

ATTACHMENTS



SOURCES OF INFORMATION

It has been a major principle to use original papers such as personal letters and official documents as prime sources, obtained through national archives and public institutions, and *not* to rely on none-referenced information provided by various biographies, papers and web sites.

Original letters and important publications with authentic letters

- *The Life of Chopin: Frederick Chopin as a Man and Musician*, Frederick Niecks, 1888
- *Chopin's Letters*, Henryk Opieński and E.L. Voynich, New York, 1932
- *Chopin: His Life and Letters*, Moritz Karasowski (1879), London, 3rd edition 1938
- *Correspondance de Frédéric Chopin*, Bronislas Edouard Sydow, 1981 (in French)
- *Jenny Lind – The Artist: Memoir 1820-1851*, H.S. Holland and W.S. Rockstro, 1891
- Handwritten letters by Jenny Lind, 1848 and 1849 (in German and Swedish)
- *Jenny Lind utom scenen: Förtryliga brev till H.M. Munthe*, Lotten Dahlberg, 1928 (in Swedish)
- *The Lost letters of Jenny Lind*, W. Porter Ware and Thaddeus C. Lockard, Jr., 1966
- *Jane Wilhelmina Stirling 1809-1859*, Audrey Evelyne Bone, London, 1960
- *Gioacomo Meyerbeer: A Life in Letters*, Heinz and Gudrun Becker, 1989 (translated from German)
- Handwritten letters by Nassau W. Senior (and his correspondence with Alexis de Tocqueville)
- Handwritten letters by Thomas D.A. Tellefsen, Britain and France, 1848 and 1849 (in Danish)
- *Letters of Thomas Erskine of Linlathen from 1840 till 1870*, Hanna William
- *Breve til Hans Christian Andersen*, C. St. Bille & Nikolaj Bøgh, Kjøbenhavn, 1877 (mainly Danish)

Important institutions Europe-wide

- Archives nationales, Paris (files burned in 1871); Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris
- Bibliothèque Municipale, and Musée des Beaux-Arts, Nice
- British Library, London (British Army records)
- Frederick Chopin Society, and Frederick Chopin Museum, Warsaw
- Fryderyk Chopin Institute, Warsaw
- Mairie de la Ville de Paris, and Cimetière du Père-Lachaise
- National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh; and National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth
- Surrey County Council, Woking, England
- The Church of England, Lambeth Palace Library, London; and St Mary's Church, Bathwick
- The National Library, Oslo
- The Rothschild Archives, London
- The Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Windsor
- The Royal Library; National Archives, Stockholm
- University College London, London
- University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh

Numerous other publications including

- *Chopin: A Biography*, Adam Zamoyski, London, 1979
- *Chopin in Paris*, Tad Szulc, New York, 1999
- *Chopin and The Swedish Nightingale*, Cecilia and Jens Jorgensen, Brussels, 2003
- *Jenny Lind* (1947) and *Chopin og hans kvinner* (1953), two books by Anne-Marie Riiber
- *Life of Chopin*, Franz Liszt, New York, 1863, translated by Martha Walker Cook
- *Half a Century of Music in England 1837-1887*, Francis Hueffer, London, 1889
- *Jenny Lind*, Jenny Maude, Stockholm, 1927 (in Swedish)
- *Jenny Lind och sångens Beateberg*, Curt Munthe, Stockholm, 1960 (in Swedish)
- Large number of monographs of Chopin, other composers and Jenny Lind
- *Punch*, *The Monthly Quarterly*, *The Morning Post*, and *The Times*
- *Un Voyant prodigieux: Alexis Didier 1826-1886*, Bertrand Méheust, Paris, 2003

The authors are also grateful for the information and advice provided by many distinguished scholars: early on by Daniel Blumenthal, Brussels; and Dr Zofia Chechlińska, Grzegorz Michalski, Red. Kacper Miklaszewski, Prof. Irena Poniatowska, and Hanna Wróblewska-Strauss, Warsaw; and most recently by the musicologists Dr Christopher Field, Dr Elaine Kelly and Dr Colin Kingsley, St Andrews and Edinburgh.

Final version of the minutes reviewed and agreed
by the participants in the consultation.



Chopin and Jenny Lind: New research
MINUTES OF CONSULTATION IN EDINBURGH

11 January 2005

PARTICIPANTS

Dr Colin Kingsley, former Senior Lecturer in Music, University of Edinburgh,
and former chairman of the Edinburgh Chopin Circle;
Dr Christopher D.S. Field, Honorary Fellow, University of Edinburgh
and former Senior Lecturer in Music, University of St Andrews;
Dr Elaine Kelly, Lecturer in Music, School of Art, Culture and Environment,
University of Edinburgh;

Cecilia Jorgensen, co-author, Icons of Europe, Brussels;
Jens A. Jorgensen, co-author, Icons of Europe, Brussels.

BACKGROUND

Drs Kingsley, Field and Kelly had prior to the meeting received the draft research paper, *Chopin and Jenny Lind: New Research* (20 December 2004), written by Cecilia and Jens Jorgensen.¹ Chopin scholars in Poland had on 1 March 2004 reviewed an earlier version of the paper at a roundtable hosted by the Fryderyk Chopin Institute at the Warsaw Philharmonic.

The draft paper recapitulates all the research findings developed in 2003-2004 by the authors on the final year of Chopin's life and his relationship with Jenny Lind, the Swedish soprano and philanthropist. Major findings are that: (a) Jenny Lind, shortly after her opera farewell in London on 10 May 1849 and with the knowledge of Queen Victoria, travelled incognito to Paris in an unsuccessful attempt to marry the ailing Chopin; (b) Jenny Lind in all probability funded Chopin's improved living standard in London and Paris, including the anonymous gift of the 25,000 francs he received in July 1849; and (c) Jane Stirling and her sister Katherine could not have raised cash for this level of expenditure, but they served apparently as helpful intermediaries for Jenny Lind's financial support before and after Chopin's death.

The research paper, consisting of 22 pages of text plus four attachments and 23 annexes, makes a reconstruction of events for each of the key persons involved in Chopin and Jenny Lind's relationship. The evidence includes original letters, press clippings, civic papers, official records, and excerpts from Queen Victoria's own Journal, as well as selected and verified information obtained from a great number of biographies and other publications.

DISCUSSION

Drs Kingsley, Field and Kelly found that the evidence of the research paper was persuasive. They observed that it included a good deal of new information not previously researched or known to exist. They provided some very useful comments on presentation

¹ The research paper confirms the findings documented earlier by the same authors in the biography *CHOPIN and The Swedish Nightingale* (Icons of Europe, Brussels, August 2003) that also was made available to the scholars.



format and on the opportunity to strengthen some of the sections (e.g. on the London press that in early 1849 was suspicious about the alleged “Mr Harris”, and on the role that Queen Victoria played in the events including the cover-up of Jenny Lind’s marriage plans).

Concerning Jane Stirling (1804-1859), it was agreed that she could in 1849 not have afforded to raise a cash gift of the magnitude of £ 1,100 (= 25,000 French francs).² Like most single women at the time, she lived on an annuity (estimated at £ 300-400 per annum in an annex of the research paper). It was noted that various sources often had used an image of Jane Stirling, possibly dated around 1825, which portrayed her as a young and rather attractive woman. However, a photo of her and her sister Katherine on page 88 of Audrey Evelyn Bone’s biography (published in 1960), provides an entirely different impression of how she actually looked in the latter part of her life.

The need to verify the transcription of two of Nassau W. Senior’s handwritten letters was discussed. It was considered that the question of age was not an issue for the marriage allegation shown in an annex of the paper. It was felt there was no need to be critical of H.S. Holland, the co-writer of *Jenny Lind – The Artist: Memoir 1820-1851* (published in 1891). Cecilia Jorgensen promised to send to Dr Field a copy of H.S. Holland’s undated letter to Goldschmidt, in which Holland expresses some cryptic thoughts on “Eve” and “Adam”.

Dr Field provided advice on scholars, who could be consulted on the research findings at important institutions in London. Dr Kingsley mentioned he recently had been informed by colleagues in Poland that the Chopin expert community there had accepted the new findings on Chopin and Jenny Lind’s relationship.

Mrs Jorgensen explained that many of their friends and acquaintances were apparently aware of the relationship. For example, Otto Goldschmidt was closely related to Julia Schwabe, and he accompanied Jenny Lind on several occasions in 1848-1849. Chopin notes on 18 June 1849 that Jenny Lind visited him together with Potocka, Beauveau and Madame Rothschild. Referring to Chopin prolonged stay in London in November 1848, Liszt reflects in his 1851 biography on “Who can read the feelings which caused this delay! ...” [sic].

Finally, Cecilia and Jens Jorgensen expressed their thanks to Drs Kingsley, Field and Kelly for the valuable feedback they provided at the meeting, and emphasized once more the importance of putting the historical record of one the world’s most famous composers straight.

The participants in the consultation reviewed a draft of these minutes, and their comments are reflected in this final version.

Lasne, 24 January 2005

² Prof. Irena Poniatowska, President of the Polish Chopin Academy, emphasized the same point in her review of *CHOPIN and The Swedish Nightingale*, published in the annual journal *Chopin in the World* (2003 edition, page 25).

Final version of the minutes reviewed and agreed by all participants of the roundtable, received from the Fryderyk Chopin Institute on 16 March 2004.
Original language: English.



New research on Chopin and Jenny Lind

MINUTES OF ROUNDTABLE HOSTED BY THE FRYDERYK CHOPIN INSTITUTE

Warsaw Philharmonic, 1 March 2004

PARTICIPANTS

Prof. Irena Poniatowska, chairperson
Dr Zofia Chechlińska
Red. Kacper Miklaszewski
Grzegorz Michalski

Cecilia Jorgensen, Icons of Europe
Jens A. Jorgensen, Icons of Europe

SUMMARY

1. **Introduction.** The roundtable was introduced by Grzegorz Michalski, Director of the Fryderyk Chopin Institute, and then by Prof. Poniatowska. The purpose of the roundtable was to review new findings on Chopin and Jenny Lind's relationship. These findings were documented by (a) the biography *CHOPIN and The Swedish Nightingale* (Cecilia and Jens Jorgensen, August 2003); and (b) additional research conducted by the authors since October 2003 in cooperation with many national institutions throughout Europe (ref. <http://www.chopinlind.com>).

