

LLB27 CONTENTS

#001-021	Descendants of Baron de Tateshall
#022-025	"The Life of Jane Austen" – John Halperin
#026-040	Letters of Jane Austen
#041-049	Austen family genealogical charts and notes
#050-051	William Green
#052	London Gazette 1787 Official Appointments
#053-056	Sir William Green
#057-064	Regiments – 4 th West India, 54 th West Norfolk Regiment of Foot
#065-066	Gatelodges of Ulster
#067-078	Antecedents – Augustus Hare – Dashwood
#079-107	The Ely Papers
#108-111	Anna Maria Dashwood
#112-113	The Noel Family – Kirkby Hall
#114-116	Anna Isabella Noel
#117-119	Ada Byron
#120-121	Augusta Ada Byron King, Lady Lovelace
#122-125	Byron
#126	<i>The Influence of Apathy and other poems</i> – Henry Trevanion
#127-131	The Byrons and Trevanions
#132-137	Couch Trevanion
#138-139	"The Byrons and Trevanions" – A L Rowse
#140-152	Ada (Lovelace) "A Life and a Legacy"
#153-162	Lady Lovelace
#163-184	Ada Augusta Byron – Countess of Lovelace (in German)
#185-192	The Lord Byron Chronology

Descendants of Lord Eudo de Tateshall, Baron de Tateshall

Arms: *"Sa. a chevron between three heraldic tigers passant or."*

Crest: *"A heraldic tiger passant per pale arg. and gu."*

Motto: *"Lege sapere aude."*

1 **Lord Eudo DE TATESHALL** Baron de Tateshall b: Bef. 1040

2 **Lord Hugh FitzEudo DE TATESHALL** Baron de Tateshall b: Bef. 1070 d: Aft. 1139

. 3 **Lord Robert DE TATESHALL** Baron de Tateshall b: Bef. 1100

... 4 **Lord Philip DE TATESHALL** Baron de Tateshall b: Bef. 1130

..... 5 **Robert (or Walter) DE TATESHALL** b: Bef. 1160 d 1: in (15 King John) d 2: Abt. 1194 d 3: Abt. 1199 d 4: Abt. 1200 d 5: Aft. 1201

..... +**Iseult PANTULF** b: Abt. 1170 in Breedon-on-the-H..., Leicestershire, England d: Abt. 1222 Father: William PANTOLPH Mother: Joan DE GOLDINGTON

..... 6 **Lord Robert DE TATESHALL** 1: Baron de Tateshall 2: Gov. of Bolesover Castle, Lincolnshire, England b 1: Bet. 1193 - 1214 in Tattershall, Lincolnshire, England b 2: Aft. 1192 in Tattershall, Lincolnshire, England b 3: Bef. 1215 in Tattershall, Lincolnshire, England d: July 16, 1249 ref #: BxP:529

..... +**Countess Maud D'AUBIGNY (D'ALBINI)** b: Abt. 1196 d: 1241 Father: Earl William D'AUBIGNY IV Mother: Mabel DE CYVELIOG of Chester

..... 7 **Lord Robert DE TATESHALL** 1st Baron Tateshall b 1: 1223 in Buckenham, Norfolk, England b 2: Abt. 1222 in Buckenham, Norfolk, England d 1: July 22, 1273 in Castle Tattershall, Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England d 2: 1272 in Castle Tattershall, Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England ref #: W132-3

- +**Nichole** b: Abt. 1226 in England d: Aft. May 30, 1277
- 8 Lord Robert DE TATESHALL b: 1248 d: 1298
- 8 **John DE TATESHALL** b: Aft. 1248
- +**Catherine**
- 9 **Roger TATTESHALL**
- 10 **Robert TATTERSHALL** d: Abt. 1429 Burial: 1429 St. Swithin's, Walbrook, London, Middlesex,
England Residence: Wanstede and Little Waltham, Essex, England
- +**Anne**
- 11 John TATTERSHALL d: 1446
- +Agnes CHICHELE Father: John CHICHELE
- 12 Anne TATTERSHALL Residence: Wanstede and Little Waltham
- +Sir Ralph DE HASTINGS Father: Lord Leonard DE HASTINGS
- 12 Marjory (Margery) TATTERSHALL d: February 02, 1517/18 Residence: Well Hall and Eltham
- +John ROPER of Eltham d: May 08, 1487 Residence: Swacliffe, Kent, England
- 13 John ROPER of Welhall d: 1524
- +Jane FINEUX Father: John FINEUX of Swingfield Mother: Elizabeth APULDERFIELD
- 14 Ellen ROPER

..... +Sir Edward MONTAGU b: Abt. 1500 d: February 10, 1556/57 Father: Thomas MONTAGU, Esq. of Hemington Mother: Agnes DUDLEY

..... 15 Sir Edward MONTAGU of Boughton Castle b: 1532 d: January 26, 1601/02

..... +Elizabeth HARINGTON Father: Sir James HARINGTON of Exton Mother: Lucy SYDNEY ref #: (BxP:374)

..... 16 Sir Sidney (Sydney) MONTAGU d: September 25, 1644 ref #: BxP:374

..... +Paulina PEPYS d: February 17, 1637/38 Father: John PEPYS of Cottenham Mother: Edith TALBOT

..... 17 Earl Edward MONTAGU b: July 27, 1625 in Barnwell, Northantsire, England d: May 28, 1672 in Southwold Bay Cause of death: sea battle

..... +Jemima CREWE Father: Lord John CREWE Mother: Jemima WALDEGRAVE

..... 18 Earl MONTAGU

..... 18 Jemima MONTAGU ref #: (BxP:108)

..... +Sir Philip CARTERET d: May 28, 1672 ref #: BxP:108

..... 19 Sir George CARTERET b: Abt. 1669 d: 1695 ref #: BxP:108

..... +Grace GRANVILLE d: 1744 ref #: BxP:243

..... 20 Sir John CARTERET d: January 02, 1763 ref #: BxP:108

..... +Frances WORSLEY ref #: (BxP:109)

..... 21 Louisa CARTERET d: December 25, 1736 ref #: BxP:109

..... +Sir Thomas THYNNE b: May 21, 1710 d: January 13, 1750/51 ref #: BPci:162

..... 22 Sir Thomas THYNNE b: September 13, 1734 d: November 19, 1796 ref #: BPci:162

..... +Elizabeth CAVENDISH-BENTINCK b: July 27, 1735 d: December 12, 1825 ref #:
(BPci:162)

..... 23 Sir Thomas THYNNE b: January 25, 1765 d: March 27, 1837 ref #: BPci:162

..... +Isabella Elizabeth BYNG d: May 01, 1830 ref #: (BPci:162)

..... 24 Charlotte Anne THYNNE d: March 28, 1895 ref #: (BPci:312)

..... +Sir Walter Francis MONTAGU-DOUGLAS-SCOTT b: November 25, 1806 d: April
16, 1884 ref #: BPci:312

..... 25 Duke William Henry Walter MONTAGU-DOUGLAS-SCOTT b: September 09, 1831
d: November 05, 1914 ref #: BPci:312

..... +Lady Louisa Jane HAMILTON b: 1836 d: March 17, 1912 Father: HAMILTON
Mother: Lady Louisa Jane RUSSELL ref #: BPci:4

..... 26 Lord Herbert Andrew MONTAGU-DOUGLAS-SCOTT b: November 30, 1872 d:
June 17, 1944

..... +Marie Josephine EDWARDS

..... 27 Hon. Marian MONTAGU-DOUGLAS-SCOTT b: June 16, 1908 d: December 11,
1996

..... +Col. Andrew Henry FERGUSON b 1: 1908 b 2: 1899 d: 1966 Father: Gen.
Algernon Francis FERGUSON Mother: Margaret BRAND ref #: (BPci:313)

..... 28 Maj. Ronald Ivor FERGUSON b: 1931 ref #: (BRF:333)

..... +Susan DEPTFORD

..... 29 Andrew FERGUSON b: 1978

..... 29 Alice FERGUSON b: 1980

..... 29 Elizabeth "Eliza" FERGUSON b: 1985

..... *2nd Wife of Ronald Ivor Ferguson:

..... +Susan Mary WRIGHT b: 1937 Father: Fitzherbert WRIGHT Mother: Hon. Doreen Julia WINGFIELD ref #: (BRF:333)

..... 29 Jane Louisa FERGUSON b: August 26, 1957

..... 29 HRH Duchess Sarah Margaret "Fergie" FERGUSON b: October 15, 1959 in 27 Welbeck St., Marylebone, London, Middlesex, England ref #: (BRF:333)

..... +HRH Prince Andrew Albert Christian Edward WINDSOR b: February 19, 1960 in Buckingham Palace, London, Middlesex, England Christening: March 22, 1960 Music Room, Buckingham Palace, London, Middlesex, England Father: HRH Prince Philippos SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-SONDERBERT-GLUCKSBU Mother: HRH Queen Elizabeth Alexandra Mary WINDSOR ref #: BRF:333

..... 30 Princess Beatrice Elizabeth Mary WINDSOR of York b: August 08, 1988 in Portland Hosp., London, Middlesex, England ref #: BRF:333

..... 30 Princess Eugenie Victoria Helena WINDSOR b: March 23, 1990 in Portland Hosp., London, Middlesex, England ref #: BRF:333

..... *2nd Husband of Marian Montagu-Douglas-Scott:

..... +Sir Thomas ELMHIRST

..... 24 Louisa THYNNE d: November 07, 1859 ref #: (BPci:1033)

..... +Sir Henry LASCELLES b: June 11, 1797 d: February 22, 1857 ref #: BPci:1033

..... 25 Sir Henry Thynne LASCELLES b: June 18, 1824 d: June 24, 1892 ref #:
BPci:1034

..... +Elizabeth Joanna DE BURGH d: February 26, 1854 ref #: (BPci:1034)

..... 26 Sir Henry Ulick LASCELLES b: August 21, 1846 d: October 06, 1929 ref #:
BPci:1035

..... +Florence Katherine BRIDGEMAN d: May 05, 1943 ref #: (BPci:1035)

..... 27 Sir Henry George Charles LASCELLES b: September 09, 1882 d: May 23, 1947
ref #: BPci:1035

..... +Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA b: 1897 d: 1965 ref
#: (BPci:1035)

..... 28 Sir George Henry Hubert LASCELLES b: February 07, 1923 ref #: BPci:1035

..... +Patricia Elizabeth TUCKWELL

..... *2nd Wife of George Henry Hubert Lascelles:

..... +Marian Donata Nanetta STEIN

..... 28 Hon. Gerald David LASCELLES b: August 21, 1924 ref #: BPci:1035

..... +Angela DOWDING

..... *2nd Wife of Gerald David Lascelles:

..... +Elizabeth COLLINGWOOD

..... 26 Cmdr. Frederick Canning LASCELLES b: May 06, 1848 d: December 31, 1928

..... +Frederica Maria LIDDELL

..... 27 Sir Alan Frederick LASCELLES b: April 11, 1887

..... +Joan Frances Vere THESIGER b: August 01, 1895

..... 28 Caroline Mary LASCELLES b: 1928

..... +Sir Anthony Alfred LYTTELTON b: October 23, 1920 d: 1980

..... 29 Sir Thomas Orlando LYTTELTON b: February 12, 1953

..... 16 Baron Edward MONTAGU

..... 11 **Richard TATTERSHALL** d: 1449 Burial: Rotherhithe

..... 12 **Robert TATTERSHALL** b: Bef. 1449 d: Aft. 1510 Residence: Hilden, near Tunbridge & Minchen Court

..... 13 **John TATTERSHALL** d: 1553 Residence: Hilden, near Tunbridge

..... 14 **John TATTERSHALL** Residence: Hilden, near Tunbridge

..... 15 **George TATTERSHALL** Residence: Stapleford, Wiltshire, England & Finchampstead, Berkshire, England

..... +**Catherine PARKYNS (PERKINS)** Father: Francis PARKYNS (PERKINS)

..... 16 **George TATTERSHALL (TETTERSHELL)** Residence: Finchampstead, Berkshire, England

..... +**Elizabeth BIGGS** Father: Henry BIGGS

..... 17 George TATTERSHALL b: May 08, 1601 Residence: Finchampstead, Berkshire, England

..... +Mary ASTELL Father: Henry ASTELL

..... 18 Mary TATTERSHALL

..... +Charles HOWARD d: 1695 Father: Earl HOWARD Mother: OF NORFOLK

..... 18 Katherine TATTERSHALL

..... +Bernard HOWARD Father: Earl HOWARD Mother: OF NORFOLK

..... 17 **Mary (Elizabeth) TATTERSHALL** b 1: 1613 in Stapleford, Wiltshire, England b 2: 1613 in Berkshire, England

..... +**John YATE of Lyford** 1651 recusant b 1: January 10, 1610/11 in Lyford, Buckland Parish, Berkshire, England b 2: October 01, 1611 in Lyford, Buckland Parish, Berkshire, England b 3: Abt. 1613 in Lyford, Buckland Parish Berkshire, England Living: 1623 d 1: 1654 in Lyford, Buckland Parish Berkshire, England d 2: Bef. 1658 in Lyford, Buckland Parish, Berkshire, England d 3: Abt. 1658 in Lyford, Buckland Parish Berkshire, England Will: (none survives) Father: Thomas YATE of Lyford Mother: Dorothy STEPHENS

..... *2nd Wife of George Tattershall (Tettershall):

..... +Anne

..... 17 John TATTERSHALL b: Bef. 1650 Residence: Hertfordshire, England

..... 18 Rev. John TATTERSHALL Occupation: rector b: Bef. 1680 d: 1740 Residence: Chipstead, Surrey, England

..... +Frances d: Aft. 1740

..... 19 Rev. John TATTERSHALL b: 1711 d: 1769

..... +Mary MAUD Father: James MAUD

..... *2nd Wife of John Tattershall:

..... +Rachel HUMPHREY Father: HUMPHREY

..... 19 Rev. James TATTERSHALL Occupation: rector b: 1712

..... +Dorothy DE CHAIR Father: Rev. E. DE CHAIR

..... 20 Rev. James TATTERSHALL d: 1791

..... 20 Rev. William de Chair TATTERSHALL d: 1829

..... +Mary WARD Father: George WARD

..... 21 James TATTERSHALL

..... +Louisa JUSTAMOND

..... 21 Rev. George TATTERSHALL

..... +Charlotte JOHNSTONE Father: Col. JOHNSTONE

..... 22 [247] Capt. George Bulkeley TATTERSHALL

..... +[246] Sibylla Jane BAKER d: June 19, 1844 Father: Rev. John BAKER Mother:
Frances TATTERSHALL

..... 22 Mary Anne TATTERSHALL

..... 21 John TATTERSALL Residence: Ealing, Middlesex, England

..... +Charlotte COOPER Father: George COOPER

..... 22 John TATTERSALL

..... +Arabella CAUTLEY Father: Rev. CAUTLEY

..... 22 Mary TATTERSALL

..... 22 James TATTERSALL

..... 22 Rev. William TATTERSALL b: 1816 Residence: Charlton Place, Bishopsbourne, Canterbury, England (Club---Union)

..... +Clara Elizabeth ATKINSON Father: James ATKINSON

..... 23 James Granville TATTERSALL

..... 23 Rev. Robert William TATTERSALL

..... 23 Henry de Chair TATTERSALL

..... 23 William TATTERSALL

..... 23 George William Bulkeley TATTERSALL

..... 23 Capt. John Cecil de Veel TATTERSALL b: December 22, 1856

..... 21 Jane TATTERSHALL d: 1842

..... +Granville Hastings WHEELER Residence: Otterden Place, Kent, England & Ledstone Hall, Yorkshire, England

..... 20 Dorothy TATTERSHALL

..... +Rev. Thomas RACKET

..... 20 Frances TATTERSHALL

..... +Sir John Brewer DAVIS

..... 21 Horatio DAVIS (only son) % 18.4.1789, Little chart
= 11.6.1823, Bath, James

..... +Frances JAMES Father: Sir Walter JAMES Mother: Jane OF CAMPDEN
% 21.8.1786, Hampstead Norris, Berks (1759-1817)

..... 20 Jane TATTERSHALL

..... +John BAKER Residence: Hawkehurst, Kent, England

..... 21 (dau. 1) BAKER

..... 21 [249] Rev. John BAKER

..... +[248] Frances TATTERSHALL Father: Rev. John TATTERSHALL Mother: Sibylla Christian HASWELL

..... 22 [250] George Granville BAKER

..... 22 [246] Sibylla Jane BAKER d: June 19, 1844

..... +[247] Capt. George Bulkeley TATTERSHALL Father: Rev. George TATTERSHALL Mother: Charlotte JOHNSTONE

Horatio = Frances
Reports = Connaught Journals 16.6.1823
Immediately after the marriage the couple set out for the south of France where they were to reside for 3 years.
Lady Pratt
= 15.4.1780, St. James, Westminster
↑
25 or another record referring to Camden.
d. of Charles Pratt & Elizabeth Jeffreys.

..... 21 BAKER

..... 21 (dau. 2) BAKER

..... 20 Rev. John TATTERSHALL b: 1750 d: 1801

..... +Sibylla Christian HASWELL b: Abt. 1750 d: 1837 Father: Adm. Robert HASWELL

..... 21 John Cecil TATTERSHALL d: 1812

..... 21 William TATTERSHALL d: 1792

..... 21 Rev. Francis TATTERSHALL d: 1822

..... 21 Sibylla Maria TATTERSHALL d: January 01, 1812

..... 21 [248] Frances TATTERSHALL

..... +[249] Rev. John BAKER Father: John BAKER Mother: Jane TATTERSHALL

..... 22 [250] George Granville BAKER

..... 22 [246] Sibylla Jane BAKER d: June 19, 1844

..... +[247] Capt. George Bulkeley TATTERSHALL Father: Rev. George TATTERSHALL
Mother: Charlotte JOHNSTONE

..... *2nd Wife of James Tattershall:

..... +

..... 20 Thomas William TATTERSHALL d: 1792

..... 16 Constance TATTERSHALL

..... +William SMITH

..... 16 Elizabeth TATTERSHALL

..... +John DONCASTLE Residence: Binfield, Berkshire, England

..... 8 Joan DE TATESHALL b: Abt. 1250 in England d: October 08, 1329

..... +Robert DE DRIBY b: Abt. 1290 d: Aft. 1357

..... 9 John DE DRIBY b: Abt. 1310 in Wakefield, Berkshire, England d: Aft. November 30, 1357

..... +Amy DE GAVESTON b: Aft. January 06, 1311/12 d: Aft. 1334 Father: Piers DE GAVESTON Mother:
Margaret FitzGilbert DE CLARE

..... 10 John DE DRIBY

..... 10 Alice DE DRIBY b: Abt. 1340 in Wakefield, Berkshire, England d: October 12, 1412

..... +Sir Anketil MALLORY b: Abt. 1340 in Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire, England d: March 26, 1393
Father: Kirkby MALLORY

..... 11 Sir William MALLORY b: Abt. 1375 in Shawbury, Shropshire, England d: 1445 in Shelton,
Bedfordshire, England

..... +

..... 12 Margaret MALLORY b: Bet. 1387 - 1397 in Shawbury, Salop, England d: January 1438/39

..... +Robert CORBET

..... 13 Mary CORBET b: Unknown d: Unknown ref #: Ä29B-34

..... +Robert CHARLTON b: Bef. 1430 in Apley, Shropshire, England d: 1471 in Apley, Shropshire, England Father: Thomas de Knightley DE CHARLTON Mother: Elizabeth Francis ref #: W98-11

..... 14 Richard CHARLTON b: 1450 in Apley, Shropshire, England d: 1522 in Apley, Shropshire, England ref #: W98-12

..... +Anne MAINWARING ref #: Ä31A-36

..... 15 Anne CHARLTON b: 1480 in Apley, Shropshire, England d: 1560 ref #: W98-13

..... +Randall (Randle) GROSEVNOR b: Abt. 1480 in Bellaport, Shropshire, England d: Abt. 1560 in Bellaport, Shropshire, England ref #: W98A-12

..... 16 Elizabeth GROSEVNOR b: 1515 in Bellaport, Shropshire, England d: 1591 in England ref #: W98-14

..... +Thomas BULKELEY b: 1515 in Woore, Shropshire, England d: 1591 in Woore, Shropshire, England Father: William BULKELEY Mother: Beatrice HILL ref #: Ä31A-38

..... 17 Rev. Edward BULKELEY b: Abt. 1540 in Woore, Shropshire, England d 1: January 20, 1618/19 in Odell, Bedfordshire, England d 2: January 1620/21 in Odell, Bedfordshire, England ref #: W98-15

..... +Olive IRBY b: Abt. 1547 in England d 1: March 15, 1613/14 in Odell, England? d 2: March 1614/15 in Odell, England? ref #: Ä31A-39

..... 18 Dorcas BULKELEY b: Abt. 1577 in Odell, Bedfordshire, England d: October 21, 1616

..... +Anthony INGOLDSBY b: 1586 in Fishtoft, England d: October 17, 1647 in Fishtoft, England

..... 19 Olive INGOLDSBY b: June 24, 1602 in Fishtoft, England

..... +Thomas JAMES b: 1595 in Boston, Lincolnshire, England d: in Needham, England
Father: John JAMES Mother: Alice

..... 20 Thomas JAMES d: in E. Hampton, NJ

..... +Ruth JONES b: in England d: in E. Hampton, NJ Father: John JONES Mother: Sarah

..... 21 Ruth JAMES b: 1662 d: Bef. 1723

..... +Thomas HARRIS b: May 20, 1657 in Middletown, CT d: August 22, 1700 in
Fairfield, CT? Father: Daniel HARRIS Mother: Mary WELD

