 1927; and seven autograph postcards signed to his sister Emily, 17 November 1928 to 27 February 1930. Bought (from Paul Rassam) for £11,250, with the aid of a grant of £4,000 from the Friends of the National Libraries.

Mark Dorrington writes: The University of Nottingham is once more grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for this generous grant towards a further addition to our designated D. H. Lawrence Collection.

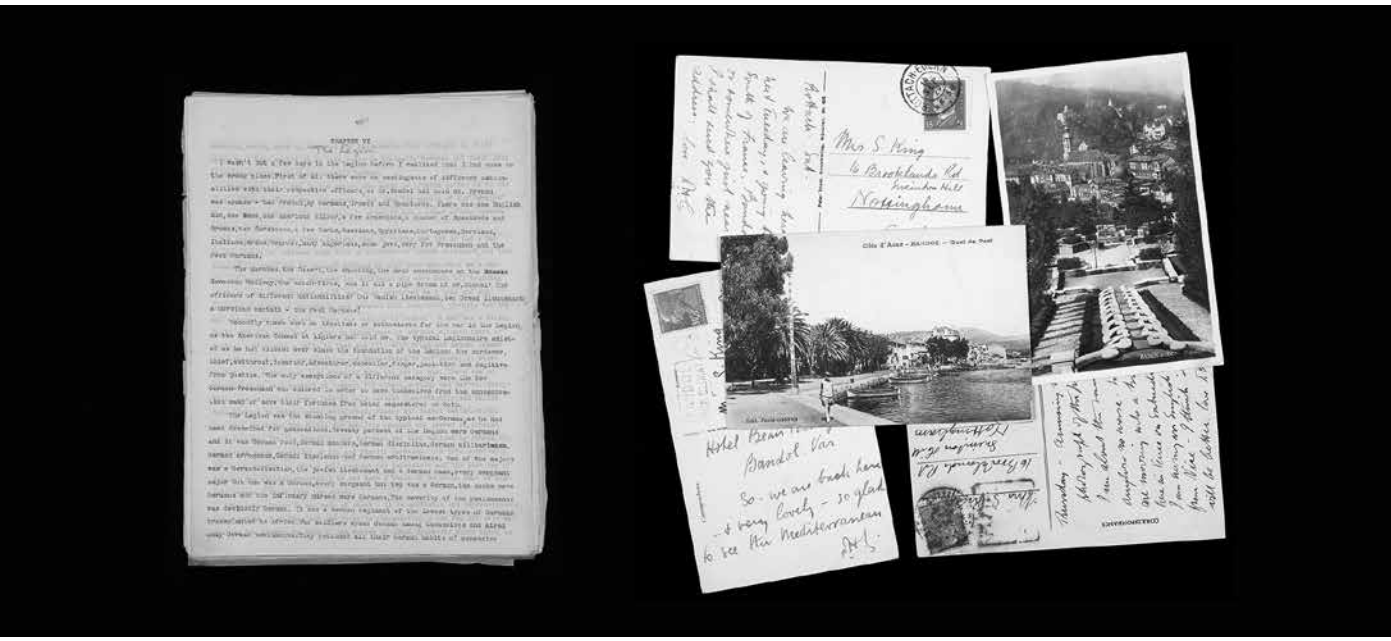
Although Lawrence was a prolific letter writer and over 5,500 letters are published in the Letters of D. H. Lawrence (Cambridge University Press, 8 vols., 1979-2000), comparatively few letters and postcards to family members have survived. These have special significance because they provide valuable insights into relationships which are often invisible to, and overlooked by, critics and biographers who are more interested in his friendships with literary figures and publishers. The letter and eight postcards were written during the last three years of Lawrence's life; the final postcard was written just days before his death on 2 March 1930, and on the last day he wrote any correspondence. They contain important details of his travels during these years, plus accounts of his health which were obviously provided in more detail to family members than to his other contacts. The University of Nottingham has the largest collection in the world of materials related to Lawrence's early life and to his family. This includes the extensive papers of his sister Ada, purchased in 2018 (with the assistance of grant aid from FNL), which contain correspondence between D. H. Lawrence, his family and childhood friends, 1899-1930 and this letter and eight postcards can be fully contextualised with these papers.

The correspondence begins with a postcard sent to his niece, Margaret (daughter of Emily), on 16 June 1927 from Lucca, in Italy. The remaining postcards are to his sister, Emily first from Bandol, in the south of France, on 17 November 1928; then from Mallorca on 18 April 1929; followed by two from Baden-Baden, in Germany on 19 July and 12 August 1929. On the second he writes: 'I went to the doctor, he says my lung is very much better, healed, only the bronchials and the asthma are still bad'. The next postcard was sent from Rottach, in Germany, on 14 September 1929 and then another from Bandol on 23 September 1929.

Lawrence's letter to Ada, dated 30 January 1930, is also from Bandol, in which he writes: 'We shall be pleased to see you and Emily on the 18th or so. The doctor says I must lie quite still for two months - absolute rest. It is true, I've gone down badly this winter - really. He wants me to go into a sanatorium above Nice - If this lying still doesn't help, I shall have to do so. I've been in bed ten days - feel rather better.'

In Vence, near Nice, on 27 February 1930, Lawrence wrote his last four letters and postcards. On the postcard to Emily he writes: 'I am about the same - anyhow no worse. We are moving into a house here in Vence on Saturday and I am having an English nurse from Nice - I think it will be better.' Three days later, he discharged himself from the Ad Astra sanatorium and moved into the Villa Robermond, where he died the following evening.

The acquisition was also supported by a grant from the Arts Council England/ V&A Purchase Grant fund.



Maurice Magnus, *Dregs: A Foreign Legion Experience by an American*, typescript corrected by D.H. Lawrence, c.1918-1922. (University of Nottingham, Manuscripts and Special Collections La/L/33.)

A selection of Lawrence's postcards to his sister, including the card of 27 February referred to above. Courtesy of the University of Nottingham.

FOR PEMBROKE COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The Archive of Barrie Cooke (1931-2014). Bought from the family via Omnia Arts for £275,000, with the aid of a grant of £15,000 from Friends of the National Libraries *(see image on page 11).*

This grant was awarded in 2019 and accounted for in that year, but the purchase was not completed until 2020.

Dr Mark Wormald, Fellow and College Lecturer in English, writes: In May 2012 I stayed with the British-born Irish expressionist artist Barrie Cooke at his house and studio in County Sligo. I'd encountered his name in the fishing diaries Ted Hughes kept for the last 20 years of his life, and because I already sensed from those diaries, especially of their trips together in pursuit of Irish pike, salmon and trout, often with Ted's son Nicholas, occasionally with Barrie's youngest daughter Aoine, how deep their friendship was. That sense was confirmed on that first visit, but browsing Barrie's bookshelves, I learned something new. The shelf below the one filled with every one of Ted's books, personally inscribed to my host, was another, devoted to every one of Seamus Heaney's books, again personally inscribed. If his friendship with the Hugheses turned on fish and fishing, his long and close friendship with the future Nobel Laureate depended, as Barrie told me, on 'mud'.

On his death in 2014, his Irish Times obituary hailed Cooke as 'an artist's artist.' Though his work features in the permanent collections of major European, British and American museums, that epithet can be mistaken, by those who are not artists, with faint praise.

But as is evident in the extraordinary archive of letters, poems and other literary papers, which a grant from FNL was crucial in helping Ted Hughes's Cambridge College acquire, Cooke was a poet's artist too. Cooke cast a wry and often rapturous eye on his friends' writing, producing some 150 charcoal drawings, monotypes, watercolours and lithographs of Hughes and Heaney's poetry over a span of 35 years. Some were indeed of 'mud', yes: a remarkable limited illustrated edition of Heaney's Bog Poems, published by Hughes's sister Olwyn's Rainbow Press in 1975, contained eight. Cooke painted 45. Heaney's version of a medieval Irish epic 'Sweeney Astray' appeared in an American

limited edition in 1984, again with eight small monochrome illustrations. Cooke produced 45, some wild, some delicate, some richly coloured. Heaney's letter in delighted praise of them is one of the archive's highlights; he wrote, elsewhere, of the combination of the distinctively Cookeish combination of la boue and beauté, 'the muddy opulence of his palate', and of Cooke himself as Ireland's Green Man, a Sweeney for our time.

As for Hughes, Cooke illustrated Crow, and, in 1982, 'The Great Irish Pike', a suite of lithographs looming straight out of those Irish fishing trips with Nicholas, who also features in a sketch book full of images of the fish that haunted them all.

But Cooke's full-blooded immersion in the wild and wet in Ireland's natural and cultural history was infectious, inspiring Heaney, Hughes and others to send him poems (some never seen) and letters that are among their most expressive and transcendent. The painter's guest book, also in the archive, reveals him as convenor of his own circle: a gathered cast of poets and artists to rival Bloomsbury, though they caught more fish. A record of great creative friendships across media and borders, the archive does not just crown Pembroke's already unique collection of Hughesiana, established since 2012 with FNL's help. The many warm responses to the public announcement in November 2020 of the acquisition of the archive include the donation of a hitherto unknown late poem by Hughes, with the touching story of the friendship that led to its composition, and a very significant collection of fascinating letters Cooke himself wrote to another leading Irish artist. As work continues on the cataloguing of the archive, in advance of its opening to researchers in 2021 and the first of a series of events and exhibitions on both sides of the Irish sea, it is already clear that this unique archive will change our understanding of the relationship between all these artists, and the shared creative passions that bound them.

FOR PETERSFIELD MUSEUM, THE EDWARD THOMAS STUDY CENTRE

i. A collection of books owned by Lesley Lee Francis, the granddaughter of the American poet Robert Frost (1874-1963), relating to her grandfather's period in England between 1912 – 1915. Acquired from Lesley Lee Francis for £1,400 (shipping costs) with the aid of a grant of £1,400 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Jeremy Mitchell, Chair of the Edward Thomas Fellowship and a Trustee of Petersfield Museum, writes: Since 2017 an extensive and important collection (gifted by the family of the late Tim Wilton-Steer) of over 2,000 books and other items, including some letters, by and about the early 20th-century literary reviewer, writer and poet Edward Thomas, has been held at Petersfield Museum in Hampshire. These are on loan from the Edward Thomas Fellowship and form the basis of what will become the first Edward Thomas Study Centre in England when the Museum re-opens, following an extensive redevelopment project, in Spring 2021.

Edward Thomas (1878-1917), was a renowned book and poetry reviewer, essayist and writer before the First World War. This was the reason behind the visit of a young American poet, Robert Frost, to London in 1913 when he was seeking a review of his first book of poetry, 'North of Boston'.

Thomas, who was known for his honesty when reviewing poetry, wrote not only one but three favourable reviews of Frost's poetry and on the two men meeting they struck up a friendship that lasted long beyond Thomas' death in action at the First Battle of Arras in 1917.

From their first encounter in 1913, there are many recorded instances of Frost and Thomas meeting both in London and, in the summer of 1914, in Gloucester where Frost and his family were renting a property near Dymock, a village that at the time had attracted a small gathering of poets – who became known as the Dymock Poets. It was the meetings with Robert Frost, and the latter's encouragement, that are considered the 'triggers' that led to Thomas finally writing poetry from December 1914 until his death in 1917.

Lesley Lee Francis, now in her 89th year, is the granddaughter of Robert Frost and has been active in America perpetuating his memory as well as being actively involved in running the Robert Frost Symposium for 26 years – which had its final session in September 2019. Lesley has also written several books about Frost including *You Come Too: My Journey with Robert Frost*, which was published in 2016. In the book, she combines priceless personal memories and rigorous research to create a portrait of Frost and the women, including herself, whose lives he touched.

Lesley's invaluable insights into Frost's poetry and her inclusion of previously unpublished family writings and photographs make this book essential not only to Frost scholarship but also it will appeal to anyone interested in this great poet's life and work.

Lesley has also included a small selection of unpublished Christmas poems which Robert Frost produced annually for family and friends, which add to the uniqueness of the collection. This small, intimate collection will be an important addition to the existing books by and about Robert Frost in the Study Centre and help to establish broader connections for the new Study Centre within both the UK and the US. All books will be available for public access for reading and research within the Study Centre.



A selection of Robert Frost's Christmas poems. Courtesy of Petersfield Museum.

ii. Three autograph letters from Edward Thomas (1878-1917) to the publisher Martin Secker on literary business. Bought from David J Holmes Autograph Books for £3,803, with the aid of a grant of £3,500 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Jeremy Mitchell writes: In addition to the books in the collection donated by the late Tim Wilton-Steer's family to the Edward Thomas Fellowship, there are a few letters written by Edward Thomas to various friends and business acquaintances. In no way can this element of the collection be regarded as extensive, so the opportunity to add these three letters, being sold on eBay by a New York-based seller, at a negotiated price felt to be affordable, was considered an opportunity not to be missed.

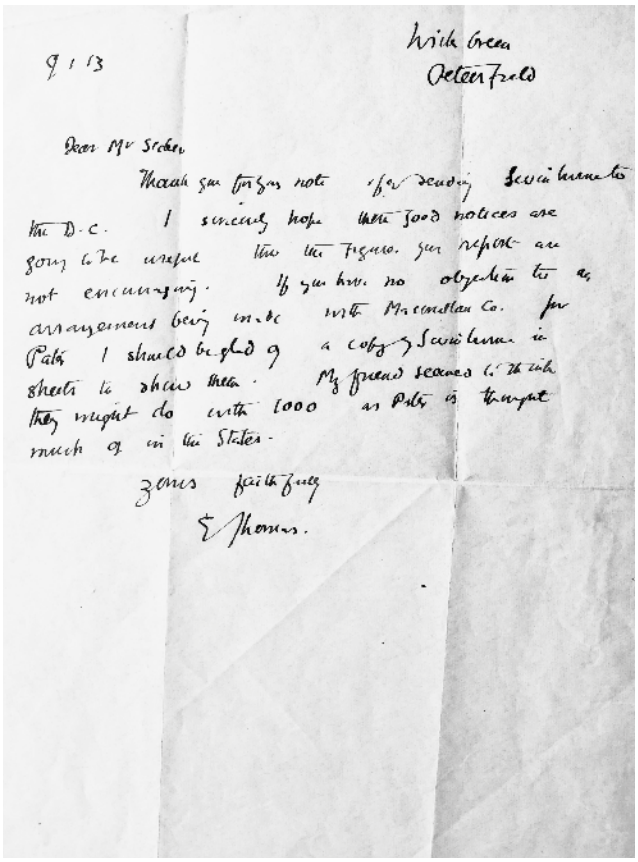
These letters are more interesting than they might appear at first glance, being written in a period when Edward Thomas's income, from what he termed 'hack writing' was going down - in fact by about one third in a couple years. Whilst a 'drop' from £300 per annum to £200 does not seem significant, in today's 'money' that is the equivalent of £10,000 per annum at a time when he was also trying to maintain and school a family with three children.

