

Burney Letter

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Endgame: Editing Burney's *Journals and Letters* from 1972 to 2017

By Peter Sabor



Drs Peter Sabor and Stewart Cooke, editors of Vols. 1 and 2 of Court Journals, celebrating their achievement outside the library at McGill University. Professor Sabor, Director of the Burney Centre at McGill is also General Editor of all six volumes.

Frances Burney spent almost five years at the court of George III as Keeper of the Robes to Queen Charlotte, from 17 July 1786 to 7 July 1791. It has taken the editors of the *Court Journals and Letters of Frances Burney* rather longer than that to produce their six-volume edition of her court journals and letters, which was contracted by Oxford University Press in 2002. But in October 2011, the first two volumes will appear at last: volume one (1786) edited by me and volume two (1787) by Stewart Cooke. Volumes three and four (1788), both edited by Lorna Clark, will follow in 2013, while the final volumes, edited by Geoffrey Sill (1789) and Nancy Johnson (1790-91) should both be published by 2014, in time for the 200th anniversary of the publication of Burney's final novel, *The Wanderer*.

The only previous edition of the voluminous and fascinating court journals and letters is that in the *Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay*, edited by Burney's niece Charlotte Barrett and published in seven volumes, 1842-46 (reissued with additions by Austin Dobson, 1904-05). Barrett's edition, however, is heavily abridged, omitting about half of the extant material. In addition, Barrett made no attempt to recover the thousands of lines obliterated by Burney, and indeed added many further deletions of her own. The Oxford edition includes every extant letter that Burney wrote at court, as well as all of her copious journals. It aims to restore the manuscripts, as far as possible, to their original state, recovering the words, lines, and entire passages that the elderly Madame d'Arblay strove to conceal. Here the work of two Burney Centre research assistants, Laura Kopp and Hilary Havens, has been crucial: almost none of Burney's heavy overscoring has resisted their patient forensic investigations. Both volumes also contain a comprehensive commentary, which attempts to explain every allusion and identify every individual, no matter how obscure. And here too the excavations, making full use of newly available digital resources, of research assistants such as Joanne Holland and Elaine Bander has greatly enhanced the edition.

See Court Journal volumes p. 2

The Piochard d'Arblay family

By Bernard Fleury

Translated by Karin Fernald and Lorna Clark

Note: This article, which was written for the occasion of the Burney Society's visit to Joigny, originally appeared in l'Echo de Joigny, n° 70 (2010): 41-48, the bulletin of the Association culturelle et d'Etudes de Joigny, and has been reprinted here (in translation) with the kind permission of the author.

Foreword

It must be said, that the honorable members of the Burney Society, if they know in detail their heroine, know little of her husband and his family.

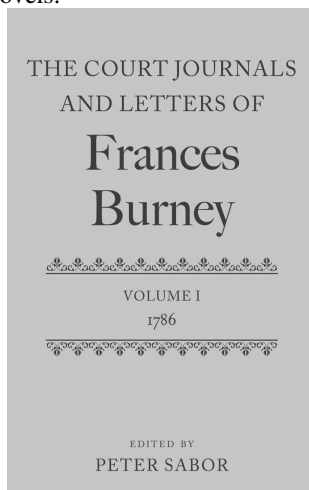
It is not easy, either, for them to understand the genesis of the family name, without knowing medieval French traditions that allowed some people to add to their common name that of a property called "fief."

See Piochard d'Arblay family on p. 6

Court Journal Volumes

Continued from Page 1

Readers of volume one of the *Court Journals and Letters* will see, inter alia, the full extent of Burney's bewilderment and distress at the attempted assassination of George III by a deranged housemaid, Margaret Nicholson, recorded in both her formal journals and her private letters. They will also be able to follow her on her memorable visit to the Harcourts' seat at Nuneham Courtenay (now the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University) and then to Oxford, where the King was making his first public appearance after his narrow escape. In volume two, we find Burney continuing her battles with her co-Keeper of the Robes, the imperious Elizabeth Schwellenberg, whose cruel behaviour she suffers in dignified silence, and attempting to deal with the odd advances of the Reverend Charles de Guiffardière, the Queen's reader in French, whose interest in Burney seems to extend beyond admiration for her novels.



A few months after the first two volumes of the court journals and letters, in winter 2012, the fifth and final volume of Burney's *Early Journals and Letters*, co-edited by Lars Troide and Stewart Cooke, will be published by McGill-Queen's University Press. This volume covers the years 1782 to 1783, which saw significant gains and losses for Burney. Professionally, she consolidated her reputation as England's leading novelist with the publication of her second novel, *Cecilia*, in July 1782. But the public success of these years was balanced by romantic and emotional setbacks of several kinds, including the marriage in January 1782 of Susanna Burney to Molesworth Phillips, a

union that deprived her of the constant companionship of her favorite sister. Burney also suffered the loss of her dear friend and mentor Samuel ("Daddy") Crisp, who died in 1783.

Together with the twelve volumes of Burney's journals and letters for 1791 to 1840, edited by Joyce Hemlow and published by Oxford University Press in 1972-84, the five volumes of early journals and letters and six volumes of court journals will make for a set of twenty-three volumes in all – enough to fill a substantial bookshelf. But there are still two further volumes to come, both to be published by Oxford University Press under the title *Additional Journals and Letters of Frances Burney*. The first of these volumes, edited by Stewart Cooke, will cover the years 1784 to July 1786. These were pivotal years for Burney, involving many important changes in her life. She began them at the height of her fame as a novelist and ended them by leaving the spotlight to enter a life of servitude at the highest level. In 1784, she suffered two serious losses: her friend and mentor Samuel Johnson died, and her closest friend, Hester Thrale, married Gabriel Piozzi, an Italian musician. Here we will find, in full, Burney's account of Johnson's last days and her grief at his death. We will also read of her strong disapproval of Hester Thrale's marriage and her attempt to mediate between Thrale and her outraged daughters, an intervention that put a permanent end to an extraordinary friendship. In similar detail, often in heavily overscored but recoverable passages, Burney writes of her gradual realization that the man she loved, George Owen Cambridge, despite public appearances, was never going to propose marriage to her. It is at this time as well that Burney made the acquaintance of Mary Delany, who introduced her to the King and Queen, thereby paving her way to a position that was normally reserved for the upper ranks: an honour that Burney was most reluctant to accept.

The second volume of *Additional Journals and Letters*, which I shall edit myself, will contain over a hundred letters by Burney, all written between 1791 and 1840 but omitted from Hemlow's twelve volumes. About thirty-five of these letters were written to Hester Thrale Piozzi's daughter, Hester Maria ("Queeney") Thrale, later Viscountess Keith, and they are of

substantial interest, with many fresh analyses of Hester Thrale Piozzi and her fraught relationship with Burney. Hemlow knew of their existence, but was not granted permission by the then owner to print them; fortunately, they are now at the Houghton Library, Harvard, which will permit their publication. Another forty of the letters are drafts, in French, copied by Burney into a notebook that is now at McGill. Again, Hemlow knew of their existence but was not permitted to publish them in her edition. These letters, written to twelve French correspondents, including the famous surgeon Baron Larrey, cast much new light on the period preceding and immediately following Burney's mastectomy, from about October 1809 to January 1811. They will be published in the original French, together with an accompanying English translation. There are also some thirty letters to a variety of correspondents, including Burney's father Dr Burney, her brothers Charles and James, her sisters Charlotte and Esther, and her husband Alexandre.

Scholarly editing takes time, and Stewart Cooke and I have only recently begun work on these two final volumes. We hope though to complete them within five years and to see them in print by 2017, 45 years after the first two volumes of Hemlow's edition were published. Please reserve space on your shelves.