..... 22 Thomas HARRIS

..... 22 Samuel HARRIS

..... 22 Nathaniel HARRIS b: October 08, 1693 in Hopewell, NJ d: November 02, 1775 in
Cumberland Co., NJ

..... +Miriam BROOKS b: August 16, 1698 d: February 13, 1721/22

..... 23 Abigail HARRIS b: March 26, 1720 d: 1785 in NJ

..... +Daniel ALDERMAN

..... 24 Rachel ALDERMAN

..... 24 Mary ALDERMAN

..... 24 Daniel ALDERMAN

Descendants of Lord Eudo de Tateshall, Baron de Tateshall

..... 24 David ALDERMAN

..... 24 Hannah ALDERMAN

..... 24 Abigail ALDERMAN

..... 24 John ALDERMAN, Sr. b: 1742 in NJ d: August 1822 in Duplin Co., NC Burial: near home (marked with a simple stone)

..... +Mary CASHWELL

..... 25 Mary ALDERMAN

..... 25 Christian ALDERMAN

..... 25 James ALDERMAN

..... 25 Elizabeth ALDERMAN

..... 25 Keziah ALDERMAN

..... 25 John ALDERMAN, Jr. b: July 15, 1780 in Dublin Co., NC d: October 10, 1824 in Dublin Co., NC

..... +Nancy Ann NEWTON

..... 26 James ALDERMAN

..... 26 Isaac Newton ALDERMAN

..... 26 William ALDERMAN

..... 26 Mary Elizabeth ALDERMAN

..... 26 John Bunyan ALDERMAN

..... 26 Elizabeth A. ALDERMAN

..... 26 Esther ALDERMAN

..... 26 Daniel ALDERMAN

..... 26 Jemima ALDERMAN

..... 26 Rebecca ALDERMAN

..... 26 Amariah Biggs ALDERMAN

..... 26 Susan Jane ALDERMAN

..... 26 Hosea ALDERMAN

..... 26 Joseph ALDERMAN

..... 26 Enoch ALDERMAN b: June 16, 1801 in Dublin Co., NC d: September 04, 1879
in Lincoln Co., MS

..... +Anna BLAND

..... *2nd Wife of Enoch Alderman:

..... +Susan A. HARDAGE

..... *2nd Wife of Nathaniel Harris:

..... +Elizabeth HAZEN

..... 18 Rev. Peter BULKELEY b: January 31, 1582/83 d: March 09, 1658/59 ref #: W98-16

..... +Grace CHETWODE b: 1602 d: April 21, 1669

..... *2nd Wife of Peter Bulkeley:

..... +Jane ALLEN Father: Thomas ALLEN Mother: Mary FAIRCLOTH

..... 19 Edward BULKELEY b: Bef. June 12, 1614 d: January 02, 1695/96 ref #: AAP:210

..... +LUCIAN

..... 20 Peter BULKELEY

..... +Rebecca WHEELER

..... 21 Rebecca BULKELEY b: 1680

..... +Dr. Jonathan PRESCOTT b: 1676 d: 1728

..... 22 Dr. Abel PRESCOTT b: April 07, 1718 in Concord, MA d: October 22, 1805 in Concord, MA

..... +Abigail BRIGHAM b: December 31, 1723 in Sudbury, MA d: Aft. 1776 Father: John BRIGHAM Mother: Martha

..... 23 Dr. Samuel PRESCOTT

..... 23 Lucy PRESCOTT b: April 24, 1757 in Concord, MA d: October 10, 1792 in Concord, MA

..... +Jonathan FAY Father: Jonathan FAY Mother: Joanna PHILLIPS

..... 24 Samuel Prescott Phillips FAY b: January 10, 1778 in Concord, MA d: May 18, 1856
in Concord, MA

..... +Harriet HOWARD b: March 27, 1782 in Boston, MA d: July 27, 1847 in
Cambridge, MA Father: Samuel HOWARD Mother: Anna LILLIE

..... 25 Samuel Howard FAY b: July 21, 1804 in Cambridge, MA d: August 16, 1847 in
Brooklyn, NY

..... +Susan SHELLMAN b: February 20, 1808 in Savannah, GA d: January 12, 1887
Father: John SHELLMAN Mother: Clarissa MONTFORT

..... 26 Harriet Eleanor FAY b: October 29, 1829 in Savannah, GA d: February 27,
1924 in Boston, MA

..... +James Smith BUSH b: June 15, 1825 in Rochester, NY d: November 11,
1889 in Ithaca, NY Father: Obadiah Newcomb BUSH Mother: Harriet SMITH

..... 27 Samuel Prescott BUSH b: October 04, 1863 in Brick Church, NJ d: February
08, 1948 in Columbus, OH

..... +Flora SHELDON b: March 17, 1872 in Fanklin Co., OH d: September 04,
1920 in Watch Hill, RI Father: Robert Emmet SHELDON Mother: Mary Elizabeth BUTLER

..... 28 Prescott Sheldon BUSH b: May 15, 1895 in Columbus, OH d: October 08,
1972 in New York City, NY

..... +Dorothy WALKER Father: George Herbert WALKER Mother: Lucretia
"Loulie" WEAR

..... 29 Prescott Sheldon BUSH b: 1922

- 29 Pres. George Herbert Walker BUSH b: June 12, 1924 in Rye, NY or Milton, MA
- +Barbara PIERCE b: June 08, 1925 in Rye, NY
- 30 George Walker BUSH, Jr.
- 30 John Ellis BUSH
- 30 Neil Mallon BUSH
- 30 Marvin Pierce BUSH
- 30 Robin BUSH
- 30 Dorothy Walker BUSH
- 29 Nancy BUSH b: 1926
- 29 Jonathan James BUSH b: 1931
- 29 William Trotter BUSH b: 1938
- 19 Peter BULKELEY b: August 12, 1643 d: 1691 ref #: F59:1id
- *2nd Wife of William Mallory:
- +Jane PLUMPTON b: Abt. 1397 in Plumpton, Yorkshire, England Father: William PLUMPTON Mother: Alice GISBURN
- 12 William MALLORY b: Abt. 1404
- 8 Emma DE TATESHALL b: Abt. 1256

..... *2nd Wife of Robert de Tatershall:

..... +Joan FITZRALPH d: Abt. April 01, 1310 Father: Lord Ralph FITZRANULPH Mother: Anastasia DE PERCY


..... *2nd Wife of Robert de Tateshall:

..... +DE GREY Father: Lord John DE GREY


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The Life of Jane Austen, John Halperin (Feb 1999)

 [buy it from Amazon](#)

Jane Austen the Woman, Some Biographical Insights George Holbert Tucker (Mar 1999)

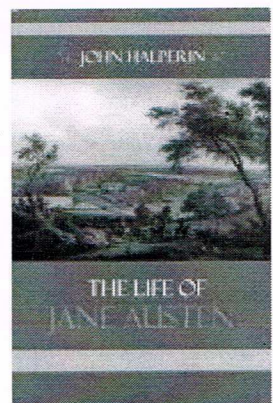
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The books about Jane Austen by [Fay Weldon](#) and [Stephanie Barron](#) that i read recently rekindled my interest in Jane Austen's literature, and kindled an interest in the life of the author herself. As is my wont, i visited a local bookstore and selected two books that didn't look as if they were clones of each other.

The Halperin book tackles Austen's life chronologically (with the exception of the flash forward to Austen's deathbed that opens the book). It's amply supported by quotations from Austen's letters.

The Tucker book is divided into different sections dealing with various aspects of Austen's life. Chapter titles include "Beaux and a Blighted Romance," "Jane Austen and Scandal" and "Jane Austen and Religion." Although the first two chapters of Tucker's book do provide a brief biographical overview, i certainly found it handy being already conversant with the broad strokes of Austen's life. *Jane Austen the Woman* also includes a wealth of quotes from Austen's correspondence -- in fact, there is substantial overlap with the quotes featured in Halperin's book.

i found both books interesting and ultimately unsatisfying although some of my



I found your books interesting, and ultimately, unsatisfying, although some of my dissatisfaction arises from my refusal to approach the subject from a properly scholarly remove.

Halperin has a specific axe to grind. He is interested in attacking the (admittedly ridiculous) family-sanctioned portrait of Miss Austen in the "Biographical Notice" by her brother Henry which accompanied the posthumous first edition of *Northanger Abbey*: "She never uttered either a hasty, a silly, or a severe expression," surely a rare description to apply to someone whose novels have a strong thread of satire running through them. And sure enough, Halperin is able to find several quotes from Austen's text, from her mature fiction, her juvenalia, and her correspondence, which are by turns silly, hasty, and certainly severe.

But in his eagerness to reveal Austen's feet of clay, personality-wise, Halperin abandons critical distance to a degree I find difficult to forgive. For example:

One of Halperin's recurring themes is that Austen had a great deal of affection for her father, and a much more strained relationship with her mother. So when he quotes a letter to one of her brothers informing him of her father's death:

Everything I trust and believe was done for him that was possible! -- It has been very sudden! -- within twenty four hours of his death he was walking with only the help of a stick, was even reading! -- We had however some hours of preparation, & when we understood his recovery to be hopeless, most fervently did we pray for the speedy release which ensued. To have seen him languishing long, struggling for Hours, would have been dreadful! & thank God! we were all spared from it. Except for the restlessness & confusion of high Fever, he did not suffer -- & he was mercifully spared from knowing that he was about to quit the Objects so beloved, so fondly cherished as his wife & Children ever were. -- His tenderness as a Father, who can do justice to? -- My Mother is tolerably well; she bears up with great fortitude, but I fear her health must suffer under such a shock ... [omission Halperin's] The serenity of the Corpse is most delightful! -- It preserves the sweet, benevolent smile which always distinguished him.

he is impelled to take into account the historical context of Austen's speech:

But there can be no doubt about her love for George Austen -- 'His tenderness as a Father, who can do justice to?' -- and these passages have been quoted at length precisely to refute the charge of some commentators that Jane Austen's letters on her father's death are stiff and cold. This is not true. The language of the time certainly tended, often enough, to be stiff and cold on such occasions; the novelist's language is in fact uncharacteristically tender. [p.144]

Fair enough. But not fair that Halperin makes excuses for Austen's alleged coldness where, and only where, it suits him. On other occasions, he describes Austen's writing in ways that seem patently absurd. Consider a passage from Austen's *Persuasion* (ellipses again reflect Halperin's omissions)...

the Musgroves had had the ill fortune of a very troublesome, hopeless son; and the good fortune to lose him before he reached his twentieth year... he had been sent to sea, because he was stupid and manageable on shore... he had been very little cared for at any time by his family, though quite as much as he deserved; seldom heard of, and scarcely at all regretted when the intelligence of his death abroad had worked its way to Uppercross... He had, in fact, though his sisters were...doing all they could for him, by calling him 'poor Richard,' been nothing better than a thick-headed, unprofitable Dick Musgrove, who had never done any thing to entitle himself to more than the abbreviation of his name, living or dead.

...and Halperin's discussion of it:

This is gratuitously harsh, shockingly cruel, and malicious. There is really nothing to

THIS IS gratuitously harsh, shockingly cruel, and malicious... There is really nothing to say about this except to observe that only a woman deficient in feeling and, yes, 'taste' could have written it. [p.305]

Satirical, certainly. Cynical, perhaps. An instance of questionable taste, possibly. But "shockingly" cruel? Proof that Austen was "deficient in feeling?" Only two pages later, Halperin quotes a speech of one of Austen's characters from the same novel: "We live at home, quiet, confined, and our feelings prey upon us," for my money one of the most wrenching lines i've ever read, and not one, i think, which fits into the vision of Austen that Halperin attempts to construct.

What bothers me most about these books is their tendency to accept Austen as a reliable narrator (and, even more unlikely, a *consistent* one). Halperin quotes Austen on an impending ball which she anticipates will be: "very stupid, there will be nobody worth dancing with, and nobody worth talking to." and asserts that this "is a note of sexual desperation, surely. [p.82]" With an apparent lack of irony, he quotes Austen's letter *following* the ball, sounding near elation: "There were twenty dances, and I danced them all...I fancy I could just as well dance for a week together as for half an hour." Really, both of these statements can't be taken at face value. Humans are complicated creatures, prone to assorted frames of mind, and i can't help but wonder when i read, "There was a scarcity of Men in general & a still greater scarcity of any that were good for much," if this might not be exactly what a parson's daughter with a wicked sense of humor might write to her sister if exactly the opposite were the case.

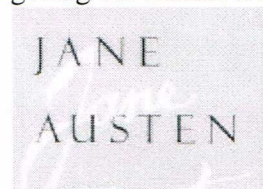
i understand that speculation is the province of the novelist, not of the biographer, but it seems to me that accepting this novelist's correspondence as representative of *fact* involves a certain intrinsic flight of fancy. And one of the many reasons Austen's work retains its relevance and impact nearly two centuries after it was written, is the tension and self-contradiction in it between matters of the heart of the head. It's easy to forget, here at the end of the twentieth century, that Austen's repeated assertions -- in both her fiction and her correspondence -- that marriage ought to be for love -- specially in a realistic context, unlike the Gothic romances of Radcliffe, et al -- was a startling one in her day. It's not easy to overlook her frequent attacks, however, on romantic foolishness of various sorts.

And the real Jane Austen, it seems to me, has to be somewhere in between. And the real Jane Austen was almost certainly too complex to be revealed fully in her correspondence with her sister. This is only heightened, of course, by the tantalizing knowledge that Austen's sister burned the majority of her correspondence before her own death. That means that the vast majority of Austen's extant correspondence was censored, for reasons we can only guess at.

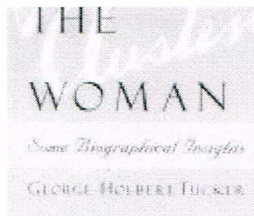
One parting swipe at Halperin's lack of critical distance. The index is well-organized and quite useful (much better than Tucker's). I found two entries of particular interest: "Austen, Jane" runs to three columns and change. "Austen, Jane, and cynicism" likewise runs to three columns and a bit.

Tucker's book also fails to address what i see as the fundamental contradiction of Jane Austen (perhaps Tucker felt it was outside of his charter, in dealing with "Jane Austen the woman," as opposed to Jane Austen the author.

i found it intriguing, but i didn't think, ultimately, that it delivers on its implied promise of giving the reader a sense of Austen's character.



Perversely, perhaps, i find almost the reverse of the fault i find in Halperin's work: where Halperin tries to squeeze Austen to match his one-dimensional view of her, Tucker's approach, considering aspects of Austen's life separately, and hopping back and forth in time, is too fragmentary to cohere.



It does offer a good many quotations from Austen's correspondence, even running to the odd bit of light verse.

And i'd like to make special mention of the chapter on "Jane Austen and the Prince Regent." The ironic circumstances under which Austen was forced to dedicate her novel *Emma* to the Prince Regent, a man she loathed, make an amusing story. (Especially given that her authorship, during her lifetime, was a (loosely, especially as time wore on) guarded secret. Her name never appeared on any of her work until after her death). Perhaps more interesting still is the graceful way in which she rebuffs the Reverend James Stanier Clarke, who, after making Austen an offer she can't refuse, suggests a topic for her next effort:

And I also dear Madam wished to be allowed to ask you to delineate in some future Work the Habits of Life and Character and enthusiasm of a Clergyman -- who should pass his time between the metropolis & the Country... Neither Goldsmith -- nor La Fontaine in his Tableau de Famille -- have in my mind quite delineated an English Clergyman, at least of the present day -- Fond of & entirely engaged in Literature [i.e., a man much like Clarke himself]

Austen walks a tightrope between diplomacy and her razor-sharp ironic wit in her reply:

I am quite honoured by your thinking me capable of drawing such a clergyman as you gve the sketch of in your note of Nov. 16th. But I assure you I am *not*. The comic part of the character I might be equal to, but not the good, the enthusiastic, the literary... A classical education, or at any rate a very extensive acquaintance with English literature, ancient and modern, apperas to me quite indispensable for the person who would do any justice to your clergyman; and I think I may boast myself to be, with all possible vanity, the most unlearned and uninformed female who ever dared to be an authoress.

She was too subtle for Clarke, however, who, incredibly, persisted:

Do let us have an English Clergyman after *your* fancy -- much novelty may be introduced...describe him burying his own mother -- as I did -- because the High Priest of the Parhish in which she died -- did not pay her remains the respect he ought to.

(Clarke further offers to let Austen stay at a place of his in London, not as forward perhaps in their day as a similar invitation might be taken today, but probably still a bit much.) Another letter from Clarke urges her to write a historical romance; Austen's reply, while Tucker calls it "one of the major epistolary snubs in English literature [p.127]" also strikes me as a moving declaration of artistic integrity:

You are very kind in your hints as to the sort of composition which migh recommend me at present, and I am fully sensible that an historical romance, founded on the House of Saxe Cobourg, might be much more to the purpose of profit or poularity than such pictures of domestic life in country villages as I deal in. But I could no more write a romance than an epic poem, I could not sit seriously down to write a serious romance under any other motive than to save my life; and if it were indispensable for me to keep it up and never relax into laughing at myself or other people, I am sure I should be hung before I had finished the first chapter. No, I must keep to my own style and go on in my own way; and thought I may never succeed again in that, I am convicned that I should totally fail in any other.

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Letters of Jane Austen -- Brabourne Edition

Letters to her sister Cassandra Austen, 1796



[Return to Jane Austen's life](#)



[Return to Jane Austen's writings](#)

- [Letters of Jane Austen, Brabourne edition](#)
 - [Dedication](#)
 - [Introduction](#)
- [Search Jane Austen letters e-text](#)
- [Famous quotes from the letters \(or quotes that should be famous\)](#)
- [General Topics Index to the letters](#)
- [Index of allusions to books and authors in Jane Austen's writings](#)
- [Longer Table of contents](#)
 - [Info on Jane Austen's siblings](#)
 - [Austen family Genealogical chart](#)
 - [Notes on letters in *Pride and Prejudice* and the society of Jane Austen's day](#)
- Letters of Jane Austen to her sister Cassandra Austen
 - **1796. [THIS FILE]**
 - [I -- Steventon: Saturday \(January 9\).](#)
 - [II -- Steventon: Thursday \(January 16\)](#)
 - [III -- Cork Street: Tuesday morn \(August, 1796\).](#)
 - [IV -- Rowling: Thursday \(September 1\).](#)
 - [V -- Rowling: Monday \(September 5\).](#)
 - [VI -- Rowling: Thursday \(September 15\).](#)
 - [VII -- Rowling: Sunday \(September 18.\)](#)
 - [1798-1799, 1799, 1800-1801, 1801, 1805, 1807, 1808, 1808-1809, 1811, 1813, 1814, 1815-1816.](#)
- [Letters to Fanny Knight 1814-1816](#)
- [Letters to Anna Austen Lefroy, 1814-1816](#)
- [Letters from Cassandra Austen to Fanny Knight, 1817](#)
- [Poetry, Backwards letter](#)
- APPENDICES
 - [Appendix I. Correspondence with Mr. Clarke, from Austen-Leigh's *Memoir*](#)
 - [Correspondence with the Countess of Morley](#)
 - [Appendix II. Bridges family Clothing inventories, Account books, Engagement announcements.](#)
 - [Letters from Lady Bridges](#)
 - [Appendix III. Letters from Mrs. Knight](#)
 - [Other excerpts from letters in Austen-Leigh's *Memoir*](#)

THE first two letters which I am able to present to my readers were written from Steventon to Jane Austen's sister Cassandra in January, 1796. The most interesting allusion, perhaps, is to her "young Irish friend," who would seem by the context to have been the late Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, though at the time of writing only "Mr. Tom Lefroy." I have no means of knowing how serious the "flirtation" between the two may have been, or whether it was to this that Mr. Austen Leigh refers when he tells us that "in her youth she had declined the addresses of a gentleman who had the recommendations of good character and connections, and position in life, of everything, in fact, except the subtle power of touching her heart." [No -- that was Harris Bigg-Wither; Tom Lefroy did not then have a "position in life".] I am inclined, however, upon the whole, to think, from the tone of the letters, as well as from some passages in later letters, that this little affair had nothing to do with the "addresses" referred to, any more than with that "passage of romance in her history" with which Mr. Austen Leigh was himself so "imperfectly acquainted" that he can only tell us that there was a gentleman whom the sisters met "whilst staying at some seaside place," whom Cassandra Austen thought worthy of her sister Jane, and likely to gain her affection, but who very provokingly died suddenly after having expressed his "intention of soon seeing them again." Mr. Austen Leigh thinks that, "if Jane ever loved, it was this unnamed gentleman"; but I have never met with any evidence upon the subject, and from all I have heard of "Aunt Jane," I strongly incline to the opinion that, whatever passing inclination she may have felt for anyone during her younger days (and that there was once such an inclination is, I believe, certain), she was too fond of home, and too happy among her own relations, to have sought other ties, unless her heart had been really won, and that this was a thing which never actually happened. Her allusion (letter two) to the day on which "I am to flirt my last with Tom Lefroy" rather negatives the idea that there was anything serious between the two, whilst a later reference (letter ten) to Mrs. Lefroy's "friend" seems to intimate that, whoever the latter may have been, any attachment which existed was rather on the side of the gentleman than of the lady, and was not recognised by her as being of a permanent nature.

The first letter is written on her sister Cassandra's birthday, and is directed to her at Kintbury, where she seems to have been staying with her friend Elizabeth Fowle (often referred to in these letters as "Eliza"), *née* Lloyd, whose sister was the "Mary" who "would never have guessed" the "tall clergyman's" name, and who afterwards married the "James" (Jane's brother) who was taken into the carriage as an encouragement to his improved dancing. Elizabeth Lloyd married the Rev. Fulwar Craven Fowle, who was the Vicar of Kintbury, near Newbury. Mr. Fowle was, I have always heard, a good sportsman, a good preacher, and a man of some humour. He had a hunter at one time which he named "Biscay," because it was "a great roaring bay." He commanded a troop of Volunteers in the war-time, and King George the Third is reported to have said of him that he was "the best preacher, rider to hounds, and cavalry officer in Berks."

