A select catalogue of applicants to

AUTHORS AND THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND

1790-1870

with a historical introduction.

with a guide to the Royal Literary Fund archives

by

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Authors and the Royal Literary Fund 1790-1870

The Royal Literary Fund was founded in 1790 to assist authors in distress and, by so doing, to raise the status of the literary profession. This thesis has two aims: to chart the history of the Fund from its radical beginnings to its transformation into a lofty Victorian Institution which was vigorously attacked by Dickens, and to provide a guide and analysis of the archives illustrated by a selected catalogue of applicants.

The archives of the Royal Literary Fund have proved to be a valuable source for statistical and descriptive analysis of the changing conditions of authorship. The years 1820-1840 were financially disastrous for most authors and the fierce competition was highlighted by the unique success of the novels of Charles Dickens. After 1840 conditions improved to the extent that at least major authors were able to make a comfortable living from authorship. For most authors, however, the literary profession involved an incessant struggle with publishers and critics, debt and disease.

In their attempts to survive, authors became mendicants; they petitioned charities, memorialized Prime Ministers for Civil List Pensions; they sought refuge in the Charterhouse, the Workhouse and the debtors' prisons. It is important to emphasise that the majority of applicants to the Fund were far from being 'hacks'. In their day, if they missed the front rank, they were often well-known and widely respected.
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My thanks to Graham Storey for supplying me with references to the Royal Literary Fund in volume V, as yet unpublished, of the Pilgrim edition of the Letters of Charles Dickens; to Ann Palmer for showing me her unpublished bibliography of sources for a history of Civil List Pensions, and to Robin Myers, Honorary Archivist of the Stationers Company.

Note:

The Literary Fund became the Royal Literary Fund in 1845. I have used the appropriate title according to the period under discussion. Unless otherwise stated biographical details and correspondence quoted are from the Royal Literary Fund archive; (000) after the first mention of an applicant signifying the relevant file number.
I : 1

The Royal Literary Fund 1773-1870
In 1773 a dissenting clergyman of radical views, the Rev. David Williams, read a paper to a select literary club, the Club of Thirteen\(^1\), on the subject of the establishment of a Literary Fund. Williams's idea was "to enable men of Talents to recover the Recompense of their Labours"\(^2\) by underwriting the commercial failure of literature. It was all very well for men with private incomes and literary ability to give away their books to publishers, but for the talented writer without private means a fair return for literary endeavour was crucial; sometimes even a matter of life or death. A Literary Fund would guarantee a safety net for authors, an honourable alternative to the "discretion and patronage of the government, nobility and opulent gentry"\(^3\). The scheme met with little encouragement. Benjamin Franklin, the Chairman of the Club, believed it was impractical and would fail to attract public support: "I do not say, you will not succeed; but it must be by much Anxiety and Trouble; and I hope the Anvil will not wear out the Hammer." It was to take Williams another sixteen years to forge his Noble Idea into an actual Literary Fund.

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1. The Club of Thirteen 1773-1774. Founded by Williams and Franklin, its thirteen members included Josiah Wedgwood, Thomas Bentley and Thomas Day.
2. David Williams, *Autobiography*, MS in Cardiff Public Library. All other quotations in this section are from Williams's autobiography unless otherwise noted.
After the end of the American War of Independence, Williams returned to the idea of a fund for authors. He canvassed for the support of some of the most eminent men of the age. Adam Smith thought the scheme was a "political proposition of great importance" and, presumably believing that a Literary Fund would provide a treasury for government hacks, he suggested that Williams should approach Pitt. Pitt was polite but dismissive which was to be expected from a Minister who thought that "poetry, history and philosophy ought to be suffered, like calico and cutlery, to find their proper price in the market." From Pitt, Williams turned to Fox who advised him, "Burke is the proper Person to be consulted: his head is as full of Metaphysics as your own". Burke, however, had little time for the radical "Priest of Nature", as Williams had been dubbed by Franklin: "he entered his Drawing-Room, into which I had been shown, like a Maniac ... and he looked fiercely in my face and said, Authors, Writers, Scribblers, are the Pests of the Country, and I will not be troubled with them."

Although Pitt, Fox, Smith, Burke and Joseph Banks, whom Williams also approached, were indifferent or actively hostile to the idea of a Literary Fund, Williams received more constructive support from less exalted men. In October 1786 he persuaded some literary friends who were members of a small dining club to subscribe a guinea

each for an advertisement promoting a Literary Fund. Unfortunately, as Franklin predicted, it was ignored by the public. But in May 1788 Floyer Sydenham, a Greek scholar and former Fellow of Wadham College Oxford, died in a debtors' prison and Williams, with a flair for publicity, used the occasion to insert another advertisement "to expiate the grief and shame of the event, by a MONUMENT TO HIS MEMORY, in the institution of a Literary Fund". An account was opened with Coutts and subscriptions trickled in until the receipts exceeded the cost of the advertisement.

On Monday May 10, 1790, Alexander Johnson MD, took the chair at the first meeting of "the friends of the Literary Fund", held at the Prince of Wales' Coffee House, Conduit Street. A week later they met again to elect a Committee of Management. Fifteen subscribers were elected: Johnson was confirmed as Chairman; Thomas Dale MD and Lockyer Davis, bookseller to the Royal Society, were appointed Registrars, and Edward Topham, Editor of the World, and Edward Brooke, a bookseller, were appointed Treasurers. A resolution was passed that the newly founded Literary Fund would "support deserving Authors in Sickness, Distress, Old Age, and at the Termination of life; and to give temporary relief to the Widows and Orphans of those who have any claims to the Publick from having written any useful book".

6. Williams, Claims of Literature, p. 103.
It took some time to find such an author. The case of a Lieutenant Samuel Stanton, who had written a work on duelling "from humane motives to stop the practise", was rejected on the grounds that the Literary Fund did "not wish by any means, to excite or encourage those to commence or continue as Authors, who may happen to fancy that they possess the necessary qualifications". The Rev. Edward Harwood, however, did possess the necessary qualifications. A Dissenting Minister, he was also, like Williams, a radical, and had written a pamphlet defending Joseph Priestley, as well as more substantial works of biblical scholarship. When he applied to the Fund he had been paralysed and bed-ridden for eight years and had no private means. "If I had a little assistance in my deplorable condition", he wrote to the Fund, "it would enable me to purchase a little wine, which would cheer my spirits." He was granted ten guineas and subsequent sums amounting to twenty five guineas until his death in 1794. In the annual report of the Literary Fund for 1798, Harwood was proudly referred to as the first author to receive a grant: "in the infancy of this Institution, and when its funds amounted to little more than was required for the expenses of printing and advertisements, this deserving object [Dr. Harwood] repeatedly received assistance, which, if it did not place him in affluence, rescued him from misery and despair".

Williams was given, and indeed deserved, the credit for the founding of the Literary Fund. He succeeded, in the face of influential detractors and public apathy, in establishing a benevolent fund for a special group of
people, fifty years before the founding of such societies had become a popular and fine art.\(^7\)

At first sight, it seems unlikely that Williams, a Dissenting Minister and minor author, should have been the moving spirit behind the first successful society of authors, rather than Burke, for instance, whose private and public acts on behalf of authors, together with his eminence and power, would seem to have equipped him better for the task. It was also more likely that a Literary Fund should have grown out of the Literary Club founded by Reynolds, Johnson and Burke rather than the more modest Club of Thirteen. In fact the years 1773-1790 were particularly auspicious for the founding of the Literary Fund. First, the conditions of authorship had changed to a degree where a Literary Fund was almost a necessity, which Burke failed to see. Secondly, the growth of radicalism favoured fraternal, rather than paternal effort; and Williams was heir to Voltaire and Rousseau, which Burke was not.\(^8\)

The Copyright Act of 1709, which introduced the notion of literary property, together with the increasing professionalism of the publishing trade under the leadership of Tonson, Lintot and later Dodsley had led to a so-called "golden age" in publishing. This in turn led to the first serious consideration of the concept of

7. See *North British Review*, 29 (1858), pp. 244-47, for a discussion of the "five or six hundred" societies existing in London alone.
8. Letters to Williams from Voltaire and Rousseau in praise of his work are quoted in the autobiography and in *Annual Biography and Obituary* (London, 1818) p.24.
professional authorship. As early as 1736 the Society for the Encouragement of Learning was founded with the express intention of promoting the commercial independence of authors by publishing their works cooperatively, without the help of avaricious booksellers. At the same time demand for printed books was increasing as a direct result of the growth of the circulating libraries and of the dissemination of propaganda by the burgeoning non-conformist church, and by the government. Before 1756 there were fewer than 100 new titles, excluding pamphlets, printed annually, by 1792 the annual total had risen to over 370 and over the same period the circulation of newspapers rose from 7.5 million copies to 17 million.  

John Bell began his British Poets series in 1777 which pioneered the publication of cheap pocket books. John Newbery discovered a new and insatiable market when he began publishing children's books in 1744, and William Lane created an equally insatiable market for romantic and gothic novels with his "Minerva" imprint in 1790. All these developments meant that more publishers were publishing more books by more authors than ever before - and an inevitable consequence was more poor authors. The fates of these authors, particularly those who could claim to be authors by profession, attracted considerable attention.

Samuel Johnson's vicissitudes had attracted the patronage of the Earl of Bute, who awarded him the first literary pension. Johnson himself publicized the life of Richard Savage who died in 1742 in a debtors' prison.

more as a result of profligacy than failure as an author. Savage's life, however, became synonymous with the extremities of authorship which were to reach their peak with the suicide of Chatterton in 1770. Chatterton's death was perhaps the first recorded instance of an author killing himself as a result of imagined literary failure.

It was against this background of growing professionalism and competition undermined by considerable misery that Williams began to contemplate a Literary Fund; a concept which owed as much to the emancipation of political thought as to commercial change. Williams was a radical in politics. His first political work, published in 1782, *Letters on Political Liberty*, influenced several British radicals, and was admired in France; Brissot, later the leader of the Girondists, was incarcerated in the Bastille for translating it. In the 'Letters' Williams "strikingly represented the absurdity of petitioning an offending body to reform itself" and it was characteristic of him to construct new principles rather than attempt to adapt old ones. For this reason he detested the still widespread confidence in the efficacy of patronage: "patronage is the price of an unfortunate man's liberty; it is the prerogative of insolence and outrage; it is despotic sovereignty over an abject dependent, whose abuses are, to the last degree, humiliating and oppressive."

10. See Thomas Holcroft's annotated copy of the Letters in the British Library.
The Literary Fund was a child of late eighteenth century radicalism, but it had to dissociate itself from politics in order to survive and prosper. At first Williams and his friends gave a radical complexion to the Committee. John Nichols, the Deputy of the Farringdon Ward and close friend of Wilkes, was appointed Registrar and Printer to the Fund in 1791. Other Committee members included James Martin the M.P. for Tewkesbury to whom Williams dedicated the 'Letters'; Thomas Christie, who with Williams had been invited by the French Assembly to help with the drafting of the new Constitution, and the "Della Cruscan" poets Topham, Jerningham, Merry and Andrews, who were well known, and indeed scourged for their fervent revolutionary views. One Committee member, Colonel Despard, went so far as to attempt to assassinate George III. There were, however, also well known Monarchists and Tories on the Committee, such as W.T. Fitzgerald, a Homer to the House of Hanover; H.J.Pye appointed Poet Laureate by Pitt for his services as MP. for Berkshire, and Sir James Bland Burges, barrister and Under Secretary at the Foreign Office. In spite of this Tory element, the Literary Fund, in its first ten years, attracted predominantly radical and liberal support. As well as subscribers such as Wilkes, Burdett and Wakefield, the Fund was supported by several of the radical book-sellers, no doubt because it was seen as an organisation devoted to the encouragement of literacy as well as literature.

13. The Della Cruscans took their name from the Accademia Della Crusca, Florence of which Robert Merry was a member. They published their verse in Topham's The World and were attacked by William Gifford in his verse satires The Baviad (1791) and The Maeviad (1795)
Radicalism and literacy, however, were not concepts which were likely to draw money from the pockets of the wealthy gentry, so the Fund was strenuous in its efforts to attract the patronage of aristocrats to establish its uncommon respectability. The Marquess of Lansdowne, formerly Lord Shelburne, the Whig Prime Minister, was invited to become President though through ill health he was unable to accept. The office was reluctantly accepted in 1799 by the Marquess of Bute, who resigned in 1801 in favour of the more active and progressive Duke of Somerset, a mathematician who later became President of the Royal Institution. To support the President, the Literary Fund appointed a phalanx of Vice Presidents including Earl Spencer, the Earl of Chichester and Sir Robert Peel. This rapid institutionalization of the Literary Fund was something Williams had to bear for the sake of his fellow authors: "he was a great stickler for reform, both in respect to government and religion ... the society he had founded was liberally supported by many gentlemen who held offices under government; so we often beheld him in his latter days connected both with eminent divines of the established church and respectable placemen, who were alike eager to promote his humane views."\(^{14}\)

The Literary Fund then did not evolve into an organisation for reform; a society of authors for the protection and advancement of authors' rights. Instead it became a charitable organisation modelled, it would seem,

\(^{14}\) Annual Biography and Obituary, p.46.
on Parliament itself. The subscribers to the Fund were the equivalent of Householders, men whose standing and wealth gave them the right to elect the Committee. The Committee, a kind of House of Commons, had the management of the Fund and selected their Cabinet of Chairman, Registrars and Treasurers. There was a Council, consisting of ex-Committee members and all the Vice-Presidents, which acted as an upper chamber, with the right to suspend the Committee's activities "if any irregularities or abuses appear". The President was both head of the Council and the Committee. The applicants of the Fund, like the unenfranchised population at large, accepted whatever was doled out to them, except during the summer recess from the end of May to the middle of October, when they had to fend for themselves. This basic structure continued throughout the nineteenth century, although there were as many disputes about the powers of the Council as there were attacks on the House of Lords. The only real change was in the rôle of the one non-elected and salaried officer - the Clerk, who began as a mere functionary but after a change of title to Secretary in 1837, exerted more power and influence than any other member of the Fund; the power of the senior Civil Servant.

Williams had always hoped that the Literary Fund would develop into a wider, more progressive institution than a simple charity. He wanted it to incorporate a college for the sons of authors and "decayed and superannuated Genius", a library and archive for the use of its members.  

15. Williams to the Earl of Chichester, May 1805, quoted in RLF Annual Report.
He expected it to play an active role in the encouragement of literature and science: club, fund and college it would be a Royal Society of Authors. But by first establishing a Fund, with its charitable apparatus, he effected his first priority, at the expense of all others. The Royal Society itself began with larger aims, and was able to graft on such minor activities as a special fund for indigent scientists at a later date in its history. As Dickens was to discover, to attempt to graft the larger aims onto the specific minor function was impossible.

The bulk of the Literary Fund's income came from private subscribers, and the occasional substantial legacy but there were also a range of fund raising activities from amateur theatricals to public dinners. It was the annual dinner, first held in 1792, that became the chief occasion in the Fund's calendar, serving the dual function of attracting extra subscriptions and drawing public attention to its charitable work. Celebrated authors and public men, anyone in fact who was rich and likely to be sympathetic to literature, were invited to become Stewards, "an invention for making certain gentlemen pay thrice as much as others," while the other guests would be invited

16. The Royal Society of Literature, founded in 1823, was ignored or ridiculed for its pretensions and was considered by professional authors to be irrelevant to their cause. "To be the most absurd institution among so many institutions is no small distinction; it seems, however, to belong indisputably to the Royal Society of Literature." T.B. Macaulay, *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, (June, 1823).
17. The Scientific Relief Fund, founded by J.P. Gassiot FRS in 1859.
in exhortatory speeches, to subscribe to the Fund, or increase their subscriptions if they were already members. In this way, with around two hundred guests, the profit from the dinners was reckoned in hundreds of pounds. The more distinguished the Chairman of the dinner, the more invitations were accepted and the greater the profits were in consequence. 493 guests came to see Prince Albert in 1842 and the profit on that occasion was £978 compared with the £479 given by 113 guests when the Duke of Sutherland took the Chair the following year.

The form of the dinners was remorseless. The assembly would eat five or six courses, punctuated by songs or glees and poetic recitations. At least ten toasts would be drunk, each toast prefaced by an interminable speech. Most of the guests managed to enjoy themselves except the newspaper reporters, and the ladies, who had to sit in the gallery and eat savoury morsels washed down with lemonade. In 1800 314 male guests managed to drink 294 bottles of port, 69 bottles of sherry and unlimited quantities of strong beer, porter and punch. In the middle of a war with France the toasts were loyal: "One Mind, one Heart, one Voice from the Cottage to the Throne", "May the Trident of Neptune always be wielded by the Genius of Britain", "The Hero of the Nile" and so on. One toast in particular must have rankled with David Williams, and incidentally serves to illustrate the failure of the Literary Fund to develop along progressive lines: "the Constitution of England, untampered and unimpaired by French Quackery".
There was little doubt that such dinners achieved their principal objectives of fund raising and publicity, even if the guests did not always enjoy the food.

"Dinner extremely bad - wines worse. But on the whole not disagreeable." Bulwer Lytton wrote to his wife on attending his first Literary Fund Dinner.19 The poor author, however, on whose behalf about 300 lovers of literature would sit down and eat a banquet, took a more elementary view of the occasion: "Gentlemen, while you are Feasting, I am fasting." (121)

By 1806 the institutionalization of the Literary Fund was complete. The Earl of Chichester had persuaded the Prince Regent to become Patron of the Fund, and part with two hundred guineas a year for rent and maintenance of premises. The Literary Fund moved into its first headquarters at 36 Gerrard Street, and David Williams, in ill health and without an income himself, was installed as "Resident Visitor" in the house which ironically had once been the home of Edmund Burke.20 The Fund had become, in fifteen years, a major charity with four hundred subscribers including twenty peers and the Duchess of Devonshire, many baronets and knights; London's most eminent publishers: Longman, Cadell and Murray; John Walter the proprietor of the Times and John Penn the proprietor of Pennsylvania.

20. It is now a Chinese restaurant.
The applicants to the Literary Fund's charity were sometimes no less eminent than the subscribers. Grants had been made to the future Foreign Minister of France, Chateaubriand (75); the transvestite diplomat Chevalier D'Eon (10); the philosopher Thomas Taylor (32); the novelist and friend of Johnson, Charlotte Lennox (12); to S.T. Coleridge (41); to Burns's widow (46) and to two hundred other authors. Undoubtedly much suffering was relieved and much good effected by these grants, but they were necessarily limited and could achieve little more than rescuing some twenty authors a year from hunger, prison and despair.

The average value of a grant at that time was eight pounds, though by 1835 it had risen to sixteen pounds. No applicant was allowed to apply more than once a year. The range of grants was wide; a persistent applicant or one whose authorship was negligible might receive as little as one or two guineas, while a more distinguished author might get as much as twenty guineas. An employed semi-skilled labourer earned about ten shillings a week. The author who applied to the Literary Fund then, might, if he was very lucky, receive an amount equal to the yearly wages of the poorest members of English society, to which class he clearly belonged.
The small amount of aid distributed to the needy author, coupled with the almost total absence of notable men of letters from the ranks of the subscribers, led to increasing criticism of the management of the Literary Fund. By 1812 the only authors of any eminence in the subscription lists were George Crabbe, Monk Lewis and Isaac D'Israeli. The great publishers were all subscribers. The great authors, however: Scott, Wordsworth, Byron, Southey, Campbell, Shelley, would have nothing to do with the Fund, although they were active in helping fellow authors. In 1812 Southey wrote to John Murray to propose an attack on the Fund in the Quarterly Review: "I should like to say something upon the absurd purposes of the Literary Fund, with its despicable ostentation of patronage". The article, a review of D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors duly appeared and became the fore-runner in a series of published attacks on the Fund that were to last throughout the nineteenth century:

We have, it is true, a literary fund for the relief of distressed authors, the members of which dole out their alms in sums of five, ten, and twenty pounds, (never, we believe, exceeding the latter sum) dine together in public once a year, write verses in praise of their own benevolence, and recite them themselves. Nothing

can be more evident, than that such liberality is as useless to literature as it is pitiful in itself. The wretched author who applies to these literary overseers, receives about as much from the bounty of the General Committee as the law would have entitled him to, in the course of twelve months, if he had applied to the parish to support him and his family as paupers.

... He who, from his own means, relieves a case of individual distress, does good at the same time to his own heart; and that which is wisely and bountifully given blesses him that takes as well as him that gives. But in this joint-stock-patronage-company, a donation is paid and received like a poor-rate, - save only that there is rather more humiliation on the part of the receiver, who, in this case, solicits, as a charity, what, in the other, he would have claimed as a right. (Quarterly Review, Sept. 1812, pp 112-13).

The principal objections to the Literary Fund were that it distributed a pittance which was almost useless, and did so with patronising ostentation. Nowhere was this ostentation more evident than at the annual dinners when Pye and Fitzgerald recited their appalling verses. At the anniversary for 1812, two months before Southey began his attack, Fitzgerald praised the founding of the Literary Fund in these terms:

Thus did Reflection's eye forsee that plan,
Which dawn'd in wisdom would enlighten Man.
When Learning's patient victims should no more
Their Fate unpitied by the world deplore!
Nor slighted Genius hide his pensive head,
To write, degraded, for precarious bread.

Part of Southey's dislike of the Literary Fund may have had something to do with the fact that for all Fitzgerald's self esteem, it was not run by men of letters. It had been founded by doctors, lawyers and clergymen, and from the start the literary pretensions of the Committee were very slight. On the first Committee, the only "literary" authors were the notorious poetasters, Edward Topham, Edward Jerningham, Robert Merry, and Miles Peter Andrews, who were members of the Della Cruscan school of poetry. Typical of their verse was Jerningham's Il Latte, a homily in favour of breast feeding, the kind of subject that won for its author the epithet of "snivelling Jerningham". The Della Cruscans were publicly ridiculed, and had their literary careers completely destroyed in 1791, when William Gifford published The Baviad, a well merited attack on their pretensions and dullness. Fortunately for the Literary Fund, the Della Cruscans had all withdrawn from the Committee before 1794, but their places were filled by the equally inferior W.T. Fitzgerald and H.J. Pye both of whom inspired a similar contempt. Fitzgerald was distinguished by featuring in the opening lines of Byron's English Bards and Scotch Reviewers:

Still must I hear? - shall hoarse Fitzgerald bawl
His creaking couplets in a tavern hall.

The attack was kept up by Horace and James Smith who included Fitzgerald among their parodies in Rejected Addresses. If it was bad enough having to listen to
Fitzgerald and Pye recite their "vainglorious vauntings"\textsuperscript{22} at the annual dinners, it was worse still that their poems should be printed as a preface to every annual report. It was not surprising, therefore, that the Literary Fund should have become identified with the most ridiculed poetasters of the age. With the exception of O'Israeli, no author of any general reputation served on the Committee until R.H. Barham, the author of the \textit{Ingoldsby Legends} was elected in 1825. There were, however, such distinguished specialists on the Committee as the antiquarian writer John Britton and the classicist and translator William Sotheby, but they did not write anniversary poems. The Fund was popularly associated with Fitzgerald, Pye and the illustrious and corpulent heroes of their verse, the sons of George III.

Ostentation then, particularly at the annual dinners, antagonised potential subscribers, especially authors who believed that such occasions insulted the dignity of literature. The Literary Fund Committee received many coldly polite letters from authors declining to attend the annual dinners. Landor, for example, wrote: "I carefully avoid both public dinners and public men and have done so all my life." Scott also wrote to decline, in so doing echoed Southey: "both by circumstances and inclination I am in the habit of devoting such sums as I can afford to the relief of persons less fortunate in literature than I have been myself and whose merits and necessities I have some opportunity to judge - which will,

\textsuperscript{22} \textit{Morning Chronicle}, May 3, 1811.
I hope, "be admitted as an apology for declining to subscribe to the general fund."

There was a natural reluctance to contribute a trifling annual sum for the benefit of an anonymous recipient, when by direct assistance to a friend in need, there was an immediate and apparent beneficial effect. Thus Samuel Rogers who contributed £36 15s. to the Literary Fund over the period 1821-55 gave Thomas Miller (816) 300 guineas in 1841 to set him up as a bookseller. Nearly all the more fortunate authors of the period were very generous to their less well off colleagues, and when we compare their private gifts with the charity of the Literary Fund, the justice of Southey's criticisms is apparent. When the Literary Fund gave Coleridge £30 in February 1816 out of their income of about £2,000 p.a. and stocks worth nearly £17,000, Byron sent him £100 "being at a time when I could not command 150 in the world."\(^{23}\) Shelley gave Peacock (274) £100 a year for seven years and made an outright gift to Leigh Hunt (734) of £1,400; the Literary Fund gave Peacock three grants totalling £51 and Hunt two grants totalling £100. In 1815 Scott and Byron sent Maturin (412) 50 guineas each; in 1822 the Literary Fund voted him £25. In most cases private, friendly assistance far exceeded the sums granted by the Literary Fund.

Nevertheless, though the grants were small, they were useful and sometimes vital. When Peacock applied in

1812, aged 21, without a novel to his name and suffering from overwhelming despondency, the comparatively large grant of £30 was reckoned by Edward Hookham to have saved his life. Hookham had written in sponsoring Peacock's application: "I have had but too just reason to read that the fate of Chatterton might be that of Peacock." A year later an anonymous correspondent wrote to ask for another grant for Peacock who was "in a state of such mental dejection, that the most distressing consequences are apprehended." It is just possible then, that timely Literary Fund aid (before Shelley came to the rescue) may have secured Peacock's future, without which there would have been no Nightmare Abbey, and no ill-fated daughter to inspire Meredith's Modern Love either.

A less dramatic, but typical example of the Literary Fund's usefulness was when the ageing Robert Bloomfield (382) was granted £60. Bloomfield had been the most patronised poet of his time. A ploughman poet discovered by Capel Lofft, Bloomfield was paid the enormous sum of £4,000 by Vernor and Hood for an edition of his book The Farmer's Boy. This was £1,000 more than Murray was later to pay Crabbe and Byron for a single work. Eighteen years later the rage for Bloomfield had evaporated, and he was left, destitute and half-blind, to apply to the Literary Fund. The great disadvantage of private patronage was its fickleness, as John Clare (808) like Bloomfield, was also to discover.

Very few authors were talented or novel enough to attract private patronage, even though their work was appreciated and had contemporary merit. The vast majority of authors did not have Shelley, Scott or Rogers
for their friends, or the Duke of Grafton as their patron. For the average author then, the Literary Fund was an important resource when in debt or ill health. Critics of the Fund overlooked this simple fact. When R.H. Horne attacked the Fund in 1833, he asked two questions: "has its bounty ever enabled a man to bring forth a fine tragedy, epic, history, novel or work of science?" and "how many men of genius has it relieved from distress?" The answer to the first charge was that it was never the object of the Fund to sponsor a literary work, though in fact it did so on several occasions. The answer to the second charge was that by 1833 the Literary Fund had relieved some twenty men and women of moderate genius, and at least six hundred other authors, from distress or despair. And it was also to recognise Horne's own literary merit by granting him a total of £430 in his declining years (1585).

Nearly twenty years after Southey's initial attack, the Fund found a champion in J.G. Lockhart, who had become a subscriber in 1830. In 1831, as Editor of the Quarterly Review, Lockhart included a flattering reference, ironically in a review of Southey's Lives of the Uneducated Poets, which helped to demonstrate that not all

25. 10 gns. to Thomas Maurice (33) to help pay for "the publication of his great work entitled 'Indian Antiquities'".
10 gns. to Charles Macklin (8) as a subscription "to the intended publication of Mr. C. Macklin's plays." £50 to Leigh Hunt (734) acknowledged by Hunt as a donation towards the production costs of "my volume of poems". (Poetical Works, 1832)
26. Authors with entries in the Oxford Companion to English Literature. See part II of this thesis.
literary men were antagonistic to the Fund:

We hope to be pardoned for taking this opportunity of bearing witness to the wise and generous method in which the Managers of the London Literary Fund conduct that admirable charity. It may not be known in many parts of the Empire that such an institution exists at all; and even this casual notice may be serviceable to its revenues. We have had occasion to observe the equal promptitude and delicacy with which its Committee are ever ready to administer to the necessities of the unfortunate scholar, who can satisfy them that his misery is not the just punishment of immoral habits. Some of the brightest names in contemporary literature have been beholden to the bounty of this Institution; and in numerous instances its interference has shielded friendless merit from utter ruin. (Quarterly Review, Jan 1831, p.92.)
1839 was an auspicious year for the Literary Fund, quite apart from the fact that it was the record year for applications. Octavian Blewitt was elected Secretary in succession to Rev. W.F. Landon (L.E. Landon's brother) who had resigned after failing to account for £10.5s, and Charles Dickens was elected to the Committee. Blewitt reigned as Secretary until his death in 1884 and Dickens served on the Committee and Council until 1854, and did not sever his links with the Fund until 1859. The period of their overlap saw more changes in the history of the Fund than at any other time.

Blewitt, the son of a prosperous London merchant, had been educated for medicine though he did not qualify. In 1833 he became assistant to Sir James Clark and taught classics to his son. Later he began to travel abroad, particularly in Italy, on which country he wrote two best-selling books for Murray's Guidebook series. He had begun his literary career with a successful topographical work on Torquay dedicated to Bulwer-Lytton, and this was followed with a work which gives us a clue to his orthodoxy, Treatise on the Happiness Arising from the Exercise of the Christian Faith. He was, as his name irresistibly suggests, every inch a solid, mainstream Victorian. There were no skeletons in his cupboard and, although he was undoubtedly a kindly man, his unbending Anglican sternness cost the "immoral" author dearly. Under his regime, no grant was ever given to the widow of an author unless she could produce a marriage certificate; even if she had been living with her "husband" for thirty
or forty years. And if an author was not considered by Blewitt to be of "good, moral character" his application would be rejected, or worse - as the case of Thomas Macknight (1511) demonstrates.

In 1863 Macknight, a well known biographer and political writer who had "breakfasted" with Gladstone and was a friend of F.D. Maurice, applied for a grant and was supported by his publishers Chapman and Hall, and the historian J.S. Brewer. Unfortunately for Macknight, Blewitt, who scoured the newspapers for literary gossip, discovered a press report relating to his divorce proceedings. It appeared that Macknight had deserted his wife and taken up with an actress. Later, when his wife came to visit him to demand restitution, "she locked the door and took the key out of the lock. He listened to her for some time, and at last jumped out of the window." This account so shocked Blewitt that although the Fund had granted Macknight an irrevocable £50, he at once wrote to his sponsors to inform them of Macknight's "highly discreditable character." Brewer wrote back, protesting his ignorance of the business: "Mr. Macknight's conduct must ... shut him out." Chapman and Hall literally did shut him out: "We were in negotiation with Mr. Macknight for a new book, but under the circumstances, we feel bound to have no further transactions with him." At exactly the same time as Macknight's transgression Chapman and Hall were negotiating a contract for Our Mutual Friend which "under the circumstances" they felt bound to proceed with, although Dickens had left his wife for the company of an actress.

27. The Times, June 18, 1863.
The case of Macknight is revealing in that it demonstrates Blewitt's operating principle as Secretary: where possible, (not, for example, in the case of Thornton Hunt (1400) who, although he was living with Mrs. Lewes, was too popular and influential a writer to be ostracized) moral purity should take precedence over literary merit. The Athenaeum noted on September 8 1849: "we believe the Secretary to be an upright and excellent officer; not, however, without strong personal feelings, political and religious - likings and dislikings, that have been but too manifest..." But it would be unfair to Blewitt not to give an illustration of his generosity. It was typical of him personally to look after the most wretched authors, and in 1856 he reported to the Registrar that Daniel Spillan (863) and his family "had been living on food cooked especially for them in my kitchen, and had been many times clothed by Mrs. Blewitt." Nevertheless his kindness was tempered by sternness and Mrs. Spillan was refused a widow's grant on failing to produce a marriage certificate.

Blewitt's greatest achievement as Secretary was to recognise, as early as 1839, the historical and literary value of the Fund's archive. His main efforts on his appointment were directed towards disentangling forty years of history; reorganising the archives, cataloguing applicants and analyzing the grants and income. He was also responsible for other proposals which the Committee adopted, notably the introduction of a printed form of application, which, although it was unpopular among the applicants, has proved of incalculable benefit to the historian and biographer. Another important innovation
was his rearrangement of the annual reports to give a complete and detailed picture of the Fund's activities. In general he improved the Fund's affairs to such an extent that in 1840 only one year after his appointment, he was given a gratuity of £50 on top of his salary of £100 in recognition of his "great zeal" and "extraordinary exertions". In 1842 his salary was increased to £150 and in 1846 it was increased to £200. All in all the Committee could hardly get over their good fortune in having secured the services of such an assiduous Secretary. Dickens, who by the eighteen fifties thought that Blewitt was being paid too much for the little he had to do, nevertheless seems personally to have respected him, and testified, at the height of his attack on the Fund, that the Secretary "was, at that time [1840], the right-hand of Reform; it was by his excellent arrangements of the documents that one-half of the shameful abuses which had disgraced the Society, were discovered; and he most justly entitled himself to ... honourable recognition."\(^{28}\) In private, however, he referred to Blewitt as "the pious B -".\(^{29}\)

On November 14, 1839, the twenty-seven year old Charles Dickens who had just attended the Literary Fund Committee meeting wrote to the twenty-nine year old Secretary:

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"Mr. Dickens may perhaps take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Blewitt on his accession to his present office, and of venturing to thank him individually for the zeal and earnestness he evinced yesterday in the performance of its duties. Mr. Dickens is sensible that he needs an excuse for obtruding such an expression of opinion upon Mr. Blewitt, but he would rather require it in such a case than do violence (by a formal silence), to his very warm and sincere feeling."

It was a promising start in a new era of the Literary Fund, that was to end twenty years later in recrimination and lost opportunities.

Dickens first became involved with the Literary Fund in May 1837 when he accepted the invitation to become a Steward at the Anniversary Dinner. It was a measure of his unprecedented success at that time that, with only one published book Sketches by Boz, and half the serialized Pickwick Papers to his credit, he should have been honoured by the toast "Mr. Dickens and the rising Authors of the Day" to which he gracefully responded, hoping "that the rising authors would all feel it an honour to be connected with that institution." It was his first public speech, appropriately addressed to about 120 of his "literary brethren". Among the guests was a Mr. P. Anichini, an annual subscriber to the Fund who, a year later, wrote an open letter to the President, the Marquess of Lansdowne,

30. The Morning Post reports, incorrectly, that the toast was "Mr. Dickens and the rising Authors of the Age."
criticising the general poverty of the men of letters and the disproportionate success of "light literature" as represented by Charles Dickens:

It is to this facility of obtaining ample pecuniary reward, that the most promising minds sacrifice the immortality of their reputation, and efficiently contribute to depress classical literature. One of the most prominent of those writers is Charles Dickens, whose superior genius Nature had intended for the higher flights in the regions of classical Literature, but who, for the causes already assigned, hovers over the pools and stagnant waters of the literature now in fashion. 31

Anichini's views seem not to have been shared by the other subscribers, for in March 1839 Dickens was elected to the Literary Fund Committee, whose members included his friend William Jerdan and his enemy and publisher Richard Bentley. Dickens missed the April, May and June meetings of the Committee, 32 but after the completion of Nicholas Nickleby he found time to attend the meeting on November 13, 1839. It turned out to be the busiest meeting in the history of the Fund. Dickens had to sit through thirty five separate cases, one of which he sponsored. The meeting ranged from the award of £50 to Thomas Roscoe, (975) the most well known applicant, to the rejection of Matthew Ferstanig, (508) self-...

32. According to RLF Minutes, March 1840, Dickens attended two meetings in 1839, one of which W.H. Landon failed to register.
styled "Head of Oriental and Classical Literature in the Kingdom"; a madman who later published a bill poster indicting the Committee, including Dickens, for keeping a "seraglio of 82 women at that harem at No. 4 Lincoln's-Inn-Fields" and lavishing the Fund "in gluttony and inebriation, at the Free Mason's and other Taverns." The range of misery and delusion that the Committee dealt with that day could have been the raw material for a Dickens novel. One applicant had been imprisoned for debt for eight years; another, a clergyman, had embezzled Church funds to meet "his extravagancies in his style of living"; a third had been defrauded of his property "through the perfidy of a pretended friend." The worst case was probably that of the historian John Watkins (302) who had applied for the first time in 1831 on the death of his son, consumption of his daughter and lunacy of his wife, and was making his eighteenth application "after it had pleased providence to take the last of my three sons." Watkins' sponsor wrote: "these are the appalling facts, and barely to be exceeded in human miseries." Dickens' personal acquaintance with suffering was hardly negligible, but at this Committee meeting he was brought face to face with the widespread suffering of authors, his "literary brethren", and although he left no record of what he thought, it must have been both a depressing and a provoking experience.

In March 1841 Dickens was declared ineligible for re-election to the Committee on the grounds of non-attendance and he did not serve again until his return from Italy in 1845. He did speak at the anniversary dinner of May 1841, however, and he attended the dinner
of 1843. He also sponsored the applications of several authors in these intervening years, including Charles Whitehead (856) who had been a publisher's reader for Richard Bentley. "I little thought," Dickens wrote to Blewitt, "he would ever need such a service as this at my hands." 33

He was re-elected to the Committee in March 1845, attended the December meeting, and five meetings in 1846, two meetings in 1847 and two in 1848. By 1849 his interest in the Fund's activities was at its height. He wrote anxiously to Blewitt in January 1849, 34 to verify that he was entitled to re-election and throughout the year he attended all but two of the meetings. It was his most active year as a Committee member, and his increased experience of the management of the Fund may have led to his gradual disillusionment with it.

He attended his last Committee meeting in January 1850 and was elected to the Council in May 1851 claiming to be "exceedingly sorry to have vacated my seat at the General Committee." 35 There is a discrepancy between Dickens' expressions of goodwill towards the Fund in his letters to Blewitt (for example he praised the Fund for their "generous" grant of £50 to John Poole (1157), "considerately and delicately made") 36 and his private feelings which were later to erupt in public. Over the years 1850 to 1855, as

33. Dickens to Blewitt, Nov. 6, 1843, RLF.
34. Dickens to Blewitt, Jan. 4, 1849, Fales Collection NY, formerly RLF.
35. Dickens to Blewitt, Feb. 20, 1851, Free Library Philadelphia, formerly RLF.
36. Dickens to Blewitt, Feb. 20, 1851.
his efforts to reform the Fund were increasingly opposed, so his retrospective criticism became more vehement. Nevertheless, despite his apparent amenability in 1851, he had already formed serious reservations about the Fund's effectiveness, and had probably begun to plot against it.

On May 18, 1850, he published an article in Household Words "The Begging-Letter Writer", that throws an incidental light on his thoughts about the RLF. After analysing the character of begging letter writers and explaining that he had been their victim for the last fourteen years, he ended with a rallying cry "we must resolve, at any sacrifice of feeling, to be deaf to such appeals, and crush the trade." The Royal Literary Fund, as Dickens very well knew, attracted its fair share of begging letter writers. In 1849, for instance, he had referred the case of Frederic Tolfrey (1046) to Blewitt: "[he] has written me a couple of very defiant epistles, because I have felt it necessary to decline to 'lend' him ten pounds."37 A feature of the Royal Literary Fund was its tendency to reduce the bona fide man of letters to the same level as the begging letter writer, making tremulous appeals to its "charity", "munificence" or "bounty". Dickens believed that it must be possible to assist authors without crushing their pride. To that end, together with Bulwer-Lytton, he founded the Guild of Literature and Art in November 1850.

The principle of the Guild, unlike the Royal Literary Fund, was to honour professional writers by awarding them

37. Dickens to Blewitt, Feb. 5, 1849, RLF.
pensions ("salaries") and, if required, free accommodation "completed with due regard to the ordinary habits and necessary comforts of gentlemen." 38 Applicants to the Royal Literary Fund were, perforce, begging letter writers; pensioners of the Guild would be acknowledged as "gentlemen". Over the next three years Dickens and Bulwer-Lytton introduced a bill to incorporate the Guild by Act of Parliament. Unfortunately the Act required that the Guild should hibernate for seven years before putting any of its proposals into effect.

In May 1854 Alaric Watts asked Dickens if the Guild could do anything for Joseph Haydn (1239). Dickens replied that although Haydn could join the Guild "on the easiest terms, still it would not (I apprehend) be able to grant him a sum of money as a gift. If this were its object I cannot imagine that it would have a chance of success, with an enormously rich Institution like the Literary Fund already in existence." 39 The Royal Literary Fund accounts for 1854 show that it possessed a capital of £30,000 and an income of £2,700 and yet it only spent on needy authors the sum of £1,490, leaving a balance of £500.

The combination of the ineffectiveness of the Guild and the miserliness of the Royal Literary Fund led Dickens to consider ways of reforming the Royal Literary Fund by grafting on some of the functions of the Guild, which the Royal Literary Fund Charter of 1818 had in some respects anticipated, though never put into effect. The better to

38. Charles Dickens, "The Guild of Literature and Art", Household Words (May 10, 1851)
39. Dickens to Watts, May 13, 1864, RLF (Copy by Watts).
press for reform Dickens resigned from the Council, which, as a result of the cancellation of a bye-law in 1848, had no powers to meet and had lost control over the Committee. C.W. Dilke, a member of the Council who had kept up a personal attack on the Fund from 1836 onwards, and Forster who was an ordinary subscriber, became Dickens' chief allies in the campaign that followed.

The events which led up to the pamphlet war between Dickens and the Committee have been authoritatively chronicled but it is necessary to summarize them again here. The two principal objections to the Royal Literary Fund were that the Council had no powers, as a result of an inadequate Charter, and that the cost of administration was out of all proportion to the money distributed to applicants. At the Annual General Meeting of March 14, 1855, Dickens and Dilke brought these charges before the subscribers. After much wrangling, including a debate on the respective merits of an aristocratic (Marquess of Lansdowne) or literary President (Henry Hallam), it was agreed to form a Special Committee to examine the question of a new charter. Dickens was appointed Chairman and both reformers and staunch Committee members were represented. Dickens regarded the matter as a victory. He wrote to Wilkie Collins: "virtually I consider the thing done." Public opinion too seemed to favour the reformers.

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40. Bye Law 23 had unintentionally allowed the Council full voting rights. Sir N. Harris Nicolas pointed out that this was in contradiction to the Charter.


42. Dickens to Collins, March 19, 1855, Pierpoint Morgan Library, NY.
press comment after the Annual General Meeting was all in Dickens' favour; the Illustrated London News went so far as to call it a "Coup d'Etat". It was a severe miscalculation.

The Special Committee presented its report at a Special General Meeting on June 16, 1855. Its principal recommendations were that pensions and loans should be awarded to writers and secondly that members of the Council should direct the finances of the Fund and be allowed to attend Committee meetings though without a vote. Having agreed on these two basic points the Special Committee, in the tradition of such bodies, appointed a Sub-Committee to make more detailed recommendations about ways to increase the scope of the Fund. The Sub-Committee consisted of Dickens, Forster, Dilke, Procter and Sir John Forbes (reformers) and William Tooke, John Auldjo, Robert Bell, and G.R. Gleig (conservatives). Despite their polarity they managed to agree on a radical extension of Royal Literary Fund policy, though the agreement may have been a Machiavellian tactic on the part of the conservatives in the light of the fierce opposition to the proposals which ensued. They recommended, in addition to the former points, that the house of the Royal Literary Fund should become a literary club and hotel "for the purposes of study, writing and consultation with one another," and that a College should be founded "for the honour of literature and the service of literary men." To achieve all this they suggested that

the Royal Literary Fund should use its Permanent Fund, which had been accruing untouched since 1802, and stood at £21,000, and also raise a public appeal. The whole revitalized Royal Literary Fund would be known as The Literary Institution of Great Britain. In defence of this grandiose scheme they cited the published wishes of David Williams.

The proposals of the Sub-Committee seriously undermined the entirely reasonable recommendations of the Special Committee; they were felt to be at odds with the Royal Literary Fund's original function of assisting indigent authors, not providing club facilities for some of the richest authors in London. The General Committee armed themselves with the legal opinion of Mr. Sergeant Merewether who obligingly argued that "the proposals by the Special Committee cannot be carried out ... under the present Charter." The reformers, not to be outdone, commissioned Mr. Justice Willes to declare that the substances of the proposals "were strictly within the terms of the Charter." This piece of legal gamesmanship failed to impress, and despite a valiant attempt by Bulwer-Lytton to rescue the day by offering the funds of the Guild to a reconstituted Royal Literary Fund, the conservatives won the vote by a "large majority". The Council was not reformed, pensions were not awarded, and the reformers found themselves criticized in the press, although their original charges against the Royal Literary Fund were not entirely ignored. The Times commented:

We believe that there is room for much reform in the management of the funds of the society. The charge of £500 for administering £1,500 seems
preposterous; but we do not think that the best way to remedy this or any other abuse is to superadd to the present duties of the secretary the management of a cheap Literary Club. (June 18, 1855).

As a result of his unexpected failure Dickens grew more impatient with the Royal Literary Fund, and his tactics grew more belligerent. For some time, no doubt at Dilke's instigation, the Athenaeum, first under T.K. Hervey, and then under Hepworth Dixon, had been the official critic of the Royal Literary Fund but on March 8, 1856, Dickens took up the attack in Household Words as a prelude to the approaching Annual General Meeting. On March 1, he sent all the subscribers a copy of his intended resolution which reiterated "that the expenses of managing the Literary Fund are unreasonable, and that a great change must be made in the administration of its affairs." By the time of the meeting on March 13, he had succeeded in antagonizing even the more sympathetic members of the Fund, so that after he had delivered a facetious speech his legitimate resolution was defeated by 57 votes to 30.

44. The first attack on the Royal Literary Fund in the Athenaeum was published on Sept. 9, 1849, and contained the two principal criticisms about expenditure and the power of the Council, that Dickens later took up. Other attacks appeared on Sept. 15, 1849, March 16, 1850, Feb. 5, 1853, Apr. 2, 1853, April 9, 1853, April 16, 1853. The article on April 9, 1853, contains nearly all the points later published by Dickens, Dilke and Forster in their two pamphlets.

45. Written by Henry Morley, Dickens contributing the last two paragraphs.
Crabb Robinson, who attended the meeting gave a severe account of the affair: "Dickens made a bold, clever, but imprudent speech which did harm. Forster was angry and Dilke coarse. On the other side, Bell was tedious and trickish - that is lawyerlike, evasive; Blackmore dull and offensive; Murray gave offence." Charles Macfarlane (1210) author and Royal Literary Fund applicant, wrote to congratulate Blewitt on the result: "surely Dickens was very shallow, and impertinent. He is inflated by his temporary prosperity."

The attack was repeated again in 1857 and again defeated by an even wider margin of 69 votes to 11. Dickens wrote a few days later to Macready: "the annual fight at the Literary Fund came off last Wednesday. I am resolved to reform it or ruin it - one or the other." The letter demonstrates that Dickens had almost lost sight of his original objectives in his anger at the

47. Dickens to Macready, March 15, 1857, Pierpont Morgan Library, NY.
immovability of the Royal Literary Fund Committee. Many of his criticisms were justified, even if his plans for a Literary Institution of Great Britain were ill conceived. Yet he was quite prepared to ruin an organisation which he knew did a great deal of good for authors, just because, it seems, he could not get his own way. This belligerent attitude towards the Fund was, it has been suggested, "linked with the resentment he felt at the difficulties of his domestic life and at everyone who seemed to stand in his way." 48

The battle culminated in the publication of a pamphlet attack on the Fund published as The Case of the Reformers in the Literary Fund. Signed by Dickens, Dilke and Forster, it bears the unmistakable stamp of Dickens' composition and was circulated to the press and all subscribers before the Annual General Meeting of March 1858. It repeated the criticism that the Council was powerless and the administration burdensome, and it ended by quoting from Southey's attack in the Quarterly Review. The

Committee appointed Robert Bell to write a reply.

A Summary of Facts: Drawn from the Records of the Society. Bell, working closely with Blewitt, was able to show that many of the allegations were based on inaccurate facts, though he did not explain that this was because the reformers had assumed the printed annual reports contained accurate information. At the Annual General Meeting, Dilke was able to make the point: "allow me to ask Mr. Bell whether he has any better authority for what he is saying than the printed statements of the Society? It is from those statements that the account given in the pamphlet was drawn up, with the assistance of the Secretary. If the figures are false, I am not responsible for that."

Bell had in fact the greatest difficulty in preparing the summary from the unpublished papers in the archive, as he wrote to Blewitt: "I have spent hours and hours over some perplexities in the accounts ... I have no means of reconciling the enigmas, or rather of solving the enigmas which have arisen in my progress." 49

The "Summary" when it appeared after the Annual General Meeting failed effectively to counter the charges of mismanagement, and relied upon some very specious arguments in its defence. To the charge that the Royal Literary Fund spent £532 on distributing £1,225, Bell wrote "the comparison of the expenditure with the sum distributed is false in principle, because the expenditure is incurred in the creation, and not the distribution of the Fund" (Summary p.1).

49. Bell to Blewitt, undated, March 1858, Royal Literary Fund.
To this Dickens was able to reply that the greater part of the Fund's income was self-creating, dividends paid to the Bankers, subscriptions paid through standing orders, and receipts from legacies. The Committee also denied that David Williams had ever intended to enlarge the scope of the Royal Literary Fund: "Mr. Williams lived in the house of the Society from 1805 to 1816 ... with the most favourable opportunities to carry out these views, he never took a single step to establish a Hall or College" (Summary, p.5). John Britton had testified in his Autobiography that Williams was living in the house of the Fund because he was sick and senile: "almost the 'slippered pantaloon', he was wheeled into the Committee-room, where he seemed to revive from a semi-lethargy ... at all times the amiable Chairman kindly appealed to the Founder for his opinion, who never differed from that expressed or implied by the former."\textsuperscript{50} This was hardly the energetic radical, capable of reforming or enlarging an established institution.

The reformers then, were not responsible for the errors of fact in the "Case" but the Committee on the other hand were responsible for the deliberate misstatements masquerading as authoritative facts in their "Summary". In their defence they could not afford to lose against the reformers. Already the publicity had led to a falling off of subscribers,\textsuperscript{51} and the press coverage, now in its ninth

\textsuperscript{50} John Britton, \textit{Autobiography} (London, 1850), i, 87
\textsuperscript{51} W.F. Allen wrote to Blewitt: "It has recently been stated in a Daily Newspaper that one half of the subscriptions of the Royal Literary Fund are expended in its administration which ... is a state of things so highly objectionable, that I propose to withdraw my aid."
year was highly embarrassing, particularly to Blewitt whose position as Secretary was under constant attack. Not surprisingly the Committee, sensing Dickens' personal animosity, decided to bludgeon the reformers with a "haystack of words" and a mountain of facts. When the vote was taken at the Annual General Meeting, Dickens' fourth resolution of censure was defeated by 70 votes to 14, and a supporting resolution from C. Purton Cooper to set up a Committee of Inquiry was defeated by 66 votes to 18.

After the meeting Dickens wrote a final pamphlet, *The Answer to the Committee's Summary of 'Facts'* and ended with the words: "it is as certain as Death, that they must either set their house in order, or fall without their house, or fall with it" (Answer, p 16).

But the Council was not abolished or reconstituted and nobody but Dickens seemed to mind. In 1868, ten years after the pamphlet attack, the cost of administration still equalled 40% of the amount spent in grants. As for the fate of the reformers themselves, many of the writers who had supported Dickens ended up applying to the Royal Literary Fund. Grants were given to T.K. Hervey (793), C.P. Cooper (1546), R.H. Horne (1585), and to the widows of Mark Lemon (1822), Hepworth Dixon (2087) and Peter Cunningham (1790). And, though Dickens did not live to see it, in 1897 the Guild of Literature and Art was dissolved by Act of Parliament and the Royal Literary Fund and the Artists' General Benevolent Institution received an equal share of its £2,114 assets.

Dickens' criticisms, in more tactful hands, might have carried some weight and constructively affected the future
of the Royal Literary Fund. As it was, as a result of his onslaught, the conservative opposition was strengthened and succeeded in resisting all attempts of change. The Fund had to wait over a century for a new Charter which, had it not been for Dickens, they might have had in 1855. As for the claim that Dickens, Dilke and Forster represented professional men of letters against the patronising influence of bishops and aristocrats, it should be remembered that Dickens' principal opponents were Robert Bell and Monckton Milnes, and Dr. William Smith, all of whom could claim to be men of letters. And, a little later, when the agitation for reform had died down, men like Thackeray, Trollope and Froude had little difficulty in serving on the Committee.

Dickens made one last attempt to reform the Fund. On March 1, 1859, he offered to the Fund "a magnificent Library ... and the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds for its maintenance and enlargement in perpetuity ... conditional on the Literary Fund's obtaining an amended charter, and rendering other services to Literature than those to which it is, in its practice, at present limited." The library belonged to John Forster but the Fund did not feel disposed to be bribed in this way. It would have been quite feasible for the Committee to accept the reform of the Council (the only inflexible condition) without conceding a transfer of power. Both parties might have succeeded in reconciling their differences to their mutual benefit. But resentment over Dickens' behaviour proved too strong and the offer was rejected by a narrow majority of 13 to 7 - to the Fund's great loss, and to the gain of the Victoria and Albert Museum.
At the anniversary dinner of 1859 Thackeray alluded to the trouble Dickens had caused which had earned the Fund the nick-name of the "Rupture Society": "Gentlemen, I do not know for what earthly reason people are perpetually flinging mud at us. It was not as a literary man, not merely as a writer of novels, that I came here, but as a supporter, as an admirer, and a cordial friend of this Society."

It was a relief to the Royal Literary Fund to be defended by a writer of Thackeray's reputation and, to secure his continued support, he was re-elected to the Committee in 1860. But in 1861, a harassed Blewitt made a blunder by calling on Thackeray to make a speech at the dinner, when he had asked to be excused from the chore. Thackeray immediately resigned: "At a dinner, where men of letters and their friends assemble, I don't choose to be made to sit at a side-table and to be forced to speak against my express desire. I will distribute my own little Literary Fund henceforth."

Thackeray died two years later and at the anniversary dinner of 1864 Anthony Trollope, who had just been elected to the Committee, paid graceful tribute to his memory: "I do not think that we yet know how great that man was." Trollope also spoke at the anniversary dinner of 1871 where no allusion at all was made to the death of Charles Dickens.

It was left to Milnes, recently elevated to the peerage as Lord Houghton, to sum up his impressions of the campaign

52. He had previously served on the Committee in 1855, but resigned in 1856 as a result of non attendance. 53. Thackeray to Blewitt, May 13, 1861, RLF.
for reform, when he presided over the dinner of 1866:

We had indeed one considerable storm. We got into conflict with a very important portion of the literary interest of England. That interest was headed by one of the most distinguished, one of the most disinterested, one of the most noble men of English Literature ... Well, the issue of that conflict has been that we are as strong and as well as we ever were, and that we at least maintain our position. And now I shall be most happy to see all these wounds healed - all that difference forgotten; and that it should be clearly understood that any position we took, we did not take individually or even theoretically, but because we believed that acting on the old ways of this Society, we were doing what was best to enable us to get a large portion of the public to contribute to the necessities of the literature of England (cheers).
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: All figures given are averages.
A note on the Table of Applicants

As the attached illustration makes clear, the year 1840 marks a turning point in the rewards of authorship. Before that date, distinguished writers, if they had any relationship with the Literary Fund at all, were more likely to be applicants than sponsors. So Coleridge, Hogg, Peacock, Hunt and Hood, who received little remuneration from authorship applied to the Fund. Their contemporaries who did not apply, Wordsworth, Lamb, Austen, Crabbe and Shelley, were more fortunate in that they possessed private incomes or salaries from public posts. After 1840, notable writers, including poets, were often spectacularly successful at authorship and so Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, and Trollope were subscribers to the Fund, not applicants.

The eminent Victorian writer then, was financially much more successful than his Georgian counterpart. This is clearly reflected by the number of major writers who applied to the Literary Fund. Between 1800 and 1840 a total of 141 applications were made by authors who have since been selected for posterity by the editors of the Dictionary of National Biography (DNB) and the New Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature (NCBEL). In the following forty years, from 1840 to 1880 this figure fell by nearly 30% to 100 applications. A stricter test still leads to even more conclusive figures. Of the authors listed in Sir Paul Harvey's Oxford Companion to English Literature, 24 applied 63 times between 1800 and 1840 as against a mere 13 who applied 30 times between 1840 and 1800, a drop of 50% at a time when overall applications
had increased by about 5%.

If the years 1800 to 1840 were lean for authors, the records of the Literary Fund show that the years 1820 to 1840 were the worst years of the nineteenth century. The number of applications in these years doubled. The first twenty years saw the figures rise to their highest point of 88 applications in 1839, averaging 60 applications a year. After 1839 the figures fell until they settled at around 48 applications a year for the rest of the nineteenth century. Why then did things get steadily worse for authors throughout the eighteen twenties and thirties until they reached the peak of failure in 1839?

Although new magazines were being published at an accelerating rate during the pre-Victorian period, it seems that the number of aspirant authors outstripped the market. It was not until the middle of the century that the periodical industry was solid and secure enough to provide a comfortable living for writers. Rickety enterprises like Leigh Hunt's Examiner gave way to Dickens' robust Household Words. This was partly due to the repeal, during the eighteen fifties, of the objectionable "taxes on knowledge" - advertising, paper and stamp duties, which were levied on books as well as magazines. By 1855 matters were sufficiently advanced for the Royal Literary Fund to feel able, on the motion of Robert Bell, Editor of the Atlas, to extend its bounty to "authors of important contributions to Periodical Literature."

In the twenties and thirties however, the effects of the taxes were indirectly borne by authors who, in order to create a profit for their publishers, were either badly paid, or not paid at all. Nor did the technological advances
in printing and paper-making noticeably benefit the author. The effect of increasingly large print runs in magazine and book publishing was to create a narrow "formula" literature. The publisher would employ a hungry author to imitate the best-selling work of others: "Sir, I could afford as much as ten pounds for a well-written tale in the style of the 'Dairyman's Daughter'; that is the kind of literature, sir, that sells at the present day!" As well as sensational fiction, sensational fact was avidly sought after by the mercenary publisher. As John Taylor noted in 1820, the trial of Queen Caroline severely affected the sales of Keats' Lamia. Publishers competed with each other to satisfy the public craving for books about adultery. The Queen's Case Stated by Charles Phillips reached twenty-two editions in four months, a feat only possible as a result of the rapidly developing printing technology. Huge profits were made, though the authors, from 1820 onwards, began applying to the Literary Fund in increasing numbers. Robert Huish (392) recounted how Thomas Kelly paid him £3 a week to write a biography of Queen Caroline which made Kelly a fortune.

As the commercial world became increasingly unsteady so publishers became more speculative, desperate to publish only likely best-sellers, books that would sell on the strength of topicality or sensationalism rather than literary merit. The authors who were too hungry to worry much about merit joined the ranks of publishers' hacks, who,

like Huish, wrote for a weekly pittance and were denied the copyright or any share in the profits. It was at this time that Sir Richard Phillips was employing the young George Borrow to compile the *Newgate Calendar*: "What a life did his unfortunate authors lead! He had many in his employ toiling at all kinds of subjects - I call them authors because there is something respectable in the term author, though they had little authorship in, and no authority whatever over, the works on which they were engaged."  

Throughout 1825 "speculation" of all kinds both in publishing and the City was rife, and the crash came at the end of the year when the great banking house of Sir Peter Pole stopped payment and 78 other banks followed suit. The repercussions led to creditors demanding the payment of bills they would otherwise have held indefinitely. The publishing world tottered when Scott's printers Ballantyne & Co., together with Constables, his publishers, and their London agents the publishing firm of Hurst, Robinson & Co., all went bankrupt with combined debts of around £300,000. Many smaller London publishers found themselves unable to raise the necessary credit to continue their operations and either went out of business like Taylor and Hessey, or declared themselves bankrupt. As usual, it was the authors who suffered. The bankruptcy laws enabled a large debtor to write off his assets completely by paying his creditors whatever he could afford at the time of his bankruptcy, and then, if he could raise the capital, to start up in business with impunity. In this way Constable

survived the crash of 1826, though he discontinued his subscription to the Literary Fund. When the publisher Sherwood failed in 1828, several of his authors became applicants to the Fund. Sherwood himself simply started up again in business until another failure in 1833 caused yet more of his authors to apply for assistance. Sir Richard Phillips was another successful bankrupt as was Mrs. Beeton's husband, S.O. Beeton.  

By 1828 publishing had picked up slightly but in 1832 things were worse than ever before: "caused by the death of George IV, the fall of Wellington's government, tight money, agitation over the Reform Bill, industrial depression, agricultural distress, an epidemic of cholera, and a widespread distrust of potentially inflammatory printed matter, the depression in the book trade was both severe and general."  

All surviving publishers cut back on new books and, as a rule, only republished their popular lines. The applicants to the Literary Fund at this time tell the same story. A. & K. Newman, the Successors to Lane's Minerva Press, wrote to an applicant, the novelist Emily Clark (226), "trade has been so dull for the last twelve months that we have published very few works and declined any speculations". Clark commented ruefully "none but the works of celebrity ... have any chance of disposing of their productions." Thomas Heney (539) reported that Sir Richard Phillips had "greatly narrowed his sphere of  

57. See RLF index entries for Sherwood, Phillips and Beeton.  
business." T.C. Newby used the depression as an excuse for poor payment: "the very miserable state of the novel trade prevents my taking your novel under better terms than I now offer" (429), and in 1832 George Virtue wrote to Catherine Mason (341) to assure her that her seven novels "have all succeeded better than any others I have Published and it is the depressed state of Business alone that prevents me Employing you at present." Publishers have always made such excuses, but at that time they happened to be largely true.

In their search for a guaranteed best-seller, publishers and authors alike were captivated by the phenomenal success of *Pickwick Papers* published in monthly parts over 1835-36. Dickens' triumph and Chapman and Hall's substantial profits (£14,000 on the serial) led to the false impression that monthly serials would provide a literary goldmine. What Samuel Smiles wrote of the works of Scott and Byron, that they had called into existence "a vast array" of would-be writers, was even more true of the first works of Charles Dickens.