Burney Letter

The semi-annual newsletter of the Burney Society, whose branches have members in Canada, the UK, Europe, the US, and elsewhere. Editor: Dr Lorna Clark

Address correspondence regarding newsletter articles to Dr Lorna Clark, English Dept. English, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1S 5B6 or by email to LJ_Clark@carleton.ca Membership in the Burney Society is available for \$30 (Students \$15) US annually in the United States and Canada, and £12 annually in Great Britain. To request membership information about the North American Burney Society, write to: Alex Pitofsky, 3621 9th St. Drive N.E., Hickory NC 28601, USA or to pitofskyah@appstate.edu. For the UK Burney Society, write to Jacqui Grainger, Treasurer / Secretary, Chawton House Library, Chawton, Alton, Hampshire, UK GU34 1SJ

Burneys at Kew

By David Tregear

On the grey, cloudy morning of 25 June 2011 about 30 UK members and guests met at the Main gate of the Royal Botanic Gardens for a conducted tour of Kew Palace.

Before entry we walked 100 yards onto the lawns to be shown the probable site of the White House, marked by discreet inset stones and shallow lines. This had been a building more than twice the size of Kew Palace, with extant out-buildings for kitchens and servants' quarters. Although in Royal use from the early years of the eighteenth century, it had fallen into disrepair and was demolished in 1828. So nothing remains but the kitchens of the building FB knew during her years of court service.

The red brick three-storey building known as Kew Palace, was on the site of an earlier Tudor house that was replaced in 1631 by the present edifice, and had come into Hanoverian hands when used by Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II who pre-deceased his father. It was not where George III spent the months of his 1788-89 illness, but when the "madness" later recurred, he and his family were able to occupy a relatively secluded place in most pleasant grounds.

Within the Palace, recent care has been taken to restore many of the rooms to much of what might have been in 1787. The fabrics and curtains are quietly sumptuous, and the furniture as near as possible to pieces from that time. Notable items include the beds slept in by Princess Elizabeth (magnificent) and the Queen (modest), in rooms adjacent to each other, and the chair in which Queen Charlotte expired (in 1820). On the second floor, the bedrooms of other Princesses can be seen, unfurnished and undecorated, one with a fireside cupboard known as Fanny Burney's cupboard (reason for this name unknown, perhaps a memory of a playtime hiding place?)

On the ground floor there was a splendid display of Gillray and

Rowlandson caricatures and memorabilia including the royal telescope and snuff-box featured in two of these caricatures. A beautiful portrait of the Queen by Angelica Kauffmann hangs in the dining room, and her harpsichord is preserved in the salon. Mention should also be made of the waxwork bust made from life of the King by Madame Tussaud, set up at life height and dressed in the Windsor uniform, and the enormous Dolls' House said to have been made by the Royal children.

Outside the Palace, the formal gardens have been well maintained; a most informative talk about the gardens when FB was at the Palace was given by Celia Fisher to the unavoidable background of overhead airliners, approaching Heathrow.

A walk across most of Kew Gardens then brought the party to a shady glade beneath a venerable cedar; here the party gathered to hear the inimitable Karin Fernald perform (on about the same spot) the scene from FB's diary when on 2 February 1789 she was pursued by the King, still not fully recovered from his illness. Then we trekked on to the pavilion café where a tasty lunch was enjoyed.

After lunch the party walked to Queen Charlotte's Cottage, thatched in Bavarian style in a wooded area of Kew. Although unfurnished, the imprint of the Royal children remains, particularly in the wall and ceiling floral painting designed by Princess Elizabeth in the Picnic room on the first floor (in a style similar to that which can be seen at Parham House). On the ground floor, the Hogarth prints stuck on boards and varnished, remain, much as they may have then been seen, covering a great deal of the wall area, almost to cornice height.

The sun was shining brightly on a very happy party as they wandered back to the Gate, with many thanks to Hester Davenport, Jacqui Grainger, and all the Committee.



A Burney find

By Hester Davenport

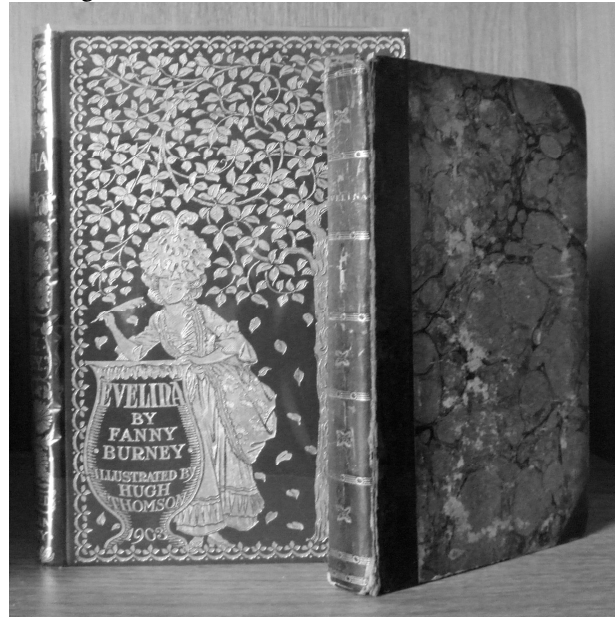
Browsing in a second-hand bookshop in Cornwall recently, I picked up a £2 paperback for holiday reading, *Confessions of a Jane Austen Addict* by Laurie Viera Rigler, and took it to the till. "Are you an Austen addict?" asked the bookseller, confessing that he didn't much like her books, since she "basically only wrote one book, didn't she?" He much preferred *Wuthering Heights*. I wondered mildly whether, had Emily lived to write five more novels, if there might have been five more versions of Heathcliff and Cathy.

We continued talking about novels and which ones sold best in his shop when my eye was caught by a shelf of older books, all with colourful pictorial spines apart from one small dark volume wedged among them. What made that one special? I peered at the title, saw *Evelina*, and pulled it out, expecting to discover some Victorian edition. But no, this was eighteenth-century print and paper. It was only the first volume, its back cover was loose, and alas it had lost its title page, but I thought it surely must be an early printing. As I discovered later (as noted by Stewart Cooke in his 1998 Norton edition of *Evelina*) by 1779 *Evelina* had gone through four editions. At the back of this volume was a "just published" advertisement for twenty-five of the plays printed in 1776 in *The New English Theatre* series, the publishers given as J.Rivington & Sons, J.Dodsley, T.Lowndes and others.

However truncated the edition, the lovely print and paper were compelling, and I bought the single volume for £7.50. I like to imagine a history for it – the owner, S Barker (oh that a first name might indicate whether a man or a woman) signed his/her name no fewer than three times inside, which suggests the copy was valued. One of the signatures has the last letter cut off, so the book must have been bound and guillotined *after* they were written. It has a leather spine with gilded markings and marbled board covers. Perhaps the loss of the title page encouraged the owner to preserve the rest, and a little label inside declares it was "Bound by I.ROBERTS/Bookseller/Chesterfield."

I left *Confessions of a JA Addict* in our holiday cottage for others to read – lovetorn woman from LA, fan of JA, wakes to find herself in the body of lovelorn woman in 1813 (*S&S* and *P&P* first editions in the house!): can the time traveller resolve entanglements of both lives *and* get back to her own?

But *Evelina* Vol. 1 is now treasured on my shelves beside modern editions and the gorgeous 1903 one I bought at our Windsor conference in 2007, with Hugh Thompson's illustrations and gilt-edged pages. The cover has a golden image of Evelina in her youthful beauty. The new book, her Cinderella self, sits comfortably beside the glamorous sister volume.



Burney AGM: Court Journals in Fort Worth

By Elaine Bander

The Burney Society (NA) will hold its 2011 AGM over brunch at the Worthington Renaissance Fort Worth Hotel in Fort Worth, Texas on Friday, 14 October 2011 from 10 am until 1 pm (shortly before the opening of the Jane Austen Society of North America's AGM at 1:30 pm).

Prof. Peter Sabor and Dr. Stewart J. Cooke, the editors of the first two volumes of a new edition of Frances Burney's *Court Journals*, will address us with a joint talk titled "Beyond Barrett." What was involved in editing this first modern edition of Burney's *Court Journals*? With many obliterated passages now reinstated, what do we learn about Burney that Barrett's edition didn't reveal?

