

A GUIDE TO THE
MICROFILM EDITION OF THE

*John Pendleton Kennedy
Papers*

by John B. Boles
Towson State College

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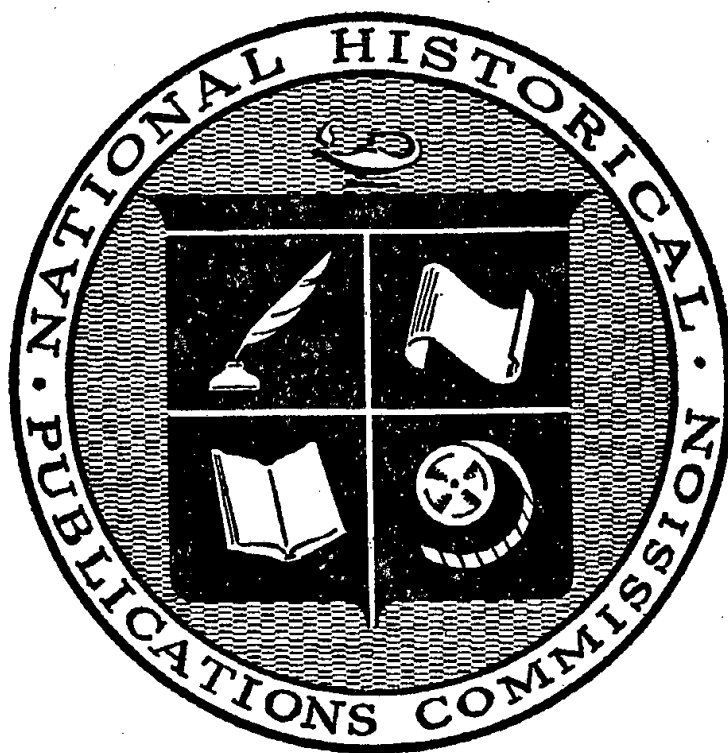
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REPORT
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This pamphlet is intended to serve as a guide for the users of the microfilm edition of the John Pendleton Kennedy Papers as well as those desiring information on its contents prior to acquisition.

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INTRODUCTION

Although John H. B. Latrobe had proposed as early as 1835 that a historical society be organized in Maryland, his suggestion did not become a reality until 1844. On January 27 of that year a group of distinguished Baltimore gentlemen met to form such a society. In less than a week a constitution and by-laws were adopted and a month later, on March 8, 1844, Governor Francis Thomas signed "An Act to Incorporate the Maryland Historical Society." Among the twenty-two founding members listed in the act of incorporation was the prominent novelist, politician, and public citizen, John Pendleton Kennedy.

The Society's constitution provided for three types of membership: active, corresponding, and honorary. Among those accorded honorary membership, none was more appreciative than George Peabody, a wealthy merchant formerly of Baltimore but then a resident of London. In deep gratitude Mr. Peabody replied to J. Morrison Harris, the corresponding secretary of the Maryland Historical Society: "The kindness of my Maryland friends have [*sic*], from time to time, placed me under such heavy obligations that I fear I shall never have it in my power to repay them." * But Mr. Peabody did find a magnificent way to repay his felt obligation. By the early 1850's he had already begun supporting worthy projects on both sides of the Atlantic. In late 1854 Peabody mentioned to the Baltimorean Reverdy Johnson, visiting in London, that he wished to establish some kind of educational foundation in Baltimore, the scene of his first significant financial successes and a city whose historical society had honored him. At this meeting Peabody suggested that his long-time acquaintance, John Pendleton Kennedy, be included in a small advisory group that could guide his philanthropy.

Such an assignment was no chore to the self-conceived public servant, John P. Kennedy. He threw his energy, creative abilities, and literary and scholarly predilections into planning the Peabody contribution. It was his idea that a great library, an academy of music, and an art gallery—in that order—be the form of Peabody's gift to Baltimore. Kennedy proposed that the library not be a popular lending library, but a uniquely scholarly one. He also determined that the various independent literary and historical societies of the city, including the Maryland Historical Society that had unknowingly sparked Peabody's gift, be given accommodations in the library building. George Peabody recognized the merits of Kennedy's plan and offered to the city, on February 12, 1857, a sum of \$300,000 to begin the many-faceted Peabody Institute. Much more money soon followed, and the Institute, under the direction of a public-spirited board of trustees and a superb librarian, Provost Nathaniel Holmes Morison, flourished, becoming a cultural and architectural ornament to the city of Baltimore.

* George Peabody to J. Morrison Harris, November 15, 1850. In the Vertical File, Maryland Historical Society.

Kennedy's role in this achievement was crucial. "Without the hard work and tact of John P. Kennedy," wrote Frank N. Jones in his sketch of Peabody, "Peabody's idea may never have taken shape in Baltimore. . . ." But Kennedy's contribution did not end with the beginning of the Institute; he was elected president of the board of trustees in 1860 and held the post until his death in 1870. After his death, Kennedy's excellent private library and his enormous collection of papers—letters, journals, manuscripts of novels and political speeches—became the property of the Peabody Institute. Even in death this founding member of the Maryland Historical Society forwarded and enriched the contribution of George Peabody.

Kennedy had been saddened in the 1860's by the civil strife that divided the nation, and by the strife that separated the Peabody Institute and the Maryland Historical Society. Peabody (through Kennedy) had hoped that the Society could serve as the "guardian and protector" of the Institute, but this was never to be. Political and personal differences arose between the two institutions, and their connection was sundered. This quaint animosity continued through the years. Peabody's munificent grant eventually proved insufficient to maintain the Institute's several functions; the art gallery was shunted aside early in this century, and by the 1930's the library had practically come to a standstill. In 1966 the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore's notable public library, came to the rescue and assumed financial and administrative responsibility for the Peabody Institute Library. Enoch Pratt, also a Baltimore merchant, had been a member of the Maryland Historical Society in 1850 when honorary membership had been tendered George Peabody, and it was at the urging of Provost Nathaniel Holmes Morison that Pratt, then a trustee of the Peabody, founded the great public library that bears his name. So nothing could have been more fitting when the Maryland Historical Society approached the George Peabody Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in the summer of 1971 and proposed that the two working together microfilm the extensive John Pendleton Kennedy Papers. Yet this proposal too had a curious background. P. W. Filby, then Librarian and now Director of the Society, had for eight years (1957–65) been Assistant Director of the Peabody Institute Library, and during that interval he gained an appreciation of the great scholarly value of the Kennedy papers—and learned first hand that age and use were slowly causing them to deteriorate. This awareness prompted Mr. Filby to make overtures to the Peabody concerning a joint effort. He received complete cooperation from Clayton E. Rhodes, Librarian of the Peabody Department. To tie the story together still more completely, Fred Shelley of the National Historical Publications Commission, who supported the plan for funding, had been (1950–55) Librarian of the Maryland Historical Society. He too was fully aware of the Kennedy Papers, and in fact it had been at his urging that Lloyd W. Griffin

published, almost twenty years ago, a description of the Papers in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*.