There is also an interesting aspect in these letters of 'Edward Thomas as a businessman'. He certainly tried to look after that side of his career and a mass of correspondence exists.

Two of the letters are written from 'Wick Green, Petersfield', which was the Thomas' second home when they lived in and around the village of Steep, on the outskirts of Petersfield. The other address, Dillybrook Farm, is somewhere he stayed at on several occasions, most notably when he was writing 'In Pursuit of Spring' (published April 1914). It is also not far from the home of Clifford Bax, with whom he often stayed, and is not far from Bath. Walter de la Mare stayed there with him on one occasion, and there is a photo of the farm in Richard Emeny's book *Edward Thomas: A Life in Pictures*. It is largely unchanged today.

Within the Tim Wilton-Steer books there are first editions (both American and British) of the two publications referred to in the letters – on Swinburne and Walter Pater – and it is proposed to exhibit the letters alongside these books within the Study Centre when it opens in the Spring of 2021.

The opportunity to add these letters, with their local and wider significance, through the generosity of the Friends of the National Libraries, is another significant step forward for the Museum and the Edward Thomas Fellowship as both seek to further establish the Study Centre as an important resource for Thomas scholars and the wider public.



Letter from Edward Thomas to Martin Secker, January 1913.
Courtesy of Petersfield Museum.

The balance of purchase monies on both transactions came from private donations made to the Edward Thomas Fellowship but without the kind and generous support of the Friends of the National Libraries neither acquisition would have been possible. Both Petersfield Museum and the Edward Thomas Fellowship are extremely grateful for this support and wish to also thank all whose donations to the Friends of the National Libraries make grants such as this possible.

FOR QUEENS' COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

***Aesopi Phrygis Fabellae Graece & Latine* [Aesop's fables in Greek and Latin] (Basel: Johann Froben, 1524). Bought for £2,450 from Blackwell's Rare Books, with the aid of a grant of £1,000 from the Friends of the National Libraries.**

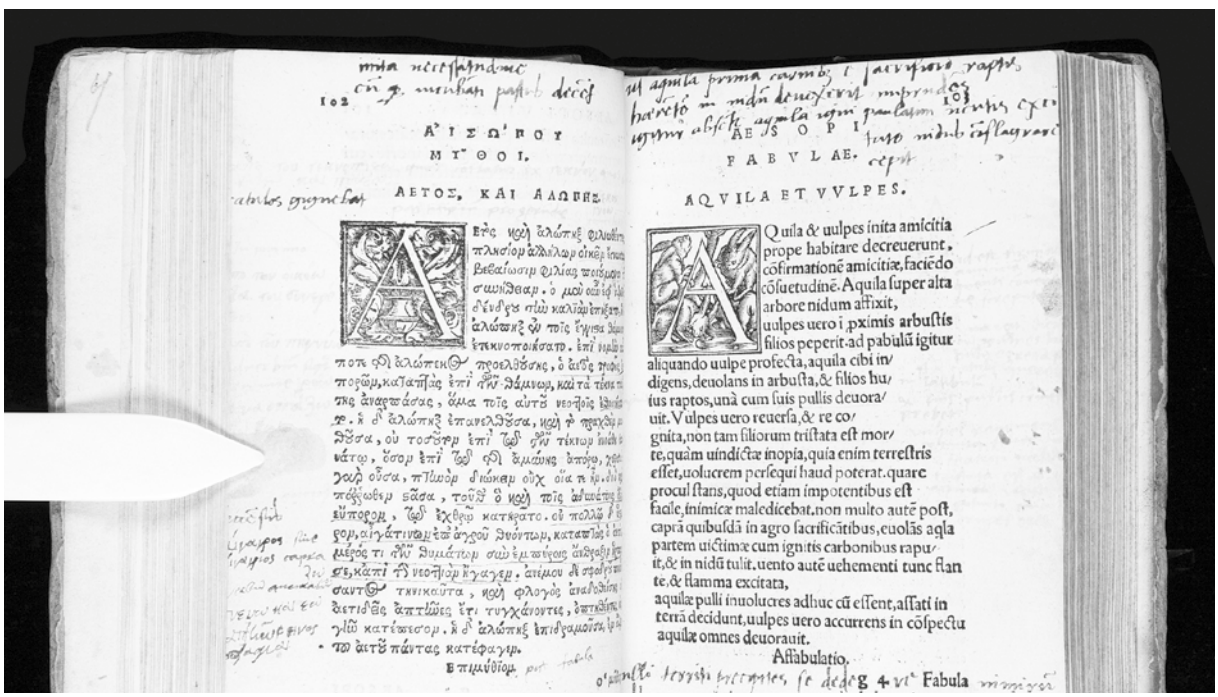
Lucille Munoz, Rare Books Curator, writes: In December 2020, the Friends of the National Libraries provided generous financial assistance to enable the acquisition by Queens' College of a beautifully annotated copy of Aesop's fables which, quite probably, was used and read at the college nearly five hundred years ago. Edited by the Byzantine Greek scholar Maximus Planudes and printed in the original Greek (with Latin translation by Aldus Manutius), this edition of Aesop's fables helped to make available a text essential to humanist education.

Published in 1524 by the humanist printer Johann Froben, this edition was in fact his fourth printing of Aesop's fables, others having already been issued by printers in London, Milan, Paris, Prague, Strasbourg, Valencia, Rome, as well as the Netherlands. Indeed, the works of Aesop had been among the first Greek texts to be printed following the invention of printing by movable type. Erasmus, whose work was replete with Aesop allusions and quotes, thought the fables central to education as material ideal to inform instruction in composition, moral training and classical languages. It is particularly interesting, therefore, to find that this copy is so closely connected to Renaissance Queens', where Erasmus lived and taught Greek in 1511-14. Inscriptions on the title page reveal that in the mid-1520s, the volume belonged to one John Calverd (Calvard, Calver) a student at Queens' (BA 1526/27; MA 1530) and later a fellow (1529-30). In accordance with common practices of the period, Calverd adorned specific pages in his copy with annotations, examples of which can be seen in the first fables on p. 102-111 where against the Greek he indicates word roots and verb conjugations, and against the Latin, alternative translations. In this way the copy offers invaluable evidence of how Greek might have been taught and studied at Queens' both during the time of Erasmus and after it. Indeed, Calverd's association with the college coincided with that of a whole generation of humanists inspired by Erasmus, in particular, Thomas Smith who as Greek lecturer famously sought to defend Erasmus' proposed return to 'authentic'

Greek pronunciation.

Various signs of ownership and use provide ample demonstration that the histories to be told in relation to this copy extend beyond John Calverd. One such sign on the title-page indicates that one 'Antonius Nowellus', possibly Anthony Nevill who attended Merchant Taylors' School in c. 1610, also once owned this volume. His quotation on Thersites (from Thomas Cooper's *Bibliotheca Eliotae*) interestingly attests to the intemporal status often enjoyed by early modern classical textbooks such as this, as they passed between multiple owners over the course of centuries. Other former owners include one Samuel W. Bates (18th-century) and the noted bibliophile, Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex (1773-1843).

Foremost among the many reasons to celebrate the return to Queens' of this volume is its status as testimony to the humanist spirit that flourished at the college during the Tudor era. As such it represents a formidable addition to the unique collection of humanist texts already held in Queens' College's Old Library.


AESOPI
FABVLAE.
AQVILA ET VVLPES.
Affabulatio.

Annotations by John Calverd in the opening fable of 'The Eagle and the Fox'. Courtesy of Queens' College.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BELFAST, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES

The Papers of Thomas Verner Jnr, relating to the Donegall Estate and the sale of Belfast (1846-1856). Bought from Robert Rubin Rare Books for £5,809, with the aid of a grant of £4,800 from Friends of the National Libraries.

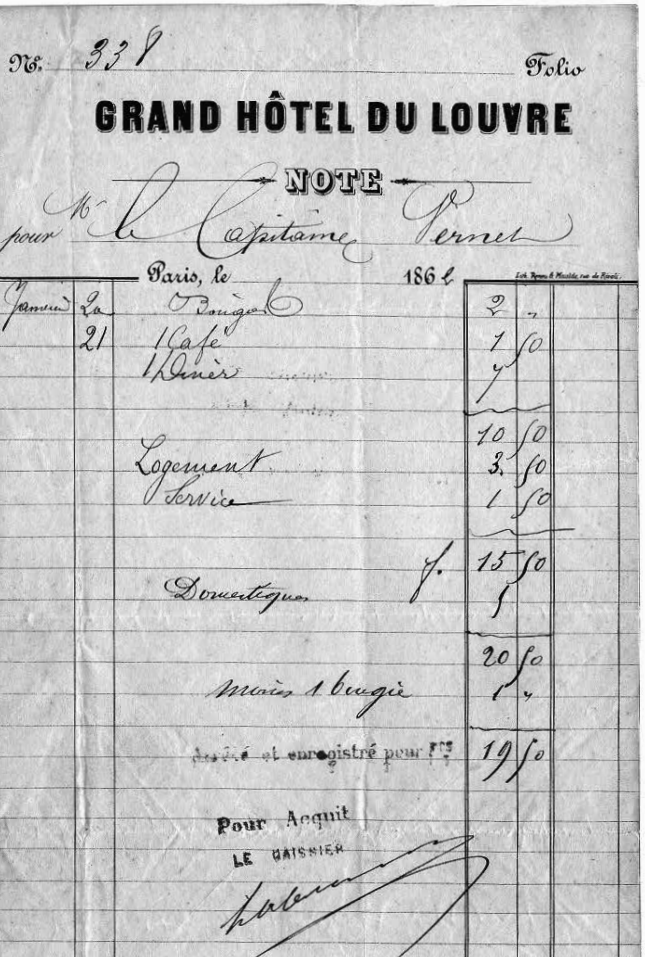
Tim Eggington, Fellow Librarian, writes: The collection of papers in this collection is of a particularly local nature, they are the papers of Thomas Verner Jr. (1796-1875). Verner was appointed as receiver of the distressed Donegall estate in 1847 by the Chancery Court and retained this role under the new Encumbrance Act. Verner was related to the third Marquis of Donegall and acted as his agent in Belfast. The Donegall estate which comprised significant amounts of land in counties Antrim and Donegal included the town of Belfast. Initially a profitable estate it fell to bankruptcy in 1850 was directed to be sold under court order. The distressed state of the estate did not relate to circumstances associated with the famine in Ireland during the 1840s but rather to the irresponsible activities of members of the Chichester family, namely the third Marquess of Donegall, George Hamilton Chichester and his father, George Augustus, the second Marquess.

The papers in this collection comprise approximately 700 documents spanning just over 20 years of a pivotal period in Ireland's history 1840 to 1861. The papers and correspondence addressed to Verner, also include printed items and receipts which will be of interest to social historians, these comprise invoices and receipts for carriages, coach makers, hotels (some in France), horses, wine, silverware and crockery, plus leases for fisheries and postage stamps from 1849 for instance.

Of particular interest to local historians and the non-expert audience will be the genealogical and topographical information relating to Belfast available in this collection as tenants, businesses and solicitors are noted in the discharge of debts associated with the sale of Belfast and areas nearby. In addition to the papers relating to the sale of the Donegall estate and Verner's involvement in that activity are papers relating to Verner himself and his own business interests, some of which include the Cave Hill Railway Works in Belfast and local limestone quarries.

The collection has been received and added to holdings at Special Collections & Archives. All of the papers have been transferred to archival standard folders and boxes and are now stored in our secure and environmentally controlled store. A box listing has been created so that all items are documented. This ensures they can made available for consultation even with these rudimentary notes as security can be maintained and easy management of the files is possible.

A browse through the box listing indicates there is plenty of scope for calendaring exercises to be taken forward by MA history students which will give real skills development opportunities for these early career researchers. There are some documents which seem to be immediately interesting in terms of blog posts which will be useful to highlight this collection in our holdings and bring it to the attention of wider audiences through social media promotion at a later date.


N°. 331 Folio

GRAND HÔTEL DU LOUVRE

NOTE

pour M. le Capitaine Verner

Paris, le 186

Janvier 21
Bougie 2 ,
Café 1 50
Dîner 7
Logement 10 50
Service 3. 50
1 50
Domestiques 15 50
5
Main 1 bougie 20 50
1 ,
Arrêté et enregistré pour Frs 19 50

Pour Acquit
LE CAISSIER

Verner Papers MS 68, Box 3, Folder 4/4 Item 9 Receipt – Grand Hotel du Louvre January 1862. Courtesy of Queen's University, Belfast.

As more detailed cataloguing of this collection progresses collection level descriptions will be made available for resource discovery tools such as RASCAL www.rascal.ac.uk, the Archives Hub www.archiveshub.ac.uk from which resource they will be harvested by Archives Portal Europe (APE) www.archivesportaleurope.net to provide multiple access routes for researchers and the general public to information about the collections.

FOR THE ROYAL ENGINEERS MUSEUM, GILLINGHAM, KENT

The Steer Webster Collection relating to the Mulberry Harbours. Bought from Mitchell's Auctions (19 March 2020, Lot 1113) for £35,392, with the aid of a grant of £8,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Sam Jolley, Assistant Curator, writes: In Spring 2020, just before the world shut down, the Royal Engineers Museum was grateful to receive support from the Friends of the National Libraries to purchase an important Second World War collection.

