



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE

Humanities

DIVISION OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Narrative Section of a Successful Application

The attached document contains the grant narrative and selected portions of a previously funded grant application. It is not intended to serve as a model, but to give you a sense of how a successful application may be crafted. Every successful application is different, and each applicant is urged to prepare a proposal that reflects its unique project and aspirations. Prospective applicants should consult the Research Programs application guidelines at [\[Please insert link to guidelines here\]](#) for instructions. Applicants are also strongly encouraged to consult with the NEH Division of Research Programs staff well before a grant deadline.

Note: The attachment only contains the grant narrative and selected portions, not the entire funded application. In addition, certain portions may have been redacted to protect the privacy interests of an individual and/or to protect confidential commercial and financial information and/or to protect copyrighted materials.

Project Title: The Collected Letters of Thomas and Jane Welsh Carlyle

Institution: Duke University

Project Director: David R. Sorensen

Grant Program: Scholarly Editions and Translations

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT OF PROJECT

“One of the most prestigious academic enterprises of our time.”

A. N. Wilson, *The Daily Telegraph*, 17 December 2007.

“I’m particularly gratified to see Carlyle given such a lovely, well structured site. Having *CLO* [*Carlyle Letters Online*] enter *NINES* [*Networked Infrastructure for Nineteenth-Century Electronic Scholarship*] will illustrate to scholars his continuing relevance to all matters having to do with the period.”

Dino Franco Felluga, Co-Chair, Victorian Editorial Board, *NINES* <<http://www.nines.org/>>.

Begun in 1970, the Duke-Edinburgh edition of *The Collected Letters of Thomas and Jane Welsh Carlyle* is regarded by biographers, historians, critics, students, and general readers as one of the finest and most comprehensive literary archives of the nineteenth century. Thirty-six volumes have been published to date in book form by Duke University Press, and the first thirty-two volumes of the project were published in September 2007 as *The Carlyle Letters Online* (<http://carlyleletters.org>). This culmination of a nine-year effort to bring the Carlyles to the digital world has increased the global accessibility of the edition, with the online version registering an average of approximately 160,000 hits per week in thirty-five to forty different countries. With its impending aggregation into the *NINES* consortium, the *CLO* has established itself as a leader in the now essential venture of digital humanities.

During the period in which volumes 34, 35, and 36 have been published, various editions and studies have appeared that are directly indebted to the *Collected Letters*, including a special Carlyle issue of *Literature and Belief* (volume 25; 2005), ed. Paul Kerry and Jessie Crisler; Julia Markus’s biography, *James Anthony Froude* (2005); Chris R. Vanden Bossche’s Strouse edition of Carlyle’s *Past and Present* (2005); Sheila McIntosh and Aileen Christianson’s collection of contemporary accounts of the Carlyles, *Lives of Victorian Literary Figures III, Vol. 2* (2005); Stuart Wallace’s biography, *John Stuart Blackie: Scottish Scholar and Patriot* (2006); Michael DiSanto’s edition of the *Criticism of Thomas Carlyle* (2006); John Morrow’s *Thomas Carlyle* (2006); numbers 22 (2006) and 23 (2007) of *Carlyle Studies Annual*; Vanessa Dickerson’s *Dark Victorians* (2008); Gareth Stedman Jones’s essay, “The Redemptive Power of Violence: Carlyle, Marx and Dickens,” *History Workshop Journal* (2008); William Christie’s edition of *The Letters of Francis Jeffrey to Thomas and Jane Welsh Carlyle* (2008); Christopher Harvie’s *The Floating Commonwealth* (2008); and Paul Johnson’s *Heroes* (2008). This vibrant trend in scholarship will continue with the forthcoming publication of number 24 of *Carlyle Studies Annual* (Fall 2008) and of three more Strouse volumes: *The French Revolution*, edited by Mark Cumming, David R. Sorensen, and Mark Engel; *Political and Social Essays*, edited by Lowell Frye and John Ulrich; and *Literary Essays*, edited by Fleming McClelland and Brent E. Kinser. A new edition of Carlyle’s *Heroes and Hero-Worship*, edited by Kinser and Sorensen, will be published in Yale University Press’s “Rethinking the Western Tradition” series in 2011.

In the period of the present grant proposal, the editors will work to publish print edition volumes 37, 38, and 39, which are projected to cover October 1860–March 1863. The major writings of this tumultuous time illustrate Thomas Carlyle’s pervasive and unavoidable presence, particularly in relation to the dominant event of the period, the American Civil War, a conflict that was startling proof to him of the perpetual “nowness” of history. In his mind the central theme of the American drama was inseparable from the one that he was exploring in his *History of Frederick the Great*: the fate of true “Kingship” and government in a democratic era. In his view, neither the North, with its commitment to “laissez-faire” and democratic individualism, nor the South, with its allegiance to a slave-owning feudal aristocracy, represented the future. Besieged by sympathizers from both camps eager to enhance their cause, Carlyle remained stubbornly and coyly neutral.

During the period of this grant proposal, volumes 36, 37, and 38 of the print edition will also be published in the *CLO*, to which newly uncovered archival materials, images, and photographs will also be added. Letters once classified as “too late” will now be inserted in their correct chronological order. The editors of the Carlyle Letters Project look forward to enhancing and augmenting a collection that Rosemary Ashton has called “the most striking body of non-fictional prose of the nineteenth century.”

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4. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

THE COLLECTED LETTERS OF THOMAS AND JANE WELSH CARLYLE

i. Substance and Context

Visiting Cheyne Row in April 1862, the English poet and journalist Charles Boner commented on the enigmatic quality of the character and opinions of Thomas Carlyle (TC): “Parliament, the press, the English army, he abused royally, but in language so quaint, so droll, so unlike anything I have ever heard before, that once or twice I burst out laughing, though it was evident he saw nothing humorous or out of the way in his expressions. . . . He is full of humour, but he does not seem to know it is humour, for he goes on gravely as though the humorous thoughts were merely strict reasoning. [James Anthony Froude] told me going home that another time he might quite probably take the opposite side, and abuse uncontrolled authority as much as he had done constitutional government.” In a similar vein, the liberal theologian Frederick Denison Maurice wrote to his friend J. M. Ludlow: “There are terrible contradictions in [Carlyle’s] thoughts, which express themselves in his wild speech. But the contradictions belong to the time: we may find them in ourselves” (30 May 1862). Jane Welsh Carlyle (JWC) was equally beguiling and intriguing to her contemporaries. On the occasion of their first meeting in August 1861, the American actor Charlotte Cushman described JWC’s character in a letter to her partner Emma Stebbins: “Clever, witty, calm, cool, unsmiling, unsparing, a raconteur unparalleled, a manner unimitable, a behavior scrupulous, and a power invincible,—a combination rare and strange exists in that plain, keen, unattractive, yet unescapable woman!” Indeed, both Carlyles were “unescapable” to many of the most important denizens of their age, most of whom found in the Carlyles a vivid expression of the “terrible contradictions” that also defined and divided Victorian culture and society.