Prof. Sabor is Director of the Burney Centre (McGill University) and General Editor of all six volumes of *The Court Journals and Letters of Frances Burney* (Oxford: Clarendon, 2011) as well as editor of volume 1 (1786). Dr. Cooke, Associate Director of The Burney Centre, is editor of volume 2 (1787).

As well, we will have a short business meeting to conduct our annual affairs, hear about Burney-related research, the Hemlow

Prize, and other Society activities. We are hoping that UK Burney Society Treasurer/Secretary Jacqui Grainger may be able to take a few minutes from her JASNA duties to join us in order to relate what the UK Society is planning.

The full brunch buffet will include juice and fruit, hot oatmeal and cold cereals, eggs, bacon, sausages, cheese, salsa, breads, muffins, bagels, croissants, tea and coffee. The cost for the event is US\$60. Please send your check to Dr. Alex Pitofsky, The Burney Society, 3621-9th Street Drive N.E., Hickory, N.C. 28601, USA, by September 30th.

To reserve a room at the Worthington, call 1-800-266-9432 (or go to <http://resweb.passkey.com/go/JASNA2011>) and request the conference rate (\$189 plus tax) for the "Jane Austen Society of North America."

In keeping with our practice of meeting just before the JASNA AGM, next year's 2012 AGM will consist of a full day of talks on the theme of "Frances Burney: For Love and Money," to be held on Thursday, 4 October 2012 in the Evarts Room of the historic Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 West 44th Street. A Call for Papers should go out by the year's end."

Chawton House Events

Dashwoods' Sewing Box. Tuesday 13th September

Dr Nicole Pohl opens a window into the lives of Regency women through an exploration of crafts. The workshop will first introduce a history of crafts during the eighteenth century. The second half of the workshop will be dedicated to making either a needle case, a huswife (also for needles) or a reticule. Materials provided.

10 am – 3 pm Tickets: £25 including all materials plus sandwich buffet lunch.

Study Day. Saturday 17th September

Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*: a Bicentennial celebration.

Dr Gillian Dow, University of Southampton and Chawton House Library, will introduce six leading scholars of Austen in this, the bicentenary of her first publication. 9.30 am – 4.00 pm Registration: £40 (students: £30) Includes lunch, with tea and coffee available all day.

Evening Talk. Tuesday 20th September

"Strange Unsuitableness: Marriage in *Sense and Sensibility*." An evening talk by Hazel Jones.

6.30 pm Reception with wine and canapés.

7.00 pm Talk.

Tickets: £10. Students & Friends, £7.50.

Performance. Thursday 22nd September

"How to distinguish the Sensitive and the Sensible":

A performance by the Artifice Theatre Company.

6.30 pm Reception with wine and canapés.

7.00 pm Performance. Tickets: £12.

Students & Friends, £10.

Regency Ball. Saturday 24th September

Regency Ball at the 'Great House' where Edward Knight and his family entertained and danced. Guests are invited to bring their own food and drink - pack your best wicker hamper with a Regency-style picnic. Linen, tables and chairs will be provided.

Access will be from 7.00 pm.

Dancing in the Courtyard Marquee Regency Ballroom.

Ball commences at 7.30 pm Carriages 11.30 pm Tickets: £30. Period dress. Dance Master, Ellis Rogers Music by The Fortuna Trio. A Dance Workshop with Ellis Rogers, which must be pre-booked, will be held in the Courtyard Marquee on the morning of

the Ball. 11.00 am - 12.30 pm Tickets: £5.

Apple Day. Sunday 2nd October

Discover the old apple varieties in the garden of Chawton House. Apple-themed refreshments and teas available, produce for sale and a display of traditional implements used in the harvesting and cultivation of apples.

10.30 am - 4.30 pm Tickets: £3 Adults, £1.50 Children

WordFest. Thursday 6th October

Frances Burney for Smarties: Her life and work.

A talk by Jacqui Grainger, Librarian at Chawton House Library. Frances Burney was described as 'the Mother of English Fiction' by Virginia Woolf in 1918.

6.30 pm Reception with wine and canapés.

7.00 pm Talk.

Tickets: £10. Students & Friends, £7.50.

Estate Walk. Thursday 13th October

Visit the Shire horses and take a guided walk through the beautiful, historic parkland and gardens of Chawton House, followed by tea and cake in the Old Kitchen. Stout footwear required.

Walk starts at 2.00pm. Tickets: £ 10.

Evening Lecture. Thursday 13th

October "Observe her Heedfully": Family, Friendship and a Lady's Life of Reading

Dr Mark Towsey, University of Liverpool, introduces the fascinating life of Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock, the self-styled Queen of eighteenth-century Nairnshire, whose letters and notebooks provide a rare insight into the reading habits of a female reader who lived in rural isolation in the north-east of Scotland.

6.30 pm Reception wine and canapés.

7.00 pm Talk.

Tickets: £10. Students & Friends, £7.50.

Children's Hallowe'en. 24th to 28th

October
Each scary session lasts two hours and offers a fun and friendly way to enjoy the most spooky time of the year. Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon sessions start at 2pm. Tuesday and Thursday morning sessions start at 10am. Suitable for young children. Each child: £5 (one adult free, additional adults £5)

Adult Hallowe'en Saturday 29th

October

Join the Shadow Seekers Ghost Group for a paranormal investigation at Chawton House over the Hallowe'en weekend.

A light supper will be provided, tea and coffee available throughout the evening.

7.00 pm until midnight. Tickets: £35.

Evening Talk. Tuesday 1st November

The Mysterious Death of Miss Austen.

No one has ever provided a satisfactory explanation for the tragically early death of Jane Austen. Crime writer Lindsay Ashford presents a new and shocking possibility.

6.30 pm Reception with wine and canapés.

7.00 pm Talk.

Tickets: £10. Students & Friends, £7.50.

Evening Lecture. Thursday 17th

November The strange adventures of Mrs Penelope Aubin and her family.

Chawton House Library's collection includes rare copies of works by poet, novelist, translator, orator and playwright, Mrs Penelope Aubin (1679?-1738). In this lecture, Dr Debbie Welham will talk about her research into the life of Mrs Aubin. 6.30 pm Reception with wine and canapés.

7.00 pm Talk. Tickets: £10. Students & Friends, £7.50.

Evening Lecture. Tuesday 6th December

Writing Eighteenth-Century Welsh Women's Literary History.

Dr Sarah Prescott, University of Aberystwyth explores a range of Anglophone Welsh women writers from the eighteenth century. 6.30 pm Reception with wine and canapés. 7.00 pm Talk.

Tickets: £10. Students & Friends, £7.50.

Montagu Knight's Edwardian

Christmas, 17th & 18th December

Open house with Edwardian-style Christmas decorations and staff in period costume. Traditional fare, including mulled wine and mead, storytelling for children with St Nicholas himself, and other seasonal pleasures await. Gift shop open.

10am - 3pm Tickets: £4 Adults, £1 children

Chawton House Library

Chawton, Hampshire, GU34 1SJ

Phone: 01-420-541010

Email: info@chawton.net

Website: www.chawtonhouse.org

Piochard d'Arblay family

Continued from Page 1

The fief was granted by the suzerain seigneur to a vassal. On this land, sometimes modest, the latter had the right to have recourse to law and to the police: he had above all the right to add the name to his surname, which gave him greater recognition in society.

Originally, the fiefs granted could be retaken and given to others according to the humour of the suzerain, but soon, they remained in the same family and were transmitted by inheritance. They became in some sense private property like any other and could be traded, while maintaining the advantage of being able to take from them the name. Sometimes, even after having sold the land, the former owner kept the name. That is how the d'Arblay land embellished the name of the Ferrand family, as it did that of the Piochards. There were Ferrand d'Arblays at the same time as Piochard d'Arblays.

This is not to say that this "particule" conferred a title of nobility. In elections to the Estates General (1789), many representatives of the Third Estate possessed a name embellished by a name from the land. For commoners, the safest way of obtaining noble status, was to embrace a military career and to earn in it stripes and honorary awards such as the cross of the knight of St. Louis.