Everyone involved agreed that cooperation was fortunate. Consequently, a century and a year after Kennedy's death, the historical and scholarly drama had come full circle. John Pendleton Kennedy's dream of mutual cooperation between two of Baltimore's most distinguished institutions became a reality. George Peabody's debt has been handsomely repaid.

The editor is indebted to the George Peabody Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, the Maryland Historical Society, and the National Historical Publications Commission, whose joint sponsorship made possible the filming of the John Pendleton Kennedy Papers. The advice and cooperation of Clayton Rhodes, P. William Filby, and Fred Shelley of the above institutions and agencies were indispensable. Without their collective aid the project would have been impossible. Again T. Wistar Brown of Scholarly Resources, Inc., made available his photographic knowledge. Evelyn and Irving Paxton contributed general advice and careful lettering. Mrs. Katherine B. Shores cheerfully helped with the typing. P. W. Filby, in addition to initiating the project, also made helpful suggestions on the pamphlet. Edward G. Howard, the Maryland Historical Society's stylish Consultant on Rare Books, read and improved the pamphlet with critical gusto. Alice Chin and Anthony J. Gonzales likewise read and suggested improvements to the pamphlet. My wife, Nancy Boles, Curator of Manuscripts at the Society, put up with me under foot and listened, revised, and finally approved the entire project. Once more Cheryl Florie contributed immeasurably with her typing, expert microfilming, and the monotonous work assistants are always asked to do. I must accept ultimate responsibility for any errors that might remain.

THE JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY PAPERS

In 1841, a decade and a half before his planning of George Peabody's philanthropy, John P. Kennedy recorded in his daily journal: "I wish to write a lecture upon the means of improving our city; first, pointing out its resources and then suggesting sundry matters in relation to its institutions, but especially a plan for a Free Public Library, a Museum and School of Art and provision in the way of Lectures." These long-held ideas shaped the proposal Kennedy drew up for Peabody, and Peabody's letter to the city in 1857 only elaborated the earlier plan and added an academy of music. No one worked harder or with greater effect than Kennedy to make the Peabody Institute a reality. His boundless civic responsibility, his bibliographical and historical knowledge, his captivating personality, did as much for the Institute as Peabody's monetary gift. For ten crucial years, 1860-1870, during which the Library was formally dedicated and Nathaniel Holmes Morison was named provost, or general executive officer, Kennedy served as president of the board of trustees. His carefully written annual reports reveal the extent of his dedication to the multi-faceted Institute.

In a codicil to his will, written June 14, 1866, Kennedy established his own future endowments to the Institute. Upon his death the Library would receive his private library (some 5000 volumes), his pamphlets, maps, and charts, plus his "several bound volumes of the Manuscripts of my printed works. . . ." "These I give to The Institute," he wrote, "with a special request that they be carefully preserved as a testimony of my interest in its success." Later in his codicil he continued: "...it is my wish that the Manuscript volumes containing my journals, my note or commonplace books, and the several volumes of my own letters in Press copy, as also all my other letters (which I desire to be bound in Volumes) that are now in loose sheets, shall be . . . packed away in a strong Walnut box, closed and locked, and then delivered to the Peabody Institute to be preserved by them unopened until the Year Nineteen Hundred, when the same shall become the property of the Institute. . . ." So, thirty years after his death, the great Peabody book collection was enriched by the opening to scholars of the more than one hundred and thirty manuscript volumes of Kennedy material. For years these papers of astonishing completeness and insight, housed appropriately in a glass-front Victorian bookcase in the rare book room, were used by a small stream of readers.

It is the desire of the George Peabody Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, the Maryland Historical Society, and the National Historical Publications Commission to make these volumes more widely available through the medium of microfilm publication. For this purpose the valuable

collection was temporarily moved to the Maryland Historical Society and there processed, labeled, and microfilmed. Upon completion of the work the originals were returned to the Peabody. A microfilm copy is now made available to local readers to prevent damage to the manuscripts themselves and offered for sale to other libraries.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The bustling town of Baltimore, into which John Pendleton Kennedy was born on October 25, 1795, already showed unmistakable portents of the commercial metropolis it was destined soon to become. As Baltimore's personality was curiously divided between the more business-minded North and the agrarian South, so too did Kennedy have an unsettled allegiance. His father, John Kennedy, was an exuberant Scotch-Irish merchant of irregular fortune and his mother, the former Nancy Pendleton, was a proud descendant of a distinguished Virginia family. Baltimore prospered as Kennedy grew to manhood, and while he could never divorce himself from a sentimental attachment to the life and legends of the Old Dominion, he in public life dedicated himself to a more national view. This bifocal perspective enabled Kennedy to be both an effective proponent of manufacturing and national growth and at the same time an astute delineator of the southern way of life. The Civil War showed that he ultimately transcended sectionalism to become a forthright advocate of Unionism and an illuminating critic of southern secession. Consequently his life, writings, and speeches offer a profound insight into the events that dominated the entire middle period of American history.

Kennedy's love of learning was instilled in part at least by his teacher, William Sinclair, who transformed "Mr. Priestley's school" first into "Sinclair's Academy" and then Baltimore College. Kennedy graduated from this institution in 1812, having as he wrote "worked hard during these years to accomplish myself in a whole circle of science and learning." His subsequent reading of law in the office of his uncle, Edmund Pendleton, was interrupted by the War of 1812. The teenage soldier's dreams of a military career, however, were smashed by his participation in the crushing American defeat at Bladensburg. After this martial lark Kennedy returned to the reading of law, now in the office of Walter Dorsey, and soon afterwards was admitted to the bar. The Maryland bar was at this time the most brilliant in the nation. But Kennedy found the legal life less congenial than the literary, for he had been writing amateurishly since his schoolboy days. He formed a fast friendship with Peter Hoffman Cruse, another young lawyer of literary bent. Together these two witty *bon vivants*, who became the rage of Baltimore society, began publishing a fortnightly periodical, *The Red Book*, composed of satire and verse. Although Kennedy had published in 1816 a series of sketches, "The Swiss Traveller," in a Baltimore monthly, *The Portico*, local fame did not come until the printing of *The Red Book* (republished in book form, two volumes, 1820-21). The public excitement and private thrill aroused by this publication invigorated his literary inclinations.

Yet Kennedy knew that no one could make a living by writing in Baltimore or anywhere southward. Business, law, or politics had to be cultivated for their monetary reward. Like his cultural hero, William Wirt, Kennedy

hoped he could combine the practical world with the artistic. Consequently he ran successfully in 1820 for the Maryland Legislature, and in the following three years became known as an able promotor of internal improvements and a disciple of Henry Clay. Kennedy's nationalistic promotion of a Potomac canal brought him into disfavor with his provincial Baltimore constituents. He briefly considered a diplomatic post (Wirt recommended him to President Monroe as "a scholar and a gentleman—intelligent, liberal and enlightened. . ."). The appointment came through, but Kennedy turned it down, for he had reconsidered his opportunities in America—and he had become engaged to Mary Tennant, the daughter of a wealthy Baltimore merchant. In January, 1824, they were married, and seemed destined for a gay and glorious life together. That October Mary Tennant Kennedy died in childbirth; misfortune dogged Kennedy for several years. His infant son died in less than a year; he failed in 1825 to obtain another diplomatic appointment; in 1826 he was disastrously defeated in a race for a Congressional seat. Only his strength of character and resilient temperament sustained him at this time.

