

Burney Letter

Vol. 23 No. 2

The Burney Society

Fall 2017

www.mcgill.ca/burneycentre/burney-society

<https://burneysociety.wordpress.com/>

ISSN 1703-9835

A chance encounter with Fanny Burney

By Trevor Smithers



14 South Parade Bath, where Frances Burney lived as a guest of the Thrales for 3 months in 1780

Three years ago in 2014, while killing time before a dental appointment; I wandered down to the end of South Parade in Bath and noticed a plaque on the wall of number 14 which mentioned that Fanny Burney had once lived at this address. I

had never heard of her; however, Google quickly revealed a window into the world of this fascinating lady. She had seen it, done it, and would have probably owned the Georgian equivalent of the t-shirt and there I was standing outside the front door through which she had actually passed 200 years prior.

I purchased a copy of *A City of Palaces – Bath through the eyes of Fanny Burney* by Maggie Lane. I read the book a number of times, and it soon became apparent that using the excellent material contained within, it might be possible to produce a photographic record of the locations known to Burney. Of course, the city of Bath has changed greatly since Burney was there and the wartime blitz did immense damage but, having said that, there is still a surprising amount of architecture and general location detail still available.

Living within easy reach of the city is a great advantage for this type of project, as it allowed me to pick the right day and weather conditions to take the photos without having to rush around. Early Sunday morning proved best, especially outside of the tourist season, although the seemingly random distribution of refuse bags and parked cars were a problem at times; even so, I had the advantage of being able to come back another day.

The most challenging aspect of the project came towards the end when I was trying to locate the graves of Charles Rousseau and Esther Burney in the churchyard of St John the Baptist, Batheaston, Somerset. Recently released burial records made by the Bath local authority give the plot reference as F8.3. A visit to the churchyard soon made it very clear that locating the graves without further information would be next to impossible. However, a chat with the vicar produced a burial plot map of the whole churchyard (compiled by N. Fixsen in 1994) which showed the location of plot F8.3. The accompanying description indicated that I was looking for two grave slabs. Having narrowed down the search, I was confronted with a largely overgrown area with numerous grave markers, small monuments, and a table tomb. While searching around, I saw a corner of stone covered by a thick layer of moss; peeling this back clearly revealed the name Burney. This turned out to be the inscription on the grave of Charles Rousseau, while only a small step to the right, under another covering of moss, Hester's grave was found. Fortunately, I had located the top of each slab which contained the inscription; the lower half had disappeared under a large shrub and was out of sight.

See Bath on p. 2

North American Burney Society: Joint Conference with Aphra Behn Society

By Marilyn Francus

The Burney Society of North America will be holding its biennial meeting in conjunction with the Aphra Behn Society in Pittsburgh, PA, November 2–3, 2017. The conference features two plenaries--one by Linda Zionkowski (Ohio University) for the Burney Society, and one by Kristina Straub (Carnegie Mellon University) for the Behn Society.

There will be a free pre-conference Wikipedia Edit-a-thon on Wednesday, November 1st, where participants can learn to edit Wikipedia entries, and bring accurate, substantive information to the public about British women writers and eighteenth-century literature, history, and culture.

There will also be a postconference performance on Friday

night, November 3rd of Susanna Centlivre's *The Busy Body* at Duquesne University; tickets are \$10.

Conference registration fees are \$100 for faculty and \$50 for graduate students, adjuncts, and independent scholars. There is a single day rate of \$60 for those who wish to attend only on Thursday, and a day rate of \$40 for single-day attendance on Friday. For further information and registration, please visit

<http://www.aphrabehnconference2017.org/home.html>. If you have any questions, please contact Marilyn Francus at Marilyn.Francus@mail.wvu.edu or Laura Engel at engell784@duq.edu.

For details of the program, see "North American President's Message," on p. 3.

Bath

Continued from p. 1



St John the Baptist Bathaston Somerset: Esther (Frances' sister) and her husband Charles Rousseau Burney are buried here.

Charles Rousseau died in 1819, the year after Fanny Burney had moved back

to London; she was staying in Richmond with her youngest sister Charlotte when they heard the news. She immediately wrote consolingly to Esther, and noted that their brother James and cousin Edward were setting out immediately for Bath, where Esther's daughters also lived. One can easily imagine the family gathering sadly by the graveside, perhaps standing close to where I stood, as I documented the site.

Just goes to show that going to the dentist can lead to surprising results.

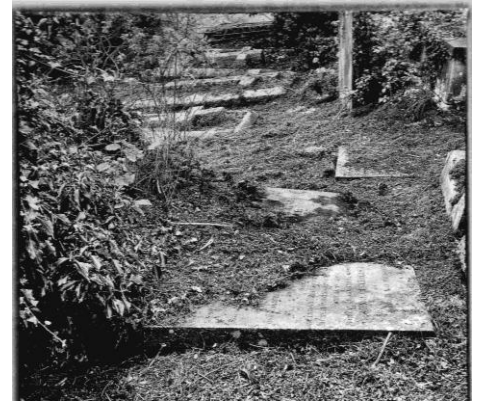
For the technically-minded, all the images were produced using Leica equipment in black and white.

All the prints in the collection have been produced with longevity in mind – the paper and ink used have a projected archival estimate many decades into the future.

The paper used is Hahnemuhle Bamboo 290gsm which is archival and acid free and actual images printed with the Epson Ultra Chrome HD ink set

The entire collection has been sent to Peter Sabor, Director of the Burney Centre

at McGill University, who plans to deposit them in the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections at the McGill, Library where they can be properly preserved.



Burney graves in Churchyard.

Trevor Smithers is a retired civil servant living near the city of Bath in Somerset with an interest in local history.