The Harwoods of Deane were country neighbours of whom we shall find frequent mention. They were a very old Hampshire family, living upon their own property, which was formerly much larger than at the date of our letters, and which, I believe, has now passed away altogether from its former possessors. Close to Deane is Ashe, of which Mr. Lefroy was rector, and Ashe Park, now occupied by Col. R. Portal, and in 1796 belonging to Mr. Portal, of Laverstoke, was at that time occupied by the family of St. John. The Rivers family lived, I believe, at Worthy Park, Kingsworthy, and I imagine the Miss Deanes to have been of the family of that name living in Winchester. One member of this family has since held the neighbouring living of Bighton. The Lyfords were medical men, father and son, living at Basingstoke. It will be noted that one of them attended Mrs. George Austen in the illness mentioned in the earlier letters, and it was one of the same family who was Jane Austen's doctor in her last illness at Winchester. In a little volume concerning the "Vine hunt" which he printed privately in 1865, Mr. Austen Leigh tells a good story of the grandfather of the "John Lyford" here mentioned, "a fine tall man, with such a flaxen wig as is not to be seen or conceived by this generation." He knew nothing about fox-hunting, but had a due and proper regard for those who indulged in it, and it is recorded of him that upon one occasion, having accidentally fallen in with Mr. Chute's hounds when checked, he caused great confusion by galloping up in a very excited state, waving his hat, and exclaiming "Tally-ho! Mr. Chute. Tally-ho! Mr. Chute." Not that he had seen the fox, but because he

imagined that "Tally-ho!" was the word with which fox-hunters ordinarily greeted each other in the field.

Among the people mentioned as having been at "the Harwoods' ball" were several who deserve notice. "Mr. Heathcote" was William, the brother of Sir Thomas, the fourth Baronet of Hursley. Two years after the date of this letter, viz., in 1798, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Lovelace Bigg Wither, Esq., of Manydown; he was Prebendary of Winchester, and pre-deceasing his brother, his son William succeeded the latter as fifth baronet in 1825, sat for Hants in five Parliaments, and afterwards for Oxford University for fourteen years. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1870, and lived till 1881, very greatly respected and beloved by a large circle of friends. In 1796 the Heathcotes lived at Worthing, a house in a village of the same name, situate about five or six miles from Steventon. Mr. J. Portal was Mr. Portal, of Freefolk House, near Overton. He married twice, and, living till 1848, was succeeded by the eldest son of his second wife, Melville Portal, who was afterwards for a short time member for North Hants. Mr. John Portal's eldest daughter by his first marriage was Caroline, who married Edward Austen's fourth son William. Adela, one of his daughters by his second wife, became the second wife of the "little Edward" mentioned in the letters, who was the eldest son of the same Edward Austen, Jane's brother, the owner of Godmersham and Chawton. She died in 1870. Mr. Portal's brother William lived at Laverstoke, which, as well as Ashe Park, belonged to him. Mr. Bigg Wither, of Manydown, had two other daughters besides Mrs. Heathcote, namely, Alithea, with whom "James danced," and Catherine, who afterwards married the Rev. Herbert Hill, who enjoyed the double distinction of being Southey's uncle and (at one time) chaplain to the British factory at Lisbon. "Ibthorp" was a house near Lord Portsmouth's place, Hurstbourne, where lived as a widow Mrs. Lloyd, the mother of Eliza, Martha, and Mary. Her husband, the Rev. Nowys Lloyd, had held the two livings of Enbourne near Newbury and Bishopston, Wilts, and at the latter place fell in love with "Martha Craven," who was living there with an "Aunt Willoughby," having run away from a mother whom family tradition alleges to have treated her badly. Mrs. Lloyd died in April, 1805, when the Austens were at Bath. The Coopers, whose arrival is expected in the first, and announced in the second letter, were Dr. Cooper, already mentioned as having married Jane Austen's aunt, Jane Leigh, with his wife and their two children, Edward and Jane, of whom we shall frequently hear. I have no means of knowing who is referred to as "Warren," but there was, and is, a Hampshire family of that name, of Worthing House, Basingstoke, and it may very likely be one of them, since they were of course near neighbours, and likely to be intimate at Steventon. Neither can I bring proof positive as to the identity of Mr. Benjamin Portal, which is the more to be regretted because a person with such "handsome" eyes deserves to be identified. There was, however, a certain clergyman, the Rev. William Portal, a member of the Freefolk and Laverstoke family, who had a wife, seven sons, and the Rectory of Stoke Charity in Hants. None of these sons married, but, judging by dates, some of them must have been living about 1796, and probably Benjamin was one of them.

The third letter of 1796 is dated from London, where the writer had evidently stopped for a night on her way from Steventon to Rowling, a journey which in those days was a much more serious affair than at present, when a few hours of railroad take us comfortably from one place to the other. Rowling was and is a small place belonging to the Bridges family, being about a mile distant from Goodnestone. Edward Austen, Jane's brother, lived there at this time, though whether his brother-in-law, Sir Brook, let it or lent it to him I cannot say. Probably the former; at any rate, here he lived, and here were his three eldest children born. The subsequent letters (four to seven inclusive) were written whilst Jane was visiting her brother, and are full of touches of her own quaint humour. Mrs. Knight had not left Godmersham at this time, but was about to do so, and my grandfather and grandmother were going to take possession. The "Mr. and Mrs. Cage" were Lewis Cage and his wife, Fanny Bridges. Harriet and Louisa were the two unmarried sisters of the latter; Edward, their brother, and the "Mr. and Mrs. Bridges" must have been Henry Bridges, next brother to Sir Brook (fourth baronet), who was Rector of Danbury and Woodham Ferrers, in Essex, who had married Jane Hales the year before this letter was written. Sir Thomas Hales, his father-in-law, was M. P. for Dover, and had four daughters besides Jane, of whom the two youngest, Harriet and Caroline, are here mentioned. Harriet died unmarried, Caroline married Mr. Gore in 1798. Sir Thomas had died in 1773, and was succeeded by his son of the same name, who dying in 1824, and having only one daughter, the baronetcy became extinct. The allusion to

"Camilla in Mr. Dubster's summer-house" (to whom Jane likens herself when her brother's absence obliged her to stay at Rowling till he should return to escort her home) will be understood by those who have perused Miss Burney's novel of that name, and to those who have not will, I hope, be an inducement to do so, as it will certainly repay the perusal. Lady Waltham was the wife of Lord Waltham, and a great friend of Lady Bridges.

There are other allusions to things and people scattered throughout these letters, to understand which it is necessary to bear in mind that they are often made in the purest spirit of playful nonsense, and are by no means to be taken as grave and serious expressions of opinion or statement of facts. When, for instance, speaking of Mrs. Knight, the widow of Godmersham, she says "it is imagined that she will shortly be married again," and in the next letter speaks of her brother Edward as intending to get some of a vacant farm into his occupation, "if he can cheat Sir Brook enough in the agreement," she is writing in the same spirit of fun as when she presently tells us that her brother had thoughts of "taking the name of Claringbould," that "Mr. Richard Harvey's match is put off till he has got a better Christian name," and that two gentlemen about to marry "are to have one wife between them." Mrs. Knight was advanced in years at the time, and her marrying a second time a very unlikely thing to occur; and I suppose no man ever lived who was less likely to "cheat" or take advantage of another than my grandfather, Edward Austen. It is in the same vein of fun, or of originality, if the phrase be better, that she speaks (letter seven) of "the Captain John Gore, commanded by the `Triton,'" instead of "the `Triton,' commanded by Captain John Gore," and, in the postscript to the same letter, of her brother Frank being "much pleased with the prospect of having Captain Gore under his command," when of course the relative position of the two was precisely the reverse. Many people will think this explanation superfluous, but I have so often met with matter-of-fact individuals who persist in taking everything in its plain and literal sense, that I think it well to make it. It is to this day a peculiarity of some of the Austens (and doubtless not confined to them) to talk and write nonsense to each other which, easily understood between themselves at the time, might have a curious appearance if published a hundred years hence. Such expressions as a "chutton mop" for "a mutton chop," to clerge (i. e. to perform the duties of a clergyman), and to "ronge" -- i. e. "to affect with a pleasing melancholy" -- are well enough when used and appreciated in family letters and conversations, but might give rise to curious dissertations upon the different use of particular English words at different times, if given without comment or explanation to the public, whilst the literal interpretation of things said in jest to those who understood the jest at the time would cause the most serious mistakes as to the real meaning of the writer and the spirit in which she wrote.

The sixth and seventh letters are full of local and personal allusions of more or less interest. The dinner-party at Nackington is pleasantly described, and the wealth of Mr. Milles referred to in the pretended expectation expressed that he would have advanced money to a person with whom he had no relationship which might have induced such generosity. It was natural that Lady Sondes' picture should be found in her father's house, for in that relationship stood Mr. Milles to her. She was at this time living at Lees Court with her husband, who did not die until ten years later. Bifrons was at this time in the possession of the Taylor family, from whom it afterwards passed to the Conynghams; but I do not know to whom Jane refers as the individual upon whom she once fondly doated, although the "once" could not have been very long before, as at this time she had not yet completed her twenty-first year. Mrs. Joan Knatchbull lived in Canterbury. She was the only sister of Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, who died in 1763, when the title and estates went to his uncle. The other people referred to in these letters are either dealt with in the preliminary chapters, or do not appear to require further notice, having little to do with Jane or her family.

I

Steventon: Saturday (January 9).

In the first place I hope you will live twenty-three years longer. Mr. Tom Lefroy's birthday

was yesterday, so that you are very near of an age.

After this necessary preamble I shall proceed to inform you that we had an exceeding good ball last night, and that I was very much disappointed at not seeing Charles Fowle of the party, as I had previously heard of his being invited. In addition to our set at the Harwoods' ball, we had the Grants, St. Johns, Lady Rivers, her three daughters and a son, Mr. and Miss Heathcote, Mrs. Lefevre, two Mr. Watkins, Mr. J. Portal, Miss Deanes, two Miss Ledgers, and a tall clergyman who came with them, whose name Mary would never have guessed.

We were so terrible good as to take James in our carriage, though there were three of us before, but indeed he deserves encouragement for the very great improvement which has lately taken place in his dancing. Miss Heathcote is pretty, but not near so handsome as I expected. Mr. H. began with Elizabeth, and afterwards danced with her again; but *they* do not know how *to be particular*. I flatter myself, however, that they will profit by the three successive lessons which I have given them.

You scold me so much in the nice long letter which I have this moment received from you, that I am almost afraid to tell you how my Irish friend and I behaved. Imagine to yourself everything most profligate and shocking in the way of dancing and sitting down together. I *can* expose myself however, only *once more*, because he leaves the country soon after next Friday, on which day we *are* to have a dance at Ashe after all. He is a very gentlemanlike, good-looking, pleasant young man, I assure you. But as to our having ever met, except at the three last balls, I cannot say much; for he is so excessively laughed at about me at Ashe, that he is ashamed of coming to Steventon, and ran away when we called on Mrs. Lefroy a few days ago.

We left Warren at Dean Gate, in our way home last night, and he is now on his road to town. He left his love, &c., to you, and I will deliver it when we meet. Henry goes to Harden to-day in his way to his Master's degree. We shall feel the loss of these two most agreeable young men exceedingly, and shall have nothing to console us till the arrival of the Coopers on Tuesday. As they will stay here till the Monday following, perhaps Caroline will go to the Ashe ball with me, though I dare say she will not.

I danced twice with Warren last night, and once with Mr. Charles Watkins, and, to my inexpressible astonishment, I entirely escaped John Lyford. I was forced to fight hard for it, however. We had a very good supper, and the greenhouse was illuminated in a very elegant manner.

We had a visit yesterday morning from Mr. Benjamin Portal, whose eyes are as handsome as ever. Everybody is extremely anxious for your return, but as you cannot come home by the Ashe ball, I am glad that I have not fed them with false hopes. James danced with Alithea, and cut up the turkey last night with great perseverance. You say nothing of the silk stockings; I flatter myself, therefore, that Charles has not purchased any, as I cannot very well afford to pay for them; all my money is spent in buying white gloves and pink persian. I wish Charles had been at Manydown, because he would have given you some description of my friend, and I think you must be impatient to hear something about him.

Henry is still hankering after the Regulars, and as his project of purchasing the adjutancy of the Oxfordshire is now over, he has got a scheme in his head about getting a lieutenancy and adjutancy in the 86th, a new-raised regiment, which he fancies will be ordered to the Cape of Good Hope. I heartily hope that he will, as usual, be disappointed in this scheme. We have trimmed up and given away all the old paper hats of Mamma's manufacture; I hope you will not regret the loss of yours.

After I had written the above, we received a visit from Mr. Tom Lefroy and his cousin George. The latter is really very well-behaved now; and as for the other, he has but one fault, which time will, I trust, entirely remove -- it is that his morning coat is a great deal too light. He is a very great admirer of Tom Jones, and therefore wears the same coloured clothes, I imagine, which *he* did when he was wounded.

Sunday. -- By not returning till the 19th, you will exactly contrive to miss seeing the Coopers, which I suppose it is your wish to do. We have heard nothing from Charles for some time. One would suppose they must have sailed by this time, as the wind is so favourable. What a funny name Tom has got for his vessel! But he has no taste in names, as we well know, and I dare say he christened it himself. I am sorry for the Beaches' loss of their little girl, especially as it is the one so much like me.

I condole with Miss M. on her losses and with Eliza on her gains, and am ever yours,

J. A.

To Miss Austen,
Rev. Mr. Fowle's, Kintbury, Newbury.

II

Steventon: Thursday (January 16)

I have just received yours and Mary's letter, and I thank you both, though their contents might have been more agreeable. I do not at all expect to see you on Tuesday, since matters have fallen out so pleasantly; and if you are not able to return till after that day, it will hardly be possible for us to send for you before Saturday, though for my own part I care so little about the ball that it would be no sacrifice to me to give it up for the sake of seeing you two days earlier. We are extremely sorry for poor Eliza's illness. I trust, however, that she has continued to recover since you wrote, and that you will none of you be the worse for your attendance on her. What a good-for-nothing fellow Charles is to bespeak the stockings! I hope he will be too hot all the rest of his life for it!

I sent you a letter yesterday to Ibthorp, which I suppose you will not receive at Kintbury. It was not very long or very witty, and therefore if you never receive it, it does not much signify. I wrote principally to tell you that the Coopers were arrived and in good health. The little boy is very like Dr. Cooper, and the little girl is to resemble Jane, they say.

Our party to Ashe to-morrow night will consist of Edward Cooper, James (for a ball is nothing without *him*), Buller, who is now staying with us, and I. I look forward with great impatience to it, as I rather expect to receive an offer from my friend in the course of the evening. I shall refuse him, however, unless he promises to give away his white coat.

I am very much flattered by your commendation of my last letter, for I write only for fame, and without any view to pecuniary emolument.

Edward is gone to spend the day with his friend, John Lyford, and does not return till to-morrow. Anna is now here; she came up in her chaise to spend the day with her young cousins, but she does not much take to them or to anything about them, except Caroline's spinning-wheel. I am very glad to find from Mary that Mr. and Mrs. Fowle are pleased with you. I hope you will continue to give satisfaction.

How impertinent you are to write to me about Tom, as if I had not opportunities of hearing from him myself! The *last* letter that I received from him was dated on Friday, 8th, and he

told me that if the wind should be favourable on Sunday, which it proved to be, they were to sail from Falmouth on that day. By this time, therefore, they are at Barbadoes, I suppose. The Rivers are still at Manydown, and are to be at Ashe to-morrow. I intended to call on the Miss Biggs yesterday had the weather been tolerable. Caroline, Anna, and I have just been devouring some cold souse, and it would be difficult to say which enjoyed it most.

Tell Mary that I make over Mr. Heartley and all his estate to her for her sole use and benefit in future, and not only him, but all my other admirers into the bargain wherever she can find them, even the kiss which C. Powlett wanted to give me, as I mean to confine myself in future to Mr. Tom Lefroy, for whom I don't care sixpence. Assure her also, as a last and indubitable proof of Warren's indifference to me, that he actually drew that gentleman's picture for me, and delivered it to me without a sigh.

Friday. -- At length the day is come on which I am to flirt my last with Tom Lefroy, and when you receive this it will be over. My tears flow as I write at the melancholy idea. Wm. Chute called here yesterday. I wonder what he means by being so civil. There is a report that Tom is going to be married to a Lichfield lass. John Lyford and his sister bring Edward home today, dine with us, and we shall all go together to Ashe. I understand that we are to draw for partners. I shall be extremely impatient to hear from you again, that I may know how Eliza is, and when you are to return.

With best love, &c., I am affectionately yours,

J. AUSTEN.

Miss Austen,
The Rev. Mr. Fowle's, Kintbury, Newbury.

III

Cork Street: Tuesday morn (August, 1796).

MY DEAR CASSANDRA,

Here I am once more in this scene of dissipation and vice, and I begin already to find my morals corrupted. We reached Staines yesterday, I do not (know) when, without suffering so much from the heat as I had hoped to do. We set off again this morning at seven o'clock, and had a very pleasant drive, as the morning was cloudy and perfectly cool. I came all the way in the chaise from Hertford Bridge.

Edward and Frank are both gone out to seek their fortunes; the latter is to return soon and help us seek ours. The former we shall never see again. We are to be at Astley's to-night, which I am glad of. Edward has heard from Henry this morning. He has not been at the races at all, unless his driving Miss Pearson over to Rowling one day can be so called. We shall find him there on Thursday.

I hope you are all alive after our melancholy parting yesterday, and that you pursued your intended avocation with success. God bless you! I must leave off, for we are going out.

Yours very affectionately,

J. AUSTEN.

Everybody's love.

IV

Rowling: Thursday (September 1).

MY DEAREST CASSANDRA,

The letter which I have this moment received from you has diverted me beyond moderation. I could die of laughter at it, as they used to say at school. You are indeed the finest comic writer of the present age.

Since I wrote last, we have been very near returning to Steventon so early as next week. Such, for a day or two, was our dear brother Henry's scheme, but at present matters are restored, not to what they were, for my absence seems likely to be lengthened still farther. I am sorry for it, but what can I do?

Henry leaves us to-morrow for Yarmouth, as he wishes very much to consult his physician there, on whom he has great reliance. He is better than he was when he first came, though still by no means well. According to his present plan, he will not return here till about the 28rd, and bring with him, if he can, leave of absence for three weeks, as he wants very much to have some shooting at Godmersham, whither Edward and Elizabeth are to remove very early in October. If this scheme holds, I shall hardly be at Steventon before the middle of that month; but if you cannot do without me, I could return, I suppose, with Frank if he ever goes back. He enjoys himself here very much, for he has just learnt to turn, and is so delighted with the employment, that he is at it all day long.

I am sorry that you found such a conciseness in the strains of my first letter. I must endeavour to make you amends for it, when we meet, by some elaborate details, which I shall shortly begin composing.

I have had my new gown made up, and it really makes a very superb surplice. I am sorry to say that my new coloured gown is very much washed out, though I charged everybody to take great care of it. I hope yours is so too. Our men had but indifferent weather for their visit to Godmersham, for it rained great part of the way there and all the way back. They found Mrs. Knight remarkably well and in very good spirits. It is imagined that she will shortly be married again. I have taken little George once in my arms since I have been here, which I thought very kind. I have told Fanny about the bead of her necklace, and she wants very much to know where you found it.

To-morrow I shall be just like Camilla in Mr. Dubster's summer-house, for my Lionel will have taken away the ladder by which I came here, or at least by which I intended to get away, and here I must stay till his return. My situation, however, is somewhat preferable to hers, for I am very happy here, though I should be glad to get home by the end of the month. I have no idea that Miss Pearson will return with me.

What a fine fellow Charles is, to deceive us into writing two letters to him at Cork! I admire his ingenuity extremely, especially as he is so great a gainer by it.

Mr. and Mrs. Cage and Mr. and Mrs. Bridges dined with us yesterday. Fanny seemed as glad to see me as anybody, and inquired very much after you, whom she supposed to be making your wedding-clothes. She is as handsome as ever, and somewhat fatter. We had a very pleasant day, and some *liqueurs* in the evening. Louisa's figure is very much improved; she is as stout again as she was. Her face, from what I could see of it one evening, appeared not at all altered. She and the gentlemen walked up here on Monday night -- she came in the morning with the Cages from Hythe.

Lady Hales, with her two youngest daughters, have been to see us. Caroline is not grown at all coarser than she was, nor Harriet at all more delicate. I am glad to hear so good an account of Mr. Charde, and only fear that my long absence may occasion his relapse. I practise every day as much as I can -- I wish it were more for his sake. I have heard nothing of Mary Robinson since I have been (here). I expect to be well scolded for daring to doubt, whenever the subject is mentioned.

Frank has turned a very nice little butterchurn for Fanny. I do not believe that any of the party were aware of the valuables they had left behind; nor can I hear anything of Anna's gloves. Indeed I have not inquired at all about them hitherto.

We are very busy making Edward's shirts, and I am proud to say that I am the neatest worker of the party. They say that there are a prodigious number of birds hereabouts this year, so that perhaps *I* may kill a few. I am glad to hear so good an account of Mr. Limprey and J. Lovett. I know nothing of my mother's handkerchief, but I dare say I shall find it soon.

I am very affectionately yours,

JANE.

Miss Austen, Steventon, Overton, Hants.

V

Rowling: Monday (September 5).

