

THE LINCOLN ENCYCLOPEDIA:

Lincoln's anxiety over war corporations, a reign of money power, era of corruption, safety of the country

The William F. Elkin Letter, Nov. 21, 1864

*Your most friend
Wm F. Elkin*

Includes compelling evidence that the incoming British ambassador, **Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce**, to be received by Lincoln the very day he died (April 15, 1865), may have been there to oversee the assassination for the Bank of England and the British East India Company. Bruce was a notorious slaver and opium trafficker.

Assassin **John Wilkes Booth's** parents were English. **John Wilkes**, his British names sake and notorious hedonist MP, London Sheriff, Lord Mayor was also **Chamberlain of the City of London (Finance Director)**.



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Civil War; aftermath feared—We may congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing its end. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. . . . It has indeed been a trying hour for the Republic; but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the

40

The Lincoln Encyclopedia

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d midst of war.—*To William F. Elkins, Nov. 21, 1864.*
d Hertz II, 954.

“As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. **God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless.**”
Inexplicably, this sentence is *included* in Hertz in 1931, but not in this version in 1950.

Corporations, “enthroned”—*See* CIVIL WAR, aftermath feared.

Corruption, “in high places” foreseen—*See* CIVIL WAR, aftermath feared.

Corruption, volcano of political—I know that the volcano at Washington, aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is belching forth the lava of political corruption in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, bidding fair to leave unscathed no green spot of living thing; while on its bosom are riding, like demons on the waves of hell, the imps of that evil spirit, and fiendishly taunting all those who dare resist its destroying course with the hopelessness of their effort.—*Speech, Springfield, Dec. 20, 1839. I, 137.*

TRANSCRIPT: Corruption, volcano of political – I know that the volcano at Washington, aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is belching forth the lava of political corruption in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, bidding fair to leave unscathed no green spot of living thing; while on its bosom are riding, like demons on the waves of hell, the imps of that evil spirit, and fiendishly taunting all those who dare resist its destroying course with the hopelessness of their effort. – *Speech, Springfield, Dec. 20, 1839. I, 137.*

Banking and Currency, greenbacks' origin—I have long determined to make public the origin of the greenback. . . . When troublous times fell upon us, and my shoulders, though broad and willing, were weak, and myself surrounded by such circumstances and such people that I knew not whom to trust, then I said in my extremity, "I will send for Col. Taylor; he will know what to do." I think it was in January, 1862, on or about the 16th, that I did so. You came, and I said to you, "What shall we do?" Said you: "Why, issue treasury notes bearing no interest, printed on the best banking paper. Issue enough to pay off the army expenses, and declare it legal tender." Chase thought it a hazardous thing, but we finally accomplished it, and gave to the people of the Republic the greatest blessing they ever had—their own paper to pay off their debts.—*To Col. E. D. Taylor, Dec., 1864.* Hertz II, 957.

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Banking and Currency, “sound and uniform”—No duty is more imperative on that [the national] govern-

20

The Lincoln Encyclopedia

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is them a sound and uniform currency.—*Speech, Spring-*
fe *field, Dec. 20, 1839. I, 110.*

d 2.—During the existing war it is peculiarly the duty
is of the national government to secure to the people a
or sound circulating medium.—*Message to Senate, June*
o- *23, 1862. VII, 232.*

TRANSCRIPTION: Banking and Currency, “sound and uniform” – No duty is more imperative on that [the national] government than the duty it owes the people of furnishing them a sound and uniform currency. – Speech, Springfield, Dec. 20, 1830. I, 110.

2. – During the existing war it is peculiarly the duty of the national government to secure to the people a sound circulating medium. – Message to Senate, June 23, 1862. VII, 232.

THE LINCOLN ENCYCLOPEDIA

THE SPOKEN AND WRITTEN WORDS OF

A. Lincoln

ARRANGED FOR READY REFERENCE

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

ARCHER H. SHAW

With an Introduction by David C. Mearns
Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress

Archer G. Shaw, ed, Library of Congress, intro. (1950). William F. Elkins Ltr., The Lincoln Encyclopedia; the spoken and written words of A. Lincoln, 416 pgs., pp. 20, 40, 64. Macmillan Company.

The Lincoln Encyclopedia

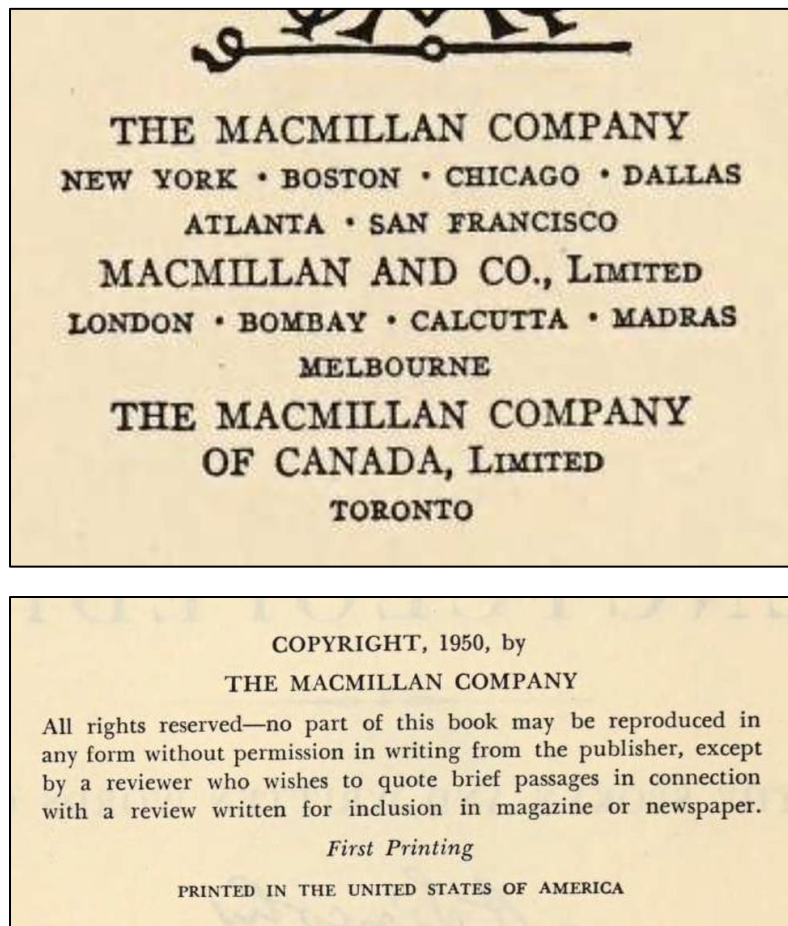


Figure 1: [Archer G. Shaw, ed, Library of Congress, intro. \(1950\)](#). William F. Elkins Ltr., The Lincoln Encyclopedia; the spoken and written words of A. Lincoln, 416 pgs., pp. [20](#), [40](#), [64](#). Macmillan Company.

Lincoln's history was subsumed by Anglophiles. Hertz was evidently recruited by the British Pilgrims Society to, at Andrew Carnegie's instruction, rewrite the Lincoln histories to be pro-British.

Note: The reference "Hertz II, 954" was sourced. A full bibliographic reference is:

Emanuel Hertz (1870-1940). (1931). Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) - A New Portrait, Two Volumes, ark:/13960/t6058n706. New York, H. Liveright.

The Jewish Virtual Library provides this biography:

Archer G. Shaw, ed, Library of Congress, intro. (1950). William F. Elkins Ltr., The Lincoln Encyclopedia; the spoken and written words of A. Lincoln, 416 pgs., pp. 20, 40, 64. Macmillan Company.

The Lincoln Encyclopedia

[HERTZ, EMANUEL](#) (b. 1870, d. [May 23, 1940](#)), U.S. lawyer and historian. Hertz, born in Bukta, Austria, brother of Rabbi Joseph Herman *Hertz, arrived in the United States when he was 14. He was admitted to the bar in 1894. Hertz became well known as an authority on Abraham Lincoln. He assembled the largest private collection of material relating to Lincoln, and was said to have gathered 4,000 items previously unknown. He wrote many pamphlets on various aspects of the life of Lincoln, and his books included: Abraham Lincoln, New Portrait (1931), Abraham Lincoln, the Tribute of the Synagogue (1936), and Hidden Lincoln (1938). He was a substantial benefactor of the Library of Congress and the National and Hebrew University Library, Jerusalem. (Accessed Oct. 18, 2021).

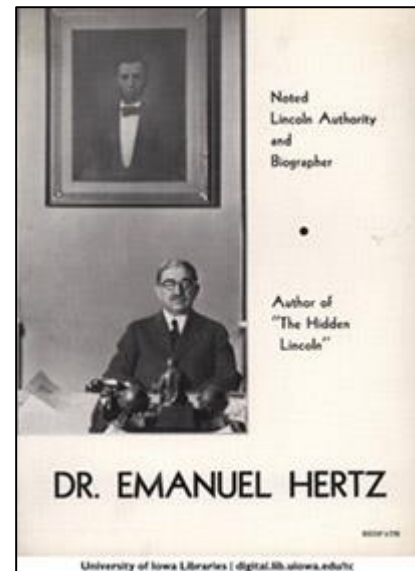


Figure 2: Emanuel Hertz.

Nicholas Butler Murray, British Pilgrims Society U.S. president (1928-46), Columbia University president (1902-45) wrote the forward for Emanuel Hertz's two volume tome on Lincoln: Emanuel Hertz (1870-1940). (1931). Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) - A New Portrait, Two Volumes, ark:/13960/t6058n706. New York, H. Liveright.