It is possible that the considerable rise in applications to the Literary Fund, especially among authors applying for the first time, was partly, if not chiefly caused by Dickens' success. Imitations of Pickwick, and magazines issued in the same format as Bentley's *Miscellany* were both numerous and mediocre, but publishers were certain that if only they could find another Dickens, their futures

59. Smiles, *A Publisher and His Friends*, 1, 341.
were assured: "the immense sale of Dickens' works revealed to the early Victorian publishing trade the size of the public that would - if the author were sufficiently popular and the price were right - patronize bookshop as well as library." 60

The moral, that Dickens was exceptional, took a long time for many people to learn, and it was not unusual to find authors writing to the Literary Fund to grumble about the effect Dickens had on the market. James Boaden (698) wrote to the Committee in 1838: "to say truth, nothing seems decidedly popular among us but the writings of the whimsical 'Boz'. Now the levities of fourscore are never graceful and seldom diverting; but at an earlier period of my life I should never have ventured a competition in humour with Mr. Dickens."

60. Altick, English Common Reader, p 280.
An Introduction to the Case Files
THE CALAMITIES OF NINETEENTH CENTURY AUTHORS

Literary historians and authors alike have, from D'Israeli onwards, agreed that the profession of authorship is at least precarious, and all too often ruinous. Individual cases of hardship from Goldsmith to Edward Thomas and beyond, have been cited as proof that authorship does not pay. By adding up the number of Royal Literary Fund applicants and subtracting that figure from the total number of authors, it is possible to arrive at a general, rather than a particular estimate of literary failure.

The census returns provide a starting point. The census of 1841 was the first to include the occupation "author". By 1891 the definition of author had been extended to include reporters and shorthand writers. It was only between 1861 and 1881, therefore, that the definition of author remained sufficiently consistent to provide a realistic figure:

- 1861 = 1673 authors,
- 1871 = 2403 authors,
- 1881 = 3434 authors.

The rise of roughly 40% each decade corresponds with the recorded increase in book production and the periodical industry. As Royal Literary Fund applications actually decreased slightly between 1861 and 1881, this provides further evidence that the conditions of authorship were improving. It is not possible to project the census

figures to cover the century but taking the average number
of authors in any decade as 2,500 (much less in 1800, much
more in 1900) and assuming that an author completed at least
two census forms (as the majority of authors were listed as
being between 25 and 45 years old) then the census indicates
that between 1800-1900 there were some 12,500 authors.

All authors wrote at some stage or other for monthly
periodicals and the Wellesley Index of Victorian Periodicals
lists about 12,000 authors, many of whom were only occasional
contributors, and so it is fair to take the Wellesley figure,
approximating, as it does, to the census returns, as a
maximum.62 As the Royal Literary Fund discounted as
negligible the literary claims of 17% of its applicants
(all of whom would have written for periodicals and
newspapers) we may discount the same proportion of
periodical writers generally. At a rough estimate then,
there were 10,000 nineteenth century authors who would have
passed the "literary merit" test of the Royal Literary Fund.63
Of those 10,000 authors 2,500 (or 1 in 4) applied
successfully to the Royal Literary Fund. Of course, the
causes of their applications to the Fund were various, and
often the result of improvidence or bad management (see pp 77-84
below). However, the particular hardships faced by authors

62. The figure of 12,000 is an estimate. See Wellesley Index,
iii, p. xvi. Although the Wellesley Index takes 1824
as its starting date, many authors are listed as
periodical writers both before 1824 and after 1900, so
in fact the 'Index' spans a century.

63. As an indication of the quality of writers included in
the figure 10,000, the NCBEL which "aims at completeness"
lists only 1,500 authors who were "in some sense
established after 1800 and before 1900." NCBEL, iii,
p. xviii.
as a result of inadequate literary receipts have been corroborated by contemporary writers. William Jerdan Committee Member of the Literary Fund for eighteen years and editor of the Literary Gazette for thirty three years, wrote the following account of authors:

That most have been steeped in poverty; that a few have barely contrived to subsist; that not one in a hundred, who were without private and extrinsic resources to fall back upon, have succeeded to the realisation of a moderate independence; and that, perhaps, one in five hundred, the exception to the rule, has reached a goal almost as satisfactory as he would have done had he been, with a tolerable capacity, a divine, a lawyer, or a physician. 64

Jerdan was writing mainly about the pre-Victorian period, when, as I have shown above, conditions of authorship were at their worst. But Anthony Trollope is scarcely more consoling when he wrote in 1882 after nearly twenty years on the Committee of the Royal Literary Fund: "I heard and

saw much of the sufferings of authors ... the experience I have acquired in being active in its cause forbids me to advise any young man or woman to enter boldly on a literary career in search of bread. I know how utterly I should have failed myself had my bread not been earned elsewhere while I was making my efforts." 65

Such advice had been constantly before the aspirant author since the foundation of the Literary Fund. Every year at the Anniversary Dinner one of the speakers would draw attention to the foolishness of embarking on a literary career. Such speeches were reported by the press, and in almost any daily newspaper an item could be found about a decrepit author applying for poor relief, or an advertisement soliciting public charity on behalf of Mr. X, a learned writer. Literature itself, from the landmark of D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors to Gissing's New Grub Street, could hardly have left the prospective author with any illusions. Yet the numbers of authors and the number of published works continued, inexorably, to increase, compete and fail.

Excluding genius and undisputed talent, what motivated the thousands of impoverished nineteenth century authors to write? The most common motive, and one referred to again and again in Royal Literary Fund correspondence, was "literary speculation". Authors such as Scott, Byron,

Dickens and Bulwer-Lytton became unwitting sirens to thousands of literary gamblers who believed that they too could achieve fame and an easy fortune. John Nicholson (636) who managed to achieve a small fame as a poet was disappointed in his hopes of financial reward: "in turning author your petitioner had been greatly deceived he hoped to realize a fortune."

Fame was probably a greater inducement than fortune, and few authors doubted their ability to achieve it. Frequent references were made by Royal Literary Fund applicants to the eminence of Chateaubriand who, like themselves, had once applied for a grant. Wilmington Fleming (541) for example, whose grander visions of his eventual success have been reduced to a footnote in the published letters of Dickens, wrote: "names now high in literary estimation - and on whom fame has conferred a wreath of immortality - were once hidden in obscurity like mine." His end, however, was pathetic and obscure. Dickens wrote to the Fund to support Fleming's last application for a grant: "he resides at No. 6 Plumtree Court Shoe Lane where he and an Idiot mother rent one small room, and where I verily and in my heart believe they often want bread from day to day."66

When Jerdan suggested that authors would always be better off in one of the respectable professions he restricted his remarks to those authors "with a tolerable capacity". A great many authors lacked that "tolerable capacity" which in effect amounted to a privileged education combined with sufficient means to pay the

66. Dickens to the Committee, Oct. 2, 1838, RLF.
appropriate professional fees. Many had the education but few seemed to have the means to profit by it. The problem was particularly severe for women, many of whom disclaimed all motives of fame but found themselves forced to earn a living somehow. Mrs. Eliza Parsons (21), a popular novelist, wrote in her application to the Literary Fund: "the resources for a well educated female without money are very few, and after several fruitless efforts, I was compelled by dire necessity to become an author." For educated women who were widows, spinsters, or who were married to invalids, bankrupts or lunatics, authorship seemed an attractive occupation, and many of them echoed Mrs. Parsons: "necessity not inclination, nor any Opinion of my Talents induced me to turn author."

Impoverished or disinherited students faced the same problem. Without private means or patronage, authorship appeared to offer a way of sustaining their position as gentlemen. As Edmund Lodge wrote of E.A. Kendall (499) the founder editor of the Literary Chronicle and Weekly Review: "he is one of those unfortunate persons, well educated, and bred to no profitable profession, whom a conscious feeling of his own mental powers originally seduced into the expectation of at least independence from literary employment."

As well as gentlemen authors, working class authors found they often had "nothing but their Pens to rely on". A surprisingly large number of labourer poets and writers claimed not to be seeking fame or fortune but only a humble living. Several such applicants to the Royal Literary Fund professed to have embarked upon authorship for no other reason than a complete incapacity to pursue their trade.
James Carter (813) who had been a twelve shillings a week tailor wrote apologetically: "I should never have attempted to be an author, if my ill state of health had not incapacitated me for manual labour." In all sections of society then, there were those who turned author, not speculatively but out of necessity.

A third important motive for becoming an author was the quest for knowledge which inevitably developed into an overwhelming desire to impart it in the form of a book, usually privately published. Occasionally such authors were genuine scholars and made valuable contributions, particularly in the popular field of antiquarian research, but the majority were deluded pedants who were often both illiterate and unintelligible. These authors applied to the Royal Literary Fund in large numbers, perhaps passing on the results of their applications to each other under the dome of the British Museum. The reason for their failure was simply the result of a total lack of public interest in their work. Their pedantry was only matched by their dismal conceit. A Hebrew scholar, Solomon Bennett (526) wrote: "with regard to literary pursuits, as mine are not of that line which entertain in the toilet, accordingly, no patronage, even no relief is to be obtained from that quarter." Morgan Kavanagh (548) who was sponsored by Jerdan, was astonished by the public apathy which greeted his work: "my discovery, of the truth of which no enlightened and unprejudiced mind in the world can for one moment entertain a doubt ... must in spite of every opposition soon become known; and on account of its vast importance, be taken up with ardour by all Europe." He was granted £25 against that day.
The accuracy of George Eliot's portrait of Casaubon, the compulsive pedant, is well illustrated by J. Frederick Lake Williams (343) who applied on sixteen occasions to the Royal Literary Fund, addressing all his letters from the British Museum and giving detailed accounts of the progress of his research into Egyptian Hieroglyphics: "I have spent twenty years in endeavouring to arrive at the original, the true import - and the definite nature of of the Symbolic Imagery of the Egyptians ... and I am well aware that I have yet an Herculean task to accomplish."

Research and discovery was a particular feature of the Victorian age, and no doubt the writings of Lyell and Darwin, Herschel and Mill had the same seductive effect on pedants as the work of Byron and Scott had had on poetasters.

It is a relief to turn to the author whose excuse for authorship was a considerable literary talent. The modesty of such authors contrasts with the inflated claims of the mediocre. No greater modesty could be found than in the application of Thomas Hood (1022): "I am too proud of my Profession to grudge it some suffering ... and I should hardly feel as one of the Fraternity if I had not my portion of the 'Calamities of an Author'."

To sum up, heedless of warnings men and women took up authorship out of vanity and greed which they called "speculation"; out of necessity; out of incurable pedantry; and because they were gifted with literary talent. It seems that these four motives rarely, if ever, combined.
The applicants to the Royal Literary Fund laboured under the same conditions and for the same meagre rewards throughout the nineteenth century. The rapid expansion of the literary market in the second half of the century only affected them insofar as it called them into existence in the first place.

As noted above, first rate authors had little difficulty in surviving comfortably after 1850. The exception was Richard Jefferies (2248) who was the only author of distinction to suffer from his profession to the extent of applying to the Royal Literary Fund. Nevertheless a good many formerly successful authors, including R.H. Horne, Henry Kingsley (1899), George Sala (1914) and Tom Hood (1849) applied to the Royal Literary Fund after 1850, though as worn out men of letters rather than struggling young writers. The young Victorian writers, the Jasper Milvains, were conspicuous by their relative success. Authorship in the days of Darwin was very much a matter of survival of the fittest.

The improving conditions of authorship meant that more authors were able to make a tolerable living, but this was the result of evolution rather than intention, for there were as many poor authors as ever. The intentional remedies, the Copyright Acts of 1814 and 1842 had no effect whatever on most writers for the simple reason that they rarely owned the copyright of their books. It was the publisher rather than the author who benefited from the Copyright Acts. James Grant (1940) a prolific and popular novelist wrote in 1874 having published over thirty successful novels: "I have been totally unable to save anything, having been always compelled - for
livelihood - to sell my copyrights; as, for a novel, the Messrs Routledge never gave me more than £250, and for many years gave me but £100; and now, after nearly thirty years of unremitting literary labour, I begin to feel worn out, with blindness, I fear, coming upon me.\textsuperscript{67}

Copyright then was irrelevant to the majority of authors, even if it might have been of some value to their heirs. Even such authors as Trollope and Dickens found it more convenient to sell their copyrights, though Dickens eventually settled for the more lucrative 'leasing' system.

The popular alternative to the sale of copyright was the half profits system whereby the author was supposed to receive half the profits of the book when the production expenses had been paid for. In some cases the author was expected to contribute toward the initial expenses: "I shall have no objection," the publisher Newby wrote to an unfortunate author, "to undertake all expenses of paper, printing, advertising, etc., upon the understanding that you advance fifty Pounds ... the profits to be equally divided between us" (429). The 'profits' rarely amounted to more than £10 or £20 if the work did not make an apparent loss. Reputable firms also favoured half-profits or small outright payments, and sometimes a combination of the two. One author admitted that he pitched a low price to attract publishers, and William Longman, who had taken the bait, innocently remarked "we have, I believe, invariably paid him what he asked" (1955). Joseph Haydn (1239) wrote of Longman: "do you wonder that he was heir to a quarter of a million sterling even after his father having lived at a most princely rate."

\textsuperscript{67} Grant's Romance of War, 1856, sold 100,000 copies of 1882 and is accounted a Victorian best-seller, see F.A. Mumby, The House of Routledge 1834-1934 (London, 1934), pp. 49, 102.
For the applicants to the Royal Literary Fund at least, the changing conditions of authorship from 1800 to 1870 had only marginal effect. Most authors would have agreed with Charles Bindley (1216) alias Harry Hieover the sporting writer, when he wrote "most works when written do not afford the means of enabling their Author to defray the necessary expenses of his support while writing them."

The image of the author starving in his garret was and has always been an accurate one. In their letters to the Royal Literary Fund it is quite likely that authors tended to colour their accounts of suffering with a dash of artistic licence, but the corroborative evidence of sponsors and Committee members gives a clear picture of their real poverty. Accounts of children "crying to their father and mother for bread", a mother and children "obliged to sleep on two mattresses laid on the uncarpeted floor", a family living in a room where the landlord "has removed even the door and windows and blocked up the chimney", occur throughout the nineteenth century. In all this, authors' sufferings were no different from the sufferings of the Victorian poor generally, except that as educated men and women their plight seemed, to themselves at least, to be the more desperate. John Forbes Robertson (1954) journalist father of the actor, gave a not untypical account of the privations that the author faced while trying to earn a living:

Unless immediate relief comes my books and household belongings will be seized and sold ...
All that would bring money in the way of watches, plate, rings, trinkets have long since vanished. Our supply of food is often so short that I myself go without at least two days a week in order that the children may have a little more. ... the boys carry, I grieve to say, about the temples and the face generally, that pinched, wistful look which belongs to insufficient nourishment.

In these kinds of surroundings the author had to create or starve the more. It was perhaps worst for authors who had established a reputation for comic writing, for as Cornelius Webbe (366) wrote: "it was a painful task to have to write papers professing to be humorous with tears of pain in my eyes and the dread of blindness in my thoughts." Daniel Boileau (445) who ended up committing suicide by cutting his throat, had his tragedy rejected by Elliston of Drury Lane who advised him, "there can however be little doubt that the author of this drama can succeed ... if Mr. Boileau would attack his mind to a farce." The kind of writing the poor author found most suited to his mood was, however, invariably gloomy. "Poetry is the only kind of composition that I can attempt in my present state," P.L. Courtier (157) told the Literary Fund, "But I greatly fear that my recent verse is too mournful for the market." Mrs. Annie Tinsley (609), whose father, mother and sister were all lunatics, was told by George Bentley: "the reason for the non-success of your novels I am afraid lies in their treating of painful subjects, and in no deficiency of power."
However uninclined to write an author might feel he could not afford to stop writing or his slender income would cease altogether. As a result, what should have been creative writing became instead "literary labour". A vivid description in the day of a literary labourer's life was given by Isabella Banks (1706) a novelist much admired by George Cruikshank:

I accepted literary engagements beyond my physical strength. A strong man could scarcely have accomplished more than I have done; viz, kept a weekly journal and a monthly magazine supplied with a separate serial story at one and the same time not a chapter being ready in advance ... I have been working unremittingly until 3.4.5.6. in the morning. I have had my household cares in the day and a fearful load of domestic anxieties. ... I wrote my last monthly instalment for Cassell's with vinegar to my head and ice to my throat; with the close railway trains whizzing and shrieking past the study window every 5 minutes.

Her "domestic anxieties" consisted of a husband "fatally addicted to drink and in fact a madman, whose chief pleasure is to thwart and persecute his unhappy wife."

Mrs. Banks guaranteed annual income from such work was never much more than £100. With few exceptions literary labour was never remunerative. "The sums given me for copyrights being so small," wrote James Grant, "I have never been able to free myself from this literary and hopeless Treadmill."

Of course the effect of these conditions on the literary work itself was nearly always fatal. Like Edwin Reardon, once on the treadmill authors began to
write increasingly badly and received smaller and smaller sums for their work until in the end their manuscripts were rejected. Sometimes such melancholy literary descents were caused by failing powers and rapid changes in fashion; so Harrison Ainsworth's earnings plummeted from around £2000 a novel in the late eighteen thirties to £100 a novel thirty years later. For others, it was their failure to break through their early "promise" into the world of real profits, that led to their exhaustion and defeat. Their talents often began by being considerable, attested by the support they managed to attract from major writers and critics. Matthew Arnold wrote a glowing review of the first work of a young poet called Charles Patrick O'Conor (2033) and later supported his application to the Royal Literary Fund. But miserable circumstances killed the early promise and eventually O'Conor was granted a small Civil List Pension of £50, sponsored by Arnold, Tennyson, Christina Rossetti, and Sir Francis Palgrave, to help him give up the irksome business of writing altogether.
ALTERNATIVES TO THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND

In the nineteenth century there was little patronage but a lot of charity, and supplication was the mechanism for obtaining charity. The poor author could usually survive if he was prepared to beg. There were several sources of eleemosynary aid apart from the Royal Literary Fund: first, the private charity of benevolent individuals and fellow authors; secondly, the asylums for authors: the debtors prisons, the Workhouse and the Charterhouse; thirdly, State charity through the Civil List. The unrepentant author often received help from all these quarters.

THE FRATERNITY OF AUTHORS

In any age in English literature exceptionally talented authors nearly always found exceptionally generous friends. In the nineteenth century authors of undisputed talent from Coleridge to Conrad were assisted by wealthy admirers, even if their financial difficulties were so ingrained that they also relied on grants from the Royal Literary Fund. Derwent Coleridge summed up his father's relationship with such friends as De Quincey, Basil Montagu and James Gillman: "Whatever pecuniary aid he at any time received was from private friends, who held themselves indebted to him in a way and to an extent which
money could neither measure nor repay. Coleridge was particularly favoured by generous friends. In 1796 he was granted an annuity of £40 by "seven or eight friends" which was discontinued in 1798 when Thomas and Josiah Wedgwood allowed him £150 a year. Between 1798 and 1824 when George IV granted him a pension of 100 guineas paid through the Royal Society of Literature, Coleridge was the grateful recipient of countless gifts and offers of shelter. And in 1830 on the death of the benevolent George IV, John Hookham Frere made up for the loss by continuing Coleridge's Royal Society of Literature pension.

The only author to rival Coleridge in lucrative friendships, and one who shared his endearing "sweetness of temper", was Leigh Hunt (734) who was very much an author "ill versed in the science of domestic economy or the art of saving money." His improvidence was evidently a family characteristic for his sons, John and Thornton, his daughter's husband C.S. Cheltnam, his wife's sister Elizabeth Kent and his granddaughter were all applicants to the Royal Literary Fund. In spite of his incurable carelessness his friends were ever generous and patient. Shelley gave him an outright gift of £1,400 and Sir Percy Shelley gave him a pension of £120 from 1844 onwards. Dickens raised £900 through amateur theatricals

68. The Times, Sep. 9, 1850
70. Britton, Autobiography, i, p. 86.
and Lord John Russell eventually granted him a pension of £200 for his services as editor of the anti-government Examiner.

It was a characteristic of the nineteenth century that authors should turn to their friends rather than patrons when in difficulties, and it is not surprising that their friends were fellow authors. Men of rank and taste like Earl Stanhope and Lord Northampton (and in this category one might include John Murray, the "Prince" of publishers and certainly the exception in his trade), still befriended authors, but increasingly the richer authors like Samuel Rogers and Shelley, established the principle of a literary brotherhood. This trend can be seen in the attempts to establish a society of authors. Whereas the Royal Literary Fund had been founded principally to skim the wealthy reader for the benefit of the poor author, both the Guild of Literature and Art and the Society of Authors were founded on the principle of self-help. From Rogers and Scott choosing to distribute their "own literary funds" through the strenuous efforts of Dickens on behalf of the Guild and General Theatrical Fund to the collective action of Besant and Shaw, authors replaced patrons, and also publishers, as their own best friends.

TESTIMONIAL FUNDS AND BENEFIT PERFORMANCES

The two principal methods of collective action on behalf of authors were subscription appeals, often called
"Testimonial Funds", and benefit performances. The subscription was either a private appeal circulated to friendly authors and publishers, or a public appeal through the newspaper columns. As an example of the private appeal, when J.A. Heraud (1167), editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, was declared bankrupt a committee of "literary gentlemen" was set up with Westland Marston as Secretary and T.K. Hervey, John Forster, Thomas Talfourd and Charles Knight among the members. The Committee subscribed various amounts themselves and persuaded their friends to do likewise. The subscription was consequently discreet. It also meant that the donors knew their contributions would be well managed by the Treasurers of the Fund on behalf of a dear, if unworthy friend. In this respect the private subscription resembled a miniature Literary Fund.

The public appeal, printed in the newspapers, operated on the principle of anonymity, relying on the pathos of the situation for a sympathetic response. John Elliotson wrote to the *Times* in 1855 to open a public subscription on behalf of a literary lady, whose father had been a rich City entrepreneur, but who was then living in distressed and reduced circumstances. By way of a testimonial she was referred to as the author of "a small volume of poems, published at a shilling, and dedicated to my friend Mr. Dickens." From such a description the curious could have discovered that she went by the unlikely name of Maria Goodluck (1310). Elliotson's appeal raised £370 in six months to which Dickens contributed £1. Most of the subscribers preferred to remain anonymous, either calling themselves by their
initials, or by such affected designations as "a Fortunate Citizen", "a Widow's Mite". The Goodluck Fund was an outstanding example of Victorian sentimentality. The Honorary Treasurer, one of whose functions was to print acknowledgements of the subscriptions and thereby keep the appeal before the public reported: "the donations in this case have represented every grade of society, from the President of Her Majesty's Council down to the poor seamstress. Every part of the United Kingdom sent its contribution, India and America most generously expressed their sympathy, thus forcibly proving to us how a genuine tale of distress gives that touch to our nature which makes the whole world kin."

Probably the most profitable way the literary profession assisted its own members was through "benefit" performances of amateur theatricals. In 1855 the novelist and journalist A.B. Reach (1408) was struck with paralysis and an amateur theatrical was arranged on his behalf by Albert Smith, at the Olympic Theatre. Tom Taylor wrote the prologue and Smith, Edmund Yates and other members of the Garrick and Fielding Clubs took the leading parts. In the audience, according to press reports, were half the House of Lords, and Dickens, Thackeray and Forster. Reach died soon after and Thackeray gave a public lecture for his widow which raised £70.

Considerable sums were raised at these performances; in 1847 Dickens, in association with Jerrold, Lemon, Cruikshank, Forster and others secured about £400 for Leigh Hunt and £100 for John Poole with two performances of comedies by Jonson. Dickens, glad of

71. I am indebted to Professor K.J. Fielding for pointing out that although £900 was raised at these performances, costs were high and the profits were only £500. This contrasts unfavourably with the cost/profit ratio of the RLF annual dinners. At the dinner of 1858 for example the RLF paid £193 and raised £916.
any excuse to act and direct, even put on a benefit performance when it was not required, for the widow of Douglas Jerrold. 72 Not all benefit performances were a total success however. A performance of the Beggar's Opera on behalf of James Kenny was ruined by his inconvenient death a few hours before the curtain was raised: "the corruscations of wit and the strains of music seemed strange and weird to us: it was altogether a sad and melancholy thing."73 Indeed the whole concept of a benefit performance was tainted by bad taste - a pantomime on behalf of a paralysed novelist, a farce for a young widow.

THE BEGGING LETTER WRITER

The benefit performance and private testimonial fund were usually organized for the more distinguished authors like Leigh Hunt. Most authors, however, could not expect Dickens or Thackeray to give up precious time for their sakes. The public appeal in the press catered for less eminent writers but nevertheless still required the active support of famous sponsors. For the author of minor or disputed talents, the resources of his richer colleagues rarely stretched to encompass his needs. At the lowest

72. After investigating Mrs. Jerrold's claims, the Royal Literary Fund voted against awarding her a grant owing to her relatively comfortable circumstances.
end of the scale then, the author either managed his own fund-raising by writing begging letters, or starved.

The division between a justified, if pathetic appeal and a begging letter was a fine one, so fine that a society was established called the Mendicity Society, specifically to "detect and repress" professional beggars. Successful authors and philanthropic peers were particular targets. Among authors, Dickens and Lytton were the most frequently pestered, and if they refused to donate a few pounds they were liable to be harangued. A Mr. H. Wall who had written to Dickens on behalf of a Prussian refugee, Ernst Stein Von Skork (769), was astonished by Dickens' curt reply: "I wrote to Mr. Dickens for him [Von Skork]; but to my surprise he states not knowing him, he cannot assist him, poor excuse from a gentleman, who uses in his writings to the world such expressive language of feeling and sympathy towards his fellow creatures." Dickens often referred such letters to the Royal Literary Fund which they, in turn, as in the notorious case of Frederic Tolfrey, passed over to the Mendicity Society for appropriate action such as exposure or prosecution. When Dickens wrote his paper "The Begging Letter Writer" he may have had Tolfrey partly in mind, and also Daniel Tobin, an old schoolfellow. His particular model, however, has been identified as Edward Youl, who wrote to Lords Lansdowne, Denman and Brougham among others, passing himself off as the Quaker authoress Mary Howitt in desperate circumstances, much to her dismay.

Many authors, particularly if they were working class and had been encouraged in their authorship by misguided patrons in the first place, wrote genuine appeals for
"temporary relief". Lord Derby when President of the Royal Literary Fund, received a great many such letters and, after investigating them as carefully as he could, would usually respond by sending £5. By his own calculation he must have given away at least £500 a year in this manner. Even Octavian Blewitt, as Secretary of the Royal Literary Fund, received his share of unsolicited appeals. Samuel Langley (1722) apologized for asking him for a £5 loan "not having fully realised your real position compassed round by a ravenous crowd of impecunious scribblers."

The problem of mendicity was exacerbated by the Victorian habit of founding a charity whenever distress was identified, rather than attempting to eradicate the cause of the distress. The Royal Literary Fund, as such a charity, was often duped by begging letter writers, for no appeal was likely to be more effective than one which was both literate and imaginative. The case of Henry Molineaux Wheeler (1494), twice assisted by the Royal Literary Fund, is both typical and revealing. Wheeler had founded and edited *The Vineyard: a Journal for Clergyman's Wives*, and also written devotional works published by Longmans; perfect credentials for the pious fraud. Longmans recommended Wheeler to the Royal Literary Fund who granted him £30. A further sum of £40 was granted on the recommendation of the much deceived Miss Howitt. After the grant Blewitt read a press report in the *Times* entitled "Wholesale Swindling" which stated that Wheeler had been sentenced to three months imprisonment:

> For the past 11 years these people (Mr. & Mrs. Wheeler) have obtained a substantial income by

practising a deceit upon the benevolent. Wheeler has represented himself as the author of several religious works, and they appear to have lived at the rate of between £300 and £400 a year ... All kinds of Directories, with a record of begging letters sent, and the replies thereto, were discovered by the police, and some thousand of those missives, most of them containing help for the afflicted Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were received. An album full of autographs, headed by that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, testified to the high personages who had listened to this tale of woe told by these dexterous swindlers. (Aug. 26, 1870).

DEBT AND DEBTORS' PRISONS

The causes of the poverty experienced by authors were various, and not always the result of the "rapacity of booksellers". John Britton, drawing a moral from his thirty eight years as Registrar of the Literary Fund, commented: "an inquiry into the causes of their respective calamities has shown that a large portion of applicants have been improvident persons; heedless of accounts, negligent of money, and of that property which they have honestly and laudably earned, but imprudently expended." He went on to cite the case of T.J. Dibdin (503) as evidence. Dibdin must have been one of the richest authors who ever had occasion to apply to the Fund. In 1824 he was granted £50 as some compensation for "a loss
of sixteen or seventeen thousand pounds at the Surrey Theatre". Britton, unlike Jerdan, blamed the extravagant author rather than the mean publisher. The truth lies somewhere in between. Very few authors had as much as Dibdin to lose, and it was difficult to be extravagant on £100 a year. In fact most applicants found themselves in debt, either because they could not earn enough, or because their earnings were reduced by illness.

Nineteenth century authors were prone to particular illnesses. Taking no exercise, eating poor food, working long hours without any heat often in insanitary conditions, it is not surprising that their health was, at best, delicate. Few of them could afford medical treatment, and unless the doctor attended them gratuitously and paid for the medicines out of his own pocket, the author's principal debt was often to the doctor. The most common affliction among writers was paralysis of some kind or other, and then consumption, blindness and mental illness, with a high incidence of cancer among women. In most cases, the doctors diagnosed mental exhaustion and prescribed complete rest - the hardest commodity for the struggling, self-employed author to come by.

Mrs. A.C. Hall (555), the novelist, was ordered by her doctor "to cease thinking altogether". The eminent physician Thomas Hodgkin wrote admonishingly to the Royal Literary Fund in 1857, about one of Cassell's authors, Henry Bridgeman (1431) who was suffering from paraplegia: "his case ought to be known as a powerful warning to the literary labourer and to the class of publishers who perhaps thoughtlessly exact undue exertion."
Apart from illness, the other principal cause of debt seems to have been litigation. The Courts of Chancery, the Doctors Commons, the rascally lawyer and skulking solicitor loomed large in the misfortunes of authors, particularly those with private incomes to lose. It was not uncommon for a young man or woman of literary tastes to turn author, confident that the income from their inheritance would be stable and well managed. For this reason (a too trusting disposition) an author as grand as Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges Bt (860) the distinguished bibliographer and scholar found it necessary to apply to the Literary Fund. "By the extraordinary frauds, and embezzlements of the Attornies who for 21 years from 1818-1831 conducted my affairs, my rents have all been withheld from me so as to leave me in a foreign country totally destitute." At about the same time a public appeal was launched on behalf of the novelist Regina Maria Roche (590) who "through misplaced confidence, which occasioned a Chancery suit, [has] been enduring the bitterest privations." Mrs. Roche's lawyer had succeeded in cheating her of her Irish estates, and she rashly filed a Chancery suit against him which, "though eventually terminated in my favour, proved a millstone round our necks from the year 1820 to the present time ... [and] entirely drained us of our last shilling."

When Dickens created the crazy Miss Flite he may have remembered a Committee meeting held in May 1846 when the case of Miss Grace Webster (1138) was considered. Miss Webster was the authoress of a rambling novel The Disputed Inheritance based on her own story, as well as an edition of Abbot's Exposition on the Prophet Jonah. She had been
the heiress to considerable plantations in the West Indies, but as her sponsor later wrote: "it most unfortunately came into the hands of attorneys who managed it in such a way as to prefer a claim for thirty-two thousand pounds. The resistance to so extravagant a demand produced a long litigation in the Court of Chancery, where the funds continue to be locked up at this day." Miss Webster was locked up in the Royal Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum.

Until 1869 to be in debt was an imprisonable offence. No author wrote more extensively about debtors' prisons than Charles Dickens. Pickwick was imprisoned in the Fleet, Micawber in the King's Bench, Dorrit in the Marshalsea. Dickens' own experience of a debtors' prison was in 1824 when his father, John Dickens, was imprisoned in the Marshalsea. In that year six authors applied to the Literary Fund on their imprisonment. Robert Huish (392), had been detained for a debt of £20 and was "destitute of all means of providing for my Family consisting of a wife and five children." John Dickens on the other hand was receiving his salary of £6 a week, and to him, the Marshalsea was more a refuge from the pressure of his creditors than a humiliating prison.

Between 1790 and 1838, when the laws for imprisonment for debt were changed, over one hundred authors applied to the Literary Fund from prison, and many more authors had been imprisoned prior to their applications. The problem for the authors was that their debts were invariably classed as "small", so that they could not
take advantage of the Insolvency Act which enabled those with considerable debts to declare themselves bankrupt. Publishers were particularly adept at bankruptcy; their debts were so large that they could often get away without paying their creditors at all. And among their creditors were their hack authors. Borrow wrote of Sir Richard Phillips, that he paid his authors "not, it is true, in the current coin of the realm, but in Certain bills." 76 When Phillips declared himself bankrupt, these bills were irrecoverable and led to the imprisonment of at least some of his hack authors. Only very occasionally did the publisher/author relationship lead to the publisher's ruin, as in the case of John Major (585) who was ruined by the bibliographer T.F. Dibdin (1191) when he "accepted bills to a large amount drawn by him [Dibdin] ... who failed to honour them." 77

In 1772 a charity had been formed specifically to help those with small debts, the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts. Like the Literary Fund, it was financed by subscriptions from aristocrats and philanthropists, (including Walpole and Wilberforce) and by 1802 it had secured the release of 19,063 debtors and their 11,399 wives and 32,871 children. However, the Society lived up to its name and the average debt paid was £2.11s.5d. Authors came into its frame of reference because it was founded not for rich

76. Borrow, Lavengro, p. 263.
wastrels; but for Mechanicks, Labourers, Seamen and other useful members of the meaner but essential branches of trade and commerce." 78

The four main London prisons excluding Newgate which, although it had a debtors' side, was not a debtors' prison, were the Fleet, the Marshalsea, the King's Bench and White Cross Street Prison. Each prison had its Marshal or Warden who received a considerable stipend for his nominal duties. The Marshal of the King's Bench received a minimum of £2,300 which through fees and emoluments paid to him by the prisoners could sometimes reach £7,900. The Knight Marshal of the Marshalsea received 1s.8d. from every prisoner on his release. For some years the office of Knight Marshal, a sinecure, was held by Sir James Bland Burges, a Vice President of the Literary Fund. Burges donated a total of £25 to the Fund all of which could have been paid from the fees he received from "debtors arrested for the lowest sums anywhere within twelve miles of the palace." Thus the Marshalsea debtors might be said to have subscribed to the Literary Fund.

The practice of charging debtors for all manner of conveniences when in prison as well as a fee for their release, had the effect of increasing their original debt and prolonging their stay in prison. The author, conscious of the dignity of his profession, had to pay at least ten shillings a week for a room and board at the

King's Bench, and several shillings on top of that for cooked food, ale, coals and other comforts. Eliza Parsons wrote in a panic to the Literary Fund for a grant to protect her from being forced to give up her room for those who can pay, and be thrown among a set of low profligate beings." The ten guineas granted to her by the Fund was enough to keep her in relative comfort inside the prison but not enough to secure her release. The only way she could pay her creditors and leave the King's Bench was by writing a four volume novel.

The consequence of not having enough money to afford a separate room, was to be lodged on the "common side" where conditions were hazardous. "Being placed in a small room where 5 other persons were," David Rivers (118) wrote to David Williams, "I contracted a dreadful disorder frequent to Prisons with which myself, wife and Infant Child have been afflicted." The widow of John Maxwell (136) also suffered from the common side: "I have not even a bed to lay on as they cane be no room for les than ten shilling a week and I have 3 children intierly to suport." A notorious "scoundrel" who also happened to be a well known author, Capt. Thomas Ashe (206), begged the Literary Fund to pay for a room on his behalf: "in this prison ... I am doomed to pass the night in a confined room with twenty of the lowest order of debtors ... If I be not removed ... then I must become a character like all the others in it, faded fallen and lost! Save me! I beseech you save me!" Most authors, unlike John Dickens or William Dorrit, craved nothing so much as their freedom.
In 1838 an amendment to the Insolvency Act made it impossible to imprison a debtor merely to prevent him from absconding from his creditors. As a result by 1849 the number of debtors imprisoned had dwindled to such an extent that the post of Knight Marshal was no longer remunerative and the Marshalsea was pulled down. It was not, however, until 1869 that imprisonment for debt was finally abolished. In the meantime the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, in order to save money on the rates by abolishing costly outdoor relief, established another kind of prison — the Parish Workhouse, popularly referred to as "the Bastille".

The Workhouse was, for anyone, the ultimate degradation, and considered by many authors to be a fate worse than death. J.W. Ord (961), on being refused a grant by the Literary Fund in 1842 wrote in despair: "Well I must appeal from the Literary Fund to the colder charity of the Workhouse, or the grave." He was echoed by George Cruikshank writing on behalf of W.G. Lewis (976): "unless I had rendered him some assistance, both himself and his family would either have been in the workhouse or the grave." Frederic Tolfrey, his begging letters exposed, ended up in the Lambeth Workhouse, "this abode of misery and wretchedness." A Miss Briggs (910) author of Bible Sketches described the Dover Workhouse where she was "exposed to the most fearful humiliation and insult — my bed is of straw and in the day time I am compelled to sit in a hall with fifty women and eighteen young infants." Most authors, however, managed to avoid the indignity of
the Workhouse although it remained a grim possibility. Daniel Spillan (863) when aged 53, contemplated his probable future "with a mind impaired with the wear and tear of nearly 30 years spent in the laborious and ingrate toil of a writer, and with the cheerless prospect of terminating existence in some pauper retreat, probably as an imbecile."

THE CHARTERHOUSE

The alternative refuge to the Workhouse was the Charterhouse, founded in 1611, by Thomas Sutton as a school for poor scholars and a retreat for superannuated "soldiers, merchants and servants of the Crown". These elderly retainers were called "Poor Brothers" and allowed a rent free room and board plus a small pension. Until the 1840s very few writers were admitted as Poor Brothers, without some other qualification; so Elkanah Settle was made a Poor Brother by virtue of his position as City Laureate and Robert Scott the military writer, because he had been military prosecutor of the Courts-Martial. The Governors of the Charterhouse, including the Monarch, the Prime Minister and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, were responsible for appointing the Poor Brothers. Not being particularly interested in literature, the Governors rarely appointed authors, and most of the places, it was alleged, were filled by their own retired domestics. In 1843, however, Queen Victoria decided to use her nominations on behalf of authors.
Although the Queen had been Patron of the Literary Fund since her accession, her constructive interest in the plight of authors coincided with Prince Albert's Chairmanship of the Anniversary Dinner in 1842, his first public engagement. In his speech Albert asserted "this Institution stands unrivalled in any country, and ought to command our warmest sympathies in providing for the exigencies of those who feeling only the promptings of genius, and forgetting every other consideration, pursue the grand career of the cultivation of the human mind."

The Queen, persuaded by her husband's oratory, allowed the Fund to command her sympathies. On Oct. 13, 1843, her Private Secretary G.E. Anson wrote to Blewitt to ask him to present the Queen with a list of literary candidates for the Charterhouse.

The Queen's initiative had the effect of increasing Blewitt's power, as the eligibility of authors for asylum in the Charterhouse rested almost completely on his judgement and recommendation. The first authors chosen were William Moncreiff (1008) dramatist, John Davis (936) novelist, and William Jones (639) theologian. Jones had to refuse the offer on grounds of ineligibility; he was a non-conformist minister and all Poor Brothers were supposed to be bachelors or widowers, over fifty years old and members of the Church of England. Apart from Jones's rejection, from 1843 until his death in 1884, Blewitt's recommendations were always accepted. The Queen's example of nominating authors was followed by other Governors such as the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Selbourne and W.E. Gladstone. The Archbishop of York was so moved by Thackeray's description of Colonel Newcome at Greyfriars
(the Charterhouse) that, when Chairman of the 1865 anniversary dinner, he offered: "to consult the Secretary of this Institution and if he can name to me a person duly qualified as a real literary man ... [appoint] him one of the poor brethren of the Charterhouse to succeed Colonel Newcome."

The decision to appoint a body of authors to the Charterhouse was not, however, an unqualified success. The facilities offered to them were not lavish, consisting of "a separate apartment [room] with table, chair, bed and bedding kept in repair and clean, fifty-four bushels of coal and 13 lbs of candles yearly, room kept clean, and bed made, and fire lighted by a nurse ... dinner in the hall when in health, at other times in his room; bread and butter daily for breakfast and supper ... a cloak once in two years ... a yearly allowance of twenty-six pounds ten shillings." In return for this appointment, which was considered by Blewitt and the Governors to be an honour, the distinguished but decrepit man of letters had to bow to the disciplines and rules imposed upon a schoolboy. A Poor Brother was required to doff his cap in the presence of the Master, was not allowed to visit "Taverns or Ale Houses", had to attend chapel twice a day, was required to wear his livery gown at all times and obey sundry other rules on pain of punishment by forfeits. It could not have been easy for men like Moncrieff who had been a theatre manager, or J.A. Heraud, Editor of Fraser's Magazine, or James Logan (745) Secretary to the Highland

79. G.E. Anson to William Jones, Oct. 22, 1843, RLF.
Society to take kindly to such a regimen, and indeed Logan was expelled for his criticisms. Moncrieff, the first author to receive Queen Victoria's nomination, kept up a barrage of complaints until he was finally invited to the Palace to discuss them with Anson. His central point was that the conditions and rules of the Charterhouse had not been intended for authors "I felt I was totally out of place ... the Brotherhood for the major part, were illiterate men - worn out servants, Brokendown journeymen ... Pauperism in its most degraded sense was strictly incalculated, the main object seemed to be debasement."

The Charterhouse had seemed at first, to be a realisation of David Williams' refuge for elderly writers, except that it excluded free-thinkers and women. But as Lytton was to discover when no writer would accept the free cottages built by the Guild of Literature and Art, poverty and pride were inseparable. The reason so many authors applied to the Royal Literary Fund without a qualm, was that their applications were supposed to be kept secret. To accept a Poor Brothership, or even a Guild cottage was openly, and in the case of the Charterhouse, literally, to wear the livery of Charity. Several authors, notably James Elmes (1196) and John Poole (1157), turned down the offer of a place at the Charterhouse although they had been happy to accept grants from the Royal Literary Fund. Poole wrote to Blewitt: "after a personal examination of the Charter House and its regulations ... [he] cannot reconcile himself to the acceptance of the Poor Brothership."

The most pungent attack on the Charterhouse was
published as a pamphlet by William Wickendon (1002) on resigning his place as a Poor Brother. After minutely detailing the conditions of the Charterhouse: "very indifferent bread", "tough beef", "decayed vegetables", and so on, he attacked the corruption, as he saw it, of the Master, Archdeacon Hale, who in addition to his salary of £800 a year, drew a considerable stipend as Rector of St Giles, Cripplegate and Archdeacon of London:

Now one would imagine that, having the annual sum of £800 per annum, his board, and a house, worth £350 per annum, rent free, the Master of the Charter-house would do the requisite duties of his situation himself. This however, he does not, but employs a subordinate, called a Manciple, to do it for him. Well, at all events you may exclaim, he pays the Manciple out of his own Magnificent salary. Not so fast, sir, he does not such thing: his salary is paid out of Charity ... Is not this a system of vile jobbery?80

Apart from the personal attack on Hale, Wickenden's main criticism was that the Charterhouse was an endowed charity, yet the objects of the charity, the Poor Brothers, ate mean food and lived in cramped, spartan conditions while the salaried officials "were feasting at the expense of Sutton's Charity ... but when did you ever hear of the gullet of a pluralist or an official not wide enough to swallow that?"

The official version of the Charterhouse, given by G.S. Davies who was appointed Master in 1908, paints a different picture: "the changes which most affected the conditions of living for the better were those which took place after the year 1826 to the year 1842 and onwards. These changes were, by common consent, due to the energy and capacity of William Hale, who was Preacher of the Hospital from 1823 to 1841, and became Master in 1842." Hale's most important innovation seems to have been the rebuilding of two courts to include "a house for the Preacher, who hitherto had lived outside, and there is no doubt that this departure ... very largely affected the well-being of the Hospital." Hale himself appears to have remained unaffected by the accusations against him: "It is one of the greatest consolations of my life, that as Master of the Charterhouse, I have lived to see that institution raised to its present position; and when I see myself there surrounded by men of literature, and those connected with it, however humble their station may be as respects the mere possession of wealth, I do think I am placed in a situation which any man might envy". (Report of the Anniversary 1847)

In all about fifty authors appear to have been Poor Brothers during the forty years of Blewitt's influence, including (in addition to Moncrieff, Heraud and Logan) Robert Jamieson (979), Charles Macfarlane (1210), Cornelius Webbe (366), W.A. Chatto (1203), and J. Madison Morton (2119). In the eighteen eighties the number of Poor Brothers fell from eighty at any one time to sixty, "owing to the depreciation in land values" and authors were rarely appointed to fill the vacancies; the Governors had learned their lesson: that of all inmates, authors as a group were the most troublesome being both critical and literate.

A few authors were humble or grateful enough, like Francis Espinasse (2171) and J. Madison Morton to refuse to be enlisted "on the side of the grumblers", but the majority of authors were unanimous in their complaint that the Charterhouse was a heavy handed and authoritarian Charity which was an affront to their dignity. The official history however offers a patronizing excuse for the shortcomings of the system: "If any one imagines that all Brothers are at all times satisfied, and that no one ever grumbles, he must also imagine that the Governors of Sutton Hospital have secured a succession of angels rather than old gentlemen ... And here it should be said that the proportion of the unworthy to the worthy is very small." The inference is that authors, almost to a man, were unworthy. Yet the only men of distinction that G.S. Davies could find among the Brothers to add lustre to the history of the Charterhouse were those same authors.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS 1837-1900

The ambition of all unsuccessful authors, was to be awarded a Civil List Pension in recognition of their inadequately rewarded services. The Civil List Pension Act of 1782 had been drawn up by Edmund Burke, to correct the abuses that had led Johnson to define a pension as "pay given to a State Hireling for treason to his country". The money came from the hereditary revenues of the Crown, relinquished to the State in return for an allowance for the Royal Family. Authors did not really benefit from Burke's Act until a Select Committee in 1834 recommended

82. Davies, Charterhouse in London, p. 245.
specific awards for literature, science and art. Up to that time it was quite exceptional for an author to receive a pension. Pitt gave no literary pensions, Thomas Campbell received £184 from Lord Grenville, and Southey was awarded £155 by the Duke of Portland, otherwise there were almost no literary pensions until Sir Robert Peel's first ministry, when James Montgomery, Sharon Turner, Mary Somerville and John Banim were granted pensions, and Southey's pension was raised to £200.

After the Civil List Act of 1837 literature became the largest category for pensions, taking up on average 41.5% of the Civil List, followed by Public Services at 27.8% and Science at 19.1%. But another (intended) effect of the Act was to reduce the total expenditure on pensions. The annual amount awarded for new pensions was fixed at £1,200 so that the total cost of Civil List Pensions was reduced from a maximum of £75,000 set by Burke to an average annual cost of £18,200 from 1838 to 1900. A total of £7,500 (41.5% of £18,200) was therefore spent each year on authors, of which only £500 (41.5% of £1,200) was available for new pensions.

The largest pension awarded was £300 received by Wordsworth, John Wilson and Lady Morgan; three pensions of £250 were awarded to Matthew Arnold, Prince Lucien Bonaparte and J.A.H. Murray; a pension of £225 was granted to Leigh Hunt, Henry Cary, Sheridan Knowles, Sharon Turner, Mary Somerville and John Banim were otherwise there were almost no literary pensions until Sir Robert Peel's first ministry, when James Montgomery, Sharon Turner, Mary Somerville and John Banim were granted pensions, and Southey's pension was raised to £200.

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83. These and other figures cited, have been taken or deduced from a confidential report, Civil List Pensions prepared for the Treasury by F.S. Parry, May 4, 1901, RLF.
Alfred Tennyson and J.S. Buckingham among others. The majority of pensioners, including John Poole, William Jerdan, P.J. Bailey, Mrs. Oliphant, Harrison Ainsworth, R.H. Horne and the widows of the Punch team, Lemon, Jerrold and à Beckett received £100. The lowest grant of £25 usually went to the orphan daughter of a writer and the smallest pension a writer himself might expect was £50. Robert Bell refused the pension of £60 a year offered to him by Lord Palmerston on the grounds that "so small a sum would injure his literary career" (Parry, p.8).

About 300 literary pensions were granted between 1837 and 1900 at a total cost to the Civil List Fund of £460,000. In so far as these pensions were under the direction of the First Lord of the Treasury, usually the Prime Minister, rather than his Civil Servants, it is possible to draw up a table of Ministerial support for literature:

1. Lord Aberdeen £550 p.a. for literature
5. B. Disraeli £460 p.a.

It is difficult to be precise because some authors were pensioned as much for their public services as for their authorship. Sir Arthur Helps, for example, was pensioned as Clerk to the Privy Council, not as an author.

These figures are annual averages based on a Prime Ministers total period of office. There is, therefore, no way of knowing if Aberdeen would have kept up such a high rate had his tenure of office been longer than two years. Gladstone, on the other hand, kept up a steady rate of literary pensions for over twelve years.
Peel and Melbourne were frequently cited by Victorian critics of the Pension List for their wisdom and generosity in granting pensions to Southey, Moore, Wordsworth, Tennyson and other distinguished authors. Lord Aberdeen on the other hand was castigated for his meanness: "it is to a minister who, in his youth, was proud of literary honours that literary genius owes this precedent of neglect and loss." Aberdeen defended himself on the grounds that pensions should not be awarded where there was no hardship, whereas Peel had awarded pensions solely on grounds of literary merit. Aberdeen's list included William Jerdan, Alaric Watts, Joseph Train (Sir Walter Scott's research assistant) and the widow of James Hogg.

The main criticism of the Victorian Pension List was its failure to reward really eminent writers, with the exceptions of the laureates and Matthew Arnold. But as we have already seen the really eminent writers were making small fortunes, and it would have been absurd, when the amount available stood at a little less than £500 annually, to have pensioned Dickens, Thackeray, Carlyle, Trollope, Browning and Eliot. Indeed, under the circumstances, the pensions made to Tennyson and Arnold (and Huxley) were unjustifiable and those made to Lady Morgan and Lucien Bonaparte were disgraceful.

To qualify for a Victorian pension the author had to demonstrate both "Desert and Distress". The official view was that "less poverty is required to qualify a

86. The Athenaeum, Aug. 4, 1855
case of first rate merit than of second rate ... on the other hand, first rate merit is far more generally recognised and rewarded by the public, and it is, as a rule, only second rate Desert that is sufficiently unremunerated to pass the Distress test " (Parry, p.13). The charge, therefore, that the recipients of pensions were largely mediocrities was only true in so far as the list excluded "prosperous merit".

Most of the attacks on the Civil List were made in the dark. Neither the Quarterly Review nor the Society of Authors, the principal critics, knew the full facts: "it is very easy to produce a list of inferior persons who have received pensions and superior persons who received less or nothing; but it would be worthless unless it also contained a comparative statement of their incomes and circumstances. This the critics do not and cannot know, and the First Lord, who does, cannot publish the information without a breach of confidence" (Parry, p.14). In fact first rate merit was often rewarded in the shape of widows whose husbands had sold their copyrights; in this way real assistance was granted to the widows of Thomas Hood, Thomas Moore, Robert Southey, James Hogg, Douglas Jerrold, Mark Lemon, Sheridan Knowles, Charles Kingsley, Anthony Trollope and Richard Jefferies.

The procedure for securing a pension was haphazard. Usually the author had to apply himself, writing a "Memorial" addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury and

supported by impressive testimonials. When Derby granted a pension to an obscure Irish poetaster named Robert Young he was vigorously attacked. Disraeli, defending Derby in the Commons, blamed the award of the grant on an influentially signed memorial, "the moral which this case as well as the whole experience of my life, teaches me, is to beware of testimonials. Nobody ever acted on a testimonial who had not afterwards cause to regret it" (Parry, p.9). However, it was difficult for governments, with no particular literary qualifications to ignore testimonials when they were signed by eminent authors. The Saturday Review attacked the pension of £100 awarded to the "utterly unknown" Edwin Atherstone. But Atherstone's memorial had been drawn up and presented to Lord Derby by T.B. Macaulay and signed by Tennyson, H.H. Milman, Sir Charles Wheatstone, Sir Archibald Alison and Thackeray. It would have been difficult for Derby to ignore Atherstone's claims: "Mr. Atherstone's talents are great: his life has been laborious: the tendency of his writings has always been to promote virtue: he is far advanced in years: his health is failing: his means are straightened: he looks forward to the future with natural anxiety. Such are the grounds on which we earnestly recommend him to your Lordship's patronage" (1373). Other pensions attacked by the Saturday Review were those granted to Emma Robinson (supported by Dickens, Thackeray, Bentley and Blewitt), Leitch Ritchie (supported by Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson and James Payn) and Dudley Costello (supported by Dickens, Thackeray, Forster, Collins and Charles Knight).

88. Saturday Review, Nov. 9, 1895.
If the Prime Minister were to have objected to every application endorsed by Dickens and Thackeray on principle, whose advice would he have accepted? His Civil Servants? It is difficult to know how much influence the Patronage Secretaries exerted on the Civil Lists, but they were, for the most part, engagingly philistine men. F.S. Parry, Patronage Secretary under Salisbury, gave his view on one branch of literature he felt should be excluded from the pension list: "fiction ... is only admitted with difficulty, on the ground that the object of novelists is in most cases either personal profit or the mere amusement of the public" (Parry, p.21). If the Prime Minister took the decision himself, without reference to anyone he could expect an attack similar to the one R.D. Blackmore delivered on Lord Rosebery when John Saunders (974) failed to qualify for a pension: "this simply shows how utterly ignorant those bustling and pushing statesmen are of the Literature of their country".

The problem of authenticating "literary merit" had to be trusted to the recommendations of other authors. The problem of authenticating distress was a much easier matter; it was referred to the Secretary of the Royal Literary Fund. Sir Robert Peel was the first Prime Minister to consult Blewitt and from that time onwards it became standard practice to consult him on the Pension List. He gave his opinion carefully, but without reference to the General Committee, and so, in addition to his powers as Royal Literary Fund Secretary, and adviser to the Charterhouse Governors, he was also the chief adviser on Civil List Pensions. For forty years Blewitt was the unofficial Under Secretary for Literary Patronage and
not surprisingly, the majority of Civil List Pensions went to Royal Literary Fund applicants whose distress and desert were well authenticated. Blewitt's services were rewarded posthumously when Gladstone granted his widow £100 from the Royal Bounty Fund in recognition of his "help in assisting Mr. Gladstone in awarding the Funds at his disposal in literary cases."

An illustration of Blewitt's influence on the Civil List occurred in 1867 when Lord Derby granted Francis Muir (1643) a pension without consulting the Royal Literary Fund. It was a delicate matter, as Sir Frederick Pollock pointed out in a letter to Blewitt: "it is a pity that the Government should have to be rendered so ridiculous ... when the Chancellor of the Exchequer is about to preside at the Lit. Fund Dinner." Blewitt immediately wrote to Lord Stanhope, President of the Royal Literary Fund, asking him to inform Derby that "Dr. Muir is only 32 years of age, and the grant of a Pension of £70 to a man of that age and without any literary pretensions ... is causing a great deal of dissatisfaction". The grant was revoked in time and Blewitt was able to insert an adver in the Press to that effect on "the highest authority".

In addition to the Civil List Pensions, the First Lord of the Treasury was also responsible for the distribution of the Royal Bounty Fund drawn from the Civil List. This fund could award grants of up to (but very rarely as much as) £250, on the condition that no applicant should be relieved more than once every three years. The criteria for the Royal Bounty grants were much the same as for the Civil List Pensions except that the standard of merit was generally lower and the amount of distress proportionately
greater. As well as these third rate authors many young authors received grants from the Royal Bounty Fund, before becoming eligible for Civil List pensions. The recipients of the Royal Bounty did not have their names published and so it is impossible to know how many authors received assistance, but at least 200 Royal Literary Fund applicants received grants.

Gladstone, in 1872, when speaking at the Royal Literary Fund dinner, pointed out that although the wealth of the country had increased five times since 1842 the amount of money disbursed by the Royal Literary Fund had remained at "the very modest sum of £2,000 a year". "I could have wished," he said, "when we consider the vast and enormous increase of wealth in a large portion of the community, that the resources which are made available through this Institution ... could have been increased in at least equal proportion." But Gladstone, when Prime Minister, made no attempt to increase the tiny amount of £1,200 available for yearly pensions on the Civil List, even to the level of £5,000 that it had been reduced to by the Act of 1782. The total inadequacy of the Civil List Pensions was admitted in a speech by John Morley:

It is commonly supposed that there is an immense fund at the disposal of Her Majesty's Ministers, by which they are able to make easy the last hours, or the hours of privations, of men of letters. I have watched for a good many years the administration of the Civil List pensions, and I venture to say that they are shabby and meagre in amount; that they are so capricious as almost to be grotesque in their application; and that if
this country really wishes to do what the Civil List pensions are supposed to do, they must supply - and I cannot see why so wealthy a country as this should not supply - such an amount as will enable a man of letters, leading a thoroughly frugal and homely life, to give most of his time to the great and high interest with which he has charged himself. (Royal Literary Fund Annual Report 1890).

Excluding the poor laws, sundry general charities and the handful of pensions awarded by George IV and by the Guild of Literature and Art, the annual total sum available from the Royal Literary Fund and the State for needy and deserving nineteenth century authors was never greater than £3,000, considerably less than Charles Dickens was accustomed to earn from his writings in a year.
The aim of this bibliography is to list those works which provide important material on the history of the Royal Literary Fund. I have included a bibliography of all works cited in the text. Bibliographies 1, 2 and 3 are complementary. For bibliographies of the book trade and the conditions of authorship see:


2. Bibliography of works relating to Dickens and his dispute with Royal Literary Fund.


4. A bibliographical note on the application of major authors to the Royal Literary Fund 1790-1870.
1. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS CONTAINING MATERIAL TOWARDS A
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Clerc, H.M.

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(see also Bibliography 2 for Dickens and his quarrel with the RLF)

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Hood, Thomas  

Horne, R.H.  

Houghton, Walter  

Jerdan, William  

Lane, W.G.  

Lehmann, John  

Lockhart, J.G.  

'Southey's Lives of the Uneducated Poets', *Quarterly Review*, Jan, 1831.
Lucas, E.V.  

Lytton, Lord  

Macaulay, James  
'The Royal Literary Fund', Leisure Hour, May, 1865.

Morris, Thomas  

Nichols, John  
Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, 9 Vols, London 1812-16.

Raymond, J.G.  

Rees, Thomas  

Reid, T.W.  

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Annual Reports. London, 1792, 1795, 1799 onwards.

Small, Miriam  

Smiles, Samuel  
A Publisher and His Friends: Memoir and Correspondence of John Murray. 2 vols., London, 1891.

Smith, Horace and James  
Rejected Addresses. London, 1812.

Southey, Robert  
'D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors', Quarterly Review, Sept, 1812.

Thomson, Katharine  

Trollope, Anthony  

Williams, David  
Claims of Literature. London, 1802

Williams, David  
2. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS RELATING TO DICKENS AND THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND, with a checklist of the most important newspaper articles on the management of the Fund.

Bell, Robert

Royal Literary Fund: A Summary of Facts. RLF, March, 1858.

Dickens, Charles

Report of the Sub-Committee. RLF, May 1855

- with C.W. Dilke and J. Forster

The Case of the Reformers in the Literary Fund. London, 1858.
The Answer to the Committee's Summary of 'Facts'. London, 1858.

Fielding, K.J.

(See Bibliography 1, for Dickens' sponsorship of RLF applicants).

Forster, John

Royal Literary Fund: Extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Dickens and Mr. Elwin. RLF, March 22, 1859.

Athenaeum

Sept. 8, 1849; Sept. 15, 1849; Mar. 16, 1850; Feb. 5, 1853; April 2 1853; Apr. 9, 1853; Apr. 16, 1853; Mar. 17, 1855; Mar. 15, 1856; May 15, 1856; May 20, 1859; May 20, 1859; Jun. 4 1859.

Bell's Messenger

Mar. 6, 1858

Bulletin

Jun. 4, 1859

Critic

Jun. 4, 1859

Daily News

Mar. 15, 1855, Jun. 10, 1855; Mar. 13, 1856; Mar. 12, 1857; Mar. 5, 1858; Mar. 11, 1858.

Daily Telegraph

May 30, 1859

Examiner

Mar. 17, 1855
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<td>Globe</td>
<td>Jun. 18, 1855; Mar. 9, 1858; Jun. 2, 1859.</td>
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<td>Household Words</td>
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<td>Illustrated London</td>
<td>Mar. 17, 1855.</td>
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<td>Illustrated News</td>
<td>Mar. 17, 1855.</td>
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<td>Leader</td>
<td>Mar. 6, 1858.</td>
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<td>Lloyds Weekly News</td>
<td>Mar. 18, 1855.</td>
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<td>Morning Advertiser</td>
<td>Mar. 15, 1855; Jun. 18, 1855; Mar. 13, 1856; Mar. 12, 1857; Mar. 9, 1858; Mar. 11, 1859.</td>
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<td>Morning Chronicle</td>
<td>Mar. 9, 1854; Mar. 14, 1855; Mar. 15, 1855; Jun. 11, 1855; Jun. 10, 1855; Mar. 13, 1856; Mar. 11, 1858.</td>
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<td>Morning Herald</td>
<td>Mar. 15, 1855; Jun. 18, 1855; Mar. 12, 1857.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morning Post</td>
<td>Mar. 15, 1855; Mar. 17, 1855; Jun. 18, 1855.</td>
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<td>North British Review</td>
<td>29, Nov. 57, 1858.</td>
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<td>Saturday Review</td>
<td>Mar. 22, 1856.</td>
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<td>Spectator</td>
<td>Jun. 23, 1855; Mar. 6, 1858.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Times</td>
<td>Mar. 15, 1855; Mar. 16, 1855; Jun. 18, 1855; Jun. 1, 1859.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Welcome Guest</td>
<td>Sep. 24, 1859.</td>
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3. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS CITED IN THE TEXT, excluding works listed in bibliographies 1 & 2


'Bivil List Pensions', Quarterly Review, April, 1871.


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Dickens, Charles 'The Begging Letter Writer', Household Words, May 18, 1850.


Macaulay, T.B. 'Royal Society of Literature', Knight's Quarterly Magazine, June 1823.


Parry, F.S. Civil List Pensions. RLF, 1901.


4. A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ON THE MAJOR APPLICANTS TO
THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND 1790-1870

"It is among the inconveniences of the
Institution, as appealing to the Public,
that those cases, many of which would
excite the deepest commiseration, must not
be disclosed. But all suppression of names,
and of circumstances which might lead to
names, is obviously essential. In the
distributions of the Literary Fund ... there
is the most anxious attention to the feelings
of individuals."