Colonel Vassal Charles Steer-Webster (1897-1970), Royal Engineers, was the Deputy Director of Experimental Engineering. This department was tasked with devising a means to land troops and supplies on the Normandy beaches less well defended than those with harbours. The result was two floating harbours, both similar in size to Dover Harbour, prefabricated in the dockyards of Britain, towed in sections across the Channel and constructed on the Normandy beachhead by Royal Engineers. Colonel Steer-Webster played a leading role in the design, development and trials of the Mulberry Harbour and was in almost daily contact with Sir Winston Churchill during its construction and development.

The collection of Colonel Steer-Webster is a unique and significant archive of photographs, documents, medals and models relating to the design of the Mulberry Harbours owned by one of the principal designers. Of particular interest are the 150 black and white photographs of aspects of the Mulberry Harbour in construction and use, and 71 photographic slides that include design drawings and images of the final harbour. There is also an extensive scrapbook of the tour of Canada Colonel Steer-Webster made to show the Canadians how essential the Mulberry Harbours were to victory and that their casualties had not been in vain.

Steer-Webster's Army career spanned both World Wars and the collection includes items from his service during the First World War. The bullet removed from his buttock, invaliding him out of the infantry and into the Royal Engineers, is a particular favourite of the Assistant Curator.

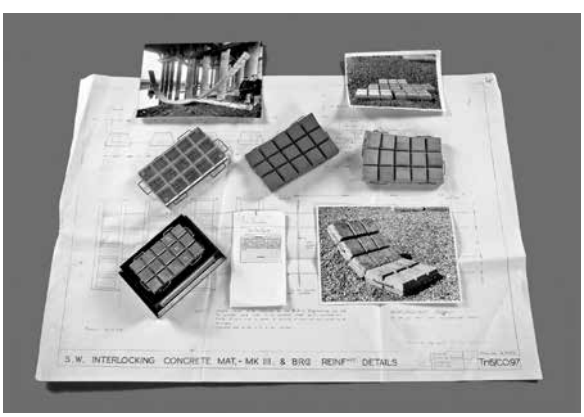
It is a unique record from a significant British Engineer working on one of the most urgent and innovative construction projects of the Second World War. Acquisition by the RE Museum has ensured the collection will become publicly available for the first time, and will be accessible to researchers when our newly redeveloped Research Room reopens in summer 2021.

The long-term redevelopment plan for the Museum's visitor experience includes the redesign of our First and Second World War Galleries. As an innovative solution to the logistical challenges of the Normandy Invasion, the Mulberry Harbours will feature prominently in the story told by this redesign. The Steer-Webster Collection will demonstrate the technical ingenuity of this remarkable feat of engineering in a way that the Museum's current galleries lack.

Additionally, the Museum is committed to STEM learning, both within its own Schools' Learning Service and the Corps of Royal Engineers, and are currently developing a Mulberry Harbour outreach session. The photographs and models from the Steer-Webster Collection will contextualise a subject that can be quite difficult to grasp or visualise for those without an engineering background.

As one of the Corps of Royal Engineers' most famous and successful operational endeavours, this Mulberry Harbour archive needed to be with the Royal Engineers Museum. Thank you to the Friends of the National Libraries for helping us to make it publicly accessible.

Left: Models used to design the Chocolate Mattress road ramps. Right: Female factory workers make the Chocolate Mattresses. Images courtesy of Mitchell's Auction Company Ltd.





FOR THE SALVATION ARMY HERITAGE CENTRE, LONDON

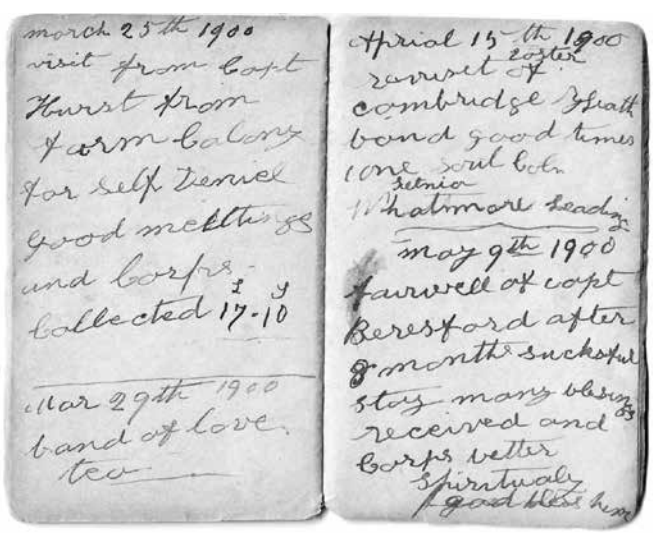
Manuscript diary of unidentified member of The Salvation Army, Maldon, Essex, 1891-1901. Bought from a private seller for £500 and presented by the Friends of the National Libraries

Steven Spencer, Director, writes: In 1865, William Booth, a former Methodist minister and his wife, Catherine, an independent evangelist, founded a Christian Mission in east London. In 1878 this mission became 'The Salvation Army' and adopted military style uniform for its members and a military terminology renaming its ministers as 'officers,' its members as 'soldiers,' places of worship as 'corps' and William Booth as 'The General.' From its London origins, The Salvation Army spread across the whole of the UK by 1880 and had some 1,400 corps by 1890. The corps at Maldon opened in 1887.

This modest diary of 80 pages was written by an (as yet) unidentified member or 'soldier' at the Maldon corps (the diary does not identify the corps, but we were able to match the officers mentioned with those appointed to Maldon using contemporary Salvation Army periodicals). The diary is in two small volumes (both lacking covers and the first few pages) and the second volume begins with several pages of recipes, indicating that it probably began life as a recipe book and was only later repurposed as a diary. The entries usually comprise only a single sentence and are separated by gaps of weeks or even months. Little evidence is included about the author's life beyond a few references to named individuals "coming home" (including Willie, seemingly a member of the armed forces, and Edie, another Salvationist) who may be relations of the author. The most significant reference to the author's domestic life is the characteristically short entry for 9 November 1900: "Dear Mother Died. Her end was peice [sic]".

The diary's entries focus, almost exclusively, on the activities of Maldon corps and predominantly on the number of people 'saved' in each meeting. The author seems to have consciously employed a wide variety of expressions for this, including: "three got the victory over the Devil," "two sinners left their all at Jesus feet," "one backslider returned to the fold," "two at the foot of the cross" etc. Notes are made of the regular profits from fundraising efforts including the annual Self Denial collection (when Salvationists give up "some little luxury" for a week and give the money to their corps) and various special events are recorded, which show the Maldon corps' connection to a wider Salvation Army context, such as the Bicycle Brigade on their evangelical tour of Essex.

Despite its limited content and the dearth of information about its author, this diary is a significant accession. While we hold several diaries written by officers, we have none by a member of a corps. 'Soldiers' were often from working class backgrounds and this may partly account for the lack of diaries; indeed the spelling and grammar here may indicate that the author had a limited education or was only used to writing infrequently. We also hold relatively few corps records from as early as the 1890s, so we rely on personal diaries such as this one for a record of the day-to-day activities of a Salvation Army corps.


march 25th 1900
visit from Capt
Hurst from
Farm-Colony
for self Denial
good meetings
and Corps
collected 17-10

Mar 29th 1900
band of love
tea

April 15th 1900
farewell of
Cambridge Staff
band good times
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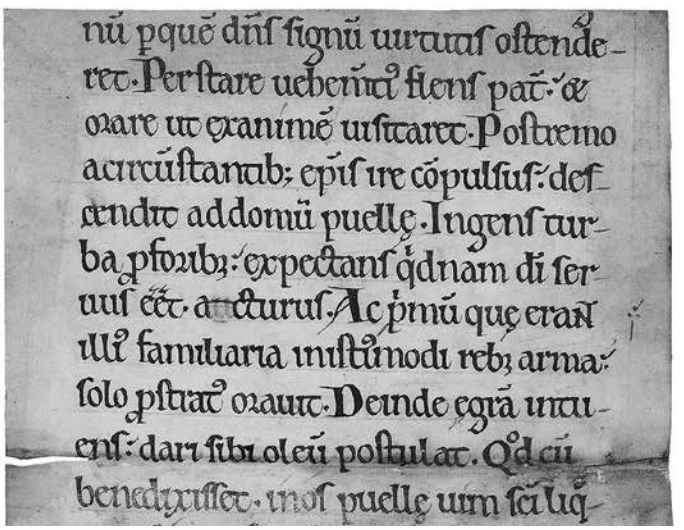
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Diary entries, 25 March-9 May .
Courtesy of The Salvation Army International Heritage Centre, London.

FOR ST ALBANS MUSEUM + GALLERY

Fragment of Sulpicius Severus, *Life of St. Martin*, in Latin, manuscript on parchment [St Albans, 12th century]. Bought from Bloomsbury Auctions (8 July 2020, Lot 39) for £10,750, with the aid of a grant of £2,000 from the Friends of the National Libraries.

David Thorold, Curator of Collections (Pre-Historic to Medieval), writes:
St Albans grew to be the premier Benedictine Monastery in England and became renowned for its written works. Its library was one of the largest in the country, and the Monastery home to two of the country's finest chroniclers, Matthew Paris and Thomas Walsingham. Chronicles, Missals, scientific tracts, classical works and humanist writings were produced or copied by monks or professional scribes working as part of St Albans' Scriptorium. The dissolution of the monasteries led to the library of St Albans becoming spread far and wide. Many of its manuscripts now survive in various national and academic collections, and while the abbey's chroniclers have become justly famous for their works there are no surviving examples of the scriptorium's work earlier than the 15th century in St Albans.



The manuscript fragment.
Courtesy of St Albans Museum + Gallery.

According to medieval accounts St Martin of Tours (c. 317–397) was a Roman soldier who converted to Christianity after an encounter with a half-naked beggar at the gate of the city of Amiens. Martin cut his cloak in half in order to share it with the beggar, who that night appeared to him in a dream-vision and revealed himself to be Christ.

Martin renounced the army and founded a hermitage in Ligugé that became the first monastery in Gaul. He was appointed bishop of Tours in 371, and then founded and became abbot of the abbey of Marmoutier. After his death, St Martin was associated with many miracles and he became the patron saint of France.

The remaining half of Martin's cloak was used by the kings of France as a royal banner in war, and they swore sacred oaths upon it. The legend of St Martin's cloak was first recorded in the *Vita sancti Martini* (Life of St Martin) of Sulpicius Severus (363–c. 425). Severus, a native of Aquitaine and a Christian, also wrote a chronicle of sacred history, but his Vita became especially popular in the middle ages and would have been an obvious candidate for the St Albans Library. This copy is in the hand of Scribe 'B' of St Albans, probably the head of the scriptorium at the time

This small rectangular cutting of 12 lines of Anglo-Caroline minuscule allows the museums service for the first time to display an example of the work of the scriptorium in the hand of one its own monks, demonstrating the style and skill of the Scriptorium team and providing a link to the works of the other acknowledged masters of the Abbey. It is to form a central part of an exhibition on the works of the Abbey running at the St Albans Museum + Gallery beginning in July 2021.

FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

The second (1612) and third (1613) editions of Josuah Sylvester's *Lachrimae Lachrimarum*, an elegy for Henry, Prince of Wales, bound together in one volume. Bought from Peter Harrington Rare Books for £7,500, with the aid of a grant of £6,000 from Friends of the National Libraries (B.H. Breslauer Foundation Fund).

Elizabeth Henderson, Rare Books Librarian, writes: In 2020 the University of St Andrews was able, through the generosity of the Friends of the National Libraries, to purchase a rare and fascinating volume containing two editions of Josuah [Joshua] Sylvester's mourning poetry for Prince Henry. The volume contains the bookplate of the bibliophile Sir Thomas Brooke (1830-1908) of Armitage Bridge House, near Huddersfield. The privately printed catalogue of his library from 1891 suggests that the editions were not bound together at that point, and that the cataloguer was unaware that 'Sundry Funeral Elegies' was the second part of the third edition of *Lachrymae Lachrymarum*, as it is described as 'apparently forming part of a larger work'.

Sylvester (1562/63–1618) was a poet and translator who sought patronage from James VI & I and his eldest son Prince Henry. Prince Henry became his main patron, granting him an annual pension. In *Lachrimae Lachrimarum* Sylvester joined the public mourning and literary outpouring of grief that followed Henry's sudden death in November 1612. The 1613 edition also includes verses by poets such as Hugh Holland, Henry Cornwallis, Sir Edward Herbert, Sir Henry Goodyear, Sir William Sidney, and contains the first printing of 'Look to me, Faith; and look to my Faith, God', by John Donne. This is one of only seven poems which Donne allowed to be printed in his lifetime, as he preferred to circulate his verse among a restricted audience in manuscript.

James VI & I and Prince Henry have a particular connection to the Library at the University of St Andrews, through their gifts of books. Henry's gift is dated 4 August 1612 (just months before his death) and by the time his books had arrived and were listed he is referred to as 'of sacred memory'. An early library inventory in the muniments collection here thus captures a very particular historical moment and links to the shock felt across the country at Henry's death.

Many of the books published in response to Henry's death used visual metaphors to enhance their expression of grief, for example by printing a 'field of tears' on the title page. The extremely unusual printing technique of white-line woodcuts, with white outlines or lettering on an otherwise black page, epitomised mourning. Sylvester's work is a particularly ambitious example of this, with each verso printed entirely in black apart from the Prince's coat of arms, coronet and garter, while on the rectos woodcut borders of skeletons and cadavers enclose the text.

As Sarah Werner has pointed out, the Early English Books Online digitised images (from a microfilm) for the third edition shows the title page with conventional black lines on white – that is, the image has been wrongly 'corrected', and now misrepresents the original white lines on a black title page. Acquiring a physical copy of this book allows our students to encounter the design accurately, but it will also be a powerful teaching tool to discuss the authenticity of digital images of rare and early printed books – a subject which has newly been introduced to the Material Bibliography curriculum, but which is of increasing importance for researchers in any aspect of the history of the book.