The outcome of the new research was summarized in a paper dated 12 February 2004 rev.4. The paper included an annex C dated 20 February rev.1 that contained copies of *original* documentation (e.g. the will of Jane Stirling's father and her death certificate; British army records; Queen Victoria's diary; letters by a high-level British government advisor and by Jenny Lind; Broadwood's 1848 account for Chopin; and an application to the King of Sweden).¹ Specially invited observers of the roundtable included the Ambassador of Sweden to Poland, and representatives of LOT, Vattenfall Polska, Medcover Polska, and the media.

2. **Presentation.** Thanking the Institute for organizing the roundtable as well as the participants and observers for their interest in the subject, Mr Jorgensen gave a 20-minute slide presentation of which a handout was made available. – This presentation concluded: (a) that Jenny Lind was “the unmarried one” in Chopin's letter of 30 October 1848; (b) that Jenny Lind, with the knowledge of Queen Victoria, came to Paris in May 1849 with the objective of marrying Chopin; (c) that Jenny Lind was the source of the anonymous gift of 25,000 francs that Chopin received in July 1849, and that Jenny Lind, a wealthy and influential philanthropist, apparently also supported Chopin in other ways in the 1848-1849 period.
3. **Prof. Poniatowska** commented positively about the biography and research in general, but cautioned not to stretch quotations of Chopin's too much. She agreed that Jenny Lind was probably the donor of the 25,000 francs and that Jane Stirling and Mrs Erskine were intermediaries. She did not think that there was any evidence in the letters of Chopin quoted by her to suggest that he was interested in marriage, nor that he held any amorous feelings towards Jenny Lind. At the same time, she appreciated that Jenny Lind as other women may have had a ‘dream’ to marry Chopin.

¹ While the biography concluded, by “putting two and two together”, that Chopin and Jenny Lind “were actually having a romance”, the new research process resulted only in evidence to confirm the depth of *Jenny Lind's* feelings for Chopin and the extent to which she tried, eventually unsuccessful, to pursue her objective of getting married to him in May 1849. Thus, the above research paper (rev.4) states on page 6: « From late October 1848 onwards, Chopin's letters, often cryptic, provide no indication on whether he had changed his mind that he “would not marry” [Jenny Lind]. »



Prof. Poniatowska did not believe that Jenny Lind was the “unmarried one” to whom Chopin referred in his letter of 30 October 1848, nor the person who had arranged his move to Rue de Chaillot. It had always been understood that Chopin moved to Chaillot because he wanted to have a clear, sunny apartment, which was probably secretly financed by Princess Obreskow (her husband was ex-ambassador of Russia in Paris).

4. **Dr Chechlińska** agreed with Prof. Poniatowska’s comments. She quoted a few examples from Chopin’s letters to show that he seemed to act contrary to a man ‘in love’. For example, when the Schwabes wanted him to stay on in order to meet Jenny Lind, he in fact left before she arrived. Chopin’s letter about their meeting at the station in Edinburgh was a little ambiguous. It seems that he only met Mrs Grote.

Nevertheless, Dr Chechlińska found it quite possible that Jenny Lind had fallen under Chopin’s spell and wanted to marry him. However, she saw no evidence or signs that Chopin shared a similar thought. Dr Chechlińska also agreed that it was quite possible that Jenny Lind was the source of the 25,000 francs, and that Jane Stirling could not have afforded such a sum.

5. **Mr Miklaszewski** thanked Cecilia and Jens Jorgensen for their research and for having pointed the Chopin expert community to Jenny Lind, who was not well known in Poland. He agreed that Chopin was no doubt fascinated by Jenny Lind’s artistic qualities, but he saw no information in Chopin’s own letters that pointed to a serious relationship. He emphasized that Chopin’s humour often showed up in his letters. He suggested that Chopin was laughing at himself in his letter of 30 October 1848 and that too much importance should not be attached to the meaning of a term such as “young and handsome”.

He asked Cecilia Jorgensen, whether she thought Chopin or Jenny Lind had staged the Sonnambula symbolism. She answered that, in her view, it was definitely Jenny Lind who did it. Mr Miklaszewski fully supported the authors’ suggestion that initiatives could now be developed at many different levels to celebrate the music of Chopin and the art of Jenny Lind.²

6. **An observer** to the roundtable, Madame Elzbieta Szczepanska-Lange, was allowed to make a comment. She pointed out that while Chopin’s letters did not suggest that he had any amorous feelings towards Jenny Lind, that was in itself *not* proof to show that he did *not* have such feelings. Chopin had always been secret about his love life. The roundtable participants agreed with this comment.
7. **Prof. Poniatowska** concluded the roundtable by observing that the work by Cecilia and Jens Jorgensen provided a useful contribution to the body of knowledge about the final stage of Chopin’s life, and that it raised important questions that would merit further study.

She suggested that Icons of Europe might wish to consider: (a) to write a new biography of Jenny Lind that would include her letters; (b) to organize a study to compare Polish and Swedish folk songs mentioned by Chopin in his letter in the 19th century; and (c) to search for the text of the three mazurkas by Chopin that Jenny Lind performed, in addition to his Mazurka in A-flat Major, Op. 24, n° 3, for Queen Victoria in 1855 and 1856.³

Warsaw, 16 March 2004

Prof. Irena Poniatowska

Cecilia and Jens A. Jorgensen

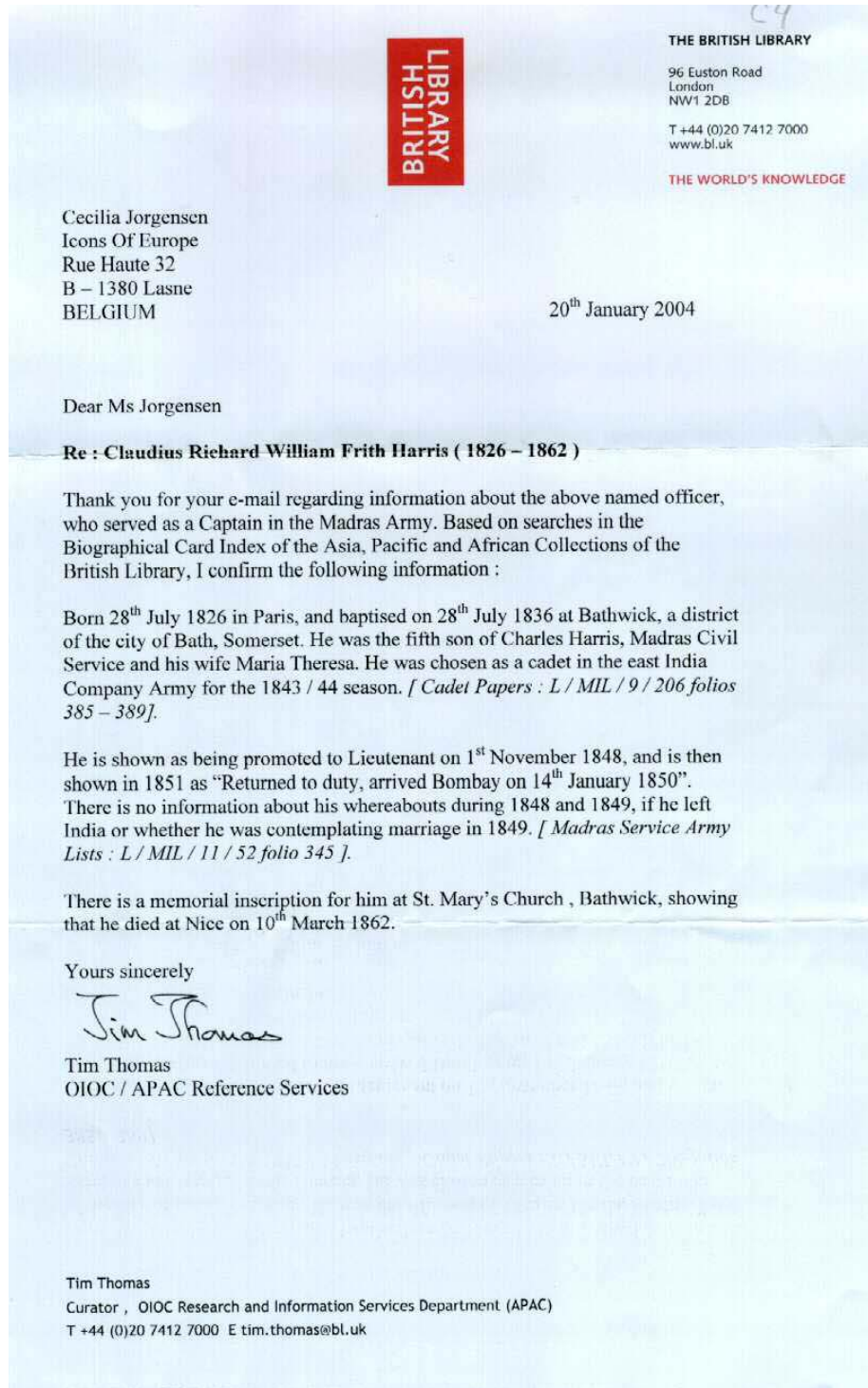
² Among other opportunities, Icons of Europe is planning to work on four initiatives: the musical drama *Nightingale Opus 24* (ref. ChopinLind.com); a biennial prize for *Piano and the art of singing*; a Business Renaissance symposium; and eventually production of a historically correct film focusing primarily on the 1848-1849 events.

³ She sang Chopin’s Mazurkas Op. 50, n° 2; Op. 30, n° 1 and n° 2; and “lastly” Op. 24, n° 3 for Queen Victoria. – A numbered copy 331/500 of a limited and apparently rare edition of Chopin’s original scores of Mazurkas Opus 24, n° 1, 2, 3 and 4, published by the National Library of Warsaw in 1985, was found by the authors at a Warsaw antiquariat the day after the roundtable. N° 3, is dedicated « à Mme Linde », i.e. Louise Linde née Nussbaum, and signed « Chopin, 22 Sept. Dresden 1835 ».