(Annual Report 1827)

As a result of the Royal Literary Fund's principle
of anonymity, biographers and historians have had to rely
on incidental accounts of RLF grants. Where no such accounts
exist, the applications have usually remained unknown.

It is disappointing, though perhaps not surprising,
that so few of the authors who received help from the Fund
saw fit to repay their debt or even acknowledge it.
T.L. Peacock for example, received three substantial grants
in his early twenties, yet although he later became a well
paid official in the East India Company, he never alluded to
the Literary Fund or became a subscriber. It is also a pity
that Coleridge and Leigh Hunt made no public acknowledgement
of their grants, when such an acknowledgement would have been
of incalculable value to the Fund's revenues and reputation.
In their defence, 'professional' authors tended to regard
asking for charity as demeaning and disgraceful. Leigh Hunt
wrote to Bulwer-Lytton on the occasion of his application to the Fund in 1834 "to 'beg I am ashamed', even of the Literary Fund" (Brewer: p 196-197). The stigma attached to charity is the main cause of the relative obscurity of the RLF as a source of Victorian literary history.

By and large it was left to friends, enemies and biographers to publish details of the charity of the Royal Literary Fund, though only a handful of such revelations were published in the nineteenth century. For example, John Galt's application was sponsored by A.T. Thomson and in 1854 Katharine Thomson, his wife, mentioned Galt's grant in her Recollections of Literary Characters. Francis Espinasse later incorporated this information in his article on Galt for the DNB.

John Nichols set a precedent among members and officers of the Fund, when he published details of Charlotte Lennox's application in his Literary Anecdotes. Isaac D'Israeli published Robert Heron's letter of application in the Calamities of Authors, and gave details of the grants awarded to John Louis de Lolme. John Britton gave away more secrets than any other Committee member, including the grants awarded to the Dibdins and William Hone.

In the twentieth century a 'fifty year rule' has led to the publication of much material from the RLF. The Letters of Charles Dickens for example, include references to all the applicants Dickens sponsored, notably Charles Whitehead, William Hone, John Poole and R.H. Horne. The Wellesley Index to Victorian Periodicals: Vol III lists many periodical writers who applied to the Fund including Sutherland Menzies, John Owen, Selina Bunbury, David Robinson and Thomas Medwin.
The following bibliography is designed to show the extent of published references to the applications of the more eminent authors to apply to the Royal Literary Fund. 'Eminent' in this context, applies to authors who have been the subject of biographical investigation in their own right. For authors associated with Dickens, excepting R.H. Horne, see Bibliography 1.

The applications of the writers to the Royal Literary Fund shown below are, or should be, a matter of common knowledge to literary specialists. I have indicated the most accessible and the most detailed sources, apart from the files themselves.

ROBERT BURNS (46):

CHATEAUBRIAND (75):

JOHN CLARE (808):
Cherry, J.L. Life and Remains of Clare, London, 1873.
Stephen, Leslie 'John Clare' Dictionary of National Biography

S.T. COLERIDGE (41):

THOMAS DERMODY (85):
Raymond, J.G. The Life of Thomas Dermody Vol 2, London, 1806
GEORGE DYER (100):


T.J. and CHARLES DIBDIN (503, 504):


JOHN GALT (927):

Thomson, Katharine Recollections of Literary Characters London, 1854.

Espinasse, Francis 'John Galt' Dictionary of National Biography


R.H. HORNE (1585):


LEIGH HUNT (734):


Blunden, Edmund Leigh Hunt. London, 1930


WILLIAM HONE (781):


THOMAS HOOD (1022):


CHARLOTTE LENNOX (12):


Goodwin, Gordon 'Charlotte Lennox', Dictionary of National Biography


JANE PORTER (1055):

Several Royal Literary Fund applications have been disclosed in newspaper columns and then forgotten. For example *The True Sun* on Jan. 21, 1833, revealed John Banim's applications; the *New Monthly Magazine* published details of John O'Keeffe's application in March 1833 and the grant to Laman Blanchard's widow was published in *The Globe* on March 15, 1845. In 1933, when Ramsay Macdonald was Chairman of the Royal Literary Fund anniversary dinner he released the 'Scottish List' of Royal Literary Fund applicants, including James Hogg, and his speech was reported in *The Times* on May 23, 1933.

The applications of the following authors cannot be said to be 'unknown' as they have been published in the Royal Literary Fund annual reports and in newspaper items, particularly in Victor Bonham-Carter's review article in the *Times Literary Supplement*, March 21, 1968.

JOHN BANIM (674)
S. LAMAN BLANCHARD (1109)
ROBERT BLOOMFIELD (382)
B.R. HAYDON (604)
JAMES HOGG (594)
PIERCE EGAN (656)
W.H. IRELAND (134)
MARK LEMON (1822)
HENRY MAYHEW (1327)
MARY RUSSELL MITFORD (1607)
JOHN O'KEEFE (554)
THOMAS LOVE PEACOCK (274)
The Royal Literary Fund case files contain important biographical details which have never been published. Perhaps the most interesting are the youthful applications of Thomas Taylor, T.L. Peacock and George Macdonald. However, though outside the scope of this bibliography, the applications of even the humblest authors may contain useful biographical information, as, for example, K.J. Fielding has shown in 'Dickens and Maria Goodluck'. And nearly all the authors listed in the catalogue of this thesis are the subjects of continuing scholarly and critical investigation.

The applications of the following authors have, as far as I can ascertain, remain unpublished and unknown.

P.J. BAILEY (1363)
Sir SAMUEL EGERTON BRYDGES (860)
WILLIAM CARLETON (711)
THOMAS COOPER (1717)
ROBERT PEARSE GILLIES (708)
MRS. F.D. HEMANS (825)
TOM HOOD (1849)
GEORGE MACDONALD (1509)
C.R. MATURIN (472)
G.W.M. REYNOLDS (957)
THOMAS TAYLOR (32).
Part II
The archives of the Royal Literary Fund were first arranged and indexed by Octavian Blewitt on his appointment as Secretary in 1839. He discovered that the records of the Fund were incomplete owing to the inefficiency of his predecessors one of whom, Henry Leave, had absconded with several hundred pounds and "with various Documents belonging to the said Society in his possession". The exact nature of the missing documents is unknown, but they included the entire contents of several early case files. Blewitt's system of cataloguing was continued by his successor A. Llewelyn Roberts. After Roberts' death in 1919 the archive was allowed to deteriorate into its former chaotic condition. In 1954 the case files were deposited in the Record office at County Hall from where several documents were stolen including some letters by Dickens. It was not until 1968 when Victor Bonham-Carter became Secretary that a fresh effort was made to rescue the archive from its uncatalogued confusion. In 1975 it was agreed to prepare a detailed catalogue of the Royal Literary Fund case files as an insurance against further theft or loss, and to assist literary historians in their research. This catalogue is now complete. The archives and catalogues may be examined at the Royal Literary Fund offices, 11 Ludgate Hill, EC4, by appointment.
1. CASE FILES OF APPLICANTS

Over 4,000 authors have applied to the Royal Literary Fund from 1790 to the present day. Their files contain their letters of application and letters of support from sponsors. Other documents in the files include printed advertisements, press-cuttings, medical certificates and publishers receipts. From 1841 onwards all applicants were required to fill in a form of application giving details of their birth, family, address, occupation, income and published work.

2. ANNIVERSARY DOCUMENTS

The anniversary documents consist of all the correspondence relating to the anniversary dinners held annually from 1793 to 1939. As well as letters accepting or declining invitations to attend, the files contain tickets, menus, toast lists, tavern accounts and press-reports.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

The history and day to day management of the Fund is contained in the correspondence of Committee members, the minute books, account books and Registrars reports.

4. ANNUAL REPORTS – 1792 TO THE PRESENT DAY

The annual reports list the names and addresses of the Committee members and subscribers; publish the accounts and analyses of applications, and from 1842 to 1939 included the texts of the speeches made at the anniversary dinners.
A DESCRIPTION OF THE CATALOGUES OF THE CASE FILES:

The catalogues of the Royal Literary Fund Case Files 1790-1918 have taken four years to complete and in the course of the work one or two procedural changes have been made. For example, for the early cases the Catalogue of Documents listed the occupation of the writer at the top of the page (Millhouse 462); in later cases this information is contained, where possible, in the catalogue entries (Wight 1113). The alphabetical Catalogue of Applicants includes a separate entry under occupation. It was the wish of the Royal Literary Fund Committee to have the catalogue completed within a specified time with due regard for completeness and accuracy. It has not been possible to cross check the biographical details of the 3000 applicants and 15000 sponsors, except with the DNB and NCBEL. In most cases it has been assumed that applicants supply correct biographical details, though in many cases dates of birth differ from those accepted by the DNB.

1. CATALOGUE OF DOCUMENTS

10 loose leaf (twinlock A4) volumes. Chronological. Each document in each case file is numbered and its contents summarized. If the case file contains only one application or less than ten items it does not necessarily have an entry in the Catalogue of Documents. This is because it is often possible to record all the relevant information in the Catalogue of Applicants (Robert Watson, 861).
1. Contd.
The aim of the catalogue, apart from facilitating reference, is to provide a continuous history of the Fund and authorship in general.

2. CATALOGUE OF APPLICANTS
Alphabetical. Contains the following information:
  a) full name of applicant and dates if given.
    *indicated DNB entry
  b) type of authorship.
  c) career(s) if other than a writer.
  d) number of dependants and details of family.
  e) dates and results of applications.
  f) names of sponsors.
  g) number of documents in file.

3. CATALOGUE OF SPONSORS
Alphabetical. Identifies members of the Royal Literary Fund Committee and applicants.
*indicates DNB entry
This is a catalogue of men and women who actively recommend an author for assistance. It does not include doctors' certificates, publishers' statements, or reports by Committee members which are listed in the Index of Names.

4. INDEX OF NAMES
Alphabetical. Contains the names of all booksellers, patrons, creditors and others who feature in the correspondence or whose letters are not catalogued under applicants or sponsors. *Indicates DNB entry.
5. INDEX OF APPLICANTS: 1790-1918

Alphabetical index to the Case files. Full name and file number.

In addition to the catalogues above, the following catalogues were compiled before 1976:

6. CATALOGUE OF THE ANNIVERSARY DOCUMENTS
A chronological list of the anniversary correspondence between 1821-1861. Sketchy entries for 1790-1820, 1862-1939.

7. SECRETARY'S INDEX TO THE CASE FILES
A list of the literary works and addresses of applicants 1790-1965. Incomplete list of applications and sponsors.

8. SECRETARY'S INDEX TO THE MINUTES

9. REGISTER OF GRANTS
Chronological.

Because the anniversary and administrative documents remain largely uncatalogued, it is not possible to provide a complete list of letters in the possession of the Fund, except in special cases. However, it is now possible to provide a complete list of all letters in the case files, where previously such information was unobtainable.
A SELECTED CATALOGUE OF APPLICANTS TO THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND
1790-1870

In choosing the 150 authors for this selected catalogue, representing 8% of the applicants of the period, I have followed the principles below:

1. To include only 'literary' authors and not those whose authorship is a consequence of non literary activities such as science or politics.
2. To include all those authors who are listed both in the DNB and the NCBEL.
3. To include authors whose files illuminate a particular feature of authorship during the period (Tinsley 609); who have attracted the support of illustrious sponsors (Pearse 1456); who were well known literary figures in their day (Wills 908); or who were Royal Literary Fund Committee members (Williams-335).

The recipients of the letters of application and sponsorship were nearly always Committee members or officers of the Royal Literary Fund. The principal recipients were:

- Thomas Dale - Registrar 1790-1807
- John Nichols - Registrar 1791-1821
- Richard Yates - Treasurer 1804-1834
- Joseph Snow - Clerk 1822-1835
- Octavian Blewitt - Secretary 1839-1884
- A. Llewelyn Roberts - Secretary 1885-1919.
The selected catalogue is reproduced from the Catalogue of Documents and, in the case of authors who made only one application, from the Catalogue of Applicants. I have followed Octavian Blevitt in indicating the amount awarded to an applicant in brackets after the initial letter of application or, where appropriate, after the application form.
MRS. CHARLOTTE LENNOX*  
1720-1804  
Daughter of Governor Ramsay of New York

Authorship  
Poems, translations of memoirs, novels, comedies.

Correspondence

1. Unsigned Note  
   May 1792  
   Information relating to the works of Mrs. Lennox and her present situation.

2. Richard Johnson to D. Williams  
   Undated  
   Recommends Mrs. Lennox for assistance (10 gns.)

3. Lennox to the Committee  
   May 10 1792  
   Acknowledgement

4. Lennox to Johnson  
   Aug 22 1793  
   Application to the fund for the cost of a passage to America for her son - "an only child upon the brink of utter ruin." (12 gns.)

5. W. Beloe to John Nichols  
   Jan 8 1802  
   Recommends Mrs. Lennox for assistance (£10)

6. Receipt signed 'William Beloe'  
   Jan 15 1802

7. Receipt signed 'Charlotte Lennox'  
   Jan 15 1802

8. Lady Frances Chambers to D. Williams  
   Jan 20 1802  
   Recommends Mrs. Lennox for assistance (£10)

9. Receipt signed 'William Beloe'  
   Apr 17 1802

10. Beloe to W. Boscauen  
    Jul 14 1803  
    Application on behalf of Mrs. Lennox

11. Dale and Nichols to Peter Mellish  
    Jul 20 1803  
    1 gn. awarded to Mrs. Lennox per week until the next meeting.

12. Receipt signed 'Alexander Sutherland'  
    Sep 13 1803

13.) Receipts signed 'W. Annandale'  
    Oct 20 1803

14.) for Mr. Sutherland  
    Nov 16 1803

15.)  
    Dec 12 1803

16.)  
    Jan 22 1804

17. George Putnam to Octavian Blewitt  
    Mar 8 1844  
    Application for information about Mrs. Lennox on behalf of 'an official person at Washington'.

18. J.B. Nichols to Blewitt  
    Mar 18 1844  
    Concerning Mr. Putnam's request
Widow of a turpentine merchant of Bow Bridge.
Sempstress in ordinary to H.M. Wardrobe

Authorship
Novels.

Correspondence

1. Parsons to Thomas Dale Dec 17 1792
   Application. Widowed with eight children; for six months bedridden
   with a broken leg. "I had no recourse but my needle and pen......
   I was compelled to avail myself of the fashion of the times and
   write novels, which I trust, tho' perhaps deficient in wit and
   spirit, are at least moral and tend to amend the hearts."

2. Parsons to Dale Dec 18 1792
   Names Mr. and Mrs. Lane of Leadenhall Street as referees.

3. Parsons to Dale Jan 2 1793
   (10 gns.)

4. Edward Brooke to Dale Jan 5 1793
   Covering note enclosing 10 gns.

5. Parsons to Dale Jan 10 1793
   Asking him to advance 3 gns. out of the ten to give to her son
   who "will sail from Deptford on Captain Appleton's ship."

6. Parsons to Dale Jan 21 1793
   Note about the advance.

7. Parsons to Dale Jan 28 1793
   Acknowledgement

8. Parsons to Dale Jul 7 1796
   Application. "In the course of five years I have written five and
   twenty volumes, under all the disadvantages of a disordered body
   and mind......I have for some years held a place in his Majesty's
   Household, Sempstress in Ordinary to the Wardrobe, about 40£ a
   year which if regularly paid was very inadequate to the support
   of so large a family as I have brought up, but the Civil List is
   now in the Seventh Quarter of arrears......"
   "Low minded people cannot be reasoned with and 'tis vain to tell
   them I will pay, when I am paid."
   Names Mr. Carpenter of Bond Street as a referee. (10 gns.)

9. Parsons to Dale Jul 25 1796
   Acknowledgement

10. Parsons to Brooke Jul 20 1796
    Acknowledgement

11. Parsons to the Committee May 29 1798
    Acknowledgement of 5 gns.

12. Parsons to W.T. Fitzgerald May 17 1799
    Acknowledgement of 10 gns.
13. Parsons to Dale  May 30 1803
Application. "In the course of 12 years I have written 65 vols. of novels......at 62 years of age I have experienced the loss of liberty (10 gns.)"

14. Parsons to Dale  Jun 19 1803
Acknowledgement

15. Parsons to the Committee  Jun 22 1803
Acknowledgement

EDWARD WILLIAMS*  FILE NO.27
1746-1826
Welsh Bard, formerly a Stonemason

Authorship
Poetry, Welsh history.

Correspondence

1. Williams to the Committee  May 13 1794
Acknowledgement of 10 gns.

2. Williams to D. Williams  Mar 16 1801
Application to pay the bills incurred during his son's illness. Also "the uncommonly high price of corn and everything else has forcibly urged me to represent to you......the difficulties that at present surround me." Mentions that he has completed a commission to research into old Welsh Manuscripts for Owen Jones of Upper Thames Street. (£20).

3. John Griffiths to Evan Harris  Sep 14 1801
Concerning the lack of acknowledgement from Williams.

4. Williams to the Committee  Apr 1804
Application. "I have brought to light many an authentic Welsh manuscript......historical documents that have been in existence long before the Romance of Geoffrey of Monmouth." (15 gns.)

5. Williams to the Committee  May 2 1804
Acknowledgement

6. Williams to E. Baker  Nov 7 1805
Acknowledgement of 10 gns. and an apology "I freely confess to you Sir that it was a folly and a fault to take offence at what you said in your first letter......Poets are said to be in general unreasonably irritable, and Welshmen are so to a man."

7. B.H. Malkin to Dr. Dale  May 22 1806
Recommends Williams for assistance and intimates that through "the exertions of individuals in his own neighbourhood and in London......there is every reason to believe an annual stipend will be secured for him."

"Edward Williams is sixty years of age. Owing to incurable asthma he has not been able to lie down in bed since November last."

9. G. Ranking to D. Williams  Feb 18 1809
Recommends Williams for assistance (10 gns.)

10. The Duke of Somerset to B. Hobhouse  Apr 18 1811
Acknowledgement "for the relief of that unfortunate author."

11. E. Williams to the Committee  Apr 8 1812
Williams, bookseller, recommends Edward Williams for further assistance. (£10)
12. **E. Williams to the Committee** May 20 1812
Acknowledgement on behalf of Edward Williams.

13. **Receipt** Jul 11 1812

14. **Williams to Dale** Apr 17 1819
Application. Williams gathered advance subscriptions for a book of poems, but found himself in debt because, "half the subscriptions due to me never came into my hands.... and what is infinitely worse, I never could find where some of my subscribers resided..... these Gentlemen and Ladies have doubtless long ago enrolled my name in the catalogue of imposters.... I am determined never more to take previous subscription payment." (£10)

15. **Proposals for 'Poems: Lyric and Pastoral' by Edward Williams**

16. **E. Williams to the Committee** May 19 1819
Recommends Williams for further assistance.

17. **Williams to the Secretary** Apr 12 1824
Application Concerning the difficulties of publication. "I hope for some money which would possibly enable me to re-establish my poor daughter, now 44 years of age, in her little shop... as a milliner which she left for the last two years to attend me in my long and severe illness." (£20)

18. **Owen Rees to Joseph Snow** Apr 12 1824
Acknowledgement on behalf of Williams

19. **Samuel Morgan to Rees** Apr 1824
Concerning the grant to Mr. Williams. Receipt signed 'Redwood' and Waring.

20. **Isaac Redwood to Rees** Nov 14 1825
Acknowledgement on behalf of Williams.

21. **Redwood to Rees** Feb 24 1827
Acknowledgement of £40 paid to "the widow and daughter of the old Bard..... the cottage they live in bears as strongly the marks of decay as the poor creatures who occupy it, and if they do not soon escape from their cottage, their cottage will escape from them."

22. **Receipt signed 'Owen Rees'** Mar 14 1827
Authorship

Classical translations

Correspondence

1. Gilbert Wakefield to Thomas Dale
   Application on behalf of Taylor "his merit as a scholar is extraordinary. He is besides pure in his morals and unconnected with any species of political party whatsoever." (10 gns.)

2. Taylor to John Nichols
   Acknowledgement

3. J.T. Rutt to the Committee
   Application on behalf of Taylor (5 gns.)

4. Taylor to Dale
   Acknowledgement

5. Taylor to Dale
   Acknowledgement of 10 gns.

6. Taylor to Dale
   Acknowledgement of a further 10 gns.

7. E. Baker to Charles Taylor
   Request for 10 gns. to be presented to Taylor

8. Taylor to Dale
   Acknowledgement

9. J. Griffin to J. Snow
   "I have paid the young man the sum voted to him." (£20 to the family of Thomas Taylor)

10. T.P. Taylor to the Secretary
    Acknowledgement.

11. Mrs. Mary Jones to William Tooke
    Application for herself and her 8 children. Mrs. Jones, a widow, was Taylor's daughter.

12. Tooke to the Committee
    Apology for absence. Recommends Mrs. Jones to the Committee.

13. Application form signed 'Thomas Produs Taylor'
    Supported by J. Fox Cooper, Henry Beal and Thomas H. Lacy.

14. Cooper to Octavian Blewitt
    Application for assistance on behalf of T.P. Taylor "confined to his bed in the last stages of consumption."

15. Cooper to Blewitt
    Concerning T.P. Taylor's plays: "One of them 'The Bottle' worked a glorious reformation amongst the drunkards of a low and bad neighbourhood when it was played, and Society owes poor Taylor a debt for his adaption."
Cooper to Blewitt

Jun 15 1852

Proposals for a subscription towards the funeral expenses of T.P. Taylor. 5/- received from W. Tooke.

Documents: 5  File No: 33  Rev. Thomas Maurice

Authorship: Poems, tragedies, Indian history

Career: Librarian British Museum
         Chaplain 97 Regt., Vicar of Cudham, Kent

Family:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 29 1795</td>
<td>10 gns.</td>
<td>Sponsor: George Dyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. 1 1795</td>
<td>10 gns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 21 1796</td>
<td>10 gns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. 21 1796</td>
<td>20 gns.</td>
<td>To help pay the expenses incurred in the publication of &quot;his great work entitled 'Indian Antiquities'&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 15 1797</td>
<td>10 gns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>60 gns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S. T. COLERIDGE  
1772-1834  
File No. 41

Authorship

Poetry, Criticism, Drama

Correspondence

1. James Martin to the Committee  May 13 1796

"Having been informed, that Mr. Coleridge, a man of genius and learning is in extreme difficulties, proceeding from a sick family, his wife being ready to lie in, and his mother in law, whom he has supported, being, as is supposed, on her death bed, I undertake to lay his case before you. Mr. Coleridge is of that description of persons, who fall within the notice of your benevolent Institution. He is a man of undoubted talents, though his works have been unproductive, and, though he will in future be able to support himself by his own industry, he is at present quite unprovided for, being of no profession." (10 gns)

2. Coleridge to the Committee  Jun. 10 1796

Acknowledgement. "In happier circumstances I shall be proud to remember the obligation".

3. W. Sotheby to J. Anderson  Feb. 16 1816

Acknowledgement of £30 on behalf of Coleridge.

4. Sotheby to the Committee  Feb. 29 1816

Acknowledgement.
MRS. JEAN BURNS  
Widow of Robert Burns*  
1759-1796

Authorship

Poetry

Correspondence

1. John Syme to J. Tiffin Stewart  
   Aug 30 1796  
   A letter covering White's application on behalf of Mrs. Burns.

2. T. White to the Committee  
   Aug 30 1796  
   Application on behalf of Mrs. Burns "The improvidence of men of  
   genius is proverbial." (£25)

3. W. Maxwell and Syme to J.M. Stewart  
   Oct 27 1796  
   Acknowledgement, endorsed by Jean Burns.

4. Thomas Somerville to Sir James Bland Burges  
   Aug 30 1801  
   Further information respecting the investment of the 1796 grant.

5. Jean Burns to the Committee  
   Dec 26 1801  
   Acknowledgement of £20

6. Charles Murray to Octavia Blewitt  
   May 19 1842  
   Recommends Mrs. Beggs, sister of Robert Burns, for assistance.

7. Murray to Blewitt  
   May 21 1842  
   "I am perfectly satisfied with your explanation regarding the case  
   of Mrs. Beggs."

Documents: 3  
File No: 75  
François Auguste de Chateaubriand  
1768-1848

Authorship: Romances, Essays, Memoirs

Career: Statesman

Family:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 18 1799</td>
<td>10 gns.</td>
<td>Sponsor: M. Jean Peltier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Amos Simon Cottle

**Career:** Poetry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1800</td>
<td>12 gns.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Thomas Dermody

**Career:** See DNB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 15 1800</td>
<td>Deferred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 17 1800</td>
<td>10 gns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 18 1800</td>
<td>10 gns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 9 1801</td>
<td>£20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 18 1801</td>
<td>5 gns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 25 1801</td>
<td>5 gns</td>
<td>For a suit of clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 18 1802</td>
<td>£5</td>
<td>Dermody died before the grant was confirmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>£56.10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Arthur Murphy

**Career:** Actor, Committee LF 1766

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 19 1801</td>
<td>20 gns.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Authorship

Poems, History of Cambridge, Biography

Correspondence

1. Dyer to the Committee Apr. 1801
Acknowledgement of 10 gns. "I should certainly have declined the favour (Mr. Dyer did not apply for a grant) could I have done it with delicacy." He suggests that because of his connections with the L.F. the award to him might be misconstrued.

2. Receipt signed 'George Dyer' Undated

3. John Disney to Thomas Dale May 20 1801
Acknowledgement

4. Dyer to the Committee Oct. 1801
Application. "Dr. Dale is obliging as to say he will speak to you in my behalf." (£20)

5. Dyer to the Committee Undated
Acknowledgement

6. Receipt signed 'Mr. Mullett' Dec. 2 1801

7. Dyer to Dale Apr. 8 1802
Apology for the lateness of his receipt.

8. Dyer to the Committee Jun. 1816
Application. (£20)

9. Dyer to Richard Yates Undated
Concerning the circumstances of his previous application.

10. Dyer to the Committee Jul. 29 1816
Acknowledgement

11. Dyer to Yates Aug. 17 1816
Concerning the second instalment of his grant

12. J B Nichols to Joseph Snow Jul. 26 1833
Recommending Dyer for assistance. "I think Mr. Dyer has strong claims - blind - aged 79 - an old Friend of the Fund." Also mentions Rev. William Daniel (see case 723)

13. Dyer to Nichols Jul. 25 1833
Application.

14. Extract from 'Christian Reformer' on the Life of George Dyer 1841
by Matilda Betham

15. Mrs. Honor Dyer to the Committee Apr. 6 1841
Application on the death of her husband.
16. Mrs. Honor Dyer to ? Apr. 16 1841
Apologising for her application. "I was not aware that my
husband ever received a Donation from your society which
puts an end to my hopes."

17. H. Crabb Robinson to Octavian Blewitt Jun. 9 1841
Concerning Mrs. Dyer's application. "She still thinks she is
an object of benificence to private friends, but her condition
is not such as...... would warrant the diversion of the funds
from much more necessitors objects."

18. Application form signed 'H. Dyer' Mar. 22 1856
"Mr. Dyer was her fourth husband" Age on application 93.
Endorsed by Sarah Frend, Augustus De Morgan, H.C. Robinson
(£30)

19. Augustus De Morgan to Blewitt Mar. 22 1856
Enclosing application form and recommending Mrs. Dyer for
assistance. Relating an anecdote concerning her marriage.
(see DNB)

20. De Morgan to Blewitt Mar. 31 1856
Enclosing list of Dyer's published works. "It appears that
G. Dyer's marriage (in 1824) was the especial cause of his
ceasing to be an applicant."

21. Crabb Robinson to Blewitt Apr. 9 1856
Recommends Mrs. Dyer for assistance. "Her husband was one of
the most simple-minded and simple-hearted of human beings. A
character I had almost said more beautiful than any Dickens
ever feigned." Other anecdotes about Dyer

22. List of George Dyer's works 1856
With a note that Wordsworth admired his biography of Robert
Robinson.

23. De Morgan to Blewitt Apr. 10 1856
Acknowledgement

24. Mrs. Dyer to the Committee Apr. 17 1856
Acknowledgement

25. Mrs. De Morgan to Blewitt Nov. 2 1857
"Poor Mrs. Dyer is a little uneasy about the question that was
asked respecting her age." Copy of Blewitt's reply.

26. Mrs. Dyer to Blewitt Oct. 22 1857
Concerning method of payment of her allowance.

27. Memorandum of Mrs. Dyer's Grant Dec. 9 1857
The £30 was paid to her in weekly instalments of 7/-
WILLIAM HENRY IRELAND
1777-1835
and Martha, his widow

(N.B. Sir James Bland Burges, Henry Pye and Dr. Richard Valpy of the Council of the Literary Fund authenticated Ireland's forgeries as the works of Shakespeare)

Authorship
Shakespeare forgeries, Verse, Novels, Plays

Correspondence

1. Sir Richard Phillips to Edmund Baker
Feb. 19 1803
Recommends Ireland for assistance.

2. Ireland to Phillips
Feb. 1803
Requesting him to deliver his application to the L.F.

3. Baker to Charles Symmons
Feb. 20 1803
Enclosing letters

4. Phillips to Thomas Dale
Feb. 20 1803
"Mr. Ireland is now in Laver's Spunging House, Chancery Lane, in extreme distress, and I believe about £20 will enable his attorney to obtain the privilege of the Rules, so that he may earn a living outside the walls of a prison." (5 gns.)

5. Ireland to Dale
Feb. 1803
Description of his circumstances.

6. Ireland to the Committee
Jul. 7 1811
Application. "I commenced my literary career at the age of 17 by the unfortunate production of the MSS attributed to Shakespeare; a juvenile deception which I have ever since had bitter cause to deplore; since from that eventful epoch I have been uniformly persecuted......finding that the Reviewers uniformly lavished the most pointed abuse upon my labours, I at length determined on concealment...under the initials H.C." (Encloses lettering reviews of his anonymous works as proof). "I have been subjected to confinement for debt in York Castle, during the last twelve months with a wife, two daughters-in-law and child to support, the blessings however of liberty once more present themselves in consequence of the Insolvent Act."

7. Ireland to Richard Yates
Nov. 14 1811
Enclosing prospectus for the publication of his new poem. Renewed application.

8. Ireland to Yates
Nov. 23 1811
Inquiry into the result of his application.

9. W.H. Harrison to Joseph Snow
Dec. 3 1835
Enclosing a letter from James Walsh concerning Ireland.

10. Mrs. Ireland to James Walsh
Dec. 3 1835
Application on the death of her husband.

11. Walsh to Harrison
Dec. 3 1835
Recommends Mrs. Ireland for assistance. (£20)

12. Mrs. Ireland to the Committee
Dec. 11 1835
Acknowledgement

13. Receipt for £20 signed Triscott?
Dec. 10 1835
14. A.M. de Burgh Ireland to the Committee
Application on the death of her mother.
Apr. 26 1841

15. Catherine Burt to Octavian Blewitt
Enclosing Miss Ireland's forwarding address in Paris
(Catherine Burt was Ireland's step-daughter)
Jul. 19 1841

HEWSON CLARKE*
1787-1832
Editor 'The Scourge'

Authorship
Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Clarke to the Committee
Application (aged 18/19). "At the age of 17 I published a Book under the title of "The Saunterer", which whatever its merits procured me so much patronage, as recommended me to Cambridge. ... the revenues of the college (Emmanuel) are too far in arrears to allow me to hope for any relief." (£10).
Jun. 10 1806

2. Thomas Northmore to the Committee
Recommends Clarke for assistance.
Jun. 11 1806

3. Northmore to David Williams
"I certainly look upon him as a young man of considerable literary promise, as well as genius, and it was solely to these that he owes his being sent to the University where, under the auspices of my friend Mr. Burdon, he entered as a Sizar of Emmanuel College ... his college expenses (he is ) not capable of defraying without assistance ... His future prospects in life will much depend upon the aid at present afforded him."
Jun. 18 1806

4. Clarke to Northmore
Acknowledgement.
Jun. 24 1806
### Thomas Campbell (1777-1844)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Nov. 1805   | 30 gns repaid | Sponsors: W.T. Fitzgerald  
no application was made by Campbell who  
'declined to accept the donation'  
See Minutes 1805 |

### Robert Heron (1764-1807)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Feb. 2 1807 | £20    | on his imprisonment in Newgate for debt  
Sponsor: Maxwell Carthshore.  
(Heron's letter of application was published in Isaac D'Israeli's  
'The Calamities and Quarrels of Authors') |
ARCHIBALD MACLAREN* 1755-1826
Soldier, Actor

Authorship
Plays, Musicals

Correspondence

1. Maclaren to the Committee Apr. 1807
Application. "Many times have I faced the enemies of my king and Country, in the field of battle, but never with such trepidation of heart as I at this instant feel when I sit down to address you ... I have four children and a wife on the eve of adding to the number."

2. George Henry Storie to Richard Yates Apr. 25 1807
Recommends Maclaren for assistance. "He has written more plays than Shakespear but notwithstanding the advantage he has in point of quantity I shall not enter into any dispute upon the comparative merits of these Authors."

3. Maclaren to the Committee Apr. 1810
Application. "Several of my Pieces have been performed at some of the best provincial Theatres and many of my songs have been sung at Vauxhall and other Public places in London."

Documents: 3 File No. 230 The Family of Thomas Holcroft* 1745-1809
Authorship: Plays, Novels
Career: 
Family: widow, Louisa (married James Kenny; Case 1140) 6 children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 1809</td>
<td>30 gns</td>
<td>Sponsors: Thomas Dibdin, George Ranking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. William Boscawen to David Williams Jun. 1809
Recommends Davenport for assistance "I should hope a Donation of £20 might not be deem'd too much". (£21).

2. Davenport to John Reeves Jul. 11 1809
Acknowledgement.

3. Davenport to the Committee Mar. 11 1833
Application "More than half my life has been passed under the pressure of bodily pain ... I say nothing of mental pain; though of that I have had heaped up measure." (£30).

4. Davenport to Joseph Snow Mar. 26 1833
Acknowledgement.

5. Davenport to the Committee Mar. 26 1833
Acknowledgement.

6. Application form signed Richard Davenport Jan. 29 1848
Endorsed by R. Redman, J.C. Hardy, Robert and Arthur Suttaby (£50).

7. John Britton to Octavian Blewitt undated
Recommends Davenport for assistance "he is afflicted with illness, old age, poverty and pride."

8. Davenport to Blewitt Jan. 5 1848
Encloses books.

9. Davenport to the Committee Jan. 25 1848
Description of his circumstances. "To shun expense and loss of time, I have for very many years lived in perfect seclusion. In the course of the last fifteen years I have not dined out half a dozen times; nor been thrice to any place of public entertainment, and then only to witness ... some of my old friend Sheridan Knowles' dramas. For the last five years I have not even had a glimpse of rural scenery. But now I begin to think that, in acting thus, I have not acted upon a wise policy ... I am left almost in solitude."

10. Britton to Blewitt Feb. 7 1848
Apology for absence.
11. **Britton to Blewitt** undated
   "I hope you will succeed in obtaining £00 for Davenport."

12. **Receipt signed R.A. Davenport** undated

13. **Davenport to the Committee** Feb. 14 1848
   Acknowledgement.

14. **Davenport to Blewitt** Feb. 14 1848
   Acknowledgement.

15. **J.C. Hardy to Blewitt** Feb. 12 1848
   Acknowledgement.

16. **J.S. ? Davenport to Blewitt** Jan. 20 1852
   Informing him of his father's death and debts.
   Attached to this letter is a press cutting 'Death of an Eccentric Literary Character'.
EUPHEMIA DOSWELL
Daughter of James Boswell

Authorship

Correspondence
1. Jacob Franco to the Committee Jan. 7 1811
   Recommends Miss Boswell for assistance. (£10).
2. Boswell to the Committee May 27 1811
   Acknowledgement.
3. Boswell to the Committee undated
   Acknowledgement.
4. Boswell to Charles Symmons Jun. 1811
   Application. "I have varied misfortunes which have
   crushed me much ... "I was on the point of having an
   English Opera of which I have been author and composer
   presented by the all amiable Earl of Moira to
   Mr. Sheridan when ..." (largely illegible, but it
   seems it was not staged for lack of funds).
5. Boswell to Charles Lamborn Nov. 1811
   Application.
6. Boswell to the Committee Jan. 1812
   Application. "If dragged to a jail what must be my
   fate I shudder at it and implore your aid".
   Concerning a possible pension "intended to be given to
   me by Col. Congreve".
7. J. ? Fitzgerald to Doswell Jan. 17 1812
   Concerning her appeal to 'The Pilot Office'. "I must
   not conceal from you that you cannot expect considerable
   benefit without making up your mind to more disclosures
   than you seem prepared to give."
8. Boswell to the Committee Feb. 1812
   "I cannot say you deal with me as I was intended by the
   subscribers."
9. Boswell to Lamborn Nov. 1812
   Application. Enclosing a letter from the Earl of
   Moira "His Lordship sent me two pounds to enable me to
   relieve my Manuscript - viz an English Opera".
10. Earl of Moira to Boswell Oct. 5 1812
    "It was observed to me that musical compositions were
    not within the view of the Society ... If the
    enclosed trifle can be of any use ... I shall be glad.
    It is quite out of my power to furnish adequate
    assistance, I must implore you to desist from referring
    yourself to me."
11. P. Hervé to David Williams  Sep. 21 1813
Recommends Boswell for assistance. "I have long felt desirous of meeting you, being myself engaged in .. the alleviation of distress among the middle Ranks of people in general ... Our Funds do not admit of further relief this year than has already been awarded. .. Miss Boswell has experienced even the want of a Bed."

12. Boswell to W.T. Fitzgerald  Nov. 1813
Application. "I have suffered much from promises of munificence made to me by Col Congreve in the name of the Prince Regent upon the Scotch Pension list."

13. W.T. Fitzgerald to Boswell (copy)  Nov. 5 1813
"He fears that there is an unfortunate Bar to the success of the application as it is a Rule .. not to grant relief to the Families of deceased authors more than once."

14. Boswell to Fitzgerald  Nov. 9 1813
Thanking him for his reply.

15. Boswell to the Committee  Nov. 1813
Application.

16. Charles Rogers to Octavian Blewitt  Nov. 29 1873
Inquiry at the suggestion of Lord Houghton, into Euphemia Boswell's applications.

17. Blewitt to Rogers (copy)  Dec. 1 1873
Refusing his request "I have no doubt that the Committee would decline to allow such information to be given to anyone who is not a member of the society."
Authorship
Novels, Poems
Correspondence

1. Edward Brooke to the Committee Dec. 16 1811
   Recommends Peacock for assistance. "Mr. Peacock and his mother are become equally unprovided with the means of subsistence, save the slender produce of his Literary Talents, which sometime since recommended him to the Notice and Protection of Sir Home Popham in the character of private Secretary ... (He is an) unassuming character of real merit and uncommon Genius." (£21).

2. Brooke to David Williams Dec. 19 1811
   Asking him to pay the grant to Edward Hookham.

3. Brooke to the Committee Jan. 15 1812
   Acknowledgement.

4. Edward Hookham to the Committee May 20 1812
   Recommends Peacock for assistance. "I beg leave to inform you that the whole four parts of The Philosophy of Melancholy were written in ten days ... he is a master of the Greek, Latin, Italian and French languages." Concerning a farce, written by Peacock, that J.G. Raymond would be prepared to stage at the Lyceum - but "he feels himself unequal to the task of completing those alterations in his farce which Mr. Raymond requires ... I have but too just reason to dread that the fate of Chatterton might be that of Peacock." (£30).

5. Peacock to Williams May 28 1812
   Acknowledgement.

6. Unsigned, to the Committee May 21 1813
   "His (Peacock's) literary productions have wholly failed; and his exertions to procure pupils for the Greek, Latin and Italian classics have met with success so inadequate to the maintenance of his mother and himself - his personal privations and the misery of his mother, have brought him to a state of such mental dejection, that the most distressing consequences are apprehended." (£10).

N.B. also in file: assorted press cuttings.
FRANCIS WILLIAM BLAGDON*  
1778-1819  
and his widow

Authorship

Political

Correspondence

1. John Reeves to ?  
   Mar. 17 1812
   Recommends Blagdon for assistance.

2. Blagdon to Reeves  
   Mar. 16 1812
   Application. After having been operated on 45 times by an ophthalmic surgeon in the hope of saving his sight. "My Debts (after a whole year's want of business) contracted for ordinary necessaries of life, amount to about 150£ ... My Family consists of seven persons including four children." (£20).

3. Blagdon to the Committee  
   Mar. 21 1812
   Acknowledgement. "He begs leave to say, that he shall take the liberty of considering it merely as a loan."

4. Henry Colburn to John Britton  
   Feb. 19 1820
   Recommends the widow and children of Blagdon for assistance. (£20).

5. An Appeal on Behalf of the Family of F.W. Blagdon  
   An account of Blagdon's journalistic career in "the lists of political warfare, in avowed hostility to Cobbett; a writer, whose apostacy had, even at that period, shocked and disgusted every virtuous and honorable mind ... In attempting to establish his two papers Mr. Blagdon expended the sum of nearly £3,500." Among the treasurers are the names of Colburn, N. Byrne, Editor of the Morning Post, and J. Taylor, Editor of the Sun.
Authorship

Sermons

Correspondence

1. **Petition on behalf of David Williams** Jul. 1815
   "At his very advanced age, he is reduced by six years of suffering under a severe Paralotic affliction which hath rendered him totally incapable of any Literary exertion, and hath of course deprived him of a considerable portion of his usual income." Signed by Hobhouse, Fitzgerald, Monro, Yates, Ranking, Charles Symmons, Reeves, Salte, Clayton and Charles Harvey of the LF. (£50 pension half yearly).

2. **Richard Yates to Mrs. Yates** Jun. 1815
   Draft of petition.

3. **Sir Benjamin Hobhouse to Yates** Jun. 25 1815
   Concerning the petition. "He (Williams) had better not be present when it is considered - The paper is unexceptionable as you have drawn it up and I shall sign it with pleasure."

4. **George Ranking to Yates** Jun. 29 1815
   Returning the petition with his signature. "It is an occasion on which our bounty ought to - (remain?) a secret and silent".

5. **Draft of a letter to Williams** Jun. 1815
   This is only a fragment of a letter requesting Williams to accept the grant.

6. **Earl of Chichester to Yates** Sep. 13 1815
   Expressing his approval of the grant.

7. **Yates to John Reeves** Jan. 28 1816
   Requesting him to pay 2nd grant of £50 to Williams.

8. **Hobhouse to Yates** Jul. 2 1816
   Concerning William's death and the necessity of a meeting with the Earl of Chichester.

9. **Receipt for 50 gns. signed Richard Yates** Sep. 7 1816
   Yates was Williams' Executor. The 50 gns. was the third half-yearly pension and was granted to Mary Watkins, Williams' niece and nurse.

10. **Mary Watkins to the Committee**
    Acknowledgement.
**Document 1:**

**Title:** June, widow of Benjamin Thompson

**Authorship:** Plays, Translations

**Career:** Secretary to the Herino Society

**Family:** 6 children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 24 1816</td>
<td>£25</td>
<td>Sponsors: H. Colburn</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Document 2:**

**Title:** Henry Weber

**Authorship:** Editor, early English Literature

**Career:** Assistant to Sir Walter Scott

**Family:**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 12 1817</td>
<td>£10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Document 3:**

**Title:** The Widow of Rev. William Beloe

**Authorship:** ClassicalTranslations

**Career:** Prebendary of St. Paul's, Keeper of Printed Books BM, Committee LF

**Family:**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 27 1817</td>
<td>£50</td>
<td>Sponsor: Henry Kett</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CORNELIUS FRANCIS WEBB(E)

b. 1789

File No. 366

Authorship

Poems, Humourous Essays, Sketches

Correspondence

1. Webb to the Secretary
   Application. (£5).
   Jun. 1817

2. Webb to the Committee
   Application (£10).
   Aug. 9 1823

3. Webb to ?
   Aug. 17 1823
   Details of his income: £118 over 3 years, writing
   for periodicals.

4. Webb to the Committee
   Acknowledgement.
   Nov. 23 1823

5. Webbe to the Committee
   Application, aged 48. "It was a painful task to have
   to write papers professing to be humourous with tears
   of pain in my eyes and the dread of blindness ever in
   my thoughts." (£30).
   Sep. 19 1837

6. Receipt signed Cornelius Webbe
   Nov. 11 1837

7. Webbe to the Committee
   Acknowledgement.
   Nov. 11 1837

8. Webbe to the Committee
   Application.
   Nov. 7 1838

9. Webbe to the Committee
   Details of his income: £54 Jan. - Nov.
   Nov. 8 1838

10. Webbe to Laman Blanchard
    Jan. 25 1839
    Asking him to sponsor his application. "I hope to
    be eminent enough to make you proudly say "I lifted
    him up when he was down" (£30).

11. Blanchard to W.H. Landon
    Feb. 15 1839
    Acknowledgement.

12. Webbe to the Committee
    Feb. 20 1839
    Acknowledgement. Webbe accepted "an offer .. to
    rejoin Mr. Clowes, the printer as his reader ... I
    have returned to the desk and the humble office of
    looking after the errata of other literary men."

13. Webbe to the Committee
    Aug. 21 1840
    Application. Details of his work. (£15).
14. Samuel Mullen to the Committee
Recommends Webbe for assistance. Becomes a subscriber to the RLF.
Oct. 28 1840

15. Frederick Blaksley to the Committee
Recommends Webbe for assistance.
Oct. 30 1840

16. Receipt signed Cornelius Webbe
Webbe to the Committee
Acknowledgement.
Nov. 13 1840

17. Frederick Blaksley to the Committee
Recommends Webbe for assistance.
Nov. 14 1840

18. Application form signed Cornelius Webbe
Endorsed by Henry Colburn, W.R. Sams, John Parker, Smith, Elder & Co. (£15).
Oct. 3 1843

19. Webbe to the Committee
Application. Encloses 2 letters of recommendation.
Oct. 2 1843

20. B.W. Procter to the Committee
Recommends Webbe "the author of some very graceful poetry" for assistance.
Aug. 17 1843

21. T.N. Talfourd to the Committee
Recommends Webbe for assistance.
Sep. 27 1843

22. Henry Colburn to Octavian Blewitt
Recommends Webbe for assistance. "Owing to the present very depressed state of literature, he is now in adverse circumstances."
Nov. 1 1843

23. John Parker to the Committee
Recommends Webbe for assistance.
Nov. 1 1843

24. W.R. Sams to the Committee
Recommends Webbe for assistance.
Nov. 1 1843

25. Smith, Elder & Co. to the Committee
Recommends Webbe for assistance.
Nov. 2 1843

26. Mullen to the Committee
Recommends Webbe for assistance.
Oct. 21 1843

27. Webbe to Blewitt
Encloses letters of recommendation. Mentions the promised recommendations of J.K. Meadows and Orrin Smith. "Douglas Jerrold then took up my cause and engaged to procure me the assistance of Mr. Charles Dickens ... (but) ever since he has been confined either to his bed or room."
Nov. 1 1843

28. Receipt signed Cornelius Webbe
Nov. 10 1843

29. Webbe to the Committee
Acknowledgement.
Nov. 11 1843
30. Application form signed Cornelius Webbe Mar. 7 1845
   Endorsed by W. Clowes & Sons, R.S. Rintoul, Samuel Mullen. (£10).

31. Webbe to the Committee Mar. 7 1845
   Application.

32. J.G. Lockhart to Blewitt Mar. 11 1845
   Recommends Webbe for assistance. "He was during many years in connection with the printing of the Quarterly Review as reader at Mr. Clowes's."

33. Mullen to Blewitt Mar. 11 1845
   Recommends Webbe for assistance.

34. Receipt signed Cornelius Webbe Mar. 13 1845
35. Webbe to the Committee Mar. 14 1845
   Acknowledgement.

36. Application form unsigned Nov. 1846

37. Webbe to the Committee Nov. 18 1846
   "Moved to it by your excellent Secretary, it has pleased His Royal Highness the Prince Consort to bestow on me, his worthy servant, the vacant place among the Poor Brotherhood of the Charter House."

38. J.B. Buckstone to the Committee Nov. 16 1846
   Recommends Webbe for assistance.

39. R. Keeley to the Committee Nov. 16 1846
   Recommends Webbe for assistance.

40. J.R. Planche to the Committee Nov. 14 1846
   Recommends Webbe for assistance.

41. Douglas Jerrold to the Committee Nov. 16 1846
   Recommends Webbe for assistance.

42. Receipt signed Cornelius Webbe Dec. 10 1846
43. Webbe to the Committee Dec. 12 1846
   Acknowledgement.

44. Application form signed Cornelius Webbe Jun. 13 1857

45. Webbe to the Committee Jun. 13 1857
   Unenthusiastic description of life at the Charterhouse on 10/- per week.
46. George Currey to Blewitt   Jun. 1 1857
   Recommends Webbe for assistance. "A residence in the
   Country for a few months would be very beneficial
   to his health".

47. Illegible to Blewitt       May 7 1857
   Informs him that he recommended Webbe to apply to the
   Fund.

48. Webbe to Blewitt          Jul. 2 1857

49. Webbe to the Committee    Jul. 10 1857
   Acknowledgement.

Documents: None File No: 373 the widow of John Gifford* 1758-1818
Authorship: Political
Career: Editor 'Anti-Jacobin Review'
Family:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 8 1818</td>
<td>£30</td>
<td>Sponsor: Rev. Lancelot Sharpe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ROBERT BLOOMFIELD

his widow, children and Walter Bloomfield, his great nephew

Authorship

Poems

Correspondence

1. Anne Pye to ? undated
   Recommends Bloomfield for assistance. Encloses details. (£40).

2. Anne Pye to the Committee undated
   "Robert Bloomfield .. is now in circumstances of the greatest embarrassment, having lost the sight of one eye, and the other is at times so much affected that he can neither see to read or write."

3. Bloomfield to Walter Pye Nov. 17 1818
   Acknowledgement.

4. Mary Ansted to Mrs. Pye Dec. 3 1818
   Thanking her for her efforts.

5. William T. FitzGerald to Richard Yates May 26 1822
   Calling for a special meeting. Recommends Bloomfield for assistance with the support of Sir W.W. Pepys. (£20).


7. Mrs. Bowden to FitzGerald Jul. 2 1822
   "She has received from Lady Pepys twenty pounds for the author of 'the Farmer's Boy'."

8. Bloomfield to Mrs. Bowden (copy) Jul. 9 1822
   Acknowledgement.

9. Charles Symons to J.B. Nichols Aug. 30 1823
   Recommends Bloomfield's widow and family for assistance.

10. Nichols to Sir Benjamin Hobhouse Sep. 1 1823
    Encloses Symons letter. Annotated by Hobhouse agreeing that as there has been no application from Mrs. Bloomfield there is "no pressing need for haste."

11. Matthew Betts to Symons Sep. 10 1823
    Informing him of Mrs. Bloomfield's circumstances. "There are four children ... one is maintaining herself in London as a dressmaker - one of the sons is with a Compositor and the other an apprentice to a Watchmaker ... the other daughter is at present with her mother." (£30).
12. Symmons to ?
   Nov. 12 1823
   Apology for the delay in answering her letter.

13. Symmons to Joseph Snow
   Nov. 17 1823
   "I inclose the requisite letter to Mrs. Bloomfield".

14. Hannah Bloomfield to Symmons
   Nov. 10 1823
   Acknowledgements on behalf of her mother.

15. John Swinburne to ?
   May 19 1824
   Recommends Mrs. Bloomfield for assistance, unaware of
   the November grant.

16. E. Attwood to Octavian Blewitt
   May 21 1866
   Recommends 3 of the Bloomfield children for assistance.
   "They live in this house."

17. Blewitt to Attwood (Copy)
    May 22 1866
    "The laws of the Institution do not allow the
     Committee to make more than one grant to the Widow
     and Orphan of an author."

18. Attwood to Blewitt
    May 23 1866
    "Their whole income amounts to £25 belonging to the
     eldest and invalid daughter, and 6s a week earned by
     the sole surviving son."

19. Sir John Simeon to Blewitt
    Jun. 8 1866
    Encloses press-cutting from the Shoreditch Observer
    about the Bloomfields, and inquires into possible
    assistance for them.

20. Simeon to Blewitt
    Jun. 9 1866

21. W. Rupert Cochrane to Blewitt
    Mar. 27 1872
    Application on behalf of the widow of Bloomfield's
    grandson.

22. Walter Bloomfield to Blewitt
    Sep. 10 1875
    Application as Bloomfield's great-nephew.

23. Walter Bloomfield to the Committee
    Sep. 10 1875
    Application, aged 18. Concerning his own poetry and
    magazine publications, and the patronage of the late
    Lord Lytton.

24. Blewitt to Bloomfield (Copy)
    Sep. 11 1875
    Informing him that he may be eligible as an author in
    his own right. Also, about H.K. White to whom
    Bloomfield alluded - "if you have done anything in
    literature which will bear a comparison with the works
    of Henry Kirke White, you may be quite sure that your
    application will receive every consideration."
11. Receipt signed Maria Huish Nov. 15 1833
12. Huish to the Committee Nov. 20 1833 Acknowledgement.
13. Huish to the Committee Jan. 9 1838 Application. (£15).
14. Samuel Fearn to the Committee Jan. 9 1838 Recommends Huish for assistance.
15. Huish to the Committee Jan. 11 1838 Acknowledgement.
16. Huish to the Committee Nov. 12 1838 Application. Concerning his best-selling work on the management of bees. "I have not been able to induce a single publisher to purchase my new work until the copyright of the original work has expired."
17. Huish to the Committee Jan. 8 1839 Application. (£10).
18. John Williams to the Committee Jan. 8 1839 Recommends Huish for assistance.
19. Receipt signed Robert Huish Jan. 10 1839
20. Huish to the Committee Jan. 10 1839 Acknowledgement.
21. Huish to ? Feb. 5 1839 Replying to a letter requesting him to acknowledge the grant.
22. Maria Huish to the Committee Jan. 8 1840 Application on her husband's illness. (£10).
23. William Clowes to the Committee Jan. 6 1840 Recommends Huish for assistance.
24. Maria Huish to the Committee Jan. 10 1840 Acknowledgement.
25. Huish to the Committee Jan. 9 1841 Application. ('Order of the Day: on account of his having been detected in cutting extracts from Newspapers in the British Museum').
26. J. Harroway to the Committee undated Recommends Huish for assistance.
27. Fearn to the Committee Feb. 1 1841 Recommends Huish for assistance.
28. J. Williams to Huish  
Jan. 12 1841
Informing him the Henry Colburn regrets that "your Travels of a Chess Player ... is not of sufficient interest for the readers of the New Monthly Magazine."

29. Huish to Octavian Blewitt  
Jan. 15 1841
Concerning an unfavourable report on his character, which he denies.

30. List of the 59 works of Robert Huish  
1841
Attached are press cuttings about the case of Wright v Tallis (1844) concerning copyright and piracy.

31. Application form signed Robert Huish  
Dec. 27 1843
Endorsed by W & G Clowes, John Harroway. (£10).

32. Huish to the Committee  
Dec. 18 1843
Application. Endorsed W. Clowes.

33. Huish to Blewitt  
Jan. 7 1844
An attack on the publisher, Thomas Kelly for his "illiberal and I may add dishonourable Conduct" over Huish's 'Life of Queen Caroline'.

34. Huish to Blewitt  
Undated
A detailed account of his dealing's with Kelly and Debrett (see letter 5). He claims that Kelly made £30,000 on his 'Memoirs of Princess Charlotte'. Kelly employed him for 10 years "during which time I wrote and completed for him 18 works but I was not paid according to the Talent required, but he allowed me 3s a week; for which I was to write whatever works he wanted."

35. John Parker to Huish  
1819?
"You perfectly astonish me at Mr. Debrett's demand."

36. 2 Receipts signed Richard Harvey  
1819/1820
Two payments of £15 each from Huish to Debrett.

37. Huish to the Committee  
Jan. 12 1844
Acknowledgement.

38. Application form signed Robert Huish  
Nov. 3 1846

39. Maria Huish to the Committee  
Nov. 3 1846
Application.

40. Receipt signed Maria Huish  
Nov. 11 1846

41. Maria Huish to the Committee  
Nov. 13 1846
Acknowledgement.
42. Application form signed Robert Huish Jan. 1 1849
   Endorsed by Charles Meyer, John Harroway.

43. Huish to the Committee 1849
    Application.

44. Application form signed Maria Huish Jun. 4 1850

45. Mrs. Huish to the Committee Jun. 1850
    Application on the death of her husband.

46. Copy of Marriage Certificate Jun. 11 1850
    Dated Aug. 13 1805

47. Receipt Jun. 13 1850

48. Mrs. Huish to the Committee Jun. 14 1850
    Acknowledgement.

49. Robert Huish (son) to the Committee Nov. 19 1867
    Application.
MRS. MARY JONES

daughter of Henry James Pye* Poet Laureate

Authorship

Poems

Correspondence

1. Jones to H.T. Fitzgerald
   Acknowledgement of £30.
   May 13 1820

2. Charles Symmons to Joseph Snow
   Recommends Jones for assistance as herself the authoress of some poems.
   Description of the Pye family. "Of these daughters, the younger by marrying Mr. Arnold (S.J. Arnold) escaped from indigence: the elder, being less liberally endowed by Nature with personal attraction, was induced to marry into a rank below herself ... unrelieved by her uncle Mr. Walter Pye during his life; and at his death, left by him without the mention of her name in his will." (£25).
   Dec. 6 1824

3. Symmons to ?
   Acknowledgement.
   Dec. 10 1824

4. Receipt signed M. Jones
   Dec. 11 1824

5. Jones to the Committee
   Acknowledgement.
   Dec. 11 1824

6. Jones to the Duke of Somerset ?
   Application.
   May 19 1831

Documents: 8  File No: 425  Samuel Rousseau* 1763-1820

Authorship: Oriental languages, miscellaneous

Career: Printer

Family: 2 daughters. (J.J. Rousseau was his cousin)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1 1820</td>
<td>£20</td>
<td>Sponsors: John Nichols, J.B. Nichols to Maria and Caroline Rousseau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 1822</td>
<td>£20</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
DANIEL BOILEAU

and Sarah Mingay, his widow

Authorship
Language textbooks, plays, miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. **Boileau to the Committee**
   Oct. 20 1821
   Application. Details of his dealings with the publishers Cadell and Davies: "For the 'Introduction to the Study of Political Economy' published in 1811 I obtained £25 .. with the promise of another sum of £25 after two thirds of the first Edition were sold. Unfortunately for me the Publishers printed 1000 copies 800 of which are yet unsold", and Messrs Boosey and Sons and Henry Colburn: "Incessant literary labour has produced me since the year 1816 only £138." (£10).

2. **Sir John Coxe Hippesley to Boileau**
   Aug. 14 1821
   Advising him to present his application to Dr. Yates or W.T. Fitzgerald.

3. **Hippesley to the Committee**
   Aug. 14 1821
   Recommends Boileau for assistance.

4. **Boosey & Sons to Boileau**
   Oct. 13 1821
   "We have heard from many competent judges of the subject that the former work from your pen, although it sells but slowly, is an excellent work ••• but we are so much engaged in paper and print now that we must beg to decline the purchase of the (new) manuscript."

5. **Boileau to the Committee**
   Nov. 17 1821
   Acknowledgement.

6. **Boileau to Joseph Snow**
   Jun. 9 1823
   Enclosing application.

7. **Boileau to the Committee**
   Jun. 9 1823
   Application. (£5).

8. **R.W. Elliston to Boileau**
   May 14 1822
   Rejecting Boileau's play for Drury Lane. "There is a want of plot and incident ••• There can however be little doubt that the author of this drama can succeed ••• if Mr. Boileau would attack his mind to a farce."

9. **Theatre Royal, Covent Garden to Boileau**
   Jun. 5 1823
   "They have read the inclosed Comedy with the greatest attention, but they are afraid it would not answer their purpose in representation"
10. Receipt signed Daniel Boileau
   Jun. 14 1823

11. Boileau to the Committee
    Application. (£20).
    Jun. 8 1829

12. Boileau to J.B. Nichols
    Acknowledgement.
    Jun. 25 1829

13. Boileau to Snow
    Enclosing application.
    Nov. 12 1832

14. Boileau to the Committee
    Application. (£10).
    Nov. 12 1832

15. Boileau to the Committee
    Acknowledgement.
    Nov. 15 1832

16. Boileau to the Committee
    Application. (£10).
    Nov. 11 1833

17. Boileau to the Committee
    Acknowledgement.
    Nov. 14 1833

18. Boileau to the Committee
    Application. Concerning A. Hayward's attack on his
    review of Goethe's Faust. (£10).
    Oct. 28 1834

19. Boileau to the Committee
    Acknowledgement.
    Nov. 13 1834

20. Boileau to the Committee
    Application (£10).
    Nov. 9 1835

21. Boileau to the Committee
    "Having received some assistance from your benevolent
    Society in the first days of May through Mr. Whittaker
    without having applied for your bounty, I intrusted
    Mr. Whittaker with my petition on the 11th of
    November, in the confident hope that ... I should not
    be debarred from your further favours." (No grant
    was made to Boileau in May, presumably it was a
    private donation from Whittaker).
    Dec. 1 1835

22. Boileau to ?
    "Could you, Sir, procure me an introduction to Mr. Dunn
    of Drury Lane. "Details of his application for
    patronage to Lord Francis Egerton and the latter's
    reply: "Chance and caprice are the only friends whom
    anyone writing for the English Stage can possible look."
    Dec. 1 1835

23. Boileau to the Committee
    Acknowledgement.
    Dec. 10 1835

24. William Jerdan to C.P. Roney
    Mar. 5 1836
    Recommends Mrs. Boileau for assistance. (£15).

25. Dr. W. Cumm in to Roney
    Mar. 11 1836
    "Poor Boileau was a man of very considerable
    general information and an excellent German
    teacher." (Boileau committed suicide. See Case 769/37)

26. Sarah Boileau to the Committee
    Mar. 15 1836
    Acknowledgement.

27. - Downes to Octavian Blewitt
    Mar. 14 1839
    Inquiry into the date of Boileau's death.
Authorship

Poems

Correspondence

1. Receipt signed L. Booker
   May 2 1822

2. Millhouse to the Committee
   May 12 1822
   Acknowledgement of £20 grant. He signs himself Corporal in the Royal Regt. of Sherwood Foresters.

3. Dr. Luke Booker to the Committee
   Dec. 5 1822
   Concerning his plans to raise a subscription for Millhouse.

4. Booker to the Committee
   Dec. 2 1822
   Text of his subscription notice, containing a poem by Millhouse addressed to the Fund, and another titled "Written in Spring".

5. Alfred Robinson to ?
   undated
   "... It is also true that my Father ... has offered to give him (Millhouse) 1/- for every subscribers name that he may procure".