It is no exaggeration to suggest that the Duke-Edinburgh edition of the Carlyle letters comprises a living archive of the history of the nineteenth century. The Carlyles' reputation can be illustrated by the range, extent, and substance of their letter writing and by their connection with major and minor Victorian figures, including activists and radicals such as Louis Blanc, Godefroid Cavaignac, Joseph Howe, Giuseppe Mazzini, Charles Gavan Duffy, John Mitchel, Henry Parkes; actors and actresses such as Sarah Anderton, Charlotte Cushman, and William Charles Macready; aristocrats such as William Bingham Baring (Lord Ashburton), his first wife Lady Harriet Ashburton, her mother the dowager countess of Sandwich, and Ashburton's second wife, Lady Louisa Ashburton; artists, art critics, aesthetes, and patrons such as Ford Madox Brown, Lady Georgiana Chatterton, William Holman Hunt, Samuel Laurence, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, John Ruskin, William Bell Scott, Robert Scott Tait, Lady Pauline Trevelyan, George Frederic Watts, and Thomas Woolner; historians, essayists, and biographers such as Johann Peter Eckermann, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Forster, James Anthony Froude, William Hartpole Lecky, John Gibson Lockhart, Thomas Babington Macaulay, and Karl August Varnhagen von Ense; novelists such as Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Elizabeth Gaskell, Geraldine Jewsbury, Charles Kingsley, Edward Bulwer Lytton, Margaret Oliphant, William Makepeace Thackeray, Ivan Turgenev, and Anthony Trollope; poets such as Arthur Hugh Clough, Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Edward FitzGerald, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Leigh Hunt, Walt Whitman, Coventry Patmore, and Alfred Tennyson; philosophers and social critics such as John Stuart Blackie, Erasmus Alvey Darwin, William Hamilton, John Stuart Mill, and James Fitzjames Stephen; publishers, journalists, and researchers such as William Allingham, John Delane, Frederic and John Chapman, Francis Jeffrey, Henry Larkin, David Masson, and Edward Moxon; politicians such as Otto von Bismarck, John Bright, Richard Cobden, Benjamin Disraeli,

Henry George Grey, Napoleon III, Sidney Herbert, Richard Monckton Milnes, Robert Peel, Edward John Stanley, and George Ripon; scientists such as Thomas Henry Huxley, George Henry Lewes, John Linnell, Charles Lyell, Richard Owen, and John Tyndall; and clergymen such as Edward Irving, Thomas Erskine of Linlathen, John Sterling, and Samuel Wilberforce.

From a different perspective, the letters offer a unique insight into the complex personality of JWC at the same time they exhibit her unrivalled talent as a correspondent and a conversationalist. In a dizzying array of styles and voices, she holds her readers with her chameleon-like skill as an ironist, story-teller, social critic, gossip, and confidante. With design and economy, she captures emotion and experience in crafted phrases that bristle with mordant wit. The novelist and biographer Margaret Oliphant recalled meeting JWC in the summer of 1861 and being immediately struck by the vivid manner of her expression: “She must have been over sixty at this time, but she was one of those women whom one never thinks of calling old; her hair was black without a grey hair in it. . . . [H]er features and her aspect very keen, perhaps a little alarming. . . . What warmed my heart to her was that she was in many things like my mother; not outwardly . . . but in her wonderful talk, the power of narration heard unequalled except in my mother, the flashes of keen wit and sarcasm, occasionally even a little sharpness, and always the modifying sense of humour under all.” JWC’s letters radiate with the conviction that struck TC on his first re-reading, when he described them as “an electric shower of . . . brilliancy, penetration, recognition . . . enthusiasm, humour, grace, patience, courage, [and] love.”

The Duke-Edinburgh editors and Duke University Press remain committed to producing the print and the digital editions of the Carlyle letters, and both projects will remain at the forefront of Victorian and nineteenth-century studies. As the bibliography of recent Carlyle

criticism in the **Appendices (5)** confirms the Duke-Edinburgh edition continues to exert a decisive influence on new scholarship in the field. Over 65% of the letters contained in the first 33 volumes have not been published before; of the remaining letters to be published, over 60% have been known only in incomplete form, and many of these contain important information for scholars and are difficult to locate. Some letters that came to light since the edition began were published as appendices to volumes 7, 9, and 12, and these have now been published in their correct position in the *CLO*: (see, for example, [TC to Sarah Austin, 13 June 1833](#)). In volume 36, more recently discovered letters will be published, which will make another revision of the *CLO* necessary, one that will enable scholars to experience these new letters in their appropriate chronological sequence. As the editors continue to find Carlyle letters, and as new technologies evolve, new processes will be developed to ensure that the new materials receive the same textual attention that the documents in the edition have always received. Together, the printed and the digital editions will offer readers a comprehensive yet intimate view of the Victorian world, drawn by two of its most accomplished, astute, and perceptive inhabitants.

The largest proportion of Carlyle letters remaining to be published are held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS), Edinburgh, with others located in libraries in the United Kingdom, Europe, and North America. Copies of these letters and their transcriptions are held at the Duke Carlyle Letters office in Durham, North Carolina. Relatives of TC and JWC have continued to provide the Duke-Edinburgh editors with previously unknown manuscripts, both letters and diaries, and this trend is likely to continue, though it is impossible to say at this stage precisely how many new documents will become available from these lateral descendants. The editors are confident that over 95% of the available Carlyle letters in the world are in their possession, which potentially implies that there may be nearly 700 letters yet to be uncovered.

The editors continue to pursue and to uncover new primary as well as valuable secondary material in libraries, archives, and private collections around the world.

ii. Specific Volumes for Proposed NEH Funding

For the proposed next phase of NEH funding, 2009–2012, the editors will mainly conduct the work necessary to publish volumes 37, 38, and 39, which cover the period from October 1860 until October 1863. In somber moments during these years, both JWC and TC frequently lament that they are entering their twilight years and withdrawing from life, but the epistolary evidence suggests that they continue to engage in the hubbub of their times with animated perspicacity. Invariably, they are able to shake off claustrophobic bouts of self pity by observing and recording their impressions of the world around them. JWC curses TC for his nearly inhuman devotion to his history of Frederick the Great of Prussia, while TC frequently pledges to end his bondage to the “drudgery.” Yet the fruitful aspect of this perversely deadlocked relationship is that it inspires each of them to seek freedom through the act of writing, the readiest means by which they can gratify their mutual desire to release their imaginative energies from the emotionally cramped surroundings of No. 5 Cheyne Row. It is the written word that enables them to channel their frustrations towards constructive purposes and to maintain their vital links to Victorian society.