EXHIBITS WITH EVIDENCE

Exhibit	Title	Source
C1	British Army records, 1848-1850	British Library, London
C2	Travel information, India – England, 1848	P&O and various web sites
C3	Jenny Lind's letter, London, 27 April 1849	The Royal Library, Stockholm
C4	Mrs Nassau Senior's diary, London, 1849	National Library of Wales
C5	N.W. Senior's letter, London, 22 April 1849	National Library of Wales
C6	N.W. Senior's letter, Paris, 21 May 1849	National Library of Wales
C7	N.W. Senior's letter, London, 28 May 1849	National Library of Wales
C8	The Journal of Queen Victoria, 1855	The Royal Archives, Windsor
C9	Buckingham Palace, 30 May 1856	The Royal Archives, Windsor
C10	Jenny Lind's letter, London, 14 August 1848	The Royal Library, Stockholm
C11	Jenny Lind's letter, Paris, 14 May 1849	The Royal Library, Stockholm
C12	Jenny Lind's letter, Paris, 18 May 1849	The Royal Library, Stockholm
C13	Munthe's application to the King of Sweden	National Archives of Sweden
C14	John Stirling's original will, 1816	National Archives of Scotland
C15	Descendants of Archibald Stirling	http://www.clanstirling.org
C16	Analysis of the 1816 will of John Stirling	National Archives of Scotland
C17	Jane Stirling's death certificate, 1859	National Archives of Scotland
C18	Jenny Lind's letter, Hamburg, November 1849	The Royal Library, Stockholm
C19	Mr Chopin's original account with Broadwood	Surrey County Council, Woking
C20	Cadastral plans showing true location of n° 74	Mairie de Paris, France
C21	Letter from Jenny Lind's personal maid, 1889	The Royal Library, Stockholm
C22	N.W. Senior's Account of Jenny Lind, 1849	National Library of Wales
C23	The substance and style of the Account	National Library of Wales
C24	Marriage allegation, London, 4 May 1849	Lambeth Palace Library, London

BRITISH ARMY RECORDS, 1848-1850



Source: British Library, London.

TRAVEL INFORMATION, INDIA – ENGLAND, 1848

In 1848, it would have taken at least **seven weeks** to travel from Bombay to Newcastle.
 In the monsoon period, May – September, the fortnightly connections were often missed.
 The Overland Route, Suez – Cairo – Alexandria, was particularly cumbersome.

Itinerary in 1848:

From Bombay, India to
 Aden – by ship
 Suez – by ship
 Cairo – by camel and coach
 Alexandria – by riverboat
 Southampton – by steam paddler
 London – by coach
 Newcastle – by train



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Note:

The Suez Canal was built in 1869.

Source:

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company (P&O),
 British East India Company, and various web sites.

MRS NASSAU W. SENIOR'S DIARY FOR HER HUSBAND, 1849

In London, Mrs Nassau Senior kept a diary for her husband. Below, she writes *across* the two pages, under the headings of Memorandums and Engagements and Cash Account.

MEMORANDUMS AND ENGAGEMENTS.		CASH ACCOUNT.			
16th Week.	APRIL.	30 Days.	APRIL.	Received.	Paid.
16	Mo.	Mr. Senior returned home, he is looking well, but his cough is not gone. He was		and he was returned home. The other things were done with the Bishop of Hereford.	
17	Tu.	Mr. Senior's leave was in the evening to the house for the Cobden's singing		Mr. & Mrs. Harris came here in the evening to sleep both at.	
18	We.	There is a great deal of mystery about Jenny Lind & Mrs Grote. They spent a couple of hours with Mr Senior in the evening. He dined all day.			
19	Th.	The most terrible day. I did not stir out. I dined myself &			
20	F.	We sat down to a dinner, after a bit of time I went to a party at the			
21	Sa.	Mr. Senior's private opinion. I went to a party at the			
22	Su.	Mr. Senior's private opinion. I went to a party at the			

Above: "18 April [1849]: There is a great deal of mystery about Jenny Lind & Mrs Grote, they spent a couple of hours with Mr Senior in the evening."

Below: "6 May [1849]: ... Jenny Lind and Mr Harris dined with us."

Mr. & Mrs. Harris dined with us on the 6th of May. Jenny Lind & Mr. Harris dined with us on the 6th of May. Jenny Lind & Mr. Harris dined with us on the 6th of May.

The diary also notes on 9 May 1849: "Mr Senior went off to Paris." [and "returned" 23/5]

Note:

Thus, either the real Harris did come to London (early 1849 would have been possible) and was persuaded to act as Jenny Lind's finance; or another person in London, an actor, could have played his role. Mrs Senior was not necessarily in the know as her diary entry of 18 April shows.

Source: National Library of Wales.

N.W. SENIOR'S LETTER, LONDON, 22 APRIL 1849

Letter from Nassau W. Senior to Alexis de Tocqueville, Paris, the French politician, dated Kensington, April 22 [1849].

London the 22nd April 1849
 My dear Mr de Tocqueville
 A thousand thanks for your letter
 of the 8th March - which has
 given me more information & better
 views as to France than I had
 had since I left it.
 I am thinking of being at
 Paris from about the
 9th to the 23rd of May,
 if I am likely to find
 you there - but I fear
 that you, & my other
 friends will either be
 absent from Paris, canvassing,
 or, if in Paris be so
 engaged as not to be
 visible - and in that case
 visiting Paris would be
 merely tantalizing -

Pray tell me how things will be then.
 If you have looked at our debates you
 will have seen that our government
 has not been very successful ..."

"My dear Mr de Tocqueville

A thousand thanks for your letter of the 8th March – which has given me more information & better views as to France than I have had since I left it.

I am thinking of being at Paris from about the 9th to the 23 of May, if I am likely to find you there, but I fear that you, & my other friends will either be absent from Paris, canvassing, or, if in Paris, be so engaged as not to be visible – and in that case visiting Paris would be merely tantalizing –

Pray tell me how things will be then. If you have looked at our debates you will have seen that our government has not been very successful ...".

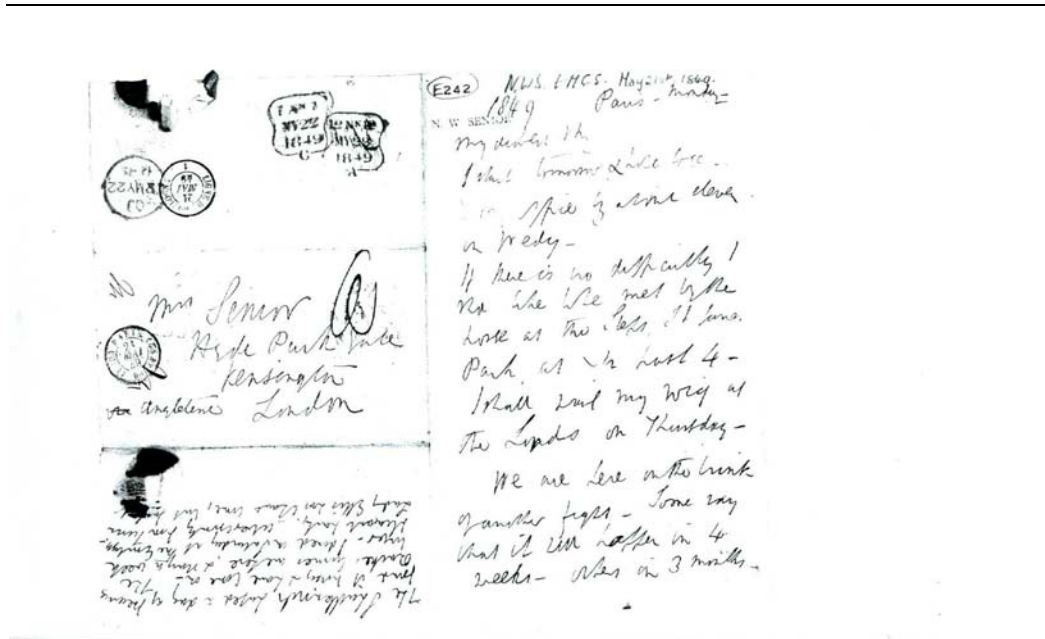
Note:

The period 9-23 May 1849 includes the rescheduled date, 16 May, for Jenny Lind's marriage (initially set for 7 March). At the time, a new revolution was anticipated in France. Senior does not appear to have any official business while in Paris, nor does he explain the reason for his visit.

Source: National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth (file: C393).

N.W. SENIOR'S LETTER, PARIS, 21 MAY 1849

Letter from Nassau W. Senior to his daughter in London, dated 1849 Paris – Monday
[May 21st 1849].



My dearest _____,

I start tomorrow & hope to be in my office by about eleven on Friday –

If there is no difficulty I should like to be met by the I shall wear my wig at the Lords on Thursday –

We are here on the brink of another fight – Some say that it will happen in 4 weeks – others in 3 months but every body says that we are safe for the next fortnight – nothing will be done till after the next assembly has met –

L. Faucher & Rugeau say that if it take place _____ this month the Socialists _____, but that 3 months hence they will not answer _____ –

de Beaumont says that if it _____ the Govt may be _____ but that 3 months hence the Socialists will have the _____ - all agree that _____ will be destroyed.

No _____ will be _____, on his long _____ to England will Gallerna _____ They are to breakfast with us next Saturday.

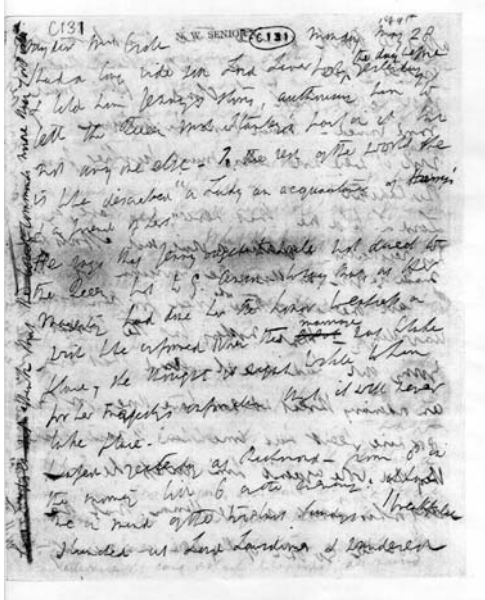
Mrs Grote is puzzled. She does not wish to stay over the emeute – does not like to leave Jenny, does not dare to bring her back to England –

I should not wonder if the only safe part of the Continent were Switzerland – Love to all.

Source: National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth (file: E242).

N.W. SENIOR'S LETTER, LONDON, 28 May 1849

Letter dated [London] Monday May 28 [1849] from Nassau W. Senior to Mrs Grote in Paris. The address on the envelope is: 63 Champs Elysées, Paris, where Jenny Lind also stayed.



« My dear Mrs Grote,

I had a long ride with Lord Liverpool the day before yesterday & told him Jenny's story, authorizing him to tell the Queen Mrs Stanley's part in it, but not anyone else – To the rest of the world she is to be described “a Lady an acquaintance of **Harris** & a friend of hers.”

He says that Jenny ought to write not direct to the Queen, but to G. Anson – to say that as Her Majesty had done her the honor to express a wish to be informed when this ~~event~~ marriage was to take place, she [or he] thought it wise to tell to him for her Majesty's information that it will never take place. »

...