6. Booker to Joseph Snow
   Dec. 19 1822
   Enclosing his plans for the publication of a volume of Millhouse's poems dedicated to the LF.

7. Booker to Snow
   Dec. 1822
   Copy of the Minutes
   Dec. 11 1822
   "Resolved that Dr. Booker has acted inadvertently in making publick any part of the Transactions of this Society without their permission ... thus occasioning a belief that the Society approves of, and patronises the work (Millhouse's poems) ... such parts of the Volume as have reference to the Society by withdrawn from intended publication".

8. Booker to the Committee
   Jan. 8 1823
   Concerning his belief that the dedication of Millhouse's poems to the Literary Fund could only "produce such Confirmation of its Efficacy and good merits, as to satisfy even the most sceptical, and to draw forth the free-will offerings, to the Society, of the most parsimonious Individuals." Quotes page 34 of the Anniversary report for 1822 in his defence.
9. **Millhouse to W.T. FitzGerald**  
   Application. Enclosing a sonnet to the artist Hilton, and his original National Anthem. (£10).  
   Apr. 7 1824

10. **Booker to Snow**  
   Recommends Millhouse for assistance.  
   May 4 1824

11. **Receipt signed J.B. Nichols**  
   May 22 1824

12. **Booker to Nichols**  
   Recommendation.  
   May 29 1824

13. **Millhouse to Snow**  
   Acknowledgement.  
   May 30 1824

14. **Millhouse to the Committee**  
   Application, containing a two page verse extract from his poem 'The Peerless Isle': "sold six months since to a Mr. Robinson, Printer of Nottingham, for £3-10-0 whether such price was adequate to its merits is not for me to determine." (£10).  
   Jun. 5 1825

15. **Millhouse to Snow**  
   Acknowledgement.  
   Jul. 21 1825

16. **Thomas Howitt to the Committee**  
   Recommends Millhouse for assistance.  
   Dec. 12 1825

17. **Millhouse to the Committee**  
   Application. (£10).  
   Aug. 10 1826

18. **Millhouse to Snow**  
   Concerning the slow sale of his book "Song of the Patriot",  
   Oct. 3 1826

19. **Reviews of 'The Song of the Patriot'**  
   1826

20. **Millhouse to Snow**  
   Enclosing application and his new poem 'Sherwood Forest'.  
   Nov. 5 1827

21. **Millhouse to the Committee**  
   Application. (£5).  
   Nov. 7 1827

22. **Millhouse to Snow**  
   Acknowledgement.  
   Nov. 19 1827

23. **Millhouse to Snow**  
   Nov. 6 1828
24. Thomas Wakefield to the Committee Nov. 8 1828
Recommends Millhouse for assistance. "His earnings at weaving silk-stockings will not average more than ten to twelve shillings weekly and he has been for a considerable time out of regular employment."

25. Millhouse to Snow Nov. 15 1828
Acknowledgement.

26. Millhouse to Snow Nov. 17 1828
Asking if John Nichols, editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, might commission 'poetical articles'.

27. Richard Howitt to Snow Nov. 7 1829
Recommends Millhouse for assistance. "The only benefit derived from his poetry for nearly two years is the £3-3 received from the Editor of the Winter's Wreath". (£5).

28. Millhouse to Snow Nov. 15 1829
Acknowledgement, endorsed by Richard Howitt.

29. Millhouse to Snow Oct. 26 1830
Application. "In a life like mine where one sad event treads fast upon the heels of another, and calamity grows familiar, the repetition of sorrow becomes tedious to the complainant as well as to the hearer." (£5).

30. Godfrey Howitt to Snow Oct. 26 1830
Medical certificate. Recommends Millhouse for assistance.

31. Richard Howitt to Snow Nov. 11 1830
Acknowledgement.

32. Millhouse to Snow Nov. 14 1830
Acknowledgement.

33. Booker to ? Jan. 10 1831
Enclosing a review copy of his own work?

34. Millhouse to Snow Nov. 4 1831
Application. (£5).

35. Millhouse to the Committee Nov. 14 1831
Acknowledgement.

36. Matthew H. Barker to Snow Oct. 21 1832
Recommends Millhouse for assistance. "His last poem 'the Destinies of Man' ... has been extolled by Dr. Birkbeck in his address before the London Mechanic's Institute." (£5).
37. **Millhouse to Snow**
   Acknowledgement.
   Nov. 19 1832

38. **Millhouse to Snow**
   Application "The Destinies of Man" has barely paid the printing expenses, and the Subscription, so very kindly anticipated by Mr. Dilk, brought me, I think, eight pounds, five of which had been previously sent me by my good friend General Ferguson." (£5).
   Nov. 8 1833

39. **Millhouse to Snow**
   Acknowledgement.
   Nov. 18 1833

40. **Millhouse to Snow**
   Application. "'The Destinies of Man' ... has not half defrayed the printing expenses, and my kind friend Thomas Wakefield Esq. is so good as to make up the deficiency." (£5).
   Nov. 7 1834

41. **Millhouse to Snow**
   Acknowledgement.
   Nov. 17 1834

42. **Millhouse to Snow**
   Application. "I hope the field of prose, which I am now entering, will render me more independent". (£10).
   Nov. 9 1835

43. **Wakefield to Snow**
   Recommends Millhouse for assistance. "I told him that I should withdraw my assistance unless he was ready to seek other employment; in consequence he has been learning accounts and writing and will very shortly be qualified for a situation which I hope to be able to obtain for him."
   Nov. 8 1835

44. **Receipt signed T. Wakefield**
   Oct. 2 1835

45. **Millhouse to Snow**
   Acknowledgement.
   Dec. 14 1835

46. **William Howitt to the Committee**
   Jun. 20 1837
   Recommends Millhouse for assistance. "He had £20 a year from attendance at certain times at the Savings Bank, and that, with a growing family, was his sole dependence." (£10).

47. **Millhouse to W.H. Landon**
   Acknowledgement.
   Jul. 4 1837

48. **Richard Howitt to Landon**
   Feb. 23 1838
   Recommends Millhouse for assistance. (£10).

49. **Godfrey Howitt to Landon**
   Feb. 23 1838
   Medical certificate "his disease is continued fever induced by poverty."

50. **Receipt signed Robert Millhouse**
   Nov. 4 1838

51. **Receipt signed M.H. Barker**
   Jun. 9 1839
   For a £25 grant on behalf of Millhouse's widow.
CHARLES ROBERT MURATIN
Curate of St. Peter's, Dublin and Henrietta, his widow.

Authorship

Novels, Plays

Correspondence

1. Maturin to Richard Yates
   Sep. 25 1822
   Inquiry into the method of application.

2. Maturin to Yates
   Oct. 28 1822
   Enclosing application.

3. Maturin to the Committee
   Oct. 28 1822
   Application. Curacy value £125 p.a. - "wholly inadequate for the support of a numerous family in an expensive and populous city" (Dublin).
   "Mr. Murray ... who gave 350 guineas for the copyright of "Freem" has since declined publishing for him, and that he has within ten months offered tragedies to the principal theatres in London, by both of which they have been rejected." (£5).

4. Maturin to Yates
   Nov. 20 1822
   Acknowledgement.

5. Maturin to Yates
   Oct. 23 1823
   Application. (£10).

6. Joseph Snow to Yates
   Nov. 13 1823
   Enclosing grant.

7. Maturin to Snow
   Feb. 4 1824
   Acknowledgement.

8. Henrietta Maturin to Snow
   Nov. 3 1824
   Application on the death of her husband. (£50).

9. Mrs. Maturin to Snow
   Nov. 15 1824
   Acknowledgement.

DON LEANDRO FERNANDEZ MORATIN
File No. 474

1760 - 1828

Authorship

Plays, poems.

Correspondence

1. James Christie to Joseph Snow
   Sep. 27 1822
   Recommends Moratin and Llorente (Case 475) for assistance. "I have always thought that the distress, of Man of Genius, natives of other soils than our own, would afford valuable opportunities of enlarging our sphere of usefulness." (£20).

2. Rev. Blanco White to Christie
   Sep. 26 1822
   Recommends Moratin and Llorente for assistance, "whom the political storms of Spain have driven from places of honor and emolument to a life of poverty and exile in France." Compares Moratin with Moliere.

3. Receipt signed L.F. de Moratin
   Nov. 23 1822

4. White to J.B. Nichols
   Dec. 11 1822
   Acknowledgement.
NATHANIEL CARRINGTON*  
1777-1830  
Schoolmaster at Devonport

Authorship

Poems

Correspondence

1. Carrington to Joseph Snow  
Dec. 10 1823  
Application, enclosing reviews of his poems 'Banks of Tamar' in the Eclectic Review and the Newcastle Magazine.

2. Carrington to Snow  
Dec. 1823  
Concerning his reluctance to name a referee, "I really find it sufficiently humiliating to make any application for assistance - to open my circumstances to another person, however respectable will be distressing."

3. Carrington to Snow  
Jan. 6 1824  
Concerning the suggestion that he should get A.D. Johns to verify his circumstances. "The last man in the world to whom I would apply is Mr. Johns. To him ... I owe my present degraded situation. .... Disclosure (of application to the LF) would ruin me." (£20).

4. Carrington to Snow  
Jan. 7 1824  
Acknowledgement. Asking him whether a London bookseller might be interested in buying his work.

5. Carrington to Snow  
Jan. 22 1824  
Acknowledgement of 2nd instalment.

6. Lord John Russell to Snow  
Jan. 27 1828  
Recommends Carrington for assistance. "The only chance of saving his life is by removing him from his present scene of life and laborious occupations (as a schoolmaster at Devonport)." (£30).

7. Rev. J.P. Jones to Snow  
Feb. 4 1828  
Recommends Carrington for assistance. Encloses copies of letters to him from Carrington and his son Henry concerning Henry's possible employment in Dartmoor Prison.

8. Snow to Russell (copy)  
Feb. 4 1828  
Asking Russell "to be the medium through which this donation may be conveyed to Mr. Carrington."

9. Russell to Snow  
Feb. 15 1828  
Acknowledgement.
10. **Henry Carrington to Snow**
Feb. 22 1828
Acknowledgement.

11. **Jones to Snow**
Apr. 2 1828
Enclosing details of a fund for the relief of Carrington and his family. Subscribers include Lord John Russell, Lord Clifford, the Duke of Bedford, Archdeacon Froude and Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt. Henry Woollcombe is treasurer.

12. **George Harvey**
May 17 1829
Recommends Carrington for assistance. "A Subscription was entered into for him last year to which the King subscribed 50£ (25£ only of which has been paid) and the Literary Fund 30£. A few Noblemen and Gentlemen connected with Devonshire added subscriptions, which made the whole Amount to about 150£. About 100£ has been Advanced ... the remaining 50£ when paid will be absorbed by necessary debts." (£20).

13. **Harvey to Snow**
Jun. 13 1829
Acknowledgement. "When I visit his humble residence next week, with this seasonable donation, what happy faces will greet my arrival!"

14. **Harvey to William Jerdan**
Apr. 29 1830
Carrington "goes to Sherborne to live with his eldest Son ... who has undertaken to support Father, Mother and all the Children on his scanty pittance as Editor of the Sherborne Mercury". Praises Jerdan's reports on the activities of the Royal Society in the Literary Gazette.

15. **Carrington to Snow**
May 26 1830
Application. (£25).

16. **Carrington to Jerdan**
Jun. 19 1830
Concerning his son's share in the Bath Chronicle. "If the paper flourish he shall draw from it, an income equal to his present salary as Editor of the Sherborne Mercury (150£ p.a.). Upon this income we, 8 persons are to live."

17. **Henry Carrington to Snow**
Jul. 14 1830
Concerning Jerdan's failure to pay the £30 awarded to Carrington.

18. **Carrington to Snow**
Jul. 26 1830
"My son sent you my address many days ago but to this hour we have not had the pleasure of hearing from you."
19. **Carrington to Snow**
   Aug. 3 1830
   "I have written from my bed of sickness .. but you have deigned me no answer."

20. **Henry Carrington to Snow**
   Aug. 12 1830
   "My father .. has not yet received the Society's benefaction from Mr. Jerdan - the delay I conclude has arisen from the late accident which Mr. J met with."

21. **Carrington to Snow**
   Aug. 17 1830
   "To this hour no money has arrived."

22. **Jerdan to Snow**
   Aug. 22 1830
   "I am very far from well ... I will of course attend instantly to poor Carrington; my worthy friend whose relief and comfort has always been an object near my breast." Concerning his aid to W.C. Proby. (Case 89).
THOMAS JOHN DIBDIN*  
Filo No. 503  
1771-1841  
Actor/Manager, and his widow Catherine

Authorship
Drama, Opera, Songs

Correspondence
1. **Dibdin to Richard Yates**  
   Jan. 27 1824  
   Application on "a loss of sixteen or seventeen thousand Pounds at the Surrey Theatre." (£50).

2. **Dibdin to Yates**  
   Feb. 10 1824  
   Concerning George Ranking's support of his application.

3. **Dibdin to Joseph Snow**  
   Feb. 1824  
   Acknowledgement.

4. **Ann Dibdin to Snow**  
   Nov. 13 1825  
   Application, "as a wife, and Mother I think it is my duty to make every exertion to save my Husband and children from Ruin". Details of Dibdin's quarrel with Elliston of Drury Lane Theatre, who had dismissed him as manager. Financial details, Dibdin's salary "from the Wells is £400 per year". (£30)

5. **Dibdin to Yates**  
   Nov. 14 1825  
   Acknowledgement.

6. **Dibdin to the Committee**  
   Jun. 6 1826  
   Application for a loan. "Mr. Colburn has agreed to purchase my Memoirs."

7. **Dibdin to Yates**  
   Mar. 18 1827  
   Application for a loan.

8. **Ann Dibdin to John Britton**  
   May 10 1828  
   Application for a loan "to keep him (Dibdin) from a prison." "P.S. I have just heard that Mr. C Dibdin's Elder son John expired this morning at 10. O'clock".

9. **T. Dibdin (son) to Snow**  
   May 29 1828  
   Inquiry into the result of his father's application.

10. **Dibdin to Snow**  
    Jun. 7 1828  
    Application "for want of a few pounds I have lost the whole of a valuable Library". (£25)

11. **Dibdin to Snow**  
    Jun. 17 1828  
    Stating the urgency of his case:

12. **Receipt signed T. Dibdin**  
    Jun. 20 1828
13. Dibdin to the Committee

Acknowledgement.

Jul. 5 1828

14. Dibdin to the Committee

Application for money to redeem his clothes detained for rent. "It is true I write a two or a three Act Drama every two or three weeks for a Minor Theatre, but I receive no more for them than what, in the days of my Prosperity I have paid a Copyist for transcribing. ... Mr. Farrell of the Pavilion Theatre lately sent me Three Sovereigns for a Drama called "Yaman Dhu"." (£10)

Jun. 20 1830

15. Dibdin to Snow

Acknowledgement.

Jun. 24 1830

16. Dibdin to the Committee

Application. "in Two years and a half ... more than Twenty Dramas at the Minor Theatres... have not found me in the aggregate so much as one hundred pounds." Further details of his literary earnings. (£20).

Dec. 8 1832

17. Receipt signed Thomas Dibdin

Dec. 13 1832

18. Dibdin to the Committee

Acknowledgement.

Dec. 19 1832

19. Thomas Campbell

Recommends Dibdin for assistance. "As a matter of Christian Compassion I think it proper merely to communicate to you the information that poor Dibdin is at this moment starving in the County Prison of Horsemonger Lane."

May 24 1834

20. Dibdin to Snow

Application. (£20)

Jun. 5 1834

21. Dibdin to Snow

Acknowledgement.

Jun. 12 1834

22. Dibdin to the Committee

Application. (£20)

Dec. 21 1835

23. Dibdin to Snow

Acknowledgement.

Jan. 22 1836

24. Dibdin to the Committee

Application. "In addition to your kindness, a Donation of £25 from Her Majesty, and the profits Two public Dinner parties ... have not given me an income of one pound per week". Details of his literary earnings. "Had Sir Lytton Bulwer's Act looked back 20 years instead of Ten, my Income for Dramas of mine daily acted ... would not have been less than £300 annually." (£20)

Oct. 12 1838
25. **Dibdin to the Committee**
   Informing them of his address.  
   Nov. 12 1838

26. **Dibdin to John Britton**
   Acknowledgement, itemising bills.  
   Nov. 16 1838

27. **Dibdin to Britton**
   Acknowledgement of 2nd instalment.  
   Dec. 11 1838

28. **Application form signed Catherine Dibdin**
   Nov. 5 1841

29. **Mrs. E. Byerley to Octavian Blewitt**
   Nov. 4 1841
   Recommends Mrs. Dibdin for assistance.

30. **Mrs. Dibdin to Blewitt**
    Nov. 5 1841
    Details of her circumstances.

31. **Mrs. Dibdin to Blewitt**
    Nov. 12 1841
    Acknowledgement.

32. **Receipt signed Catherine Dibdin**
    Nov. 11 1841

33. **Mrs. Dibdin to Blewitt**
    May 31 1848
    Enclosing application.

34. **Mrs. Dibdin to the Committee**
    May 31 1848
    Application.
Authorship
Plays, Songs

Correspondence

1. **Dibdin to Sir Benjamin Hobhouse**
   *Jul*. 17 1824
   Acknowledgement of £30 grant sponsored by John Britton.

2. **John Britton to Joseph Snow**
   *Feb*. 1 1825
   Acknowledgement of £20 grant. "Dibdin’s letter (of acknowledgement) contains much private matter. I cannot with propriety part with it."

3. **Dibdin to the Committee**
   *Feb*. 16 1827
   Acknowledgement of £20 grant.

4. **Britten to Snow**
   *Nov*. 6 1829
   Encloses Dibdin’s application.

5. **Dibdin to Britton**
   *Nov*. 4 1829
   Application after “3 years want of employment ... owing to the long standing stagnation of the Bookselling Trade.” (£20).

6. **Receipt signed C. Dibdin**
   *Nov*. 13 1829

7. **Britten to Snow**
   *Jul*. 5 1831
   Recommends Dibdin for assistance. (Part of this letter is torn and missing). (£10).

8. **Dibdin to Britton**
   *Jul*. 5 1831
   Application “Being afflicted with a strong hypochondriacal affection”.

9. **Dibdin to the Committee**
   *Aug*. 11 1831
   Acknowledgement.

10. **Dibdin to Snow**
    *Apr*. 30 1832
    Application “a Prisoner, in the Rules of the Bench” .. "Thirty years hard fag at the Drama and management of Theatres, a large family to bring up, and heavy losses etc, have reduced me, both in mind and fortune."

11. **Dibdin to Snow**
    *Aug*. 28 1832
    “my external appearance is now that of a self evident pauper”. Names Britton and Byrne as possible referees.

12. **Dibdin to the Committee**
    *Aug*. 28 1832
    Application "I have been a Prisoner of the King’s Bench now 3 years ... An opportunity offers itself now for my leaving this place of confinement".
13. Dibdin to Snow

Nov. 9 1832

Application. "I live very low... I know not how I shall get a Dinner tomorrow... I know of no human being, who would lend me money, I have nothing left that will sell - except Books - which fetch only waste Paper price."

14. Dibdin to the Committee

Nov. 9 1832

Application. Further details of hardships. Mentions Effingham Wilson's offer to publish his autobiography which came to nothing because he could not get the MS back from the pawn broker. (£10)

15. Dibdin to the Committee

Nov. 15 1832

Acknowledgement.
1. Bucke to the Committee  
   Application. (£20).  
   Apr. 12 1824

2. Bucke to Joseph Snow  
   Details of William Jerdan's failure to pay the  
   2nd instalment of his grant (£10) and the  
   consequent suffering of his family.  
   undated

3. Snow to William Jerdan  
   "By some unaccountable mistake Mr. Bucke and his  
   family are plunged into the greatest difficulty  
   and distress by the non-payment of the Bill you  
   gave him a short time ago. I am quite persuaded  
   that you will immediately set him at ease on this  
   affair"  
   undated

4. Bucke to Snow  
   "I think it a duty especially incumbent on me to take  
   immediate steps for Mr. J-'s being publicly prosecuted."  
   undated

5. Bucke to Snow  
   Agreeing to delay any action against Jerdan until  
   meeting with Snow.  
   Jun. 7 1824

6. Bucke to Snow  
   Acknowledgement. "I received Ten Pounds, the day  
   before yesterday, and ten pounds about five weeks  
   since."  
   Jun. 7 1824

7. Bucke to Jerdan  
   Acknowledgement.  
   Jun. 7 1824

8. Bucke to Snow  
   Concerning Jerdan's conduct over the payment of the  
   grant. (see Case 500).  
   Jun. 21 1824

9. Bucke to Snow  
   Application "I have now lived three years confined,  
   as it were, in my own house, to avoid being sent to  
   a prison." (£25).  
   Feb. 1926

10. Bucke to Snow  
    Details of his dealings with the publishers  
    G. Whittaker and Henry Colburn.  
    Feb. 1826

11. Bucke to Snow  
    Acknowledgement.  
    undated
12. Bucke to Snow
   Application. (£20).
   Mar. 31 1828

13. Bucke to Snow
   Acknowledgement. "I am totally unable to write for money. The very idea paralyses my pen and takes away from me all power of mental operation. This is a very unfortunate thing; though, I believe I am not peculiar in this respect."
   Apr. 24 1828

14. Joseph McCrea to Snow
   Recommends Bucke for assistance. Details of Bucke's privations. (£20).
   Oct. 3 1829

15. Receipt signed Margaret Bucke
   Nov. 14 1829

16. Bucke to Snow
   Acknowledgement.
   Dec. 8 1829

17. Bucke to Snow
   Enclosing application. "You will, no doubt, be surprised at the enclosed; but I cannot help it! I have been obliged to sell my bed from under me, and sleep upon the floor."
   Apr. 11 1831

18. Bucke to Snow
   Application. Concerning his intention to abandon literature and "to go a little distance from London, live in something above a Labourer's cottage, with a garden, and four or five acres of land, which past experience will enable me to cultivate; and procure some employment from London, which might bring me in from fifty to sixty pounds a year." (£20).
   Apr. 11 1831

19. Bucke to Snow
   Acknowledgement.
   Apr. 26 1831

20. Bucke to Snow
   Application. Concerning the failure of his publisher, Cochrane.
   Oct. 9 1832

21. Bucke to the Committee
   Application as above.
   Oct. 27 1832

22. Bucke to the Committee
   Application. (£20).
   Dec. 11 1832

23. Receipt signed Charles Bucke
   Dec. 13 1832

24. Bucke to the Committee
   Dec. 17 1832
25. **T.H. Mortimer to Snow**
   Dec. 11 1833
   Recommends Bucke for assistance. "I found him with a wife ... 3 daughters and 2 sons in a state of starvation." Describes their lack of furniture and clothes, "A Bed or Bedstead he assured me they had been without for several years." Annotated by Snow. (£15).

26. **Bucke to the Committee**
   Jan. 1 1834
   Acknowledgement.

27. **Bucke to the Committee**
   Mar. 9 1835
   Application. Concerning the promises of the late George Lamb M.P. and afterwards of Lord Brougham to secure some kind of government pension for him. (£15).

28. **Bucke to Snow**
   Mar. 20 1835
   "Life or death? If the former, I will call as soon as I can." Receipt signed Charles Bucke.

29. **Bucke to the Committee**
   Apr. 7 1835
   Acknowledgement.

30. **Bucke to C.P. Roney**
   Nov. 4 1836
   Application. (£15).

31. **Bucke to Roney**
   Nov. 15 1836
   Acknowledgement.

32. **Bucke to W.H. Landon**
   Jan. 29 1838
   Application.

33. **Bucke to Landon**
   Mar. 9 1838
   Application. Concerning his son's imbecility caused by brain damage. (£20).

34. **Hunter Fell to Landon**
   Mar. 13 1838
   Recommends Bucke for assistance, "his rooms, his wife and children present one of the most wretched pictures of a Poor Author of gentlemanly manners and considerable Talent that I ever witnessed."

35. **Bucke to Landon**
   Mar. 15 1838
   Acknowledgement.

36. **Bucke to the Committee**
   Nov. 10 1839
   Application. Endorsed by H.F. Fell. (£10)

37. **McCrea to the Committee**
   Nov. 12 1839
   Recommends Bucke for assistance.

38. **Receipt signed Charles Bucke**
   undated
39. Bucke to Octavian Blewitt  
Acknowledgement.  
Nov. 16 1839

40. Bucke to Blewitt  
Requesting an interview.  
Feb. 2 1842

41. Bucke to Blewitt  
Feb. 3 1842

42. Bucke to Blewitt  
Feb. 25 1842

43. Application form signed Charles Bucke  
Endorsed by H.F. Fell, T.H. Mortimer (£30)  
Nov. 29 1845

44. Bucke to the Committee  
Application.  
Nov. 29 1845

45. Fell to Blewitt  
Recommends Bucke for assistance.  
Sep. 25 1845

46. Press Notices of works by Charles Bucke

47. Receipt signed Margaret Bucke  
Dec. 11 1845

48. Bucke to the Committee  
Dec. 13 1845  
Acknowledgement.

49. Application form signed Margaret Bucke  
Oct. 29 1846

50. Mrs. Bucke to the Committee  
Application on the death of her husband.  
Nov. 2 1846

51. Receipt signed Margaret Bucke  
Nov. 12 1846

52. Mrs. Bucke to the Committee  
Nov. 20 1846  
Acknowledgement.

Documents: 1  
File No: 571  
John Taylor* 1757-1832

Authorship: Poems, Miscellaneous

Career: Editor of the Morning Post, The Sun, etc.

Family:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 9 1825</td>
<td>£50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Authorship

History of Switzerland, Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. **Josy to the Committee**
   Jan. 6 1825
   Enclosing application - missing. (£20).

2. **Receipt signed A. Yossy**
   Jan. 14 1825

3. **Josy to the Committee**
   Jan. 17 1825
   Acknowledgement.

3.a) **Lord George Byron to John Murray (copy)**
    Oct. 9 1822
   Extract from Moore's Life of Lord Byron. Asking
   Murray to help Yossy. "... instead of addressing the
   Bishop or Mr. Wilberforce, she had recourse to that
   proscribed, atheistical, syllogistical, phlogistical
   person, myself ... can the Literary Fund do nothing
   for her? By your interest, which is great among the
   pious, I dare say that something might be collected."
   Details of his own gift to her of 300 francs.

4. **Josy to the Committee**
   May 24 1825
   Details of the failure of her work on Switzerland.

5. **Yossy to the Committee**
   Dec. 19 1825
   Application for the post of librarian advertised by
   the 'Western Literary and Scientific Institution'.
   (£15).

6. **Yossy to Joseph Snow**
   Jan. 22 1826
   Acknowledgement.

7. **Yossy to the Committee**
   Apr. 14 1827
   Application.

8. **Yossy to the Committee**
   Mar. 9 1830
   Application (£10).

9. **Yossy to Snow**
   Apr. 1830
   Acknowledgement.

10. **Yossy to the Committee**
    Feb. 1833
    Application.

11. **Yossy to the Committee**
    1833
    List of her published works.
12. **Yosy to the Committee**
   Application.

13. **Yosy to Snow**
    Enclosing a letter from Lady Cooper.

14. **Lady Cooper to Yosy**
    Enclosing a gift of money.

15. **Yosy to the Committee**
    Application, having to support her daughter whose husband, John Frost, had deserted her. (£10).

16. **Alexander Jamieson to the Committee**
    Recommends Yosy for assistance.

17. **Receipt signed Harriett Frost**

18. **Harriett Frost to Snow**
    Acknowledgement on behalf of her mother.
Authorship
Poems, Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Fleming to Joseph Snow
   May 1825
   Application. Details of his imprisonment for debt and the charity of his fellow prisoners. Mentions his early friendship with Capel Lofft and collaboration with John Poole (Case 1157). "Lord Thurlow .. (has) ungenerously obtained my best MS for nearly four years." (£10).

2. Fleming to Snow
   undated
   Details of his suffering

3. Snow to the Committee
   undated
   Report, mentions Henry Philip Hope's 'benevolence to Mr. Fleming'. Endorsed by John Britton.

4. Fleming to the Committee
   undated
   Acknowledgement.

5. Fleming to Snow
   Mar. 1826
   Application, on his failure to start a school.

6. Fleming to the Committee
   Jun. 6 1826
   Application "- without furniture/even a Bed - in arrears for rent, destitute of apparel - or the means of obtaining a meal .." (£10).

7. Fleming to the Committee
   Jul. 1 1826
   Acknowledgement.

8. Fleming to Snow
   Jan. 1827
   Application, names Thomas Moore as a referee.

9. Fleming to Snow
   undated
   "It would be impossible for my circumstances to become worse".

10. Fleming to the Committee
    Feb. 1827
    Application. "Names now high in literary estimation - and on whom fame has conferred the Wreath of immortality - were once hidden in obscurity like mine .." (£10).

11. Fleming to the Committee
    undated
    Names Barbara Hofland as a referee.
12. Fleming to the Committee undated
Application in verse. Endorsed by Barbara Hofland, J.M. Morgan and George Daniel.

13. Fleming to the Committee Mar. 5 1827
Acknowledgement.

14. Fleming to the Committee Aug. 1831
Application on the advice of Cochrane, the publisher.

15. Fleming to Snow undated
Details of his circumstances.

16. J. Cochrane to Snow Aug. 7 1831
Recommends Fleming for assistance. Mentions the charity of Thomas Campbell and Thomas Blair to Fleming.

17. Fleming to Cochrane undated
Asking him to support his application.

18. Fleming to Snow undated
Inquiry into the result of his application.

19. Fleming to Snow undated
Repeated inquiry. "I ventured in my last note to solicit a few cast off articles of apparel if you had any to spare, which would be an act of great humanity ... The very straw on which we have lain for the last year has turned to loathsome rotteness."

20. Fleming to Snow undated
"You are a Poet and will feel for my situation tho' you have never experienced the Misery of blighted hopes."

21. Fleming to the Committee 1833 ?
Application.

22. Fleming to the Committee Feb. 7 1836
Application in verse and prose. Names Samuel Robins and Henry Brandsworth as referees.

23. Fleming to T. Birt Mar. 1837
Thanking him for agreeing to support his application. Mentions the kindness of Mr. Davidson. "I have not been a Dermody or a Savage, though if it had not been for the band maternal love and duty have fastened around my heart I fear that long ago I should have become a Chatterton."

24. T. Birt to W.H. Harrison Mar. 7 1837
Recommends Fleming for assistance.

25. Fleming to the Committee Nov. 1 1837
Application.

26. Charles Dickens to the Committee Oct. 2 1838
Recommends Fleming for assistance. "He resides at No. 6 Plumtree Court Shoe Lane where he and an idiot mother rent one small room, and where I verily and in my heart believe they often want bread from day to day .... He has written some poems not destitute of merit, and in his letters to me expresses himself with feeling and like a gentleman." (£5).

27. Receipt signed Wilmington Fleming Nov. 15 1838
### Felix José Reinolos 1772-1841

**Authorship:** Poetry

**Career:** Prebendary, Seville Cathedral, Professor of Belles Lettres, Seville

**Family:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 1825</td>
<td>£20</td>
<td>on his failure to enter into &quot;the fierce levelling spirit&quot; of Spanish politics. Sponsor: Rev. Joseph Blanco White</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### John O'Keefe* 1747-1833

**Authorship:** Plays

**Career:**

**Family:** wife, 2 sons, 1 daughter Adelaide O'Keefe* (Case 764)

<table>
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| Jan. 1826   | £30    | Sponsor: Rev. W. Fallowfield O'Keefe wrote offering to return the grant which was made without his knowledge, as he had a Royal Bounty pension of £100 p.a. and an annuity of £27 from the £300 raised for him at a Benefit at Convent Garden in 1800.

(File contains press cuttings of the trial of Thomas William O'Keefe in 1854 for fraud)
LEMAN THOMAS REDE
1799-1832
and Catherine, his widow

Authorship

Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Rede to Joseph Snow Nov. 1826
   Application for a loan.

2. List of the works of L. T. Rede

3. Rede to Snow Dec. 1826
   "The rags of beggary do not always cover the greatest
   degree of human suffering, but he who wears some
   of the insignia of respectability at the expense of
   every other comfort, if frequently, may generally,
   in the greatest need of assistance."

4. Rede to Snow Jan. 25 1830
   Application "on the former occasion you mentioned
   that you were afraid, that as the author of Dramatic
   Biography, the gentlemen of the Committee would not
   consider my claims as a member the republic of
   letters sufficient strongly" (£10).

5. Rede to Snow undated
   Enclosing letter of support.

6. G.L. Hutchinson to Snow Feb. 3 1830
   Recommends Rede for assistance.

7. Rede to Snow Feb. 5 1830
   "I at this moment want Food and Physic, and by 7
   o'clock this evening I shall be without fire."

8. Rede to Snow Feb. 11 1830
   Receipt.

9. Rede to Snow Oct. 30 1830
   Application on his imprisonment in White Cross St.
   for debt. "This has torn me from the situation of
   stage manager of the City Pantheon."

10. Mary Leman Grimston Nov. 20 1830
    Application on behalf of her brother, removed to the
    King's Bench.
11. Rede to the Committee  
   Application, having been released from prison by "the 
   humanity of Mr. Charles Boydell." (£5).

12. Charles Boydell to the Committee  
   Recommends Rede for assistance.

13. Receipt signed L.T. Rede  
   Mar. 11 1831

14. Catherine Rede to the Committee  
   Dec. 12 1832
   Application on behalf of her husband. (£10).

15. Robert Skegg to the Committee  
   Dec. 12 1832
   Medical certificate.

16. Receipt signed W.L. Rede  
   Dec. 13 1832

17. Mrs. Rede to the Committee  
   Dec. 19 1832
   Acknowledgement, informs them of her husband's death. 
   Application as the widow of William Oxberry and 
   L.T. Rede. (£15).

18. Receipt signed Catherine Rede  
   Jan. 12 1833

19. Mrs. Rede to the Committee  
   Jan. 14 1833
   Acknowledgement.

20. Richard Marshall to Octavian Blewitt  
   Feb. 3 1849
   Recommends Mrs. Rede for assistance.

21. George Virtue to Marshall  
   Dec. 4 1848
   Recommends Mrs. Rede for assistance.

22. Mrs. Rede to Marshall  
   Dec. 14 1848
   Application to his private charity. "Mr. Virtue was 
   so kind to send me a sovereign - God bless him."
Authorship

Novels

Correspondence

1. Edward Popham to Joseph Snow Mar. 4 1827
   Recommends Mrs. Roche for assistance (£20)

2. Notice of a public subscription on behalf of Mrs. Roche Feb. 23 1827
   "They (Mr. and Mrs. Roche) had, through misplaced confidence, which occasioned a Chancery Suit, been enduring the bitterest privations ... and their only hope of mitigating both sorrow and sickness rested on their obtaining payment of a debt long due by a Gentleman holding a seat in Parliament." Signed Edward Popham and Cornelius Bolton.

3. Advertisement for 'Contrast, or Helena & Adelaide' by R.M. Roche

4. Popham to the Committee Feb. 9 1827
   Extracts of letters relating to Mrs. Roche:
   a) Bolton to Roche Jan. 17 1827
   b) Roche to Popham Jan. 29 1827
      Details of her father's friendships with Sir John Dalling and Sir Adam Williamson.
   c) T. Wheeler to Popham Jan. 27 1827
      Details of Mr. Roche's illness and 'the exemplary conduct of Mrs. Roche'.
   d) Roche to Popham undated
      Details of the debt Richard Martin MP owed to her late brother William Roche for rent and now owing to Regina and Ambrose Roche.
   e) Richard Martin to Popham Feb. 24 1826
      "I mislaid your letter and forgot your address."
   f) Popham to Martin Mar. 3 1826
      Asking him to pay "at least a portion of the Debt".
   g) Popham to Martin Mar. 5 1826
      Informing him of Mrs. Roche's 'desperate' circumstances.
   h) Popham to Martin Dec. 6 1826
      Requesting payment on the debt.
1) Popham to Martin  Jan. 11 1827
Requesting a reply to his last 3 letters. Enclosing details of Mrs. Roche's circumstances.

2) Martin to Popham  Jan. 16 1827
Promising to procure the appointment of a permit writer to the Commissioners of Excise for Mr. Roche.

3) Roche to Popham  Jan. 25 1827
"It is my earnest wish that not an expression in your letter respecting the unprincipled man should be changed."

4) Note by Joseph Snow  1827
Concerning the Roche's finances.

5) Roche to Snow  Mar. 15 1827
Acknowledgement.

6) Roche to Sir Benjamin Hobhouse  Apr. 30 1830
Application on the death of her husband. Annotated by Hobhouse. (£20).

7) Roche to Snow  May 10 1830
Acknowledgement.

8) Receipt signed Regina Maria Roche  May 12 1830

9) Roche to the Committee  Jul. 7 1831
12 page application. Details of the knavery of her lawyer John Buswell who cheated her and her husband of their estates in Ireland between 1802-1804. She then began a chancery suit which "though eventually terminated in my favour, proved a millstone round our necks from the year 1820 to the present time ... (and) entirely drained us of our last shilling." She encloses all the accounts relevant to the case.

10) Roche to John Murray  Aug. 4 1831
Asking him to support her application. Mentions the charity of her present solicitor R.H. Baines.

11) Roche to Snow  Aug. 5 1831
Names John Murray and Robert Baines as referees.

12) R.H. Baines to Snow  Sep. 10 1831
Recommends Mrs. Roche for assistance.

13) Baines to Snow  Nov. 9 1831
"She will not be able to obtain the possession of (her estates) without the interference of a Court of Equity .... the only prospect Mrs. Roche has before her is starvation."

14) Roche to the Committee  Nov. 7 1831
Application (£20).

15) Roche to Snow  Nov. 19 1831
Acknowledgement. Autobiographical details. "Books were my early passion, the punishment inflicted on me when I did anything to displease was to have them locked up from me." Details of the success of her novels "I have reason to be truly grateful to the Public."

16) Roche to the Committee  Dec. 3 1831
Acknowledgement.
Authorship
Poetry

Correspondence

1. William Jerdan to Joseph Snow  
   Jun. 17 1827  
   Encloses Hogg's acknowledgement for a grant of £50.  
   "You will observe from the nature of the letter that  
   it would be unpleasant to my feelings to have it  
   either read to the Committee or kept."

2. John Murray Jnr. to Snow  
   Jun. 26 1832  
   Acknowledges his father's receipt of a grant of £40  
   for James Hogg.

3. James Hogg to Snow  
   Jul. 21 1832  
   Acknowledgement. "In my return from Abbotsford last  
   night I was thrown out of a gig and am considerably  
   hurt ... The great and good Sir Walter is lying in a  
   state so utterly deplorable and degraded that there is  
   nothing in nature so painful to contemplate."

4. C.W. Dilke to Snow  
   Jan. 1836  
   Recommends Hogg's widow and children for assistance.  
   Enclose information concerning a public subscription.  
   (£50).

5. Murray Jnr. to Snow  
   Jan. 15 1836  
   Acknowledgement.

6. John Marshall to 'The Times'  
   1855  
   2 press cuttings of his letters asking for a Royal  
   pension for Mrs. Hogg.

Documents: 2  File No: 604  Benjamin Robert Haydon* 1786-1846
Authorship: Art Criticism, Journals
Career: Historical Painter
Family: wife, 2 sons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
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</table>
| Jul. 25 1827| £15    | Sponsor: Rev. C. Croly  
              Haydon became a subscriber to the LF  
              from 1829-1835 |
GEORGE SOANE*  
Fifo No. 606  
1790-1860  
son of Sir John Soane*  Vice President RLF

Authorship
Plays, Miscellaneous

Correspondence
1. Soane to Joseph Snow  Nov. 5 1927  
   Application.
2. Soane to Sir Benjamin Hobhouse  Nov. 13 1827  
   Application, "for 18 years a difference has existed between myself and father ..." (His father was a generous subscriber to the fund).
3. Soane to Snow  Dec. 6 1827  
   Inquiry into the result of his application.
4. Soane to the Committee  Jan. 25 1837  
   Application "It is irksome after the cruel treatment I have been made the victim of to refer to the memory of a Father (Sir John Soane), who has lavished on the Public, and amongst other Institutions your own, large sums of money, but who has left in Penury and Starvation a Son and unoffending Family." (£50)
5. Soane to the Committee  Mar. 13 1837  
   Acknowledgement & receipt.
6. Soane to the Committee  Aug. 4 1838  
   Application on his imprisonment in the Queens Bench for debt.
7. Soane to W.H. Landon  Aug. 1838  
   Application.
8. Application for signed George Soane  Dec. 1 1841  
   Endorsed by John Austin, H. Bailliére (£30)
9. Soane to the Committee  undated  
   Application.
10. Edward Churton to the Committee  Dec. 7 1841  
    Recommends Soane for assistance.
11. Receipt signed George Soane  Dec. 8 1841  
12. Soane to the Committee  Jan. 1842  
    Acknowledgement.
13. Application form signed George Soane  Mar. 1 1852

14. Soane to the Committee  Mar. 1 1852
   Details of his circumstances.

15. William O'Byrne to Octavian Blewitt  Feb. 25 1852
   Recommends Soane for assistance.

16. J.B. Burke to John Barrow  Feb. 26 1852
   Recommends Soane for assistance.

17. J.A. Giles to the Committee  Feb. 27 1852
   Recommends Soane for assistance.

18. John Barrow to Blewitt  Feb. 27 1852
   Recommends Soane for assistance.

19. O'Byrne to Blewitt  Mar. 2 1852
    "Whatever his (Soane's) antecedents might have been,
    he had amply atoned for them by his misfortunes."

20. List of the Works of George Soane  1852

21. Application form signed George Soane  Jun. 23 1855
   Endorsed by J.B. Burke, Henry Colburn, Hurst & Blackett.

22. Soane to the Committee  1855
   Application.

23. Burke to Blewitt  Jul. 18 1855
   Recommends Soane for assistance "(he) is, with his two
   daughters, actually starving."

24. Burke to the Committee  Jul. 18 1855
   Recommends Soane for assistance, "Whatever may have
   been the errors of his early life, long years of
   anguish and suffering have been spent in expiation."

25. Press-Cuttings  1843, 1860
   Concerning the estate of Sir John Soane valued at
   £140,000.
I, MRS. ANN TINSLEY b. 1808
(Miss Annie Turner)

Authorship
Novels, Poems

Correspondence
1. Turner to Joseph Snow Oct. 2 1827
Application, "my sister Mary who was a most beautiful girl, and then only fourteen years of age was stolen from her parents and her home by a member of a noble family ... twelve months after, my sister was sent home to us with an infant child, and my father the following week received his discharge from Chelsea College from a relation of the man who had ruined my sister ... my mother became deranged and for two years wandered the streets of London a maniac ... I am become much involved with my publisher to whom I am indebted £35." Authenticated by William Cobbett Jnr.

2. Turner to Snow Dec. 5 1827
"You stated that Mr. Cobbett had rather injured than advanced the interest of the application." Expresses her "great esteem" for Cobbett. Details of her father's search for work. (£5)

3. John Ross to Turner Oct. 30 1826
Concerning the subscription list of her book of poems.

4. Turner to the Committee Dec. 18 1827
Acknowledgement.

5. Application form signed Annie Tinsley May 29 1841
Endorsed by Jacob Brettell. (£10)

6. Press Notices of Mrs. Charles Tinsley's 'The Priest of The Nile'

7. Tinsley to the Committee May 2 1841
Application.

8. Joseph Badger to the Committee May 27 1841
Recommends Tinsley for assistance.

9. Tinsley to Octavian Blewitt May 29 1841
Enclosing application.

10. Tinsley to Blewitt Jun. 11 1841
Acknowledgement.

11. Application form Oct. 27 1842
Endorsed by Joseph Badger, Rev. J. Brettell
12. Tinsley to the Committee  
Application  
Oct. 27 1842

13. Brettell to the Committee  
Recommends Tinsley for assistance.  
Oct. 30 1842

14. Tinsley to Blewitt  
Application on the death of her elder sister Mary (Mrs. Richard Cumberland) and madness of her father and younger sister. "We have now six very young children, that notwithstanding I have been helped in this my difficulty by one kind individual Sir Robert Peel ... I must be still further embarrassed by the affliction that has befallen my family."  
Sep. 24 1844

15. Application form signed Annie Tinsley  
Oct. 18 1849

16. Tinsley to the Committee  
Application.  
Oct. 29 1849

17. Badger to the Committee  
Recommends Tinsley for assistance.  
Oct. 29 1849

18. H. Copeland to the Committee  
Recommends Tinsley for assistance.  
Oct. 29 1849

19. Tinsley to the Committee  
Acknowledgement.  
Nov. 9 1849

20. Application form signed Annie Tinsley  
Feb. 20 1854
Endorsed by R. Mosely, J. Badger, William Dyson, Thomas Badger (£30).

21. Tinsley to the Committee  
Application. Details of her family circumstances.  
Feb. 20 1854

22. Richard Bentley to the Committee  
Recommends Tinsley for assistance.  
Mar. 1 1854

23. Badger to the Committee  
Recommends Tinsley for assistance.  
Feb. 21 1854

24. Tinsley to the Committee  
Acknowledgement. Concerning a loan of £50 made to her by Richard Bentley, and her dealings with him as a publisher. "The sale (of her novel Margaret) as yet (owing I believe to Mr. Bentley's experiment in cheap publishing) has not sufficed to pay for the expenses of printing and advertising." Bentley had offered her half profits.  
Mar. 10 1854
25. **Application form signed Annie Tinsley**
   Apr. 2 1855
   Endorsed by Thomas Badger, Richard Mosely, W. Dyson (£20)

26. **Tinsley to the Committee**
   Apr. 2 1855
   Application. Details of her circumstances. "The world quarrels with me for sending forth pictures of the dark side of life, not caring to understand that I have known life under no other aspect."

27. **George Bentley to Tinsley**
   Feb. 17 1855
   Informs her that her 'Women as they Are' has sold under 200 copies. "The reason of the non success of your novels I am afraid lies in their treating painful subjects, and in no deficiency of power. The very truthfulness of the picture makes the public dread to face it." Promises to forward any of her MSS to the new Proprietor of Bentley's Miscellany.

28. **William Dyson to the Committee**
   Apr. 3 1855
   Recommends Mrs. Tinsley for assistance.

29. **Tinsley to the Committee**
   Apr. 13 1855
   Acknowledgement.

30. **Application form signed Annie Tinsley**
   Apr. 1858
   (£20)

31. **Tinsley to the Committee**
   Apr. 3 1858
   Application. Concerning her dealings with Hurst & Blackett and Smith & Elder. "Being in great distress at the time I signed an agreement (with Smith & Elder) disposing of the work ... for £25 but I was not aware until afterwards that I had parted with the copyright ... I can hope nothing further from it beyond some possible reputation."

32. **Smith, Elder & Co. to Blewitt**
   Apr. 13 1858
   Enclosing a copy of Tinsley's novel 'The Cruellest Wrong of All'.

33. **Mosely to the Committee**
   Apr. 9 1858
   Recommends Tinsley for assistance.

34. **Dyson to the Committee**
   Apr. 8 1858
   Recommends Tinsley for assistance.

35. **Tinsley to the Committee**
   Apr. 16 1858
   Acknowledgement.

36. **Application form signed Annie Tinsley**
   Nov. 26 1859

37. **Tinsley to the Committee**
   Nov. 1859
   Application. "I received £35 for the tale "Rising in the World"."
38. J. Badger to the Committee  
   Recommends Tinsley for assistance.  
   Nov. 24 1859

39. John Guest to the Committee  
   Recommends Tinsley for assistance.  
   Nov. 25 1859

40. Tinsley to the Committee  
   Acknowledgement.  
   Dec. 18 1859

41. Application form signed Annie Tinsley  
   Nov. 29 1860

42. Tinsley to the Committee  
   Application. Details of her family circumstances.  
   (£15)  
   Nov. 27 1860

43. Guest to the Committee  
   Recommends Tinsley for assistance.  
   Nov. 27 1860

44. Samuel Lawton to the Committee  
   Recommends Tinsley for assistance.  
   Nov. 29 1860

45. W. Smith Williamsto Tinsley  
   Declining her novel 'The Vicar's Skeleton' for Smith, Elder & Co.  
   Gives a detailed critique of the novel:  
   "the incidents are so painful, the prevailing tone  
   is so sad, as to militate much against its success.  
   The power and ability with which it is written, and  
   the prestige of your name, will doubtless secure it a  
   good reception, and also I hope sufficient renumeration  
   from any publisher ... It is only due to you to mention  
   the chief reason which induced the Firm to come,  
   reluctantly, to the conclusion that they could not publish  
   the work: it is the introduction of the element of  
   religious controversy; which towards the end of the book,  
   assume a tendency to exalt the character of the Roman  
   Catholic at the expense of the churchmen and Dissenters".  
   Promises to recommend the novel to another publisher  
   "to whom the story would not be objectionable".  
   Oct. 31 1860

46. Tinsley to the Committee  
   Acknowledgement.  
   Dec. 18 1860

47. Application form signed Annie Tinsley  
   Jan. 2 1865

48. Tinsley to the Committee  
   Application. "I sold the copyright of 'Darkest before  
   Dawn' just published, to Smith & Elder."  
   (£20)  
   Dec. 14 1864

49. John Locking to the Committee  
   Recommends Tinsley for assistance.  
   Jan. 2 1865

50. G. Saffery to the Committee  
   Recommends Tinsley for assistance.  
   Jan. 2 1865
51. J. Collie to Charles Tinsley Aug. 26 1864
Concerning the illness of Tinsley's son, employed by him.

52. Tinsley to the Committee Jan. 13 1865
Acknowledgement.

53. Doyne Bell to Blewitt May 29 1865
(of the Privy Purse office) Asking for information about Mrs. Tinsley who proposes to emigrate to Australia.

54. Benjamin Disraeli to Blewitt Aug. 10 1865
Enclosing a letter from Tinsley (returned to him) "Do you know anything of this lady? It seems a sad case - Has anything ever been done for her? Or can anything?"

55. Application form signed Annie Tinsley Mar. 7 1867

56. Tinsley to the Committee Mar. 7 1867
Application. Concerning a loan of £30 from Mrs. Helen Gladstone to enable her daughter to return from Australia. Details of her dealings with the publisher Beeton. (£20).

57. Saffery to the Committee Feb. 18 1867
Recommends Tinsley for assistance.

58. Robert Brewster to the Committee Feb. 20 1867
Recommends Tinsley for assistance.

59. Mother Boniface to Mrs. Tinsley
Concerning her daughter Kate, in a Belgium Convent.

60. Tinsley to the Committee Apr. 12 1867
Acknowledgement.

61. Application form signed Annie Tinsley Jul. 1 1870

62. Tinsley to the Committee Jun. 28 1870
Application. Details of her family and her husband's unemployment. "I applied to Mr. Gladstone for a little relief from the Royal Bounty Fund, but without success." (£20)

63. John Frennelen to the Committee Jul. 2 1870
Recommends Tinsley for assistance.

64. Guest to the Committee Jul. 1 1870
Recommends Tinsley for assistance.
65. Tinsley to the Committee
Acknowledgement.

66. Receipts signed Annie Tinsley
Acknowledgement

67. Guest to Blewitt
Acknowledgement

68. Application form signed Annie Tinsley

69. Tinsley to the Committee
Application. (£20)

70. Frennelle to the Committee
Recommends Tinsley for assistance.

71. William Woodgate to the Committee
Recommends Tinsley for assistance.

72. Alfred W. Surtees to the Committee
Recommends Tinsley for assistance.

73. Tinsley to the Committee
Acknowledgement.

74. Receipts signed Annie Tinsley

75. Tinsley to the Committee
Acknowledgement.

ELIZABETH SYMMONS
widow of Charles Symmons* 1749-1826
Registrar of the RLF: 1801-1825

Authorship
Poems, Translations, Sermons

Correspondence
1. The Duke of Somerset to Lady Mackintosh May 10 1828
Advising her to write to the Registrars in support of Mrs. Symmons.

2. James Christie to Sir Benjamin Hothouse May 18 1828
Recommends Mrs. Symmons for assistance, on an appeal from Lady Mackintosh. (£100)

3. William Jerdan to Joseph Snow May 19 1828
Recommends Mrs. Symmons and Mrs. Holderness (Case 27) for assistance. Proposes Lord F. Leveson-Gower for a Vice Presidency. "Archdeacon Nares complains that he is not called on for his subscription."

4. Christie to Snow Jun. 22 1828
Enclosing a copy of Lady Mackintosh's acknowledgement.

5. Mackintosh to Christie (copy) undated
Acknowledgement.

6. Somerset to Snow May 28 1828
"I think the liberality of the Committee very well bestowed on the Widow and Family of the late Dr. Symmons."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 14 1828</td>
<td>Nicholson to the Committee</td>
<td>Application. &quot;In turning author your petitioner has been greatly deceived, he hoped to realize a fortune...&quot; Details of his first published work and his wages as a woolsorter. Endorsed by Dr. George Birbeck. (£10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 14 1828</td>
<td>W &amp; J Sharp to the Committee</td>
<td>Certify that Nicholson is employed by them.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug. 23 1828</td>
<td>Birbeck to Richard Yates</td>
<td>Encloses application with his recommendation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 26 1829</td>
<td>Birbeck to Joseph Snow</td>
<td>Acknowledgement. &quot;The delay... has arisen from my fear of intrusting the money at once to the care of the individual for whom it was intended, and my determination that a gift so generously given should not if I could help it be improperly applied.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 2 1829</td>
<td>Nicholson to Snow</td>
<td>Complains that he has not received the grant. &quot;I expect Dr. Birbeck has paid the money to Messrs Nichols &amp; Kirrow and these Gentlemen have not remitted it to me.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>May 7 1829</td>
<td>Birbeck to Snow</td>
<td>Concerning the grant to Nicholson &quot;he attends to the more humble duties of life, and only gives way occasionally to the inspirations of his elegant and powerful imagination.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 27 1829</td>
<td>H.S. Nichols to the Committee</td>
<td>Details of Nicholson’s debts and the expenditure of the grant.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jun. 20 1829</td>
<td>Nicholson to Snow</td>
<td>Acknowledgement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 28 1829</td>
<td>Nicholson to Snow</td>
<td>Application.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 28 1835</td>
<td>Nicholson to Snow</td>
<td>Application. &quot;On account of the high price of wool very little employment I have had in sorting that article... my earnings are about 10 shillings per week&quot;. He has joined the temperance society.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. **Nicholson to the Committee**
   Application. (£10)

13. **E.C. Lister to the Committee**
   Jun. 6 1835
   Recommends Nicholson for assistance.

14. **R.S. Nichols to the Committee**
   Jun. 9 1835
   Recommends Nicholson for assistance, "persuaded that
   his intemperate habits are abandoned". Details of
   Nicholson's employment.

15. **Lister to Snow**
   Jun. 20 1836
   Acknowledgement.

16. **Nicholson to Snow**
   Jun. 15 1835
   Acknowledgement.

17. **Nicholson to Snow**
   Apr. 20 1836
   Application.

18. **Martha Nicholson to the Committee**
   Apr. 13 1839
   Application on behalf of her husband.

19. **Application form signed Martha Nicholson**
   Apr. 19 1845
   Endorsed by J.P. Tempest, W.O. Geller. (£40)

20. **Mrs. Nicholson to the Committee**
   Apr. 19 1845
   Application, after the death of her husband in
   April 1843.

21. **W.O. Geller to Octavian Blewitt**
   May 17 1845
   Recommends Mrs. Nicholson for assistance. Encloses
   portrait.

22. **Geller to the Committee**
   May 16 1845
   Recommends Mrs. Nicholson to the Committee.
   Concerning the patronage of Lords Harewood and
   Ribblesdale, G.L. Fox and J.P. Tempest. Quotes from
   Nicholson to his wife "I'll constantly be looking
   through a star hole - and if any do molest you - I'll
   soap my feet, and come down t'rainbow to help ye!"

23. **Mrs. Nicholson to Blewitt**
   May 26 1845
   Acknowledgement.

24. **Engraving of John Nicholson by W.O. Geller**
MARIA FITZGERALD
widow of W.T. FitzGerald* 1759-1829

LF Committee 1791-1797. 1804-1806
Council 1798-1803. 1806-1816
Visitor 1809-1816
Vice President 1817-1829

Authorship

Poems

Correspondence

1. Extract from the Minutes Nov. 11 1829
   In the handwriting of James Christie. £100 voted to Mrs. FitzGerald and her six children.

2. Mrs. FitzGerald to the Committee Dec. 9 1829
   Acknowledgement.

3. Note by Octavian Blewitt undated
   Concerning a motion to suppress Joseph Snow's report on the will of W.T. FitzGerald. "Mr. Dilke ... informed me that, at the April meeting, he moved that Mr. Snow be directed to examine the Will ... to show that Mr. FitzGerald left between £5,000 and £6,000 stock and other property, and that therefore the grant of £100 ... was contrary to the Rules of the Society."

4. Notes by Joseph Snow Apr. 1834
   Concerning the will of W.T. FitzGerald.

5. Mrs. FitzGerald to Richard Yates May 11 1834
   Application. "At my Husband's Decease, I was left ... with a very limited income." Details of the patronage of the late Earl of Dudley who had allowed the FitzGerals to live rent free in one of his houses.

6. Yates to Snow May 4 1834
   Encloses Mrs. FitzGerald's letter. "She has been badly treated".

7. Mrs. FitzGerald to the Committee May 24 1834
   Application.

8. Mrs. FitzGerald to Snow undated
   Inquiry into the result of her application. Details of her eviction from Dudley Grove on the death of the Earl of Dudley.

9. Mrs. FitzGerald to the Committee Jul. 2 1834
   Application. Financial details.

10. Mrs. FitzGerald to the Committee Nov. 5 1834
    Application.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Mrs. FitzGerald to Blewitt</td>
<td>Mar. 18 1855</td>
<td>Application</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Maria FitzGerald to the Committee</td>
<td>Dec. 1871</td>
<td>Application as the daughter of FitzGerald.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Miss FitzGerald to the Committee</td>
<td>Sep. 21 1872</td>
<td>Application. Copy of Blewitt's reply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Miss FitzGerald to the Committee</td>
<td>Oct. 3 1873</td>
<td>Application. Copy of Blewitt's reply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Application form signed Maria FitzGerald</td>
<td>Dec. 2 1892</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Mrs. Peat to Blewitt</td>
<td>Nov. 17 1892</td>
<td>Recommends FitzGerald for assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Laura Goding to Blewitt</td>
<td>Nov. 18 1892</td>
<td>Recommends FitzGerald for assistance. &quot;Her father was a very old friend of my Father (Mr. Gunning).&quot;</td>
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<td>19.</td>
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<td>20.</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>Maria FitzGerald to Blewitt</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Concerning her application</td>
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<td>22.</td>
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<td>23.</td>
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<td>24.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ANDREW PICKEN*  
1788-1833 
and Janet his widow

Authorship

Novels

Correspondence

1. Picken to the Committee Nov. 10 1829
   Application. Concerning the failure of his novel 'The Sectarian'. Mentions his friendship with Allan Cunningham, Thomas Roscoe, John Galt and James Elmes (£25).

2. Picken to Joseph Snow Nov. 13 1829
   Acknowledgement.

3. Picken to the Committee Feb. 7 1831
   Application. "I have received much praise and little money." Details of his debts. (£20).

4. Picken to the Committee Feb. 14 1831
   Acknowledgement.

5. Janet Picken to the Committee Dec. 10 1833
   Application on the death of her husband. (£50).

6. Effingham Wilson to John Britton Dec. 3 1833
   Recommends Mrs. Picken for assistance. Details of his publications "he moreover compiled for me, from the papers of his friend Mr. John Galt an account of 'The Canadas'".

7. William Jerdan to Snow Dec. 8 1833
   Recommends Mrs. Picken "steeped in poverty" for assistance.

8. Mrs. Picken to Snow Dec. 14 1833
   Acknowledgement. Receipt signed J.B. Picken.

9. Thomas Roscoe to Octavius Blewitt Nov. 14 1849
   Recommends Thomas Picken (son) for assistance. Details of the support given to the family by Andrew Picken Jnr. until his death in 1845.

10. Mrs. Picken to Blewitt Mar. 1864
    Application. Details of her circumstances.

11. Mrs. Picken to Blewitt Mar. 30 1864
    Asking him for a letter of rejection so that she may proceed with an application "to an institution in Scotland".

12. Mrs. Picken to Blewitt Apr. 1864
    Regretting that his letter would not serve her purpose.

13. Mrs. Picken to Blewitt Apr. 12 1864
    Acknowledgement for his 2nd draft.
Authorship

Editor of Scottish Ballads, Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Portrait of P. Buchan, engraved by James Forbes

2. Buchan to the Committee Dec. 9 1829
   Application. Details of his publications. Quotes from the letters of Daniel Wingate and E.W.A. Drummond Hay in his support. Mentions the favourable opinion of Sir Walter Scott.

3. Buchan to Joseph Snow Jan. 22 1830
   Application. Endorsed by Baron Bailie Watt of Peterhead. (£15)

4. Buchan to Snow Feb. 15 1830
   Acknowledgement.

5. Buchan to Snow Aug. 29 1835
   Application. (£20)

6. Buchan to Snow Nov. 23 1835
   Details of his circumstances. Attack on the town of Aberdeen where he lives. Names James Macdonald, Advocate, as his referee.

7. James Macdonald to Snow Nov. 23 1835
   Recommends Buchan for assistance.

8. Buchan to Snow Dec. 17 1835
   Acknowledgement.

9. Application form signed Peter Buchan Dec. 29 1849
   Endorsed by John Young, R. Chambers, John W. Mackenzie (£25).

10. Buchan to Octavian Blewitt Jan. 5 1850
    Details of his literary career, his assistance with Moore's Life of Byron, collaboration with Hogg etc. "I was for upwards of twenty years ... till the death of that great and best of men, Sir Walter Scott, his intimate friend and correspondent, and had always the honour of being placed by him at his right hand at table ... my name does not appear in Lockhart's life of him, as I would not give up my private correspondence." Claims to be the inventor of Cylinder Printing of fabrics.
11. Buchan to the Committee Jan. 6 1850
Details of his discovery of coal on his estate and the ensuing law suit with heirs of the Earl of Wigton.

12. R. Chambers to Blewitt Dec. 17 1849
Recommends Buchan for assistance. Suggests the establishment of a branch of the Literary Fund in Edinburgh.