During this period, TC published the third and prepared the fourth volume of his *History of Frederick II of Prussia, Called the Great*. He frequently denigrated the work and questioned the merit of the “hero” whom he regarded as “the last of Kings.” Paradoxically, his skepticism immeasurably enriched his representation of Frederick and his eighteenth-century world. TC ardently wanted to recreate “Fritz” as a complete Protestant hero, yet he was too honest and scrupulous a historian to overlook the evidence. His young friend John Tyndall, a leading Darwinian scientist and successor to Michael Faraday at the Royal Institution, recalls that the “facts of history were as sacred in his eyes as the ‘constants’ of gravitation in the eyes of Newton; hence the severity of his work. The *Life of Frederick*, moreover,

worried him. . . . He was continually pulled up by sayings and doings on the part of his hero which took all enthusiasm out of him. ‘Frederick was the greatest administrator this world has seen, but I could never really love the man.’” In both design and content, the biography reveals the impact of TC’s own inner struggle to reconcile “facts” with predilections. Contrary to the assumptions of much twentieth-century criticism, TC’s *Frederick the Great* is much less a paean to an authoritarian “drill-sergeant” than to a nobly flawed and humbled iconoclast who challenged the corrupt thrones of Europe by inventing the modern nation-state. Unwittingly, “the last of Kings” had prepared the ground for the firestorm of the French Revolution and the end of Monarchy.

Immersed in his Prussian labors, TC savored the idea of himself as an exile. In his correspondence he never tired of trying to elicit sympathy from those who were privileged to move “among the living.” Still, he never seemed to apply such self-serving distinctions to his own labors. On the contrary, he realized that the only history worth writing is that which absorbs the controversies of the present in the re-creation of the past. To fathom the environment of Prussia in the eighteenth century, he knew he had to be equally immersed in his own time. He was engaged by the question that he himself had posed in the “Proem” to his great epic: “What part of that exploded Past, the ruins and dust of which still darken all the air, will continually gravitate back to us; be reshaped, transformed, readapted, that so, in new figures, under new conditions, it may enrich and nourish us again?” Employing what his friend Ralph Waldo Emerson called a “stereoscopic” method, TC showed how the controversies of the past were being “reshaped, transformed, [and] readapted” in the present, with dimly foreseeable consequences and possibilities. The result was a history that defied categorization. As an 1862 reviewer for the *Cornhill Magazine* remarked of the third volume: “It sets all criticism at naught, since it falls under none of the acknowledged ‘rules of composition.’ Original—grotesquely original—it is so utterly unlike every other biography, or history, that the notion of applying ‘critical standards’ would be preposterous.”

TC wallowed in the notion of himself as a neglected prophet, but he continued to be a pivotal figure in the “Condition of England” debate. For him, the dominance of liberal ideology and “laissez-faire” economics stood as enduring signs of the moral and the spiritual bankruptcy of Victorian society.

His eternal opposition to “Political Economy,” which he had famously dubbed the “Dismal Science,” was reinforced by his study of Frederick the Great, who derided “free trade” and practiced “constraint, regulation, encouragement, discouragement, reward, [and] punishment.” TC was delighted to champion the writings of John Ruskin, whom G. K. Chesterton later called his “young lieutenant . . . in his war on Utilitarian Radicalism.” Following the outcry raised by Ruskin’s attacks against “Political Economy” in the *Cornhill Magazine* in 1860, Carlyle rallied to the defense of his disciple, relieved “to find myself henceforth in a minority of *two* at any rate!” Buoyed by TC’s support, Ruskin published the essays as *Unto This Last* in 1862 and continued to pursue his transformation from art critic to political commentator as he assailed the economic orthodoxies of the day. For TC, the worship of the “Dismal Science” had poisoned every facet of social and political life, and its baneful influence could be detected in debates raging about a range of issues, including the publication in 1861 of the “atheistic” *Essays and Reviews* by a group of skeptical theologians, Richard Cobden and John Bright’s campaign to reform Parliament and to extend the suffrage, and the American Civil War.

For in spite of his comparative silence, the Civil War in particular gripped TC’s interest. Although its larger significance in relation to “World-History” was still unknowable, the conflict was nonetheless a startling proof to him of the perpetual “nowness” of history. For TC, the central theme of the American drama was inseparable from the one that he was exploring in *Frederick the Great*: the fate of true “Kingship” and government in a democratic era. In his view, neither the North, with its commitment to “laissez-faire” and democratic individualism, nor the South, with its allegiance to a slave-owning feudal aristocracy, represented the future. Besieged by sympathizers from both camps eager to enhance their cause, TC remained stubbornly and coyly neutral. In a much earlier discussion with Daniel Webster at Cheyne Row, he had come close to revealing his true feelings in the acknowledgement that “whatever emancipation was right could have been done by degrees, without a war at all.” *Latter-Day Pamphlets* (1850) and its pointed reference to the “Eighteen Million Bores” of America had shocked and upset many of his readers in the United States. And, typically, his only published, explicit commentary on the War was exasperating to Unionists and Confederates alike. In a short piece he published in

Macmillan's Magazine in 1863, entitled "*Ilias (Americana) in Nuce*" ["The American Iliad in a Nutshell"] (1863), he summarized the struggle as a domestic farce, pitting "Peter of the North" against "Paul of the South." The latter insists on hiring his servants for life, whereas the former preferred them "by the month or year." Paul refuses to change his terms of employment, and asks to be left alone, which prompts Peter to declare, "I will beat your brains first": (And is trying dreadfully ever since, but cannot yet manage it.)"

Emerson called it a "most needless squib." Bret Harte was offended enough to publish a sound rejoinder to TC in the *San Francisco Examiner* in which he declared indignantly that the servant of Peter was hired "as he chooses." Emerson, Harte, and many others saw the *Ilias* as ultimate confirmation of TC's support for the South, a charge he denied in frustrated confusion. TC's reputation and stature had always drawn a raft of American visitors to Cheyne Row, even after the alleged fall from grace caused by *Latter-Day Pamphlets*, and now, from both sides of the conflict, Americans again came to Chelsea. Confederates included Sarah Anne Dorsey, socialite and confidante of Jefferson Davis; James Murray Mason, future Confederate minister in London; John Slidell, diplomat and propagandist; Nathaniel Beverley Taylor, Virginian judge, novelist, slaveholder, and secessionist; and John Reuben Thompson, dashing editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger* and *The Index*, who in 1864 introduced TC to the Confederate spy Rose Greenhow, who happily made TC tea as she attempted to elicit articles in favor of the South. TC's mimicking response to his brother reveals the level of Greenhow's failure: "Ne-vah!" Unionists included Thomas Appleton, Bostonian essayist, poet, and artist; John Burroughs, essayist, and disciple of Emerson and Whitman; Charles Butler, Wall Street financier; Lydia Maria Child, author, feminist, and abolitionist; Moncure Conway, theologian and abolitionist, who gave TC a photograph of Abraham Lincoln, whom TC came to admire greatly. Many old friends and acquaintances who had come to TC in earlier years bearing letters of introduction from Emerson now stood firmly on the side of the Northern cause and wondered at TC's refusal to join them. These friends and acquaintances included Edward Everett, the diplomat and U.S. Senator who would speak ahead of Lincoln at the 1863 dedication of the National Cemetery in Gettysburg; Rebecca and Marcus Spring, staunch abolitionists who had first