Note:

Mrs Stanley might be the wife of the bishop at Norwich, whom both Mrs Grote and Jenny Lind knew, or it is another person (the Seniors dined at “the Stanleys” on 28 May 1849). G. Anson is the Queen's Privy Purse (and secretary). Examining the original letter, the National Library of Wales confirms that the word **Harris** is more heavy than other words. The capital letter ‘H’ of Harris does not appear to be written in the same fluent way as the ‘H’ in ‘Her Majesty’ three lines below. The Library thought that Senior may have started to write something, then paused and dipped his pen in the ink, and then wrote on top of what he had started [‘his’ ?].

Senior's words “this marriage ... will never take place” sound like a final verdict with no possibility for being reversed.

Source: National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth (file: C131).

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JOURNAL



THE ROYAL ARCHIVES

5 February 2004

Dear Ms Jorgensen,

Thank you for your fax of 2 February, which included a copy of the programme for the concert at Windsor Castle at which Jenny Lind sang.

Looking at the copy I realised that the date of the concert was, in fact, 28 December 1855 and not 1856 as you had said in your previous fax. Consequently, on looking at Queen Victoria's Journal I found that she did, indeed, mention the concert. She says that it was the first time she had heard Jenny Lind sing for seven years and that her husband, "a good pianist", accompanied her and played a few pieces himself. Jenny Lind "sang more beautifully than ever, & certainly there is no one at present, at all like her, but she is much altered in appearance".

I hope that you will find the above information of assistance in your researches.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. J. Kelsey
Deputy Registrar

Ms Cecilia Jorgensen
Icons of Europe asbl
32 Rue Haute
B-1380 Lasne
Belgium

The Royal Collection Trust, Windsor Castle, Berkshire SL4 1NJ. Tel: 01753 868286. Fax 01753 831834

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PROGRAMME AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, 30 MAY 1856

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

FRIDAY, 30TH MAY, 1856.

Parte Prima.

SETTIMINO, "*Oh terror, oh smania,*"
Mesd^{mes} BOSIO, NOVELLO, VIARDOT, e DIDIÉE,
Sig. GARDONI, Mr. WEISS, e HERR FORMES.
(*Conte Ory*) *Rossini.*

DUO, "*Amor possente nome,*"
Mad^e NOVELLO, e Mr. SIMS REEVES. (*Armida*) *Rossini.*

AIR, "*Egli fu che a dir m' apprese,*"
Mad^e BOSIO, (*Arabi nelle Gallie*) *Pacini.*

RECUEIL DE MAZOURKAS DE F. CHOPIN,
arranged for Voice and Piano, by . . . *Otto Goldschmidt.*
Mr. and Mad^e GOLDSCHMIDT.

DUO, "*Qui dove mercé,*"
Mad^e BOSIO e Sig. GARDONI, (*Pastorale*) *Donizetti.*

AIR, "*Com' è bello,*"
Mad^e NOVELLO, (*Lucrezia Borgia*) *Donizetti.*

DUO, "*Allons, rentrez voici l'orage.*"
Mesd^{mes} GOLDSCHMIDT e VIARDOT,
(*La mère grand*) *Meyerbeer.*

CORO, "*Signor del Ciel,*"
Mesd^{mes} NOVELLO, BOSIO, VIARDOT, e DIDIÉE,
Sig. GARDONI, Mr. SIMS REEVES, Sig. RONCONI,
Mr. WEISS, e HERR FORMES. (*Eli*) *Costa.*

Parte Seconda.

OTTIMINO, "*All' idea,*"
Mesd^{mes} BOSIO, NOVELLO, e DIDIÉE,
Mr. SIMS REEVES, Sig^o GARDONI e RONCONI,
Mr. WEISS, e HERR FORMES, (*Mosè in Egitto*) *Rossini.*

NOCTURNE, } *F. Chopin.*
AND
LA TRUITE, } by *Schubert*, for Piano, transcribed by *S. Heller.*
Herr OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT.

TRIO, "*Pensa e guarda,*"
Sig. RONCONI, Mr. WEISS, e HERR FORMES,
(*Margherita d'Anjou*) *Meyerbeer.*

AIR, "*Squallida veste e bruna,*"
Mad^e GOLDSCHMIDT, (*Turco in Italia*) *Rossini.*

DUO, "*Le ciel sourit au flot limpide,*"
Mesd^{mes} NOVELLO e DIDIÉE, (*Le Zéphyr*) *Mendelssohn.*

VIEUX AIRS FRANÇAIS DU 15 ET 16 SIÈCLE,
Mad^e VIARDOT.

CORO, "*Placido è il mar,*"
Tutti, (*Idomeneo*) *Mozart.*

At the Pianoforte, Mr. COSTA.

Jenny Lind sang for Queen Victoria:

RECUEIL de MAZOURKAS de F. CHOPIN

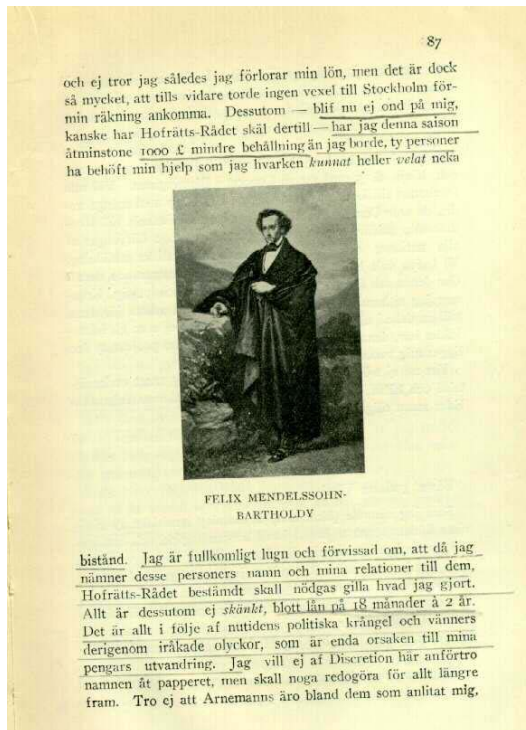
With Viardot, she also sang the duo "Allons, rentrez voici l'orage".

In part two, a Nocturne by Chopin was performed.

Source: The Royal Archives, Windsor Castle; Jenny Lind's memoir (1891).

JENNY LIND'S LETTER, LONDON, 14 AUGUST 1848

Excerpts of Jenny Lind's letter of 14 August 1848 from Clairville Cottage, London to Judge Henrik Munthe, Stockholm, her legal guardian. The *Italic emphasis* in the excerpt below was made in the letter of the source.



“... I have this season at least £ 1,000 less income than I ought to have, because persons, whom I *could* and *would* not deny support, have needed my help. I am completely calm and convinced that, once I mention the names of these persons and my relations with them, you will completely agree with what I have done. Besides, it is not a *gift*, only a loan for 18 months to 2 years. It is all a result of the political problems of our times and the misfortunes they have created for friends, which are the only reason for the departure of my money. For reasons of discretion, I will not here confide the names on paper, but I will later explain everything carefully.”

Note:

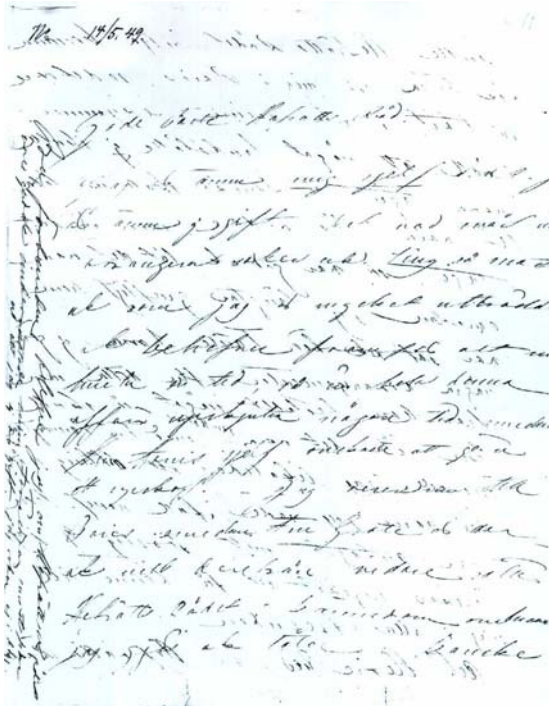
Chopin's own letters describe the many times he met with Jenny Lind between early May and early August 1848 (ref. the new biography). Chopin fits the description of the above letter: he is a friend of Jenny Lind; Judge Munthe would recognize “the names of these persons”; Chopin would probably have been too proud to accept a gift rather than a loan (£ 1,000 equivalent to FF 22,000); France had much greater “political problems” than Britain at the time; and Chopin would have appreciated the “discretion”. This loan would explain how Chopin covered his living, medical and travel expenses in Scotland and London and Paris through July 1849, when he received the anonymous gift of FF 25,000.

If there was another “person” / “friend” who shared the £ 1,000, it could have been Thomas Tellefsen, the young Norwegian pianist (ref. section 2.8d).

Source: *Jenny Lind utom scenen: Confidential letters*, selected by Lotten Dahlgren, 1928 (translated from Swedish by Cecilia and Jens Jorgensen).

JENNY LIND'S LETTER, LONDON, 14 MAY 1849

Excerpts of Jenny Lind's letter of 14 May 1849 from Clairville, London to Judge Henrik Munthe, Stockholm, her legal guardian. The underlining in the excerpts below was made in the original letter.



“I am still myself, i.e. I am not yet married. It is difficult to arrange things so quickly ...”.

“I am now leaving for Paris, while Mrs Grote is still there Perhaps you would wish to come and see me in Paris, see that would console me in all my worries? In case that a country-house has not yet been selected, then we should perhaps shelve it for the time being; but if it is taken, then please leave it as it is ...”

Note:

Mrs Grote and N.W. Senior had already left for Paris on 9 May 1849 – although Jenny Lind's memoir says they left on 10 May. From Paris, Mrs Grote and Senior could have sent a letter on 11 or 12 May with discouraging information about Chopin, which Jenny Lind could have received in London on 13 or 14 May.