An opening showing the black verso with the Prince's arms in white, and woodcut border with skeletons on the recto.
Courtesy of the University of St Andrews

There are already plans to incorporate this exciting purchase into a variety of modules at both undergraduate and postgraduate level. There is research interest from academics working on Prince Henry and the Stuarts, notions of imperial monarchy under James VI and I, printing history and the use of woodcuts in English books, and the poetry of John Donne. The bibliographical complexity of the editions was singled out as a particular attraction by our early modern specialists. Close study of the volume since it arrived has thrown up intriguing possibilities for further research into the different states of the printing, with evidence that the arrangement of the woodcut borders is not identical on every page of different copies of what are identified as the same state.

FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Four albums of photographs created by the Andersonian Naturalists' Society, late 19th century and c. 1904, bought for £1,100 with the aid of a grant of £600 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Victoria Peters, University Archivist, writes: The Andersonian Naturalists' Society is amongst the earliest student societies at the University of Strathclyde. It was founded in 1885 by students at Anderson's College, Glasgow, the antecedent of the University of Strathclyde, with the purpose of encouraging the study of natural science in all its branches. Observation in the field was regarded as critical and a notable characteristic of the society was its successful excursion programme. From the beginning, photography was of great importance and the exhibition of photographs became a usual feature of meetings. Indeed, in 1930, in the annals of the society, one member claimed '... no photographs of animals in the field, of plants in situ, or of natural scenery, from the scientific naturalists' point of view, are to be seen anywhere of greater excellence than those which are from time to time shown upon the screen at our meetings.'

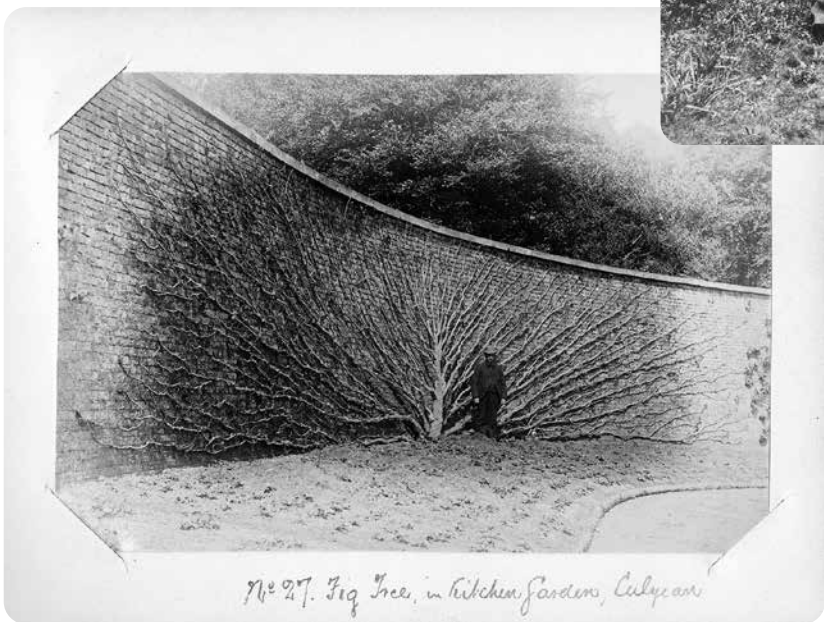
The four albums contain 149 photographs documenting excursions of the Society to a number of locations in Scotland. Ayrshire is particularly well represented. One album, for example, is almost entirely devoted to Culzean Castle. There is an especially striking view of a large fig tree in the castle's kitchen garden, with a person standing next to it for scale. Other locations in Ayrshire represented are Greenan Castle, Auchendrane and the Heads of Ayr. The Society did not confine itself to Ayrshire– the members visited and photographed other locations in Scotland too. There are photographs of Cadzow near Hamilton, as well as several locations and buildings in Argyll and Bute including Loch Fyne, Arran, Islay, Sanda Island, Saddell Castle and Skipness Castle.

Birds' nests and eggs were a particularly popular subject. Included are the red-breasted merganser, the common or arctic tern, the oyster-catcher, the meadow-pipit, the rock-pipit, the wren, the red-breasted drab, the coot and

various types of gull. Trees were another popular subject, with examples of the oak, the silver fir, the scots fir, the grey poplar, the maple, the beech, the wych-elm and the hawthorn. Other subjects include cattle, adders, rivers, lochs, waterfalls, rock formations and landscapes. There are also a number of arresting group portraits of members of the Society, both men and women, relaxing on their excursions.

The purchase of these albums has helped us fill a clear gap in the University Archives – we had no photographs amongst our records of the Society and, furthermore, no records of the Society at all before 1930. For one of our earliest student societies, and one which attached such significance to photography, this was a real omission and we are delighted that, due to the help of the Friends of the National Libraries, we have been able to rectify that.





Top: A group photograph of the Andersonian Naturalists' Society. Left: An espalier fig tree in the kitchen garden at Culzean Castle.

Courtesy of the University of Strathclyde.

FOR THOMAS PLUME'S LIBRARY, MALDON

Ten volumes (16th and 17th century) from Thomas Plume's Library. Bought from Forum Auctions (20 September 2020, various lots) for a total of £20,312, with the aid of a grant of £10,812 from Friends of the National Libraries (B.H. Breslauer Foundation Fund).

Dr Helen Kemp, Plume Librarian, writes: Thomas Plume's Library is an extraordinary survival. In 1704 Dr Thomas Plume (1630-1704), Archdeacon of Rochester, bequeathed his collection of c. 8,000 books to his birthplace, Maldon, to establish a public lending library in the redundant Church of St Peter. The library is still housed in the same building and the books are on the original shelves. The books are mostly from the 16th and 17th centuries, they were printed all over Europe, and encompass a wide range of topics.

In the early 20th-century, when Thomas Plume's Library was still a lending institution, many books went missing. In 1987 a local resident noticed that a book bearing the library's Ex Libris inscription was being offered for sale in a New York book auction. He clubbed together with some friends and bought the book for the Library. The Librarian then made a careful comparison of the previous two catalogues and noted down details of all the missing books. The Friends of Thomas Plume's Library were formed and, since that first book was discovered, they have sought to help the Trustees in buying replacement books – in a few cases the originals.

When searching auction catalogues the librarians sometimes come across a couple of books from missing list but - to some amazement - in the auction of the Fox Pointe Library, held in September 2020, twelve books were identified. Our rare books appraiser recommended a maximum bid for each and, with only a few days before the auction, the Friends of the National Libraries generously offered a flexible grant (to augment a sum offered by the Library's own Friends) to enable us to bid for the books. We were very lucky to get ten of the twelve books we wanted (the remaining two were sold far above the recommended value). The books are in very good condition and we are delighted to have been able to bring them home to Plume's library.

The books purchased are as follows:

- Gregory Martin, A discoverie of the Manifold Corruptions of the Holy Scriptures by the Heretikes of our Daies, first edition (1582);
- Herman Hugo, The Siege of Breda, translated by Captain Henry Gage, first edition in English (1627);
- Gildas, The Epistle of Gildas, the Most Ancient British Author, Faithfully translated out of the Originall Latine [by Thomas Abington], first edition in English (1638);
- Martin Lluelyn, Men-Miracles. With other poems, first edition (1646);
- James Shirley, Poems, etc, first collected edition (1646);
- Thomas Heywood, Merlins Prophesies and Predictions Interpreted and their truth made good by our English Annalls, with the Life of Merlin (1651);
- Nicolas Villaut, A Relation of the Coasts of Africk called Guinee, second edition (1670);
- Juan Palafox Y Mendoza, The History of the Conquest of China by the Tartars, first edition in English (1671);
- Murtadha ibin Al-Khafif, The Egyptian History, treating the pyramids, the inundation of the Nile, and other prodigies of Egypt, first edition in English (1672);
- Samuel Haworth, A description of the Dukes Bagnio, and of the Mineral Bath and New Spaw thereunto belonging, first edition (1683).

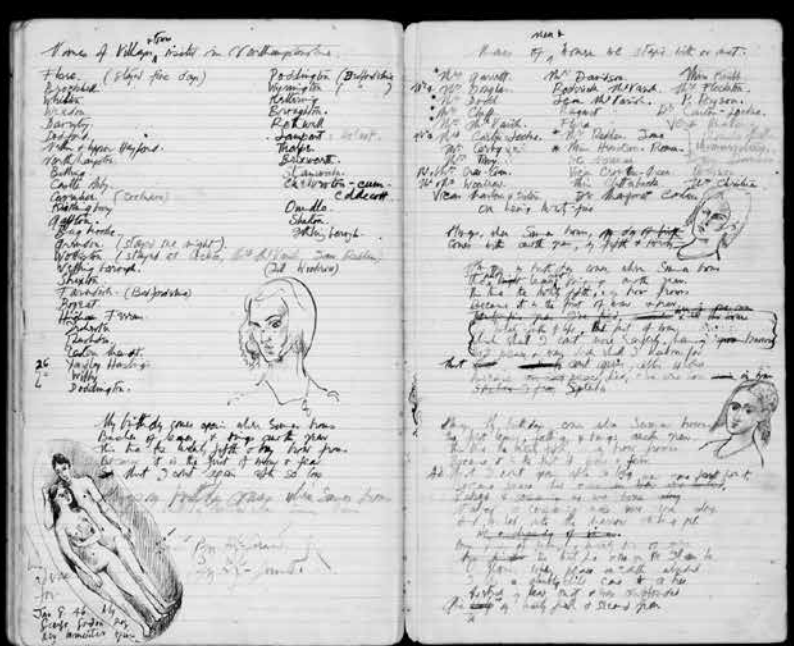


Illustration detail from Thomas Heywood's, Merlins Prophesies and Predictions (1651). Courtesy of the Trustees of Thomas Plume's Library.

FOR THE NATIONAL ART LIBRARY, VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

Manuscript diary (1940-1949) of the artist Duffy Ayers (1915-2017). Bought from Maggs Brothers Ltd. for £5,000, with the aid of a grant of £2,000 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Jonathan Hopson, Librarian, writes: Elizabeth Fitzgerald (known as 'Duffy') trained at the Central School of Art, where she met the painter Michael Rothenstein. They married in 1936 and eventually settled in Great Bardfield, Essex, where they became members of the artists' community which gained national renown in the 1950s through a series of large open-house exhibitions. Her own career was initially subordinated to supporting Rothenstein. However, after their divorce in 1956, she married the graphic artist Eric Ayers and moved to London, where she resumed painting and regularly exhibited at the Royal Academy. A representative collection of her work is held at the Fry Art Gallery, Saffron Walden.



Detail from the Duffy Ayers (then Rothenstein), Diary, 1940-1949 (MSL/2020/1). Courtesy of the National Art Library, V&A Museum.

This diary chiefly covers the years 1940-1942, when she travelled the country with Rothenstein who was then working for the Recording Britain project. This had been devised by Kenneth Clark as a means of employing artists in wartime, to document threatened landscapes and ways of life, and to encourage the characteristically British art of watercolour. The project assembled some 1,500 topographical paintings and drawings (including over 40 by Rothenstein) which were given to the V&A by the Pilgrim Trust in 1949.

The diary provides context for the creation of Rothenstein's pictures; it also describes in frank, passionate detail the emotional dynamics of the often fraught marriage of two artists. Duffy characterised her husband's melancholic intensity as "Here was a man, made like a tree, but with fine roots and rich sap flowing in his head... His mind is like fire ... what agony was in his eyes, though he smiled". After periods of separation and reconciliation, the move to Great Bardfield in 1941 brought some stability to their relationship, which even survived the crisis of Rothenstein's love-affair with Duffy's twin sister Peggy. Touchingly, her final entry notes "My son was born May 26. 1949. Bliss".

The diary is also valuable for its lengthy observations of the Rothensteins' artistic friends and associates, such as Graham Sutherland, Augustus John and Robert Graves. These are written with a distinctively female perspective, musing on the burden of household drudgery shouldered by the wives of creative men "which tends, in most women's cases to dull their imaginative side, to demoralize them, even in very small degrees, which, finally, comes to kill their natural originality".

The Museum is grateful to the Friends of the National Libraries for assisting with the acquisition of a manuscript which documents the lives and works of several artists represented in its collections. Believed to be previously unknown to scholars, it will be cared for and made available in the National Art Library.

FOR WILTSHIRE & SWINDON HISTORY CENTRE

Letters Patent issued by Charles I under the Great Seal, dated 20 July 1626. Bought from Bonhams (11 March 2020, Lot 51) for £7,875, with the aid of a grant of £2,775 from Friends of the National Libraries.

Terry Bracher, Heritage Services Manager, writes: In 2020, the Friends of National Libraries assisted This letters patent, written on one skin of dust-stained vellum, measures 450 x 740mm, is in good condition in wholly legible Latin. It was issued on 20 July 1626, in the second year of the reign of Charles 1 under the Great Seal of England, which is still attached and in also well preserved. Embossed at the head of the document is a half portrait of the regent, holding the orb and sceptre, with a historiated first line, topped with fine decoration across the header. Accompanying the original document is a 17th-century legal transcript, written in English, which adds a great deal to the evidential value, as it ensures easier understanding for those without Latin training.

The importance of the document in terms of understanding Swindon's development as a town through the ages cannot be understated. Nowadays, the town is closely associated with the Great Western Railway, which certainly put the town on the map. However, prior to Brunel & Co. laying down the famous train line between Bristol and London, Swindon was a vibrant and locally important market town, as ordained by this Charter.

The Victoria County History of Wiltshire notes that Swindon has been known as a market town since the 13th century when, in 1289, it was referred to as Chipping Swindon. However, the royal authority, set out by the Charter in 1626, allowed Thomas Goddard to hold regular and continuous markets "to have & to hold within the town of Swindon one Markett every Monday in the week" for ever "& two Faires there yearly". This will have greatly enhanced its reputation and allowed the market, and in turn the town, to flourish. It is important to note that the Charter not only benefitted Thomas Goddard, but all the inhabitants of the town who wished to sell at the market, as they would be free from all stallage, picage and tolls linked to the market. Indeed, the right and ability for markets to be held in Swindon will have made it the focal point for the surrounding area and will have had a progressively positive impact on the town's development.