visited TC as the patrons of Margaret Fuller, and who later became founders of the Fourierist commune Raritan Bay Union and committed supporters of the insurrectionist John Brown (Rebecca Spring visited Brown in his cell at Harper's Ferry); Charles Hodge, Yale theologian and anti-Darwinist; Henry James, Sr., theologian, and his son Henry James, novelist; Charles Godfrey Leland, journalist and humorist, editor of the Unionist *Continental Monthly*; Samuel Longfellow, Unitarian minister, brother and biographer of the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; Ernest Longfellow, son of the poet; William Henry Milburn, blind Methodist preacher; Charles Eliot Norton, Harvard professor and essayist; Charles Sumner, the radical Republican U.S. Senator who had been famously beaten with a cane by South Carolina representative Preston Brooks on the Senate floor for his opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Act; and David A. Wasson, journalist for the *Atlantic Monthly* and fierce critic of TC. Influential voices from both the North and the South looked to Cheyne Row for support in their causes without satisfaction. If they were disappointed or angered by TC's stubborn neutrality, however, they did not stop seeking both his presence and his favor, nor did they stop reading his works.

Other notable figures who orbited Cheyne Row in the 1860s included William Allingham, poet and diarist; Gerald Blunt, rector of Saint Luke's Church, Chelsea; Rev. W. H. Brookfield, friend of Tennyson, Thackeray, and Dickens; Rev. Gavin Carlyle, theologian and anti-Darwinist; F. J. Foxton, liberal theologian and advocate of popular Christianity; William Hepworth Dixon, editor of the *Athenæum*; Alexander Campbell Fraser, editor of the *North British Review*; James Anthony Froude, TC's future biographer; Alexander Gilchrist, biographer and book-collector, and his wife, Anne, who completed her husband's biography of William Blake and corresponded with Walt Whitman; Henry George Grey, politician and critic of Palmerston; William Holman Hunt, Pre-Raphaelite painter; Ernest Jones, Chartist activist and socialist, and editor of the *People's Paper*; William Knighton, Anglo-Indian writer and diarist; Henry Larkin and Joseph Neuberg, TC's research assistants and traveling companions; G. H. Lewes, biographer of Goethe, essayist, critic, and companion of George Eliot; Émile Montégut, Parisian journalist and disciple of TC; Richard Monckton Milnes, politician and literary critic; Francis Newman, classicist, academic, religious skeptic, and brother of future Cardinal and now Venerable John

Henry Newman; Richard Owen, comparative anatomist and paleontologist; Henry Parkes, the Australian editor, activist, and politician, whom TC met through Charles Gavan Duffy; Coventry Patmore, poet, essayist, and author of the now infamous poetic series referred to as *The Angel in the House* (1854–63); Alexander J. Scott, Manchester educator and liberal theologian; James Fitzjames Stephen, utilitarian and author of *Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity* (1868); James Hutcheson Stirling, Hegelian philosopher; Sir John Strachey and Lewis Pelly, soldiers and critics of British military administration; Andrew James Symington, liberal theologian and aesthete; John Tyndall, leading scientist and successor to Michael Faraday at the Royal Institution, London; Pauline Trevelyan, friend of Ruskin and the Pre-Raphaelites; Charles Ward, author of *England Subsists by Miracles* (1859); Samuel (“Soapy Sam”) Wilberforce, Bishop of London; Hately Waddell, radical theologian and leader of the “Waddellites”; Thomas Woolner, Pre-Raphaelite sculptor who had struck a medallion of TC in 1855; and Charlotte Williams-Wynn, diarist and letter writer. Conventional wisdom has taught scholars to believe that after *Latter-Day Pamphlets*, TC’s reputation rapidly declined as he became older, angrier, and more irrelevant. The letters, however, continue to show that this view of TC is profoundly inaccurate.

Conventional wisdom has also left scholars with an inaccurate portrayal of JWC. Though frequently ill and unhappy living in the “valley of the shadow of Frederick,” during the early years of the 1860s JWC reclaimed old friendships and cultivated new ones. In Scotland, she corresponded with friends of her parents, including her beloved Mary Russell, the Donaldson sisters, and her old nurse Betty Braid. JWC was haunted by the past, a feeling exacerbated by her meetings with childhood friend Isabella McTurk and Haddington suitor George Rennie, whose bedside she attended when he died in 1860. But family and domestic concerns were not the sole subject of JWC’s sharp pen. Like TC, she kept a trenchant eye upon the world around her and exchanged lively commentary on events with new friends, including Louisa Lady Ashburton, to whom JWC swore eternal friendship in early 1860 after resisting her overtures for several months; Charlotte Cushman, American actor, who had long wanted to meet JWC and sensed “animal magnetism” between them; Sarah Anderton, actor formerly in the Cushman troupe, wife of JWC’s friend Stavros Dilberglue, and campaigner for women’s rights; George Eliot (Marian

Evans), novelist, whose real name and identity remained a secret until 1859 because of her intimate relationship with G. H. Lewes, an affair that the Carlyles met with sympathetic understanding; Margaret Oliphant, novelist and critic, who in 1862 published a biography of JWC's first love, Edward Irving; Mary Smith, radical journalist, educator, and activist from Carlisle; and Ellen Twisleton, Boston socialite and wife of Edward Twisleton, MP and educational reformer. To these friends and admirers, JWC revealed her vibrant spirit as well as her acute sensibility. In spite of the Carlyles' mutual conviction that they were now peripheral figures, their correspondence in this period vividly demonstrates that they continued to play a vital part in shaping the identity of their age, consciously and unconsciously, for both their present and our past.

iii. History and Duration of the Edition

The late Charles Richard Sanders (Duke) began collecting the Carlyles' letters in 1952. After visiting Scotland in the mid-1950s, he made an agreement for assistance and cooperation with John Butt (Edinburgh), who died in 1965. Kenneth J. Fielding (Edinburgh) succeeded Butt and remained as editor until his retirement in 2002 and as advisory editor until his death in May 2005. Sanders retired as editor after publication of volume 12, to be succeeded by Clyde de L. Ryals (Duke), who was joint senior editor until his death in 1998. John Clubbe (Duke) was an associate editor of the edition to volume 9. Ian Campbell (Edinburgh) and Aileen Christianson (Edinburgh), both now senior editors, have been with the edition from the first volume. Sheila McIntosh (Edinburgh) served as editor from 1994

