



Jane Roberts, Author

The Diary, Books and Poems of Jane Roberts

1792-1871

Jonathan Edis

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There is no person who, with a cheerful heart, will not, to the end of life, see roses springing up beneath the feet, and eagerly grasp them, unmindful of the briars and thorns by which they are surrounded.

Jane Roberts, *Two Years at Sea*, 1834

List of Contents

Preface

Acknowledgements

Note on the conversion of the manuscript into text

Abbreviations

Part 1: Biography of Jane Roberts, 1792-1871	1
Part 2: The Diary, 1833-1839 and 1851	17
Part 3: Poems, songs, comic verse	92
Part 4: Crafts, pastimes, puzzles, games	138
Part 5: Prose, notes, copy letters	142
Part 6: Accounts, receipts, lists	149
Appendix 1: Alphabetical list of people and places	160
Appendix 2: <i>Cranbourn Chace</i> , 1827	228
Appendix 3: The Roberts Family	233

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Preface

In bringing Jane Roberts more fully to the attention of the public, I have sought to do two things. One is to make her diary, primarily covering the years 1833 to 1839, more accessible. The other is to draw attention to her three books, of which *Two Years at Sea* (1834), is her main achievement. A third and lesser goal has been to set her life and her family in a rounder context, but in sculling through this relative backwater I have tried to keep her diary and her books centre-stage, as far as possible. It is for others, more educated than myself in the nuances of mid-nineteenth century poetry and prose, and better versed in the struggles of single women in the male-dominated world of late Georgian and early Victorian literature, to judge where Jane Roberts really sits. For my part, I do not believe her to have been a great poet, or a great writer, or a great liberator of women, but she did as much as she could to pursue her own hopes, and to allay her own fears, within the confines of her own talents - and that is enough.

I admit to having a personal interest in Jane Roberts. She was the sister of my great-great grandfather, John Roberts of the War Office, so I think of her as an aunt rather than an author. When she and her family were first drawn to my attention, in the early 1970s, I found their story intriguing. Some of the romance is removed in Jane's diary, which speaks first hand of isolation and defeat, but never complete despair. It is to be hoped that she had some moments of happiness in her life. Religion comes across in the diary as her mainstay. She had firm views about the preachers and readers to whom she listened on Sundays, referring to at least nineteen clerical individuals, one of whom inspired her to consider writing her own book on the Gospels - a project doomed to failure from the outset. But for all her words and prayers, Jane set her own limits on how much religion she needed on the other six days of the week. When writing a manuscript biography of a certain Mrs Perkins, she noted in her diary that the undertaking was "*quite religious therefore!!*"^a I am glad she added the exclamation marks, because they tell us something about her sense of humour. Jane's army upbringing, and her two years on board ship, must have given her some knowledge of the tougher side of life. Perhaps they gave her courage when she found herself in the panelled offices of publishers like Bentley and Parker, trying to persuade them to turn her manuscripts into print.

Jane led a scandal-free life, as far as we know, but some of her friends were the subject of gossip. Augusta Leigh, Jane's closest confidante, was rumoured to have had an incestuous relationship with her own half-brother, Lord Byron. Lord Cork's mother had been put on trial for adultery.^b All the FitzClarences were illegitimate. Whatever Jane's own experiences might have been, she seems to have gravitated towards people who lived life in the fast lane. She

^a 23 December 1838.

^b *The Trial of the Rt. Hon. Ann, Countess of Cork and Orrery*, 1782.

loved games and parties and holidays, and she was a serial fibber about her real age. She sounds like she was fun to be with.

Few people now read novels such as *The Court Favourite*, Jane's third and last book, published in 1840, even though these volumes are instantly available at the click of a mouse. They are easily dismissed, to be carted out like Mr Slope's useless rubbish of past centuries. Even the critics of the day thought them lacking. My answer to that, in Jane's defence, is that it took a lot of effort to get that far, and available social connections (aristocratic and even royal in Jane's fortuitous case), had to be exploited to the full. She will remain a footnote in the history of mid-nineteenth century literature, tossed by circumstance into a melting-pot of would-be novelists and writers that never made the big time. When she died in 1871 she was defined in her brief obituary only by the rank of her father as a regimental paymaster. This is her moment to shake off the dead hand of the past, and to stand on her own merits, for better or worse, as an author.

Jonathan Edis

Caumglen, County Waterford

April 2022

Acknowledgements

This book would not have been possible if the Duke Library in Durham, North Carolina, had not acquired the two-volume diary and notebook of Jane Roberts, in the public interest. A complete photographic copy of the manuscript has been available online since 11 August 2010; it is to be hoped that the present work throws some light on what it contains. From a personal perspective, I would like to thank my wife, Jane, for unfailing support in this present endeavour, and specifically for her research on the history of the Roberts family. My distant cousin, the late Michael Collins Persse of Geelong Grammar School, Australia, also provided helpful information about the various branches of the family. Thanks are also due to Troy J. Bassett, for taking an interest in Jane Roberts and for drawing attention to her application to the Royal Literary Fund, for financial relief, in 1846.

The errors are all of my own making. I trust that others will correct me where I am wrong.

J.E.

Note on the conversion of the manuscript into text

The version of the diary that is reproduced in this book is not an exact transcript. This is because Jane's handwriting is not the easiest to read, and she used so many abbreviations that it has been felt better to interpret the diary rather than to reproduce it exactly. For that reason, anyone wishing to use the diary for academic purposes is advised to look at the original source, which is freely available in two volumes on the Duke Library website. To

give an example of the way in which the diary has been edited, Jane referred in one entry to the Hon^{ble} & Rev^d Rich^d Boyle. Rather than write it out in this way, or convert it to something like Hon[ourable] & Rev[erend] Rich[ard] Boyle, it has been considered better to say it in a way that Jane would have understood, and that we still understand - as Hon. Rev. Richard Boyle. On the other hand, initials have sometimes been expanded, where the full name can reasonably be inferred. An example of this would be Mr H[oward]. In one or two cases, notably that of Count Labinsky, the name has been given in full, without square brackets - although the various manuscript abbreviations of that particular name are cryptic. In many cases it is hard to distinguish between the way Jane wrote Mr and Mrs, so it has been necessary to make some inferences. Capitals, which were not Jane's strong point, have been corrected, for the most part. Punctuation has been improved, but not perfected.

Jane was often inconsistent in her spelling of surnames and placenames, and in most cases these have been corrected or standardised. A notable exception is Virginia Water, which has usually been left as she wrote it. She seems to have been in a minority of one as far as this particular spelling is concerned, but she was so determined on the point that it seems churlish to alter it. Other ambiguities have been dealt with in footnotes, together with explanations of archaic place names like Calcutta.

In making the text of the diary flow, it has been felt important not to modernise it too much. Some common spellings and conventions of the time, like staid for stayed, and 30£ for £30, have been left as they are, so that the reader is in no doubt that the diary is a historic document.

The following table indicates the image numbers on which the entries in the diary fall, so as to assist anyone wanting to cross-refer to the original manuscript. Note that the counters were re-set by the photographer a few pages into both Volume 1 and Volume 2.

Year	Volume	Duke University Library image numbers
1833	1	4 of 206 to 22 of 198
1834	1	24 of 198 to 58 of 198
1835	1	60 of 198 to 106 of 198
1836	1	106 of 198 to 140 of 198
1837	1	140 of 198 to 154 of 198
1838	1	156 of 198 to 184 of 198
1839	1	184 of 198 to 196 of 198, and 8 of 198
1851	2	70 to 78 of 78

By and large, the poetry has been kept as close as possible to the original layout and spelling of the manuscript. Accounts, receipts and lists have been tabulated. References to books have

been given informally, to allow the text of footnotes to flow. Page references to *Two Years at Sea* are to the first edition of 1834.

Structure and abbreviations

The layout has been structured so that Part 1 provides a biography of Jane Roberts, and Part 2 contains her diary. Her poems, songs and comic verse, largely unpublished, are presented in Part 3. Incidental material is then dealt with in Part 4 (Crafts, pastimes, puzzles, games), Part 5 (Prose, notes, copy letters) and Part 6 (Accounts, receipts, lists). A comprehensive alphabetical list of people mentioned in the diary then follows in Appendix 1, together with a select list of places. Appendix 2 contains the full text of *Cranbourn Chace*, an anonymous piece published in 1827 that is here attributed to Jane Roberts. Finally, Appendix 6 provides further background on the immediate members of the Roberts family, to give some context to the biography of Jane Roberts in Part 1 and her diary in Part 2.

The following abbreviations and terms have been frequently used:

John Roberts of the War Office – Jane’s brother (1790-1868)

Paymaster Roberts – Jane’s father, John Roberts (1757-1816)

P.C.C. – Prerogative Court of Canterbury

R.L.F. – Royal Literary Fund

R.N. – Royal Navy

W.O. – War Office

Part 1 - Biography of Jane Roberts, 1792-1871

Early life and intended emigration to Tasmania, 1792-1832

Jane Roberts should not be underestimated. She was propelled, by the particular circumstances of her upbringing, into fashionable Regency society, where she sought to make her living as a novelist. Ultimately, she fell short of her goal - her talents, such as they were, dismissed by critics who thought her deficient in knowledge of life. Their barbs must have seemed cruel to a woman who had sailed half way around the world to the Swan River Colony, near what is now Perth in Australia, and who had sustained the life of her young niece for weeks on end by feeding the child biscuit dipped in wine under the unremitting southern sun. Few people could have rejected fashionable London life for emigration to Tasmania, only to return unexpectedly, and then to resume a place within a social circle that included earls, publishers, and the commander of the royal yacht on Virginia Water. Fewer still would have taken it all in their stride, or would have been so diffident and understated about what they had experienced. Aspects of Jane's life were, as she once said herself, not dissimilar to a dream. It was a troubled dream, at times, but it is one that still resonates today, and is worth the telling.

Jane was born into an army family that was influenced, for long periods in the first twenty-three years of her life, by the threat of French invasion during the Napoleonic wars. She was baptised on 2 November 1792 in Hythe, a small town of a few thousand people on the south coast of Kent, the only surviving daughter of John and Martha Roberts. Her father, at the time of her birth, was quartermaster of the tenth dragoons,¹ which was once described as the most expensive, the most impertinent, the best dressed, and worst-moralled regiment in the British Army.² As a child, Jane would have become familiar with the whole coastline of England from Kent to Dorset, and with long marches and journeys. Her family would have been repeatedly uprooted from one house or billet to another, growing up amongst the horses of the regiment, often within sight and smell of the sea on which Jane later spent such an important part of her life. In all probability, her first thirteen years were rough and ready, but in one respect Jane's youth was very different from those of most children in army families. The tenth dragoons were the Prince of Wales's Own regiment. As a consequence, Jane and her siblings came into close contact with the FitzClarence children, sons and daughters of Prince William, brother of the Prince of Wales, later to become William IV.³ Jane wrote, much later:

¹ Dragoons were mounted infantry, relatively lightly armed.

² *The Wits and Beaux of Society*, by Grace Wharton, originally published 1860, reprinted 2006.

³ See the *Roberts History* (Appendix 3, page 233), and Jane's unpublished work *Six Games for the Royal Nursery of the Prince* (see footnote 484).

*“As a child I had ever heard the Prince of Wales extolled, nay, almost idolized, and some personal marks of favour bestowed on our family had, in a peculiar manner, endeared his name to us, whilst his munificence had been the theme, the admiration of the world.”*⁴

John Roberts was promoted to paymaster of the tenth dragoons in 1805, which would have meant more pay and more day-to-day contact with titled officers of the regiment.⁵ The tenth dragoons thereafter spent more time in and around Romford, in Essex, closer to London. Jane’s later interest in languages,⁶ and her obvious interest in the written word, suggests that she received some form of tuition or schooling as a teenager. For six years, the family of Paymaster Roberts was exposed to some of the most fashionable and wealthy people in Regency England, and it profited as a result.⁷ Then, in 1811, John was appointed to what was, in effect, a retirement position as barrack master of the fort at Dungeness, near Lydd in Kent, where he remained until his death in 1816. It was during this period in Lydd that Jane may have been engaged to be married to an unidentified lieutenant in a dragoon regiment, killed at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. The unusually detailed account of how the fictional Aunt Lucy had received news of the death of her betrothed, in Jane’s book *The Court Favourite*, must be regarded as potentially autobiographical.⁸ It may explain why Jane remained single for the rest of her life.

Two of Jane’s brothers, Peter and Charles, emigrated to Tasmania in 1819, Peter as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, and Charles as a free settler. The other brother, John, took up an appointment as a clerk in the War Office in 1818. All three brothers were married, and soon had growing families. Their mother, Martha, seems to have made the most of her widowhood, supported on an army pension of £50 annually. She had her portrait painted, she made the most of her fashionable connections, and she took a house in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, where she died suddenly in 1823.⁹ Her burial took place in Mortlake, and a gravestone was erected by *“her only and sorrowing daughter.”* There was no mention of the brothers, Peter, John or Charles.

Jane’s activities in the years between her mother’s death in 1823, and her own attempted emigration to Tasmania in 1829, have to be inferred to some extent by later events and

⁴ *Two Years at Sea*, 1834, page 169

⁵ John’s pay rose to about £250 *per annum*, over and above which there were profits from supplying materials and equipment to the regiment – a process that was open to abuse.

⁶ Jane certainly wanted it to be known that she understood French (*Two Years at Sea*, page 15), and she planned a translation of *Two Years at Sea*, which never came to fruition. She also had an interest in Italian and German.

⁷ John Roberts did not leave a will, and neither did his wife, Martha. One gets the impression that they were very private about their financial affairs, and kept the paperwork to themselves.

⁸ See pages 87-93 and, in particular, pages 132-163 of *The Court Favourite*, 1840. The fact that the lieutenant, identified only as Charles, was in line for promotion and retirement on the advice of Aunt Lucy’s father, adds a ring of truth to the story. Jane’s father, Paymaster Roberts, knew all about promotion. So did Jane’s brother, John Roberts, who was a clerk in the promotion department of the War Office.

⁹ A relationship with the Wrottesley family of Staffordshire is claimed in the *Roberts History* (Appendix 3, page 233).

documents, one of which was her application to the Royal Literary Fund for financial relief, in 1846. Jane's version of events was as follows:

"My father spent 35^[10] years of his life in the 10th Dragoons, after which he had a Barrack appointment, but his health declining I kept up the whole of the correspondence and accounts with the barrack department after his death, and that of my mother's. My eldest brother having the arrangement of business with the Colonial Department, the writing of the Swan River Establishment passed thro' my hands, my brother having nearly lost his sight. I went abroad with him, and on my return to England devoted myself entirely to Literature."

Jane's account gives the impression that she was virtually running the barracks at Lydd, and personally handling all the official correspondence to do the Swan River Colony, well into the 1820s. This was probably hammed up a bit, in true Roberts fashion, to impress the members of the Royal Literary Fund in a moment of need, but it confirms that she had been supporting her father, and then her brother, in their administrative work. In addition to this, there is some evidence that she tried to get pieces of writing published in journals. The anonymously¹¹ penned *Cranbourn Chace*, which appeared in the *London Magazine* in March 1827, can reasonably be attributed to Jane Roberts for several reasons, the most compelling of which is a passage relating to a visit to Ashgrove, which, according to family tradition, was the paternal home of the Roberts family:¹²

"My heart danced within me, as I passed Ashgrove, an estate where my ancestors dwelt; and I knew from the description given by my father, although I was then a stranger, the situation of every place I passed."

Two more good reasons for attributing *Cranbourn Chace* to Jane Roberts are the date of the excursion described in the article, and the place. The visit to the Shaftesbury area occurred over several weeks in August and September 1823, some five months after the death of Jane's mother, Martha, on 5 March. Jane may have felt unconstrained for the first time in her life, so this was the first of a number of holidays directly related to creative bursts of activity. Shaftesbury is also significant as the origin of the Roberts family, and of their relations, the Orams.¹³ In *Cranbourn Chace* Jane also mentions visits to Fonthill Abbey and Wardour Castle, which are consistent with her later interest in Windsor Castle. The reference to Lady Blanche defending the towers of Wardour Castle from Cromwell is also in Jane's style, as is the typically disjointed tale about King John, which gives the piece a characteristically lame ending.

¹⁰ It was actually thirty-two years.

¹¹ The anonymous author of *Cranbourn Chace* identified themselves only by the Greek signature at the end, meaning a barren wilderness.

¹² The full text of *Cranbourn Chace* appears in Appendix 2.

¹³ Louisa Oram, Jane's sister in law, was a native of Shaftesbury. The opening passages of the diary, in 1833, infer that John, Louisa, and possibly Jane herself, had just returned from another visit to Shaftesbury. Louisa's mother was still living in Shaftesbury in 1833, aged nearly eighty.

Meanwhile, things were not going well in Tasmania. Jane's brother, Charles, had separated from his London-born wife, Susan Radcliffe, in November 1825.¹⁴ Eighteen months later, Susan returned to England on the *Hugh Crawford* with three children, all in steerage, leaving Hobart on 23 March 1827.¹⁵ Accompanying them was Jane's elder brother, Peter Roberts, on extended leave from his army duties, seeking treatment for the early onset of blindness. Two of Susan's children either died on the voyage, or died or disappeared from history on leaving England - but one, Martha Roberts, certainly survived. She seems to have been left for a time with her widowed grandfather John Radcliffe, a watch cap maker living at 26 Coppice Row, Clerkenwell,¹⁶ who then returned her to Peter Roberts (lodging at Grosvenor Street West¹⁷), after which Susan gave Peter a written agreement that the child could go back to live with him when he returned to Tasmania. So, during 1828 and 1829, Peter and Jane formed a plan to emigrate together, taking their young niece, Martha, with them. Jane privately published a volume of poems in 1829, suggesting that she was still pursuing her literary career even on the eve of emigration.¹⁸

Jane and Martha left England first, on the *Wanstead*, on 4 August 1829, accompanied by a maid called Patsy.¹⁹ Peter is known to have paid for Martha's passage, so everything was going according to plan at that point. He travelled to Tasmania on the brig *Elizabeth*, which was still in London on 29 August,²⁰ and which was sailing to an interim stop at Plymouth on 9 September.²¹ Peter arrived at Hobart, Tasmania, on 23 February 1830 after a journey of nearly twenty-five weeks, overtaking Jane and Martha on the way.²² Jane and Martha's journey lasted nearly thirty-six weeks, meaning that they anchored in the River Derwent off Hobart on 11 April 1830, well over a month after Peter's arrival. However, Jane was obliged to return to England because of what she described, for the purposes of *Two Years at Sea*, as a "severe affliction." The critical moment seems to have unfolded in what must have been an awkward scene on the deck of the *Wanstead*, at anchor. Peter's lawyer, Mr Butler, came to receive the child Martha, in full view of the other passengers who were readying themselves to disembark for their new lives in Tasmania.²³ Having no authority to keep the child, Jane gave her up to

¹⁴ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 30 November 1825.

¹⁵ *Colonial Times and Tasmanian Advertiser*, 24 March 1827.

¹⁶ *Sun Fire Insurance*, 26 August 1818.

¹⁷ It is possible that Peter was staying with the Vantinis, who lived in Belgrave Cottage, Grosvenor Street West.

¹⁸ There does not appear to be a copy in the British Library. The contents are now unknown, save for a poem to her eldest brother Peter, in Tasmania, clearly written at some point after his emigration in 1819 (Part 3, number 1, page 93).

¹⁹ Patsy is mentioned in the letter to Mrs Da Cunha sent on 4 August 1834. She seems to have stayed in Tasmania and was taken on as a servant by the Bennetts. See the entry for 7 December 1836.

²⁰ *Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser*, 29 August 1829.

²¹ *Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser*, 9 September 1829.

²² *The Tasmanian*, 26 February 1830.

²³ The twenty adult cabin passengers on the *Wanstead* who went as far as Hobart were William Gellibrand, Edward Rand, Miss Elmelie, Miss Leard, Miss Roberts, Mrs Wedge, Miss Wedge, Miss Ann Wedge, Miss Jane Wedge, William G. Sams, Reverend R. Davies, William Russell, William E. Riley, William Jay, John G. Peat, William Leard, Charles Seal, William Wise, Mrs Wise, and William Everhard - *Colonial Times*, 16 April 1830.

Mr Butler, and resigned herself to an inevitable return to England. Martha's further history is not known in detail, but she was living with a Mrs Palmer in Tasmania in 1835.²⁴

We are clearly missing the detail of what changed between Jane, Peter and Charles. Jane clearly went ashore during her eleven weeks in Hobart, because she describes some of the buildings in *Two Years at Sea*, but it is uncertain whether she met either Peter or Charles in person before setting sail again on 28 June 1830. The involvement of a lawyer suggests that tempers were running high. At any rate, Jane found it impossible to stay with either of her brothers in Tasmania, as intended. Throughout the main part of her diary, between 1833 and 1839, she made many references to the struggles of her younger brother Charles, whom she wanted to help, but Peter barely got another mention. Insofar as he was thought of at all, he was a source of instability and tears, as she recorded on 28 May 1839:²⁵

"I began to recover from my weeping fit – surely there is no end to the mischief of poor Peter's malady. How long, Oh God, shall we be tried by it. I kept myself quite quiet and some friends calling upon me cheered my spirits..."

Peter's malady was intermittent insanity, caused by the side-effect of the mercury that had been prescribed for his poor eyesight.²⁶ As for Jane's relationship with young Martha, a twenty-first century view could be that, as a single woman of thirty-seven, she might naturally form a maternal bond with the child during the course of a long voyage. This could have happened, and it could have been one of the factors at play in the drama on the *Wanstead*, but there is little evidence for it. When Jane recounted the events to Martha's mother (by then Mrs Susan Da Cunha), more than five years later, in July 1835, she spoke of her protection of Martha in terms of a duty and an expense rather than in terms of affection. She also seems to have been defensive about having given up Martha to her uncle Peter in Hobart, but in this respect she was perhaps reacting to accusations from Susan about letting the child go.

On 28 June 1830 the *Wanstead* left Hobart, and on 7 August 1831, after various adventures that she recounted in *Two Years at Sea*, Jane arrived back in England. She was haunted by that date, 7 August, until at least 1834, using it as a reckoning point by which to measure the success, or otherwise, of her literary endeavours.

"The difficulties of publication are almost insurmountable" 1833-1839

It is worth asking, at this point, why Jane wrote *Two Years at Sea*. At one level, the answers are obvious, in that she wanted to establish her reputation as a writer, and she had good

²⁴ See the entry for 29-31 July 1835. Martha seems not to have lived with her uncle Peter after all.

²⁵ The weeping fit was probably caused by an unrecorded letter from Peter or Charles, but it was also coming up to the ten year anniversary of Jane's intended emigration to Tasmania. Unusually, Lady Cork and Lady Dungarvan visited Jane together, on the same day, 28 May 1839, bringing her a pretty dress as a present, so there may have been an underlying and known-about cause for the distress. Lady Dungarvan's impending visit overseas may have added to Jane's anxiety.

²⁶ Michael Collins Persse, pers. comm. The mercury apparently caused temporary bouts of insanity, so it probably became a cyclical mental and physical illness from which there was no escape.

source material from recent experience. Travel-writing was an acceptable way for an independent lady to augment her income, and she had already tested the water with *Cranbourn Chace*. Jane had also read Captain Basil Hall's accounts of the coast of South America prior to her own attempted emigration, and she was influenced by his presentational style.²⁷ Perhaps her original intention was to support herself by writing in Tasmania, reporting the fortunes of the colony to a European audience. At any rate, a change of plan was now needed, and she had probably completed the manuscript of *Two Years at Sea* by the time she embarked on her diary in August 1833. The opening passage of the diary speaks of the challenges she had faced hitherto, but the very fact she was starting to make a personal record of her life suggests that she sensed she was on the verge of a breakthrough:

"The happiness I dreamed of...penury and attendant circumstances blighted, and so the first year passed. The second has followed, and how? In writing and striving for literary support from without and within – coldness, unlovedness, vulgar impertinence and violence."

As well as adjusting her literary objectives, Jane had to pick up the threads of her social circle again. This meant reconnecting with people on whom she had turned her back in 1829, in favour of a new life in Tasmania. How she explained her unexpected return is unclear. Somehow, she worked her way back into fashionable society, reviving her relationships with the likes of Augusta Leigh and Lord and Lady Cork. It was probably from around this point in time that the Corks gave her financial assistance, to support her literary career.²⁸ The Boyles were generous by nature, and took an interest in writing,²⁹ and Jane's diary abounds with evidence that she was welcome in their company.³⁰

Jane eventually secured a contract with one of London's leading publishers, Richard Bentley,³¹ in December 1833, and the first proof sheets of *Two Years at Sea* began arriving in March 1834. It appeared in print, for sale to the public, during July.³² At the front of the book was the following inscription:

²⁷ Jane quotes Captain Basil Hall in her *Cranbourn Chace*, published in 1827 (Appendix 2). Even the full title of *Two Years at Sea* owes something to that of Hall's *Journal written on the coasts of Chili, Peru and Mexico in the years 1820, 1821, 1822*, published in 1823.

²⁸ It seems unlikely that the annuity paid to Jane by Lord and Lady Cork had been in place before she tried to emigrate to Tasmania. The intention to emigrate would probably have broken such an arrangement irrevocably, had it existed before 1829, and it would have been awkward to resume it on Jane's return to England. Lord Cork probably remained in contact with Jane's brother, John Roberts of the War Office, throughout the time she was away at sea. As a retired general, and as a former *aide-de-camp* to King George III, it was natural for the earl to want to keep abreast of things by making contact with a rising clerk in the promotions department of the War Office, and by taking a polite interest in his young family. It is clear that John was giving administrative and procedural advice to officers ranking as high as generals by 1826 - *Parliamentary Papers*, Volume 8, 1860. John dined with Lord Cork on 6 May 1836.

²⁹ Mary Boyle and Charles Boyle both wrote fiction, and Dowager Lady Cork (step-mother of the Earl of Cork), was a literary hostess – see the entries for the Boyle family in Appendix 1.

³⁰ The Corks had lost several daughters, so Jane may have become, in some sense, a surrogate. See footnote 114.

³¹ Bentley was made Publisher in Ordinary to His Majesty in 1833.

³² For another account of exactly the same two year journey, see the journal of Mary Ann Friend, the wife of the captain of the *Wanstead*. She too kept a journal of a voyage to Hobart with an account of the settlement on the

TO
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF MUNSTER
&C. &C. &C.
THIS VOLUME IS INSCRIBED
AS AN
HUMBLE TRIBUTE OF ESTEEM AND GRATITUDE
BY
HIS LORDSHIP'S
MUCH OBLIGED AND OBEDIENT SERVANT
THE AUTHOR

There is no evidence in Jane's diary or notebook to suggest that the Earl of Munster³³ contributed to the cost of publication, but the wording of the dedication suggests that he played some part in it. He certainly saw some of the proof sheets, and later called on Jane to borrow a copy of the book, so he must have approved. It is interesting that Jane did not inscribe the book to the Earl of Cork, for whom there is much more direct evidence of financial patronage. Perhaps she took the view that Munster's royal connection was worth more when it came to selling copies of the book to her intended audience. He was similarly honoured in the second edition of *Two Years at Sea*, published in 1837.

Two Years at Sea was sufficiently well received to keep Jane Roberts in the public eye throughout the rest of 1834. However, August of that year brought tragedy to the Boyle family, in the form of the premature death of Lord Dungarvan, the son and heir of the Earl of Cork. Jane had been holidaying with Lord and Lady Dungarvan at the Boyles' lesser English seat, Blounts Court, barely six months previously, and the news of his death came as a great shock to her. She did not attend his funeral, but Lord and Lady Cork invited her to stay with them at their main country house in Marston Bigot, Somerset, during September and October. Holidays of this kind were clearly productive periods for Jane, during which she could clear her mind and be creative. This one proved to be a turning point. Departing from her promising career as a travel writer, Jane suddenly branched into fiction with the novel, *Löwenstein, King of the Forests*. She started writing on 1 November 1834, the day after returning to London from Marston. To embark on such a project was brave, perhaps to the point of being foolhardy, since there is no evidence that she had ever travelled to Germany, or anywhere else in mainland Europe. She may simply have been inspired by a book she had

Swan River, which is now in the State Archive of Western Australia, and which can be seen online. It is a direct parallel to the account by Jane Roberts in *Two Years at Sea*.

³³ He had been in the tenth dragoons, and Jane's father, Paymaster Roberts, was said to have had care of him as a child or young man (*Roberts History*, Appendix 3, page 233).

seen in Lord Cork's library in Marston, or by a conversation with one of the Boyles. Whatever the source of the idea, she made fast progress within a few days, calculating the number of words she had written, and comparing it with other published works.³⁴ However, by late February 1835 she noted in her diary that she was worried about her book, possibly causing her to take another extended holiday in Portsmouth between February and April, in search of inspiration. Here she was able to devote herself to her German story, and had completed enough for the manuscript of *Löwenstein*, to be put before Edward Howard, editor of the *Metropolitan Magazine*, on 8 May. He was not impressed, and returned it three weeks later. The publisher Colburn, probably acting in conjunction with Bentley, also rejected it in June 1835.

Jane Roberts was in a hurry. She wanted to capitalise on the success of *Two Years at Sea* while it was fresh in the public eye, so finding a publisher for *Löwenstein* was a matter of urgency. At the same time, she had other novels or short stories in the pipeline, namely *Emily Sandford* and the *Venetian Story*, both of which were in progress during July 1835. The *Venetian Story* was rejected by Edward Howard in August. In the same month, Jane approached another publisher, Whittaker, with *Löwenstein*. At last, in October 1835, she signed an agreement with him for the publication of what was to become her first novel, eleven months after it had first started to take shape. She then planned a further holiday, so as to keep the momentum. This time she went to Ripon, from November 1835 to January 1836, staying for the Christmas period and visiting a wide group of people, notably the Jefferson family. During this visit she rewrote a story called *Emily FitzMorris*, in all likelihood a reworking of the rejected *Emily Sandford*, and she worked on another piece which she called *The Father*. It was the busiest, most creative and most active part of her literary career.

Diary entries in January 1836 suggest that Jane was working on another publication at the same time, to the extent of expecting proofs for inspection. In this project she was collaborating with the multi-talented Frederic Shoberl, who was an associate of Richard Bentley, the publisher of *Two Years at Sea*. The work has not been traced, and it may have stalled or failed.³⁵ Nevertheless, on 3 February she received the first proofs of her principal objective, *Löwenstein*, from Whittaker. The book appeared in public two months later, and met a mixed reception. A review in the *Morning Post* of 18 April 1836 read:

"We have not seen the former work of this lady. Of the present we shall only say that if it contains no evidence of superior genius, or practical acquaintance with the world's ways, it indicates pure feelings and good intentions on the part of the author. It may amuse and interest youthful readers. To the older and graver we should hesitate to recommend it."

Angered, Jane lashed out at her critics in verse, sending a copy of *Alas, poor pen*, to William Jerdan, editor of the *Literary Gazette*. Written spontaneously, and with vigour, it was one of

³⁴ See the word count for *Löwenstein* (Part 6, number 11, page 155).

³⁵ See the entry for Shoberl in Appendix 1.

her better poems, but it does not appear to have been published. Perhaps it is just as well, because it might have done more harm than good. Within days she began yet another story, which she called *The Desert Heath*, a title that perhaps reflected her state of mind after the recent criticism of her work. She also began reading the Gospel of St Matthew in earnest, and from September to November 1836 she took another holiday in Sunningdale, near Windsor. In some respects, the Sunningdale excursion was an extension of her earlier stay in Ripon, in that she was again visiting the Jeffersons, who had moved house. Francis Jefferson R.N. had, in the intervening period, been appointed commander of His Majesty's yachts on Virginia Water. Jane was clearly transfixed by the beauty and magic of the place, which fired her imagination. Within weeks she had started to remodel *The Desert Heath* into a new manuscript, briefly known as *The Regency*³⁶ and then *Verginia Water*. By 11 November she had written one hundred and twenty pages.³⁷ It is perfectly clear that *Verginia Water* was the book that eventually became *The Court Favourite*, published in 1840, but there was a long way to go before that could happen. By 17 December 1836 she was on the fourteenth chapter of the novel. Progress slowed on her return to London the following month. There was then a sixteen month gap in Jane's diary, from March 1837 until July 1838, and a reference to having been ill during nearly all the intervening winter. Whether it was physical illness, or a depression of spirits, is unclear. Unfortunately, the gap coincides with the publication of the second edition of *Two Years at Sea*, which started to appear in or shortly before June 1837. The publisher was John Parker, who appeared intermittently in entries in Jane's diary between 1836 and 1839.³⁸

Jane's diary resumed at the point where she took another holiday at Belgrave Cottage, the London house of her friend, Madame Vantini, from July to September 1838. The stay was curtailed by the death of Madame Vantini's young daughter, but in August 1838 Jane was able to declare her manuscript finished, in three volumes, called *Verginia Water, or The Royal Retreat near Windsor*. Seeking a publisher, Jane yet again turned to the writer and editor Edward Howard, with whom she had lost contact, not realising that Howard's wife had died in the intervening period. He took far more interest in Jane than in her manuscript, proposing to her within minutes of her visit. She rejected his offer of marriage, and he rejected *Verginia Water*, although there was an oblique suggestion that it could be recast under the direction of the publisher, Richard Bentley.³⁹ Jane picked up her pen again and in November 1838 she found herself rewriting the thirty-seventh chapter⁴⁰ of the book, and still calling it *Verginia*

³⁶ The text of *The Regency* appears in Part 5, page 142.

³⁷ About 24,500 words, assuming that she was using paper the same size as her diary, and that by "page" she meant one side of the paper. The eventual novel, published in three volumes in 1840 as *The Court Favourite*, contained about 140,000 words.

³⁸ Jane also discussed a possible translation of *Two Years at Sea* with Parker. Her contacts with language experts like Annibale Garofolini may also have been to do with this project. It did not come to fruition.

³⁹ The book was eventually published by Southgate as *The Court Favourite* in 1840. Bentley seems not to have been involved, and Jane described it as her own work in the preface.

⁴⁰ There is no Chapter 37 in the book, as published, because the chapters were numbered from 1 in each of the three volumes. Assuming that the structure remained the same between November 1838 and publication, and that the

Water. In January 1839 she failed to persuade the publisher, Colburn, to take the manuscript, but at some point in the ensuing months she signed a contract with Mr Southgate, possibly on the condition that the title was changed to *The Court Favourite* - her second and last novel.

Exhaustion may have been setting in, and Jane may have been losing interest in writing fiction during this period. In August 1838 she interviewed William Fletcher, Lord Byron's former valet, with a view to writing his biography. It was never undertaken, which is a shame, but Jane completed the life history of the unidentified Mrs Perkins in November and December of same year, a work that has not been traced and that probably never developed beyond manuscript form. Then, on 12 May 1839, Jane heard Mr Johnson preach a sermon on the Gospel of St Luke, perhaps rekindling memories of the Gospel of St Matthew that she had been studying at the very start of her journey on *Virginia*. She momentarily diverted her attention to the production of an ambitious theological work to be called *The Gospels Compared*. It came to nothing.

The main part of Jane Roberts' diary ended in December 1839, on the eve of the publication of *The Court Favourite*. Entries in that month were haphazard and in note form, almost as though she was nervous that things might not go well. Her earlier books had caused her to record copious correspondence with her publishers, Bentley and Whittaker, but there was an ominous quietness about *The Court Favourite*. Mr Southgate was only mentioned once. She did not have to wait long for the axe to fall. On 28 December 1839 the following review appeared in *The Atlas*:

"A very indifferent novel, distinguished only by excellent intentions and amiable feelings, but deficient in knowledge of life, vigour in the portraiture of character, and skill in the management of the story."

The faltering literary career of Jane Roberts had been destroyed in thirty-two words, and her diary was silenced for more than a decade.

"Mine has been a life of literary labor" 1840-1851

Jane's circle of friends and supporters diminished noticeably in the years after the publication of *The Court Favourite*, simply through the passage of time. Emma Roberts died unexpectedly in Pune, India, in 1840. Lady Bradford died in 1842. The Earl of Munster, whom Jane had known from childhood, took his own life in the same year. Another acquaintance, Sir John Franklin, disappeared in 1845 on his ill-fated expedition to find the North-West Passage, and John Helder Wedge returned to Australia. The heaviest blow of all came in 1843 with the death of Lady Cork, depriving Jane of her most ardent patron. She still had Lord Cork and Lady Dungarvan and Richard Boyle to rely on, but the lynch pin of Jane's relationship with the Boyles had been taken out.

chapters her manuscript were numbered sequentially, she was actually rewriting what became the first chapter in Volume 3.

Many people would have given up writing after the review of *The Court Favourite*, but in December 1839, Jane was planning yet another novel - *Expectation*. The draft plot of *Expectation* is contained in her notes - a thriller, involving robbery, trial, execution and intrigue.⁴¹ She almost certainly carried on writing and trying to find a publisher, because in 1846 she referred to one of her unpublished works as a novel of three volumes. In order to describe something as a three-volume novel, the manuscript must have been in a fully developed form. It might have been *Expectation*.

While battling on with *Expectation*, Jane embarked on the commercial production of a card game that she had invented herself.⁴² It is tempting to interpret some references in her diary as meaning that she was developing prototypes as early as 1834,⁴³ but the enterprise did not go public until Jane placed an advertisement in the *London Evening Standard* on 5 December 1840. The game had been entered at Stationers' Hall on 2 December, and subscriptions would be received until 21 December, after which the price of the cards in gold would rise from twenty to thirty shillings. Coloured and plain versions would still be available for the present sum of twenty shillings. She gave her address as 71 Cadogan Place, Belgrave Square. Jane enlisted a hundred subscribers for the cards, and employed her own working engravers to make the plates, before applying to a printer called Mr Hays⁴⁴ to make fifty packs. However, she considered his impressions of the cards to be imperfect and soiled, and the gold for the thirty-shilling packs was bad. Mr Hays apparently undertook to sell the cards by way of country travellers, for which he said he would pay the cost, and so the matter rested for a while. Then Jane tried another edition of the cards, which led to a "*variety of annoyances,*" culminating in Mr Hays presenting her with a bill of £30 that she was obliged to pay by 10 March 1846. Unable to do so, she applied to the Royal Literary Fund for financial relief.⁴⁵ The application was made on a printed form, part of which was filled out by Jane, and part of which was filled out by three referees. There were several supporting letters explaining the circumstances that had led to the application, and the reasons why Jane should receive relief.

Jane began the application form by stating her age as forty-seven, and her date and place of birth as 2 November 1799 in Hythe, Kent. The 2 November was true, but the year was not. She was actually born on 2 November 1792, and she was aged fifty-three. Untruthfulness about her age came naturally to Jane, as can be seen in her entries in the 1851 and 1861 censuses, described below, but in this case she may have felt that the Royal Literary Fund would look more favourably on an author in their forties, rather than in their fifties. She gave

⁴¹ The text of *Expectation* appears in Part 5.

⁴² This was not the first game she had invented. Her unpublished works, listed for the benefit of the Royal Literary Fund in 1846, included *Six Games for the Royal Nursery of the Prince* (see footnote 484).

⁴³ Jane frequently handled other types of cards, such as visiting cards, and other types of game - hares and pheasants from Lord and Lady Cork's estate at Marston Bigot. Therefore, references in the diary to both cards and game are fraught with ambiguity. Entries on 20 September and 3, 8, 10 and 15 October 1834 are open to interpretation. References on 25 September 1835 (Mr Wallace), 3 November 1835 (Mr Fuller), and 31 March 1836, suggest that she may have been planning to launch a card game before 1840.

⁴⁴ Not traced.

⁴⁵ Registered Case 1127, Volume 35, Miss Jane Roberts. The original is in the British Library – Loan 96 R.L.F. 1/1127.

her address as 17 Charlotte Street, Portland Place, and stated that she was “*Single – never married.*” She had never applied for relief previously. When asked to explain her financial circumstances, she wrote this:

“The Pension of an Officer’s Daughter of 12£ per annum and an uncertain gift from a Friend varying from 40£ to 60£. It will die with this friend’s life who is upwards of 70 years of age.”

The unidentified “*Friend*” was almost certainly the then widowed Earl of Cork. He is not mentioned anywhere in the application, and Jane seems to have tried to keep the Boyle family out of the affair, both for her own pride and for fear they would disapprove. She may also have been reluctant to trouble the earl on the matter, not least because he was nearly eighty at the time. The Earl of Cork would have been an impressive referee, so the decision not to involve him, and to keep his identity hidden, cannot have been taken lightly; Jane also passed over the Hon. Rev. Richard Boyle, who would have been a worthy alternative to the earl. Jane explained the cause of her distress as “*A literary speculation*” and then listed the titles of her published works. Curiously, she gave the original publication date of *Two Years at Sea* as 1832, and the second edition as 1834. The correct dates were 1834 and 1837. She was also unable to recall the exact publication date of *Löwenstein, King of the Forests*, putting just 183 rather than 1836. The errors and the omission may be a sign of the stress under which she found herself. Finally, she mentioned having published “*Tales, poems, songs for periodicals.*” The application form was dated 3 March 1846.

Jane’s first and most important referee was Augusta Leigh, who signed the application form itself and said, in a separate letter dated 2 March 1846 from St James’s Palace, “*I have been intimately acquainted with Miss Jane Roberts for upwards of twenty years.*” In respect of the voyage recounted in *Two Years at Sea*, Augusta said “*I knew the brother with whom & for whom it was undertaken.*” For her second referee, Jane chose Mrs Wood – that is to say, Ann Rose Wood of 27 Charlotte Street, Portland Place – who had known Jane for thirteen years. She described Jane in a supporting letter as “*a perfect gentlewoman, never more deserving.*” Jane’s third referee was employed in the Royal Medical Department, and had recently returned from India. He gave his address as 10 Chapel Place, Cavendish Square, but his signature was so elaborate as to be illegible, and he has not been traced. He had only known Jane for two years, and was presumably chosen because he had professional qualifications and a respectable position in the army. Jane’s request for relief was framed as follows:

“Mine has been a life of literary labor, a very small portion of which appears before you in my Published Works...You will see, by the enclosed letter, that my friend Mrs Leigh has the will – but not the power – to help me...Trifling as this affair may appear, it has involved me in difficulties which to me seem very great. I trust to the Literary Fund to relieve me from my embarrassment, and I hope that my unpublished works will enable me to make an adequate return for the assistance I now receive.”

Jane’s unpublished works were listed as (1) an operetta, (2), a novel in three volumes, (3) tales, poems, songs, (4) a poem called *The Power of the Bible Exemplified*, (5) *Six Games for the Royal*

Nursery of the Prince, and (6) shillings and multiplication tables. These works have left no known trace.

Jane's application to the Royal Literary Fund was successful, and she received £30, plus £10 expenses.⁴⁶ She sent a letter of thanks dated 14 March 1846, and Augusta Leigh wrote saying "...thank you for giving her the great gratification of hearing of the favourable result."

A specialist card publisher, Robert Hardwicke of 26 Duke Street, Piccadilly, is known to have issued an edition of *The Royal Historical Game of Cards* at some point in the 1840s or 1850s, but it is uncertain whether he was involved in the affair with Mr Hays in the period between 1840 and 1846. Hardwicke is not mentioned in the application to the Royal Literary Fund. The game eventually dwindled into obscurity, but it was still talked about some fifteen years after its invention:⁴⁷

"A round game, called 'The Royal Historical Game of Cards' may be added to the list of novelties. It is constructed on an old plan familiar to children of all ages, and, running through the succession of English monarchs, affords a chronological test of the memory of the players. But this kind of game, after all, has too much of the school task in it to yield the desired relaxation round the Christmas fireside."