All these titles disappeared during the Revolution. Sometimes they were joined to the surname while suppressing the article "de," the famous "particule." This was also a way to distinguish descendants of the same family who, without moving much, cohabited sometimes in the same town. In the nineteenth century, this practice was often replaced by joining to the surname that of the wife. (The classic Jovinien example is that of Lesire-Lacam: Edme Louis Lesire was the husband of Mademoiselle Lacam).

Under the Second Empire, the particule surreptitiously reappeared, but it was above all the Third Republic and the Government of "Opportunists" who not only allowed the carrying of the "particule," but also those noble titles acquired under the Ancien Regime or the Empire, so that, at first, to rally the royalist activists, because the republic was hanging by a thread. Then the practice became habitual and lasted throughout the Fourth and Fifth Republics. Let us note that it was a court decision of 1954 that permitted the family Piochard de la Bruslerie to appropriate for themselves the title of Count that had belonged to Alexandre Piochard d'Arblay.

Let us now examine the genealogy of the family Piochard, which will permit us to place the people mentioned by Frances Burney or her husband in the letters written from Joigny.

The Piochard Family

1) Piochard Head of Silver

Of course, there were others before him, but the predecessors are hardly mentioned before the one who became Mayor of Joigny in the middle of the sixteenth century, Jehan Piochard, whom his contemporaries surnamed "Head of silver," probably because he had hair coloured like salt and pepper, with more of salt than of pepper.

He was elected mayor when it was the turn of the merchants, because he was a tanner, a trade so lucrative at that time that it allowed his two sons to buy two properties, modest in size, but carrying a fief, a relic of feudal law, which allowed them to add their names to the common surname.

The eldest Jehan II, born in 1636, provided himself with the fief

of Arblay, a hamlet in the parish of Neuilly (only 17 and 3/4 acres, about eight hectares).

The second, Etienne, born in 1638, bought in 1682 the domain of La Bruslerie, consisting of "3,600 perches" or 36 acres, approximately 15 hectares, situated on the territory of Champlay.

Thus are born the new surnames, Piochard d'Arblay, for the elder branch, and Piochard de La Bruslerie for the younger branch of the family.

Together these two families in search of nobility, then see all their male representatives following a military career.

2) The senior branch, the Piochard Arblay:

Jehan III Piochard d'Arblay, son of **Jehan II**, was born in 1677; he was, at first, Scottish Guardsman of the Royal Household, and then Lieutenant of Dragoons. He married Emérantine Jacquet on 29 May 1702.

Their first son was baptised **Pierre** on 11 March 1703, after his godfather, Pierre Badenier. His three brothers and one sister died at a young age; another sister, the last, died at the age of seventeen. Entered as a cadet at the Royal Artillery, he became the commissaire ordinaire of the Artillery in 1745. That year, he was named Chevalier de Saint-Louis. In 1759 he became Lieutenant Colonel and then Deputy Director of the Artillery of the Duchy of Burgundy in residence at Besançon.

In 1750, at 47, he married **Claudine Bazille**, aged just twenty-two years in the chapel of the château. His wife was the sister of Gabriel Jean-Baptiste Bazille, who would be the godfather of Alexandre Piochard d'Arblay and would become Mayor of Joigny from 1764 until the Revolution. Pierre Piochard died 17 April 1761.

They had eight children, but three died young and one had no descendants. The sixth child, a daughter, named Jeanne Emerantienne, married Sieur Girardin de Colan. The eldest, Jean-Pierre, born in 1750, a captain in the army, died in combat at the age of 28.

The fourth child, François, born in 1756, and also a captain, died at the Spanish border as a result of his injuries in 1793.

The second, named Alexander Gabriel, born in 1753, died the same year.

Alexandre Jean-Baptiste Piochard d'Arblay, born 13 May 1754. His godfather was his uncle; he was named after him for the occasion Jean-Baptiste, his second Christian name; his first Christian name, Gabriel, had been given to the brother who preceded him, who had died shortly after his baptism.

For the "dénombrement" (census) of 1764, we know that Alexander Jean-Baptiste lived with his mother, two brothers and a sister, on the Rue de la Porte Bignon, now Rue Paul Bert. His father died three years earlier, and four brothers and sisters died at a young age. They had a lifestyle of some comfort, for Madame d'Arblay had three domestic servants, as well as a young boy living as an indentured servant.

A constitutional monarchist, Alexandre d'Arblay was adjutant general in the "Armée du Centre" in 1791. When, after the events of August 1792, the king and his family were imprisoned in the Temple, all the staff deserted along with his chief, general Lafayette. He fled to England and ended up with Narbonne-Lara lodged by Germaine de Staël at Juniper Hall. It was there that he met Frances Burney; they were married in 1793. They had just one son born the

following year, Alexandre Charles Louis, known as Alex.

In 1800, with the advent of the Consulate and the Peace of Amiens, d'Arblay returned to France and asked to be reinstated in the army. But he had the unfortunate idea of issuing a condition of not fighting against the English; Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul, put him on the retired list, with the condition, for the payment of his pension, that he establish his residence in France. So it was that at the request of Alexandre d'Arblay, his wife and son joined him. They lived at Passy or Paris.

Soon, Alexander decided to take Fanny and Alex to Joigny to introduce them to his family. They would reside on Rue d'Etape with Uncle Bazille for each of their stays. The letters she wrote depict, in addition to the family, the numerous Jovinien acquaintances and especially Louis Bonaparte, brother of the First Consul, who commanded the Fifth Dragoons; he lodged not far away on the Quai de Paris

The 1764 census tells us that Gabriel Bazille lived at that time with his father (it does not mention any woman); he had five servants and a clerk in some relation to his important professional activities as a wine merchant and vintner. At the back of the house were found some outbuildings whose architecture is interesting, with notable cellars. This important property had been the Auberge des Trois Rois, a relay station that had been sold by the station-master, Jean-Baptiste Bonnet, to the town of Joigny to increase the nearby barracks. When these were abandoned, the town had transferred the ownership to the Mayor, who had completely renovated the auberge itself to make it into a mansion.



The house of Uncle Bazille on Rue d'Etape where Frances Burney stayed on her visits to Joigny.

Frances Burney found herself in the family atmosphere of uncle and aunt Bazille; she appreciated them so much, she said in one of her letters, that she could have remained near them for a very long time. It was there that she received visits from her husband's large family a little too encroaching to her taste. On the other hand, she especially enjoyed the company of young Colonel Louis Bonaparte.

Fanny particularly disliked the steep and badly paved streets that she had to take to arrive at the château, notably for the famous "wedding dinner" at cousin Chollet's. On the other hand, the view that she discovered from the great-hall of the château greatly pleased her.

It does not seem that she was taken to Arblay. In any case, she does not speak of it.

With the Restoration, Alexandre d'Arblay returned to service in the King's Guard. During the Hundred Days, he accompanied the King in his flight to Ghent. It was then, in April 1815, that Louis XVIII gave him the title of count. His unit was attached to the army of Blücher and he found himself at Trier (Trèves) where, wounded by a kick from a horse, Fanny would seek him out to take him back to France, and then to England. He died at Bath three years later.

Their only son, **Alexandre Charles Louis**, born on 18 December 1794, became a clergyman and then died at the age of 42, without issue, on 19 January 1837.

In this way, the elder branch of the Piochards, that of the Counts d'Arblay, was extinguished.

2) The younger branch, the Piochard de la Bruslerie

The son of **Etienne de Piochard de La Bruslerie, Etienne II**, was born in 1669. In 1687, he joined the Scottish regiment of guardsmen in the King's household. He took part in the battle of Fleurus in 1689.

In 1694, he left the army and bought the office of lieutenant of police in the Joigny Election and married Marie-Anne Guérin de la Carthoderie.

Four years later, he returned to active service and was taken prisoner at the battle of Hochstadt. He remained a prisoner in England for four years before being exchanged.