Butler was tasked by the Pilgrims Society and Andrew Carnegie with rewriting American history to make it pro-British while his Pilgrims colleagues were busy consolidating their controls over American fiat banking. This included work with Butler's Columbia students, faculty and advisors including Lionel Rothschild, J. Edgar Hoover, William J. Donovan, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rev. Henry Codman Potter, Elihu Root

His brother, [JOSEPH HERMAN HERTZ](#) (b. 25 Sep. 1872 – d. 14 Jan. 1946). was a British Rabbi and biblical scholar. He held the position of Chief Rabbi of the United Kingdom from 1913 until his death in 1946, in a period encompassing both world wars and the Holocaust. He received his PhD from Columbia University where Nicholas Murray Butler was president from 1902. Butler was a founder of the British Pilgrims Society New York branch and was its president from 1928-46



Figure 3: Joseph Herman Hertz.

Butler wrote the foreword to brother Emmanuel Hertz two volume tome on Lincoln: Emanuel Hertz (1870-1940). (1931). Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) - A New Portrait, Two Volumes, ark:/13960/t6058n706. New York, H. Liveright.

At [Baron Lionel de Rothschild's](#) suggestion, Joseph Hertz went on a 40,000-mile world tour to “bind together the Jewish communities of the Empire.” Rothschild was a founding member of the British Pilgrims Society in 1902.

Read his classical Pilgrims Society [bigger than life biography/eulogy](#) in *Jewish Ideas*.

[Simon Hertz](#) was their father who was a Hebrew teacher and scholar.

We suspect Carnegie's history censorship at play here sometime after 1950 when Shaw cited Hertz II, properly cited in The Lincoln Encyclopedia by [Archer G. Shaw, ed, Library of Congress, intro. \(1950\)](#).

Shaw's cite of Lincoln's letter to Elkins in Hertz II meant that he was referring to the two volume [Emanuel Hertz \(1870-1940\). \(1931\)](#). Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) - A New Portrait, Two Volumes, ark:/13960/t6058n706, pp. 954-955 New York, H. Liveright.

The censorship is evident in the online version currently available at [Hathitrust.org](#).

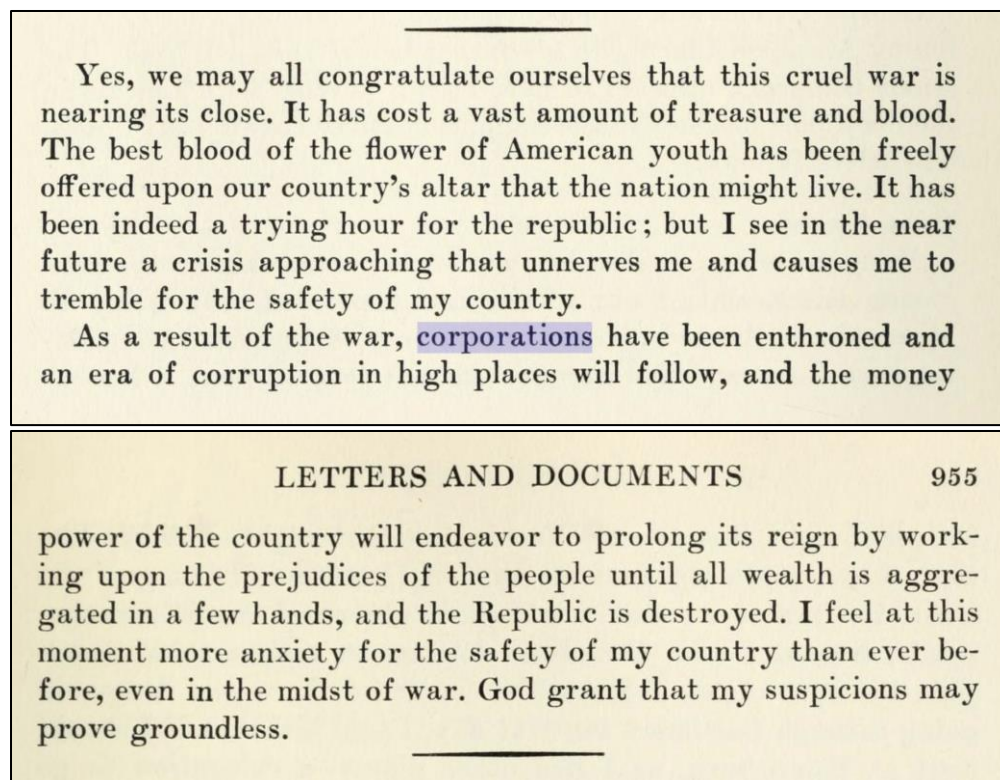


Figure 4: [Emanuel Hertz \(1870-1940\). \(1931\)](#). Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) - A New Portrait, Two Volumes, ark:/13960/t6058n706, pp. 954-955 New York, H. Liveright.

See PDF backup version: [Emanuel Hertz \(1870-1940\). \(1931\)](#). Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) - A New Portrait, Two Volumes, ark:/13960/t6058n706. New York, H. Liveright.

TRANSCRIPT: “As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. **God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless.**”

This sentence is **omitted** inexplicably from the later Shaw 1950 version (see above).

New finding. A new British Ambassador, **Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce**, was to present his credentials on Apr. 15, 1865—the day that Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.

He never married.

Frederick Bruce was the youngest of the three sons of Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin and his second wife Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Townshend Oswald of Dunnikier, Fife. He was born at Broomhall, Fife, on 14 April 1814. It was during his brief practice as a barrister that he changed his surname after receiving a large inheritance from a client. [???

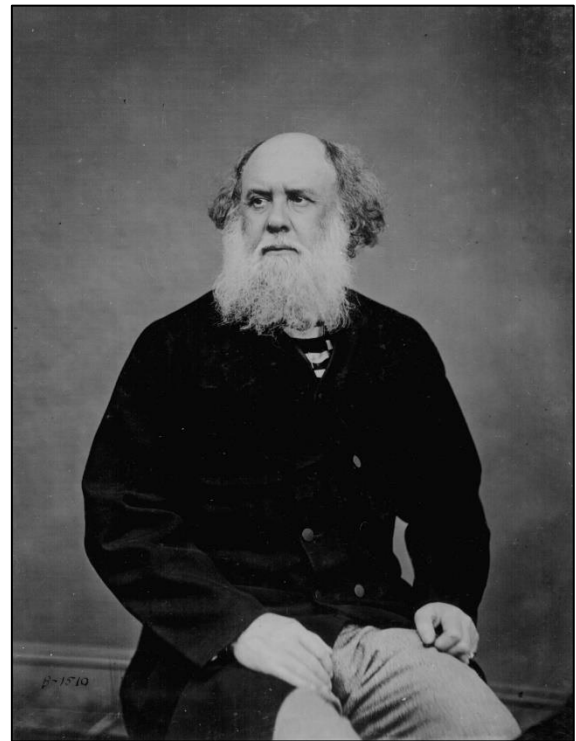


Figure 5: Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce.

Sir Frederick William Adolphus Wright-Bruce, GCB

b. Apr. 14, 1814; d. Sep. 19, 1867

- 1844-46 Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong (1844-46)
- 1846 Lieutenant Governor, Newfoundland (1846)
- 1847-48 Consult-General, Bolivia (1847-48)
- 1851-53 Charge d'Affaires, Uruguay (1851-53)
- 1851 Consul General, Egypt (1851)
- 1857-58 Principal Secretary, Treaty of Tientsin (1st Opium War) (1857-58)
- 1858 Minister to Xianfeng Qing Emperor, China (1858)
- 1858-61 Chief Superintendent, China (1858-61)
- 1864 Umpire, Columbia-US Convention (1864)
- 1865 British Ambassador, United States (1865)
- 1867 Died Sep. 19

This experience proves conclusively that Bruce was an agent of the British East India Company, a promoter of slavery and drug trafficking, Privy Council, Rothschilds and the Bank of England.

On Apr. 14, 1865 at 10:15 pm, Booth shot Lincoln at Ford's Theatre. Earlier that day [Lincoln had drafted his speech](#) to be delivered at the Apr. 15, 1865 reception of the new British Ambassador, Sir Frederick Bruce.

Assuming no coincidences of this scale, was Bruce sent to Washington, D.C. to oversee [John Wilkes Booth](#) and the assassination of President Lincoln? Much in the same way that British chief prosecutor [Alison Saunders](#) visited Bruce & Nellie Ohr just five days before the Trump Tower bugging?

Did Booth's have connections to Britain?

Yes, most definitely.

Booth's father [Junius Brutus Booth](#) was born in St. Pancras, London. His mother was Junius mistress Mary Ann Holmes. His namesake was a distant relative, John Wilkes, a radical British politician and journalist. He gained a reputation as a womanizer, despite being ugly. Wilkes held these positions:

[John Wilkes](#)

[Encyclopedia Britannica](#)

John Wilkes FRS (17 October 1725 - 26 December 1797)

1749 Fellow, Royal Society
1754 High Sheriff, Buckinghamshire
1757-61 MP, Aylesbury
1769 Alderman, London
1771 Sheriff, London
1774 Lord Mayor, London
1774 Master, Joiners' Company
1779 [Chamberlain](#) (Finance Director), City of London
Member of the [Hell-Fire Club](#) / Dashwood Clubs
(exclusive clubs for high-society rakes and [hedonists](#)); ties
to the Order of the Second Circle

Fathered two illegitimate children, John Smith, Harriet Wilkes; fathered Mary Meade in an arranged marriage in 1847 to ten-year older Mary Mead.



Figure 6: John Wilkes. [UK Parliament](#). John Wilkes Booth's namesake.