MY DEAR CASSANDRA,

I shall be extremely anxious to hear the event of your ball, and shall hope to receive so long and minute an account of every particular that I shall be tired of reading it. Let me know how many, besides their fourteen selves and Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Michael will contrive to place about their coach, and how many of the gentlemen, musicians, and waiters, he will have persuaded to come in their shooting-jackets. I hope John Lovett's accident will not prevent his attending the ball, as you will otherwise be obliged to dance with Mr. Tincton the whole evening. Let me know how J. Harwood deports himself without the Miss Biggs, and which of the Marys will carry the day with my brother James.

We were at a ball on Saturday, I assure you. We dined at Goodnestone, and in the evening danced two country-dances and the Boulangeries. I opened the ball with Edward Bridges; the other couples were Lewis Cage and Harriet, Frank and Louisa, Fanny and George. Elizabeth played one country-dance, Lady Bridges the other, which she made Henry dance with her, and Miss Finch played the Boulangeries.

In reading over the last three or four lines, I am aware of my having expressed myself in so doubtful a manner that, if I did not tell you to the contrary, you might imagine it was Lady Bridges who made Henry dance with her at the same time that she was playing, which, if not impossible, must appear a very improbable event to you. But it was Elizabeth who danced. We supped there, and walked home at night under the shade of two umbrellas.

To-day the Goodnestone party begins to disperse and spread itself abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Cage and George repair to Hythe. Lady Waltham, Miss Bridges, and Miss Mary Finch to Dover, for the health of the two former. I have never seen Marianne at all. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Bridges return to Danbury; Miss Harriet Hales accompanies them to London

on her way to Dorsetshire.

Farmer Claringbould died this morning, and I fancy Edward means to get some of his farm, if he can cheat Sir Brook enough in the agreement.

We have just got some venison from Godmersham, which the two Mr. Harveys are to dine on to-morrow, and on Friday or Saturday the Goodnestone people are to finish their scraps. Henry went away on Friday, as he purposed, *without fayl*. You will hear from him soon, I imagine, as he talked of writing to Steventon shortly. Mr. Richard Harvey is going to be married; but as it is a great secret, and only known to half the neighbourhood, you must not mention it. The lady's name is Musgrave.

I am in great distress. I cannot determine whether I shall give Richis half a guinea or only five shillings when I go away. Counsel me, amiable Miss Austen, and tell me which will be the most.

We walked Frank last night to Crixhall Ruff, and he appeared much edified. Little Edward was breeched yesterday for good and all, and was whipped into the bargain.

Pray remember me to everybody who does not inquire after me; those who do, remember me without bidding. Give my love to Mary Harrison, and tell her I wish, whenever she is attached to a young man, some *respectable* Dr. Marchmont may keep them apart for five volumes.

.....

VI

Rowling: Thursday (September 15).

MY DEAR CASSANDRA,

We have been very gay since I wrote last; dining at Nackington, returning by moonlight, and everything quite in style, not to mention Mr. Claringbould's funeral which we saw go by on Sunday.

I believe I told you in a former letter that Edward had some idea of taking the name of Clarmgbould; but that scheme is over, though it would be a very eligible as well as a very pleasant plan, would anyone advance him money enough to begin on. We rather expected Mr. Milles to have done so on Tuesday; but to our great surprise nothing was said on the subject, and unless it is in your power to assist your brother with five or six hundred pounds, he must entirely give up the idea.

At Nackington we met Lady Sondes' picture over the mantel-piece in the dining-room, and the pictures of her three children in an ante room, besides Mr. Scott, Miss Fletcher, Mr. Toke, Mr. J. Toke, and the Archdeacon Lynch. Miss Fletcher and I were very thick, but I am the thinnest of the two. She wore her purple muslin, which is pretty enough, though it does not become her complexion. There are two traits in her character which are pleasing -- namely, she admires Camilla, and drinks no cream in her tea. If you should ever see Lucy, you may tell her that I scolded Miss Fletcher for her negligence in writing, as she desired me to do, but without being able to bring her to any proper sense of shame -- that Miss Fletcher says in her defence, that as everybody whom Lucy knew when she was in Canterbury has now left it, she has nothing at all to write to her about. By *everybody*, I suppose Miss Fletcher means that a new set of officers have arrived there. But this is a note of my own.

VII

Rowling: Sunday (September 18.)

MY DEAR CASSANDRA,

This morning has been spent in doubt and deliberation, in forming plans and removing difficulties, for it ushered in the day with an event which I had not intended should take place so soon by a week. Frank has received his appointment on board the "Captain John Gore," commanded by the "Triton," and will therefore be obliged to be in town on Wednesday; and though I have every disposition in the world to accompany him on that day, I cannot go on the uncertainty of the Pearsons being at home, as I should not have a place to go to in case they were from home.

I wrote to Miss P. on Friday, and hoped to receive an answer from her this morning, which would have rendered everything smooth and easy, and would have enabled us to leave this place to-morrow, as Frank, on first receiving his appointment, intended to do. He remains till Wednesday merely to accommodate me. I have written to her again to-day, and desired her to answer it by return of post. On Tuesday, therefore, I shall positively know whether they can receive me on Wednesday. If they cannot, Edward has been so good as to promise to take me to Greenwich on the Monday following, which was the day before fixed on, if that suits them better. If I have no answer at all on Tuesday, I must suppose Mary is not at home, and must wait till I *do* hear, as, after having invited her to go to Steventon with me, it will not quite do to go home and say no more about it.

My father will be so good as to fetch home his prodigal daughter from town, I hope, unless he wishes me to walk the hospitals, enter at the Temple, or mount guard at St. James'. It will hardly be in Frank's power to take me home -- nay, it certainly will not. I shall write again as soon as I get to Greenwich.

What dreadful hot weather we have! It keeps one in a continual state of inelegance.

If Miss Pearson should return with me, pray be careful not to expect too much beauty. I will not pretend to say that *on a first view* she quite answered the opinion I had formed of her. My mother, I am sure, will be disappointed if she does not take great care. From what I remember of her picture, it is no great resemblance.

I am very glad that the idea of returning with Frank occurred to me; for as to Henry's coming into Kent again, the time of its taking place is so very uncertain that I should be waiting for *dead men's shoes*. I had once determined to go with Frank to-morrow and take my chance, &c., but they dissuaded me from so rash a step, as I really think on consideration it would have been; for if the Pearsons were not at home, I should inevitably fall a sacrifice to the arts of some fat woman who would make me drunk with small beer.

Mary is brought to bed of a boy -- both doing very well. I shall leave you to guess what Mary I mean. Adieu, with best love to all your agreeable inmates. Don't let the Lloyds go on any account before I return, unless Miss P. is of the party. How ill I have written! I begin to hate myself.

Yours ever,
J. AUSTEN.

The "Triton" is a new 32 frigate just launch at Deptford. Frank is much pleased with the prospect of having Captain Gore under his command.

Letters of Jane Austen -- Brabourne Edition

Appendix II.

Bridges family Clothing inventories, Account books, Engagement announcements.



[Return to Jane Austen's life](#)



[Return to Jane Austen's writings](#)

- [Letters of Jane Austen, Brabourne edition](#)
 - [Dedication](#)
 - [Introduction](#)
- [Search Jane Austen letters e-text](#)
- [Famous quotes from the letters \(or quotes that should be famous\)](#)
- [General Topics Index to the letters](#)
- [Index of allusions to books and authors in Jane Austen's writings](#)
- [Longer Table of contents](#)
 - [Info on Jane Austen's siblings](#)
 - [Austen family Genealogical chart](#)
 - [Notes on letters in *Pride and Prejudice* and the society of Jane Austen's day](#)
- [Letters of Jane Austen to her sister Cassandra Austen](#)
 - [1796, 1798-1799, 1799, 1800-1801, 1801, 1805, 1807, 1808, 1808-1809, 1811, 1813, 1814, 1815-1816.](#)
- [Letters to Fanny Knight 1814-1816](#)
- [Letters to Anna Austen Lefroy, 1814-1816](#)
- [Letters from Cassandra Austen to Fanny Knight, 1817](#)
- [Poetry, Backwards letter](#)
- APPENDICES
 - [Appendix I. Correspondence with Mr. Clarke, from Austen-Leigh's *Memoir*](#)

- Correspondence with the Countess of Morley
- **Appendix II. Bridges family Clothing inventories, Account books, Engagement announcements. [THIS FILE].**
 - Copied from an old Account-book in the Hand-writing of Lady Bridges (Fanny Fowler)
 - Letters from Fanny Fowler, Lady Bridges, announcing the engagement of her three daughters, Elizabeth, Fanny, and Sophia.
 - [i.] -- Goodnestone: (March 2, 1791).
 - [ii.] -- Goodnestone: (March 28, 1791).
 - [iii.] -- Brock St., Bath: (July 10, 1791).
- Appendix III. Letters from Mrs. Knight
- Other excerpts from letters in Austen-Leigh's *Memoir*

[Appendix] II. [Bridges family Clothing inventories, Account books, Engagement announcements.]

COPIED FROM AN OLD ACCOUNT-BOOK IN THE HAND-WRITING OF LADY BRIDGES (FANNY FOWLER).

The Account of the Expences for Cloaths, Linen, &c. for my 3 Daughters Weddings in Decr 1791, and subsequent Acct of Child Bed Linen given to Mrs. Cage and purchased for Mrs. Austen, 1792.

RECD.

	£	s.	d.
1791.			
July 27, Recd of Sir Brook for several Bills	29	13	6
Dec. 25. Recd of the Extrs 1/4 interest on the Fortunes 'of Fanny, Sophia and Elizabeth C	52	10	0
1792.			
June 2. Recd of the Extrs for wedding cloaths and other expences	400	0	0
June 19. Advanced by me on the above account by desire of Lady Waltham	300	0	0
Recd of Mrs. Fielding at different times	36	0	0
August 16. Advanced by me to make up deficiencies, and to clear the whole account	49	12	6

PER CONTRA.

	£	s.	d.
1791.			
July 16. Shaw, Linen Draper, Bath	7	7	0
22. Pd. Faulding, do. Coventry St.	3	12	6
23. do. do. do. do.	1	14	0

	26. do.	Comerford do.	Bond St.	.	.	.	.	12	0	0
	27. do.	Winter for black	Taffeta	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
Sept.	19. Pd.	Percival for a black	chintz	.	.	.	.	1	11	6
	24. "	Faulding	.	.	.	.	.	7	10	0
Oct.	31. Mrs.	Lilly for plain work	.	.	.	.	.	2	12	6
		Mrs. Mercer do.	.	.	.	.	.	2	14	0
		Smallwood for threads, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	0	8	6
		Emery for Body Lining	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	4
Dec.	14 and 27.	Presents to Jeffrey and the servants	.	.	.	.	.	19	19	0
		Gave to each of the dear girls for								
		Pocket money £21	.	.	.	.	.	63	0	0
1792.										
April	24. Pd.	Ratcliffe for plain work	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	11
		Briggs for <i>Minionet</i>	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	0
		Calloway's bill for ribbons	.	.	.	.	.	1	18	2
April	30.	Lilly for plain work. Hookham for Bills, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	7	13	6
June	19. Pd.	Warriner as per bill.	.	.	.	.	.	199	12	11
	"	Jacquin do.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	0
	"	M. Lachrie do.	.	.	.	.	.	15	5	0
	"	Cooper do.	.	.	.	.	.	20	16	6
	"	Hatsell do.	.	.	.	.	.	14	8	0
	"	Fletcher do.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	0
	"	Schneider do.	.	.	.	.	.	20	14	6
	20.	Nours & Co.	.	.	.	.	.	65	17	0
		ditto	.	.	.	.	.	83	2	0
	"	Falconer	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	0
	"	Webb	.	.	.	.	.	31	8	0
	"	Ludlam	.	.	.	.	.	13	11	0
	"	Cierlars & Co.	.	.	.	.	.	24	3	4
	"	Coup	.	.	.	.	.	5	9	0
	"	Toussaint	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	0
	"	Winter for edgings, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	18	18	0
	"	Weindley for fans	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	6
	"	Seniors as per bill	.	.	.	.	.	1	18	0
	"	Jones do.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	6
	"	Collins do.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	0
Aug.	15. Pd.	Percival & Condell	.	.	.	.	.	130	3	4

								Total £867 16 0		

Inventory of Linen and clothes made up for Fanny, when she married and went to Combe, Dec. 14th, 1791. N.B. Sophia and Elizabeth had the same Dec. 27.

24 Day shifts.
 14 night do.
 36 Pocket Hfs.
 24 Napkins.
 3 Powdering Gowns.

8 p^r of Pockets.
12 p^r of Drawers.
4 Bedgowns.
12 night caps.
12 under caps.
14 p^r silk stockings.
14 p^r cotton do.
6 p^r gauze worsted.
6 Flannel Petticoats.
8 under Dimity do.
4 Callico upper do.
2 Corded Dimity do.
2 India Dimity do.
7 Muslin Petticoats.
1 white *Sattin* do
3 Dimity Muslin Pierrots.
2 Plain muslin do.
3 Round gowns flounced.
1 ditto scollop'd.
1 Black chintz night gown.
1 Black silk ditto & petticoat.
2 Color'd chintz gowns.
3 muslin cloaks.
1 Lawn do.
1 Black silk do
1 White satin do.
3 Habits.
2 striped and 2 plain white waistcoats.
15 p^r of shoes.
3 riding-Hats.
2 Bonnets.
3 caps.
1 Muff and Tippet, sable.
2 great coats.
4 dozen of gloves.
2 p^r of stays.


Muslin, &c., &c.

4 chemise Handkerchiefs.
6 worked ditto.


Annotations to Jane Austen's Letters Austen Family Genealogical Charts and Miscellaneous Notes



 [Return to Jane Austen's *Letters* \(Brabourne Edition\)](#)

 [Return to Jane Austen's life](#)

➔ [Go to the General Topics Index to the letters](#)

 [Search Jane Austen letters e-text](#)

Some miscellaneous annotations added by myself (not in the original printed Brabourne edition of Jane Austen's *Letters*).



Austen Family Genealogical Charts

- ➔ See also the [Genealogical Charts for *Pride and Prejudice*](#)
- ➔ And the [Genealogical Charts for *Sense and Sensibility*](#)
- ➔ And the [Genealogical Charts for *Mansfield Park*](#)
- ➔ And the [Genealogical Charts for *Emma*](#)
- ➔ And the [Genealogical Charts for *Persuasion*](#)

Genealogical chart for Jane Austen's *Letters*

The main purpose of this chart is to give the casual reader of Jane Austen's letters some hope of identifying some of the individuals referred to there. For further information, and the identification of more remotely related or unrelated individuals, see the appendices of Chapman's later edition of the *Letters*, and the indexes and genealogical charts in [Le Faye's revision of the *Life*](#).

➔ [Other genealogy charts for Jane Austen's family are below](#)

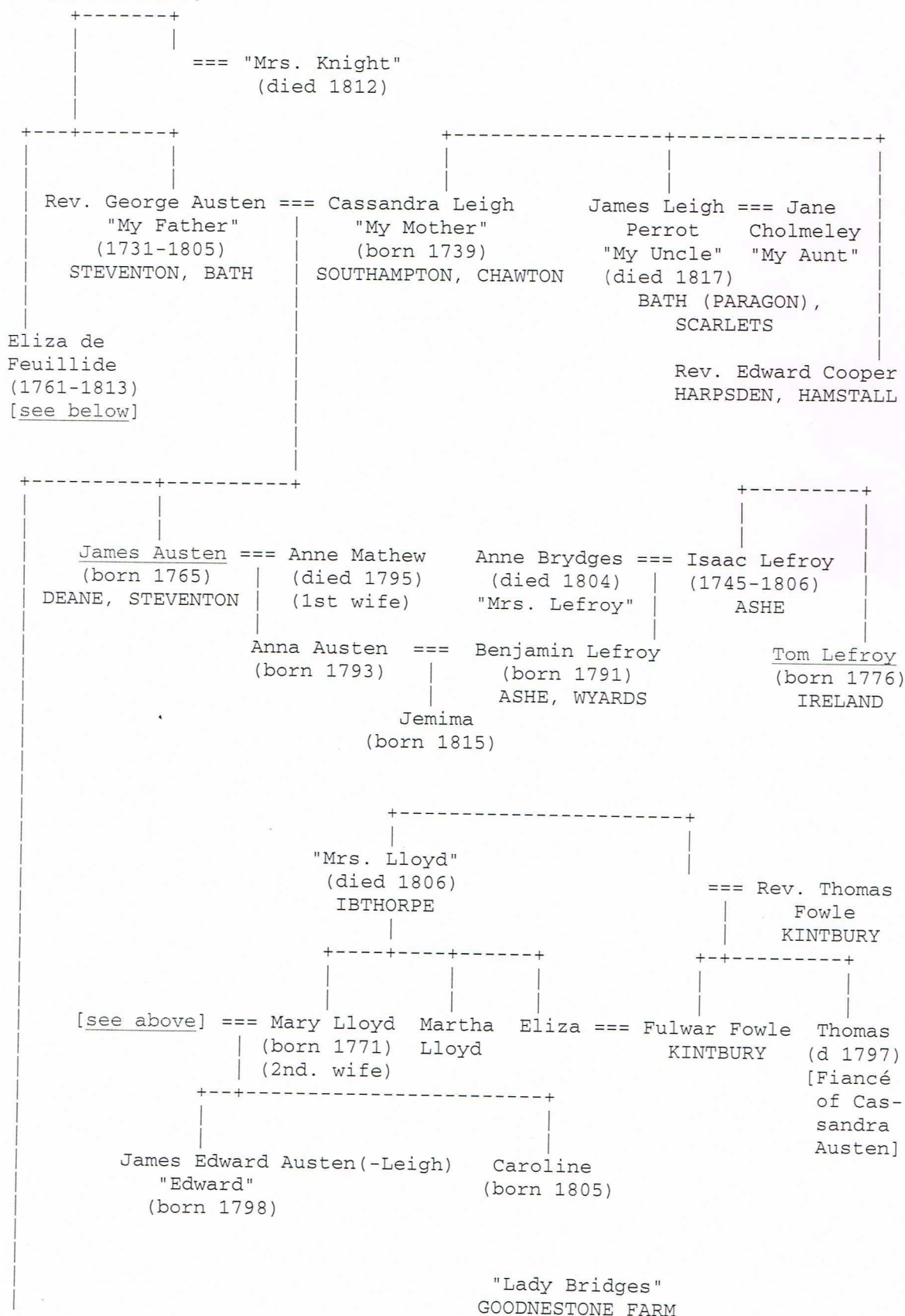
The following conventions are used in the chart below:

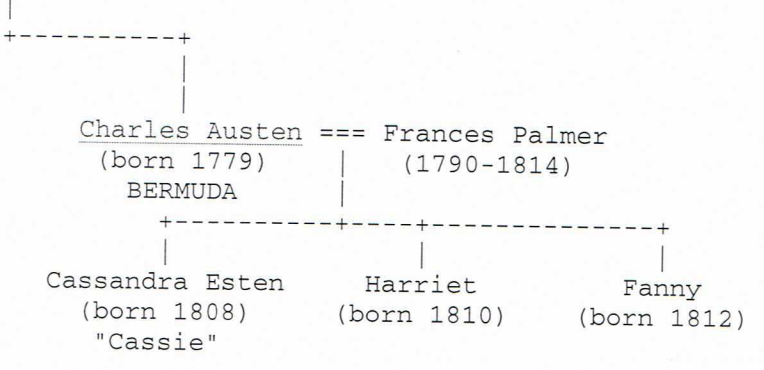
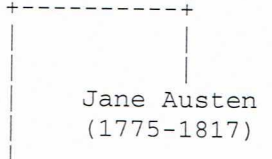
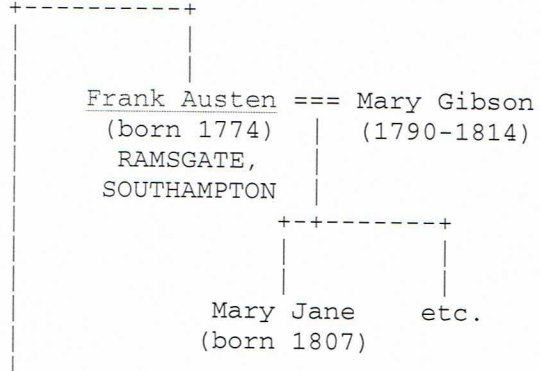
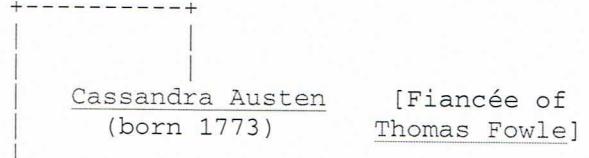
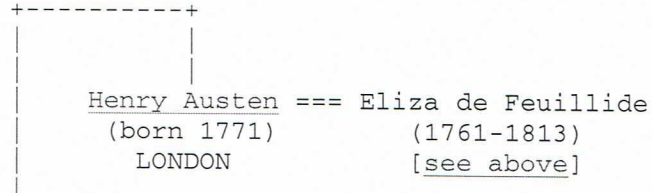
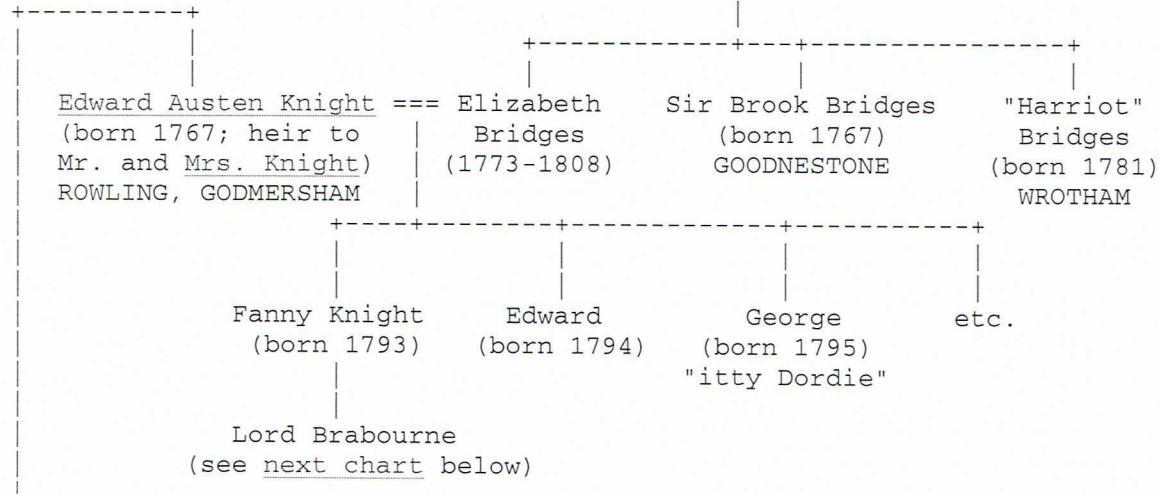
1. Women whose husband is shown are listed by their maiden names.
2. The way in which Jane Austen refers to a person in her letters is put between double quotes ("...").
3. Places of residence are CAPITALIZED (note that Godmersham, Goodnestone, Rowling, and Wrotham are in the county of [Kent](#), while Steventon, Chawton, Ashe, Deane,

Manydown, Wyards, Ibthorpe, and Kintbury are all in the vicinity of northwestern Hampshire).