Special Journal Issue on the Burney Family

By Sophie Coulombeau

In April 2018, the journal *Eighteenth-Century Life* (Duke University Press) will publish a special issue entitled “New Perspectives on the Burney Family,” edited by Dr. Sophie Coulombeau (Cardiff University). This volume aspires to place Frances Burney and her writings firmly within the familial and sociable contexts that she saw as intrinsic to the exercise of her own creativity. The essays in the collection reveal important archival discoveries, draw on recently published biographical material, and use digital technologies to re-inscribe the contours of the Burney family's internal dynamics and sociable coteries. Consequently, they view Burney-produced texts as located within a nexus of intellectual, professional and sociable networks. This special issue will therefore be useful not only to scholars or members of the public interested in the Burney family, but more broadly to scholars of the long eighteenth century working within a number of disciplines. It will be of particular interest to those interested in kinship, sociability, celebrity, professionalism, print culture, global

approaches, and the continued utility (or otherwise) of biographical approaches to eighteenth-century literature. The contents list will be as follows:

1. “Introduction” (Sophie Coulombeau, Cardiff University)
2. “Esther Sleepe, fan-maker, and her family” (Amy Louise Erickson, University of Cambridge)
3. “‘The march of intimacy’: Dr. Burney and Dr. Johnson” (Peter Sabor, McGill University)
4. “‘Bunny! O! Bunny!’: The Burney family in Oceania” (Ruth Scobie, University of Oxford)
5. “‘A Philosophical Gossip’: Science and sociability in Frances Burney’s *Cecilia*” (Sophie Coulombeau, Cardiff University)
6. “Frances Burney and the Cantabs” (Stewart Cooke, Dawson College)
7. “Recovery and revisioning: The literary legacy of Sarah Harriet Burney” (Lorna Clark, Carleton University)
8. “Mrs. Meeke and Minerva: The mystery of the marketplace” (Anthony Mandal, Cardiff University)
9. “Authoring the ‘author of my being’ in *Memoirs of Dr. Burney*” (Cassandra Ulph,

Bishop Grosseteste University)

10. “A Bluestocking friendship: The correspondence between Marianne Francis and Hester Lynch Piozzi” (Mascha Hansen, Universität Greifswald)

The special issue can be viewed online, after publication , at

<https://www.dukeupress.edu/eighteenth-century-life/?viewby=journal>

Burney Letter

The semi-annual newsletter of the North American Burney Society

Editor: Dr Lorna J. Clark

Contributions (articles, reviews, suggestions, illustrations) are welcome. Please contact Lorna.Clark@carleton.ca

Membership in the NAM Burney Society is available for US \$30 (Students \$15).

Membership in the UK Burney Society is £20 per year (£25 for two at the same address; £15 for students).

To request membership information, or to notify the society of a change of address, write (for the NAM Society) to: dr.cheryldclark@gmail.com or to Dr Cheryl Clark, Dept. of English, Louisiana College, PO Box 606, 1140 College Drive, Pineville, LA, USA 71359; for the UK society, to deborahjark@aol.com or to Ms. Deborah Jones, 15 Rosehip Way, Cheltenham, Gloucester, UK GL52 8WP.

North American President's Message

By Elaine Bander

Plans for a joint conference of the Aphra Behn Society and the Burney Society (B2B), to be held at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh on November 1-3 2017, are now in place thanks to Behn organisers Laura Engel and Marilyn Francus (both active members of the Burney Society as well).

Because the Aphra Behn Society is much larger than we are, during concurrent sessions there will be two Behn panels and one Burney panel. Each Society is sponsoring a plenary session open to all attendees—indeed, members of each Society will be free to attend the other Society's sessions. Joint activities include the pre-conference Wikipedia Edit-a-thon on Wednesday 1 November, a number of complimentary meals and coffee breaks, and the

concluding performance of Susannah Centlivre's *The Busy Body* at Duquesne University Friday evening. There will much to do and to delight those of us attending.

Our own organisers, Kate Hamilton, Sara Tavela, and Catherine Keohane, have also been busy. They have constructed a stimulating, varied program for the Burney Society sessions on the theme of "Placing the Burneys." True to our mission, our program offers a balance of talks by new scholars and senior scholars.

The Burney Society Business meeting will be held at lunchtime on Thursday from 12:30 to 1:15. There is no extra charge for the lunch, which is included with registraton (see the conference website for details).

Burney Society Events at the joint Burney / Behn Conference

Thursday, 9:00-10:15: Session I

Burney: Social Placements (Chair: Ann Campbell, Boise State University)

Bethany Wong (UC Santa Barbara), "Which Frances? Theater and *Evelina*"

Sue Howard (Duquesne University), "Frances Burney at the Court of George III: The Tea-Table Wars"

Catherine Keohane (Montclair State University), "Frances Burney, £5, and a 'Most Singular, Though Brief Adventure'"

Thursday, 2:00-3:15: Session III

Burney: Displacements (Chair: Catherine Keohane, Montclair State University)

Mallory Porch (Auburn University), "*Evelina*'s Afterlife"

Jodi L. Wyett (Xavier University), "'Are we not all the creatures of one Creator?' Placing Catholicism in Frances Burney's Feminism"

Jeremy Chow, (UC Santa Barbara), "The Curious Case of the Monkey in the City (*Evelina*)"

Eileen Horansky (Independent Scholar) "Fanny Burney, Sarah Fielding, and Pirate Publishers: Charting the Currents of Literary Piracy in Eighteenth-Century London and Dublin"

Friday, 9:00-10:15: Session V

Burney: Liminal Spaces (Chair: Peter Sabor, McGill University)

Kristin M. Distel (Ohio University), "'Don't look so ashamed, my pretty dear': Place and Gendered Shame in *The Wanderer*"

Ann Campbell (Boise State University), "Placing and Replacing Family in *Evelina*"

Teri Doerksen (Mansfield University), "Cyphers and In-Between Spaces: Malleable Identities and Liminal Locations in *Evelina* and *Cecilia*"

Friday, 10:45-11:45: Burney Society Plenary: Linda Zionkowski (Ohio University), "Putting Burney in her Place"

Friday, 3:30-4:45: Session VII

Exiled Burneys (Chair: Teri Doerksen, Mansfield University)

Cassie Childs (University of South Florida), "Foodwork, Motherhood, and the Archives: A Case Study of Frances Burney's Letters from France"

Peter Sabor (McGill University), "Frances Burney in England to Alexandre d'Arblay in France: A Newly Discovered Letter"

Please go to <http://www.aphrabehnconference2017.org/home.html> for information, <http://www.aphrabehnconference2017.org/registration.html> for online registration, and <http://www.aphrabehnconference2017.org/lodging.html> to book a room at the Pittsburgh Marriott City Center Hotel at conference rates. A shuttle will be available for those unable to manage the short walk to campus.

I hope that many of you will be able to attend this interesting, collaborative conference.

