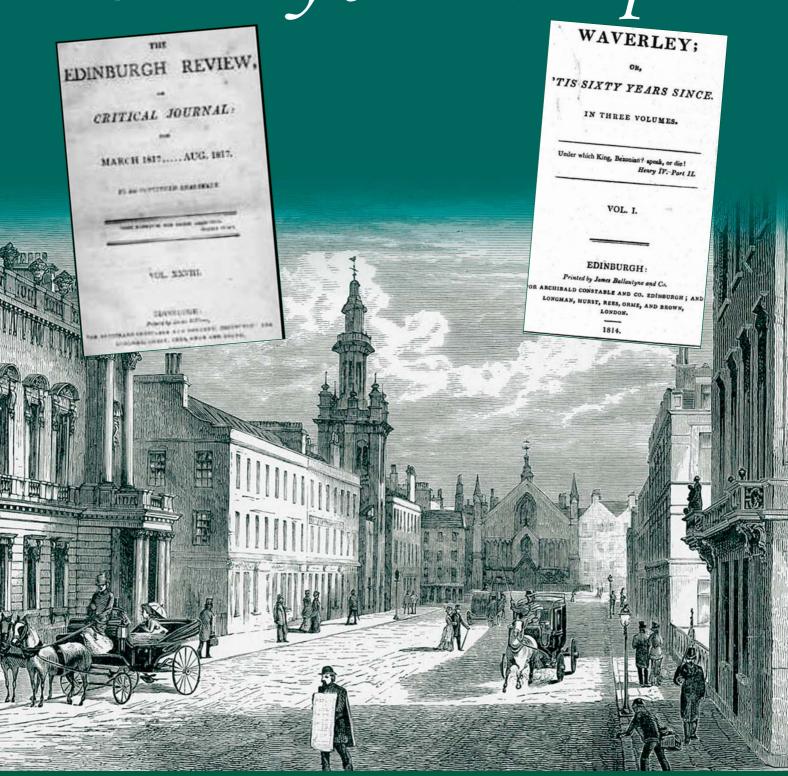
19th Century Literary Manuscripts





Adam Matthew Publications

"Never did there nor can there exist so liberal, so intelligent or so trustworthy an establishment."

Sir Walter Scott

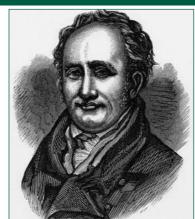
Here are two key sources for all scholars of Romanticism, 19th century literature, and publishing history. We offer the papers of the eminent publishing company Archibald Constable & Co and what was in many ways its successor, R Cadell & Co.

- Both sets of papers are rich in editorial correspondence exchanges with authors as varied as Henry Brougham, Susan Ferrier, William Godwin, William Hazlitt, James Hogg, Leigh Hunt, Mary Johnston, Thomas Babington Macaulay, Charles Maturin, Sir Walter Scott, Sydney Smith, Robert Tannahill and John Wilson.
- Both archives are also full of useful economic details concerning print runs, publication costs, sales and royalties.
- The papers provide insights into both book and periodical publishing and there is much concerning The Edinburgh Review.
- The Cadell archive also includes a wonderful 29-volume diary, which, together with the other materials in Parts 6 & 7, will help scholars to better understand literary society in London and Edinburgh from 1795 to 1849.

Part 6 describes the rise and fall of the House of Archibald Constable & Co. Founded in 1795, the company was transformed by the publication in 1802 of both *The Edinburgh Review* and *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, by Sir Walter Scott.

Edited by Francis Jeffrey, *The Edinburgh Review* quickly established itself as one of the most influential journals of its day. Its treatment of Coleridge, Wordsworth and Byron elicited a variety of responses including Byron's *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. By 1816 it was selling 13,600 copies.

The relationship with Scott was equally important to the firm. *Sir Tristram* (1804) was an instant success and the *Waverley* novels (from 1814 onwards) were a publishing sensation.



Then came the countrywide financial crash of 1825. Constable's London agents, Hurst, Robinson and Co, were brought down by an unwise speculation in hops, and demanded payments owing from Constable. Constable collapsed, owing £256,000, with Scott owing £117,000.

All of these areas are described in detail by this important publishing archive, which includes: manuscript letterbooks, featuring correspondence with the authors, 1788-1827; correspondence between Cadell and Constable, 1811-

1826; correspondence with Longman & Co, 1802-1805; correspondence with Hurst, Robinson & Co, 1813-1827; correspondence of David Constable, 1808-1856; and correspondence with Walter Scott, 1816-1827.

publishing...."

"Archibald Constable is one of the

great figures of early 19th century

William Ruddick, writing in the Encyclopaedia of Romanticism, 1992 Part 7 covers the papers of Robert Cadell, a partner of Constable, who emerged from the stormy waters of 1826 in the guise of R Cadell & Co. By keeping Scott in print and by adding new volumes (Scott published 24 books in 6 years, plus the grand Magnum Opus edition of his works), he cleared Scott's debts and made his own fortune.

The Cadell papers comprise: Correspondence of R Cadell & Co, 1825-1831; Account Books, 1829-1846; Sales Book of Scott's life and works, 1842-1846; Correspondence of Basil Hall, 1824-1841; Family Correspondence; and Diaries.

The 29-volume diary sequence, 1824-1849, charts his life from the age of 36 to his death at 61. It provides a full account of his business affairs, particularly his correspondence and conversations, but also provides much on his social life and on contemporary events. His London visits and his journey to France are described in separate volumes and also contain memoranda on a variety of topics.

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Part 6: Correspondence & Papers of Archibald Constable

Part 7: Paper of Robert Cadell