2006. David R. Sorensen (Saint Joseph's), now senior editor, was appointed North American editor in 1998 to succeed Ryals and to act as the chief liaison between the Carlyle offices in Duke and Edinburgh. Also in 1998 David Southern was appointed managing editor of the Duke Carlyle Office to administer all aspects of the printed publication process. Liz Sutherland (Edinburgh), now editor, joined the Carlyle Letters in 1999. Brent E. Kinser (Western Carolina), now editor and also the coordinating editor of the *Carlyle Letters Online*, joined the Carlyle Letters in 2000. Jane Roberts

(Edinburgh), now editor, joined the Carlyle Letters in 2003. Jonathan Wild (Edinburgh), now editor, joined the Carlyle Letters in 2006.

The first four volumes of the Duke-Edinburgh edition of the Carlyle Letters were published in 1970 by Duke University Press, and the print edition has now reached a total of 36 volumes. Reviews of recent volumes are included in the **Appendices (6–22)**. New print edition volumes will be published at the rate of one per year, and each volume will contain about 200 letters and be approximately 300 pages in length. Based on this figure, we estimate the future publication schedule as follows: 37 (October 1860–October 1861; 2009); 38 (November 1861–October 1862; 2010); 39 (November 1862–October 1863; 2011); 40 (November 1863–October 1864; 2012); 41 (November 1864–October 1865; 2013); 42 (November 1865–December 1866; 2014); 43 (1867–1869; 2015); 44 (1870–1873; 2016); 45 (1874–1877; 2017); 46 (1878–1881; 2018).

In 1999, the Carlyle editors, in consultation with Paolo Mangiafico (then director and founder of the Digital Scriptorium in the Library at Duke University, now Duke's Director of Digital Information Strategy) began to plan for an electronic edition of the Carlyle Letters. The first 32 volumes of the edition were encoded in eXtensible Markup Language (XML) conformant to guidelines set forth by the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI; <http://www.tei-c.org>). By January 2003, twenty-nine volumes of the project had been mounted into a Dynaweb prototype. Through consultation with Kirk Hastings, Martin Haye, and Andrea Laue of the University of California Digital Library (CDL) and with Martin Leppitsch of Duke University Press's IT department, it was decided that eCarlyle, as the prototype was then called, would be moved from its tenuously obsolete Dynaweb prototype to a new digital platform constructed with the open source indexing and query tool eXtensible Textual Framework (XTF), which was designed primarily by Hastings for CDL's electronic resources, including the *Mark Twain Project* (<http://www.marktwainproject.org>). Although XTF would have provided a robust replacement for the DynaWeb platform, the decision was made to seek an outside server-vendor with both indexing and maintenance capabilities. Proposals to create a permanent digital home for the Carlyle letters were sought from three firms: MarkLogic Corporation, iFactory, and HighWire Press (of Stanford University

Libraries). All three of these companies offered the expertise necessary to create a platform for XML-encoded versions of the print edition’s ASCII files—as rendered by DNC Data Systems and then proofread and validated by the coordinating editor Brent E. Kinser. The ultimate task was to convert this encoded and validated text into a workable, searchable digital resource.

In June 2006 the contract for creating the online version of the Carlyle letters was awarded to HighWire Press. Development teams were formed at HighWire, at Duke Press, and at the web design firm Methodfuel (Greensboro, NC) and charged to work with Dr. Kinser to negotiate the immense number of decisions related to design and functionality that were necessary to bring the newly named *Carlyle Letters Online* to fruition. Dr. Kinser and the development teams worked tirelessly over the course of the next year to ready the project for initial publication. In July 2007, a beta-test version of the *CLO* was introduced by Kinser at a Carlyle Conference hosted by Villanova University in Philadelphia, PA. On 14 September 2007, the initial version of the *CLO* was published. The initial response was extremely gratifying (see **Appendices 28–30**), and since its initial launch the site has recorded more than 1 million unique access events (for *CLO* usage data, see **Appendices 31–32**). Volume 33 is now being edited for fall 2008 publication in the *CLO*, and volumes 34 and 35 will be published before the end of the current grant period (summer 2009). Recently, *CLO* has agreed to join the Networked Interface for Nineteenth-century Electronic Resources (NINES; <http://www.nines.org/>). NINES, directed by Jerome McGann, is an organization devoted to establishing a rigorous vetting process for existing projects as well as developing tools for creating new projects. The invitation to include the *CLO* in NINES serves as an affirmation of a nine-year effort to explore the possibilities of digital scholarship in the humanities and will allow the Carlyle Letters Project to continue archiving the past as it serves a significant role in defining the future of nineteenth-century studies (for more on the histories of the print edition and of the *CLO*, follow the links in the footer at <http://carlyleletters.org/>).

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| <p>Goals (as stated in proposal)</p> | <p>Accomplishments</p> |
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| <p>1 July 2006–31 December 2006</p> <p>Proofreading and publication of vol. 34, print edition. Continue annotation and research for future volumes. Contact and discuss potential e-commerce hosts and trusted archives. Introduce trial period of open access and prepare for site-license and subscription access in 2007. Design eCarlyle Gateway, Duke University Press website</p> | <p>1 July 2006–31 December 2006</p> <p>Publication of vol. 34, printed version. Continue annotation and research for future volumes. Discussions held on the development of trusted archive, and other technological challenges, including the replacement of Dynaweb with XTF. Contract for creating the online version of the eCarlyle, now called <i>CLO</i>, awarded to HighWire Press. Encoding guidelines for <i>CLO</i> revised and established and second editorial pass completed for vols. 1–4, 12, and 15–19. Preparation of vol. 35 typescript for copyediting</p> |
| <p>1 January 2007–30 June 2007</p> <p>Manuscript preparation of vol. 35. Continue annotation and research for future vols. Launch eCarlyle1.1, 1 Jan. and continue implementation of marketing plan. DNC encoding of vol. 34, proofreading of XML text Development of e-Carlyle marketing website. Continue to refine eCarlyle in XTF. Complete eCarlyle Gateway design, and begin marketing 2007 subscriptions to eCarlyle.</p> | <p>1 January 2007–30 June 2007</p> <p>Manuscript preparation of vol. 35, printed version. Continue annotation and research for future vols. Development of <i>CLO</i> website and continuing discussion of technological challenges. Continue second editorial pass for <i>CLO</i>, vols. 5–11, 13–14, and 20–32. Editorial assistant duties, including disambiguation of notes and indexes completed. Meeting held to discuss institutional and individual fund-raising initiatives. Application made to the Gladys K. Delmas Foundation for assistance with the development of the eCarlyle project. Proofreading of typeset vol. 35, print edition.</p> |
| <p>1 July 2007–31 December 2007</p> <p>Select trusted archive. eCarlyle 1.1 Launch Date: 1 July 2007 with subscription and site-license access. Proofreading and publication of vol. 35, print edition. Continue annotation and research for future vols.</p> | <p>1 July 2007–31 December 2007</p> <p>Publication of vol. 35, printed version. Continue annotation and research for future vols. <i>CLO</i> design elements and XML editing complete. Beta-test version of <i>CLO</i> introduced by Brent Kinser at Villanova Carlyle Conference, 13 July. Gladys K. Delmas Foundation awards Carlyle Letters Project \$20,000. Initial version of the <i>CLO</i> launched, 14 Sept. Preparation of vol. 36 typescript for copyediting.</p> |
| <p>1 January 2008–30 June 2008</p> <p>Manuscript preparation of vol. 36, print edition.</p> | <p>1 January 2008–30 June 2008</p> <p>Manuscript preparation of vol. 36, printed version.</p> |