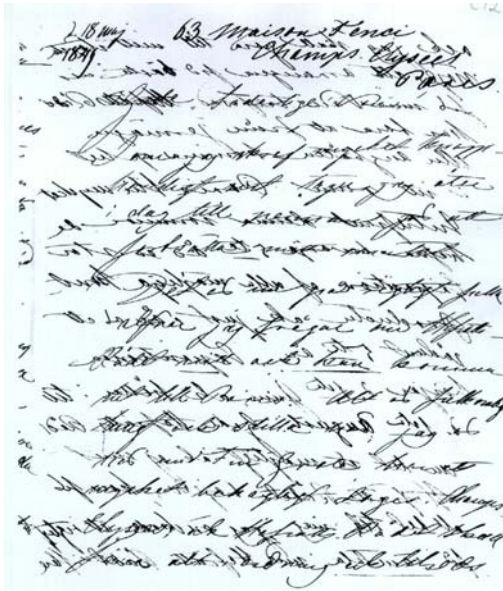
With no explanation and pretending an accurate transcription, the book *Jenny Lind utom scenen* provides a three-line summary of the 14 May letter of four large pages. The summary says incorrectly: “... vore god och underrättade mina Föräldrar med ett par ord, att jag ej är gift.” / “... please inform my parents with a few words that I am not married”. However, the original handwritten letter states: “Jag är ännu mig sjelf. D.v.s. jag är ännu ej gift.” / “I am still myself, i.e. I am not yet married.”

Source:

The Royal Library, Stockholm (translated from Swedish by Cecilia and Jens Jorgensen).

JENNY LIND'S LETTER, PARIS, 18 MAY 1849

Excerpts of Jenny Lind's letter of 18 May 1849 from 63 Maison Fenci, Champs Elyssée, Paris (where Mrs Grote and Mr Senior stayed) to Judge Henrik Munthe, Stockholm, her legal guardian. The underlining in the excerpt below was made in the original letter.

**Note:**

She bid farewell to opera a week earlier.

Given the context, “the splendid art” sounds very much like a person. The laws could refer to French marriage law that is generally stricter than British marriage law in terms of:

- Publication of banns
- Medical certificate
- Marriage authority
- Domiciliation papers
- Birth certificate.

“I am now seriously asking if you will and can come here to Paris!”

“Please come! I want to speak with you about some important questions, and I need the support of a friend from Sweden, that is, my legal guardian”. ... If you would ask and could get leave for 3 months? That would be really nice! It would be really fun if we from Paris travelled to Switzerland or Tyrol, especially as I hope that Mrs Grote will keep us company ... !”

“I need to see your face, because dumb, narrow-minded, selfish people, who believed they had the right to treat me as if I was nobody, are imposing utterly unworthy laws on myself and the splendid art for which I sacrificed myself and which I also owe everything!!”

“My good friend! My fatherly friend! Come here and see me ... - I take it for granted that you will bring sufficient money from my own account. I don't think that I need to elaborate further on that part of the question.”

“My last prayer is: try to take time off and come here! Come here!”

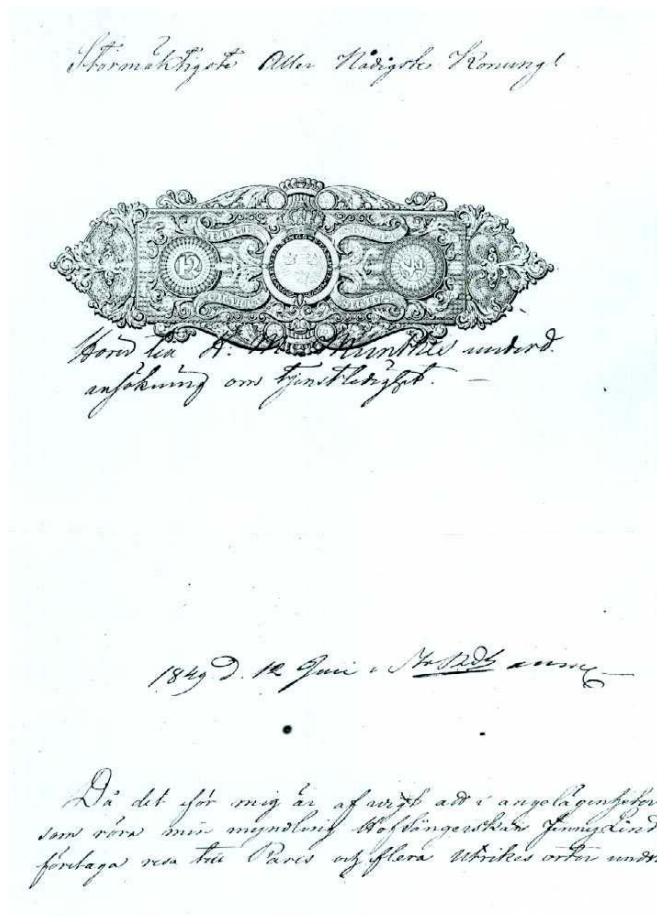
Note: 63 Champs-Elysées was located some 400 meters from 74 Rue de Chaillot.

Source:

The Royal Library, Stockholm (translated from Swedish by Cecilia and Jens Jorgensen).

JUDGE MUNTHE'S APPLICATION TO THE KING OF SWEDEN

Judge Henrick Munthe acted on Jenny Lind's letter of 18 May 1849 from Paris.



“Almighty Gracious King

As it is of the utmost importance on matters concerning my ward the Court singer Jenny Lind for me to travel to Paris and several foreign places in June – July, I hereby apply for leave ...”.

<< This application was apparently approved on 12 June 1849.

Note:

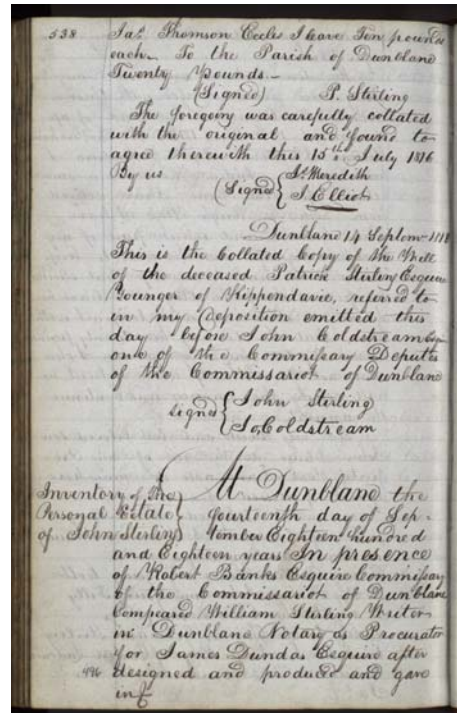
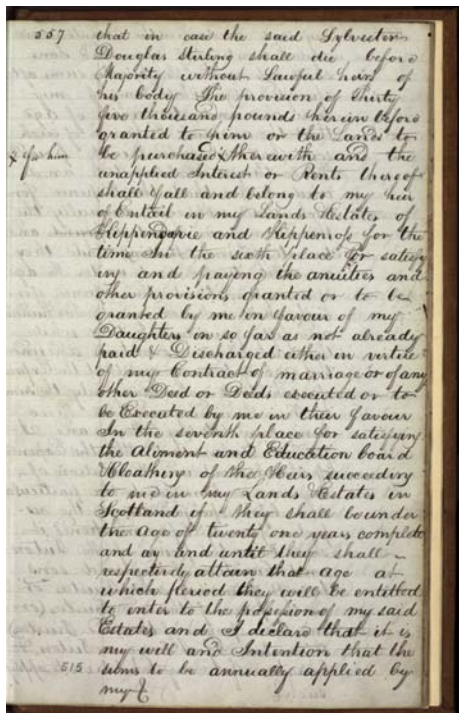
In separate applications, Judge Munthe also asked the King to be relieved of official duties in Stockholm while travelling. According to Jenny Lind's letter of 13 June 1849 to Frau Schwabe, Judge Munthe arrived in Paris around 10 June. If Judge Munthe brought “sufficient money” as Jenny Lind asked on 18 May (Exhibit C12), that would explain why Chopin received the anonymous FF 25,000 as late as July. Alternatively, Jenny Lind could in late June or in July, from Germany, have arranged the gift.

Source:

National Archives, Stockholm (translated from Swedish by Cecilia Jorgensen).

THE ORIGINAL WILL OF JOHN STIRLING OF KIPPENDAVIE
15 JULY 1816

The will consists of 34 pages. An analysis of the will is made in [Exhibit C15](#).



Note:

As a major principle, John Stirling's will states in several places:
"For the Benefit of my sons and their Heirs ...".

The word *daughters* is mentioned only once: "In the sixth place for satisfying and paying the annuities of my Daughters" (line 16 of page 20, above left).

Source:

National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN STIRLING OF KIPPENDAVIE

Descendants of Archibald Stirling of Kippendavie (1) _____ 23 Jan 2002

FIFTH GENERATION

14. **John Stirling of Kippendavie (6)¹** (Patrick-4, Charles-3, John-2, Archibald-1) was born on December 22, 1742.³⁶ He died He Bur. in Logie (O) 329 (in church); cf. Gargunock 2. He Note \ Ref in (owner of Blackgrange & Gogar).

He was married to Mary Graham on April 30, 1781.³² **Mary Graham¹** Note \ Ref in 2nd dau. John Stirling of Kippendavie (6) Graham had the following children:

- | | | |
|-----|-------|---|
| +15 | i. | Patrick Stirling of Kippendavie (6a) (ygr) (born on April 25, 1782). |
| +16 | ii. | Ann Stirling (born in 1783). |
| +17 | iii. | Margaret Douglas Stirling (born in 1784). |
| +18 | iv. | Mary Stirling (born in 1786). |
| +19 | v. | William Stirling (born on June 26, 1787). |
| 20 | vi. | John Stirling of Blackgrange¹ was born on October 18, 1788. ³³ He died on May 21, 1819 in s.p. Brigl Bur. in Logie (O) 329 (in church). He Note \ Ref in Lands passed to nephew Patrick. |
| +21 | vii. | Captain RN James Stirling (born on October 31, 1789). |
| +22 | viii. | Katherine Stirling (born in 1791). |
| +23 | ix. | Elizabetha Stirling (born in 1794). |
| +24 | x. | Charles Stirling of Gargunock (1) (born on January 24, 1796). |
| 25 | xi. | Thomas Stirling¹ was born in 1800. ³⁵ He died in (young). |
| +26 | xii. | Sylvester Douglas Stirling of Glenbervie (born on February 3, 1803) |
| 27 | xiii. | Jean Wilhelmina Stirling¹ was born in 1804. ³⁶ |

SIXTH GENERATION

15. **Patrick Stirling of Kippendavie (6a) (ygr)¹** (John-5, Patrick-4, Charles-3, John-2, Archibald-1) was born on April 25, 1782 March 30, 1816.³⁴ He Bur. in Logie (O) 329 (in church) (ref)

He was married to Catherine Georgiana Wedderburn on February 13, 1810 in Dunblane.³⁹ **Catherine Georgiana Wedderburn¹** Patrick Stirling of Kippendavie (6a) (ygr) and Catherine Georgiana Wedderburn had the following children:

- | | | |
|-----|------|---|
| -28 | i. | John Stirling of Kippendavie (7) (born in 1811). |
| 29 | ii. | Patrick Stirling of Blackgrange¹ was born on August 19, 1813. ¹ He was baptized on September 15, 11 Dunblane. ³⁹ He died on March 10, 1839 in (unmarried). ⁴⁰ He Bur. in Logie (O) 329 (in church). He N Inherited the lands from his uncle John (d.s.p.). |
| -30 | iii. | Mary Wedderburn Stirling of Blackgrange (born on November 19, 1814). |

16. **Ann Stirling¹** (John-5, Patrick-4, Charles-3, John-2, Archibald-1) was born in 1784.⁴² She died on July 12, 1851.⁴³

She was married to Ludovic Houston of Johnstone (6) on November 6, 1809.⁴⁵ **Ludovic Houston of Johnstone (6)¹** died on Octo Ann Stirling and Ludovic Houston of Johnstone (6) had the following children.

- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| 31 | i. | (issue) Houston¹ Note \ Ref in See "Houston of Johnstone" Burke's Landed Gentry (1937) |
|----|----|--|

17. **Margaret Douglas Stirling¹** (John-5, Patrick-4, Charles-3, John-2, Archibald-1) was born in 1784.⁴² She died on December

She was married to ? Lord Torphichen (10) Sandilands on November 3, 1806. ? **Lord Torphichen (10) Sandilands¹** died on 1862.⁴⁸ Margaret Douglas Stirling and ? Lord Torphichen (10) Sandilands had the following children:

- | | | |
|----|----|---|
| 32 | i. | (issue) Sandilands¹ Note \ Ref in See "Torphichen, Lord" - Burke's Peerage. |
|----|----|---|

18. **Mary Stirling¹** (John-5, Patrick-4, Charles-3, John-2, Archibald-1) was born in 1786.⁴⁹ She died in September 1820.⁵¹

She was married to James Russell of Woodside in April 1808.⁵² **James Russell of Woodside¹** was born on January 5, 1784.⁵¹ He December 17, 1830.⁵³ Mary Stirling and James Russell of Woodside had the following children:

- | | | |
|----|------|---|
| 33 | i. | David (Sir KCB) Russell¹ was born on May 27, 1809 in Larbert. ⁵³ He Note \ Ref in See "Russell of Ma Burke's Landed Gentry (1925). |
| 34 | ii. | John (Admiral) Russell of Maul¹ was born on May 21, 1810 in Larbert. ⁵³ |
| 35 | iii. | Mary Russell¹ was born on December 6, 1811 in Larbert. ⁵³ |
| 36 | iv. | Elizabeth Russell¹ was born on November 18, 1812 in Larbert. ⁵¹ |
| 37 | v. | Henry Russell¹ was born on March 16, 1814 in Larbert. ⁵³ |

ANALYSIS OF THE WILL OF JOHN STIRLING OF KIPPENDAVIE, 15 JULY 1816

ASSETS AT HIS DEATH	AMOUNT	FIXED	LIQUID	STIRLING COMPANY
Due to Mr Stirling from Merchants in Glasgow	£ 38,550			38,550
Stock in the company	18,847			18,847
Dividends	2,206		2,206	
Price of sugar and from sold after Mr Stirling death	6,118		6,118	
Balance of account due from other people	4		4	
Bank of Scotland balance	1,292		1,292	
Promissary Notes	10,393		10,393	
Bonds and obligations	12,856		12,856	
Sum advanced for Turnpike Road	642		642	
Arrears of rent Kippendavie	841		841	
Half years rent of the Estates	3,140		3,140	
Value of Furniture	3,974	3,974		
Money in the house	24		24	
Bank of England stock sold	15,116		15,116	
Other stocks sold	32,040		32,040	
GRAND TOTAL	£ 146,043.00	£ 3,974.00	£ 84,672.00	£ 57,397.00

The above grand total does not include the Estate valued at £ 90,000 inherited by his heir Entail (John Stirling of Blackgrange).

Priorities of the will:

First place:	Expenses for executing this will	
Second place:	Funeral, aliments of my Family	
Third place:	My wife	£ 300 per annum
Fourth place:	My sons William and Charles	Shares in Stirling company
Fifth place:	My sons James and Sylvester	£ 35,000 each, for which land must be purchased
Sixth place:	Annuities for my Daughters	Perhaps £ 300 p.a., but no more than £ 400 p.a.*
Seventh place:	Aliment and education for my Heirs [sons]	Max. of £ 400 p.a. (17-20 years) per son
Eighth place:	- Mary Graham (John Stirling's wife)	£ 700 p.a. in addition to above £ 300 p.a.
	- P. Stirling, J. Russel, M. Douglas	£ 9,000
	- Widow of his son Patrick	£ 500 p.a. (after the death of Mary Graham)
	- Residue to my Heirs [sons]	-

* As the youngest daughter, Jane Stirling could not have received more than her young brothers (i.e. £ 400). Nor could she have received as much as the widow of her eldest brother (i.e. £ 500 p.a.). It is more likely that she received as much as her mother in the third place (£ 300).

Remarks:

- Six daughters, seven sons, and three grand-sons;
- The "Daughters" are only mentioned once in the 32-page will (see above);
- Everyone except Jane was married at the time of her Father's death;
- When his Heir entail died, the estate was inherited by his grand-son Patrick;
- Most liquid assets went to pay for the two sons in the fifth place.

Source: National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh (analysis by Cecilia and Jens Jorgensen, 20 February 2004).

Jane Stirling inherited in 1816 an annuity of £ 300-400 per annum. In 1849, this corresponded to FF 7,000-9,000 p.a.

THE ORIGINAL DEATH CERTIFICATE
 JANE WILHELMINA STIRLING, 5 FEBRUARY 1859

Page 2.

1859. DEATHS in the Parish of *Mid Calder* in the County of *Mid Lothian*

(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	
No.	Surname and Name, Rank or Profession, and Condition (whether Married or Single, Widower or Widow.)	When and where Died, with Hour of Death.	Sex.	Age.	Parents' Names, and Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Cause of Death, and how long illness continued.—Medical Attendant by whom certified, and when he last saw deceased.	Burial Place, Under-taker, or other Person, by whom certified.	Signature, Qu. Health, and Resi- dence of Inheritor, if out of the Parish in which the Death occurred.	When and where Registered, and Signature of Registrar.
4	<i>Stirling</i> <i>William Craig</i> <i>Single</i>	<i>1859</i> <i>January</i> <i>Twenty seventh</i> <i>11.00 AM</i> <i>Village of</i> <i>Mid Calder</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>John Stirling Esq.</i> <i>(Legitimate)</i>	<i>Inflammation</i> <i>of the lungs</i> <i>ascertained by</i> <i>Wm. Hunter M.D.</i> <i>10th Feb 1859</i>	<i>Church of</i> <i>Mid Calder</i> <i>Anderson</i>	<i>William Anderson</i> <i>Dunelm</i> <i>Mid Calder</i>	<i>1859</i> <i>February 1st</i> <i>Mid Calder</i> <i>James Nichol</i> <i>Registrar</i>
5	<i>Stirling</i> <i>Jane Wilhelmina</i> <i>Single</i>	<i>1859</i> <i>February</i> <i>5th</i> <i>11.00 AM</i> <i>Castle House</i> <i>Mid Calder</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>John Stirling Esq.</i> <i>of Kippendavie</i> <i>Edinburgh</i> <i>Mary Stirling</i> <i>late Lyschinski</i> <i>Edinburgh</i> <i>(Deceased)</i>	<i>A Disease of</i> <i>the Ovary</i> <i>ascertained by</i> <i>Adam Lyschinski</i> <i>M.D. 1st Dec 1858</i> <i>deceased on the</i> <i>5th February</i>	<i>Dunelm</i> <i>of Dunblane</i> <i>Cathedral</i> <i>ascertained by</i> <i>John Sandiland</i> <i>Under-taker</i>	<i>R. Sandiland</i> <i>Stephen</i> <i>Dunelm</i>	<i>1859</i> <i>February 7th</i> <i>Mid Calder</i> <i>James Nichol</i> <i>Registrar</i>
	<i>McDonald</i> <i>Ann</i>	<i>1859</i> <i>February</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>Donald</i> <i>McDonald</i>	<i>Disease of</i> <i>the Ovary</i>	<i>Church of</i> <i>Mid Calder</i>	<i>John Sandiland</i> <i>Brother in Law</i>	<i>1859</i> <i>February 7th</i>

Note:

Parish of Mid Calder
 No. 5 | Stirling, Jane Wilhelmina, Single | 1859 February Fifth | F | 54 Years | John Stirling Esq. of Kippendavie, Mary Stirling ... | A Disease of the Ovary ..., Adam Lyschinski M.D. | Burying Ground of Dunblane Cathedral ... | R. Sandiland, Nephew, Present | ...

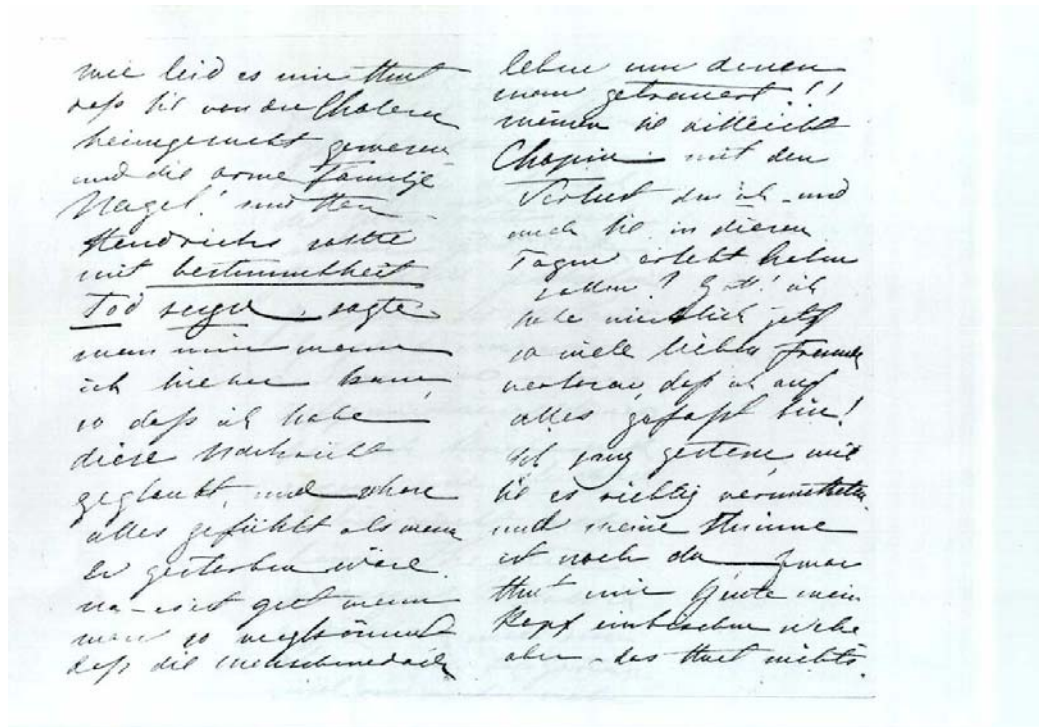
No inscription or stone is set at Dunblane Cathedral for Jane Stirling (in 2004).