Thomas Goddard (1580-1641) was a member of the Goddard family, a prominent in Wiltshire family throughout the centuries, who initially purchased the manor at Swindon in 1563, and thereafter have regularly occupied important political positions within the authorities of the town and county. This is reflected in modern Swindon, with parks, pubs and streets all brandishing the Goddard name. The markets instigated by Thomas Goddard, which were flourishing by the late 17th century, must have been one of the most important contributors to the growth and prosperity of the town prior to the 1840s and the arrival of the railway.

The FNL grant towards the purchase of the Charter has ensured not only that it sits in ideal archival conditions to ensure its long-term preservation, but that it also sits in an appropriate home, in the company of its documentary relatives within the Swindon Borough Council records. The item is now catalogued and findable via our online catalogue under the Ref No - G24/001/2 and is available for public consultation.
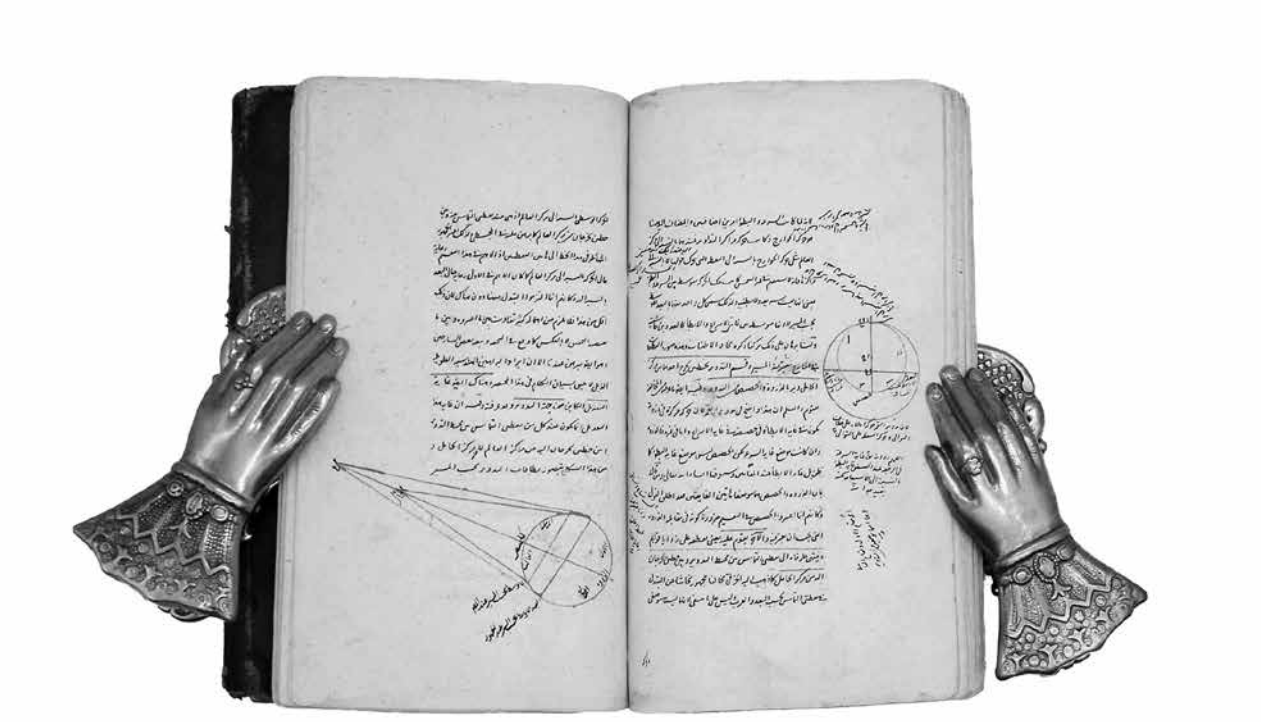


The Swindon Market charter. Courtesy of Bonhams.

FOR THE FELLOWS' LIBRARY, WINCHESTER COLLEGE

***Qâdi Zâda Al-Rûmî, Shareh Mulakhas Al-Jaghmini fī al-Hay'a* (Commentary on the Compendium of Cosmology), Arabic manuscript on paper, late 15th century. Bought from Sokol Rare Books for £13,500, with the aid of a grant of £3,500 from the Friends of National Libraries.**

Richard Foster, Fellows' Librarian and Keeper of Collections, writes: Qâdi Zâda Al-Rûmî (1364–1436) was a Turkish astronomer who worked at the observatory in Samarkand, under the direction of Ulugh Beg (d. 1449). He made an important contribution to the flowering of Arabic science in Timurid Iran as one of the authors of a new star catalogue (the *Zīj-i Sulṭānī*) and a textbook on arithmetic. The present work, compiled by Qâdi Zâda around 1412, is a commentary on al-Jaghmini's introduction to astronomy, written in the early thirteenth century and the most widely circulated Arabic treatise on Ptolemaic cosmology.



Detail from the *Sharh al-Mulakhas fi'llm al-Hay'a* a decorated manuscript on polished paper, late 15th century. Courtesy of Sokol Books.

Qâdi Zâda's commentary itself became a popular work and many manuscripts survive. The majority of these, however, date from the 17th and 18th centuries. Winchester's copy is an unusually early example, made within decades of the author's death. It also stands out for the fine quality of its diagrams in red and black ink. These are largely concerned with the movement of celestial bodies, showing the spheres of the planets, lunar phases and solar eclipses. The text is written in neat, formal *Nastaliq* calligraphy on polished paper. An early reader has made use of the ample margins to make annotations. There are several ownership inscriptions and stamps to the endpapers, as well as quatrains of Persian poetry. The red morocco binding is Persian and dates from the early 18th century.

This acquisition enhances the College's strong collection of scientific books. Among the earliest of these are medieval and Renaissance works from the bequest of William Moryn (d. 1543). Two 18th-century donations, from Charles Scott (1750) and Robert Shipman (1762), brought to the library many key texts of the Early Modern period, including first editions of Kepler, Newton and Hooke. Two items at Winchester provide particularly interesting comparisons with Qâdi Zâda's work: a fifteenth-century manuscript of Roger Bacon's *Opus Maius*, and an early printed edition of *Sacrobosco's De Sphaera Mundi* with Peuerbach's *Theoricae Novae Planetarum* (Venice, 1490). These works draw on many of the same classical sources, and include illustrations of some of the same astronomical phenomena, as the Arabic manuscript. Together, they form an invaluable teaching resource for showing the exchange of scientific ideas between Eastern and Western cultures in the middle ages.

In 2021, the manuscript will go on public display as part of a temporary exhibition in the College museum. Further images and detailed information are available via Winchester's online collections database www.winchestercollections.co.uk.

FOR YORK MINSTER ARCHIVES

A volume of c.110 pieces of printed ephemera relating to special services at York Minster, c.1880-1904. Bought from Forum Auctions (3 December 2020, lot 132) for £500 and presented by Friends of National Libraries.

Peter Young, Archivist, writes: The conduct of services is the primary function of York Minster, the mother church of the Northern Province, and the records of those services are, therefore, of prime importance for the study of its history, the history of the province and the history of the wider Church in England. Printed ephemera, in particular orders of service, are, where available, the best source of information about services held at the Minster.

The ephemera relating to special services contained in this volume are arranged into the following sections: 'Advent to Christmas', 'Ash Wednesday to Good Friday', 'Easter to Whitsuntide', 'Special services in time of war', 'Military [services,] dedicatory etc.', 'The royal family', 'Archbishops, bishops and deans', and 'Miscellaneous'. They comprise mainly orders of service with some libretti, hymn sheets, prayer requests, memoranda, orders of procession and pamphlets. Their final system of arrangement is the second to which they have been subject: both appear to have been the work of the same person. The ephemera bear two sets of manuscript numbering (the old numbering has been struck out or amended where in conflict with the new), and the volume contains two manuscript tables of contents, one referring to the old numbering, the other referring to the new numbering. The volume's 20th-century morocco binding, by Potter and Sons of York, is gold-tooled with 'York Minster', 'Special Services' and the Minster arms.

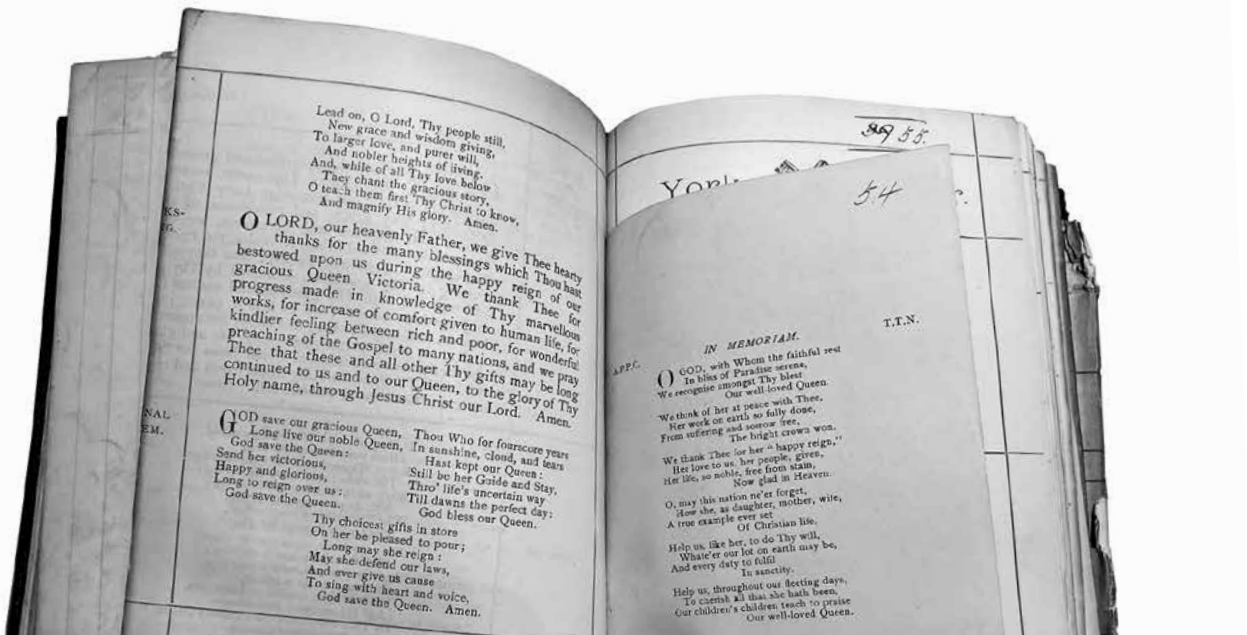
The earliest piece in the special-services volume appears to be the order for the installation of Arthur Perceval Purey-Cust as Dean of York, which office he held from 1880 to 1916; the same order of service is also the earliest item in the series of orders of service in the Chapter archive. It was Purey-Cust who, to popularize the Minster's services, had the scheme of music for the week printed from 1881; and presumably it was also Purey-Cust who introduced printed orders of service.

The orders series includes only 51 items for the period covered by the special-services volume, which therefore contains a relatively large number of pieces not in the orders series. Among these pieces is a memorandum of Queen Victoria's visit in 1893; orders for services on the 63rd anniversary of her accession (1900) and the day of her funeral (1901), the latter of which is accompanied by a slip containing the words of a hymn in her memory, written by Purey-Cust and set to music by Minster Organist Thomas Tertius Noble; a request for prayers for 'the speedy restoration of peace in the Transvaal' (South African War, 1899-1902); and an early order for a service 'for Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals'.

Some of the items in the orders series, which appears to be based on deposits made in the 1960s and 1970s by the Minster's chamberlain, bear numbers that match the old numbering in the special-services volume. During the period covered by the volume, the chamberlain's duties were carried out by the chapter clerk, suggesting that he may have been its compiler.

We are most grateful to Friends of National Libraries for making possible the acquisition of this valuable item.

Slip containing the words of a hymn in memory of Queen Victoria, written by Dean Purey-Cust and set to music by Organist Tertius Noble, [1901]. Courtesy of Forum Auctions.


Lead on, O Lord, Thy people still,
New grace and wisdom giving,
To larger love, and purer will,
And nobler heights of living.
And, while of all Thy love below
They chant the gracious story,
O teach them first Thy Christ to know,
And magnify His glory. Amen.

O LORD, our heavenly Father, we give Thee hearty thanks for the many blessings which Thou hast bestowed upon us during the happy reign of our gracious Queen Victoria. We thank Thee for progress made in knowledge of Thy marvellous works, for increase of comfort given to human life, for kindlier feeling between rich and poor, for wonderful preaching of the Gospel to many nations, and we pray Thee that these and all other Thy gifts may be long continued to us and to our Queen, to the glory of Thy Holy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

GOD save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen:
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us:
God save the Queen.

Thou Who for fourscore years
In sunshine, cloud, and tears
Hast kept our Queen:
Still be her Guide and Stay,
Thro' life's uncertain way
Till dawns the perfect day:
God bless our Queen.

Thy choicest gifts in store
On her be pleased to pour;
Long may she reign:
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen. Amen.

IN MEMORIAM.

O GOD, with Whom the faithful rest
In bliss of Paradise serene,
We recognise amongst Thy blest
Our well-loved Queen.

We think of her at peace with Thee,
Her work on earth so fully done,
From suffering and sorrow free,
The bright crown won.

We thank Thee for her "happy reign,"
Her love to us, her people, given,
Her life, so noble, free from stain,
Now glad in Heaven.

O, may this nation ne'er forget,
How she, as daughter, mother, wife,
A true example ever set
Of Christian life.

Help us, like her, to do Thy will,
Whate'er our lot on earth may be,
And every duty to fulfil
In sanctity.

Help us, throughout our fleeting days,
To cherish all that she hath been,
Our children's children teach to praise
Our well-loved Queen.

