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L 42	<i>Irwin John</i> <i>Autograph Letter signed by Captain John Irwin to William Locker Junior at Greenwich, 3 days after the Battle of St. Vincent</i>	William Locker	Autograph Letter Prince George Lagos Bay 17 February 1797	Captain John Irwin, Flag Captain to Rear Admiral William Parker in HMS St George, sent an eye witness account of Nelson's first great victory [Battle of St. Vincent] to the son of Nelson's "Sea Daddy", Captain William Locker who was one of the dominating influences on Nelson's life and career.
L63	<i>Nelson Horatio ,</i> <i>Viscount</i> <i>Autograph letter, signed Horatio Nelson, to</i> <i>Cuthbert Collingwood</i>	<i>Cuthbert</i> <i>Collingwood</i>	1785 09 28 Autograph letter Boreas, Antigua 28 September 1785	An early and affectionate letter to Collingwood, later his second-in-command at Trafalgar. Nelson had caused a furore in the West Indies by his seizure of a number of American ships in strict enforcement of the Navigation Laws which forbade American vessels from trading with the British colonies. Nelson's measures, in which he was supported by Collingwood, brought him into direct conflict with the commander in chief, Sir Richard Hughes. The resulting court cases were to pursue him for some years.
L44	Nelson Horatio "it is the Wish of My heart to have my Conduct upon all Occasions Sifted to the Bottom" Autograph letter to William Senhouse	William Senhouse	1786 06 29 Autograph Letter Boreas Nevis 29 June 1786	Autograph letter signed with his right hand to William Senhouse, Surveyor General in Barbados, writing to inform him that the two American vessels seized by his ship Boreas have been condemned by the Admiralty Court. Nelson was at that time second in command at the West Indies station. The problem he faced (and one his superior chose to ignore) was the fact that merchant ships from the newly independent United States continued to trade in the West Indies, even though the Navigation Acts dictated that all trade with British colonies was to be carried out by British ships
L41	<i>Nelson Horatio, Lord</i> <i>Autograph Letter to the Hon. William</i> <i>Cornwallis signed by Horatio Nelson</i> <i>and part of another letter by him, discussing</i> <i>the Seahorse</i>	<i>William Cornwallis</i>	1788 10 13 a) Autograph letter Burnham 13 October 1788 b) undated	Sir William Cornwallis (1744 - 1819), who became Commander-in -Chief in the East India waters in 1789 and later Admiral, was among Nelson's most respected superiors. On the present occasion, Cornwallis was not able to help Nelson, who was languishing in the country on half pay and wanted vainly to join Cornwallis's forthcoming convoy in the East Indies

L17	<i>Nelson Horatio</i> Autograph letter to Vice Admiral Samuel Goodall Agamemnon, 15 th March 1795	<i>Vice Admiral Samuel Goodall</i>	1795 03 15 Autograph letter 15 March 1795	Writing after the successful engagement off the French Mediterranean coast on 13 - 14 March, Nelson refers to supplies of powder and shot required to put the Agamemnon in good order. Two days earlier Nelson, in pursuit of the French, had fiercely attacked the Ca Ira, under tow to another ship. Both surrendered to him and he sent the captains to Goodhall.
L 113	<i>Nelson Horatio</i> Autograph letter signed with the right hand Horatio Nelson	to his uncle William Suckling	1795 7 June 1795 off Port Mahon	referring to an enclosure for his mother and giving strategic news. Nelson's implied criticism here of his commanding officer Admiral Hotham, is a theme of his letters in 1795 during which Hotham twice failed to bring engagements with the French fleet to a decisive conclusion. Nelson had served under Lord Hood 1793-4, notably at Toulon and Corsica
L77	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount</i> Autograph letter, signed Horatio Nelson to Sir John Jervis (later Earl of St Vincent)	<i>Sir John Jervis (later Earl of St Vincent)</i>	1795 12 21 Autograph letter Agamemnon Leghorn Roads 21 December 1795	Nelson reports to Sir John Jervis the refit of Agamemnon and news of a French victory. The arrival of the energetic Jervis as a Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, and his immediate approval of Nelson's vigour and enthusiasm, was to have a decisive effect on Nelson's career.
L64	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount</i> letter, signed in a very shaky left hand 'Horatio Nelson', to Sir John Orde	<i>Sir John Orde</i>	1797 09 06 Letter with autograph date, superscript and address Bath 6 September 1797	Recuperating from the loss of his right arm, Nelson writes in reply to Orde's inquiry as to his health. Nelson's right arm had been amputated after an abortive attack on Santa Cruz, Tenerife, on 22 July; the wound caused considerable pain until the ligatures came away in November. Nelson's appointment the following spring to the squadron intended to hunt down Napoleon's expeditionary force to Egypt was to come as a bitter disappointment to the more senior Orde

L45	Nelson Horatio "My Old and Dear Friend Collingwood" Autograph letter to Mrs. Collinwood	Mrs. Collinwood	1798 03 12 Autograph Letter 96 Bond Street 12 March 1798	One of the relatively few letters written from England while Nelson was recovering from the loss of his right arm.
L87	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed 'truly yours Horatio Nelson' to Captain Darby</i>	<i>Captain Darby</i>	1798 04 24 Autograph letter Vanguard at Lisbon 24 April 1798?	A request, followed by a teasing inquiry. Nelson after convalescing following the loss of his right arm, hoisted his flag in the Vanguard in March 1798. The ship was at Lisbon from 23-27 April, before joining St Vincent's fleet at the end of the month and Nelson's pursuit of the French two months later culminated in the battle of the Nile on 1 August. Sir Henry Darby, one of Nelson's 'Band of Brothers', was severely wounded in the battle.
L18	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Earl St Vincent (his Commander in Chief) Vanguard , 6th May 1798</i>	<i>Earl St Vincent</i>	1798 05 06 Autograph letter 6 May 1798	An important naval letter, revealing Nelson's plan of campaign, after learning of Bonaparte's embarkation from Toulon. Nelson was at Gibraltar when on 2 May he received 'a most secret order' announcing the embarkation of Bonaparte's fleet, the destination of which was of course unknown. He sailed on 8 May, under cover of darkness, with orders to take or destroy the French fleet, and to pursue it anywhere. The final outcome of the summer's campaign was the Battle of the Nile
L 114	<i>Nelson Horatio Autograph letter signed Horatio Nelson</i>	Sir William Hamilton	1798 12 August 1798 n.p.	informing Sir W. Hamilton, that as his squadron is going down the Mediterranean, they will not be requiring supplies of bread and wine ordered, promising to settle this ' if ever I live to see Naples' and concluding with the gratifying news that 'the French Army have got a complaint amongst them caused by the heat & nothing but water which will make Egypt the grave of the greater part' .