In the summer of 1847 Jane would have learned of the death of her younger brother, Charles, while travelling to the interior of Australia in November 1846. This would have been a bitter blow to her, since part of her drive to publish and make money had been to assist him. Now in her late fifties, it must have been obvious, even to Jane, that she was never going to become a popular or renowned author. However, there was a last flash of activity in her diary in 1851, which gives an important insight. The date itself is significant, because she may have been inspired by anticipation of the opening of the Great Exhibition in May 1851. After all, she had an active and inquiring mind which had boundaries beyond books, operas and paintings. Her diary attests to a range of passing interests, including geology, the purification of the River Thames, and the artificial production of gas. She was still young at heart, brazenly passing herself off to the census enumerator as a sprightly forty-three year old author in 1851, when she was actually fifty-nine. In the year of the Great Exhibition Jane was lodging with a young widow, Mary Ann Cooper, at 17 Howland Street.⁴⁸ Mrs Cooper had three young children, and there was a young female servant living in. There were also several artists lodging in Mrs Cooper's house,⁴⁹ one of whom was Matthew Joseph Wolf (1820-1899), who was later described by Sir Edwin Landseer as *"without exception, the best all-round animal artist who ever*

⁴⁶ She received the money from the hand of John Octavius Blewitt, Secretary of the Royal Literary Fund. Six months later, on 12 September 1846, Blewitt married Anne Roper Howard, the widow of Edward Howard (see the entry for Edward Howard, and his proposal of marriage to Jane Roberts, in Appendix 1).

⁴⁷ *Home News for India, China and the Colonies*, 26 December 1855.

⁴⁸ 1851 census.

⁴⁹ The other lodgers were lithographers Adam Armst (born Cologne, Germany c.1824, single), and Frank Labroncis (born Belgium c.1827), who was living with his English wife Emma (born Marylebone c.1822 - no record of marriage traced).

*lived.*⁵⁰ Wolf had arrived in England from his native Germany in March 1848, and was almost immediately employed as an artist at the British Museum. Mrs Cooper's lodging house has a Bohemian ring to it, which Jane would surely have enjoyed. Perhaps that was why she wanted to stave off old age as long as possible.

Augusta Leigh fell ill on 3 July, and died on 12 October 1851, three days before the Great Exhibition closed, ending the most intimate acquaintance of Jane's adult life. Her death rendered Jane completely unable to do anything for ten days, and it gave rise to the final entry in the diary, in the form of a prayer, on 23 October 1851.

Old age and death, 1852-1871

Jane had said that her annuity would die with the life of her secret "*Friend*," and this occurred in June 1856 with the passing of Edmund Boyle, eighth Earl of Cork. Whether the payments actually stopped, or whether they were kept up by other members of the Boyle family throughout the remainder of Jane's life, is uncertain. Richard Boyle seems to have been administering the annuity on behalf of the elderly Earl of Cork by 1851,⁵¹ and both he and his sister-in-law, Lady Dungarvan outlived Jane Roberts. They may have felt obliged to provide for her, to an extent. The very fact that Jane was still described as an annuitant, at the time of her death in 1871, suggests that she was not abandoned by the Boyles.⁵²

Jane's brother John retired from the War Office in 1859. Peter died in Tasmania in 1860, aged seventy-three. By 1861 Jane was lodging in the house of Louisa Mutch at 254 Marylebone Road, and she was still fibbing about her age, claiming to be fifty-seven when she was, in fact, sixty-nine.⁵³ The Mutch establishment was a step down the social and intellectual ladder from that of Mrs Cooper a decade earlier, but Jane still described herself as an author. One of the consequences of the death of Jane's brother, Peter, was that his widow, Patience, came to live in England with two of her daughters. It is not clear to what extent, if at all, the Tasmanian arrivals made contact with Jane, or her brother John, to whom they would have been almost total strangers. All three women seem to have been in poor health, and they all died between 1866 and 1868 – the mother, Patience, being the last survivor. John Roberts of the War Office died in August 1868, and his sister-in-law, Patience, died six weeks later, in September.

Jane became paralysed from the waist down in about 1866, and it was probably about this time that she moved to Walmer House in Notting Hill. Walmer House was a property owned

⁵⁰ Jane had also known the renowned English animal painter, Richard Barrett Davis, during the 1830s, so there may be more to this connection than meets the eye.

⁵¹ See the entry for 11 July 1851.

⁵² She was presumably still receiving the £12 army pension, annually.

⁵³ In 1861 Louisa Mutch, a boarding house keeper, was a fifty-seven year old widow with two teenage daughters. She was the widow of Thomas Mutch, an upholsterer, who had been living at 72 St John's Wood Terrace in 1851. The other lodgers were Jane Elizabeth Watfield, aged 40, born Chilham, Kent; Jane Buckley, widow, aged 76, born Cullompton, Devon; Jane Robinson, single aged 67, born Durham; Henry Rogers, married, aged 65, born New Ross, Ireland, a major in the army; and Percy Smith, aged 24, born Middlesex, a clerk in Somerset House.

by the diocese of Norwich, and Jane seems to have been allowed to lodge there with the permission of Samuel Hinds (1793-1872), who had been Bishop of Norwich between 1849 and 1857. Hinds was from a Norwich family that had strong links with Barbados, and he had resigned his bishopric; he is said to have married his second wife, Emily, around 1856, but no evidence has been found to corroborate this. Hinds was considered an expert on colonisation, and he took a particular interest in emigration to New Zealand. The exact mechanism by which Jane Roberts found herself living in Walmer House is unclear, but it must be supposed that it was through her various connections. Possibly the Boyles came to the rescue once again.

Jane died of the effects of paraplegia and general decay at Walmer House on 11 April 1871, forty-one years to the day after anchoring in the River Derwent, off Hobart, in the *Wanstead*. She was seventy-eight years old. The Reverend Walter Apsley Bathurst,⁵⁴ Assistant Minister of All Saints, Colville Gardens, was in attendance, and registered the death. It was he who described Jane as an annuitant. She was buried on 15 April, in the same grave as her brother John, in Brompton Cemetery. A notice appeared in the *London Daily News* on 19 April 1871, probably inserted by Jane's niece, Sophia Mary Roberts, as follows:⁵⁵

"ROBERTS.-April 11, at Walmer House, Notting-Hill, Miss Jane Roberts, daughter of the late J. Roberts, Esq., formerly Paymaster 10th Hussars, and Barrack Master of Lydd, aged 78."

Jane's legacy

The two editions of *Two Years at Sea*, which are available online, are worth scrolling through; the second edition, illustrated with engravings taken from Jane's own sketches, contained an updated text, and a rather grander subtitle, but it was essentially the same work. *Löwenstein* and *The Court Favourite* are similarly accessible, but they have not stood the test of time at all well. Jane's poetry and song, largely unpublished, may be of passing interest to specialists in nineteenth century literature. Her diary stands out as an enduring insight into the life of a single woman struggling to make a name for herself as an author.

Jane's politics were mainstream, for the age in which she lived, and she had few obvious prejudices, comparatively speaking. She regarded slavery as "*a system in itself radically wrong*,"⁵⁶ and she seems to have been at ease with men like Lord Brougham and Lord Durham who had supported the Reform Bill of 1832.⁵⁷ Some of her comments in *Two Years at Sea* are

⁵⁴ Resident at 22 Arundel Gardens, Bathurst was the son of Walter Bathurst, R.N. (killed at the Battle of Navarino in 1827), and the great-nephew of Henry Bathurst, who had been Bishop of Norwich from 1805 to 1837. Samuel Hinds died on 7 February 1872 at Walmer House. It has long since been demolished.

⁵⁵ At that time she was Sophia Mary Strother, wife of George Henry Strother. She married Charles Vessey Edis in 1876.

⁵⁶ *Two Years at Sea*, page 31.

⁵⁷ She may also have encountered the actor Ira Aldridge (1807-1867), who is regarded as one of the leaders of the anti-slavery movement. See Jane's consultation with the phrenologist, James De Ville, on 6 January 1837, after which she mentioned "*Roscius*."

uncomfortable to read nowadays, and she moved in circles where profit from exploitation was never far away – Mrs Wood and Samuel Hinds, Bishop of Norwich, being obvious examples. Had Jane known more, she would perhaps have put greater distance between herself and John Helder Wedge. She did not question colonisation, or missionary duty, for one moment.

It is too easy to regard Jane as a privileged social climber, eager for the company of earls, barons and counts. The reality is more complex. She tried to emigrate to Tasmania in 1829, and she briefly thought about it again in 1836, after *Löwenstein* got a mixed reception. For Jane, fashionable London life was second best. She rejected Edward Howard's offer of marriage because she had long since chosen to be herself, and to make her own way as well as she could. She was fiercely independent.

There are no known portraits or photographs of Jane Roberts, though some paintings of other close relatives exist, including her mother. Her published works are as follows:

Cranbourn Chace, 1827

Poems, privately published, 1829.

Two Years at Sea, being the narrative of a voyage to the Swan River and Van Dieman's Land, during the years 1829, 30, 31: London, Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, 1834.

F. Shoberl Jun. 4 Leicester Street, Leicester Square.

Löwenstein, King of the Forests: Printed for Whittaker and Co, Ave Maria Lane, 1836, by Gilbert & Rivington, St John's Square.

Two Years at Sea: Second edition of *Two Years at Sea* by John W. Parker, West Strand, 1837

The Court Favourite, or facts and fiction of the nineteenth century: J.W. Southgate, Library. 1840, printed by William Stevens, Bell Yard, Temple Bar.

The Royal Historical Game of Cards: Robert Hardwicke, 28 Duke Street, Piccadilly, and by Hays (various dates, 1840-1855).

Part 2: The Diary, 1833-1839, and 1851

The formal part of the diary, which is largely contained in Volume 1, began in August 1833 and continued intermittently until December 1839, running to some 22,500 words. After a hesitant beginning in 1833-1834, the entries for 1835 and 1836 expanded dramatically, during a period when Jane seems to have been at her most energetic and creative. Then, in March 1837 there was a sudden pause, followed by a fifteen month gap, after which she resumed on 26 July 1838. Entries for the last five months of 1838 then reached a record peak of activity, after which 1839 declined again, and eventually dried up.⁵⁸ A gap of more than a decade followed, before a burst of note-like and disordered entries in the months between January and October 1851, crammed into the last pages of Volume 2. After that, there was silence.

Jane's diary provides us with an insight into her social world, which consisted of at least three hundred named individuals, many of whom were linked together within overlapping groups or circles. Some of Jane's earliest connections probably went back to her father's days in the army,⁵⁹ giving rise to friendships that had geographical connections in Lydd,⁶⁰ and Ripon.⁶¹ Onto this was grafted another layer of acquaintance, generated by Jane's abortive attempt to emigrate to Australia in 1829. This layer was broadly in two parts, one consisting of people specifically associated with Tasmania,⁶² and another that included people who had interests in travel, exploration, survey, and colonial administration, ranging from research in Asia to the discovery of the North West Passage.⁶³ Jane also found herself drawn towards an extensive circle of European connections, suggesting that she was passionate about the languages and cultures of France, Italy and Germany.⁶⁴ A sub-set of this largely non-English part of her life had to do with her passion in music and the performing arts, specifically opera and dance.⁶⁵ Jane's tastes in visual art, however, were more grounded in English traditions.⁶⁶ Writers accounted for a relatively small number of the acquaintances mentioned in the diary, considering how much Jane wanted to be a successful author,⁶⁷ and publishers were in similarly limited supply,⁶⁸ albeit they accounted for a large number of the entries in the diary.

The Boyles, headed by the eighth Earl of Cork, and Lady Cork, were by far the most mentioned people in Jane's diary. On average, she reported seeing or corresponding with at least one

⁵⁸ The approximate word counts for each year are 800 in 1833, 2,500 in 1834, 5,000 in 1835, 5,500 in 1836, 1,800 in 1837, 5,000 in 1838 (August to December), and 1,900 in 1839. The entries in 1851 amounted to about 1,700 words.

⁵⁹ Bradford, Briggs, Clark, Dalbiac, Durnford, Hancorn, Jarvis, Leigh, Meade, Sarmon, Seymour and Wyndham.

⁶⁰ Cobb, Denne, Jones and Robinson.

⁶¹ Darnborough, Hague, Jefferson and Smith.

⁶² Archer, Bennett, Cobham, Dale, Leard, Palmer and Sams.

⁶³ Booth, Franklin, Friend, Hayes, Emma Roberts and Wedge.

⁶⁴ Besson, Bonolandi, Carvalho, Cordola, Destrier, Fibre, Garofolini, La Roche, La Verne, Lusignan, Meyer, Muller, Murent, Duc De Nemours, Rogier, Salamos, Saus, Vantini, and Labinsky.

⁶⁵ Bishop, Bochs, Farren, Giorgi, Malibran, Steele, Vestris and Wood.

⁶⁶ Clark, Davis, Farrier, Landseer and Martin.

⁶⁷ Bulwer, Hofland, Howard, Landon, Marryat, Morgan and Tuite.

⁶⁸ Bentley, Colburn, Jerdan, Parker, Shoberl and Whittaker.

member of the Boyle family every six days, over sustained periods of time, and she frequently visited their town house in Hamilton Place, as well as their estates at Marston Bigot and Blounts Court. Jane was clearly very fond of the Boyles, but her closest confidante was Augusta Leigh, whose death in 1851 brought the diary to a close. Entries relating to Augusta Leigh suggest that the two women usually met privately to talk, rather than as part of a group or party. Other friends like Mrs Wood, the Martins and Mr and Mrs Davis were more gregarious. There is no doubt that Jane sought out titled people, often as potential customers for her books, but she also had time for servants, notably the faithful Burrows, and Ingram. She took a particular interest in William Fletcher, Lord Byron's former valet, who had fallen on hard times.

The diary talks constantly about visits and correspondence with Jane's friends and acquaintances, but she may have been an essentially lonely person, challenged at times by poor physical and mental health. As a general observation, Jane's reported episodes of illness tended to increase in number and duration throughout the 1830s, reaching their height in 1836, and culminating in being ill "*nearly all the winter*" of 1837-1838, by which time she would have been in her mid-forties.⁶⁹ Later entries are too sporadic to determine whether this trend continued, or whether it abated. Jane was rarely specific about the nature of her illnesses, but a few details can be gleaned. Some episodes were certainly related to menstruation,⁷⁰ and it is possible that she was going through a challenging menopause in the 1830s. On one occasion she mentions difficulty in getting dressed.⁷¹ She was sometimes too ill to go to church, or was taken ill during or after the service;⁷² suggesting that she may have suffered from anxiety and panic attacks. Generally speaking, illness is mentioned fairly evenly throughout all the months of the year, with relatively small seasonal increases in December and January. Jane was hit with a serious bout of influenza between 8 and 23 January 1837. This particular epidemic was widely reported throughout the country, and on 30 January she noted that eighteen of Lady Cork's household had been affected by influenza. On several occasions Jane was too poorly to work or come out of her room, something she attributed to fatigue and an "*entire prostration of strength.*"⁷³ Colds, headaches and coughing are mentioned a few times, generally in the winter months, but there is not enough evidence in the diary to suggest that she suffered more than the average person, or that she had chronic pulmonary disease. Jane seems to have taken active steps to try to counteract some of her mental and physical challenges, or at least to understand them. She was wearing glasses by 1834,⁷⁴ at the age of forty-two, and her teeth needed attention a year later.⁷⁵ She had access to a shower bath,

⁶⁹ See the entry for 5 August 1838.

⁷⁰ 8 November 1834 and 3 December 1834.

⁷¹ 5 May 1836

⁷² 6 December 1835, and 7 February and 1 and 22 May 1836.

⁷³ For example, 13 to 31 August 1835, 9 to 15 October 1835, 19 to 26 March 1836, 5 to 13 April 1836, 1 to 4 May 1836, and a week in October 1838.

⁷⁴ 22 September 1834.

⁷⁵ 18 June 1835.

which she used twice in two days in 1835.⁷⁶ She seems to have taken an interest in skin, and, possibly, skin diseases.⁷⁷ Mrs Wood seem to have introduced her to phrenology by 1837, and Jane was involved in the Mesmeric Infirmary at 9 Bedford Street, Bedford Square, by 1851.⁷⁸

Jane's diary and notebook suggest that her financial affairs were disordered, and that she was living well beyond her means. She received a pension of £12 *per annum*, as the daughter of an officer, usually collected from the War Office as a lump sum every August. She also had an annuity from Lord and Lady Cork which varied between £40 and £60 *per annum*. These payments were made on a quarterly basis, and were of varying amounts – there are erratic references to £5 on 26 February 1836, to £10 on 22 November 1838, and to £30 on 11 July 1851. Jane's parents did not leave wills, and no letters of administration have been found, so we do not have an accurate idea of how much money they passed down to their four children. At any rate, Jane had access to money in stock, withdrawing £80 on 8 August 1834, £21 on 20 October 1835, and £40 on 17 August 1838, after which she had no reserves. She would also have had some income from her books and card game, but it is fairly clear that these ventures involved investment on her part, probably with little or no return.⁷⁹ The fact that in 1846 she was unable to find £30 in cash to pay a debt, having instead to rely on the Royal Literary Fund for support, gives some idea of her situation. She seems to have been paying Mrs Pengree about £60 *per annum* for renting a room in a house in Wilton Street in the early-mid 1830s, but she could not afford to live in some of the most expensive accommodation in London. Jane may also have been a bit gullible about lending money. It was one thing to lend her brother John £10 (11 August 1834), but it was quite another to lend £30 to Madame Vantini (17 August 1838), and it is not entirely clear that she ever got it back. Jane's terse interaction with her sister-in-law, Susan Roberts (1835), seems to have been largely to do with £20 expenses for the care of Susan's daughter on the voyage to Tasmania in 1829-1830. These are all relatively modest sums of money, given that Jane was trying to keep pace with earls and countesses.

Dates have been organised and standardised, for presentational purposes.

⁷⁶ 10 and 12 August 1835. Portable shower baths retailed from £5 upwards, and were fast becoming fashionable. See, for example, W. Hammersley's advertisement for portable shower baths in the *Town and Country Advertiser*, 22 July 1835.

⁷⁷ 9 April 1851.

⁷⁸ Diary entries in February 1851 suggest that Jane met a woman called Rhoda Ruggles in the street and took her to be mesmerised, and in May of that year she twice visited the hospital with a Mrs Tucker and her daughter.

⁷⁹ Jane expressed dissatisfaction when she settled her *Löwenstein* account with Mr Tomlins, clerk to her publisher Whittaker, more than three years after the first volumes were printed (see the entry for 3 December 1838).

August 1833

7th **August 1833:** This day two years I landed in England. A happy thing, not brilliant prospect, presented itself, which after two years of almost unex [illegible] sea [illegible] to say [illegible] peace and love for which you sigh shall now be yours! But what has followed? Another two years of [illegible] it is true on the stormy Ocean but amongst friends or those [illegible] so called. The happiness I dreamed of [chill?] penury and attendant circumstances blighted, and so the first year passed. The second has followed, and how? In writing and striving for literary support from without and within – coldness, unlovedness, vulgar impertinence and violence – all cannot be seen, be thought of, but God sees, and if he [about ten lines are virtually illegible] to provide a home for myself after my own taste and habits, and be...of irregularity and [illegible].

September 1833

Began Byron's Life.⁸⁰ Read Rachel Blanc⁸¹ by Miss Porter – 3 volumes most beautifully written, interesting and most inspiring. I read also 7 volumes of Moore's Life of Byron. I was much more pleased than I expected. Lord Byron in his prose shows himself of more prudence and good judgement than I had any idea of. I like his letters and speeches very much. I think he was of that temper and disposition that adversity and contrariness of affairs is sure to sour and make turn not ill. With prosperous circumstances he would have been a different person.

October 1833

I began the marbré painting.⁸² Executed one picture. On the 13th John & his wife returned from Shaftesbury and on the 16th I came to Mrs Pengree's, for which I am most happy, although for a time it made me ill.

December 1833

17th **December:** On the 2nd of this month came to Blounts Court on a visit to Lord & Lady Dungarvan. Wrote the song:⁸³

*I smile not now as heretofore
For all my joys are fled
I smile not now for those I love
Are numbered with the dead
Or if perchance a smile there be*

⁸⁰ *The Life of Lord Byron*, Thomas Moore, 1835 (see the further reference on the same day).

⁸¹ Not identified.

⁸² Painting with marbled effects was fashionable at the time.

⁸³ Also reproduced in Part 3, number 2, page 95.

*Tis like a wintry day
On which the sun a moment shines
Then quickly glides away
I smile not now!
I smile not now!*

19th December: On the 4th went to a morning concert at Reading. Heard Bochsá on the Harp, and Mori on the violin. They both played very scientifically, but not pleasingly. Bochsá has a remarkably good tone, and when he condescends to play simple airs – it must be beautiful. Mori is wonderful – but his executions upon the one string gave me a dreadful head-ache.

21st December:⁸⁴ On the 22nd received printed form from Bentley.

27th December: Read Lady Morgan's Book of the Boudoir⁸⁵ – it is amusing enough in parts, but on the whole trifling, and only to be read when not very well, and unable to think much.

25th December: Xmas Day – a bilious attack and cough – could not go to church. Began Rogers poems – most beautifully illustrated. I like the notes very much. Memory – has some lines said to be found written on a blank leaf of the poem which I transcribe for their beauty – the author is not named.⁸⁶

*Pleasures of memory! Oh! Supremely blest
And justly proud beyond expects praise
If the pure confines of thy tranquil breast
Contain indeed the subject of thy lays!
By me how envied, for to me
The herald still of misery
Memory makes her influence known
By sighs, and tears, and grief alone
I quit her as a friend, to whom belong
The vultures ravening beak, the raven's funeral song.
She tells of time misspent, of comforts lost*

⁸⁴ The year 1833 is assumed, since the month and date fit the sequence, but this could be a stray entry from 1839.

⁸⁵ *The Book of the Boudoir*, by Lady Morgan, 1829.

⁸⁶ Jane Roberts copied these lines (not strictly in their original order), from one of the many editions of *Pleasures of Memory* by Samuel Rogers, originally published 1795.

*Of fair mansions gone for ever by
Of hopes too fondly nursed, too rudely crafted
Of many a cause to wish, yet fear to die
For what except the instructive fear
Lest she survive, detains me here
When "all the life of life" is fled
What but the deep inherit dread
Lest she beyond the grave resume her reign
And realize the hell that priests and beldames feign?*

~~The first volume~~ It contains

The Pleasures of Memory⁸⁷

Human Life⁸⁸

Jacqueline⁸⁹

Several songs and minor poems terminating with The Voyage of Columbus⁹⁰

Lines Unclasp me Stranger⁹¹

And [?] from the Spanish manuscript most beautifully simple⁹²

Rogers Italy⁹³ most beautifully Illustrated & notes good.

Read the extraordinary story of Casper Hauser, confined in a dark cell & never walked till he was a man – supposed to be the son of a Priest, Lord Stanhope his patron.⁹⁴

January 1834

31st January: – Read Walter Scott's The Fair Maid of Perth.⁹⁵ The Antiquary⁹⁶ 2 volumes, beautiful.

⁸⁷ *The Pleasures of Memory*, by Samuel Rogers (1763-1855).

⁸⁸ As footnote 87.

⁸⁹ As footnote 87.

⁹⁰ As footnote 87.

⁹¹ As footnote 87. Inscribed in manuscript.

⁹² Unidentified, but presumably by Rogers – see footnote 87..

⁹³ By Samuel Rogers.

⁹⁴ *Casper Hauser*, by Anselm von Feuerbach, was published in London in 1834. Jane may have had access to a manuscript or earlier account of Hauser's life.

⁹⁵ Published 1828, about five years earlier.

⁹⁶ *The Antiquary*, by Walter Scott, 1816.

February 1834

Finished and sent my screens to Lady Cork. Wrote Charles under care of the Postmaster in answer to his letter dated 5th August. Left Blounts Court 8th. Wrote to Mr Bentley 10th. Ash Wednesday 11th. Saw Mr Bentley at 4 o' clock on the 12th. My book to go to proofs on Monday 16th.⁹⁷

March 1834

6th March: Received my first proof sheets.

7th March: Saw Mr Shoberl, Mr Bentley's Reader.

8th March: Settled with Mrs Pengree, 4 weeks.

12th March: Wednesday. Received my proof prints.

15th March: Called on Mr Clarke and Fanny Jones, Lady Cork came to Town.

17th March: Saw Mr Shoberl. Dined with Lord and Lady Dungarvan.

18th March: Took Richard⁹⁸ to Hamilton Place.

20th March: Lady Cork lent me Mr Bulwer's beautifully got up book of the Pilgrims of the Rhine⁹⁹ – I was in my heart satisfied, but on the whole a strange book.

31st March: Sent proof sheets to Lord Munster & the 3 chapters of the Swan River¹⁰⁰ to Mr Shoberl 9-10-11.

April 1834

1st April: Sent to Van Diemen's Land chapter¹⁰¹ to Mr Shoberl.

8th April: Paid Mrs Pengree.

13th April: Went to St Peter's Church and afterwards to Lady Cork.

14th April: Dined with her.

15th April: Taken ill, kept my room till the 20th.

June 1834

27th June: Wrote the Duchess of Leeds & Mr Hancorn.

⁹⁷ *Two Years at Sea*.

⁹⁸ Unidentified.

⁹⁹ *The Pilgrims of the Rhine*, a richly illustrated novel published in 1834 and much anticipated in the press during the latter part of 1833. The retail price of the book was £1-11-6 (*Morning Chronicle*, 15 February 1834), which was presumably beyond Jane's means.

¹⁰⁰ Chapters five to eleven of *Two Years at Sea* were devoted to the colony at the Swan River, so Jane was presumably referring to the proof sheets of three of these chapters,

¹⁰¹ Of *Two Years at Sea*.

28th June: Called on Miss Hancorn

29th June: St Peter's Church.

30th June: Saw Mr Clarke, gave him 3 sketches, after which Lord Munster & his boys called on me - & considered my book full of information & well written. I walked in the Evening & over tired myself.

July 1834

July 1 2 & 3: I worked a pin cushion for Mrs Gray. 4, 5, 6 ill in my bed. On the 5th sent Lady Cork 6 books, and Lady Louisa's¹⁰² Portfolio. In the evening of the 6th, Sunday, I got up and went with Mr Davis and Captain [blank]¹⁰³ who is modelling the field of Waterloo.

7th July: Received 12 more books from Bentley for which paid 6-6-. Mr Russell called on me from Mrs Robinson.

15th July: Called on Mrs Hofland. Saw Mr Shoberl who informed me a book was sent to the following places for review – Morning Post, Strand – Old Sun, 112 Strand, Atlas, Beaufort House, Beaufort Buildings – Mr Whiting to ask for – Metropolitan, Captain Marryat. Called also on Miss Emma Roberts.

16th July: [blank]

22nd July: Heard from Lord Munster begging the loan of my book.

27th July: Court Journal & Edinburgh Journal – most flattering. John called to see me, and I returned with him. In the Evening went to Mr Howard's.

28th July: Saw Mrs Dilke, Mrs Muller & called on the Sams.

29th July: Sent the Court Journal to Mr Cobb, Lady Cork & Mrs Gray, ill early in the morning.

30 July: Called upon Miss Porter about this time & Lady Cooper.

List of books given by me.

Lord Munster	1
Mrs Clarke	2
Mrs Pengree	1
Mr Davis	1
My own	1
Miss Porter	1

¹⁰² Unidentified.

¹⁰³ Captain William Siborne (1797-1849). Two models were made, both of which are now in museums.

August 1834

1st August: Lady Cooper called on me

2nd August: Wrote Sir C[harles] Lemon, Lady C.¹⁰⁴ Sent Lady Cooper a Court Journal.

3rd August: Went to the Sams, called on Mrs Salmon & Miss E Roberts, both out. I wrote to Lord Cork. Called on Mrs Mose, wrote to [illegible].

7th August: This day three years I landed in England from my long and perilous [illegible]. May God be with me and receive my thanks for all his mercies, and now bless my endeavours and undertakings that care and sorrow, so long inmates of my heart & mind, may for some time at least leave their long abode.

8th August: Went with Miss Waring to the City. Bought in £80 of stock. Called on John¹⁰⁵ on my way back. Lent him 10£ of my pension.

9th August: Called on James Sams, wrote to Mrs Mose and George¹⁰⁶ called on me in the Evening.

11th August: Heard from Lady Cork that Lord D[ungarvan] had broken a blood vessel. John came in the Evening and brought me 12£ my pension.¹⁰⁷ I lent him 10£ of it.

12th August: Saw Mr Clarke – gave him some sketches. A letter from Lord Cork. I called on him at Hamilton Place. Heard from Mr Bell in the evening. Henry came from John.¹⁰⁸ ~~Called on Lord Cork.~~ Wrote to Mr Shoberl – not in Town. John called on me.

13th August: Called on Lord Cork. Miss Jane Porter with book. Mr Bishop with song. Mr Bentley not at home. Mr Bell with book.

14th August: Called on Mrs Leigh – did not see her.

15th August: Called on Lord Cork and sent my Libris - and book to Mrs Hofland

16th August: Went for canvas for Lady Cork. Saw Mr Boyle.

17th August: Went to Church after which I called at Hamilton Place and found Captain Boyle and Dr Mitchell has been sent for by express to Blounts Court.

18th August: John¹⁰⁹ called on me to borrow money. I could not lend more.

¹⁰⁴ An illegible symbol follows. The Lady C is presumably Lady Cork.

¹⁰⁵ Her brother, John Roberts of the War Office.

¹⁰⁶ Not traced.

¹⁰⁷ As footnote 105.

¹⁰⁸ Henry was her nephew, son of her brother, John Roberts of the War Office.

¹⁰⁹ As footnote 105.

19th August: Called on Bentley. Saw Mr Turnham. Brought Crawford's Arms.¹¹⁰

22nd August: Bought & sent Verres Life¹¹¹ & Eau de Cologne to Lady Cork. Called on Lady Cooper & Mrs King.

23rd August: Mr Shoberl called on me. Made him a present of bay for Mrs Shoberl. Mr Shoberl assured me that the expenses of the book¹¹² were covered. Heard from Lady Cork Dr Mitchell had left Lord D[ungarvan] better.

24th August: Not well – did not go out.

25th August: An express brought me the afflicting news that my most good beloved Lord Dungarvan expired this morning at 4 o' clock.

26th August: No letter – I went at Hamilton Place and Mrs King.

September 1834

1st September: Recd my books from John's.¹¹³

2nd September: At 4 o' clock dear Lord Dungarvan was buried by the side of his beloved sisters.¹¹⁴

3rd September: Did not go out.

4th September: Put on my mourning not worn before.

5th September: Mr Richard Boyle arrived.

6th September: Called on Miss Briggs, Mrs Wheatcroft, Mrs Brooks, Lady Clifford.

7th September: Went to Church.

8th September: Wrote to Lady Cork, Mr Richard Boyle.

9th September: Wrote to Lady C[ork] and Colonel Jarvis. Goodall called on me to say that Mr J. Boyle had arrived at 1 in the night & had set off for Marston at 7 a.m.

10th September: Wrote to Lady Cork – called on Mrs Hofland – Miss Jackson & Mrs Smith Brompton Square.

11th September: Wrote to Miss Sully, Colonel Seymour, Mr Shoberl & Mrs Leigh.

¹¹⁰ Unidentified. Possibly a heraldic work under the name of Crawford, not traced.

¹¹¹ Not traced.

¹¹² *Two Years at Sea*.

¹¹³ As footnote 105.

¹¹⁴ Charles Boyle was buried at the Church of St John in the parish of Frome Selwood, Somerset, on 2 September 1834. Jane does not seem to have attended the funeral, but she visited Lord Cork's country seat at Marston Bigot later in the month. Dungarvan's "beloved sisters" were Isabella Boyle, c.1797-December 1829, and Louisa Boyle, 1806-May 1826. Another sister, Lucy Georgina Boyle (1804-August 1827), may have been buried in the same place, but she has not been traced in the parish register.

12th September: Went to see Miss Bastin – saw Mrs Landon, wrote to Lady Cork & sent the Court Journal to Colonel Jarvis.

13th September: Saw Mrs Landon – wrote to Lady Cork & saw Mrs Phillips.

14th September: Went to church. Called on Miss Landon. Dined at Mr Phillips – a very pleasant day.

15th September: Saw Mrs Landon. Received a letter. Wrote to Mr Seymour. Dear Miss Briggs came and spent the day with me.

16th September: Wrote to Lady Cork & ~~Mr Seym~~. Heard from Bentley of receipt of 30 shillings from Mr Seymour for which he sent 2 books & mine shall go. Mrs Phillips spent the day with me. Lent my History of Greece & Rome¹¹⁵ to Mr Davis with views of Rome.

17th September: Wrote to Mr Seymour to acknowledge the money. Went to see Mr Davis' picture.

18th September: Wrote to Mr Shoberl, Miss Sully [illegible] My brother returned to the War Office. Sent reviews to Mrs Leigh. Mrs Phillips came and spent the day with me till dinner. In the evening I went to Mr Davis – met Mrs Thompson & Mr and Miss Miles, Mr Prentice & Mr C. Landseer.

19th September: Received my Quarter from Lady Cork. Paid Mrs Pengree up to 8th August – paid Mrs Donald.

20th September: Mr Phillips called on me, after which went about the prints for my cards.

21st September: Went to Church. Saw Mr and Mrs Rogier.

22nd September: Bought my glasses £2-10-. Heard from Mrs Leigh. Sent a book to Miss Tickle. Came to Mr Phillips about 4 o' clock.

23rd September: Walked &c.

24th September: Lord Cork arrived in Town. Mr Roberts dined here at Mr Phillips.

25th September: Went to Town with Mrs Phillips. Saw Mr Davis' picture. 3 books from Bentley.

26th September: Returned to Wilton Street.

27th September: Came to Marston with Lord Cork & Mr Richard Boyle.

28th September: Saw Mr & Mrs J. Meade.

29th September: Wrote to Mrs Hancorn & Mrs G. Bridgeman.

¹¹⁵ Unidentified.

30th September: Wrote to Mrs Phillips.

~~**31st September:** Mr Shoberl~~

October 1834

1st October: Wrote to Mr Shoberl. Walked with Lady Dungarvan & picked up a hare.

2nd October: To the Editor of the *Imperial Magazine*.¹¹⁶

3rd October: Wrote to Mr & Mrs Davis, Mrs Landon & Mrs Pengree respecting my game. Heard from Mrs Phillips. Wrote to John about game to go tomorrow. Wrote to the School for the distribution of 1^d society clothes.

4th October: Wrote to Mrs Gray. Heard from Mrs Pengree that Colonel Wyndham had called on the 3rd and paid 30 for my books.

5th October: Wrote to Mrs Phillips. Enclosed a letter for Mrs Leigh, & Mrs Pengree. Mr Meade read prayers.

6th October: Wrote to Lord Munster & Mrs Hofland & Mrs Pengree.

7th October: Wrote to Colonel Wyndham for receipt of 30. Drove with Lady Cork – saw the Horners and the Whickams. Heard from John that he had a letter from Mr Sams. Finished *The Undying One*¹¹⁷ by Mrs Norton – very beautiful. The book also contains some poems, amongst which is “We have been friends together.”

8th October: Wrote to Mrs Mose. Received the first prints from Mr Davis. Heard from Miss Sully & Mrs Leigh.

9th October: Wrote to Mr Clark the engraver. Heard from John, Mrs R[oberts]. confined – another girl.¹¹⁸ A letter from Mr Sams - & Colonel Wyndham said they were trying for Peter’s promotion. Heard from Mr Davis with the remainder of prints. Mr Sams’ letter dated May 34. Wrote to Miss Sully.

10th October: Wrote to Mrs Pengree and enclosed Mr Sams’ letter to Mrs Mose. Heard from Lord Munster – not well. Sent my cards to Lady Clinton – wrote to Mrs Pengree &c.

11th October: Wrote to John.¹¹⁹

12th October: Heard from Mrs Hofland. Went to church.

13th October: Finished “*The Last Days of Pompeii*”¹²⁰ Bulwer exceeding even himself. 27 Letters.

¹¹⁶ The editor of the *Imperial Magazine*, Samuel Drew, had died in March 1833, and the periodical ended in 1834.

¹¹⁷ *The Undying One* and other poems, 1830.

¹¹⁸ This was the birth of Jane’s niece Henrietta Jane Roberts on 7 October 1834, daughter of her brother John.

¹¹⁹ As footnote 105.

¹²⁰ Published in 1834.

14th October: Went with Lady Cork to Mr Dampier's The Coney's Out.¹²¹

15th October: ~~Wrote to Mrs Hofland & Miss Briggs.~~ Not sent. Heard from Lady Clinton – wrote to Mrs Pengree & Mrs Phillips to arrange about my game. Wrote to Lady Bradford. Heard from Mrs Landon & Mrs Mose – who returned Mr Sams' letter. Wrote to Lady Clinton, Mrs Bridgeman, Mrs Pengree & Mrs Davis & Mrs Hofland. 35 letters.

16th October: Wrote to John.¹²² No letters.

17th October: [no entry]

18th October: [no entry]

19th October: Lord Munster & Mrs Pengree.

20th October: [no entry]

21st October: [no entry]

22nd October: Mr Simmonds.

23rd October: Mrs Phillips, Mr Davis & Mrs Pengree.

24th October: Received the advertisements & wrote to Mr Shoberl, Mrs Leigh & Mrs Pengree.

25th October: Sent a copy of my work to Miss Hare.

26th October: Sunday – cough, and did not go to church.

27th October:¹²³ Wrote to Miss Waring.

28th October: Left Marston. In the coach a Mrs Sims. A Geologist in the coach. Talked on Cane Hill which is being lowered from 26 to 30 feet. Many specimens of *Auriania* found – some as large as a carriage wheel – that specimens not only antediluvian but of the period before the creation of man had been found.¹²⁴ Mrs Sims' sister had written for the Sudbury Pocket Book under the name of Maria Mary – also an account of Portland. Miss Briscoe from Bath, and a Miss Loxley, an acquaintance of Captain Friend were in the coach. [In the margin is written "Wrote Miss Daupine & Miss Thomas"].

29th October: Saw Lord Munster, Mrs Phillips & paid Bentley for 4 books & returned 2.

¹²¹ *The Coney's Out* has not been traced. It may have been an unrecorded amateur dramatic production, perhaps performed in the Assembly Room in Frome, relating to some aspect of gamekeeping or poaching, a subject in which the Corks seem to have taken a keen interest. William Dampier of Bruton, ten miles from Marston, had obtained a game certificate for £3-13-6 in the preceding month (*Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette*, 11 September 1834), and he may have been the author.

¹²² As footnote 105.

¹²³ This entry is in fact several pages later, as a note.

¹²⁴ This is a reference to fossil ammonites of the cretaceous period being found in the gault clay deposits, during the extraction of brickearth, at Caen Hill near Devizes.

30th October: Called on Mr Harris, St Paul's Church Yard, & Bentley's. Heard from Duchess of Leeds,¹²⁵ Mrs Leigh, sent a Book for Lady [blank].

31st October: Wrote to the Duchess of Leeds, enclosed 4 papers, received the Pocket Books¹²⁶ from Harris and returned some papers.

November 1834

1st November: Wrote to Mrs Young, enclosed a Paper.

1st November [sic]:¹²⁷ Begun Löwenstein.

2nd November: Cough, did not go to church.

3rd November: Letter to Miss A. Waring. Miss Jane Porter & Miss Shirr called on me.

4th November: Löwenstein.

5th November: Ditto.

6th November: Wrote to John for Van Diemen's Land Almanack.

7th November: Wrote to Vantini, Mr Hailes bookseller, & Mr Ranking Hastings.

8th November: The month.

9th November: Did not go to church.

10th November: Henry & John brought me Van Diemen's Land Almanack which I returned & wrote to John.

11th November: Called on Mrs Phillips.

12th November: [no entry]

13th November: Wrote to Mrs Vallance [illegible]

14th November: Received 5£ from Lady Cork. Saw Mrs Landon. Sent my book to Chester Street. Wrote to Mr Wallis – Fred Friend.

15th November: Wrote to Mr G. Sams, Mrs G Bridgman with book.

16th November: Went to St Peter's Church.

17th November: Wrote to Mr J. Dunn, Mr Fletcher, Harriet Smith, Mrs Platt. Wrote to Mr F. Friend. Heard - & also from Miss Loxley – also Mr Harrison &c.

21st November: Saw Colonel Wyndham. Violent headache & did not write till 23rd.

¹²⁵ At this point in the manuscript the date is given as 31 October, later crossed out.

¹²⁶ At this point in the manuscript the date is given as 1 November, later crossed out.

¹²⁷ There are two entries for 1 November, one before and one after the book account (Part 6, number 6, page 154).

23rd November¹²⁸: Wrote Colonel W[yndham].

25th November: H [unfinished]

26th November: Wrote Mrs Leigh, Miss Loxley.

December 1834

3rd December: Ill – the month.

6th December: Sent to Miss Porter, Old Stories 2, [illegible] 1, Contributions of 22, 2, Mandeville 3.¹²⁹

11th December: Saw Mrs Phillips.

15th December: Monday, came to Mrs Phillips.

17th December: Met Mr Cooper.

21 December: Heard Mr Blount.

22nd December: Wrote F. Janes.

23rd December: Mr Shoberl & Lady Clinton.

January 1835

1st January: I began the year at Anne Phillips – they are both very kind to me, and it is a great pleasure for me to be with them.

6th January: I wrote to Mr Shoberl and did not pay the postage, the second time of our whole correspondence.

11th January: Heard Mr Bland.

12th January: Returned to Wilton Street.

13th January: Wrote the whole day [14th and 15th January likewise].

16th January: Wrote to Mr Hancorn.

18th January: Called on Lady Bradford. Had a letter from Captain Friend, Lancaster.

23rd January: Wrote Colonel Jarvis – ill.

25th January: Called on Miss Aston.

26th January: Gave Mr Clark my sketches.

28th January: Received and paid 2 copies of Two Years at Sea.

¹²⁸ Altered to 24.

¹²⁹ Untraced.

29th January: Henry & Johnny came with Burrows' letter.

30th January: Miss Shirr called on me.

February 1835

2nd February 1835: Received 2 pheasants from Marston game. 1 to Miss Waring & 1 to Mr Miller.

7th February: Wrote to my dear brother Charles.

9th February: Wrote to Miss Briggs.

12th February: Paid Mrs Pengree 5 & 25th 2-10-0 leaving 15.

16th February: Mr Kermode called on me.

20th to 25th February: Worried about my book.¹³⁰ Mr Kemp purchased the cheap one for me.

26th February: Left London & arrived at Priddy's Hard. Mr Hancorn met me – a wet night. No one in the coach with me.

28th February: Wrote to Fanny Jones.

March 1835

Devoted myself to my German story.

8th March: Heard Mr Richard Bingham & very much pleased with him.

10th March: Went to Portsmouth. Saw Jane Jones – only Mrs J[ones] very ill.

17th March: I was ill – writing interrupted for a week.

21st March: Introduced to Mr Aldstone, Mr and Mrs Jenkins.

28th March: Received the critiques of my work from Mr Turnham.

April 1835

13th April: Called on the Jones' on the death of their mother – saw Loftus.¹³¹

15th April: Left Priddy's Hard.

17th April: Met Mr Beddows at Mr Phillips.

19th April: Dined at Mr Phillips.

21st April: Wrote to Mr Boyle & Lord.

¹³⁰ *Löwenstein*.

¹³¹ Loftus may have been a recently born child of Jerry Jones – see the entry for Jones in Appendix 1.

22 April: [blank] & Lady Cork

23rd April: Wrote Bentley.

24th April: Mr Bentley's letter delivered & answered – at night.

25th April: Called on Mr Clark.

May 1835

8th May: My manuscript went to Mr Howard.

10th May: Mr & Mrs Phillips called on me.

11th May: Mr Phillips went to Bentley.

15th May: Paid Mrs Pengree 5£.

19th May: Mrs Martin's party – introduced to the Miss Stricklands, Mr & Mrs Laver. Heard "Yes and No." The comic sons of Miss Julia & Mrs B.¹³²

26th May: Called on Mrs Wood. Met Mrs [blank] there. Invited to her¹³³ party for the 28th.

28th May: Went to Mrs Wood's illumination for King's Birthday. Called on the Howards – received my manuscript from him. Went to Miss Roberts¹³⁴ – met Lady Hayes, who recognised me, having called on me twice whilst I was in Calcutta¹³⁵ – she was very kind to me. I was introduced to Mrs Lernan Grimstone, Mr Jones, Miss Hall, Mrs Wood's sister. The Honourable Mr and Mrs Leicester Stanhope were there – she was Miss Green, Mrs Wood's daughter. Mr Russell sang & pretty little Miss Steele. Mr Laver sang The Angel's Whisper.¹³⁶ Duff in Oxford Street his publisher.¹³⁷

30th May: Miss Waring left for Tunbridge Wells – I went with her & Mrs Gray in the coach.