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| <p>Continue annotation and research for future vols. DNC encoding of vol. 35, proofreading of XML text. Continue refinement of eCarlyle, discuss and develop plan for eCarlyle 1.2</p> <p>1 July 2008–31 December 2008</p> <p>Proofreading and publication of vol. 36, printed version. Continue annotation and research for future vols. Continue refinement of eCarlyle 1.1, implement plan for eCarlyle 1.2.</p> <p>1 January 2009–30 June 2009</p> <p>Manuscript preparation of vol. 36, printed version. Continue annotation and research for future vols. DNC encoding of vol. 35, proofreading of XML text. Continue refinement of eCarlyle, launch eCarlyle 1.2.</p> | <p>Continue annotation and research for future vols. <i>CLO</i> now fully functional and being utilized as a research tool by readers and scholars. Continue annotation and research for future vols. Proofreading of typeset vol. 36, print edition. <i>CLO</i> 2.0 prospectus drafted.</p> <p>1 July 2008–31 December 2008</p> <p>Publication of vol. 36, printed version. Encoding guidelines revised for CLO according to HighWire needs; vols. 1–32 edited to incorporate changes and to render entire collection consistent. DNC encoding of vol. 33; editing, proofreading, and publication of same in <i>CLO</i>. Continue annotation and research for future vols. Preparation of vol. 37 typescript for copyediting.</p> <p>1 January 2009–30 June 2009</p> <p>Manuscript preparation of vol. 37, printed version. Continue annotation and research for future vols. Proofreading of typeset vol. 37, print version DNC encoding of vols. 34 and 35; editing, proofreading, and publication of same in <i>CLO</i>.</p> |
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iv. Staff

For the résumés of Duke and Edinburgh Staff, see **Appendices 2–4**

DUKE:

Project Director and Senior Editor—David R. Sorensen: He will be responsible for overall organization of the U.S. operation, traveling regularly to the Carlyle Office at Duke University Press. For the period of the proposed grant, Dr. Sorensen will continue to consult many of the UK and European archives listed in section **5.i**. Dr. Sorensen’s tasks will include researching and annotating, proofreading, and insuring final submission of printed manuscript to Duke University Press, consulting on the development and publication of the *CLO*, and serving as a liaison between the Duke and Edinburgh

Carlyle offices. His work is unpaid, and he receives very limited additional assistance for his research from Saint Joseph's University. He will continue to perform full-time teaching and administrative duties while editing the letters. Though his workload is heavy, Dr. Sorensen has established a pattern of research over a long period that enables him to fulfil his various professional and scholarly responsibilities.

Editor, print edition; Coordinating Editor, *CLO*—Brent E. Kinser: In the last grant period, in addition to his duties on the print edition, Dr. Kinser designed the editorial guidelines for *CLO*, which include encoding standards and strategies that will allow *CLO* to maintain a high level of consistency as future volumes are encoded by DNC and prepared for migration to the *CLO* platform maintained by HighWire Press. Dr. Kinser directed a staff of six research assistants in the editing of the first 29 volumes. This work led to further refinements in the guidelines, which he implemented by conducting a second editorial pass of the first 29 volumes. He then proceeded with the proofreading of text and encoding for vols. 30–32. For the proposed grant period, he will continue to work closely with David Southern, the Duke University Press IT department, and HighWire Press to maintain the technical and the editorial integrity of the *CLO* site. He will also be responsible for editing the encoded versions of volumes 36, 37, and 38. For the print edition, he will continue to participate in the manuscript preparation process by providing preliminary notes to Dr. Sorensen. His research emphasis will be on TC and JWC's links to America and Americans. Dr. Kinser's work on the Carlyle Letters Project is unpaid and is supported minimally by Western Carolina University, where he conducts full-time teaching and administrative duties. In order to assist Dr. Kinser with the continuing editorial revisions and refinements that are necessary to maintain the extant and future functionalities of *CLO*, which include proofreading XML encoding, collapsing subjects, and disambiguating tasks for volumes 1–32 and 33–35, a half-time graduate assistant has been requested in the present grant proposal.

Managing Editor, Duke Carlyle Office—David Southern: An experienced editor, typesetter, printer, and graphic designer, Mr. Southern is responsible for maintaining files of individual letters, researching

historical topics, identifying and locating new collections of Carlyle letters, proofreading copy-edited text and page proofs, verifying corrections, expediting contracts with external vendors, consulting with the copy-editor, administering the Duke Carlyle Office, discovering new archives and collections, and responding to all inquiries. With the help of the first NEH grant, Mr. Southern's position was expanded from half to three-quarter time in 2000. In 2005 he was appointed to his present position as full-time managing editor.

EDINBURGH:

Senior Editor—Jan Campbell: He is responsible for drafting notes, translating passages, transcribing manuscripts in the National Library of Scotland, preparing indexes and biographical notes, checking typescript and proofs, raising funds, arranging publicity in the broadcast and print media, coordinating conferences, administering the Carlyle Society of Edinburgh, collaborating with the Carlyle House in Chelsea (administered by the UK National Trust), and preparing grant applications to the former British Academy and the present AHRC. Dr. Campbell has maintained contacts with members of the Carlyle family, who have continued to provide him with previously unknown and unpublished manuscript material, including letters, diaries, and notebooks.

Senior Editor—Aileen Christianson: She is responsible for revising, correcting, and writing annotations; correcting, indexing, and proof-reading text; discovering new links between JWC and Scottish women writers to explore her connection to nineteenth-century Scottish and English feminism; and highlighting the Carlyles' achievement in relation to Scottish literature. For the period of the proposed grant, she will continue to investigate JWC's links to women's movements in England, Scotland, Europe, and America.