L56	Nelson Horatio, Lord Autograph letter, signed Horatio Nelson, to Sir James Saumarez together with Orders signed by Nelson to Sir James Saumarez.	Sir James Saumarez	1798 09 01 Autograph letter HMS Vanguard 1 Sept. 1798	Giving further orders following the dispersal of the fleet after the victory at the Battle of the Nile. The orders signed by Nelson to Sir James Saumarez, are detailing the instructions issued in his letter on the same day, stating it is necessary to dispatch the Minotaur and Audacious to join him at Naples, giving details about the provisions to be put on board of these ships and requesting that some of the officers and men belonging to the two ships be spared and that others from Saumarez's ships be put on board in their stead. This letter documents the gradual dispersal of the "Band of Brothers" who had triumphed at the Nile".
L 118	<i>Nelson Horatio</i> <i>Autograph letter signed Horatio Nelson</i>	Messrs Marsh & Creed his London Agents after the battle of the Nile	7 September 1798 Vanguard	Little more than a month after Nelson's spectacular victory at the Battle of the Nile, and before he is honoured with his baronetcy, he writes his London agents to clear up an issue regarding certain enemy ships: "I send you a letter which you may or may not show or give to Mr. Heseltine. The Vessel mentioned never was seized as Prize of War, nor is the Vessel in our possession, the corn sold to our troops which you name the money for, bought into the funds, but no interest by my directions to you ever received [?] at the disposal of the Adm or Secretary of [?] the Adm Count I believe have nothing to do in the business it was a mistake making the bills payable to me for she was in Mr. [?] change. Although Genoese Vessels & Islands were seized by my orders, yet I believe the Captain making the Seize is only named and not the flag officer, but it seems determined to bother me, for my active services & to prevent other officers from doing their duty
L20	<i>Nelson, Horatio,</i> <i>Viscount</i> <i>Autograph letter to Sir Morton Eden (British Ambassador Extraordinary at Vienna)</i> <i>Naples, 10th September 1798</i>	<i>Sir Morton Eden</i> <i>(British Ambassador</i> <i>Extraordinary at</i> <i>Vienna)</i>	1798 09 10 Autograph letter 10 Sept. 1798	Nelson supports Eden's view that the Emperor's indecisive action in Italy endangers the Neapolitan Monarchy Nelson had returned from his battle of the Nile in September, to a rapturous welcome from the Hamiltons and King Ferdinand I and his Queen. His secret preparations for the evacuation of the royal family to Sicily began only few days after the present letter, and the French Army entered Naples on 23 January

L 110	<p><i>Maurice Nelson (1753-1801)</i> <i>2 rare autograph letters to Lord Nelson's Prize Agent, Alexander Davidson,</i></p>	Alexander Davidson,	<p>Navy Office 2nd October 1798 2-3 October 1798</p>	reporting his brother's victory at the Battle of the Nile
L19	<p><i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount</i> <i>Letter to Francis 'Werry', British Consul at Smyrna, Vanguard off Malta, 26th October 1798</i></p>	<p><i>Francis 'Werry', British Consul at Smyrna,</i></p>	<p>1798 10 26 Autograph letter 26 October 1798</p>	A brisk acknowledgement of his correspondent's congratulations on his victory over the French fleet at the Nile on 1 August
L13	<p><i>Nelson Horatio</i> <i>Lord Horatio Nelson. "Estimate of a Service of Dishes to The Right Honourable Lord Nelson by Rundell & Bridge</i></p>	Rundell & Bridge	<p>Manuscript 1798</p>	<p>Nelson ordered a set of plates from Rundell & Bridge at some date before 24 January 1801, when he mentioned to Davidson that the plate from them had not yet arrived. Following the battle of Copenhagen the following April a sum of £ 500 for further plate was voted to Nelson by Lloyd's in recognition for his contribution to that victory.</p>

L105	Nelson Horatio, Viscount to Sir William Hamilton autograph letter signed	Sir William Hamilton	1799 05 19 Autograph Letter n.p. [Culloden at Sea] 19 May 1799	Nelson had begun his relationship with Lady Hamilton some four months previously, in January 1799.
L78	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed Nelson to Lieutenant Swingly</i>	<i>Lieutenant Swingly</i>	1799 05 20 Autograph letter Vanguard 20 May 1799	You will keep in Shore of the Squadron... taking [care] not to suffer any ship of War to pass inside of us...' In May 1799 Nelson was in the midst of a crisis precipitated by the entry into the Mediterranean of the French Vice-Admiral Bruix with 24 ships of the line, at a moment when the British Mediterranean fleet had no comparable concentration of forces.
L65	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed y[o]r sincere and affectionate Nelson, to Sir William Hamilton</i>	<i>Sir William Hamilton</i>	1799 06 17 Autograph letter Vanguard 17 June 1799	A somewhat hurried letter, hoping to return to Naples and recover the city for the King . The evacuation of the King and Queen of Naples and of the Hamiltons to Sicily had taken place six months earlier. By 25 June Nelson and the Hamiltons were together on the Foudroyant and after the recapture of Naples he was rewarded with the Dukedom of Bronte
L 115	<i>Nelson Horatio Document signed Nelson</i>	Orders addressed to Rear Admiral John Thomas Duckworth	22 July 1799 Foudroyant Naples Bay	instructing him to proceed to Mahon (Minorca) and to take command of any vessels he finds there. Disobeying orders in July 1799 , after the bloody suppression of the Parthenopean Republic in Naples, Nelson was ordered 3 times by his commander in chief Lord Keith, to send all available forces to the defence of Minorca. Nelson sent only the 3rd time Duckworth with the limited force of 3 ships and one corvette. His behaviour was to earn him a formal rebuke from the Admiralty!
L 119	<i>Nelson Horatio Autograph letter signed Nelson</i>	Rear Admiral John Thomas Duckworth	22 July 1799 Naples	Rear Admiral John Thomas Duckworth, Nelson's second in command. The letter marked "Most Secret". A celebrated Incident of Disobedience Nelson refused 3 times an order to send all available forces to the defence of Minorca, on the basis that Naples was more important. Here, he sends Duckworth with a limited force to Minorca.

L79	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed Bronte Nelson to Captain Alexander Ball Chief of the Maltese</i>	<i>Captain Alexander Ball Chief of the Maltese</i>	1799 11 19 Autograph letter Palermo 19 November 1799	Letter about the arrival at Malta of a Russian envoy. It also refers to the impending dispatch of troops of the three powers (Russia, Great Britain, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies) to Malta, and the possibly restoration of the Order of St John. Sir Alexander Ball, one of Nelson's captains aboard the Alexander, had at this time assumed the presidency of the Maltese 'national congress' in the insurrection against the French; he was subsequently the island's de facto governor.
L52	Nelson Horatio, Lord autograph letter signed Nelson to George Matcham	George Matcham	1801 01 01 Autograph letter 1st Jan. 1801	Letter on Emigration to Australia. Matcham's involvement in the early settlement of New South Wales is a reminder that, although principally a convict settlement at this time, the new colony was already attracting free emigration. Lord Nelson kept a friendly eye on the adventurous emigrants. The "magnificent present " mentioned in the postscript (5. Jan) was the birth of a son to George and Catherine Matcham, whom they named Horatio.
L21	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount. Autograph letter to Lady Hamilton</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton</i>	1801 01 03 Autograph letter 3 January 1801	A letter written when 'not in the best spirits' and dreading the fatigue that will result from attending the funeral of William Locker. Locker had been the captain of the Lowestoffee on which Nelson was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in 1777, and Nelson regarded him with great affection.
L22	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount 2 documents (indentures) signed by Nelson and his wife</i>		1801 01 09 Documents 9 and 10 January 1801	The documents by which Nelson and his wife effected the sale of their matrimonial home, three days before their final separation. It had been bought by them 4 years previously, although Nelson in fact never stayed there. He left Fanny, never to see her again, on 13 January, and Horatia, his child by Lady Hamilton, was born the same month.
L23	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Lady Hamilton Plymouth, 26 January 1801</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton Plymouth</i>	1801 01 26 Autograph letter 26 January 1801	In the days before the birth of Horatia, Nelson, absent from London, awaiting orders to sail to the North Sea and afflicted with a variety of minor illnesses, succumbed to suspicions and intense jealousy, centering particularly on the Prince of Wales's apparent interest in Emma. A warning against the future George IV.