June 1835

1st June: Went with Mrs Gray to the City. Received 1-8-5, De Hague & Holmes brokers, Bank Buildings, No. 10.

5th June: Wrote to Colburn. Received an answer, appointed for Monday 8th at 2 o' clock. Went with Mrs Gray. He had not the power to receive the manuscript or any other work, and through Bentley therefore the trouble unnecessary.

7th June: Whit Sunday, received the Sacrament.

¹³² Untraced. "Sons" may be an error for "songs."

¹³³ Apparently Mrs Wood's party.

¹³⁴ Emma Roberts.

¹³⁵ Kolkata.

¹³⁶ A popular Irish ballad of the time.

¹³⁷ Duff & Co., 65 Oxford Street, music publishers.

11th June: Wrote Miss Boyle.

12th June: Miss Sully.

15th June: Lady Cork.

16th June: Saw Mrs Leigh. A very pleasant morning.

17th June: Wrote to Lady Clinton. Saw Miss Porter. Mrs Davis went with me.

18th June: Ill from the filing of my tooth.

20th June: Spent the day with Miss Boyle shopping.

21st June: Mr Decovin dined. Mr & Mrs Howard in the evening.

22nd June: Lady Cork arrived.

23rd June: I went to Hamilton Place – saw Mr James King & Colonel Jarvis.

24th June: Hamilton Place, Miss Selwyn & Mr Courtenay Boyle.

25th June: The Queen's last Drawing Room.¹³⁸ Saw Miss Boyle, Miss Mary, Mr Courtenay Cavendish, Mrs Day. Lord & Lady Cork brought me home. Went in the evening to Mrs Lilly. Saw Mrs Hynam & Miss Hill.

26th June: Wrote to Miss Boyle & Miss Mary. Saw Mrs Phillips. Lady Cork left Town.

27th June: Heard from Miss Boyle.

28th June: St Peter's Church. Miss Hynam called about Miss Hill.

30th June: Mrs Martin's party. I took Miss D'Arville – met Mr Ball & son. Mr Pearce. Mrs Hammond sang.

July 1835

1st July: Read the 2nd volume of *The Poacher*.¹³⁹

2nd July: Walked before breakfast. Wrote Wood. To the opera in the evening.¹⁴⁰ Taglione's benefit. Her dancing perfectly and classically beautiful. Grisi sang, but I have heard [?] and I was not so much struck with her. *I Puritani*¹⁴¹ I thought inconsistent, and quite deficient in the primary merit – oration. Perval danced & Lablache performed well. *Ivanhoff* sang sweetly.

¹³⁸ The season's last presentation of fashionable young ladies to Queen Adelaide.

¹³⁹ *The Poacher* was a book by Captain Marryat, apparently not published until 1841. It is not clear how Jane obtained this copy in 1835.

¹⁴⁰ The performance was held at the King's Theatre – that is, the Theatre Royal, Haymarket.

¹⁴¹ An opera in three acts by Vincenzo Bellini, first performed in Paris, 24 January 1835.

3rd July: Went to the War Office, to John. He took me to the Pay Office. I received my pension. Called on Mrs Leigh on my way home – she was just going out. Read I Puritani.¹⁴² Wrote 3 hours. Shopped in the evening – bought 2 pocket hands¹⁴³ for my brother. Wrote from ten till 12. Went to bed.

4th July: Composed The Orphan's [blank¹⁴⁴] 12 verses. Wrote to Miss Meyer & Miss Hancorn. Called on Mrs Phillips. Read Sir Thomas Lawrence life.¹⁴⁵ Drank tea with Mrs Davis. Miss Sully came from 7 till nine. Heard from Lady Cork. Received 3 volumes of Tales of the Pacha.¹⁴⁶

5th July: Sunday - prepared for church, but fearing the heat would make me faint, staid at home, wrote out fairly & copied "The Orphan's Call – Answered."¹⁴⁷ Wrote to Lady Cork. Mr Phillips called & sat an hour. Went to Hamilton Place with my letter. Called & supped with Mrs Davis.

6th July: Walked before breakfast. Finished 3 volumes of Tales of the Pacha Begum & copied 20 pages of Emily Sandford – my own story. Read Sir Thomas Lawrence Life.¹⁴⁸

7th July: Wrote an hour before breakfast, which tired me. Called on Mr Howard & Miss Emma Roberts who sent a letter by me to Miss Landon. I was not well. Did nothing the remainder of the day.

8th July: Wrote to Mr Howard. Walked to Hamilton Place – received the Metropolitan. Read several numbers of the beautifully told story of the Sub-Editor.¹⁴⁹

9th July: Finished the story of the Sub-Editor, up to the July number. Beautifully & cleverly written. I read 5 hours, wrote to Lady Cork. Mrs Davis & her daughters - & music, after which I copied 4 pieces for Mr Howard.

10th July: Wrote composed the Venetian story. Miss D'Arville called.

11th July: Completed 5 pieces of poetry with a letter to Mr Howard. Did not finish till nearly ten o' clock – I then sent them with the Metropolitan Magazine I had borrowed. Miss Hill called on me from Miss Boyle. Johnny Charles Alfred & Samuel came with a letter from John with a packet from my beloved brother Charles containing a letter for John, Fanny, Burrows & myself, dated Oatlands, Ashgrove, 27 December 1834.

¹⁴² See the entry for 2 July.

¹⁴³ Handkerchiefs.

¹⁴⁴ See the entry for 5 July, and footnote 147.

¹⁴⁵ *The Life and Correspondence of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Kt*, by D.E. Williams, 1831.

¹⁴⁶ *The Pacha of Many Tales*, by Frederick Marryat, 1835.

¹⁴⁷ *The orphan's call answered*, was eventually published in *The West of Scotland Magazine and Review*, Volume 1, Issue 1, page 40, in 1844, and in the *West of England Miscellany*. See Part 3, number 5, page 102.

¹⁴⁸ *The Life and Correspondence of Sir Thomas Lawrence*, published in 1831.

¹⁴⁹ Edward Howard was sub-editor of the *Metropolitan Magazine*.

12th July: Went to church, to Ebury Chapel. Heard a fine preacher, Mr [blank], but I do not like the manner the service is performed, therefore do not think I shall go again. Heard from Lady Cork Saturday evening that she comes to Town again.

13th July: Wrote to Miss Boyle. Paid my bill at Dyers. Called on Mrs Phillips who went to Herne Bay on Thursday last. Paid Miss Boyle's paper bill. Sent John Charles' letter by little Johnny. Went to Brompton to hear if Mr Sams had heard from his sisters – he had not. Wrote to Charles & Mrs Bennett. Charles' letter enclosed to Mrs B., directed New Norfolk, Hobart, Van Diemen's Land, letter dated 12th July.

14th July: Took Charles' letter to the post. Sitting at work heard a dreadful screaming in the street – a child run over – the poor mother caught it up and ran into the first place which presented itself to¹⁵⁰ see if it were hurt. She afterwards passed the window, looking most anxiously at the child in her arms, who held his little hand up for her to kiss. Mr G. Sams sent home a borrowed book – the Two Years at Sea. His little boy brought it with a nosegay – he fell down & was nearly run over – cut his knee. I walked home with him. On my return Lady Cork called on me to go to her the next morning. I read Washington Irving's visit to Newstead & Abbotsford.¹⁵¹ I could not have supposed him to write anything so poor. The story of the little white lady of Avenel most affecting.¹⁵²

15th July: Went to Lady Cork at ten. The Investiture of the Ribband,¹⁵³ which Lord Cork expected, put off till next Wednesday. Mrs Bridgeman, Robert Boyle at Hamilton Place. Captain Courtenay called. I staid till two o' clock. Came home – Mr Jones dined. Miss Sully came in the evening, with whom I walked part of the way home.

16th July: Wrote to Emma Roberts – she called with an answer. Mr Beevor her friend will call on me also. Arranged to go to Beulah.¹⁵⁴ Read one volume of H. Calverley.¹⁵⁵ Wrote to Lady Cork.

17th July: Prepared for Beulah¹⁵⁶ and read till time of departure ½ 2. Left at 10 minutes before 3 – arrived at Beulah ¼ past 4. I was delighted with the day, the spot, but more than all with the water. I had my fortune told the first time in my life. I was guilty of such foolery with a Gipsy. She told me I thought much & studied much. Alas! She need but see my face. She foretold my future happier lot – may Heaven also be propitious and change the gloom into somewhat of the sunshine of life. We got into the maze – I did not like it – I never do any thing from which I can see no exit. A gentleman treading the same mazy round offered to conduct us. We were lost for some time to his great annoyance – the entrance begins by a bed

¹⁵⁰ The manuscript says "it" here, but it clearly means "to."

¹⁵¹ *Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey*, by Washington Irving, 1836.

¹⁵² A traditional ghost story elaborated by Walter Scott in *The Monastery*, 1820.

¹⁵³ Lord Cork was to be made a Knight of St Patrick. The ceremony took place on 22 July.

¹⁵⁴ Beulah Spa, Norwood, Croydon, a public park opened in 1831, for which the normal charge for admittance was one shilling. There were military bands on fête days

¹⁵⁵ *Harry Calverley*, by Martin Archer Shee, 1836.

¹⁵⁶ See footnote 154.

of roses. When we again found ourselves there, he took his leave, regretting he had kept us so long on Thorns. We then assembled our party and enjoyed a most delightful drive home, after which I finished the 3rd volume of Harry Calverley.¹⁵⁷

19th July: Received a note to meet Miss Boyle in Hamilton Place. I went, waited till nearly one o' clock, when I received a 2nd note to say she was disappointed & could not come to Town. I returned home, wrote to Lady Cork & Burrows went for a long walk in the evening with Mrs Davis.

20th July: Did not go to church. In the evening went to Bayswater to call on Madame Vantini.

21st July: Wrote an account of Beulah.

22nd July: Received a letter from Susan Da Cunha. Went to see the Aerial Ship. Introduced myself to the lady whose husband is the projector. I intend going again, when I shall give a detailed account.

25th July: Wrote to Miss Beswick respecting her friend Miss Bensvill, for whose address I called on Mrs Culpepper, Mrs Grant in Hans Place & Mr Lawrance in London, but could not learn it.¹⁵⁸ Ill mainly the week.

28th July: Went to Mrs Martin's party. Called on Miss E[mma] Roberts. Wrote Mr Beevor. Saw Allin Cunningham, Dr Unwin, old & young Mr Landseer, Mr Spice, Miss Roberts' friend Miss Caroline Ward, Lady Hayes, Mrs Wood, Miss Hall, Mr Ball & son, Mr Laver & Mrs [blank] Mr Russell.

29th to 31st July: Went to Susan¹⁵⁹ respecting her child, left her a letter & appointed to meet her at Mrs MacNamara's, 33 Stafford Place, Buckingham Gate, Pimlico. I went with Mrs Pengree. Susan brought Miss Da Cunha. She talked most inconsistently about her child – she is now with Mrs Palmer in Van Diemen's Land.

August 1835

3rd August: I was to join Mrs Wood's party at Beulah to dine – 60 persons – I was too ill to go, very tiresome.

4th August: Wrote to Mrs Da Cunha, Lady Cork & Miss Boyle. I received a letter from Miss Boyle with one for her maid. An unfavourable letter from Mr Howard.

7th August: Called on Mr Howard, Mr Whittaker. Heard from Lady Cork & Lady D.

8th August: Wrote to Lady Dungarvan, Mrs Leigh, Burrows & Lady Cork, Mr Whittaker.

9th August: Went to the Lock Chapel – wearied.

¹⁵⁷ See footnote 155.

¹⁵⁸ "*Cadogan S.*" is interlined here.

¹⁵⁹ Susan Da Cunha, Jane's sister-in-law.

10th August: Rose at 7. My shower bath full. I missed the coach to go to Hampton Court.¹⁶⁰ Bathed for 9 instead of 10. Went [sic] about ten half past ten. Arrived at H. Court 12, met Lady Dungarvan & her two beautiful little girls. Mrs G. Bridgeman, Lady Boyle, Miss Boyle & Miss Mary. Returned in the evening. Sent to Mr H[oward] Beulah & Venetian story.

10th August [sic]: Had my bath put in the back kitchen. Worked, wrote a little, conversed¹⁶¹ with Miss Mahony principally. I like her very much.

12th August: Rose at half past six, had my bath, wrote a troublesome & final letter to Mrs Da Cunha. Wrote to Lady Cork. Received a letter from Burrows for my brother Charles.

13th and 14th August: Was ill. Wrote to Jane Jones.

15th August: Mr Whittaker called on me.

16th August: Sunday. Ill the whole day. Mrs Phillips called on me.

17th & 18th August: In my bed. Wrote to Jane Jones. Mr & Mrs Phillips called.

20th August: Wrote to Mr Whittaker & called with my manuscript.

28th August: Went to Mrs Phillips in the evening.

29th August: I took Mrs Phillips & Mrs Davis to see the Aerial Ship.¹⁶² The Count & Countess Lennox very kind. I then went with Mrs Byrne & Mr Hilton who drove her. Mr Hilton told me of the arrival of Mr & Mrs Archer from Van Diemen's Land on whom I shall call.¹⁶³

30th August: Sunday. Walked with Miss Mahony to the French Chapel, Portman Square, after which called on Mr & Miss Fagan.

31st August: Wrote & worked in comfort the first time since my illness. Read Emma Roberts' observations on the views in India by Elliott – brought out by Fisher.¹⁶⁴

September 1835

1st September: Wrote to Lady Cork & Lady Dungarvan.

2nd September: Went to the Custom House with Miss Mahony. Returned Emma Roberts' books, & took a letter to Bentley.

¹⁶⁰ Miss Boyle and her parents had apartments in Hampton Court until 1840 (*Mary Boyle: Her Book*, 1901).

¹⁶¹ Possibly in French. Miss Mahony may have attended the French chapel, and seems to have been involved in the publication of a book of French grammar.

¹⁶² Count Lennox's Aerial Ship *The Eagle* was formally exhibited at a grand coronation fete in Vauxhall Gardens on Tuesday 8 September 1835. An earlier version had been torn apart by crowds in Paris the previous year. Jane Roberts probably paid a shilling entry to the dock yard of the European Aeronautical Society, where it was exhibited for several months, reported in an advertisement as being "at the entrance of Kensington, Victoria Road, facing Kensington Gardens, between the first turnpike from Hyde Park Corner and the Avenue to Kensington Palace."

¹⁶³ This last sentence is contained in a note at the bottom of the page, also dated 29, but added later.

¹⁶⁴ *Views in India, China and the shores of the Red Sea*, Robert Elliott, R.N., with descriptions by Emma Roberts, 1835.

3rd September: Called on Mrs Leigh. Wrote to Lady Cork & Emma Roberts.

4th September: Wrote to Lady Clinton. Went to Town. Bought Mary Boyle's bonnet. Saw Mrs Leigh.

5th September: Went to meet Miss Boyle, saw Briggs, went to St James' Palace, returned home, went again in the evening with a letter for Miss Boyle.

6th September: Went to Westminster Abbey with Miss Waring. Called on Mrs Leigh – did not see her. Dined at Mrs Phillips with Mr [blank] & Mr Cooper.

7th September: Went to St James' in the evening Mrs Leigh called here.

8th September: Wrote & heard from Mrs Leigh. Wrote to Jane Jones, Lady Cork, Miss Sully, Colonel Wyndham.

16th September: Till this day nothing particular but copying my story Emily FitzMorris.

17th September: Called on Lady Bradford.

18th September: Called on Mrs Leigh. Our conversation turned on Lord Byron, where she said amongst the memoirs people who wrote to him was one of rather a singular character, who sent him her story. I write the particulars now whilst they are fresh in my memory. Lord Byron received a copy of some verses with which his attention was fixed both by their intrinsic merit and the exceedingly beautiful crow quill hand in which they were written. The author was unknown and for a time baffled all inquiry, but enthusiastic in the pursuit of the noble genius at whose shrine she bowed, she left nothing untried to shew her devotions. Lord Byron's sister the Honble Mrs Leigh received a parcel also among [?] it contained presents for every one of the children named and attached to the article – which articles were of most beautiful work, Lady's work, and all written in the very same crow quill hand. The gratitude and curiosity of the parties were awakened and increased by these and several similar proofs of the sincerity of the unknown. A seal was also sent to his Lordship with the motto "Mes pensees vous soit partout," the pensees being represented by the heart's ease. Determined to find out the unknown he at length obtained her history which is now in the possession of Mrs Leigh, and which is as follows.

The Lady was a Swiss. She had been brought up by her father in Reason's principles, in that was a "free thinker," but notwithstanding such an education she was Governess in a family of the first rank in England, with six or seven daughters. The correspondence after this became frequent and terminated in an interview, when - Lo – the great and fastidious Byron saw a great clumsy fat woman. He was ready to drop, but his self command enabled him to shut his eyes to the figure whilst he bowed to the beautiful crow quill little hand.

Speaking of the destruction of Lord Byron's memoirs, of which Mrs Leigh is accused, she gave the following account. It was on the Friday that I heard of my brother's death, and on the following day, Saturday, Sir J.C. Hobhouse called and talked over those matters of business

which were absolutely necessary, and as he was going away he said "Bye the bye, about the memoirs, you must destroy them," to which I replied "Oh no, I cannot, what have I to do with them?" I never had seen them but in an iron chest. For entering Murray's shop one day, my attention was called to it by Mr Murray, who said "Do you see that Mrs Leigh?" to which I replied "Yes, what treasure does it contain?" and he answered "Lord Byron's memoirs." We passed on, and I never thought more about it till Sir J. Hobhouse's observation on my destroying them. ~~On the following day~~ A few days after, Sir J.C.H. again called and with a countenance of much pleasure said "I have some good news to communicate" and a thrill of delight passed through me for I thought he was going to say "My brother was not dead," when he replied "Moore has behaved very handsomely. He promises to give up the memoirs." I cannot express my disappointment as I mentally thought "Is that all?" After this I found that Mr Murray and Mr Moore both claimed them, that Moore said they should and Murray that they should not be destroyed. A meeting of the above and several other Gentlemen followed. Sir J.C. Hobhouse said that my brother's wish was expressed to him that they should be destroyed. Mr Moore also wished them to be because he had received two thousand pounds on them and had given them up to Mr Murray with a written agreement that if Lord Byron died before he reclaimed them they were no longer his. Mr Murray declared that he had the agreement altho' it could not be found. Mr Moore declared there was no such agreement. Numbers gave it against Mr Murray. Mr Moore ~~received~~ returned the two thousand pounds, received the memoirs, and by an act of great generosity burnt them, receiving an assurance that he should be repaid the 2,000£, one from Lady Byron and the other from Mrs Leigh, whose life was to be insured to raise it – she not having the money. The party quarrelled violently, burnt the papers and separated. Shortly after, Mr Murray found the agreement in which it was positively stated that if lord Byron died before they were reclaimed they were his property. Mr Moore therefore consented to destroy them in anger that they were not his.

20th September: Sunday. Went to St Peter's in the morning and in the evening to hear Mr Read at Belgravia. Mr Rivers read prayers.

22nd and 23rd September: Received a letter from Miss Boyle offering me the King's box for the 23rd. I invited Mrs Phillips, Miss Roberts & Mr Beevor. Miss R. not at home, I therefore called on Mrs Clark and our party at length consisted of Mr and Mrs Clark, Mrs Phillips, Mrs Pengree and myself. We saw *The Scholar*, *The Rivals* and *John of Paris*, well got up and performed. Farren inimitable, Miss Turpin very good. Called with Mrs Phillips on Emma Roberts very angry.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶⁵ The performance was at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, with the principal actor William Farren (1786-1861), playing roles in the first two pieces. Miss Turpin seems to have been the daughter of a Scottish actress. *The Scholar* was a comedy by John Baldwin Buckstone (who also appeared in the performance that Jane saw, as Hans Krackjaw), published in 1835. *The Rivals* was a comedy by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, published in 1775. *John of Paris* was a musical farce adapted from a work by Francois-Adrien Boieldieu (1775-1834), and published for the English stage in or before 1818.

25th September: Called on Mr Whittaker [and] Mr Wallace about the cards, & Mrs [Vachn?] who informed Mrs Pengree of her death.

26th September: Wrote my apology to Mr Beevor about the Theatre.

27th September: I went to see Madame Lennox and then called on their friends Mr & Mrs Copling where I saw the progress of making Gas in a simple invention of his own. He draws and paints and cuts figures in wood in the most minute and beautiful manner possible, in that I never saw anything so surprising as his genius in that particular way. We left at five o' clock, Mr Copling politely paying the 1^d for the Vauxhall Bridge for me. To our great amusement they accompanied us to the bottom of Grosvenor Place.

28th September: Went to Mrs Forbes' lodging to inquire who was her administrator and found it to have been her son.

29th September: Miss Thompson & Mr Windsor called on me. Miss Sully. I wrote for my papers left in Mrs F[orbes']. possession. Wrote to Lady Cork.

30th September: Miss Mahony called. Had written to Paris about my book. Had seen the Duc de Nemours about the French grammar on the previous Monday who ordered 20 copies.

October 1835

1st October: Wet the whole day. I worked.

2nd October: Wrote my journal up.

4th October: Went to St Peter's Church. Received the Sacrament. It was the commemoration of the tricentenary of Miles Coverdale's Bible.

6th October: Called on Mrs Milner.

7th October: Went to Fraser's with Miss Mahony.

8th October: Wrote to Lady Cork.

9th October: Ill.

10th October: Wrote to Charles. Dined at Mrs Phillips, met Mr [blank].

11th October: Till 15th quite unwell.

15th October: Sent to Fraser's Magazine: "I Smile Not Now,"¹⁶⁶ "The Lily of the Vale,"¹⁶⁷ "The Orphan's Call Answered,"¹⁶⁸ "An Excursion to Beulah."¹⁶⁹ Wrote to Miss Waring but not sent

¹⁶⁶ See Part 3, number 2, page 95.

¹⁶⁷ See Part 3, number 3, page 95.

¹⁶⁸ See Part 3, number 5, page 102.

¹⁶⁹ This piece, presumably unpublished, has not been traced.

as Miss Mahony did not come as was expected on the 14th. Called on Mrs Leigh. She was not at home. Wrote to her and Lady Cork.

16th October: Called on Madame Lennox, Mrs Cocking & bookseller in St Paul's Churchyard. Heard from Whittaker.

17th October: Wrote to Whittaker. Called on Anne Grime.

18th October: Heard Mr Read preach on the Millennium. I was improved & gratified. Mr Davis spent the evening with us.

19th October: Mr Whittaker called.

20th October: Went to the City. ~~Bought~~ Sold 21£.

26th October: Signed the agreement with Mr Whittaker.

November 1835

1st November: Went to Belgrave Chapel, ~~saw~~ heard Dr Thorpe. Saw Mr R.¹⁷⁰

2nd November: Packed my brother Charles' box.¹⁷¹

3rd November: Heard from Lady Cork from Reading dated 2nd, & a youth called from Mr Fuller's about the cards.

4th November: Intended to have left Town but deferred it till the 6th.

5th November: Packed, took my place - wrote to Miss Waring, Mr Burn & Emma Roberts – for Ripon.

6th November: Left London at ¼ before 6 o' clock on the Union Mail. A lady and a gentleman in the coach. Stopped at about 11 for tea & supper.

7th November: Saturday. Breakfasted at [blank] after which entered into pleasant conversation with my companions which continued till we arrived at Leeds, just before which Mr Atkinson left us at the office where we changed the coach. A pleasant military man conversed with me to Harrogate where we had again to change. A miserably wet night. I arrived at about half past ten, tired of course.

8th November: Sunday. Did not go out.

9th November: Unpacked.

10th November: Began a coloured dress to make.

11th November: Worked.

¹⁷⁰ Unidentified.

¹⁷¹ It was Jane's birthday.

12th November: Went to Ripon market, the minster, & finished my dress.

13th November: Opened my writings & wrote up my journal.

14th November: Began a pincushion for Mrs Burrows. Wrote to Lady Cork & began to rewrite Emily FitzMorris.

15th November: Went to the minster. Heard Dean Webber preach a good old fashioned sermon. Mr Jameson [and] Mr Porter read – very badly. In the evening I heard Mr Whiteside, one hour & 20 minutes sermon – Watch & pray for you know not when the hour cometh.¹⁷²

16th November: Went to Sudeley.¹⁷³ Wrote to Lady Cork thanks for 5.0.0.

17th November: Wrote to Mrs Pengree & Mrs Davis enclosing the 2.0.0. Drank tea with poor old Mrs Darnboro'. Went to the library – Mr Jefferson librarian. Mr Poole came in. met Captain & Mrs Smith – he was once in the 10th [dragoons]. Called on the Misses Hague.

18th to 21st November: Wrote hard 80 pages to the Saturday and finished the pincushion for Mrs B.

22nd November: Sunday – wet.

27th November: Wrote to Lady Cork.

28th November: Finished the copy of my story at which I had been engaged the whole week.

29th November: A very wet Sunday, did not go out.

30th November: I began my story of the Father.

December 1835

1st December: Wrote several pages of my new story, and The Dublin University Magazine lent me by Mr Jefferson. Wrote to Mrs Pengree & Mrs Byrne at Brighton.

6th December: Did not go to Church having been ill.

7th & 8th December: Wrote my story of The Father. Miss Jefferson & Miss Beaumont called.

9th December: Went for a walk. Called on Mrs Watson.

10th December: Wrote all day.

11th December: Went to the Town Hall to the meeting for the relief of the clergy.¹⁷⁴ Earl de Grey in the chair, supported by General Dalbiac and Mr Duncombe. Lord de Grey's speech was very good, General Dalbiac's the same. Dean [blank] seconded the motion, Mr [John]

¹⁷² Matthew, Chapter 24, Verse 42.

¹⁷³ Studley Royal House, at that time owned by Mrs Elizabeth Sophie Lawrence (d.1845), a relation of the Aislabie family who created the park in the eighteenth century.

¹⁷⁴ This was a meeting of the Friends of the Established Church for the distress of the Irish Clergy, reported in the *London Evening Standard*, 14 December 1835.

Coates a lawyer in the Yorkshire dialect spoke shortly, who promised woe. He said the little he had to say with much feeling and to the purpose, then followed a Mr Gray, a good man doubtless but stammered thro' a long speech, after which a Mr Weideman spoke with great eloquence. The subscription was 339£. In the evening read some of Woman's Reward, Mrs Norton.¹⁷⁵

12th December: Called on Mrs Beaumont.

13th December: Went to the minster.

14th December: Worked.

15th December: Wrote.

16th December: Wrote & went to the Orange Library with Thomas Jefferson. Talked to Burrows who mentioned Colonel Eccleston, residing at Cheltenham – was in the 10th [Dragoons], clerk to Paymaster Manby.

17th December: Wrote to Lady Cork.

18th & 19th December: Unable to do anything for head ache.

20th December: Sunday. Did not go to church. I have now been here six weeks during which time I have worked in the ribband work and made 2 pincushions, one gown, one flannel dress and worked one apron. Re-wrote Emily Fitzmorris & wrote the original of the Father, read the periodicals, papers & Mrs Norton's Woman's Reward.¹⁷⁶ Norton Conyers.¹⁷⁷

21st December: Worked.

22nd December: Wrote to Sir Bellingham Graham, Norton Conyers.

23rd & 24th December: Wrote & worked but little.

25th December: Xmas Day – may God prosper me and be with me – amen.

January 1836

1st January: Nothing remarkable. Worked and wrote, and inwardly trusted that it may be the beginning of another and a [?] a happier year to me.

2nd January: Not well.

3rd January: Sunday. Went to hear Mr Whiteside.

4th 5th and 6th January: Preparing for my journey.

7th January: Left Ripon at 10 o' clock.

¹⁷⁵ *The Wife, and Woman's Reward*, 1835, by Mrs Norton.

¹⁷⁶ See footnote 175.

¹⁷⁷ See the entry for 22 December.

8th January: Arrived in Wilton Street 8th at 5.

9th January: Wrote to Lady Cork & Miss Hancorn & Whittaker.

10th January: Sunday: Did not go out. Ill from fatigue. Mr [and] Mrs Phillips & Mary Ginn called on me.

11th January: Wrote to Lady Bradford.

12th January: In my room, tried to write but could not.

13th January: Dined with Anne Phillips & saw Mary Ginn whom I like better than I expected.

14th January: Received a friendly letter from Mr Shoberl which surprised and pleased me.

15th January: Answered Mr Shoberl's letter. Wrote to Lady Cork & Lady Dungarvan & Whittaker.

16th January: Saturday night – gratefully I acknowledged a pleasant letter from Whittaker promising me the proof sheets the beginning of the week. May God bless and prosper me thro' my labours. I began a bag for Mrs Wood.

17th January: Sunday. Went to St Peter's church. Called on Mrs MacNamara. Mr Copping came.

18th January: Heard from Lady Bradford. Bought the dress for her & wrote to her. Heard from Lady Cork & Miss Sully.

19th January: Called on Mrs Bedwell for Mrs Burrows. Mrs Allen & took her bundle. Called on Miss Kirby, also the work shop recommended by Mr Shoberl, & called on Lady Cooper.

20th January: Wrote to Lady Cork, Mrs Burrows & Miss Sully. Went to Mrs Phillips.

21st January: Wrote, worked, went to the Davis.

22nd January: Expected Mr Shoberl & my proofs.

23rd January: Mr Shoberl came – promised to let me know if any thing can be done with Bentley.

24th January: Sunday. I went to St Peter's. Sat for the first time in my own seat. Very pleasant people. [Called] at Mr Phillips. Mr P. came home with me in the evening. It was rather wet.

25th and 26th January: Worked and wrote.

27th January: Saw Whittaker.

28th January: Cough commenced – very uncomfortable. Wrote to Lady Cork.

29th January: Heard from Whittaker fresh promises.

30th & 31st January: In my bed with cough.

February 1836

1st February: In my room with cough, but better. Wrote to Mrs Byrne. Heard from Lady Cork.

2nd February: The same.

3rd February: Heard from Mrs Byrne & received the first proofs of Löwenstein.

4th February: Returned my proofs & wrote to Whittaker.

6th February: Saturday. Received & returned my 2nd proofs.

7th February: Sunday. Ill. Could not go to church.

8th February: Received & returned 3 proofs.

10th February: Received 4th proofs. Heard from Lady Cork.

11th February: Returned 4 & received 5th proofs.

12th February: Returned 5 proofs & received 6th. Heard from Miss Boyle. Kind invitation from Monday till Thursday when she goes into waiting. Answered the letter with thanks. Mrs King & Mrs Allen's little boy called on me. I truly wish I were rich.

13th February: Wrote to Lady Cork. Heard from Burrows.

14th February: Sunday – did not go out, wrote to Mrs Burrows.

15th February: Went to Hampton Court.¹⁷⁸ Mr Paynton in the coach – most pleasant conversation.

16th February: Wrote to Mary Jones. Saw Mrs Cuthbert.

17th February: Went over the palace.

18th February: Returned to Town. A very unpleasant day - & disagreeable people in the coach.

19th February: Wrote to Lady Cork. Proofs.

20th February: Proofs the whole day.

21st February: Sunday.

22nd, 23rd & 24th February: Proofs.

25th February: Dined at Mr Phillips, took Lizzie Davis – met Mr Rackham, Mr Richards.

26th February: Heard from & wrote to Lady Cork – received 5£.

27th February: Proofs.

¹⁷⁸ Miss Boyle and her parents had apartments in Hampton Court until 1840 (*Mary Boyle: Her Book*, 1901).

28th February: Went to St Peters. Had Lord Byron pointed out to me.¹⁷⁹

29th February: Mrs Byrne came.

March 1836

1st March: Heard from Lady Cork.

2nd March: Dined at Mrs Phillips. Met Mr & Mrs Weeden, Mr & Mrs Preston, & Mrs [blank] who walked home with me.

3rd March: Miss Mahony called. Mrs Byrne, Mrs Phillips & Mary Grime.

4th March: Mr Hilton & Whittaker called together. I wrote to Whittaker about the reviews.

5th & 6th March: Swelled face. Did not go to church in consequence.

7th March: Better – wrote.

8th March: Went to Mr Martin's with Mrs Byrne – a wet evening. Emma Roberts, Mr Beevor, Mr Spry. No music. We took Emma Roberts home who promised for the reviews.

9th & 10th March: Finished my proofs.

11th March [corrected to 16th March in the margin]: Called on Mrs Phillips, Mr Hale of United Service Journal & Mr Carter Hale of New Monthly. Wrote to Whittaker.

12th March: Wrote to Lord Munster, Lady Dungarvan, Lady Cork, my brother John.

13th March: Went to church.

14th March: Received returned letter from Van Diemen's Land. Whittaker called with Grace Herbert, a manuscript.

15th March: John called on me. Mr Hilton & Mrs Byrne were in the room.

16th March: Called on the 2 Mrs Halls. Heard from Mr Shoberl.

17th March: Read Grace Herbert which finished. Received 6 copies of Löwenstein. Gave the man a half crown.

18th March: Wrote & returned it to Whittaker Friday who called on me just after.

19th and 20th March: Ill from fatigue. Sent Löwenstein to [John?].

21st March: Miss Sully came. Mr & Mrs Phillips & myself drank tea at Mrs Davis.

¹⁷⁹ The seventh Baron Byron, not the poet.

22nd March: Went to the Martins. Mr Beevor not there. Miss Boyle sent the Queen's carriage for me.¹⁸⁰ Jerry Jones came. Wrote to Mr Cobb.

23rd March: Spent the evening with Miss Boyle. Saw – at least had a glimpse – of Lady Mary Fox, Prince Ernest of Philippsthal, who has only one leg.¹⁸¹ Called on Mrs Leigh. Returned home to go out with Miss Mahony, but it was too wet. Wrote to Lady Cork & Mary Deane. Heard from Lady Cooper.

24th March: Wrote to Whittaker for books. Sent Löwenstein to Miss Boyle. Wrote to Lady & Mary Boyle. Miss Sully came for 2^d volume.

25th March: Heard from & wrote to Lady Cork. Wrote to Jane Jones. Received 2 dozen books from Whittaker, & heard from Lady & Miss Mary Boyle. Drove with Miss Boyle from 11 till 2 o'clock. Saw John Lyall accidentally.

26th March: Ill and quiet.

27th March: Went to church. Mr Hilton came, the Phillips & Mary Grime.

28th March: Went to Lady Cork - staid late. We returned, saw Colonel Mead. Mr Hilton came, Mrs Byrne left us.

29th March: Mrs Phillips came. I went to Mrs Hofland & Major Clark – returned home. Drove with Miss Boyle to see Mr Grant's pictures there, to Lady Taylor. Saw the St Catherine's Chapel, 3 Sisters, 3 Brothers & a head Brother – the salary 300 a year, and Miss Wilson lets her house for one.¹⁸² Wrote to Mrs Leigh & Whittaker, 2^d post letters to go on [?]. Sent books to Miss Mahony, Lady Cork, Mrs Darnborough. Saw Mr Prentice at Mrs Downs.

30th March: After which wrote to Colonel Wyndham, Mrs Darnborough, Mr Jefferson, Mr Hancorn, Lydia & Lady Cork. Heard from & answered James Lyall – with books wrote to John.

31st March: Mrs Phillips & Miss Sully came. Wrote to Lady Bradford, Burrows, Charles, about my cards, & Lady Cork.

¹⁸⁰ The event was a royal audience for various nobility at St James, including, amongst others, the Hon. Miss Boyle (in attendance), and Prince Ernest Frederick of Hesse-Philippsthal-Barchfeld, who is mentioned in the entry for 23 March. See the reports in the Court Circulars in the *London Evening Standard* and *The Sun*, both 23 March 1836.

¹⁸¹ See the footnote relating to the entry on 22 March. The event at which Jane Roberts saw Prince Ernest Frederick of Hesse-Philippsthal-Barchfeld was The King's Levée, the investiture of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, held at St James's Palace. Philippsthal was present. The Duke of Wellington, and Captain Courtenay Boyle R.N., Groom of the Privy Chamber, were also mentioned (*Morning Herald*, 24 March 1836).

¹⁸² The location of Mr Grant's pictures, and the location of St Catherine's Chapel, have not been traced. They were both presumably in the Hammersmith area, since Jane visited Mrs Hofland of Queen Street, Hammersmith, the same day. She also visited Lady Taylor, unidentified.

April 1836

1st April: Good Friday. I went to church. I took the sacrament. It rained. The gentleman in the pew civilly asked to walk home with me, but the servant being in waiting saved him the trouble. Received the Metropolitan with a beautiful critique on Löwenstein. Copied it, sent my letter to Charles, wrote to John & Mrs Phillips with copies.

2nd April: Went early to Lady Cork. Spent the day. Lady Dungarvan brought me home. Wrote to John for Henry to dine with me at Mrs Phillips. Met Captain Courtenay Boyle at Lord Cork's, & Doctor Mitchell.

3rd April: Sunday. Went to church – a very wet day. Heard from John to decline the situation for Henry. Wrote to Mrs Phillips, Mrs Byrne, Mr Whittaker & Miss Sully.

4th April: Mrs Phillips called on me with Athenaeum.¹⁸³ I then went to Lady Cork's. Walked with her to Mrs Boyle's. Charmed with Mrs Boyle, plain as she may be considered. Returned to Hamilton Place. Sat with Lady Dungarvan till Lord Booth & Lord John Thynne came, when I returned home.

5th April: Wrote to my brother John, after which I was ill for the day.

6th April: Ill in my bed, but wrote to Mrs Leigh, Miss Boyle, Mr Howard – an answer from Mrs Leigh – wrote again & wrote to Whittaker.

7th April: Had two letters from Whittaker, 1 from Mr Howard, 1 from Mrs Leigh.

8th April: Called on Mr Howard, Mrs Byrne, Miss Landon. Heard from & wrote to Jane Jones.

9th & 10th April: Not well.

11th April: Monday. Jane Jones spent the day with me. Mr Whittaker came in the evening.

12th April: Wrote to Mrs Dilke – no answer.

13th April: Ill – Mrs Leigh's maid called.

14th April: Called on E[mma] Roberts. Mrs Byrne & Mrs Leigh – could not see the latter.

15th April: Wrote to Miss Boyle, E[mma] Roberts with silks. Dined with Lady Cork.

16th April: Wrote to ~~Miss Boyle~~ Mr Howard & Mr Shoberl. Called on Miss Landon – not at home. Dined at Mr Phillips and brought home by Bennett.

17 April: Sunday. A dreary day – I did not go to church. Wrote to Mrs Cobham a long letter on Van Diemen's Land.

¹⁸³ A literary magazine first published in 1828.

18th April: Wrote to Mrs Darnboro' with cutting from Sun. Heard from & wrote to Miss Boyle with her two letters.

19th April: Saw The Herald. Called on Miss Landon – not at home. Went with Miss Mahony to Whittaker's & Mr Hammond.

20th April: Saw Miss Landon. Called on Mr Jerdan. Wrote & sent books.

21st April: Miss Waring left. I wrote to Miss Fuller & sent copy of lines on my pen. Gave also to Miss Waring.

22nd April: Wrote to Lady Cork. Sent lines to my pen to Mr Hancorn & critique from the Sun. Wrote to Mr Bulwer. Copied Court Journal also for him.

23rd April: Waited at home for Miss Mahony. Wrote John, sent my Pen.

24th April: Sunday. Wet the whole day. I read. In the evening went to Mrs Davis. John called. Sent my book & critique of the Pen to the Duke of Wellington.

25th April: Miss Mahony came. Anne Phillips. My brother John. Went to Mrs Davis, saw Miss Watson.

26th April: Mr Shoberl called on me. Miss Mahony went with me to Mr Hall's – Mrs H. ill. I saw Mrs [blank] & Mr Hall. Mrs Byrne. I dined with Lady C[ork].

27th April: Wrote the whole day – began the Desert Heath.

28th April: Wrote Mr Martin for design for purifying the Thames.

29th April: Wrote Mr Cobb long Letter on Van Diemen's Land. Wrote too much.

30th April: Wrote to Miss Aston with Löwenstein. Wrote too much.

May 1836

[Entries for May 1836 are erroneously repeated in the diary, suggesting that Jane was entering at least some whole months from notes. The two sets of entries for May are set out below, side by side, so they can be compared].

1st May: Sunday. Went to church – staid the Sacrament. Came home ill and nervous from having done too much previously.

1st May: Went to church but was ill in consequence of having written too much the 2 previous days.

2nd May: Ill.

2nd 3rd & 4th May: Ill.

3rd & 4th May: In my bed.

5th May: Roused – went to Hamilton Place. Lady D[ungarvan]. went to Court.

5th May: Dressed with difficulty to see Lady Dungarvan go to Court.

6th May: John dined at Lord Cork's.

6th 7th & 8th May: Sunday. Saw Anne Phillips.

7th May: Called on Mrs Clark with Löwenstein for Scotland. Called at Hart's & on Anne Phillips.

8th May: Did not go out till evening to Mr D.¹⁸⁴ Miss Sully came, Mrs Byrne & Mr Hilton.

9th May: Went to Lord Cork's. Called at Mr Boyle's & thence walked home. Saw Lady Caroline Thynne.

9th May: Spent the morning with Lady Cork. Walked with her to Mr Boyle's, then home.

10th May: Anne Phillips came, then Miss Mahony. Dined at Mr Phillips – met Mr Solomons.

10th & 11th May: Worked, read & wrote.

11th May: Called on the Martins, Mrs Clark.

12th May: Mr Hancorn & Mr Windsor called on me. Worked the remainder of the day.

12th May: Mr Windsor & Mr Hancorn called.

13th May: Went to Lord Cork's. Heard of Mrs Norton. Saw Miss Tickle for a moment.

13th May: With Lady Cork who drove me home. Heard of poor Mrs Norton. Saw Miss Tickle.

14th May: Sent to Mrs Rowlatt.

14th May: Heard from & wrote Mrs Rowlatt.

15th May: Heard the Dean of Carlisle, Hodgson. I liked him better than I have ever before done.

15th May: Sunday. Heard the Dean of Carlisle.

16th May: Wrote to Lord Cork with Mr Martin's plan,¹⁸⁵ Mrs Leigh & Whittaker, but [sent them?] early Tuesday.

16th May: Wrote Lord Cork with Mr Martin's plan.¹⁸⁶ Mrs Leigh. Whittaker.

¹⁸⁴ Unidentified.

¹⁸⁵ i.e. Mr Martin's plan for the purification of the River Thames.

¹⁸⁶ As footnote 185.

17th May: Tuesday. Miss Mahony. Mrs Byrne. Lady Cork called. Went to the Martins.

18th May: Went to Lord Cork's. Saw Miss Murray & Miss Selwyn, called on Mr Jerdan's, the family had left. Anne Phillips came to her in the evening, both walked home with me.

19th May: Heard from Mrs Leigh & Lady Cork.

20th May: Wrote to E[mma] Roberts, Mrs Martin, Mr Martin with books.

21st May: Went to Lord Cork's with [sic] to Anne Phillips & John with plan.¹⁸⁷

22nd May: Went to church to stay the Sacrament, but too ill to remain. In the evening went to the Davis – met Mr & Mrs Fish.

23rd May: Worked & wrote – not well.

24th May: Miss Mahony came. Mr Rowlatt. The Martins in the evening with Anne Phillips.

25th May: Tired – did little.

26th May: Just seated at my writing when Anne Phillips called on me to go to Lady Cork's. Colonel Wyndham called on me in our absence.

17th May: Called Lizzy Davis, Miss Mahony, Mrs Byrne, Lady Cork. Went to the Martins.

18th May: Went to Lord Cork's. Saw Miss Murray & Miss Selwyn & Mary Boyle. Called on Mr Jerdan. Anne Phillips in the evening.

19th May: Heard from Mrs Leigh & Lady Cork.

20th May: Wrote to E[mma] Roberts, Mrs Martin with books. Invited to Mrs Wood's.

21st May: Went to Lord Cork's. Wrote Anne Phillips & John with Martin's plan.¹⁸⁸

22nd May: Church – but too ill to stay the Sacrament. In the evening saw Mr & Mrs Fish at the Davis.

24th May: Miss Mahony called & Mrs Rowlatt. Mr Martin's in the evening.

26th May: Went with Anne Phillips to Lord Cork's. Colonel Wyndham called on me.

¹⁸⁷ As footnote 185.

¹⁸⁸ As footnote 185.

27th May: Wrote.