4. The names of each of Jane Austen's siblings are linked to brief descriptions in the Jane Austen biography file.
5. Events (marriages, deaths, and children born) that took place after Jane Austen died (July 1817) are generally not shown. Some individuals who are links in the genealogies, but who died before Jane Austen's first surviving letters (1796), are also not shown.

[2nd cousins]



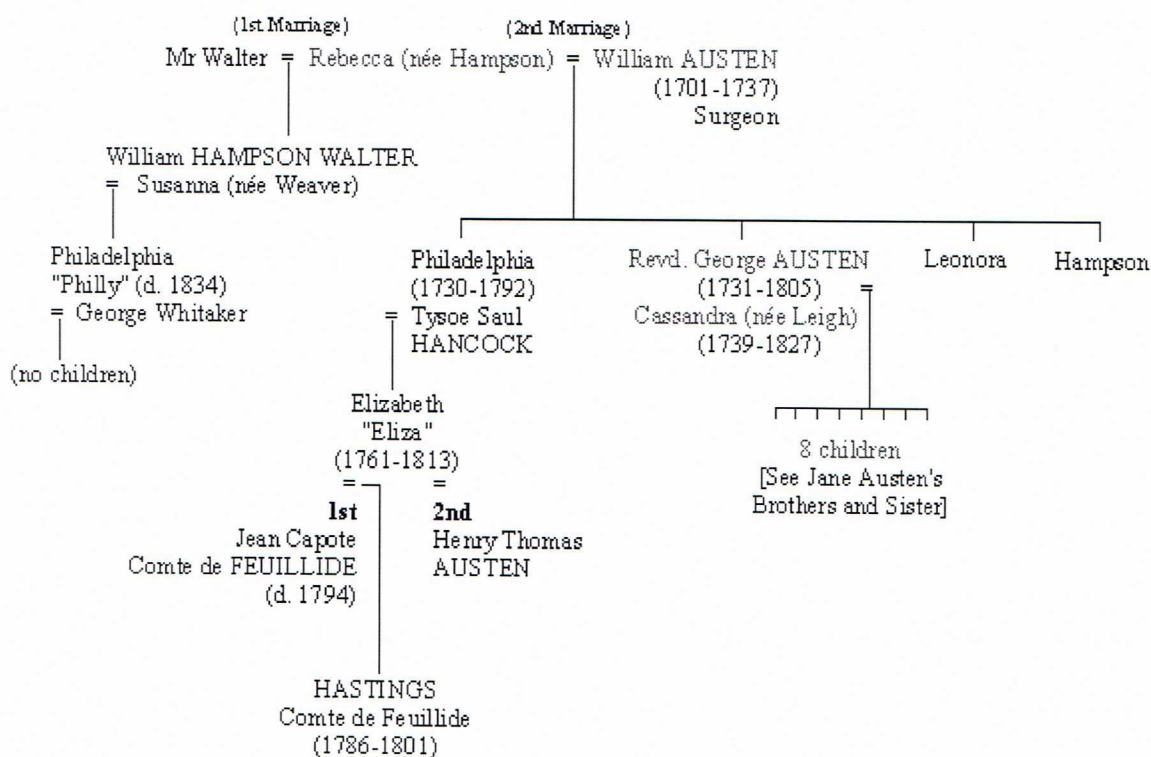


Graphic image charts of Jane Austen's family

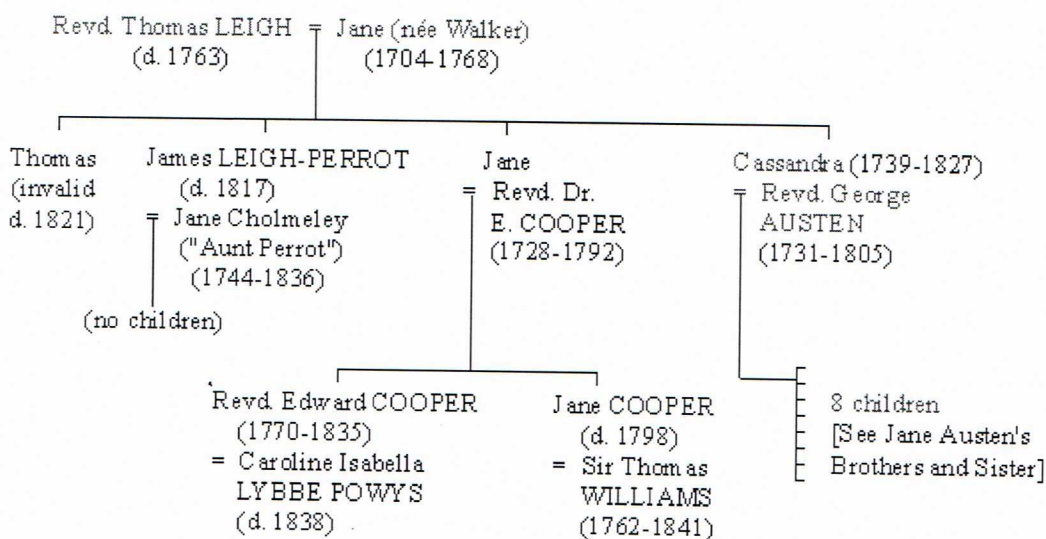
Some genealogy chart images (based on Austen-Leigh and Le Faye's *Jane Austen: A Family Record*) formerly found at the defunct Rosny "Jane Austen's Corner" bookmarks website:

<http://www.pemberley.com/janeinfo/brabletn.html>

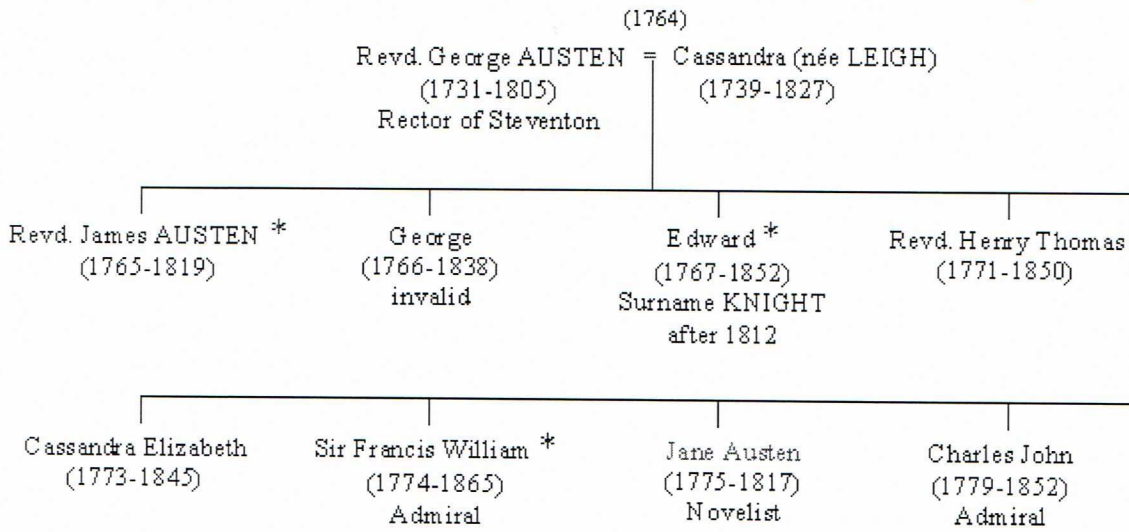
Jane Austen's father's family



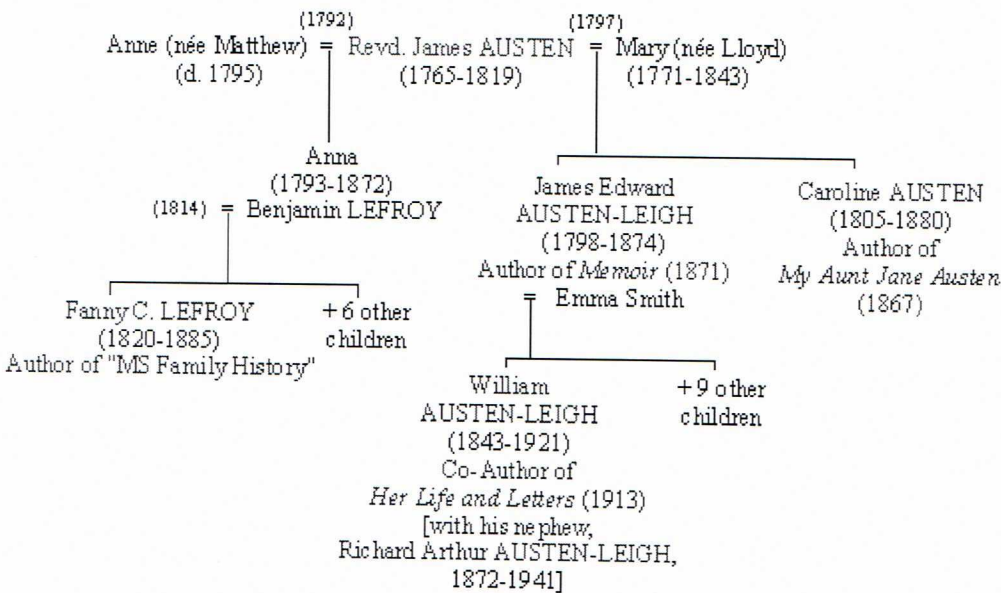
Jane Austen's mother's family



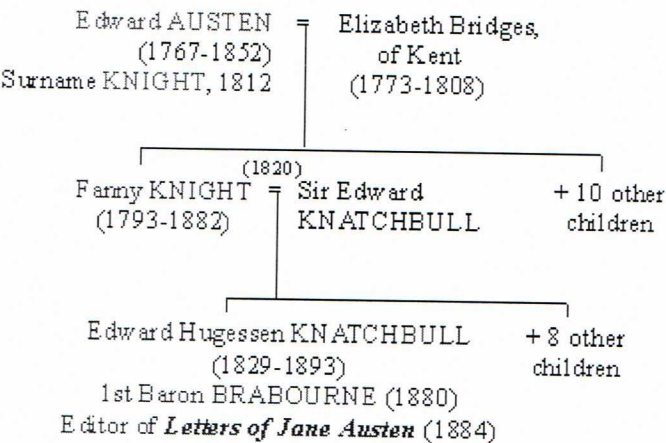
Jane Austen's immediate family



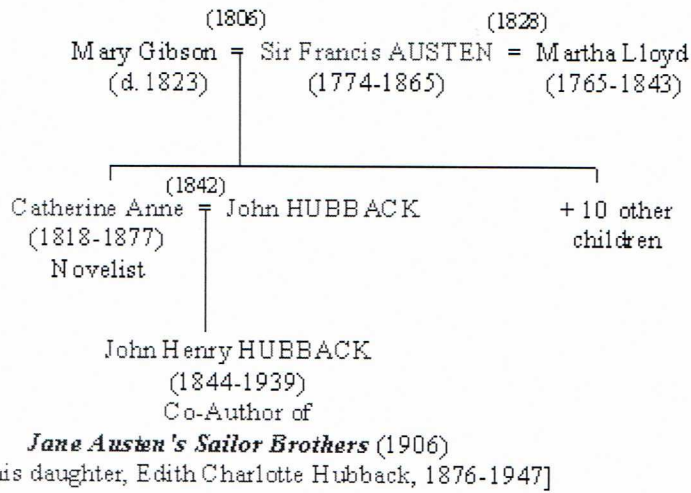
Jane Austen's brother James' family



Jane Austen's brother Edward's family



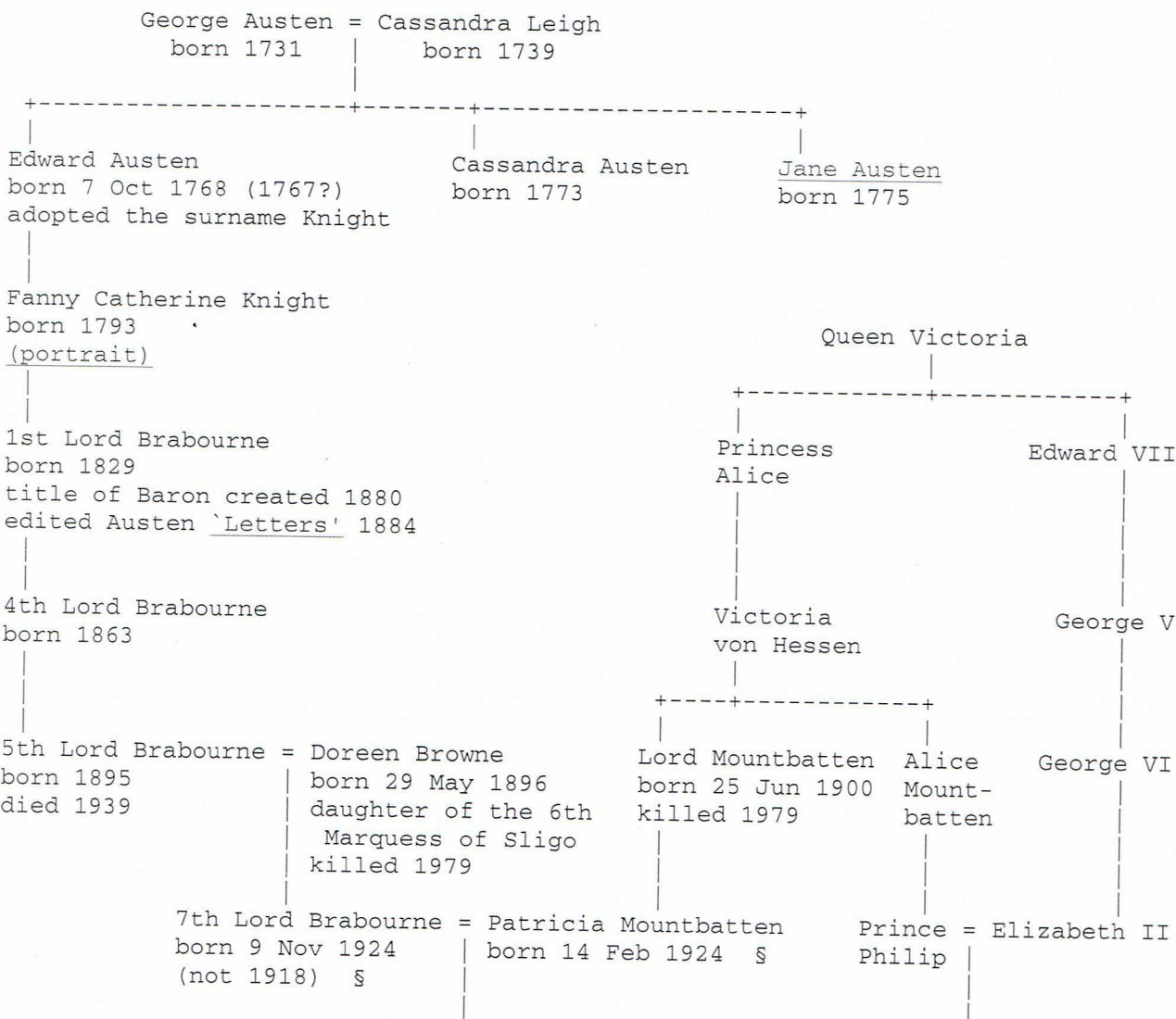
Jane Austen's brother Francis's family



The connection between descendants of Fanny Knight and the British royal family

This genealogical tree was assembled by Mark Humphrys, partly using the *Burkes Peerage* entries BRABOURNE and SLIGO as sources.

➔ Mark Humphrys also has web-pages on Jane Austen's descent from Edward III of England: Leigh, Grey, etc. (though the specific chart formerly on his pages seems to have disappeared).



other children	Timothy Knatchbull born 18 Nov 1964 § twin with Nicholas	Nicholas Knatchbull born 18 Nov 1964 twin with Timothy killed 1979	Prince Charles (Lord Mountbatten was a father figure to him)
----------------	--	---	---

("Killed 1979" refers to the IRA assassination of Lord Mountbatten; individuals labeled with a "§" symbol were involved in the attack, but survived.)

Miscellaneous Notes

→ See also the [Index of allusions to books and authors in Jane Austen's writings](#).

"Prize":

A captured enemy ship (as in *Persuasion*); the value of the "prize" was partly divided among the crew of the capturing ship. A junior officer's share of prize money could be very large compared to his regular salary.

"Margiana" (January 10, 1809):

According to Chapman's notes, this is the 1808 novel *Margiana, or Widdrington Tower* by Mrs. S. Sykes.

"Mother" (January 24, 1809):

It was supposedly considered less genteel to refer to one's mother as just "mother" (rather than as "my mother" -- this latter form, with the possessive pronoun, is what Jane Austen always uses in referring to her own mother).

"Receipt":

Could also mean "recipe" (either culinary, or for a medical remedy).

"Typical" (January 29, 1813):

Typographical.


"Chay" (in Mrs. Knight's letter):

Supposed servant vulgarity for the word "chaise".

"Plumper" (in Brabourne's notes):

When the British parliament had multimember constituencies, there was a rudimentary system of cumulative voting: if there were two members of parliament to be elected in the constituency, then each voter had two votes, and he could either give two of the candidates one vote apiece, or give a single candidate both of his votes -- this last was called a "plumper" vote.



 [Return to Jane Austen's Letters \(Brabourne Edition\)](#)

 [Return to Jane Austen's life](#)

→ [Go to the General Topics Index to the letters](#)

No, You've not lost your way. You remain safe, within the borders of the Republic of Pemberley.

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Additional Manuscripts, Catalogue W

Catalogue Ref. AMSW


Creator(s):

East Sussex Record Office, Lewes

[Access Conditions]


Records are open for consultation unless otherwise indicated

Letter from William Green to Francis Grose, papers from the collection of Dudley Snelgrove and letters from Francis Grose to Despard Croasdaile, army agent

 [from *Scope and Content*] William Green (1735-1820, see ESRO ACC 4113) was commissioned as Practitioner Engineer in the Office of Ordnance and as an ensign in the army in March 1759. He is not to be confused, as he was by Snelgrove, with his two contemporary engineer namesakes: General Sir William Green (1725-1811, DNB) and the Rev William Green, mathematical master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich

Research notes, published and unpublished articles

FILE - Research notes of Dudley Snelgrove - ref. AMS6279/6 - date: nd

 [from *Scope and Content*] *Including a copy of p390 of Life of the Hon James Murray by R H Mahon (1921) quoting from a letter to William Green, a photograph of The Siege of Gibraltar 14 September 1782 by George Carter at the National Army Museum (showing a group of officers including Sir William Green) and Portraits and Silver of the RE Headquarter Mess Chatham by J M Lambert (Chatham, 1963) illustrating a portrait of Sir William Green by S C Smith after Carter, 1785*

ington; and secondly, Margaret Curzon. His eldest son by his first wife,

JOKE GREENE, esq. of Sampford, married Elianor, daughter of William Fitch, esq. of Little Canfield, and had by her four sons and eight daughters. He died 9th April, 1602, and was s. by his eldest son, WILLIAM GREENE, esq. of Sampford, who m. Catharine, daughter of Nicholas Timperley, esq. of Hintleham Hall, Suffolk, and had four sons and four daughters. The eldest of the former,

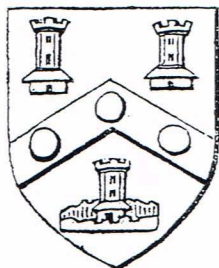
JOHN GREENE, esq. of Sampford, b. 14th September, 1602, wedded Frances, daughter of Sir John Russell, of Strensham, in Worcestershire, and had issue, EDWARD, Francis, John, William, Rooke, and Catharine. The eldest son,

EDWARD GREENE, esq. of Sampford, was created BARONET 26th July, 1660. He married three wives, but left no male issue at his decease in December, 1700, when the title EXPIRED. Sir Edward, by his extravagancy and love of gambling, entirely ruined his estate, and his large inheritance passed from his family. The manor of Sampford was alienated to Sir William Halton, bart. and those of Grassals and Blois to Randall Wilmer, esq. of Helmesley, in Yorkshire. His two daughters and co-heirs, the elder, ANN, married William Gossip, esq. of Thorparch, who sold Grassals and Blois to Richard Salwey, esq. of Woodhouse, and the younger, MARY, wedded Joshua Field, of Heaton.

Arms—Party per fess sa. and arg. a lion rampant argent counterchanged.