Archer G. Shaw, ed, Library of Congress, intro. (1950). William F. Elkins Ltr., The Lincoln Encyclopedia; the spoken and written words of A. Lincoln, 416 pgs., pp. 20, 40, 64. Macmillan Company.

The Lincoln Encyclopedia

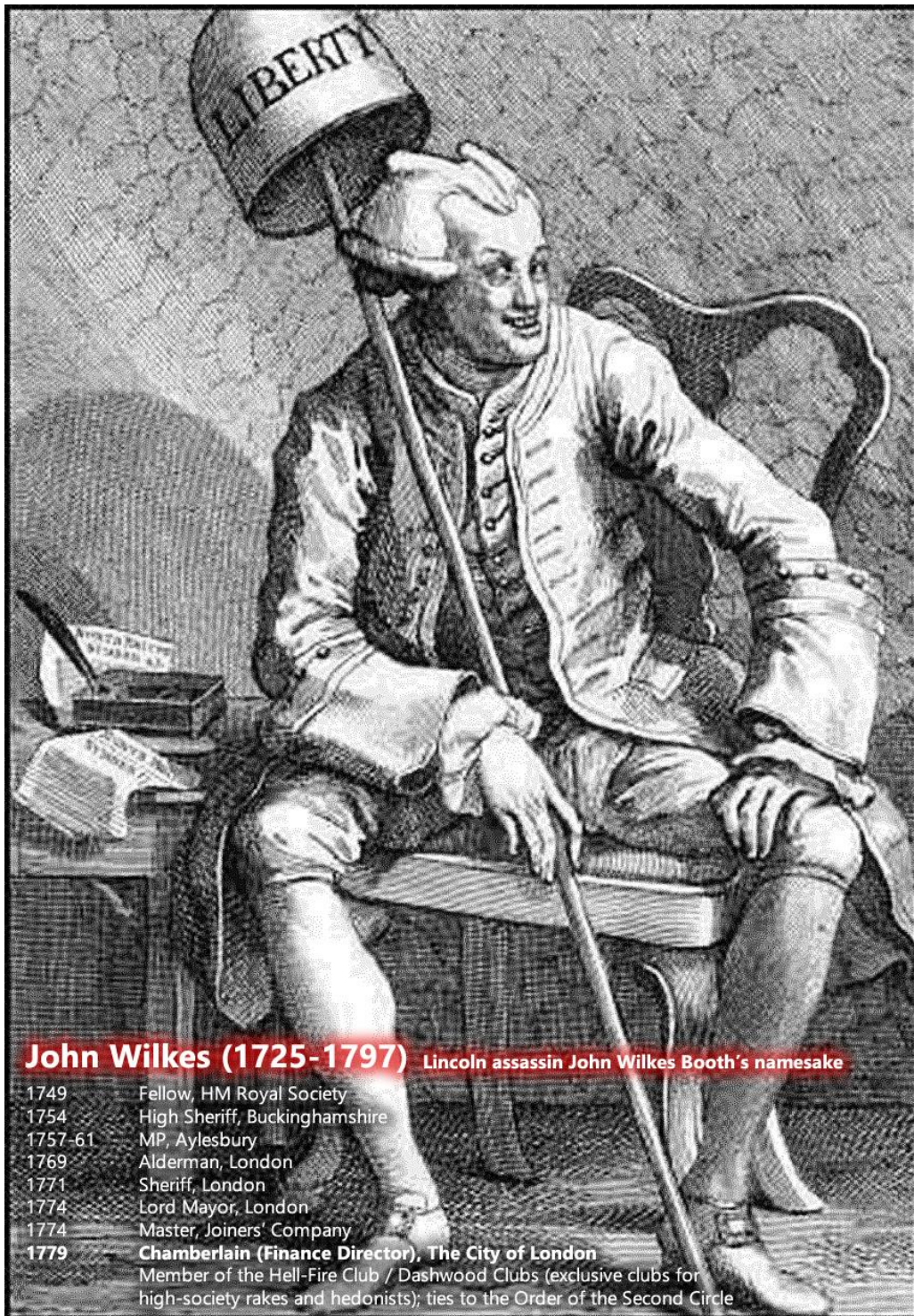




Figure 7: [Denise Shelton. \(Sep. 02, 2020\).](#) History of the Hellfire Clubs. History of Yesterday.

See [Sam Gardiner. \(Accessed Oct. 19, 2021\).](#) Sandwiches for Satan: The Story of the Hellfire Club. Haunted Walk.

See LORD, E. (2008). The Hell-Fire Clubs. In The Hellfire Clubs (pp. 45–74). Yale University Press. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1njm62.9>.

[John Wilkes. \(Accessed Oct. 19, 2021\).](#) Biography. Spartacus Educational.

Notably, [Daniel Booth](#) was Governor of the Bank of England in 1780.

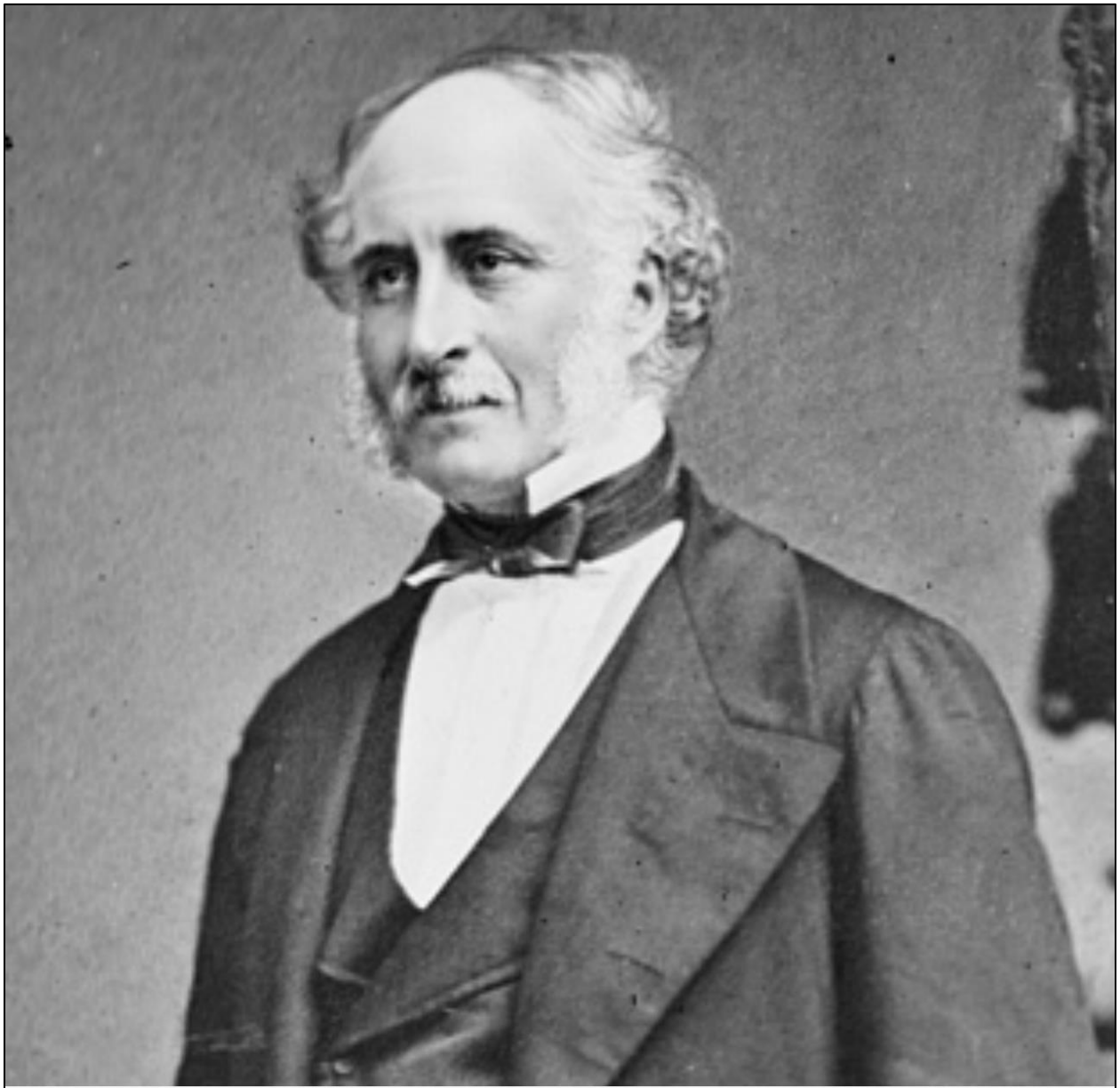


Figure 8: Sir Frederick Bruce, ca. 1855-65. Library of Congress. Source: <https://www.loc.gov/resource/cwpbh.02573/>

Sir Frederick Bruce was a notorious British East India Company criminal.

Archer G. Shaw, ed, Library of Congress, intro. (1950). William F. Elkins Ltr., The Lincoln Encyclopedia; the spoken and written words of A. Lincoln, 416 pgs., pp. 20, 40, 64. Macmillan Company.