28th May: Had tickets for the Drawing Room – corridor. Mrs Wood’s party in the evening.

28th May: Mrs Wood’s party. The King’s birth day. I had tickets for the corridor with Mrs Byrne – disappointed at not seeing the Royal Family. Mr Hilton drove me home.

30th May: Had an answer from the Duke of Wellington.

30th May: Heard from the Duke of Wellington.

31st May: Miss Mahony came. Wrote to Mr Shoerl with lines on Mr Martin’s picture. Dined at Lord Cork’s & received the medals.

31st May: Miss Mahony came. Wrote Mr Shoerl. Dined at Lord Cork’s.

June 1836

1st June: Arranged the medals. I had received 73 Popes.¹⁸⁹

2nd June: Finished the medals. Mrs Pengree went to Whit[stable].

3rd June: Ill. Mr Cobb & his son called.

5th June: Heard from Miss Beswick & Mr Howard.

6th June: Mr Cobb called - sent me a dozen of wine.

8th June: Lady Dungarvan called to take me to Lady Morgan’s. Amusing conversation of the Dowager Lady Cork.

9th June: Went to Lady Cork who was packing up to leave London. Saw Mr Talbot, Mr Wood & went to see pictures.

10th June: Wrote to Mrs Wood, Miss Sully, Miss Evans. Went to Anne Phillips.

11th June: Wrote to Lady Morgan with books [and to] Miss Sully respecting Miss Evans.

12th June: Sunday. Miss Sully called.

13th June. Anne Phillips. Wrote to Mr Cobb.

14th June: Went to the Martins with Mr & Mrs Phillips, saw the Miss Cowen, Jewesses. Miss Mahony came with Miss Ovey.

¹⁸⁹ Papal medals were struck from the early fifteenth century onwards. This was presumably a part of Lord Cork’s collection, either lent or given to Jane Roberts. Medals of this type are relatively common and are not normally of high monetary value.

16th June: Wrote Mrs Clark, Lady Cork & Mary Barber.

18th June: Wrote Lady Cork, Mary J. Denne.

20th June: Wrote Miss Sully & Whittaker.

Ill till -

27th June: I called on Lady Morgan & Mrs Rogier.

28th June: Anne Phillips left home. Saw Mrs MacNamara. Heard from Mr Shoberl.

29th June: Heard from & wrote to Jane Jones. Sent lines on the death of the first born to Mr Martin.¹⁹⁰

30th June: Wrote Lady Cork & Mr Shoberl.

July 1836

1st or 2nd July: Mrs MacNamara went with me in a fly, called on Miss Dale, Mrs Byrne & Malibran with lines.¹⁹¹

3rd July: Wrote comic verses "The Shy Man."¹⁹²

5th July: Went to the Martins' & Mrs Brooks with E. Roberts. Met Mrs Wood, Miss Hale, Mr Jones & the Stricklands.

7th July: Called on Jerdan. Left him Pen¹⁹³ – Orphan's Call¹⁹⁴ & Lily.¹⁹⁵ In the evening the Fancourts came – sister to the Miss Fancourt who was miraculously cured.

9th July: Made head dress for Mrs Wood's ball.

10th July: Miss Jones, Mrs Farmer, Mr Butler's in the evening.

11th July: Work. Mrs Norton with Löwenstein & Canst thou remember.¹⁹⁶ Wrote Lady Cork. Mrs Clark called.

12th July: Ball with Malibran & thoughts on emigration. Wrote Mrs Byrne with Mrs Landon's card.

13th July: Wrote Lady Rolle.

¹⁹⁰ *The death of the first born* was a mezzotint, published by John Martin on 1 June 1836, depicting the Tenth Plague of Egypt. Jane's poem *The death of the first born*, is in Part 3, number 8, page 108.

¹⁹¹ Jane's poem *On seeing Malibran*, is in Part 3, number 14, page 115.

¹⁹² Jane's poem on *The shy man's misery*, is in Part 3, number 16, page 117.

¹⁹³ Jane's poem *Alas poor pen*, is in Part 3, number 7, page 105.

¹⁹⁴ Jane's poem *The orphan's call answered*, is in Part 3, number 5, page 102.

¹⁹⁵ Jane's poem *The lily of the vale*, is in Part 3, number 3, page 95.

¹⁹⁶ Jane's poem, *Canst thou remember*, is in Part 3, number 10, page 112.

14th July: Mrs Wood's ball. Called for E[mma]. Roberts. Introduced to Dr Finlayson & Dr Stewart from Barbados.

15th July: Read Marco Visconti.¹⁹⁷ Heard from Mrs Darnboro', Lady Dungarvan, wrote Mrs Leigh & Mr Jefferson. Heard Miss Jones' story of herself & brother's death – sad, "most sad."

16th July: Wrote to John with lines on Malibran¹⁹⁸ & Mr Martin's pictures.¹⁹⁹ Wrote to Lady Cork. Heard from Mr Cobb & Shoberl.

17th July: Sunday. Heard Mr Anderson, Queen's Chaplain, "For in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."²⁰⁰

18th July: Heard from Mrs Clark. Wrote to Mrs Wood with lines for album. John called.²⁰¹

19th July: Wrote E[mma]. Roberts with patterns for silk. Saw Mrs General Wood & Miss Mahony.

20th July: Wrote Mr Gellibrand, Captain Leard, Mr & Mrs Heworth, Mr Davis, Mr Talbot & directions for J. Cobb. Dined with Miss Dale – spent the evening with Miss Quin. Miss Meyer came.

21st July: Wrote Sir H[enry] Taylor & Mr Colburn with Canst thou remember.²⁰²

22nd July: Worked. Miss Dale & Miss Quin called.

23rd July: Wrote to Mrs Clark, Mrs Sheridan, Mrs Shoberl & Whittaker.

24th July: Ill. Wrote the Duchess of Leeds.

25th July: Wrote Fanny Jones.

26th July: Heard from & wrote to Sir H[enry] Taylor.

27th July: Heard from Mrs Rowlatt, Mrs Norton & Shoberl, & Whittaker. Appointed to go to Mr Marrable – was too ill. Shoberl & Mr Bentley came in the evening.

28th July: Went to Mr Marrable at 12 o' clock. Wrote to Mr Shoberl & Whittaker & Lady Cork. Heard from Mary Jones & Mrs Clark.

29th July: Mr Webb – 15s for seat at church.

30th July: Went about medals. Wrote to Lady Cork. Heard from Sir J[ohn]. Franklin & Sir H[enry] Taylor.

¹⁹⁷ *Marco Visconti*, by Tomaso Grossi. Jane was reading an English translation by Miss Caroline Ward, published in 1836.

¹⁹⁸ See footnote 191.

¹⁹⁹ Meaning *The death of the first born*. See footnote 190.

²⁰⁰ Matthew, Chapter 24, Verse 44.

²⁰¹ As footnote 105.

²⁰² See footnote 196.

31st July: Mrs Phillips came. Wrote Sir J[ohn]. Franklin.

August 1836

1st August: Wrote Sir H[enry] Taylor. Received 12£ at [War] Office – John. Mr Cobb & his son called, after which finished my letters.

2nd August: Wrote & finished box for Charles. Sent letter to Mr Cobb & son with it. Wrote Mr Marrable & Mrs Clark. Miss Mahony came.

3rd August: Wrote Mr Jerdan with book,²⁰³ Mrs Clark with medals, Mr Shoberl & Bentley & Lady Cork. Heard from Bentley, Mrs Clark & Mr Shoberl. Miss Dale called.

4th August: Wrote Miss Dale with Mrs Norton's letter. Wrote to Mrs Clark.

5th August: Heard from Lady Cork, wrote Mr Cobb.

6th August: Heard from Mrs Young & Lady Cork.

7th August: Sunday: Heard Mr Brett, his text "In the garden there was a sepulchre."²⁰⁴ Mr Cobb & son after church. Miss Dale to take leave, after which an interview with Sir J. Franklin. I wept my eyes almost out.

8th August: Went out to call on several persons on business, Mr Shoberl & Mr Clark.

9th August: Wrote Lady Cork, Mr Shoberl & Bentley for books.

10th August: He²⁰⁵ sailed for Van Diemen's Land.

11 August: Wrote to Mr Cobb, who had left London in the MC.²⁰⁶

12th August: Called on Mr Parker, Sir J. Franklin, Bentley for books. Miss Knight & Lady Bradford.

13th August: Wrote Miss Knight, Lady Cork & Lady Bradford. Called on Mrs Webb. Sent 2 of Two Years at Sea to Hails. 1 of Löwenstein, 2 to Brighton.

14th August: Wet, did not go to church. Looked over 2 Years at Sea.

15th August: Worked & read.

16th August: Saw Lady Franklin, gave 2 Years at Sea. Went to the City. Received 3-10-0. Took medals.

²⁰³ Presumably a copy of *Löwenstein*.

²⁰⁴ John, Chapter 19, Verse 41.

²⁰⁵ Meaning that Sir John Franklin departed for Van Diemen's Land – but note that Lady Franklin was still in London on 16 August. A large space was left at the beginning of this line, which originally started with the word "Sailed."

²⁰⁶ Mail Coach?

17th August: Wrote to Mr Bennett New Norfolk, & Charles. Sent to Bentley's for plate. Wrote hard for Charles to go to Lady Franklin. Dined at Anne Phillips.

18th & 19th August: Heard from Miss Knight. Went to see Madame Tussaud's extraordinary & wonderful performance in wax work. Shall go again the first opportunity. On my return home taken very ill.

22nd August: Heard from & wrote Lady Cork, Sir H[enry] Taylor & Mr Marrable with 2 Years at Sea.

24th August: Heard from & answered Lady Cork's letter.

25th August: Exchanged some old books for paper.

26th August: Wrote to Mrs Webb with 2 Years at Sea, and Parker about it.

29th August: Anne Phillips called.

30th August: Mrs Webb called.

31st August: Heard from Lady Cork, Sir H[enry] Taylor & Mr Shoberl.

September 1836

1st September: Wrote to Miss Jefferson. Ill till 5th.

5th September: Heard from Charles – 2 letters dated December '35 & March '36, also a letter from Mrs Bennett. Wrote Lady Cork.

6th September: Answered Charles & Mrs Bennett – to go by Royal George, 10 September.

8th September: Heard from & wrote Miss Jefferson.

9th September: Worked & prepared for going to Sunningdale.

10th September: Miss Sully called. Lady Dungarvan took me out. Wrote to Lady Cork. Heard from Mr Shoberl.

11th September: Went to St Peter's.

12th September: Prepared my clothes &c. till the 15.

15th September: Went to the coach – missed. A mistake or a forget of the coachman's.

16th September: Came to Sunningdale – all the Jeffersons met me.

17th September: Unpacked.

18th September: Sunday. Read & wrote – not well. May God prosper my new abode & present undertaking.

19th September: Wrote to Lady Cork, Colburn, Mrs Pengree & Miss Meyer.

20th September: Heard from Lady Cork – answered. Wrote Briggs & Sarah Cornish with letter from Miss Murray about getting her children into the Chiswick School.²⁰⁷ Drove out with Miss Jefferson – went to the well at [blank].²⁰⁸ Mrs Durnford called on me.

21st September: Read 1st volume of Broken fast [?] on the Civil Wars in England.²⁰⁹ Mrs Davis, Miss Meyer, Mrs Clark. Called on Mrs Durnford. Sent my letters to London by Captain Durnford. Miss Jefferson & her brother drank tea with me. Began the Waters.

22nd September: Read - worked. Wrote to Charles, Mrs Rowlatt. Began copying The Sweep.²¹⁰ Miss J[efferson] in the evening.

23rd September: Mr Jefferson came. He goes to Windsor tomorrow, therefore, I shall send Charles' letter, & also to Mr Colburn. Heard from the Duchess of Leeds. Mrs Durnford spent the evening.

24th September: Wrote Mr Howard & the "Shy Man."²¹¹ Walked by Coworth Park to Verginia Water. Lady De L'Isle passed and bowed to us. Her little boy took off his hat. Drank tea with Mrs Durnford. Captain Durnford came home. Mr Jefferson went to Windsor – took my letter for Charles, directed to Mr Bennett. Mr J[efferson] made my compliments to Sir H[enry] Taylor.

25th September: Went with Captain & Mrs Jefferson to Verginia Water. Walked nearly to Egham, thence down a lane near the Shrubbery, thence rowed home. Spent the evening with them very pleasantly.

26th September: Wrote.

27th September: Miss Meyer came.

28th September: Captain Durnford called, we had a long conversation on the encampment on this heath, in '93 as he was going along a low part of London, Charles James Fox haranguing the mob from a cart, a pity thought he that you had not lived in times when that same cart would have taken you to Tyburn – your proper place.

29th September: He went to London, took my letter to Mrs Rowlatt & Mr Howard with "Shy Man."²¹² We spent the evening with Mrs Durnford. The Jeffersons came home at ten.

October 1836

1st October: Nothing particular till the –

²⁰⁷ Presumably the children of Sarah Cornish.

²⁰⁸ The Wells Inn was an old farmhouse where it was still possible to drink the chalybeate water for which Sunninghill had obtained its popularity as a minor spa in the eighteenth century.

²⁰⁹ Not traced.

²¹⁰ Not traced.

²¹¹ See footnote 192.

²¹² See footnote 192.

5th October: When I wrote to Burrows by post, Mrs Pengree, Mrs Davis & ~~Miss Meyer~~.

9th October: Miss Meyer heard from her brother, a disappointment to me as I had hoped to be alone, and in consequence of his letter she remained, expecting to see him.

I wrote on from day to day till the –

19th October: When the Jeffersons & Miss Sparrow drank tea with us.

20th October: Miss Meyer left me.

22nd October: Mrs Davis came, spent the morning with me, walked home. This was on the Saturday. On the Sunday I walked out, and on the Monday I was ill – unnecessary worry about other people's affairs into which I had been impressed "contre Coeur."

30th October: Wrote to Lady Cork in answer to a very kind letter of hers, and enclosed a few lines to Burrows with one of Charles' letters.

November 1836

1st November: I began to remoddl the Desert Heath, and to call it Verginia Water, as the title would be likely to take. On Saturday the –

5th November: I had completed 90 pages. I trust it may be more advantageous to me – that is – that I may be better used. 4th I received a letter from Miss Meyer, which I answered the 4th to go on the 5th. Lady Cork, Miss Mahony, Mr Howard, Miss Meyer and ~~Miss~~ Mrs Pengree. Wrote to Burrows. 5th in the evening not well – Miss Jefferson came.

6th November: Went to church. Heard rather a strange but clever sermon from the words "If ye be followers of that which is good, who is he that shall harm you?"²¹³ I turned my back on the Sacrament, grieved & sorry, but I was not aware of its being to be administered, & none of my party staid, the distance too great to walk home alone.

7th November: Heard from my dear brother Charles, dated 21st May 1836, his birthday.

8th November: Heard from Mrs Pengree.

~~**9th November:**~~ [blank]

11th November: Wrote to Lady Cork. Written 120 pages of Ver[ginia] Water.

13th November: Dined with the Jeffersons.

14th November: Called on Mrs Whale, the Swiss clergyman's wife at Sunninghill.

15th November: We went to Windsor – Mrs Jefferson, 3 daughters, two boys & myself inside, & Captain Jefferson & Tom in the dickey. We left home at ten, arrived at Windsor at half past eleven. Saw the castle, both private and state apartments. In the King's Room, his family by

²¹³ First Epistle of Peter, Chapter 3, Verse 13.

Mrs Jordan. She appears as in a picture, & the king as a bust only, but in the midst of them. There was also a picture of Lady Kennedy Erskine & her family, both by Hayter²¹⁴ – not good drawing or painting in my humble opinion. A superb collection of the ancient masters in the state apartments. The Waterloo Gallery very fine, the pictures thought good. I do not like any of the portraits or likenesses of George the 4th. The corridor made by him is very beautiful. But of all the magnificent sights, the Plate Room is most so - the cups & curiosities of the table in curious Reigns are not only gorgeous to the eye but interesting to the mind. I must see it all again and then I shall know more of its detail, but in a hurried view from the shortness of our time we could only pass over without contemplating half we saw. St George's Hall very magnificent, but unfinished. We left the castle without seeing the Round Tower, and in the time of service went to St George's Chapel. The monument to the Princess Charlotte mournfully beautiful, affecting the mind most beautifully. We returned home at five o' clock, rather fatigued with all we had seen. The statue of George the 3rd in Windsor Park the finest for situation, execution & erection I have ever seen.

16th November: Walked again to Mrs Whale. Not out of her confinement, did not see her.

17th November: Walked to Verginia. Saw Mr & Mrs & Miss Whiting. Heard from Lady Cork. In the evening Betsey & Tom Jefferson.

18th November: Friday. Left for Wilton Street.

19th November: Wrote to Lady Cork & Mrs Rowlatt.

20th November: Called on John. He had been very ill, poor fellow. His wife had been confined – it was her first Sunday down. A beautiful baby. Eleven children in the room.²¹⁵

21st November: Read Desultory Man²¹⁶ – some of the stories very beautiful. Read Apology for Lord Byron by Prentis²¹⁷ – very good – all but the title.

22nd November: Called on Lady Bradford. Lord Cartwright was there. Mrs Ince called on me from E[mma]. Roberts.

23rd November: Called but did not see Mrs Leigh.

24th November: Sketched the story of Verginia Water in this book.²¹⁸ Reread all I had written. Continued my story.

28th November: Wrote Mrs Leigh, Mrs Rowlatt, heard from & wrote to E[mma] Roberts.

²¹⁴ Sir George Hayter (1792-1871), Principal Painter in Ordinary to Queen Victoria.

²¹⁵ The "*beautiful baby*" was Jane's nephew, Edmund Mansfield Roberts, born on 19 October and baptised on 16 November; he died in 1911. Only nine of the children "*in the room*" have been identified. John and Louisa Roberts lived in South Parade, St Luke, Chelsea.

²¹⁶ *The Desultory Man*, by George Paine Rainsford James, 1836.

²¹⁷ *An Apology for Lord Byron*, by Stephen Prentis, 1836.

²¹⁸ This appears to be Jane's piece called *The Regency* – see Part 5, page 142.

29th November: Called on Mrs Ince. Worked & wrote.

30th November: Wrote Lady Cork - & story.

December 1836

2nd December: Read Charley's Annals of George 3rd. The period interesting, the narrative given faithfully but drily. Read Zeloce[?] & other scraps by Dr Moore.²¹⁹

3rd December: Wrote Miss Aston & Lady Cork.

5th & 6th December: Ill.

7th December: Called on Parker & Mr Howard. Heard a great deal of literary chit-chat. I took a letter for Charles enclosing one for Mrs [blank]²²⁰ who is willing to have Patsy.²²¹ Lady Dungarvan sent me a dozen of very good old port wine.

8th December: Mrs Fisch called – the first time of my seeing her. She comes from Ipswich.

9th December: I called on Lady Clifford according to Lady Cork's wish. I saw Mrs Spencer there.

10th December: Wrote Lady Dungarvan a long letter. Lady Cork as usual.

11th December: Went to St Peter's Church. Dined with Anne Phillips.

12th December: Arranged my wardrobe a little. Wrote Mrs Rowlatt.

13th December: Expecting Parker all day. He did not come. Prevented my settling to my writing. Mrs Ince called on me. Wrote to Lady Cork about Phillips' daughter.

14th December: Wrote to Mr Denny at Ipswich. Sent him a copy of "Two Years at Sea." Unnecessary trouble, for the person to have taken it informed me he was dead.

15th December: Heard from Lady Cork. Heard from Lady Dungarvan, also about the medals.

16th December: Walked, wrote. Walked to Knightsbridge.

17th December: Wrote 14 C²²²—of Verginia Water.

18th December: Went to church to hear Dr Dillon at Charlotte Street Chapel – rather a clever well meaning man, but a style I do not quite like.

19th December: Wrote Miss Jefferson, Mrs Norton.

²¹⁹ Unidentified.

²²⁰ Possibly Mrs Bennett.

²²¹ Patsy was Jane's maid when she went to Tasmania on the *Wanstead* in 1829-1830. It seems that Patsy did not return to England, but was taken on by the Bennetts.

²²² i.e. the fourteenth chapter.

21st December: Went to hear Baptist Noel, a sermon of great cleverness and power – “I am the Lord God Almighty – follow thou me and be thou perfect.”²²³

22nd December: Went out with Mrs Ince. Called on Mrs Rowlatt. E. Roberts. Mrs Gwyn. Wrote Colburn.

23rd & 24th December: Wrote - & letters to Lady Cork & Lady Dungarvan.

25th December: It was Xmas Day. I received the Sacrament. Now very faint & ill, which continued Monday & Tuesday. On Wednesday I was confined to my bed.

29th December: St Peter’s Church was on fire and its being so near was alarming. The damages done are estimated at 10,000£. The organ destroyed but the altar preserved. The wind providentially set the contrary way for the houses, and it being a detached building nothing else suffered. It was the first fire of any magnitude I had ever witnessed, but I could not bring my mind up to feeling or thinking it a grand or a splendid sight. ~~It is~~ An accidental fire is out of the usual rules of Harmony and order – it is the power of man, for a time, subservient to that of the Elements, therefore I could feel nothing but awe & horror. The only pleasurable ~~feeling~~ sensation was the hearing the voice of the multitude as it rose and fell in shouts and acclamations of encouragement when the ~~water~~ efforts of the fire me were crowned with success and their power directed one Element to the subjugation of another.

1837

Great Glorious and Almighty Lord God, again I appear before thee. Blessings I could naturally ask on my unprotected, unbefriended head. But what may they be? For that which I may most possibly desire may turn to my sorrow and repentance, therefore knowing that Thou only can send upon us such things as are really good. Do Thou look upon me. Do Thou be merciful to me, and amidst the myriads of angels who fill heaven’s space – and amidst the thousands of human beings who cover this earth, be graciously pleased. Thou great and awful Being, Almighty Father as well as God, to remember me thy child. Be thou with me, and protect me, and if it be thy will, oh let the sorrows of my many years of trial now be changed into joy. Let a little of the happiness, the comforts, the success of this life be passed down upon me, so that my old age may be calm and peacable, if not as prosperous as I would wish it to be. In the name, and through the merits of my Saviour only, I ask all these things. Oh remember me in mercy, Lord God Almighty. For each of my brothers I ask thy mercy, but more especially for the youngest. Thou seest and knowest the sorrows of my heart for him. Remember me therefore, I beseech thee. Oh Lord God Almighty, see thou the deep recesses of my heart, hear Thou my secret sighs for thy protection, and comfort Thou me!!!

January 1837

1st day ill in my bed, but on the 2nd able to write, & thankful for it.

²²³ Genesis, Chapter 17, Verse 1.

6th January: I went with Mrs Phillips to De Ville. He is a man of middling sized stature, what country man I know not yet, as the annotations of his voice were those of a foreigner, tho' the decided pronunciations that of a Cockney, on which account I have often heard him called vulgar, and by a superficial observer he may, but his knowledge of his subject, practical observation and fluent and good language, made me look beyond, and call him a man of refinement.

He first felt Mrs Phillips' head, and told her character quite to her satisfaction of his knowledge of the science, and surprising me as to the development of feelings to which the science leads.

I then seated myself before him, and placing his hands on my head he said – Very great firmness of character, indeed this lady is a character. Great kindness to children, but must be kept in their proper place. Kindness to all who choose your protection. Strong desire for the approbation of others, but an independent mode of seeing it. Would not stoop to flattery for it. Having duly considered the propriety of an action, difficult to move from it. Anger, quick if offended, but soon over, and not the least revengeful. Very high sense of honor and justice. Great anxiety to be serviceable to others, and desirous to be kind as well as serviceable. Diffident – very much so – in strange society, but very cheerful with friends. Languages – to speak and to be useful, quickly and easily attained. Few Ladies can excel so well in grammar. Very fond of system & method, of things neat and good – quiet rather than gaudy colours. Great activity – would be missed by those in a house, street or neighbourhood where you dwell. Music, if cultivated, time & touch. Drawing – form & proportion. Strong feeling of poetry & of literature. In argumentative conversation plain facts preferred to tales. Careful respecting property, to keep within the means, but not close. Respect for Religion, but not fond of wild theory. Pleasure in parentage and ancestry. The great characteristic – Hope. Without it, whatever your trials may have been, you would have sunk under them. It has been your sheet anchor and supported you through all. A good spirit if put upon or oppressed. You look to the bright side of every thing & neither make nor see difficulties.

In further conversation on these remarks he spoke more fully on my desire to be useful in an extensive way, to all or require aid or assistance – activity - & making the best of every thing.

General remarks ~~on the~~

He has the finest collection of heads in Europe, therefore in the world. He professes practical phrenology, and conceives that by attention to peculiar developments, evil propensities may either be prevented or cured. Two of the first linen drapers had brought boys to him, in both instances without knowing who they were. He told them to be careful, keep a watch over them, for they were not to be trusted. After giving his advice as to what plan would be the best to counteract it, he was told they had both robbed their master.

Lady Byron had visited him. He told her something was going very wrong in a certain part of her head, that great care would be required in that particular spot, to preserve her reason. He then told her which part of her head should be kept cold, and which warm. She acted

according to his directions, and afterwards went to thank him for the benefit she had derived and then told him who she was, with permission to use her name.

Genious that is precocious generally breaks down, unless restrained, he understands many amongst whom Roscius²²⁴ & the infant Lyra.²²⁵

One person had by a three years entire rest saved his power, and then appeared as clever as before the fatigue of the faculty.

Mr Canning's tutor had brought his son who at an early age was master of eight different languages. He afterwards went to him, and with a tear in his eye, sad My poor boy is lost! He looks to the practical knowledge of the science as that which will eventually benefit mankind. Derangement has already received much assistance from it, of which he gave many instances. He is quite divided²²⁶ that the formation of the head changes with the pursuit, cultivation or neglect of the moral virtues, in proof of which he showed many heads which had so changed.

I intend to go again the first opportunity, therefore I shall not at present detail more of his conversation, but it was most interesting.

6th January [sic]: A children's party at Anne's in the evening, whom I assisted her to amuse in the course of the time. Miss Meyer & Lizzie Davis sang, accompanied by Mr Wallisford. He is a good musician and has a beautiful voice.

7th January: I felt ill but endeavoured to shake it off. On the 8th however, after my return from church at Westminster Abbey, I was taken seriously ill and went to bed and have remained there till this 23rd day with influenza.²²⁷ It has indeed been a bad beginning of the New Year – a fortnight quite gone, nothing done, and my cough still most violent. Oh for the land of peace and rest. On this day too I have just heard that Lord and Lady Cork are coming to London to Colonel Bridgeman's wedding with Miss Aston. The sickness I can bear patiently, but the loss of the time to me is of moment and every thing I undertake seems delayed or frustrated – but all will soon pass, then why complain that thy lot is not bless'd as others?

24th January: I have done nothing very particular till this day, as my head was much weakened from the complaint. I have merely written a few letters, one to Mr Hancorn & Lydia, Lady Cork, Lady Dungarvan. Today I have worked & arranged my papers to begin a little writing tomorrow.

²²⁴ Apparently a reference to Ira Aldridge (1807-1867), an American-British actor and playwright of prodigious ability, known in the 1830s as the "*African Roscius*," after the Roman actor, Quintus Roscius Gallus (126 B.C. – 62 B.C.).

²²⁵ The infant, Lyra, was a child prodigy harpist widely reported in the early 1820s.

²²⁶ Probably an error for decided.

²²⁷ See also the entry for 30 January. January and early February 1837 are recognised by epidemiologists as being a time of a serious influenza outbreak in and around London. Between 9 January and 4 February, 414 cases of influenza were admitted to the outpatient home list of the Marylebone Infirmary. See *Recognition of Historic Influenza Epidemics*, R.E. Hope-Simpson, 1983.

28th January: Wrote to Lady Dungarvan respecting Miss Meyer.

29th January: Miss Mahony spent great part of the day with me – Sunday.

30th January: I heard from Lady Cork, Mrs G. Bridgeman. The 5 children, 7 of the maids & 6 of the man servants ill with influenza. Hitherto Lord & Lady Cork have escaped for which I am most thankful.

31st January: Sent Löwenstein to Roberts the bookseller. Wrote to Lady Cork.

February 1837

1st February: A dark unhealthy day. I did but little.

2nd February: Wrote to Betsey Jefferson.

3rd February: Heard from Lady Cork of her son R's sickness with the influenza.

4th February: Just as I was in bed John came. He staid two hours with me – a pleasant gossip. Mrs Sarmon and her daughter at his house.

5th February: Sunday. I did not go out. Heard from Miss Mahony. Wrote to Burrows & Lady Cork for Monday. Miss Sully called unexpectedly.

6th February: Wrote to Mr Shoberl, Mrs Clark, John & Mrs Sarmon.

9th February: Wrote Mr Parker.

10th February: Received a pocket book from Carnan's for a small contribution.

11th February: Wrote to Lady Dungarvan. Heard from Miss Sully.

12th February: Wrote to Miss Sully & Miss Briggs.

13th February: Spent the day with Anne Phillips. Miss Willingford was there.

14th February: Wrote Lady Cork & Mrs Leigh.

15th February: Did nothing from fresh cold & pain in my face. Mrs Ince called on me.

16th February: I wrote to Lady Dungarvan about the German book. Miss Meyer took Wraxall to Hamilton Place, saw Richard Boyle.

17th February: Heard from Lady Cork. Went to Anne Phillips. Mrs Ince called.

18th February: Wrote to Lady Cork.

19th February: Sunday. Confined to the house from the weather. Wrote & sent lines on the death of the first born to Lady Mary Fox.

20th February: Miss Mahony & Mrs Ince called on me.

21st February: Heard from Lady Cork & Lady Dungarvan.

22nd February: Wrote from [sic] Lady Cork. Heard from Miss Briggs.

24th February: Took my song "Give me a heart &c."²²⁸ to the Melodists' Club. Called on Shoberl who promised to see me the 27-8-9. Miss Mahony & Miss Meyer went with me. Mrs Ince called - Lizzie Davis drank tea with us.

25th February: Wrote Lady Dungarvan, Miss Briggs. Read Mrs Ince's story. Spent the evening with the Davis.

26th February: Sunday. ~~Read~~ Went over the Bible & Abel Allnut's observations on Solomon's Temple.²²⁹ Went over the Christian Year, but tho' it was the 12th edition I do not like it. Read the 3rd volume of Abel Allnut by Mr Morier.

27th February: Called on Anne Phillips & Mrs Ince. Read many hours.

28th February: [blank].

March '37

[blank: there is then a gap until July 1838]

26th July 1838

Time has flown although it has been dreary with me, and I find myself in the July of 38 without having been able to record anything but disappointments in my principal progress in life. On this day I enter Belgrave Cottage. I do so with the intention of writing and doing all in my power to increase my income. Would to God that I might be able to work and assist my poor brother Charles!!! Again, more and daily efforts, if success depended on what one wrote, I should be satisfied, but it does not, and the difficulties of publication are almost insurmountable. Still, I hope!

August 1838

5th August: The first Sunday in the month. I received the Sacrament from Dr Dillon, Charlotte Street Chapel. In the evening I thought to call on Mrs Howard to ask her interest with her husband in favor of my work in 3 volumes I have just finished. I call it "Verginia, or the Royal Retreat near Windsor." I went on the Sunday as he generally goes out on that day, and I thought I could thus better secure his interest through his wife who was in the habit of remaining at home. I had not called on her for nearly a year, as I had been ill nearly all the winter. When I made my inquiry for her the answer was "Mrs Howard, Ma'am, she is no more. She died in January last. Mr Howard is within with some friends," and the door being open, I felt obliged to enter, which I did. The sons and father received me kindly, said they were just going to tea. I must stay &c. to which I consented, thinking to secure his interest if possible. A Mr & Mrs Parsons were also there. He was going into the country by the coach.

²²⁸ Jane's song *Give me a heart that is void of all guile*, is in Part 3, number 13, page 114.

²²⁹ *Abel Allnut*, by James Justinian Morier, was published in 1837.

Mrs Parsons & young Mr Howard went with him, promising to be back in ten minutes, by the time tea was ready. They were so, but in the interim Mr Howard had proposed to me, which offer I had declined of course, the whole affair from first to last appearing like a dream.

After this I could not expect much success for my work. The manuscript was returned to me, a complete failure!!! And as the title was considered a good one, a hint thrown out that it was possible that [the] other 3 volumes would be written to it by Bentley's direction. It is a labarinth but a clue must be found, patience and perseverance the only remedies.

10th August: Mr Wedge, and a friend of his, going to Van Diemen's Land, called upon me. I must prepare my letters! A mournful task, God knows.

11th August: Mrs Parsons, Mr Howard's friend, called upon me and took tea. Perhaps another opening for my manuscript, but time will tell!

17th August: Went with Madame Vantini, bought out 40£, the remainder of my money in stock. Lent Madame Vantini 30£. Called at Parker's, got 6 copies of my 2 Years at Sea, paid 1-2-6.

18th August: Burrows & Tom Jefferson called.

19th August: Sunday. Went to Royal Chapel – could not get in. Went to Mrs MacNamara, met Mr Pratt, gave him 2 Years at Sea & spoke about a solicitor for Power of Attorney.

22nd August: Wrote Mrs Parsons, Mr Wedge.

23rd August: Wrote Lady Cork, Miss Waring, called on Lady Bradford.

24th August: Saw Fletcher about writing his life. Wrote Mrs Leigh, Lord Munster. Heard from Mrs Parsons.

22nd September [sic]²³⁰: Met Mrs Milner at Lady Bradford's, who asked the title of my book. Write to her when it is out.

August 1838

25th August: Wrote Lord Munster, Lady Cork, Mrs Parsons & Mr Moran. Finished Mrs Trollope's Vienna and the Austrians.²³¹ I was decidedly amused with it.

26th August: Received a letter from Lord Munster. Went to church – Westminster Abbey. Found it closed. Went to St Margaret's Church.

27th August: [blank].

28th August: Mr Moran called on me respecting my Virginia – gave copy of Two Years at Sea.

²³⁰ This is repeated in a further reference to 22 September within the entry for 24 September, suggesting that it is not a mistake for 22 August. It indicates that Jane was reconstructing the entries from loose notes.

²³¹ *A Romance of Vienna*, by Frances Milton Trollope, 1838.

29th August: Heard from Mrs Parsons & Lady Cork. Answered both. Wrote to Mr Moran. Mr Meyer & Fletcher. Mr Wedge drank tea with us. I gave him two Years at Sea. Sent my letters.

30th August: Saw Stafford House.²³² Returning home was accosted by a person who went out in the Wanstead. He gave me a lamentable account of the Swan River where he remained a year. He got away to the Mauritius, thence to the Cape of Good Hope, & so by degrees on home. He is to call on me again.

31st August: Put in to a raffle and won a Cake – the first time I ever won any thing.

September 1838

1st September: Read “The Last Days of Aurilian.”²³³ Wrote to Lady Cork about Ingram. Called on Mrs Pengree.

2nd September: Sunday – do not go to church as I do not feel well.

3rd September: Not very well. Read Mrs Trollope’s “Romance of Vienna”²³⁴ – the 3 volumes. I consider it an entire failure. An Austrian nobleman marries a young English girl, is tired of her, declares the marriage illegal, gets her child which he will not restore unless she vows she will never in any way acknowledge her marriage. She makes the vow, gets her child and keeps it, but the old Nurse after being a prisoner twenty years escapes, and produces the Marriage Certificate to the Prince Sully, Prime Minister to the Emperor Francis of Austria. The Count Altenbourg who has caused all the misery goes unpunished, is even invited to the Prince’s table, because he is fond of good living and has no Dinner ordered at home, and by the same good and just Prince is advised to make a little Tour whilst the matter blows over. The old Nurse Wagner who has suffered all, and does all, is never again thought of. Those who imprisoned and used her ill are forgotten, for the story ends without a word further. Poor Nurse Wagner & Austrian justice, a sick Emperor, a weak Prime Minister and a tale badly told by Mrs Trollope.

4th September: Called on Miss Jones. Not at home. I was still languid & able to do little. I continued ill, but read till the –

10th September: When Madame Vantini’s little girl was taken in a fit, supposed to have swallowed the claw of a partridge. She lingered till the Saturday when she died.

15th September: Poor little Henriette [Vantini] breathed her last.

16th September: I remained there.

²³² Recently completed for the second Marquess of Stafford, George Sutherland Leveson-Gower, it stood near St James’s Palace.

²³³ *The Last Days of Aurelian, or the Nazarenes of Rome*, first published as *Probus* in 1838 and compiled by the Unitarian minister and American writer William Ware (1797-1852).

²³⁴ See footnote 231.

17th September: Returned to Mrs Pengree. Unpacked & arranged my Room. During the 6 weeks I was with Madame Vantini at Belgrave Cottage I read Mrs Trollope's Vienna and the Austrians,²³⁵ 2 octavos, thick, Romance of Vienna, 3 volumes, Zenobia Queen of the East,²³⁶ 2 V[olumes] close & thick, The Last Days of Aurelian²³⁷ – 2 – close & thick, 1 volume of Life of Sir Walter Scott, Nourmahal,²³⁸ or the Light of the Harem, by Quin, 3 volumes, very clever & beautiful.

17th September [sic]: Returned to Mrs Pengree & commenced the Life of Wilberforce.²³⁹ During my stay at Madame Vantini's saw Mr Wedge twice, wrote to Lady Franklin & sent 2nd edition of 2 Years at Sea. Gave him also a copy to be taken out by his friend who met me at the Government House at Hobart Town.

18th 19th & 20th September: Saw Miss Jones, called backwards & forwards, finally settled her accounts.

21st September: Wrote to inquire for Mrs Dawn.

22nd September: Lady Cork at Burghley.

23rd September: Sunday. Went to Dr Sharpe's in the evening.

24th September: Wrote Lady Cork at Burghley. On the 22nd called on Lady Bradford. Met Mrs Milner who asked the title of my book.²⁴⁰

25th 26th & 27th September: Read Madame Tussaud's memoirs, edited by Mr Hervé.²⁴¹ Not well done, but the subject interesting & two drawings of Madame Tussaud when young & one in 1838 executed to the life but no name.

27th September: Mr Holm the phrenologist called on me. Gave me a ticket for his lectures for ~~Wed~~ Weds ~~Tu~~ commencing next Tuesday. I gave him in return a copy of Two Years at Sea.

28th September: Called on Lady Bradford. Met Mrs Milner there. Queen Dowager not alarmed at her cough as her mother had ~~it~~ a similar cough for 40 years. Heard from Lady Cork. Called on Miss Jones in the evening. Mrs P[engree].

29th September: Paid Roberts²⁴² for my books & papers up to this day. I owe him nothing. I wrote to Mrs Parsons by a servant of ~~Miss~~ Mrs Jones' going to see her friends.

²³⁵ See footnote 231.

²³⁶ *Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, or the Fall of Palmyra*, published by the Unitarian minister and American writer William Ware (1797-1852), in 1836 and 1837.

²³⁷ See footnote 233.

²³⁸ The book, by Michael Joseph Quin, was published by Henry Colburn in 1838.

²³⁹ The book was written by his sons, Robert and Samuel Wilberforce, and published in 1838.

²⁴⁰ *Verginia*, eventually published as *The Court Favourite*.

²⁴¹ Published in 1838.

²⁴² Bookseller.

October 1838

I was taken ill the first day of this month and continued so the whole week – an entire prostration of strength.

6th October: Lady Tuite and her daughter called on me.

~~**7th October:** Did not go to church.~~ I received a pheasant and a partridge from Lord Cork. Wrote to Lord & Lady Cork. Sent the birds to Mr Moran.

7th October: Did not go to church.

8th October: Wrote to John.

12th October: Johnny my nephew called to thank me for writing to Lady Cork for him. I wrote to my brother by him.

13th October: Went to Mr Moran, but not at home. Bought my cloak, 4-15-6, the cheapest thing I ever met with. Saw Mrs Price as Housekeeper for Lady Cork. Wrote a long letter respecting her, and in the hurry paid away a sovereign for a shilling to the man who drove me – every thing unlucky this day.

14th October: Did not go to church. Wet the whole day.

15th October: Monday. I had a fly, and with little Vantini came to Norwood.

16th October: Walked to the New Cemetery²⁴³ which is situated on rising & falling ground & is said to contain from 39 to 41 acres of land. Two churches are erecting on the summit, one from the service of the Church of England and one for all sectarians. The enclosure is made partly by pale and partly by iron railing, having a light and pleasant effect and is arranged with much taste. It is done by a company. Norwood is composed of seven hills as follows – Beulah, Westow, Biggin, Norberley, Gibsons, Crown, Hill.

17th October: Walked to a well which is frequented by all the poor for miles around as an antidote to irruptions of all kinds,²⁴⁴ and called at Mrs Brooks' school for terms.

18th October: Walked to Tulse Hill. Heard from Miss Meyer & Lady Bradford.

19th October: Went to Tulse Hill in a stage. Spent the day with the Giorgies who brought me home in a fly with Miss Destrier their friend. Found a letter from Lady Cork [and] my dear brother Charles.

Charles' letter is dated 3 March 1838, and altho' he is in anything but affluence still it is the best letter I have received from him for many years. Indeed, I may say it is the best letter I have received since he has been in Van Diemen's Land. May God Almighty bless and be with him, and oh! may his latter days be happier than those that have passed. May some little balm

²⁴³ Norwood cemetery, founded by Act of Parliament of 1836 and consecrated for its first burials in 1837.

²⁴⁴ Possibly at Beulah.

of success be passed into my cup, so that I may be able to assist and thus prove to him how willingly I would have given my all for him. Poor fellow! I think his troubles, sorrows and misfortunes have been greater than any I have heard of. Mine have been strange and various, but his! Oh! Mysterious is life!! Since the 16th I have written to Lady Bradford, Miss Meyer, Mrs Pengree, Lady Cork, and two letters for Lady Cork, one to Ingram and one to Mrs Price.

22nd October: Returned to Mrs Pengree. Found a letter from Lady Bradford, Mrs Price. Called on Miss Jones. Whilst I was out met Mrs Roberts, poor Fanny & her cousin Louisa Sarmon. Received a basket from Lady Cork with chickens & pork. Wrote to and received an answer from Mr Moran.

23rd October: Saw Mrs Price. Wrote to Lady Cork. Wrote to Burrows. Took a Two Years at Sea to Roberts.²⁴⁵

24th October: Went to Madame La Roche & Ingram, then went with Ingram to Madame La Verne. Was out till dinner time.

25th October: Heard from Lady Cork – Briggs in Town. Called upon her. Returned home [whilst?] with Ingram & settled all for her – returned, wrote to Lady Cork.

26th October: Mrs Price called. I wrote to Lady Cork a long letter about Ingram and poor Madame La Roche. Went to Hamilton Place to Briggs, sent Miss Jones' account to Lady Cork by her. Went with Briggs to Mrs Palmer & Madame Vantini's, returned to Hamilton Place with Briggs, saw Lord Cork, returned home. Madame Vantini's servant accompanied me.

27th October: Went to Hamilton Place, staid with Lord Cork to see housekeepers. Wrote to Mr J. Denne. Lord Cork franked my letter. Returned home, worked the remainder of the day. Wrote to Lady Bradford in the morning to say Lord Cork was in London.

28th October: Went to Ebury Chapel. Heard a Mr Syburn. He has a fine natural voice if he would but make a good use of it, but he wines most unpleasantly in reading & preaching. He doubtless means well, but he is ill judging in his preaching. Walked on to the Giorgis, then returned home. Read the papers & till my poor eyes alas! refused me their glorious light.

29th October: Burrows came. I read him Charles' letter. Went to Lord Cork's. Saw Mrs White engaged as housekeeper. Returned home. Wrote to Mrs Farmer, Lady Cork. Heard from Mr Moran an unsatisfactory letter.

30th October: Called on Lady Tuite & Emma Roberts. Met Count [blank] who has written a History of Poland.²⁴⁶ E[mma]. Roberts writing a cookery book.²⁴⁷ In the evening Mr Rogier & Mr Garofolini. Poor Mr [?Gas--] died & Madame Vantini expecting to be confined.

²⁴⁵ Bookseller.

²⁴⁶ See the entry for Labinsky in Appendix 1.

²⁴⁷ The book, *A New System of Domestic Cookery*, seems to have been edited by Emma Roberts from an earlier work by a Mrs Rundell, that had already reached sixty-four editions by c.1840.