Kennedy soon threw himself into his professional work, becoming counsel to several business firms. By 1827 he had re-entered the whirl of society, where, in the autumn of that year, he met and fell in love with a young woman of captivating beauty, Elizabeth Gray. They were married early in the next year. Her father, a wealthy—and Whig—manufacturer, possessed both business and political ideas compatible with Kennedy's. The two men became genuine friends, and Kennedy played an ever-increasing advisory role in Gray's textile interests. Kennedy's protectionist views had, of course, been formed much earlier during his stint in the Maryland Legislature.

Even had he not married into substantial wealth, Kennedy's income from legal and business affairs would have afforded him ample leisure. But a man of his energy and talents—who also was handsome, quick-witted, and persuasively articulate—could not while away the hours in the self-conscious manner of Virginia gentlemen. Kennedy was always active, giving addresses, writing political pamphlets, collecting books, acquiring a remarkable storehouse of literary and antiquarian knowledge. At any civic, religious, educational, or business affair that needed a speaker or honored guest, John P. Kennedy, Baltimore citizen, might be found. He himself, years later, confessed to his friend William Gilmore Simms: "My time is absorbed, *wasted*, with the little villainous shuffles of the business of the day—letters—an occasional rail road report—an *infernal* lecture, now and then, and dribblets of occupation which leaves me no time to write *what I have in hand*."

Nevertheless, despite his busyness, John Pendleton Kennedy in the 1830's produced a substantial body of literary work that established his reputation. As early as 1828 he began the most intensive work of which he was capable

on a book entitled *Swallow Barn, or A Sojourn in the Old Dominion*. The manuscript obviously caused Kennedy a great deal of trouble; portions of it were rewritten many times. The resulting volume, which gained the author continuing fame, is more than the artful re-creation of a romantic family and locale in Virginia reminiscent of the style of Washington Irving. It is partly that, but Kennedy's uniquely divided mind led him to see the region with what J. V. Ridgely has called a "double focus." "As a writer who responded emotionally to Irving," wrote Ridgely, "he inclined toward portraying an 'ancient,' aristocratic, amiable Virginia; as a businessman who ranked national above sectional interest, he was concerned with exposing the dangers of a pride in state and family which led to exclusiveness." * Although the subtlety of *Swallow Barn* was unnoticed by most contemporary readers, its bifocal perspective makes it unusually rewarding to scholars today.

The popular success won by *Swallow Barn* confirmed the worth of Kennedy's literary moonlighting. Twice more in the decade of the thirties he published memorable novels, both of which, *Horse-Shoe Robinson: A Tale of the Tory Ascendancy* (1835) and *Rob of the Bowl: A Legend of St. Inigoe's* (1838) were on one level simply historical romances. But within the bounds of this genre, made immensely successful by Sir Walter Scott, Kennedy deftly discussed themes of far greater sophistication. *Horse-Shoe Robinson* posed the implicit dilemma that the American people had debated in the Revolutionary era: how one could reconcile progress with the past. Either to forget the past or worship it invited danger. *Rob of the Bowl*, though placed in an even earlier historical setting, also dealt with the past in the present. Kennedy, disturbed by the social change and turmoil of Jacksonian America, sought lessons for the future in a carefully idealized version of a past of stability, honor, and noble families. Contemporary readers enjoyed these novels for their narrative "story"; later readers value them for their implicit commentary on Kennedy's America. While for our tastes the plots are too artificial and the slow pace almost deadening, one must recognize Kennedy's immense skill at description and character delineation. Obviously he had the gift of words, even though, in Vernon L. Parrington's quip, "his phrases too often seem to be on dress parade. . . ." Kennedy deserves reading by a new generation.

After publishing *Rob of the Bowl*, Kennedy for the next decade and a half carried his quarrel with present policies away from historical fiction into the political arena. The Whig Party had recently congealed around opposition to "King Andrew" Jackson. Although he had earlier been a Jackson man, Kennedy's devotion to a protective tariff, the interests of manufacturing, business, and property, and his belief in government by the patrician class led

* J. V. Ridgely, *John Pendleton Kennedy* (New York: Twayne Publishers, Inc., 1966), p. 53.

him into the opposition camp. On April 25, 1838, he was elected to Congress—as the first Whig Congressman from his district—to fill the unexpired term of Jacksonian Isaac McKim. Although he failed in 1839 to win election to a full term, he was re-elected in 1841 and again in 1843. Kennedy gained partisan repute as a talented pamphleteer—he was a persuasive spokesman for the Whig Party. In addition to serving as chairman of a special committee on international copyright and the more important committee on commerce, Kennedy sponsored the legislation that enabled Samuel F. B. Morse to construct and demonstrate the miracle of telegraphic communication. Yet these modest achievements did not assure Kennedy's Congressional career.

As one might expect of a border nationalist, Kennedy's position on the nativist and slavery issues of the day were not, by today's standards, liberal. In the tempestuous politics of the 1840's, however, Kennedy's moderate views on nativism, slavery, and expansion—particularly the Texas question—did not suit the temper of his inflamed constituents. He was defeated in the autumn of 1845. The following year he won election to the Maryland House of Delegates and was named speaker. After failing in 1847 to regain his seat in Congress,* Kennedy never again ran for political office. His commitment to Whig policies, however, was as strong as ever, and his mind and pen continued to serve what he considered the national interest. But of course Kennedy's interests were never confined merely to politics.

In 1849, after several years of research and writing that had turned to drudgery, Kennedy published his two-volume *Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt*, whose career had served as a model for Kennedy's own life. *Swallow Barn*, in fact, had been dedicated to Wirt, a popular writer, noted lawyer, United States attorney general, and Anti-Masonic candidate for the presidency. Within the next five years Kennedy reissued his successful novels, slightly revised his *Life of Wirt*, and was elected provost of the University of Maryland. These kinds of literary and educational achievements were to fill the remainder of his years, interrupted only for eight months in 1852 when he served as an enlightened Secretary of the Navy. During that interval he urged governmental support for science, helped promote Perry's voyage to Japan, and reorganized the Naval Academy.