L82	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed Nelson & Bronte to Mr. John Wilson</i>	<i>Mr. John Wilson</i>	1801 01 27 Autograph letter San Josef 27 January 1801	Nelson declares himself ready to provide a few letters of recommendation for an old shipmate
L58	Nelson Horatio, Lord Autograph letter, signed Nelson & Bronte, to Sir James Saumarez	Sir James Saumarez	1801 01/02 Autograph letter San Josef January/February 1801	About creating a monument to his valued friend Captain Ralph Miller, killed on 14 May 1799 off the coast of Syria. The memorial was finally erected in St Paul's Cathedral. This letter was written when Nelson was on board the San Josef (from 13 January 1801 until his transferral to the St George on 12 February).
L24	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Lady Hamilton San Josef, Torbay, 4 February 1801</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton</i>	1801 02 04 Autograph letter 4 February 1801	Nelson had learned of Horatia's birth 3 days before when he wrote that 'Mrs. Thomson's friend will go mad with joy'. He began at once the subterfuge of addressing her as Mrs. Thomson, care of Lady Hamilton. (Letter 3. Febr. 1801) Later, after his notional adoption of her, Horatia was referred to as Horatia Nelson Thomson. A discussion of the terms of his will gives away to an impassioned passage at the thought of the Prince of Wales's apparent designs upon Lady Hamilton. Nelson's pathological suspicion of the Prince was prompted particularly by Sir William's speculations on the approaching Regency and references in his and Emma's letters to the Prince's wish to be invited to dine. The letter contains the first reference to Horatia by name. A codicil to Nelson's will was witnessed by Captains Hardy and Thesiger on 6 March, in which he made provision for Fanny, and placed Sir William Hamilton's unpaid debts to himself in trust for Emma, leaving her also Pds 3,000 and three diamond boxes.

L26	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Lady Hamilton Brixham 15 February 1801</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton</i>	1801 02 15 Autograph letter 15 February 1801	Nelson answers Emma's provocations and accusations of infidelity. In the weeks after Horatia's birth, Nelson and Lady Hamilton conducted a tiff by letter, based on mutual accusations of infidelity, and particular Nelson's frantic suspicions of the Prince of Wales. The letter mentions Hardy, who is preparing his quarters on board [the San Josef] and gives details of the delivery of their letters by various friends including Davison, Troubridge and Evan Nepean, and Nelson remarks that he is better for giving up wine. The letter concludes romantically.
L83	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed Nelson & Bronte to Admiral Lutwidge</i>	<i>Admiral Lutwidge</i>	1801 02 28 Autograph letter c. 28 February 1801	Nelson excuses himself for not paying a call in person. Nelson had just been appointed Second-in-Command of the Baltic fleet, assembling at Yarmouth, under sir Hyde Parker. He was off to sea again just a month after the birth of his daughter Horatia.
L25	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Lady Hamilton 'Sunday noon' 1 March 1801</i>		1801 03 01 Autograph letter 1 March 1801	A letter written in a nervous state. With an abusive attack on the Marchioness of Abercorn, also including guarded reference to Horatia. Nelson had just returned from leave in London where he had seen Horatia for the first time. Morrison (vol II, pp 122 - 3) published three letters to Emma on this day
L66	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed 'Ever yours for Ever/ Nelson Bronte' to Lady Hamilton</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton</i>	1801 03 01 Autograph letter Portsmouth St. George 1 March 1801	A love letter written after Nelson had visited London and seen his daughter Horatia for the first time. The 'Thomson' letters were a subterfuge to conceal Horatia's parentage. Nelson conveyed to Emma the messages of 'Thomson', a fictitious member of his crew, to 'Mrs. Thomson', his wife, apparently living under Emma's protection. In this way all remarks and inquiries about the infant, described by Nelson as his godchild could be attributed to her supposed parents.

L27	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Lady Hamilton 6th March 1801</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton</i>	1801 03 06 Autograph letter 6 March 1801	A FURIOUS AND ALMOST INCOHERENT DENUNCIATION OF THE MEN WHO WOULD BETRAY HER Charles Greville had taken Emma as his mistress in 1786, later transferring her to Sir William Hamilton, his uncle. Nelson's suspicions that the latter planned to serve his own purposes by presenting Emma to the Prince of Wales, although somewhat appeased after his visit to London, two weeks earlier, were easily revived.
L28	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Lady Hamilton St George [Yarmouth] 10th March 1801</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton</i>	1801 03 10 Autograph letter 10 March 1801	A LOVE LETTER CONTAINING OUTBURSTS OF JEALOUS PASSION. Nelson's resentment of Sir Hamilton and frantic suspicion that he was manipulating Emma into various affairs reached its peak in the week before he sailed for the Baltic with Sir Hyde Parker. Sir William was at that time entertaining lavishly at 23 Piccadilly, his guests including his cousin, Marquis of Abercorn, the elderly Duke of Queensberry and various singers of the day, but a projected dinner for the Prince o Wales to which Nelson objected particularly vehemently never took place.
L67	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed Nelson & Bronte, to Alexander Davidson</i>	<i>Alexander Davidson</i>	1801 03 18 Autograph letter Naze of Norway St George 18 March 1801	Nelson, requesting Davidson to pay Mr Christie 300 pounds for a picture, secures his favourite portrait of Lady Hamilton as a Recumbent Bacchante . Painted 1790 it shows her posing coquettishly against a tiger skin on the shore with a ship on the horizon and had been one of 14 portraits of her in the Palazzo Sessa at Naples. Sir Hamilton's pictures were to be sold at Christie's to defray his debts.
L11	<i>Nelson Horatio An Autograph Manuscript Letter from Viscount Horatio Nelson to Thomas Lloyd</i>	<i>Thomas Lloyd</i>	1801 04 01Autograph letter 1 April 1801	Written with his left hand with a FINE EXAMPLE OF NELSON'S PERSONAL SEAL on red sealing wax (palm tree and crossed horns or torches, two small birds at bottom)
L88	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed to Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Graves</i>	<i>Sir Thomas Graves</i>	1801 04 21 Autograph letter Elephant 21 April 1801	At the battle of Copenhagen it was Graves who, gamely following Nelson's lead in ignoring Sir Hyde Parker's potentially disastrous signal to disengage, neatly obeyed correct by repeating it, whilst hoisting it in such a position that it was invisible to most of the squadron, and keeping Nelson's signal for close action at the masthead.