Editor—Jane Roberts: She is responsible for drafting notes, proof-correcting and indexing, coordinating and checking biographical notes.

Editor—Liz Sutherland: She is responsible for checking indexes, copyediting text, and proof-reading. For the period of the proposed grant, she will continue to focus on the discussion of TC and JWC in London, Edinburgh, and regional newspapers.

Editor—Jonathan Wild: He is responsible for drafting notes, researching manuscripts in the National Library of Scotland, checking typescript and proofs, and assisting with the preparation of grant applications to the former British Academy and the present AHRC.

v. Methods

From the project's inception, the aim of the Duke-Edinburgh editors has been to provide complete and accurate texts of well over 10,000 extant letters and documents of TC and JWC, and, as far as possible, to transcribe them from original manuscripts, photographic copies, or otherwise best available reproductions. The current editors also strive to achieve a reasonable and consistent balance between long-held practices and ever-changing editorial and academic conventions. The Carlyles' spelling, capitalization, and punctuation are presented unaltered (JWC's frequent misspellings are usually not noted to avoid over-elaborate annotation). Missing words and letters are supplied in square brackets, with the addition of a question mark where they remain doubtful. Errors of commission by TC are footnoted. Deletions or changes are not noted unless they appear to be of interest or importance. Therefore anything in the text within square brackets is an editorial insertion, including glossed foreign words, missing opening or closing brackets, indications of illegibility, and clarification of punctuation. Consequently, all the Carlyles' brackets are given in the standard curved form, although they may have been written originally as square brackets. Words that are underlined in the manuscript are italicized; double underlinings are printed in small capitals; and further underlinings are italicized and footnoted. Superscript letters are italicized and brought down to the baseline. A solidus in the text indicates a line break in the original letter. Silent editorial intervention is confined to minor decisions not affecting

interpretation, such as the precise placing of punctuation, word division, or capitalization where there is doubt.

Each letter has a headnote that indicates its addressee, provenance, first publication, and subsequent publications in previous collected editions. The headnote also records the address to which the letter was sent, as given on its cover or envelope, if it survives, without repeating the name of the addressee. Enclosures or their absence are noted. Particular attention is given to dating, which is especially necessary for JWC's letters. Conjectural dates (or their conjectural elements) are square bracketed and the reasons for dating expressed in the headnote, including a record of the postmark if available. The name of the addressee is given in brackets if doubtful, with an added question mark if quite dubious. In the text, the originating address is given as written, but should it have a printed address, it is given either in text-type or printed capitals, as seem appropriate, and duly footnoted. The editorial problem of dictated letters, whether signed or unsigned, has not arisen yet, but this matter will be relevant in the final volumes, which will cover the period of TC's later life, when a shaking right hand forced him to use an amanuensis.

With respect to annotations, the editors' guiding principle is to provide essential biographical, social, historical, and other information that throws light on the Carlyles and their world. Letters received by TC and JWC are frequently included or quoted, as are comments from journals, diaries, and contemporary letters that offer fresh perspectives of the Carlyles and their circle. In the introductions to the volumes, the editors focus on the salient or unusual aspects of each year, briefly summarize the activities of TC and JWC, and comment on new correspondents. Index entries are primarily keyed to names, but also refer to concepts, coterie speech, Scottish dialect, literary allusions, titles, and institutions. Other editorial apparatuses include an annual chronology, a list of correspondents, a list of known letters to the Carlyles, a key to references, a note on the text, and an index of biographical notes. For samples of edited material that reflect editorial procedures and annotation for the print edition and for the *CLO*, see the **Appendices (23–27)**. A discussion of the editorial practices for the *CLO* is also readily available from

the home page by clicking on the “How to Cite / Use” button in the footer

(<http://carlyleletters.dukejournals.org/misc/cite.dtl>).

To summarize, the editorial procedures for the Duke and Edinburgh offices, all of which are periodically assessed and modified to emphasize consistency and effectiveness, proceed as follows: The Duke Carlyle Office provides most of the transcriptions, created from first-generation photostats of original holographs. These transcriptions then become the established text, replacing all earlier published transcriptions. This text is then checked and corrected again from original holographs, a large proportion of which are in the NLS, although many are located in libraries throughout the United Kingdom, Europe, and North America.

Although the editing and the annotation are essentially collaborative efforts marked by mutual assistance, the Duke Carlyle Office takes final responsibility for preparing the text and the Edinburgh Carlyle Office does the same for annotation. The Duke editors, therefore, prepare notes in Microsoft Word, which are then sent to Edinburgh, where these draft annotations are checked, augmented, and amended. From this point, all front matter, back matter, and annotations are entered and emended electronically, which allows Duke University Press to track the editorial process and to simplify typesetting and encoding procedures, all intended to eliminate potential sources of error. Maura High, a freelance copy editor employed by Duke University Press, is responsible for checking the internal consistency of the editing. In collaboration with the Duke and Edinburgh editors, she maintains a style sheet to preserve the high level of textual consistency established by her predecessor Robert Mirandon. High’s work is followed up by careful rereading at both Carlyle offices (see **Appendices 33–35**). Finally, there is a verbatim reading of page proofs at Duke, which includes reading the text aloud, and at Edinburgh, where the editors conduct a full reading individually.

vi. Final Product and Dissemination

Charles Richard Sanders's plan in 1952 of publishing a complete printed edition of the letters of TC and JWC is now more than three-quarters complete, and the Duke-Edinburgh editors and Duke University Press are determined to fulfill his original objective. Although the current sales levels do not come close to covering the publishing costs of the *Collected Letters*, the Press has reaffirmed its intention to publish the entire set as part of its scholarly mission and as a commitment to the substantial number of readers in the United Kingdom, Europe, and North America who prefer to read the collection in printed form. The Duke-Edinburgh editors recognize that it is crucial to the reputation of *both* the printed and the electronic versions of the Project that the print edition continues to be published and reviewed in mainstream print sources such as *The London Spectator*, *The Times Literary Supplement*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Sunday Telegraph*, and *The Independent*. The *Carlyle Letters Online* amply demonstrates the editors' commitment to the "digital revolution," and to ensuring that the literary and cultural treasures contained in the Carlyle letters are freely available to the widest possible audience.

