July 15th
1884

My dear Mr. C.,

I must apologize for not having answered your letter of the 9th. I have been most unwell and have been unable to correspond. I shall do so as soon as I can.

I am much flattered by your desire that I should write for you on the subject.
Mr. Keats had I late been
much interested on the
subject. Unfortunately he
is not in my power to
receive. These ends, I
have absolutely no leisure
for literary efforts. Mean-
while there is little to say
on the subject and there
little could carry over it
unless later the proper
means in the case will
in their fruit be as help
and receive some lent legitimate
and seen, have concluded the
fact that the more there
lived and more mature
my account of importance
is evident at all. He will leave,
the artitious value and playing
of a code that such the
Master gives to it. The
employed must be a left
more than the employer.

Dear dearest,

Your faithfully,

Leighton
able realmente con it.
the exercise of your duty
and the adequate fulfillment
of the important duties
of my office leaving me
absolutely un equipped
literary tools.
Believe me
Sincerely
Frank Goddard
Leighton
Dear Mr. [Name],

Over I regret to inform you that the recent [incident] has led to the closure of [business/property]. As a result, I am unable to provide the services or access to [details].

Please accept my sincere apologies for the inconvenience caused.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

2, Holland Park Road,
Kensington, W.
also had I should obtain the
assent of the Association
before handing over the
alms,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dr. Rights
L.M.R.

19.12.88

Dear Sir,

I have seen the draft of the essay that was presented to the University of Cambridge in the content of...
I hold myself free in the matter. The addition or omission in the Times is indefensible but not impossible. You will perceive this are the sentiments of day.

When I spoke the other day of 'fingers' I did so in ignorance of custom in these matters. I have hitherto always declined

Improving the offer of publisher and does not mean that ladies' rights - that clause not come in more by the fact that I allow myself to stay in extension in the "architect" of the 7th int.

Under these circumstances I am not justified in accepting the payment. You are good enough to

Yours sincerely

J. [Signature]
21 Dec 58

[Signature]

Dear Sir,

These just received, have carefully revised and
am now returning them with the postscript
but with the exception of one important one the latter
are almost satisfactory.
Frustration and ill-humor into paragraphs.
I have at the same time to thank you for your letter. My mother asked if I can obtain, of course no, one or two paints, from your painter, half a dozen or a dozen pens in pamphlets from your books, tokens with which we answer your requests.

Believe me,

[Signature]
Sir. 

My thanks to you for the copy of my Autobiography which has been so good as to find me. 

Is there any objection to my printing myself, in another
26. 7. 90

2, Holland Park Road, Kensington, W.

Dear Mr. Brunton,

I received your letter some time ago, but that I have been in the last few days more than usually broken for

I fear I cannot accede (by your wish, in the end)

though I am obliged to decline all literary
Florence May 1818

Dear Sir,

I had the honor some years ago, I believe, to contribute to the Contemporaneous Review, and I have just finished a paper which I think would find an appropriate place in it should your journal fit be favorable.

It is on the influence of Age in Art, and is devoted to showing what there is in coming between the effects of Time on objects, and those which artists endeavor to carry out. It is an attempt to show that there is a real or common reason...
for admiring each of the parts in old buildings, and that these elements do not consist merely in associations with the olden time. This is nearly connected, as I have shown with the question of restoration of old buildings, and the spirit in which it should be done.

There is so much uncertainty in the minds of many well-educated persons as to whether ancient objects, whether stones, or bricks, are or are not beautiful by age, that I can not but feel that it would be doing good service to establish some clear and definite frame of mind on the subject.

Will you be so kind as to let me know whether the accompanying article is accepted or not, that I may in the latter case send stamps for its return.

Yours truly

Charles F. Leland

Perry M. Bunting
Editor of the C. Review.

P.S. My address is to the care of News Barnes, Broo's & Co., No. 8 Bishop.
Bonnersoft
Nov. 8th 90

Dear Mr. Percy,

Here is the end at last.

I grieve that it has been so long in coming. But I could not clean the decks for it till I got away here. There I have been going steadily all at once, I could do by day.