L9	<i>Nelson Horatio An Autograph Manuscript Letter from Admiral Lord Nelson to the Earl St. Vincent Regarding a Suggested Attack on the Revel Fleet</i>	<i>Earl St. Vincent</i>	1801 05 22 Autograph Letter 22 May 1801	
L29	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Lady Hamilton St George, Kioge Bay 5th June 1801</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton</i>	1801 06 05 Autograph letter 5 June 1801	The letter is dated shortly after his appointment as Commander - in- Chief, on the recall of Sir Hyde Parker. He was in fact somewhat depressed at this time, and in a letter written in the same week to his old friend Sir Alexander Ball at Malta described himself as 'apparently in a consumption'. He achieved his wish for leave in England, and arrived back at Yarmouth on the Kite on 30 June, at once joining the Hamiltons at 23 Piccadilly
L57	<i>Nelson Horatio, Lord Autograph love letter, signed twice to Lady Hamilton</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton</i>	1801 08 13 Autograph letter Medusa, Downs 13 August 1801	Blaming Troubridge for his being unable to get to London to see her "and Mrs Nelson", and urging her to be in good spirits for his sake. During the summer of 1801 Nelson was in command of a squadron guarding the Channel against invasion by the French. This was something of a low point for Nelson. He was becoming estranged from his old friend and colleague Troubridge, now a member of the Board of Admiralty. The day after writing this letter Nelson embarked on his unsuccessful second attack on Boulogne, that resulted in the death of dozens of British marines.
L30	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Lady Hamilton Medusa, off Boulogne 15th August 1801</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton</i>	1801 08 15 Autograph letter 15 August 1801	A letter of mingled domestic and naval preoccupations, written before the attack at Boulogne planned for that night. Nelson's wish to settle with Emma led eventually to the purchase of Merton Place in Surrey. His finances were precarious, with half his salary pledged to Fanny and his considerable losses in the Baltic campaign, whereas a sale of Sir William Hamilton's collections at Christie's in the spring had raised substantial sums. The attack on the French fleet at Boulogne was disastrous and Nelson's protege Edward Parker was among the numerous casualties.

L31	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Lady Hamilton Amazon 29th September 1801</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton</i>	1801 09 29 Autograph letter 29 September 1801	Autograph letter unsigned to 'My Dearest wife' also referred to in the address as 'Mrs Thomson care of Lady Hamilton'. An impassioned 'Thomson' letter in which Nelson expresses distraction at his separation from Lady Hamilton.
L59	<i>Nelson Horatio, Lord Autograph transcript by Nelson evidently of a letter addressed to him by a passionate admirer</i>		1801 10 01 Autograph transcript of a letter soon after the 1 October 1801 or soon after 25 March 1802	A fascinating testament to Nelson's vanity as well as the public response to peace with France
L84	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed Nelson & Bronte to James Tulloch (together with an autograph letter of Sir Thomas Picton to Captain Hughes)</i>	<i>to James Tulloch</i>	1801 11 07 Autograph letters a) Merton 7 November 1801 b) Bond Street 14 June 1804	a) A reference to the amputation of his arm. After a musket wound during the abortive night attack on Santa Cruz, on July 1797, Nelson's right arm was amputated on board of the Theseus by the ship's surgeons, Thomas Eshelby and Louis Remonier.
L 90	<i>Nelson Horatio Autograph letter signed Nelson & Bronte to Samuel Barker</i>	<i>Samuel Barker</i>	1801 11 11 Autograph letter Merton 11 November 1801	Nelson thanking Barker for his truly kind letter, informing him that he has no plans to visit Yarmouth and that "Sir William & Lady Hamilton charge me to present their compliments. Samuel Barker was a merchant and leading civic figure in Great Yarmouth. Nelson had landed (with the Hamiltons) in the town in October 1800 on his eventual return to England after the Nile campaign. More recently, Great Yarmouth had been Nelson's point of embarkation in the Copenhagen Campaign Ref: Nicolas , dispatches and letters,, vol. IV, pp. 522-3

L85	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed Nelson & Bronte to Captain William Bedford</i>	<i>Captain William Bedford</i>	1802 01 01 Autograph letter Merton 1 January 1802	A cordial and welcoming invitation to visit Nelson and the Hamiltons at Merton Place. Captain Bedford commanded the Leyden in the Channel fleet in 1801 and he took part in the unsuccessful action at Boulogne.
L 91	<i>Nelson Horatio Viscount Autograph letter, signed Nelson & Bronte to Robert Brent</i>	Robert Brent	1802 01 21 Autograph letter Merton 21 January 1802	Nelson promises his help: prompted by a letter from Brent and the return undelivered of one of his own letters, Nelson promises on his next visit to London 'to see not only Nepean but either Mr. Vansittard or Addington Secretaries in whose gifts these things Nepean says are. Nothing shall be wanting on my part".
L32	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Admiral Sir John Duckworth, Merton, 13th February 1802, including a three line autograph postscript by Lady Hamilton</i>	<i>Admiral Sir John Duckworth,</i>	1802 02 13 Autograph letter 13 February 1802	An indignant account of the progress of a naval dispute, also involving Lord St Vincent. The unidentified dispute very probably concerned the issue of the distribution of prize money, with which Nelson was much preoccupied at this time. His court case with St. Vincent over Mediterranean prize money was settled only in 1804, and after the battle of Copenhagen he energetically pursued not only the distribution of prize money and medals, but also pensions for other ranks. The 'cottage' was Merton Place, which he bought with the Hamiltons the previous year.

L53	<p>Nelson Horatio, Lord</p> <p>Series of six autograph letters by Nelson to George Matcham on the Death of Nelson's Father Rev. Edmund Nelson, together with the will of Edmund Nelson</p>	George Matcham	<p>1802 04 26</p> <p>Autograph letters Merton</p> <p>26 April - 15 May 1802</p>	<p>In the first letter of the 26th April Nelson replies to a letter of the previous day, in which Matcham had warned him of the deteriorating condition of his father. In fact Edmund Nelson died on the day this letter was written.</p> <p>In the letter of the 28th April, Nelson is still uncertain whether he will attend the funeral. Finally Nelson pleaded ill health and did not attend his father's funeral.</p> <p>His biographers tend to be sceptical about this illness, because he would have faced disapproval both from his family and the local community- he had abandoned his wife only months before.</p>
L16	<p><i>Nelson Horatio</i></p> <p><i>Autograph letter to William Churchey</i></p>	<i>William Churchey</i>	<p>1802 10</p> <p>Autograph letter Merton</p> <p>October 1802</p>	<p>This letter does not appear in <i>The Letters and Dispatches of Lord Nelson</i>, edited by Nicolas, and appears to be unpublished. Nelson's correspondent was probably a son of Walter Churchey of Brecon, the friend of John Wesley. Walter Churchey the elder was a poet of some ability ... and when Nelson visited Brecon, he sang his praises in an ode which the gallant seaman suitably acknowledged in a letter of thanks.</p>