31st October: A wet day. I was disappointed in going out. Did scarcely any thing from vexation and disappointment of my plans.

November 1838

1st November: A wet day. I could not go to Lady Bradford. I saw Mrs Gray - & think of making a new arrangement.²⁴⁸

2nd November: Went out & got wet. Wrote to Lady Cork of new arrangement. Went part of the way to Lady Bradford's, caught cold, wrote a little in the evening.

3rd November: Mr Holm called. Heard from & wrote to Lady ~~Bradf~~ Cork. Called on Lady Bradford but could not see her on account of Lady John Russell's death. Went to Madame La Verne about Ingram. Madame Vantini confined, ill only from 12 till 2.

4th November: A wet Sunday, and not being quite well did not go to church. Read & wrote Lady Tuite with Roberts' receipt for 2 copies of Edwin & Mary.²⁴⁹ Lady Bradford with list of books from Roberts & John with Charles' letter. Re-wrote 37th chapter of Verginia – so many erasures in the former.

5th November: Heard from & answered Lady Cork's letter. Wrote to the hair dresser Clarke about Ingram. Sent Lady Bradford's letter to Roberts to send to her.

6th November: Sent John Charles' letter. John came in the evening, remained till 11.

7th November: Went to Town, took Ingram to Mr Clarke. Called on Mr Moran, could not see him. Called on E[mma]. Roberts. Settled to go to Mrs Gray. Heard from Lady Bradford.

8th November: Heard from Lady Cork. Saw Vantini. Wrote to Miss Meyer a long letter & sent her two books of poems. John called with Charles' letter.

9th November: Wrote Miss Sully. Lady Cork sent the 10th. Bentley for "Zenobia Queen of the East"²⁵⁰ & The Last Days of Aurelian.²⁵¹ Wrote E. Roberts with receipt book. Sent the books to Hamilton Place. Called on Mr Moran. He is to see me on Saturday. Had a letter from Mrs Parsons. Called to make inquiry of Madame La Roche.

9th or 10th November²⁵²: Saw Ingram. Corrected some chapters of Verginia. Read Nicholas Nickleby, then went out, called on Lady Bradford, heard the account of poor Lady John Russell's death. Her end was peace and without pain – 4 children left by the first wife and two by the second, poor man! In the evening Mr Garofolini came. I gave him the letter & books for Miss Meyer. Wrote Mr Moran.

²⁴⁸ The "new arrangement" may relate to the last illness and anticipated demise of Mrs Gray's mother, Mrs Pengree (Jane's landlady), who died the following January. See the entries for 1, 2 and 7 November.

²⁴⁹ *Edwin and Mary*, by Lady Tuite, 1838.

²⁵⁰ See footnote 236.

²⁵¹ See footnote 233.

²⁵² The date has been overwritten and the diary is ambiguous here.

10th November: Went to Mrs Leigh, could not see her, returned. Called Madame Vantini. Waited for Mr Moran at 4 o' clock. He came, staid till five – no good affected by his visit – merely I hope he may benefit poor Fletcher, Lord Byron's servant.

11th November: Went to Ebury Chapel, heard Mr Syburn – a beautiful sermon on the text "Thy righteousness is everlasting and thy word is the truth."²⁵³

12th November: Called on Mrs Leigh, then went to Hamilton Place for letters. On my return met Mrs Roberts & Mrs Sarmon, Fanny & Miss Sarmon. Came home, wrote to Lady Cork, enclosed the letter to be franked for Miss Sully. Read the first volume of *Oliver Twist*. Copied Charles' letter for Mr Wedge.

13th November: Wrote to Mr Wedge with Charles' letter. Sent it with a few lines to Mrs Leigh for a friend. Wrote to Lady Cork, enclosed a letter from Ingram. Wrote Mr Moran with letter ~~for~~ about Fletcher.

14th November: Got up tolerably well, begun my writing, but obliged to return to bed from faintness. Read the 3rd volume of *Oliver Twist*. Lady Tuite called on me & left her books, 4 of Edwin & Mary.²⁵⁴

15th November: Better – wrote a long letter to Lady Cork. Worked the remainder of the day, but far from well.

16th November: Arose tolerably well having dreamed of and seen my dear mother, who looked so beautiful and affectionately embraced me. Received a Packet from Mr Wedge with *Journey in The Reclaimed Family for the Poor* [sic].²⁵⁵ Van Diemen's Land for publication. Wept over the thoughts of my poor brother Charles and his sufferings which Mr Wedge's account of himself forcibly recalls.

17th November: A dreadful head-ache in the morning. Ingram came. I went with her to Hart's & Mrs Reckless to get a Place. Then called on Lady Bradford. Lord John Russell better – will return to parliament with fresh vigour. Lord Durham will meet the lords in the House and [?] no communication with them previously. The Queen having no secretary, the attendance of her first minister necessary. A letter from Mr Moran about Fletcher.

18th November: Sunday. Did not go out. Wrote to Mrs Leigh enclosing Mrs Parsons, Mr Wedge & Mr Moran's letter. Sent them with a letter to Vantini for ~~go~~ her to forward them to the Palace.²⁵⁶

²⁵³ Psalm 119, Verse 142.

²⁵⁴ See footnote 249.

²⁵⁵ *The Reclaimed Family* was published in 1838, author Eliza Dorothea Tuite. See also the entry for 24 November 1838.

²⁵⁶ Probably Hampton Court Palace, where the Boyles had apartments.

19th November: Read 2 volumes of *Ella, or the Emperor's Son*,²⁵⁷ by Honble Mrs Lambert. Heard from Vantini. Heard from & wrote to Lady Cork.

20th November: Read the 3rd volume – very interesting & the moral good – it may be feel happier [sic]. I wrote to my dear brother Charles. Called on Lady Bradford who begged me to send her a copy of *Edwin & Mary*,²⁵⁸ and one of *Reclaimed Family*²⁵⁹ by Lady Tuite. I had an interesting conversation with her about poor Charles.

21st November: Rose very well. Mrs Perkins called on & asked me to write her life which I shall do. She wishes to leave it behind her for her children. I then went to Mrs Leigh, had luncheon with them, & returned home. Packed &c.

22nd November: Received 10£ of my Xmas Quarter from Lady Cork for which I wrote & thanked her. Wrote also to Mary Barber. Put up money for Lady Tuite 6-4-½ which I shall send by Fletcher. Wrote an explanatory letter about her books.

23rd November: Went to Parker relative to Colonial Gazette, then to Whittaker, who not being there his clerk gave me the account for Löwenstein. Mrs Perkins brought her life. I am disappointed in its interest at present, but we shall see.

24th November: I packed up and came to Mrs Giorgi's, a long day. Wearied & tired in body I went to bed early. Fletcher called & brought me books from Lady Tuite – 6 of *Reclaimed Family*²⁶⁰ & 3 of *Edwin & Mary*.²⁶¹

25th November: Sunday. Did not go to church. In the afternoon Emma Roberts called upon me, a visit of nearly two hours. In the evening wrote Mr Moran for & by Fletcher. Began Mrs Perkins' narrative.

26th November: Sent a letter to Mr Moran by Mr Fletcher. Gave him a copy of *Two Years at Sea*. Wrote a long letter to Whittaker. Heard from Vantini. Went to Roberts²⁶² about books. Arranged papers.

27th November: Wrote to Whittaker, Mr Yates & Lady Cork.

28th November: Wrote to Lady Rolle on John's account for little Samuel the Blue Coat School. Ingram came to work, therefore I arranged my clothes. Heard from Miss [?Sally] Cameron.

29th November: Stupid. Worked only. Heard from Miss C.²⁶³

²⁵⁷ *Ella, or the Emperor's Son*, by Mrs Lambert.

²⁵⁸ See footnote 249.

²⁵⁹ See footnote 255.

²⁶⁰ See footnote 255.

²⁶¹ See footnote 249.

²⁶² Bookseller.

²⁶³ Possibly Miss Cameron. See the entry for 30 November 1838.

30th November: Wrote Miss Cameron, Miss Evans. Heard from & wrote Lady Cork, also Miss Meyer, send Edwin & Mary²⁶⁴ to Mrs Burgess.

December 1838

The last month of the year. Oh! that I might prosper and be blessed in my undertaking even in this short ~~period~~ remaining period of the year – but I have so well learned that “We know not what to ask, that to suffer is our portion”²⁶⁵ - at least, it has been mine, that I can only bow and say Oh Lord, forget me not!

1st December: Went out early. Took Ingram with me. Called at Dorset Square on Miss Evans, then on Lady Tuite. Had a long conversation – introduced to Count Salamos. Got very wet coming home. Arranged my clothes, read for the evening. Mrs Pengree called on me whilst I was out.

2nd December: Sunday. A wet day, could not go to church in the evening. Mr Murent and 3rd²⁶⁶ little Vantini called. He took one of my 2nd edition of Two Years at Sea.

3rd December: Went early to Whittaker’s and settled my account of Löwenstein. I was not pleased with Mr Tomlins and intend to tell him so. Went to Parker, must write hard for him for tomorrow. On my return home ~~met~~ Mr Wedge and his niece called upon me. I read poor Charles’ last letter which with the business I had had to transact in the morning quite upset my feelings. May God yet bless my endeavours! ~~In the~~ Miss Hole called upon me. In the evening I went to Vantini’s. Ingram went with me.

4th December: Miss Evans called. I wrote to Lady Cork. Mr Murent called, after which I began Mr Wedge’s beautiful account of Lake Opening.²⁶⁷

5th December: Finished Mr Wedge’s account & sent it off to Parker by 8 o’ clock. 600 lines.

6th December: Not very well. Wrote to Lady Dungarvan with cards for Mary Flint, deaf & dumb, and Lady Cork for Fletcher. Also to Lady Tuite with many papers for Fletcher to get him the Collectorship of the Free Hospital.

7th December: Ill but wrote 50 papers for Fletcher.

8th December: Fletcher. I wrote names. A letter to Mrs Leigh. Heard from & wrote to Lady Cork. Mr Murent called, paid me for Two Years at Sea. Mrs Perkins paid for her book. Mrs Giorgi came. Heard from Miss Evans & Miss Meyer.

²⁶⁴ See footnote 249.

²⁶⁵ Possibly an adaptation of Philippians, Chapter 3, Verse 10, likely to have been from a commentary or a compilation of sermons, unidentified.

²⁶⁶ The inference is that this happened on 3 December rather than 2 December.

²⁶⁷ Not identified. Presumably a lake surveyed by Wedge in Australia.

9th December: Sunday. Not well enough to go to church. Walked afterwards & called on Miss Hole. In the evening prepared Fletcher's letters.

10th December: Heard from & wrote to Lady Cork. Called on Madame Vantini & asked about interest for Blue Coat School. Roberts – respecting Tigg. Paid 1-3 for grapes for Miss Meyer. Ingram came. Gave her a letter from Marston. Fletcher came – gave him his forty letters directed. Also wrote and sent book to Mr Rowlatt. Wrote Miss Hole with cards for poor little Flint, Deaf & Dumb Institution. Mrs Leigh & her daughter kindly called upon me.

11th December: Went to Tiggs about books, then Parker's. Mr Murent called and paid me for 2 copies of 2 Years at Sea. I then walked for shoes & other commissions. Called on John at War Office with Lady Rolles' letter received in the morning.

12th December: Wrote the whole day. One solitary letter. A trial of patience & effort of perseverance. I went to Madame Vantini in the evening, her baby just Paptized – supposed to be dying, poor child! Happy indeed should it please God to take it.

13th December: Sent the letter to Whittaker. Called on Lady Bradford who was ill, then called to see Madame Vantini, all better. Then to Knightsbridge about shoes – tired. Also ~~wrote~~ heard from Lady Dungarvan & Miss Meyer. Answered their letters & wrote to Lady Cork. Had an answer from Whittaker.

14th December: Wrote again to Whittaker in reply. Walked to Lady Tuite's & home again then Emmens & Vantinis. Mrs FitzGerald called, & a ~~note~~ card from Mrs Wood. Worked & wrote in the evening.

15th December: Wrote to Mrs FitzGerald, Miss Evans, sent to Whittaker for books. Wrote E[mma] Roberts & Lady Bradford for proxies for poor little Flint.

16th December: Went to Belgrave Chapel. Heard a most beautiful sermon from a Mr Morgan, one of the best deliveries and preachers I ever heard, for an extemporaneous one. The text "Now if any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of His."²⁶⁸ Mr Morgan has studied well, his doctrine good, his reading at times beautiful, and his delivery to my ear all but perfect. The service did me good. Miss Hole called upon me. I wrote to Mrs Murent with little book of poems.

17th December: Heard from & wrote Lady Cork, Madame La Roche, & poor little Flint. Heard from Lady Bradford. Wrote to Colburn & Lady Tuite about books. A letter to Mr Wedge enclosing a copy of Charles'. In the evening met Mrs Murgatroyd about Blue Coat School.

18th December: Wrote Lord Cork with Mr Wedge's letter. Wrote John about Blue Coat School. Walked to Town – Mrs Wood's. Met Miss MacLeod who offered to take me to Mrs Wood's party the 31st. A lecture on heads from Mrs Wood on a fine head of a Barbadian – a head worthy a Baron, a head from which I think I shall be able to get some knowledge of

²⁶⁸ Romans, Chapter 8, Verse 9.

Phrenology. Returned home, gave Mrs Murent little book of poems – much pleased. Heard from Lady Cork in my absence. Mrs Wood's account of Lord Brougham's head most pleasing, amusing, interesting, but I hurried away on account of my long walk home. His language, like the Falls of Niagara seemed to bear down all before it, Mrs Wood's comparison.

19th December: Heard from Lady Tuite of the marriage of her daughter.²⁶⁹ Mrs FitzGerald called upon me about Madame La Roche. Lady Tuite called with Bride's Cake & cards. Mr Murent called. Mr Garofolini in the evening. Sent the books to Vantini consisting of [blank].²⁷⁰

20th December: I heard from & wrote Lady Cork. Wrote Mr Garofolini & Miss Meyer. Wrote Mrs Leigh about Fletcher. Called on Mrs FitzGerald who was out. Called on Emma Roberts – pleasant. Came home – Miss Scoble. We went to Vantini's. Came home. ~~Wrote Parker about Two Years at Sea translation of~~ wrote Carvalho about Löwenstein.

21st December: A dark, dull day, I was far from well. Called on Mrs Baylis. She came to me in the evening. I heard her sad story.

22nd December: Mr Garofolini brought Madame Fibre who remained the whole morning. Ingram went to Mrs Walker. I wrote to Parker about French & Italian translation of Two Years at Sea. Wrote to Mrs FitzGerald, Mrs Rowlatt. Lady Cork wrote & sent me a pheasant which I sent to poor [blank]. Heard from Carvalho.

23rd December: A wet Sunday – I did not go out. Mr Taner called upon me. I wrote the whole day, Mrs P[erkins'] story – quite religious therefore!! Mr Taner brought me the beautiful Epitaph on his wife.

24th December: A wet day. Mr Garofolini. John called. I heard from Lady Cork & wrote to John.

25th December: I went to church. Hear Dr Thorpe, a good sermon for him on "Behold! I bring you tidings of great joy which shall be to all people."²⁷¹ Came home. Dined at Sir G. Tuite's. Count and Countess Salamos. Walked home at night.

26th December: Burrows & his wife & my three nephews called. Then Madame Vantini about Ingram, then Mrs FitzGerald, who staid with me till five o' clock.

27th December: Ingram came. I wrote and sent her for Miss Evans, also 1 Two Years at Sea & Löwenstein to read to Lady Tuite. Then Mr & Mrs Rowlatt came, then Miss Evans, then Mrs Palmer. I wrote to Mrs FitzGerald to appoint Saturday morning at 11 o' clock. Received a

²⁶⁹ Lady Tuite's niece, Eliza, had married Count Salamos the previous day. Jane seems to have been confused about the relationships, thinking that Eliza was Lady Tuite's daughter.

²⁷⁰ This is assumed to be the list that appears after the entry for 23 December. It appears in Part 6, number 9, page 155.

²⁷¹ Luke, Chapter 2, Verse 10.

dozen of port wine from Lady Dungarvan – wrote & thanked her, and wrote Lady Cork about Ingram.

28th December: Ingram came. Went to London for place. I wrote to Lady Cork, Emma Roberts & Mrs FitzGerald with cards for Flint.

29th & 30th December: Not very well.

31st December: Went to Mrs Wood's being the last night of the year. Miss MacLeod good-naturedly took & brought me home. Count Salamos took me to supper with his beautiful countess. I had a very pleasant evening, but a week of weariness & ill health followed.

January 1839

Another year has opened upon me. Oh God! For what am I spared? For sorrow, sickness and cheerless poverty? Never well more than a few days at a time, and then ill, many, and with a broken spirit. Seek yet to pursue a tract in which success I think still certain, if I had but fair play, but disappointment appears to be my portion in all my undertakings – and why? – not to wean from the world, for God, thou knowest my heart was early given the Heaven and to Thee? Nought appeared to me worth possession but the power of doing good, and that has been denied me, though I care not for trouble nor for exertion to attain that power. Beyond that the beautiful sky and the Heavens ~~beyond~~ seemed to be all that I longed for. Wherefore thou O God hast Thou made me thus? Wherefore has my spirit yearned in vain and kept below to sorrow and disappointment?

1st to 8th January: Did nothing but write a few letters. Confined to my room. Burrows & Mrs Burrows spent one evening with me, and we went over my poor brother Charles' misfortunes together, and it seemed to do me good to have someone to feel for him.

8th January: I went out for a little. Had a kind letter from Mrs Leigh, one from Lady Tuite. Ingram came to Madame Vantini's.

9th January: Called on the Jones' and Vantini about money.

10th January: Called on Miss Cameron, Mrs FitzGerald. Emma Roberts answered about poor Mrs Maclean.²⁷² Miss Evans in Dorset Square, then home.

11th January: At home. Mr Murent called.

12th January: Called on Lady Bradford – Lady Cartwright there. Very tired, still not well.

13th January: Sunday. I did not go out. Read over some of Lady Tuite's manuscript & worked at my own. Thank God, my head a little stronger – hope to do more tomorrow.

²⁷² For Mrs Maclean see the entry for Letitia Elizabeth Landon.

14th January: An invitation from Lady Tuite for Wednesday or Saturday – fixed upon the latter.

15th January: Tuesday. Sat waiting in disappointment for a carriage I had ordered. Did not arrive till 3 to call upon Colburn. Had a pleasant interview with him, then went on to Mrs Wood's but so late could not stay. Sent to Miss Evans & Lady Tuite with Evans's books.

16th January: Wednesday. Mrs Burrows called upon me, after which I went to Pall Mall for paste for Miss Meyer. Met Mrs Leigh & her daughter who invited me home with them. Went & gossiped – returned home tired. Henry my nephew called in the evening.

17th January: Poor Baylis called. I wrote to Mrs L[eigh]. for her. I then arranged work. Mrs Leigh & her daughter called. Received Charles Boyle's book, read first volume, I like it very much – *Love's Exchange*.²⁷³

18th January: Friday. Burrows called with two of my nephews Charles & Alfred. Read the remaining 2 volumes of *Love's Exchange*.²⁷⁴ They are beautiful – but decidedly Mr Games'.

19th January: Heard from & wrote Lady Cork. Wrote Miss Meyer, Miss Evans, Lady Bradford. Went to Lady Tuite with manuscript – dined there.

20th January: Sunday. Rose with the intention of going to church. Miss Evans called and frustrated all my plans – the evening wet, I could not go.

21st January: Monday. A wet day entirely, but I felt well. I read and wrote. I read the first volume of Mrs Trollope's *Widow Barnaby*.²⁷⁵ I was quiet & comfortable in myself. Did not get tired.

22nd January: Went out because I felt too unwell to do any thing. Had a walk. Met Miss Hole, which answered for calling upon her. Called on Roberts, Madame Vantini. Returned home, found & read the 2nd volume of *Widow Barnaby*.²⁷⁶

23rd January: Wednesday. Again went out, called on Lady Bradford, bought my dress, my hair cut - in short, did every thing I could to amuse myself. Returned home. Mr Murent called, but my fatigue extreme, God knows – any only – how this must end.

24th January: Thursday. Resolved to read, write, work, and to endeavour to get rid of this feeling of extreme exhaustion & fatigue. I took all the nourishment I could, and was better. I read the 3rd volume of *Widow Barnaby*.²⁷⁷ It is a clever but so really a worldly book that altho' I was amused, still, I was not benefited. Mr Garofolini called. I wrote to Mrs FitzGerald by

²⁷³ *Love's Exchange*, by Charles John Boyle, 1839.

²⁷⁴ See the entry for 18 January. Jane was inferring that Mr Games (untraced), had ghosted the book, which would be consistent with its dedication to an anonymous man who had provided support.

²⁷⁵ *The Widow Barnaby*, by Frances Trollope, 1839.

²⁷⁶ See footnote 275.

²⁷⁷ See footnote 275.

him & sent the 8s he subscribed. Mrs Perkins called. I gave her 3 of Lady Tuite's books on the Roman Catholic religion.

25th January: Friday. Rose late. Heard from & wrote to Mrs Gray about Ingram. Heard from & wrote Mr Murent. Wrote to Mrs Barchard, Mrs Cosgreve on the death of her sister, Mrs Friend, Mr Colburn. Miss Waring called to take leave. Had a packet from Miss Meyer.

26th January: Saturday. Heard from Mr Wedge & Lady Cork, with Lady Cork and Lord Cork's card of thanks for poor little Flint, & wrote to Lady Du[ngarv]an, her children having the measles. Poor Mrs Pengree died at twenty minutes past four o' clock. Mrs Barchard called upon me in the morning.

27th January: Sunday. I did not go to church. Mrs Shaw called. I sent the packet from Miss Meyer to Mr Garofolini. Miss Greswell called & Mrs Reckless.

28th January: Monday. Wrote Lady Cork & Lady Dungarvan about Miss Greswell's terms for German lessons. Mr Garofolini in the evening.

29th January: Tuesday. Wrote to Miss Meyer. Mrs Barchard called – sent me ½ dozen of wine – took leave. Mr Murent called.

30th January: Wednesday. Wrote to Mrs Palmer with books. Wrote ~~Count~~ & Countess Salamos, Lady Tuite. Wrote copy of letter for Fletcher.

31st January: Thursday. Heard from & wrote to Lady Cork, Lady Dungarvan, wrote Mrs Parsons about Captain Marryat. Sent card for the St Anne's Society Schools for E. Matilda Gent.²⁷⁸ Sent Love's Exchange²⁷⁹ to Hamilton Place.

February 1839

2nd February: Saturday. Burrows came to Town and spent great part of the morning with me. Miss Hole called. Poor Mrs Pengree was buried.

3rd February: Sunday. Wet. I could not go to church. I wrote. Mrs Shaw called.

4th February: Monday. I wrote. Wrote Mrs Cobb, Mr Hancorn.

5th February: Tuesday. Miss Cameron spent the day with me. Miss MacLeod called.

24th February: I have failed to write down as I ought this month. I have been employed in a succession of letters and other writing, vexed and disappointed still about my book. Heard from my brother Charles dated September. Wrote to him again thro' Mr Bennett.

²⁷⁸ The words "E. Matilda Gent" Are thought to be an abbreviation of "Eleanor Matilda Pengree, Gentlewoman" (Jane's landlady in Wilton Street), who had died on 26 January and who was buried on 2 February. Jane presumably made a donation to the St Anne's Society school in Streatham, in memory of Mrs Pengree.

²⁷⁹ See footnote 273.

March 1839

I went over Lady Tuite's manuscripts on Infidelity & a novel. Wrote to Parker with her pamphlets on the Roman Catholic Religion which he returned. Sent it to Mr Bennett. Sent to the New Monthly: The Shy Man's Misery,²⁸⁰ The Orphan's Call Answered,²⁸¹ The Sweep.²⁸² Sent her pamphlet to Mr Bennett.

March – called on Lady Bradford, heard the account of Lady Flora Hastings!! It seems to my feelings something like retributive justice, knowing as I do how uncharitably her friends believed reports of others when they ought not to have done so.

19th March: Mrs & Miss Leigh called. Mrs MacNamara with her son's letter, who had been wrecked, poor fellow, in the Torres Straits. Mrs Shaw & Miss Grant called.

20th March: Wrote Lady Cork, Mr Colburn, Mrs Farmer, Mrs Wheatcroft, Miss Farrier by Ingram with books – a lady in Chester Street with her character.

22nd March: John called.

23rd March: Wrote The Sweep.²⁸³

24th March: Did not go to church for cough.

25th March: Worked.

26th March: Heard from Miss Meyer, Miss Sully, wrote Miss Meyer, Lady Tuite, Mr Bennett on Lady Tuite's pamphlet.

April 1839

Dear Lady Cork came to Town.

12th April: I went to spend the evening with her.

13th April: Dined with Lord Cork.

17th April: Lady Tuite's party – met the Howards, Mrs [Davis?] & Mr [blank] the barrister.

21st April: Heard Mr Johnson at Dr Dillon's chapel, one of the best preachers I ever heard. Dined with Lady Cork afterwards.

22nd April: Wrote Miss Meyer.

²⁸⁰ See footnote 192.

²⁸¹ See footnote 194.

²⁸² A lost piece by Jane Roberts.

²⁸³ A lost piece by Jane Roberts.

May 1839

Ill the beginning of the month but contrived to dine at Lord Cork's the 4th after which I was ill.

10th May: Wrote Miss Meyer. Mrs Lumley Davids, called on Lady Margam.

12th May: Went to Dr Dillon's chapel and heard a Mr Johnson, the second time, most admirable as a reader and as a preacher. His text Jesus on beholding the City of Jerusalem wept over it saying "If thou hadst known, even thou & the things which belong to thy place, but now are they hid from thine eyes."²⁸⁴

14th May: Dined at Lord Cork's.

15th May: Called on Mrs Leigh, heard from Lady Margam.

17th May: Read the first volume of Cheveley or the Man of Honour.²⁸⁵ The first part I thought flippant, but it improved. Read also Richelieu²⁸⁶ – I was disappointed. Wrote for poor Mrs Pennie to the Poor House Vestry. Wrote Lady Cork. Heard from & wrote Lady Tuite – to dine there tomorrow.

24th May: Heard from my dear brother Charles, wept for 3 days, had no power over my feelings.

28th May: A poor woman came to me in the morning, was able to relieve her distress & not to injure myself. I felt grateful thus to have the power, trifling as it might be. I began to recover from my weeping fit – surely there is no end to the mischief of poor Peter's malady. How long, Oh God, shall we be tried by it. I kept myself quite quiet and some friends calling upon me cheered my spirits, Mrs Salmon & her daughter Mrs Ori, whom I had not seen for 4 years. Dear Lady Cork & Lady Dungarvan bought me a pretty dress as a present. Rather a bright day in my gloom.

29th May: I spent the day with Lady Dungarvan previously to her departure as she was to leave England on a little tour of two months the following day.

30th May: I went to Lady Cork, called on Mr Burgess respecting poor Mrs Pennie, a very pleasant visit.

This month commenced "The Gospels Compared."²⁸⁷ May I be blessed in its performance and in its propagation.

²⁸⁴ Luke, Chapter 19, Verse 42.

²⁸⁵ *Chevely, or The Man of Honour*, 1839, by Lady Lytton Bulwer (Rosina Bulwer Lytton, Baroness Lytton, born Rosina Doyle Wheeler, 1802-1882).

²⁸⁶ Cardinal Richelieu (1585-1642). Jane may have been reading one of his treatises, perhaps *Political Testament*, or *The Principal Points of the Faith of the Catholic Church Defended*, in French.

²⁸⁷ *The Gospels Compared*, is discussed in Part 5.

June 1839

1st June: This day I was to have spent with Lady Cork but was perfectly unable. I heard from & wrote to her in the evening. Heard from Lady Tuite – finished her 1st volume. Heard from Mrs Wood – invitation to a party the 4th & 7th. Heard from Emma Roberts giving an account of her intended journey to India through Egypt home.

December 1839²⁸⁸

6th December: Wrote Lady D, Briggs, Mrs Cartwright, Mrs Clark, Mrs Da C[unha], Mary Ju[lia] Denne – 6 letters.

7th December: – Mrs Leigh, Madame Vantini, Mrs King.

Monday – Miss Cameron, Miss Waring, Mr Wedge.

Tuesday – Mrs Farmer, Mrs Fletcher, General Wyndham, Miss Cowel, Lady D[ungarvan].

Wednesday – Lady D[ungarvan], Mr Richard Boyle, Mr John Briggs & Brown.

Thursday – Mrs Pratt, Mrs MacNamara, Miss Briggs, Mr Murent, Miss Meyer.

Friday - Mrs Dilke, Mr Shoberl, ~~Mr Moran.~~

Saturday – John,²⁸⁹ Miss Meyer, Miss Waring, Mr Southgate.

~~The Times~~ ill.

Sunday –

Monday – Received an answer sent Letter & Books to Mr Wedge – ill – Times.

Tuesday –

Wednesday – Court Journal.

Monday [overwritten with “Thursday”] – Miss Sully, Miss Meyer, Lady D[ungarvan], Briggs, Mrs Farmer, Mr Hazlett, Mrs Rowlatt, Thomas Jefferson, Dowager Lady Bradford.

Thursday – Lady D[ungarvan], Lord C[ork], Colonel Jarvis, John.²⁹⁰

Saturday – Lady Clinton, Lady Rolle, Mr Seymour, Lady Bradford.

[Diary entries from January to October 1851 are in places out of order, and have been sorted into their correct sequence here, as best possible. They are in a heavily abbreviated note form, and several names have had to be inferred, notably that of “*Count L,*” who is thought to be Count Labinsky].

²⁸⁸ Entries for December 1839 are completely out of sequence, on blank pages near the start of Volume 1.

²⁸⁹ As footnote 105.

²⁹⁰ As footnote 105.

January 1851

Letters written January '51

1st January: Mrs Leigh, the Hon. Richard Boyle, Count Labinsky, Mrs Cobb, Mrs Plummer.²⁹¹

3rd January: Mrs Deans, Jersey.

Friday: Miss Welby – Saturday Count Labinsky – Mr Anderson.

Tuesday: Mr Goldsmith, Mrs Briggs, Miss Welby.

Thursday: Miss Briggs D [illegible].

Tuesday: Mr B for Miss Welby.

Saturday: Mrs J. Boyle for Miss Welby.

Monday: Miss Welby, after seeing Mr Bonolandi.

Tuesday: Mrs Plummer's Party.

Thursday: Wrote Mrs Leigh, Miss Welby, Mr Anderson, with play by Miss Oram.

Friday: Mr Shoberl, Count Labinsky.

Saturday: None. Called on Mrs Plummer, William & [illegible].

With a performance fete [illegible] Monday.

13th 14th January: Times.

19th January: Wrote Mrs Leigh.

20th January: Wrote Miss Oram with advertizement [illegible] Hoxton. Heard from Count Labinsky.

22 January: Wrote in answer to 21st & 22nd. Received Mrs Wood's card for new House.

²⁹¹ The word "Party" is interlined here. See the further note about Mrs Plummer's party a few lines down.

28th January: Saw Mrs Leigh.

Sunday 26th / Tuesday 28th January: Received Count Labinsky. Wrote Mrs Leigh & Count Labinsky.

Wednesday 29th January: Wrote Mrs Wood, Miss Welby, Madame Vestris.

February 1851

1st February: I was returning from taking some books to Orlish's Library,²⁹² and visiting Mrs Smith in Red Lion Square, when just as I was about to pass the Library Institution, an old lame Lady begged my pardon for addressing me, and asked if I belonged to the "National Benevolent Institution."²⁹³ I replied in the negative, when she said "But perhaps you may have a friend – or an acquaintance - who does – and as this is my second year of trial I hope you will forgive my asking you to do something for me." The tears ran down her face as she said "I may be able to scrape on till November when the next Election takes place, but after that I cannot, so that I hope you will excuse this liberty." Feeling a natural compassion for the poor old Lady, who gave me her Card, I said I was going in the contrary direction from that in which she had met me, and if she would like to walk a short distance I would converse with her. She complied, but her lameness made it a very tiresome affair, when I asked her if she had ever heard of Mesmerism. She replied that she had, but that she understood it was very expensive. Well then, I replied, I will introduce you there, and procure you the List of Subscribers. She expressed her gratitude, and we walked on till we came to 9 Bedford Street, Bedford Square. I asked for the Secretary of the Hospital who immediately saw me, and asked all the necessary questions of the old Lady, respecting her complaint, and having satisfied himself as to many particulars he proceeded to Mesmerise her.

3rd February: Paid Mrs Cooper rent from 14th January to 11th February '51.

4th / 11th February: Heard Count Labinsky. Met Mrs Rhoda Ruggles & took her to Mesmeric Infirmary.

19th February: Heard from Mrs Cobb of the Death of my dear old and kind friend Mr Cobb – 82 years of age, buried in Ellingham church yard. In my morning dream, before Mrs Cobb's letter was put into my hand, I saw him just going somewhere by Railroad. Alas! His journey has been from Earth to Heaven, and on earth I shall never see him more – 19th February '50 [sic].

²⁹² Not traced or identified.

²⁹³ Founded in 1812 and based at 45 Great Russell Street. It supported middle and upper class people.

March 1851

1st March: Heard from Count Labinsky and Mary Julia Denne.

3rd March: Answered both & wrote Mrs Cobb. 1st wrote Mrs L[eigh] with catalogue of Mesmeric subscribers. Drank Tea with Mrs Hallett.

5th March: Heard from Mrs L[eigh] & Count Labinsky.

9th March: Count Labinsky came, left Monday.

10th 14th March: Saw Mrs L[eigh].

15th March: Heard from & wrote to Count Labinsky.

17th March: Wrote Mrs Wood, Mrs Leigh, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Deans.

24th March: Paid Bread.

27th March: Wrote F.S. respecting on S.S. & Mr Taylor for lectures for L-L.²⁹⁴

Saturday heard from or wrote Count Labinsky. Paid B[read] & paper up till today.

30th March: Heard Mrs Deans.

31st March: Went to Sepultinium Rooms²⁹⁵ – pleased with Pictures & lecture by Madam de Cordola.

April 1851

2nd April: Wrote Mrs Leigh, Count Labinsky and Lady Briggs.

3rd April: Heard from Lady Briggs of Mrs Kidd's sad end – alas! alas! Sent & wrote Mrs Thompson & Count Labinsky.

²⁹⁴ This is almost indecipherable, and is uncertain.

²⁹⁵ Not traced.

7th April: Went to office 141 Strand,²⁹⁶ the Mackenzies & 45 Paternoster Row. Heard from Mrs L[eigh], called on Miss B[riggs]. Heard from Mr Taylor.

8th April: Mrs Wood & Madame Besson.

9th April: Read Erasmus Wilson's book on skin.²⁹⁷ Mrs Wood's son Mrs Campion & her son.

10th April: Wrote Mrs Thompson & Lady Briggs ~~13th Mrs Woods~~.

11th April: Mrs Taylor came.

12th April: Wrote Count Labinsky.

13th April: Went to Mrs W[ood's].

17th April: Went to see the crystal²⁹⁸ for Mrs L[eigh]. Saw Mrs & Miss L[eigh]. Went to Church, heard Mr Batt - did not like him.

20th April: Easter Sunday, wet. Mrs Pritt & her son came. It rained, & I was obliged to entertain them.

21st April: Read the Gold Worshippers,²⁹⁹ not worth the time.

22nd April: Henry came.³⁰⁰

22nd 23rd April: Wrote to Count Labinsky, Mrs Plummer, heard from Miss B[riggs].

24th April: Heard from Count Labinsky. Went to Mrs Woods, met Miss Cooper, Mrs Read, Mrs Weston, Mrs Payne.

27th April: Henry called.³⁰¹

29th April: Wrote Miss Briggs, Mrs Leigh, Miss Welby, heard Miss Briggs, went to Mrs Hallett.

²⁹⁶ 141 Strand was the premises of John Mortimer, the publisher of *The Colonial Magazine and East India Review*.

²⁹⁷ Sir William James Erasmus Wilson (1809-1884), was the author of a number of publications on skin, and diseases of the skin.

²⁹⁸ Presumably meaning that Jane went to look at the outside of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park. The Great Exhibition did not open for another fortnight, on 1 May. Mrs Leigh may have been too ill to go out by that time. Jane went to see the exterior again on 31 May.

²⁹⁹ *The Gold Worshippers*, by Emma Robinson, 1851.

³⁰⁰ Possibly Jane's nephew, Henry Seymour Roberts, who would then have been aged about thirty-two.

³⁰¹ As footnote 300.

30th April: Mr Oram came. Wrote & heard from Count Labinsky. Heard from Henry.³⁰²

31st April: Heard from Miss Welby, wrote Lady Porter,³⁰³ Mrs Leigh, Miss Briggs.

May 1851

1st May: Saw the Queen, two children, Prince of Prussia & Prince Albert, who presented themselves in the Balcony. I went with Mrs Tucker & her daughter. Saw Miss Hendrick. Went to Mrs Woods, saw Mrs Campion & her son, wrote Miss Welby & Henry.³⁰⁴

2nd May: Heard from Miss Briggs, wrote to her, drank tea Mrs Hallett, Read, Caxton. Met Mrs Beaumont at Mrs H[allet's].

Sunday – Did not go to church, went to Mrs Woods, met Miss Dover, Sedgwick Topsley, Mrs Campion, De Wilton, Onslow, Master Campion.

Monday Cough very bad

Tuesday Heard from Count Labinsky. Took his letter to Mrs W[ood]. Met old Mr Holmes. Called on Miss Dover. Read Mr Wedge's letter

7th May: Went to Strand,³⁰⁵ called on Mr Hunter the American. Very ill – the weather, my Cough almost constant.

12th May: Heard from Miss Briggs.

14th May: Spent the Morning with Mrs L[eigh], her son & Daughter.

15th May: The evening Mrs Wood, Mrs Campion.

16th May: Susan.

17th May: Mesmeric Hospital with Mrs Tucker and Daughter.

18th May: Sunday at home – wet evening.

³⁰² As footnote 300.

³⁰³ Not identified.

³⁰⁴ As footnote 300.

³⁰⁵ See the entry for 7 April and footnote 296.

19th May: Wrote Miss Denne, Miss Welby, Count Labinsky.

20th May: Saw Mrs L[eigh].

21st May: Heard from Count Labinsky. Went to Strand 141.³⁰⁶ Hoxton – disappointed. Wrote Mrs L[eigh].

22nd May: Went to Mrs W[ood]. Met Mrs & the Misses Lusignan, Captain Devilla, Miss Dover, Dr Brown.

23rd May: Rather wet, remained at home.

24th May: Went to Hoxton, then to Mrs L[eigh]. Heard from Miss Briggs.

25th May: Went to Mrs Wood's, Goldsmith, Miss Jones, Dr MacDonald.

25th May [sic, duplicate entry, out of order]: Dr MacDonald walked home with me.

26th May: Worked. Miss Welby came.

27th May: Heard from Count Labinsky. Went to Mrs Woods about advertisement.

28th May: Too ill to go out. Worked & read.

29th May: Still unwell. Wrote Dr Taylor, Count Labinsky, Mrs Thompson. Heard from Mrs W[ood] the delightful news that she had seen her dear Grand-daughter Lady Anna Chandos Pole.

30th May: Wrote Mrs Leigh.

31 May: ~~Went~~ Wrote Count Labinsky with advertizements. Saw Signor Saus who came on the 30th Friday. Went to the Crystal Palace exterior, in the evening. Went to Mrs Wood, who was going to Opera with Miss Billen. Saw Mrs Tucker, heard from Mrs L[eigh], which I read to Mrs Wood.

³⁰⁶ See the entry for 7 April and footnote 296.

June 1851

1st June: Sunday Heard from Mrs Wood, went to Percy Chapel to hear Montgomery, His Text Job "Touching the Almighty, what canst thou know."³⁰⁷ I was pleased and felt thankful that I could sit out the service, but alas! no sooner was the air, moved by the movement of the Congregation to go out, than I became ill. How I got home I know not, but I no sooner entered the house than faintness came upon me, and I felt nigh unto death.

2nd June: Monday. Still ill, over exhausted. My Laundress came and I must narrate a short but "simple story of the poor." Seeing that she looked ill, I asked her the cause, when her answer "I have been rather upset, for my Father came to London yesterday by the Train. Sunday, slept at one of my Brothers and came this morning early by half past six to see me, just to get his breakfast, and then to see the Exhibition. He wrote to my Mother to say he was safe & well and then started off with my Husband to see the Exhibition, but it has quite upset me for he is an old man eighty years of age. My Brother lives at Clerkenwell, so he had a good walk before his Breakfast, and he came in at half past six. He is to meet a Grand nephew at the Exhibition. They go in together and my Husband will come home. What, said I, and not go in. No! replied she we couldn't manage that. Poor People! Then the old man is to go to Peckham for to-night, to another son, and then on his way home [to] see another son, and meet his faithful old Wife again about Wednesday, in Essex, about sixty miles from Town.

July 1851

3rd July: Called on Miss Briggs, who is very ill. Mrs Leigh very ill also. The Vernon Gallery.³⁰⁸

17th July: Received my Pension.

11th July: Received 30£ from the Hon. Rev. Richard Boyle.

October 1851

Written 23^d October³⁰⁹ having been unable to write anything for 10 days.

Oh Most Gracious Lord God Almighty I look up to thee with grateful thanksgiving that I am enabled to take up my pen again, guided by the power of thought, be with me and bless me. Bless all I do, all I think, all I write this day. Thy blessing comprises all that we can either ask or wish, therefore do Thou give me that. Do thou vouchsafe to be with me, and then I shall I have all that this world can give, but not take away. Bless me therefore Oh my Father through

³⁰⁷ Job, Chapter 37, Verse 23.

³⁰⁸ The Vernon Gallery was a collection of paintings accumulated by Robert Vernon (1774-1849), housed in various places in London at that time, and later divided between the National Gallery and the Tate Gallery.

³⁰⁹ Eleven days after the death of Augusta Leigh.

the merits of the atonement of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the World. Bless me with the Grace of the Holy Spirit, the Pardon of the Redeemer, and Thy love, the love of the Holy Blessed Trinity Amen.

Part 3: Poems, songs, comic verse

Twenty-five of Jane's poems and songs are collected here, the vast majority of them written during a burst of creative activity in the mid-1830s, around the time of the publication of *Löwenstein*. Most of the pieces are dispersed throughout the second volume or her two notebooks. Disentangling them from other material has been a major exercise.

The first poem, *To my eldest brother in New South Wales*, is not from her notebook, but from a privately published volume of Jane's poems dated 1829. It was taken from a copy of the printed book in 1974, then in the possession of Jane's great-great nephew, Charles Vessey Edis (1910-1994). Unfortunately, the volume cannot now be traced, and there appears to be no copy in the British Library.

Only one other poem is known to have been published, namely *The orphan's call answered*, in 1844. The poems are here presented in much the same order as they appear in the notebook, with the notable exception of *Past, present and future*, which is thought to be later than the others. In summary, they are as follows:

1. *To my eldest brother in New South Wales* (c.1821, published 1829)
2. *I smile not now* (1833)
3. *The lily of the vale* (1835)
4. *Aux beaux yeux* (after 1832)
5. *The orphan's call answered* (1835, published 1844)
6. *All is over now* (1835)
7. *Alas poor pen* (1836)
8. *The death of the first born* (1836)
9. *Since thou canst love another* (1836)
10. *Canst thou remember* (1836)
11. *There was a time, my Mary* (1836)
12. *'Twas night* (1836)
13. *Give me a heart that is void of all guile* (1836)
14. *On seeing Malibran* (1836)
15. *For Mrs Wood's album* (1836)
16. *The shy man's misery, or The lady's album* (1836)
17. *I wish I were a willow green* (1836)
18. *Angry emotions* (1836)
19. *Timid gazelle* (1836)
20. *The flag-stone* (1836)
21. *On the King's illness* (1837)
22. *The poor man's friend* (1837)
23. *Auld Robin Gray* (1839)
24. *The high-minded maiden of Scotia's proud land* (1839)

25. *Past, present and future* (c.1845?)