The Lincoln Encyclopedia

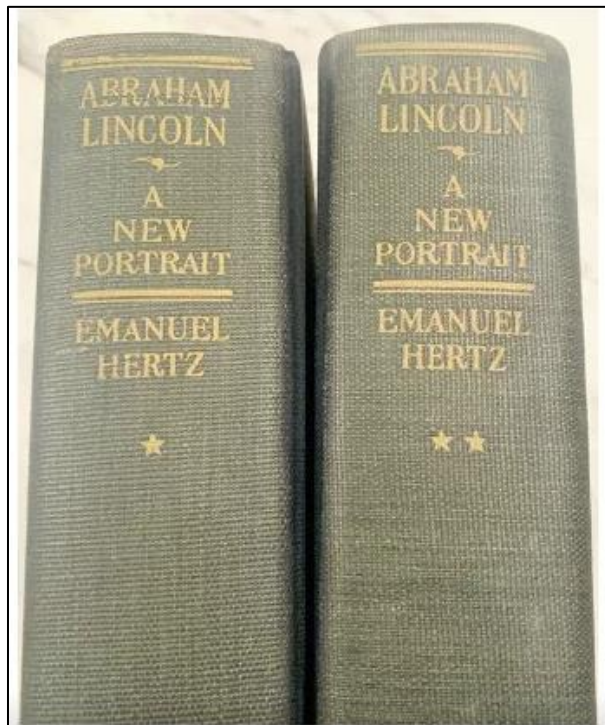


Figure 9: [Emanuel Hertz \(1870-1940\). \(1931\).](#) Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) - A New Portrait, Two Volumes, ark:/13960/t6058n706, pp. 954-955 New York, H. Liveright.

See PDF backup version: [Emanuel Hertz \(1870-1940\). \(1931\).](#) Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) - A New Portrait, Two Volumes, ark:/13960/t6058n706. New York, H. Liveright.

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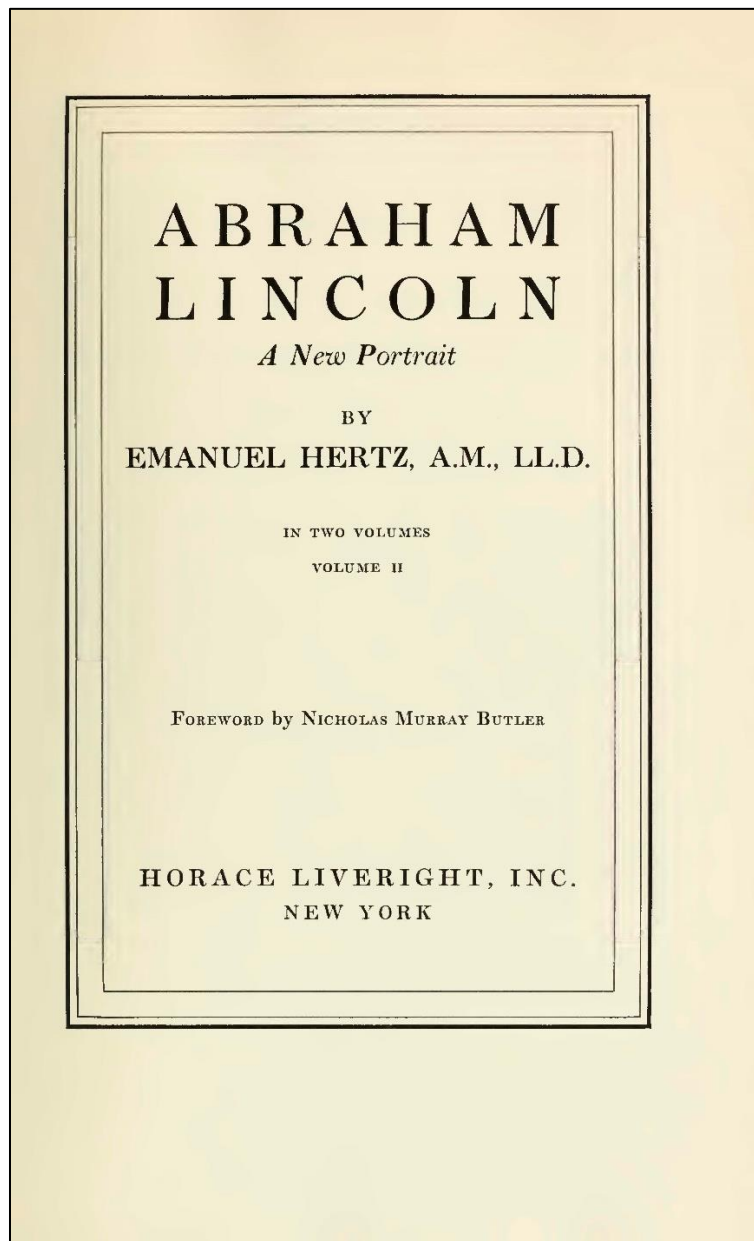


Figure 10: Note that **British Pilgrims Society and Columbia University president “seer”** [Nicholas Murray Butler](#) oversaw the publishing of Hertz' 2-volume Lincoln tome. The references to Britain were summarily sanitized per Butler's instructions for Andrew Carnegie.

[Emanuel Hertz \(1870-1940\). \(1931\).](#) Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) - A New Portrait, Two Volumes, ark:/13960/t6058n706, pp. 954-955 New York, H. Liveright.

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Oddly and wholly inappropriately from a publisher's professionalism point of view, this Elkins quote appears *without any attribution*. In other words, the attribution that Shaw used in his cite to in his The Lincoln Encyclopedia is *missing* from this online version of Abraham Lincoln – A New Portrait.

This can only mean that the online version of Hertz was *doctored* subsequent to Shaw's use of it in 1950. Specifically, any context for the quote was removed—
"William F. Elkins, Nov. 21, 1864"

This would explain the concerted effort among Pilgrims Society propagandists to purge Lincoln histories from anti-British opinions.

The following confirm their belief that the Elkins letter is genuine.

- [Truth or Fiction](#)
- [SEC](#)
- [UCDavis historian Rick Crawford](#) verifies the authenticity of the Elkins letter, even noting sardonically that the Elkins quote had been "sanitized for our protection."

"...Neither body to jail nor soul to damn." - Lord Edward Thurlow (1731-1806) describing a new British invention, the corporation.

"Property monopolized or in the possession of a few is a curse to mankind." - John Adams

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. ... corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed." - attributed to Lincoln, letter to Col. William F. Elkins, Nov. 21, 1864."

To the contrary, we see numerous censor attempts to pooh pooh Lincoln's sentiments as fabricated (all accessed on Oct. 18, 2021):

- [Snopes](#). False

“These words did not originate with Abraham Lincoln, however — they appear in none of his collected writings or speeches, and they did not surface until more than twenty years after his death (and were immediately denounced as a “bold, unblushing forgery” by John Nicolay, Lincoln’s private secretary.

Bogus letter.”

- [National Review](#): “Fake.”
- [History News Network](#): “Phony.”
- [Washington Post](#): “It’s a fake...these words don't show up anywhere else in 'The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln'”

Who was William F. Elkin?

What does Wikipedia avoid any entry about such a prominent Lincoln colleague?

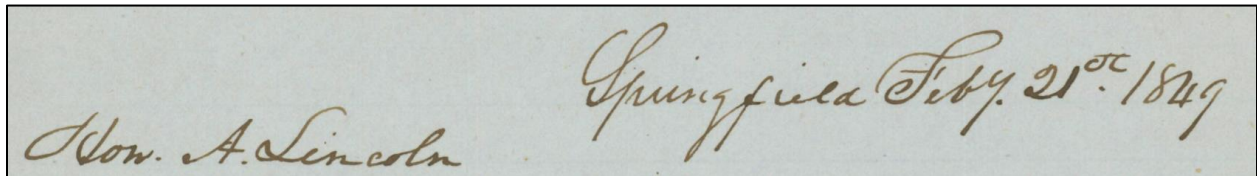
Elkin was a judge and justice. He was a Lincoln appointee.

Lincoln and Elkin were close, long before Lincoln came to Washington, D.C.

Archer G. Shaw, ed, Library of Congress, intro. (1950). William F. Elkins Ltr., The Lincoln Encyclopedia; the spoken and written words of A. Lincoln, 416 pgs., pp. 20, 40, 64. Macmillan Company.

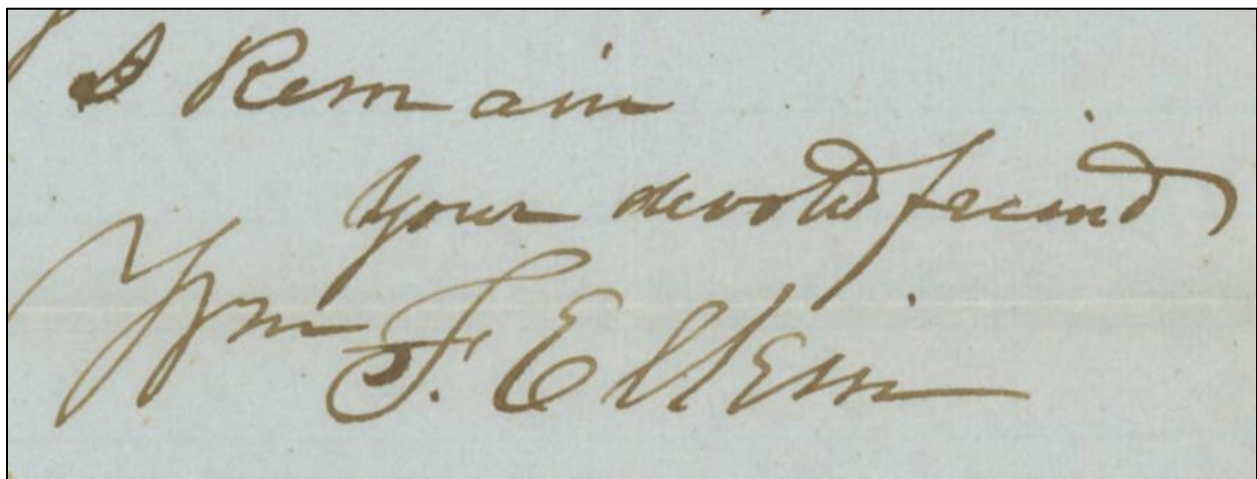
The Lincoln Encyclopedia

Here is friendly correspondence from Feb. 21, 1849 ("I remain Your devoted friend"):



How. A. Lincoln Springfield Feb. 21st 1849


[Contents of the letter]



I remain
Your devoted friend
Wm F. Elkin

Figure 11: [William F. Elkin. \(Feb. 21, 1849\)](#). Letter to Abraham Lincoln re. letter of reference for William Butler. Papers of Abraham Lincoln.