L 107	<i>Nelson Horatio Viscount Sir William Hamilton</i>		1802 06 21 Set of 16 weekly accounts 21 June 1802 - 4 April 1803 (with gaps)	An engaging series of domestic accounts for Nelson's famous menage a trois with Sir William Hamilton and Emma Hamilton in Merton- 2 signed by Lord Nelson 2 others with financial calculations in Nelson's hand all accounts signed by Francis White (presumably Hamilton's steward)
L 102	<i>Nelson Horatio, Lord Statement of account with Lord Nelson's bankers Marsh & Creed September 1802 - January 1803</i>	Lord Nelson's bankers Marsh & Creed	September 1802 - January 1803	including payments to his jeweller John Salter and to Francis White relating to the purchase of Merton Place. The largest single payment (PDS 400) relates to the annuity settled by Nelson on his wife Frances following the irrevocable breakdown of their marriage previous year.
L 98	<i>Nelson Horatio, Lord Statement of account of James Cutforth on behalf of Nelson with Solomon Jaba</i>	Solomon Jaba	1803 to February 1804	relating to the supply of sundry goods to a total of Pds 42.0.0 James Cutforth was the victualling agent at Gibraltar
L68	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed 'your much obliged & faithful Humble servant Nelson & Bronte' to Commissioner Fanshawe</i>	<i>Commissioner Fanshawe</i>	1803 10 13 Autograph letter Victory off Toulon 13 October 1803	A warm assurance that he will take an early opportunity to promote Fanshawe's son. Patronage was an essential part of the Royal Navy tradition and Nelson was 'more likely to give a plum' to one of his proteges. He received a vast number of letters from friends or colleagues requesting him to look after the interest of their own friends and relatives
L86	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph address leaf, signed ' Nelson & Bronte' to Jonathan Airey</i>	<i>Jonathan Airey</i>	1803 05 10 Autograph address leaf London 10 May 1803	The endorsement records that the leaf was given to the writer by Mr. Airey. No letter to the latter is recorded by Nicolas in the <i>Despatches and Letters</i> .

L33	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount</i> Autograph letter to Sir William Scott 5th May 1803	Sir William Scott	1803 05 05 Autograph letter 5 May 1803	Writing on the eve of the outbreak of war with France, Nelson refers to the 'Prize Bill' . Nelson's concerns about the distribution of prize money were exacerbated by insupportable delay in distributing it after the Battle of Copenhagen, two years before. The letter is on mourning paper for Sir William Hamilton, who had died in Lady Hamilton's arms, and with Nelson holding his hand, on 6 April. Sir William Scott (later Baron Stowell) was judge of the High Court of the Admiralty from 1798 - 1828
L 92	Nelson, Horatio Viscount Autograph letter signed Nelson & Bronte to William Parker	William Parker	Autograph letter Victory off Toulon 1 August 1803	Watching for the French Fleet: an order listing signals which will be made to particular ships to look out, when the Commander in Chief may expect the Enemy to pass that way.
L46	Nelson Horatio "directed to repair on Board His Majesty's Ship Victory" Document signed "Nelson & Bronte"		Document Victory off Toulon 10 August 1803	Document signed "Nelson & Bronte" countersigned by his official secretary John Scott, appointing Edward Williams to serve as Lieutenant on the Victory.
L 100	<i>Nelson Horatio, Lord to his brother in law</i> George Matham	George Matham	copy of autograph letter 23 September 1803	copy of autograph letter relating to ongoing legal matters following the purchase of Merton Place

L 106	Nelson Bronte Horatio Viscount to Sir Richard Bickerton	Sir Richard Bickerton	Autograph letter Victory 17 December 1803	Memoranda for Bickerton to carry into execution at Malta, chiefly concerning ship movements and the storage of supplies
L	<i>Captain T.M. Hardy</i>		Certificate 1803	A 'certificate of hurt' for a sailor from H.M.S. Amphion signed by the officers including Captain Hardy and dated for 1803 . With such a certificate of proof, it was possible for injured sailors to claim a small pension from a special benefit fund
L50	<i>Nelson Horatio, Lord autograph letter signed Nelson & Bronte to his sister Catherine Matcham</i>	<i>Catherine Matcham</i>	1804 01 01 Autograph letter Merton 1 January 1804	This note to Catherine, at a time when she was heavily pregnant , was written towards the end of Nelson's brief residence in London. The promised visit to see the new baby of his sister is unlikely to have taken place as Nelson was appointed Vice-Admiral of the Blue and set out for Plymouth on 13 January

L34	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Lady Hamilton Victory 20th January 1804</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton</i>	1804 01 20 Autograph letter 20 January 1804	Nelson sends a gift for Horatia. Nelson had successfully lobbied Elliot to persuade the King of Naples to ask for his return, but was unhappy with the terms offered. In the course of the previous year, writing often of Horatia, he appeared close to requesting to leave the Fleet, and at the time of the present letter, Emma was about to give birth to their second child who did not survive. He had written some months before to Horatia to put on record that he was her father, although in his will she was described as his adopted daughter and Lady Hamilton appointed her guardian. In correspondence she was often referred to as his god child, preserving the fiction that she had been entrusted to his care in 1801 (some months before her actual birth).
L 99	Nelson Horatio, Lord and Scott John	Orders issued by Lord Nelson to Lewis Shepherd 7th June 1804	Order issued by Lord Nelson 7th June 1804	Orders to Lewis Shepherd (Commander of HMS Thisbe) directing him to a rendezvous with Rear Admiral Richard Bickerton (2nd in Command under Nelson in the Mediterranean). John Scott was Nelson's private secretary and amanuensis in Victory.
L69	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed Nelson & Bronte to Mr. Sergeant Shepherd</i>	<i>Mr. Sergeant Shepherd</i>	1804 02 14 Autograph letter Victory 14 February 1804	A warm expression of gratitude and relief at the successful conclusion of Nelson's lawsuit against Earl St Vincent over prize money. The court case with Earl St Vincent was over Nelson's entitlement to approximately 13,000 pounds of prize money for the seizure of enemy ships in the Mediterranean. The handling of the case was left to his lawyers and he remained on friendly terms with St. Vincent throughout it. Sir Samuel Shepherd, barrister, was appointed King's Sergeant in 1796 and in 1812 Solicitor General. He gave advice to Nelson over his suit.