Jane's poetry and song-writing may be lacking in technical quality, but it cannot be faulted for the range of subject matter that it attempted to cover – love, relationships, anger, religion, comedy, and much more. Perhaps her most powerful composition was *Alas, poor pen*, dashed off in April 1836 as a furious response to the lukewarm reviews of *Löwenstein* that had started appearing in the press. Unfortunately, there is no music for her three songs, *I smile not now*, *Give me a heart that is void of all guile*, and *Timid gazelle*. Three poems or ballads are written with varying degrees of Scots dialects and inferences – *Auld Robin Gray*, *There was a time my Mary*, and *The lily of the vale*.

(1) *To my eldest brother in New South Wales*: Appearing in a privately published volume of poems dated 1829, this piece refers to Jane's eldest brother Peter. It must have been written between his departure for Tasmania in 1819 and his temporary return to England in 1827. The reference to the "parent's longing sight" probably places it before the death of Peter's mother in 1823.

1

*My brother! thou has wandered far,
But true thy friends remain
Remember one who thinks of thee
Thine only sister Jane!*

2

*There's one who sees thy slender form
Thy cheerful voice can frame
Nor ever chides her fancy's flight
Thine only sister Jane!*

3

*There's one who sees thy clear blue eye
And oft repeats thy name
Who sheds for thee the silent tear
Thine only sister Jane!*

4

*There's one who prays that He above
May thy return ordain
To bless a parent's longing sight
Thine only sister Jane!*

5

*And when thy sunny days o'er cast
And friends not true remain
Remember one who ne'er can change
Thine only sister Jane!*

6

*When health forsakes thy manly limbs
And weakness shakes thy frame
Remember one who prays for thee
Thine only sister Jane!*

7

*But should thou e'er thy God forsake
Or his just will profane
Remember one whose heart will break
Thine only sister Jane!*

(2) *I smile not now*: This piece is described by Jane Roberts as a song, though the music is not provided. It was written in December 1833 at Blounts Court, on a visit to Lord and Lady Dungarvan, and was sent to *Fraser's Magazine* on 15 October 1835, together with *The lily of the vale*. The song seems to have been rejected, and no evidence has been found to suggest that it was ever published.

*I smile not now as heretofore
For all my joys are fled
I smile not now for those I love
Are numbered with the dead
Or if perchance a smile there be
Tis like a wintry day
On which the sun a moment shines
Then quickly glides away
I smile not now!
I smile not now!*

(3) *The lily of the vale*: This is the first poem in Volume 2, starting on Image 4 of 84 and continuing until Image 4 of 78. It is not dated, but an entry in the diary on 15 October 1835 says that it was sent to *Fraser's Magazine* together with the song *I Smile Not Now*. Another entry on 7 July 1836 says that *Lily* was left with William Jerdan, editor of the *Literary Gazette*, together with *Orphan's call* and *Pen*, suggesting that it had been rejected by *Fraser's Magazine*. No evidence has been found to suggest that this poem was ever published.

*The Lily of the Vale*³¹⁰

*Oh Jeannie Canst thou love me
And leave thy humble cot
And wilt thou be my wedded wife
And share my happy lot.*

³¹⁰ The original document contains the scansion per line – 7, 6, 8 and so on as far as verse 8. The final two lines of verse 9 are scanned similarly, one of them miscounted, but after that there is no numbering.

For I have wealth in store Jeannie
And all I have is thine
If thou'lt consent to love me
And say that thou'lt be mine

2

Oh well thou know'st my Willie
That none on earth beside
Can love like me or be so proud
To be thy happy bride
But I have still a mother
A mother old and grey
Stay but a while that I may first
Her love to me repay.

3

And when I've washed and tended her
And closed her sunken e'e
Ah woe's the day that I must live
So sad a sight to see.
I then will leave my humble cot
Thy happy bride to be.
For well thou know'st that naught on earth
I love so dear as thee.

4

But Willie he was haughty ~~& he could not~~
And he could not brook delay
He turned away from ~~Willie~~ Jeannie
And nothing ~~more~~ did he³¹¹ say
But soon sought out another bride
And one of high degree.

³¹¹ "He" is added above the line.

*And quite forgot his gentle maid
With the blue [placed?] ei.*

5

*It happened not long aft
That going near the vale
He thought upon his Jeannie
With her cheek like lily pale.
He thought upon her humble cot
And of her mother poor
And then he turned his horse's head
To pass by Jeannie's door.*

6

*The summer sun was setting
So brightly in the West
And man and beast so weakly
Were going home to rest
When Willie passed his Jeannie's door
Were [sic] of he'd happy been
But all was dark and shut and still
And not a soul was seen.*

7

*He left his Horse and sauntered in
His feelings to beguile
And now he sees the old church yard
And now he crossed the style.
And now he stood where two new graves
Were covered o'er with sod
And now his bursting heart exclaimed
And "is she gone to God?"*

8

*For true it is an old man said
Who passed near where he stood
But grieve not sir that she is gone
So gentle and so good
She was the pride of all the vale
None could with her compare
And maidens flocked to hear it told
How good she was and fair.*

9

*She had an aged mother
Whom she did tend with care
And o'er her she did sing & smile
And soothe her pain with pray'r
But when the widow hung her head
And closed her hollow eie
Jeannie neither sighed nor spoke
But sank upon her knee*

10

*She ~~rais'd~~ cast her eyes to heaven
But nothing still she said
And then she rose from off the earth
And laid her on her bed
Once more she look'd to Heaven
And said beseechingly
Oh God thou art mine only friend
And so I go to thee.*

11

*She closed her eyes for ever
Without a sigh or tear*

The maidens looked most wistfully³¹²
But still they did not fear³¹³
They³¹⁴ thought that she would lie her [sic] still
A little rest to take?
And they would quiet [sic] watch around
Till she again did wake.

12

But when they found that all was o'er
That life was really fled
They stood ~~awhile~~ most sorrowfully
With tears of sorrow they bedew'd
~~Around~~ her silent bed
But then they said they would not grieve
Since she was gone to heaven
But³¹⁵ hoped that they might die like her
And be like her forgiven.

13

The widow's bier attended was ~~by matrons~~
By matrons old and grey
Who two and two did follow her³¹⁶
Dressed in black array
But Jeannie she was followed
By maidens all in white
Whose head were crowned with lilies fair
Oh 'twas a mournful sight

³¹² The words "in anxious doubt" and "sorrowed at her side" appear over and beside this line.

³¹³ The word "not" and "~~doubt~~" have been inserted above this line, and the y in "they" has been crossed out.

³¹⁴ "They" has been over-written. It may originally have been thou.

³¹⁵ "But" has been replaced with "&."

³¹⁶ Above the words "did follow her" are the words "in silence walked" indicating that Jane was thinking of changing the whole line to read "Who two and two in silence walked."

14

*They laid them in this very spot
Under the green grass sod
And then they sang so mournfully
How they would wake with God
This grave they strew'd with flowers
Flowers of various hue
But that they strew'd with lilies fair
Like her whom they did [shew?]*

15

~~*They laid them in this very spot
Under the green grass sod
And then they sang*~~

15

*The stranger did not answer
But turned him from the spot
He sought his Horse and quickly passed
By Jeannie's lowly cot.
He hied him home but never said
He'd wandered in the vale
Nor did he name his Jeannie
Nor tell her tender tale.*

16

*But sometimes when his little ones
One [sic] were playing round his house
He seems to love³¹⁷ the one the best
Who has the bluest e'e
And if he pass a Lassie
With a cheek like Lily pale*

³¹⁷ The words "feels his" have been written above the line.

He stops and looks and sighs & thinks

Of Jeannie of the Vale.

(4) *Aux beaux yeux*: This is the third poem in Volume 2, contained entirely on Image 8 of 78. It is not dated, and it may be unfinished. Notes on the preceding image are dated 1844 and 1846, and on the next page there is a note dated October 1834. References to grief and woe in the poem suggest that it was written after the tragic death of Mrs Lumley Davids' son, Arthur Lumley Davids, on 11 July 1832, and possibly after the death of her first husband. Jane did not mention Mrs Lumley Davids in her diary until 1839, shortly before her second marriage. It is one of the most personal things Jane ever wrote, and one wonders what Mrs Lumley Davids thought about it – that is, if Jane ever showed it to her. No evidence has been found to suggest that this poem was ever published.

Aux Beaux Yeux – of Mrs Lumley David's

Thou canst boast of Diamonds fair

Thou canst boast of Jewels rare

And thou canst boast of things more fair

Those peerless eyes of thine.

Thou canst boast of praise of Kings

And all the honors their praise brings

But far surpass such pretty things

Those peerless eyes of thine.

They speak of intellect most rare

Of love of all that's good and fair

Of laughing youth, thro' lurking care

Those peerless eyes of thine.

You tell me, or I should not know

That they've been steeped in grief & woe

Yet still no outward sign they show

Those peerless eyes of thine.

~~*What they were once I cannot say*~~

———~~Nor can I think of yesterday~~

~~When~~

(5) *The orphan's call answered*: This is the fourth poem in Volume 2, starting on Image 12 of 78 and ending on Image 14 of 78. The poem is not dated, but falls between notes dated November 1834 and June 1835. Entries in the diary on for 4 and July 1835 say that she wrote the poem and copied it out fair on those days. A further entry in the diary on 7 July 1836 says that *Orphan's call* was left with William Jerdan, editor of the *Literary Gazette*, together with *Lily*. Apparently, it was rejected. It was then sent to *The New Monthly* in March 1839, and was finally published under the name of Jane Roberts in the *West of Scotland Magazine and Review*, Volume 1, Issue 1, pages 40 to 41, October 1844, and in the *West of England Miscellany*.

The Orphan's Call Answered

The sun went down without a cloud

A gorgeous roke³¹⁸ did him enshroud

Gold and jewels bright were there

The glowing sky and earth were fair.

The morning's dawn was fresh and gay

Bright as the warmth of brightest May

I little thought woe could betide

But in that day my father died.

'Twas sudden, for he kissed my brow

He said "My child, I'm better now"

Then oh that grief could me betide

That day – that very day, he died.

I did not weep, for friends were kind

I bent my soul to be resign'd

But still my heart it seemed to swell

³¹⁸ Roke is Yorkshire dialect for cloud or vapour.

My prostrate spirit to rebel.

They laid him in his narrow bed

No tears my starting eyes could shed

I [s...ered] as the sun went down

He seemed to set without a frown.

I looked upon my father's bed

I pressed his pillow with my head

And then I cried come back and see

This world is nothing now to me.

Come haste now back my father dear

For what have I when thou'rt nor here

No friends without thee come I find

And yet thou'st left me this behind.

Come back if but my grief to chide

My burning brow, my aching side

Come back – nor this thy child forsake

And this my orphan heart to break.

A beauteous figure stood by me

His form was bright as eye could see

His brow was calm, his air was mild

And thus he soothed his lonely child.

I cannot, love, come back to thee

For God has set my spirit free

The distant sky is now my home

Where pain and sorrow may not³¹⁹ come.

I cannot leave those realms of light

For this dark world, where all is night

I cannot there come back to thee

But thou shall surely follow me.

I felt the burning of my head

My aching heart beat loud and dread

I raised my arms to flee away

I wake – it was eternal day.

(6) *All is over now*: This poem is contained entirely on Image 18 of 78 in Volume 2. It is dated 16 December 1835, but there is no reference to it in the diary entry for that day. It was inspired by *The Wife, and Woman's Reward* by the social reformer and author Caroline Norton, published in three volumes in 1835. Rosabel and Leo are characters in the book.

16th December 1835 after reading Mrs Norton's Woman's Reward

All is over now, Rosa all is over now

I think not of thy fickle love

Nor heed thy broken vow

I muse not on thy graceful form

Nor bless thy sunny brow

For thou canst love another

So all is over now!

All is over now, Rosa all is over now

But think not that I'll break my heart

For one so false as thou

For I will love another

³¹⁹ "Never" has been written above the line as an alternative to "may not."

*Who will not break her vow
But will love me thro' life & death
So all is over now!*

*All is over now, Leo, all is over now
I cannot love thy brilliant eyes
Nor bless thy sunny brow*

(7) *Alas, poor pen*: This poem is contained within Images 24, 26 and 28 of 78 in Volume 2. It is not dated, but clearly follows the publication of the damning review of *Löwenstein* which appeared in the *Morning Post* of 18 April 1836. It can be dated between 18 and 21 April from the following diary entry: "21st April 1836 - Miss Waring left. I wrote to Miss Fuller & sent copy of lines on my pen." It appears, sequentially, before the dated poem *Since thou canst love another* (12 June 1836). Jane left the poem with William Jerdan, editor of the *Literary Gazette*, on 7 July 1836, but he did not publish it.

So my Pen, in our mutual affliction on recording our anger of Critique in "Löwenstein King of the Forests"

Alas poor Pen thou'rt blackened now

In ink of deepest dye

I must not touch thy tiny form

Thou useless then must lie

I have not skill to guide thee well

An angry critic cries

Then seek another fairer hand

Whom fame will not despise

Go! Seek a heart that cannot fail

Or science deeply read

I thought that good King Löwenstein

O'er every heart would reign

But thou art false! And tis I find

Imagination vain!

Leave me alone then! Let me seek –

Some Grot or sylvan shade

Where human passions cannot come

Nor sorrow e'er invade

'Tis this the world its friend forsakes

When misery is near

Leave me alone then! Useless pen

Dost thou my mandate hear?

But Oh my friend! Thou'st dear to me

Then wherefore should'st thou go?

Thou art my pleasure in delight

My solace in my woe.

I bent my head in silence down

Oppress'd that we should part

And then the accents of my pen

Stole softly o'er my heart

"Oh do not weep my mistress dear!

Nor send me from thy sight

Though others may thy faults espy

With me, thou'rt always right

And so thou art with many more

Who yet will sing thy praise

Look at the Sun! Will it not warm?

Canst thou not feel its rays?

Has it not spoke in words of fire?

*And spread o'er earth thy fame?
Wilt thou refute the living lyre
Which this he bids thee claim?
Are not the "Forests" dear to thee?
And wilt thou scorn his rays
Who thus in smiling influence
Has spread abroad they praise?*

*Does he not shine alike o'er all
And all his influence claim
Wilt thou refute for Löwenstein
A heritage and name?
I will not leave thee, for o'er me
Thou'st shed full many a tear
And I will never thee forsake
Thy foes I will not fear.
I do not wish another's hand
My slender form to guide
I do not wish another's fame
Should o'er my fate preside
And when thou dyest, I will die
No force shall us divide."
I cried as thou my faithful friend
I press'd upon my heart
And when thou dyest I will die
And not till Death we'll part.*

(8) *The death of the first born*: This is the seventh poem in Volume 2, but it is in two different parts, separated by a few pages.³²⁰ Part 1 is contained in Images 28 and 30 of 78, and Part 2 is contained on page 34 of 78, with a different tempo and character; in effect, Part 2 is a second attempt from a different perspective. Both parts, however, were inspired by John Martin's engraving called *The Death of the First Born*, depicting a dramatic biblical scene from Exodus and published on 1 June 1836. Part 2 is dated 20 June 1836. Jane Roberts sent her "*lines on the death of the first born*" to John Martin on 29 June 1836.

Part 1

On Mr Martin's Picture of the

The Death of the First-born The Interior

Interior Pharoah's Palace

An engraving by J. Martin & these

The scene is in a Palace. and a couch is

Where sleeps, in everlasting sleep, great Egypt's heir

And o'er him weeps, as if her grief unseen

A hopeless mother and a childless Queen

Wishing in vain, alas! She ne'er had been

#³²¹ Her husband near her stands, he who, with brow severe,

And hardened heart, refus'd great Isra'ls God to hear

Other mourners bow in solemn silence there

Some deep in thought, and some perchance in prayer

When lo! the mother, kneeling by her child

Thus broke the silence with her accents wild.

Wake, my boy! My beauteous boy

Thy father's hope, thy mother's joy

Arise once more, those eyes so bright

³²⁰ They have been treated as Part 1 and Part 2 for present purposes, and have been presented together because they deal with the same subject. Jane Roberts probably saw them as two entirely separate exercises, and in the manuscript they are separated by other poems.

³²¹ Two lines inserted by way of a hash symbol, as an afterthought at the bottom of the page.

*Leave us not in endless night
Tell us, who this deed has done
~~And~~ Who has slain our first born son?
Smile on thy mother, sweetest boy
Thou art her life, her only joy
Her love's first pledge, her secret prayer
Her nightly thought, her daily care.*

*1 When hush a cry! A still and startling cry
2 x Rang thro' the air, and echo made reply
That cry from every parent's bosom came
 From rich to poor, the cause of all – the same
3 Another - & another through the mid night gloom
4 Arose as if to wake the dead and burst the tomb
Death – was in every house in Egypt's land
 none could the power of Isra'ls God withstand
They, and they only, had a cause of fear
 Whom he had promised to protect and fear
The Hebrew children strangers in the land
 Alone were safe beneath his vengeful hand
They saw – but fear'd not; This Almighty power
 And knelt and prais'd him in that awful hour
When Paro'h heard that shrill, that mighty cry
 His heart was smitten, yet no help was nigh
And then in agony of fear he cried
 Haste, bring them forth, who have our power deny'd
The leaders of that vile, that hateful band
 Moses and Aaron, scourgers of our land*

Arise! and thrust them ~~forth~~ out without delay

They and their people ere the dawn of day

Arise! and let us every means afford

That they may hasten forth to serve this Land

He spoke – and this did God his chosen free

That so the heathen might his wonders see

And this the Hebrews by His pow’r and might

Were led from Egypt on that awful night

12 Chapter Exodus from 23 to 31 verses

Part 2

~~Mr Martin’s Picture the exterior~~

The death of Mr. J born on

The destroying Angel the exterior is

20th June 1836 the City.

An engraving by John Martin Esquire

*The scene is in a City and lo! a mighty midnight cry
Spread o’er the earth, and pierced the vaulted sky.
Terror and amazement was in Egypt’s land
For in the heavens, behold, a mighty hand
And outstretch’d arm from which fierce lightnings play
Making the gloom of night as bright as day
That lightning from the vengeful angels hand
Smote every first born son in Egypt’s land
The castle even died beneath the power
All - All were punish’d in that awful hour
All - but the Hebrews who – at God’s command
Had slain the lamb, and then with staff in hand
Ador’d in wonder, as he passed them o’er.
When he beheld the blood besprinkled door
That awful night no parallel has known
For from the monarch on his mighty throne
Down to the captive in his gloomy cell
All felt the destroyer’s wrath & trembling fell*

*That mighty hand was rais'd to set the Hebrews free
And thus ~~He~~ God led them forth from their captivity.*

(9) *Since thou canst love another*: This poem is contained entirely on Image 30 of 178 in volume 2, and is dated 12 June 1836.

Since thou canst love another

12th June 1836

Since thou canst love another

'Tis better far to part

And I will give thee back again

Thy guilty perjur'd heart

And mayst thou prove as false to him

As wast thou [illegible, struck through] of me:

And may he feel as I do now

Thine infidelity.

Since thou canst love another

I send thee from my side

Far better 'tis to separate

Than thus my love divide

And may the ills thou'st made me feel

Be trebly felt by him

Who thus has wean'd thy love from me

And caus'd thy soul to sin

Since thou can'st love another

I will not thee deplore

But I will still my heart to bear

*And think of thee no more
For that love which once is doubted
Time scarcely can restore
And where there no dependence is
The health of love is o'er.*

(10) *Canst thou remember?*: This appears on Image 32 of 78 in Volume 2. It is assumed to date from about June 1836.

Canst thou remember

*Cans't thou remember! The vow that we made
When we knelt at God's altar & worshipped & prayd
And begg'd for his blessing who gave us our life
And I heard with emotion the sweet name of wife*

*Canst thou remember! The words of that vow
You repeated in trembling, yet still I hear now
That in sickness and sorrow, in weal and in woe
Thou wouldst cherish & love me, nor change couldst thou know*

*Canst thou remember! as I stood by thy side
Thy plighted thy trembling yet still willing bride
That look of affection, that half subdued breath
That low ardent whisper, of love until death*

*That vow made to man, on God's altar was laid
And thence to His altar on high was convey'd
Recorded by angels in letters of light
Which time nor eternity render less bright*

Oh then let's remember the vow that we made
And remember that book ~~in which~~ wherein it is saved
~~That Whom God has united are made one for life~~
~~nought should ere~~
~~And that man cannot sever~~ [illegible] husband & wife
Man sh^d not
That nothing sh^d ere sever a man & his Wife
~~That~~ Whom God hath united – are made one for life
~~There was a time~~³²²

(11) *There was a time my Mary*: This poem is contained within Image 32 of 78 in Volume 2. It appears to date from around June 1836.

There was a time, my Mary
That thou didst love me weal
And tho' thou'st cold & chang'd to me
The wound it will not heal
I cannot think another fair
I cannot thee forsake
But tho' my heart sair smitten is
It will not – cannot break.

There was a time my Mary
That thou didst gently sigh
And looked so pleased & happy
If I but ventured nigh
But now thou lovs't another
And me thou could'st forsake
But tho' my heart sair smitten is
It will not – cannot break.

There was a time, my Mary
That I believ'd thee true.
And then I thought an angel

³²² The inclusion of this line, struck out, which is the first line of the next poem, suggests that Jane may have been copying some these pieces into her notebook from loose leaves.

Could scarcely equal you.
 But now I find thee fickle
 Thou could'st thy love forsake
 My heart, though it is smitten sair
 It will not - shall not break

(12) *'Twas night*: This seems to be an unfinished fragment of a poem, contained within Image 34 of 78 in Volume 2. It may date to around June 1836, but could be a later insertion in a gap.

*'Twas night & wearied by a child who slept
 Watched a pale mother - & as she watched she wept
 When lo! A well known footstep caught her ear
 She trembled greatly. Yet, knew not cause of fear ["wherefore dost thou" is interlined]
 He is thy husband - lover of thy youth -
 Whose voice is music - and whose accents truth.
 She rose to meet him - but his care worn face
 Almost repell'd her from his loved embrace
 Her tears fell on his bosom as she said,
 Welcome, my husband, to thy home
 Wherefore
 But wherefore art thou silent, why that brow?
 Art thou too wearied, as I felt ere now?
 Wherefore hast thou staid so long from her who loves thee?
 Speak to me, Henry? say - what has thou done
 Smile on the mother of thine infant son.
 A groan burst from*

(13) *Give me a heart that is void of all guile*: This piece appears on Image 36 of 78 in Volume 2. It seems, from the note at the beginning, to be an allusion to a coat of arms containing a spear and a heart. The date appears to be around June 1836. It is assumed to be a song, partly because of the reference to the Melodists' Club, and partly because of the rhythm.

[Illegible] he His coat of arms a spear proper "an honest heart" His Crest

Melodists Club – a premium &c vide Advertizements

Give me a heart that is void of all guile

*Give me a heart that is void of all guile,
 The heart of the gen'rous and brave
 That tho' lowly the rank of an object distress'd
 Is ready to risk and to save*

The heart that feels deeply a woman's soft eye
Her smile, and her sigh and her tear
That can love; and love truly through life's lengthened ~~span~~ course,
Nor cause her a doubt nor a fear,

~~Give me a heart that is void of all guile,
The heart of the gen'rous and brave
That, though lowly, the rank of an object distress'd
is ready to risk and to save.~~

Give me the hand that is ready at need
To open his purse to his brother
And give me the tongue that is mute to its own
But loud in the praise of another.

Give me the heart &c &c

This – this is the man to value thro' life
As a lover, friend, husband or brother
And if such an one you should happily find
Be content, and ne-er look for another.

Give me the heart –

(14) **On seeing Malibran:** This poem appears on Image 38 of 78 in Volume 2, and is dated June 1836. Jane records giving her "lines on Malibran" to her brother, John, on 16 July 1836. For Jane's brief but intense experience of Malibran, the opera singer, see the entry for Malibran in Appendix 1.

On seeing Malibran *Maid of Artois* *June 1836*

*I see thee - I hear thee - acknowledge thy power
Thou wonder of nature, fair star of the hour
~~I feel with thy feelings whatever though dost~~*

*I move with thy movements, wherever thou go'st
I feel with thy feelings whatever though do'st
I sigh when thou sighest, I smile in thy glee
Oh what is the power thou thus hast o'er me
'Tis a talent of glory - a talent I prize
In those who possess it, as sent from the skies
Not to injure us mortals - but to tell us how fair*

*How good ~~& how~~ great & glorious all things are there.
Thus use well thy talents & know thine own power
Thy wonder of nature, fair star of the hour.*

(15) *For Mrs Wood's album*: Appearing in Volume 2 (Images 40 and 42 of 78), these comic verses were intended to be copied into an album kept by Mrs Wood. Sequentially, they fall between *On seeing Malibrán* (June 1836), and *The shy man's misery* (3 July 1836). An entry in the diary says they were sent to Mrs Wood on 18 July 1836.

For Mrs Woods's album's

*My dear Mrs Wood now pray be so good.
To recall the wish that you wrote,
I cannot indite ~~but~~ [?] tho' I try ~~all~~ my might
In a book with a fine gilded coat.*

*And tell me I pray
What you wish me to say
In a book that is always in sight
Tis in vain that I try
So I yield, with a sigh
For indeed, it puzzles me quite.*

*If I talk of the fair
With their long flowing hair
And eyes that ever are bright
Why they know it so well
Tis in vain that I tell
What they study from morning till night.*

*If I talk of the beaux
Must be "under the rose"
For who of their foibles dare spell
They are pow'rless we know
When we ^xshoot with a bow
Too long for the arrow to tell.*

*So in jeopardy guide
Of how to indite
What may please both the bearer & teller.
It is no use to try
So I wish you "good bye"
But pray - of my folly don't tell.*

P.S. vide mark above ^x.

*There's a saying of old
 Which perhaps you've been told
 Was a hint of a chattering youth
~~That~~ "He shot a long bow"
 Which means you must know
 He did not adhere to the truth.*

(16) *The shy man's misery*, or *The lady's album*: This poem is spread across Images 42, 46 and 48 of 78 in Volume 2. Sequentially, it appears in a group of poems between June and September 1836, and the exact date of composition is given in Volume 1 as 3 July 1836, when Jane describes it as comic verse. She appears to have sent it to Edward Howard, sub-editor of the *Metropolitan Magazine* (see entries for 24 and 29 September 1836), and she sent it to the *New Monthly* in March 1839. It does not appear to have been published.

*The shy man's misery or the Lady's Album – 8
 Chit-chat. When ladies meet – 6
 There's nothing else but prattle – 7
 It really is as bad to me – 8
 As any constant rattle – 7
 And now thou'st got another way – 8
 To tease us men with what they say – 8*

*The other day - alas! Jane – 8
 Nay do not laugh for 'tis quite true – 8
 The other day I went to call – 8
 Upon a friend from – something – Hall – 8
 He came to London with his wife
 To see and know ["learn" interlined] the London life – 8*

*I knock'd and entered at a door – 8
 Where stood of servants half a score – 8
 Perhaps there might be somewhat more – 8
 Who call'd my name from door to door – 8
 Untill at last I reach'd the scene – 8
 Where sat the beauteous ["lovely" interlined] Wife as Queen – 8*

*She sat alone but still were near – 8
 Of female friends a host – 6
 And there the men they stood around 8
 As if to guard a Coast – 6
 And thus they stood and sat apart – 8
 Ready to win ~~and~~ or lose a heart – 8*

I minded not the strong array – 8

That fenced the Lady round – 6
But in I kept my steady way – 8
Till quite within the bound – 6
And then I looked, & smiled & bow'd – 8
And then I hacked among the crowd – 8

The ladies ~~then were~~ soon renew'd their prattle – 8
Which seem'd almost the din of battle – 8
With some the men then talk'd apart – 8
And said soft things about the heart – 8
The ladies smiles & hair & eyes – 8
And prais'd their beauty to the skies – 8

Not knowing what to say or do – 8
I looked around on all – 6
To see if any face I knew – 8
Amidst this strange [“great” interlined] and motley crew – 8
But none but strangers met my view – 8
And then I hemmed & turn'd away – 8
To think what next to do or say – 8

It happened, as I ~~turned~~ looked ~~me~~ around – 8
A table met my view – 6
And on it many pretty books – 8
Of every size and hue – 8
But one there was of beauty rare – 8
A Lady's early thought & care – 8
This book of books attracted my eye [“which struck” is interlined above “attracted”] – 8
Most lovely to behold [“was” interlined above “most”] – 6
Twas bound in velvet like the sky – 8
And studded 'twas with gold – 6
And golden clasps like lovers hands – 8
Held fast the leaves ~~like~~ in Hymen's hands – 8

I thought there could be no great harm
To touch this book of books
~~And then~~ Therefore I raised and mov'd my arm [“mov'd” and “raised” interlined as
alternatives]
But thought not of the looks
Which pass'd among the motley crew
To think what next I'd say or do

Heedless of all the scene around
And all their meaning looks
I placed my hand within the round
And on this book of books

Oh fatal moment! fatal book
 That e'er on thee I cast a look
 My hand was not an instant there
 Before the lady spied
 And in a voice ~~which was too~~ extremely loud
 Vehemently she cried
~~Oh touch & take - Sir - there Sir - there~~
~~Oh touch & take - Sir - pray - a chair~~
 As then towards the table flew
 And then a chair towards me drew
 As she towar towards [sic] the table flew
 And then a chair towards me drew
 As she towards the table flew
 And then a chair towards me drew³²³

You are an author Sir I'm sure
 I know it by your looks
 Nay pray sit down Sir – I will stand
 And look at all my books
 But this that is so very dear
 It cost ~~five~~ ten guineas I declare
 This is my Album – dear how nice
 To have a poem in a trice
 And there – indeed – you must indite
 And there's a pen – now pray do write
 And then the ladies closed around
 As if a treasure they had found
 I never in my life before
 Was placed in such a station
 And then to think that I must write
 Or lose my situation
 So then I looked upon the floor
 And then I looked towards the door

And then I looked at Ladies fair
 Who stood whilst I sat on the chair
 And then I seemed, I fear, to stare
 For lo the Lady cries
 As putting up her pretty hands
 No dont – pray dont ~~about~~ my eyes

Indeed it is my hair
 That authors most admire

³²³ The lines “As she towards the table flew, And then a chair towards me drew” are added at the bottom of the page, and their correct position shown by an X).

They say they can't in justice write
Of eyes with so much fire
But as you please Sir – pray indite
Yes - all seconded pray do Sir write
The din seemed greater than before [“noise” interlined above “din”]
The room whirled round & round
I dashed the book upon the floor
And then I made a bound
And midst a ~~din~~ burst of noisy [illegible; “roar & ?roar” interlined]
I siez'd my hat – and out I ran
the din of mirth & roar

Come hither come hither ~~my~~ mine own pretty book
And let thy dear Mistress into thee look
For thou art the treasure most truly to prize
Since thou wilt praise warmly her own pretty eyes

I love thee dear Album with very great love
I prize thee all other books far above
For thou wilt not chide me as other folks might
Yet speak of my beauties from morning till night
Those men – with their envy my Album despise
They look on its beauties with angry eyes
I wont tell the reason tho' I very well might
But it seems to ~~be~~ me nothing but envy & spite
I wish that these Ladies the men wd oblige
To have their own Album of extra size
In which every Lady their faults might indite
And then they wd know they are not often right

But perhaps it is better ones trouble to spare
For indeed after all they are not worth the care
For in spite of old Harry & all ~~who~~ that can write
These men [struck out and illegible] are determined to be always right

(17) *I wish I were a willow green*: This is a single stanza in Volume 2 (Image 50 of 78). It is not dated, but the sequence suggests it was written between June and September 1836. It was presumably written in a reflective moment on a hot day, rather than intended for publication.

*I wish I were a willow green
Down by the water side
That o'er it I might bend my boughs
And kiss the rippling tide
For 'tis too warm for anything*

(18) *Angry emotions*: This poem appears on Image 52 of 78 in Volume 2, and is assumed to date between June and September 1836.

*When angry emotions have [illegible] their sway o'er thee
And thou hast drunk deep of pleasures gay bowl
When what thee now thinkest no longer deludes
But has changed into wormwood to embitter thy soul ["sicken" interlined above
"embitter"]*

*The still voice of conscience at midnight shall rouse thee
Shall shew thee the falsehood of what thou hast done
Shall point to thy children whose fame thou has tarnished
Shall point to ~~thy~~ thine mother – whose peace is undone*

*It shall point to thine honor, thou only has injured
Led on by thy flattering of friends false to thee
It shall point to thy house - no wife to inhabit
No home for thy children nor refuge for thee*

*Oh then in the hours of sickness and sorrow
When repentance has o'er thee its victory won
Oh then think of her who will never forsake thee
Whose fame thou hast injur'd & peace hast undone*

*Then wilt thou think of her, as indeed she deserveth
Tho' thoughtless & giddy, in moments of glee
As of one – who of vice has never partaken
Who still loves her children – is still true to thee*

*And then when the shadow of death shall steal o'er thee
The wife of thy bosom shall gently bend o'er thee ["has given" interlined after the
last word]
Shall seal thy repentance & whisper of heaven*

(19) *Timid gazelle*: This song is contained within Image 52 of 78 in Volume 2, and is dated 26 September 1836 during Jane's visit to Sunningdale. Gazelles had been imported into England for at least six years before the poem was written,³²⁴ and were becoming a common sight in zoological gardens. There seems to have been particularly intense interest in the

³²⁴ *Hampshire Chronicle*, 31 May 1830. Two gazelles were amongst other animals brought to Portsmouth from Tripoli on the Isis, for the Zoological Society.

species in newspapers during May and June 1836.³²⁵ The song was written the day after Jane's visit to Virginia Water, an excursion that clearly made a great impression on her, so her imagination was particularly active at this moment in time. There is no evidence of the music itself. Jane seems to have had a particular interest in animals and animal paintings, as evidenced in her acquaintance with two prominent animal painters, Richard Barrett Davis and Matthew Joseph Wolf.

Song 26th Sept 1836 Sunning Dale

*Timid Gazelle timid Gazelle
 With black & brilliant eye
 Oh why wouldst thou – oh why wouldst thou
 So hastily pass us by
 Where windest thou thy footsteps light
 Timid Gazelle so fair
 Seeks thou another eye as bright
 O'er heath or in his lair
 Timid Gazelle timid gazelle
 With black and brilliant eye
 Why wouldst thou; oh why wouldst thou
 So hastily pass us by*

(20) *The flag-stone*: This poem is contained entirely on Page 66 of 78 in Volume 2. The note before the poem refers to 1 June, which indicate that it was probably written in 1837, since the poem sequentially follows the outline for *The Regency* (see Part 5, page 142), which must surely date in or around September 1836, and is before *On the King's illness*, which is known to have been written in June 1837. There is no indication that it was ever published.

To be sent before the 1st of June Post paid to Suttaby & Co – Stationers Court, London

*The Flag-stone quits its quiet bed
 Unwillingly to raise its head
 Then lowly lays it down to rest
 And wears away by being prest
 But when with sounding trump and drum
 The Flag to tented fields does come
 It proudly holds its head on high
 To court the gaze of passers by
 But when conflicting warriors thrust*

³²⁵ *True Sun*, 23 May 1836. Four gazelles and other animals arrived at Falmouth from Malta, for the Zoological Gardens (other papers around the same date say two gazelles). The event was very widely recorded in other newspapers in late May and June, and the *Morning Chronicle*, 7 July 1836, records the arrival of giraffes at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

And the poor Flag is laid in dust
 Then death defeat and shame are nigh
 And light shall close on many an eye
 Nelson and Warren of great name
 And all who seek to win like fame
 Are proud to bear the Flag on high
 Resolv'd to conquer or to die
 And may the fair of Breton's Isle
 E'er greet it with a grateful smile
 And then twill proudly win its way
 Triumphant in the fiercest fray.

(21) *On The King's illness*: This poem is dated 18 June, two days before the death of King William IV on 20 June 1837. It is entirely contained on Image 70 of 78 in Volume 2.

18th June – ~~On the King's illness~~ [illegible] for his most Gracious Majesty's recovery

Oh stay thine outstretched arm – insatiate death!
 Nor ~~think~~ wish to claim the Royal Williams breath
 For months thou hast o'er England held thy sway
 But spare our monarch! Yet – oh yet delay
 To strike at him ~~who is~~ [illegible] love & care
 Who does their happiness, their sorrow share [“their” is written over what may be “our”]
 What shall we offer thee? Thou tyrant king
 What sacrifice t'appease thee can we bring?
 In vain the blood of hecatombs may flow
 For mercy, thou canst neither feel nor know
 The peasant and the prince to thee must bow
 Thou grim! Thou mighty tyrant! What art thou?
 The follower of sin! Ally of shame!
 E'en Eden trembled at thy awful name
 But know, dread power! the time shall surely come
 When even thou – shalt feel the general doom
 When even thou – shalt bow thy haughty head
 And by a ~~mightier power~~ [conqueror] be captive led
 From [illegible] we twin thou - to that King of Kings
 Whose words alone deliv'rance to us brings
 Oh Great Jehovah! Mighty three in one!
 The God Creator Comforter and Son.

(22) *The poor man's friend*: This is the last poem in Volume 2, running across Images 74 and 76 of 78. It is dated 26 November 1837, and refers to the recent death of George O'Brien Wyndham, third Earl of Egremont (1751-1837), who was the father-in-law of the Earl of

Munster, to whom Jane dedicated *Two Years at Sea*. Egremont appears in one of Jane's book accounts.³²⁶

26th Nov^r 1837

*A Tribute at the Tomb of the ~~late lord Egremont who was~~
The Poor Man's friend the late Lord Earl of Egremont
Let pity droop low in her sorrow
Let envy be mute o'er his bier
And if any his faults would discern
Oh! Let them not mention them here
For he was the poor man's friend!*

*Let the earth press gently o'er his bosom ["lie light" is interlined above "press gently"]
And violets spring from his sod
Let his praise [?meant] from earth up to Heaven
Whilst he sings the praises of God
For he was the poor man's friend!*

*Let faith who has shewn us a [?marker]
A saviour in whom we may trust
Rejoice that his journey is ended
That he lies with the shades of the just
For he was the poor man's friend*

*Let hope gently hovering o'er us
Point up to the seat of the blest
And smiling in ~~brightness and~~ heavenly beauty
Tell the full heart that he is at rest
For he was the poor man's friend!*

*Let charity ~~seem~~ roam the world over
Another as generous to find
Who the wretched e'er sought to discover
And to all was both lib'ral and kind
For he was the poor man's friend!*

*Who food to the hungry would furnish
The thirsty with drink would supply
The naked with clothing would cover
And the tear of affliction would dry
For he was the poor man's friend!*

The sick on his couch he would visit

³²⁶ Part 6, number 1, page 149.

*The captive set free from his [?ill]
And his ear quickly caught at the story
The tongue of affection would tell ["misfortune" interlined above affection]
For he was the poor man's friend!*

*Thus faith hope and charity joining
Rejoice that his course has been run
Whilst his Spirit shall hear the [?blast grating]
~~Thou~~ of servant of God hast well done ["thou" interlined between "God" and "hast"]
F [line unfinished]*

(23) **Auld Robin Gray**: This very long and unfinished ballad is scattered over eleven images near the start of Volume 1, in spare blank pages of the diary (Images 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 34 of 198). It is believed to date in or after 1839. The poem is a reworking of a much older song called Auld Robin Gray by Lady Anne Barnard (formerly Lindsay, 1750-1825), written in 1772.

Auld Robin Grey's Confession Repentance and Death

Or

The Temptations and Trials

Or

Riches & Poverty

Young Jeanie sat beside the bed

On which Auld Robin laid

A window show'd the setting sun

And Jeanie look'd and pray'd

When from a movement at her side

She quickly turn'd her head

The old man took her little hand

And [?mildly] to her said

2

Oh! Jeanie dear! We now must part

My sand of life is run

And death's [?near] dart is rais'd o'er me

*My work is almost done
Thy former actions more I see
For a far different light
For Heaven is opening to my view
With all things fair and bright*

3

*He looked into her tearful e'i
And sighed all now is o'er
And I shall [?] the gentle heart
Beloved [?] no more
But oh! [?] would die in peace
My sins I would confess
And do whatever is left to me
It would thee burden less*

4

*The old man press'd her trembling hand [illegible word above trembling]
Still looking in her e'i
Oh! Jeanie! I have been a far
A treach'rous friend to thee
I cannot die, my Jeanie dear
I cannot die in peace
Thou must my last confession hear
Before this breath should cease [?Ere added before first word]*

5

*Kind Robin Grey, poor Jeanie said
As tenderly she smiled
Thou'st been a father and my friend
I've been almost thy child
Our poverty was very great
Thou didst our wants relieve*

I cannot dear reproach thee now

Nor suffer thou to grieve

6

Oh Jeanie! Thou art very kind

I know thy gentle heart

And thou wilt sorrow for my sake

And weep when we [word crossed out] must part

But time is short, so listen now

Weigh every word I say

And when I have confession made

We will most humbly pray ["Together let us" overwritten]

7

I thought that wealth was given time

My pleasures to enjoy

I heeded not the high command

My talents to employ

So when thy father's breath was [?done]

Thy [?] was stolen away

I thought that thee I might possess [illegible words interlined]

And [?] would repay

8

Tw'as not for this that wealth was given

To buy and break a heart

Tw'as not because that ye were fair

Ye should from faith depart

I should have held a helping [?hand]

For that the gold was given

Your father should have spurned [?like cry]

And trusted time and Heaven.

9

Oh! Robin! Robin! Gently dear!

Poor Jeanie meekly said

I cannot bear to hear such words

Speak gently of the dead [kindly interlined above gently]

My father grieved as thou doth win

~~The [?] was~~ *Until his dying day*

I never told thee all that pass'd

But – now – I'd better say

10

Thou dost remember, Robin dear!

When Jeanie came from sea

He thought to find a faithful heart

And happiness with me

We must once more – but only once

He tore himself away

But my mother never forgot his words

Until her dying day.

11

He went to sea – no peace he found

For he'd a broken heart

And there a letter came to hand

Forgiveness to impart

It bore a Locket with his hair

It bore my mother's name

He told her – with his dying breath

That hers was all the blame.

12 [The whole verse is struck out with a cross, and an illegible comment or observation has been written near the end of the first line]

My mother never smil'd again
~~——— For she was kind and good~~
Her only pleasure seemed to be
~~——— To listen to the wind~~
For oh hes buried in the deep
~~——— Most mournfully shed say~~
And then she'd turn away and weep
~~——— An go sit and silent stand & pray.~~

12

My mother never smil'd again
For she was kind and good
And when around her dying bed
Her friends in sorrow stood [our added at the start of the line]
She looked into my fathers face
Some comfort to impart ["As if" added at the beginning of the line, crossed out]
Her words of energy divine
Struck deep in evry heart ["gushed from her o'erfraught" interlined]

13

Oh! Husband dear! Im greatly [?]
Listen to what I say
I've known nor happiness nor peace
Since Jeanie's dying day
I should have turn'd thee from thy wish
Resistance should have made
For thou didst ever trust to me
Wast ever by me sway'd.

14

But when the hour of death is nigh
And Heaven is in our view
We see and feel that we have done

What we ought not to do
So now – forgive me – Husband dear
And bless me child – she sigh'd
Still whispered bless me, bless me dear
Look'd up and smil'd and died.

15

My father's grief was frantic [furious interlined]
As my mother's had been mild
He tore his hair refused his food
And said – He'd sold his child
And then he wept and cry'd aloud
And wore himself away
Saying I've sold both wife & child
Until his dying day.

16

Poor Jeanie ceased her tale of woe
And stay'd her falling tears
For poor old Robin now requir'd
Her anxious thoughts and fears
For he drew his breath more fully
And turn'd his face away
As in a trembling voice he said
Now Jeanie prithee pray ["kneel &" added below prithee]

17

He rous'd again, that strong old man
And then he meekly said
Blame not poor Robin, Jeanie dear
When numbered with the dead
It is too late the truth to learn
But now I plainly see

We all are tempted, more or less

By gold and poverty

18

Remember this, my Jeanie dear

For all I have is thine

And let thy virtues still be seen

In evry act to shine

Many will court thee for thy gold

From [?] proud to turn away

And never more be bought or sold

But think of Robin Grey.

My moments now are numbered

I may not linger here

But let the sound of thy sweet voice

My passing spirit [?hear]

He placed her hand upon his heart

He kissed her – deeply sighed

Looked in her face till sight was o'er

Without a struggle died.