Elkin's prominence in Lincoln's life is further illustrated by his biography at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library:



Papers of Abraham Lincoln Digital Library

Home > Persons > Elkin, William F.

Menu

Elkin, William F.

Born: 1792-04-13 Clark County, Kentucky

Died: 1880-12-21 Decatur, Illinois

In 1811, Elkin moved to Xenia, Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Constant, with whom he had thirteen children, nine of whom survived to adulthood. In 1820, the family moved to Brownsville, Indiana, and then settled permanently in Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1825. Elkin was a veteran of the Black Hawk War and won election as a Whig to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1828, 1836, and 1838. He was a member of the Long Nine, a group of Sangamon County legislators who worked to move the state capital from Vandalia to Springfield. He served as sheriff and justice of the peace in Sangamon County. In 1849, voters elected him an associate justice of the Sangamon County Court. In 1850, he was a farmer with \$1,000 in real property; by 1860, he was a clerk and owned \$6,000 in real property and \$1,000 in personal property. In September 1861, Abraham Lincoln appointed him as Register of Land Office at Springfield, and he held that office until 1872.

U.S. Census Office, Seventh Census of the United States (1850), Sangamon County, IL, 290; U.S. Census Office, Eighth Census of the United States (1860), Sangamon County, IL, 113; Theodore C. Pease, ed., *Illinois Election Returns, 1818-1848*, vol. 18 of *Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library* (Springfield: Illinois State Historical Library, 1923), 502; John Carroll Power and S. A. Power, *History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois* (Springfield, IL: Edwin A. Wilson, 1876), 281-82; Joseph Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield and Sangamon County, Illinois* (Chicago: S. J. Clarke, 1904), 1:26; Oak Ridge Cemetery Interment Records, 2:60, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, IL; Appointment of William F. Elkin as Register of Land Office at Springfield, Illinois; *Illinois Journal* (Springfield), 11 December 1860, 2:2.

Table 1: [Elkin, William F. \(Accessed Oct. 18, 2021\)](#). Biography. Person EL01038. the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library.

We also see Lincoln asking Elkin for recommendations for quartermaster in Springfield, Ill.

TO J. K. DUBOIS AND OTHERS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
May 29, 1863.

MESSRS. JESSE K. DUBOIS, O. M. HATCH, JOHN WILLIAMS, JACOB BUNN, JOHN BUNN, GEORGE R. WEBER, WILLIAM YATES, S. M. CULLOM, CHARLES W. MATHENY, WILLIAM F. ELKIN, FRANCIS SPRINGER, B. A. WATSON, ELIPHALET HAWLEY, AND JAMES CAMPBELL.

GENTLEMEN:--Agree among yourselves upon any two of your own number--one of whom to be quartermaster and the other to be commissary to serve at Springfield, Illinois, and send me their names, and I will appoint them.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Figure 12: [Abraham Lincoln. \(Accessed Oct. 18, 2021\)](#). The Writings of Abraham Lincoln. v6. Full Text Archive.

In conclusion

William Fletcher Elkin was a prominent friend in Abraham Lincoln's life, so much so that he appointed him Register of the Land Office in Springfield, Ill. in 1861.

Elkin was a veteran who rose to the rank of colonel. He was a Whig in the Illinois House of Representatives three terms: 1828, 1836 and 1838.

Elkin was part of a group of Illinois legislators who move the capital to Springfield from Vandalia.

Archer G. Shaw, ed, Library of Congress, intro. (1950). William F. Elkins Ltr., The Lincoln Encyclopedia; the spoken and written words of A. Lincoln, 416 pgs., pp. 20, 40, 64. Macmillan Company.

The Lincoln Encyclopedia

Elkin was a sheriff and judge and associate justice.

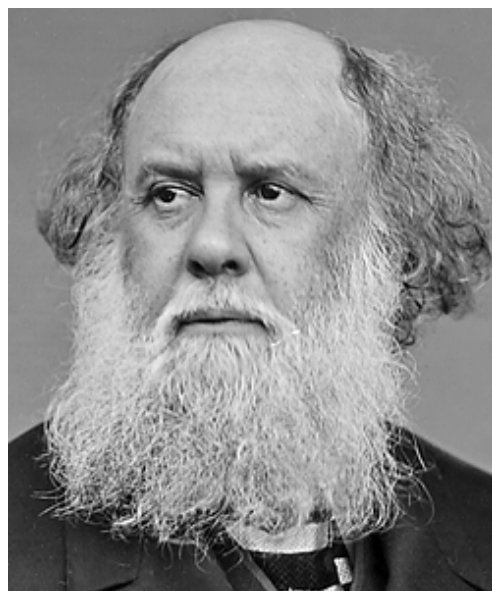
Evidently, Lincoln's Pilgrims Society banking detractors, led by its president Nicholas Butler Murray who was also president of Columbia University, along with British Rabbi Jacob Hertz and his brother Emanuel Hertz, an Austrian Jew lawyer and self-appointed Lincoln historian, made sure that the Lincoln letter Elkin would be lost in the fog of history.

Even Elkins obituary acknowledges that he "held positions of trust and honor." (Following).

THE LATE SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.

By the latest American papers received by the Cimbria steamer at Southampton, we have the particulars relating to the death at Boston, on the 19th ult., of the British Ambassador to the United States, already announced by telegraph. The *Boston Journal* of that date says:—

“Our community was saddened this morning by the announcement that Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister from Great Britain to the United States, died at the Tremont House, in this city, at two o'clock this morning. We learn that he had for some time past complained of a difficulty about the throat, and a few days ago, while temporarily stopping at Narragansett, Rhode Island, the disease fastened itself upon him with intensity and violence. He left that place at noon yesterday, and reached this city at nine o'clock last evening, in an exhausted and apparently moribund condition, and as soon as he reached his hotel medical assistance was summoned, and he was attended by Drs. J. and J. H. Bigelow and Dr. Hodges. The trouble under which he was suffering had passed beyond medical control, and he sank rapidly. Senator Sumner, who has long been an intimate friend of Sir Frederick and of his family, was sent for, and he reached the hotel at eleven o'clock. From the time of the Senator's arrival until the death of Sir Frederick, which occurred at two o'clock, he was able to utter but a single articulate sentence, and that was in recognition of Mr. Sumner, an hour and a half after his arrival. He was able to get up, but the nature of the disease prevented him from speaking. Senator Sumner made every possible exertion to understand the utterances of the dying man and to get his last messages for the British Legation at Washington and for his family, but all in vain. The voice refused to discharge its wonted office, and nothing could be gleaned of the last thoughts that crowded upon his mind. He was only able to give monosyllable answers to questions in regard to his condition, and to utter, with a great effort, a brief greeting when he recognised Mr. Sumner. Information of his death was at once telegraphed to the British Legation at Washington and to Secretary Seward by Mr. Sumner, and a return telegram from Secretary Seward announces that Mr. Howard, of the British Legation, would at once leave Washington for Boston to receive the remains. They are to be embalmed at once, but the purposes in regard to the final disposition of them are not yet known. Sir Frederick Bruce was about 52 years of age.” Immediately after the death of Sir Frederick the remains were packed in ice, and, under the charge of his servant, remained in room No. 14 of the Tremont House until eight o'clock this evening, when they were taken in charge by an undertaker and embalmed. Mayor Norcross, on learning the sad occurrence, issued orders, that as a proper mark of respect to the distinguished representative of a great and friendly Power, it is directed that the flags of the city be displayed at half-mast on the City hall, Faneuil hall, and the Common, and that the bells of the several churches be tolled during the removal of the body from the city. The mind naturally goes back to the circumstances attending Sir Frederick Bruce's reception here. Sir Frederick arrived in this country in April, 1865, being the successor of Lord Lyons, in a critical state of the relations between the United States and Great Britain. The Secretary of State was at that time confined to his bed by the injuries occasioned by a fall from his carriage. He, however, directed Mr. F. W. Seward, the Assistant Secretary, to arrange for Sir Frederick's presentation to the President, and, although severely suffering and scarcely able to utter a word, indicated the proper language to be employed in the usual reception speech, revising the speech with a pencil in the left hand and inserting some additions, among them the kind mention of the Queen in connection with the passage on the importance of the two countries preserving their friendly relations. After the Cabinet meeting on Friday, the 14th, Secretary F. W. Seward asked President Lincoln if he would receive Sir Frederick Bruce on the following day. President Lincoln replied, ‘Yes, at any hour you choose.’ The Acting Secretary then inquired, ‘Shall it be at two o'clock, in the blue



Sir Frederick Bruce, notorious slaver, drug trafficker, agent for the British East India Company and their owners in the Bank of England, incoming British Ambassador to the U.S., who arrived just days before the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, whose namesake, John Wilkes, as a notorious English rake, hedonist and finance director for The City of London.

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[Reader Notice:

This article appears to be a propaganda piece designed to obfuscate important details surrounding the assassination of President Lincoln and possible complicity among Secretary Seward, incoming British Ambassador Sir Frederick Bruce (a notorious slaver, drug trafficker and agent for the British East India Company and its Bank of England owners; and John Wilkes Booth whose namesake John Wilkes with finance director (chamberlain) for The City of London - a notorious rake and hedonist.]