L35	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Lady Hamilton Cape St. Sebastian nd. March 1804</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton</i>	1804 03 Autograph letter nd. March 1804	Nelson learns of the birth of his second child by Lady Hamilton. The child was to be called after its mother but on 2 April Nelson received the news that 'dear little Emma' had not survived. Throughout the preceding months his letters to Lady Hamilton betray his intense anxiety about her and Horatia who was ill, referring often to his own feverish symptoms. The present letter also replies to comments in hers of 15 and 28 January, apparently remarking on his reported acquaintance with a lady in Gibraltar, whom he cannot identify, but concluding with fervent declarations of his confidence in their mutual love, and assurances of fidelity.
L89	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed Nelson & Bronte to H.S. Blankley</i>	<i>H.S. Blankley</i>	1804 08 04 Autograph letter Victory 4 August 1804	The reference to Mr. and Mrs. Matcham suggests that Blankley was an acquaintance of theirs
L 93	Nelson Horatio Lord Autograph letter signed Nelson & Bronte to Sir Peter Parker	Sir Peter Parker	Autograph letter Victory 4 August 1804	An affectionate letter to his early patron consoling him on the death of his son, Christopher Palmer and praising his grandson Peter Palmer. Sir Peter Parker, Admiral of the Fleet, had been among the first to recognise the outstanding qualities of Nelson. As Commander in Chief at Jamaica, Parker had been responsible for Nelson's rapid promotion in the late 1770's, a crucial favour that earned Nelson's lifelong gratitude
L 96	Nelson Horatio, Lord Statement of account with William Jones	Statement of account with William Jones	August 1804- February 1805	detailing the purchase of a large quantity of kitchen and cookware to a total of Pds 54.16.6 provides fascinating details on domestic life at Merton place

L 108	<i>Nelson to Major General William Anne Villetes Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean</i>	Major General William Anne Villetes Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean	1804 08 04 Autograph letter Victory 4 August 1804	He refers to deserts and to Captain Morati who has been allowed by the Sardinian government to recruit for the Corsican Corps at Madalena in direct breach of all neutrality
L. 97	<i>Nelson Horatio, Lord Statement of account with William Edward Gaynor</i>	Statement of account with William Edward Gaynor	5 September 1804 Victory at sea	detailing the supply of sundry goods to a total of 662.13.0 dollars, (Pds 132.3.6Pds 54.16.6) sheds valuable light on Nelson's life at sea. Eduard Gaynor was a Quaker wine merchant from Bristol resident in Barcelona
L 120	<i>Nelson Horatio Autograph letter signed Nelson & Bronte</i>	Sir Richard Bickerton	6 Sept. 1804 Victory off Toulon	Sir Richard Bickerton, 2nd bart Nelson had been blockading Toulon since July 1803
L55	Nelson Horatio, Lord Autograph letter , signed Nelson Bronte, to Captain John Gore on the Medusa	Captain John Gore	1804 10 13 Autograph letter HMS. Victory 13 October 1804	Written during Nelson's blockade of Toulon, raising objections to Admiral Cornwallis' orders and their threat to peace with Spain.

L 117	<i>Nelson Horatio</i> Autograph letter signed Nelson & Bronte	Lady Dalling	3 November 1804 Victory	Nelson offers his assistance to the widow of the man who, in 1780 while Governor of Jamaica, had sent Nelson with a force of 400 soldiers to capture Fort San Juan at the entrance to Nicaragua, with the aim of establishing a series of forts across the isthmus of Central America .
L60	Nelson Horatio, Lord Autograph letter, signed Nelson & Bronte, to Captain Durban (Headed most confidential)	Captain Durban	1804 11 07 Autograph letter Victory 7 November 1804	Attempting to discover whether they are to have peace or war with Spain. On the morning of 15 November the Ambuscade brought Nelson a letter from Hookham Frere, minister to Madrid. Accordingly Nelson wrote to the respective captains and commanders of His Majesty's ships on the Mediterranean station stating : You are hereby required and directed on falling in with any Spanish Ship or Vessel of War...
L54	Nelson Horatio, Lord Autograph Letter, signed Nelson Bronte, to Emma Hamilton on war with Spain	Emma Hamilton	1804 11 15 Autograph letter HMS. Victory 15 November 1804	Nelson had by this time been blockading Toulon for nearly 16 months and had successfully prevented the French Fleet from taking to sea for all that time. Although Nelson was certainly right to surmise that relationships with Spain had deteriorated sharply, Spain did not in fact declare war on Britain until 12 December.
L36	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount</i> Autograph letter to Lady Hamilton Victory 2nd October 1804	Lady Hamilton	1804 10 02 Autograph letter 2 October 1804	Nelson justifies himself for allowing his proxy vote in the House of Lords to be used by Lord Moira. Nelson had offered his services to Addington early 1803, and had written to him asking for an allowance of Pds 500 a year for Emma, and an appropriate pension for himself. In May 1804 he was succeeded as Prime Minister by Pitt, without having fulfilled Nelson's requests. Emma appears to have been alarmed that Nelson might have alienated Addington.

L47	Nelson Horatio "we shall not be long before the fleet is at anchor" Autograph letter signed "Nelson & Bronte" to Dr Felix	Dr Felix	1804 10 10 Autograph Letter Victory off Toulon 10 October 1804	Autograph letter to Dr Felix acknowledging receipt of his application on behalf of his son. In early October 1805, Dr. Matthias Felix was serving as Surgeon on the Royal Sovereign
L37	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount</i> Autograph letter to Admiral [Sir Richard Rodney] Bligh, Victory 12th October 1804	<i>Admiral [Sir Richard Rodney] Bligh,</i>	1804 10 12 Autograph letter 12 October 1804	Advice about Bligh's son chances of promotion. Nelson also thanks Bligh for newspapers and pamphlets, and recommends that he should ask Lord Melville (about his son). George Miller Bligh was a lieutenant on the Victory, and was gravely wounded at Trafalgar.
L48	Nelson Horatio "Hostilities have commenced between Great Britain and the Court of Spain" Document signed "Nelson & Bronte"		Document Victory 15 November 1804	Document signed "Nelson & Bronte", countersigned by his official secretary John Scott, being a certified copy of his memorandum to the captains and commanders in his Mediterranean command on the declaration of war against Spain. Spain did not in fact declare war on Great Britain until 14 December following a British attack on a Spanish frigate. The present false alarm was occasioned by mistaken reports.
L70	<i>Horatio Viscount Nelson</i> Autograph letter, signed Nelson & Bronte to Sir Richard Bickerton	<i>Sir Richard Bickerton</i>	1804 12 03 Autograph letter Victory off Toulon 3 December 1804	Nelson shows pique. Fearing that Ordre intended to reap the rewards, particularly his own control of the Mediterranean. The snippet of Napoleon's hair is a small part of a lock of hair requested from the Emperor by 'Miss Elisabeth Balcombe of The Briars' at St Helena. Napoleon spent the first 2 months of his exile on St Helena at a pavilion in the garden of 'The Briars'. It belonged to Mr. William Balcombe, an East India merchant. Napoleon appeared to enjoy the company of the Balcombe children, particularly 'Betsy' a lively and precocious girl of fourteen. Betsy recalled Napoleon ordering his valet to cut off the lock of hair for her in a memoir