He then bought a company of Dragoons. Then he resumed his office of lieutenant of police. When this post was eliminated, he obtained from the Duchesse de Lesdiguières, Countess of Joigny, the post of "*captain of the château and keeper of the woods, rivers, hunting and fishing of the County of Joigny*" at the death of Loup Blanchard, Sieur de Paroy. This charge gave the right to live in the château; it stayed in the family until the Revolution:

Jean-Etienne Piochard de la Bruslerie, the son of Etienne II, was confirmed in his position of captain of the château and master of the county waters and forests by the Count of Joigny, Francois Louis de Neufville, Duc de Villeroy, heir to the Duchesse de Lesdiguières. Jean-Etienne Piochard de La Bruslerie was the godson of his father's first cousin, Jean-Baptiste Piochard d'Arblay. Born in 1696, he died in 1766.

One of his sisters, **Angélique Julie**, married **Louis Chollet**, Sieur de Bèze, who became provost of Joigny in 1752 and Mayor of Joigny seven years later. M. de Bèze died while taking office on the same day as his installation. It is probably their daughter, **Marie Anne**, born in 1731, residing at the château, who received the family for the "wedding dinner" of which Frances Burney spoke; she never married and died in 1821 at the age, remarkable for the period, of ninety.

Jean Estienne left military service in 1756 and retired to Joigny.

The following year, he was given by the Count de Joigny, Louis Nicolas de Neufville, Duc de Villeroy, the post of captain of the château, for his son **Pierre Louis Nicolas**. The latter was born in 1727 and had the count as godfather. Like all the male members of the family, he had followed a military career, which ended when he was wounded. He spent the rest of his life in Joigny, including the revolutionary period, to which he adapted as best he could, even during the Terror. He would be virtually the only nobleman who would not be incarcerated by the Committee of Public Safety. He left the château to settle in the Rue Montant au Palais. He died there in

1800.

Among his eight children, his daughter, **Julie Edmée**, born in 1766, married, in 1790, **Jean-Baptiste Billebault**, the Mayor of Joigny during the First Empire, from 1806 to 1815.

Note that the younger branch of Piochard, the La Bruslerie family, inherited the title of Count, while the elder branch of the family became extinct with the death of Alex.

The transfer of this title was confirmed by the civil court judgment rendered on 7 July 1954.

Note also that, in the census of 1764, 35 people lived in the château:

- Pierre Nicolas Louis Piochard de la Bruslerie, the governor of the château, his wife and their eldest daughter (two younger ones had died); they had two servants.

- Mme Chollet, sister of Jean Estienne Piochard de la Bruslerie, and her daughter Marie-Anne ; she had three servants.

- Madameselle de la Bruslerie is probably the older sister of Mme Chollet. She was not married. She had one servant.

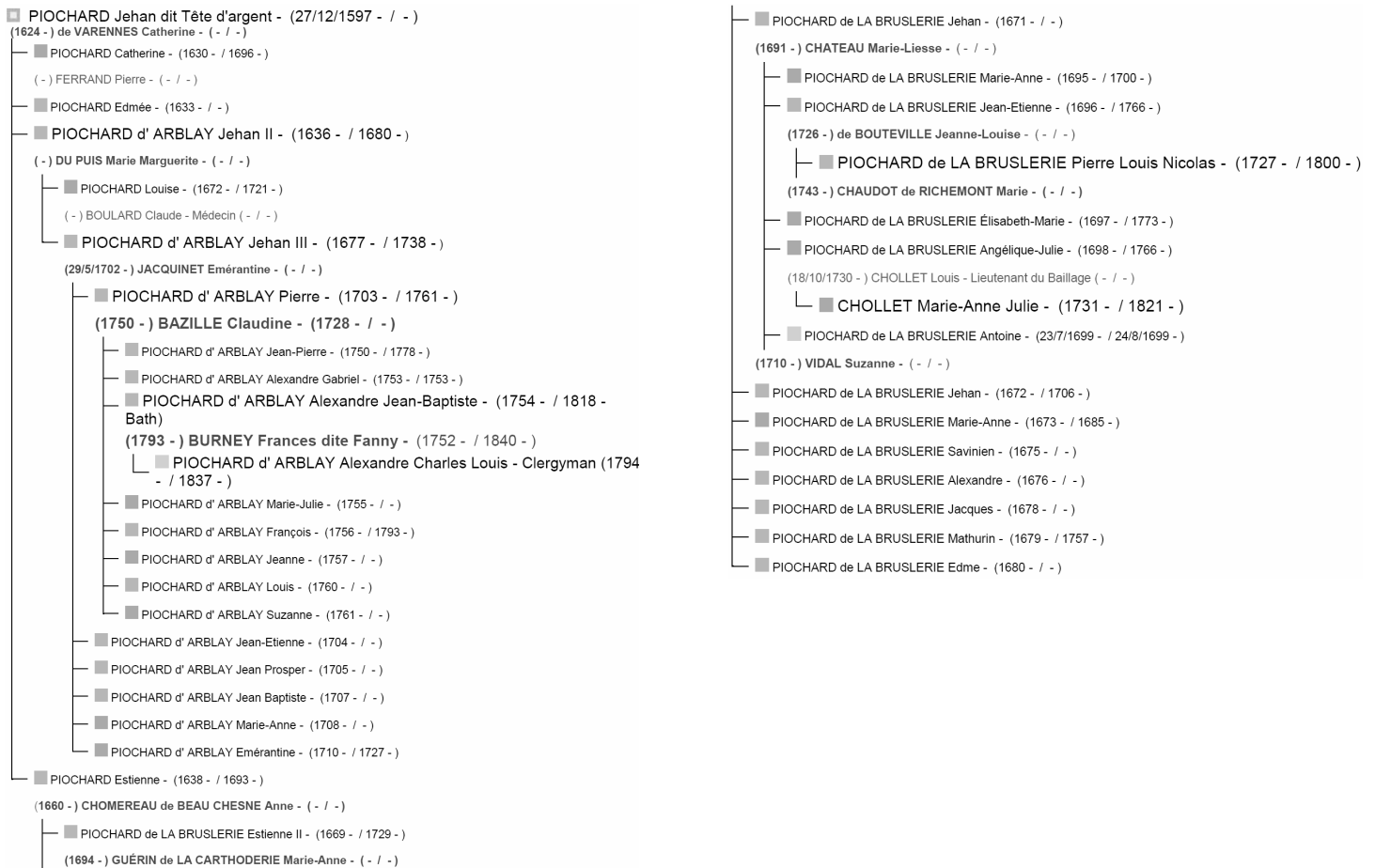
- M. Saulnier, probably Charles Edme, the bailiff, his wife, one child and three servants.

- There was also in the château the widow of Jean-Baptiste Lemeur, who had three servants, the widow Laurence Martin and her son and M. Deformanoir de Saint-Marc.

- The jailer Antoine Burat and his family who were counted as eight. This brief biography of the Piochard family, taken from the registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials of Joigny and also the valuable information found in the census of 1764, which allows us to identify the individuals that Fanny Burney met in Joigny and to better understand how they relate to Joigny and above all to her husband.

Bernard Fleury is a retired doctor whose passion ("le violon d'Ingres") is local history. He has published three works:: Histoire de l'hôpital de Joigny in 2000, La vie publique à Joigny de la Révolution à la Belle Epoque published by the Association culturelle et d'Etudes de Joigny, of which he was president from 1998 to 2005; and Joigny, Mémoire en images published by Sutton in 2006; he is also the author of numerous articles in L'Echo de Joigny, the association's bulletin.