A Knebworth farm
of softly lingering over a foreground in analysis is the most marvelous thing in nature except the stars - the amount of summarizing up it takes at the end. By the time one gets to the end of the 10th sheet the rough ready English mind is almost ready to give out. It occurs to me that the true motto for a French artist is that clever French one. "Le superflu, chose si nécessaire".

Perhaps, it is a point of honor with them that when they have said a thing once they will never be ashamed to say it again. But sometimes they go rather far with it. I go home on Monday.

Approximate yours,

[Signature]
Muriel Villa, Great Malvern
Sept 7th 91

Dear Mr. Percy

I had a real good time
over Mrs. Blaize de Percy (?)
on Sunday afternoon. Have
been praising Heaven at intervals
ever since, meaning all by self
that I have not kept my soul
alive by taking in The Débaüs
all these years. Mr. Hensod
hinted the end of winter - but
here it is a blowing of the leaf!
About the MS. I am almost afraid it wants more pulling together than can well be done in proof. It would mean a heavy proof, a heavy verse. And it is difficult to do justice to the thing when you are doing so many letters you can put the period of such an article is so fine in substance that one does want to see it clear and readable in form. And there is a want of clearness. She keeps balancing things in her mind. Then does not sort them to their proper sides in words. And there is a want of perspective. Some things should go into footnote, but it is difficult even to make sure which things should. I am sending you a few pages, for you see what you think. I fancy the passage about "concerning (pp. 3-4 of my MS.) ought to be a footnote; but then you can't allude in the text to what you said in a footnote."
the allusion on p. 5 (February 16
"this utterance" I mean this of
Dumas'. But on referring the
dates, I don't see how it can-
how do I see what other utterance
there is, except one from Dumas
in a pamphlet, which maybe
from another source than the
me in the text. So I don't
know what to make of it. Only,
I am sure the passage about
large is badly out of place in
the text, so I should like them
it out.

Some parts, on the other
hand, are so well written as
Virginia hardly a touch - these
are mostly later in. How fine
she is - these kindled - about
Mr. de Neuraprins! - I remem-
ber quivering with anxiety as to
what he would do about Tynd
Bouy - but I didn't know
he belonged in the school as
some 1940 right out of some in-
valid.
Who is Mrs. Sleige de Bury?
Is she an Englishwoman turned
French? She is very delightful.
We think I you all.
Monsieur,

Je vous remercie des sentiments que vous m'en prêtes par votre lettre du 10 de ce mois, ainsi que de votre offre gracieuse de vouloir signer les colonnes de votre estimé com pour les communications que nous recevons détenir faire actuellement au public.

Jusqu'ici c'est toujours à des habitués que mon père s'est adressé quand il a eu quelque chose à dire touchant aux intérêts de l'œuvre du canal et il n'a jamais négligé de rendre ainsi immédiatement public les faits nouveaux qu'ils
toujours.

qu'igu'il en soit, la lettre récente que mon père a adressée à M. Gladstone révèle complètement les voix de la notre administration et aucune circonstance nouvelle ne s'est-ant produite depuis lors, nous ne pensions pas qu'une publication de notre part serait capable de donner des éclaircissements plus complets ni affirmant mieux la précaution constante de notre compagnie de maintenir le canal, à toute époque, à la hauteur des développements de la marine universelle.

Vous constaterez d'ailleurs, monsieur, que l'esprit publié en Angleterre se montre aujourd'hui moins résolu désiré à comprendre la justice et la vérité; nous ne voyons pas non plus possible d'admettre que votre pays reste longtemps rompu et les intentions d'une compagnie à

laquelle, depuis sept ans, les représentants de la Reine dans le Conseil, les ministres et tous ceux qui ont pu juger de près de son administration, intégrée et libérale, n'ont cessé de rendre la justice qui lui est due.

Puis-je agir, monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération, la plus distinguée.