L49	Nelson Horatio autograph letter signed Nelson Bronte		1804 12 09 Autograph letter Victory 9 Dec. 1804	
L71	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed Nelson & Bronte to Sir John Ordre</i>	<i>Sir John Ordre</i>	1804 12 15 Autograph letter Victory 15 Dec.1804	The stilted politeness of the letter conceals a major row, for Nelson was furious that Ordre should be posted outside Cadiz ...'To reap all my harvest' as he put it to Alexander Ball
L72	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed Nelson & Bronte to Captain Richard Keats</i>	<i>Captain Richard Keats</i>	1804 12 27 Autograph letter Victory off Sardinia 27 December 1804	At the beginning of December 1804 on learning of the arrival of Sir John Ordre off Cadiz Nelson anticipated that he might shortly be recalled, writing to Keats that he might soon be 'your troublesome guest', Nelson. The letter permitting him to return home arrived on 25 December. Nelson declined to do this until another officer replaced Campbell who had been invalided home. Captain Keats was a protege of the Duke of Clarence and one of Nelson's closest naval colleagues
L73	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed Nelson & Bronte to Sir John Ordre</i>	<i>Sir John Ordre</i>	1805 04 01 Autograph letter Victory 1 April 1805	Bickering with a rival Admiral. The Admiralty's decision to place Admiral Sir John Ordre with a squadron to blockade Cadiz, caused an unholy row, with Nelson unreasonably assuming that this was a deliberate move to deprive him of the rich prize money to be gained from the Spanish trans-Atlantic trade.

L38	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Lady Hamilton Victory 18th May 1805</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton</i>	1805 05 18 Autograph letter 18 May 1805	An important letter, enclosing another about arrangements for his daughter Horatia in the event of his death. Both letters were written in the early days of his dash to the West Indies in pursuit of the French fleet which had escaped from Toulon
L 116	<i>Nelson Horatio Autograph letter signed Nelson & Bronte</i>	Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane commander in chief at the Leeward Islands	29 May 1805 Victory	The pursuit of Villeneuve to the Caribbean in the months before Trafalgar. Nelson had left the Portuguese coast on 11 May in pursuit of the French Fleet, which reached Martinique 3 days later.
L74	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed Nelson & Bronte to Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton</i>	<i>Sir Richard Bickerton</i>	1805 06 17 Autograph letter Victory at Sea 17 June 1805	Orders to watch for the French fleet as Nelson returns from his pursuit of the enemy to the West Indies and back. Sir Richard Bickerton was Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet in 1802-03 and on the renewal of the war with France became Nelson's second in command, serving under him until the summer of 1805 when he returned to the Admiralty in London before Trafalgar
L39	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Lady Hamilton Victory off Ceuta 24-25 July 1805</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton</i>	1805 07 24 Autograph letter 24-25 July 1805	Written in exasperation after the fruitless pursuit of the French Fleet to the West Indies. Nelson anchored at Gibraltar on 19th July, on his return from the West Indies where a letter from Brereton, on St. Lucia, had given incorrect information (or French disinformation) about the whereabouts of the enemy fleet, sending him on a futile expedition further to the South. His anger against Bereton was a recurrent theme in subsequent letters. He had by now been at sea for two years and finally reached Lady Hamilton at Merton on 20 August, leaving her for the last time on 15 September

L43	Nelson Horatio, Lord Part of an autograph memorandum, unsigned, but naming himself in the text	William Marsden, Secretary of the Admiralty	Autograph memorandum Victory Tetuan Bay 23 July 1805	Written 3 months before Trafalgar, as Nelson prepared to quit the Mediterranean command and return home for the last time, after having chased Villeneuve's fleet to the West Indies and back. The original memorandum is headed "Force Necessary for the different stations in the Mediterranean" and was sent to William Marsden, Secretary of the Admiralty.
L75	<i>Nelson Horatio , Viscount Autograph letter, signed 'ever my dearest Emma most affectionately your Nelson & Bronte' to Lady Hamilton</i>	<i>Lady Hamilton</i>	1805 09 24 Autograph letter Victory off Lisbon 24 Sept. 1805	One of Nelson's latest letters to Lady Hamilton. A touching reminder of his enjoyment of domestic and family life on his last visit to Merton. Letters by Horatia's governess recording her progress were forwarded to Nelson as he sailed on the Victory but were almost certainly among those which he did not live to receive. His last letter to Lady Hamilton was dated 19 October 1805
L40	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount Autograph letter to Sir Thomas Livingstone Victory off Cadiz 14th October 1805 with an autograph postscript signed countersigned by John Scott</i>	<i>Sir Thomas Livingstone</i>	1805 10 14 Autograph letter 14 October 1805	IMPORTANT AND URGENT ORDERS ONE WEEK BEFORE THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR John Scott, Nelson's naval secretary, was killed at his side on the deck of the Victory at Trafalgar, shortly before Nelson himself was fatally wounded
L61	<i>Nelson Horatio, Lord Autograph letter , signed twice Nelson & Bronte, to Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez</i>	<i>Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez</i>	1805 10 18 Autograph letter Victory off Cadiz 18 October 1805	Relating his naval designs three days before Trafalgar. (I hope we shall see Buonaparte humbled) Letters by Nelson dated only few days before Trafalgar are VERY RARE (No letter dated after 17 October 1805 has been sold at auction in the last 30 years)

L 1	<p>Wells John <i>A letter written after the Battle of Trafalgar aboard H.M.S. Britannia, October 30th, 1805</i></p>	to his parents	<p>Autograph letter H.M.S. Britannia 30 October 1805</p>	<p>The manuscript written by John Wells of Britannia, the letter now detached in four sections, from H.M. Ship Britannia off Cadiz, October 30th 1805 and addressed to his Parents. The author describes the immediate run up to Battle ... we had the satisfaction of seeing our enemy about 8 or 10 miles to leeward of us Lord Nelson immediately made the signal to close the Enemy and prepare for Battle... ... Britannia was certainly a very fortunate ship during the whole time as we had not above 10 killed and 41 wounded although we were the 4th ship in Action and the last out of it ... and at one time had 5 ships blazing upon us but we soon tied them out.</p> <p><i>H.M.S. Britannia (1762-1826) served as flagship to Rear Admiral Lord Northesk, Third-in-Command at Trafalgar and is thought to be the oldest ship engaged in the battle on either side; Lt Wells was born in Hull in 1784 and entered service in 1803. He served in Britannia at the blockade of Brest, 1804 - 05 and served as signal-Midshipman at Trafalgar. He resigned the service in 1816 and died in 1841 aged 56.</i></p>
L 76	<p>Cuthbert, 1st Baron Collingwood <i>Document, signed, 'General order' after the battle of Trafalgar, the copy addressed to Captain James Morris of the Colossus</i></p>	Captain James Morris of the Colossus	<p>Autograph document Euryalus 22 October 1805</p>	<p>General order of thanks to the British Fleet after Trafalgar, paying tribute to their 'valour and skill'. Collingwood's message of thanks to the fleet is remarkable for the way in which the extraordinary victory over the French fleet is subordinated to the 'ever to be lamented death' of Nelson. Captain Morris in the brand new 76-gun Colossus was sixth in line in Collingwood's division; entering the enemy line Colossus engaged simultaneously three 74- gun ships</p>