Family Tree of Jehan Piochard known as « Head of Silver »



Letter to the editor

We are lucky to live near the wonderful St Paul's Church in Deptford, a wonderful haven of beauty and peace squeezed between two major roads through Deptford. As Burney Society members may know, Charles Burney Jr was made Rector of St Paul's in 1811, and was buried in the churchyard there just six years later in 1817. His name is included in the list of Rectors in the wooden panel in the church vestibule and there is a wonderful plaque in celebration of him inside the church. His later achievements in life are all the more remarkable for his rather ignominious expulsion from Cambridge as a youth after stealing books from his college library. Most interestingly, Frances Burney briefly mentions in her Journal visiting Charles at Deptford, and says that she stayed at the vicarage in the grounds of the Church (sadly long ago demolished).

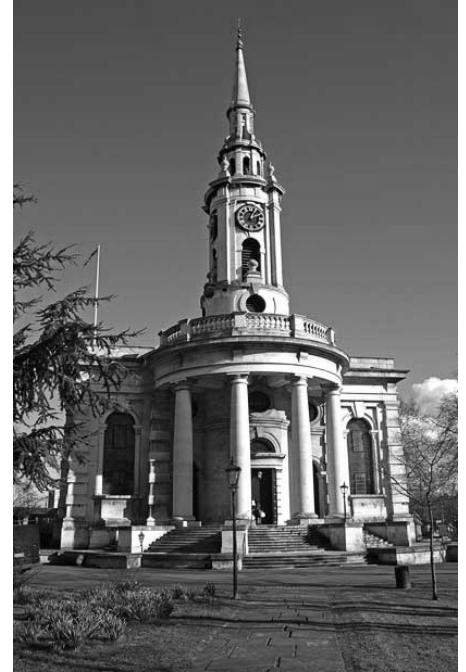
Now Thames Water wants to use the little piece of green space left next to the church (next to where the vicarage was) as a worksite for the construction of the Thames Tunnel Super Sewer system. If the proposed works go ahead, the land will be a construction site for years. Even after these works are completed, tall sewer vents

will remain on site as will a work "kiosk" for Thames Water. The works will impact directly not only on St Paul's, but two schools next to the open land, and local business and transport routes. My local community is protesting on many fronts, not least as this option is not, even by Thames Water's own admission, the best or most practical option for them. It is unlikely that they would go ahead with the works there as long as they are aware that it is not their "easiest" option either – i.e. if people voice their very valid concerns loudly and for long enough. To that end we have set up a website at <http://www.dontdumpondeptfordsheart.co.uk/> which summarizes the issues, along with a petition calling on support for the campaign, which members may wish to sign.

I would welcome any further questions about the church or the campaign (the current Rector, Father Paul, is very supportive of the campaign naturally), and I would recommend that Society members try to pay a visit to this site of great interest to fellow Burney-ites.

Many thanks for any help you can give.

Marion Paterson



St Paul's Church, Deptford

EARLY NOTICE: TALK IN DEVON

By Richard Aylmer

On Saturday 15 September 2012 there will be an early evening talk in Plympton St Maurice Church commemorating the 250th anniversary of Samuel Johnson and Joshua Reynolds's trip to Devon in 1762.

If members of the Burney Society are contemplating a visit of their own to Joshua Reynolds's birthplace, it is hoped that they may be able to arrange their visit to coincide with this talk and supper so they can meet others who share their interest in the eighteenth century.

The speaker, Richard Aylmer, has edited the Reynolds Newsletter since 1999. If any members are interested please respond and further details will be sent to you in due course. Contact richard.aylmer@appleinter.net

Members' News

By Lorna Clark

UK

Philip Olleson writes from England that his volume of Susan Burney selections has been sent to the publishers (Ashgate). Its title is: *Music and Society in Late Eighteenth-century England: The Journals and Letters of Susan Burney*. The projected publication date is mid-2012. More details will be made available in a future issue of the *Burney Letter*.

USA

From New York, **Conrad Harper** writes with a recommendation for a good read, Elizabeth Gaskell's long novella, "My Lady Ludlow" that first appeared in *Household Words* in 1858 (and was republished as *Round the Sofa* in 1859). Conrad notes that the author drew on Frances Burney's journals and letters for her descriptions of Paris during the Revolution and afterwards.

Professor **Audrey Bilger** has published an excellent article, "'Just like a woman!': Jane Austen's brand of sentimental education," in the *Los Angeles Review of Books*, 5th Sep 2011. Dr. Bilger is the Faculty Director of the Center for Writing and Public Discourse and Associate Professor of Literature at Claremont McKenna College. She is the author of *Laughing Feminism:*

Subversive Comedy in Frances Burney, Maria Edgeworth, and Jane Austen and editor of Jane Collier's 1753 *Essay on the Art of Ingeniously Tormenting* for Broadview Literary Texts. She writes for *Ms.* magazine and *the Ms. blog* and is a frequent contributor to *Bitch: Feminist Response to Pop Culture*.

Australia

Michael Kessler in Australia noticed an autograph letter recently for sale at Silverman's (for 750) from Madame d'Arblay, written in the third person, to John Reeves (c.1752-1829, Superintendent of Aliens), thanking him 'for his most welcome intelligence from the amiable Mrs. Solvyns [about her husband General d'Arblay, then in Paris]', mentioning that she has had 'no direct news from M. d'Arblay since the end of Decr. nor even any that is circuitous since the 10th of January', &c. 1 page 8vo. integral blank leaf, Chelsea College, 18 March 1814.

In a letter written the previous day, 17 March 1814, Burney had told Mrs. Waddington that she had just received 'a letter announcing that M. d'Arblay was very well in Paris the 18th of February. This news seems quite recent, has relieved me unexpectedly. An English lady [sc. Mrs. Solvyns] had written it at his desire to Mr. Reeves of the Alien Office.' (*The Journals and Letters*, ed. Bloom and Bloom, vol. 7,

257)

Mrs. Solvyns (née Greenwood) was the wife of the traveller & author François Balthazar Solvyns (1760-1824).

The letter for sale had been quoted in *Journals and Letters*, vol. 7, 257 n. 6 (from an entry in a Maggs Bros catalogue).

Spain

Dr. **Carmen María Fernández Rodríguez** continues to publish on both Frances and Sarah Harriet Burney in European journals at an impressive rate. Since the last newsletter, she has had accepted for publication her article, "Romantising the Robinsonade: Sarah Harriet Burney's *The Shipwreck* (1820)". *Babel* 20 (2011) (University of Vigo); she manages her Burney scholarship despite having a full-time teaching job. She has spent the summer working on Edgeworth, who was also the subject of her doctoral dissertation.

Dr. Fernandez notes publication of a new work which includes a discussion of both Frances Burney's *The Wanderer* and Sarah Harriet Burney's *The Shipwreck*. Entitled *The Female Crusoe: Hybridity, Trade and the Eighteenth-Century Individual* by C. W. Owen, it was published by Rodopi in 2010.

The Johnson Society of London: Essay Competition 2011

The Johnson Society of London would like to announce that the theme of this year's Pembroke College Prize (worth £500) is Network. The winning essay will be considered for publication in *The New Rambler*.

Details can be found on the Society's website:

www.johnsonsocietyoflondon.org

UK Burney Society

By Jacqui Grainger

Burney Society UK AGM 2011

The AGM will be held on **Saturday 1 October** at King's College, London (Guy's Campus, near London Bridge) and will begin at 2pm. We are looking forward to hearing both Peter Sabor and Stewart Cooke talking about the long-anticipated publication of the Court Journals 1 and 2, "just published." Members are invited to bring along any books they are willing to sell in aid of the plaque fund. The committee will be providing home-made cakes for a social get-together afterwards with a cup of tea.

Strawberry Hill: the place to be, Saturday 16 June 2012

This date will see a visit to Strawberry Hill, which has recently reopened after a massive and glorious refurbishment. We are to be guided on our visit by Stephen Clarke, Burney Society member and one of the Trustees of Strawberry Hill, who helped curate the recent exhibition at Yale and the Victoria and Albert Museum, and who has written a beautifully-illustrated book about *The Strawberry Hill Press & Its Printing House*. After lunch Stephen will also give us a talk on the Burney family's connections with Strawberry Hill.