Conclusion

1

More than a year had pass'd away

Still Jeanie was alone

~~*She helped the poor and friendless*~~

~~*Their servants were her own*~~

She sought the wretched and the poor

And made their house her own

Never a day pass'd o'er her head

But numbers she relieved

And if their faults they came to tell

E'en for their faults she grieved.

2

*It was one day that her memory
Seemed strangely to renew
The thought of days now passed away
And bring all things to view
And as she sat – and musing sigh'd
Whilst tears unconscious fell
A neighbour hurried in – to say
Good news I'm come to tell.*

3

*Jeanie smil'd sadly as she said
Your truly welcome here
For I was thinking of the past
Without a hope or fear
But surely it was very wrong
With blessings like to mine
Good tidings come when not desired
For I have dared refine*

4

*So tell your news – pray quickly tell
What happiness in store
For one whose [sic] had enough of grief
But blessings even more
Till like this neighbour never be
So long in telling good
Whose son is married prithe ~~say~~ speak
And make your promise good.*

5

But said the neighbour cautiously

Suppose I speak a name
That once was dear and you think dead
Will you your neighbour blame?
And should the one – who you think dead
Be living quickly say
Shout we be happy ev'ry one
Twill be your wedding day ["On Jeannie's" added at start of line]

6

These words were in one moment said
As quick the neighbour's fear
For Jeanie look'd in wild amaze
As if she could not hear
Be comforted, the neighbour cried
This look! This look! Give o'er
It's true, as I am standing here
Your Jeanie's at the door.

7

Stop neighbour stop! Poor Jeanie cried
This joy will break my heart
She sank into the neighbour's arms
Life struggled to depart
But joy prevails the struggle o'er
Jeanie is at her side
His voice revealed her as he said
I'm come to claim my bride.

8

Yes! Cried Jeanie, I will be
Thy happy constant wife
All former grief shall be forgot
Our joy shall be for life

And we will happiness impart

To every one around

For lo! The dead is here alive

Behold the lost is found

9

But tell me Jeanie, were you long

In danger ~~thought~~ said to be

What did you do to gain your health [This written over you]

To live for love and me

We thought ~~that when the~~ when that sad Letter came

Your life had passed away

Did my poor mother never know

Another happy day

10

It's very strange, but true is strange

With feeling Jeanie said

I'll tell you ~~how~~ it first what happened

And how to health it led

~~I wrote~~ that letter at the ~~last~~ ["has happened," "last" and "wrote" interlined]

The last hour I thought to see

And the Captain sent a Boat ashore

That no delay might be.

11

My messmate a good [?]

The one that I have named

And he had got a group around

And read, and prais'd & [? laboured]

When suddenly I heard them say

Yes, it is surely he

And so he's really you at last

And then they looked at me.

(24) *The high minded maiden of Scotia's proud land*: This poem was written on 15 July 1839 and appears at the very end of Volume 1, on Images 196 and 198 of 198. It is an exoneration of Lady Flora Hastings, following the unfounded scandal that surrounded her last days, and which first came to Jane's attention in March 1839.

*The high minded maiden of Scotia's proud land – written in London the 15th July /39, the day on which the remains of the Lady Flora Hastings were consigned to their last home in Scotland.
The highminded maiden of Scotia's proud land*

1

*There's a sound from a distance of sorrow and grief
A sound of a bursting heart – seeking relief
Tho' many the mourners a Mother is chief
For the highminded maiden of Scotia's proud land*

2

*There's a sound as of voices when heard from a throng
The sound as of numbers when hastening along
And their sorrow seems mingled with something of wrong
To the highminded maiden of Scotia's proud land*

3

*They hear her – their love and their honor to show
To the long home of darkness where all flesh must go
When the silence of midnight betokens their woe
For the highminded maiden of Scotia's proud land*

4

*She fought like her fathers for honor and fame
She fought for the judge of an unsullied name
She fought and she conquer'd when death took his aim
The highminded maiden of Scotia's proud land*

5

She died - in the cause of a maiden's fair name

She died – like a Hastings who never knew shame

She died – and bright glory recorded her name

The highminded maiden of Scotia's proud land

6

And tho' mor

Then weep not for her! for she is at rest

Her motto was "purity" – "honor" her rest

And now she reposes in realms of the blest

The highminded maiden of Scotia's proud land

7

For tho' no mortal eye could see

Nor mortal ear could hear

Bright spirits hover'd o'er her ~~head~~ couch

And ~~told~~ bade her ~~not to~~ know no fear

8

They whisper'd of their presence

And of their truth and love [And may be crossed through and security inserted for love]

And that they come to bear her throne

To Courts of bliss above

9

They told her of The Spirit

The Great and Mighty One

The God Almighty Comforter

And Everliving Son

10

And thus as they bent over her

To catch her fleeting breath

They ~~spoke told~~ spoke of Jesus as her staff

Through the shroud~~ey~~ vale of death

11

The Spirit shook off its burthen of care

~~And~~ *sprang upwards to breathe its own nature air*

And myriads of Angels awaited it there

The highminded maiden of Scotia's proud land

1 [sic]

Then weep not for her, her ~~sorrows are~~ anguish is o'er

And she now rejoices on that happy shore

~~Whi And~~ *Where sighing and sorrow ~~shall never~~ can reach never more*

The high minded maiden of Scotia's proud land.

(25) **Past, present and future:** This poem appears entirely on Image 6 of 78 in Volume 2. It falls between two dated notes, the first of which is September 1844 and the second of which is November 1846, both on the same image. It seems not to have been published.

Past, Present & Future

The past has teem'd with sorrow

I will not it deplore

The present is a blank to me

I vainly wish it o'er

But the future – smiling future

May have good gifts in store

So Hail the pleasing future

Nor yet the past deplore

The future will not bring me youth

And youth we fondly crave

But it will point to second youth

A youth beyond the grave

Where health and youth and beauty

It will to me restore

So I hail the smiling future

Nor yet the past deplore.

Part 4: Crafts, pastimes, puzzles, games

As might be expected in the diary and notebook of a lady living in the late Georgian and early Victorian periods, there are a number of written references to needlework, including specific references to making dresses, gowns, aprons, bags, and pincushions. Flannel, nankeen and ribbons are mentioned. Emma Roberts was consulted on silks, no doubt because of her extensive knowledge of the subject from her travels. Jane specifically mentions the worsted and crewel embroidery of Mary Linwood (1755–1845), which had been exhibited to the public. On one occasion (9 July 1836), Jane made her own head dress for a forthcoming ball, possibly for reasons of economy, but perhaps years of practice had made her good at it.

Jane also shopped for dresses and other items, and she also seems to have picked up orders and settled accounts for other people – a dress for Lady Bradford, paste for Miss Meyer, canvas for Lady Cork, a paper bill for Miss Boyle. On three occasions Jane mentions bumping into friends and relations while shopping – the Sarmons twice, and Augusta Leigh and her daughter in Pall Mall.

In the privacy of her own home, Jane certainly tried her hand at marbré painting, and she may have done some heraldic painting for her acquaintance, Thomas Jefferson. She also seems to have been involved in the arrangement or display of Lord Cork's collection of seventy-three papal medals, which she showed to Lady Dungarvan, Mrs Clark and Sir John Franklin. The overall impression is one in which needlework, craft, shopping and errands took up a significant proportion of Jane's days.

Music and words were also important. Jane attended a number of concerts and formal musical performances, but she also took an interest in the Melodists' Club, to which she presented her song, *Give me a heart that is void of all guile*, on 24 February 1837.³²⁷ Lines written in December 1833, *I smile not now as heretofore*, seem to have been set to music,³²⁸ and she mentions songs for Mr Bishop (13 August 1834), and Mr Russell (1844).³²⁹ She clearly enjoyed creating word puzzles, of which four examples dating to c.1837 appear in her notebook, prepared for submission to the editors of ladies' pocket books in the hopes that they would be published – the *Sudbury* puzzle, the *Carnan* puzzle, the *Enigma* puzzle, and the *Press Gang* puzzle. The *Sudbury* puzzle appears in Volume 2, image 20 of 78 as follows:

The letters of my name to you I'll tell

The're seven in number for thee try and spell

³²⁷ Part 3, number 13, page 114.

³²⁸ Part 3, number 2, page 95.

³²⁹ See the fragment at the end of Part 5, page 148.

My first is marked as well as it can be
 My second is a gloomy ancient tree
 My third a River is, pleasant in May
 My fourth an insect fond of flowers gay
 My fifth I scarcely need to tell to you
 My sixth a Letter only can you view
 My seventh a River also is of fame
 My whole a town of eminence you'll name
 Where Pocket Books are sold which none can claim
 Letter 1 S, 2 A yew, 3 Dee, 4 Bee, 5 you, 6 Letter R, 7 Wye
Sudbury

The *Carnan* puzzle is a play on words, referring to *Carnan's* pocket books. It appears in Volume 2, image 20 of 78, and was sent to Suttaby for publication on 27 May 1837. Jane received a *Carnan* pocket book in November of the same year. An earlier entry in Jane's diary, on 10 February 1837, says "Received a pocket book from *Carnan's* for a small contribution," suggesting that she had supplied similar pieces.

My first a Carriage is of ancient date
 In which the Roman chiefs appear'd in State
 My second is a name curtail'd 'tis true
 From pretty nancy with her eyes of blue
 My whole is one who strives to please the fair
 And every year in scarlet does appear
 1 car 2, nan
Carnan
 Sent the 27 May to Suttaby & Co
 Stationers Court Lane 2^d P paid
~~Christmas~~ ?Ermigency is a blush ?Charmender blue ?bell – 2 hair dressers –
 To Rye right righteous – Rebus 3 – rat – cat – a rack – Arrangement

dow – dow – zara – red-do – rown-roe

Pray on 34 Spirit

I recd a Pocket Book Nov 1837

The *Enigma* and *Press Gang* puzzles appear on Images 66 and 68 of 78 in Volume 2, and were sent to Suttaby on 31 May 1837. The reference to “*Linwood’s peerless fame*” is to the needlewoman, Mary Linwood (1755–1845).

Answer to Prize Enigma for 37

Enigma 1

Evry woman must declare

The needle’s necessary to the fair

And manhood oft requires its aid

And uses it in many a trade

Tho’ seeming slight and smartly thin

Where force would fail it pieces in

No head it boasts, yet strange to say

With one eye open finds its way

By candle light or will as day

It graces Linwood’s peerless fame

And fairest forms its [?hours] claim.

Enigma 2 - Spring

Do 5 – [Z – illegible]

[Eight lines then follow, very faint and virtually illegible, apparently notes for some kind of word game]

I rear my haughty head on high

As I would sweep the lofty sky

Fair knowledge bows the [?prose] to one

And I watch over liberty.

When lo! I take another form

To deck a Cottage do not scorn

Whilst in a Palace I am seen

Or in a ~~useful~~ neat elegant Country Town

Again I change and near am found

*Where the Vine bedecks the ground
Or where the Apple and the Pear
Are changed to juice – lo! I am there*

*These various forms my first will take
And now my second we will make
At gaities and fairs I'm seen
At Churchyards and at Court have been
And in a desert Cave am known
To share the riches not mine own
My whole alas! is sorrow's tale
The Lover's Orphan's Widow's wail
The hardest heart would tender grow
To hear the misery and woe
That it entails – and yet 'tis found
To have support in British ground
And England's fame and glory lives
By the strength and power that it gives
Press gang*

Sent to Suttaby 31st May 1837

Conventional card games are not mentioned in Jane's diary, but she must surely have taken a keen interest in them. Her own game, *The Royal Historical Game of Cards*, appeared in various editions between 1840 and c.1855,³³⁰ and as a child or teenager she had created *Six Games for the Royal Nursery of the Prince*.

³³⁰ See page 13.

Part 5: Prose, notes, copy letters

Jane's diary is interspersed with notes. From a literary perspective, the three most important pieces are outlines for *The Regency* (1836), *Expectation* (1839) and *The Gospels Compared* (1836-1839). There is also a copy of a letter to Jane's sister-in-law, Susan Roberts, dated 1835, and a note of the death of her brother Charles in 1846, together with other fragments.

The Regency

The Regency is the outline of a story that appears on Images 60, 62 and 64 of 78 in Volume 2. It dates to 24 November 1836, and was really the outline of the emerging book that Jane called *Virginia Water*; presumably Jane thought of *The Regency* as a component or chapter of *Virginia*. It was remodelled from an earlier and now lost piece, *The Desert Heath*, and it is the basis for the novel that eventually became *The Court Favourite*.

The Regency

The first child born – Carlos coldness Lady Graces dislike and suspicion of Lady S Carlos coldness & [?Tremendous ?Frantic ?Francis's] grief – Regency established, a severe rebuff at Court – [?Frantic ?Francis's] anger – Lady Graces increased uneasiness – birth of child death Francis's disgust of the world takes his two children goes into [“his estate in” interlined] Scotland there to educate & bring them up - ?Frank no sooner gone than Lady S seems to advance another favourite [“confined attended by cha[?]” interlined] Carlos friendly with a German Count a shrewd observant person he suspects Lady S [“& gives Carlos friendly advice [illegible]” interlined] Carlos miserable he pretends to go a journey – Lady S seated in her drawing room with her back to a small Conservatory Carlos concealed [?Churchill] enters – they converse on indifferent subjects – he places a letter before her without a word – leaves the room – she sees the door closed after him takes it & Reads – Carlos stands behind – reads also & snatches it from her hand – He is frantic – she dare not approach him – he vaults over the sofa – desires her not to see him – she goes to her room – children's dinner hour – Carlos meets but flies from her – children's bedtime he send the servants out – tells her to confine herself to her room till his reason returns sufficiently for him to know how to act – Her night of anxious reproach – her father & mother – the next morn - Carlos flies – takes the two Children - & nurses – hurries to Dover-Boulogne – hires other servants – pursues his way to Germany where he faints in his friends arms – he gradually declines – conversations with his friend – He leaves his children with him under a promise to bring them up – and at a certain age to return with them to England and take and show them all his old haunts in the banks of the Virginia then find out his friend - & if still in Scotland conduct them there – place them under his care with

a letter of entreaty that he will bring them up with his own children – but a strict prohibition ever to know their mother – they [?] Carlos dies.

Time flies – the Count brings them to England well acquainted with the Country – he goes to Windsor – takes a House near V[er]ginia] - the banks of which they walk to converse of their father.

Return to Frank's story – He brings up his children his daughter Grace – receives a letter from his Sister to entreat him to let her have Grace before the winter sets in – and as he could not accompany her she might return with him in the Spring – Grace pleased with the intended excursion – asks her aunts history – her father tells it – her journey – she meets her aunt – charmed with each other – she resides at Sunning Hill – The first day they go out they walk on the banks of V[er]ginia] – they meet a young man – Lady & [? clergyman] – Grace is delighted – falls in love.

The following day her aunt proposes visiting – she wishes to go to the V[er]ginia] – they see the party [?near] the water – Grace most anxious to go too – Her aunt writes a note to the [?Commander] [“says they are from the north” interlined] they go – see the Pavilion – China Island and land for the water fall – Grace sighs at not making the party – a shower heavy & more heavy – the Capt [?hurries] on seeing some one before them it is the party he asks for Umbrella's – the parties join - & return all together in the boat – they walk to the Carriages – Gentlemen ask permission to call the next day – Grace fancies the Count in love with her aunt – Graces Br[other] returns from College, ~~falls in love with Sophia~~, goes to Scotland.

~~His majesty he~~

Mr Beresford expected in the Spring is detained – He arrives with his son – Near her Near [sic] birthday his M- invites Mr Beresford to the festivities – they meet is struck with the [illegible, struck out] youths likeness to his long lost friend Carlos.

The Count proposes to call on him the next day – he does so – the childrens name acknowledged – The mother – her history since the separation – remorse – solitude – she hears of her childrens return – strives to see them – goes to V[er]ginia] – sees her son on the very spot where she first refused his father – she faints – he bears her to a seat – all her sorrows poured forth – he promises her a watchful eye - and a protecting hand as far as he can in conformity with the will of his father – he to.

They are to be married – she disguises herself to see the ceremony – takes to her bed and dies – Frank and his sister live together – the Count a constant visitor – with them as his own children as he calls them.

Expectation

Dated December 1839, *Expectation* is the outline for a story that was fitted into the spare pages of the diary at the beginning of Volume 1 (Images 2 and 4 of 198). It coincides with the long pause in the diary, from December 1839 to 1851, and it may be the unpublished three-volume novel mentioned by Jane in her application to the Royal Literary Fund, for financial relief, in 1846.

Dec^r '39 My new novel Expectation

A dreary night Mr & Mrs Jackson with their little boy of ten years of age arrive at a village in the North. They have ever expected his aunt to die when a thousand [a] year will be theirs. Mrs Jackson a shrew, they quarrel, ~~he smothers her with the Pillow~~ ["he had been engaged to Lucy Manvers" interlined] his [?victory]. Digs a [?foot] for Potatoes on the Garden and buries her. A Lawyers letter of the death of the aunt, he wishes to buy the Cottage, but it is settled on the [?Manvers] son to educate him till he is one & twenty. He goes to London, searches out Lucy Manvers. Still does not find her. Sees a crowd, a Hackney Coach at the door, and a woman is brought out by Constables & conveyed away – it was Lucy. He enters the house, makes inquiry, finds that she is accused of theft. She had taken the rooms on the second floor to teach music for her support when the Lady from the drawing Room just starting for Brighton found she was robbed. She had merely left her keys a few moments, but saw they were differently placed, therefore from curiosity she reopened her desk. A box of jewels was missing. Search was made and found in Mrs Davenport's box, and she was hurried away to prison. Now at last thought Jackson, my money will be a blessing. I will see her. Goes to the jail, hears her story, takes her little girl home with him, gets her the best advice. The trial comes on. Lucy Davenport dreams she meets her husband. The judge proves to be such. The Girl who was forsworn who had stole the jewels and put them into her box becomes delirious, confesses. The Judge leaves the Bar, takes Lucy home, but does not live long. At the Assizes was a man who follows Jackson home – he is his wife's brother. He goes into the North for proof. He is condemned to death. Lucy, now a widow, goes to him and takes his sone home. The day before the execution Jackson dies. The children marry.

Note on Expectation

There is also undated note at the beginning of Volume 1 (Image 4 of 206), referring to *Expectation*:

2nd Leaf Expectations

4d from the change

3-6 for the visit to Mrs Murent

The Gospels Compared, 1836-1839

Six leaves of Volume 2 (Images 54, 56 and 58 of 78), contain references to St Matthew's Gospel, and to Jane's projected work which she provisionally called *The Gospels (Examined and Compared)*. Image 54 is dated 18 September 1836, and notes that she began reading St Matthew's Gospel. Her diary entry for that day, shortly after she had arrived at Sunningdale for an extended visit, reads "May God prosper my new abode & present undertaking." However, if she had any intention of writing a treatise on the gospels in September 1836, it was overtaken by work her new novel, *Virginia*. Unusually, two blank leaves followed in Volume 2 (Image 56 of 78), and then she returned to the same subject in May 1839 (Image 58 of 78), announcing her intention to examine and compare the gospels, perhaps inspired by hearing a Mr Johnson preach a sermon on the Gospel of St Luke on 12 May. A diary entry at the end of May 1839 reads "This month commenced 'The Gospels Compared.' May I be blessed in its performance and in its propagation." The task was far beyond her abilities, and would have taxed a professional theologian for decades. There is no evidence that she pursued this venture beyond these manuscript notes.

On the 18th of September 1836 I began St Matthew's Gospel

To ask 1d Chapter – 16 Verse

Chapter – 23 –

October – Daniel

5 – 26 to 28 verses

Great and Glorious Lord God. Thou who didst put to flight primeval darkness - Look down on me: and from my soul chase away the gloom of thought of error and of doubt.

Pour down thine everlasting light o'er me and purge my soul from sin! God of Creation! wondrous Lord of life and death! Oh! hear and pity me!

In May of the year '39. I commenced the work, which I entitle The Gospels examined and compared - the plan of the work I [illegible] quite my own [task] divided into 4 columns which can be easily arranged, two on each side, as the Book opens and is presented to the eye – each page being headed by the names of the four Evangelists, Matthew as being placed the first is to take the lead – the other three – as they accord with him – are shown – ~~all that is recorded~~ Matthew having been entirely gone through, Mark is commenced – and all not related in Matthew – shewn – the other two in like manner in succession.

Matthew commences with the genealogy of Christ which I n° 1

Genealogy of Christ

1

<i>The conception & birth of Christ</i>	2
<i>The wise men coming to Christ</i>	3
<i>Worship him</i>	4

Letter to Susan Roberts, July-August 1835

This copy of a letter to Susan Roberts compiled between 29 July and 4 August 1835 can be found in Images 78, 80 and 82 of 198 in Volume 1. The meeting mentioned in the letter probably took place on Thursday 30 July. Susan Roberts was Jane's sister-in-law, the wife of her brother Charles. It is of interest because it throws further light on the reason behind Jane's journey to Australia in 1829-1830.

Copy of a letter I wrote to Susan Roberts – called also Mrs Da Cunha

~~Susan~~ Madam

Finding from your conversation when I saw you on Thursday last, that you really forget many things you appear anxious to remember, I now write what I then told you respecting the giving up your little girl Martha, as by your keeping and referring to this letter, it will I hope save me any further trouble respecting her. Your father brought her to her Uncle Peter and you afterwards gave him a written agreement that he was to take her back to Van Diemen's Land to live with him. As I was about to accompany my brother, you thought that I and my maid would pay her that attention which at her tender age she required. I conclude that, at the time, it was not in your power to furnish her with clothes – as you wished – for all she had were two little washed nankeen pants, worn shoes & linen to correspond, which I did not consider worth taking. I supplied her with every thing a child in good society ought to have for a very long voyage, without being able to wash for her on board. ~~I supplied her with~~ I think the only things that were taken of her own were a little coral necklace and a wax doll you either brought or sent to her at Grosvenor St West. The doll was preserved for Van Diemen's Land and was sent with her necklace & all her clothes and shoes to her Uncle. I also sent a variety of things from amongst my own, but I cannot tell what, which I did that she might be dressed as she had been with me without expence or trouble for a long time.

I tried all in my power to keep her till her father came to me, but Peter having your written agreement, I had no authority to detain her. He sent Mr Butler the lawyer to receive her, to whom she was given up by me, in sight of all those who were present there on board. During the voyage Patsy went on shore and was treated [worse than?] myself – at Bahia a week, at the Cape five days, and at the Swan River 7 weeks. The food provided for us by [the 6?] on shore at the Swan River was coarse and scanty which obliged me to pay many extras. Living as we did in the open air and under such a sun she was always obliged to be changed in the middle of the day. My maid could not wash a quarter of the things and five shillings a dozen was charged

for every article small or large together. Without this clean linen she never would have lived. As it was, her perspirations were so constant & great that I thought she would have melted away. At the same time I always took care of her, had something ~~biscuit soaked in wine~~ between each meal as a support to such exhaustion. I merely mention all this to shew you that altho' I claim not your gratitude or that of any human being for doing my duty, which is the only real pleasure in life. Still, as far as you prize your child's life you owe ~~it to my incessant~~ owe her life under Heaven to my incessant care ~~which she was with me~~ at a time when I had neither health nor spirits for such a charge. The actual expence for her was at least twenty pounds ~~had I kept my account which I did not~~ You can shew this letter to any of those who went out with her, who saw how she was kept both on board and on shore.

You said it was your anxious wish to reframe me this part of the obligation, for which I can have no reason ~~for~~ to doubting your word, and therefore I shall most willingly ~~receive you from it by~~ receive the money as soon as you like – but recollect, it is for the above expences and not for her passage which her Uncle paid – but out of the money he had from me, which from the state of his mind I do not expect that I shall return. Any letter directed to me where I met you on Thursday last, 33 Stafford Place, Buckingham, Pimlico, will be received for me till the end of the present month – August – and will be sent to me ~~immediately~~ as soon as delivered ~~I hope you get home safely and that your brothers with their families as well as your father are doing pretty well~~ or should you prefer paying it into my own hand I will meet you at any time you may appoint till the end of the month.

Jane Roberts

This letter was sent by me on the 4th August.

Death of G.F.C. Roberts, 1846

Volume 2, Image 6 of 78.

*Died on the last day of November '46 whilst travelling from Port Phillip to the interior of Australia, George Frederick Charles Roberts, the youngest son of John Roberts Esquire formerly Paymaster of the 10th Light Dragoons and afterwards Barrack Master of Dungeness Kent where he died, and was buried at Lydd. After his death the youngest son George Frederick Charles emigrated to Van Diemen's Land, and after 27 years of toil anxiety and severe affliction he died. Life's mystery we have [...].*³³¹

³³¹ The remaining two or three words are off the bottom of the photographed page.

Fragment, September 1844: Volume 2, Image 6 of 78.

Sept. '44

Wrote a song for Mr Russell.

The Deserted One

*Wrote*³³²

Went to Mr Russell's concert – Mr Barham, Miss Madden.

18 [September?] Lent Mrs Leigh Mr Campion's paper.

³³² The line is unfinished.

Part 6: Accounts, receipts, lists

Jane occasionally listed the names of those who subscribed to her works, and the names of those to whom copies of her books should be sent. The vast majority of the people in the lists appear in the diary as well, indicating that her business model was founded on the principle of selling small numbers of books to genteel friends and acquaintances, rather than thinking in terms of popular appeal or mass production. Fifteen lists were created for various purposes, and have been interpreted as best possible below, in no particular order.

(1) **Account for *Two Years at Sea*, May 1834:** Images 30, 32, 34 and 36 of 198, in Volume 1 are wholly or largely taken up with the following book account:

	Copies enclosed	
Lady Cork	13	
Lord Dungarvan	1	
Mr Simmonds	1	
Mrs Giorgi	1	
Mr Giorgi	2	
Miss Waring	1	
Miss Ann Waring	1	
Miss Briggs	1	
Miss Totten	1	
Mrs Denne	1	6
Mary Julian	1	
Kitty	1	
Mrs David Denne	1	
Mrs Vallance	2	
Mr Hancorn	1	
Miss Sully 2	2	
Lady Catherine Cavendish	1	
Lady Bradford	1	
Lord Bradford	1	
Lady George Murray ["Mrs...Brighton" inserted here]	1	
Miss Byron		
	Written to	
28 Lord Egremont, Colonel Wyndham		
29 Madame Vantini, Mr Peat		
30 Miss Farrier		
7 th May Miss Farrier, Miss Flint, Miss M. Briggs		
9 th Colonel Wyndham		
10 th Mr Seymour, Lady Clinton		
13 th Lady Rolle		
16 th Mr Poyntz, Mrs Spencer, Duchess of Buccleuch		
23 rd Mrs Robinson, Lydd, Mr J. Denne		
27 th Mrs Spencer		
31 st May 1834 received 20 copies of my work from Mr Bentley	20	
6 th June – 1 copy I fetched myself	1	
7 th June – 15 ditto, received for	15	
6 of these presented to me from Mr Bentley – 30 charged to my account	<u>36</u>	
12 th June 1834: Saw Mr Shoberl – received and paid	12-12	
12-12-0 for 24 copies of my work		

19 th June – 12 copies received & paid	6-6
27 th June – 12 copies received & paid	6-6
7 th July – 12 copies received & paid	6-6
17 th September – 2 copies	1-1
& received 1 copy sent to Athenaeum	
25 th June – 3 copies	1-11-6
20 th October – 4 copies sent to Miss Masters & 2 to Mrs Pengree – paid	3-3
6 sent to me at Marston, not paid	2-2
Carried forward to November. Paid 30 th October & 1 st November	3-3
	<u>40-8-6</u>

Orders & money received for my book

Mrs Gray	2	1-10
Mrs Totten	1	0-15-0
Miss Waring	1	0-15-0
Lady Cork	13	5 £ 10
Lord D[ungarvan]	1	0-15-0
Mr Simmonds	1	0-15-0
Lord Munster	1	
Mr Davis	1	
Myself	1	
	<u>20</u>	- First 20 received, not including 2 for Mrs Gray

Received – how distributed

Mrs Gray	2	paid above
Mrs Pengree	1	
Mrs Giorgi	1	0-15-0
Miss Waring, a second	1	0-15-0
Mrs Denne – Kitty, Mary J., Mrs Da[vid] D[enne]	4	4-10-0
Mrs Vallance	2	
Mr Hancorn	1	0-15-0
Lord Egremont	1	
Colonel Wyndham	1	
	<u>14</u>	
Miss Sully 2 & Lady Egerton 1, Lady Catherine Cavendish 1	3	4 copies 3-0-0
Lady Bradford 1, Lord Bradford 1, Mrs Saltern, Brighton, 1	3	copies 3-0-0
Lady George Murray	1	0-15
Honble Miss Byron	1	0-15
Mrs Clark	2	
Mr Wheatcroft	1	
Miss Farrier	1	0-15-0
Mrs Robinson		0-15-0
Mrs Squires		0-15-0
Mrs G. Bridgeman		0-15-0
Mrs Crawford		0-15-0
Mr Lyall	2	1-10-0
Miss Steele	1	0-15-0
Miss Waring 2 more	2	1-10-0
Mr Rawnesby	1	0-15-0
Lady Dungarvan		
John		0-12-6
Lord Spencer, Honble Mrs Spencer		1-10-0
Dr Mitchell	2	1-10-0
Miss Briggs		
Miss Tickle		0-15
Miss Waring		0-15
Mrs Hickson		
Mrs King by Mrs Gray		-15-
Miss Waring		0-15-0
Mrs Phillips	3	2-5-0
Mrs Vantini		
Miss Hare		0-15-0
Miss Barrow		-15-
Duchess of Leeds	2	1-5-0
Mrs Phillips		0-15-0

Lady Cork left Town of Friday 20th June 1834. Books taken by her – how distributed

Lady Cork	1	Received 10
Honble R Boyle	1	4-10
Lord D[ungarvan]	1	<u>14-10</u>
Mrs Simmonds	1	<u>5-0</u> Lord C[ork]
Lady G. Murray	1	<u>19-10</u>
Miss Byron	1	
Lord Boyle	1	
Lady C Boyle	1	
Mrs King	1	
Mrs Ross	1	
Mrs G. Bridgeman	1	
Lady Hippisley	1	
Miss Hann	1	
Lady Clifford	1	
Colonel Jarvis	4	
8 th September 1834, the whole of the books settled for in this page by Lady Cork. All further accounts or books sent to be carried forward to September.		
4 taken to Marston		
3 sent 27 th June		
6 sent 5 th July for which received 5 £ 3 rd September X		
Mrs Gray	2	1-10-0
Miss Waring	4	3-5-0
Mr Poyntz	1	1-0-0
Lady Bradford	3	3-0-0
Miss Sully	4	3-0-0
Miss Totten	1	0-15-0
Mrs Giorgi	1	0-15-0
Miss Farrier		0-15-0
Mr Lyall	2	1-10-0
Mr Squires	1	0-15-0
Mr Rawnsby		0-15-0
John		0-12-6
Miss Steele		0-15-0
Mrs Spencer	2	1-10-0
Mrs Robinson		0-15-0
Mr Corbiere		0-15-0
Miss Hancorn		0-15-0
Lady Ilchester		0-15-0
Miss Byron		0-15-0
Mrs Gullin		0-15-0
Mrs Gray for Mrs King		1-15-0
Mrs Gray		0-15-0
18 Books had by L[ady] C[ork]		
For which received 5£ 30 th June 1834		

(2) **Orders for *The Court Favourite*, 1840:** Volume 1, Page 6 of 198. Undated, probably 1840, soon after the publication of the book and the change of title from *Virginia* to *The Court Favourite*.

The Court Favourite – orders for:

Orders for		Wrote to
Dowager Lady Bradford	P	Lady Cork
Madame Vantini	PX	Miss Sully
The Lyalls	PX	Mrs Murent
Mr Penatt [?]		John
Mr Murent	X0	Lady Tuite
Miss Waring	XP	Mrs Wood
Miss Meyer	X0	Mrs Leigh
Richard Boyle	XP	Miss Farrier
Mr Wedge	X	Mr Moran
John	X0	Mrs Cartwright

My own copy	X0	Mr J. T. Denne	X
Lady Dungarvan	X	Mrs Clark	X
12 copies, 10 to be paid		Miss Macleod	X
General Wyndham	1	Miss Sheridan	
Lord Cork	1	Mrs Salmon &	
Honble John	1	Mrs Ori	
Richard Boyle		Mrs General Wood	
Lady Harriet Pelham ³³³	1	Colonel Jarvis	X
Miss Leigh		Mr Pratt	X
Mr Poyntz	1	Mrs MacNamara	X
Lady Clinton	1	Colonel Wyndham	X
To Chambers Journal	1	Miss Knight	
Library Sloane Street	1	Mrs Farmer	X
		Mrs Bouverie	X
		Mrs Crawford	
		Dr Mitchell	
		Miss Caroll	X
		Miss Cameron	X
		Mrs King	X
		Madame Vantini	X
		Mrs Leigh	X
		Mr Seymour	X
		Lady Exeter	
		Lady Clinton	X
		Lady Rolle	X
		Mrs Spencer	
		Received for	
		Lady Bradford	1-11-6
		Madame Vantini	1-11-6
		Lyalls	1-11-6
		Miss Meyer	1-11-6
		Marston 10 copies	6-6-0
		Miss Waring	1-11-6

(3) **Orders for a book, undated:** This list of orders appears in Volume 1, Images 14, 16 and 18 of 198. It contains a list of people to whom Jane wrote in respect of one of her proposed books, possibly the first edition of *Two Years at Sea*, since Lord Dungarvan was alive when the list was written. The date 14 February is written in small letters between some of the entries.

To write to with title page of my book. Those with a cross written to.

Lady Cork, Lord Cork, Mr John Boyle	
Mr Robert, Mr Richard	5
Mr Charles & Miss Boyle	2
Mr Seymour, Miss Davis	2X
Mrs Seymour of Marston	1
Mr Poyntz, Mrs Spencer	2X
Lady Clinton & Lady Exeter	2x
Lady Rolle, Lady Cooper	2
Lady John Thynne	1
Lady Bradford	1x
Duchess of Buccleuch	1
Lord Bath	1
Lord Dungarvan, Mrs Wright	2x
Lord Munster	1x
Colonel Wyndham, Mrs Leigh	2x

³³³ Lady Pelham was the Dowager Countess of Chichester, and Jane Roberts inserted a note about her address, 22 Grosvenor Place.

Miss Porter, Mrs Skinner	2
Mrs Crawford	1x
	<u>28</u>
Sir Courtenay Boyle Admiral	1
Sir Charles Leman	1
Lady [blank] sister to the above	1
Lady Clinton	1x
Lord Durham	1
Lord James O'Brien	1
Mr Guthrie oculist	1x
Mr Harrison, John Fairweather	1
Miss Sully, Miss Briggs	2x
Miss Briggs & Martha, Mrs Smith	2
Mrs Briggs' brother, publisher	
The Smiths	2
Miss Tickle	1
Miss Jones, Miss Hancorn	2x
Mrs Marsh – Scrimgeours	x
Mr Peat	1x
Miss Greswell	1x
Madame Vantini	2x
To send Mrs Lewes, 2 Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, several of the title page	
Miss Farrier, 6 Wellesley Street	1x
Mr Cobb	1x
Mrs Denne, Mrs Vallance & [blank]	2x
Mrs David Denne	1x
Miss Steele	1X
Mrs Forbes	1
Mr John Dolan	
Mrs Smith & Miss Shirr	

(4) **Mrs Pengree's Rent Account, 1833-1835:** Volume 1, Image 12 of 198. The following is an account of monies paid to Mrs Pengree from 1833. It appears Jane was paying £60 a year for lodging with Mrs Pengree.

	Came to Mrs Pengree 16 th October 1834 ³³⁴	
Paid 8 th November 1834		5-0-0
To 4 th December		4-2-0
February 6 th 1835		
	In October 1833 came to Mrs Pengree	
June & July		5 5-0-0
August 34		5-0-0
November		
May June July August September October 35		30-0-0
February March April May June July 36		30-0-0

³³⁴ Apparently an error for 16 October 1833.

(5) **Mrs Pengree's Book Account, September 1834:** Volume 1, Image 50 of 198.

I owed Mrs Pengree on leaving Town		
7-10-0	Miss Tickle Mrs King	2 books
3-15-0	Colonel Wyndham	2
	Mrs Phillips	1
3-15	Hand to Mrs Pengree	

(6) **Mr Bentley's Book Account (1834-1835):** Volume 1, Image 54 of 198. The period seems to cover November 1834 to January 1835 (the table itself is between two entries for 1 November 1834, the day that Jane began writing *Löwenstein*).

Book account with Bentley brought forward	40-8-6
Paid on the 5 th Nov ^r for 6 copies	3-3-0
Ditto 28 th Jan ^{ry} 1835	1-1-0
Up to this period 121 copies distributed by me	
Feb ^{ry} 19	1-1-0
	45-13-6

(7) **Lady Cork's Book Account (1834-1835):** Volume 1, Image 60 of 198.

January 1835, received from lady Cork on Book Account 7-7-0

27 th October on leaving Marston ³³⁵	11-9
Mr Parry 1 copy	
Miss Masters 4	3-0-0
Lady Cork 3	2-5-0
	5-16-9
6 copies sent to Mr Pigot	[?]10-10-0
	£10-16-9
Rec ^d	7-7-0
due to me	£2-19-9
Rec ^d 10 th Feb ^{ry} from Lady Cork	5-0-0
Due to her Ladyship	[?] 2-2-3

³³⁵ Jane left Marston on 28 October 1834.

(8) **Orders for *Verginia Water*, 1839:** Volume 1, Image 160 of 198. This account probably dates from 1839, when Jane was still referring to her manuscript as *Verginia*. It was published as a book in 1840 - *The Court Favourite*.

Verginia Water – ready for sale, 3 volumes
 Mrs Barchard – 1 copy
 Mr Pratt – 1 copy

(9) **Madame Vantini’s Book Account, 1838:** Contained in Volume 1, Image 182 of 198, this is thought to relate to the diary entry for 19th December 1838, on the same image, being a list of books to send to Madame Vantini.

12 of poems at	1/6
1 Löwenstein	12-
1 Two Years at Sea	5-
6 Reclaimed Family	2-6
2 Edwin & Mary	3-6

(10) **Lady Tuite’s Book Account (1838):** Volume 2, Image 76 of 78, undated, but thought to be around 4 November 1838 (see the entry for that date in the diary).

Rec^d of Lady Tuite 6 copies of Edwin & Mary & 6 of Reclaimed Family

Edwin & Mary	Rec’dFamily
Returned – 2	Roberts – 3
Roberts 2	Lady C – 1
Lady B – 1	L – D – 1

(11) **Word count for *Löwenstein*, 1834:** This calculation for the number of words written for *Löwenstein* appears in Volume 2, Images 10 and 12 of 78. It is dated 1 to 4 November 1834, as she started writing the book.

1st Nov³³⁶ began *Löwenstein*, King of the Forests. On Tuesday 4th I have completed:

1st sheet	48 Pages	Lines	Mrs Norton’s Woman’s Reward ³³⁷ –
2	51		hers 19 & 20 lines in a page, 36 letters in
3	51		a line.
4	53		
5	53		
6	52		
7	53		
	53		

³³⁶ November 1834. The previous date in the journal was 18 October 1834 and in the next sentence there is a reference to Tuesday 4 which fits with 1834.

³³⁷ Not published until 1835.

27			
<u>441</u> 1 st Chapter			38 letters in a line, 24 lines in a page, 306
64 2 nd Lines			pages in a V[olume], 3 V[olumes] – Mrs
60			Hall's <i>Buccaneer</i> ³³⁸
59			
55			
40			
55			
57			
59			
60			
58			
6			
<u>573</u> 2 nd Chapter			
<u>441</u>			
1014 – These number of lines make			
Captain Marryat's <i>King's Own</i> , ³³⁹ 38			
letters in a line, 324 pages in a volume,			
3 volumes.			
1st Chapter 441 lines	210		1
2 - 573	126		2
3 - 740	245		3
4 - 1000	368		4
	248		5
	237		6
	350		7
	301		8
	282		9
	352		10
	448		11
	181		12
	447		13

(12) **The Löwenstein List (March 1836):** Volume 2, Images 20 and 22 of 78.

Those to whom Löwenstein must be sent

Lord Munster		Mrs Darnboro', Wigan
Miss Aston	3	
Emma Roberts & Mr Beevor	3	
Mr Bulwer & Mrs Norton	2	
My Brother John	1	
Colonel Jarvis, Bath	1	
Miss Mahony	1	
Miss Thirley	1	
Mrs Pengree	1	

³³⁸ Anna Maria Fielding (1800-1881), born in Dublin, married Samuel Carter Hall, and wrote various books including *The Buccaneer*, published in 1832.

³³⁹ *The King's Own*, Frederick Marryat, 1830.

Acc[oun]ts of Löwenstein King of the Forests opened 18 March 1836

18 March Rec^d 6 copies

25 Rec^d 2 Dozen it having been published 21st

My Brother John	1
Fraser's Magazine	1
For my friends reading	2
X Mrs Gray	1
X Miss Waring	2
Lady Cork	2
Miss Aston	1 X
Mrs Cobb	1 X
X Mrs James Lyal	1
Miss Waring a 3 ^d	1
Lady Cork	4
Mrs Darnborough	1
Miss Landon	1

(13) **Three miscellaneous lists (undated):** Image 4 of 84, at the start of Volume 2. The third one appears to be a shopping list.

List of Emma Roberts' works

Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster 2 v[olumes]³⁴⁰

Illustrations of Fisher's views in India 2 vol.³⁴¹

Oriental scenes 1 vol.³⁴²

Scenes & characteristics of Hindostan 3 vol.³⁴³

Saunders & Otley – both

Longman Rees – both

Whittaker – ditto

Bull

Myself

Moxon – Löwenstein only

~~Saunders & Otley~~

Mr Crane [Crone?] St James' Street

Fraser – Reg[en]t St.

³⁴⁰ Emma Roberts, 1827.

³⁴¹ *Views in India, chiefly among the Himalaya Mountains*, Lieutenant George Francis White, edited by Emma Roberts, 1838.

³⁴² *Oriental scenes, sketches and tales*, Emma Roberts, 1832.

³⁴³ Emma Roberts, 1835.

Churton
Effingham Wilson
Heraldry for Thomas Jefferson
Rice paper
14 White, 67 Pink, 66 Green, 52 Yellow, 42 Lilac, 22-51-39-54-40

(14) **Miscellaneous list (1834)**: Volume 2, Images 8 and 10 of 78, possibly October 1834, probably with a continuation on Image 12 (from the *Evangelical Register* onwards).

Holt's Magazine - A journal of literature, science & education, weekly 1^d. It gives longer extracts from publications than any work I have read. 2 Upper St Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.

Chambers' Journal – Orr & Smith, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row.

In the Saturday's Magazine for 18th October 1834 – published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature & Education appointed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. A quotation from my *Two Years at Sea of the Grass Tree* [?growing] near the beautiful wood of [?].³⁴⁴

Oriental Journal by the Reverend Hobart Caunter, B.D.

The English Annual.

The Geographical Annual.

Literary Souvenir – Alaria Watts.

Fraser's Magazine – 215 Regent Street.

Tait's – radical – Simpkin & Marshall.

Constitutional Magazine – Valpy, Red Lion Court.

Evangelical Register, 6d – Painter, 342 Strand.

The Christian Reformer, 1^s – Sherwood & Co, Paternoster Row.

Asiatic Journal – Allen & Co., 7 Leadenhall Street.

British & Foreign Review, or European Quarterly Journal – Ridgway & Son, Piccadilly.

The New Monthly Belle Assemblée.

The Educational Magazine.

For Almanacs see 4 pages in advance.

³⁴⁴ The grass tree is the Xanthorrhoea. The reference in *Two Years at Sea* is to the plant growing near the Swan River Colony, but the beautiful wood has not been identified.

(15) **Reading List (June 1835):** Volume 2, Images 14 and 16 of 78.

The books I read, beginning in June 1835

Captain Marryat's *Kings Own*³⁴⁵ – he writes well, indeed.

Miss Jane Porter's *Leeward Islands*.³⁴⁶

Honble Mrs Norton's *Wife & Woman's Reward* – she writes as well for a woman as Southey for a man.

Mrs Pierce Butler's *Journal*³⁴⁷ – a book that did me good. I feel all the imperfections which have brought her so much abuse. But still, I like her and her book.

Captain Marryat's tales of the Pacha,³⁴⁸ 3 volumes, I do not like.