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room?' 'Yes,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'at two o'clock, and be sure to send up the speeches, as I like to read over these things beforehand.' Promising to do so, Mr. Seward took his leave, and on the same day sent up to Mr. Lincoln the draughts of the speeches. On the night of that day Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, and the attempt was made to take the life of both the Secretary and son. By this attempt the last named was left totally unconscious for over two weeks. The first sign of returning consciousness exhibited by him was his asking, 'Has Sir Richard Bruce been presented yet?' On being informed that he had, he asked by whom. The reply was 'by Mr. Hunter.' Sir Frederick had been presented on the 20th of April to President Johnson by Mr. Hunter, who had in the meantime been appointed Acting Secretary of State. Sir Frederick's official intercourse with the Government always exhibited a genial temper combined with great diplomatic ability and discretion, which rendered his conduct most agreeable and productive of good results. The death of Sir Frederick Bruce, in view of the present relations between the United States and Great Britain, is looked upon as a serious calamity."

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Editor. (Oct. 03, 1867). Second Col., THE LATE SIR FREDERICK BRUCE. Sheffield and Rotherham Independent (Sheffield, South Yorkshire, England).

TRANSCRIPT:

THE LATE SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.

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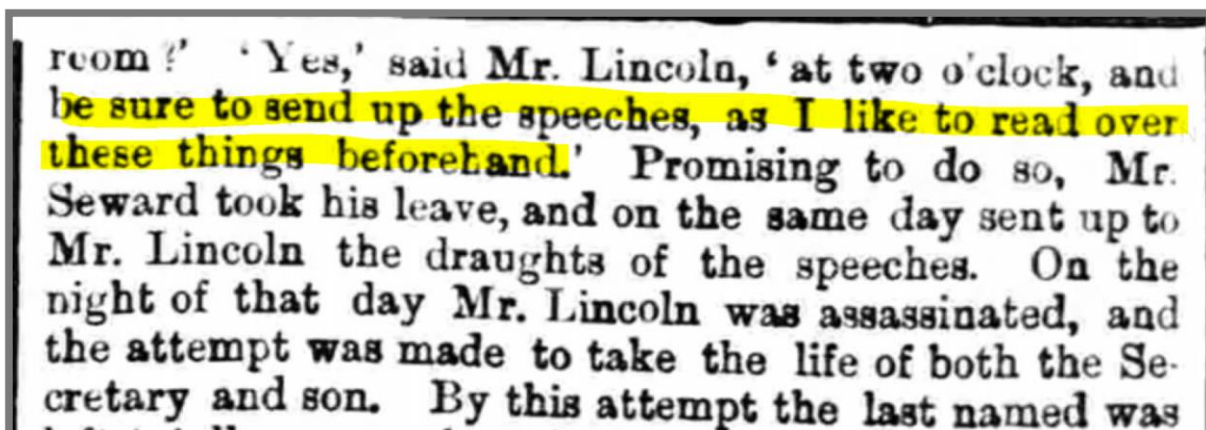
Our community was saddened this morning by the announcement that Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister from Great Britain to the United States, died at the Tremont House, in this city, at two o'clock this morning. We learn that he had for some time past complained of a difficulty about the throat, and a few days ago, while temporarily stopping at Narragansett, Rhode Island, the disease fastened itself upon him with intensity and violence. He left that place at noon yesterday, and reached this city at nine o'clock last evening, in an exhausted and apparently moribund condition, and as soon as he reached his hotel medical assistance was summoned, and he was attended by Drs. J. and J. H. Bigelow and Dr. Hodges. The trouble under which he was suffering had passed beyond medical control, and he sank rapidly. Senator Sumner, who has long been an intimate friend of Sir Frederick and of his family, was sent for, and he reached the hotel at eleven o'clock. From the time of the Senator's arrival until the death of Sir Frederick, which occurred at two o'clock, he was able to utter but a single articulate sentence, and that was in recognition of Mr. Sumner, an hour and a half after his arrival. He was able to get up, but the nature of the disease prevented him from speaking. Senator Sumner made every possible exertion to understand the utterances of the dying man and to get his last messages for the British Legation at Washington and for his family, but all in vain. The voice refused to discharge its wonted office, and nothing could be gleaned of the last thoughts that crowded upon his mind. He was only able to give monosyllable answers to questions in regard to his condition, and to utter, with a great effort a brief greeting when he recognised [sic] Mr. Sumner. Information of his death was at once telegraphed to the British Legation at Washington and to Secretary Seward by Mr. Sumner, and a return telegram from Secretary Seward announces that Mr. Howard, of the British Legation, would at once leave Washington for Boston to receive the remains. They are to be embalmed at once, but the purposes in regard to the final disposition of them are not yet known. Sir Frederick Bruce was about 62 years of age. "Immediately after the death of Sir Frederick the remains were packed in ice, and, under the charge of his servant, remained in room No. 14 of the Tremont House until eight o'clock this evening, when they were taken in charge by an undertaker and embalmed. Mayor Norcross, on learning the sad occurrence, issued orders, that as a proper mark of respect to the distinguished representative of a great and friendly Power, it is directed that the flags of the city be displayed at half-mast on the City hall, Faneuil Hall, and the Common, and that the bells of the several churches be tolled during the removal of the body from the city. The mind naturally goes back to the circumstances attending Sir Frederick Bruce's reception here. Sir Frederick arrived in this country in April, 1865, being the successor of Lord Lyons, in a critical

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state of the relations between the United States and Great Britain. The Secretary of State was at that time confined to his bed by the injuries occasioned by a fall from his carriage. He, however, directed Mr. F. W. Seward, the Assistant Secretary, to arrange for Sir Frederick's presentation to the President, and, although severely suffering and scarcely able to utter a word, indicated the proper language to be employed in the usual reception speech, revising the speech with a pencil in the left hand and inserting some additions, among them the kind mention of the Queen in connection with the passage on the importance of the two countries preserving their friendly relations. After the Cabinet meeting on Friday, the 14th, Secretary F. W. Seward asked President Lincoln if he would receive Sir Frederick Bruce on the following day. President Lincoln replied, 'Yes, at any hour you choose,' The Acting Secretary then inquired, 'Shall it be at two o'clock, in the blue room?' 'Yes,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'at two o'clock, and be sure to send up the speeches, as I like to read over these things beforehand.' Promising to do so, Mr. Seward took his leave, and on the same day sent up to Mr. Lincoln the draughts of the speeches. On the night of that day Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, and the attempt was made to take the life of both the Secretary and son. By this attempt the last named was left totally unconscious for over two weeks. The first sign of returning consciousness exhibited by him was his asking, 'Has Sir Richard Bruce been presented yet?' On being informed that he had, he asked by whom. The reply was 'by Mr. Hunter.' Sir Frederick had been presented on the 20th of April to President Johnson by Mr. Hunter, who had in the meantime been appointed Acting Secretary of State. Sir Frederick's official intercourse with the Government always exhibited a genial temper combined with great diplomatic ability and discretion, which rendered his conduct most agreeable and productive of good results. The death of Sir Frederick Bruce, in view of the present relations between the United States and Great Britain, is looked upon as a serious calamity."

Transcriber's Note:

This "news" article is evident propaganda. For example, in the supposed dialog between Mr. Lincoln and Seward regarding speech preparation:



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This "dialogue" would not occur in such a conversation since his staff would clearly not need to be told that he liked to read over speeches before he presented them.

Notice how this fake dialog appears at the top of the broadsheet so that it would be more likely to be ready by someone quickly scanning the page

Mr. Lincoln the draughts of the speeches. On the night of that day Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, and the attempt was made to take the life of both the Secretary and son. By this attempt the last named was left **totally unconscious** for over **two weeks**. The **first sign of returning consciousness** exhibited by him was his asking, '**Has Sir Richard Bruce been presented yet?**' On being informed that he had, he asked by whom. The reply was 'by Mr. Hunter.' Sir Frederick had been presented on the 20th of April to President Johnson by Mr. Hunter, who had in the meantime been appointed Acting Secretary of State.

We are also asked to believe (above) that upon waking from a two-week coma of the Secretary of State F.W. Seward, his first thought was to whether the perfunctory reception of Sir Frederick Bruce had occurred. Either that did not happen, and this is a lie, or it did happen, and perhaps Seward was in on conspiracy with Sir Bruce and John Wilkes Booth and booth's family in England associated with the Bank of England to ensure that Lincoln was dead and that Bruce was ensconced as the British Ambassador.

Whatever the truth is, lies are being told here in this propaganda, we believe.

battle was then over, and Sir Thomas was conveyed to the hospital. His coolness and self-possession excited the highest admiration of his comrades. Owing to his disablement, he returned home, and landed at Portsmouth early in May, 1855. He was rewarded for his gallantry at Inkerman by being made a colonel in the army; nominated a Commander of the Order of the Bath; and, as a high and distinctive mark of her Majesty's appreciation of his gallantry, appointed an aide-de-camp to the Queen. At the presentation, on the parade in St. James's Park, of the medals for service in the Crimea, by her Majesty, on the 18th of May, 1855, he was one of two officers of infantry who were drawn up in wheel-chairs, to receive the Victoria Cross, and at the same time her Majesty appointed him one of her aides-de-camp. Notwithstanding his disabled state, he accepted the office of Director-General of Army Clothing in the same year, 1855. On the abolition of that office in February, 1857, he was appointed one of the deputy adjutant-generals at headquarters (for the Clothing Department), which appointment he held up to the time of his death.