Since 1994, the Duke and Edinburgh offices have been performing their various tasks digitally, producing files in Microsoft Word format and running work stations under Windows. This technology has created a natural interface between the printed and the electronic editions, with DNC encoding the ASCII text files and the Duke editors proof-reading and refining the e-text and its XML encoding using editing software such as XMetaL and Oxygen. A subset of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), eXtensible Markup Language (XML) is now the accepted international standard for the definition of device-independent, system-independent methods of representing texts in electronic form, which will secure the future life and flexibility of the Carlyle letters database. Volumes are encoded conformant with Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) guidelines, using a stylesheet modified from one developed by Model Editions Partnership (MEP) for the digitization of scholarly editions. Frontispieces, photographs, maps, and drawings are inserted into *CLO* in Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG) format, an image compression system for displaying illustrative matter on the Internet. In 2003, the first 29 XML-encoded volumes were mounted in a fully functional Dynaweb prototype on a test site of the Duke University Digital Library, but for the purposes of testing and experimentation only. In early 2006, volumes 30–32

were added to the prototype, and, upon selecting and contracting HighWire Press of Stanford University to maintain the site and its server, the prototype was further developed and launched as *The Carlyle Letters Online* in September 2007. The editors will continue to seek ways to enhance and to improve the site as technological capabilities and possibilities evolve.

The navigation capability created by the *CLO*'s high level of encoding (level 3, per the MEP guidelines) enables users to explore the Carlyle letters collection in a variety of new ways. Users are provided with visual and textual signposts that delineate structural divisions in the text. For instance, a TEI Lite conformant text such as the *CLO* consists of the text itself preceded by a TEI header, which identifies both the text itself and, when desired, the encoding practices used in creating it. In addition to providing information about the file description, the encoding description, and the text profile description, the TEI header also contains a revision history description—`<revisionDesc>`—that permits present and future editors to provide a history of changes made during the development of the electronic text, including subsequent corrections. In addition the “Data Supplement feature available in the HighWire system allows the editors to supply users with a “Revision History” that enables editors to create various kinds of documents for securing textual history and integrity (see, for example, [TC to William Tait, 26 August 1826](#)). Other designations, or “tags,” within the text enable users to search the text from many different entry points and to conduct complex investigations of either the entire database or narrowly defined elements within the database. Behind the displayed text of *CLO*, all dates, correspondents, index entries, places within the address, and bibliographic materials have been tagged, which will allow several different kinds of cumulative indexes to be easily created by the designers and eventually by the reader. The major approaches adopted within the HighWire system are searches by keyword, by date and volume, by recipient, and by subject. In addition, each reference to another letter in *CLO* has been tagged as an “xref,” which creates a hyperlink to that letter. This web of hyperlinks offers a valuable and exciting hypertextual mode for exploring and researching the letters (the *CLO* contains more than 35,000 examples of these hyperlinks throughout the resource). Other features of the *CLO* that have been enabled by its high level of encoding are the results that appear in the “Subject/Recipients” box on each letter-

view page. This box contains the information previously dispersed in multiple indexes in multiple volumes. By including them on the letter-view page, the index is transformed from a rather static appendage of the print volume to a proactive tool for discovery in the electronic edition.

The printed Carlyle volumes are printed on acid-free paper and set in ten-point New Caledonia, a new cutting of Scotch Roman by the celebrated twentieth-century type designer W. A. Dwiggins for the Mergenthaler Linotype Corporation. New Caledonia is a digitized version of Dwiggins's designs that were recut for electronic typesetting. The volumes are printed on sixty pound ivory Glatfelter text gathered into signatures of 32 pages, sewn, and casebound on white Arrestox B 10050, stamped with S-14 gold foil on a green panel affixed to the spine. In addition, the volumes contain a bibliography, an index, and a biographical directory. The text of the letters proper is without chapter break or any other division other than headnotes and footnotes. Once the typesetters have prepared the text for printing, DNC uses the typesetters' computer ASCII files to generate the encoded text for the *CLO*.

The XML-encoded files that serve as the foundation of the electronic edition have proven to be the standard, portable, and flexible entities the editors had hoped they would become, as the *CLO* demonstrates. In the future it will be essential to ensure the continuing relevance of the Carlyle Letters as "a Database of an Epoch" by creating hyperlinks to external electronic resources. This process has already begun with a connection between the *CLO* and the *Iowa Digital Library* (<http://digital.lib.uiowa.edu/>), which houses the Leigh Hunt Collection (see [TC to Leigh Hunt, 28 February 1833](#)). Users can now view the edited version of the TC to Hunt letters in *CLO*, and if they wish to view the manuscripts of these letters, they can follow a link to the *IDL*. The reverse path is also available. The editors wish to expand this scholarly connectivity by including libraries such as the National Library of Scotland, the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, and also by creating links to parallel collections and to websites such as the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (*ODNB*), the National Portrait Gallery (UK), the National Registry of Archives (UK), and the *ArchiveGrid*. In addition, the editors hope to develop new functionalities, including a digital, "web 2.0" environment for *CLO* in which scholars can gather to share and to produce new knowledge.

vi. Work Plan

In general, all of the Duke-Edinburgh editors will be involved in the full range of activities on this project, but the Duke Carlyle Office will take primary responsibility for the eCarlyle project while Edinburgh concentrates mainly on the printed version. On average, each member of the editorial team devotes 15–20 hours a week to the project, which totals 90–120 hours a week. The following timetable (in six month increments) outlines the work schedule:

| Goals | Accomplishments |
|--|------------------------|
| <p>1 July 2009–31 December 2009</p> <p>Publication of vol. 37, print edition. Continue annotation and research for future volumes.</p> <p>Preparation of vol. 38 typescript for copyediting Subcontract XML encoding of vol. 36 Prepare, edit new materials for <i>CLO</i> update</p> | |
| <p>1 January 2010–30 June 2010</p> <p>Manuscript preparation of vol. 38, print edition Proofreading of typeset pages, vol. 38 Proofreading of XML-encoded vol. 36 Publication of vol. 36, <i>CLO</i> Update <i>CLO</i> with new materials, functionality</p> | |
| <p>1 July 2010–31 December 2010</p> <p>Publication of vol. 38, print edition Continue annotation and research for future volumes Preparation of vol. 39 typescript for copyediting Subcontract XML encoding of vol. 37 Prepare, edit new materials for <i>CLO</i> update</p> | |
| <p>1 January 2011–30 June 2011</p> <p>Manuscript preparation of vol. 39, print edition Proofreading of typeset pages, vol. 39</p> | |

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| <p>Proofreading of XML-encoded vol. 37 Publication of vol. 37, <i>CLO</i> Update <i>CLO</i> with new materials, functionality</p> <p>1 July 2011–31 December 2011</p> <p>Publication of vol. 39, print edition. Continue annotation and research for future volumes Preparation of vol. 40 typescript for copyediting Subcontract XML encoding of vol. 38 Prepare, edit new materials for <i>CLO</i> update</p> <p>1 January 2012–30 June 2012</p> <p>Manuscript preparation of vol. 40, print edition Proofreading of typeset pages, vol. 40 Proofreading of XML-encoded vol. 38 Publication of vol. 38, <i>CLO</i> Update <i>CLO</i> with new materials, functionality</p> | |
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