GREEN, OF MARASS.

C. Durham



CREATED June, 1786.

EXTINCT in 1825.

Lineage.

BRIDGE GREEN, esq. of the county palatine of Durham, m. Miss Helen Smith, of Aberdeen, and had only surviving child,

WILLIAM GREEN, esq. a general officer in the army and chief engineer at Gibraltar, who was created BARONET 27th June, 1786. Sir William m. 26th January, 1754, Miriam, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel John Watson, of the Engineers, and granddaughter of Colonel Jonas Watson, who commanded the detachment of the Royal Artillery at the siege of Carthage and was killed there. By that lady (who d. June, 1782,) he had issue,

JUSTLY-WATSON, his heir. William-Smith, b. 13th January, 1761; d. 8th September, 1763.

Miriam, m. to Major Oliver Nicholls, and had William-Jasper Nicholls. *15.6.1772 + 17.5.1777 + 2.10.1799 Netherlands Oliver Nicholls.

Justly-Watson Nicholls. *1780, Duncannon, Wexford + 1787 Miriam Nicholls. *1776, Duncannon + 1776 Chatham + 1865 Helen Nicholls. *1775, Duncannon + 1780 of 39, 1777 Chatham

Mary Nicholls. *1778, Duncannon + 1872 Charlotte Nicholls. *1785, Duncannon + 1838 Helen-Mary, m. to Charles Holloway, esq.

G G

*1756, Chichester; + 6.7.1853

Susanna. Louisa-Anne. Charlotte.

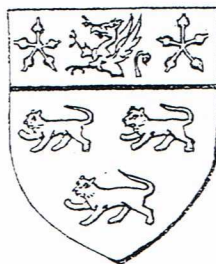
Sir William was some time commander-in-chief of the forces in the Island of Malta. He d. in February, 1811, and was s. by his son,

II. SIR JUSTLY-WATSON GREEN, bart. born at Newfoundland 8th October, 1755, and died unmarried in 1825, when the BARONETCY became EXTINGUISHED.

Nov 1826

Arms—Party per cheveron, in chief vert, two castles arg. in base a castle surrounded by a fortification ppr. over all a cheveron or, charged with three torseaux.

GREEN, OF MILNROW.



CREATED 5th Dec. 1805.

EXTINCT 12th July, 1831.

Lineage.

CHRISTOPHER GREEN, esq. an officer in the army, slain at the battle of Minden, m. Britannia, daughter of Charles Hamilton, esq. of Monaghan, in Ireland, and had issue,

Nicholas, an officer in the 37th regiment, died in 1769.

CHARLES, of whom presently. Christopher, who m. Miss Anne Fortnum.

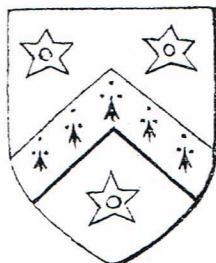
Anne, m. to Thomas-David Boswell, esq. of Auchinleck, N. B. and had issue.

The second son,

I. SIR CHARLES GREEN, knt. a general officer in the army and colonel of the 87th regiment, received the honour of knighthood in 1803, and was created a BARONET 5th December, 1805. Sir Charles resided at Milnrow, in the county of York. He died unmarried 12th July, 1831, when the BARONETCY became EXTINGUISHED.

Arms—Or, three leopards passant ppr. on a chief sa. a demi-griffin segreant erm. holding a key erect gold, between two cinquefoils of the fourth.

GRESHAM, OF LIMPSFIELD.



CREATED 31st July, 1660.

EXTINCT 20th Oct. 1801.

Lineage.

Of this ancient family the first upon record is EDWARD GRESHAM, father of JOHN GRESHAM, of Gresham, in Norfolk, living temp. EDWARD III. and RICHARD II. whose son,

Official Appointments & Notices - from the London Gazette

Oct. 27

45th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Colonel Anne Nicolls, from the 1st Battalion of the Royals, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Francis Dundas.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Oct. 27.

Whitehall, October 27.

THE King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Paul Jodrell, Doctor of Physic.

St. James's, October 27. Thursday being the anniversary of the King's accession to the throne, when his Majesty entered into the twenty-eighth year of his reign, there was a very numerous and splendid appearance of the Nobility, foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment his Majesty upon the occasion. At one o'clock the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired; and in the evening there were illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy, in London and Westminster.

War-Office, October 27.

- 1st Regiment of dragoon guards, Edmund Morton Pleydell, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Charles Meynell.
- 10th Regiment of light dragoons, Lieutenant John Slade to be Captain of a troop, vice the Hon. Frederick Lumley.
- Ditto, Cornet Josiah Cottin to be Lieutenant, vice John Slade.
- Ditto, Hon. William Lumley to be Cornet, vice Josiah Cottin.
- 15th Regiment of light dragoons, Cornet William Aylett to be lieutenant, vice Henry Ellison.
- 17th Regiment of foot, Captain-lieutenant Gideon Shairpe to be Captain of a company, vice George Seymer.
- Ditto, Lieutenant Andrew Hertzog, to be Captain-lieutenant, vice Gideon Shairpe.
- Ditto, Ensign William Hilliard to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Hertzog.
- 35th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant George Ellison to be Adjutant, vice William Martin.
- Ditto, Ensign John Kelly to be Lieutenant, vice William Martin.
- Ditto, Lord Viscount Mandeville to be Ensign, vice John Kelly.
- 42d Regiment of foot, James Stuart, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Stewart.
- 43d Regiment of Foot, Ensign Richard Quarrell to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Philip Skene.
- Ditto, Edward Robinson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Richard Quarrell.

The King has been appoint Samuel Marshall Commissioners for Victu

The King has been appoint John Daniel; his Majesty's Salt Dut

Lord Chamberlain's (Notice is hereby gi Drawing-room at St. J 8th day of November

BANKRUPT

December 18. John Lay born, London, jeweller.

BANK

John Smith the elder, and Cambridge; William Southwark, Surrey; John Smith, of Kingston charts, to surrender No 8, at ten, at Guildhal Jones, Salisbury-square, John Standerwick, of St. fex, Staffordshire wareh ber 3, 10, and Decemb London. Attornies, Mr Green Lettice-lane, Lau Robert Jackson, of Char'n to surrender November five, and December 8, Attornies, Messrs. Wint London.

DIV

- Nov. 27. Andrew Durno Southwark, master mar don.
- Nov. 27. John Shakeshaft ten-street, London, who Guildhall, London.
- Nov. 17. James Crompto dyer, at four, at the Exch
- Nov. 17. Thomas Collin twelve, at the White Sy
- Nov. 23. Thomas Turner at ten, at the Star Inn, 5
- Nov. 27. George Savage, der, at ten, at Guildhal,

CERTI

To be allowed on or bef Hugh Stirrup partner with street, London, wholesa John Howit, partner wi Whitecross-alley, Moorfi



Sir William Green (1725-1811), by unknown artist

Green, Sir William, first baronet (1725-1811), military engineer and army officer, was born on 4 April 1725 in St Martin-in-the-Fields, Westminster, and baptized in the parish church on 11 April. He was the eldest son of Farbridge Green, and his wife, Helen Smith. His father came from Ireland and had married his mother in Aberdeen. Farbridge Green settled in Durham, but his son William was educated in Aberdeen by his mother's sisters. On 1 January 1737 Green joined the Royal Military Academy at the Woolwich warren as a cadet gunner and on 12 March 1744 was appointed practitioner engineer and stationed at Portsmouth. Early in 1745 he joined the engineer brigade in Flanders, taking part in all the operations of the campaign and being present at the battle of Fontenoy. He embarked with the expedition to Brittany in 1746 led by General James Sinclair, and was present at the siege of

Lorient and the attack on Quiberon. On 2 January 1748 Green was promoted to sub-engineer and sent into operations at Flanders, having the local rank of engineer-in-ordinary. He was present in the military action at Sandberg and the battle of Val where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was also present at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom from mid-July to mid-September 1751; the four plans he drew of this fortress, dated 1751, are now retained in the British Library. When the army withdrew from Flanders he remained with other engineers and together they made a survey of the Austrian Netherlands. With a brother officer he made plans of the area between 's-Hertogenbosch and Geertruidenberg, marking inundation and also showing drawings of the galleries and mines of the fortress of Luxembourg; all these drawings are in the British Library.

On 1 January 1749 Green was appointed engineer-extraordinary and was recalled from the Netherlands and sent to Portsmouth to urge forward the fortification of the dockyards. He remained at Portsmouth until the summer of 1750 when he was sent to Landguard Fort to work under Sub-Director Justly Watson.

In 1752 he was ordered to Newfoundland, where he completed a survey and made a report on the defences. On 26 February 1754, Green married Miriam (*d.* 1782), Watson's daughter. They had two sons and five daughters. Miriam was with her husband in the theatre of war in Canada and later in much of the siege of Gibraltar. The year 1755 saw him posted as chief engineer at Newfoundland where he had the task of making a reconnaissance of Louisbourg and sending a plan of the town and harbour to George II. When the engineers were granted military rank on 14 May 1757 Green became captain-lieutenant. That month he joined the expedition commanded by John Campbell, fourth earl of Loudoun, at Halifax, Nova Scotia. For a time he instructed the forces at Halifax in military engineering. He then joined the fleet and reconnoitred Cape Breton and Louisbourg, later being present at the landing on the former and at the successful siege and capture of the latter under Loudoun's replacement, Major-General James Abercromby. He was next sent to the Lake Country where Abercromby detached him to build a fort at the Oneida station. He was promoted captain on 4 January 1758.

In the campaign of 1759 Green was attached to General James Wolfe's force and was present at the repulse of Montmorenci on 31 July during the siege of Quebec. On 10 September 1759 Green was advanced to the ranks of sub-director and major. In the battle on the Plains of Abraham in the September, Green was wounded in the forehead by a shell splinter. He was also engaged in the final subjugation of Canada and in particular the capture of Montreal. The year 1760 saw him at the battle of Sillery on 28 April and, later, involved in the defence of Quebec during the French siege.

At the end of the Canadian campaign Green returned to England and was stationed in Plymouth, whence he was dispatched to Gibraltar at the end of 1760 as senior engineer. On 8 February 1762 he was made lieutenant-colonel. He returned to England in 1769 to describe to the Board of Ordnance his notions for improving the defence of Gibraltar. In 1770 Green returned to Gibraltar, wrote his report on the defence works and made his proposals for rendering the rock of Gibraltar impregnable, an estimate of the cost being £50,000; this report is in the British Library. George III sanctioned the proposed expenditure on the advice of the chief engineer of Great Britain, Lieutenant-General William Skinner. Green's services were rewarded in November 1770 when he was awarded an extra daily payment of 30 shillings to be drawn from Gibraltar's revenues. In 1771 he designed Gibraltar's general hospital.

Green's experience during the reconstruction of the defences of Gibraltar convinced him that the best workmen for military engineering tasks came not from among civilian hired labour but from mechanics in army regiments, particularly the artillery. He proposed, through Governor Edward Cornwallis, that a corps of military artificers should be formed to work exclusively on engineering tasks. The royal warrant for the soldier-artificer company, as it was called, was issued on 6 March 1772; the new company, headed by Green, evolved into the Royal Sappers and Miners (1815) who in 1856 were incorporated into the non-commissioned ranks of the Royal Engineers.

Green was highly regarded by Cornwallis's successor, George Eliott. On 28 August 1777 he was promoted colonel, and soon afterwards was sent by Eliott to London to seek additional resources for the perfection of Gibraltar's fortifications. Green had several personal interviews with George III and returned to Gibraltar in May 1778 empowered to proceed with the proposed works, which included a new, superior battery above the existing posts on the north face of the rock, later renamed Green's Lodge. December 1778 saw Green promoted to the engineer rank of director, equivalent to his army rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Green's additional work at Gibraltar was undertaken against the background of deteriorating relations with Spain, which entered into a secret alliance with France in April 1779, thus joining the American War of Independence in the hope of reducing the British presence in the Mediterranean and the West Indies. By 18 June 1779 Gibraltar was under close blockade by land and sea; open hostilities with Spanish forces began on 12 September 1779, when the British garrison opened fire on the Spanish lines. Green, one of only eight officers commanding approximately 4800 troops, lived in Gibraltar with his wife and their youngest daughter, Charlotte, at a house he had built, Mount Pleasant, as well as in the chief engineer's official residence. Miriam Green kept a diary of the siege from 1779 until her health collapsed in 1781,

which is useful as a record of the privations suffered by the non-military inhabitants. Green himself suffered from poor health for much of the siege but none the less displayed consistent leadership. In August 1780, following a verbal assault in front of their regiment, the 39th foot, by Colonel Charles Ross on the deputy governor, Lieutenant-General Robert Boyd, Green presided at the court martial that sentenced Ross to twelve months' suspension and discharged him from the regiment, a sentence immediately mitigated by Elliott. In September that year, perhaps seeking to improve fellow feeling among the senior ranks, Green formed the American Club, consisting of officers who had served in North America with Wolfe.

The engineer's residence was destroyed by bombardment in April 1781; Green's family survived in a shelter but Mrs Green's health, already frail, gave way altogether. She and Charlotte departed for England in June 1781, where Mrs Green died on 21 June 1782. Green was promoted brigadier in April 1781, and major-general in October, but his request to return home in February 1782 was denied. Green supervised the continual reconstruction of the batteries on the north face and from May 1782 supervised the construction of the famous subterranean galleries there, although the concept and execution of the galleries was the work of his sergeant-major, Henry Ince.

On 13 September 1782 Green was conspicuous in his exertions against the combined attack of the enemy's land forces and fleets. The uninterrupted firing of hot shot throughout the day and night, from his kilns, ending in the destruction of the enemy's line of bombarding ships, contributed especially to the garrison's success. The enemy on one occasion opened a cave on the precipitous side of the rock which Green had closed up before the siege and, although then aged fifty-seven, he caused himself to be lowered down the face of the rock for several hundred feet to ensure that it was being competently dealt with. The famous Orange bastion on the sea face—a heavy piece of masonry—was also rebuilt during the continuous cannonade. By this time peace talks were advanced; hostilities ended on 2 February 1783.

On 7 June 1783, after more than twenty-two years of service at Gibraltar, Green returned to London, had an audience with George III, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament. He was appointed a member of the board supervising fortifications of Plymouth and Portsmouth in 1784. On 27 June 1786, he was created a baronet and on 15 November the same year, chief engineer after the death of Major-General James Bramham. In 1787 he extended the artificer companies and was appointed commandant of the corps. He was made president of the defence committee in 1788, a position he held until 1797. On 12 October 1793 he was promoted lieutenant-general, and finally, on 1 January 1798, he attained the rank of full general. Sir William retired on pension in 1802 and lived at Brambleberry House, Plumstead, Kent. He died on 11 January 1811 at Bifrons House, near Canterbury, Kent, the home of his eldest daughter, Miriam, and her husband, Major Oliver Nicholls. He was buried at Plumstead.

Green's son, **Sir Justly Watson Green**, second baronet (1755-1826), was born in Newfoundland on 8 October 1755. He also followed a military career, becoming an officer in the 1st Royals. By 1783 he had attained the rank of captain, when, on 12 September, he was appointed 'instructor in Mathematicks and other branches of military knowledge' (*Later Correspondence of George III*, 6.4301) by George III to the king's fourth son, Edward, later duke

of Kent. Green travelled with Prince Edward on the continent, probably until the prince's unauthorized return home in 1790. From Gibraltar on 24 January 1791 Edward recommended Green for promotion, as someone 'equally respectable as a man and as an officer' (*Later Correspondence of George III*, 1.650). Green later became a colonel. He succeeded his father in 1811, but never married, and died at Chichester, Sussex, between 12 November and 15 December 1826, when the baronetcy became extinct.

R. H. Vetch, *rev.* W. Johnson

Sources T. H. McGuffie, *The siege of Gibraltar, 1779–1783* (1965) · J. Russell, *Gibraltar besieged, 1779–1783* (1965) · W. Johnson, 'The siege of Gibraltar: mostly relating to the shooting of hot shot and setting fire to a besieging fleet', *International Journal of Impact Engineering*, 6 (1987), 175–210 · W. Porter, *History of the corps of royal engineers*, 1 (1889) · R. F. Edwards, ed., *Roll of officers of the corps of royal engineers from 1660 to 1898* (1898) · [M. Green], 'A lady's experiences in the great siege of Gibraltar', *Royal Engineers Journal*, new ser., 15 (1912), 37–44, 107–18, 163–82, 245–62, 309–26, 383–400 · [M. Green], 'A lady's experiences in the great siege of Gibraltar', *Royal Engineers Journal*, new ser., 16 (1912), 31–50 · J. Drinkwater, *A history of the late siege of Gibraltar* (1785) · S. Ancell, *A circumstantial journal of the long and tedious blockade and siege of Gibraltar*, 2nd edn (1785) · J. Heriot, *An historical sketch of Gibraltar, with an account of the siege which that fortress stood against the combined forces of France and Spain* (1792) · J. Spilsbury, *A journal of the siege of Gibraltar*, ed. B. H. T. Frere (1908) · D. Chandler and I. Beckett, eds., *The Oxford illustrated history of the British army* (1994) · *The later correspondence of George III*, ed. A. Aspinall, 5 vols. (1962–70) · GEC, *Baronetage*, 5.253 · *GM*, 1st ser., 81/1 (1811), 188 · J. Burke and J. B. Burke, *A genealogical and heraldic history of the extinct and dormant baronetcies of England, Ireland and Scotland*, 2nd edn (1841); repr. (1844)

Archives NAM, report on the fortifications of Gibraltar · PRO, MSS relating to defences at Gravesend, etc., PRO 30/11

Likenesses J. S. Copley, group portrait, oils (*The defeat of the floating batteries at Gibraltar*), Guildhall Art Gallery · oils, Royal Engineers, Brompton barracks, Chatham, Kent [*see illus.*]



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4th West India Regiment

United Kingdom 

CONTENTS	
• Titles & Lineage	• Biography & Gallantry Awards
• History	• Traditions
• Battle Honours	• Alliances
• Colours, Standards & Guidons	• Associations, Forums, Re-Enactors
• Uniforms & Badges	• Museums, Monuments, Memorials
• Colonels-in-Chief	• Bibliography
• Colonels	
How to find information about individuals who served in this corps	

Titles

[Numeric Index of Titles](#)
[Alphabetic Index of Titles](#)

1795.05.20 **Col. O. Nicoll's Regiment of Foot in the West Indies**

1798 **4th West India Regiment**

1819.04.24 *disbanded*

1862.04.01 **4th West India Regiment**

1869.04.01 *disbanded*

History



Battle Honours

Index of Battle Honours
Index of Wars

[none]

Colours, Standards & Guidons

Introduction to Colours,
Standards & Guidons



Uniforms & Badges

Badges: 

Uniform: 

- [Uniforms of the West India Regiment](#), by Frank Goodwill

Colonels-in-Chief

Index of Royal Colonels

[none]

Colonels

1795.05.20Gen. Oliver Nicolls

1807.07.19Lt-Gen. Sir Thomas Maitland, GCB, GCH

1811.07.19Lt-Gen. Sir James Leith, GCB

1862.04.01Lt-Gen. Sir Robert Garrett, KCB, KH

1866.01.14Lt-Gen. John Julius Angerstein

1866.04.24Gen. George Thomas Colomb

Biography & Gallantry Awards

✚ [Victoria Cross Recipients of 4th West India Regiment](#),
by VC Reference.