The decade of the 1850's found Kennedy as busy as ever. His friends included the literary and political giants of his age, and these men—Washington Irving, William M. Thackeray, Henry Clay—visited and traveled with Kennedy. Part of his time was devoted to planning the Peabody Institute, and he and his wife made two lengthy European tours. But as the Compromise of 1850 dissolved in the Dred Scott case, the controversy over fugitive slaves, and then in John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, Kennedy's alle-

* For local reasons these elections were held in odd years, as unusual as it might appear to present readers.

giance to the national interest came to dominate. Because of his "divided mind," he was able to understand the obstinate southern secessionist sentiment—he knew how Southerners had convinced themselves that independence was their only honorable course. Yet the patriotic and business values of nationalism convinced him totally of the folly of the South-Carolina-led secession. He ably pleaded in *The Border States: Their Power and Duty in the Present Disordered Condition of the Country* (1860) for Virginia, Maryland, and like-minded states to form a buffer zone between the two opposing regions in order that another compromise might be achieved. Virginia, of course, chose to secede from the nation it no longer led, and Maryland wavered. Despite strong pro-southern sentiment in Baltimore, Kennedy courageously chose to defend the unionist position through letters published in the *National Intelligencer* of Washington. Federal pressure ultimately kept Maryland on the Union side. In 1863–1864 Kennedy argued against states rights and defended the concept of a strong central government in a series of letters also printed in the *National Intelligencer*. These strongly stated essays, collected in 1865 as *Mr. Ambrose's Letters on the Rebellion*, show that the war had finally unified Kennedy's mind; no longer was his allegiance split between North and South, for the "supreme folly and injustice" of secession revealed him as an undiluted nationalist.

During the last decade of his life, Kennedy was as weighted with honors as with years. He had in the 1850's been given an honorary doctorate by the University of Maryland and elected to membership in the American Philosophical Society. In 1863 he was made a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and in July of that eventful year Harvard bestowed upon him an honorary Doctor of Laws. Additional recognition in a multitude of forms came to the old gentleman. He was appointed the United States Commissioner to the great Paris Exhibition of 1867 and toured Europe a third time. As president of the board of trustees of the Peabody Institute he supervised its magnificent early development. His life, to the very end, was filled with useful activity. Greatness as a statesman and political theoretician escaped him. His novels, even though they won him contemporary fame, never approached great literature. As a self-conscious gentleman of the old school he exemplified a way of life that was repudiated in his own time. Yet he was an articulate, sensitive observer of several of the most eventful decades in our history. The almost unrivaled written record—published and unpublished—of his times that he bequeathed to the future represents a more significant monument to his name than any of his other deeds. John Pendleton Kennedy died, August 18, 1870, after a year's illness, at Newport, Rhode Island. Three days later he was buried in Baltimore.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ESSAY

John Pendleton Kennedy was a significant figure in American literary, intellectual, and political life, and consequently there is a substantial body of scholarship on him, especially his literary career. This essay will mention only those items a student might initially consult. Many of the works cited have extensive bibliographies.

Perhaps one should begin, after reading the *Dictionary of American Biography* sketch by Mary Wilhelmina Williams, with two brief and excellent accounts, the chapters in Vernon Louis Parrington, *Main Currents in American Thought*, 3 vols. (New York, 1927), II, 46-56; and Jay B. Hubbell, *The South in American Literature* (Durham, 1954), pp. 481-95. The most complete bibliography of Kennedy's works is contained in Jacob Blanck, comp., *Bibliography of American Literature*, 5 vols. to date (New Haven, 1955-), V, 228-42. Lloyd W. Griffin described "The John Pendleton Kennedy Manuscripts" in some detail almost twenty years ago, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XLVIII (December, 1953), 327-36. There have been numerous editions of many of Kennedy's novels, as listed in the BAL. Nevertheless, the historian in particular will find most convenient *The Collected Works of John Pendleton Kennedy*, 10 vols. (New York, 1871-1872). Moreover, both *Swallow Barn*, with an introduction by Jay B. Hubbell, and *Horse-Shoe Robinson*, with an introductory essay by Ernest E. Leisy, are handily available in paperback.

The official biography of Kennedy was written by one of his literary executors, Henry T. Tuckerman, *The Life of John Pendleton Kennedy* (New York, 1871). It was a substantial work, made more valuable by the inclusion of many manuscript materials. Edward M. Gwathmey's *John Pendleton Kennedy* (New York, 1931) is of little value. The best biography emphasizing Kennedy as author, philanthropist, and politician is Charles H. Bohner, *John Pendleton Kennedy: Gentleman from Baltimore* (Baltimore, 1961). The most helpful study of Kennedy's writing is the volume in the Twayne United States Authors series, J. V. Ridgely's *John Pendleton Kennedy* (New York, 1966). See also Francis Pendleton Gaines, *The Southern Plantation: A Study in the Development and Accuracy of a Tradition* (New York, 1924). The secondary literature on various phases of Kennedy's work, and individual novels, is extensive. But no scholar should overlook the brilliant portrayal, "A Squire of Change Alley: The Plantation Legend and the Aristocratic Impulse," by William R. Taylor in his *Cavalier and Yankee: The Old South and American National Character* (New York, 1961), 177-201.

As one would expect of a figure as important as Kennedy, many manuscript collections at numerous libraries contain relevant correspondence. The *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* lists those repositories. Persons particularly interested in Kennedy's congressional career or his relationship to the naval department will find useful the following papers at

the National Archives: RG 233, Records of the United States House of Representatives; RG 45, Naval Records of the Office of Naval Records and Library; and RG 80, General Records of the Department of the Navy. In addition, there is substantial Kennedy material scattered through various collections of the Maryland Historical Society. The interested researcher will, of course, use *The Manuscript Collections of the Maryland Historical Society*, comp. Avril J. M. Pedley (Baltimore, 1968). The *Catalog of Microfilm Publications* issued by the National Historical Publications Commission indicates filmed papers of Kennedy acquaintances such as Edward Everett, Millard Fillmore, and William Wirt. The names of those with whom Kennedy corresponded will suggest additional collections and libraries.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PAPERS

The extensive manuscript journals, letters, notebooks, scrapbooks, and miscellaneous papers left to the Peabody Institute by John Pendleton Kennedy are of extraordinary value to the student of nineteenth century America for two reasons: the sheer bulk, diversity, and quality of the collection, and the cultural and political significance of the author. The incredible breadth of Kennedy's interests and activities, as well as his wide circle of notable acquaintances, has been suggested in the foregoing biographical sketch of his career. The quantity of his papers is revealed in the fact that they fill twenty-seven rolls of 35mm microfilm. Because the papers have been described in detail by Lloyd W. Griffin in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XLVIII (December, 1953), 327-36, they are here discussed in summary fashion. The item by item calendar which comprises the roll notes (see pp. 17-27 of this *Guide*) makes fully evident the collection's diversity. It should be noted again that this microfilm edition contains only the Kennedy papers willed to the Peabody. These represent the huge majority of Kennedy items. However, scattered material may be found in various other libraries as indicated in the Bibliographical Essay.

Kennedy was an amazingly prolific writer when one includes his personal correspondence and journals, and a literally indefatigable archivist of his own papers. The papers were additionally arranged by the staff of the Peabody Library into a carefully numbered series of eighty-two items. Each item was meant to be a whole, whether it was one brief journal or a seventeen volume bound set of incoming letters. Some of the items contain a series of speeches or notes; they are all listed in the roll notes. Because scholars have used and cited the collection as arranged, the same item numbers have been retained in the microfilm edition. On several occasions certain items were filmed in a different order, but they can be quickly located by their item number. When an item has several parts, they are listed by item number and a letter. For example, the fifteen volumes of journals in item seven are listed as 7a, 7b, 7c, and so on.