Members' (and Friends') News

By Lorna Clark

New book on Baylis House



Baylis House 1911

From Eton Wick, Windsor, Elias Kupfermann, a doctoral student in seventeenth-century history at the University of Leicester, and member of the Windsor Local History Group, writes that he is researching Baylis House and Park (dating from 1695) for the Slough Borough Council. Baylis House is where Mary Palmer lived after the death of her husband, Lord Inchiquin. His work will soon be published. Here is a (modified) excerpt from it.

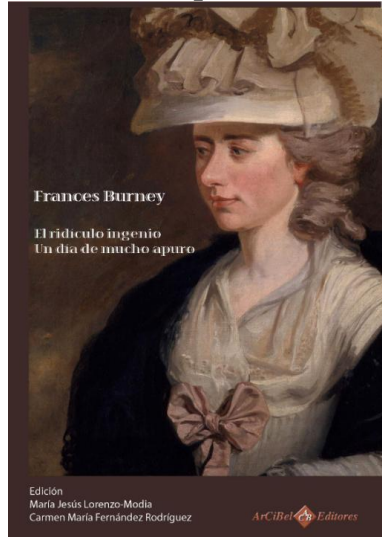
“Mary Palmer was the niece of the portrait painter Sir Joshua Reynolds and had been his housekeeper for many years before her marriage. Reynolds had a great affection for her, painted her portrait and made her his heiress since he had never married. When he died in 1792, she inherited nearly £100,000 pounds from him. Reynold’s friend Edmund Burke, the statesman and parliamentarian, became her guardian. Later the same year, at the age of forty-two, she married an Irish peer, Sir Murrough O’Brien, the 5th earl of Inchiquin (later 1st Marquess of Thomond). Her fortune enabled her husband to pay off his debts.

The collection of art left to her by Reynolds probably adorned the walls of Baylis House. In 1820, after her death, her collection was sold for £ 15,000 at Christie’s, the London auctioneers.

Mary Palmer and her sister ‘Offy’ were described by the authoress Fanny Burney, who was often present at Sir Joshua Reynolds house. ‘The Misses Palmer’, she wrote, ‘added to the grace of his table and of his evening circles by their pleasingness of their manners and the beauty of their

persons’. These evening circles were made up of wits and savants, among them Samuel Johnson, James Boswell, Oliver Goldsmith, David Garrick, and Edmund Burke, circles which gave much lustre to the ‘Augustan Age’ in English literature and manners. Mary Palmer was the last private individual tenant to live at Baylis House.”

Translation of Burney’s plays into Spanish

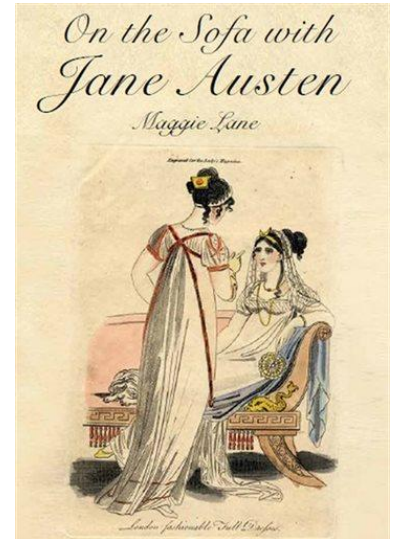


Carmen María Fernández Rodríguez writes from A Coruña (Spain) that she has just published *El ridículo ingenio y Un día de mucho apuro* with María Jesús Lorenzo-Modia.

The book is a translation of Frances Burney’s *The Witlings* and *A Busy Day*, as edited by Peter Sabor; it contains a fifty-page introduction in Spanish about the plays and Frances’s *oeuvre* in general for those Spanish-readers who wish to learn about this fascinating writer. Fernández had already written her dissertation thesis on Burney and the Anglo-Irish Maria Edgeworth, on whom she has published several articles in international journals, and she is currently teaching at the Official School of Languages in A Coruña.

The translation not only represents the coming of age of Burney Studies in Spain, but it also enriches the field of translations of eighteenth-century female playwrights into Spanish, a little-known area which deserves special attention within gender studies.

On the Sofa with Jane Austen



A long-time Burney Society member and supporter, Maggie Lane, has added to her admirable collection of published works: she is the author of *A City of Palaces: Bath through the Eyes of Fanny Burney*; *Jane Austen’s England*; and *Jane Austen’s Family through Five Generations* among many other books and essays. The acclaimed author and speaker has also published many articles in *Regency World* over the years which she has recently gathered together into an attractive volume, entitled *On the Sofa with Jane Austen* (2017).

With an engraving from the *Lady’s Magazine* on the cover, the collection of twenty-one essays is attractively illustrated with twenty black-and-white drawings with a distinctive period look. Variety and interest is found in the wide-ranging subjects: “The Hair was Curled” explores methods of hairdressing in Jane Austen’s day; “Lady Bertram’s Fringe” looks at the place needlework and sewing played in women’s lives; “A Very White World” examines winter past-times and Christmas activities. My personal favourite, “Words Overheard” looks at key scenes in the novels in which “mistaken overhearing” plays an important role.

Maggie Lane’s *On the Sofa with Jane Austen* offers the reader elegant afternoon’s entertainment ‘on the sofa’, or it might be best placed by the armchair or bedside to dip into at will.

Burney Society UK –AGM

The **Burney Society UK AGM** will be held on **Saturday 7 October 2017** at Notre Dame University in London, starting at **2.00 p.m.** All are welcome.

Following AGM business, we will have a talk by **Dan Waterfield**, entitled, “**‘my brain is on fire!’ Religious toleration after The Gordon Riots in Burney's *Cecilia*.**”

Dan is in his third year of a PhD at Queens’ College Cambridge, writing on Frances Burney and Anglican womanhood. His interest in Frances Burney stems from his MA at the University of Liverpool, where he wrote a dissertation on Catholicism in Burney’s novels. He has recently spent a month at the McGill University Burney Centre in Montreal, supported by a McGill-ASECS Fellowship.

Burney Society UK Symposium

At the Johnson House, Gough Square, London, the Burney Society UK will be hosting a day of papers at the Johnson House, Gough Square, London on **Monday 2 July 2018**. The title of the symposium will be “**New Approaches: Burney, Thrale and their Circles**”.

The focus will be on the rich and innovative scholarship which is represented within the Burney and Johnson Societies. It will be primarily a Society event, due to limitations on numbers at the House.

The keynote speaker will be **Professor Peter Sabor**; there will be five or six other speakers during the course of the day which will end with a chance to mingle with fellow enthusiasts at the closing reception. More details will be made available as plans progress.