✚ [Victoria Cross Awards](#), by Frank Goodwill

Traditions

Motto: 

Nicknames: 

Anniversaries: 

Freedoms: 

Marches: 

Musicians: 

Mascot: 

Miscellaneous Tradition Links:

•

Alliances

[Introduction to Alliances](#)

[none]

Associations, Forums & Re-Enactors

✂ [no external sites have been found]

Museums, Monuments, Memorials & Chapels

 [Monuments and Cemeteries](#), by Frank Goodwill

Bibliography

[How to Find Books](#)

Regimental Journal:

Full Histories:



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54th (West Norfolk) Regiment of Foot

United Kingdom 

CONTENTS	
• Titles & Lineage	• Biography & Gallantry Awards
• History	• Traditions
• Battle Honours	• Alliances
• Colours, Standards & Guidons	• Associations, Forums, Re-Enactors
• Uniforms & Badges	• Museums, Monuments, Memorials
• Colonels-in-Chief	• Bibliography
• Colonels	

How to find information about individuals who served in this corps

Titles

Numeric Index of Titles
Alphabetic Index of Titles

1755.12.23 **56th Regiment of Foot**

1756.10 **54th Regiment of Foot**

renumbered upon disbandment of 50th Regiment and 51st Regiment

1782.08.31 **54th (the West Norfolk) Regiment of Foot**

1881.07.01 *united with 39th (Dorsetshire) Regiment of Foot, to form The Dorsetshire Regiment*

History




History of The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment (Army


site)

Regulars:

[1st Battalion] [1755-1881]

2nd Battalion [1800-1802] 

Depot and Reserves:

? **Depot Battalion** [1856-1871] 

26th Brigade Depot at Derby [1873-1881]

Battle Honours

Index of Battle Honours
Index of Wars

Marabout, [Egypt]¹, Ava

1. *the Sphinx badge superscribed "Egypt".*

Colours, Standards & Guidons

Introduction to Colours,
Standards & Guidons



Uniforms & Badges

Badges: 

Uniform: 

Colonels-in-Chief

Index of Royal Colonels

[none]

Colonels

Index of Colonels to 1751

1755.12.23 ^{F.M. John (Campbell), 5th Duke of Argyll}
(Marquess of Lorne)

1757.04.05 Gen. John Grey

1760.09.11 John Parslow
1770.04.30 Gen. Mariscoe Frederick
1801.05.08 Gen. Sir David Baird, GCB, KC
1807.07.19 Gen. Oliver Nicolls
1808.08.03 Gen. Hon. Edward Finch
1809.09.18 Gen. James Ochoona (Forbes), 17th Lord Forbes
1816.06.01 Gen. Isaac Gascoyne
1841.09.02 Lt-Gen. Sir Henry Sheehy Keating, KCB
1845.04.04 Gen. Ulysses (de Burgh), 2nd Lord Downes,
GCB
1850.08.15 Lt-Gen. William Alexander Gordon, CB
1856.08.11 Gen. Sir William Codrington, GCB
1860.12.27 Gen. Mildmay Fane
1868.03.13 Gen. Studholme John Hodgson
1876.11.21 Gen. David Elliot Mackirdy
1877.08.23 Gen. Lord Mark Ralph George Kerr, GCB
1880.02.22 Gen. John Ramsay Stuart, CB

Biography & Gallantry Awards

✝ *[no external sites have been found]*

Traditions

Motto: ▲
Nicknames: ▲
Anniversaries: ▲
Freedoms: ▲
Marches: ▲
Musicians: ▲
Mascot: ▲
Miscellaneous Tradition Links:

•

Alliances

[Introduction to Alliances](#)

[none]

Associations, Forums & Re-Enactors

✂ [no external sites have been found]

Museums, Monuments, Memorials & Chapels

- 🏛 [Military Museum of Devon and Dorset, Dorchester](#) (Army Museums Ogilby Trust)
- 🏛 [The Keep Military Museum, Dorchester](#) (Simonides listing)
- 🏛 [The Keep Military Museum, Dorchester](#) (museum site)
- 🏛 [The Keep Military Museum, Dorchester](#) (WestCountry.com listing)

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How to Find Books

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 - 📖 ***54th (West Norfolk) Regiment Succession Roll of Officers from formation of the services of the regiment in 1755, to June 30th, 1881, List of Colonels, Lt-Colonels ... and Medical Officers, with short record of the services of the regiment.*** Portsmouth : W.H. Charpentier, 1887.
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A MILITARY FAMILY.—We have much pleasure in

Category: News

Full Text: Copyright 1853, The Times

A MILITARY FAMILY.—We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following very interesting account of a lady recently deceased, whose military connexions are more remarkable than any that have come to our knowledge. Died July 6, 1853, at Chichester, in her 97th year, Miriam, widow of the late General Oliver Nicolls, Colonel of the 66th Regiment. She was the eldest daughter of the late General Sir William Green, who was commanding engineer during the whole of the memorable siege of Gibraltar, and for his services there was created a baronet in 1786; he was also the last officer who held the appointment of "Chief Engineer." Her brother, the late Sir Justly Watson Green, succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1809, and sold out of the service as Lieutenant-Colonel. As Captain Green, he had the honour to be selected to travel abroad (principally in Germany) with his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, then Prince Edward. Sir J. Green died in 1827, unmarried, and the baronetcy became extinct. It had been the wish of the late Sir W. Green, in case his only son should die without male issue, that the baronetcy should descend to the son of his eldest daughter, but his death prevented this arrangement being completed, and thus a title, so honourably gained, became lost to the family. Sir W. Green had also two other daughters; one married the late Major-General Sir Charles Holloway, Royal Engineers, whose son, the late Colonel W. Holloway, C.B., died at Plymouth while Commanding Engineer of the western district, in 1850; he had seen much service, and was shot through the body at Badajoz. Sir C. Holloway had another son, a captain in the Royal Artillery, who died at Gibraltar. He had also three daughters (all deceased). The eldest married the late Lieutenant-Colonel F. Smith, Royal Artillery; the second married the late Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, of the 60th Regiment; and the third married Captain C. Leslie, of the 60th Regiment, now Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, K.H. Sir W. Green's youngest daughter, still living, is the widow of the late Major Chatterton, formerly of the 27th Regiment; she has a son a captain in the 35th Regiment, and a daughter, the widow of the late Colonel Peter Hawker. Mrs. Nicolls was descended, on her mother's side, from a family of the name of Watson, her grandfather and great grandfather (who was killed) having both been colonels of Artillery. The late General Oliver Nicolls (also descended from a family almost exclusively military) entered the army as Ensign in the Royals in 1756, in the reign of George II.; he had seen much service both in the East and West Indies, and had held high commands both abroad and at home; he became Major-General in 1796, and died in his 90th year, at Chichester, in 1829, one of the oldest generals in the service, having been in the army upwards of 73 years. He had been colonel of three regiments—viz., the 4th West India Regiment, the 54th Regiment, and the 66th Regiment. The eldest son of this marriage, a lieutenant in the 45th Regiment, died of yellow fever in the West Indies; the second son, a captain of the artillery, was killed at the Helder in 1799; the youngest son, who survives, sold out of the service in 1820 as lieutenant-colonel. The second daughter is the widow of the late General William Brooke, formerly commanding the 5th Dragoon Guards. Mrs. Nicolls was aunt by marriage to the late General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., whose last appointment was Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and of his brother, the present Lieutenant-General Nicolls, Royal Engineers, and also of a third brother of the above, the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. Nicolls, Royal Artillery, who died on his voyage homewards from the West Indies. Several of the sons of these officers are now serving both in the Queen's and Company's services. Mrs. Nicolls was thus the daughter, wife, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, and aunt of general officers.—*United Service Gazette.*

GATELODGES

[Extracts from *The Gatelodges of Ulster*, by J A K Dean, published by the Ulster Architectural Heritage Society in 1994.]

Ely Lodge, Enniskillen:



(2): A much visited and admired demesne by intrepid 19th century travellers. It spread to an island on the Lower Lough Erne, where the Loftus family moved after deserting the neighbouring Castle Hume (qv). It was Sir Charles Tottenham who assumed the arms and name of Loftus when the estates devolved upon him from his uncle. He was created Marquess of Ely in 1800 and it was his son the 2nd Marquess, John, who set about building what was variously described as an ordinary or small handsome villa where "...the situation is most enchanting and fairly entitled to be called a little Paradise". He employed as his architect the Dubliner William Farrell to design the new house and two porters' lodges.

On the main Enniskillen-Ballyshannon road impressive entrance gates and an elegant Classical gate lodge in a design too sophisticated to have been by Farrell whose domestic architecture is not always noted for its excellence of proportion. The identity of the real author of this design is to be found at Blenheim Palace in Oxfordshire. At one of the entrances to the great park is Eagle Lodge, identical in every respect to the lodge here. This can be explained by the marriage in 1810 of the 2nd Marquess to Anna Maria daughter of Sir H W Dashwood who was a close friend of the 5th Duke of Marlborough and MP for the little town of Woodstock by Blenheim's gates. Eagle Lodge would date from c.1815 when the architect Henry Hakewill was employed by the Churchills. The client was impressed enough to bring the idea back to he located at Ely Lodge and supervised by Farrell.

A perfectly symmetrical single storey lodge on a T plan in grey ashlar below a hipped roof with an extended eaves. The windows are square paned Georgian in moulded surrounds set into recesses formed by a plinth, Tuscan pilasters and entablature. Central to the three bay front elevation is a bow-fronted portico supported on two Tuscan columns. The circle completed in a recess in which is the panelled entrance door delightfully flanked by semicircular-headed niches each of which contains a Classical goddess (something which Eagle Lodge cannot boast). The rear return and a trio of tapering chimney pots which rise off the party wall are a plan form and feature which Farrell was to copy at the other Ely Lodge gate the two Colebrooke (qv) lodges and probably that to Castle Irvine (qv) all in Co Fermanagh. Alien extension to the rear. The extensive gate sweep approach has good ironwork culminating in cut stone pillars in the form of Greek stellae with tapering recessed panels and cappings of four-sided pediments. An important entrance its white ironwork contrasting nicely with the grey ashlar.



Bridge lodge (c.1820):

Architect William Farrell. "The mansion is approached over a strait of the lough by a handsome bridge, at the end of which are massive iron gates, well barricaded, and committed to the custody of a porter." Thus recorded Binns in 1835. These gates are no longer extant but the pretty little gate lodge survives. Again Farrell employs the plan form of the main lodge but here the elevations are dressed up in Tudor Picturesque guise.

Another single storey cottage with a three bay front under a shallow hipped roof. In stuccoed walls are pretty label moulded window openings each of which contains a pair of pointed lights with latticed panes. The central doorway is sheltered below a gabled canopy supported on two quatrefoil section cluster posts. Characteristic of this period in the architect's career, the chimney stack rises from the back wall of the main lodge. The accommodation extends in a hipped roof structure to the rear. The guttering is carried on nice cast iron curled brackets. Farrell's house was destroyed by explosives in 1870, partly to mark the 21st birthday of the 4th Marquess, and never replaced as intended. The stables were converted into a residence but the family continued as absentee landlords residing at their main seat, Loftus Hall, Co Wexford. Both lodges remain well tended.

Refs: Colvin (1978); Bence-Jones (1988); Barrow (1836); Rowan (1979); Binns (1837).

Go to [Publications](#) or to [Index](#)

I

Antecedents

"Time doth consecrate;
And what is grey with age becomes religion." - Schiller.

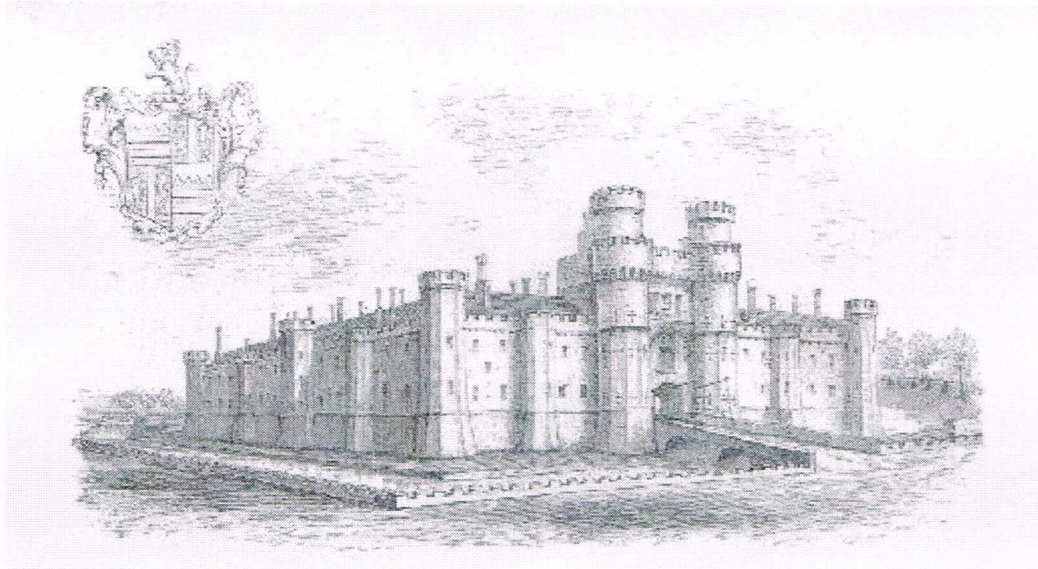
"I hope I may be able to tell the truth always, and to see it aright, according to the eyes which God Almighty gives me." - Thackeray.

In 1727, the year of George the First's death, Miss Grace Naylor of Hurstmonceaux, though she was beloved, charming, and beautiful, died very mysteriously in her twenty-first year, in the immense and weird old castle of which she had been the heiress. She was affirmed to have been starved by her former governess, who lived alone with her, but the fact was never proved. Her property passed to her first cousin Francis Hare (son of her aunt Bethaia), who forthwith assumed the name of Naylor.

The new owner of Hurstmonceaux was the only child of the first marriage of that Francis Hare, who, through the influence first of the Duke of Marlborough (by whose side, then a chaplain, he had ridden on the battle-fields of Blenheim and Ramilies), and afterwards of his family connections the Pelhams and Walpoles, rose to become one of the richest and most popular pluralists of his age. Yet he had to be contented at last with the bishoprics of St. Asaph and Chichester, with each of which he held the Deanery of St. Paul's, the Archbishopric of Canterbury having twice just escaped him.

The Bishop's eldest son Francis was "un facheux détail de notre famille," as the grandfather of Madame de Maintenon said of his son. He died after a life of the wildest dissipation, without leaving any children by his wife Carlotta Alston, who was his stepmother's sister. So the property of Hurstmonceaux went to his half-brother Robert, son of the Bishop's second marriage with Mary-Margaret Alston, heiress of the Vatche in Buckinghamshire, and of several other places besides. Sir Robert Walpole had been the godfather of Robert Hare-Naylor, and presented him with a valuable sinecure office as a christening present, and he further made the Bishop urge the Church as the profession in which father and godfather could best aid the boy's advancement. Accordingly Robert took orders, obtained a living, and was made a Canon of Winchester. While he was still very young, his father had further secured his fortunes by marrying him to the heiress who lived nearest to his mother's property of the Vatche, and, by the beautiful Sarah Selman (daughter of the owner of Chalfont St. Peter's, and sister of Mrs. Lefevre), he had two sons - Francis and Robert, and an only daughter Anna Maria, afterwards Mrs. Bulkeley. In the zenith of her youth and loveliness, however, Sarah Hare died very suddenly from eating ices when overheated at a ball, and soon afterwards Robert married a second wife - the rich Henrietta Henckel, who pulled down Hurstmonceaux Castle. She did this because she was jealous of the sons of the predecessor, and wished to build a large new house, which she persuaded her husband to settle upon her own children, who were numerous, though only two daughters lived to any great age. But she was justly punished, for when Robert Hare died, it was discovered that the great house which Wyatt had built for Mrs. Hare, and which is now known as Hurstmonceaux Place, was erected upon entailed land, so that the house stripped of furniture, and the property shorn of its most valuable farms, passed to Frances Hare-Naylor, son of Miss Selman. Mrs. Henckel Hare lived on to a great age, and when "the burden of her years came on her" she repented of her avarice and injustice, and coming back to Hurstmonceaux in childish senility, would wander round and round the castle ruins in the early morning and late evening, wringing her hands and saying - "Who could have done such a wicked thing: oh! Who could have done such a wicked thing, as to pull down this beautiful old place?" Then her daughters, Caroline and Marianne, walking beside her, would say - "Oh dear mamma, it was you who did it, it was you yourself who did it, you know" - and she would despairingly resume - "Oh no, that is impossible: it could not have been me. I could not have done such a wicked thing: it could not have been me that did it." My cousin Marcus Hare had at Abbots Kerswell a picture of Mrs. Henckel Hare, which was

always surrounded with crape bows.



HURSTMONCEAUX CASTLE

The second Francis Hare-Naylor and his brother Robert had a most unhappy home in their boyhood. Their stepmother ruled their weak-minded father with a rod of iron. She ostentatiously burnt the portrait of their beautiful mother. Every year she sold a farm from his paternal inheritance and spent the money in extravagance. In 1784 she parted with the ancient property of Hos Tendis, at Sculthorpe in Norfolk, though its sale was a deathblow to the Bishop's aged widow, Mary-Margaret Alston. Yet, while accumulating riches for herself, she prevented her husband from allowing his unfortunate elder sons more than £100 a year apiece. With this income, Robert, the younger of the two, was sent to Oriel College at Oxford, and when he unavoidably incurred debts there, the money for their repayment was stopped even from his humble pittance.

Goaded to fury by his stepmother, the eldest son, Francis, became reckless and recklessly extravagant. He raised money at an enormous rate of interest upon his prospects from the Hurstmonceaux estates, and he would have been utterly ruined, morally as well as outwardly, if he had not fallen in with Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, who was captivated by his good looks, charmed by his boldness and wit, and who made him the hero of a living romance. By the Duchess he was introduced to her cousin, another even more beautiful Georgiana, daughter of Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph, and his wife Anna Maria Mordaunt, niece of the famous Earl of Peterborough; and though Bishop Shipley did everything he could to separate them, meetings were perpetually connived at by the Duchess, till eventually the pair eloped in 1785. The families on both sides renounced them with fury. The Canon of Winchester never saw his son again, and I believe that Bishop Shipley never saw his daughter. Our grandparents went to Carlsruhe, and then to Italy, where in those days it was quite possible to live upon the £200 a year which was allowed them by the Duchess of Devonshire, and where their four sons - Francis, Augustus, Julius, and Marcus - were born.

The story of Mrs. Hare-Naylor's struggling life in Italy is told in "Memorials of a Quiet Life," and how, when the Canon of Winchester died, and she hurried home with her husband to take possession of Hurstmonceaux Place, she bought only her little Augustus with her, placing him under the care of her eldest sister Anna Maria, widow of the celebrated Sir William Jones, whom he ever afterwards regarded as a second mother.

The choice of guardians which Mrs. Hare-Naylor made for the children whom she left at Bologna would be deemed a very strange one by many: but gifted, beautiful, and accomplished, our

grandmother was never accustomed either to seek or to take advice: she always acted upon her own impulses, guided by her own observation. An aged Spanish Jesuit was living in Bologna, who, when his order was suppressed in Spain, had come to reside in Italy upon his little pension, and, being skilled in languages, particularly in Greek, had taken great pains to revive the love of it in Bologna. Amongst his pupils were two brothers named Tambroni, one of whom, discouraged by the difficulties he met with, complained to his sister Clotilda, who, by way of assisting him, volunteered to learn the same lessons. The old Jesuit was delighted with the girl, and spared no pains to make her a proficient. Female professors were not unknown in Bologna, and in the process of time Clotilda Tambroni succeeded to the chair of the Professor of Greek, once occupied by the famous Laura Bassi, whom she was rendered worthy to succeed by her beauty as well as by her acquirements. The compositions of Clotilda Tambroni both in Greek and Italian were published, and universally admired; her poems surprised every one by their fire and genius, and her public orations were considered unrivalled in her age. Adored by all, her reputation was always unblemished. When the French became masters of Bologna, the University was suppressed, and to avoid insult and danger, Clotilda Tambroni retired into private life and lived in great seclusion. Some time after, she received an appointment in Spain, but, just as she arrived there, accompanied by her monk-preceptor Dom. Emmanuele Aponte, the French had overturned everything. The pair returned to Bologna, where Aponte would have been in the greatest distress, if his grateful pupil had not insisted upon receiving him into her own house, and not only maintained him, but devoted herself as a daughter to his wants. After the Austrians had re-established the University on the old system, Clotilde Tambroni was invited to resume her chair, but as her health and spirits were then quite broken, she declined accepting it, upon which the Government very handsomely settled a small pension upon her, sufficient to ensure her the comforts of life.

With Clotilde Tambroni and her aged friend, our grandmother Mrs. Hare-Naylor, who wrote and spoke Greek as perfectly as her native language, and who taught her children to converse in it at the family repasts, naturally found more congenial companionship than with any other members of the Bolognese society; and, when she was recalled with her husband to England, she had no hesitation in intrusting three of her sons to their care. Julius and Marcus were then only very beautiful and engaging little children, but Francis, my father, was already eleven years old, and a boy of extraordinary acquirements, in whom an almost unnatural amount of learning had been implanted and fostered by his gifted mother. The strange life which he then led at Bologna with the old monk and the beautiful sibyl (for such she is represented in her portrait) who attended him, only served to ripen the seed which had been sown already, and the great Mezzofanti, who was charmed at seeing a repetition of his own marvellous powers in one so young, voluntarily took him as a pupil and devoted much of his time to him. To the year which Francis Hare passed with Clotilde Tambroni at Bologna, in her humble rooms with their tiled floors and scanty furniture, he always felt that he owed that intense love of learning for learning's sake which was the leading characteristic of his after life, and he always looked back upon the Tambroni as the person to whom, next to his mother, he was most deeply indebted. When he rejoined his parents at Hurstmonceaux, he continued, under his new tutor, Dr. Lehmann, to make such amazing progress as astonished all who knew him and was an intense delight to his mother.

Hurstmonceaux Place was then, and is still, a large but ugly house. It forms a massy square, with projecting circular bows at the corners, the appearance of which (due to Wyatt) produces a frightful effect outside, but is exceedingly comfortable within. The staircase, the floors, and the handsome doors, were brought from the castle. The west side of the house, decorated with some Ionic columns, is part of an older manor-house, which existed before the castle was dismantled. In this part of the building is a small old panelled hall, hung round with stags' horns from the ancient deer-park. The house is surrounded by spacious pleasure-grounds. Facing the east front were, till a few years ago, three very fine trees, a cedar, a tulip-tree, and a huge silver fir. In my childhood it often used to be a question which of these trees should be removed, as they were crowding and spoiling each other, and it ended in their all being left, as no one could decide which was the least valuable of the three. The wind has since that time carried away the cedar. The tulip-tree was planted by our great-aunt Marianne, daughter of Mrs. Henckel Hare, and I remember that my uncle Julius used to say that its

gay flowers were typical of her and her dress.

For several years our grandparents carried on a most laborious contest of dignity with poverty on their ruined estate of Hurstmonceaux, where their only daughter Anna Maria Clementina was born in 1799. Finding no congenial associates in the neighbourhood, Mrs. Hare-Naylor consoled herself by keeping up an animated correspondence with all the learned men of Europe, while her husband wrote dull plays and duller histories, which have all been published, but which few people read then and nobody reads now. The long-confirmed habits of Italian life, with its peculiar hours and utter disregard of appearances, were continued in Sussex; and it is still remembered at Hurstmonceaux how our grandmother rode on an ass to drink at the mineral springs which abound in the park, how she always wore white, and how a beautiful white doe always accompanied her in her walks, and even to church, standing, during the service, at her pew door.