The late Sir Thomas Troubridge, who succeeded to the title as 3rd baronet on the death of his father in 1852, married, in 1855, Louisa Jane, daughter of Daniel Gurney, Esq., of North Runcton, Norfolk, and granddaughter of William, 15th Earl of Erroll; but was left a widower on the 29th of August last (see p. 543, *ante*). His eldest son, Thomas Herbert Cochrane, who succeeds to the baronetcy, was born in 1860.

The deceased was buried at Kensal-Green Cemetery, the funeral being of a strictly private nature.

THE HON. SIR F. BRUCE, G.C.B.



Sept. 19. At Boston, U.S., aged 53, the Hon. Sir Frederick Wm. Adolphus Bruce, G.C.B.

The deceased was the youngest of the three sons of Thomas, 7th Earl of Elgin, by his second wife Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Town-

shend Oswald, Esq., of Dunnikier, co. Fife. He was born April 14, 1814,

and in February, 1842, he was attached to the late Lord Ashburton's special mission to Washington for defining the boundaries between the United States and the British American possessions, and for suppressing the slave-trade, and for giving up fugitive criminals, and returned to England with Lord Ashburton in September that year. In 1844 he was appointed colonial secretary at Hong Kong, which appointment he held till 1846, when in June that year he proceeded to Newfoundland as lieutenant-governor. His next appointment, July, 1847, was that of consul-general in the Republic of Bolivia; and in the following year he was accredited as *Chargé d'Affaires*. In August, 1851, he was appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, which appointment he filled up to August, 1853, when he was appointed agent and consul-general in Egypt in the place of the Hon. C. A. Murray. On his brother, the late Earl of Elgin, being appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to China, he accompanied him in his special mission as principal secretary. He brought home the treaty with China signed at Tientsin in June, 1858, and was rewarded for that service by being made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. His experience and diplomatic tact were thoroughly appreciated by the Home Government, for he was appointed in December, 1858, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, and in March following was appointed Chief Superintendent of British Trade in that country. His mission was prevented from proceeding to Peking by the opposition made by the Chinese, when the Taku Forts in the Peiho were attacked, June 25, 1859, by the British forces. The mission returned to Shanghai, where it remained till after the conclusion of hostilities, and the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of June 26, 1858, at Peking, Oct. 24, 1860. He proceeded to Peking, Nov. 7, 1860, but withdrew to Tientsin for the winter, whilst arrangements were being made for putting a residence in proper order for his reception. The mission was established at Peking, March 26, 1861; but it was not till April 2, that Sir Frederick Bruce, paid a visit to Prince Kung. In 1865, on Lord Lyons being removed from Washington to Constantinople, he was selected by the Earl of Clarendon to fill the im-

portant and delicate office of British representative at Washington. During the time he had filled that appointment there is every reason to believe that he strenuously endeavoured to preserve the most cordial relations between both countries. Sir Frederick was made a Knight Commander of the civil division of the Order of the Bath in 1862, and received the Grand Cross of the Order in 1865.

He lived and died unmarried. The American press speak in highly eulogistic terms of the amiable personal qualities of the deceased gentleman, and of the able and popular manner in which he exercised his ministerial functions. Flags were displayed at half mast on all the departmental buildings at Washington, and by national order upon Government buildings and the shipping at Boston.

The remains of the deceased were embalmed, and conveyed to England for interment; he was buried at Dunfermline Abbey on the 8th Oct.

THE RIGHT HON. F. BLACKBURNE.

Sept. 17. At Rathfarnham Castle, co. Dublin, aged 85, the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Richard Blackburne, Esq., of Great Foot's Town, co. Meath (who died in 1798) by Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Hopkins, Esq., a descendant of Dr. Ezekiel Hopkins, who was bishop of Derry during the famous siege. He was born at Foot's Town in 1782, and educated at the school of the late Rev. William White, at Dublin. In 1798 he entered the University of Dublin as a student, where he won a scholarship, a gold medal, and other distinctions; he graduated B.A. in 1803, and proceeded M.A. in 1806; and he was also a member of the old Historical Society. In 1805 he was called to the bar, made a successful start, and in 1822 the extent of his practice and the position to which he had attained justified his investiture with the dignity of king's counsel. In 1823 he was appointed to act as judge in the counties of Limerick and Clare, under the administration of Lord Wellesley, to enforce the Insurrection Act, and so continued until 1825, gaining the attachment of all parties by the impartiality of

his conduct. Under the ministry of Earl Grey he was made Attorney-General in 1830, a period of great excitement and peril, which demanded the possession of the highest qualities in such an office. He proved himself in all respects equal to the emergency, and vindicated the law with firmness and vigour, tempered by judicious moderation. He remained in office under the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel, in 1834-5, but retired with his chief in 1835. On the return of the Conservative Ministry to power in 1841, he was reinstated in the office of Attorney-General, and in the following year, on the death of Sir Michael O'Loughlen, was promoted to the office of Master of the Rolls. In 1846 he was transferred to the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench, and in that capacity presided at the special commission which tried Mr. Smith O'Brien and his associates in the rebellion of 1848. In February, 1852, the Derby administration came into power, and he was then promoted to the office of Lord Chancellor, which he vacated on the retirement of his friends. Mr. Blackburne continued unattached until 1856, when the office of Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery was created, and the government of Lord Palmerston did not allow political considerations to outweigh their sense of his eminent fitness for it. He retained it until the return of the Derby ministry to power, when he was induced to accept the great seal again, although it involved a serious sacrifice. Early in the present year, owing to his failing health, he resigned the office, and retired into private life. He was distinguished at the bar and on the bench for the clear, calm, and terse style of his arguments and judgments. He possessed in an eminent degree, the power of extracting the essence of law or fact, divesting a case of extrinsic and embarrassing matter, and presenting it in a concise, simple, and convincing form. He retained his mental faculties in full vigour to the close of his judicial life.

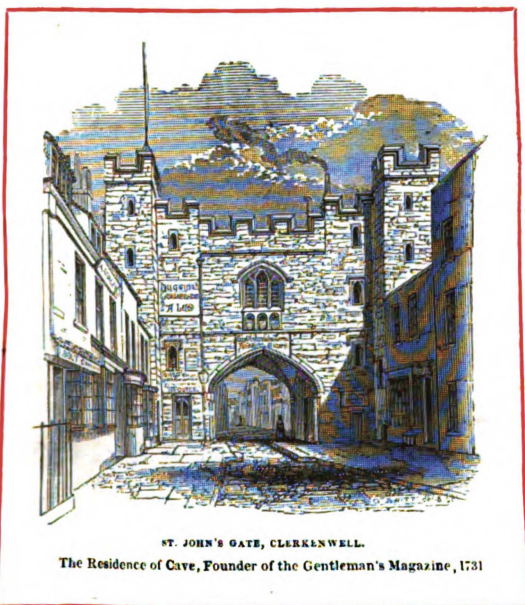
Mr. Blackburne married, in 1809, Jane, daughter of William Martley, Esq., of Ballyfallen, co. Meath, by whom he has left issue three sons and two daughters.

The deceased was interred in Mount Jerome Cemetery, near Dublin; a very large *cortège*, extending half-a-mile, followed the hearse.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine

AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Aliusque et idem.—Hor.



BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

NEW SERIES.

VOL. IV., JULY—DEC., 1867.

BEING THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-TWENTY-THIRD SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.)