Changes at Chawton

Chawton House Library has been a remarkable and unique centre for the study of early English women writers. In the past, they have funded well attended conferences, and offered several Chawton House Fellowships each year to those wishing to use their collections. For the past two years, the Burney Society has been a co-sponsor of the Hester Davenport Fellowship, named in honour of the dynamic and well-loved former Chair of the UK

Burney Society.

Recent events have greatly reduced the level of funding available at Chawton to continue these activities. The Centre has launched a fundraising appeal which will allow them to continue to operate. Burney Society members wishing to contribute will find more information at: www.janesgreathouse.org.

Campaign launched to reimagine Jane Austen’s ‘Great House’

By Helen Thirlway

When Jane Austen’s brother Edward inherited the manor house in the village of Chawton, Hampshire, from childless relatives, he offered a nearby cottage on the estate to his mother and two sisters. Jane would spend the most productive years of her literary life there. She regularly came and went along the road between her cottage (now Jane Austen’s House Museum) to the Elizabethan property she called the ‘Great House’, where she dined with her family and happily ‘dawdled away’ much of her time. The ‘Great House’, now Chawton House Library, is now a visitor attraction complete with Austen family heirlooms, as well as a world-renowned research centre for early women’s writing. Among a number of initiatives, the Library until recently ran a visiting fellowship programme for scholars, which included

the Hester Davenport / Burney Society fellowship, a one-month scholarship for scholars researching the Burney family and their circle.

In 2018, the foundation that has funded the organisation for many years is focusing its funding on other projects, and the charity is facing a shortfall of 65% of its income. They have consequently launched a new fundraising campaign to reimagine Jane Austen’s ‘Great House’. Speaking about the new campaign, Director of Fundraising, Jane Lillystone, says, “We know that Jane Austen’s ‘Great House’ should be a major historic literary landmark but it does not currently have the facilities to reach its full potential.” She adds, “We have ambitious plans to create a cultural literary destination within the wider grounds of the ‘Great House’, offering larger and more extensive visitor facilities and providing an enhanced

experience of the Chawton estate that was Jane Austen’s home throughout the final, productive years of her life.”

The aim of the campaign is to develop Jane’s ‘Great House’ into a more recognised, commercially viable destination to secure the house, the wider estate, and also the unique collection of early women’s writing. Treasures in the collection include an original manuscript in Jane Austen’s own hand, first and early editions of all of her novels, and also works by important women writers who inspired her, and whom she inspired including – of course – Frances Burney. Burney treasures include a first edition of *Evelina* (1778), *Cecilia* (1782) and *Camilla* (1796), as well as two paintings depicting scenes from *Camilla* by artist Henry Singleton (1766-1839).

To donate and find out more about the campaign, see www.janesgreathouse.org.

Consolidated edition of the Music Biographies From Rees's Cyclopaedia (1802-1819)

By Dr Charles Burney (2017),

Edited by A. P. Woolrich

In the last issue of the [Burney Letter](#), 23.1 (Spring 2017), 1–2, 10–11, A. P. Woolrich described his research, which aims to identify Charles Burney's contributions to Rees's [Cyclopaedia](#), and to publish a listing of them. He has finished a listing of the musical articles (published in Wikipedia) and is now working on the general article. Below is an excerpt from the Introduction to his edition of Music Biographies.

The publication of a consolidated edition of Burney's music biography has only become feasible since the digitisation of both editions of Rees's *Cyclopaedia* in about 2010. It is now possible to easily produce an electronic version of the texts by using the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) facility of the digitised editions.

The English edition of the *Cyclopaedia*, (printed 1802-1819), used a font with a long S, and various ligatures which can cause problems in the OCR conversion. In particular, the lower case character long S which looks like a lower case F, but with half the crossbar, frequently is OCRd as a regular lower case F, and needs manual correction. Similar problems can be caused by blemishes in the hand-made paper of the original volumes.

The American edition of the *Cyclopaedia* (printed 1806–20) used a modern font with a regular S and without most of the ligatures, so the OCR version of the Princeton University copy on the Hathi Trust's web site and used here is very clean, and required little editing. The text of the American edition of the biographies is identical to the Editor's personal copy of the English edition. . . .

A number of the texts include music examples. These were obtained by saving the original page image as a JPEG, using an art programme such as Paint.Net to crop the page, leaving the music behind, and saving that as a JPEG, ready for inserting (after cleaning up the image) into the text at the appropriate place.

There are occasional words in Greek. These have been carefully copied letter by letter with the use of a magnifying glass and a suitable character map program, then pasted into the text. A similar procedure was used for accents and special music characters used, such as those indicating sharps and flats and the clefs. Very few of these are included in desk-top publishing character sets, so they were found using the specialist fonts.

The texts here pretty well match the pages of the original in layout. The only differences are that the heading names are all in capitals, paragraphs are spaced by a return, and the desk-top publishing typeface used (Palatino Linotype) was chosen because it has a good range of Greek characters. No dipthong ligatures were used – instead, the characters AE, ae and OE, oe are used as shown here. The text is set to A4 format in double column, to 10.5 point size – slightly larger than the original, Long Primer, equivalent to the present-day 10pt. The original was set justified with frequent use of hyphens but in this version the text has been set flush left. The combination of the opened-up paragraphing, no justification and the bigger type face aids legibility.

The spellings are as Burney wrote – atchieved for achieved, aukward for awkward, batchelor for bachelor, choiristers for choristers, chuse for choose, cotemporary for contemporary, croud for crowd, judgment for judgement, shewn for shown, for

example.

Burney's use of language is fresh to the modern reader – which makes him such an entertaining writer, but his discussion of technical matters can be daunting, particularly for readers with no musical background. In a number of lives of people who had died around the time he was writing, he commented on the manner of their passing – indigence, drink or the Guillotine!