Source:

National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh; Dunblane Cathedral.

JENNY LIND'S LETTER, HAMBURG, 9 NOVEMBER 1849

In Hamburg, Jenny Lind wrote this letter dated 9 November 1849 to Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer (1800-1868), the successful German actress and dramatic writer who took an interest in personalities such as George Sand and Victor Hugo. The underlining in the excerpt below was made in the original letter.



“Meinen Sie vielleicht Chopin mit dem Verlust den ich – und auch Sie in diesen Tagen erlebt sollen? Gott! Ich habe wirklich so vielen lieben Freunde verloren, dass ich alles gefasst bin!”

“Perhaps you mean Chopin by the loss that I myself – and also you have lived through in these days? God! I have really lost so many dear friends that I also have become completely numb!”

Note:

So far, no letter has ever been found in which Jenny Lind puts Chopin's name on paper – in itself a telling observation in view of the many times Chopin wrote about their encounters. In the above letter, she replies to Mrs Birch-Pfeiffer, who appears to have regretted Jenny Lind's recent bereavement, without specifying any name. Jenny Lind first comments on people who had died in cholera, then she writes, “Meinen Sie vielleicht Chopin ...”.

Source:

The Royal Library, Stockholm (the English translation by Cecilia and Jens Jorgensen).

Mr CHOPIN'S ORIGINAL ACCOUNT WITH BROADWOOD

Broadwood Pianos' original wholesale ledger account for "Mr Chopin, 48 Dover Street", 27 April – 16 November 1848 is reproduced below. The ledger shows that Broadwood charged Chopin for the hire and carriage of piano on several occasions and that Chopin paid with 66 tickets for which Broadwood collected £ 70 (or guineas). Another £ 15 was paid in cash "By Com. Dundas" and £ 4 "By G. Cate". In comparison, the original ledger for "Mr Cha. Hallé", the pianist, shows total cash revenue of approximately £ 34 for 20 May – 19 July 1848.

Note:

The account activity shows a normal supplier-client relationship. According to Surrey History Centre, "... it seems significant that all of these musicians' accounts are kept in the wholesale rather than the retail sales ledger. It implies perhaps that the relationship these individuals had with the firm was on a business rather than a personal footing." Regarding the cash payments by "Com. Dundas", "G. Cate" and other sources, Surrey History Centre observes: "Whether these individuals are patrons or agents I could not say".

On Chopin's account, no charge and no payment are shown on 4 August 1848 for "Carri of Madras blankets re. from Dover St."; nor on 3 November 1848 for "Hire of G.P. ... to 4 St. James's Place" – this piano n° 17047 was "ex[changed] 13/11/48 for 17284". On 16 November, no charge and payment are shown for "Hire of G.P. to 17 Ins & Carri to Guildhal!" [sic]. – Jenny Lind had marked her tour agenda in bold and underscored: **3 November** !!!!!!! (ref. section 2.7.d).

Source:

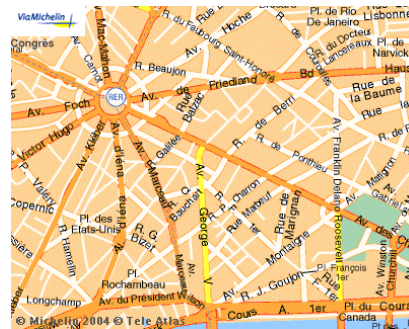
Surrey History Centre of Surrey County Council, Woking, England (letter, 19 February 2004).

CADASTRAL PLANS SHOW TRUE LOCATION OF 74 RUE DE CHAILLOT

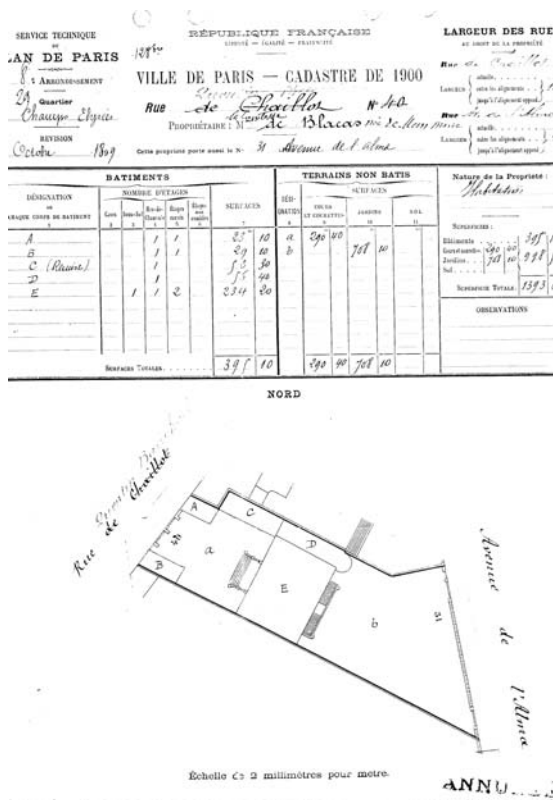
Cadastral plans obtained from the Mairie de Paris in January 2005 provide an outline of the general shape and courtyard of the apartment building at 74 Rue de Chaillot, where Chopin stayed at the second floor between late May 1849 and some time in August 1849. The now demolished building, marked 'E' in the 'fiche parcellaire n° 3' of October 1899 below, was located 250 meters from Champs-Élysées, some 400 meters south-east of the Arc de Triomphe, and at least one km north-east of the former village Chaillot.

Details on the evolution of the address "74 rue de CHAILLOT ... où habita, en 1849, Frédéric CHOPIN", are documented by other cadastral plans of the Mairie de Paris. The street number changed from n° 74 to n° 40 in the early 1860s. In 1919, this street section of Rue de Chaillot, including its 250-meter continuation up to Avenue des Champs-Élysées, changed name to Rue Quentin-Bauchart, and the new street number became n° 10. Chopin's former building was torn down, when two large hotels were constructed on the site in 1929, with exit to Avenue George V, and the exit to Rue Quentin-Bauchart was renumbered to n° 12.

According to the Mairie de Paris, Avenue de l'Alma was enlarged in 1858 and renamed Avenue George V in 1918. Cadastral plans show that the physical location of n° 31 had been attributed n° 33 by 1928. As a result, the space of Chopin's former apartment is today contained in the body of one of the world's most prestigious hotels. Inaccurate information has previously been published by various sources on the precise location of Chopin's former apartment building.



Former village of Chaillot >>



Note:
The former 74 Rue de Chaillot was located some 400 meters from where Jenny Lind stayed with Mrs Grote and Senior during her incognito 29-day visit to Paris from 16 May to 13 June 1849, i.e. at Maison Fenci, 63 Champs Elysées at the corner of Rue Pierre Charron.

Various sources cite today incorrectly Chopin's apartment to be situated in the former village of Chaillot. Adam Zamoyski's biography of Chopin (1979) places it to "where the Trocadéro now stands", i.e. some two km south-west of the real location of n° 74. He also writes that Jenny Lind stayed only "a few days in Paris", in early June 1849, and paid Chopin a surprise visit.

Source:
Mairie de Paris, France (letter of 12 January 2005 with a set of cadastral plans showing the whole evolution from 1849 to 2005).

LETTER FROM JENNY LIND'S PERSONAL MAID, 1889

While working on Jenny Lind's memoir in 1889, Henry Scott Holland, a cleric ("canon and precentor at St. Paul's"), corresponded with Josephine Åhmansson, Jenny Lind's personal maid who on 12 March 1889 replied in English as shown below. Holland eventually wrote in the memoir that Jenny Lind and Claudius Harris were engaged to marry.

after I came to her ^{in 1848}.
 With Mr. Claudius Harris
 she never was formally
 engaged as far as I
 know.

A very characteristic trait
 of Madam Goldschmidt
 was, that she always was
 praying for the Lords
 assistance in every circum-
 stance and especially, when
 she was to appear for the
 public.

My memory is very little
 to depend upon, and I
 have nothing to say, but
 what I have already told
 x) In Dublin she burned a letter
 and asked me to destroy his

"With Mr. Claudius Harris she never was formally engaged as far as I know."

"My memory is very little to depend on, and I have nothing to say, but what I have already told Mr Goldschmidt."

Note:

The carefully written reply resembles that of a servant loyal to her mistress. The original cash ledger of Judge Munthe, Stockholm, Jenny Lind's legal guardian, shows that Josephine Åhmansson received a pension after her retirement as Jenny Lind's personal maid.

The x) refers to another page of the letter concerning Jenny Lind's former fiancé Julius Günther with whom she, while in Dublin on 8 October 1848, broke her engagement.

Source: The Royal Library Stockholm.

NASSAU SENIOR'S ACCOUNT OF JENNY LIND, 1849

Below is the last page of a 57-page document dated December 29th 1849. It purports to be "Nassau Senior's Account of Jenny Lind". It was donated in December 1948 to the National Library of Wales by Mrs St Loe Strachey, Senior's granddaughter. The introduction of Jenny Lind's memoir of 1891 explains that its description of "an anxious episode" in the spring of 1849 is based on the records of Mr Senior (1790-1864). The memoir's description is fully consistent with the substance of this "Account of Jenny Lind".

57

Mr Harris hated & despised her, & she saw that Harris was in complete subjection to his mother. — His dislike of foreigners too annoyed her. She prefers the English to all the world except the Swedes, but very decidedly prefers the Swedes to every body. She saw that he would never like to live in Sweden & she looks forward to Sweden as her principal resting place. But what was worse than all, she was ashamed of him. She was ashamed of his youth, of his ignorance, of his prejudices, of his dullness, of his mother, of his friends, in short of everything about him. And she saw, with the intense indignation, that she & his mother presumed to be ashamed of her.