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 Bowring, L. B. 385; Mrs. J. C. 832; C. 385
 Boyd, A. 804; C. 256; Col. D. 239; H. F. 670; K. M. 403; Mrs. 526; Mrs. M. 668; S. A. E. 123
 Boydell, M. P. 682
 Boyle, G. D. 233; Hon. Mrs. E. 380; L. C. 400
 Boys, Mrs. H. 805; P. 405
 Bradbury, Mrs. W. H. 526
 Brady, E. 673
 Bradford, E. 120
 Bradley, C. 385; Mrs. G. G. 234; R. 254
 Bradshaw, K. E. 241; S. 687
 Bramley, R. S. 670
 Bramley-Moore, Mrs. W. 380
 Brand, A. A. H. 104; H. 528
 Brandis, Prof. 539
 Brandreth, M. 548; Mrs. 668
 Brant, W. C. 542
 Brendon, Mrs. 381
 Brent, J. 407
 Brereton, A. L. 385; T. W. S. 252
 Brett, C. E. K. 241; J. 547
 Brewer, A. 407
 Brewster, H. C. 241
 Bridge, Mrs. J. 380
 Bridges, F. B. H. 673; Mrs. W. W. S. 236
 Bridgman, C. E. 825
 Bright, Mrs. J. F. 98
 Brinkman, L. G. E. 682
 Brisco, M. H. 238
 Briscoe, Mrs. E. J. 381; Mrs. R. 805
 Brixtove, E. A. I. 670
 Broadley, Lt.-Col. E. O. 683
 Broc, V. P. G. de, 812
 Brodie, A. 121; G. M. 811
 Brodrick, Hon. A. 104; Hon. Mrs. H. 403
 Broglie, Prince A. T. P. de, 252
 Broke, F. S. 691
 Bromley, C. 260; H. B. 824; Mrs. H. B. 805
 Brook, A. 386
 Brooke, H. K. M. 258; J. 405; Mrs. J. I. 525
 Brooker, Mrs. G. 382
 Brough, W. F. 120
 Brougham, Mrs. W. 668
 Broun, W. J. 120
 Browell, W. R. 407
 Brown, A. F. 114; E. 830; G. E. 547; I. W. 241; J. 405, 406, 523; Lady R. 524; Lady U. 234; M. E. 671; Mrs. Dixon, 234; Mrs. G. R. 382; Mrs. J. 99; Mrs. J. E. 236; R. 542; T. 97; T. H. M. 670
 Browne, E. W. 252; G. H. 527; H. A. 690; Lady R. 383; Mrs. C. O. 98; Mrs. G. R. 667; M. C. 808; P. C. 811
 Brownlow, Earl, 804
 Bruce, G. A. 259; Hon. Sir F. W. A. 549
 Bryan, Mrs. H. 235
 Bryans, F. 810; Mrs. F. R. 99
 Bryce, J. G. 264
 Bryne, E. E. 386
 Buchan, Mrs. F. 525
 Buchanan, J. F. 810; Lady K. 669; S. L. 671
 Buckingham, L. 264
 Buckland, C. H. 406; H. B. 530
 Buckle, Mrs. C. 234
 Buckley, Mrs. C. W. 382
 Budgen, E. I. 528; Major-Gen. 691
 Budworth, Mrs. P. J. 805
 Bull, H. E. 671; Lt.-Col. J. J. 239
 Bullar, J. 541
 Bullen, Mrs. J. A. 235
 Buller, Mrs. H. 236
 Bullock, Mrs. R. 99
 Bulow, C. Von, 825
 Bunney, J. C. 266
 Bunny, E. B. 547
 Burbidge, F. W. 385
 Burder, Mrs. C. S. 100
 Burdett, Lt.-Col. 528
 Burgess, E. S. 692
 Burgh, E. de, 811
 Burgmann, Maj.-Gen. G. H. 687
 Burke, Visc'. 528
 Burland, K. H. 404
 Burmester, A. 542
 Burnaby, E. 398
 Burnand, Mrs. N. 234
 Burne, Mrs. J. B. 382
 Burnet, W. 384
 Burnett, A. E. 810; D. A. 258; Mrs. E. S. 667; Mrs. J. C. 526
 Burroughes, E. P. 829
 Burrow, E. S. 120
 Burrows, Mrs. L. 524
 Burt, B. 103; Maj. T. S. 238
 Burton, J. C. 530; Mrs. A. W. 669
 Bury, Mrs. J. M. 98
 Butler (Clonebough) T. 384; E. 673; J. H. E. 237; L. I. 530; M. C. 103; Mrs. P. 235; P. 539
 Butt, Mrs. 526
 Buxton, H. E. 809; Lady V. 525; Mrs. E. C. 99; Mrs. S. G. 807
 Byng, Hon. F. E. C. 97; Hon. Mrs. F. 526
 Byrne, Mrs. H. B. 101; O. 545
 Byron, E. 241
 Cabell, Capt. W. 527
 Cairns, Lady, 526
 Caldecott, Capt. A. W. B. 252; T. 547
 Caldicott, Mrs. T. W. 236
 Caledon, Earl of, 234
 Callaghan, D. 361
 Callendar, H. 124
 Callender, R. C. 670
 Calthrop, C. J. 810
 Cambridge, Mrs. E. P. 806
 Cameron, H. L. 241; J. D. 384
 Campbell, A. J. 808; Capt. Sir J. W. 384; E. J. 386; E. L. A. 400; F. A. 671; J. 252, 401; J. C. 670; J. H. 809; M. 541; M. H. 671; M. L. 386; Mrs. A. H. E. 525; Mrs. A. E. 805; Mrs. T. H. 100; Mrs. T. M. 99; Mrs. W. P. A. 526; S. C. 385; W. A. 808
 Campbell-Colquhoun, Mrs. J. E. 382
 Campion, Mrs. H. 100
 Cancellor, C. S. 531
 Cankrein, M. F. 673
 Capel, A. A. 101; Mrs. A. D. 236
 Capell-Brooke, R. L. 673
 Capper, J. L. 540
 Carbery, E. C. 528
 Carden, Dow. Lady, 255; F. M. 672; Mrs. G. 234; Mrs. J. 380
 Cardew, Mrs. 806; Mrs. F. 805
 Carew, E. 833
 Carey, D. 809; H. 542
 Carleton, Mrs. 380; W. F. 386
 Carlisle, F. E. 530
 Carlyle, M. 529
 Carlyon-Simmons, Mrs. G. F. 806

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Bruce, Sir Frederick William Adolphus, (1814-1867), Knight, diplomat

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Pretitle:	Sir
Forenames:	Frederick William Adolphus
Gender:	Male
Date:	1814-1867
Title:	Knight
Biography:	ODNB link for Bruce, Sir Frederick William Adolphus (1814-1867). Knight Diplomat
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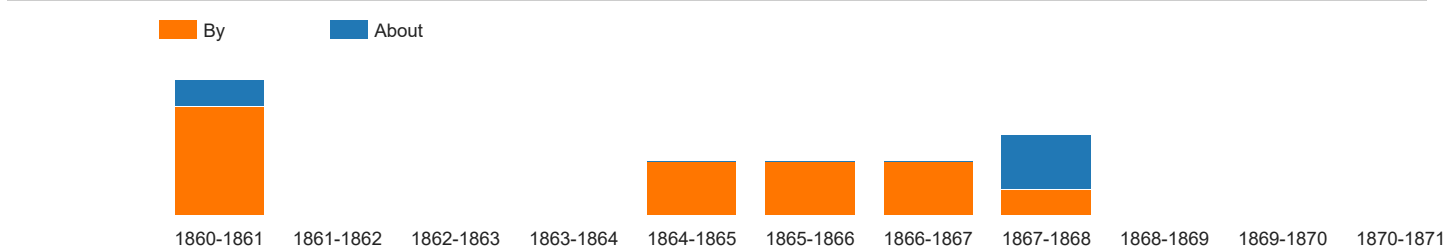


Bruce, Frederick W. A. (Frederick William Adolphus) Sir 1814-1867

Overview

Works:	16 works in 22 publications in 1 language and 83 library holdings
Genres:	History Sources Claims Treaties Personal correspondence
Roles:	Author

Publication Timeline



Most widely held works about Frederick W. A Bruce

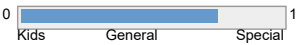
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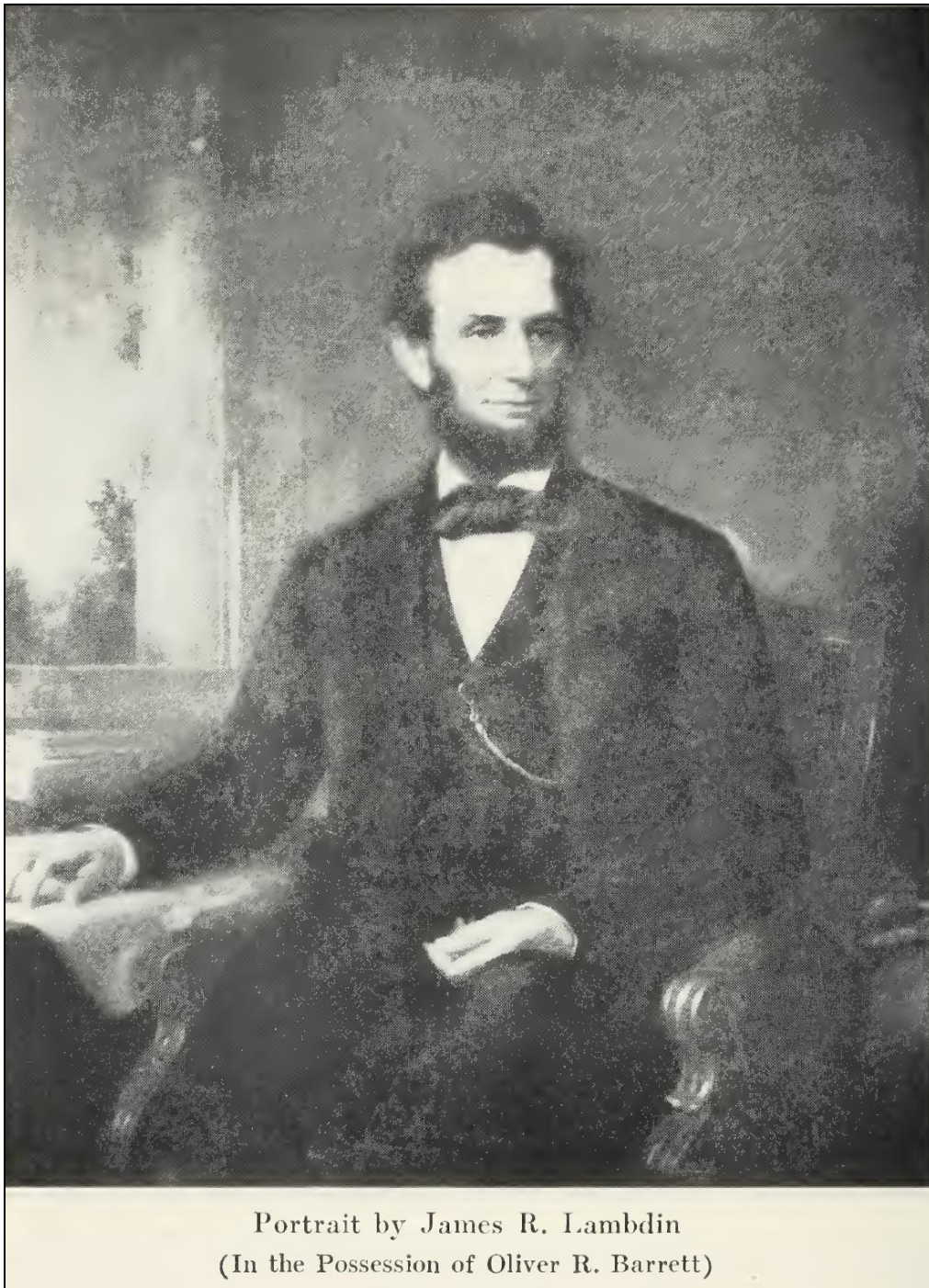


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