Time-span of the biographies by century.	of the	Birth-place of the musicians by country	of the
Antiquity	29	Italy	279
1st	8	England	187
1st-2nd	1	France	115
2nd	0	Germany	99
3rd	0	Greece	26
4th	0	Holland	13
5th	0	Austria	8
6th	0	Spain	7
7th	0	Scotland	6
8th	0	Switzerland	5
9th	0	Bohemia	4
9th-10th	1	Egypt	4
10th	1	Romania	4
10th-11th	1	Wales	4
11th	0	Belgium	3
11th-12th	0	Ireland	3
12th	1	Prussia	2
12th-13th	0	Denmark	1
13th	1	Guadeloupe	1
13th-14th	1	Israel	1
14th	10	Lapland	1
14th-15th	0	Portugal	1
15th	12		
15th-16th	3		
16th	85		
16-17th	15		
17th	100		
17th-18th	64		
18th	364		
18th-19th	16		

The music biographies occupy just under 400,000 words. A few are very long – Gretry 4,562, Handel 6,697 and Metastasio 11,134. A number are less than 100 words, but the bulk are around 100-750 words long. Many are updated versions of the biographies which had appeared in his *General History of Music* (1776–89) and *Musical Travels* (1771 and 1773). The additional material runs to about 1808 when Burney had finished the writing.

Rees very rarely italicised the titles of books, operas and pieces of music. Instead, these were indicated by double apostrophes. Titles of some sixteenth-century books are in Black Letter, however. Rees did italicise many foreign words and italicisation was also used for emphasis in the text body. The same conventions

have been followed here.

In some articles, Burney's contribution is added at the end of the biography proper, written by another contributor. These articles are often concluded with a list of sources used, then Burney's work follows immediately after. This is particularly true of the articles about Royalty and some foreign countries and cities.

Burney made much use of previously published sources of musical biography such as:

Gerber = Ernst Ludwig Gerber. *Historisch-biographisches Lexicon der Tonkünstler*, 1790–92 [Continuation of Walther (see below)]

Hawkins = Sir John Hawkins, *A General History of the Science and Practice of Music*, 5 vols, 1776

Laborde = Jean-Benjamin François de la Borde, *Essai sur la musique ancienne et moderne* 4 vols, 1780

Martini = Giovanni Battista Martini, *Storia della Musica*, 3 vols, 1757–81

Rousseau = Jean Jacques Rousseau, *Dissertation sur la musique moderne*, 1743 ; *Dictionnaire de Music*, 1767

Walther = Johann Gottfried Walther, *Musicalisches Lexicon, oder Musicalische Bibliothec*, 1732

During the research, it was surprising to find that the various digitised sets of the volumes vary slightly in content. For example,

the writer's personal copy lacks a biography of Michael Arne, the son of Thomas Arne, but it is found in several of the digitised copies. Clearly, a number of the sheets of the original must have been re-imposed with additional material. This has tended to occur in the early published volumes. It is reasonable to conclude there was never a definitive printing of the *Cyclopaedia*, and it means that the list cannot be final as perhaps more names await discovery. It also means the situation might well occur with the general music articles.

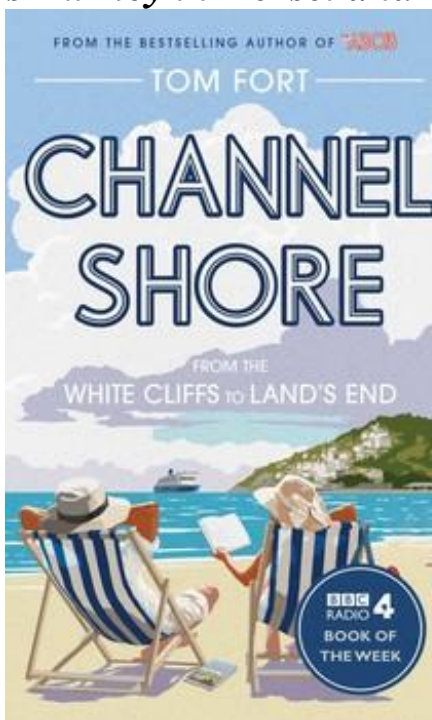
There was carelessness in the alphabetisation of the content. This is listed in order of surname, but a few are in order of Christian name. In some instances, Burney commented that he had missed some out in an earlier volume, so had added them later. These have been noted in the text.

A.P. Woolrich is retired and lives near Bridgwater, Somerset, UK. Having trained as an engineering craftsman, he worked as a freelance museum model-maker, and has also been involved in manufacturing metal components for reproduction keyboard instruments. He has worked as a freelance editor, and as a consultant on historic industrial machinery for English Heritage. A contributor to the ODNB, he now volunteers as the Honorary Curator at the Blake Museum, Bridgwater.

Frances Burney in Dorset and Devon

By Maggie Lane

Readers of the *Burney Letter* might be interested and amused to know that Frances Burney gets two favourable mentions in Tom Fort's book about seaside places along the south coast of England, *Channel Shore* (Simon & Schuster, 2015). Travelling east to west, at Weymouth he writes, "Fanny Burney, a member of the royal entourage, left a deliciously vivid picture of that first, famous royal visit of 1789." When he reaches Teignmouth, Fort records that Burney spent three months there with her sister, Maria Rishton (though he gets the year wrong) and that she thought Teignmouth "situated the most beautifully of any town I ever saw." There is a paragraph describing her activities, bathing and attending a donkey race, and her horror at observing the local women "naked to the knee." But he adds:



The Devon heritage people are not that interested in Fanny, who is not sufficiently A-list, but they are obsessed by Keats, who spent several months in Teignmouth over the extremely wet spring of 1818. There are Keats plaques, a Keats trail and even some indifferent lines of his about local beauty spots on an outside wall of the New Quay Inn. Much is made of the fact that he finished off his one epic poem, *Endymion*, while he was there; rather less of his opinion of Devon, 'a splashy, rainy, misty, snowy, foggy, haily, floody, muddy slipshod county'. I'm with Wayland Wordsmith [a local historian] who complained vigorously about the 'unreasonable monopoly' exercised by Keats on Teignmouth in particular, and by dead poets generally.

Since Fort's musings on Jane Austen at Lyme Regis are confined to wondering whether she bathed naked, I think Burney rather gets the best press out of these three literary figures.

The McGill/ASECS Fellowship –

Deadline for Applications: November 30, 2016.

The Burney Centre, in conjunction with the Rare Books and Special Collections Division of the McGill University Library, offers an annual Fellowship, designed to assist scholars who need to travel to and establish temporary residence in Montreal in order to use the resources of the Library. The Fellowship is available to scholars interested in any aspect of Frances Burney, the Burney family, and their extended circle. It carries an award of US \$3,000 for a one-month stay, at a time to be arranged. For information, please go to <http://www.mcgill.ca/burneycentre/mcgill-asecs-fellowship>

Christopher Kreeft Rough Notes and Ponderings

By Denis Robillard

In 2015 Lance Bertelsen wrote an article called “**Patronage and the Pariah of Captain Cook’s Third Voyage**”. In that research, Bertelsen makes a cogent argument that further insight could be obtained into the ill-fated Hawaiian expedition which led to Cook’s death, from a journal apparently kept and written by Molesworth Phillips, Captain of Marines, who was onboard.