There are several broad categories in which the papers were arranged and have been filmed: Journals, Letters, Literary and Political Materials, Newspaper Clippings, and Miscellaneous Items. Many of the items are of outstanding significance. Kennedy, for example, kept detailed journals of his trips—pleasure, business, and diplomatic—and these are interesting. But for most scholars his prize journal will be item seven, the daily record from April, 1847, through 21 September, 1869, of an observant, articulate man who was near the center of American political and cultural history. This fifteen volume journal is of almost unparalleled value for anyone studying politics and culture in the tumultuous era from the Mexican War through the secession crisis, Civil War, and early reconstruction.

Kennedy's literary materials contain a broad spectrum of items that

signify the staggering diversity of his interests. Here are three fragments of an autobiography; notes and speeches on a wide variety of topics, literary, political, and religious, and—of great importance—the complete manuscripts of all his published novels as well as his satire on Jacksonian Baltimore, *Quodlibet*, his two-volume, admiring *Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt*, and his series of published letters on the crisis of the Civil War. Kennedy was also a prolific reader and clipper of newspapers, and his literary remains include numerous scrapbooks of his newspaper articles and published letters, reviews of his works, and clippings on elections.

Altogether this magnificent collection of over 130 manuscript volumes opens a wide window for scholars into the cultural world of the middle period of American history. It presents the public and private record of a leading public citizen who was both sophisticated and domestic, a litterateur who nevertheless made his way in the prosaic realms of business and politics, a keen student of men and affairs who sensitively and artfully committed his observations to writing, an amateur historian who bequeathed to future generations a wealth of historical information and insight.

THE MICROFILM

Microfilm publications sponsored by the National Historical Publications Commission lie between more common microfilmed documents and costly letterpress editions. They normally require much more substantial targeting and organization than the former, and less editorial scaffolding than the latter. The purpose of the Microfilm Documentary Publication Program is to make available to scholars, as quickly and inexpensively as possible, important documentary source materials, and to present them in such a format that the microfilm user has all the finding aids and advantages he would have if using the original materials in their home repositories.

The NHPC suggests that, "as a basic principle, every meaningful . . . original arrangement or order of manuscripts in a collection should be preserved and used in microfilming." This has been done with the Kennedy manuscripts. Each separate volume had been labeled by item number and, usually when appropriate, by letter. The 130-odd volumes were arranged in several categories, and constituted eighty-two items. An additional item number, 83, a photocopy of the Last Will and Testament of Kennedy, was filmed. The appropriate accession book of the Peabody Institute Library, indicating by title Kennedy's books which the Library acquired upon his death, was also filmed. Several volumes of newspaper clippings that were originally arranged under the general heading of Literary Materials were filmed at the beginning of the group labeled Newspaper Clippings, even though these volumes contained newspaper reviews of Kennedy's books. However, the item numbers were maintained. The roll notes show not only which items are contained on each roll, but by following the left column of item numbers one can immediately locate on which roll a particular item or part thereof has been filmed. There is also a brief roll list which quickly identifies the contents of each roll.

Thanks to the Peabody staff over the years, the collection in its existing form was well arranged, labeled, bound, and boxed. As a result comparatively little targeting was necessary. Targets were prepared for each item, giving the title, and occasional explanatory targets are inserted where needed. Most of the items, especially journal entries and correspondence, are dated, addressed, and hence self-explanatory. Any supplemental targeting would have been redundant. Many of the correspondence volumes contained handwritten indexes; these were checked, corrected, and filmed with the appropriate volumes. The roll notes indicate those items accompanied by such an index. Often the boxed items labeled "Notes," "Speeches," and so forth had to be arranged, the individual sections identified and targeted, and then filmed. Again the roll notes give a complete listing of every "title" in the collection, and the target before each multi-part item lists everything it contains. Targets indicate missing or incorrectly numbered pages.

Some of the volumes of journals, letters, and especially the manuscripts of

Kennedy's books, had been bound so tightly that portions of the writing were sewn into the gutter. These volumes were carefully disbound but filmed according to their original pagination. A small portion of the originals was written in pencil, which of course has faded. The six volumes of correspondence comprising item 16 are in press copy (a copying process using very thin paper). Many of these letters are very difficult to read. The near illegibility of these items is faithfully reproduced on the microfilm.

Deciding where to divide the rolls was unusually difficult because almost the entire collection was in bound volume form. The editor wanted to film the items in numerical order and minimize the number of items that had to be split on two rolls. Unfortunately many of the volumes were far too short for an entire roll, yet too long for putting two on one long roll. When at all possible rolls were ended at the conclusion of a volume, but often this was impossible. When a filmed volume is broken, a target indicates that it is continued on the next roll, and the beginning target of the next roll makes clear that the immediate item is continued from the preceeding roll. The roll notes and roll list indicate this roll division.

The collection has been filmed in format II-B (the sides of the letter perpendicular to the edges of the film) at a reduction ratio of 15 to 1. When an unusually large page required a different reduction ratio, the fact is indicated by an appropriate target. To make important targets more noticeable, they have been filmed against a background of eye-catching diagonal stripes. Each frame is numbered by an automatic numbering device; the small, sometimes faint numbers are located on the lower right side of the frame adjacent to the running target which names the collection and the repository.

ROLL NOTES

<i>Item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Roll</i>
1	Journal, October 5, 1829–December 17, 1839.	I
2	Journal, April 14, 1829–October 3, 1832. Also includes notes on the scenery and personalities at Bath, Virginia, and occasional jottings. Two pencil sketches.	I
3	Tour to the White Mountains, 1833. July 28–August 31, 1833.	I
4	Trip to Richmond with Louis McLane and Spear Nicholas on the affairs of the Rail Road, March, 1838.	I
5	Journal, December 14, 1839–April 10, 1847.	I
6	Journal of Travel in Canada, May 26–July 10, 1847. Plus a separate journal of expenses.	I
7	Journals, April 11, 1847–September 21, 1869. In fifteen volumes, listed as items 7a through 7o.	I–IV
	(a) vol. 1, April 11–December 31, 1847.	I
	(b) vol. 2, January 1–October 25, 1848.	I
	(c) vol. 3, October 26, 1848–March 18, 1850.	I
	(d) vol. 4, March 19–November 18, 1850.	I
	(e) vol. 5, November 19, 1850–July 14, 1851.	II
	(f) vol. 6, July 14, 1851–May 31, 1852.	II
	(g) vol. 7, June 1, 1852–July 17, 1853.	II
	(h) vol. 8, July 18, 1853–June 30, 1854.	II
	(i) vol. 9, July 1, 1854–July 31, 1855.	III
	(j) vol. 10, August 1, 1855–March 14, 1857.	III
	(k) vol. 11, March 15, 1857–December 6, 1859.	III
	(l) vol. 12, December 7, 1859–September 9, 1861.	III
	(m) vol. 13, September 10, 1861–June 23, 1863.	IV
	(n) vol. 14, June 24, 1863–November 28, 1864.	IV
	(o) vol. 15, November 29, 1864–September 21, 1869.	IV
8	Journal and Notes [in three parts].	IV
	(a) Journal Northward from August 1, 1848, to September 9, [1848]; pp. 1–71.	IV
	(b) [Journey and visit to Berkeley Springs, Virginia, August 7–September 3, 1849], pp. 73–80.	IV
	(c) Notes and Hints, pp. 81, [new pagination] 1–283.	IV
9	Journal of Travel in England and on the Con-	IV