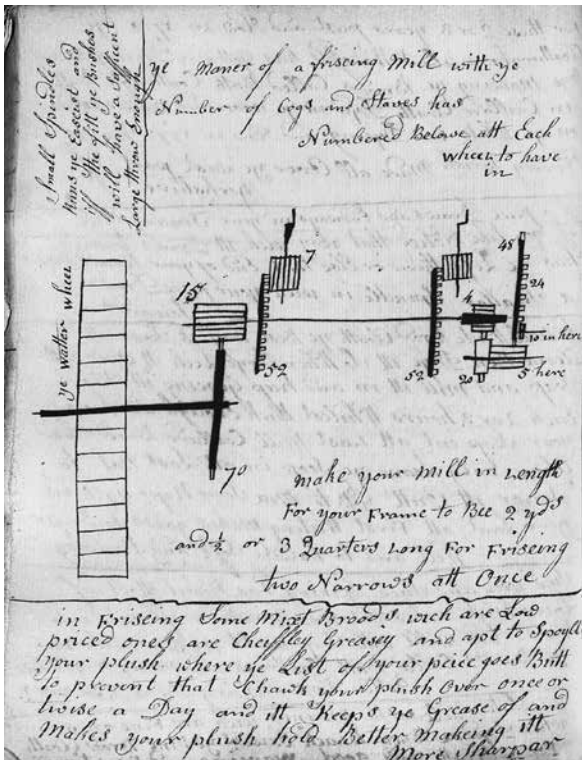
FOR YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, LEEDS

Memorandum Book of a Yorkshire wool merchant (1772-3). Bought at Forum Auctions (16 July 2020, Lot 125) for £6,250, with the aid of a grant of £3,125 from Friends of the National Libraries

David Asquith, President, writes: In 2020 Yorkshire Archaeological & Historical Society had an unexpected chance to acquire a manuscript 'Memorandum Book' for sale at a London auction house. Time to assemble the financial backing required to top up the Society's own funds was short, but thanks to rapid and generous decisions by the Friends of the National Libraries, the Arts Council England/V&A Purchase Grant Scheme and donations from individual members the Society was able to mount a successful bid. Competition was stiff and the hammer price of £5,000 (plus premium) was significantly higher than the auctioneer's estimate, which makes the Society especially grateful for the support which it received from FNL and others.

The curious nature of the manuscript itself may well have accounted for the price - it is a miscellany of personal thoughts and reflections on national events, human nature or the weather, but frequently relating to the textile industry in which the compiler, John Brearley of Wakefield, was engaged as a cloth 'frizzer'. His interest in his industry is also evident in this manuscript, which he compiled in 1772-73, and includes 140 line-drawings to illustrate his ideas about the machinery of the day.

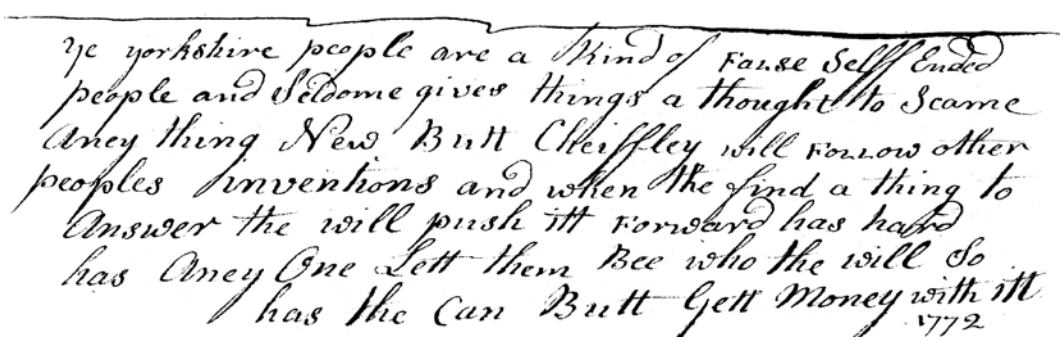
One note by Brearley indicates that it is his *twelfth* such book, which strongly suggests that two other similar memoranda books spanning 1758-62 are the first and second in a series which he kept over an extended period of time. These other books were given to the Leeds City Archives many years ago, and edited extracts were published in the Society's Yorkshire Record Series in 2001. Whether or not his other nine volumes have survived, or whether any more followed number twelve, we do not know.



Water power was essential – this diagram shows how it could be used to drive a frame. Below it are some remarks about preventing grease from spoiling plush during the 'friseing' process.

At present the Society has no plans to print extracts from this latest volume. Rather, it is intended to make digital images of the whole manuscript available online, free of charge. The handwriting is largely sufficiently legible so it requires only an introduction by a historian of the period, perhaps accompanied by some explanatory text. Regrettably, thanks to that well-known epidemic, it has so far proved impossible to bring this plan to fruition.

Given the distance in time between this manuscript and the other two, there is the possibility of comparative study of their contents in the social and economic context of the later 18th century. For example, the Royal Society for the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce was founded in 1754 and the British Museum in 1756. The newspaper the *North Briton* appeared in 1761; Hargreaves invented his 'spinning jenny' in 1764 and Arkwright his frame in the same decade. How many such events found their way into John Brearley's mind and inspired him remains to be seen.



Brearley had settled in Wakefield, Yorkshire, but was a Lancashire man and entertained a conventional prejudice against Yorkshire people.

Images courtesy of Yorkshire Achaeological & Historical Society.

Trustees' Report

The Trustees present the annual report and the financial statements of Friends of the National Libraries ('the Charity' or 'FNL') for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Reference and administrative details of the Charity, its trustees and advisers are set out on pages 2-3.

OBJECTIVE AND ACTIVITIES

The principal objectives of the Charity, as set out in its constitution, are to promote the acquisition of printed books, manuscripts and records of historical, literary, artistic, architectural, musical or such-like interest by 'National Libraries' and to assist them in any other way which the Charity considers appropriate. 'National Libraries' are defined to include the national libraries of the United Kingdom and any university, county, local authority or other library, record office, museum or gallery to which the public has access and which in the opinion of the Trustees constitutes a proper repository for any proposed acquisition.

The Charity aims to achieve these objectives through making grants, thus enabling National Libraries to acquire items for their collections that would otherwise be unaffordable. The export of nationally important manuscripts and printed books is often avoided with the help of substantial grants by the Charity. Grants to county record offices, university libraries and other specialist archives play an essential role in enabling those institutions to acquire documents, archives and printed books that are of great importance for researchers, scholars and historians.

Grant-making policies

All grants are given to National Libraries, as defined in 'Objectives and Activities' above.

The Charity's two main criteria when awarding grants are the historical, literary and other qualities of the proposed acquisition and its significance to the applicant's collection. Price, condition and provenance are also taken into account. Each applicant is required to give an undertaking that it will not sell the item newly acquired, will acknowledge the help given by FNL on all matters concerning the item, will keep the acquisition in secure and environmentally sound conditions, and will make it available for the public to enjoy on request if it is not on view at all times.

Grants from the Philip Larkin Fund are made for the restricted purpose of purchasing modern literary manuscripts and archives. The Trustees have the power to spend the capital as well as the income of the Philip Larkin Fund but have decided always to retain a minimum sum of £250,000 in this fund.

Other grants from restricted funds are made from the Smaller Libraries Fund to aid smaller, non-national institutions and from the B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund to support the purchase of rare printed books and fine bindings.

Since its establishment in 1932, FNL has helped over 320 institutions, to acquire thousands of items. Scholars, researchers and historians can use the printed books, manuscripts, musical scores, photographs and other items acquired by the beneficiaries.

The Trustees have given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit. FNL's core objective is to support acquisitions by archives, libraries, universities, museums and specialist collecting institutions, the public benefits that flow from this are:

i. Saving locally, nationally and internationally significant material for the nation.

ii. Making it possible for the public and researchers to access this written and printed material that would otherwise have been lost to the public domain.

iii. Supporting the nation's collecting institutions and enabling them to enrich their collections with acquisitions that would be beyond their resources to acquire without our support.

We believe this greatly benefits the institutions supported, those who access and use their collections, and also the public realm. These benefits are clearly demonstrated by the essays in this Annual Report.

Main objectives for 2020

The Trustees' main objective for 2020 was to make grants from all funds of at least £200,000 excluding any special purpose grants, but in April 2020 (when the 2019 report was written) the effect of Covid-19 made it impossible to predict the probable decline in the level of 2020 investment income. The Trustees therefore qualified this financial objective by noting that, to the extent that investment income in 2020 fell below that of 2019, FNL's ability to finance grants would suffer.

The Charity's investment advisers, Cazenove Capital Management, were given the investment objective of achieving capital growth with a good level of income and a total return in line with inflation over the medium term.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Grants

Details of the 39 grants made or committed by FNL in 2020 are given on pages 14 to 107. Their total value was £200,264 (of which £147,952 was charged to the Operating Fund, £51,312 to the B. H. Breslauer Fund and £1,000 to support costs.

In addition in 2020 the Charity gave *The Book of Lismor*e, a Medieval Irish decorated manuscript on vellum, to the UCC Educational Foundation, a UK registered charity established for the benefit of University College Cork. This manuscript was received as a restricted gift from the Chatsworth Settlement and was professionally valued at £500,000. In aggregate, therefore, the Charity made grants in 2020 of £700,264 (2019: £580,846). Further information on this restricted gift is set out below under the heading '*The Book of Lismore* and FNL's Schedule 3 status'.

Membership

The support of FNL's members is vital to its work as a charity. Subscription income enables FNL to award many more acquisition grants than would otherwise be possible. Moreover members also help to raise awareness of the Charity's work and the grants it can give. Whilst all libraries and archives are welcome apply for grants, whether or not they are Institutional Library Members of FNL, membership is certainly encouraged for all those institutions that have received and apply for financial support from the Charity.

The Trustees warmly welcome the new members who joined FNL in 2020. Sadly, a number were also lost through death, resignation or lapsed membership. At the end of 2019 FNL had a total of 640 members: by the end of 2020 this had fallen slightly to 637. Our members greatly value the work of FNL, indeed during the year one wrote: "We are proud to belong and congratulate you on your considerable achievements. The thought of *The Book of Lismore* going to Cork is exciting enough in itself, but with your other grants and the Big Give added in, it makes for something especially substantial and precious in these difficult times."

In 2019 FNL introduced a new online membership system, enabling those who intend to join to do so online and securely to set up a direct debit, or annual payment by credit card, in a matter of minutes. Members have found the system very easy to use, and members overseas have found the credit card payment option particularly useful.

At the end of 2019, FNL upgraded its website at www.fnl.org.uk. This provided more readily accessible information about FNL to existing and potential members. It also allowed applicants for the first time to apply online for a grant: most applications are now made via the website and the simplicity of the system has been welcomed by libraries and archives.

The Book of Lismore and FNL's Schedule 3 status

The Charity received an exceptional, restricted gift in kind, with a value of £500,000, from the Chatsworth Settlement in the form of *The Book of Lismore*, a Medieval Irish decorated manuscript. The Book consists of 198 large vellum folios and contains important texts, many drawn from Irish tradition and others, that are translations of contemporary European works, showing that Ireland was deeply engaged with the contemporary European culture of the time. Since the 1640s *The Book of Lismore* has belonged to the Cavendish family, Dukes of Devonshire, and their ancestors: it was kept at Lismore Castle, Co. Waterford, and more recently at Chatsworth House in Derbyshire. The Trustees of the Chatsworth Settlement donated the Book to University College Cork in recognition of academic and curatorial expertise at the university, and in appreciation of a very long and fruitful partnership between the Cavendish family and the University.

FNL was involved because it is one of a very limited number of bodies listed in Schedule 3 of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984. As such FNL can facilitate gifts to eligible institutions of previously exempted works of art without giving rise to a tax charge on the donor family, and it can enable acquisitions by eligible institutions of artefacts accepted in lieu of Inheritance Tax. FNL received the manuscript as a restricted gift and gave it in turn to the UCC Educational Foundation, a UK registered charity established for the benefit of University College Cork.

FNL last used its Schedule 3 status in 2015 when it was awarded an exceptional grant of £583,920 from the National Heritage Memorial Fund in order to facilitate the acquisition by the Brontë Parsonage Museum, Haworth, of the original Brontë family dining table: FNL paid that sum to the vendor of the table. The Charity is delighted to have been asked to play its part in enabling the Chatsworth Settlement to make a gift of *The Book of Lismore* to University College Cork.

Fundraising

Budgetary pressures on libraries and archives continue to be intense and this situation will be exacerbated once the full financial implications of Covid-19 are felt in institutions' budgets. There is also a worry that these pressures could be increased by sales of rare printed books, manuscripts and other collections as a direct result of the impact of Covid-19. This, combined with significant increases in the prices that archives, manuscripts and books can now command, means that all but the most modest acquisitions can be out of the reach of regional as well as many national repositories without significant support from charities such as FNL. FNL's help is thus increasingly vital for institutions seeking to save collections for the nation.

Total income from fundraising in 2020, including subscriptions, amounted to £1,101,035 (2019: £499,355), of which restricted donations comprised £538,505. The restricted donations included the major gift in kind of *The Book of Lismore* described above (£500,000) and the grant from B.H. Breslauer Foundation (£38,505). Three generous gifts were made to the Prince of Wales Fund, increasing its level by £439,302.

The B.H. Breslauer Foundation has been enormously generous to FNL over very many years. Grants from FNL's B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund have, in particular, supported the acquisition of rare printed books and fine bindings. During 2020 a further generous donation of $50,000 was received from the B.H. Breslauer Foundation, making it possible to award a further seven grants from that fund (listed on pages 12-13). The Trustees are indebted to Foundation's Directors and to its President, Mr Felix de Marez Oyens, who also generously contributes his expertise as a Trustee of FNL.

FNL ran a Christmas fundraising campaign on the Big Give platform to increase the funds that FNL has to support smaller libraries, archives and specialist institutions. Donations from some 60 individuals, many of whom are FNL members, amounted to over £13,000 of which £10,000 was matched by Big Give, bringing the total to a remarkable £23,619. In early 2021 the Smaller Libraries Fund received a further major boost with an enormously generous grant of £20,000 from the Murray family, to whom we are indebted for their continued support of FNL. We are also grateful for donations received during the year from many members including David Beckham, former Trustee Miriam Gross, and current FNL Trustee Mark Storey. The Scouloudi Foundation once again supported the work of FNL with a further annual grant. The Trustees are most grateful to all of these donors, and those who prefer to remain anonymous, for their generosity.

The Trustees are also grateful to Uber for, once again, supporting the cost of producing this annual report. Their sponsorship frees up FNL funds and allows more grants to be awarded than would otherwise be possible.