We learn from Bertelsen that Phillips’s journal disappeared around 1849, but its owner, one **Christopher Kreest** [sic], had read through it and later wrote to a lawyer friend,

You will find Phillip’s account of the death of Capt. Cook interesting [...] as it shows that he (not the Islanders), was the assailant. I have in my possession Capt Cookes Powderhorn worn by Phillips & on that day filled with Whiskey. See Journals (p. clxxvi, n. 1).

Bertelsen later mused: “to my knowledge, no one has followed up the surprising ‘whiskey’ reference,” he wrote.

I myself, a non-historian, was very intrigued by the possibility of a lost journal, perhaps written by Molesworth Phillips, the brother-in-law of James Burney. The following notes constitute my modest attempt to follow up Bertelsen’s suggestion and take it further. We will see where this trail leads.

According to the scant sources mentioned by Bertelsen, the Journal supposedly penned by Molesworth Phillips during the Third Cook voyage (1776–79) was last known to exist in 1849. Two authors have erroneously given “Christopher Kreest, London of Billeter Square” as the said owner or possessor of this valuable Journal. Unfortunately, a typographical error fresh out of the gates may have prevented researchers from finding the true identity of the man for all these years. A simple transposition from “Kreest” to “Kreeft” has yielded for me a more ample and satisfying search in several digitized documents available on Google. This new discovery has indeed created a paradigm shift, enabling a fresh perspective, putting us back in the hunt to pinpoint its provenance more accurately.

Our new hunt for the supposed owner of the valuable sea Journal can now start off in London in 1816 with a *House of Commons* document (Volume 71), the content of which is a bill allowing for the naturalization of one *John Christian Tobias Kreeft* and another man, Henry Louis Lobeck. This is the first time that Kreeft’s proper name appears in the record and gives us his locality as London. There is then a lengthy gap until about 1831, when the name of *John Christian Tobias Kreeft*, merchant of Fenchurch Street appears in the *Law Advertiser* for 1831.

In the following year, *The London Literary Gazette and Journal of Belles Lettres* (1832) mentions one John Christopher Tobias Kreeft living in Old Bond Street; he is described as a merchant, who had received information from a Moritz Von Ischoffen and Stephen Von Keesz for an invention of an apparatus for shaping metal plates and was seeking a patent for the device. Our knowledge of this mysterious merchant is further amplified by a correspondence dating from the 1840s between Kreeft and Henry Fox Talbot, the photographic inventor now housed at De Montfort University at Leicester.

One letter in this collection is dated September 1st, 1847. It

leads us to John Christopher Tobias Kreeft once more but then adds *Mecklenburg Consulate residing at 9 Billiter Square, London*. The Kreeft note here apparently relates to Mr. Talbot’s new patent gun cotton engine process that uses a galvanic spark to ignite the engine on his flying machine or vehicle. A similar process had been tried by some engineers in Switzerland who wanted to convey their engineering progress through the good offices of the Consulate.

In several instances from the mid 1830s and into the 1850s, the name of Christopher Kreeft appears more regularly in digitized records, which help to identify him as a foreign minister, merchant and or member of the foreign Consulate, usually associated with Mecklenburg. He seems to be the same person who is connected with the last sight of the precious Molesworth Phillips journal.

Kreeft’s children, Alfred, James and Ferdinand Charles, may add further to our knowledge. Alfred, in particular (who was born *circa* 1814), was thought to have attended the same Unitarian church as Fanny Burney, over the years. This previously unknown connection between the Burneys and the Unitarian church would be an intriguing one, and could lead to the discovery of further links between the family and the foreign Consulate. (See *Unitarian Magazine and Review*).

The *Royal Kallender* for 1835 lists a James Burney as Commander in the Navy, a William Burney at the Cape Corps, and Mr. Christopher Kreeft, Consul for Mecklenburg. Is there a connection to be made here?

According to the *Robson’s Directory* for 1842, Christopher Kreeft, a merchant, lived at The Arches, Sutton, Surrey. But who exactly was this man and how did he come to receive the coveted Molesworth sea journal? On that point we are still in the dark.

The above points may come closer to establishing a solid lead in this mystery. What it will now take is some consolidated effort from skilled researchers to connect all the possible dots and tie in the Kreefts of the Pomeranian foreign ministry to the Burney or Phillips families.

Further research in this vein conducted by one Jens Peter Clausen in 2010 reveals that Christopher Kreeft may have been related to a Peter Kraeft, a diving pioneer and inventor born in Pomerania in 1739. Peter was a merchant ship owner in 1782 from Barth, Pomerania, who traveled to England on occasion (i.e. Baltic trade). By 1805, he had invented a fully functional closed-helmet wet-suit to retrieve items on the sea bottom. Was there to be a British navy connection to this useful invention? Is that why the two names are connected? In 1835, John Bethell, a lawyer and inventor, is said to have patented a very similar diving suit to that of Kreeft in 1805. Did Bethell know Burney or Molesworth Phillips?

The inventive and technical aspects of this connection readily come across in several Kreeft family lines, as shown in the patent for a gun cotton engine (1847) and metal fabrication process (1832). Further research on a Siegerich Christopher Kreeft (the putative son) also reveals a facility and interest with technical patents, chemical improvements, rail construction and the manufacture of iron and steel-making patents between the years 1856 and 1876. Was there perhaps a navy connection with the inventor on some level?

Our last and best connection to understanding the mysterious

Kreeft may very well be the entry from *Patrician Magazine* for 1847, the closest date we have to the 1849 “last sighting” of the Journal. This most vital link may indeed open up the flood gates to possible further clues. The *Patrician Magazine* 3 (1847), 294, lists the wedding ceremony for one Siegerich Christopher Kreeft, consular general, to Emma Louisa Jean Stephenson, the daughter of Rowland Stephenson, Esq. and grand-daughter of Edward John Stephenson Esq. both of Furley Hill, Berks. It turns out that the Stephenson name is associated with both banking concerns and railroads. Is there a Burney or Phillips connection to be made here as well?