<i>Item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Roll</i>
9	inent, Voyage, &c. From May 10, 1856 to October 20, 1856.	
10	Journals	V
	(a) Extracts from a Journal made on a Voyage from New York to Liverpool on board the Persia, May 1857. Pp. 1-74.	V
	(b) [Journal of a Tour of Europe, 1857, in the form of four letters written to Robert C. Winthrop?]. Pp. 1-126.	V
	(c) Loose pages, many of which are missing, of what was apparently the original journal from which [a] above was rewritten.	V
11	Journal of a Tour in Europe beginning in August 1857 ending October 1858. 3 vols.	V
	(a) vol. 1, August 8, 1857-April 5, 1858.	V
	(b) vol. 2, April 6-June 19, 1858.	V
	(c) vol. 3, June 20-November 2, 1858.	V
12	Journal of a Visit to Cuba, November 28, 1865 to April 8, 1866.	V
13	Journal of a Trip to Europe. 7 volumes. June 27, 1866-October 17, 1868.	V-VI
	(a) vol. 1, June 27-November 19, 1866.	V
	(b) vol. 2, November 20, 1866-March 16, 1867.	V
	(c) vol. 3, March 17-May 8, 1867.	V
	(d) vol. 4, May 11-July 27, 1867.	V
	(e) vol. 5, July 28-December 25, 1867.	VI
	(f) vol. 6, January 1-May 19[18], 1868.	VI
	(g) vol. 7, May 19-October 17, 1868.	VI
14	Letters of John P. Kennedy to His Mother and His Uncle P[hilip] C. Pendleton, [1826-1863]. [Chronologically arranged, with calendar.]	VI
15	Letters of John P. Kennedy to Elizabeth, his wife. 5 vols. July 23, 1828-September 30, 1863.	VI-VIII
	(a) vol. 1, July 23, 1828-December 12, 1834.	through 1833, VI; VII
	(b) vol. 2, January 14, 1835-July 17, 1843.	VII
	(c) vol. 3, [July 18, 1843]-September 10, 1853.	VII
	(d) vol. 4, April 14, 1848-September 6, 1855.	through 1851, VII; VIII
	(e) vol. 5, March 2, 1854-September 30, 1863.	VIII

<i>Item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Roll</i>
16	Letters of John Pendleton Kennedy, 1846–1870. 6 vols. [In press copy. Index.]	VIII–XII
	(a) vol. 1, November 26, 1846–November 26, 1849.	VIII
	(b) vol. 2, November 28, 1849–December 20, 1851.	through 1849, VIII; IX
	(c) vol. 3, December 22, 1851–May 19, 1853.	through March 1852, IX; X
	(d) vol. 4, May 19, 1853–November 5, 1855.	X
	(e) vol. 5, November 14, 1855–June 11, 1859.	XI
	(f) vol. 6, September 19, 1859–May 15, 1870.	through 1864, XI; XII
17	Letters from Schoolfellows, Fellow Students, and Early Friends, 1812–32. [Not arranged in strict chronological order. Includes several letters from John Pendleton Kennedy.]	XII
18	Letters addressed to John Pendleton Kennedy, Miscellaneous. [Typed index.]	XII
19	Letters to John Pendleton Kennedy. 17 vols. [Alphabetically arranged. Author index.]	XII–XVIII
	(a) vol. 1, Abbot-Brown.	XII
	(b) vol. 2, George S. Bryan, 1834–70.	XIII
	(c) vol. 3, Buchanan-Darlington.	XIII
	(d) vol. 4, C. A. Davis, 1838–66.	through Sept. 8, 1863, XIII; XIV
	(e) vol. 5, C. H. Davis-Figanieré.	XIV
	(f) vol. 6, Fillmore-Granger.	XIV
	(g) vol. 7, Graves-P. M. Irving.	through D. Hoffman, XIV; XV
	(h) vol. 8, W. Irving-Lanman.	XV
	(i) vol. 9, Lasteyrie-Moffatt.	XV
	(j) vol. 10, Montclair-Perkins.	through G. Peabody, XV; XVI
	(k) vol. 11, Perry-N. H. Schenck.	XVI
	(l) vol. 12, R. C. Schenck-Thayer.	XVI
	(m) vol. 13, Thiers-Wilson.	through M. F. Tupper, XVI; XVII
	(n) vol. 14, R. C. Winthrop, 1841–47.	XVII
	(o) vol. 15, R. C. Winthrop, 1848–53.	XVII
	(p) vol. 16, R. C. Winthrop, 1854–63.	through Oct. 27, 1859, XVII; XVIII
	(q) vol. 17, R. C. Winthrop, 1864–70; R. C. Winthrop, Jr.-Zabriska.	XVIII
20	Letters, correspondence with publishers, 1832–51.	XVIII

<i>Item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Roll</i>
21	Letters of publishers relating to works published, accounts, &c.	through August 12, 1857, XVIII; XIX
22	Letters, 1880-98, concerned with the Peabody Institute, of which Kennedy was the second president of the board of trustees.	XIX
23	Autobiography of John Pendleton Kennedy. [Incomplete, ends after the Battle of Bladensburg, 1814.]	XIX
24	Exuvio [selections] of the Biography of Wirt. [Misc. pages, not necessarily in correct order.]	XIX
25	Manuscript of <i>The Border States, Their Power and Duty in the Present Disordered Condition of the Country.</i>	XIX
26	Catalogue of the library of John Pendleton Kennedy.	XIX
27	Defense of The Whigs and other papers, in manuscript.	XIX
	(a) Defense of The Whigs. By a Member of the Twenty Seventh Congress.	XIX
	(b) Defense of The Whigs. Part the Second. The Whig Party. Its Disappointment, its Retribution, its Hopes.	XIX
	(c) Some Passages in the Life of William Thom. A Lecture delivered Feby. 4, 1846, for the benefit of the Library of the Asbury Sabbath School.	XIX
	(d) Letter to the Legislature of Maryland on our claim against the Government of the U. S. for Construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.	XIX
	(e) Whig Central Committee Address, June, 1853.	XIX
28	"Ego." Newspaper clippings by and about Kennedy. Also political items, reviews of his books, etc.	XXV
29	Extracts and Quotations [Shelley, Marlowe, Coleridge, Shapeseare, and the Bible, etc.]. Laid in: S. A. Dickinson's "Our Country," "State Sovereignty."	XX
30	Autobiographical Fragments and Other Writing.	XX
	(a) 1. "A Fragment of Biography. Written about 1825."	XX
	2. "An unfinished chapter of autobiography."	