Legacies

A number of FNL members have generously remembered the charity in their Wills. During 2020, FNL received the final instalment of a very generous legacy from the late Alan Gillitt, a former member. The evergreen benefaction of the late David Hall (1947-2015) continues: he was the Deputy Librarian of Cambridge University Library, and left FNL a share of the proceeds of the sale of the residue of his library. In 2020 FNL received almost £3,000.

A number of members have indicated their intention to leave a legacy to FNL in their wills, for which we are most grateful. Any member considering a bequest can find information on our website, www.fnl.org.uk and can email FNL at admin@fnlmail.org.uk. We will be delighted to provide guidance.

Events and other benefits for members

The Annual General Meeting was held on 25th June 2020 but, because of Covid-19 restrictions on meetings and concerns over the use of public transport, it was held as a closed meeting, without the usual address by a distinguished figure. Members did not attend it in person, but all members were sent the 2019 Annual Report, the notice of Annual General Meeting, a Form of Proxy for voting and an email address for questions. Sadly it is advisable also to hold the 2021 AGM by Zoom, as set out in this year's Notice of AGM. The Trustees very much regret that circumstances have forced this unwelcome but prudent decision.

FNL's popular visits programme was likewise unable to proceed but the Trustees expect to resume these FNL visits in 2022. FNL members who regularly take part in these visits did, however, enjoy a great variety of virtual visits, online exhibitions and talks, links to which Nell Hoare sent them by email.

The FNL Briefing on Acceptance in Lieu and the Cultural Gifts Scheme that was to have been held in London April 2020 was also thwarted by lockdown. In December an FNL Briefing on grants for acquisitions was offered via Zoom. This proved extremely popular: 30 attendees were planned but in the event 42 librarians and archivists from all four home nations took part. It is hoped that the FNL Briefing on Acceptance in Lieu can also be held via Zoom during 2021, as this platform does make it possible for colleagues based far from London to attend with ease.

The Charity's website includes information about FNL visits and other events for members (when they resume), news from the sector as well as a database of all grants awarded since FNL was founded in 1931 (www.fnl.org.uk). FNL can also be followed on twitter (@FNL313).

We continue to be most grateful to the institutions that have been awarded grants in the past and which offer free entry or other concessions to FNL members, helping to make FNL membership more attractive. Organisations that support us in this way include Cambridge University Library, The University of Glasgow Library, Dove Cottage, Milton's Cottage, the Friends of the Bodleian Library and Seven Stories: the National Centre for Children's Books in Newcastle.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

As the financial statements set out following this report show the constituent funds of the Charity separately, each is given separate comment below.

The Operating Fund

The unrestricted Operating Fund records all the income and expenditure of FNL, except the restricted and endowment funds.

In 2020, the total income of this fund amounted to £232,805 (2019: £264,087).

Subscription income amounted to £33,773 (2019: £47,970): the fact that fewer new life members joined in 2020 than in 2019 explains the reduction. Other donations and legacies amounted to £89,455 (2019: £84,315). Investment income fell from £125,584 to £109,577 as a direct consequence of the pandemic, which caused many companies to reduce or cancel their dividends.

Thirty-two grants were paid or committed by FNL from the Operating Fund in 2020. The aggregate value of grants awarded from this fund amounted to £148,893 (2019: £186,238).

Expenditure on the costs of running the Charity borne by this fund fell to £39,842 (2019: £52,609). The reason for the decrease is that 2019 carried the additional administration costs of implementing the increase in subscriptions and the expense of designing a new website with an integral online membership system that enables new members to join online, and applicants to apply for grants online.

After taking into account all income and expenditure, the net surplus in the Operating Fund amounted to £44,070 (2019: £23,528). This sum was transferred to the General Endowment fund.

The Philip Larkin Fund

In 2020, the Philip Larkin Fund received investment income of £11,129 (2019: £16,185) but paid no grants (2019: three grants paid amounting to £35,668). After investment management fees of £1,573 and unrealised losses on investments contained in this fund of £14,441 (2019: unrealised gains of £30,051), the balance of this fund at the year-end was £319,930 (2019: £324,815).

The Smaller Libraries Fund

In 2020 the Smaller Libraries Fund received no income. The balance of this fund at the year-end was £625 (2019: £625), the generous donations made via Big Give and the Murray family having been confirmed and received after the year-end.

The B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund

Since 2012 the B.H. Breslauer Foundation, the President of which is Mr Felix de Marez Oyens, a Trustee of FNL, has generously made a series of grants to FNL to be added to its B. H. Breslauer Fund. In 2020 a further grant was received from the Foundation of £38,505 (2019: £75,856). Seven grants, totalling £51,312 were awarded by FNL from its B. H. Breslauer Fund in 2020 (2019: £70,537), and the balance of this fund at the year-end was £10,362 (2019: £23,169).

The Endowment Funds

The General Endowment Fund, which is expendable, comprises the accumulated unrestricted reserves of the Charity. In 2020 £44,067 was transferred from the Unrestricted Operating fund, £237 was transferred to the restricted funds and investment management fees of £15,916 were charged to the Endowment funds. In addition, the financial statements record unrealised losses on the investment portfolio of £99,098 (2019: unrealised gains of £315,658). The General Endowment Fund amounted to £2,432,785 at the year-end (2019: £2,503,969).

The Permanent Endowment funds comprise the Golden Jubilee Appeal Fund and the Prince of Wales Fund. They represent incoming donations and grants which cannot be expended by the Charity but all income arising from the investment of these funds is added to the Operating Fund. During 2020 generous gifts were given to the Prince of Wales Fund amounting to a munificent £439,303 (2019: nil). At the year-end, the Prince of Wales Fund stood at £1,440,283 (2019: £1,000,980), and the total of the Permanent Endowment Funds stood at £1,539,001 (2019: £1,099,698).

The balance sheet

The balance sheet on page 127 shows net assets at 31 December 2020 of £4,302,703 (2019: £3,952,276), comprising the investment portfolio at its market value of £3,869,819 (2019: £3,854,579) and net current assets (mostly cash, less commitments to make grants) of £432,884 (2019: £97,697).

The investment portfolio at the year-end and the movements between 31 December 2019 and 2020 are summarised in note 7 on page 131.

Statement of cash flows

The statement on page 128 shows that proceeds from the sale of investments in 2020 amounted to £991,947 (2019: £400,073) and that £1,120,726 (2019: £422,171) was spent on the purchase of new investments. Details are given in note 7 on page 131.

The other potentially significant factor in relating the Charity's cash balances to its net income or expenditure is the extent to which the grants committed to in each year have been paid by the end of the year: the timing is completely outside the Charity's control. The extent of such unpaid commitments decreased by £17,125 (2019: decrease of £32,903), thereby increasing the cash balances at the year-end.

Auditors

At the Annual General Meeting held on 25 June 2020, Mr Gregory Stevenson, of Knox Cropper LLP, London, was re-appointed as Auditor.

Policies on investments and reserves

The Trustees have adopted a total return investment policy, intended to maximise total returns whilst accepting a medium degree of risk. To this end, the Charity's investment portfolio comprises holdings in a diverse group of collective investment vehicles, some focussed on income and others on capital growth. Cazenove Capital Management has been given the investment objective of achieving capital growth with a good level of income and a total return in line with inflation over the medium term.

Save for the restricted funds and the Permanent Endowment funds, which are identified in the balance sheet on page 127, all the Charity's reserves are regarded as an expendable endowment fund and are shown under that heading in the financial statements. This fund is normally represented by investments in order to produce a reasonably predictable and regular level of income. The Trustees regard this as necessary to maintain and support the Charity's operation.

Any deficit on the Operating Fund is made good by a transfer from the General Endowment fund and any surplus is transferred to that fund.

Risks and uncertainties

Some years ago the Trustees identified that the principal risk to the Charity was that FNL's financial resources could become inadequate to meet an increasing level of applications for grants from libraries and other institutions. The creation of the Prince of Wales Fund in 2017, which has now reached £1.44 million, has helped to mitigate this risk by generating additional investment income.

Furthermore, the Trustees recognise that there is a risk to the Charity's reputation should it make grants for acquisitions which suffer from uncertain provenance or which carry other problems of condition, value or suitability. The Officers of the Charity, and the Trustees as a group, pay particular attention to these factors when considering applications for grants.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Constitution

The Charity is governed by a constitution adopted at the annual general meeting held in June 1995. The present constitution is based on the constitution originally adopted at the first annual general meeting held in June 1932 and consolidates all subsequent amendments.

Trustees

The Trustees of the Charity are the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer, together with nine elected and seven *ex officio* Trustees. The Charity's Secretary, who is also the fundraising consultant, is not a Trustee.

The Chairman and Honorary Treasurer are elected at the annual general meeting for a term of one year. The elected Trustees serve for a term of three years. Each ex officio Trustee holds office for as long as he or she holds the position indicated against his or her name on page 3.

Candidates for election as a Trustee are proposed by the Trustees or by members of the Charity from their personal or professional contacts who are knowledgeable in the fields falling within the Charity's scope, or who have knowledge or experience which can help the Charity to achieve its objectives. New *ex officio* Trustees meet these criteria by virtue of their office.

New Trustees are provided with a detailed briefing about the Charity (its history, aims and work) and supplied with key documents including Charity Commission guidance notes for Trustees.

The names of the Trustees at the date of this report are set out on pages 2 and 3. All served throughout the year 2020 except as indicated in the following paragraph.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 25 June 2020 at the London Library Mr Geordie Greig, Chairman, and Mr Charles Sebag-Montefiore, Honorary Treasurer, were both re-elected. Mrs Rachel Bond and Mr James Fergusson retired as Trustees having served three years, and Ms Miriam Gross and Mrs Jenny Uglow also retired during the year. Mr Felix de Marez Oyens, Mr Stephen Clarke, Mrs Natalie Livingstone, Mr Peter Mimpress and Mrs Alexandra Sitwell were elected to fill the trustee vacancies.

Members of the General Council, whose names appear on page 3, are appointed by the members at an Annual General Meeting. They act in a consultative capacity, either individually or collectively, and are not Trustees of the Charity.

Administration

Paul Celerier FCA acts as FNL's Membership Accountant and Mrs Nell Hoare acts as the Charity's Secretary. Mr Matthew Payne, Keeper of the Muniments at Westminster Abbey, kindly assists the Secretary in the role of Expert Adviser.

Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for managing the affairs of the Charity and administering its funds and assets within the framework of any general policies agreed at an Annual General Meeting.

They are responsible in particular for approving grants to institutions before any commitment is made. Approval is normally given at one of the regular meetings of Trustees but applications between meetings may be dealt with by email consultation. Furthermore, the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer have been empowered collectively to approve such applications for grants between meetings not exceeding £10,000.

The Trustees are also required to prepare annual financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards. In preparing those statements, the Trustees:

- select suitable accounting policies and then applies them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates which are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed – subject to any material departures that are disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going-concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charity will continue its activities.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose the financial transactions and the assets and liabilities of the Charity with reasonable accuracy. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

FUTURE PLANS

The Trustees do not expect there to be any significant change in the Charity's aims, objectives or activities in the foreseeable future.

The Charity's main objective for 2021 is to make grants from all funds of at least £200,000 excluding any special purpose grants, subject to the level of investment income to be received in 2021 not being less than that received in 2020.

Approved and signed on behalf of the Trustees on 16 March 2021 by:

GEORDIE GREIG	CHARLES SEBAG-MONTEFIORE
Chairman	Honorary Treasurer

Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Friends of National Libraries (the 'charity') for the year ended 31st December 2020 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31st December 2020 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the trustees' report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on pages 121-122, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- The Charity is required to comply with the charity law and, based on our knowledge of its activities, we identified that the legal requirement to accurately account for restricted funds was of key significance.
- We gained an understanding of how the charity complied with its legal and regulatory framework, including the requirement to comply with the Charity SORP, through discussions with management and a review of the documented policies, procedures and controls.
- The audit team which is experienced in the audit of charities, considered the charity's susceptibility to material misstatement and how fraud may occur. Our considerations included the risk of management override.
- Our approach was to check that all income was properly identified and separately accounted for and to ensure that only valid and appropriate expenditure was charged to the Charity's funds. This included reviewing journal adjustments and unusual transactions.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

USE OF OUR REPORT

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken, so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

KNOX CROPPER LLP | Chartered Accountants | Statutory Auditors

65 Leadenhall Street | London | EC3A 2AD

19 April 2021

Knox Cropper LLP is eligible for appointment as auditor of the Charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total 2020	Total 2019
		£	£	£	£	£
Income from:						
donations and legacies	2	123,228	538,505	439,302	1,101,035	499,355
investments	3	109,577	11,128	–	120,705	139,028
Total		232,805	549,633	439,302	1,221,740	638,383
Expenditure on:						
grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bookbindings	4	148,893	551,371	–	700,264	580,846
raising funds	5	39,842	1,752	15,916	57,510	70,819
Total		188,735	553,123	15,916	757,774	651,665
Operating result		44,070	(3,490)	423,386	463,966	(13,282)
Net gains/(losses) on investments	7	_	(14,441)	(99,098)	(113,539)	345,709
Net income/(expenditure)		44,070	(17,931)	324,288	350,427	332,427
Transfers between funds		(44,070)	239	43,831	–	–
Net movement in funds		–	(17,692)	368,119	350,427	332,427
Reconciliation of funds						
Total funds brought forward		–	348,609	3,603,667	3,952,276	3,619,849
Total funds carried forward		–	330,917	3,971,786	4,302,703	3,952,276

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	7	3,869,819	3,854,579
Current assets			
Debtors	8	52,150	11,081
Cash at bank and in hand		481,910	207,441
Total current assets		534,060	218,522
Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	101,176	120,825
Net current assets		432,884	97,697
Total net assets		4,302,703	3,952,276
Representing			
The funds of the charity	10		
Unrestricted income fund:			
Operating fund	11	–	–
Restricted income funds:			
Philip Larkin Fund	12	319,930	324,815
Smaller Libraries Fund	13	625	625
B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund	14	10,362	23,169
Lund Trust Digitisation Fund	15	–	–
		330,917	348,609
Endowment funds:			
Expendable	16	2,432,785	2,503,969
Permanent	17	1,539,001	1,099,698
		3,971,786	3,603,667
Total funds	18	4,302,703	3,952,276

Approved by the Executive Committee on 16 March 2021 and signed on its behalf by

GEORDIE GREIG
Chairman

CHARLES SEBAG-MONTEFIORE
Honorary Treasurer

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flow from operating activities		
net income/(expenditure) for the year – see page 126	350,427	332,427
Adjustments for:		
gains/(losses) on investments	113,539	(345,709)
income from investments	(120,705)	(139,028)
increase/(decrease) in commitments to make grants	(17,125)	(32,903)
(increase)/decrease in income tax recoverable	(792)	18,596
changes in other debtors and creditors	(42,801)	(225,156)
net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	282,543	(391,773)
Cash flows from investing activities		
income from investments	120,705	139,028
proceeds from sale of investments	991,947	400,073
purchase of investments	(1,120,726)	(422,171)
deposited with investment manager pending investment	–	–
net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities	(8,074)	116,930
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	274,469	(274,843)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	207,441	482,284
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	481,910	207,441
Movement in net funds		
At 1 January 2020	207,441	482,284
Movement	274,469	(274,843)
At 31 December 2020	481,910	207,441

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies

a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102), 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)', with FRS 102 and with regulations made under the Charities Act 2011. A summary of the more important accounting policies is set out below.