13. Chambers to Blewitt Dec. 31 1849
Encloses papers 'relating to Buchan'.

14. John Young to the Committee Dec. 24 1849
Recommends Buchan for assistance.

15. Buchan to Blewitt Jan. 14 1850
Acknowledgement.

16. Buchan to the Committee Jan. 18 1850
Acknowledgement.

17. Buchan to Blewitt Jan. 18 1850
Receipt. Encloses books.

18. Application form signed Peter Buchan Dec. 8 1853
Endorsed by John B. Monteith, A. Lumsden, R.M. Finley, G.G. Moneur. (£25)

19. Buchan to Blewitt Dec. 3 1853
Application from Ireland. Further details about his lawsuit. (11).

20. Buchan to Blewitt Dec. 8 1853
Details of his publications. His referees "are all connected with the Coal & Iron Companies."

21. Buchan to the Committee Dec. 17 1853
Acknowledgement.

22. Buchan to Blewitt Dec. 17 1853
Acknowledgement.

23. Advertisement for 'Britain's Boast' by Peter Buchan 1840

24. Biographical Sketch of Peter Buchan from Hong's Instructor

25. Title Page: 'The Parallel, or Principles of the British Constitution' 1844
Authorship

Novels, Dramas, Poems,

Correspondence

1. **Banim to Gerald Griffin** Jan. 17 1830
   Asking him to apply on his behalf to the LF for a grant of £50.

2. **Griffin to Joseph Snow** Feb. 9 1830
   Recommends Banim for assistance (£40).

3. **Banim to Snow** Feb. 14 1830
   Acknowledgement, addressed from Boulogne.

4. **Banim to Snow** Feb. 17 1831
   Application. "My friend Mr. Arnold's unsuitable position last year at the Adelphi Theatre induced him to postpone a drama of mine which he had warmly approved ..."

5. **Snow to Banim (copy)** undated
   "I must beg you to consider my letter not as an official statement but as a friendly attempt to reconcile you to a disappointment - I cannot but suspect that the committee have a decided objection to dispense their fund to those who are resident out of England ... They cannot but be aware also that your recent publications have been successful."

6. **Ellen Banim to Snow** Jan. 24 1832
   Application on behalf of her husband. "He has received nothing from his publishers Messrs Colburn & Bentley since last November 12 months, and then but £20 (?) - they state his two last works, the Denounced & the Smuggler to have been failures."

7. **R.B. Peake to Snow** Mar. 28 1832
   Recommends Banim for assistance. Details of the failure of Banim's plays. (£20)

8. **Banim to Snow** Apr. 21 1832
   Acknowledgement.

9. **Peake to Snow** Apr. 14 1832
   Acknowledgement.

10. **Application form signed Ellen Maria Banim** Oct. 28 1842
    On the death of her husband. Endorsed by Joseph Greene, & illegible (£50).
11. Mrs. Banim to Octavian Blewitt Sep. 22 1842
Application. "There is a memorial in preparation to Sir Robert Peel."

12. Thomas Moore to Mrs. Banim Sep. 1842
Supports her application.

13. Mrs. Banim to Blewitt Nov. 14 1842
Acknowledgement.

14. Moore to Blewitt Nov. 17 1842
Acknowledgement.

15. Mrs. Banim to Blewitt
Inquires into the possibility of a further application. Copy of Blewitt's reply.

16. Press-cuttings
1833 - concerning a letter to the Times, written by a subscriber to the LF "how is it that no aid is given (by the LF) to the subscription of Mr. Banim?"
1842 - Obituary
PIERCE EGAN*  
and Mary, his widow

File No. 686

Authorship

Sporting Novels, Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Egan to Joseph Snow  
   Aug. 25 1830  
   Application. "It may appear strange to you that a Writer who has acquired so much popularity in a peculiar point of view, should be in want of friends - but the dislike and delicacy of publicly making it known to them - I have preferred representing my case to Gentlemen of enlightened liberal feelings .." (Rejected - "his writings having been deemed of an improper tendency").

2. Egan to Snow  
   Aug. 30 1830  
   Concerning the deferment of his case until November.

3. Egan to the Committee  
   May 3 1842  
   Application. Egan claims that when calling for an application form he was told by Octavian Blewitt "if you intend to make an application .. I fear you will be unsuccessful as your Books have been made for several years - a PRECEDENT for the Rejection of sporting works." This Blewitt denies. Egan cites the favourable opinions of his work held by Lord Eldon, Sir Walter Scott and Prof John Wilson, and quotes a letter to him from Martin Shee. Encloses reviews.

4. Application form signed Mary Egan  
   Nov. 29 1849  
   Mary Egan was Egan's 2nd wife. Endorsed by William Wilkinson, George Virtue, W & J Piper, J. Russell Stock.

5. Marriage Certificate  
   Oct. 19 1829 (copy)  
   Nov. 23 1849

6. Mary Egan to Octavian Blewitt  
   Nov. 1849  
   Enclosing application.

7. George Virtue to Blewitt  
   Nov. 23 1849  
   Recommends Mrs. Egan for assistance.
Authorship
Drama, Biography

Correspondence

1. **Boaden to the Committee**
   - **Feb. 1831**
   - Application. Concerning the loss of his private income in 1824. "The great Publishers ... I have ever found liberal to me ... (However) it has happened to me, as to others, at times to have laboured upon subjects, which they conceived unsuitable to the existing demands of the market." (£50)

2. **Boaden to Snow**
   - **Feb. 11 1831**
   - Acknowledgement.

3. **Boaden to the Committee**
   - **Dec. 5 1833**
   - Application, "I fail neither in heart or hope of yet being patronised again by an author's best friends, the Publishers of his country." (£25)

4. **William Fallowfield to Snow**
   - **Dec. 4 1833**

5. **Boaden to Snow**
   - **Dec. 13 1833**
   - Acknowledgement.

6. **Boaden to the Committee**
   - **Jan. 26 1835**
   - Application. "Mr. Rees ... will I am sure readily repeat to yourselves ... that his partners were compelled to decline the purchase of my work." (£25)

7. **Boaden to the Committee**
   - **Jan. 27 1837**
   - Acknowledgement.

8. **Boaden to the Committee**
   - **Jan. 27 1837**
   - Application. Details of his imprisonment for debt in 1835. (£20)

9. **Boaden to the Committee**
   - **Feb. 9 1837**
   - Acknowledgement.

10. **Boaden to the Committee**
    - **Jan. 6 1838**
    - Application. "Literature has done nothing to assist me since I saw the 6 Volume Milton through the Press for my poor friend Macron". Details of a hurricane at Bombay in which he believes his son has died.

11. **Boaden to the Committee**
    - **Mar. 12 1838**
    - Application. "To say truth, nothing seems decidedly popular among us but the writings of the whimsical 'Boz'. Now the levities of fourscore are never graceful, and seldom diverting; but at an earlier period of my life I should never have ventured a competition in humour with Mr. Dickens:" (£20)

12. **Boaden to W.H. Landon**
    - **Mar. 16 1838**
    - Acknowledgement.
Authorship

Memoirs, Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Maceroni to Alexander McKonochie  
   May 24 1831
   Details of his published works.

2. McKonochie to Joseph Snow  
   Jun. 8 1831
   Recommends Maceroni for assistance. Details of his activities as A-D-C to Murat, King of Naples. (£15)

3. Maceroni to the Committee  
   Jun. 24 1831
  Acknowledgement.

4. Macaroni to William Jerdan  
   Oct. 15 1835
   Application. Details of his circumstances. (£10)

5. Receipt signed Francis Macaroni  
   Nov. 16 1835

6. Macaroni to the Committee  
   Nov. 19 1835
   Acknowledgement. Intimates that the grant was not enough to be of use to his family "so it is very likely that the Parish will, in a few days have the trouble of burying us all."

7. Macaroni to Jerdan  
   Dec. 2 1835
   Application.

8. Macaroni to Snow  
   Jul. 1836
   Application. Concerning the theft of his patent for a 'steam carriage'. Details of his poverty.

9. Extract from the 'Prospectus of the Hamburg & Kiel Steam Carriage Co.'

10. Macaroni to the Committee  
    Oct. 24 1837
    Application. Concerning his invention of the 15 m.p.h. steam carriages. Names Hugh Cunningham and Leitch Ritchie as referees.

11. W.M. Thackeray to C.P. Roney  
    Dec. 13 1837
    Encloses letter from Macaroni and recommends him for assistance. "The poor man, with a wife and I believe six children is starving". "P.S. There are a few expressions in the letter, which are not very complimentary to the Fund - but I am sure that the feverish abuse of this poor man's will not injure his cause."
12. Maceroni to Thackeray Dec. 13 1837

"My wife who has not stirred out these three weeks for want of shoes, was compelled to send her only gown to the Pawnbroker to provide the gruel for a sick child ... Hence our fate hangs on the slender thread of tomorrow's decision of the anti-liberal Committee. Whilem I was abused for professing political sentiments at variance with those of the ruling part."

13. Maceroni to the Committee Feb. 7 1840

Application. "You were told that I had published works subversive of public order and morality. I defy any man to prove such an accusation." Cites the favourable opinions of the 'Tory' Naval and Military Gazette, and the Christian Advocate.

14. Maceroni to Octavian Blewitt Feb. 21 1840

Concerning Blewitt's request for 'respectable' references, "Mr. Cunningham is a 'respectable' man - so is Lord Brougham who has known me for the last thirty-five years; but he cannot know what I owe to the Baker, butcher, butterman, etc."

15. Maceroni to Blewitt Mar. 4 1841

8 page application. Details of a dispute among the Committee of his Steam Carriage Company. List of his published works.

16. William Beckett to the Committee Mar. 9 1841

Recommends Maceroni for assistance.

17. Thomas Williams to Blewitt Mar. 9 1841

Recommends Maceroni for assistance.

18. Hugh Cunningham Mar. 9 1841

Recommends Maceroni for assistance.

19. Application form signed Francis Maceroni Mar. 29 1842

Endorsed by Hugh Cunningham, Charles Herring, Joseph Cholmondely.

20. Maceroni to the Committee Mar. 31 1842

Details of his company for "ship communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean" in 1824.

21. J.C. Robertson to the Committee Apr. 9 1842

Recommends Maceroni for assistance.

22. J. Cholmondely to the Committee Apr. 2 1842

Recommends Maceroni for assistance.

23. Charles Herring to the Committee Mar. 30 1842

Recommends Maceroni for assistance.
24. Maceroni to the Committee May 4 1842
Application. "Lord Brougham wrote the critique of my memoirs in the Edinburgh Review, with his own hand. He has known me ever since 1804 - but he refuses to put his name to your printed form on the plea that he has refused so many other persons."

25. Maceroni to the Committee Dec. 4 1842
Application. "We have not a penny even to take a garret or a cellar in St. Giles's! .. We are perishing from cold as well as hunger."

26. Effingham Wilson to the Committee Dec. 15 1842
Recommends Maceroni for assistance. Endorsed by J.C. Louden.

27. E. Bulwer Lytton to Blewitt May 2 1846
Recommends Maceroni for assistance.

28. Maceroni to Blewitt May 4 1846
Application. Concerning his book on the reform bill "published in 1832 in aid of Lord Grey .. of this work 195,000 copies ... were sold in the space of seven weeks." Details of the controversy it aroused. The Duke of Wellington had apparently said "I would do anything for Maceroni, had he not written that book against us."

29. Obituary of Maceroni (died July 25 1846)
ROBERT PEARSE GILLIES*  
1788-1858
and Miss Eliza Gillies, his daughter

Authorship
Memoirs, Poems, Novels

Correspondence

1. Gillies to J.J. Burn  
Jun. 20 1831
Application. Details of his literary career: "My latest undertakings which are before the public have been the 'foreign Quarterly review' established by me as editor for Treuttel & Wurtz, and 'Basil Barrington and his Friends' in 3 vols published by Colburn". Details of his recent imprisonment for debt. (£30)

2. Burn to Joseph Snow  
Jun. 20 1831
Recommends Gillies for assistance.

3. 7 page pamphlet 'Summary Statement Sept. 22 1830'
Gillies account of his arrest for debt, written in the King's Bench. June. 4 1831. Burn acted as Gillies' solicitor.

4. Gillies to Snow  
Nov. 3 1831
Acknowledgement.

5. Gillies to the Committee  
Apr. 1838
Application "Your memorialist has reason to believe there is no other instance on record of any one having been arrested so often for so small a debt." His legal costs for 5 years amounted to £3,000. Details of the failure of Messrs Richter & Co., his creditors. Names William Jerdan and W.M. Boyton as referees. (£35).

6. W.M. Boyton to W. Jerdan  
Undated
Recommends Gillies for assistance. Medical certificate.

7. Gillies to W.H. Landon  
Apr. 12 1838

8. Application form signed R.P. Gillies  
Nov. 2 1846
Endorsed by: C.G. Stuart Menteath, W. Hamilton, D.J. Paterson, John Vernon, Dougal Campbell - all of Boulogne. (£40)

9. Gillies to the Committee  
Nov. 2 1846
Application, addressed from Boulogne. Enclosing statement.
10. Gillies to the Committee  Jul. 23 1846
Statement concerning the promise of the late Lord Gillies (uncle) to financially assist Gillies, which was not honoured by the executors. Witnessed by W. Hamilton.

11. Edmund Spencer to Gillies  Oct. 19 1846
Supporting his application.

12. W. Hamilton to the Committee  Jun. 16 1847
As Consul at Boulogne, recommends Gillies for assistance.

13. William Beattie to Blewitt  undated
Recommends Gillies for assistance.

Supporting his application.

15. Gillies to Octavian Blewitt  Nov. 14 1846
Acknowledgement.

16. Hamilton to Blewitt  Nov. 15 1846
Acknowledgement.

17. Leaflet  May 20 1848

18. Press Cuttings  1848
Report of the proceedings against Gillies in the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

19. Application form signed R.P. Gillies  Jan. 2 1850
Endorsed by Thomas Roscoe, Cosmo Orme, Richard Bentley. (£20)

20. Gillies to the Committee  Jan. 7 1850
Application. More details of Lord Gillies will. Copy of Richard Bentley's letter to Gillies concerning the publication of his memoirs.

Concerning Whitaker v Gillies, at which he was attorney for the plaintiff.

22. Earl of Arundel to Blewitt  Jan. 24 1850
Recommends Gillies for assistance.

23. Gillies to the Committee  Jan. 12 1850
Recommends Gillies for assistance.

24. Receipt signed R.P. Gillies  Jan. 10 1850
25. Gillies to the Committee  
Acknowledgement.  
Jan. 12 1850

26. Arundel to Blewitt  
"I am very sorry to hear that he has been improvident as I never suspected it. I have no doubt your energies are fully taken with the alterations for the new edition of Central Italy."  
Jan. 13 1850

27. Sir Robert Inglis to Blewitt  
Asking for information about Gillies. "My impression is that he ... lives by applications".  
Jul. 6 1851

28. Application form signed Eliza Maria Gillies  
Nov. 17 1859

29. Copy of Marriage Certificate Feb. 1 1815  
Dec. 9 1859

30. Miss Eliza Gillies to the Committee  
Application as the daughter of R.P. Gillies. "Among the kindest and most constant of all these friends, has always been my father's publisher Mr. Bentley." (£25).  
Nov. 14 1859

31. Richard Bentley to Blewitt  
Recommends Miss Gillies for assistance.  
Sep. 22 1859

32. George Bentley to Blewitt  
Recommends Miss Gillies for assistance.  
Jan. 2 1860

33. Miss Gillies to the Committee  
Acknowledgement.  
Jan. 19 1860

34. Receipts signed E.M. Gillies  
Jan. 1860 - Sep. 1861

35. Bentley to Blewitt  
Acknowledgement.  
Jan. 16 1860

36. W.J. Thomas to Blewitt  
Inquiry into the date of Gillies' death.  
Sep. 29 1866
Authorship
Irish Novels

Correspondence

1. T. Crofton Croker to Joseph Snow Aug. 8 1831
   Encloses letter from Sir William Betham. Recommends Carleton for assistance. (£10)

2. Sir William Betham to Croker Aug. 6 1831
   Recommends Carleton for assistance, "he is too proud to solicit or even to make known his wants".

3. Betham to William Jerdan Jun. 11 1831
   Recommends Carleton for assistance. "Could he but get to London he would be an invaluable auxiliary to Frazer or any other Periodical."

4. Carleton to Betham Sep. 8 1831
   Acknowledgement.

5. Samuel Lover to the Committee Nov. 8 1841
   Recommends Carleton for assistance. Names W.C. Taylor as referee.

6. Carleton to Octavian Blewitt Nov. 29 1841
   Enclosing application.

7. Carleton to the Committee Nov. 29 1841
   Application. Details of his publications. "I have not received the copyright of these eleven vols the sum of five hundred pounds. Literature has treated me much as poetry did my countryman Goldsmith - it found me poor at first and kept me so."

8. Application form signed William Carleton Dec. 4 1841
   Endorsed by S. Lover, W. Cooke Taylor (£40).

9. Carleton to Lover Nov. 30 1841
   "The document which Mr. Blewitt has sent to be filled up is a most humiliating one."

10. Lover to Blewitt Dec. 3 1841
    "All that seems to have survived the wreck of his prospects is his pride."

11. Carleton to Blewitt Dec. 4 1841
    Enclosing application form.

12. Carleton to Blewitt Dec. 16 1841
    Acknowledgement.
13. Press-Cuttings
Details of Carleton's poverty and civil list pension (1866) Obituary (1869).

14. Application form signed Jane Carleton  Feb. 27 1869
15. Mrs. Carleton to the Committee  Feb. 15 1869
Details of her marriage.

16. Mrs. Carleton to Blewitt  Feb. 27 1869
Application on the death of her husband. (£80)

17. Samuel Ferguson to Blewitt  Mar. 2 1869
Recommends Mrs. Carleton for assistance.

18. Sir William Wilde to Blewitt  undated
Recommends Mrs. Carleton for assistance.

19. Ferguson to Blewitt  Feb. 15 1809
Concerning the absence of a marriage certificate.

20. Mrs. Carleton to the Committee  Mar. 20 1869
Acknowledgement.

21. Ferguson to Blewitt  Mar. 13 1869
Acknowledgement. Concerning the payment of the grant.

22. Receipts signed Jane Carleton  Mar. 1869 - Jan. 1870

23. Ferguson to Blewitt  Mar. 25 1869
"She has just received an intimation that Mr. Gladstone has allotted her £100 a year".

24. Col. Meadows Taylor to Blewitt  Apr. 1 1869
Concerning his support for the grant made to Mrs. Carleton and inquiring into its possible increase.

25. Ferguson to Blewitt  Jul. 17 1869
Enclosing receipt.

26. Mrs. Carleton to Blewitt  Jan. 21 1870
Acknowledgement of final instalment.

27. Susan Brush to Blewitt  Oct. 2 1877
Application, as the daughter of William Carleton.

28. Sir Theodore Martin to Llewellyn Roberts  Mar. 31 1891
Enclosing an application from Miss Carleton.

29. Susan Brush to Roberts  May 12 1903
Application.
Authorship
Poems, Essays, Criticism

Correspondence

1. Edward Lytton Bulwer to ?  
   Jun. 27 1832
   Concerning the method of payment of Hunt's £50 grant.

2. Mrs. Lytton Bulwer to Joseph Snow  
   Dec. 5 1832
   "Mr. Bulwer is at Present at Lincoln where he will remain till after the Election."

3. John Forster to S. C. Hall  
   Dec. 7 1832
   The failure to acknowledge Hunt's grant was caused by "Mr. Bulwer's absence from town".

4. Leigh Hunt to Snow  
   Dec. 11 1832
   Apologies for the lateness of his acknowledgement.

5. R. H. Horne & Thos Talfourd to the Committee  
   Feb. 11 1839
   Recommend Hunt for assistance. (£50)

6. Talfourd to W. H. Landon  
   Feb. 15 1839
   Acknowledgement.

7. Hunt to the Committee  
   Feb. 19 1839
   Acknowledgement. "Heartily wishing I could pour wealth into your noble coffers instead of drawing upon them."

8. Horne to the Committee  
   Feb. 20 1839
   Acknowledgement.

9. Hunt to Blewitt  
   Jun. 15 1842
   "Will you do me the kindness of laying the enclosed letter before the Committee". (The minutes record no application by Hunt in 1842 and so this is likely to have been in support of another applicant, possibly John Horatio Hunt his son, see Case 842).

10. Obituary of Leigh Hunt  
    Aug. 1859
WILLIAM HONE*  
1780-1842  

File No. 781

Authorship

Political, Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. **Hone to the Committee**  
   Feb. 10 1834  
   Application. Details of his various 'calamities' particularly a 'paralytic stroke'. Cites the praise of Sir Walter Scott, Baron Cuvier and Dr. Southey for Hone's 'Every Day Book'. (£30)

2. **Edward Rushton to the Committee**  
   Feb. 11 1834  
   Recommends Hone for assistance.

3. **Thomas Rodd to Joseph Snow**  
   Feb. 12 1834  
   Recommends Hone for assistance.

4. **Hone to the Committee**  
   Feb. 14 1834  
   Acknowledgement.

5. **Hone to the Committee**  
   Nov. 7 1840  
   Application. "I am tethered to the spot by personal infirmities". (£40)

6. **Hone to Octavian Blewitt**  
   Nov. 7 1840  
   Enclosing application.

7. **Hone to the Committee**  
   Nov. 28 1840  
   Details of his employment by the London Town Clerk, and of his various publications. "My subsequent endeavours were exclusively devoted to the promotion of Religion and Virtue".

8. **Hone to Blewitt**  
   Nov. 28 1840  
   Concerning references.

9. **Robert Woollaston to Blewitt**  
   Nov. 17 1840  
   Recommends Hone for assistance.

10. **Josiah Conder to the Committee**  
    Nov. 30 1840  
    Recommends Hone for assistance.

11. **J. Payne Collier to Charles West**  
    Nov. 30 1840  
    Recommends Hone for assistance.

12. **Receipt signed Charles West**  
    Dec. 11 1840

13. **Receipt signed William Hone**  
    Dec. 12 1840

14. **Hone to the Committee**  
    Dec. 12 1840  
    Acknowledgement.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name of Correspondent and Subject</th>
<th>Date and Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Conder to Blewitt</td>
<td>Dec. 17 1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Obituary of William Hone</td>
<td>1842</td>
</tr>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Application form signed Sarah Hone Endorsed by Josiah Conder, Thomas Tegg (£50).</td>
<td>Dec. 6 1842</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Mrs. Hone to the Committee Application on the death of her husband.</td>
<td>Dec. 6 1842</td>
</tr>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>W. Cooke Taylor to Blewitt Recommends Mrs. Hone for assistance.</td>
<td>Nov. 8 1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Charles Dickens to the Committee Recommends Mrs. Hone for assistance. &quot;His (Hone's) contributions to the stock of cheerful blameless Literature, are deserving of remembrance.&quot;</td>
<td>Nov. 12 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Mrs. Burn (daughter) to Blewitt Enclosing some of her father's works.</td>
<td>Dec. 14 1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Dickens to Blewitt</td>
<td>Dec. 15 1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Sarah Burn to Blewitt</td>
<td>Dec. 17 1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Mrs. Hone to the Committee</td>
<td>Dec. 19 1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Anna Maria Hall to Blewitt Inquiry into the possibility of a grant for Hone's son.</td>
<td>Undated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Authorship
Poems, Songs, Etymology

Correspondence

1. Mackay to the Committee
   May 12 1834
   Application, to enable him to go to Berlin as a
   lecturer in English and French. Details of the
   patronage of Lord Reay. (£15)

2. Mackay to the Committee
   Apr. 16 1834
   Acknowledgement.

3. Mackay to Sir J.C. Hobhouse
   Dec. 11 1834
   Application.

4. G.R. ? Kinloch to Hobhouse
   Dec. 16 1834
   Recommends Mackay for assistance.

5. Hobhouse to Joseph Snow
   Dec. 23 1834
   Enclosing letters.

6. Hobhouse to Joseph Snow
   Jan. 4 1835
   Recommends Mackay for assistance.

7. Application form signed Chas Mackay
   Jun. 3 1874

8. Mackay to the Committee
   May 9 1874
   Application. Details of his projected 'great
   philological work'. "Mr. Gladstone who takes an
   interest in the subject contributed £50 - which is
   all the money this my five years' labour, has as
   yet produced me". (£80)

9. Mackay to Blewitt
   Jun. 1 1874
   Enclosing references.

10. Francis Lawley to Octavian Blewitt
    Jun. 1 1874
    Recommends Mackay for assistance. Eulogy on Mackay's
    poetry.

11. Colin Rae-Brown to Blewitt
    Jun. 2 1874
    Recommends Mackay for assistance.

12. Mackay to Blewitt
    Jun. 3 1874
    "The Pension of 100£ per annum, has been assigned
    for an advance made to me nearly three years ago".

13. Printed notice: 'The Charles Mackay Testimonial Fund'
    List of subscribers soliciting contributions for
    Mackay. Secretaries: Lawley & Rae-Brown, Arthur
    A. Hutton.
14. Mackay to the Committee
Acknowledgement. 

15. Application form signed Chas Mackay
Nov. 10 1877

16. Lawley to Blewitt
Jul. 27 1877
Recommends Mackay for assistance. Mentions G.A. Sala's support for Mackay's application.

17. Lawley to Blewitt
Aug. 2 1877
Deferring Mackay's application.

18. Lawley to Blewitt
Nov. 20 1877
Presenting Mackay's application.

19. Mackay to Blewitt
Nov. 10 1877
Application, "the causes of my present embarrassments . . . date from the failure of the London Review which I established in 1860 - and the subsequent failure of 'Robin Goodfellow' a literary journal which I started in 1861". Details of his Gaelic Etymology. (£50)

20. C.W. Russell to Blewitt
Dec. 5 1877
Recommends Mackay for assistance.

21. Mackay to the Committee
Dec. 15 1877
Acknowledgement.

22. Print-Cuttings
Dec. 27 1877

23. Application form signed Chas Mackay
May 19 1882

24. Mackay to Blewitt
May 14 1882
Application, written on an advertisement for 'Obscure Words and Phrases' by Mackay, 1880. (£80)

25. Mackay to the Committee
May 20 1882
Details of his Gaelic & Celtic Etymology of the English Language.

26. James Rae to the Committee
May 21 1882
Recommends Mackay for assistance.

27. Lawley to Blewitt
Jun. 2 1882
Recommends Mackay for assistance.

28. Mackay to the Committee
Undated
Acknowledgement.

29. Application form signed Chas Mackay
Oct. 25 1883

30. Mackay to D.W. Richardson
Oct. 7 1883
Application. Annotated by Richardson "It is indeed a sad and sorry case." (£80)
11. Mackay to the Committee
Application.
Oct. 23 1883

32. Mackay to Blewitt
Concerning references.
Oct. 25 1883

33. J.C. Horsley to Blewitt
Recommends Mackay for assistance. Details of the Reform Club's donation of £60 to Mackay.
Oct. 26 1883

34. Lawley to Blewitt
Recommends Mackay for assistance.
Oct. 30 1883

35. Mackay to the Committee
Acknowledgement.
Nov. 17 1883

36. Receipts signed Chas Mackay
Nov. 1883 - Jun. 1884

37. Application form signed Chas Mackay
Nov. 2 1885

38. Mackay to A. Llewellyn Roberts
Application (£40).
Nov. 7 1885

39. Charles Dickens (Jnr) to Roberts
Recommends Mackay for assistance.
Nov. 12 1885

40. Mackay to Roberts
Nov. 11 1885

41. Roberts to Mackay
Nov. 12 1885
Asking whether Mackay's children are in a position to assist him.

42. Mackay to Roberts
Details of his finances.
Nov. 13 1885

43. Horsley to Roberts
Recommends Mackay for assistance.
undated

44. Mackay to Roberts
Acknowledgement.
Dec. 11 1885

45. Miss Minnie Mackay to the Earl of Derby
Jun. 21 1886
Application on behalf of her father. "Lord Tennyson has been greatly touched by the struggles we have lately had to endure, and I believe intends to call public attention to them in some way."

46. Derby to Roberts
Encloses Miss Mackay's letter.
Jun. 21 1886

47. Miss Mackay to Roberts
Jun. 21 1886

48. Miss Mackay to Roberts
Mar. 4 1887

49. Miss Mackay to Roberts
Mar. 21 1887

50. Miss Mackay to Derby
Mar. 26 1887

51. Derby to Roberts
Mar. 28 1887

52. Miss Mackay to Roberts
Mar. 27 1887

53. Miss Mackay to Roberts
Mar. 29 1887

54. 'Home Sweet Home'
Printed article about Mackay
1. **William Jerdan to Joseph Snow** May 13 1834
   Recommends Hervey for assistance. "Of all Hervey's works I can truly say that they are moral and virtuous, as they are elegant and beautiful." Mentions the case of H.P. Cooper (759). (£40)

2. **Jerdan to Snow** undated
   Enclosing part of a letter from Hervey. "He has been ten weeks a prisoner in White Cross Street Gaol".

3. **Hervey to Jerdan** May 12 1834
   Details of his circumstances and publications.

4. **Hervey to Snow** May 14 1834

5. **Hervey to Snow** May 16 1834
   Acknowledgement.

6. **Hervey to W.H. Landon** Apr. 18 1838
   Application on his imprisonment in the Queen's Bench. (£25).

7. **Thomas Apperley to Landon** May 6 1838
   Recommends Hervey for assistance. "He has been an inmate of the Queen's Bench prison for upwards of fifteen months for debts amounting originally to something less than £100." Details of Hervey's life in prison, without a bed, etc.

8. **Receipt signed T.K. Hervey** May 10 1838

9. **Receipt signed T.K. Hervey** Nov. 27 1838

10. **Application form signed T.K. Hervey** Jul. 6 1854
    Endorsed by E.H. Baily, Frank Stone, Erasmus Wilson.

11. **Hervey to the Committee** Jul. 6 1854
    Application, a long illness having lost him his job as Editor of the Athenaeum.

12. **Hervey to Octavian Blewitt** Jul. 10 1854
    Concerning his references.

13. **F. Stone to the Committee** Jul. 1 1854
    Recommends Hervey for assistance.
14. Westland Marston to the Committee  Jul. 4 1854
Recommends Hervey for assistance.

15. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton to the Committee  Jul. 11 1854
Recommends Hervey for assistance. "I had the honour of his acquaintance at the University of Cambridge ... And there are few living men who have so much in them where with to repay posterity."

16. Hervey to Blewitt  Nov. 18 1854
Concerning his books.

Note by Octavian Blewitt in the Index:
"Though he was twice released from prison by the Committee, he wrote some of the most violent articles against the Institution which appeared in the 'Athenaeum' during the Dilke-Dickens agitation".
Authorship: John Clare

Career: Editor, Secretary Anti-Slavery Society

Family: Wife, Margaret

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsor/Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 7 1834</td>
<td>£45</td>
<td>Sponsor: George Crolly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 24 1842</td>
<td>£30</td>
<td>To Mrs. Pringle</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sponsors: J. Clark, S. Rogers, Leitch Ritchie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JOHN CLARE**

1793-1864

Authorship

Poems

Correspondence

1. Jeremiah How to the Committee
   Jan. 1 1835
   Recommends Clare for assistance and encloses his application. "The last time I saw him he was in a very low and debilitated state."

2. Clare to the Committee
   Jan. 1835
   Application. "Owing to the little benefit I have met with from the sale of my Poems and the bad state of my health I find my income (£37 p.a.) quite insufficient for the support of myself and family." (£50)

3. How to W.C. Taylor
   undated
   "As poor Clare is not the most judicious in his use of money, I wish to consult Mr. & Mrs. Emmerson before the liberal Grant is forwarded to him."

4. Taylor to Snow
   Jan. 1835
   Concerning method of payment of Clare's grant.
   Receipt signed J. How.

5. Clare to the Committee
   Feb. 2 1835
   Acknowledgement.

6. J. Taylor and Edward Raleigh Moran
   Jun. 1841
   Recommend Clare for assistance. (£50)

7. Printed notice 'John Clare: The Peasant Poet'
   1841
   An appeal for subscriptions. "In Dr. Allen's opinion, Clare's recovery would soon be complete, if his anxiety for the welfare of his Family could be relieved by the consciousness that he had an income more adequate to their support."

8. Receipt signed John Taylor
   Jun. 10 1841

9. John Taylor to Octavian Blewitt
   Jun. 10 1841
   Acknowledgement.
THOMAS MILLER
1807-1874
File No. 816

Authorship
Poetry, Novels, Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. **Cornelius Webbe to the Committee**  
   Jan. 26 1835
   Recommends Miller for assistance. Quotes from a letter from Mr. Thirlwall 'a gentleman belonging to the Drury Lane Theatre Orchestra' giving details of Miller's circumstances and mentioning the praise of Thomas Moore and Edwin Atherstone for his work. (£15).

2. **Webbe to Joseph Snow**  
   Feb. 9 1835
   Details of Miller's writings.

3. **Miller to the Committee**  
   Undated
   Acknowledgement "Literature is a pleasant Companion, but once take him in to board and lodging, and he soon will eat you up."

4. **Miller to C.P. Roney**  
   Mar. 1837
   Application. "I am drawing 8£ a month of Mr. Colburn". (£25)

5. **Miller to Roney**  
   Mar. 19 1837
   "It must not be known that while my Fame is in every mouth, I am in difficulties. It would damn me with the Publishers, I would not that Mr. Colburn knew it for the world."

6. **Miller to the Committee**  
   Mar. 22 1837
   Acknowledgement.

7. **Miller to Octavian Blewitt**  
   Dec. 11 1839
   Application. (£30)

8. **Miller to the Committee**  
   Dec. 16 1839
   Acknowledgement.

9. **Application form signed Thomas Miller**  
   Feb. 6 1844
   Endorsed by W.H. Harrison, R. Harrison, E.N. Dennys. (£50)

10. **Miller to the Committee**  
    Feb. 6 1844
    Application "Three years ago Samuel Rogers ... gave me Three Hundred guineas to purchase back - so far as I could - the copyrights of my works - and to commence Business as a Bookseller." Details of his subsequent difficulties.

11. **Miller to Blewitt**  
    Feb. 6 1844
    Enclosing application.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Document Type</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mar. 1 1844</td>
<td>Miller to the Committee</td>
<td>Acknowledgement. Details of his debts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Apr. 11 1844</td>
<td>Miller to the Committee</td>
<td>Acknowledgement and itemized receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Apr. 12 1844</td>
<td>Miller to Blewitt</td>
<td>Enclosing receipt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Apr. 11 1844</td>
<td>Receipt signed Edward Cleaver</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Apr. 6 1844</td>
<td>Receipt signed Joseph Joyce</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Apr. 11 1844</td>
<td>Receipt signed G. Riddle</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Apr. 24 1844</td>
<td>Miller to the Committee</td>
<td>Acknowledgement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mar. 28 1845</td>
<td>Miller to the Committee</td>
<td>Application. &quot;Were I made Manager of the Bank of England tomorrow, in a few years the whole firm would become insolvent.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Undated</td>
<td>C.W. Dilke to Blewitt</td>
<td>Recommends Miller for assistance.</td>
</tr>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Mar. 29 1845</td>
<td>E.N. Dennys to the Committee</td>
<td>Recommends Miller for assistance.</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Apr. 10 1845</td>
<td>Receipt signed Thomas Miller</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>May 10 1845</td>
<td>Receipt signed Thomas Miller</td>
<td></td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Apr. 14 1845</td>
<td>Miller to the Committee</td>
<td>Acknowledgement. Notice of his intention to return to Authorship &quot;until the dark angel of death, throws the shadow of his dusky wing over my last page and warns me that my task is ended.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Mar. 25 1846</td>
<td>Miller to the Committee</td>
<td>Application.</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>Receipt signed Thomas Miller</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>Apr. 11 1846</td>
<td>Miller to the Committee.</td>
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<td>31.</td>
<td>Nov. 28 1847</td>
<td>Application form signed Thomas Miller.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>Nov. 28 1847</td>
<td>Miller to the Committee.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>Dec. 9 1847</td>
<td>Receipt signed Thomas Miller.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Dec. 10 1847</td>
<td>Miller to the Committee.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Undated</td>
<td>Miller to the Committee.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>Sep. 27 1849</td>
<td>C.J. Cooke to Blewitt.</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>Oct. 1 1849</td>
<td>S.J. Thomas to the Committee.</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>Nov. 1849</td>
<td>Miller to the Committee.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>41.</td>
<td>Jun. 9 1851</td>
<td>Application form signed Thomas Miller.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Undated</td>
<td>Cooke to Blewitt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Jul. 3 1851</td>
<td>Receipt signed C.J. Cooke.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Jul. 3 1851</td>
<td>Miller to the Committee.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Jun. 21 1854</td>
<td>Application form signed Thomas Miller.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Jul. 7 1854</td>
<td>Miller to the Committee.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Jul. 13 1854</td>
<td>Receipt signed Henry &amp; Thomas Miller.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
48. Miller to the Committee
Acknowledgement.

49. Robert Dickson to Blewitt
Acknowledgement.

50. Application form signed Thomas Miller
Endorsed by David Vogue, E.N. Dennys, T. Goldsbro.
($15)

51. Miller to the Committee
Application "I am too old for a soldier or I would never trouble you again."

52. T. Goldsbro to the Committee
Recommends Miller for assistance. Details of his eldest son's imminent death from consumption.

53. Dennys to the Committee
Recommends Miller for assistance.

54. Receipt signed George Miller

55. Miller to the Committee
Acknowledgement. "It has enabled me to bury him (his son)."

56. Application form signed Thomas Miller

57. Miller to the Committee
Application. Complaint against a publisher. ($15)

58. J. Van Voorst to the Committee
Recommends Miller for assistance.

59. Henry Vizetelly to the Committee
Recommends Miller for assistance.

60. Receipt signed Thomas Miller

61. Miller to the Committee
Acknowledgement.

62. Application form signed Thomas Miller

63. Miller to the Committee
Application. ($15)

64. Van Voorst to the Committee
Recommends Miller for assistance.

65. Alaric Watts to the Committee
Recommends Miller for assistance.

66. Receipt signed T. Miller
67. **Miller to the Committee**
   Acknowledgement.  

   Dec. 14 1863

68. **Application form signed Thomas Miller**
   Detailed list of his publications. (£20)  

   Nov. 29 1869

69. **Miller to the Committee**
   Application.  

   Nov. 29 1869

70. **Goldsbro to the Committee**
   Recommends Miller for assistance.  

   Dec. 2 1869

71. **Van Voorst to the Committee**
   Recommends Miller for assistance.  

   Dec. 2 1869

72. **Receipt signed Thomas Miller**  

   Nov. 10 1869

73. **Miller to the Committee**
   Acknowledgement.  

   Nov. 10 1869

74. **Application form signed Thomas Miller**  

   Jun. 29 1871

75. **Miller to Blewitt**
   Application. (£10)  

   Jun. 22 1871

76. **Goldsbro to the Committee**
   Recommends Miller for assistance.  

   Jun. 26 1871

77. **J.M. Darton to the Committee**
   Recommends Miller for assistance.  

   Jul. 5 1871

78. **Receipt signed Thomas Miller**  

   Jul. 13 1871

79. **Alfred Watts to Blewitt**
   Recommends Miller for assistance. Reference to Thomas Cooper's Autobiography.  

   Mar. 15 1872

80. **Copy of Blewitt's reply**  

   Press-cutting of 2 letters to The Times on behalf of Miller signed by Sarah Nesbit and Alfred Alaric Watts. W.E. Forster is named as a subscriber.  

   Mar. 16 1872

81. **Application form signed Thomas Miller**  

   Jun. 3 1873

82. **Sarah Nesbit to Blewitt**
   Recommends Miller for assistance.  

   undated

83. **Rev. Samuel Manning to Blewitt**
   Recommends Miller for assistance.  

   Jun. 3 1873

84. **James Macaulay to Blewitt**
   Recommends Miller for assistance "It seems strange that the author of above thirty books has been unable to save anything but I find authors of three times that number, (e.g.) John Timbs and W.H. Kingston, are yet living hand to mouth".  

   Jun. 3 1873
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>Oct. 25 1874</td>
<td>Obituary of Thomas Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>Jul. 5 1875</td>
<td>Application form signed Emma &amp; Ellen Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>Jul. 1 1875</td>
<td>Emma &amp; Ellen Miller to Blewitt Application as the daughters of Thomas Miller. (£50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.</td>
<td>Jun. 11 1875</td>
<td>Goldsbro to Blewitt Recommends the Millers for assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.</td>
<td>Jun. 16 1875</td>
<td>E.B. Neill to Blewitt Recommends the Millers for assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.</td>
<td>Jul. 7 1875</td>
<td>Lord Stanhope to Blewitt Enclosing letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.</td>
<td>Jul. 4 1875</td>
<td>W.E. Forster to Stanhope Recommends the Millers for assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.</td>
<td>Jul. 5 1875</td>
<td>Nesbit to Blewitt Enclosing application form. Recommends the Millers for assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.</td>
<td>Jul. 5 1875</td>
<td>Van Voorst to the Committee Recommends the Millers for assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.</td>
<td>undated</td>
<td>Miss Miller to the Committee Acknowledgement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.</td>
<td>Jul. 1875 to Apr. 1876</td>
<td>Receipts signed Emma Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.</td>
<td>May 11 1877</td>
<td>E.T. Ellingham to Blewitt Asking the fund to contribute to Ellen Miller's Asylum fees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.</td>
<td>May 8 1886</td>
<td>Charity organisation society to Blewitt Application on behalf of George and Ellen Miller.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(N.B. Miller and his family received a total of £415 over 40 years, more than any other applicant of the same period)
JOHN HORATIO HUNT

son of Leigh Hunt (Case 734)

Authorship
Journalism

Correspondence

1. Hunt to C.P. Roney

Application. Details of his dealings. as theatrical editor with John Bell "his (Bell's) small pay (10/6 per week) and his great insolence soon induced me to quit him," and F.W.N. Bayley (Case 890) "this gentleman's irregularity in payment, uncourteous conduct, and singular apathy ... together with the suicide of a principal proprietor Mr. R.J. Attwood ... were the causes of my leaving the "Literary Times".

2. Hunt to Roney

Enclosing letter of support from "a very old servant of his father's family."

3. G. Lapham to the Committee

(Publisher of 'The Examiner'). Recommends Hunt for assistance.

4. Hunt to W. H. Landon

Enclosing application.

5. Hunt to the Committee

Application. Details of his marriage.

6. Sir Robert Inglis to Octavian Blewitt

"Is he (Hunt), to your judgement an object worthy of private relief? (He has applied to me) "... Will you breakfast with us tomorrow at 4 past 9."

7. Hunt to ?

Soliciting assistance. "Could I obtain any literary work I should indeed be most grateful".

8. Dr. (Robert?) Ferguson to Blewitt

Concerning Hunt's appeal for private charity.

9. Hunt to Dr. Patrick Fraser

Soliciting assistance "My father has already done for me the very little in his power - for his politics have made him poor in his old age."

10. William Chatterton to Blewitt

Inquiry about Hunt.
11. **Blewitt to Chatterton**
   Dec. 20 1842
   "I believe him (Hunt) to be quite unworthy of assistance, and to be one of the most confirmed begging letter writers in London".

12. **Henry Walton to Blewitt**
    Oct. 14 1843
    Recommends Hunt for assistance. Details of his wife's pregnancy.

13. **Hunt to Blewitt**
    Oct. 16 1843
    Application, enclosing letter from Sheriff Moon.

14. **Sheriff Moon to Blewitt**
    Oct. 16 1843
    Recommends Hunt for assistance.

15. **T. Crofton Croker to Blewitt**
    Jul. 4 1845
    Details of Hunt's appeal to Lord Albert Conyngham.
Charles Whitehead: File No. 856
1804-1862

Authorship
Poems, Dramas, Novels

Correspondence

1. Whitehead to the Committee
   Jun. 21 1836
   Application "Unfortunately for myself, my literary exertions hitherto, - whether from a defect of capability, or a want of opportunities, or an inaptitude to please the popular taste, have not enabled me to make my way in the world of letters".
   (£20)

2. Henry Stebbing to Whitehead
   undated
   Advising him to write to the LF and promises to support his application.

3. Whitehead to the Committee
   Jun. 28 1836
   Acknowledgement.

4. Whitehead to the Committee
   Nov. 24 1837
   Application, "in consequence of the non-success of a play which I wrote for the Haymarket Theatre".
   (£15)

5. Thomas Williams to Whitehead
   Dec. 7 1837
   Supports his application.

6. Whitehead to the Committee
   Dec. 13 1837
   Acknowledgement.

7. Application form signed Charles Whitehead
   Oct. 31 1843
   (£20).

8. Whitehead to the Committee
   Oct. 30 1843
   Application. "The times, as I am told, offer little encouragement to publishers to speculate in new works ... I have been subsisting on the amount raised by the sale of my furniture, and latterly on the kindness of my friends."

9. Lord Francis Egerton to Whitehead
   Jun. 22 1843
   Enclosing £5. "I scarcely know of any talent which will secure subsistence in itself and by itself."
   Promises him further assistance if he is able to find a job.
10. Charles Dickens to Octavian Blewitt Nov. 6 1843
Recommends Whitehead for assistance. "I have always considered him to be an author of remarkable ability; ... I little thought he would ever need such as service as this at my hands".

11. Receipt signed Charles Whitehead Nov. 10 1843

12. Whitehead to the Committee Nov. 10 1843
Acknowledgement.

13. Application form signed Charles Whitehead Dec. 1852

14. Whitehead to the Committee Dec. 1 1852
Application. Details of his work for Richard Bentley "reviewing and correcting Mss and giving my opinion upon works submitted to him ... I was not paid a salary but ... 'by the piece'." Complaint against Bentley for dismissing him without notice.

15. Whitehead to Blewitt Dec. 4 1852
'I hope I may get a letter from the Earl of Ellesmere and from Mr. Dickens. (NB A letter is missing after this letter, possibly from Dickens as a fragment of light blue notepaper remains).

16. Cornelius Pearson to the Committee Dec. 4 1852
Recommends Whitehead for assistance.

17. Douglas Jerrold to Whitehead Dec. 2 1852
Declining his offer of literary assistance "But needing help, I know no-one to whom I shall more readily turn than to yourself."

18. Henry Grey to the Committee Dec. 6 1852
Recommends Whitehead for assistance.

19. G.F. Hudson to Blewitt Dec. 6 1852
Recommends Whitehead for assistance.

20. Whitehead to the Committee Dec. 9 1852
Acknowledgement.

21. Application form signed Charles Whitehead Dec. 6 1852
Endorsed by G.F. Hudson, Kenny Meadows, Simpson Noakes. (£25)
22. **Whitehead to the Committee** Dec. 6 1854
   Application. Details of his recent work and intention to emigrate to New Zealand "and set up as a schoolmaster".

23. **Lord Egerton Ellesmere to Blewitt** Nov. 22 1854
   Recommends Whitehead for assistance.

24. **Hudson to Blewitt** Nov. 30 1854
   Recommends Whitehead for assistance.

25. **Kenny Meadows to the Committee** Dec. 5 1854
   Recommends Whitehead for assistance.

26. **Simpson Noakes to the Committee** Dec. 6 1854
   Recommends Whitehead for assistance.

27. **Whitehead to Blewitt** Dec. 8 1854
   Details of Hudson's promise to help him find work in New Zealand.

28. **Hudson to Whitehead** Dec. 9 1854
   Concerning New Zealand.

29. **Receipt signed Charles Whitehead** Dec. 14 1854

30. **Whitehead to the Committee** Dec. 14 1854
   Acknowledgement.

31. **Ellesmere to Blewitt** Feb. 24 1862
    Requesting information about Whitehead.
Correspondence

1. Capt. Basil Hall to C.P. Roney  Jul. 19 1836
   Recommends Brydges for assistance. (£50)

2. Richard Burgess to Hall  Jul. 19 1836
   Recommends Brydges for assistance. Details of the destitution of Brydges and his family in Geneva.

3. Capt. F.D. Swann to Burgess  Jul. 18 1836
   Recommends Brydges for assistance. Quotes from a letter from Lady Brydges.

4. Burgess to Roney  undated
   Concerning a subscription he has raised on behalf of Brydges amounting to £80. Lord Francis Egerton, Basil Hall and Henry Hallam are among the subscribers.

5. Brydges to the Committee  Oct. 4 1836
   Acknowledgement. "This bounty has been of the most eminent service to me, for by the extraordinary frauds, and embezzlements of the Attornies who for 21 years from 1818 to 1831 conducted my affairs, my rents have all been withheld from me so as to leave me in a foreign country totally destitute."

6. Burgess to W.H. Landon  Jun. 29 1837
   Application on behalf of Brydges. "I even received £100 from Lord Melbourne ... but owing to the long illness of Sir Egerton ... and the distress of his family those resources are fast diminishing."

7. Brydges to Burgess  May 6 1837
   A detailed letter concerning the progress of his chancery suit. Domestic details.

Lady Brydges to Burgess
Continuing her husband's letter "As Sir E.B. finds himself very unwell since dictating the above."
8. Lady Mary Brydges to John Murray (copy) Oct. 11 1837
   Asking him to "exert yourself with the literati" on
   the death of her husband. (£50)

9. Burgess to Landon Nov. 13 1837
   Acknowledgement. Details of his successful
   application to the Royal Bounty on behalf of Lady
   Brydges.

10. Lady Brydges to Lord Western Jul. 7 1840
    Asking him to support her application to the LF.

11. Lord Western to Octavian Blewitt Jul. 12 1840
    Inquires into the possibility of a further grant for
    Lady Brydges. Copy of Blewitt's reply.

12. R.M. Milnes to Blewitt Aug. 10 1843
    Recommends Lady Brydges for assistance. Copy of
    Blewitt's v. polite reply.

13. Milnes to Blewitt Aug. 12 1843
    Requesting the return of 'her papers'.

14. Anne Mary Brydges to Blewitt Mar. 18 1846
    Application "on behalf of myself, and my sister".

Documents:
   3  File No. 861  Robert Watson  1746? - 1838
   Authorship: History, Politics
   Career: Editor 'Politics for the People', 'London Corresponding Society'
   Family:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 29 1836</td>
<td>rejected</td>
<td>&quot;As he is the Dr. Watson of Spafeilds notoriety&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(This was not the case. The Literary Fund have</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>confused Robert Watson with James Watson.)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Press-cutting on Spafeilds in file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The works cited by Watson in his application</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>correspond to those listed under his name</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in the DNB. But he gives his date of birth</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>as 1761, not 1746.</td>
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</table>
Authorship

Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Bayley to W.H. Landon  
   Jun. 20 1837  
   Application on his imprisonment in the King's Bench. Details of his published works and editorial posts. (£20)

2. Bayley to Landon  
   Jun. 22 1837  
   Acknowledgement.

3. Press-Cuttings  
   1844?  
   Concerning 2 appearances for bankruptcy for amounts between £2000 and £4000. Bayley's salary as Editor of the Illustrated London News was £5 a week.

4. Application form signed F.W.N. Bayley  
   Feb. 2 1848  
   Endorsed by W.S. Orr, J.E. Dix, Robert Palmer, J.B. Franklyn.

5. Bayley to the Committee  
   Feb. 2 1848  
   Application on his imprisonment in the Queen's Bench. "In the 'National Omnibus' I originated the System of Cheap Literature which has had so powerful an educational effect upon our age, and in the 'Illustrated London News' I launched and piloted to its prosperity the first of those Pictorial Periodicals which have effected something like a popular revolution in the minor realms of Art".

6. J.E. Dix to the Committee  
   Feb. 1 1848  
   Recommends his son-in-law for assistance.

7. George Cruikshank to Octavian Blewitt  
   Feb. 8 1848  
   Recommends Bayley for assistance. "I have heard some strange tales - but then you know 'give a dog an ill name' etc."

8. 12 page list of Bayley's published works  
   1848

9. Bayley to the Committee  
   1848  
   10 page 'Statement' concerning the founding of the 'Illustrated London News' and his debts to Henry Smith.

10. Bayley to Blewitt  
    Mar. 1 1848  
    Asking him to visit him in prison and enclosing further details about his bankruptcy.

11. Blewitt to Bayley  
    Mar. 9 1848  
    Informing him that the Committee "resolved to pass to the Order of the Day".
12. Application form signed Isabella Bayley Jan. 4 1853
   Endorsed by James Reid, Baily Bros. (£25)
13. Mrs. Bayley to the Committee Jan. 4 1853
   Application on the death of her husband "In assisting the widow - forget the faults of the
   husband who I hope and believe died truly repentant."
14. James Reid to the Committee Jan. 5 1853
   Recommends Mrs. Bayley for assistance.
15. Baily Brothers to the Committee Jan. 5 1853
   Recommends Mrs. Bayley for assistance.
16. John Timbs to Mrs. Bayley Jan. 6 1853
   Supports her application. Endorsed by Herbert
   Ingram.
17. Mrs. Bayley to the Committee Jan. 15 1853
   Acknowledgement.
18. Receipt signed Isabella Bayley Jan. 13 1853
19. Mrs. Bayley to Blewitt Mar. 12 1853
   Asking him for a reference on her candidature for
   Matron of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 18 1837</td>
<td>£15</td>
<td>Sponsors: W.R. Ainsworth, Stephen Sly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Documents: 6 File No: 908</th>
<th>William Henry Wills* 1810-1880</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorship: Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career: Journalist, Monthly Magazine, Punch, etc. Secretary to Dickens (1848)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family: Wife</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 13 1838</td>
<td>£50</td>
<td>Sponsor: Dr. A.J. Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 10 1839</td>
<td>£50</td>
<td>to Mrs. Calt on the death of her husband</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Documents: 4 File No: 927</th>
<th>John Calt* 1779-1839 and Elizabeth, his widow</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorship: Novels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family: 2 sons (see DNB)</td>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>Application</th>
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<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 30 1839</td>
<td>£50</td>
<td>to Mrs. Bayly on the death of her husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1 1839</td>
<td>£50</td>
<td>Sponsors: Wm Jerdan, Henry Ellis</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Documents: 3 File No: 955</th>
<th>Thomas Haynes Bayly* 1797-1839 and Helena, his widow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorship: Songs, Plays, Novels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 30 1839</td>
<td>£50</td>
<td>to Mrs. Bayly on the death of her husband</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1 1839</td>
<td>£50</td>
<td>Sponsors: Wm Jerdan, Henry Ellis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
G.W.M. REYNOLDS
1814-1879

Authorship
Novels

Correspondence

1. Reynolds to W.H. Landon
   Application on his imprisonment in the Queen's Bench. Details of his transactions with W.J. Thorns for his work 'Pickwick Abroad'. (£15)
   May 15 1839

2. Receipt signed G.W.M. Reynolds
   Receives payment for "Pickwick Abroad" (£15)
   Jun. 18 1839

3. Reynolds to Landon
   Inquires into the possibility of a 2nd application.
   Aug. 8 1839

4. Application form signed G.W.M. Reynolds
   Endorsed by H.W. Weston, W. Emans, (rejected "on the ground of character").
   Feb. 7 1842

5. Reynolds to the Committee
   Application.
   Feb. 4 1842

6. A. Murray to Blewitt
   "... he (Reynolds) is not a fit object for the bounty of your charitable institution".
   Mar. 8 1842

7. Reynolds to Blewitt
   Addressed from the Queen's Bench. "I humbly submit that if the real state of my circumstances were not known to those of whom enquiry was made, the fact may be accounted for by the desire of a man to conceal as much as possible his poverty from his neighbours."
   Apr. 5 1842

8. Reynolds to Blewitt
   Application on his imprisonment in White Cross St. Blewitt's reply, advising him that the Committee is unlikely to reverse its former decision.
   May 2 1844

9. Application form signed G.W.M. Reynolds
   Endorsed by William Strange, William Emans.
   Jun. 4 1844

10. Reynolds to the Committee
    Application.
    Jun. 5 1844

11. Reynolds to Blewitt
    Inquiry into the result of his application. Blewitt's reply.
    Jun. 11 1844

12. Press Cuttings
    Bankruptcy proceedings. 1848.
    Hysterical attack on Reynolds' work by the Daily News. undated.

13. Obituary The Bookseller 1879
Authorship

Poetry

Correspondence

1. Ord to William Tooke
   May 22 1839
   Application "For three years past I have been the Editor and also a large proprietor of the Conservative Journal. In that paper I have lost a large sum of money".

2. Ord to W.H. Landon
   Jun. 20 1839
   Application. Details of his published work and a libel case with Dr. Maginn which cost him £300. (£20)

3. Ord to H. Berkeley (copy)
   Nov. 23 1836
   Concerning the libel of Dr. Maginn. M.S. Milton had, in Ord's magazine, accused Maginn of "having shewn the white feather", apparently in the duel he fought with Grantley Berkeley.

4. Ord to Octavian Blewitt
   Jul. 15 1839
   Names his brother as a referee.

5. Charles Ord to Blewitt
   Jul. 17 1839
   Recommends his brother for assistance. Approved by T. Crofton Croker and William Tooke.

6. Ord to Blewitt
   Jul. 21 1839
   Acknowledgement.

7. Advertisement for 'The Bard' by J.W. Ord
   1841
   A long preface by John Lodge, editor of the work.

8. Application form signed John Walker Ord
   Jun. 5 1841
   Endorsed by R.W. Chapman, Wm Weatherill. (£10)

9. Ord to Blewitt
   Jun. 3 1841
   Application.

10. Ord to Blewitt
    Jun. 5 1841
    Enclosing application form.

11. Ord to Blewitt
    Jun. 14 1841
    Acknowledgement.

12. Application form signed John Walker Ord
    Nov. 28 1842
    Endorsed by R.W. Chapman, Wm Weatherill.

13. Ord to Blewitt
    May 2 1842
    Application.

14. Ord to Blewitt
    Dec. 16 1842
    "Well I must appeal from the Literary Fund to the colder charity of the Workhouse, or the grave!"
John Saunders*  
1810-1895

Authorship
Novels, Plays

Correspondence

1. Saunders to Octavian Blewitt Nov. 5 1839
   Application to help him clear his debts. Details of his work for Charles Knight's 'Penny Magazine' at salary of £120 p.a. (£20)

2. Sir E.L. Bulwer to Blewitt Nov. 4 1839
   Recommends Saunders for assistance. "I have seen some poems of his of no common beauty".

3. Receipt signed J. Saunders Nov. 14 1839
4. Saunders to Blewitt Nov. 15 1839
   Acknowledgement. "I have only to add that I consider the repayment of the grant to be a sacred duty."

5. Application form signed J. Saunders Jul. 5 1848

6. Saunders to the Committee Jul. 5 1848
   Application on losing the Editorship of The People's Journal. Details of his sponsors.

7. - Sargood to the Committee Jul. 5 1848
   Recommends that Saunders grant should be paid to him through a trustee.

8. James Stansfeld to the Committee Jul. 5 1848
   Recommends Saunders for assistance.

9. J.W. Archer to the Committee Jul. 5 1848
   Recommends Saunders for assistance.

10. H. Wedgwood to the Committee Jul. 7 1848
    Recommends Saunders for assistance.

11. Henry Atkinson to Blewitt Jul. 15 1848
    Recommends Saunders for assistance.

12. Receipt signed James Stansfeld Jul. 13 1848

13. Saunders to the Committee Jul. 15 1848
    Acknowledgement.
14. **Press Cuttings**
Bankruptcy proceedings 1848. Among unpaid contributors to Saunders' 'People's Journal' were several RLF applicants including C. Mackay and Thornton Hunt. Reviews of Saunders' 'Love's Martyrdom' at the Haymarket Theatre, 1855.

15. **Application form signed J. Saunders**
Jul. 4 1855
Endorsed by James Stansfeld, Westland Marston (£50).

16. **Saunders to the Committee**
Jul. 4 1855
Application. Enclosing copies of letters from Tennyson and Landor in praise of his dramatic poems.

17. **Stansfeld to the Committee**
Jul. 4 1855
Recommends Saunders for assistance. Details of Saunders' job as Managing Clerk in Stansfeld's Fulham Brewery, and his illness.

18. **Westland Marston to the Committee**
Jul. 7 1855
Recommends Saunders for assistance.

19. **W.S. Landor to Saunders (Copy)**
Aug. 5 1855
Praises Saunders 'Loves Martyrdom'. List of suggested amendments, mainly eliminating inversions. Of Shakespeare's plays "I estimate these much lower than is generally done. There is about them so much of blood and bawdry".

20. **A. Tennyson to Saunders (Copy)**
Sep. 15 1854
"I think I may conscientiously congratulate our time in possessing in you a man of true dramatical genius".

21. **Receipt signed J. Saunders**

22. **Saunders to the Committee**
Jul. 11 1855
Acknowledgement.

23. **Application form signed J. Saunders**
Nov. 4 1857

24. **Saunders to the Committee**
Nov. 4 1857
Application on his resignation from the National Magazine on a salary of around £500 per annum. (£30)

25. **H.D. Linton to the Committee**
Nov. 4 1857
Recommends Saunders for assistance.

26. **Stansfeld to the Committee**
Nov. 5 1857
Recommends Saunders for assistance.

27. **Stansfeld to Blewitt**
Oct. 1 1857
Concerning payment of grant. Blewitt's reply.
28. Stansfeld to Blewitt  
   As above.  
   Nov. 17 1857
29. Receipt signed J. Saunders  
   Nov. 13 1857
30. Saunders to the Committee  
   Acknowledgement.  
   Nov. 13 1857
31. Application form signed J. Saunders  
   Nov. 2 1859
32. Saunders to the Committee  
   Application. Details of his literary projects. (£30)  
   Oct. 27 1859
33. Henry Reeve to Blewitt  
   Recommends Saunders for assistance.  
   Oct. 6 1859
34. Reeve to Blewitt  
   Apologies for absence.  
   Oct. 26 1859
35. William Harvey to the Committee  
   Recommends Saunders for assistance.  
   Oct. 26 1859
36. Stansfeld to the Committee  
   Recommends Saunders for assistance.  
   Oct. 26 1859
37. Harriet Martineau to the Committee  
   Recommends Saunders for assistance.  
   Oct. 27 1857
38. William Kent to the Committee  
   Recommends Saunders for assistance.  
   Nov. 1 1859
39. Receipt signed J. Saunders  
   Nov. 10 1859
40. Saunders to the Committee  
   Acknowledgement.  
   Nov. 11 1859
41. Martineau to Blewitt  
   Acknowledgement.  
   Nov. 18 1859
42. Application form signed J. Saunders  
   Jul. 7 1869
43. Saunders to the Committee  
   Application. Details of his critical success of his novel, "Abel Drake's Wife". Tinsley offered him £600 for his novel 'Harryl' but in the end he was forced to accept £50 plus a royalty.  
   Jul. 7 1869
44. George Bentley to Blewitt  
   Recommends Saunders for assistance, "his temporary difficulties are in part caused by his unwillingness to part with any production of his pen, till it has satisfied his critical taste."  
   Jul. 5 1869
45. George Bullen to Blewitt
   Jul. 6 1869
   Recommends Saunders for assistance.