<i>Item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Roll</i>
30	(b) "Notes of a Speech delivered in the House of Representatives Feby. 1843. On the Reciprocity Treaties." (c) "The Policy of Government in Reference to the Interests of Industry. Altered into an Essay, from my address before The American Institute."	XX XX
31	"Hints and Notes for some Essays I mean to Write. J. P. Kennedy, 1854."	XX
32	Hints, &c. Miscellaneous ideas and notes for stories and essays. In no particular order.	XX
33	Manuscript of <i>Horse-Shoe Robinson. A Tale of the Tory Ascendency</i> . In 2 vols. Vol. 2 has a laid in frontispiece, a watercolor of Horse-Shoe Robinson by John H. B. Latrobe. The MS is complete, although the pagination is often in error.	XX
34	Manuscript of <i>Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt</i> . In 2 vols. Pagination often in error, but volumes are complete.	XXI
35	Manuscript Notes, Sketches, and Drafts, for <i>Horse-Shoe Robinson, Quodlibet, Rob of the Bowl</i> . Pagination incomplete and inconsistent.	XXI
36	<i>Miscellanies, Political and Literary</i> . Half-title and blank sheets only.	XXII
37	Manuscript notes, chapters, etc. of <i>Mr. Ambrose, His Experience, Opinions, and Philosophy</i> . Pagination incomplete and sometimes the order of the papers is unknown.	XXII
38	Monday Club. Private Journal of certain public events. March 18, 1835–October 26, 1840. Also filmed is a transcription of the above, printed in the <i>Maryland Historical Magazine</i> 49 (December, 1954), 301–313, intro. by William D. Hoyt, Jr.	XXII
39	My Books [An unfinished classification of Kennedy's library under three headings: memory, judgment, and imagination.]	XXII
40	"My Notebook for Scraps and thoughts." [Manuscript notes on Wirt, Calvert, religion, misc. topics.] Unpaged.	XXII
41	Newspaper clippings: political affairs, including Kennedy's "Letter on Potomac Navigation;" reviews of his novels; misc. articles by and about Kennedy.	XXV
42	Notes and Queries. [Begins February 3, 1864;	XXII

<i>Item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Roll</i>
42	largely political: state sovereignty, states' rights.]	
43	Notes: definitions of words with illustrations and examples from literature. [Obviously never completed with blank pages which are, of course, not filmed.]	XXII
44	"Notes for a Lecture on the History of George Talbot. Finally written out in the story called 'A Legend of Maryland' and published in <i>The Atlantic Monthly</i> , Boston, in July & August, 1862 [1860]."	XXII
45	Notes for Speeches in the House of Representatives.	XXII
	(a) Notes of a Speech on McKay's Anti Protective bill, 1844.	XXII
	(b) Character of the Bill of The Committee of Ways & Means.	XXII
	(c) Henry A. Wise.	XXII
	(d) The Exploring Expedition.	XXII
	(e) H. R. 481. The Tonnage Bill.	XXII
	(f) Light House Bill.	XXII
	(g) Revenue, 2nd Session, 27 Congress.	XXII
	(h) Notes for a Speech on the History [of] The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal [laid in: A Maryland Resolution and Congressional Bill.]	XXII
	(i) Bill relating to the Presidential election.	XXII
	(j) Fiscal Agent, 2nd session, 27 Congress.	XXII
	(k) [On the Presidential election of 1844 and the annexation of Texas.]	XXII
	(l) Notes of Debates in the House of Representatives.	XXII
	(m) Vote of Censure: J. Q. Adams' resolution to dissolve the union.	XXII
	(n) [On the repeal of the Bankruptcy law.]	XXII
	(o) [On the sectional controversy.]	XXII
	(p) Misc. notes.	XXII
46	Notes Historical and Political, 1853.	XXII
47	Notes for and on the Italian Journey, 1865. [Notes written from both ends of the book, with several blank pages in the middle.]	XXII
48	Notes on the State of Parties: "Sam's Letters to his Kinsfolk."	XXII
49	Notes: thoughts, illustrations, epigrams from various sources.	XXII
50	Fragments of an essay, "Progress."	XXII

Item	Title	Roll
51	Manuscript of <i>Quodlibet</i> .	XXII
52	Quotations, prose and verse. Collected from various sources. [Two poems laid in at the end of the volume.]	XXIII
53	Manuscript of <i>Rob of the Bowl: A Legend of St. Inigoe's</i> . In 2 vols.	XXIII
54	Scrapbook, composed of articles by Kennedy written under the pseudonym of Paul Ambrose, published in the <i>National Intelligencer</i> . Plus misc. clippings on slavery, politics, secession, and reviews of Mr. Ambrose's letters.	XXV
55	Speeches & Notes	XXIII
	(a) [On the Democratic and Whig Parties, 1844.]	XXIII
	(b) Humbugs.	XXIII
	(c) On Clay, etc.	XXIII
	(d) [untitled political speech.]	XXIII
	(e) "To the friends of Harrison & Tyler in the State of Maryland."	XXIII
	(f) "Spoken at the dinner to Bell & Webster, New York, Nov. 28, 1837."	XXIII
	(g) Burns Club Dinner, 1859.	XXIII
	(h) Webster dinner in Philadelphia, 1846.	XXIII
	(i) Cincinnati dinner, Society of The Cincinnati, Baltimore.	XXIII
	(j) "Speech in the Canvass of 1844 between Polk & Clay."	XXIII
	(k) Harrison Canvass [two speeches].	XXIII
	(l) Canvass of Clay & Polk, 1844.	XXIII
	(m) Reciprocity Treaties.	XXIII
	(n) Texas: Notes for a Speech delivered in The House of Representatives, January 11, 1845.	XXIII
	(o) "Texas."	XXIII
	(p) [On Henry Clay's Career and Character].	XXIII
	(q) "The enthusiasm of New York for Harry of the West."	XXIII
	(r) "Harry of the West."	XXIII
	(s) [On slavery and slaveholders].	XXIII
	(t) [On secession].	XXIII
	(u) "The Ware House bill."	XXIII
	(v) "Bozman's Maryland."	XXIII
	(w) Miscellaneous: (1) literary; (2) political; (3) letters.	XXIII
56	Manuscript of <i>Swallow Barn</i> . In 2 vols. Some	XXIV