Upon the return of Lehmann to Germany in 1802, Francis Hare was sent to the tutorship of Dr. Brown, and eminent professor in Marischal College at Aberdeen, where he remained for two years, working with the utmost enthusiasm. He seems to have shrunk at this time from any friendships with boys of his own age, except with Harry Temple (afterwards celebrated as Lord Palmerston), who had been his earliest acquaintance in England, and with whom he long continued to be intimate. Meanwhile his mother formed the design of leaving to her children a perfect series of large finished water-colour drawings, representing all the different parts of Hurstmonceaux Castle, interior as well as exterior, before its destruction. She never relaxed her labour and care till the whole were finished, but the minute application, for so long a period, seriously affected her health and produced disease of the optic nerve, which ended in total blindness. She removed to Weimar, where the friendship of the Grand Duchess and the society of Goethe, Schiller, and the other learned men who formed the brilliantly intellectual circle of the little court did all that was possible to mitigate her affliction. But her health continued to fail, and her favourite son Francis was summoned to her side, arriving in time to accompany her to Lausanne, where she expired, full of faith, hope, and resignation, on Easter Sunday, 1806.

After his wife's death, Mr. Hare-Naylor could never bear to return to Hurstmonceaux, and sold the remnant of his ancestral estate for £60,000, to the great sorrow of his children. They were almost more distressed, however, by his second marriage to a Mrs. Mealey, a left-handed connection of the Shipley family – the Mrs. Hare-Naylor of my own childhood, who was less and less liked by her stepsons as years went on. She became the mother of three children, Georgiana, Gustavus, and Reginald – my half aunt and uncles. In 1815, Mr. Hare-Naylor died at Tours, and was buried at Hurstmonceaux.

The breaking up of their home, the loss of their beloved mother, and still more their father's second marriage, made the four Hare brothers turn henceforward for all that they sought of sympathy or affection to their Shipley relations. The house of their mother's eldest sister, Lady Jones, was henceforward the only home they knew. Little Anna Hare was adopted by Lady Jones, and lived eirely with her till her early death in 1813: Augustus was educated at her expense and passed his holidays at her house of Worthing, her care and anxiety for his welfare proving that she considered him scarcely less her child than Anna; and Francis and Julius looked up to her in everything, and consulted her on all points, finding in her "a second mother, a monitress wise and loving, both in encouragement and reproof."¹ While Augustus was pursuing his education at Winchester and New College, and Marcus was acting as midshipman and lieutenant in various ships on foreign service; and while Julius (who already, during his residence with his mother at Weimar, had imbibed that passion for Germany and German literature which characterised his after life) was carrying off prizes at Tunbridge, the Charter House, and Trinity College, Cambridge; Francis, after his mother's death, was singularly left to his own devices. Mr. Hare-Naylor was too apathetic, and his stepmother did not dare to interfere with him: Lady Jones was bewildered by him. After leaving Aberdeen he studied vigorously, even furiously, with a Mr. Michell at Buckland. From time to time he went abroad, travelling where he pleased and seeing whom he pleased. At the Universities of Leipsic and

Göttingen the report which Lehmann gave of his extraordinary abilities procured him an enthusiastic reception, and he soon formed intimacies with the most distinguished professors of both seats of learning. At the little court of Weimar he was adored. Yet the vagaries of his character led him with equal ardour to seek the friendship and share the follies of Count Calotkin, of whom he wrote as "the Lord Chesterfield of the time, who had had more princesses in love with him and perhaps more children on the throne than there are weeks in the year." At twenty, he had not only all the knowledge, but more than all the experiences, of most men of forty. Such training was not a good preparation for his late entrance at an English University. The pupil of Mezzofanti and Lehmann also went to Christ Church at Oxford knowing far too much. He was so far ahead of his companions, and felt such a profound contempt for the learning of Oxford compared with that to which he had been accustomed at the Italian and German universities, that he neglected the Oxford course of study altogether, and did little except hunt whilst he was at college. In spite of this, he was so naturally talented, that he could not help adding, in spite of himself, to his vast store of information. Jackson, Dean of Christ Church in his time, used to say that "Francis Hare was the only rolling stone he knew that ever gathered any moss." That which he did gather was always made the most of for his favourite brother Julius, for whose instruction he was never weary of writing essays, and in whose progress he took the greatest interest and delight. But through all the changes of life the tie between each of the four brothers continued undiminished – "the most brotherly of brothers," their common friend Landor always used to call them.

After leaving Oxford, my father lived principally at his rooms in the Albany. Old Dr. Wellesley² used often to tell me stories of these pleasant chambers (the end house in the court), and of the parties which used to meet in them, including all that was most refined and intellectual in the young life of London. For, in his conversational powers, Francis Hare had the reputation of being perfectly unrivalled, and it was thus, not in writing, that his vast amount of information on all possible subjects became known to his contemporaries. In 1811, Lady Jones writes of him "at Stowe" as "keeping all the talk to himself, which does not please the old Marquis much."

Francis Hare sold his father's fine library at Christie's soon after his death, yet almost immediately began to form a new collection of books, which soon surrounded all the walls of his Albany chambers. But his half-sister Mrs. Maurice remembered going to visit him at the Albany, and her surprise at not seeing his books. "Oh, Francis, what have you done with your library?" she exclaimed. "Look under the sofa and you will see it," he replied. She looked, and saw a pile of Sir William Jones's works: he had again sold all the rest. And through life it was always the same. He never could resist collecting valuable books, and then either sold them, or had them packed up, left them behind, and forgot all about them. Three of his collections of books have been sold within my remembrance, one at Newbury in July 1858; one at Florence in the spring of 1859; and one at Sotheby & Wilkinson's rooms in the following November.

Careful as to his personal appearance, Francis Hare was always dressed in the height of the fashion. It is remembered how he would retire and change his dress three times in the course of a single ball! In everything he followed the foibles of the day. "Francis leads a rambling life of pleasure and idleness," wrote his cousin Anna Maria Dashwood; "he *must* have read, but who can tell at what time? – for wherever there is dissipation, there is Francis in its wake and its most ardent pursuer. Yet, in spite of this, let *any* subject be named in society, and Francis will know more of it than nineteen out of twenty."

In 1816-17, Francis Hare kept horses and resided much at Melton Mowbray, losing an immense amount of money there. After this time he lived almost entirely upon the Continent. Lord Desart, Lord Bristol and Count d'Orsay were his constant companions and friends, so that it is not to be wondered at that attractions of the less reputable kind enchained him to Florence and Rome. He had, however, a really good friend in John Nicholas Fazakerley, with whom his intimacy was never broken, and in 1814, whilst watching his dying father at Tours, he began a friendship with Walter Savage Landor, with whom he ever afterwards kept up an affectionate correspondence. Other friends

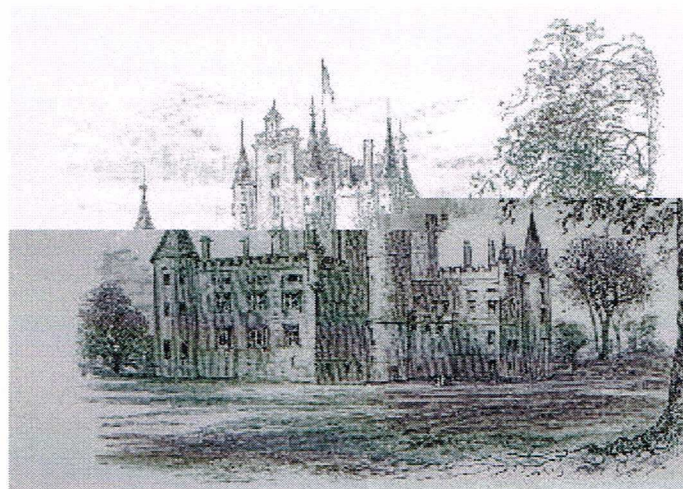
of whom he saw much in the next few years were Lady Oxford (then separated from her husband, and living entirely abroad) and her four daughters. In the romantic interference of Lady Oxford in behalf of Caroline Murat, queen of Naples, and in the extraordinary adventures of her daughters, my father took the deepest interest, and he was always ready to help or advise them. On one occasion, when they arrived suddenly in Florence, he gave a ball in their honour, the brilliancy of which I have heard described by the older Florentine residents of my own time. Twice every week, even in his bachelor days, he was accustomed to give large dinner-parties, and he then first acquired that character of hospitality for which he was afterwards famous at Rome and Pisa. Spa was one of the places which attracted him most at this period of his life, and he frequently passed part of the summer there. It was on one of these occasions (1816) that he proceeded to Holland and visited Amsterdam. "I am delighted and disgusted with this mercantile capital," he wrote to his brother Augustus. "Magnificent establishments and penurious economy - ostentatious generosity and niggardly suspicion - constitute the centrifugal and centripetal focus of Holland's mechanism. The rage for roots still continues. The gardener at the Hortus Medicus showed me an *Amaryllis* (alas! it does not flower till October), for which King Lewis paid one thousand guelders (a guelder is about 2 francs and 2 sous). Here, in the sanctuary of Calvinism, organs are everywhere introduced - though the more orthodox, or puerile, discipline of Scotland has rejected their intrusion. But, in return, the sternness of republican demeanour refuses the outward token of submission - even to Almighty power: A Dutchman always remains in church with his hat unmoved from his head."

The year 1818 was chiefly passed by Francis Hare in Bavaria, where he became very intimate with the King and Prince Eugene. The latter gave him the miniature of himself which I still have at Holmhurst. For the next seven years he was almost entirely in Italy - chiefly at Florence or Pisa. Sometimes Lord Dudley was with him, often he lived for months in the constant society of Count d'Orsay and Lady Blessington. He was fêted and invited everywhere. "On disait de M. Hare," said one who knew him intimately, "non seulement qu'il était original, mais qu'il était original sans copie." "In these years at Florence," said the same person, "there were many ladies who were aspirants for his hand, he was *si aimable, pas dans le sens vulgaire, mais il avait tant d'empressement pour tout la sexe féminin.*" His aunts Lady Jones and her sister Louisa Shipley constantly implored him to return to England and settle thee, but in vain: he was too much accustomed to a roving life. Occasionally he wrote for Reviews, but I have never been able to trace the articles. He had an immense correspondence, and his letters were very amusing, when their recipients could read his almost impossible hand. We find Count d'Orsay writing, apropos of a debt which he was paying - "Employez cette somme à prendre un maître d'écriture: si vous saviez quel service vous rendriez à vos amis!"

The English family of which Francis Hare saw most at Florence was that of Lady Paul, who had brought her four daughters to spend several years in Italy, partly for the sake of completing their education, partly to escape with dignity from the discords of a most uncongenial home. To the close of her life Frances Eleanor, first wife of Sir John Dean Paul of Rodborough, was one of those rare individuals who are never seen without being loved, and who never fail to have a good influence over those with whom they are thrown in contact. That she was as attractive as she was good is still shown in a lovely portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Landor adored her, and rejoiced to bring his friend Francis Hare into her society. The daughters were clever, lively and animated; but the mother was the great attraction to the house.

Defoe says that "people who boast of their ancestors are like potatoes, in that their best part is in underground." Still I will explain that Lady Paul was the daughter of John Simpson of Bradley in the county of Durham, and his wife Lady Anne Lyon, second daughter of the 8th Earl of Strathmore, who quartered the royal arms and claimed royal descent from Robert II. king of Scotland, grandson of the famous Robert Bruce: the king's youngest daughter Lady Jane Stuart having married Sir John Lyon, first Baron Kinghorn, and the king's grand-daughter Elizabeth Graham (through Euphemia Stuart, Countess of Strathern) having married his son Sir John Lyon of Glamis. Eight barons and eight earls of Kinghorn and Strathmore (which title was added 1677) lived in Glamis Castle before

Lady Anne was born. The family history had been of the most eventful kind. The widow of John, 6th Lord Glamis, was burnt as a witch on the Castle Hill at Edinburgh, for attempting to poison King James V., and her second husband, Archibald Campbell, was dashed to pieces while trying to escape down the rocks which form the foundation of the castle. Her son, the 7th Lord Glamis, was spared, and restored to his honours upon the confession of the accusers of the family that the whole story was a forgery, after it had already cost the lives of two innocent persons. John, 8th Lord of Glamis, was killed in a border fray with the followers of the Earl of Crawford: John, 5th Earl, fell in rebellion at the battle of Sheriffmuir: Charles, 6th Earl, was killed in a quarrel. The haunted castle of Glamis itself, the most picturesque building in Scotland, girdled with quaint pepper-box turrets, is full of the most romantic interest. A winding stair in the thickness of the wall leads to the principal apartments. The weird chamber is still shown in which, as Shakespeare narrates, Duncan, king of Scotland, was murdered by Macbeth, the "thane of Glamis." In the depth of the walls is another chamber more ghastly still, with a secret, transmitted from the fourteenth century, which is always known to three persons. When one of the triumvirate dies, the survivors are compelled by a terrible oath to elect a successor. Every succeeding Lady Strathmore, Fatima-like, has spent her time in tapping at the walls, taking up the boards, and otherwise attempting to discover the secret chamber, but all have failed. One tradition of the place says that "Old Beardie"³ sits for ever in that chamber playing with dice and drinking punch at a stone table, and that at midnight a second and more terrible person joins him.



GLAMIS CASTLE

More fearful than these traditions were the scenes through which Lady Anne had lived and in which she herself bore a share. Nothing is more extraordinary than the history of her eldest brother's widow, Mary-Eleanor Bowes, 9th Countess of Strathmore, who, in her second marriage with Mr. Stoney, underwent sufferings which have scarcely ever been surpassed, and whose marvellous escapes and adventures are still the subject of a hundred story-books.

The vicissitudes of her eventful life, and her own charm and cleverness, combined to make Lady Anne Simpson one of the most interesting women of her age, and her society was eagerly sought and appreciated. Both her daughters had married young, and in her solitude, she took the eldest daughter of Lady Paul to live with her and brought her up as her own child. In her house, Anne Paul saw all the most remarkable Englishmen of the time. She was provided with the best masters, and in her home life she had generally the companionship of the daughters of her mother's sister Lady Liddell, afterwards Lady Ravensworth, infinitely preferring their companionship to that of her own brothers and sisters. Lady Anne Simpson resided chiefly at a house belonging to Colonel Jolliffe at Merstham in Surrey, where the persons she wished to see could frequently come down to her from London. The royal dukes, sons of George III., constantly visited her in this way, and delighted in the society of the

pretty old lady, who had so much to tell, and who always told it in the most interesting way.

It was a severe trial for Anne Paul, when, in her twentieth year (1821), she lost her grandmother, and had to return to her father's house. Not only did the blank left by the affection she had received cause her constant suffering, but the change from being mistress of a considerable house and establishment to becoming an insignificant unit in a large party of brothers and sisters was most disagreeable, and she felt it bitterly.

Very welcome therefore was the change when Lady Paul determined to go abroad with her daughters, and the society of Florence, in which Anne Paul's great musical talents made her a general favourite, was the more delightful from being contrasted with the confinement of Sir John Paul's house over his bank in the Strand. During her Italian travels also, Anne Paul made three friends whose intimacy influenced all her after life. These were our cousin, the clever widowed Anna Maria Dashwood, daughter of Dean Shipley; Walter Savage Landor; and Francis Hare; and the two first united in desiring the same thing - her marriage with the last.

Meantime, two other marriages occupied the attention of the Paul family. One of Lady Paul's objects in coming abroad had been the hope of breaking through an attachment which her third daughter Maria had formed for Charles Bankhead, an exceedingly handsome and fascinating, but penniless young attaché, with whom she had fallen in love at first sight, declaring that nothing should ever induce her to marry anyone else. Unfortunately, the first place to which Lady Paul took her daughters was Geneva, and Mr. Bankhead, finding out where they were, came thither (from Frankfort, where he was attaché) dressed in a long cloak and with false hair and beard. In this disguise, he climbed up and looked into a room where Maria Paul was writing, with her face towards the window. She recognised him at once, but thought it was his double and fainted away. On her recovery, finding her family still inexorable, she one day, when her mother and sisters were out, tried to make away with herself. Her room faced the stairs, and as Prince Lardoria, an old friend of the family, was coming up, she threw open the door and exclaimed - "Je meurs, Prince, je meurs, je me suis empoisonné." - "Oh Miladi, Miladi," screamed the Prince, but Miladi was not there, so he rushed into the kitchen, and seizing a large bottle of oil, dashed upstairs with it, and, throwing Maria Paul on the ground, poured the contents of it down her throat. After this, Lady Paul looked upon the marriage as inevitable, and sent Maria to England to her aunt Lady Ravensworth, from whose house she was married to Charles Bankhead, neither her mother or sisters being present. Shortly afterwards that Mr. Bankhead was appointed minister in Mexico and his wife accompanying him thither, remained there for many years, and had many extraordinary adventures, especially during a great earthquake, in which she was saved by her presence of mind in swinging up on the door, while "the cathedral dropped like a wave on the sea" and the town was laid in ruins.

While Maria Paul's marriage was pending, her youngest sister Jane had also become engaged, without the will of her parents, to Edward, only son of the attainted Lord Edward Fitz Gerald, son of the first Duke of Leinster. His mother was that famous Pamela,⁴ once the beautiful and fascinating little fairy produced at eight years old by the Chevalier de Grave as the companion of Mademoiselle d'Orleans; over whose birth a mystery has always prevailed; whose name Madame de Genlis declared to be Sims, but whom her royal companions called Seymour. To her daughter Jane's engagement Lady Paul rather withheld than refused her consent, and it was hoped that during their travels abroad the intimacy might be broken off. It had begun by Jane Paul, in a ball-room, hearing a peculiarly hearty and ringing laugh from a man she could not see, and in her high spirits imprudently saying - "I will marry the man who can laugh in that way and no one else," - a remark which was repeated to Edward Fitz Gerald, who insisted upon being immediately introduced. Jane Paul was covered with confusion, but as she was exceedingly pretty, this only added to her attractions, and the adventure led to a proposal, and eventually, through the friendship and intercession of Francis Hare, to a marriage.⁵

Already, in 1826, we find Count d'Orsay writing to Francis Hare in August - "Quel diable vous

possede de rester à Florence, *sans Pauls*, sans rien enfin, excepté un rhume imaginaire pour excuse?" But it was not till the following year that Miss Paul began to believe he was seriously paying court to her. They had long corresponded, and his clever letters are most indescribably eccentric. They became more eccentric still in 1828, when, before making a formal proposal, he expended two sheets in proving to her how hateful the word *must* always had been and always would be to his nature. She evidently accepted this exordium very amiably, for on receiving her answer, he sent his banker's book to Sir John Paul, begging him to examine and see if, after all his extravagancies, he still possessed at least "fifteen hundred a year, clear of every possible deduction and charge, to spend withal, that is, four pounds a day," and to consider, if the examination proved satisfactory, that he begged to propose for the hand of his eldest daughter! Equally strange was his announcement of his engagement to his brother Augustus at Rome, casually observing, in the midst of antiquarian queries about the temples - "Apropos of columns, I am going to rest my old age on a column. Anne Paul and I are to be married on the 28th of April," - and proceeding at once, as if he had said nothing unusual - "Have you made acquaintance yet with my excellent friend Luigi Vescovali," &c. At the same time Mrs. Dashwood wrote to Miss Paul that Francis had "too much feeling in principle to marry without feeling that he could make the woman who was sincerely attached to him happy," and that "though he has a great many faults, still, when one considers the sort of wild education he had, that he has been a sort of pet pupil of the famous or infamous Lord Bristol, one feels very certain that he must have a more than uncommonly large amount of original goodness (not sin, though it is the fashion to say so much on that head) to save him from having many more."

It was just before the marriage that "Victoire" (often afterwards mentioned in these volumes) came to live with Miss Paul. She had lost her parents in childhood, and had been brought up by her grandmother, who, while she was still very young, "pour assurer son avenir," sent her to England to be with Madame Girardôt, who kept a famous shop for ladies' dress in Albemarle Street. Three days after her arrival, Lady Paul came there to ask Madame Girardôt to recommend a maid for her daughter, who was going to be married, and Victoire was suggested, but she begged to remain where she was for some weeks, as she felt so lonely in a strange country, and did not like to leave the young Frenchwomen with whom she was at work. During this time Miss Paul often came to see her, and they became great friends. At last a day was fixed on which Victoire was summoned to the house "seulement pour voir," and then she first saw Lady Paul. Miss Paul insisted that when her mother asked Victoire her age, she should say twenty-two at least, as Lady Paul objected to her having any maid under twenty-eight. "Therefore," said Victoire, "when Miladi asked 'Quelle age avez vous?' j'ai répondu 'Vingt-deux ans, mais je suis devenu toute rouge, oh comme je suis devenu rouge' - et Miladi a répondu avec son doux sourire - 'Ah vous n'avez pas l'habitude des mensonges?' - Oh comme ça m'a tellement frappé."⁶

My father was married to Anne Frances Paul at the church in the Strand on the 28th of April 1828. "Oh comme il y avait du monde!" Said Victoire, when she described the ceremony to me. A few days afterwards a breakfast was given at the Star and Garter at Richmond, at which all the relations on both sides were present, Maria Leycester, the future bride of Augustus Hare, being also amongst the guests.

Soon after, the newly-married pair left for Holland, where they began the fine collection of old glass for which Mrs. Hare was afterwards almost famous, and then to Dresden and Carlsbad. In the autumn they returned to England, and took a London house - 5 Gloucester Place, where my sister Caroline was born in 1829. The house was chiefly furnished by the contents of my father's old rooms at the Albany.

"Victoire" has given many notes of my father's character at this time. "M. Hare était sévère, mais il était juste. Il ne pardonnait une fois - deux fois, et puis il ne pardonnait plus, il faudrait s'en aller; il ne voudrait plus de celui qui l'avait offensé. C'était ainsi avec François, son valet à Gloucester Place, qui l'accompagnait partout et qui avait tout sous la main. Un jour M. Hare me priait, avec cette intonation de courtoisie qu'il avait, que je mettrai son linge dans les tiroirs. 'Mais, très volontiers,