Cambridge 2013: A conference has been arranged for 21-24 July 2013 at Caius College, and will include a day trip to King's Lynn where the Burney children were born. The theme will be "The family and education in Burney's life and

work." A call for papers will be going out early next year, but we already have promises from Peter Sabor to speak about Alex and Richard Burney in Cambridge, and Philip Olleson on Susan Burney.

Further details will be available from www.burneysociety-uk.net



Strawberry Hill, Horace Walpole's Gothic extravaganza

JOHNSON SOCIETY OF LONDON PROGRAMME 2011/12

OCTOBER 8TH 2011:

Dr. Freya Johnston: "*Johnson's Departures*" Chairman: Mrs Christine Rees.

NOVEMBER 19TH 2011:

Professor James McLaverty: "*Johnson on Editing*" Chairman: Mr Michael Bundock

DECEMBER 10TH 2011:

Professor Pat Rogers: "*Johnson and his Friends: the Clubbable and the Unclubbable*" Chairman: Dr Nicholas Cambridge.

JANUARY 14TH 2012:

Ms Wendy Moore: "*Raising Dr Dodd: What really happened to the chaplain whose portrait hangs in Dr Johnson's House?*"
Chairman: Mrs Stephanie Chapman.

FEBRUARY 11th 2012:

Dr. David Fallon: "*Johnson and London Booksellers' Shops*" Chairman: Dr Ilse Vickers.

MARCH 10TH 2012:

Ms. Marie-Jeanne Columbani: "*Corsica Boswell' and the Johnsonian Republic of Letters*" Chairman: Dr Catherine Dille.

APRIL 14TH 2012:

Dr Ilse Vickers: "*Dr Johnson and Dr Jung: Two Physicians of the Soul, Part II, Psychology and Religion*"
Chairman: Mr Christopher Ogden.

Manoeuvring in a Minefield – The Solution to a Puzzle

By Sheila Graham-Smith

In the Fall 2008 issue of the *Burney Letter*, the author argued that an anonymous unpublished manuscript held in the Rare Book collection of the Firestone Library at Princeton University, entitled "Julia" was in fact written by Frances Burney's half-sister, novelist Sarah Harriet Burney (1772-1844). In the Fall 2010 issue, the author looked at a "game" played by the authoress with Elizabeth Thynne (1735-1825), 1st Marchioness of Bath, who chose a set of words, one of which is pre-fixed to each chapter. The article co-related each word and the action of the chapter to the action in a number of plays by August von Kotzebue. Here, in the third article in the series, the author investigates a discovery that firmly establishes the connection between the word game in Julia and the work of Kotzebue.

In a recent article in the *Burney Letter*,¹ I discussed a word game being played out in the text of *Julia*, and investigated a connection between it and the plays of August von Kotzebue. The "game" involved the Marchioness of Bath giving the author of the manuscript a list of twelve words, and the author composing a novella or romance, using those twelve words as chapter headings and incorporating them into the plot of her story. *Julia*, I established, was a more complicated response to the challenge than it first appeared, in that it not only used the words provided, it also incorporated them in ways related to their original appearances in the plays.

The dedication to *Julia* begins: "To The Marchioness of Bath, who gave the words prefixed to each Chapter,"² a message that raises two immediate questions. Why is the Marchioness "giving words," and what relationship does the "little performance" have to those words? I believe I answered the second question in my last paper, and at least established that the "giving" of the words was the necessary first step in the game, but the origin of the game remained elusive. Since then I have discovered, in a little known work by Kotzebue, a satisfying answer to the entire riddle of the dedication, and some hints about the author's intentions for her text.

Kotzebue's *A History of My Father, or How It Happened That I was Born*, a short, light romance playing with Laurence Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, opens as follows:

"T is now more than six months ago that I was passing one of the dark evenings of autumn, amongst a set of my friends and old college companions – after having exhausted a variety of subjects, we talked of Bouts rimes, and amused ourselves sometime in working on them – during which an idea struck me of extending this jeu des mots farther than a single line. I begged my friends to give me twelve words, the first that should chance to present themselves, and that I would engage myself to arrange them after such a manner, as to compose a little romance from them. The words they gave me were as follow: burning-mountain, priest, cock-chaffer, ostrich, storm, mineralogy, ocean, wolf, lead, cowardice, Hell, corruption.

Two or three months afterwards, I found these words (that I had almost forgotten) amongst some loose papers, they served to bring my promise to my recollection – I immediately sketched out my plan, and began to work on it.

It now remains with my readers to decide whether I have attained the end I proposed to myself or not."³

Kotzebue published a second version of this game in a companion piece to *The History of My Father*, entitled *Die Gefährliche Wette (The Dangerous Wager)*, also involving twelve words – cobbler, ring, tobacco tin, painting, hurricane, conflagration or firestorm, moustache, rendezvous, bathtub, tower, laughter and judge. He called it "a mischievous joke... like my father's story in the third volume of my small writings. The words were delivered to me by my friend Friedrich von Ungern Sernber, and that is all I can say about the matter."⁴

Julia has a number of points in common with *A History of My Father*, beyond the fact that both are tales of the misadventures of a young person unequipped to deal with the evils of the world and somehow left without proper protection. Both books include a woman who is excessively fond of animals, both women are married to men who combine habits of indulgence and indifference, and both have a cicsbeo to round out their indulgences. The menageries of both women include lap dogs, and both books make a point of the ridiculous extent to which the animals are spoiled at the expense of people. References to the study of Natural History occur in both books, both refer particularly to Buffon's *Natural History*, and both have plots forwarded by the death of an exotic bird. In *Julia* the villain of the piece is shut up in a shed containing "a truss of straw" and in *A History of my Father* the hero is confined in a cell strewn with the same specified quantity. Individually these are perhaps not significant overlaps, but together they strongly suggest a direct influence on one author by the other, however different the tales in question may be.

I suggested in my earlier paper that a phrase in the final paragraph of *Julia*, "an attempt so feebly executed to imitate the celebrated Kotzebue, as is exemplified in this performance ..."⁵ held a possible clue to the nature of the game being played, and that suggestion led me to the realisation that the words chosen for the game had been taken from the texts of Kotzebue's plays. It is now apparent that *Julia* not only incorporated these allusions, it was also written in "imitation" of Kotzebue's *A History of my Father*. I suspect, given that *A History of My Father* is a parody of sorts, and that Burney is apparently playing with Kotzebue's material and his methods, that *Julia* is also a comment or parody on the literature of the time, including, perhaps particularly, the work of Frances Burney, a possibility I hope to explore in a future paper.

1. Sheila Graham-Smith, "Manoeuvring in a Minefield - Imitating Kotzebue," *Burney Letter*, 16 (Fall 2010), 10-12.
2. *Julia: a tale in twelve chapters*. 1803, an unpublished manuscript in the Manuscripts Division, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library. I am grateful to the Princeton Library for giving me permission to quote from this work.
3. August von Kotzebue, *A History Of My Father, Or, How it Happened That I was Born* ((London. 1798), v-vii.
4. Kotzebue, *Die Gefährliche Wette: ein kleiner Roman*. (Leipzig, 1790), 1. I am indebted to Linnea Damer for her translations from *Die Gefährliche Wette*.
5. *Julia*, 274

The 2011 Annual General Meeting of The Burney Society of North America

Friday, 14 October 2011: 10 am to 12:45 pm

Our event occurs just before the opening of the JASNA AGM at
The Worthington Renaissance Fort Worth Hotel*
200 Main Street · Fort Worth, Texas 76102

*To reserve a room, call toll free 1-800-266-9432 or go online to <https://resweb.passkey.com/go/JASNA2011>. Ask for the conference rate for the "Jane Austen Society of North America," which is \$189 per night plus tax, single or double.