<i>Item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Roll</i>
56	loose pages of early drafts, notes, etc. are laid in the beginning of vol. 1.	
57	Thoughts on the Gospel.	XXIV
58	Essays and Notes: Political, Historical, Topical. Many are fragments, unnumbered pages, etc.	XXIV
	(a) Slavery as regarded by The Constitution and its founders.	XXIV
	(b) The Fate of Slavery: War the <i>great</i> Abolitionist.	XXIV
	(c) The power and resources of The Free and Slave States contrasted.	XXIV
	(d) Thoughts on the Rebellion as developed in 1861-62.	XXIV
	(e) <i>The Great Drama</i> [printed] and The Progress of The Great Drama.	XXIV
	(f) Notes for a few essays on the time (1861-62).	XXIV
	(g) Loose notes to be gathered up, reconsidered and expanded.	XXIV
	(h) Governor Johnson.	XXIV
	(i) Sketch of Tyler . . . 1841.	XXIV
	(j) Mesmerism at a discount, 1843.	XXIV
	(k) Animal Magnetism.	XXIV
	(l) Nugd[?]	XXIV
	(m) Chronicles of Baltimore.	XXIV
	(n) Essays: Theological.	XXIV
	(o) Hints for Essays: Ethos, Ituriel.	XXIV
	(p) Biographical fragments.	XXIV
	(q) Miscellaneous fragments.	XXIV
59	"The Whirligig of Time." [Misc. clippings laid in.]	XXIV
60	[Kennedy's selection of his own works for publication in a complete edition. With several misc. clippings laid in. The final two pages are a transcription from a tablet on an Italian church.]	XXIV
61	Newspaper clippings on the banking controversy and financial issues, 1840. Some clippings were simply laid in the scrapbook.	XXV
62	Newspaper clippings, largely political. Some loose clippings filmed separately at the end.	XXV
63	Newspaper clippings: "The History of the doings of The Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road and how it came to pass that the Road was not made to Pittsburg." 1846-51.	XXV
64	Newspaper clippings on the presidential canvass of 1840.	XXV
65	Newspaper clippings: "The History of	XXV

<i>Item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Roll</i>
65	Tyler's betrayal of the Whig Party in 1841: The Whig Manifesto—the defection of Mr. Webster, and the course of events which led to the publication of my 'Defense of The Whigs.' ” The scrapbook concludes with misc. political clippings, and some loose clippings laid in.	
66	Newspaper clippings on politics, 1841. Some clippings are simply laid in.	XXV
67	Newspaper clippings on politics, 1844.	XXV
68	Recueil de journaux: clippings from English and French newspapers on various subjects, American and European. In 2 vols., vol. 1 is indexed.	XXV
69	Scrapbook, "The Great Rebellion." Newspaper clippings on the Civil War.	XXV
70	Scrapbook, "Notes of a Progress through the South by Millard Fillmore, Ex. President of the U. S. in the Spring of the Year 1854 in which he was accompanied by J. P. K." Newspaper clippings, letters, menus, etc.	XXV
71	Memorabilia of the International Commission on Weights and Measures and Money, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.	XXVI
72	Notes on [the] Affairs of The Navy, Annual Report of [the] Secretary, 1852. Several essays on such topics as the Naval Academy, discipline of seamen, etc.	XXVI
73	Miscellaneous materials relating to the Peabody Institute.	XXVI
	(a) Two letters composed by Kennedy for George Peabody.	XXVI
	(b) Preliminary planning for the Institute.	XXVI
	(c) Sketch of George Peabody, and notes on his life.	XXVI
	(d) Presentation of the Peabody prizes, 1859.	XXVI
	(e) Rough Report of The Committee of Organization, July 1860.	XXVI
	(f) Address of The President to the Board of Trustees on The Organization and Government of The Institute, February 12, 1870.	XXVI
	(g) Misc. letters written by Kennedy as president of the Peabody Board of Trustees.	XXVI
74	Business memoranda, 1846-70. In 2 vols.	XXVI

<i>Item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Roll</i>
74	(a) vol. 1, February 4, 1846-October 16, 1852.	XXVI
	(b) vol. 2, April 9, 1853-June 20, 1870.	XXVI
75	Calling cards given and received by Kennedy while attending the Exposition Universelle in Paris, 1867. Also misc. envelopes.	XXVI
76	Commissions, diplomas, honorary memberships, etc., arranged chronologically.	XXVI
77	Miscellaneous Legal and Financial Papers. These are stuffed, with no discoverable order, in two accordion letter folders. They are filmed in their original disorder.	XXVI; part of second folder in roll XXVII
78	Printed copy of <i>Letter from George Peabody, Esq. To the Trustees for the Establishment of an Institute in the City of Baltimore</i> . 1857.	XXVII
79	The History of Grant's Defeat, signed "Thomas Church."	XXVII
80	Scraps Literary and Political; Miscellaneous Papers.	XXVII
	(a) The Memorial of the Permanent Committee of The New York Convention of the Friends of Domestic Industry, January 22, 1833.	XXVII
	(b) Letter to Charles J. Ingersoll; Esq. from a Citizen of Maryland [Kennedy].	XXVII
	(c) Address opening the Fourth Annual Exhibition of The Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts.	XXVII
	(d) Annual Address to the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts.	XXVII
	(e) An Address to the People of The United States on The Political Crisis of 1860.	XXVII
	(f) Address to the Baltimore Horticultural Society.	XXVII
	(g) Speech on the Protective Tariff.	XXVII
	(h) Notes for an Essay on Interest, July 1818.	XXVII
	(i) A Preface for <i>Quodlibet</i> , written for the second edition, 1860.	XXVII
	(j) "Slavery," 1857.	XXVII
	(k) Fragments or drafts of "Mr. Ambrose" letters.	XXVII
	(l) Two letters, one to Kennedy from J. Jones, and the other from Kennedy to Mrs. John Quincy Adams.	XXVII

<i>Item</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Roll</i>
81	Minutes of the proceedings of The Permanent Committee of the New York Convention of the Friends of Domestic Industry, January 22, 1833.	XXVII
82	Washington's genealogy [pedigree, coat of arms, and poem] sent to Kennedy by Martin Farquhar Tupper.	XXVII
83	Last Will and Testament of John Pendleton Kennedy, with Two Codicils. Photostats.	XXVII
[84]	Accession Book, Peabody Institute Library, listing the books received from J. P. Kennedy's personal library.	XXVII

ROLL LIST

<i>Roll</i>	<i>Item</i>
I	1-7d
II	7e-7h
III	7i-7l
IV	7m-9
V	10-13d
VI	13e-15a [through 1833]
VII	cont. 15a-15d [through 1851]
VIII	cont. 15d-16b [through 1850]
IX	cont. 16b-16c [through April, 1852]
X	16c-16d
XI	16d-16f [through 1864]
XII	cont. 16f-19a
XIII	19b-19d [through September 8, 1863]
XIV	cont. 19d-19g [through D. Hoffman]
XV	cont. 19g-19j [through G. Peabody]
XVI	cont. 19j-19m [through M. F. Tupper]
XVII	cont. 19m-19p [through October 27, 1859]
XVIII	cont. 19p-21 [through August 12, 1857]
XIX	cont. 21-27e
XX	29-33
XXI	34-35
XXII	36-51
XXIII	52-55w
XXIV	56-60
XXV	28, 41, 54, 61-70
XXVI	71-77 [through part of second folder]
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