R. H. de Roye.
Oct. 30, 1893.

My dear Bunting,

Some years ago you did me the honour of accepting one or two articles from me on Indian topics - and you will perhaps remember that the views I have always taken of nearly all Indian political questions has been considerably in advance of the views usually taken by Anglo-Indian Officials.
Now that I am out of the House of Commons, I have more leisure than for some years past, I am strongly moved to advocate a more liberal policy in our own old Department, the so-called "Political", in its dealing with the Native States. The line I wish to take - which I think would be entirely in accord with your own opinions - was sketched by me in a speech I made last June in the House of Commons on the Indian Budget. I enclose the cutting from "Hansard", in which I have marked the passages to which I refer. Would you be likely to accept, for your December 12th article on these lines? I may add that the...
Rendition of Berar — though opposed by many of my old colleagues in the similar foreign office — would be hailed by every native chief in India as an indication of our good faith: and I strongly hold that the remarkable success of the similar policy carried out by Lord Ripon in Nepore has cut away every honest ground of opposition.

I see you are very busy, both at Cambridge & in other lines of political life. But I would regard it as a great favour if you would let me call on you some day to try to interest you in some of my Indian ideas. In my own political party, I am sorry to say, I am in these Indian matters, a mere voc clamantis in deserto.
The Furlough Committee of the Government of India of 1868 had reported that it was for the benefit of the Public Service that officers, especially Europeans, should be encouraged to take a moderate amount of leave, and that the present rule is strongly prohibitive of their doing so.

These statements were surely enough to make the whole of the Service feel certain that they would obtain that consideration to which they thought they were entitled; and when the Report of the Select Committee appeared it recommended to the consideration of the Secretary of State for India in the strongest terms that the obstacles to taking furlough arose from the insufficiency of the present furlough pay, and the Committee strongly recommended the matter to the consideration of the Secretary of State. I think this House ought to give an ear to the representations of their fellow-countrymen, who, in one of the most fearful climates in the world, have suffered for so many years under this system. I hope the House will give ear to their representations, and I do appeal most strongly to the Under Secretary to utter at least one word which will give encouragement to our Civil servants on this matter. There is one other point which may seem a small matter, but it is of considerable importance to a large number of those who are at the head of the Service. It is a point, moreover, in which the honour and good faith of the British Government is involved, because many of the officers were led to expect that their pension would be £500 a year, and not merely five thousand rupees. The difference is small; it is only something like £80 a year, or a little more. But I gather from a large number of these officers with whom I have spoken that it is a matter of the greatest importance to many of them who have large families to maintain and to start in life; and that whether they shall come home on a little more than £400 a year or £500 means, I will not say whether they shall live in poverty or comfort; but it does mean whether they shall be able to place their children properly or the reverse. I will again ask the permission of the House to quote from the Report of the Select Committee:

Mr. Rowe’s evidence, Questions 635-653:—

£500 I was told I should receive, and £500 I expected to get.”

Mr. Hynes’s evidence, Question 242:—

I was certainly under the impression that when I earned the maximum pension, I should get £500, and not £350 or £354, of whatever the rate [of exchange for Rs. 5,000] maybe.”

The £350 to which Mr. Hynes referred was the ordinary market rate of exchange, but the concession that has already been made has transformed that £350 into something a little over £400. What I now ask is that full justice should be done, and I ask that, because these men were evidently led to believe that their pension would be £500, and would not be dependent on the value of the rupee. It is not denied that the full sum was contemplated by the India Office, and it is clear from the evidence of Mr. Waterfield, the one gentleman in England who is absolutely acquainted with all the details of this subject, that it was contemplated. Here is what he said—

(Question 2,215): In fact, we may take it that, up to 1871, neither party [neither Government nor officers] contemplated the fall in exchange which has taken place?

Mr. Waterfield (for the India Office):—Certainly.

(Question 2,216): And that, if the £500 were paid, it would be no more than the people at that time contemplated?

Mr. Waterfield: That, I have no doubt, is correct. It is what was contemplated.”