The accounts have been prepared to give a 'true and fair view' and have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a 'true and fair view'. This departure involved following Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) issued on 16th July 2014 rather than the Accounting and Reporting by Charities Statement of Recommended Practice effective from 1st April 2005 which has since been withdrawn.

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor a significant risk that uncertainty over estimates made for the purpose of these financial statements may cause a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities.

The functional currency is the £ Sterling.

The charity is a public benefit entity.

b) Income

Membership subscriptions (including life subscriptions) are recognised in the year in which they fall due.

Grants receivable to defray expenditure incurred over a specified period are apportioned over the relevant period.

Legacies are recognised in the period in which they are received or when receipt is otherwise probable.

Other income is recognised in the period in which it relates.

Donations for which no requirements are specified by the donor are recorded through the Operating fund or one of the Endowment funds, as appropriate.

c) Expenditure

Expenditure is allocated between charitable activities, raising funds and support costs.

Expenditure on charitable activities comprises grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bindings, and for support for the digitisation of and open access to manuscripts which, together with support costs, are charged to the appropriate fund when they have been committed to the intended recipient.

Support costs are those costs which are not attributable to a single activity but provide the necessary organisational support for all the Charity's activities. They comprise governance costs associated with constitutional and statutory requirements: the costs of the annual report and the annual general meeting are allocated to the cost of raising funds and all other support costs are allocated equally between the cost of grants to institutions and the cost of raising funds. The amounts concerned are allocated between the charity's funds respectively in proportion to the number of grants committed and the number of receipts of voluntary income (other than receipts for the permanent endowment funds).

d) Investments

Investments are stated in the balance sheet at their market value on the balance sheet date. The resultant unrealised surplus or deficit is recognised in the fund to which the investments have been allocated.

	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total 2020	Total 2019
	£	£	£	£	£
2. Income from donations and legacies					
Grants receivable					
for the Charity's general purposes	–	38,505	439,302	477,807	81,856
for special purpose grants payable	–	500,000	–	500,000	281,000
	–	538,505	439,302	977,807	362,856
Membership subscriptions					
annual membership	26,496	–	–	26,496	25,851
life membership	2,400	–	–	2,400	17,350
income tax recovered on subscriptions	4,877	–	–	4,877	4,769
	33,773	–	–	33,773	47,970
Other donations and legacies	89,455	–	–	89,455	88,311
Other income	–	–	–	–	218
	123,228	538,505	439,302	1,101,035	499,355
3. Income from investments					
distributions from investments	109,392	11,128	–	120,520	138,269
interest on bank balances and deposits	185	–	–	185	759
	109,577	11,128	–	120,705	139,028
4. Grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bookbindings					
from unrestricted funds for the purchase of books and manuscripts	147,952	–	–	147,952	186,238
from the Philip Larkin Fund for the purchase of modern literary archives and manuscripts	–	–	–	–	33,942
from the Smaller Libraries Fund for the purchase of manuscripts and archives	–	–	–	–	945
from the B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund for the purchase of printed books and bookbindings	–	51,312	–	51,312	70,537
from the Lund Trust Digitisation Fund for support for the digitisation of and open access to manuscripts	–	–	–	–	6,365
from restricted grants					
for University of Cork (Book of Lismore)	–	500,000	–	500,000	–
for the Whitehouse Ruskin Collections	–	–	–	–	281,000
total of direct costs	147,952	551,312	–	699,264	579,027
support costs (see note 6)	941	59	–	1,000	1,819
	148,893	551,371	–	700,264	580,846

Details of the grants made are set out on pages 14 to 107.

	Unrestricted fund £	Restricted funds £	Endowment funds £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
5. Expenditure on raising funds					
consultant's fees and expenses	25,045	–	–	25,045	29,857
investment manager's charges	–	1,574	15,916	17,490	18,067
other direct costs	2,169	–	–	2,169	12,579
total of direct costs	27,214	1,574	15,916	44,704	60,503
support costs (see note 6)	12,628	178	–	12,806	10,316
	39,842	1,752	15,916	57,510	70,819

6. Support costs		
governance costs:		
annual report	11,806	7,296
annual general meeting	–	1,200
audit fee	2,000	2,000
other	–	1,639
	13,806	12,135

Support costs were allocated in 2020 as set out in note 1(c), as follows:

grants to institutions (note 4)	941	59	–	1,000	1,819
raising funds (note 5)	12,628	178	–	12,806	10,316
	13,569	237	–	13,806	12,135

7. Investments

The investment portfolio is managed by Cazenove Capital Management Limited, which selects the charity's investments. The portfolio as at 31 December 2020 and the movements in the year are summarised in the following tables:

	Cost	*Market value*	*Prospective annual income*	*Yield*
	£	£	£	£
UK equity funds	1,076,814	1,056,438	44,542	4.22%
International equity funds	1,301,547	1,593,157	38,327	2.41%
Bond funds	338,425	377,433	10,262	2.72%
Multi-asset funds	197,658	225,766	2,046	0.91%
Alternative asset funds	593,983	617,025	21,779	3.53%
	3,508,427	3,869,819	116,956	3.02%

	2020	2019
Movements in year:	£	£
Market value at start of year	3,854,579	3,486,772
Deposited with fund manager pending investment	–	–
Cost of purchases	1,120,726	422,171
Proceeds of sale	(991,947)	(400,073)
Realised gains/(losses)	(31,128)	4,742
Unrealised gains/(losses)	(82,411)	340,967
Prior year adjustment	–	–
Movement in year	15,240	367,807
		–
Market value at end of year	3,869,819	3,854,579

	2020	2019
	£	£
8. Debtors		
subscriptions and grants receivable	–	–
income tax recoverable	8,606	7,814
other debtors	43,544	3,267
	52,150	11,081

	2020	2019
	£	£
9. Creditors: amounts payable within one year		
commitments to make grants	91,694	108,819
other creditors and accrued charges	9,482	12,006
	101,176	120,825

10. The funds of the Charity

Operating fund

The Operating fund is an unrestricted income fund which records all the income and expenditure of the Charity that is not subject to a restriction imposed by a donor or is more appropriately credited or charged to one of the Endowment funds. The income of the Operating fund may therefore be expended without restriction in furtherance of the Charity's objectives. To the extent that the Operating fund incurs a deficit, it is made good by a transfer from the general endowment fund and any surplus is transferred to that fund.

Restricted funds

The Philip Larkin Fund, the Smaller Libraries Fund, the B.H. Breslauer Fund and the Lund Trust Digitisation Fund may also be expended, but for restricted purposes. The Philip Larkin Fund is restricted to the purchase of modern literary archives and manuscripts, the Smaller Libraries Fund to assisting local record offices, libraries and other institutions wishing to purchase manuscripts and archives that relate to their areas, the Lund Trust Digitisation Fund to the support of projects of digitisation and open accesss and the B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund to the purchase of printed books and bookbindings. Grants and donations received for specific purpose of making a grant to another institution are also recorded under Restricted funds.

Endowment funds

The permanent endowment funds may not be expended but the income from investing the funds is credited to the Operating fund.

The general endowment fund is an expendable fund that comprises the accumulated reserves of the Charity, which may be expended without restriction in furtherance of the Charity's objectives.

	2020	2019
	£	£
11. Operating fund		
at beginning of year	–	–
income in year	232,805	264,087
expenditure in year	(188,735)	(240,559)
transfer (to)/from general endowment fund	(44,070)	(23,528)
at end of year	–	–

	2020	2019
	£	£
12. Philip Larkin Fund		
at beginning of year	324,815	313,617
income in year	11,129	16,815
expenditure in year	(1,573)	(35,668)
investment gains/(losses)	(14,441)	30,051
transfer from general endowment fund	–	–
at end of year	319,930	324,815
13. Smaller Libraries Fund		
at beginning of year	625	945
income in year	–	625
expenditure in year	–	(945)
transfer from general endowment fund	–	–
at end of year	625	625
14. B. H. Breslauer Foundation Fund (The B H Breslauer Foundation Fund for Printed Books and Manuscripts)		
at beginning of year	23,169	17,850
income in year	38,505	75,856
expenditure in year	(51,312)	(70,537)
transfer from general endowment fund	–	–
at end of year	10,362	23,169
15. Lund Trust Digitisation Fund		
at beginning of year	–	6,365
income in year	–	–
expenditure in year	–	(6,365)
transfer from general endowment fund	–	–
at end of year	–	–
16. Expendable endowment fund		
General fund		
at beginning of year	2,503,969	2,181,374
expenditure in year	(15,916)	(16,341)
investment gains/(losses)	(99,098)	315,658
transfer from/(to) operating fund	44,067	23,528
transfer (to) restricted funds	(237)	(250)
at end of year	2,432,785	2,503,969

17. Permanent endowment funds

	Golden Jubilee Appeal Fund £	Prince of Wales Fund £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
at beginning of year	98,718	1,000,980	1,099,698	1,099,698
received in year	–	439,303	439,303	–
at end of year	98,718	1,440,283	1,539,001	1,099,698

18. Analysis of net assets between funds

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Investments £	Net current assets £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Unrestricted fund	–	–	–	–
Restricted funds:				
Philip Larkin Fund	318,880	1,050	319,930	324,815
Other funds	–	10,987	10,987	23,794
	318,880	12,037	330,917	348,609
Endowment funds:	3,550,939	420,847	3,971,786	3,603,667
	3,869,819	432,884	4,302,703	3,952,276

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Investments £	Net current assets £	Total 2019 £	Total 2018 £
Unrestricted fund	–	–	–	–
Restricted funds:				
Philip Larkin Fund	333,917	(9,102)	324,815	351,890
Other funds	–	23,794	23,794	109,348
	333,917	14,692	348,609	461,238
Endowment funds:	3,520,662	83,005	3,603,667	3,471,265
	3,854,579	97,697	3,952,276	3,932,503

19. Comparative Statement of Financial Activities for 2019

The table below is given in compliance with the new SORP requirements in order to provide the split between the operating and endowment funds for the previous year, 2019.

	Note	Unrestricted fund 2019 £	Restricted funds 2019 £	Endowment funds 2019 £	Total funds 2019 £
Income from:					
donations and legacies	2	138,503	360,852	–	499,355
investments	3	125,584	13,444	–	139,028
Total		264,087	374,296	–	638,383
Expenditure on:					
grants to institutions for the purchase of books, manuscripts, archives and bookbindings	4	187,950	392,896	–	580,846
raising funds	5	52,609	1,869	16,341	70,819
Total		240,559	394,765	16,341	651,665
Operating result		23,528	(20,469)	(16,341)	(13,282)
Net gains/(losses) on investments	7	–	30,051	315,658	345,709
Net income/(expenditure)		23,528	9,582	299,317	332,427
Transfers between funds		(23,528)	250	23,278	–
Net movement in funds		–	9,832	322,595	332,427
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		–	338,777	3,281,072	3,619,849
Total funds carried forward		–	348,609	3,603,667	3,952,276

20 Transactions with trustees and connected parties

The trustees received no remuneration or reimbursement of expenses.

Certain trustees, or persons or charitable organisations connected with them, made donations to the Charity of £57,314 during the year (2019: £77,256).

www.fnl.org.uk

Registered Charity number 313020

Cover image: Account book for the Walrond family estates at Bradfield, Devon, possibly depicting William Walrond (1610-c.1667; see page 44). Courtesy of the South West Heritage Trust.

Inside covers: Pages from Duffy Ayers's diary, including an index to the locations in which the diary was written, while Michael Rothenstein painted watercolours for 'Recording Britain' (see page 98).
Courtesy of the National Art Library, V&A Museum.

1651.

In wood Barton.

of worsley
1 of marsh
pro 1: 10 Januar.

I allowe Hum: Harris for Jan: [illegible] bring 9 acres.

—— 6. — 15. 6. — 0.

Septembr 10th 1652 I have in my custody. when I went to Conwall I left what plate my wife had in hers.

Imprimis 4 gilt spoones
one sugar spoone of mother of pearle
one dozen of playne silver spoons
one little silver round saltseller.
one silver cup.
7 silver old spoones with a harts hooke in ye stem of them.

Septembr ye 26th: 1652.

John Moore ye carpenter hath a greate hammer of myne wch was my fathers and a hand playne wch was his likewise. wch I have since received.

January ye 20th: 1652.

There is in my sister Sidmores custody wch I sent her a twister for silke. wch was my fathers. wch I have since received from her ye 28th of April 1653.

Septembr ye 3d 1653.

Thomas Hill borrowed of me a greate statute booke wch was my fathers. wch I have againe received the 20th of July 1656.

May ye 8th: 1655

I lent to Mr Lanford of Halberton a shovelboe wch was my fathers. wch I have since received Decembr ye 2d: 1657.

Memorandum my son Henry walrond went to schoole to Mr Shiles at Tecutisbere on munday the 21th of April. 1656.