Stephenson’s relative, John Andrew Stephenson (1761–1833), was a member of the Musical Society of Dublin and was the Corypheus of the Musical Society. Is it possible that he was an acquaintance of Charles Burney?

Lady Sydney Morgan (1775–1859), the literary raconteur, knew the Stephenson family. William Hepworth Dixon (1821–1879) was the literary executor of her works and knew of Thomas Payne’s vast library. Payne is also related to the Burney clan through his daughter’s marriage.

The source that describes Molesworth Phillips’s missing journal existing in 1849 is located in the Dixon Library of Sydney, Australia. Although there is no known connection between the wealthy Sydney-born engineer and businessman, Sir William Dixon (1870–1952) and the Manchester-born journalist and writer William Hepworth Dixon (1821–79), both men were interested in travel and in collecting books and manuscripts. The latter was the executor of the will of Lady Morgan and her *Memoirs* in which she recalls both Dr. Burney and his daughter Fanny and other literary lights of the day. Surely, there is a James Burney connection to be found here. Captain James Burney, who died in 1821, had become an habitu  of literary circles including Lamb and other Romantic figures. Burney himself had kept his own journal when on-board and remained friends with Phillips the rest of his life. Could Burney have known of (and perhaps even read) Phillips’s journal, but kept those details secret?

Why is the Molesworth Phillips document important to us today?

First, there are gaps in the manuscript record for the year 1779, on Cook’s third and final voyage. Such a document would cast new light on Phillips’s singular role at sea on this important scientific expedition. We know that James Burney conducted surveys in August 1779 while at Nootka Sound, Bligh Island and Cook Inlet. What were the day-to-day interactions of these blood brothers on the west coast? Phillips was said to be in charge of 30 armed and ready marines aboard ship. How many men exactly were ordered on the beach that day in Kealakekua Bay? The number, gleaned from various accounts, remains uncertain.

Phillips’s obituary in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* (October 1832) paints him as a gallant hero who was at Cook’s side during the affray and who lent his aid to a disabled marine in an instance of unostentatious bravery. But surely there must be more than that to the story? What exactly happened on the beach that day, as the British sailors and marines fended off a hostile crowd of natives at Kealakekua Bay and Cook met his untimely end? Phillips’s exact role in events has recently become the subject of controversy.

In a letter from Peter Pallas, written from St. Petersburg, Russia, on 15 December, 1779, to Thomas Pennant of the Royal

Society, Pallas, mentions that Charles Clerke (who was in charge of the second ship, the *Discovery* and second in command to Cook and placed), had sent a letter home via Major Behm at Kamchatka. Pallas reported that Captain Cook had gone ashore that fateful day with Lieut. Molesworth and nine guard marines. Most reports, however, claim that only 4 men were involved. Pallas also said that Behm had been in possession of the log book of the *Resolution*. Williamson was not well liked by his crew but later received promotion while Molesworth became the ready scapegoat of the actions that lead to Cook’s demise. As Williamson’s promotions fell upon him like the dew, Phillips’s star continued to cascade into oblivion. At Cape Hope, he had had enough and things came to an ugly head; Phillips pulled Williamson by the nose in an assembly room and berated him. Both men later had a duel with pistols. What more can we learn about this pointed and volatile animosity between these officers? Surely the Journal would help flesh out further details.

There are letters sent by Molesworth Phillips to Joseph Banks in both 1792 and 1802 which may shed some further light. Did Phillips spill the beans to Banks in a moment of awkward unguarded frankness? These letters along with the missing Journal from 1779 would surely tell us more of Phillips’s role and his state of mind both during the expedition and in its aftermath.

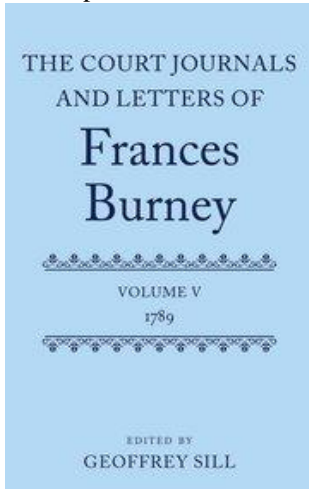
We know that Molesworth’s behavior became erratic upon his return. Numerous affairs have been noted, as well as his dissipated behaviour and continued gambling. In the mid 1780s, he had leased land from his uncle William Eccleson but could barely meet his payments. He asked his father-in-law Charles Burney to take on some of the debt. He was in Ireland in both 1787 and 1789 trying to untangle his fiduciary responsibilities. His monetary concerns must surely have contributed to his erratic behavior after 1787. In 1791, with the assistance of a letter sent by his father-in-law Charles Burney to Joseph Banks, he applied for the position of Agent of Marines at the death of Griffith Williams in July. Phillips had earned a small pension due to his shoulder injury from the Hawaiian debacle and now in 1791 was “making a pecuniary quest,” as the senior Burney put it. Encouraged by some of his acquaintances, Phillips wished to become a candidate for the post of Agent of marines. He was working in the Pay office in October 1789. Meanwhile in 1791, Charles Burney begged Banks, his old friend, to use his “zeal” to speak to Lord Chatham or Stephens to procure employment for his son-in-law. The job never came. By 1792, Phillips was at Portsmouth and by 1795, he had already resigned his commission in the Marines, been placed on half-pay, and traveled to his estates in Ireland without his wife.

Molesworth Phillips’s character, the role he played in the events surrounding Cook’s death, and his subsequent history, are all intriguing subjects that have not yet been fully explored. The mysterious references to a journal that survived for many years but then disappeared, are equally tantalizing. His subsequent correspondence would also be of interest. A biography of Phillips would not be amiss, and it is my hope that perhaps these ‘Notes and Ponderings’ of mine might lead to such an undertaking.

Denis Robillard is a 50-year-old poet and educator who resides in Windsor, Ontario. He has over 300 poems published, and is the past winner of the Ted Plantos Poetry Award. Black Moss Press is publishing his new poems in spring 2018.

Volume 5 of Court Journals available

Volume 5 of *The Court Journals and Letters of Frances Burney*, edited by Geoffrey M. Sill was published earlier this year and can be purchased from Oxford University Press.