Brunch & Burney: Editing Burney's Court Journals

with

Prof. Peter Sabor, Director, The Burney Centre (McGill), and General Editor of *The Court Journals and Letters of Frances Burney*, 5 vols (Oxford University Press, 2011)

and

Dr. Stewart Cooke, editor of vol. 2 (1787), *The Court Journals and Letters*

To join us for a full brunch (with vegetarian options), a brief business meeting, and informative, entertaining talks, please send a **cheque for \$60 (US) made out to *The Burney Society***, by September 30th, to: Dr. Alex Pitofsky, North American Treasurer, The Burney Society, 3621 – 9th St. Drive N.E., Hickory, N.C. 28601

14 October 2011--Brunch & Burney: *The Court Journals*

Name: _____

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Email address: _____ Donation: _____

Department of French & Francophone Studies

AHRC Doctoral Award

The Bernardin de Saint-Pierre Correspondence Project

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates for a funded AHRC Doctoral Award (see: www.ahrc.ac.uk) to be supervised by Dr Rebecca Ford, Department of French and Francophone Studies, at the University of Nottingham. The successful student will produce a doctoral study of Bernardin de Saint-Pierre's links with the English speaking world, drawing on the author's works (in French and translation) as well as on his previously unpublished correspondence (currently the subject of a scholarly online edition to be published through Electronic Enlightenment see: www.e-enlightenment.com).

The Bernardin de Saint-Pierre Correspondence project is working to provide the first ever complete critical edition of the entire known correspondence of Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, perhaps the major French author of the late Enlightenment and a crucial link between the literature of the Ancien Regime and the new age of Romanticism. Work done so far on the project has repositioned Bernardin de Saint-Pierre as a pivotal figure in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and has thrown new light on both his work as a scientist and his involvement in the painting and aesthetics of his time. The award holder's project will develop this new understanding of Bernardin by examining his place in English scientific and literary culture and will thus give us a greater understanding of Bernardin's place in the wider eighteenth century, while also enabling us to better understand the development of his literary reputation.

While the research student will be expected to formulate his or her own precise thesis topic in consultation with the supervisory team, it is anticipated that the project will address the following questions:

- i) How were Bernardin de Saint-Pierre's works – the original French editions and subsequent English translations – received in Britain?
- ii) How did the translation process operate, and what were the nature of Bernardin de Saint-Pierre's relationships with his translators and foreign publishers?
- iii) In what ways was Bernardin de Saint-Pierre's literary and scientific reputation in France and Britain shaped by the diffusion of his translated works?

Students will normally hold, or be studying for, a Masters degree in a relevant subject such as French and Francophone Studies, English Studies, or Eighteenth-Century Studies. Although excellent applicants will be welcome from graduates in a range of relevant disciplines, those students who do not hold at least a first degree in French studies will need to demonstrate a minimum of degree-level competence in the French language. For this reason, part of the interview may be conducted in French. All students must meet the AHRC's academic criteria and residency requirements, see: www.ahrc.ac.uk.

Informal enquiries may be addressed to Dr Rebecca Ford, email: rebecca.ford@nottingham.ac.uk.

To apply students must complete a University of Nottingham postgraduate application form for PhD French and Francophone Studies. The form is available online at: <http://pgapps.nottingham.ac.uk> and send a copy of their research proposal and an updated CV to rebecca.ford@nottingham.ac.uk. Shortlisted candidates will be asked to provide a sample of written work.

Sue Ruszczynski

Postgraduate and Research Officer and Secretary to the Board of Nottingham French Studies

<http://www.nottinghamfrenchstudies.co.uk>

Monday - Wednesday 9.00 am - 4.30 pm

School of Modern Languages and Cultures

The University of Nottingham

University Park

Nottingham NG7 2RD

Tel: +44 (0)115 84 68317

Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Britain

An international conference to be held at the University of Leeds, 28-29 June 2012, under the auspices of the School of Modern Languages and Cultures and the School of English

Plenary speakers: Dr Gregory Dart (University College London); Professor Robert Mankin (Université Paris-Diderot); Professor John T. Scott (University of California, Davis)

The aim of this international conference, held in celebration of the tercentenary of Jean-Jacques Rousseau's birth, is twofold: first, to reassess the impact that Britain had on Rousseau's life and writing; and secondly, to examine the reception of Rousseau's works in Britain from the eighteenth century to the present day.

It is well known that Rousseau spent a number of months in England in 1766-67, a stay dominated by his stormy relationship with David Hume. What is less well known is the extent to which Rousseau, even before then, was steeped in British culture, including its literature, its philosophy and its politics. Exactly how Rousseau engaged with British culture and the effect it had on his own intellectual development and output will be a key focus of this conference. The conference will also allow scholars to explore systematically the many ways in which Rousseau has been read, understood, appropriated and challenged by British writers, philosophers and political theorists from the eighteenth century to the present day.

Possible topics for conference papers include, but are not limited to:

- Rousseau in Britain: travel and translation
- Rousseau and the British press
- Rousseau and the British Enlightenment
- Rousseau and the Romantics
- Rousseau and the Victorians
- Rousseau: From Modernism to Postmodernism
- Rousseau and British feminism
- Rousseau and British nature-writing
- Rousseau and the novel in Britain
- Rousseau and British educational theory
- Rousseau and British political theory

Proposals for 20-minute papers in English should include a title and an abstract of 300-500 words and should be sent by 30 September 2011 to the conference organisers, Professor Russell Goulbourne (r.j.goulbourne@leeds.ac.uk) and Dr David Higgins (d.higgins@leeds.ac.uk).

Professor Russell Goulbourne, Head of the Department of French

School of Modern Languages and Cultures | University of Leeds | Leeds LS2 9JT | UK

Tel: +44 (0)113 343 3483 | Fax: +44 (0)113 343 3477

Facebook page: www.facebook.com/pages/French-at-Leeds/145471972165384

Website: www.leeds.ac.uk/french/staff/russell_goulbourne.htm

Secretary of the Association of University Professors and Heads of French: www.auphf.ac.uk

Fundraising for Burney Plaques

By Bill Fraser

The UK Burney Society is raising funds to restore the memorial plaques of Frances and her half-sister Sarah Harriet Burney at St Swithins Church, Walcot, Bath. These had disappeared during restoration work in the 1950s. It was thought that the memorial tablets of the Burney sisters were removed while work was carried out on the church organ on the West Gallery Wall. However, it appears they were never replaced and there are no records detailing their whereabouts and they have not been found since.

Over the last few years, St Swithin's has undergone further restoration, which included permanent removal of the organ pipes. In doing this, the space where the sisters' memorial tablets had once been placed has been exposed. The absence of the plaques is most apparent, and the Church and The Burney Society strongly feel that Fanny's life and that of her half-sister should be commemorated by reinstating the plaques.

The Diocese of Bath and Wells has issued the church with a faculty to replace the plaques in white marble with the original inscriptions engraved. The church architects have generously undertaken the preparatory work and a reputable

stone restorer has been appointed to carry out the work. The cost to carry out this work is £7000. The UK Burney Society has already raised £4800 (enough for Fanny's plaque) and need another £2200 to restore both plaques, which we should prefer.

In 2005 the Society restored Fanny Burney's sarcophagus, which is on the east side of the church and to restore the plaques would complete the project to honour a woman who truly loved her life in Bath and left behind a legacy of unforgettable images of life in late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century London and Paris.

Once the plaques are reinstated, it is hoped they will enhance the appearance of the church, confirm its importance in the history of literary Bath and promote appreciation of the Burney family and its place in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century culture.

Donations would be greatly appreciated. In the UK, please send cheques (clearly marked for the Plaque Fund) to Jacqui Grainger, Treasurer / Secretary, Chawton House Library, Chawton, Alton, Hampshire GU34 1SJ; receipts will be issued upon request. North American members can donate in US dollars; cheques (clearly marked for the Plaque Fund) to be sent to Alex Pitofsky, 3621 9th St. Drive N.E., Hickory NC 28601, US.

Return address:

IN NORTH AMERICA:
THE BURNEY SOCIETY
3621 9TH ST. DRIVE N.E.
HICKORY NC 28601
USA

IN GREAT BRITAIN:
THE BURNEY SOCIETY
CHAWTON, ALTON,
HAMPSHIRE
UK GU34 1SJ