46. W.E. Gladstone to Saunders (copy)
    Jul. 31 1869
   Expresses "much admiration both of its ('Hirell'?)
   power and its moral aims.

47. Receipt signed J. Saunders
    Jul. 15 1869

48. Saunders to the Committee
    Jul. 15 1869
   Acknowledgement.

49. A. Turner to Blewitt
    May 15 1877
   (P.S. to Lord Beaconsfield) Inquiry about Saunders.

50. Turner to Blewitt
    Jun. 15 1877
   "I'd Beaconsfield gave John Saunders £250 to help
   him in his struggles."

51. Application form signed J. Saunders
    Jul. 5 1879

52. Saunders to the Committee
    Jul. 5 1879
   Application. Details of a complicated dispute with
   his publisher involving a commissioned temperance
   novel of which B.W. Richardson thought highly. (£50)

53. Saunders to Blewitt
    undated
   Sympathises with Blewitt on his illness.

54. Saunders to Blewitt
    undated
   Enclosing form and letters. Names his publisher as
   Strahan.

55. Charles J. Turrell to the Committee
    Jul. 5 1879
   Recommends Saunders for assistance.

56. James Hole to the Committee
    Jul. 5 1879
   Recommends Saunders for assistance.

57. Saunders to Blewitt
    Jul. 9 1879
   Concerning payment of grant. Receipt signed John
   Mitchell Hole.

58. Saunders to the Committee
    Jul. 11 1879
   Acknowledgement.

59. Saunders to Blewitt
    Sep. 13 1879
   Concerning the possibility of applying for a
   government pension on the advice of James Stansfeld.
   Names Lord Houghton, W.E. Forster, Joseph Cowen,
   T.W. Marston, Charles Reade and Sir Charles Dilke as
   possible sponsors. Although a Liberal, Saunders is
   "an earnest supporter of Lord Beaconsfield's
   Eastern policy".
60. Application form signed J. Saunders Apr. 3 1883

61. Saunders to the Committee Mar. 29 1883
Application. "For the first time in my career as a Novelist, I have had a work of Fiction ... rejected successively by two of the most distinguished firms ... The rejection being obviously due not to its inferiority, but rather to its superiority to the books devoted to Fast Life which the mass of Library novel readers prefer."
Further details of his application for a pension, supported by George Eliot and others.

62. Saunders to Blewitt Mar. 31 1883

63. Bullen to the Committee Apr. 2 1883
Recommends Saunders for assistance.

64. Hole to the Committee Apr. 2 1883
Recommends Saunders for assistance.

65. Saunders to Blewitt Apr. 3 1883
Enclosing application form and letters of support.

66. Horace Seymour to Blewitt Apr. 3 1883
(PS to Gladstone). Inquiry about Saunders. "I fancy his style is somewhat laboured and unattractive for works of fiction."

67. Seymour to Blewitt Apr. 5 1883
"Mr. Gladstone granted him £150 in Dec. 1881 from the Royal Bounty Funds."

68. Receipt signed John Saunders Apr. 13 1883

69. Saunders to the Committee Apr. 14 1883
Acknowledgements.

70. Application form signed J. Saunders Nov. 7 1890

71. Saunders to the Committee Nov. 7 1890
Application. (£60)

72. Saunders to A. Llewelyn Roberts Nov. 7 1890
Details of his family.

73. Arthur Tyler to the Committee Nov. 5 1890
Recommends Saunders for assistance.

74. Hole to the Committee Nov. 6 1890
Recommends Saunders for assistance.

75. R. Cooper to the Committee Nov. 7 1890
Recommends Saunders for assistance.
76. Receipt signed J. Saunders Nov. 13 1890
77. Saunders to the Committee Nov. 14 1890
Acknowledgement.
78. Application form signed J. Saunders Oct. 25 1892
79. Saunders to the Committee Oct. 1892
Application.
80. Hole to the Committee Oct. 24 1892
Recommends Saunders for assistance.
81. Tyler to the Committee Oct. 24 1892
Recommends Saunders for assistance.
82. Receipt signed J. Saunders Nov. 3 1892
83. Saunders to the Committee Nov. 4 1892
Acknowledgement.
84. Application form signed J. Saunders Nov. 11 1893
85. Saunders to the Committee Nov. 10 1893
Application. Encloses printed notices about his work. (£60)
86. 'Extracts from Reviews of Mr. Saunders' Novels'
E.g. Abel Drake's Wife"is the story of a factory girl
and her husband, who made up their painful
misunderstanding over a child's grave".
87. Appendix 'Love's Martyrdom'
Reprinted letters of Tennyson, Landor (see 19, 20)
and Charles Dickens, praising Saunders's play.
88. A.P. Watt to the Committee Oct. 16 1893
Recommends Saunders for assistance.
89. Saunders to Roberts Nov. 25 1893
90. L. Kerr to Roberts Nov. 26 1893
Recommends Saunders for assistance.
91. Stansfeld to Roberts Nov. 27 1893
Recommends Saunders for assistance.
92. D.A. Moxey to Roberts Nov. 27 1893
Recommends Saunders for assistance.
93. Saunders to the Committee Dec. 15 1893
Acknowledgement.
94. Receipts signed John Saunders Dec. 1893 - May 1894
95. Application form signed John Saunders [Dec. 9 1894]
96. Saunders to Roberts [undated]
   Application. Concerning the failure of his
   application to Lord Rosebery for a civil list
   pension. Copy of a letter from Walter Bosan
   recommending him for a CLP.
97. R.D. Blackmore to J. Saunders [Dec. 13 1894]
   Supports his application. On the CLP "This simply
   shows how utterly ignorant those bustling and
   pushing statesmen are of the literature of their
   country".
98. George MacDonald to the Committee [Dec. 23 1894]
   Recommends Saunders for assistance.
99. MacDonald to Roberts [Dec. 23 1894]
   "I have myself been ill, and so much hindered thereby
   in my work, that I have been as yet unable to send
   another donation as I had hoped to do, but I look
   for better times".
100. Lord Aberdare to the Committee [Dec. 29 1894]
    Recommends Saunders for assistance, struck "by the
    soundness of his judgements on Social questiions".
101. Saunders to the Committee [Jan. 10 1895]
    Acknowledgement.
102. Receipt signed John Saunders [Jan. 10 1895]
103. Application form signed May, Harriet, Margaret & Isabel Saunders [Jan. 22 1896]
104. Ada Ellen Bayly to the Committee [Dec. 19 1895]
    ('Edna Lyall') Recommends the 5 daughters of
    Saunders for assistance.
105. Charlotte Riddell to the Committee [Jan. 10 1896]
    Recommends the Misses Saunders for assistance.
106. Wallis Heraud to Roberts [Jan. 13 1896]
    Recommends the Misses Saunders for assistance.
107. Isabel Saunders to the Committee [Jan. 21 1896]
    Application on the death of her father, on behalf of
    herself and sisters Mary, Harriet, Juliet and
    Margaret. (£120).
108. Blackmore to Roberts [Jan. 21 1896]
    Recommends the Misses Saunders for assistance. Praises
    Saunders' work "of rare power, and lofty style, full
    of poetry and fine feeling."
109. Receipt [Feb. 14 1890]
110. Isabel Saunders to the Committee [Feb. 17 1896]
    Acknowledgement.
THOMAS ROSCOE
1791-1871

Authorship

Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Roscoe to the Committee No. 8 1839
   Application, on the advice of Henry Stebbing. (£50)
2. Henry Stebbing to Octavian Blewitt No. 5 1839
   Recommends Roscoe for assistance.
3. Receipt signed Thomas Roscoe No. 14 1839
4. Roscoe to the Committee No. 15 1839
   Acknowledgement.
5. Application form signed Thomas Roscoe Oct. 26 1842
   Endorsed by Henry Stebbing, W. Cooke Taylor. (£40)
6. Roscoe to Blewitt Oct. 29 1842
   Application, on his illness having lost him the
   Editorship of 'The Picturesque Annual', and 'British
   Classic Authors'.
7. Roscoe to the Committee Nov. 10 1842
   Acknowledgement and receipt.
8. Application form signed Thomas Roscoe Feb. 18 1848
   Endorsed by J. Ashton Yates, Thos Thornely, W.H.
   Harrison, J.G. Lockhart, (£60).
9. Roscoe to the Committee Feb. 26 1848
   Application. Details of his publications.
10. Duke of Hamilton to Roscoe Feb. 15 1848
    Supports his application. "I owe a debt of gratitude
    to the family of Roscoe for the pleasure I have
    experienced in the perusal of their works." Reminds
    Roscoe of their plan to edit Beckford's works.
11. Earl of Harrowby to Roscoe Feb. 16 1848
    Supports his application.
12. W.C. Taylor to Blewitt Feb. 22 1848
    Apologies for absence, being 'Sir Harris Nicholasised'.
    Recommends Roscoe for assistance.
13. Receipt signed Thomas Roscoe Mar. 18 1848
14. Roscoe to the Committee
Acknowledgement. Mar. 1848

15. Thos Thornely to Blewitt
Acknowledgement. Mar. 11 1848

16. J.G. Lockhart to Blewitt
Acknowledgement. Mar. 11 1848

17. Application form signed Thomas Roscoe
Oct. 28 1857

18. Roscoe to Blewitt
Application. (£75) Oct. 28 1857

19. David Scott to Roscoe
Medical certificate. Oct. 31 1857

20. J.A. StJohn to Blewitt
Recommends Roscoe for assistance. Oct. 31 1857

21. Receipt signed Thos Roscoe
Nov. 12 1857

22. Roscoe to the Committee
Acknowledgement. Nov. 17 1857

23. Roscoe to Blewitt
Application. Details of his father's (William Roscoe) friendships. Oct. 23 1858

24. Roscoe to Blewitt
Mentions W.H. Harrison's support for his former applications. Oct. 27 1858

25. Application form signed Thomas Roscoe
Apr. 4 1859

26. Roscoe to the Committee
Application. (£40) undated

27. Scott to the Committee
Medical certificate. Recommends Roscoe for assistance. Apr. 4 1859

28. William Beattie to the Committee
Recommends Roscoe for assistance. Apr. 4 1859

29. StJohn to the Committee
Recommends Roscoe for assistance. Apr. 4 1859

30. Receipt signed Thos Roscoe

31. Roscoe to the Committee
Acknowledgement. Apr. 18 1859

32. Application form signed Thomas Roscoe
Oct. 22 1860
33. Roscoe to the Committee
   Application, details of his 'limited life income'
   of £130 p.a.
   Oct. 22 1860

34. St John to the Committee
   Recommends Roscoe for assistance.
   Oct. 18 1860

35. Beattie to the Committee
   Recommends Roscoe for assistance.
   Oct. 25 1860

36. Application form signed Thomas Roscoe
   Feb. 22 1862

37. Roscoe to the Committee
   Application. (£30)
   Feb. 22 1862

38. E.H. Daly to the Committee
   Recommends Roscoe for assistance.
   undated

39. Spencer St. John to the Committee
   Recommends Roscoe for assistance.
   Mar. 10 1862

40. Receipt signed Thos. Roscoe
   Mar. 13 1862

41. Roscoe to the Committee
   Acknowledgement.
   Mar. 13 1862

42. Roscoe to Blewitt
   Acknowledgement.
   Mar. 13 1862

43. Application form signed Thomas Roscoe
   Oct. 30 1869

44. Eliza Roscoe to the Committee
   Application on behalf of her father. (£25)
   Nov. 2 1869

45. St John to the Committee
   Recommends Roscoe for assistance. Details of
   Roscoe's annuity of £160 and a Civil List Pension
   of £50.
   Oct. 30 1869

46. Stebbing to the Committee
   Recommends Roscoe for assistance.
   Nov. 2 1869

47. W.C. Mullins to the Committee
   Recommends Roscoe for assistance.
   Nov. 2 1869

48. Roscoe to the Committee
   Acknowledgement.
   Nov. 15 1869

49. Receipts signed Eliza Roscoe
   Nov 1869 - Mar 1870

50. St John to Blewitt
   Recommends Roscoe's daughter for assistance.
   Oct. 4 1871

51. Memorandum by Blewitt
   Expresses his surprise that the Roscoe daughters
   cannot remember the place of their parents
   marriage. Concerning his suspicions that Roscoe
   was unmarried.
   1871

52. Eliza Roscoe to Blewitt
   Withdrawing her application.
   Oct. 20 1871
Authorship
Drama, Songs

Correspondence
1. Fitzball to the Committee  Jun. 4 1840
   Application on the failure of Alfred Bunn and the
   closure of the Drury Lane Theatre. (£40)
2. T.N. Talfourd to Octavian Blewitt  Jun. 2 1840
   Recommends Fitzball for assistance.
3. W.C. Macready to Fitzball  Jun. 2 1840
   Supports his application.
4. Receipt signed Edward Fitzball  Jun. 2 1840
5. Fitzball to Blewitt  Jun. 15 1840
   Acknowledgement.
6. Fitzball to the Committee  Jun. 1840
   Acknowledgement.
7. Application form signed Edward Fitzball  May 21 1849
   Endorsed by Henry R. Bishop, R. Edwards (£30).
8. Fitzball to Blewitt  May 21 1849
   Application, on the depressed state of the English
   stage.
9. R. Edwards to Blewitt  Jun. 12 1849
   Recommends Fitzball for assistance.
10. Sir Henry Bishop to Blewitt  Jun. 12 1849
    Recommends Fitzball for assistance.
12. Fitzball to Blewitt  Jun. 16 1849
    Acknowledgement.
WILLIAM THOMAS MONCRIEFF*  
1794-1857

Authorship
Drama, Songs

Correspondence
1. Moncrieff to the Committee  Nov. 4 1840
   Application on his virtual blindness. (£25)

2. List of the works of W.T. Moncrieff

3. P. Julin to the Committee  Nov. 1 1840
   Medical certificate.

4. Sir Lumley St George Skeffington to the Committee  Nov. 4 1840
   Recommends Moncrieff for assistance.

5. John Limbird to the Committee  Nov. 4 1840
   Recommends Moncrieff for assistance.

6. Receipt signed William Moncrieff  Nov. 13 1840

7. Moncrieff to Octavian Blewitt  Nov. 14 1840
   Acknowledgement.

8. Skeffington to Blewitt  Nov. 20 1840
   Acknowledgement.

9. Application form unsigned  Apr. 6 1842
   Endorsed by John Limbird, William Reeves. (£10)

10. Moncrieff to the Committee  Apr. 5 1842
    Application. Details of a "small weekly sum for my subsistence".

11. Receipt signed William Moncrieff  Apr. 14 1842

12. Moncrieff to the Committee  Apr. 15 1842
    Acknowledgement.

13. Application form signed W.T. Moncrieff  Feb. 4 1851

14. Moncrieff to the Committee  Feb. 4 1851
    Application, addressed from the Charter House.
    Description of conditions at the Charter House.

15. Moncrieff to Blewitt  Feb. 10 1851
    Concerning Blewitt's visit to the Charter House.
16. A. Turnbull to the Committee
Medical certificate.  
Jan. 14 1851

17. Thos Wilmott to the Committee
Medical certificate.  
Jan. 15 1851

18. Julian to the Committee
Medical certificate.  
Jan. 26 1851

19. Moncrieff to Blewitt
On the Charter House "The idea of leaving helpless old men for so many hours totally unattended to without any communication with each other beyond that afforded in every street and without them having the means of paying for proper attendance is ... unchristianlike and uncharitable and calculated to drive many ... to insanity and all its terrible consequences". (See case 1002)  
Feb. 14 1851

20. Moncrieff to Blewitt
Concerning a meeting with Colonel Phipps of Buckingham Palace (arranged by Blewitt) to discuss conditions at the Charterhouse.  
Feb. 22 1851

21. Douglas Jerrold to the Committee
Recommends Moncrieff for assistance. Endorsed by W.H. Wills, Charles Mackay, Henry Colburn.  
Jan. 20 1851

22. Receipt signed W.T. Moncrieff
Jun. 12 1851

23. Moncrieff to the Committee
Jun. 12 1851

24. Moncrieff to Blewitt
Jul. 19 1851

25. Moncrieff to Blewitt
Aug. 26 1851

26. Press Cuttings
Obituary 1857.

27. 'Selection of the Dramatic Works of W.T. Moncrieff'
THOMAS HOOD
1799-1845

Authorship
Poetry, Journalism

Correspondence
1. C.W. Dilke to Octavian Blewitt Jan. 13 1841
   Recommends Hood for assistance. "He has been for months in extreme ill health ... about ten days since he was so bad that for many hours his life was in danger." (£50)

   Informing him of the grant. Attached to this letter is a cutting from The Argus Feb. 7 1841 "The Literary Fund - A subscriber informs us that the old system of favouritism is adopted in relieving applicants, and that in one instance lately it has been carried to a most unwarrantable excess. We shall enquire into this; the donors must not be Hoodwinked".

3. Hood to Blewitt Jan. 14 1841
   Acknowledgement.

4. Hood to the Committee undated
   Returning the grant. "Sickness is too common to Humanity, and Poverty too old a Companion of my Order, to justify such an appeal ... my embarrassments and bad health are of such standing that I am become, as it were, seasoned."

5. Hood to Blewitt May 25 1841
   Enclosing application.

6. Hood to the Committee May 25 1841
   Application. "You may conceive the extreme pain with which I revoke my former decision." (£50)

7. Receipt signed Jane Hood Jun. 10 1841

8. Hood to the Committee undated
   Acknowledgement. "It is true, that I have heard from Leicestershire that I am in prison, - and from Brussels that I am insane ... Nevertheless I am happy to assure you gentlemen, that as yet my only confinement has been to my bed".

9. Application form signed Jane Hood May 13 1845
   Endorsed by R.H. Barham, David Salomons, William Harvey. (£75)

10. R.H. Barham to Blewitt May 7 1845
    Enclosing application form. Recommends Mrs. Hood for assistance.
11. David Salomons to Blewitt  
May 18 1845  
Recommends Mrs. Hood for assistance.

12. Samuel Phillips to Blewitt  
May 19 1845  
Enclosing letters from Salomons and Mrs. Hood.

13. Jane Hood to Blewitt  
May 19 1845  
"The expenses of nearly a six months severe illness - during three of which Mr. Hood was quite incapable of making any exertion to maintain his family - with also the cost of the funeral have sadly distressed and embarrassed me."

14. Receipt signed Jane Hood  
May 22 1845

15. Jane Hood to Blewitt  
May 23 1845  
Acknowledgement.

16. Barham to Blewitt  
May 25 1845  
Acknowledgement. "I am very sorry to hear what you tell me of the attacks (on Hood) and the Quarters they proceed from ... What can be the motive?"

17. Hood's Grave  
Oct. 23 1852  
Extract from 'Eliza Cook's Journal'.

18. Press cuttings from the Globe, the Athenaeum, the Morning Post, etc.  
Concerning the life of Hood and a proposed memorial to him.
Authorship

Sporting

Correspondence

1. **Application form signed Frederic Tolfrey** Mar. 28 1842
   Endorsed by Archer J. Croft, George Procter.

2. **Tolfrey to the Committee** Apr. 1 1842
   Application, as an author and the son of an author, Samuel Tolfrey, a Chief Justice of Ceylon.

3. **Archer Croft to Octavian Blewitt** Apr. 3 1842
   Recommends Tolfrey for assistance.

4. **Tolfrey to Blewitt** Apr. 25 1842
   Regretting that his application has been deferred, his book having "been published by so influential and respectable a person as Mr. Colburn".

5. **Archbishop of Dublin to Blewitt** May 13 1842
   Warning Blewitt to be on his guard against "a certain Fred Tolfrey, an adventurer".

6. **George Procter to Blewitt** May 27 1842
   Requests the return of Tolfrey's book.

7. **Charles Dickens to Blewitt** Sep. 15 1845
   Inquires about Tolfrey "I am deputed to make enquiry about this gentleman privately, if I possibly can, by one to whom he has written for some temporary assistance".

8. **Application form signed Fred Tolfrey** Dec. 21 1846
   Endorsed by Henry Colburn, Wm Pitt Lennox, Peter Hawker, J. Brandreth, G.L.D. Damer (£25).

9. **Tolfrey to Blewitt** Dec. 16 1846
   Application on his imprisonment in the Queen's Bench for debt. Details of his work for 'my old and valued friend Mr. Theodore Hook'.

10. **P. Hawker to Blewitt** Jan. 18 1847
    Recommends Tolfrey, 'a brother author, in the sporting department', for assistance.

11. **W.P. Lennox to Blewitt** Jan. 18 1847
    Recommends Tolfrey for assistance. Details of their acquaintance in Canada, where Lennox's father, the Duke of Richmond was Governor General.
12. J. Brandreth to Blewitt
   Recommends Tolfrey for assistance. Jan. 18 1847

13. George L.D. Damer to Blewitt
   "I was never on terms of intimacy with Mr. Tolfrey,
   and have seen very little of him lately". Jan. 19 1847

14. J.B. Nichols to Blewitt
   Recommends him to allow Tolfrey '£15 on credit'. Jan. 20 1847

15. Henry Ellis to Blewitt
   "Lord William Lennox's Note seems so satisfactory in
   its statement that I am inclined to agree with
   Mr. Nichols". Jan. 21 1847

16. Receipt signed Fred Tolfrey
   Jan. 23 1847

17. Tolfrey to Blewitt
   Acknowledgement. Receipt signed Louisa Tolfrey. Feb. 11 1847

18. Tolfrey to Blewitt
   Acknowledgement. Feb. 12 1847

19. Application form signed Fred: Hild: Tolfrey
   Endorsed by R.G.H. Clarges, P. Hawker. (£10). May 21 1848

20. Tolfrey to Blewitt
   Application. Jun. 12 1848

21. Lennox to Tolfrey
   Returning application form unsigned. "I must decline
   giving another (signature) for I have made up my mind
   never again to interfere with that Fund."

22. R.G.H. Clarges to Blewitt
   Recommends Tolfrey for assistance. Jun. 7 1848

23. Hawker to Tolfrey
   Supports his application. Jun. 11 1848

24. Receipt signed Fred Tolfrey
   Jun. 15 1848

25. Tolfrey to Blewitt
   Acknowledgement. Jun. 15 1848

26. Dickens to Blewitt
   Inquiry about Tolfrey "(He) has written me a couple
   of very defiant epistles, because I have felt it
   necessary to decline to "lend" him ten pounds". Feb. 5 1849
27. Application form signed Fred Tolfrey Nov. 18 1858

28. Tolfrey to Blewitt Nov. 20 1858
Application, as an inmate of the Lambeth Workhouse. Details of a trip to the Rhine, undertaken at the request of J.G. Lockhart. Encloses Prince Albert's copy of his book 'The Sportsman in Canada'.

29. Tolfrey to Blewitt Dec. 7 1858
Details of the Workhouse, an "abode of misery and wretchedness".

30. Blewitt to Tolfrey Dec. 10 1858
Requesting references.

31. Henry Chatteris to the Committee Dec. 31 1858
Certifies that Tolfrey was employed by the Loetchen Mining Company between 1850-1857.

32. James Landon to the Committee Jan. 4 1859
Recommends Tolfrey for assistance.

33. Tolfrey to Blewitt Jan. 8 1859
"I cannot obtain credit for any coals, and I am so cold I can scarcely hold my pen".

34. Blewitt to Tolfrey Jan. 8 1859

35. C.B. Phipps to Blewitt Dec. 3 1858
(Secretary to Prince Albert) Inquiry about Tolfrey.

36. Memorandum by Blewitt Dec. 3 1858
"Mendicity Begging Letter Depart ... described him as 'one of the worst cases in London'. Sir Sibbald Scott informed me that he had applied to him for 15/- to get his books out of pawn ... I have no doubt that these books were those lent by the Prince Consort."

37. Press Cuttings
Concerning Mrs. Ann Maria Tolfrey's conviction for fraud. 1850
(A.M. Tolfrey does not appear to have been Tolfrey's wife, who signed herself Louisa in 1848, see 25).
ELLEN RYDER MAGINN

widow of Dr. William Maginn* 1793-1842

Authorship

Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Francis Mahoney
   Aug. 26 1842
   Endorsed by Richard Bentley, G.W. Nickisson. (£50)

2. Mahoney to Octavian Blewitt
   Aug. 24 1842
   Recommends Mrs. Maginn for assistance. Requests a special meeting of the Committee "I find Mr. Croker is confined to his bed ... otherwise I have no doubt he would be urgent in the matter".

3. Mahoney to Blewitt
   Aug. 27 1842
   Concerning the special meeting, "the deceased ... was known personally to almost all the Council & Committee".

4. Mahoney to T. Crofton Croker
   Aug. 27 1842

5. R.H. Barham to Blewitt
   Sep. 7 1842
   Apologies for absence. Recommends Mrs. Maginn for assistance. "I cannot but consider his (Maginn's) claims as a literary man to be first rate ... I am anxious to record my sense of the poor Doctor's merits".

6. Press-Cuttings
   1842
   Obituaries. Lockhart's 'Epitaph on William Maginn'.

7. Ellen Maginn to Blewitt
   Sep. 10 1842
   Acknowledgement.

8. Mrs. Maginn to Blewitt
   Sep. 14 1842
   Acknowledgement and Receipt.

9. Barham to Blewitt
   Sep. 9 1842
   Acknowledgement. "It is a grant which does the Society honour and makes one proud of belonging to such an institution."

10. Richard Welch to Blewitt
    Sep. 12 1859
    Details of the fate of Maginn's family and application on behalf of Maginn's surviving daughter and 'imbecile' son. Copy of Blewitt's reply advising an application to the Royal Bounty Fund.
Authorship
Novels

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Thomas Longman
   Oct. 29 1842
   On the death of Jane Porter's brother, Sir Robert Ker Porter (Obituary in file). (£50)

2. Longman to the Committee
   Oct. 29 1842
   Application on behalf of Jane Porter. "Well knowing how unwilling a highminded and sensitive lady would be to become an applicant in person."

3. Thomas Brown to the Committee
   Oct. 29 1842
   Recommends Jane Porter for assistance.

4. Longman to Octavian Blewitt
   Nov. 11 1842
   Acknowledgement.

5. Porter to Longman
   Nov. 11 1842
   Acknowledgement. Details of her brother's sudden death.
MARY RUSSELL MITFORD
1787-1855

Authorship
Novels

Correspondence

1. Thomas Talfourd to Octavian Blewitt Jan. 31 1843
   Recommends Mitford for assistance on the death of her father.

2. Talfourd to Blewitt undated
   Encloses application form.

3. Application form signed Mary Russell Mitford Feb. 1 1843
   Endorsed by T. Talfourd, G.P. Dawson. (£50)

4. Mitford to Octavian Blewitt undated
   Application. Details of her support for her father and his outstanding debts "to defray which the small pension of £100 per annum which I owe to Her Majesty's bounty is manifestly unavailing".

5. Printed appeal on behalf of Miss Mitford Feb. 8 1843
   List of subscribers.

6. Mitford to Blewitt undated
   Acknowledgement. Details of the public subscription on her behalf.

7. Mitford to the Committee Feb. 11 1843
   Acknowledgement.

8. G.H. Elliott to Blewitt Jul. 21 1843
   Enclosing subscription notice and recommending Mitford for assistance. Copy of Blewitt's reply, in which he says "I have had the pleasure of being on intimate terms of friendship (with Miss Mitford) for many years".

9. Press Cuttings 1843
   Concerning Mitford's subscription. Obituary 1855.
SARAH APPERLEY

widow of C.J. Apperley* (Nimrod) 1779-1843

Authorship

Sporting

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Sarah Apperley Oct. 27 1843
   Endorsed by Thos Warrington, Vincent Corbet. (£30)

2. J.H. Tremenheere to Octavian Blewitt undated
   Recommends Mrs. Apperley for assistance.

3. Printed appeal on behalf of Mrs. Apperley 1843
   Trustee: J.H. Tremenheere. List of subscribers
   including Prince Albert and Lord George Bentinck.

4. Mrs. Apperley to Blewitt undated
   Application on the death of her husband.

5. John Murray to Blewitt Nov. 7 1843
   Apologies for absence. "Was she (Mrs. Apperley)
   really married to him?"

6. Tremenheere to Blewitt Nov. 7 1843
   Certificate of marriage.

7. Tremenheere to Blewitt Nov. 9 1843
   Acknowledgement.

8. Vincent Corbet to Blewitt Nov. 13 1843
   Acknowledgement.

9. Mrs. Apperley to Blewitt Nov. 16 1843
   Acknowledgement.

10. Mrs. Apperley to Blewitt Oct. 4 1850
   Application.
ANNE MATHews
Widow of Charles Mathews* 1776-1835

Authorship
Memoirs of Charles Mathews (edited by Mrs. Mathews), Theatrical.

Correspondence
1. Application form signed Anne Mathews  Mar. 4 1844
   Endorsed by Lady Blessington, John Adolphus. (£50)
2. Mrs. Mathews to the Committee  Mar. 4 1844
   Application, on her son's bankruptcy.
3. Lady Blessington to Octavian Blewitt  Feb. 10 1844
   Recommends Mrs. Mathews for assistance.
4. Blessington to the Committee  Mar. 2 1844
   "Mrs. Mathews could have had letters of recommendation from many of the most distinguished subscribers to the Literary Fund, but she is unwilling to give publicity to her necessities."
5. John Adolphus to the Committee  Mar. 4 1844
   "When I first knews Mrs. Mathews she was very young, and, although gifted with many personal attractions and engaging manners, passed the fiery ordeal of theatrical life, free from a blemish or even a suspicion."
6. Mrs. Mathews to Blewitt  Mar. 13 1844
   Acknowledgement.
7. Mathews to the Committee  Mar. 15 1844
   Acknowledgement.
8. Mathews to Blewitt  Mar. 18 1844
   Acknowledgement.
9. Adolphus to Blewitt  Mar. 14 1844
   Acknowledgement.
10. Blessington to Blewitt  Mar. 14 1844
   Acknowledgement.
LAVINIA, SIDNEY, WALTER & EDMUND BLANCHARD File No. 1109

children of S. Laman Blanchard* 1804-1845

Authorship
Poems, Essays, Miscellaneous

Correspondence
1. Application form signed John Forster Mar. 11 1845
   Endorsed by B.W. Procter, John Forster, R.H. Darham, W.H. Harrison. (£100)
2. Forster to Octavian Blewitt Mar. 11 1845
   Recommends the children of Laman Blanchard for assistance.
3. Forster to Blewitt Mar. 11 1845
   Details of a public subscription on behalf of the Blanchards.
4. Forster to Blewitt Mar. 13 1845
   Acknowledgement.
5. Receipt signed John Forster Mar. 14 1845
6. Forster to Blewitt Apr. 8 1845
7. Forster to Blewitt Apr. 8 1845
   Acknowledgement on behalf of the Blanchards.
8. W.H. Harrison to Blewitt undated
   Enclosing press-cutting from the 'Globe' which reveals the RLF's grant. "I am told £500 or £600 has already been raised".
9. Press Cuttings 1845
   'Suicide of Mr. Laman Blanchard'
   'Death of Mr. Laman Blanchard'
   'The late Laman Blanchard's Family' concerning the RLF grant of £100. "We believe this but the second instance in the history of this truly munificent society in which so large a sum has been voted to an individual case." (*Maria FitzGerald Case 661)
Authorship

'Mornings at Bow Street' etc.

Correspondence

1. Application form signed John Wight May 17 1845
   Endorsed by T.J. Pettigrew, George Cruikshank, Wm Mills, (£30)

2. Wight to Octavian Blewitt May 19 1845
   Application, on losing his job as Editor of the Morning Herald on the death of the proprietor Henry
   Thwaites. "I had the satisfaction of seeing its sale increase from 1100 per day to 10,000 ... for
   the first 7 years I had only 2½ guineas a week - for the next seven years 3½ + for the next 5£,
   though eventually my salary was nominally 500£ a year."

3. T.J. Pettigrew to Blewitt May 17 1845
   Recommends Wight for assistance.

4. John Mortimer to Blewitt May 21 1845
   Recommends Wight for assistance.

5. Receipt signed John Wight May 22 1845
6. Wight to the Committee May 22 1845
   Acknowledgement.

7. Application form signed John Wight Apr. 21 1848
   Endorsed by G. Cruikshank, T.J. Pettigrew, (£20)

8. Wight to Blewitt May 3 1848
   Application. Details of proposals Andrew Doyle of the Morning Chronicle, Dolane of The Times and
   Michele of the Morning Post to appoint him Court Correspondent, liaising with G.E. Anson, secretary
   to Prince Albert.

9. George Cruikshank to Blewitt May 8 1848
   Recommends Wight for assistance "... amongst my numerous friends there is not one for whom I have
   a greater esteem".

10. Wight to Blewitt May 20 1848
    Acknowledgement.

11. Application form signed John Wight Mar. 26 1849
    Endorsed by G. Cruikshank, Wm Mills, Effingham Wilson.

12. G. Pearl to the Committee Mar. 23 1849
    Medical certificate.

13. William Mills to the Committee Mar. 27 1849
    Recommend Wight for assistance.
ANNE ROPER HOWARD  

widow of Edward Howard* 1792?-1841

Authorship

Nautical Novels

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Anne Roper Howard  
   Mar. 31 1846

2. Howard to the Committee  
   Application on the death of her father.  
   Mar. 31 1846

3. Robert Williams to Octavian Blewitt  
   Concerning Howard's life of Sir Sydney Smith.  
   Mar. 31 1846

4. Frederick Marryat to Howard  
   Supports her application.  
   Apr. 1 1846

5. Mrs. J.W. Louden to Blewitt  
   Recommends Howard for assistance.  
   undated

6. Anna Maria Hall to the Committee  
   Recommend Howard for assistance, "during the latter period of her still young life, she has endured as much sorrow as falls to the lot of most persons, during a very long one."  
   Apr. 3 1846

7. Press-Cuttings  
   Concerning a public appeal on behalf of Mrs. Howard.  
   1842

8. Howard to the Committee  
   Acknowledgement.  
   Apr. 8 1846
I.

JAMES KENNEY
1780-1849
and Teresa & Virginia Kenney, his daughters

Authorship

Drama

Correspondence

1. Application form signed James Kenney
   Jun. 3 1846
   Endorsed by Thomas Moore, B.W. Procter, H.C. Robinson, John Cooper. (£80)

2. Kenney to the Committee
   May 29 1946
   Application, brought about by the "insolvent lessees of our principal Theatres".

3. Sir Henry Ellis to Octavian Blewitt
   Jun. 2 1846
   Quotes from Lord Lansdowne's letter of support for Kenney "having met him more than once at Mr. Rogers's house". Mentions the case of Thomas Park. (765)

4. B.W. Procter to Blewitt
   Jun. 5 1846
   Recommends Kenney for assistance. Encloses donation to RLF of 10 gns.

5. John Cooper to Blewitt
   Jun. 6 1846
   Recommends Kenney for assistance. Refers to "the rigid frugality of his (Kenney's) domestic habits".

6. Thomas Talfourd to Blewitt
   Jul. 1846
   "I will come to support Kenney's claim - to the utmost we can give. ... we ought to rejoice in such an opportunity of fulfilling our Charter".

7. Thomas Moore to the Committee
   Undated
   Recommends Kenney for assistance.

8. Receipt signed James Kenney
   Jun. 11 1846

9. Kenney to the Committee
   Jun. 12 1846
   Acknowledgement.

10. Press Cuttings
    Jul. 29 1849
    Concerning a benefit performance of the Beggar's Opera at Drury Lane - Kenney died the day of the performance.

11. Application form signed Virginia & Teresa Kenney
    Oct. 8 1853
12. **Virginia & Teresa Kenney to the Committee**
   Application, 'deprived of both our parents'.

13. **Elizabeth Biddulph to the Committee**
   Oct. 19 1853
   Recommends Teresa Kenney "sometime Governess to my children" for assistance.

14. **Gilbert Stephens to the Committee**
   Nov. 1 1853
   Recommends the Kenneys for assistance.

15. **Miss Kenney to Blewitt**
   Enclorses marriage certificate.
   undated

16. **Receipt signed Virginia Kenney**
   Nov. 10 1853

17. **Miss Kenney to Blewitt**
   Acknowledgement.
   undated

   **JOHN POOLE**
   17937-1872
   File No. 1157

**Authorship**

**Drama, Miscellaneous**

**Correspondence**

1. **Application form signed John Forster**
   Jan. 6 1847
   Endorsed by Th Talfourd, John Forster, Charles Dickens (£80).

2. **Thomas Talfourd to Octavius Blewitt**
   Oct. 27 1846
   Recommends Poole for assistance.

3. **Forster to the Committee**
   Jan. 6 1847
   Recommends Poole for assistance.

4. **Forster to Blewitt**
   Jan. 14 1847
   Acknowledgement.

5. **Forster to Blewitt**
   Feb. 8 1847
   Enclosing Poole’s acknowledgement.

6. **Poole to the Committee**
   Jan. 29 1847
   Acknowledgement.

7. **Application form signed John Poole**
   Nov. 26 1849
   Endorsed by Th Talfourd, John Forster. (£50)

8. **Poole to the Committee**
   Nov. 27 1849
   Application.

9. **Forster to Blewitt**
   Dec. 4 1849
   Concerning names of referees.

10. **Forster to Blewitt**
    Dec. 4 1849
    Recommends Poole for assistance.

11. **Charles Dickens to Blewitt**
    Dec. 14 1849
    Acknowledgement.

12. **Poole to the Committee**
    Dec. 21 1849
    Acknowledgement.

13. **Poole to Blewitt**
    Dec. 31 1849
    Acknowledgement.
JOHN ABRAHAM HERAUD*  
1799-1887  

Authorship  
Poems, Drama, Miscellaneous  

Correspondence  
1. Application form signed John A. Heraud May 18 1847  
   Endorsed by T.K. Hervey, J. Holmes, J. Scott Russell (£75)  
2. Heraud to Octavian Blewitt May 18 1847  
   Application. Details of his periodical contributions.  
   "Mr. Southey long ago indeed thought me entitled to a pension".  
3. Westland Marston to Blewitt May 18 1847  
   Recommends Heraud for assistance.  
4. Adolphus Bernays to Blewitt May 18 1847  
   Recommends Heraud for assistance. "he has sustained a severe pecuniary loss by the bankruptcy of a proprietor of the New Quarterly Review".  
5. Thomas N. Talfourd to Blewitt May 19 1847  
   Recommends Heraud for assistance.  
6. Receipt signed John A. Heraud May 20 1847  
7. Heraud to Blewitt May 20 1847  
   Acknowledgement.  
8. Bernays to Blewitt May 21 1847  
   Enclosing donation for the Fund.  
   Endorsed by F.G. Tomlins, Charles Mackay, Westland Marston, Charles Knight. (£50)  
10. Heraud to Blewitt Jan. 25 1849  
11. Bernays to Blewitt Jan. 29 1849  
   Recommends Heraud for assistance.  
12. John Forster to Blewitt Feb. 5 1849  
   Recommends Heraud for assistance. Details of a private subscription raised for Heraud's relief.  
   Treasurer, T.K. Hervey, Sec. W. Marston.  
13. T.K. Hervey to Blewitt Feb. 5 1849  
   Requesting that the grant be paid into the 'Heraud Fund'.  
15. Heraud to Blewitt
Acknowledgement. Feb. 19 1849

16. Downe C. Bell to Blewitt
(Buckingham Palace). Inquiry about Heraud. Jan. 12 1857

17. Application form signed J.A. Heraud
Endorsed by Jane Thomas, G.L. Chesterton. (£50) May 4 1857

18. Heraud to the Committee
Application. Details of his daughter's career as an actress. May 4 1857

19. Jane Thomas to the Committee
Recommends Heraud for assistance, "he is the man whom Southey, Coleridge and Lockhart 'delighted to honour'." May 4 1857

20. Receipt signed John A. Heraud
May 16 1857

21. Heraud to the Committee
Acknowledgement. May 18 1857

22. Application form signed John A. Heraud
Application, "struggling ... on an income very little exceeding £100 a year". Details of his petition to Palmerston for a pension, supported by Sir Thomas Coleridge. (£25) Oct. 24 1863

23. Heraud to the Committee
Oct. 24 1863

24. John Elliotson to the Committee
Recommends Heraud for assistance. Oct. 15 1863

25. Thomas to the Committee
Recommends Heraud for assistance. Oct. 15 1863

26. Heraud to the Committee
Acknowledgement. Nov. 14 1863

27. Receipts signed J.A.E. Heraud
Nov. 1863 - Mar. 1864

28. Application form signed John A. Heraud
Oct. 30 1867

29. Heraud to the Committee
Application on the death of his wife and the failure of the publisher W. Maxwell. (£30) Oct. 30 1867

30. Itemized Account

31. Henry Marston to Blewitt
Recommends Heraud for assistance. undated

32. W.H. Butterfield to Blewitt
Recommends Heraud for assistance. Oct. 30 1867
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<td>Application form signed John A. Heraud</td>
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<td>Westland Marston to the Committee Recommends Heraud for assistance.</td>
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<td>Receipts signed John A. Heraud</td>
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<td>Heraud to the Committee Acknowledgement.</td>
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<td>Heraud v Leaf. Heraud's action to recover £112 from Leaf, proprietor of the New Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. Dr. Worthington.</td>
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<td>Application form signed John A. Heraud</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Heraud to Blewitt Asking him to support his application to the Charter House.</td>
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<td>Heraud to the Committee Application. (£60)</td>
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<td>Butterfield to the Committee Recommends Heraud for assistance.</td>
<td>Feb. 4 1873</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>Richard Bedingfield to the Committee Recommends Heraud for assistance.</td>
<td>Feb. 4 1873</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Heraud to the Committee Acknowledgement.</td>
<td>Feb. 14 1873</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Receipts signed John A. Heraud</td>
<td>Feb. 1873-Jan. 1874</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>Heraud to Blewitt Acknowledgement, addressed from the Charter House.</td>
<td>Jan. 16 1874</td>
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</table>
WILLIAM HAMILTON MAXWELL
1792-1850
and Mary, his widow

Authorship
Novels, Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Application form signed W.H. Maxwell May 21 1847
   Endorsed by Francis Higginson, W.H. Ainsworth, J.H. Haddon. (10 gns being Maxwell's donation to the Fund in 1839. Revoked as contrary to the bye law.)

2. Maxwell to Blewitt Jun. 1 1847
   Application on his imprisonment in the Queen's Bench for debt.

3. F. Higginson to Blewitt May 13 1847
   Recommends Maxwell for assistance.

4. Maxwell to Blewitt Jun. 12 1847
   Inquiry into the result of his application.

5. Blewitt to Maxwell Jun. 14 1847
   Letter of rejection.

6. Maxwell to Blewitt Jun. 17 1847

7. Press-Cuttings 1847
   Insolvent debtors court 1847, 1848. Details of Maxwell's debts and literary earnings. "...profits as an author on average £500 per annum... He had had transactions with Mr. Bentley over a period of ten or twelve years. The largest sum he might have received from Bentley in one year was about £600".

8. Maxwell to Blewitt Dec. 1847
   Application.

9. Blewitt to Maxwell Dec. 9 1847
   Letter of rejection. Obituary attached. 1850.

10. Application form signed Mary Dobbin Maxwell Feb. 3 1851
    Endorsed by John Dodds, William Robertson, J.D. Campbell, George Robertson. (£50)

11. Copy of Burial Certificate 1851

12. Mrs. Maxwell to Blewitt Feb. 3 1851
    Application on the death of her husband. Details of her family.
13. J.D. Campbell to Blewitt  
   Feb. 1 1851  
   Recommends Mrs. Maxwell for assistance.

14. Henry Sanderson to Blewitt  
   Feb. 1 1851  
   Medical certificate. Recommends Mrs. Maxwell for assistance.

15. Richard Bentley to the Committee  
   Feb. 1 1851  
   Recommends Mrs. Maxwell for assistance.

16. George Robertson to Blewitt  
   Feb. 3 1851  
   Recommends Mrs. Maxwell for assistance.

17. William Robertson to Blewitt  
   Feb. 3 1851  
   Recommends Mrs. Maxwell for assistance.

18. Robert Story to Blewitt  
   Feb. 3 1851  
   Recommends Mrs. Maxwell for assistance.

19. Mrs. Maxwell to the Committee  
   Feb. 20 1851  
   Acknowledgement.

(As a result of the Council outvoting the Committee on Maxwell's application in 1847 the Constitution was amended to exclude the Council from the right to vote. See Minutes 1847)
WILLIAM THOM
1798-1849
and Jean, his widow

Authorship

Poetry

Correspondence

1. Application form signed William Thom Oct. 1 1847
   Endorsed by W.J. Fox, John Forster, John Forbes. (£40)

2. Thom to the Committee Nov. 9 1847
   Application. "Coming to London was no wish of mine - I resisted - was persuaded and ruined".

3. John Forster to Octavian Blewitt Nov. 10 1847
   Recommends Thom for assistance. Encloses Thom's letter.

4. Thom to Forster Nov. 6 1847
   Details of his wish to return to Scotland and start a secondhand bookshop.

5. Receipt signed John Forbes Nov. 25 1847

6. Thom to the Committee Nov. 29 1847
   Acknowledgement.

7. W.J. Fox to Blewitt Nov. 30 1847
   Acknowledgement.

8. Press Cuttings 1848
   Public appeal on behalf of Thom's widow. Chairman: George Gilfillan, Treasurer: Patrick Watson.

9. Application form unsigned Mar. 22 1848
   Endorsed by P.H. Thoms, John J. Henderson, Wm Harris, James Arrott. (£20)

10. Jean Thom to Blewitt Mar. 23 1848
   Enclosing application form on the death of her husband.

11. James Arrott to Blewitt undated
   Recommends Mrs. Thom for assistance.

12. Receipt signed John Forbes Apr. 14 1848

13. Receipt May 17 1848

14. P. Watson to Blewitt May 17 1848
   Acknowledgement.
Authorship
Naval Novels, 'The Naval Officer's Manual'

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Ellen & Annie Glascock
   Endorsed by W.H. Smyth, John Shepherd, F. Marryat, S. Blandford. (£60)

2. Mrs. Anne Glascock to the Committee
   May 31 1847
   Application on behalf of her daughters.

3. W.H. Smyth to the Committee
   Nov. 25 1847
   Recommends Glascock's family for assistance. "In him were combined the valuable qualities of the accomplished officer and the efficient seaman, - and his various well-known publications evince much intellectual culture".

4. Silas Blandford to the Committee
   Nov. 1847
   Recommends Glascock's family for assistance.

5. Joseph Guilt to Octavian Blewitt
   Nov. 27 1847
   Recommends Glascock's family for assistance. Inquires about Sir H. Nicolas's motion to exclude the Council from the Committee meetings (see Case 1172).

6. J. Lane to Blewitt
   Nov. 27 1847
   Recommends Glascock's family for assistance.

7. F. Marryat to Blewitt
   Nov. 29 1847
   Recommends Glascock's family for assistance.

8. G.B. Whittaker to Blewitt
   Dec. 1 1847
   Recommends Glascock's family for assistance.

9. Henry Colburn to Blewitt
   Dec. 2 1847
   Recommends Glascock's family for assistance.

10. Receipt signed Annie Glascock
    Dec. 9 1847
    Acknowledgement.

11. Ellen Glascock to the Committee
    Dec. 9 1847
    Application form signed Annie Glascock
    Endorsed by Earl of Hardwicke, H. Raper, Lord Haddington.
13. Mrs. Glascock to Blewitt  Sept. 30 1856
Application. "Having only my small Pension of £90." Details of her attempts to republish her husband's 'The Naval Officer's Manual' no longer used by the Admiralty.

14. Blewitt to Mrs. Glascock  Oct. 1 1856
Informing her of the likely rejection of her application.

15. Richard Bentley to Blewitt  Aug. 3 1855
Recommends Mrs. Glascock for assistance.

16. C.W. Dilke to Blewitt  undated
Recommends Mrs. Glascock for assistance.

17. Lord Kinnaird to Blewitt  Oct. 24 1856
Recommends Mrs. Glascock for assistance.

18. Edmund Lyons to Sir Wm Parker  Apr. 27 1846
Mentioning Glascock in dispatches for assisting the "Convette of His Majesty the King of the French ... in a critical situation at the entrance to the Port". (Piraeus, Greece).

Promises to assist her daughters.

20. Certificate of Identity: Pensions to Widows of Naval Officers  May 1847

21. Blewitt to Mrs. Glascock  Dec. 11 1856
Letter of rejection. Press cuttings attached.
Mrs. SOPHIA DIBDIN
File No. 1191
widow of T.F. Dibdin* 1776-1847

Authorship
Bibliography, Antiquarian

Correspondence
1. Miss Sophia Dibdin to Octavian Blewitt Sep. 7 1847
   Application on behalf of her father "quite helpless
   and speechless, both his livings are seized by a
   Creditor".

2. Application form signed Sophia Dibdin Apr. 7 1848
   Endorsed by J. Williams, Thos Bloomer.

3. Miss Dibdin to Blewitt undated
   Application on behalf of her mother "that the widow
   of a literary man, so generally acknowledged ... should
   go thro' such a scrutiny, appears to me
   superfluous."

4. Henry Ellis to Blewitt Apr. 8 1848
   "I am rather surprised ... that the printed questions
   should prove such an obstacle to the Movr's
   Application. I have no patience with Miss Dibdin."

5. Miss Dibdin to Blewitt undated
   Further criticisms of the application form.

6. List of T.F. Dibdin's published works

7. Miss Dibdin to Blewitt undated
   Criticizing the RLF.

8. J.B. Nichols to Blewitt May 5 1848
   Suggests that Mrs. Dibdin apply herself. "Miss
   Dibdins Letter is a very improper one."

9. Miss Dibdin to Blewitt undated
   "My Father would little suspect that after devoting
   40 yrs to the instruction and amusement of others
   that the application of his Widow to the Literary
   Fund, would have been twice returned upon a pretext
   so trivial and unimportant."

10. Blewitt to Miss Dibdin Apr. 13 1848
    Enclosing application form "to be signed by your
    Mother herself".

11. Application form signed Sophia Dibdin Jun. 11 1848
    Endorsed by Samuel Pitt, R.D. Pyper. (£50)

12. Mrs. Dibdin to the Committee undated
    Application.

13. Mrs. Dibdin to the Committee undated
    Acknowledgement.
WILLIAM ANDREW CHATTO

1799-1864

Authorship

Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Charles Dickens to Octavian Blewitt  Jul. 25 1842
   Recommends Chatto for assistance. Reference to his (D's) return from America. Annotated by Blewitt "Mr. Chatto ... decided on not making an Application at this time".

2. Chapman and Hall to Blewitt  Jul. 25 1842
   Recommend Chatto for assistance.

3. Application form signed Wm A Chatto  Jun. 2 1848
   Endorsed by James Burn, Chapman & Hall, P. Hood, N. Hill. (£50)

4. Chatto to the Committee  Jun. 3 1848
   Application. 6 page statement concerning his vicissitudes and literary labour.

5. P. Hood to the Committee  Jun. 2 1848
   Recommends Chatto for assistance. Medical certificate.

6. Receipt signed Wm A Chatto  Jun. 15 1848

7. Chatto to the Committee  Jun. 16 1848
   Acknowledgement.

8. Application form signed Wm A. Chatto  Apr. 16 1852
   Endorsed by Edward Chapman, Tom Taylor. (£50)

9. Chatto to Blewitt  Apr. 16 1852
   Application.

10. W.M. Thackeray to Blewitt  May 18 1852
    Enclosing letter from Tom Taylor.

11. Tom Taylor to Blewitt  May 17 1852
    Recommends Chatto for assistance. "The only fault which I have observed in him ... is a hasty, irritable, and proud spirit by no means in keeping with the exigencies in which he has been placed." Details of his attempts to get Chatto a job in the British Museum.

12. E. Chapman to Blewitt  May 17 1852
    Recommends Chatto for assistance. "I dare say he feels a reluctance to apply to me further, owing to certain advances made upon a book which he could not go on with, but I acquit him of any blame in the matter, except that of having overrated his powers". (See letter 4)
13. **R.M. Milnes to the Committee**  
   Recommends Chatto for assistance.  
   May 18 1852

14. **Receipt signed Wm A. Chatto**  
   undated

15. **Chatto to the Committee**  
   Acknowledgement. "I shall begin business as a Book-Seller".  
   May 24 1852

16. **Application form signed William Andrew Chatto**  
   Endorsed by Peter Hood, T. Binney, Tom Taylor. (£50)  
   Apr. 23 1856

17. **Chatto to the Committee**  
   Application, on the death of his eldest son and second daughter from consumption.  
   Apr. 23 1856

18. **Hood to the Committee**  
   Recommends Chatto for assistance. Medical Certificate.  
   Apr. 18 1856

19. **Taylor to Blewitt**  
   Recommends Chatto for assistance.  
   May 12 1856

20. **T. Binney to Blewitt**  
   Recommends Chatto for assistance.  
   May 13 1856

21. **Receipt signed Wm. A. Chatto**  
   May 15 1856

22. **Chatto to the Committee**  
   Acknowledgement.  
   Jun. 7 1856
Authorship
Life of Mozart, Music

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Edward Holmes Oct. 30 1848
   Endorsed by J.A. Novello, Robert Bell, Charles
   Whiting, Dulau & Co. (£40)

2. Holmes to the Committee Oct. 30 1848
   Application "I have entirely depending upon me for
   support my sister, the widow of the late Mr. (Robert)
   Seymour the artist and her two children".

3. John Rolt to the Committee Oct. 23 1848
   Recommends Holmes for assistance.

4. Mary Shelley to the Committee Oct. 25 1848
   Recommends Holmes for assistance.

5. Robert Bell to the Committee Nov. 1 1848
   Recommends Holmes for assistance.

6. Bell to Octavian Blewitt Nov. 2 1848
   Enclosing letter of sponsorship.

7. Holmes to Blewitt Nov. 1 1848
   Copy of J.W. Kaye's letter concerning the change of
   ownership of the Atlas for which Holmes was music
   critic, "Some strangers are coming into the concern
   as working proprietors - one of whom undertakes to
   himself to do the duties of musical critic".

8. Holmes to the Committee Nov. 11 1848
   Acknowledgement.
14. Receipt signed Charles Bindley  
May 10 1850

15. Bindley to the Committee  
Acknowledgement.  
May 14 1850

16. Application form signed Charles Bindley  
Feb. 25 1852
Endorsed by Wm Cummings, William Weeks, J.J. Harrison,  
J.G. Lockhart.

17. Bindley to the Committee  
Feb. 25 1852
Application "I have occasionally ... written under  
assumed names for Periodicals .. but such is now the  
influx of foreign writers that such sources of support  
are overwhelmed with Articles".

18. William Weeks to the Committee  
Mar. 4 1852
Recommends Bindley for assistance.

19. Bindley to the Committee  
Mar. 30 1852
Details of his debts and the charity of Prince Albert.

20. Eliza Bindley to Blewitt  
Jan. 2 1855
"I cannot understand in any way that we have given  
displeasure to yourself on the Board, nothing more than not  
stating the £5 sent us by Prince Albert".

21. Application form signed Charles Bindley  
Jan. 29 1855
Endorsed by Longman & Co., T.C. Newby, Thomas Young,  
G.P. Tuxford.

22. Bindley to the Committee  
Jan. 30 1855
Application "The numberless speculations that have been  
entered into in cheap literature, have so changed the  
public mind, and taste, that ... publishers have been  
compelled to so lower the price they usually gave to  
general Authors, that most works when written do not  
avoid the means of enabling the Author to defray  
the necessary expenses of his support while writing  
them."

23. Thomas Young to the Committee  
Feb. 1 1855
Recommends Bindley for assistance.

24. Susan Springett to Blewitt  
Feb. 7 1855
Recommends Bindley for assistance.

25. Application form signed Eliza Sophia  
Bindley  
Jul. 4 1859

26. Note of marriage: Calais 1830

27. Mrs. Bindley to the Committee  
Jul. 4 1859
Application on the death of her husband.
28. T.C. Newby to the Committee
   Jul. 2 1859
   Recommends Mrs. Bindley for assistance. "had I not set a subscription on foot to relieve her immediate necessities she would have been without the means of her daily subsistence".

29. Charles Fennell to the Committee
   Jul. 3 1859
   Recommends Mrs. Bindley for assistance.

30. William Longman to Mrs. Bindley
   Jul. 4 1859
   Supports her application.

31. Fennell to the Committee
   Jul. 8 1859
   "I have no hesitation in affirming that the Marriage Certificate ... must be valid".

32. Notice of a public subscription for the widow of Charles Bindley
   1859
   Trustees: Sir Thomas Darrett, H. Lennard, W. Robert Harris, T.C. Newby.

33. Blewitt to Mrs. Bindley
   Jul. 14 1859
   Rejecting her application.

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**AUGUSTUS MAYHEW**

File No. 1227

1826-1875

(see also Case 1327)

Authorship

Novel (with Henry Mayhew) Drama

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Augustus Mayhew
   Jun. 9 1849

2. Mayhew to the Committee
   undated
   Application, "detained in Jersey for debts". "In conjunction with my brother I have for a long time been experimenting on the cheapest and best way in which the Electric Light might be useful to mankind ... as to the results of these experiments ... I have disbursed altogether nearly £1000 in perfecting and carrying them out".

3. Kenny Meadows to the Committee
   Jul. 4 1849
   Recommends Mayhew for assistance.

4. Henry Mayhew to the Committee
   Jul. 10 1849
   Recommends his brother for assistance. Details of their literary and scientific collaborations.

5. G.H. Smith to the Committee
   Jul. 13 1849
   (post master, Jersey) Recommends Mayhew for assistance.

6. Mayhew to the Committee
   Aug. 5 1849
   Acknowledgement.

7. Press Cuttings
   1875
   'Melancholy Death of an Author', 'Funeral of Mr. Augustus Mayhew'.
MARIANNE COOKE TAYLOR
widow of W.C. Taylor* 1800-1849

Authorship
History, Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Marianne Cooke Taylor
   Sep. 20 1849
   Endorsed by: W.H. Harrison, Richard Bentley, J.W. Parker, Franc Sadlier, Archbishop of Dublin. (£100)

2. Mrs. Taylor to Octavian Blewitt
   Sep. 20 1849
   "Poor Doctor Taylor's life was insured for 1000 pounds which will be paid in three months, - there is about thirty pounds a year from some old houses very irregularly paid, and that is all!"

3. W.H. Harrison to Blewitt
   Sep. 17 1849
   Recommends Mrs. Taylor for assistance. Reference to C.W. Dilke.

4. Richard Bentley to Blewitt
   Sep. 16 1849
   Recommends Mrs. Taylor for assistance. Calls for a special meeting.

5. Henry Ellis to Blewitt
   Sep. 28 1849
   "I conclude with Mr. Bentley and yourself that the Committee will not hesitate to give their largest grant ... Dr Cooke Taylor was long a most valuable Member of our Committee. There was an integrity in all he did and said".

6. William Tooke to Blewitt
   Sep. 29 1849
   Concerning Mrs. Taylor's application.

7. Press Cuttings
   1849

8. Mrs. Taylor to the Committee
   Oct. 4 1849
   Acknowledgement.
Authorship
Tales

Correspondence
1. Application form signed Chas Ollier Nov. 5 1849
   Endorsed by: Th Talfourd, Leigh Hunt, (£60)
2. Ollier to Octavian Blewitt Oct. 15 1849
   Application, to help him clear his 'trivial debts'.
   "I and my writings are alluded to with commendation
   in the published works of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton,
   Bart., Mr. Justice Talfourd, Mr. W. Harrison
   Ainsworth, Mr. G.P.R. James, Mr. Leigh Hunt and
   others. Mr. Monckton Milnes M.P., in his lately-
   published 'Life of Keats', has distinguished me by
   honourable mention."
3. Ollier to Blewitt Nov. 12 1849
   Details of his debts, including asylum fees for his
   eldest son 'a hopeless lunatic'.
4. Thomas Talfourd to Ollier Nov. 5 1849
   Supports his application.
5. Receipt signed Chas Ollier Nov. 16 1849
6. Ollier to the Committee Dec. 8 1849
   Acknowledgement.
7. Application form signed Chas Ollier May 3 1854
   Endorsed by Wm Alex MacKinnon, Leigh Hunt. (£60)
8. Ollier to the Committee May 9 1854
   Application on his illness.
9. Leigh Hunt to the Committee May 7 1854
   Recommends Ollier "my old and excellent friend" for
   assistance, "although he has experienced misfortunes
   too common with men of letters ... his troubles may
   be said in some respects to have been harder upon him
   than upon many of his brethren, from his never having
   deserved them by thoughtless and irregular habits of
   life."
10. John Warder to the Committee May 9 1854
    Medical certificate.
11. W. Mackinnon to the Committee
   Recommends Ollier for assistance.
   May 10 1854

12. Receipt signed Chas Ollier
   May 11 1854

13. Ollier to the Committee
   Acknowledgement.
   May 12 1854

14. Application form signed Chas Ollier
   Endorsed by W. Harrison Ainsworth, Leigh Hunt. (£60)
   May 23 1857

15. Ollier to Blewitt
   Application.
   May 8 1857

16. Leigh Hunt to the Committee
   Recommends Ollier for assistance. "one of them
   (Althan and His Wife, a novel by Ollier) received
   the rare honour of a like notice from the pen of
   Sir Walter Scott".
   May 23 1857

17. Henry Willington to Ollier
   Recommends Ollier to abstain from 'active thought'
   for the sake of his health.
   May 23 1857

18. List of Ollier's debts
   Explains his milk bill of £2 2/6 "my lung-disease makes
   milk diet necessary for me, either taken simply or
   combined with arrow-root".
   Jun. 8 1857

19. Receipt signed Maria Ollier
   Jun. 11 1857

20. Ollier to the Committee
    Acknowledgement.
    Jun. 11 1857

21. Obituary of Charles Ollier, Morning Chronicle
    Jun. 10 1859

22. Application form signed Maria Ollier
    Jun. 25 1859

23. Marriage certificate (copy)
    May 13 1814

24. Mrs. Ollier to the Committee
    Application on the death of her husband. (£60)
    Jun. 25 1859

25. Robert Bell to the Committee
    Recommends Mrs. Ollier for assistance.
    Jun. 20 1859

26. Leigh Hunt to the Committee
    Recommends Mrs. Ollier for assistance "a better or
    sincerer woman, I believe, has not existed".
    Jun. 22 1859

27. Mrs. Ollier to the Committee
    Acknowledgement.
    Jul. 15 1859

28. Leigh Hunt to Blewitt
    Acknowledgement. (Hunt died on Aug. 28)
    Jul. 20 1859

29. Receipts signed Maria & Edmund Ollier
    Jul 1859/
    Jun 1860
Authorship

Dictionary of Dates, Book of Dignitaries, etc.