L 4	<i>Beatty W.</i> <i>A Collection of Souvenir Correspondence Relating to Lord Nelson Sent by Dr William Beatty to Dr. James Fellowes</i> <i>(4 items)</i>	Dr. James Fellowes	Autograph Letters 1803 - 1826	Dr. (later Sir) James Fellowes was in the Peninsula in his capacity of Inspector of Hospitals and was interested in collecting autograph letters from those involved having been in Gibraltar before Nelson sailed for his rendezvous with Villeneuve. He enjoyed the rare privilege of an audience with Nelson shortly prior to the action and the odd experience of seeing his corpse in a cask of brandy ready for transit to England.
L 5	<i>Neale John</i> <i>The Battle of Trafalgar: An autograph Letter written by Lt. John Neale of H.M.S. Dreadnought May 9th, 1806 with recollections regarding the Prize St Augustin</i>		Autograph Letter 9 May 1806	concerns the actions of the British prize crew who commandeered the prize St Augustin after the Battle of Trafalgar. Neale was instructed to remove the Spanish crew and set the vessel on fire, after this there seems to have been confusion and several Spaniards jumped into the water in the belief that they were to be burned alive, some drowning in the event.
Tatoio u	<i>Salter John to Lord Nelson's brother in law G. Matcham</i>	George Matcham	autograph letter 18 April 1806	written after the battle of Trafalgar, relating to the engraving of arms on the late admiral's uncompleted service of silver John Salter of the Strand was Lord Nelson's jeweller, silversmith and cutler.

L 95	<i>Cadogan Henry to Lord Nelson's brother-in-law</i>	George Matcham	Autograph Letter Dover 24 April 1815	Concerning the delivery of Lady Hamilton's final effects to London offering vivid insight into the events which followed the death of Emma, on 15 January 1815
L 111	<i>Horatia Nelson An autograph letter from H.N., ward to Prince Albert, regarding education together with a reply from Buckingham Palace to an earlier letter, dated March 16th 1856</i>		1860 1856	a) with details about the ages and occupations of her children and concurring in advice the Prince had previously suggested regarding their education b)reply to an earlier letter politely declining her invitation to head a public subscription fro Christ's Hospital, signed by C.M.Chipps
L12	<i>NelsonHoratio. Two autograph address leaves signed with initials ("N & B" [Nelson and Bronte] and "BNN {Bronte Nelson of the Nile}, together with a third address leaf written and signed by a secretary on Nelson's behalf, to Alexander Davidson</i>	Alexander Davidson	Autograph address leaves	The 'Egyptian' seal is the second of Nelson's main seals. It is a badge incorporating a palm tree, double cornucopia, grapes and bird possibly suggesting 'Egyptian' motifs and therefore adopted by Nelson following the battle of the Nile on 1 August 1798
L 6	<i>A contemporary manuscript copy of the sailing order of the Battle of Trafalgar</i>		Manuscript	

L 14	<i>Davidson Alexander Davidson's account book detailing Nelson's legal expenses over a period of three years</i>		Autograph account book	<p>A formal register in a professional secretarial hand of detailed bills for Nelson (with Davison acting as his agent) for a variety of services on his behalf.</p> <p>Including matters relating to Nelson's legacy to Lady Nelson, the purchase of Merton, family trusts and sales, Nelson's own will and codicils (in May- June 1803) and proceedings relating to the Spanish Prizes dispute.</p>
L 15	<i>Davidson Alexander Collection of Correspondence chiefly between Nelson and Davison as retained by Davison in drafts and copies</i>		December 1800 to 6 March 1804	<p>1) Series of copies, in various hands, of eleven letters by Nelson (a few of them incomplete or but substantial extracts) 6 to Davison, 2 (extracts) to Emma Hamilton, 1 to Sir Isaac Heard, 1 to King Ferdinand of Naples and Sicily and 1 to Prince de Luzzi, 17 pages, folio and 4to, integral blanks, 8 October 1798 to 25 February 1804</p> <p>2) Davison's partly autograph letter book for 1798 - 1800, comprising his formal retained copies of some fifty six letters by him on Admiralty matters, Including 17 to Nelson</p> <p>Nelson's original letters to Davison corresponding to five of these copies are now in the British Library. The two letters of 9 May (to Davison) are APPARENTLY UNPUBLISHED</p>
L 62	<i>The log of HMS Swiftsure kept by Midshipman Robert McCrea from 15 May to 4 November 1805 Together with the log Mc Crea's log for HMS Salsette for the period 1 July 1809 to 20 January 1810</i>		Autograph logs	<p>Including an account of the Battle of Trafalgar and the Death of Nelson.</p> <p>The Swiftsure was a 74-gun ship commanded by Nelson's friend Benjamin Hallowell. During the Battle of Trafalgar, she engaged the French ship Redoubtable along with Nelson's Victory (It was from the Redoubtable that the shot came that killed Nelson). The Swiftsure was also one of four ships responsible for the sinking the French ship Achille, commanded by Denieport. Mc Crea reports the whole build-up of the battle, including tracking the French from Lagos Bay to the West Indies</p>

L 80	<i>The log of HMS Naiad</i>		Manuscript Commencing 19th October 1805 and 22 October 1805	Two leaves extracted from the log of Naiad, 'Remark [s] & c HMS Naiad off Cadiz Commencing 19th October 1805 and 'Remark [s] & c HMS Naiad 22 October 1805 off Cape Trafalgar, describing the battle of Trafalgar, together with a table of the signals made on the day of the battle, including the famous 'England expects that every man will do his duty'. As a frigate, the Naiad, under Captain Thomas Dundas, took no direct part in the fighting at Trafalgar. At the onset of the battle, she was among the other frigates towards the head of the French line, but in order to retrieve the helpless Belleisle, second in Collingwood's line, she would have travelled virtually the full length of the engaged fleets
L 94	<i>Fletcher Thomas</i>		Autograph Journal 31-10 1804 to 18- 01-1807	written during his service as second gunner, then able seaman, on H.M.S. Defence, including accounts of THE BLOCKADE OF CADIZ, THE FRENCH ESCAPE FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR with a number of later additions by Fletcher relating to Trafalgar
L 104	<i>Nelson estate</i>			2 volumes of accounts comprising "Bankers account of Lord Viscount Nelson's executors" and "Digest of accounts of Lord Viscount Nelson's executors" A detailed and at times poignant narrative of the aftermath of Nelson's life, entries recording not only prize money received for Trafalgar, but also the purchase of mourning rings, Horatia's change of name and the sale of Merton. The legatees to whom payments are listed include Horatia herself, Lady Hamilton, Viscountess Nelson, earl Nelson, Maurice's Nelson widow, Captain Hardy, the minister of Merton, Sutton and Burnham Thorpe, John Tyson and Dr Scott.

L 109	<i>Captain Cadir Beij</i> <i>An autograph letter to Nelson</i>	Lord Nelson	Alexandria 10th October 1802	written in French Signed and annotated Capitiana Cadir Bey, Amiral de force Navalle Ottoman This letter contains an early and very rare reference to the Hamiltons with whom Nelson was now engaged in his infamous ménage a trois
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