I do not regret the part which I took. The marriage could not have turned out well. She would not have conducted herself. She has too much virtue for that, but she not think that she could have lived with him.

Nassau Senior
Howood. Saturday. Decr 29th
1849.

Signature in Senior's letters:

Signature on this "Account":

Note:

This document bears all the signs of being fabricated in terms of especially substance and style, but also handwriting and signature. For example, "Harris" is described as a British officer "hating foreigners and foreign countries", while the real Harris was born in Paris, spent his adult life in India, and died as an artist-painter in Nice where he is buried. The flowery, pious phrasing of many paragraphs – often repetitive and with significant inconsistencies, as well as with factual errors and omissions – does not match Senior's style as a high-level busy government advisor who normally wrote his own journals (Exhibit C23). The handwriting is clearly not his (compare Exhibit C7), and the signature is different from that in his letters.

Source: National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth (file: D66).

... THE SUBSTANCE AND STYLE OF THE "ACCOUNT"

N.W. Senior wrote himself 50 journals on his travels from 1848-1863. Journal A1 contains notes on his visit to Paris 12-22 May 1849. In more than 150 pages, he evokes mainly the political situation in France. He only mentions Jenny Lind briefly on *three* pages (p. 164, 177¹ and 178). The mistakes and the preposterous statements and details in many sections of the purported "Account of Jenny Lind" suggest that this 57-page account is pure fabrication made by somebody else. – A few examples:

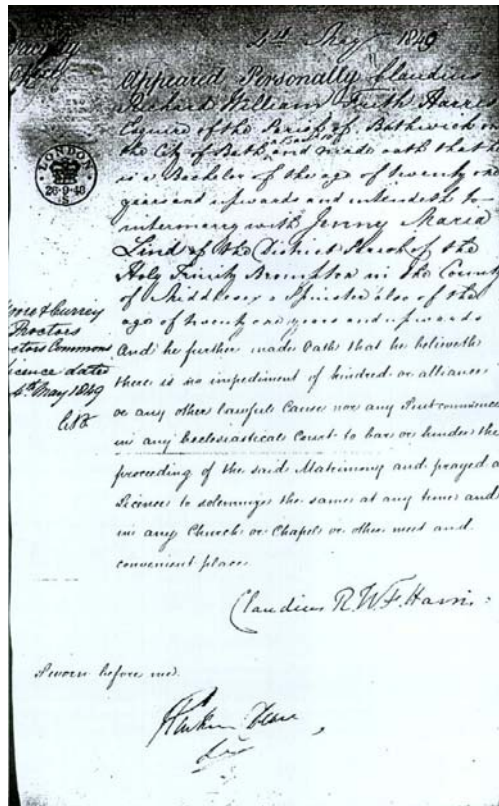
INFORMATION IN THE "ACCOUNT"	COMMENT
Jenny Lind's year of birth is stated as 1821 instead of 1820. Claudius Harris age in the first half of 1849 is set to 24 years rather than 21 (born 28 July 1827).	This erroneous information reduces the real age gap of seven years to three years. As Jenny Lind's personal advisor, Senior could not have made such factual mistakes in an 'account'.
"I think it not at all improbable that if Mrs Grote had not been with her [Jenny Lind], she would have returned" [to London].	In his letter of 21 May 1849 (Annex C6), Senior himself writes <u>the opposite</u> : "Mrs Grote is puzzled. She does not wish to stay over the emeute – does not like to leave Jenny, does not dare to bring her back to England".
"I begged him to dine with us on Sunday [6 May 1849], in order to introduce him to our house, promising that there would be no strangers".	It seems uncharacteristic of an international person like Senior to promise the 22-year old Lieutenant not to invite any "strangers".
"Claudius had come to her house when she was out and had left on her piano a bible turned down and marked in several pages denouncing Divine vengeance and punishment against the vain and the perjured".	An intelligent high-level person like Senior would hardly make such a description.
There are two full pages with quotes of statements by Jenny Lind. For example: "He [Claudius Harris] came to me yesterday morning, and I felt first very happy, and sat down to the piano and sang to him, till I looked up and saw that he was yawning from ear to ear".	The writer seems to go overboard to explain why Jenny Lind and "Harris" after all were not compatible persons.

Source: National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth (file: D66 and Senior's journals).

¹ On page 177 of the travel report, he writes: "Mrs Grote was not well enough to go to the play. Miss Lind was very much tempted, but wishes to remain a little longer incognito. So I went alone" [in bold for this annex only].

MARRIAGE ALLEGATION, LONDON, 28.9.48 / 4 MAY 1849

The marriage allegation below is issued by the Faculty Office of the Archbishop General at Lambeth Palace, and stamped "London 28.9.48". It is written and signed *Claudius R.W.F. Harris*. According to the Lambeth Palace Library, a 'marriage allegation' is a sworn statement of intent usually made by the bridegroom. It precedes any marriage licence.



4th May 1849

Appeared personally Claudius Richard William Frith Harris Esquire of the Parish of Bathwick ... and made oath that he is a Bachelor of the age of twenty one years and upwards and intendeth to intermarry Jenny Maria Lind of the District Parish of the Holy Trinity Brompton in the County of Middlesex a spinster also of the age of twenty one years and upwards and he further made ...

... and prayed a Licence to solemnize the same at any time and in any Church or Chapel or other meet and convenient place.

Claudius R.W.F. Harris

Sworn before me.

On his Cadet papers in 1844:

Cadet's Signature. *C.W.F. Harris*

Note:

The above marriage allegation displays several inconsistencies. It refers to "Jenny Maria Lind". However, her real name was *Johanna Maria Lind* [this name is confirmed by her family registry].

Moreover, contrary to usual practice, especially for army officers, no occupation is specified for Claudius Harris, nor for Jenny Lind; no precise ages are stated; and no place of wedding is indicated. The home Parish of Bathwick is recorded for Harris, whereas for Jenny Lind the Holy Trinity of Brompton, where she only stayed temporarily at Clairville Cottage [her home parish was: Klara Församling, Stockholm]. The date of 4 May 1849 is surprising in view of the stamp date of 28 September 1848, and Jenny Lind's memoir first setting the wedding day to 7 March 1849 (possibly in London), then to 16 May (which turned out to be in Paris). Harris' name and signature, spelled as the engraving on his 1862 memorial tablet at Bathwick, does not at all resemble that on his original Cadet papers (1844). This marriage allegation may have been completed long after the events of May 1849.

Source: Lambeth Palace Library, London; British Library, London; St Mary's, Bathwick.

JENNY LIND
TOUR SCHEDULE 1848-1849

ATTACHMENT D

Date	City	Performance	Date	City	Performance
1848			1848		
May	4 London	La Sonnambula	Oct	12 Dublin	I Puritani
	6 London	La Sonnambula		14 Dublin	La Figlia
	11 London	La Figlia del Reggimento		16 Dublin	Lucia di Lammermoor
	13 London	La Figlia del Reggimento		19 Dublin	La Sonnambula
	16 London	La Sonnambula		21 Dublin	Concert
	18 London	La Figlia del Reggimento		24 Dublin	La Figlia
	25 London	Lucia di Lammermoor		27 Birmingham	Concert
	30 London	Lucia di Lammermoor		30 Brighton	Concert
Jun	1 London	Lucia di Lammermoor	Nov	1 Brighton	La Sonnambula
	3 London	Lucia di Lammermoor		3 Brighton	La Figlia
	8 London	L'Elisir d'amore		8 Southampton	Concert
	10 London	L'Elisir d'amore		10 Clifton	Concert
	13 London	Lucia di Lammermoor		13 Exeter	Morning concert
	15 London	La Sonnambula		14 Exeter	Concert
	17 London	Lucia di Lammermoor		16 Bath	Concert
	22 London	Roberto il Diavolo		18 Clifton	Concert
	24 London	Roberto il Diavolo		23 Cheltenham	Concert
	29 London	La Figlia del Reggimento		27 Gloucester	Concert
Jul	1 London	L'Elisir d'amore		29 Leamington	Concert
	4 London	La Figlia del Reggimento	Dec	1 Oxford	Concert
	6 London	La Sonnambula		4 Leeds	Concert
	11 London	Lucia di Lammermoor		15 London	Elijah at Exeter Hall
	13 London	Le Nozze di Figaro		19 Manchester	Concert (charity)
	15 London	Le Nozze di Figaro		21 Manchester	Concert (charity)
	18 London	La Figlia del Reggimento		28 Birmingham	Concert (charity)
	20 London	La Sonnambula	1849		
	27 London	Lucia di Lammermoor	Jan	6 Liverpool	Concert (charity)
	29 London	Il Puritani		22 Norwich	Concert (charity)
Aug	1 London	Il Puritani		23 Norwich	Concert (charity)
	3 London	Il Puritani		29 London	Concert (charity)
	5 London	Il Puritani	Feb	2 Worcester	Concert (charity)
	10 London	La Sonnambula		6 Manchester	Elijah
	12 London	La Figlia del Reggimento		8 Birmingham	Elijah
	15 London	Il Puritani		13 Huddersfield	Concert
	17 London	Lucia di Lammermoor		15 Liverpool	Elijah
	19 London	La Sonnambula		21 London	Concert (charity)
	22 London	Lucia di Lammermoor		26 Shrewsbury	Concert
	24 London	La Sonnambula		27 Chester	Morning Concert
	26 London	Concert (charity)	Mar	1 Derby	Concert
Sep	5 Birmingham	Concert		6 Wakefield	Concert
	7 Liverpool	Concert		8 Sheffield	Concert
	9 Manchester	Lucia di Lammermoor		9 Nottingham	Concert
	11 Manchester	La Sonnambula		12 Cambridge	Concert
	14 Hull	La Sonnambula		27 Manchester	The Creation
	18 York	Concert		29 Liverpool	The Creation
	20 Newcastle	La Sonnambula	April	3 London	The Creation
	23 Edinburgh	Morning concert		12 London	Il Flauto Magico
	25 Edinburgh	La Sonnambula		26 London	La Sonnambula
	28 Edinburgh	Lucia di Lammermoor		28 London	Lucia di Lammermoor
Oct	2 Glasgow	La Figlia	May	3 London	La Figlia del Reggimente
	4 Glasgow	La Sonnambula		5 London	La Sonnambula
	6 Glasgow	Concert		8 London	Lucia di Lammermoor
	10 Dublin	La Sonnambula		10 London	Roberto il Diavolo