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Joseph Hayden
   Jan. 1850
   Endorsed by R.D. Todd, J.S. Knowles. (£60)

2. Haydn to Octavian Blewitt
   undated
   Application. Details of his editorship of 'The Patriot' 'The Evening Mail' and 'The Statesman' all Irish Protestant newspapers.

3. James Sheridan Knowles to Blewitt
   Jan. 1850
   Recommends Haydn for assistance. "My heart bleeds for him. A gentler spirited - a more kindly - a more accomplished - a more honourable literary man I do not know."

4. R.B. Todd to the Committee
   Jan. 5 1850
   Recommends Haydn for assistance.

5. Countess of Erroll to Blewitt
   Jan. 8 1850
   Recommends Haydn for assistance.

6. Stanley Lees Gifford to Haydn
   Jan. 8 1850
   Supports his application.

7. Daniel O'Connell to Rev. Mr. Hogan?
   Nov. 9 1833
   Testimonial. "he (Haydn) possesses to my knowledge more powers for conducting the public press than any other man I ever knew."

8. Haydn to the Committee
   Jan. 10 1850
   Acknowledgement.

9. Erroll to Blewitt
   Jan. 14 1850
   Acknowledgement.

10. Application form signed Joseph Haydn
    Nov. 4 1851

11. Haydn to Blewitt
    Oct. 2 1851
    Application. "The £30 Mr. Longman gave me... was doled out to me in small sums, while finishing a work that he had made his own. Do you wonder that he was heir to a quarter of a million sterling even after his father having lived at a most princely rate?"
12. **Haydn to Blewitt**
   Further complaints against Longmans.  
   Nov. 4 1851

13. **Knowles to Blewitt**
   Recommends Haydn for assistance.  
   Oct. 30 1851

14. **Erroll to Blewitt**
   Recommends Haydn for assistance.  
   Nov. 8 1851

15. **Henry Reeve to Blewitt**
   Recommends Haydn for assistance.  
   Nov. 11 1851

16. **Gifford to Blewitt**
   Recommends Haydn for assistance.  
   Nov. 11 1851

17. **Haydn to the Committee**
   Acknowledgement.  
   Nov. 13 1851

18. **Knowles to Blewitt**
   Acknowledgement.  
   Nov. 18 1851

19. **Receipts signed Mary & Maria Haydn**
   Nov 1851-Mar 1852

20. **Haydn to Blewitt**
   Mar. 5 1851

21. **Application form signed Joseph Haydn**
   Nov. 2 1853
   Endorsed by John Barrow, G.L. Gifford, A.A. Watts. (£50)
   Nov. 10 1853

22. **Haydn to the Committee**
   Application.  
   Nov. 2 1853

23. **Gifford to Blewitt**
   Recommends Haydn for assistance.  
   Oct. 18 1853

24. **John Barrow to Blewitt**
   Recommends Haydn for assistance.  
   Oct. 24 1853

25. **Alaric A. Watts to Blewitt**
   Recommends Haydn for assistance. Details of Haydn's remuneration for his 'Book of Dignities' amounting to half the wages of a bricklayer's labourer
   Oct. 29 1853

26. **Haydn to the Committee**
   Acknowledgement.  
   Nov. 10 1853

27. **T. Crofton Croker to Blewitt**
   Enclosing letter from John Barrow.  
   Nov. 10 1853

28. **Barrow to Croker**
   Praises the RLF.  
   Nov. 10 1853
29. Receipts signed Mary Haydn
   Nov/Dec 1853

30. Haydn to Blewitt
   undated

31. Application form signed Joseph Haydn
   May 1 1855
   Endorsed by: John Barrow, S.L. Gifford, Lionel Beale. (£40)

32. Mary Haydn to the Committee
   May 1 1855
   Application on her husband's paralysis. Details of his work at the Admiralty for John Barrow.

33. Barrow to Blewitt
   May 7 1855
   Recommends Haydn for assistance.

34. Lionel Beale to Blewitt
   May 7 1855
   Recommends Haydn for assistance.

35. Mrs. Haydn to Blewitt
   May 17 1855
   Acknowledgement.

36. List of Haydn's debts
   "Charles Dickens, has lent several sums at various times, all returned save a balance of £3.3.0."

37. Receipts signed Mary Haydn
   May/Nov 1855

38. James D. Tomalin to Blewitt
   Aug. 13 1855
   (Secretary to Baron Rothschild). Inquiry about Haydn.

39. Tomalin to Blewitt
   Aug. 21 1855
   Informs him of Haydn's unsuccessful application, "the relief of the Literary Fund being held to remove poor Haydn's case from the destitute class to which, with so many claims upon him, the Baron is compelled to confine himself as a rule".

40. Haydn to Blewitt
   undated
   Informing him of Lord Russell's grant to him of £100 from the Royal Bounty Funds at the suggestion of Charles Dickens.

41. Application form signed Mary Haydn
   Jan. 24 1856

42. Mrs. Haydn to the Committee
   undated
   Application on the death of her husband.
43. Watts to Blewitt
   Feb. 5 1856
   Recommends Mrs. Haydn for assistance. Details of the charity of Lord Shaftesbury. Criticizes Haydn's publishers Longmans, Moxon and Henry Bohn, for their meanness.

44. Charles Dickens to Watts (Copy)
   May 13 1854
   Concerning the Guild of Literature and Art, and its inability to help Haydn.

45. Barrow to Blewitt
   Feb. 20 1856
   Concerning payment of grant.

46. Mrs. Haydn to the Committee
   Mar. 3 1856
   Acknowledgement.

47. Receipts
   Feb. 1856
   "Correspondence respecting the assistance given by the RLF to Mrs. Haydn in getting her son into the St. Ann's Asylum School."

48. Mrs. Lumley to Blewitt
    Jan. 21 1857

49. John Clapham to Blewitt
    Jan. 22 1857

50. Edward Wigram to Blewitt
    Jan. 22 1857

51. Wigram to Blewitt
    Jan. 24 1857

52. Lord Kinnaird to Blewitt
    Jan. 24 1857

53. Kinnaird to Blewitt
    undated

54. R.P. Litten to Blewitt
    Jan. 24 1857

55. Blewitt to Clapham
    Jan. 26 1857

56. Lumley to Blewitt
    Jan. 28 1857

57. Blewitt to Clapham
    Jan. 28 1857

58. W.H. Harrison to Blewitt
    Jan. 28 1857

59. Harrison to Blewitt
    Jan. 31 1857

60. B.B. Cabbell to Blewitt
    Feb. 6 1857

61. Blewitt to Lumley
    Feb. 12 1857

62. Lumley to Blewitt
    Feb. 12 1857

63. Blewitt to Clapham
    Feb. 12 1857

64. Lumley to Blewitt
    undated

65. Clapham to Blewitt
    Feb. 16 1857

66. Receipt: Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society
67. Blewitt to Clapham Mar. 9 1857
"If I understood you correctly the election (of Mrs Haydn's son) would have failed entirely without the aid with which I was instrumental in obtaining ... a very unjust attack has been made upon me for withholding assistance." (See 73).

68. Clapham to Blewitt Mar. 10 1857
"the money handed to me by you secured nearly one half, and that without (it) the Election would probably have been lost."

69. Robert Bell to Blewitt undated

70. John Forbes to Blewitt Mar. 10 1857

71. Moxon's payments for Haydn's Dictionary of Dates

72. List of Haydn's patrons

73. Press Cuttings

Attack on the RLF by the 'Morning Chronicle' "Is it not a shame and a disgrace that this well greased 'corporation' ... should lie rusting in its large and gilded case in Bloomsbury Square?". Defence of the RLF by 'The Press' 'The Literary Gazette' 'The Morning Post', Jan 1857.

State Patronage for Mrs. Haydn 1856
'Charles Dickens's Benevolence' 1856

74. Bell to Blewitt Feb. 17 1857

75. Julia Rae to Blewitt Apr. 30 1878
Recommends Haydn's daughter for assistance.
Mrs SELINA DAVIDPORT
File No. 1247

b 1779

wife of R.A. Davenport* (Case 236)

Authorship

Novels (some by 'Miss Granville', see 30)

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Selina Davenport May 16 1850
   Endorsed by: Mary Holland, Rev. W.H.G. Mann,
   Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell (£30)

2. Davenport to Octavian Blewitt June 1 1850
   Application, having been separated from her husband
   (case 236) for 40 years. Details of her friendship
   with Jane Porter.

3. John Forster to Blewitt June 4 1850
   Recommends Mrs. Davenport for assistance. "I will
   speak to Mr. Justice Talfourd and Mr. Dickens".

4. Elizabeth C. Gaskell to Blewitt June 3 1850
   Recommends Mrs. Davenport for assistance, "about 20
   years ago she published a number of works which seem
   to me not without merit, and may in many instances
   ... have afforded innocent amusement in hours when
   works of higher pretention, requiring greater
   exertion of mind, might have failed to do it".

5. John Britton to Blewitt June 8 1850
   Concerning the separation of the Davenports "I
   conclude there are 'faults on both sides'".

6. R.A. Davenport to Britton June 6 1850
   Vitriolic attack on his wife "let me entreat you to
   prevent the Literary Fund from voting anything to
   that worthless creature whom I have the misfortune
   to call my wife."

7. M. Holland to Blewitt June 14 1850
   Acknowledgement.

8. Davenport to the Committee June 16 1850
   Acknowledgement.

9. Application form signed Selina Davenport March 1852
   Endorsed by: Elizabeth C. Gaskell, Lucy Holland,
   Susan Deane, Robert Clowes (£20).

10. Forster to Blewitt March 16 1852
    Recommends Mrs. Davenport for assistance.
11. **Gaskell to Blewitt** Mar. 17 1852
   Recommends Mrs. Davenport for assistance.

12. **Lucy Holland to the Committee** undated
   Recommends Mrs. Davenport for assistance.

13. **G.S. Clement to the Committee** Mar. 20 1852
   Recommends Mrs. Davenport for assistance. Medical certificate.

14. **Gaskell to Blewitt** Mar. 22 1852
   "I have heard a few additional particulars of her case from my cousin Miss Holland". Details of Mrs. Davenport's two widowed daughters and her exclusion from her husband's will which left everything to his son. (see Case 236/16)

15. **Davenport to Blewitt** Apr. 16 1852
   Acknowledgement.

16. **Application form signed Selina Davenport** Apr. 4 1853
   Endorsed by Henry Barber, Thomas Gallimore, Thomas Howarth.

17. **Davenport to Blewitt** Mar. 29 1853
   Application.

18. **Henry Barber to the Committee** Mar. 11 1853
   Recommends Mrs. Davenport for assistance.

19. **Application form signed Selina Davenport** Apr. 20 1854
   Endorsed by Robert Clowes, L. Holland, J. Kingsley (£15)

20. **Davenport to the Committee** May 1 1854
   Application.

21. **Gaskell to Blewitt** Apr. 26 1854
   Recommends Mrs. Davenport for assistance.

22. **L. Holland to Blewitt** May 1 1854
   Recommends Mrs. Davenport for assistance.

23. **Davenport to the Committee** May 15 1854
   Acknowledgement.

24. **Application form signed Selina Davenport** Jun. 30 1855
   Endorsed by: Robert Clowes, Lucy Holland, Charles Merriman.

25. **Davenport to Blewitt** May 21 1855
   Application on the death of one of her daughters.
26. *Lucy Holland to the Committee*  
Jun. 28 1855  
Recommends Mrs. Davenport for assistance.

27. *Charles Merriman to the Committee*  
Jun. 28 1855  
Recommends Mrs. Davenport for assistance.

28. *Application form signed Selina Davenport*  
Nov. 20 1856  
Endorsed by: Robert Clowes, Charles Mitchell, Joseph Swinburne, Emily Leycester. (£10)

29. *Davenport to the Committee*  
undated  
Application, "through the benevolence of Mrs. Leycester of Toft Hall and a few friends, Miss L. Holland, I receive about 8 shillings weekly which helps to keep me alive".

30. *Mrs. Leycester to Blewitt*  
Nov. 14 1856  
Recommends Mrs. Davenport for assistance.

31. *Leycester to Blewitt*  
undated  
Acknowledgement. Agrees to manage the grant.

32. *Leycester to Blewitt*  
Dec. 15 1856

33. *Davenport to the Committee*  
Dec. 16 1856  
Acknowledgement.
Authorship

Miscellaneous, Journalism

Correspondence

1. Application form signed E. Kenealy Oct. 10 1850
   Endorsed by W. Harrison Ainsworth, F.S. Murphy.

2. Kenealy to the Committee Nov. 4 1850
   Application, "perfectly well aware that in the literary world he has a number of bitter personal enemies - some of whom may probably be members of the ... Committee - who would rejoice at any opportunity of wreaking vengeance on him for critical strictures which he may have published on them in Frasers, (etc)"). Claims that Dr Maginn (Case 1054) did not apply to the RLF for similar reasons.

3. F.S. Murphy to Kenealy Nov. 6 1850
   Supports his application. Concerning Kenealy's prison sentence of 6 months for beating his illegitimate son aged 6. "The motive which induced you to punish your child was most meritorious - being to reclaim him from an inveterate habit of lying".

4. Octavian Blewitt to Kenealy Nov. 13 1850
   Rejecting his application.

5. T. Crofton Croker to Blewitt Jan. 23 1850
   Concerning Kenealy "I had him turned off Fraser's Magazine, as a contributor for his blackguardism". Recommends Lord Londesborough for Vice President.

6. W.H. Harrison to Blewitt Aug. 21 1873
   Inquiry about Kenealy.

7. Harrison to Blewitt Sep. 3 1873
   Acknowledgement. Family gossip.

8. Press Cuttings
   Regina v Kenealy 1850
   Insolvent Debtors Court 1851
   Expelling Kenealy from Gray's Inn 1874
   Obituary 1880.
Authorship
Novels, Miscellaneous

Correspondence
1. Application form signed C. Redding May 13 1851
   Endorsed by John Britton, F.G. Tomlins, Wm Brockedon, A.C. Kirwan. (£50)
2. Redding to the Committee May 3 1851
   Application.
3. 'Notes'
   Details of Redding's publications and career.
4. Receipt signed C. Redding undated
5. Redding to Octavian Blewitt May 23 1851
6. Application form signed C. Redding Jan. 25 1854
   Endorsed by John Britton, F.G. Tomlins, W. Brockedon. (£60)
7. Redding to the Committee Jan. 29 1854
   Application, on "the nonfulfilment of his engagement by a bookseller".
8. John Britton to Blewitt Feb. 6 1854
   Recommends Redding for assistance.
9. Printed 'Memoir' of C. Redding 1854
10. Receipt signed Cyrus Redding Feb. 9 1854
11. Redding to the Committee Feb. 10 1854
    Acknowledgement.
12. Application form signed C. Redding Dec. 3 1855
    Endorsed by John Britton, Alaric A. Watts, F.G. Tomlins. (£30)
13. Redding to Blewitt Dec. 3 1855
    Application. Reference to the death of his old friend Wm Brockedon. List of his works.
14. Receipt signed Cyrus Redding Dec. 13 1855
15. Redding to Blewitt Dec. 14 1855
    Acknowledgement.
16. Application form signed C. Redding Mar. 17 1860
17. Redding to the Committee Mar. 19 1860
Application. Details of the publication of his 'Recollections' for which he received £110 under the half-profits system on 750 copies. Details of other royalty payments.

18. John A. Parry to the Committee Mar. 19 1860
Recommends Redding for assistance.

19. M.J. Lomax to the Committee Apr. 10 1860
Recommends Redding for assistance.

20. Alaric A. Watts to the Committee Apr. 10 1860
Recommends Redding for assistance.

21. Receipt signed C. Redding Apr. 14 1860

22. Redding to the Committee Apr. 8 1860
Acknowledgement.

23. Application form signed C. Redding May 5 1862

24. Redding to Blewitt May 5 1862
Application. Concerning his difficulties in finding a publisher "the Prince Consort was dead, all speculation was bad, and so on".

25. Watts to the Committee May 6 1862
Recommends Redding for assistance.

26. Alfred Gibbs to Blewitt May 6 1862
Recommends Redding for assistance.

27. Advertisement for 'Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary & Personal' by C.R.
List of characters including many RLF applicants. List of subscribers. Defence of the necessity of publishing by subscription.

28. Receipt signed Cyrus Redding May 16 1862

29. Redding to the Committee May 16 1862
Acknowledgement.

30. Application form signed Emma Redding Jun. 8 1870

31. Mrs. Redding to the Committee Jul. 5 1870
Application on the death of her husband.

32. Zillah M. Watts to the Committee undated
Recommends Mrs. Redding for assistance "in the absence of my son".
33. **Chas. W.K. - to the Committee**  
Jun. 7 1870  
Recommends Mrs. Redding for assistance.

34. **Richard Bentley to Blewitt**  
Jun. 8 1870  
Recommends Mrs. Redding for assistance.

35. **Fred Martin to Blewitt**  
Jul. 1 1870  
Recommends Mrs. Redding for assistance.

36. **Z. Watts to Blewitt**  
Undated

37. **Mrs. Cussons to Blewitt**  
Jul. 5 1870  
Concerning her father’s marriage to Emma Meyrick in 1831 "in the drawing room of a mutual friend Mr. Baylis at his temporary residence in Perth".

38. **Mrs. Cussons to Blewitt**  
Jul. 9 1870  
Concerning her parents marriage.

39. **Mrs. Cussons to Blewitt**  
Jul. 15 1870  
Regretting the Committee's decision to reject her mother's application on the grounds of no proof of marriage.
ELIZA METEYARD*  
1816-1879  
'Silverpen'

Authorship  
Novels, Miscellaneous

Correspondence  
1. Application form signed Eliza Meteyard  
   Jun. 6 1851  
   Endorsed by William Howitt, John Elliotson. (£40)  
2. Meteyard to the Committee  
   Jun. 9 1851  
   Application to "afford me brief leisure to regain my health".  
3. Mary Howitt to Octavian Blewitt  
   Jun. 3 1851  
   Recommends Meteyard for assistance. Sketch of Meteyard's career. Details of the denunciation of one of her books as 'papistical' by a certain John Finch with the result that her publishers "Hall & Virtue politely hoped therefore that she would find a more suitable publisher for her proposed 2 vols than themselves".  
4. John Elliotson to the Committee  
   Jun. 10 1851  
   Recommends Meteyard for assistance.  
5. Receipt signed Eliza Meteyard  
   Jun. 12 1851  
6. Meteyard to the Committee  
   Jun. 13 1851  
   Acknowledgement.  
7. Meteyard to Blewitt  
   Jun. 13 1851  
   Acknowledgement.  
8. Mrs. Howitt to Blewitt  
   undated  
   Acknowledgement.  
9. Application form signed Eliza Meteyard  
   Jun. 6 1854  
   Endorsed by: Alaric A. Watts, Mary Howitt, Camilla & Newton Crosland. (£40).  
10. Meteyard to the Committee  
    Jun. 7 1854  
    Application. Details of a commission worth £90 to write a work for the 'Anti-State Church Association'.  
11. Mrs. Howitt to Blewitt  
    Jun. 4 1854  
    Recommends Meteyard for assistance.  
12. Camilla Crosland to Blewitt  
    Jun. 5 1854  
    Recommends Meteyard for assistance.
13. **Alaric Watts to Blewitt**
   Jun. 5 1854
   Recommends Meteyard for assistance. "The bookseller is walking about 'seeking whom he may devour' in a plethora of prosperity; whilst his wretched victim a popular and ... an useful author is aged destitute and sick almost unto death".

14. **Receipt signed Eliza Meteyard**
   Jun. 15 1854

15. **Meteyard to the Committee**
   Jun. 15 1854
   Acknowledgement.

16. **Watts to Blewitt**
   Jun. 17 1854
   Acknowledgement. Literary gossip. Attack on a "piece of humbug from a literary insurance dodge ... presided over by an old Scotchman of the name of Richmond formerly a penny a liner on the M Herald, but better known as Richmond the Spy!" (A.B. Richmond) Attack on 'the great literary pirate B'. (Henry Dohn, see 1239/43).

17. **Mrs. Howitt to Blewitt**
   Jun. 19 1854
   Acknowledgement.

18. **Application form signed Eliza Meteyard**
   May 2 1859

19. **Meteyard to Blewitt**
   Apr. 18 1859
   Application. Details of her literary earnings and dealings with Hurst & Blackett. (£40)

20. **Meteyard to the Committee**
   May 2 1859
   Application "In 1855 my income from periodical literature was £82.40 .... in 1858 £58-8-5."

21. **William Howitt to the Committee**
   Apr. 27 1859
   Recommends Meteyard for assistance.

22. **Mrs. Howitt to the Committee**
   Apr. 28 1859
   Recommends Meteyard for assistance.

23. **F.W. Fairholt to the Committee**
   May 2 1859
   Recommends Meteyard for assistance.

24. **Receipt signed Eliza Meteyard**
   May 13 1859

25. **Meteyard to the Committee**
   May 17 1859
   Acknowledgement.

26. **Application form signed Eliza Meteyard**
   Nov. 3 1862

27. **Meteyard to the Committee**
   Nov. 3 1862
   Application. Details of her work on the biography of Wedgwood, assisted by the loan of private papers belonging to her friend Joseph Mayer "I have already been offered £300 for the first edition - but in the hands of Mr. Murray and with so good a friend as Mr. Smiles to conduct the necessary negotiation I hope to realize considerably more". (£40)
28. C. Roach Smith to Blewitt
Recommends Meteyard for assistance.
Oct. 24 1862

29. Samuel Smiles to the Committee
Recommends Meteyard for assistance.
Oct. 31 1862

30. Mrs. Howitt to Blewitt
Recommends Meteyard for assistance.
Nov. 30 1862

31. Receipt signed Eliza Meteyard
Nov. 14 1862

32. Meteyard to the Committee
Acknowledgement.
Nov. 17 1862

33. Application form signed Eliza Meteyard
Mar. 31 1868

34. Meteyard to Blewitt
Undated
Application. "The publication of the 'Life of Wedgwood' involved me in a great loss. It seems that S.C. Hall & L. Jewitt had prevented Murray from publishing the biography "simply because Mr. Mayer had given me the use of his Wedgwood Mss" "I was necessitated ... to take Hurst & Blackett's urgent offer (of £1000 for the copyright, see 35) made voluntarily by them at the date of Mr. Gladstone's speech at Bur'slem". (£80)

35. Mrs. Howitt to Blewitt
Mar. 24 1868
Recommends Meteyard for assistance. More details of the 'Life of Wedgwood', and Meteyard's financial contribution to its publication.

36. T.O. Barlow to Blewitt
Mar. 30 1868
Recommends Meteyard for assistance.

37. W. Shaen to Blewitt
Apr. 3 1868
Recommends Meteyard for assistance.

38. Meteyard to the Committee
Apr. 10 1868
Acknowledgement.

39. Receipts signed Eliza Meteyard
Apr. 1868/Apr 1869

40. Mrs. Howitt to Blewitt
Apr. 15 1868
Acknowledgement.

41. Meteyard to the Committee
Apr. 8 1869
Acknowledgement for final instalment. Details of her Civil List Pension.

42. Meteyard to Blewitt
Apr. 9 1869
Acknowledgement. Reference to Miss C.A. Mousley (Case 1606).

43. Press Cuttings
1879
Obituaries.
Authorship

Compilations under the name A. Cunningham

Correspondence

1. Application form signed James Cochrane Jan. 5 1852
   Endorsed by Thomas Dean, Charles Daly, Alderman Moon.

2. Cochrane to George Croly Nov. 27 1851
   Application on his imprisonment in Horse Monger Lane for debt "Mr. Colburn has kindly sent me Five Pounds". Details of his career as editor and publisher. "of works by Campbell, Galt, Sir Egerton Brydges, James Montgomery, the Ettrick Shepherd and many others - Charles Dickens and even Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton are indebted to me for their recommendation and popularity". Reference to his part in the successful publication of Croly's own works.

3. Croly to Octavian Blewitt Dec. 2 1851
   Enclosing Cochrane's letter. Recommends him for assistance. "He never published anything for me - nor had I any knowledge of him - but as an assistant to Mr. Colburn".

4. Charles Daly to the Committee Dec. 29 1851
   Certificate of authorship.

5. Thomas Dean and Son to the Committee Jan. 5 1852
   Certificate of authorship.

6. Cochrane to Blewitt Jan. 5 1852
   Application "Mr. Colburn - Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and Dr. Croly have all contributed to my relief". Details of his authorship of works published under the names of Allan Cunningham and Colin Mackenzill. "As Mr. Cornelius Webbe ... was deemed worthy of relief ... I venture to hope that I ... will not be suffered to linger in a gaol".

7. Publishers Agreement Aug. 6 1840
   Signed Thomas Tegg, B. Densley. Agreement between Daly and Cochrane to pay the latter £35 for the editing of the poetry of Robert Burns.

8. Cochrane to Blewitt Jan. 9 1852
   Encloses proof of authorship.

9. Cochrane to Blewitt Jan. 13 1852
   "When a member of the Literary Fund in 1832 I had the pleasure of introducing the Ettrick Shepherd to the Notice of the Committee at their monthly Dinner."
WILLIAM MACCALL
1812-1888

Authorship
Metaphysical, Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Application form signed William Macall Mar. 7 1853
   Endorsed by Thomas Carlyle, R.S. Rintoul, J.S. Mill.
   (140)

2. Macall to Octavian Blewitt Mar. 7 1853
   Application, "a sort of chronic penury has been
   exaggerated by a lonely sickbed".

3. List of Works by Macall

4. John Bruce to Blewitt Mar. 7 1853
   Recommends Macall for assistance and thanks Blewitt
   for "the brotherly way in which you received him".
   Details of Macall's articles for the Gentleman's
   Magazine. "The tendency of his mind is towards
   metaphysical speculation, and, as in many other cases,
   this tendency has led him into some crotchets in
   theological matters".

5. John Stuart Mill to Blewitt Mar. 8 1853
   Recommends Macall for assistance. Praises Macall's
   work for its "uncommon earnestness and zeal for
   human improvement".

6. Thomas Carlyle to Blewitt Mar. 6 1853
   Recommends Macall for assistance. 5 page sketch of
   Macall "written yesterday for the use of Dickens".
   "Outgrew the Unitarian the orem of things; and had,
   doubtless after much internal struggle, but in
   obedience to conscience and higher calls, to quit
   his Congregation and Profession, ... on the vague
   outlook of making literature Suffice for his objects.
   He has already published various little Books ...
   earnest shrill voiced Pieces, full of heroic
   conviction, and indicating no inconsiderable faculty
   of original thought, but quite unlikely to find a
   general audience from the public". Analysis of
   Macall's character.

7. Receipt signed William Macall Mar. 10 1853

8. Macall to the Committee Mar. 14 1853
   Acknowledgement.

9. Carlyle to Blewitt Mar. 12 1853
   Acknowledgement. Defends the RLF against attacks in
   'The Athenaeum'.

10. Bruce to Blewitt Mar. 15 1853
    Acknowledgement. "I am amongst those who are not
    satisfied with the present system of management of
    the Lit Fund, but be assured that whilst I disapprove
    of the system no man is more willing than I am to do
    justice to yourself".

11. Press-Cuttings Dec. 14 1855
    'Blasphemy in a Lecture Hall'
    Case brought by Rev. Mr. Bonwell against Macall 'the
    great Pantheistic orator' for giving a blasphemous
    lecture on 'Mormonism'.
HENRY MAYHEW*  
(see also case 1227)

Authorship

Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Henry Mayhew  
   Jun. 25 1853  
   Endorsed by D. Bogue, Kenny Meadows. (£50)

2. Mayhew to the Committee  
   undated  
   Application on his imprisonment in the Queen's  
   Bench for debt, "incurred with the view of saving  
   a friend from transportation". Details of his standing as  
   security for a clerk in the Govt coalshippers office,  
   and of the deviousness of the Rev. J. Moore.

3. Kenny Meadows to the Committee  
   Jun. 27 1853  
   Recommends Mayhew for assistance.

4. D. Bogue to Octavian Blewitt  
   Jul. 5 1853  
   Recommends Mayhew for assistance, "his present  
   unfortunate position in great measure arises from  
   the non fulfilment of an engagement into which he  
   entered with the Crystal Palace Company".

5. Charles Barnard to the Committee  
   Jul. 12 1853  
   Recommends Mayhew for assistance.

6. Mayhew to Blewitt  
   Jul. 14 1853  
   Acknowledgement.

7. Barnard to Blewitt  
   Nov. 3 1853  
   Concerning Mayhew's failure to acknowledge receipt  
   of the grant.

8. Bogue to Blewitt  
   Nov. 7 1853  
   "Mr. Mayhew is at present residing in Paris".

9. Mayhew to the Committee  
   Dec. 9 1853  
   Acknowledgement.

10. Mayhew to Blewitt  
    Dec. 6 1853  
    Apology and acknowledgement.

11. Application form signed Henry Mayhew  
    Nov. 3 1858  
    Press Cuttings : Bankruptcy 1846/1847. References to  
    Mark Lemon.
12. **Mayhew to the Committee**

Nov. 3 1868

Application, on his imprisonment in White Cross for debt. Dated his troubles from the death of his friend and publisher David Dogue in 1856. Details of his literary career. "I was appointed Editor of the Morning News and promised a salary of £30 a week ... the proprietor owes me to this day several hundred pounds." Mentions that the RLF grant in 1853 enabled him to write 'The Great World of London'. (£50)

13. **Blanchard Jerrold to the Committee**

Oct. 10 1863

Recommends Mayhew for assistance, "(he) has been engaged long on a scientific work for some professional gentleman who became bankrupt".

14. **W.H. Valpy to the Committee**

Oct. 15 1868

Recommends Mayhew for assistance.

15. **H.G. Wright to Blewitt**

Nov. 9 1868

Recommends Mayhew for assistance.

16. **Receipt signed Henry Mayhew**

Nov. 12 1868

17. **Mayhew to the Committee**

Nov. 21 1868

Acknowledgement.

18. **Portrait: Henry Mayhew by Beard**
ERNEST CHARLES JONES*  
1819-1869

File No. 1360

Authorship
Poems, Miscellaneous

Correspondence
1. **Application form signed Ernest Charles Jones**  
   Oct. 23 1854  
   Endorsed by C. Lushington, Henry Davies. (£50)

2. **Jones to the Committee**  
   Oct. 31 1854  
   Application. Details of the consequences of his chartist activities (for which he was imprisoned):  
   "If I tried to practise in my profession, I could not obtain a brief, the feeling was too strong against me. If I strove to get my works brought out ... it was equally useless ... In vain I assured them (the publishers) there should be no vestige of anything political in them". Details of Bulwer Lytton's offer to find him a publisher. References to 1848, etc.

3. **Susan Springett to Octavian Blewitt**  
   Oct. 23 1854  
   (of T.C. Newby) Certificate of authorship.

4. **E. Bulwer Lytton to Jones**  
   Oct. 25 1854  
   Supports his application, although "differing as I do wholly from those political theories you formerly advanced." Believes "That noble Institution (the RLF) is, no doubt, free from all political prejudices, either way".

5. **R.M. Milnes to Blewitt**  
   Oct. 30 1854  
   Recommends Jones for assistance "I know well the aberration of his political life ... and I think such a demonstration of sympathy as we can shew him will do much to improve and restrain him".

6. **J. Blair Warren to the Committee**  
   Oct. 30 1854  
   Recommends Jones for assistance.

7. **Archer Gurney to the Committee**  
   Nov. 6 1854  
   Recommends Jones for assistance. Praises his poetry. "The violence of his democratic views some years ago was mainly, I believe, to be referred to a grave reverse of fortune, his parents ... left him penniless".

8. **Receipt signed Ernest Charles Jones**  
   Nov. 9 1854  

9. **Jones to the Committee**  
   Nov. 11 1854  
   Acknowledgement.
10. Lytton to Blewitt
Acknowledgement.

11. Milnes to Blewitt
Acknowledgement "I think it would be no violation of the mysteries of the institution for him to be told that that inveterate Tory & Churchman - ... Sir R. I(nglis) supported his case".

12. Press Cuttings
Bankruptcy proceedings.

13. Application for an application signed Ernest C. Jones
Dec. 1 1859

14. Jones to Blewitt
Dec. 1 1859
Application, 'ruined' by 3 years of medical fees for his wife who died of cancer in 1857. Details of his libel action against G.W.M. Reynolds "whom immoral writings I had publicly denounced". (£25)

15. Henry Davies to the Committee
Dec. 1 1859
Recommends Jones for assistance. "I was intimately acquainted with his father".

16. Effingham Wilson to Blewitt
Dec. 2 1859
Recommends Jones for assistance.

17. Routledge, Warne & Routledge to Blewitt
Dec. 2 1859
Recommends Jones for assistance.

18. Jones to Blewitt
Dec. 12 1859
Details of his children's illnesses, "three ill with scarlet fever, and one with smallpox".

19. Lytton to Blewitt
Dec. 15 1859
Recommends Jones for assistance.

20. Receipt signed Ernest Jones
Dec. 15 1859

21. Jones to the Committee
Dec. 16 1859
Acknowledgement.

22. Press Cuttings
1859
Jones v Reynolds, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.

23. 'Mr Ernest Jones': Saturday Review
Jul. 16 1859
Appreciation of Jones, after his case against Reynolds.

24. Obituaries
1869
Times, Standard.
PHILIP JAMES BAILEY* 1816-1902

File No. 1363

Authorship

Poems

Correspondence

1. Application form signed R.J. Bailey  
   Jan. 4 1855  
   Endorsed by Newton Crosland, Westland Marston. (£80)

2. Bailey to the Committee  
   Jan. 4 1855  
   Application on the bankruptcy of the publisher  
   William Pickering.

3. R. Angus Smith to Octavian Blewitt  
   Apr. 30 1854  
   Recommends Bailey for assistance.

4. E. Jones to Blewitt  
   undated  
   Enclosing letters from Lady Charteris and Miss Sibbald, in support of Bailey. Returned.

5. Jones to Blewitt  
   undated

6. Westland Marston to the Committee  
   Jan. 1855  
   Recommends Bailey for assistance. "It would seem unfortunately that the qualities to which he owes  
   his poetic reputation are precisely those which in  
   a pecuniary sense are the least available to their  
   possessor."

7. Newton Crosland to the Committee  
   Jan. 4 1855  
   Recommends Bailey for assistance.

8. Marston to Blewitt  
   Acknowledgement.  
   Jan. 11 1855

9. Receipt signed P.J. Bailey  
   Jan. 11 1855

10. Bailey to the Committee  
    Acknowledgement.  
    Jan. 12 1855

11. Application form signed P.J. Bailey  
    Apr. 8 1856  
    Endorsed by Newton Crosland, Westland Marston. (£40)

12. Bailey to the Committee  
    Apr. 8 1856  
    Application.

13. Crosland to the Committee  
    Apr. 23 1856  
    Recommends Bailey for assistance.

14. Receipt signed P.J. Bailey  
    May 15 1856

15. Bailey to the Committee  
    Acknowledgement.  
    undated

16. Press Cutting  
    May 27 1862  
    Divorce proceedings.

17. A.G. Morton to A. Llwyelwn Roberts  
    May 9 1902  
    Concerning a statement in the Times, that Bailey was  
    relieved by the RLF.
EDWIN AHERSTONE*  
File No. 1373  
1788-1872  

Authorship  
Poems, Romances  

Correspondence  

1. Application form signed Edwin Atherstone Apr. 4 1855  
   Endorsed by C. Wheatstone, Chas Landseer. (£60)  

2. Atherstone to the Committee Apr. 4 1855  
   Application, "I have been injured to the amount of £8,000".  

3. C. Wheatstone to Octavian Blewitt Apr. 5 1855  
   Recommends Atherstone for assistance. "Some friends are endeavouring to recommend him to the Prime Minister for one of the pensions ... But there are so many claims besides those of literature to be satisfied from this fund, and such strong efforts are making in behalf of other literary men that I fear the result is doubtful, though the memorial in his favour has been signed by Sir A. Alison, Macauley, Tennyson, Millman, Alex Smith, Layard, James Orton, Thackeray, etc." Extract from the memorial "drawn up by Mr. Macauley".  

4. Charles Landseer to the Committee Apr. 6 1855  
   Recommends Atherstone for assistance.  

5. Receipt signed Edwin Atherstone Apr. 13 1855  

6. Atherstone to the Committee Apr. 13 1855  
   Acknowledgement.  

7. James Orton to the Duke of Argyll Feb. 9 1855  
   Printed letter requesting Argyll to sign Atherstone's memorial to the Prime Minister. Remarks on the state of poetry. Argyll's reply.  

8. Application form signed Edwin Atherstone Mar. 27 1856  
   Endorsed by Chas Landseer, Henry Hayward. (£40)  

9. Atherstone to the Committee Apr. 2 1856  
   Application. Details of the rejection of his two 'popular' novels "by all the leading publishers of this class of composition". Details of his 'higher class' work on the Philosophy of Elocution, "but it will not suit the Railway readers; and I fear, therefore that it will meet with no better success than before."  

10. Henry Hayward to Blewitt Apr. 8 1856  
    Recommends Atherstone for assistance.
11. Landseer to Blewitt
   Recommends Atherstone for assistance. Apr. 14 1856

12. Receipt signed E. Atherstone
    undated

13. Atherstone to the Committee
   Apr. 11 1856
   Acknowledgement.

14. Application form signed Edwin Atherstone
    Apr. 30 1851
   Endorsed by Henry Christmas, Henry Hayward, Chas
   Landseer. (£40)

15. Atherstone to the Committee
    May 1 1857
   Application. "I have now in MS matter sufficient
to fill eleven or twelve goodly printed volumes; nine or ten of which were written expressly to
amuse the public, and the others for their instruction; but all alike have failed to obtain favor with
publishers." Claims that most of his works were
declared unread. "I feel persuaded that neither Homer,
nor Shakespeare, nor Milton, were they now living,
would find a publisher for their works." Calls
publishers "merchants in books, not patrons of authors".

16. Hayward to Blewitt
    Apr. 16 1857
   Recommends Atherstone for assistance.

17. Landseer to Blewitt
    Apr. 21 1857
   Recommends Atherstone for assistance.

18. Henry Christmas to Blewitt
    Apr. 22 1857
   Recommends Atherstone for assistance. Becomes a
   subscriber to the Fund "you know why I have kept
   aloof till now".

19. Receipt signed E. Atherstone
    Jun. 13 1857

20. Atherstone to the Committee
    Jun. 15 1857
   Acknowledgement.

21. Application form signed Edwin Atherstone
    Jun. 22 1858

22. Atherstone to the Committee
    Jun. 18 1858
   Application on the continued rejection of his
   application for a Civil List Pension. Details of his
   'Handwriting on the Wall' published by Bentley. (£40)

23. Christmas to Blewitt
    Jun. 19 1858
   Recommends Atherstone for assistance.

24. Hayward to Blewitt
    Jun. 28 1858
   Recommends Atherstone for assistance.
25. Lord Ebrington to Blewitt  
   Jul. 2 1858
   Recommends Atherstone for assistance. Reference to Atherstone's application for a CLP "drawn up by Lord Macaulay".

26. Receipt signed Edwin Atherstone  
   Jul. 15 1858

27. Atherstone to the Committee  
   Jul. 16 1858
   Acknowledgement.

28. Christmas to Blewitt  
   Jul. 17 1858
   Acknowledgement.

29. Application form signed Edwin Atherstone  
   Jan. 30 1860

30. Atherstone to the Committee  
   Jan. 30 1860
   Application. Details of the CLP of £75 granted to him in 1858. (£20)

31. Hayward to Blewitt  
   Jan. 30 1860
   Recommends Atherstone for assistance.

32. Christmas to Blewitt  
   Feb. 6 1860
   Recommends Atherstone for assistance.

33. Receipt signed E. Atherstone  
   Feb. 9 1860

34. Atherstone to the Committee  
   Feb. 10 1860
   Acknowledgement.

35. Mary Elizabeth Atherstone to Blewitt  
   Feb. 6 1872
   Application on the death of her father.

36. Miss Atherstone to Blewitt  
   Feb. 8 1872

37. Miss Atherstone to Blewitt  
   Feb. 22 1872
   Withdrawing her application, unable to produce her parent's marriage certificate.
Authorship
Journalism, A Novel

Correspondence

1. Application form signed T.L. Hunt
   Dec. 24 1855
   Endorsed by Joseph Brown, George Hooper. (£50)

2. Hunt to the Committee
   Dec. 24 1855
   Application on the advice of his aunt. Elizabeth Kent
   (Case 1383), having become a guarantor for a friend
   who "has not fulfilled his promises". Fears that the
   result of the £80 debt might be the loss of his
   literary positions. Details of his struggles "through
   a life begun in poverty".

3. Hunt to Blewitt
   Jan. 1 1856
   Details of his debts.

4. Elizabeth Kent to Blewitt
   undated
   Recommends Hunt for assistance.

5. Leigh Hunt to the Committee
   Jan. 7 1856
   Recommends his son for assistance, "indeed (he) has
   carried his industry so far, that in consequence of
   repeated attacks of illness owing to it, his
   friends and family have often been obliged to
   remonstrate with him".

6. George Hooper to Blewitt
   Jan. 7 1856
   Recommends Hunt for assistance.

7. Joseph Brown to Blewitt
   Jan. 8 1856
   Recommends Hunt for assistance.

8. Hunt to Blewitt
   Jan. 10 1856
   Acknowledgement.

9. Receipt signed Thornton Hunt
   Dec. 10 1856

10. Hunt to Blewitt
    Jan. 11 1856

11. Hunt to the Committee
    Jan. 11 1856
    Acknowledgement.

12. Hunt to R.M. Milnes (Copy)
    Mar. 10 1856
    Expresses his views on the membership of the RLF
    Committee. Supports the RLF against the reformers.
    Mentions his father's gratitude to the RLF "although
    his close friendly relations with gentlemen in the
    aggressive party preclude him from engaging in any
    controversy on the subject." Ms in Trinity College
    Library, Cambridge.
11. W. L. Hunt to Blewitt
   May 13 1873
   Thanking Blewitt for the services of B.W. Richardson, the RLF's Honorary Physician on his father's illness. Reference to the case of W.K. Kelly (1287).

14. S.R. Townshend Mayor to Blewitt
   Nov. 7 1873
   Recommends Hunt's family for assistance.

15. Mayor to Blewitt
   Dec. 18 1873
   Names Edmund Ollier and Mr. Moran as Mrs. Hunt's sponsors.

16. Katherine Hunt to Blewitt
    Dec. 31 1873
    Deferring her application.

17. Mayor to Blewitt
    Jan. 24 1874
    "One of the gentlemen whose names I gave you ... sent her a cheque for £50 to spare her the trouble of an application".

18. Obituary notice of Thornton Hunt
    Jun. 1873
ANGUS BETHUNE REACH*  
1821-1856

Authorship
Novels, Miscellaneous

Correspondence
1. Shirley Brooks to the Committee  Mar. 17 1855
Application on behalf of Reach, suffering from paralysis. "The late conductors of the 'Chronicle' acted very kindly, permitting him for months to receive his salary, for which he could make no return". Names Thackeray, Albert Smith, Peter Cunningham and Mark Lemon as referees. Application withdrawn.

2. Application form signed S. Brooks  Mar. 31 1856
Endorsed by Robt Carruthers, Shirley Brooks, P. Bennoch. (£50)

3. Brooks to Octavian Blewitt  Apr. 3 1856
Application on behalf of Reach. Details of a successful amateur theatrical performance, proceeds to Reach, in 1855. (see 10)

(Reach's Landlord) Agreeing to postpone the rent.

5. Brooks to Blewitt  May 15 1856

6. Marion Reach to Brooks  May 27 1856
Asking him to collect the grant.

7. Mrs. Reach to the Committee  Jun. 5 1856
Acknowledgement.

8. Brooks to Blewitt  Jun. 21 1856
Acknowledgement.

9. Receipts signed Marian Reach  Jun 1856/Jan 1857

10. Press-Cuttings  Apr. 1855

11. Application form signed Marion Reach  Dec. 9 1856
Endorsed by Shirley Brooks, Alex Munro. (£50)

12. Mrs. Reach to the Committee  undated
Acknowledgement and application on the death of her husband.
13. **Brooks to Blewitt** Dec. 1 1856
Recommends Mrs. Reach for assistance.

14. **Brooks to Blewitt** Dec. 24 1856

15. **Blewitt to Brooks** Dec. 29 1856
Question whether Mrs Reach is in immediate need. Mentions the Royal Bounty Grant of £100 made in 1856, and "that a further supply will shortly be forthcoming from the lecture which Mr. Thackeray has kindly promised to deliver for her benefit in Glasgow".

16. **Brooks to Blewitt** Dec. 31 1856
"Not one single shilling has been either given or offered her".

17. **Mrs. Reach to Blewitt** Jan. 29 1859
"I have not received any communication from Mr. Brooks or Mr. Thackeray".

18. **W.M. Thackeray to Mrs. Reach** Feb. 5 1857
Details of the money he has collected and paid to her. Bradbury & Evans £40, Lady Londonderry £10, other sums of £55. "It will be a lesson to me to keep my account more accurately for the future ... at the end of March I am going to read a lecture at Edinburgh which I daresay will produce 50£".

19. **Mrs. Reach to the Committee** undated
Acknowledgement.

20. **Thackeray to Mrs. Reach** Apr. 5 1857
Informs her that his lecture raised £75. "I should counsel you to do with it what I do myself with my money-invest it in a good American security which pays 8 or 9 per cent". (see: 1453/5)

21. **Mrs. Reach to Blewitt** Jan. 13 1858
Asking him to pay £10 of her grant to Thackeray on her behalf, "this will leave the sum to be invested by Mr. Thackeray exactly £200".

22. **Thackeray to Blewitt** May 1858
Apologises for his absence from the anniversary dinner. Encloses note from Mrs. Reach "For the present Mr. Thackeray will keep the 200£ belonging to me, allowing me interest at 5 per cent".

23. **Receipts signed Maria Reach, W.M. Thackeray** Jan 1857/May 1858

24. **Press Cuttings**
Death of Angus Reach. Nov 27 1856
Thackeray's lecture at Edinburgh. May 19 1857
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Dec. 3 1856     | £30    | to enable Edwards to leave Moscow, where he had been detained after reporting the Coronation of Alexander II  
|                 |        | Sponsors: Henry Mayhew, Augustus Mayhew, Kenny Meadows, James Hannay                                                                                      |

**GERTRUDE AND MILDRED KEMBLE**

Daughters of J.M. Kemble*

1807-1857

**Authorship**

 Anglo Saxon Studies, Philology

**Correspondence**

1. Application form signed Gertrude & Mildred Kemble
   Endorsed by: William Harness, W.B. Donne, R.M. Milnes, Arthur Helps, C. St Davids, Lord Monteagle, Lord Breadalbane. (£100)
   May 8 1859

2. G & M Kemble to the Committee
   Application on the death of their father.
   May 8 1857

3. W.F. Pollock to Octavian Blewitt
   Recommends the Kembles for assistance.
   Apr. 28 1857

4. W.B. Donne to the Committee
   Recommends the Kembles for assistance. Tribute to J.M. Kemble "To his uncontrollable passion for the study of the past, he sacrificed the prospect, interests and emoluments of the present".
   May 11 1857

5. Receipt signed W.B. Donne
   May 14 1857

6. Donne to Blewitt
   May 18 1857

7. Donne to Blewitt
   Acknowledgement. Encloses letter from the Kembles.
   Aug. 20 1857

8. G & M Kemble to the Committee
   Acknowledgement.
   May 16 1857
MARGUERITE AGNES POWER
1820-1867

Authorship
Tales, Poems

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Marguerite A. Power
Nov. 14 1857

2. Power to Octavian Blewitt
Application, having lost her position as the 'Editor of the Keepsake' on the death of Mr. Bogue, the proprietor. She was also Paris Correspondent of the Illustrated London News. Autobiographical details "I was the niece and adopted daughter of the late Lady Blessington, and as she died intestate I was, with a younger sister, at her death thrown chiefly on my own resources". (£80)
Nov. 16 1857

3. Newton Crosland to the Committee
Nov. 17 1857
Recommends Power for assistance.

4. B.W. Procter to Blewitt
Nov. 28 1857
Recommends Power for assistance. Reference to Lady Blessington "scarcely one literary person who needed help, ever went unrelieved from her house".

5. W.M. Thackeray to Blewitt
Nov. 29 1857
Recommends Power for assistance. Reference to Mrs. Marion Reach (Case 1408) "What a great good fortune it is that Mrs R did not invest the money as I advised her and did my own, in American Securities!"

6. Lord Lyndhurst to Blewitt
Nov. 30 1857
Recommends Power for assistance. Details of the reduction of Colonel Power's (Miss Power's father) pension as former Surveyor General of Tasmania from £500 to £170 "in consequence of the extreme financial embarrassments of the Colony".

7. Duke of Wellington to Blewitt
Dec. 1 1857
Recommends Power for assistance.

8. Frederic Quin to Blewitt
Dec. 1 1857
Recommends Power for assistance.

9. John Du Pasquier to Blewitt
Dec. 1 1857
Recommends Power for assistance.

10. Receipt signed M.A. Power
Dec. 10 1857

11. Power to the Committee
Dec. 11 1857
Acknowledgement.

12. Power to Blewitt
Dec. 11 1857
Acknowledgement.

13. Procter to Blewitt
Dec. 12 1857
Acknowledgement.

14. Crosland to Blewitt
Dec. 12 1857
Acknowledgement.

15. Lyndhurst to Blewitt
Undated
Acknowledgement.
WILLIAM PEARCE

b 1823

Authorship
Medical

Correspondence

1. Application form signed William Pearce Dec. 1 1857

2. Pearce to Octavian Blewitt Dec. 1 1857
   Application on the bankruptcy of his brother. (£25)

3. John Ruskin to Blewitt Dec. 3 1857
   Recommends Pearce for assistance. Suggest that medical authorship "should be accepted as constituting a literary claim; and in general one much more honourable than that consisting in the perpetration of bad verses - or writing of legends in a family newspaper. It seems to me that a doctor who does not slay in secret - but puts all that people need to know who wish to make themselves ill, in a form in which it can be definitely practised, or avoided - deserves the same sort of admiration which we should pay to a siren building a lighthouse - or to an amiable Scylla with Newfoundland dogs at her waist".

4. John Ouekett to Blewitt Dec. 4 1857
   Recommends Pearce for assistance.

5. Edward Pinder to Blewitt Dec. 7 1857
   Recommends Pearce for assistance.

6. Receipt signed William Pearce Dec. 11 1857

7. Pearce to Blewitt undated
   Acknowledgement.

8. Ouekett to Blewitt Dec. 16 1857
   Acknowledgement.
Authorship

Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Application form signed J.H. Barrow  
   March 2, 1858

2. Barrow to Octavian Blewitt  
   February 27, 1858
   Application. Details of his literary and journalistic career as reporter on the Times, Daily News, Morning Herald, Editor of the 'Mirror of Parliament' etc. (£50)

3. J. McCann to the Committee  
   Dec. 22, 1857
   Medical certificate.

4. Alfred Dickens to the Committee  
   Undated
   Recommends Barrow for assistance. Endorsed by Fred Dickens.

5. J.W. Parker to Barrow  
   March 4, 1858
   Supports his application.

6. L.C.T. d'Eyncourt to the Committee  
   March 5, 1858
   Recommends Barrow for assistance.

7. J.F. Leary to Blewitt  
   March 9, 1858
   Recommends Barrow for assistance.

8. Longman & Co. to Barrow  
   March 9, 1858
   Supports his application.

9. Receipt signed J.H. Barrow  
   Undated

10. Barrow to the Committee  
    March 13, 1858
    Acknowledgement.

11. F. Dickens to Blewitt  
    March 12, 1858
    Acknowledgement.

12. A. Dickens to Blewitt  
    March 12, 1858
    Acknowledgement.

13. F. Dickens to Blewitt  
    March 30, 1858
    Informs him of Barrow's death. Press Cutting: 'Death of Mr. J.H. Barrow'.

14. F. Dickens to Blewitt  
    April 6, 1858
    Refers to Barrow as 'a valued relative of my family'.

15. Application form signed Kitty Barrow  
    April 20, 1858

16. Mrs. Barrow to Blewitt  
    April 26, 1858
    Application on the death of her husband. (£25)

17. John Holland to Blewitt  
    April 27, 1858
    Recommends Mrs. Barrow for assistance.

18. Charles Clark to Blewitt  
    April 28, 1858
    Recommends Mrs. Barrow for assistance.

19. Mrs. Barrow to Blewitt  
    May 15, 1858
    Acknowledgement.

20. Receipts signed F.B. Macdonald  
    May 1858/Sep 1859
## JOHN D'Ewes

**b. 1808**

### Authorship

### Travels

### Correspondence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>To the Committee</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Mar. 20 1858</td>
<td></td>
<td>John D'Ewes</td>
<td>Application form signed John D'Ewes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Feb. 24 1858</td>
<td></td>
<td>D'Ewes</td>
<td>Application on suffering from 'Rheumatic Neuralgia'. Details of his travels. (£20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>undated</td>
<td></td>
<td>D'Ewes</td>
<td>Details of his connections. &quot;Mr. D'Ewes is 1st Cousin to Lady Benjamin Hall and Madame Unsen and uncle by marriage to Lady Charlotte Granville &amp; Lady Charles Poulett.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Feb. 16 1858</td>
<td></td>
<td>W.M. Thackeray</td>
<td>Asks him to support his application. Note by Thackeray &quot;I have known this clever unfortunate man all my life&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Feb. 17 1858</td>
<td></td>
<td>E. Bulwer</td>
<td>Recommends D'Ewes for assistance. &quot;he is a gentleman of antient family and descended from Sir Simon D'Ewes who (?) well to have an hereditary claim to the respect of men of letters&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>undated</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lytton</td>
<td>Acknowledgement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Authorship

Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Blanchard Jerrold
   Mar. 2 1858

2. Extract from the Minutes
   Jul. 8 1857
   The Committee ask the Secretary "to ascertain whether...
   the assistance of the Society would be desirable
   for the Widow and Family of the late Mr. Douglas
   Jerrold".

3. Extract from the Minutes
   Nov. 11 1857
   No further action taken, on the advice of Robert Bell
   and R.M. Milnes. Note by Blewitt: Mrs. Jerrold
   granted £100 a year Civil List Pension.

4. R.M. Milnes to Octavian Blewitt
   Jul. 13 1857
   Requesting Robert Bell's address.

5. Robert Bell to Blewitt
   Jul. 25 1857
   As minutes. (See 2)

6. J.B. Nichols to Blewitt
   Jul. 29 1857

7. Blanchard Jerrold to Blewitt
   Jan. 18 1858
   Application. "My father's position on his journal
   (Lloyd's Weekly News) having devolved upon me, I am
   pressed by liabilities which I cannot meet".

8. Jerrold to Blewitt
   Jan. 25 1858

9. Jerrold to Blewitt
   Undated
   Regrets he cannot call on Blewitt.

10. Jerrold to the Committee
    Mar. 2 1858
    Application.

11. Charles H. Edwards to the Committee
    Mar. 3 1858
    Recommends Jerrold for assistance.

12. Jerrold to Blewitt
    Mar. 6 1858

13. W. Branscomb to Blewitt
    Mar. 8 1858
    Recommends Jerrold for assistance.

14. Blewitt to Jerrold
    Mar. 11 1858
    Requesting details of Jerrold's income.
14. **Jerrold to Blewitt**
   Requests the return of his works.
   Mar. 14 1859

15. **Blewitt to Jerrold**
   Mar. 12 1859

16. **Jerrold to Blewitt**
   Withdraws his application.
   Mar. 17 1859

17. **George Hodder to Blewitt**
   Details of a testimonial fund for W.B. Jerrold.
   Invites Blewitt to subscribe.
   Dec. 10 1862

18. **Press Cuttings**
   Reports of Douglas Jerrold's funeral.
   Reports of Fund for Jerrold's family. References to most leading authors.
   Dickens & Collins give readings, Thackeray gives lecture, etc.
   Controversy between Dickens & W.B. Jerrold.
   1857
Authorship
Poetry, Novels

Correspondence

1. Application form signed George MacDonald Jun. 28 1859
2. George MacDonald to the Committee Jun. 28 1859
   Application, "the results of my lectures have not reached my expectations or my needs so I find myself somewhat in debt". Details of his past illness, "While endeavouring to support my family by any kind of literary employment I could undertake, I was seized with violent haemorrhage of the lungs, and was thus for some time rendered incapable of exertion". (£70)
3. Russell Gurney to Octavian Blewitt Jun. 23 1859
   Recommends MacDonald for assistance, "having sought his acquaintance in consequence of my admiration of one of his works".
4. F.D. Maurice to Blewitt Jun. 26 1859
   Recommends MacDonald for assistance. Praises 'Within & Without' "I believe him to be a man of high literary performance as well as promise".
5. A.J. Scott to the Committee Jun. 26 1859
   Recommends MacDonald for assistance. Biographical sketch. Praises MacDonald's works "Should I dwell on the free and earnest contemplation of the great interests of our spiritual being in these writings, on the inventive imagination, and, in the last especially, the original and beautiful forms, the purity, simplicity, and expressive power of the style, it might seem, to those unacquainted with them, the partiality of a friend." Panegyric on MacDonald's character.
6. David Masson to Blewitt Jul. 4 1859
   Recommends MacDonald for assistance. "The nature of his writings is such that an immediate renumeration for them must necessarily be much less than the recognition of their merit among competent readers".
7. Receipt signed George MacDonald Jul. 15 1859
8. MacDonald to the Committee Jul. 15 1859
   Acknowledgement for the grant "I feel that it increases the obligations I am under to do my best in all my literary efforts".

(MacDonald became a subscriber to the Fund in 1870, contributing a total of £42. See Case 974/99)
MARY ANNE A BECKETT  
widow of Gilbert Abbot A Beckett 1811-1856  

Authorship  
Drama, Humorous.

Correspondence  
1. Application form signed M.A. A Beckett Dec. 5 1859  
2. Mrs. A Beckett to Octavian Blewitt Dec. 5 1859  
   Application for assistance towards the education of  
   her sons. (£60)  
3. Mark Lemon to Blewitt Dec. 6 1859  
   Recommends Mrs. A Beckett for assistance.  
4. G.E. Hudson to Blewitt Dec. 6 1859  
   Recommends Mrs. A Beckett for assistance.  
5. Receipt signed M.A. A Beckett Dec. 16 1859  
6. Lemon to Blewitt Dec. 16 1859  
   Acknowledgement.  
7. Mrs. A Beckett to Blewitt Dec. 1859  
   Acknowledgement.  
8. Mrs. A Beckett to the Committee Jan. 4 1860  
   Acknowledgement.  
9. Marriage Certificate 1835  
10. Press-Cuttings  
11. Application form signed Albert A Beckett Jun 21 1893  
12. Florence A Beckett to A. Llewelyn Roberts May 29 1893  
   Application as the youngest daughter of Gilbert A  
   Beckett, on the death of her brother-in-law Sir Henry  
   Harrison.  
13. Arthur Weatherby to the Committee May 28 1893  
   Medical certificate.  
   Recommends Miss A Beckett for assistance.
I.

ROBERT BARNABAS BROUGH* File No. 1535
1828-1860

and Elizabeth, his widow

Authorship
Drama, Journalism

Correspondence

1. Application form signed R.B. Brough May 16 1860
2. Elizabeth Brough to Shirley Brooks May 9 1860
   Application on behalf of her husband "in a frightful state of debility". (£60)
3. T.R. MacQuoid to W.M. Thackeray May 1860
   Recommends Brough for assistance. "Perhaps a benefit at one of the Theatres might be organised for him if some influential man were to take up the case - Buckstone for instance".
4. Thackeray to Octavian Blewitt May 12 1860
   Encloses application form. Mentions his own donation of £10.
5. Shirley Brooks to Blewitt May 21 1860
   Recommends Brough for assistance. Mentions the testimony of Albert Smith.
6. G.A. Sala to Blewitt undated
   Recommends Brough for assistance.
7. John Watkins to the Committee May 28 1860
   Medical Certificate. Brough suffers from "entire prostration of both physical and mental powers".
8. James Hannay to Blewitt May 30 1860
   Recommends Brough for assistance. Reference to Albert Smith's 'premature death'.
9. W. Kent to Blewitt Jun. 1 1860
   Recommends Brough for assistance.
10. Brough to the Committee Jun. 15 1860
    Acknowledgement.
11. Mrs. Brough to Blewitt Jun. 15 1860
    Acknowledgement.
12. Press Cuttings
    'Insolvent Debtors Court' 1858
    'Brough Memorial Fund' 1860
    Details of benefit performances on behalf of Mrs. Brough and her children.
13. Application form signed Elizabeth Brough Jun. 1 1863

14. Mrs. Brough to the Committee Jun. 1863
Application. Details of the memorial fund, managed by Charles Dickens. Details of her £3 a week salary at Buckstone's Haymarket Theatre (£60).

15. Sala to Blewitt May 15 1863
Recommends Mrs. Brough for assistance.

16. J.B. Buckstone to Blewitt Jun. 2 1863
Recommends Mrs. Brough for assistance.

17. B. Webster to the Committee Jun. 3 1863
Recommends Mrs. Brough for assistance.

18. Mrs. Brough to the Committee Jun. 15 1863
Acknowledgment.

19. Receipts signed Elizabeth Brough Jun. 1863/
Oct. 1865

20. Marriage Certificate Sep. 18 1851
FRANCES JAMES
widow of G.P.R. James* 1799-1860

File No. 1541

Authorship

Novels

Correspondence

1. Alexander Ramsay to Octavian Blewitt Oct. 10 1856
   Inquiry about James's gift of the copyright of his novel 'The string of Pearls' to the RLF.

2. Ramsay to W.H. Harrison Oct. 15 1856
   As above. Harrison's reply.

3. Application form signed Frances James Nov. 27 1860

4. Mrs. James to the Committee Nov. 27 1860
   Application on the death of her husband. Details of the Foreign Office's refusal to pay her a pension.
   Expects her annual income, "reduced by the exigencies of my first year of widowhood" to be about £180. (£100)

5. William Hutchins to Blewitt Dec. 7 1860
   Recommends Mrs. James for assistance.

6. Edward Thomas to Blewitt Dec. 10 1860
   Recommends Mrs. James (his sister) for assistance "The limited assets available from Mr. James' personal estate are expected to prove utterly insufficient to meet the debts due in this country and abroad".