This volume is the fifth of six that will present in their entirety Frances Burney's journals and letters from 17 July 1786, when she assumed the position of Keeper of the Robes to Queen Charlotte, until 7 July 1791, when she resigned her position because of ill health. Burney's later journals have been edited as *The Journals and Letters of Fanny Burney (Madame d'Arblay)*, 1791–1840 (12 vols., 1972–84). Her earlier journals have been edited as

The Early Journals and Letters of Fanny Burney (5 vols. to date, 1988–2012). *The Court Journals and Letters of Frances Burney* continues the modern editing of Burney's surviving journals and letters, from 1768 until her death in 1840.

The only previous edition of the Court journals and letters is the *Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay*, edited by Burney's niece Charlotte Barrett and published by Henry Colburn in seven volumes, 1842–46. Barrett's edition, however, is heavily abridged. For the Court years, it excludes about half of the extant material, which will be printed in the present volumes for the first time. In addition, Barrett made no attempt to recover the thousands of lines obliterated by Burney in the Court journals and letters, and indeed added many further deletions of her own. Barrett's edition was subsequently revised by Austin Dobson in a six-volume edition, 1904–05, containing new annotations and illustrations, but no

alterations to the text.

The present edition includes every extant letter that Burney wrote during her five years at Court, as well as all of her copious journals. The elderly Madame d'Arblay attempted to edit her own journals and letters, making numerous changes that would, she believed, make them fitter for publication. This edition aims to restore the manuscripts, as far as possible, to their original state. It recovers the words, lines, and entire passages that Madame d'Arblay strove to conceal and it contains a comprehensive commentary on the text.

The fifth volume begins with Burney's account of the madness of King George III, a time of constitutional crisis in which Burney played a central role in the information system that was the Court. In the following months, Burney scrupulously examines her conscience in the matter of the Revd George Owen Cambridge and determines in a series of "Explanatory Cahiers" that she would prefer the single life to a marriage without love. Upon the recovery of King George, she accompanies the King and Queen Charlotte in their celebratory summer tour of Dorset and Devon, receiving the plaudits of the crowd while the storm clouds of revolution gather in France. The ardent attentions paid to Burney by Colonel Stephen Digby are suddenly ended by his marriage to the wealthy Maid of Honour Charlotte Gunning, and Burney faces the prospect of a dreary life of service at Court, relieved neither by friendship nor by the celebrity of authorship.

The editor, **Geoffrey M. Sill** received his PhD. in 1974 from the Pennsylvania State University. He is the author of *Defoe and the Idea of Fiction* (1983), *The Cure of the Passions and the Origins of the English Novel* (2001), and articles on Walt Whitman, Daniel Defoe, and Frances Burney. He is the co-editor (with Peter Sabor and Stewart Cooke) of *The Complete Plays of Frances Burney* and (with Gabriel Cervantes) of an edition of Defoe's *Colonel Jack*.

New Burney Centre Website

By Catherine Nygren



The process of moving the website involved copying and correcting old text and documents, updating or removing numerous broken links, and reorganizing the website to be more user-friendly. A new banner on our homepage emphasizes our focus on both Frances and Charles Burney, and a new Resource section, "Burneys in the Media," provides links to episodes of podcasts and other media that discuss the Burney family. In addition, visitors can use the search bar to find any information on the website.

All old links to burneycentre.mcgill.ca will redirect the user to the new website address: www.mcgill.ca/burneycentre. Any questions or comments can be sent to the webmaster, Catherine Nygren (burney_centre@mcgill.ca).

Catherine Nygren is a research assistant/webmaster at the Burney Centre and a PhD candidate in McGill's English department.

Royal Archives Summer Fellowship 2017



King's College London is supporting the award of a bursary to support original research on the Royal Archives at Windsor Castle for up to one month. These bursaries are open to all researchers.

King's College London is the lead academic partner for the Georgian Papers Programme, a collaboration with the Royal Archives and Royal Library to shed new light on the Georgian period. The Programme is promoting and developing a research programme in support of the digitisation of some 350,000 pages of original archives, only 15% of which have been published to date.

Fellows will undertake their own research. Fellows will also be invited by staff of the Georgian Papers Programme to share their insights into the collection and join with fellows from other schemes at a number of events as part of a growing academic cohort.

The successful applicants will have full day access to the Royal Archives but should be aware of the need for ample forward planning to allow for security clearance, the identification and retrieval of material of relevance from vaults (catalogues presently available are limited) and the occasional closures of the Castle.

King's College London is a recognised hub for the interdisciplinary study of the eighteenth century drawing on a range of expertise in the field of literature, cultural and intellectual history, science and medicine, music, languages, philosophy and religion, naval and military history. Alongside the Georgian Papers Programme there are scholarly research centres including the Centre for Enlightenment Studies at King's, which runs a highly successful MA in 18th-Century Studies with the British Museum. The Centre for the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine, and the Sir Michael Howard Centre for the History of War. Finally, King's Digital Lab, the King's Department of Digital Humanities and the Archival Service equally have a track record of ground breaking research and delivery in the fields of digital access and data interpretation.

Two awards of £500 each are available in 2017 to support travel and subsistence. Applications for the Fellowships are due: 31 March 2017.

To apply please send a CV and a short 500 word summary of your project to either the academic liaison, Dr Angel O'Donnell (angel-luke.o'donnell@kcl.ac.uk), or the academic director, Professor Arthur Burns (arthur.burns@kcl.ac.uk).

Likewise, please do contact Angel O'Donnell if you have any queries about the fellowship scheme.

Vol. 14 of *The Burney Journal* coming soon

The next issue of *The Burney Journal*, Volume 14, is “in the press and soon to be published.” It features the following:

Tara Ghoshal Wallace, “History as Heuristic in *The Wanderer*”

Kelly Fleming, “The Things of Masquerade in Frances Burney’s *Cecilia* and *The Wanderer*”

Emma Walshe, “‘This crowded Sheet’: Speaking Through Space in Frances Burney and Georgiana Waddington’s Correspondence”

Hilary Havens, “Two Decades of the Burney Society and Burney Studies”

And the *Year in Burney Studies* (2015) by Deborah Barnum

The *Burney Journal* invites submissions on all aspects of Burney’s life and career and features papers presented at meetings of the Burney Societies of North America and of the United Kingdom.

Submissions must follow MLA format and should vary in length from 5,000 to 7500 words. As befitting peer review, the author’s name and affiliation should appear only on the cover page. Please send electronic submissions in Microsoft Word.

Please address correspondence to Marilyn Francus, Dept. of English, West Virginia University, 100 Colson Hall, P.O. Box 296, Morgantown WV 26506 or to MarilynFrancus@mail.wvu.edu.

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