That admission was honourably and cheerfully made, and I am persuaded that the Government of India will not further resist such a just claim; and with that I will leave the question of the grievances of the uncovenanted Civil Servants of India. I should like now to advert to another matter arising mainly out of my recent travels in India, where I have visited every part of the country, and have endeavoured to make myself acquainted with the condition of affairs. There was, as the House is aware, a threatened scarcity, which has not yet been altogether averted; but the last reports are that the monsoon has broken on the West Coast and over the whole of the South of India, and to some extent over Bengal, and that the grave danger of a terrible famine is by God’s mercy over for the present year. I have visited every part of the famine dis-
districts, and I say that the very greatest credit is due to the administrative officers there for the precautions they have taken. I have seen, in districts which this House knows are the worst districts for health in all India—I have seen the Government officers under the burning sun carefully investigating the circumstances of all cases, and providing for any possible development of the famine. I have seen them at this work day by day, wanting only a word of approval from those at home, and I think this House will not be slow to speak that word. I think every credit should be given to the heads of the Government for the loyal support they have given to their administrative officers both in Bombay and Madras—both by Lord Harris and by Lord Wenlock—for the energy and foresight they have displayed, and for the loyal assistance they have given to the district officers. Their wisdom and care has been rewarded; but I fear that in Behar, the upper part of the great Province of Bengal, once so ably administered by the hon. Baronet (Sir R. Temple), the danger of famine is not yet over. The rains have not yet set in, as we hoped, and I must say that I do not think that the action of the Government there is to be applauded to the same extent as in Bombay and Madras. The Government of Bengal—actuated, I am sure, by the best motives, and desiring mainly to increase the revenue from taxation of land, and thereby, of course, to lighten the burdens of the people—have determined, notwithstanding the scarcity that has prevailed and the danger that still exists of famine, to press on the Cadastral Survey of Bengal, from which they hope to obtain a larger revenue from the land. I have talked on this subject with almost every person in Calcutta who is well qualified to form an opinion, and everyone expresses dissent from the action of the Government of Bengal. There is no doubt that this measure in its execution will produce terrible extortion and terrible oppression, because it must be largely carried on by men who are foreign to the country—more foreign than we are ourselves. It will, I fear, produce endless litigation, and will bring about bitter friction between landlord and tenant. I hope the Government will suggest to the Government of Bengal that, at any rate for the present, considering the scarcity and distress, they should postpone this measure. I can assure the Government from what I hear that this measure will be resisted with the utmost determination not only by the Zemindars, not only by the landlords and the planters, not only by the merchants and bankers of Calcutta, but also by the ryots and the occupying tenants throughout the whole of the province. I hope the Government will see their way to offer some suggestion to the Government of Bengal in this respect. There is one other point on which I should like to say a few words. I spent a considerable portion of last winter in the feudatory States of Hyderabad and Mysore, and I had also the pleasure of meeting that distinguished Prince who has now come to England, His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda. I hope the visit of that illustrious Prince to this country will be taken advantage of by the Government to make some definite advance in the liberality of the policy with which they will deal with the feudatory States. I wish to bear my testimony, especially to the state of affairs in Mysore. I travelled through that province into its remotest districts, and I can assure the House that the administration of that province and the care with which the interests of the people are looked after will compare not unfavourably with the administration in the best portions of our own territory. The same thing holds good in Baroda and Hyderabad. The concession made in regard to the rendition of the Kingdom of Mysore to His Highness the Maharajah some years ago has turned out a most marvellous success; it has shown us how native statesmen and politicians, possessing fully the sympathy of those whom they rule, and possessing also the enlightenment and knowledge which Western education has given them, are as well qualified as any people in the world to administer Native States in India. I would say that that precedent—which also was followed when the fort of Gwalior was restored to the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, which created
a favourable impression throughout India—might enable us to carry out some similar recognition with regard to the rendition of the Berars to His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan, to which we have long been pledged. I have travelled through the famine districts of Hyderabad, and I must say that the famine administration was as merciful, as careful, and as sufficient as either in Mysore or British territory. That is a fact upon which those interested in India may fairly congratulate the administrators of India. They may fairly congratulate our fellow-countrymen in India also, who have raised up such a class of statesmen amongst the natives of India as those to whom I have been referring. I hope the present opportunity of the visit of the Maharajah Gaekwar may be taken to make some advance, and I am quite sure in doing that the Government will not only be benefitting the people of the States concerned, but conferring a lasting benefit on the Empire. I thank the House for its patient hearing, and express a respectful hope that my remarks, especially on the grievances of the uncovenanted civilians, may come home to the mind of my hon. Friend, who so ably fills the position of Under Secretary of State for India, and that they may elicit from him some favourable statement with regard to the intentions of the Government which will introduce into official life in India a joy and content to which it has long been a stranger.