7. Edward Foss to Blewitt Dec. 8 1860
   Recommends Mrs. James for assistance. Tribute to James's generosity to the RLF.

8. Earl of Chichester to Blewitt Dec. 8 1860
   Recommends Mrs. James for assistance.

9. Robert Bell to Blewitt Dec. 11 1860
   Recommends Mrs. James for "the highest grant which the Committee might consider it desirable to award ... he (James) dignified his pursuits as an author by the best characteristics of the gentleman and the scholar."

10. Receipt signed Edward Thomas Dec. 15 1860

11. Mrs. James to Blewitt Dec. 17 1860
    Acknowledgement.

12. Mrs. James to the Committee Dec. 17 1860
    Acknowledgement.

13. Marriage Certificate 1828

14. Press Cuttings 1861
   J.J. Cridland, Solicitor - requesting claims on James's estate by October 1861. Notice of the posthumous publication of 'Bernard Marsh'.
Authorship
Poems, Egyptology

Correspondence
1. Application form signed Gerald Massey  Dec. 24 1861
2. Massey to the Committee  Dec. 27 1861
   Application, "my last Book was sold for £30 to raise a little necessary ready money". (£50)
3. Morgan Evans to the Committee  Dec. 24 1861
   Recommends Massey for assistance.
4. Lady Marian Alford to the Committee  Jan. 3 1862
   Recommends Massey for assistance.
5. John Murray to Octavian Blewitt  Jan. 29 1862
   Recommends Massey for assistance "bowed down by that awful calamity a crazy and drunken wife".
6. W.J. Blackie to Blewitt  Jan. 1862
   Recommends Massey for assistance.
7. 'Memorial on behalf of Mr. Gerald Massey' 1861
   Printed petition to Palmerston for a Civil List Pension. Signed by Browning, Tennyson, Carlyle, Ruskin, Lytton, Landor, Forster, Milman, Henry and Marian Alford, John Manners, Noel Paton, Wm Stirling, Henry Taylor, with copies of testimonials from Carlyle, Tennyson, Alford and Ruskin, together with extracts from Reviews.
8. Massey to the Committee  Jan. 11 1862
   Acknowledgement.
9. Massey to Blewitt  Jan. 11 1862
   Acknowledgement.
10. Application form signed Gerald Massey  Nov. 1864
11. Massey to the Committee  Nov. 16 1864
    Application. Details of his wife's destruction of his manuscript lectures. (£50)
12. Lady Alford to Blewitt  Nov. 13 1864
    Recommends Massey for assistance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Rev. George St Clair to the Committee Recommends Massey for assistance, &quot;he has a wife who is mentally afflicted, and who is a constant drain upon his resources&quot;.</td>
<td>Nov. 16 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Massey to the Committee Acknowledgement.</td>
<td>Dec. 16 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Press Cutting : Standard 'Death of Mrs. Gerald Massey' &quot;The deceased lady was possessed of rare accomplishments&quot;.</td>
<td>Mar. 19 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Application form signed Gerald Massey</td>
<td>Oct. 31 1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Massey to the Committee Application. Details of his literary earnings. &quot;Also thro' a change of Editorship I no longer write for the Quarterly Review&quot;.</td>
<td>Oct. 31 1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bishop of Winchester to Blewitt Recommends Massey for assistance.</td>
<td>Oct. 27 1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lady Alford to the Committee Recommends Massey for assistance.</td>
<td>Oct. 31 1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Lady Alford to Blewitt</td>
<td>Oct. 31 1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Massey to the Committee Acknowledgement.</td>
<td>Nov. 11 1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Application form signed Gerald Massey</td>
<td>Dec. 4 1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Massey to the Committee Application. (£50)</td>
<td>Dec. 4 1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Lady Alford to Blewitt Recommends Massey for assistance.</td>
<td>Nov. 14 1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Joseph Cowen to Blewitt Recommends Massey for assistance.</td>
<td>Nov. 14 1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Byron Webber to Blewitt Recommends Massey for assistance.</td>
<td>Dec. 4 1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Receipt signed Eva Massey</td>
<td>Dec. 15 1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Massey to the Committee Acknowledgement.</td>
<td>Dec. 17 1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Application form signed Gerald Massey</td>
<td>Mar. 5 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Massey to the Committee Application. (£50)</td>
<td>Mar. 5 1888</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
31. **St Clair to the Committee**

Recommends Massey for assistance "I lately saw a lecture announced in Birmingham, on 'A self-made man: Gerald Massey, Patriot, Poet & Philosopher'. What a mockery it seems when a man thus popularly regarded is left without the means of clothing his daughters decently and paying his small rent!"

32. **Cowen to A. Llewelyn Roberts**

Recommends Massey for assistance.

33. **Massey to Roberts**

Details of the charity of Lady Alford 'lately passed away'.

34. **Massey to Roberts**

Acknowledgement.

35. **Massey to the Committee**

Acknowledgement.

36. **Receipt signed Gerald Massey**

Mar. 11 1888

37. **'The Secret Drama of Shakspeare's Sonnets' by G.M. 3rd Edition**

1887

Advertisement, with printed appreciations from Arthur Helps, J.O. Halliwell-Phillips, Mary Cowden-Clarke, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and others.

38. **Application form signed Gerald Massey**

Apr. 13 1904

39. **Massey to Roberts**

Requests application form.

40. **Massey to the Committee**

Application. (£150)

41. **St Clair to the Committee**

Recommends Massey for assistance.

42. **J. Churton Collins to the Committee**

Recommends Massey for assistance.

43. **Massey to Roberts**

Apr. 15 1904

44. **Receipt signed Gerald Massey**

May 12 1904

45. **Massey to Roberts**

May 12 1904

Acknowledgement.

46. **Application form signed Gerald Massey**

Jul. 3 1906

47. **Massey to Roberts**

Jun. 30 1906

Requests an application form.
48. Massey to the Committee  
Application, to assist him to publish "the work of my life on 'Ancient Egypt the Light of the World; a Work of restitution' ». (£100)  
Jul. 4 1906

49. Massey to Roberts  
Jul. 4 1906

50. John D. Tannahill to the Committee  
Recommends Massey for assistance.  
Jul. 3 1906

51. A. Churchward to Roberts  
Recommends Massey for assistance.  
Jul. 3 1906

52. Receipt signed Gerald Massey  
Jul. 12 1906

53. Massey to Roberts  
Acknowledgement.  
Jul. 12 1906

54. Application form signed Christabel Massell  
Mar. 16 1908

55. Miss C. Massey to Roberts  
Application on behalf of her mother and sisters. (£100)  
Mar. 7 1908

56. James Milne to the Committee  
Recommends the Masseys for assistance.  
Mar. 11 1908

57. C.G. Montefiore to the Committee  
Recommends the Masseys for assistance.  
Mar. 12 1908

58. Miss C. Massey to Roberts  
Mar. 13 1908

59. Miss C. Massey to the Committee  
Mar. 14 1908

60. Receipt signed James Robertson  
Apr. 10 1908

61. Printed appeal on behalf of Massey's family  
1908

Treasurer: James Robertson. £200 from the Royal Bounty Fund.

62. 'Who is Gerald Massey'  
Extract from a circular sent out for one of Massey's lecturing tours. Printed appreciations by Landor, Ruskin, Helps, Charles Cowden Clarke, Tennyson & many reviews. Article on Massey from 'the Book Monthly' by James Milne.  
1907
Authorship

Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. **Application form signed Robert Bell, W.H. Harrison**
   - Feb. 3 1862

2. **Horne to Bell**
   - Nov. 19 1861
   - Details of his vicissitudes in Australia, "Surely I have a claim on the Literary Fund, or the Guild? In my very first work, I assisted the latter Institution. During two years, you know, I helped poor Leigh Hunt. Can I find no friend to put forth a hand to me in this strange far-off country?" (£80)

3. **Bell to Octavian Blewitt**
   - Jan. 27 1862
   - Recommends Horne for assistance.

4. **Charles Dickens to Bell**
   - Feb. 1 1862
   - Recommends Horne for assistance "He would probably have remained in connection with my Journal to this day, if he had not, in the time of the Gold Fever, been seized with visions of emigration. They have failed in his case, as in many others; and I have heard of his trying many ways of life in the new world without success ..when he went away I sent Fifty Pounds out after him, without his solicitation."

5. **George Smith to Bell**
   - Feb. 4 1862
   - Recommends Horne for assistance "In all my transactions with him I have found him to be a man of honour and a Gentleman".

6. **J.W. Kaye to Bell**
   - Feb. 5 1862
   - Recommends Horne for assistance.

7. **Charles Knight to Bell**
   - Feb. 6 1862
   - Recommends Horne for assistance. "His views are sometimes impracticable but they are always those of a conscientious thinker. There is nothing in them that does not tend, as far as I know, to promote the interests of morality and religion." Reference to "our Guild of literature".

8. **G.H. Lewes to Bell**
   - Feb. 8 1862
   - Recommends Horne for assistance. Praises Horne's character and his works "I soon learned to value and respect him for his integrity, even though frequently at variance with him in opinion".
9. Receipt signed Robert Bell Feb. 19 1862
10. Bell to Blewitt Feb. 26 1862
11. Horne to the Committee Apr. 25 1862
Acknowledgement. Details of his founding of the Melbourne Garrick Club and other activities.
12. Application form signed R.H. Horne Sep. 22 1863
13. Horne to Bell Apr. 25 1863
Application on his failure to be appointed Professor of English Literature at Melbourne University. (£60)
14. Bell to Blewitt Jun. 19 1863
Encloses Horne's letter. "Mr. Harrison, as the unfailing friend of the distressed, would second my efforts".
15. P.H. Denchey to the Committee Sep. 19 1863
(Melbourne) Recommends Horne for assistance.
16. G.S. Evans to the Committee Sep. 20 1863
(Melbourne) Recommends Horne for assistance. Details of Horne's appointment as Registrar of Mines in the Blue Mountains.
17. Horne to the Committee Sep. 22 1863
Application.
18. Bell to Blewitt Dec. 15 1863
Acknowledgement.
19. Horne to the Committee Feb. 22 1864
Acknowledgement. Details of his Australian career.
20. Application form signed R.H. Horne Mar. 9 1877
21. Horne to the Committee Feb. 21 1877
Application on "the pecuniary loss sustained by piracy or other fraudulent practices in New York, with reference to my copy-right of the "letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning" presented to me exclusively, by my friend Mr. Robert Browning". (£80)
22. L. Schmitz to the Committee Feb. 15 1877
Recommends Horne for assistance "he has recently had a considerable pecuniary loss (in the publication of 'Cosmo di Medici, and other poems')".
23. H. Southwood Smith to the Committee Feb. 16 1877
Recommends Horne "the most intimate and esteemed friend of my father" for assistance.
24. **H. Duxton Forman to the Committee** Feb. 17 1877
Recommends Horne for assistance, quotes from a letter from Browning praising Horne's works "as thoroughly the product of true genius as any of the poetical performances of our time."

25. **S.R. Townsend Mayer to Richard Owen** Apr. 9 1877
Recommends 'our friend' Horne for assistance. "I have lately seen him twice in New Burlington Street and was grieved to notice how much aged in appearance he is, how enfeebled, and how his wonderful memory is going ... it really is a terrible picture - and scarcely creditable to this wealthy country."

26. **Richard Owen to Blewitt** Apr. 10 1877
Recommends Horne for assistance "with many others, I feel the debt I owe him for relief and recreation after drier labours: and something of his will live."

27. **Receipt signed R.H. Horne** Apr. 13 1877

28. **Horne to the Committee** Apr. 14 1877
Acknowledgement.

29. **Press-Cutting**
Announcing Horne's return to England.

30. **Application form signed R.H. Horne** Apr. 1 1879

31. **Horne to the Committee** Apr. 2 1879
Application, complaint against his publishers and "the crowds of contributors to the monthly magazines". (£60)

32. **Ernest Gaston to the Committee** Mar. 3 1879
Recommends Horne for assistance.

33. **Forman to the Committee** Mar. 31 1879
Recommends Horne for assistance.

34. **Schmitz to the Committee** Mar. 31 1879
Recommends Horne for assistance.

35. **Receipt signed R.H. Horne** Apr. 10 1879

36. **Horne to the Committee** Apr. 16 1879
Acknowledgement.

37. **Application form signed R.H.H. Horne** Apr. 5 1880
38. Horne to the Committee
   Application. "In high-class magazines the preference is very naturally given by Editors... to the contributions of statesmen, noblemen, great dignitaries of the Church, and University professors, so that the regular old 'soldier of the line' is placed on the shelf for periods too long for mortal endurance." Cites examples, and the good offices of his friends Tennyson & Carlyle. (£50)

39. Schmitz to the Committee
   Recommends Horne for assistance.

40. Forman to the Committee
   Recommends Horne for assistance.

41. Receipt
   (Signature cut out).

42. Horne to the Committee
   Acknowledgement.

43. Application form signed R.H.H. Horne
   Application. Details of his treatment by U.S.A. publishers. (£50)

44. Horne to the Committee
   Acknowledgement.

45. Schmitz to the Committee
   Recommends Horne for assistance.

46. Gaston to the Committee
   Recommends Horne for assistance.

47. Receipt signed R.H. Horne
   Acknowledgement.

48. Horne to the Committee
   Acknowledgement.

49. Application form signed R.H. Horne
   Press cutting announcing £100 grant from the Guild of Literature.

50. Horne to the Committee
   Application. (£50)

51. W.J. Linton to the Committee
   Recommends Horne for assistance.

52. George Bird to the Committee
   Recommends Horne for assistance.
53. Receipt signed R.H. Horne  Jul. 12 1883
54. Horne to the Committee  Jul. 13 1883
Acknowledgement.
55. Application form signed Catherine St. G. Horne  May 19 1884
56. Mrs. Horne to the Committee  May 23 1884
Application on the death of her husband (£30). Horne wrote of his wife in 1877 "deserted by my wife in an unprovoked and heartless manner upwards of 20 years age".
57. Copy of Marriage Certificate 1847
58. A. Foggo to Blewitt  May 8 1884
Recommends Mrs. Horne, his sister, for assistance.
59. Janet Wills to Blewitt  May 19 1884
Recommends Mrs. Horne for assistance.
60. Georgina Hogarth to Blewitt  May 19 1884
Recommends Mrs. Horne for assistance.
61. Alfred Carpenter to the Committee  May 26 1884
Recommends Mrs. Horne for assistance. Medical certificate.
62. Foggo to Blewitt  May 27 1884
"When Mr. Horne went to Australia four years after their marriage he left my sister with a small sum of money insufficient to pay outstanding debts".
63. Mrs. Horne to the Committee  Jun. 12 1884
Acknowledgement.
64. Mrs. Horne to A. Llewellyn Roberts  Nov. 10 1884
Request for final instalment.
65. Receipts signed A. Foggo  Jun/Nov 1884
66. Copy of the account of the estate of R.H. Horne
67. Copy of the Will of R.H. Horne
Appointing Forman his literary trustee with instructions to divide the proceeds of his copyright among '4 women' including his illegitimate daughter, "though he must have been nearly 80 when she was born" note by Roberts in Secretary's Index.
Capt THOMAS PILFOLD MEDWIN* File No. 1591
1788-1869

Authorship
Conversations of Lord Byron, Miscellaneous.

Correspondence

1. Application form signed W. Harrison Ainsworth (for Medwin) Apr. 4 1862

2. Medwin to Ainsworth Mar. 23 1832 (1862) (addressed from Heidelberg) Application. Details of his destitution. List of his published works including those under the name of Mrs. De Crespigny and his 'Conversations of Lord Byron' "by which Colburn & Bentley gained £3000". (£50)

3. Ainsworth to W.H. Harrison Apr. 2 1862 Recommends Medwin for assistance. "His mind clearly wanders, since as you will see, he mistakes me for the President of the Fund".

4. Harrison to Octavian Blewitt Apr. 3 1862 Recommends Medwin for assistance.

5. Ainsworth to the Committee Apr. 4 1862 "I may be permitted to remind you that Captain Medwin is a cousin of the late Percy Bysshe Shelley, and was introduced by the poet to Lord Byron".

6. Richard Bentley to the Committee Apr. 7 1862 Recommends Medwin for assistance.

7. Thomas H. Strangeways to the Committee Apr. 8 1862 Recommends Medwin for assistance.

8. Ainsworth to Blewitt Apr. 10 1862 Acknowledgement. Concerning payment of grant.

9. Blewitt to Medwin Apr. 11 1862

10. Medwin to Blewitt Apr. 15 1862 Acknowledgement.

11. Receipts signed Thos Medwin Apr 1862/Apr 1863

12. Bill of Exchange signed Thos Medwin Mar. 13 1863
Authorship

Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Application form signed J.F. Corkran
   Mar. 31 1862

2. Corkran to the Committee
   Mar. 31 1862
   Application. Autobiographical sketch. 1840 - Paris Correspondent the 'Standard', correspondent the Morning Herald at £500 p.a. until 1857. Details of his publications. (£70)

3. Tom Taylor to the Committee
   Mar. 27 1862
   Recommends Corkran for assistance.

4. Joseph Cauvin to the Committee
   Mar. 31 1862
   Recommends Corkran for assistance, "he was for more than 20 years the Paris Correspondent of the 'Morning Herald' - a position which he lost owing solely to the proprietors of that journal having failed".

5. Receipt signed J.F. Corkran
   Apr. 9 1862

6. Corkran to Octavian Blewitt
   Apr. 11 1862
   Acknowledgement.

7. Corkran to the Committee
   Apr. 11 1862
   Acknowledgement.

8. Application form signed J.F. Corkran
   May 11 1878

9. Corkran to Blewitt
   May 9 1878
   Application. Reference to his daughter's authorship. (Alice Corkran Case 2125) (£100)

10. Anna Maria Hall to Blewitt
    May 7 1878
    Recommends Corkran for assistance.

11. Robert Browning to Anthony Trollope
    May 10 1878
    Recommends Corkran for assistance. "There never was - in my opinion - a more worthy and exemplary man in every relation of life, ... I am not chargeable with mechanically making declarations of this nature".

12. Browning to W.F. Pollock
    May 10 1878
    Recommends Corkran for assistance. Details of their "acquaintance of above twenty-five years".
13. Pollock to Blewitt
   Encloses Browning's letter.
   May 10 1878

14. Corkran to the Committee
    May 11 1878

15. Anne Ritchie to Blewitt
    (Thackeray's daughter) Recommends Corkran for assistance "I am well aware of the esteem in which my father held him".
    May 12 1878

16. Receipt signed J.F. Corkran
    May 16 1878

17. Corkran to the Committee
    Acknowledgement.
    May 16 1878

18. Edward Dicey to Blewitt
    Inquiry about Corkran.
    Sep. 25 1880

19. F.W. Gibbs to Blewitt
    Enclosing letter from Mrs. Ritchie.
    Feb. 4 1884

20. Mrs. Ritchie to Gibbs
    Feb. 5 1884
    Informing him of Corkran's death.

21. Application form signed Louisa Corkran
    May 7 1884

22. Mrs. Corkran to the Committee
    May 7 1884
    Application on the death of her husband. Encloses testimonials "received when he was a candidate in 1859 for the secretaryship of the Agricultural Society" (returned). (£40)

23. Mrs. Ritchie to Blewitt
    May 6 1884
    Recommends Mrs. Corkran for assistance.

24. Mrs. Corkran to Mrs. Ritchie
    May 6 1884
    Concerning her application "I feel sure I might count on Barclay Head" Details of her daughter's health "I see too plainly the affect these money miseries have on Alice's health" (See Case 2125)

25. Mrs. Corkran to Blewitt
    May 7 1884

26. Mrs. Ritchie to the Committee
    May 8 1884

27. Barclay Head to the Committee
    May 8 1884
    Recommends Mrs. Corkran for assistance.

28. Head to Blewitt
    May 8 1884

29. Mrs. Corkran to Blewitt
    May 9 1884

30. Mrs. Corkran to Blewitt
    May 9 1884
    Concerning her marriage certificate.
31. **C.L. Corkran to Alice Corkran** May 10 1884
   "Would Mr. Blewitt be satisfied with my statement that I was present at the marriage ceremony".

32. **Mrs. Corkran to Blewitt** May 11 1884
33. **C.L. Corkran to Blewitt** May 12 1884
   Gives date of his brother's birth as 1807.

34. **Head to Blewitt** May 26 1884
   Encloses marriage certificate.

35. **Mrs. Corkran to Blewitt** Jun. 13 1884
   Acknowledgement.

36. **Receipt signed Louisa Corkran** Jun. 14 1884
37. **Mrs. Corkran to the Committee** Jun. 16 1884
   Acknowledgement.

38. **Press Cuttings** Feb. 1884
   Obituary notices 'The Athenaeum' 'Weekly Register' 'The Queen' 'The Times' 'The Inquirer'.
MRS. SARAH COULTON
widow of David Travena Coulton* 1810-1857

Authorship
A Novel, Journalism

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Sarah Coulton Dec. 31 1862
2. Mrs. Coulton to the Committee Dec. 29 1862
   Application, "my sister in law's (Sophia Coulton, Case 1629) affairs have become involved in Chancery proceedings" (£80).
3. Robert Bell to Octavian Blewitt Dec. 24 1862
   Recommends Mrs. Coulton for assistance. Coulton "was in all respects a fine character, a gentleman and in the best sense a man of letters."
4. Benjamin Disraeli to Bell Jan. 3 1863
   Recommends Mrs. Coulton for assistance. "poor Coulton ... tho' much occupied with political writing, was, really, a complete man of letters, and an able, and conscientious author. His moral character was distinguished, and altho' a frequent journalist, he always wrote from conviction."
5. John Murray to Blewitt Jan. 6 1863
   Recommends Mrs. Coulton for assistance. Details of Coulton's contributions to the Quarterly Review, and a posthumous work 'The Threshold of Life' "which when I publish it will do him much credit."
6. Mrs. Coulton to the Committee Jan. 17 1863
   Acknowledgement.
7. Mrs. Coulton to Blewitt Jan. 17 1863
   Acknowledgement.
8. Mrs. Coulton to Blewitt Jan. 20 1863
   Acknowledgement.
9. Marriage certificate 1850
Miss SOPHIA COULTON
b. 1806

File No. 1629

Authorship

'Our Farm of Four Acres' etc.

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Sophia Coulton Oct. 24 1863

2. Coulton to the Committee Oct. 25 1863
   Application on the "unexpected suspension of my income, occasioned by some proceedings in Chancery". Reference to her brother D.T. Coulton (Case 1615). (£50)

3. Robert Bell to Octavian Blewitt Oct. 23 1863
   Recommends Coulton for assistance. "She is the author of 'Our Farm of Four Acres' which has had an extraordinary success".

4. Robert Cooke to Blewitt Oct. 26 1863
   (John Murray) Recommends Coulton for assistance.

5. C.L. Gruneison to Blewitt Oct. 27 1863
   Recommends Coulton for assistance.

6. John Murray to Blewitt Oct. 28 1863
   Recommends Coulton for assistance.

7. Samuel Lucas to Blewitt Oct. 30 1863
   Recommends Coulton for assistance.

8. Anthony Trollope to the Committee Nov. 2 1863
   Recommends Coulton "a friend of mine" for assistance. Reference to her brother "a man widely known, much loved and much respected".

9. Chapman & Hall to Blewitt Nov. 6 1863
   Recommends Coulton for assistance.

10. Coulton to Blewitt Nov. 13 1863
    Acknowledgement.

11. Coulton to Blewitt Nov. 16 1863

12. Coulton to the Committee Nov. 16 1863
    Acknowledgement.

13. Application form signed Sophia Coulton Jan. 3 1865

14. Coulton to the Committee Jan. 3 1865
    Application. (£50)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sender to Receiver</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Murray to Blewitt</td>
<td>Jan. 4 1865</td>
<td>Recommends Coulton for assistance. &quot;her authorship - though not of the highest order is good and profitable&quot; &quot;N.B. I am not her publisher&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Bell to Blewitt</td>
<td>Jan. 6 1865</td>
<td>Recommends Coulton for assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Coulton to the Committee</td>
<td>Jan. 4 1865</td>
<td>Acknowledgement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Trollope to Blewitt</td>
<td>May 11 1866</td>
<td>&quot;Would it be possible to do anything further for Mrs. Coulson? She is literally pennyless&quot;. Asks for a grant of £25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Application form signed Sophia Coulton</td>
<td>Jan. 26 1867</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Eliza Bell to Blewitt</td>
<td>Jan. 23 1867</td>
<td>(Mrs Robert Bell) Recommends Coulton for assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Murray to Blewitt</td>
<td>Jan. 28 1867</td>
<td>Recommends Coulton for assistance &quot;as none (of Coulton's works) have been published by me I can see no harm in my asking you once more to lay her case before the literary Fund&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Anna Maria Hall to Blewitt</td>
<td>Feb. 2 1867</td>
<td>Recommends Coulton for assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Coulton to the Committee</td>
<td>Feb. 15 1867</td>
<td>Acknowledgement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ROBERT GORDON LATHAM
1812-1888

Authorship
Philology, Ethnology.

Correspondence
1. Application form signed R.G. Latham
   Latham to the Committee
   Jul. 6 1864

2. Application. Details of his Civil List Pension of £100, and £2000 contract for his revision of Johnson's Dictionary for Longmans. Details of his bankruptcy. (£100)
   Jul. 26 1864

3. George Becke to the Committee
   Jul. 6 1864
   Recommends Latham for assistance.

4. William E. Allen to the Committee
   Jul. 6 1864
   Recommends Latham for assistance.

5. Richard Owen to Octavian Blewitt
   Jul. 13 1864
   Recommends Latham for assistance. "Almost every work on Philology and Ethnology from Dr. Latham's pen has become a standard one, and indispensable for reference."

6. Receipt signed R.G. Latham
   Latham to the Committee
   Jul. 14 1864
   Acknowledgement.

7. Press-cuttings
   Bankruptcy proceedings Jan. 13 1864 (Latham's debts £5597)
   Bankruptcy proceedings Jan. 14 1868

8. Application form signed R.G. Latham
   Latham to the Committee
   Jun. 1 1869
   Application. Details of his failure to inherit a large estate, and his subsequent bankruptcy. (£75)

9. Application form signed R.G. Latham
   Jun. 1 1869
   Latham to the Committee
   Acknowledgement.

10. Arthur Helps to the Committee
    Jun. 6 1869
    Recommends Latham for assistance. "I think you will all agree with me ... that no man was ever adequately remunerated for writing a dictionary."

11. H.F. Gibbons to Blewitt
    Sep/Dec 1869
    Recommends Latham for assistance.

12. Latham to the Committee
    Jul. 6 1869
    Acknowledgement.

13. Receipts signed R.G. Latham
    Jun/Dec 1869
15. **Latham to Blewitt**  
Acknowledgement of final instalment.  
Jan. 11 1870

16. **Application form signed R.G. Latham**  
Jan. 3 1877

17. **Latham to the Committee**  
Application. (£60)  
Jan. 3 1877

18. **Gibbons to Blewitt**  
Recommends Latham for assistance.  
Dec. 27 1876

19. **Owen to the Committee**  
Recommends Latham for assistance.  
Jan. 2 1877

20. **Sir Edward Creasy to the Committee**  
Recommends Latham for assistance. Praises his "earnest' devotion to the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge".  
Jan. 3 1877

21. **Prince Lucien Bonaparte**  
Recommends Latham for assistance. "I am desirous on account of his contributions to the science of language, with which I am principally acquainted and in which he has frequently aided myself by his personal exertions, to bear my testimony to the great importance of assisting such a man".  
Jan. 9 1877

22. **Latham to the Committee**  
Acknowledgement.  
Jan. 16 1877

23. **Receipts signed R.G. Latham**  
Jan/Dec 1877

24. **Rev. W.W. Harvey to Blewitt**  
Details on his intention to raise a subscription for Latham "among old Etonians of his standing and College friends. Mr. Gladstone with characteristic generosity stands foremost with a first offer, but he refers me to you, as cognisant of facts that have a bearing on the case."

25. **Blewitt to Harvey**  
Details of RLF grants and Latham's CLP.  
Jun. 16 1877

26. **W.E. Gladstone to Blewitt**  
Encloses £10 to 'prolong the grant'.  
Jul. 3 1877

27. **Gladstone to Blewitt**  
"I think you are the best judge of the manner of disposing of the small donation".  
Dec. 14 1877

28. **Receipt**  
Dec. 15 1877

29. **Application form signed Elizabeth Latham**  
Dec. 29 1887

30. **Mrs. Latham to A. Llewelyn Roberts**  
Requests an application form.
31. **Mrs. Latham to the Committee**
Dec. 29 1887
Application on the illness of her husband. "He has become perfectly helpless and childish". (£65)

32. **Sir Patrick Colquhoun to Mrs. Latham**
Dec. 14 1887
Supports her application.

33. **Owen to Mrs. Latham**
Dec. 15 1887
Supports her application.

34. **Hallam Tennyson to Mrs. Latham**
Dec. 13 1887
Supports her application.

35. **W.S. Wyman to the Committee**
Dec. 24 1887
Medical certificate.

36. **Rev. R. Henley to Roberts**
Dec. 31 1887
Recommends Latham for assistance.

37. **Mrs. Latham to the Committee**
Jan. 12 1888
Acknowledgement.

38. **Mrs. Latham to Roberts**
Jan. 13 1888
Acknowledgement.

39. **Receipt signed Elizabeth Latham**
Jan. 14 1888
GEORGII LINNAEUS BANKS* 1821-1881
ISADELLA BANKS* (née Varley) 1821-1897

Authorship
Poems, Miscellaneous (CD) Novels (ID)

Correspondence
1. Application form signed G. Linnaeus Banks Oct. 29 1866
2. Banks to the Committee Nov. 6 1866
   Application on behalf of himself and his wife. Details of the failure of their newspapers 'The Windsor Royal Standard' and the 'Evening Exchange'. "The great field of my labours, however, was for many years amongst mechanics' Institutes and other literary and educational bodies in the midland and northern counties ... More than thirty such institutions are their origin entirely to my personal exertions". (£50)
3. Isabella Banks to the Committee Nov. 8 1866
   Details of her illness "our income ordinarily about £350 per ann has within the past six months ... fallen below half that sum".
4. Ingram Lockhart to the Committee undated
   Recommends Banks for assistance.
5. James T. Blanton to the Committee undated
   Recommends Banks for assistance.
6. Banks to Octavian Blewitt Nov. 14 1866
   Denying that he has been in receipt of or applied for a CLP as claimed by the 'Standard'.
7. Receipt signed G. Linnaeus Banks Nov. 15 1866
8. Banks to the Committee Dec. 3 1866
   Acknowledgement.
9. Mrs. Banks to the Committee Dec. 4 1866
   Acknowledgement. Application for an additional grant "to stop the leak the plug must be as large as the hole".
10. Banks to the Committee Feb. 5 1867
    Application.
11. Mrs. Banks to the Committee Feb. 6 1867
    Application.
12. W. Butterfield to Blewitt Feb. 6 1867
    Recommends Banks for assistance.
13. J.A. Herauld to Blewitt  
Feb. 1867
Recommends Banks for assistance "while working for society at large, he has neglected his own interests".

14. Blewitt to Banks  
Feb. 6 1867
Informing him of the one year rule, and of the Committee's opinion "that they had made you a very liberal grant in proportion to the literary claim".

15. Butterfield to Blewitt  
Feb. 7 1867
Apologising for having sponsored Bank's application "I was not acquainted with the previous application".

16. Butterfield to Blewitt  
Jul. 30 1867
Withdrawing his sponsorship of Banks "my opinion of that gentleman's eligibility being considerably modified".

17. Press-Cuttings
Various correspondence including accusations of plagiarism against Banks in The Standard 1862, details of the Shakespeare memorial, and details of Charles Dickens' connection with the Midland Institute.

18. Application form signed Isabella Banks  
Nov. 4 1867
Mrs. Danks to the Committee
Application on behalf of herself and her husband. Details of their bankruptcy.

19. Mrs. Banks to the Committee  
Nov. 4 1867
Alfred B. Apsley to the Committee  
Nov. 5 1867
Robert Edgar to the Committee  
undated
Recommends the Banks for assistance.

20. Alfred B. Apsley to the Committee
Recommends the Banks for assistance.

21. Robert Edgar to the Committee
Recommends the Banks for assistance.

22. Application form signed Isabella Banks  
Jul. 1 1868
Mrs. Banks to the Committee
Application on behalf of herself and her husband. "The novel of mine (Stung to the Quick) . . . was published immediately before the Clerkenwell explosion, the excitement consequent on which so interfered with general literature, that the book has barely recouped the publisher, and I have gained nothing by it". (£10)

23. Herauld to the Committee  
Jul. 1 1868
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

24. H. Coleman to the Committee  
Jul. 1 1868
Recommends the Banks for assistance.

25. George Cruikshank to the Committee  
Jul. 6 1868
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance "having a great respect for that lady".
27. Receipt signed Isabella Banks

28. Mrs. Banks to the Committee

29. Application form signed Isabella Banks

30. Mrs. Banks to the Committee

Application, details of her illness. (£10)

31. Banks to the Committee

Supports his wife's application.

32. J.B. Kennedy to the Committee

Medical Certificate.

33. David Read to the Committee

Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

34. Mrs. Banks to the Committee

Acknowledgement.

35. Application form signed Isabella Banks

36. Mrs. Banks to the Committee

Application.

37. P. Courtenay to Blewitt

Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

38. Robert Bruce to the Committee

Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance. Medical certificate.

39. 'The Illustrated Review'

Biographical notice of C.L. Banks with engraved portrait.

40. Application form signed Isabella Banks

41. Mrs. Banks to the Committee

Application. Details of her family's financial calamity. (£25)

42. James Hurnand to Blewitt

Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

43. Cruikshank to the Committee

Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance, "as her husband (a literary man) has been unsuccessful, in various ways, she has for a long time supported the family by her literary labours."
44. Daniel Pasmore to the Committee  Mar. 3 1874
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

45. Receipt signed Isabella Banks  Mar. 12 1874

46. Mrs. Banks to the Committee  Mar. 13 1874
Acknowledgement.

47. Mrs. Banks to Blewitt  Mar. 24 1874
Asking him to arrange for her to receive the medical services of D.W. Richardson, Honorary Physician to the RLF.

48. Application form signed Isabella Banks  Jul. 1 1875

49. Mrs. Banks to the Committee  Jul. 1 1875
Application. Details of her literary labours "kept a weekly journal and a monthly magazine supplied with a separate serial story at one and the same time ... since last October I have been working unremittingly until 3.4.5.6. in a morning....I wrote my last monthly instalment for Cassell's with vinegar to my head and ice to my throat; with the close railway trains whizzing and shrieking past the study window every five minutes." (£30)

50. Charles W. Wood to Blewitt  Jun. 15 1875
(The Argosy) Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

51. Cruikshank to the Committee  Jun. 29 1875
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance "that she should go to the sea side for a short time".

52. Mrs. Banks to the Committee  Jul. 17 1875
Acknowledgement.

53. Receipts signed Isabella Banks  Jul/Dec 1875

54. Application form signed Isabella Banks  Jun. 5 1877

55. Mrs. Banks to the Committee  Jun. 4 1877
Application. Thanks Blewitt for securing her the services of Dr. Richardson. Details of a cheap reprint of her novel 'The Manchester Man' by Hurst & Blackett. (£40)

56. Wood to Blewitt  Jun. 2 1877
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

57. Cruikshank to the Committee  Jun. 2 1877
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance, "breaking down under the double pressure of overwork and domestic trouble".
58. Mrs. Banks to the Committee  
Acknowledgement.  
Jun. 18 1877

59. Receipt signed Isabella Banks  
Jun 1877/Jan 1878

60. Application form signed Isabella Banks  
Oct. 26 1878

61. Mrs. Banks to the Committee  
Oct. 26 1878
Application. Details of her husband's attempted suicide and temporary removal to Bethnal Green Asylum. "He considers himself the Second Christ". Praises Dr. Richardson.

62. Wood to Blewitt  
Oct. 23 1878
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

63. Pasmore to Blewitt  
Oct. 25 1878
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

64. Mrs. Banks to the Committee  
Nov. 16 1878
Acknowledgement.

65. Receipts signed C.C. Banks  
Nov 1878/Jun 1879

66. Application form signed Isabella Banks  
Feb. 28 1880

67. Mrs. Banks to the Committee  
Feb. 28 1880
Application. Details of her husband's erratic behaviour. Asks the Committee to support her application for a Civil List Pension. (£50)

68. Hurnand to Blewitt  
Feb. 26 1880
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance, "the support of herself and family, including her husband ... once a brilliant and prolific author, but, for a long time past, fatally addicted to drink and in fact a madman, whose chief pleasure is to thwart and persecute his unhappy wife".

69. Wood to Blewitt  
Feb. 28 1880
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

70. Mrs. Banks to the Committee  
Mar. 11 1880
Acknowledgement.

71. Receipts signed C.C. Banks  
Mar/Dec 1880

72. Application form signed Isabella Banks  
May 26 1881

73. Mrs. Banks to the Committee  
May 26 1881
Application on the death of her husband at Cuy's Hospital "foolish friends introduced alcohol surreptitiously and baffled the skill of the doctors". Details of a Royal Bounty Grant of £50. Details of a contract with Abel Heywood of Manchester "for a uniform edition of my novels on royalty". (£60)
74. Robert Harris to Blewitt
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance. Medical certificate. May 24 1881
75. Wood to Blewitt
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance. May 27 1881
76. Mrs. Banks to the Committee
Acknowledgement. Jun. 10 1881
77. Receipts signed Isabella Banks
Jun 1881/May 1882
78. Application form signed Isabella Banks
Oct. 30 1882
79. Mrs. Banks to the Committee
Application. Details of her modest royalty payments. More praise for Richardson's medical skills. (£40) Oct. 30 1882
80. Harris to Blewitt
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance. Oct. 28 1882
81. Wood to Blewitt
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance. Oct. 31 1882
82. Mrs. Banks to the Committee
Acknowledgement. Nov. 10 1882
83. Receipts signed Isabella Banks
Nov 1882/Jun 1883
84. Application form signed Isabella Banks
Jul. 1 1884
Literary Earnings: "In 1876 it reached £300. In 1883 it dropped to £124".
85. Mrs. Banks to the Committee
Jul. 1 1884
Application. Details of her application for a CLP. (£40)
86. Pasmore to Blewitt
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance. Jul. 3 1884
87. Wood to Blewitt
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance. Jul. 5 1884
88. Mrs. Banks to the Committee
Acknowledgement. Jul. 11 1884
89. Receipts signed Esther & Isabella Banks
Jul 1884/Feb 1885
90. Mrs. Banks to Blewitt
- Informs him that W.E. Gladstone has awarded her a Second Royal Bounty grant of £50. Jul. 28 1884
91. Application form signed Isabella Banks  Mar. 31 1886
92. Mrs. Banks to A. Llewelyn Roberts  May 26 1886
Requests an application form.
93. Mrs. Banks to the Committee  Jun. 1 1886
Application. Literary earnings £144. (£25)
94. Wood to the Committee  May 31 1886
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.
95. Pasmore to Roberts  May 31 1886
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.
96. Wood to Roberts  May 31 1886
97. Mrs. Banks to Roberts  Jun. 2 1886
98. Receipt signed Esther Banks  Jun. 9 1886
99. Mrs. Banks to Roberts  Jun. 10 1886
Acknowledgement.
100. Mrs. Banks to the Committee  Jun. 10 1886
Acknowledgement.
101. Application form signed Isabella Banks  Nov. 30 1887
102. Mrs. Banks to the Committee  Nov. 30 1887
Application. (£50)
103. Pasmore to Roberts  Nov. 29 1887
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.
104. James Hole to Roberts  Nov. 30 1887
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.
105. Mrs. Banks to Roberts  Nov. 30 1887
106. Mrs. Banks to Roberts  Dec. 1 1887
107. Wood to the Committee  Dec. 1 1887
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.
108. Wood to Roberts  Dec. 1 1887
109. Receipt signed Isabella Banks  Dec. 15 1887
110. Mrs. Banks to Roberts  Dec. 15 1887
Acknowledgement.
111. Mrs. Banks to the Committee  Dec. 15 1887
Acknowledgement.
112. Application form signed Isabella Banks

113. Mrs. Banks to Roberts
Requests application form.

114. Mrs. Banks to the Committee
Application. (£40)

115. Newton Crosland to the Committee
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

116. Wood to the Committee
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

117. Wood to Roberts

118. Receipt signed Isabella Banks

119. Mrs. Banks to the Committee
Acknowledgement.

120. Mrs. Banks to Roberts
Acknowledgement.

121. Application form signed Isabella Banks

122. Mrs. Banks to the Committee
Application on the liquidation of Griffith, Farrar & Co. (£50)

123. Crosland to the Committee
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

124. Wood to the Committee
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

125. Frederick Sherlock to Roberts
(The Church Monthly) Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

126. Receipt signed Isabella Banks

127. Mrs. Banks to the Committee
Acknowledgement.

128. Application form signed Isabella Banks

129. Mrs. Banks to the Committee
Application. (£40)

130. Sherlock to Roberts
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.
131. **Crosland to the Committee**
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

132. **Receipt signed Isabella Banks**

133. **Mrs. Banks to the Committee**
Acknowledgement.

134. **Application form signed Isabella Banks**

135. **Mrs. Banks to Roberts**
"We have had the most disastrous year".

136. **Mrs. Banks to the Committee**
Application.

137. **Mrs. Banks to Roberts**

138. **Wood to the Committee**
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

139. **Wood to Roberts**

140. **Sherlock to Roberts**
Recommends Mrs. Banks for assistance.

141. **Mrs. Banks to Roberts**
On her rejection.

142. **Application form signed Esther Isabella Banks**

143. **Miss Banks to the Committee**
Application on the death of her mother and of "Mr. Phillips to whom I was to have been married". (£25)

144. **Miss Banks to Roberts**

145. **Sherlock to Roberts**
Recommends Miss Banks for assistance.

146. **John Strange Winter to the Committee**
Recommends Miss Banks for assistance.

147. **Wood to the Committee**
Recommends Miss Banks for assistance.

148. **Receipt signed Esther Banks**

149. **Miss Banks to the Committee**
Acknowledgement.

150. **Miss Banks to Roberts**
Application.

151. **W.R. Credland to Roberts**
Recommends Miss Banks for assistance.
Authorship
Poems, Miscellaneous

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Thomas Cooper
   Feb. 25 1867

2. Cooper to Octavian Blewitt
   Feb. 25 1867
   Application on the breakdown of his health after delivering 3,327 lectures to working men "in defence of the truth of Christianity". (£50)

3. Tom Taylor to Blewitt
   Feb. 26 1867
   Recommends Cooper for assistance. Details of Cooper's early career "writing under a deep sense of social and political injustice both towards himself and the working classes" followed by a radical change of opinion - "and for many years past Mr. Cooper's labours, both as a writer and lecturer, have tended solely to elevate and reconcile the classes he has been labouring for with their lot in life".

4. John Simon to Blewitt
   Feb. 26 1867
   Recommends Cooper for assistance.

5. Cooper to the Committee
   Mar. 15 1867
   Acknowledgement.

6. Cooper to Blewitt
   Mar. 15 1867
   Acknowledgment.

7. Application form signed Thomas Cooper
   undated

8. Cooper to the Committee
   Mar. 22 1880
   Application. "I have been unceasingly engaged in maintaining the Truth of Christianity, against Sceptics and Freethinkers". Details of the low receipts from his lectures "owing to the poverty striken condition of many of the working-class". Details of an annuity of £100 raised for him by Samuel Horley. (£50)

9. Septimus Lowe to the Committee
   Mar. 22 1880
   Recommends Cooper for assistance. Medical Certificate.

10. Taylor to the Committee
    Apr. 9 1880
    Recommends Cooper for assistance.

11. Cooper to the Committee
    Apr. 17 1880
    Acknowledgement.

12. Cooper to Blewitt
    Apr. 17 1880
    Acknowledgement.

13. Press Cuttings
    undated
    Death Notices. Contradicted, Robert Cooper, not Thomas Cooper having died.
SAMUEL LANGLEY
b 1823

File No. 1722

Authorship

Periodical Contributions, Concordance of Tennyson's works.

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Samuel Langley

2. Langley to Octavian Blewitt

3. Tom Taylor to the Committee

4. Henry Bale to Blewitt

5. W. Weldon Champneys to Langley

6. Certificate of authorship signed Joseph Newstead

7. Montagu Corry to Blewitt

8. Corry to Blewitt

9. Application form signed Samuel Langley

10. Langley to the Committee

Application form signed Samuel Langley May 1 1867

Langley to Octavian Blewitt May 1 1867

Application. Details of his journalism. Encloses several letters from "the late Lord Macaulay whom I once had the honour of defending, in the 'Literary Gazette', against a most false and malicious attack in the 'Saturday Review'... the late Mr. Thackeray by whom I was employed on various small jobs while he edited the 'Cornhill Magazine'... lastly I enclose notes from Mr. Thomas Carlyle who, while preparing his life of Frederick the Second employed me to examine files of old newspapers printed between the years 1740 and 1750". (Letters returned).

Tom Taylor to the Committee Apr. 30 1867

Recommends Langley for assistance. "I have found employment of a literary kind for him on several occasions".

Henry Bale to Blewitt May 1 1867

Recommends Langley for assistance.

W. Weldon Champneys to Langley May 1 1867

Supports his application. Reference to his testimonial from William and Mary Howitt.

Certificate of authorship signed Joseph Newstead Jul. 20 1870

Montagu Corry to Blewitt Jun. 24 1872

(PS to Disraeli) Requests information about Langley "Mr. Disraeli... is inclined to think this is a fitting case for relief".

Corry to Blewitt Jul. 17 1872

Informing him that since the last application Langley has compiled a concordance to Tennyson - "which appears to Mr. Disraeli to give him a sufficient 'literary claim'".

Application form signed Samuel Langley Nov. 6 1872

Langley to the Committee Nov. 6 1872

Application "by the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli". (£25)
11. Alfred Tennyson to Langley
"I am happy to be able to confirm Strahan & Co's testimony as to the accuracy of your work and I heartily wish that the Literary Fund will listen to your application."

12. Certificate of authorship signed J. Hewstead

13. Charles Reade to the Committee
Recommends Langley "well known to me as a learned writer" for assistance.

14. Erasmus Wilson to the Committee
Medical Certificate. Recommends Langley for assistance.

15. Strahan & Co. to Langley
Testimonial.

16. Samuel Birch to Blewitt
Recommends Langley for assistance. "He was for some time Secretary to a political and literary writer Mr. Urquhart."

17. Langley to the Committee
Acknowledgement.

18. Receipts signed S. Langley

19. Application form signed Samuel Langley

20. Langley to the Committee
Application to enable him to remain in Hargate "I have derived extraordinary benefit from its pure air and miraculously bracing saltwater". (£50)

21. Reade to the Committee
Recommends Langley for assistance. "He has often assisted me in researches."

22. E. Knatchbull-Hugesson to the Committee
Recommends Langley for assistance. Praises Langley's work on the Cromwellian period. "I have seen a letter from Mr. Gladstone ... expressing a strong opinion that if Mr. Langley were to undertake ... to write a life of Cromwell, such work would be 'a valuable contribution to historical literature'."

23. Lord Coleridge to Blewitt
Recommends Langley for assistance.

24. Langley to the Committee
Acknowledgement.

25. Birch to Blewitt
Recommends Langley for assistance.

26. Receipts signed Samuel Langley

27. Langley to Blewitt
Soliciting a £5 loan.

28. Langley to Blewitt
Apology for "not having fully realised your real position compassed round by a ravenous crown of impecunious scribblers".
WILLIAM HENRY GILES KINGSTON
1814-1880

Authorship
Adventure Stories

Correspondence

1. Application form signed W.H.C. Kingston Feb. 3 1868

2. Kingston to Octavian Blewitt Feb. 3 1868
   Application. "A few years back I imprudently took into
   my own hands a Magazine for boys which I had established
   some years before and hoped thus to keep up - I was
   compelled however to dispose of it after suffering a
   considerable loss". Details of his income of £75 p.a.
   (£50)

3. Rev. T.H. Bunbury to Octavian Blewitt Feb. 3 1868
   Recommends Kingston for assistance.

4. J. Walrond to Blewitt Feb. 4 1868
   (Sec: Missions to Seamen) Recommends Kingston for
   assistance.

5. Griffith & Farren to Blewitt Feb. 4 1868
   Recommend Kingston for assistance.

6. Sampson Low & Co. to Blewitt Feb. 4 1868
   Recommend Kingston for assistance "he has produced as
   much or even more wholesome literature for our Youth as
   any Author of the present day".

7. James Macaulay to Blewitt Feb. 6 1868
   Recommends Kingston for assistance.

8. Kingston to the Committee Feb. 14 1868
   Acknowledgement.


10. Kingston to Blewitt undated
    "I am thankful to say that I have been able to pay
    off every debt I owed and to look forward with
    confidence to the future". (Kingston left about
    £4000 at his death in 1880).

11. List of Works by W.H.C. Kingston 1866

12. Extracts from testimonials
    From the Duke of Manchester; Lord Lyttelton, Arthur
    Kinnaird, Admiral W.A.B. Hamilton and others, mainly
    testifying to Kingston's ability to educate 'a few
    boys'.
JOHN TIMBS*  
1801-1875  

Authorship  
Antiquarian, Miscellaneous  

Correspondence  
1. Application form signed John Timbs  Jan. 9 1869  
2. Timbs to Octavian Blewitt  Jan. 1 1869  
   Application, "struck down with acute bronchitis". Details of his intention to resign his place at Huggens College (which Blewitt had secured for him) on account of the climate "I propose to return to Town, and take a cheap lodging in some warm quarter as the only chance of recovery." (£75)  
3. Timbs to the Committee  Jan. 9 1869  
   Application. Details of his literary employment: assistant to Sir Richard Phillips, 11 years editor of the 'Mirror' at 50/- a week, 15 years "working Editor of the Illustrated London News, which Mr. Ingram, the proprietor declared had benefited more from my exertions than those of any other person".  
4. J. Evelyn Crook to the Committee  Jan. 4 1869  
   (Physician to Huggens College, Northfleet) Medical Certificate.  
5. Ralph Thomas to Blewitt  Jan. 11 1869  
   Recommends Timbs for assistance.  
6. Joseph Whitaker to the Committee  Jan. 12 1869  
   Recommends Timbs for assistance.  
7. Timbs to the Committee  Jan. 18 1869  
   Acknowledgement.  
8. Receipts signed John Timbs  Jan./May 1869  
9. Timbs to Blewitt  Mar. 15 1869  
   Acknowledgement. Declines offer of a place in the Charterhouse.  
10. 'Notable Things' by John Timbs  1868  
11. 'Curiosities of London' by John Timbs  1868  
12. Application form signed John Timbs  Jun. 1 1870
13. **Timbs to the Committee**
   Jun. 1 1870
   Application, on "the great depression of the Publishing Business". (£50)

14. **Richard Bentley to Blewitt**
    May 30 1870
    Recommends Timbs for assistance, "a more deserving recipient for whatever the funds of the Institution will permit. I have never known ... I have known him for many years as a most worthy upright man, living always quietly and working hard".

15. **Whitaker to the Committee**
    May 30 1870
    Recommends Timbs for assistance.

16. **Timbs to the Committee**
    Jun. 9 1870
    Acknowledgement.

17. **Receipts signed John Timbs**
    Jun/Dec 1870

18. **Application form signed John Timbs**
    Jan. 9 1872

19. **Timbs to the Committee**
    Jan. 9 1872
    Application. (£40)

20. **Thomas Longman to Blewitt**
    Jan. 9 1872
    Recommends Timbs for assistance.

21. **James Macaulay to the Committee**
    Jan. 9 1872
    Recommends Timbs for assistance. "No literary man of the time has produced so many volumes, and all of them a useful and respectable kind".

22. **Whitaker to the Committee**
    Jan. 9 1872
    Recommends Timbs for assistance.

23. **Timbs to the Committee**
    Jan. 11 1872
    Acknowledgement.

24. **Receipts signed John Timbs**
    Jan/Jul 1872

25. **Application form signed John Timbs**
    Jun. 4 1874

26. **Timbs to the Committee**
    Jun. 4 1874
    Application. (£40)

27. **W. Spottiswoode to the Committee**
    Hay 28 1874
    Recommends Timbs for assistance.

28. **William Longman to Blewitt**
    Jun. 1 1874
    Recommends Timbs for assistance.
29. Alfred Smee to the Committee
Recommends Timbs for assistance.
Jun. 2 1874

30. Timbs to the Committee
Acknowledgement.
Jun. 12 1874

31. Receipt signed John Timbs
Jun. 12 1874

32. Receipts signed John Timbs
Jun/Dec 1874

(Also in Files: Letters relating to London County Council plaque in memory of Timbs 1951)

Documents: 9  File No. 1776 Flora Macdonald Smith, widow of Alexander Smith 1829-1867
Authorship: Poems, Miscellaneous
Career: Journalist, Secretary of Edinburgh University
Family: 2 daughters, 1 son

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Sponsorship/Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 12 1869</td>
<td>£100</td>
<td>Sponsors: Lord Houghton, John Brown, HD J.F. M'Lennan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jun. 25 1872</td>
<td>-</td>
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Authorship
Novels
Correspondence
1. Press Cuttings
   Bankruptcy proceeding June/July 1865.
2. Collins to Octavian Blewitt
   Application on his imprisonment in Whitecross St. for debt.
3. Collins to Blewitt
   Withdraws his application.
4. Application form signed Mortimer Collins
   Application on his imprisonment in Whitecross St. for debt.
5. Collins to Blewitt
   Withdrew his application.
6. R.H. Patterson to Blewitt
   Recommends Collins for assistance. Certificate of authorship.
7. James P. Steele to Blewitt
   Recommends Collins for assistance. Certificate of authorship.
8. Mrs. Frances Collins to Blewitt
   9 page details of their circumstances. "He has just finished a novel .... and we are so much in want of money, that he is glad to accept Messrs Hurst & Blackett's offer of £20 for it, exactly the same sum which he received for his last article in the British Quarterly, which took only three days to write". Details of his dealings with a Conservative magazine which asked him to write for nothing "which he would be willing enough to do, if the conservative butchers and bakers would ... serve him for nothing".
9. Collins to Blewitt
   undated
10. Collins to the Committee
    Acknowledgement.
11. Receipts signed Frances Collins
    Jun/Nov 1869
12. **Application form signed Hortimer Collins**  
   May 20 1874

13. **Collins to the Committee**  
   May 13 1874
   Application "having been forced into heavy litigation". £50

14. **Earl of Derby to Blewitt**  
   Inquiry about Collins.  
   May 9 1874

15. **Derby to Blewitt**  
   Recommends Collins for assistance "Hr. Collins is a very ingenious and agreeable writer".  
   May 15 1874

16. **Collins to Blewitt**  
   Recommends Collins for assistance.  
   May 20 1874

17. **Earl of Halmesbury to the Committee**  
   Recommends Collins for assistance.  
   May 30 1874

18. **Byron Blewitt to the Committee**  
   Recommends Collins for assistance. Medical Certificate.  
   Jun. 3 1874

19. **Henry Frowde to the Committee**  
   Recommends Collins for assistance.  
   Jun. 3 1874

20. **Mrs. Collins to Blewitt**  
   Concerning payment of grant.  
   Jun. 17 1874

21. **Collins to the Committee**  
   Acknowledgement.  
   Jun. 19 1874

22. **Collins to Blewitt**  
   Concerning the payment of the grant during Blewitt's holiday.  
   Oct. 1 1874

23. **Mrs. Collins to Blewitt**  
   Oct. 13 1874

24. **Collins to Blewitt**  
   Request for final instalment. Memorandum by Blewitt "No applicants ever gave more trouble than Hr. Hortimer Collins and his wife ... His wife admitted to me that he was at this time (1874) earning upwards of £500 a year". Details of their arrival at the RLF in a hired Brougham, and Mrs. Collins' expensive tastes "She justified the Private Carriage by saying that she made it a rule never to enter an Omnibus".

25. **Receipts signed Hortimer Collins**  
   Jun/Oct 1874

26. **Memorial Notice of Hortimer Collins**  
   Memorial Notice of Hortimer Collins  
   Punch  
   Aug. 12 1876
   Details of a fund for Hrs. Collins, Secretary: S.R. Townshend Hayer.
27. Application form signed Frances Collins  
Jun. 22 1877

28. Mrs. Collins to Blewitt  
Jan. 16 1877
Application. Details of Lord Houghton's refusal to support her application for a pension "Lord Houghton rather frightened me". (£50)

29. Mrs. Collins to the Committee  
Jan. 31 1877
Application.

30. S.R. Townshend Hayer to Blewitt  
Jan. 31 1877
Recommends Mrs. Collins for assistance.

31. Hayer to Blewitt  
Feb. 1 1877
Details of a Royal Bounty grant.

32. Frowde to the Committee  
Feb. 5 1877
Recommends Mrs. Collins for assistance.

33. Collins to the Committee  
Feb. 24 1877
Acknowledgement.

34. Receipt signed Frances Collins  
Feb/Nov 1877

35. Marriage Certificate : 1868  
(Hrs. Collins later applied as an authoress : Case 2071)

Note by Blewitt in Secretary's Index:  
"Mr. Yates considering (the 1877 grant) too little, published an appeal in 'The World' which produced £340".
Mrs HELEN LEHON
widow of Mark Lemon 1809-1870

File No. 1822

Authorship

Drama, Novels, Journalism

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Helen Lemon  Jun. 30 1870
2. Mrs. Lemon to the Committee  undated
   Application on the death of her husband. Details of his unsuccessful speculations including the 'Field' newspaper and the 'Electro Block Company'. (£100)
3. Mrs. Lemon to Octavian Blewitt  undated
   Concerning her husband's publications.
4. Shirley Brooks to the Committee  Jun. 27 1870
   Recommends Mrs. Lemon for assistance. "He (Lemon) carried his avoidance of personal extravagance to the limit of self denial".
5. Anthony Trollope to Blewitt  Jun. 28 1870
   Recommends Mrs. Lemon for assistance.
6. Rev. Richard A. Blaker to the Committee  Jun. 29 1870
   Recommends Mrs. Lemon for assistance.
7. Brooks to Blewitt  Jun. 30 1870
   Details of Lemon's debts. "Mr. Mark Lemon was cruelly hampered during the last years of his life by causes over which he had no control - the failure of persons with whom he had been allied in legitimate business connexion, and - this one the chief - debt incurred by an unworthy member of his family".
8. Copy of Marriage Certificate  Sep. 28 1839
9. Mrs. Lemon to the Committee  Jul. 15 1870
   Acknowledgement.
10. Mrs. Lemon to Blewitt  Jul. 15 1870
    Acknowledgement.
11. Receipt for books  Jul. 18 1870
12. List of Mark Lemon's periodical contributions  1870
Curney Patmore
b 1828

Authorship

Journalism

Correspondence

1. Application form signed Curney Patmore
   Dec. 1 1870

2. Patmore to the Committee
   Dec. 2 1870

   Application. Details of his career as a journalist:
   sub-editor of the 'Daily News' 1845-1847, editor of
   the 'Express' 1848-1850, editor of the 'Derby Mercury'
   1852-1859, co-editor of the 'Melbourne Argus' 1859-1865,
   proprietor and editor of the 'Western Times' Australia 1866-1867.

3. J. Knight to B.W. Richardson
   Oct. 31 1870

   Recommends Patmore for assistance "He had had successive
   attacks of paralysis by which he is temporarily if not
   permanently disabled". (Forwarded by Richardson)

4. D.G. Rossetti to W. Hepworth Dixon
   Nov. 1 1870

   Recommends Patmore for assistance. Details of Patmore's
   family and circumstances, "at present in a most
   melancholy position, aggravated by the absence of
   hope in the future, as medical opinions forbid
   Mr. Patmore's attempting work".

5. Dixon to Octavian Blewitt
   Nov. 3 1870

   Recommends Patmore for assistance.

6. Rossetti to Blewitt
   Nov. 4 1870

   "I will do my utmost to meet the requirements necessary
   for the application". Explains that, as a journalist,
   Patmore has written no books: "I trust this would not
   ... be considered as excluding from the bounty of the
   Society one who belongs to so important a section of
   the literary class".

7. W.H. Rossetti to Blewitt
   Dec. 2 1870

   Recommends Patmore, 'brother of the distinguished Poet',
   for assistance.

8. F.C. Stephens to Blewitt
   Nov. 4 1870

   Recommends Patmore for assistance. "His family have
   an allowance of 25/- per week from his brother,
   Mr. Coventry Patmore".

9. List of Patmore's contributions to the 'Melbourne Argus'
TOM HOOD
1835-1874
(Son of Thomas Hood Case 1022)

Authorship
Novels, Poems, Humorous

Correspondence
1. Application form signed Tom Hood Apr. 18 1871
   Hood to Octavian Blewitt undated
   Application, on the advise of Lord Houghton, "as anyone
   who knows me would tell you I have in my very humble way
   been a small Literary Fund having assisted and started
   many struggling brothers of the pen". (£80)

2. Hood to the Committee undated
   Autobiographical sketch. Details of his circumstances
   and the perils of serial publication.

3. Hood to Blewitt undated
   "At my first start in literature my name gave me some
   advantage over others starting at the same time and
   enabled me to put work in the way of my friends"
   Details of his assistance to 'poor Robertson', Paul
   Gray, W.J. Prowse and Thomas Horten.

4. J. Goldsmith to the Committee Apr. 17 1871
   Recommends Hood for assistance.

5. F.C. Skey to the Committee Apr. 18 1871
   Recommends Hood for assistance. Medical Certificate.
   "If the spirit so beautifully described in the 'song of the
   shirt' could be transferred from the poem of the father
   to the present condition of the son - it would
   indicate (his) state of health".

6. Receipt signed Tom Hood Apr. 27 1871
   Hood to Blewitt undated
   Acknowledgement.

7. Hood to the Committee May 2 1871
   Acknowledgement.

8. Obituary notices of Tom Hood 1874
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Wyndham, Horace             2956
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Wynne, Florence Elizabeth Letitia Frances 2851
Wynne, Henry Smith         2069
Wynter, Andrew (widow)      1998

Yapp, George Wagstaff       2099
Yardley, Edward             2486
Yate, Walter Honeywood      666
Yearsley, Anne (daughter)   959
Yeates, Thomas              977
Yeldham, Walter             2658
Yorke, Henry Redhead (widow) 304
Yosy, or Josy, Ann          534
Young, Francis Chilton      1924
Young, Jephtha              1839
Young, John                 1296
Young, John Radford         1195
Young, Mary Julia           216
Young, Robert Edwin         2728
Young, Samuel               921
Yungman, Gustav Adolph     2292

Zerffi, Gustavus George (widow) 2395
Zouch, Thomas (niece)         750