Washington Irving's *Abbotsford & Newstead Abbey*³⁴⁹ – poor & meagre. *The Little White Lady*, sad but interesting, her name Sophia Hyatt.

Harry Calverly 3 Vol neither great nor good *Sir - Shee*³⁵⁰

The Natural Son translated from the German by Lord Albert Conyngham. Strange, most strange – enough for half a dozen novels.³⁵¹

Fisher's *Views in India* with remarks by Emma Roberts. Beautifully got up and the [?] well but not interestingly written.

Characteristics of Hindostan by Emma Roberts – very clever and interesting, 3 V.

Tremordyn Cliff by Mrs Trollope. Very clever but not quite what I like. The principal character a woman, and written by a woman, should I think have been good.³⁵²

The Ladies New Memorandum Book, Suttaby & Co Stationers Court.

The Gentleman's Pocket Book Remembrancer, Seeley & Sons, Fleet Street.

Pansey's *Ladies Fashionable Repository*. To the Editor, to the care of Messrs Longman & Co, or to the publisher, Ipswich 2 from Miss Strickland.

Marshall's *Fashionable Ladies Repository*, Suttaby & Co, Stationer's Court.

The Sudbury – Before the 1st August free of postage addressed to the Editor at G.W. Fulcher, Sudbury, Suffolk.³⁵³

The Book of X'mas Published by Hervey, published by W. Spooner, Regent Street.³⁵⁴

³⁴⁵ See footnote 339.

³⁴⁶ This is assumed to be Sir Edward Seaward's *Narrative of His Shipwreck...1733 to 1748*, which was edited by Jane Porter and published in 1831.

³⁴⁷ *Journal of a Residence on a Georgia Plantation in 1838–1839*, by Frances Ann Kemble, wife of Pierce Mease Butler. The date of publication is later than the date Jane gives for the reading list, which is curious.

³⁴⁸ *The Pacha of Many Tales*, by Frederick Marryat 1835.

³⁴⁹ See footnote 151.

³⁵⁰ See footnote 155.

³⁵¹ Published in 1835, *The Natural Son* was a translation of *Der Bastard*, by Carl Spindler, 1826.

³⁵² *Tremordyn Cliff*, by Frances Trollope, 1835.

³⁵³ *The Sudbury Pocket Book*, published from 1825 by George Williams Fulcher (1795-1855).

³⁵⁴ *The Book of Christmas* was published in 1836.

Appendix 1

Alphabetical list of people and places

Part 1: People

Aldstone: Mr Aldstone of Portsmouth is mentioned once, on 21 March 1835. He has not been traced.

Allen: Mrs Allen is mentioned on 19 January and 12 February 1836. References to her “*bundle*” and her little boy, in the same entry as a comment about Burrows, suggests she may have been in service.

Anderson: Jane heard Mr Anderson preach on 17 July 1836. She described him as the Queen’s chaplain, but this has not been confirmed. The Mr Anderson referenced in two entries in January 1851 has not been identified, and is probably not the same as the preacher mentioned in 1836.

Archer: Mr and Mrs Archer are mentioned only once, on 29 August 1835, in connection with Australia. He may have been Thomas Archer (1790-1850), of Hertford, the son of William Archer and Martha Kensey. He arrived in Australia 18 January 1812, and married twice (12 December 1816, at Launceston, and 24 November 1818, at Hobart, to Susannah Hortle). The Archers were notable pastoralists.

Aston: Miss Aston is mentioned four times, first when Jane called on her on 25 January 1835, and again on 30 April 1836 when she bought a copy of *Löwenstein*. Jane wrote to her on 3 December 1836, and on 7 January 1837 she recorded that Lord and Lady Cork had arrived in London for Miss Aston’s forthcoming marriage to Lord and Lady Cork’s grandson, Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Henry Bridgeman,³⁵⁵ which took place at St George, Hanover Square, on 18 January. Lord Cork signed as a witness of the marriage. Miss Aston was Harriet Elizabeth Frances Aston, sister to the late H. Hervey Aston, and niece to the late Lady Hertford and Lady William Gordon.³⁵⁶

Atkinson: Jane mentions Mr Atkinson once, on her journey to Ripon on 6 and 7 November 1835. He appears to have been a fellow traveller.

Ball: Jane met Mr Ball and his son at two parties held by Mrs Martin on 30 June and 28 July 1835. The Balls have not been identified.

Barber: Mary Barber is mentioned in 16 June 1836 and 22 November 1838. She has not been traced.

³⁵⁵ Bridgeman was the son of Lord and Lady Cork’s daughter, Lady Lucy Isabella Boyle, who was the first wife of the Hon. Rev. George Bridgeman.

³⁵⁶ *Northampton Mercury*, 21 January 1837.

Barchard: Mrs Barchard called on Jane three times, on 25, 26 and 29 January 1839, on the last occasion giving Jane six bottles of wine. She has not been traced.

Barham: Mr Barham is mentioned in a fragment of the diary dated September 1844, which also records that Jane wrote a song for Mr Russell, *The deserted one* (untraced), and that she attended his concert (see the final piece in Part 5, page 148). Mr Barham and Miss Madden are mentioned in connection with this concert. They were probably singers, but have not otherwise been identified.

Bastin: Miss Bastin is mentioned once, on 12 September 1834. She has not been identified.

Bath: Lord Bath is mentioned in one of Jane's book accounts. It is not certain whether this is a reference to the third Marquess of Bath, who died on 24 June 1837, or the fourth Marquess of Bath. In any event, the connection is with the Thynne family, for which there is a separate entry.

Batt: Jane heard Mr Batt preach on 17 April 1851, and did not like him. He has not been identified.

Baylis: Mrs Baylis is mentioned only twice, on 21 December 1838 and 17 January 1839. Her "*sad story*" is not known, and she has not been traced. The fact that Jane dropped the "*Mrs*" on one occasion suggests that Baylis may have been in service. References around the same time suggest that Jane was involved in finding a suitable housekeeper for Lord and Lady Cork, and while apparently looking for a situation for Ingram.

Beaumont: Jane Roberts called on Mrs and Miss Beaumont during her visit to Ripon in December 1835, and she met a Mrs Beaumont "*at Mrs H*" (possibly Mrs Hallett), in London on 2 May 1851. The only Beaumonts known to have been living in Ripon at the time of the 1841 census were Thomas and Margaret Beaumont, innkeepers in Old Market Place.

Bedwell: Jane Called on Mrs Bedwell for Mrs Burrows on 19 January 1836. She has not been traced.

Beevor: Mr Beevor is mentioned six times in the diary between July 1835 and March 1836, almost always in connection with Emma Roberts. In one of Jane's book accounts, they appear together in the same entry,³⁵⁷ and they are described as two friends when she first mentions them in her diary. It is possible that Emma Roberts and Mr Beevor were in a relationship, and they seem to have moved in the same circle as Mr Martin, Mrs Byrne and Mr Spry. In 1835 Beevor is mentioned on 16 and 28 July, and 22, 23 and 26 September; the September entries relate to Jane's mismanaged excursion to the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. In 1836 he is mentioned on 8 and 22 March, after which he disappears. Beevor has not been identified.

Bell: Jane mentions Mr Bell on 12 and 13 August 1834. He has not been traced.

³⁵⁷ Part 6, number 12, page 156.

Bellingham: See Graham.

Bennett: Jane referred to three different people called Bennett, as follows:

Mr and Mrs Bennett of New Norfolk, Tasmania: Mr and Mrs Bennett appear to have been close to Jane's brother, Charles, and she used them as a forwarding address for his mail. Mrs Bennett is first mentioned on 13 July 1835, when Jane wrote to her brother Charles, care of Mrs Bennett, New Norfolk, Hobart, Tasmania. There was correspondence on 5, 6 and 24 September 1836, and 24 February 1839.

Mr Bennett: Jane sent Lady Tuite's pamphlet on the Roman Catholic religion to Mr Bennett in March 1839, specifically on March 26. He is assumed to be an unidentified publisher or editor, rather than the Mr Bennett in New Norfolk, noted above.

Bennett: Jane was brought home from the Phillips' by Bennett on 16 April 1836. He was presumably their coachman.

Bensvill: Miss Bensvill is mentioned only once, on 25 July 1835, and she has not been identified. Jane seems to have been keen to find her address, because she consulted Miss Beswick, Mrs Culpeper, Mrs Grant, in Hans Place, and Mr Lawrance.

Bentley: Richard Bentley (1794-1871), Publisher in Ordinary to His Majesty from 1833, was briefly in partnership with Henry Colburn, 1829-1832, and is associated with Frederic Shoberl. Jane Roberts mentions Bentley twenty-four times between 1833 and 1838, mostly in the years 1834-1836 when he acted as her publisher for *Two Years at Sea*. He first appears on 21 December 1833, and then on 10 and 12 February 1834 when *Two Years at Sea* was in the process of being printed. On 7 March Jane saw Shoberl, Bentley's reader, and on 12 July she received copies of the book from Bentley. She called on him on 13 and 19 August, received thirty shillings from him on 16 September, and then three more books on 25 September. On 29 and 30 October she called on him, paid for four books, and returned two. After a gap of six months Jane was again in contact with Bentley, on 23 and 24 April 1835. It seems that Jane's acquaintance, Mr Phillips, may have gone to see Bentley on Jane's behalf on 11 May 1835, and on 5 June it seems that Colburn, acting for Bentley, rejected a manuscript, presumably of *Löwenstein*. A letter was then sent to Bentley on 2 September, but then there was a further gap until 23 January 1836, when Shoberl promised to see if anything could be done with Bentley, presumably in an attempt to secure publication. There was a meeting on 27 July, then a letter on 3 August, and then references to books on 9 and 12 August 1836. The final reference in this main sequence was on 17 August 1836 when Jane mentioned a plate, presumably meaning an engraving. A much later entry, on 5 August 1838, indicates that Jane tried to enlist the help of Edward Howard in publishing her manuscript of *Verginia*, and that there was a possibility of Bentley overseeing an amended version of it. The very last reference to Bentley was on 9 November 1838 when Jane returned two books to him.

Besson: Jane met Madame Besson on 8 April 1851. She may have been a young widow named Maline or Malina Besson, born in Paris c.1820, who is recorded as living with Edward Chappell, doctor of medicine, in the parish of St George, Hanover Square, at the time of the 1851 census.

Beswick: Jane wrote to Miss Beswick respecting her friend, Miss Bensvill, on 25 July 1835. Jane heard from Miss Beswick on 5 June 1836, but Beswick is otherwise untraced.

Billen: Miss Billen, who was about to leave with Mrs Wood to go to the opera on 31 May 1851, has not been identified.

Bingham: Jane heard Mr Richard Bingham speak on Sunday 8 March 1835, and liked what she heard. He has not been traced, but he was clearly a preacher.

Bishop: Mr Bishop is mentioned once, on 13 August 1834, when Jane called on him with a song. He has not been identified.

Bland: Jane heard Mr Bland speak on Sunday 11 January 1835. He has not been traced, but was clearly a preacher.

Blount: Mr Blount is mentioned once in the diary, when Jane heard him preach on Sunday 21 December 1834. He has not been identified.

Bochsa: Robert Nicholas Charles Bochsa (1789-1856), was formerly harpist to Louis XVIII and the Duc de Berry. He is mentioned only once in the diary, on 19 December 1833 when he gave a concert in Reading.

Bonolandi: Mr Bonolandi is mentioned once, in January 1851, but he has not been traced.

Booth: Jane visited Hamilton Place, the London residence of the Corks, on 4 April 1836, and sat with Lady Dungarvan until Lord Booth and Lord John Thynne arrived, after which she took her leave. Lord Booth would have been a person of some interest to Jane, because of his interest in finding the North-West Passage, a goal he shared with another of her acquaintances, Sir John Franklin. He was Sir Felix Booth (1780-1850), only recently created first Baronet of Portland Place, having consolidated his family's fortunes by becoming a gin distiller. He funded an expedition to find the North-West Passage, led by Captain Ross, between 1829 and 1833.

Bouverie: Mrs Bouverie is mentioned only once, in a list of orders for *The Court Favourite*. She has not been identified for certain, but a Mrs Bouverie appears in a number of newspaper reports in the 1830s as having attended fashionable events. She may have been connected to the Bouverie family of Delapre Abbey in Northamptonshire, who were related to the Talbot family.

Boyle: Members of the Boyle family were Jane Roberts' most loyal supporters and allies, and they also took an active interest the family of her brother, John Roberts, notably in the

employment of his son Alfred Roberts, as a private secretary. The principal people mentioned in Jane's diary were Lord and Lady Cork (the eighth Earl of Cork and Orrery, and his countess), and Lord and Lady Dungarvan (Viscount Dungarvan, who died in 1834). The Boyles had estates in Ireland and England, and Jane Roberts visited them in their London home, Hamilton Place, as well as their country seats at Marston Bigot in Somerset, and Blounts Court near Henley on Thames, on several occasions. In all, there are 218 days in the diary where there are references to one or more of the Boyle family, reaching a peak in 1836, the year of the publication of *Löwenstein*. There tended to be sporadic burst of activity when the Corks and Dungarvans were in England, such as August and September 1834 (death of Lord Dungarvan, and Jane's visit to Marston Bigot), June to September 1835 (the "*Queen's Drawing Room*," the Investiture of the Ribband, and a visit to the Boyles' apartments at Hampton Court), March to August 1836 (visits with Miss Boyle), and October to December 1838 (appointing a housekeeper for Lady Cork). Breaks in continuity are assumed to be down to Jane's lack of enthusiasm for recording events in her diary, rather than actual gaps in contact. As a rough average, it seems that Jane either corresponded with one of the Boyle family, or met them in person, at least once every six days.

Lord Cork: General Edmund Boyle, eighth Earl of Cork and Orrery K.P. (1767-1856). Entries in the diary relating to Lord Cork have been listed under Lady Cork, since the two were almost interchangeable, albeit Jane gravitated towards her principal patron, the countess, for most of her correspondence. Jane's brother, John Roberts, was specifically recorded as dining at Lord Cork's on 6 May 1836. Lord Cork employed Alfred Roberts (1829-1921), John's son, as his private secretary in 1851.³⁵⁸

Lady Cork: Isabella Henrietta Boyle, formerly Poyntz (1768-1843), was Countess of Cork and Orrery and Maid of Honour to Charlotte, the Queen Consort. As Jane's principal patron, Lady Cork was the source of a quarterly annuity mentioned on 19 September 1834, 14 November 1834, 16 November 1835, 26 February 1836 and 22 November 1838. The quarterly amounts seem to have been between £5 and £10 per payment, perhaps suggesting they were sent in instalments. The annuity was still being paid in 1851 (see the entry for Richard Boyle). Lord and Lady Cork are mentioned in the diary as follows: 1834 – 1 January; 15 and 20 March; 13 April; 5 and 29 July; 2, 11 16, 17, 22 23 and 25 August; 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, 19, 24 and 27 September; 7 and 14 October; 14 November; 1835 – 22 April; 15, 22, 25, 26 June; 4, 5, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 19 July; 4, 7, 8, 10 and 12 August; 1, 3, 8 and 29 September; 8 and 15 October; 3, 14, 16 and 27 November; 17 December; 1836 – 9, 15, 18, 20 and 28 January; 1, 10, 13, 19 and 26 February; 1, 12, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31 March; 2, 4, 15 and 22 April; 6, 9, 13, 16, 17 18, 19, 21, 26 and 31 May; 9, 16, 18 and 30 June; 11, 16, 28 and 30 July; 3, 5, 6, 9, 13, 22, 24 and 31 August; 5, 10 19 and 20 September; 30 October; 5, 11, 17, 19 and 30 November;

³⁵⁸ 1851 census and P.C.C. will of the eighth earl of Cork, in which Alfred Roberts was left £200 on the condition that he was still in service at the Earl of Cork's death.

3, 9, 10, 13, 15, 23 and 24 December; 1837 – 7, 24, 30 and 31 January; 3, 5, 14, 17, 18, 21 and 22 February; 1838 – 23, 25 and 29 August; 1, 22, 24 and 28 September; 7, 12, 13, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27 and 29 October; 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 19, 22, 27 and 30 November; 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27 and 28 December; 1839 – 19, 26, 28 and 31 January; 20 March; 13 and 21 April; 4, 14, 17, 28 and 30 May; 1 June 1839.

Lord Dungarvan: Charles Boyle, Viscount Dungarvan (1800-1834), son of the eighth Earl of Cork, made only a brief appearance in Jane's diary, because of his untimely death, but it is very clear that Jane was greatly afflicted by his passing. Jane made an extended stay with the Dungarvans at Blounts Court (17 December 1833), and dined with them at Hamilton Place on 17 March 1834. He died on 25 August of the same year. His P.C.C. will was made on 22 August 1831 and contained three codicils, the last of which was dated 7 August 1834, about three weeks before his death, making arrangements for the care of his young children and ensuring that Lady Dungarvan's income would be made up to £3,000 *per annum*. The letters, books and papers of a locked red Morocco leather box were to be burnt immediately after his death, without being read, in the presence of Dungarvan's butler, Henry Dixon, and his solicitor, Henry Thomas.

Lady Dungarvan: Catherine St Lawrence (c.1807-1879), was the daughter of William St Lawrence, second Earl of Howth. On her marriage to Lord Dungarvan she became the daughter in law of Lord and Lady Cork, and was known as Lady Dungarvan. Jane made an extended stay with the Dungarvans at Blounts Court (17 December 1833), and dined with them at Hamilton Place on 17 March 1834. On 1 October 1834 Jane walked out with the recently widowed Lady Dungarvan at Marston Bigot, and "*picked up*" a hare, probably by coursing with dogs. They corresponded on 7 and 8 August, and 1 September, 1835. There were further letters on 15 January and 12 March 1836. On 2 April 1836 Lady Dungarvan drove Jane home from a visit to Lord Cork's, and on 4 April Jane sat with Lady Dungarvan at Hamilton Place. On 5 May Jane dressed to see Lady Dungarvan go to court, and on 8 June Lady Dungarvan took her on a visit to Lady Morgan. They made a further excursion on 10 September, and on 7 December 1836 Lady Dungarvan sent Jane a dozen bottles of port wine. Further letters followed on 10, 15, 23 and 24 December 1836. They corresponded again on 24 and 28 January 1837, and on 11, 21 and 25 February. Later entries include letters on 6 and 13 December 1838, and on 27 December Jane received another dozen bottles of port wine. An entry on 28 January 1839 suggests that Lady Dungarvan was contemplating taking German lessons, or arranging lessons for her children. On 28 May Lady Dungarvan, together with Lady Cork, visited Jane to give her a pretty dress. The following day, Jane spent the day with Lady Dungarvan, who was leaving for an overseas holiday. There were two further entries relating to correspondence in December 1839.

Miss Boyle: The Hon. Miss Mary Louisa Boyle (1810-1890), was the daughter of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle, and was, therefore, a niece of the eighth Earl of Cork. She was author of *The State Prisoner* (1837) and *The Forester* (1839), amongst other volumes. She had travelled to Switzerland in 1832,³⁵⁹ and she holidayed on the continent again in 1846-1848. Confusingly, Jane refers to a Miss Boyle and a Miss Mary Boyle in her diary (e.g. 26 June and 10 August 1835), so there is potential ambiguity. All the entries to Miss Boyle are concentrated in a twelve month period between June 1835 and May 1836. It is possible that Miss Boyle distanced herself from Jane Roberts after the publication of *Löwenstein*, as her own literary career took off on another path. Jane was also eighteen years older, which might have caused their interests to diverge over time. Miss Boyle is first mentioned in the diary on 11 June 1835 when Jane wrote to her. They went shopping all day on 20 June, and there was further correspondence on 26 and 27 June, 11, 13 and 19 July (including Jane paying Miss Boyle's paper bill), and 4 August. They visited Hampton Court³⁶⁰ on 10 August, met on 5 September, and on 22 September Miss Boyle offered Jane the use of the King's box at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. After a gap of four months, there was an offer of a five day stay at Miss Boyle's, on 12 February 1836, and on 22 and 23 March Miss Boyle sent the Queen's carriage for Jane to attend the King's Levée (Investiture of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath), at St James. Two days later, on 24 March, Jane sent Miss Boyle a copy of *Löwenstein*. They drove out for a visit on 29 March, and corresponded on 6, 15 and 18 April, and 18 May 1836, but thereafter there is no record of any contact.

Richard Boyle: The Hon. Rev. Richard Cavendish Boyle (1812-1886), is mentioned on the following occasions: 1834 – 5, 8 and 27 September; 1837 – 16 February; 1839 – 7 December; 1851 – 1 January, 11 July. He was the youngest son of Lord and Lady Cork, and he seems to have taken over the administration of Jane's annuity after the death of Lady Cork.

Charles John Boyle: Jane mentions Charles John Boyle on 18 and 19 January 1839 when she read his newly published book, *Love's Exchange*, wryly inferring that it was ghosted by a certain Mr Game, who has not been traced. Charles John Boyle (1806-1885), was the son of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle, making him a nephew of the eighth Earl of Cork.

Dowager Lady Cork: On 8 June 1836 Jane shared amusing anecdotes about the Dowager Lady Cork with Lady Dungarvan and Lady Morgan. Dowager Lady Cork (1746-1840), was born Mary Monckton. She was the second wife of the seventh Earl of Cork, whom she married in 1786, thereby becoming the step-mother of the Lord Cork mentioned in Jane's diary. The Dowager Lady Cork was an Anglo-Irish literary

³⁵⁹ *Mary Boyle: Her Book*, published posthumously in 1901.

³⁶⁰ Miss Boyle and her parents had apartments in Hampton Court until 1840. See footnote 359.

hostess, regarded as a bluestocking. She was at an advanced age by the time of Jane's diary.

Bradford: Lady Bradford was Georgina Elizabeth Moncreiffe (1790-1842), first wife of George Augustus Frederick Henry Bridgeman, second Earl of Bradford (1789-1865), of Weston in Staffordshire. Her father was Sir Thomas Moncreiffe of that Ilk, fifth Baronet, (1758-1818), who gained the rank of cornet in the tenth dragoons in 1776. Therefore, Sir Thomas was a near contemporary of Jane's father, Paymaster Roberts, and Lady Bradford was a near contemporary of Jane Roberts, the connection clearly being through the army. The two women may, in fact, have been friends from a young age, and seem to have remained so throughout their lives. Although Lady Bradford did not feature in Jane's life to anything like the same extent as Lady Cork, she corresponded and visited regularly between October 1834 and December 1839, and is likely to have done so for periods beforehand and afterwards.³⁶¹ There was a noticeable increase in recorded activity in November 1838, around the time of Lady John Russell's death. Lady Bradford is mentioned as follows: 1834 – 15 October; 1835 – 18 January, 17 September; 1836 – 11 January, 31 March, 12 and 13 August, 22 November; 1838 – 23 August, 22 or 24 September, 28 September, 18, 22 and 27 October, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 17 and 20 November, 13, 15 and 17 December; 1839 – 12, 19 and 23 January, March (unspecified), and December.

Bridgeman: The Bridgemans were relations of Lord and Lady Cork by marriage, and held various titles including the barony and earldom of Bradford. Jane mentions two specific individuals in her diary:

Colonel Bridgman: Bridgeman's forthcoming marriage to Miss Aston was mentioned on 7 January 1837. He was Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Henry Bridgman, grandson of Lord and Lady Cork. The relationships are explained more fully under the entry for Aston.

Mrs G Bridgeman: Jane corresponded with Mrs G. Bridgeman on 29 September, 15 October and 15 November 1834, and it is clear that she sold her a copy of *Two Years at Sea*. Jane met her at the Cork's London residence, Hamilton Place, on 15 July 1835, and again on 10 August of the same year when she visited the apartments of the Boyle family at Hampton Court. The last entry relating to Mrs Bridgeman is on 30 January 1837. Mrs G. Bridgeman was the younger sister of Lady Cork, born Charlotte Louisa Poyntz, and she became the second wife (widow by the time of the diary), of the Hon. Rev. George Bridgeman (see the entry for Aston). Born in 1766, she was at a relatively advanced age when Jane corresponded with her, dying in 1840.

Briggs: Various people named Briggs are mentioned in Jane's diary:

³⁶¹ The Corks and the Bridgemans were related by marriage. Lord and Lady Cork's daughter, Lucy Isabella Boyle, had been married to the Hon. Rev. George Bridgeman, son of Henry Bridgeman, first Baron Bradford.

Briggs: Mrs Mary Briggs (1758-1847), was the nurse of the Boyle children. When she died at the Boyle family seat at Marston House (Marston Bigot, Somerset), in May 1847, John, Robert and Richard Boyle erected a tablet to her memory.³⁶² Jane referred to her rather dismissively as "*Briggs*," inferring that she considered the elderly nurse, who was at least thirty years her senior, to be a servant, even though they sometimes went visiting together. Briggs is mentioned on six occasions: 5 September 1835, 20 September 1836, 25 October 1838, 26 October 1838, 6 December 1839 and December 1839.

Briggs, Lady: Lady Briggs is mentioned three times in the diary for 1851, on 2 April, 3 April³⁶³ and 10 April. Her identity is not known for certain, but she may have been Frances Lewis (1783-1873), the wife of Sir John Thomas Briggs (1781-1865), who had been knighted on 26 February 1851 and who lived at Marine Parade, Brighton. Another entry relating to "*Mrs Briggs*" in January 1851 may be to the same person, shortly before her husband was knighted. John Thomas Briggs was accountant-general of the Royal Navy, and had pursued an administrative role throughout his life, so he may have been known to Jane's brother, John Roberts of the War Office. He may have been the Mr John Briggs mentioned once in the diary in December 1839. It is unclear whether the Miss Briggs in the diary is a relation of these people, but she appears not to have been a daughter. Miss Briggs appears in fifteen entries: 1834 - 6 and 15 September; 15 October; 1835 - 9 February; 1837 - 12, 22 and 25 February 1837; 1839 - December; 1851 - January; 29 and 31 April; 2, 12 and 24 May; 3 July (said to be very ill). Various people called Briggs are mentioned in Jane's book accounts, including a Mrs Briggs, whose brother is said to have been a publisher (see Part 6).

Briggs, John, Miss and Mrs: See the entry for Lady Briggs.

Brett: Jane mentions the preacher, Mr Brett, on 7 August 1836. He has not been traced.

Briscoe: Mrs Briscoe of Bath is mentioned on 28 October 1834. She has not been traced.

Brooks: Mrs Brooks is mentioned on 6 September 1834. She has not been identified, but there is a possibility that she may have been related by marriage to Samuel Brooks (1752-1792), the royal messenger distantly connected (again, by marriage), to Jane's brother, John.³⁶⁴ Samuel had no children of his own, but he had at least one brother, Thomas. Jane also mentions a school run by Mrs Brooks in Norwood or Tulse Hill, on 17 November 1838. The fact that her main interest was to find out about fees for the school (probably for her nephew, Samuel, for whom she was trying to get a place at the Blue Coat School around the same time), suggests that this is a different Mrs Brooks from the one mentioned in 1834.

³⁶² *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society*, 1982, page 97.

³⁶³ When she told Jane of the "*sad end*" of Mrs Kidd.

³⁶⁴ See footnote 490.

Brown: Jane met Dr Brown at Mrs Wood's on 22 May 1851, but he has not been traced. An earlier reference to Brown, on 7 December 1839, omits any form of title, which is usually Jane's way of referring to servants.

Brougham: Jane seems to have encountered Lord Brougham at an event involving phrenology on 18 December 1838. He was Henry Peter Brougham, first Baron Brougham and Vaux (1778-1868), who had played a prominent role in passing the Reform Act, 1832 and the Slavery Abolition Act 1833.

Buccleuch: The Duchess of Buccleuch is mentioned in one of Jane's book accounts. She was born Charlotte Anne Montagu Douglas Thynne (1811-1895), wife of the fifth Duke of Buccleuch. See the separate entry for Thynne

Bulwer: Mr Bulwer's books are mentioned by Jane on 20 March and 13 October 1834. He was the writer, Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, first Baron Lytton (1803-1873). Jane wrote to him on 22 April 1836, around the time unfavourable reviews of *Löwenstein* first broke.

Burgess: Jane sent Mrs Burgess a book on 30 November 1838, and on 30 May 1839 she went to Mr Burgess about the relief of poor Mrs Pennie. He may have been a parochial officer, perhaps a churchwarden, but he has not been traced.

Burn: Mr Burn is mentioned once, on 5 November 1835.

Burrows: Burrows is consistently referred to in the diary as Burrows, never as Mr Burrows, suggesting that he and his wife were longstanding servants – although she is referred to as Mrs Burrows. An army background is possible, based on Jane's conversation with him in Ripon on 16 December 1835 during which he mentioned a colonel Eccleston who had been in the tenth dragoons. Burrows is mentioned several times in connection with Jane's brother Charles, indicating that there was an affectionate relationship that could have evolved in the period c.1805-c.1816 – perhaps specifically at Lydd after c.1811, and perhaps strengthened by the fact that Burrows and Charles were around the same age. Burrows is also mentioned in connection with Jefferson. All references are between 1835 and 1839. Most of the references to him in the diary relate to correspondence (29 January 1835, 11 July 1835, 19 July 1835, 8 August 1835, 12 August 1835, 13 February 1836, 31 March 1836, 5 October 1836, 30 October 1836, 5 November 1836, 5 February 1837, and 23 October 1838). Jane talked to him in Ripon on 16 December 1835, and he visited her in London with Tom Jefferson (then aged about eighteen), on 18 August 1838. On 29 October 1838 he visited Jane in London and they read a letter from her brother Charles. Mrs Burrows is mentioned on 14 November 1835, 20 January 1836, 14 February 1836, and she visited Jane on 16 January 1839. Mr and Mrs Burrows called on Jane in London with three of her nephews (sons of her brother John), on 26 December 1838. Between 1 and 8 January 1839 Mrs and Mrs Burrows spent an evening with Jane talking over the problems of her brother Charles. On 18 January 1839 Burrows called on Jane in London with two of her nephews, Charles and Alfred (then aged eleven and nine respectively, sons of her brother John from his second marriage to Louisa Oram), and on 2 February Burrows spent

part of the evening with her. It seems that Burrows and his wife were John and Elizabeth Burrows, living in Charlotte Mews West in Marylebone at the time of the 1841 census. The census records them both as having been born outside Middlesex in 1801, and they had three children (Elizabeth, Mary and Sarah), all born in Middlesex between 1829 and 1836. There is a high probability that John was a coachman, but the census records him only as a male servant. Next door lived the Ingram family, who also appear in Jane's diary as servants. Note also that there was a Thomas Burrows, servant, aged 35, living at St James's Palace at the time of the 1841, apparently attached to the Marrable family. See the main entry for Marrable.

Byrne: Mrs Byrne is mentioned on eighteen occasions in quite a narrow period of the diary, in the year between August 1835 and July 1836. On five of those occasions she was with Mr Hilton when visiting or travelling, so they appear to have been friends or relations. They got corridor tickets, as a threesome, for the King's birthday celebrations on 28 May 1836, after which Mr Hilton drove Jane home. Mrs Byrne, who has not been identified, appears as follows: 1835 – 29 August, and 1 December, when Mrs Byrne was in Brighton; 1836 – 1, 3 and 29 February, 3, 8, 15 and 28 March, 3, 8, 14 and 26 April, 8, 17 and 28 May, 1 or 2 July, and 12 July.

Byron: Various members of the Byron family were mentioned in the diary, as follows:

Byron, Lord (sixth Baron): The poet George Gordon Byron, sixth Baron Byron (1788-1824), and half-brother of Augusta Leigh, is directly mentioned in only three diary entries, two of which (September 1833 and 21 November 1836), refer to accounts of his life by Moore and Prentis. The most important entry is on 18 September 1835 when there was an extended account of the destruction of Byron's memoirs after his death, recounted by Augusta Leigh. In 1838-1839 Jane Roberts went to great lengths to try to find a position for Byron's old servant, William Fletcher, without success. There is no evidence that Jane ever met Lord Byron, but her connection with his half-sister, Augusta Leigh, could have put Jane on the fringe of Byron's circle when he was in England between 1811 and 1816 – roughly the same time that Jane would have been living with her parents in Lydd, Kent.

Byron Lord (seventh Baron): Is mentioned once in the diary, on 28 February 1836, when he was pointed out to Jane in St Peter's Church. He was George Anson Byron, seventh Baron Byron (1789 -1868), who succeeded to the title on the death of the sixth Baron in 1824. He was a career naval officer, eventually rising to the rank of vice admiral, and he married Elizabeth Mary Chandos Pole in 1816 (see the entry for Lady Byron, and see also the entry under Chandos Pole).

Byron, Lady: Lady Byron is mentioned as having consulted James De Ville the phrenologist, in a diary entry dated 6 January 1837. She was born Elizabeth Mary Chandos Pole, and was the wife of the seventh Baron Byron.

Byron, Miss: Miss Byron is mentioned several times in book accounts on one occasion as the "*Honble*" Miss Byron.³⁶⁵ It is not clear whether these references are all to one person, or whether two or more Miss Byrons were involved. The obvious candidates are the two surviving daughters of the sixth Baron Byron, namely Elizabeth Medora Leigh (1814-1849), daughter of Augusta Leigh, and Ada Lovelace (1815-1852). Another possibility is the Hon. Mary Anne Byron (c.1817-1885), daughter of the seventh Baron, but this is perhaps less likely because Jane was unfamiliar with the seventh Baron, and had to have him pointed out.

Cameron: Miss Cameron is mentioned six times in the diary, on 28, 29 and 30 November 1838, 10 January 1839, 5 February 1839 and December 1839. The entry on 28 November 1838 appears to identify her as Miss Sally Cameron, but the handwriting is not wholly clear. She has not been identified.

Campion: Mrs Campion, and Master Campion, are mentioned in four diary entries in April and May 1851, possibly in association with Mrs Wood. There is also a fragmentary reference to lending Mrs Leigh Mr Campion's paper in September 1844.³⁶⁶ The Campions have not been traced, but their influence seem to have been important enough for the surname to attach itself to Charles Campion Ward Roberts (b.1859), grandson of John Roberts of the War Office and great-nephew of Jane Roberts.

Canning: Jane anecdotally mentions Mr Canning's tutor, but does not name him, in the entry for 6 January 1837, when she visited the phrenologist, James De Ville. Mr Canning was presumably Charles Canning, first Earl Canning (1812-1862), in which case the event reported by Mr De Ville would have occurred in the 1820s.

Cartwright: Two groups of people called Cartwright are mentioned in the diary, as follows:

Lord and Lady Cartwright: Lord and Lady Cartwright are noted as being present on two occasions when Jane visited Lady Bradford, on 22 November 1836 and 12 January 1839. They have not been identified. Such a coincidence, more than two years apart, would suggest that the Cartwrights were close relations of the Bradfords, but no obvious connection has been found. Another possibility is that they were really Sir Thomas and Lady Cartwright. If so, Sir Thomas (1795-1850), was a diplomat who had served in Germany, Belgium and Sweden, and his wife was the daughter of a Bavarian nobleman.

Mrs Cartwright: Mrs Cartwright, who is mentioned in the diary on 9 December 1839, is thought to be a relation of Frances Cartwright of Norfolk, who is mentioned further under the entry for Cobb. Mrs Cartwright also appears in a book account.

³⁶⁵ Part 6, number 1, page 149.

³⁶⁶ See the final piece in Part 5, page 148.

Carvalho: There were three men with the surname de Carvalho living at Ulster Place, near York Gate, Marylebone. At the time of the 1841 census. The two younger men, perhaps brothers, were Oliveira (an attaché to the Portuguese Legation), and "R," a secretary, both aged about thirty to thirty-five. There was also a sixty year old man called de Carvalho, perhaps their father, who was of independent means. One of them may have been the Carvalho mentioned on 20 and 22 December 1838 in connection with Jane's proposed translation of *Löwenstein*.

Caxton: Jane met Mrs Caxton on 2 May 1851. She has not been traced.

Chandos Pole: Lady Anna Chandos Pole is mentioned once in the diary, on 29 May 1851. Born Anna Caroline Stanhope (1832-1914), she married Edward Sacheverell Chandos-Pole in 1850. Her grandmother was Mrs Wood. The Chandos Poles were also related to the Byrons (see the entry for the seventh Baron Byron).

Clark(e): Jane refers to three groups of people with the surname Clark(e), as follows:

Clark, Mr and Mrs: J. Clark was an engraver working with Bentley and Shoberl who illustrated *Two Years at Sea*. The fact that Jane was giving Clark sketches several months after the publication of *Two Years at Sea* suggests they were collaborating on engravings for a further project, either abandoned or unidentified. His exact identity has not been established, but Jane mentions him and his wife in the diary on 22 occasions between March 1834 and December 1839, including one where he may have been present at the same gathering as the painter John Martin – see the entry for 11 May 1836. The Clarks seem to have been on sufficiently friendly terms for Jane to invite them to the King's box at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, on 22-23 September 1835. Other references to the Clarks include 15 March 1834, 30 June 1834 (sketches), 30 July 1834 (one of only six people to whom Jane gave a free copy of *Two Years at Sea*), 12 August 1834 (sketches), 9 October 1834, 26 January 1835 (sketches), 25 April 1835, 7 May 1836 (*Löwenstein*), 16, June 1836, 11, 18, 23 and 28 July 1836, 2 August 1836, 3 August 1836 (medals), 4 and 8 August 1836, 21 September 1836, 6 February 1837, and 6 December 1839.

Clark, Major: Major Clark is mentioned only once in the diary, on 29 March 1836. His identity has not been established.

Mr Clarke: There are two references to a hairdresser called Mr Clarke on 5 and 7 November 1838.

Clifford: Jane visited Lady Clifford on 6 September 1834, and on 9 December 1836. On the second occasion she did so at Lady Cork's wish, suggesting that she was performing an awkward errand that she would not otherwise have chosen. Lady Clifford's address was 8 Lower Seymour Street, Bryanston Square.³⁶⁷ Lady Clifford (1789-1862), was born Elizabeth

³⁶⁷ *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, 21 August 1836.

Frances Townshend, and married Augustus William James Clifford (1788-1877), a career officer in the Royal Navy who eventually rose to the rank of admiral. He was M.P. for Dungarvan 1820-1822, and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod from 1832. He was also in attendance on the Duke of Clarence (later William IV), the father of the FitzClarence children, including the Earl of Munster.

Clinton: Jane introduced herself to Lady Clinton by sending her cards on 10 October 1834, probably hoping to sell her a copy of *Two Years at Sea*. She heard from Lady Clinton on 15 October, and there was further, sporadic, correspondence on 23 December 1834, 17 June 1835, 4 September 1835, and in December 1839. She was a niece of the Earl of Cork, mentioned in his P.C.C. will.

Coates: Jane heard Mr Coates speak at a public meeting in Ripon on 11 December 1935. The *London Evening Standard* for 14 December identifies him as John Coates.

Cobb: The Cobb and Denne families of Lydd were interrelated, and Jane had known them both from the time when her father, Paymaster Roberts, was barrack master at the fort at Dungeness, 1811-1816. Mr Cobb is mentioned in the diary as follows: 1834 – 29 July 1839 (sent *Court Journal* to him); 1836 – 22 March; 29 April; 3 June (called with son), 6 June (called and sent her a dozen bottles of wine), 13 June; 16 and 20 July (directions for); 1 August (called with son), 2 and 5 August, 7 August (saw him and son after church), 11 August (had left London in the mail coach); 1839 – 4 February; 1851 – 1 January (letter to Mrs Cobb); 19 February (heard from Mrs Cobb that Mr Cobb had died aged 82 and had been buried in Ellingham); 3 March (correspondence with Mrs Cobb). Mr Cobb was Benjamin Cobb (1768-1851), of Lydd, who had married Frances Cartwright, daughter of John Cartwright of Ixworth Abbey, on 12 March 1796 at Norwich. Frances lived to the age of ninety, dying at Badwell Ash, Suffolk, in 1864. A reference in the diary to Mrs Cartwright, on 12 January 1839, may be to a relation of Frances Cartwright. Mr Cobb was buried on 20 January at Ellingham, Norfolk where his son, Robert, was the rector. His P.C.C. will was proved on 29 March 1851. Benjamin Cobb was the brother of Katherine Cobb, who married David Denne, also mentioned in Jane's diary.

Cobham: Jane wrote a long letter about Tasmania to Mrs Cobham on 17 April 1836. She has not been traced.

Cocking: Mrs Cocking is mentioned once, on 16 October 1835. She has not been traced.

Colburn: Henry Colburn (1784-1855), was a publisher who In 1814 he originated the New Monthly Magazine with Frederic Shoberl. He was in partnership briefly with Richard Bentley, the publisher of *Two Years at Sea*, between 1829 and 1832. Colburn then established himself in Great Marlborough Street from 1832. He does not appear in Jane Roberts' diary until 5 June 1835, at which time she may have been trying to get him to publish *Löwenstein*. A year later, on 21 July 1836, she sent him her poem *Canst thou remember*,³⁶⁸ and there was further

³⁶⁸ Part 3, number 10, page 112.

correspondence on 19 September, 23 September and 22 December. It seems that on 23 September she had sent him a letter from her brother Charles in Tasmania, which suggests that she may have been trying to persuade Colburn to publish what she considered to be interesting news from Hobart. She arrived late for what turned out to be a pleasant interview with Colburn on 15 January 1839, possibly to discuss the manuscript of her novel *Verginia*, (eventually published by Southgate as *The Court Favourite* in 1840), but it came to nothing. The last entries relating to Colburn were on 25 January and 20 March 1839. Colburn seems to have been the most reserved and distant of the publishers she dealt with.

Cooper: Four people called Cooper are mentioned in the diary:

Lady Cooper: Jane mentions Lady Cooper in the summer of 1834, and in the early part of 1836. Born Isabella Ball, she became Lady Cooper when she married the Reverend Sir William Henry Cooper, Baronet, of Chilton Lodge, Berkshire. The family obtained part of its wealth from slavery in the West Indies. Jane called on Lady Cooper at her London address (in Portland Place), on 30 July 1834, probably with the intention of selling copies of *Two Years at Sea*. Lady Cooper returned the visit on 1 August, and Jane sent Lady Cooper a copy of the *Court Journal* the next day. She visited Lady Cooper again on 22 August. There was then a long gap until Jane visited again, on 19 January 1836. This was only five days after the death of Sir William, in London, suggesting that the two women perhaps kept in contact during the intervening months to a greater degree than the diary suggests. Jane heard from Lady Cooper on 23 March 1836, but does not mention her again in the diary.

Mr Cooper: Jane met Mr Cooper on 17 December 1834 and he was a guest when Jane dined with Mrs Phillips on 6 September 1835. He has not been identified, but it is conceivable that he was Edward Cooper (1817-1849), the future husband of the Mrs Cooper referenced below – but if so, he would only have been seventeen or eighteen when he met Jane.

Mrs Cooper: On 3 February 1851 Jane records paying rent to Mrs Cooper for the period 14 January to 11 February. The 1851 census confirms that Mrs Cooper was a young widow with three children, running a lodging house at 17 Howland Street, London. Born in 1816 in Swindon, Wiltshire, as Mary Ann Brewer, she married Edward Cooper (see the entry relating to Mr Cooper above), in 1843. She was still living at 17 Howland Street in 1861, but Jane had moved out by then. Mrs Cooper died in 1873.

Miss Cooper: Miss Cooper is mentioned once in Jane's diary, on 24 April 1851. She may have been a sister of Mrs Cooper's husband (see above).

Copling: Mr and Mrs Copling are mentioned once in the diary, on 27 September 1835, where they are said to be friends of Madame Lennox (and, by inference, her husband). Mr Copling seems to have been a multi-talented amateur scientist and wood carver, interested in the

manufacture of gas, which may explain his connection with Lennox, the inventor of the aerial ship.

Copping: Mr Copping is mentioned once, on 17 January 1836.

Cordola: Jane attended a lecture by Madame de Cordola at the Sepulchrum Rooms on 31 March 1851. She has not been traced, but a Mr Cordola of Spain arrived in England from Calais on the *Prince Ernest* on 21 August 1851, about five months after the reference in the diary. The Sepulchrum Rooms have not been traced.

Cork: For Lord and Lady Cork (the Earl and Countess of Cork and Orrery), and for Dowager Lady Cork, see Boyle.

Cornish: Sarah Cornish is mentioned once, on 20 September 1836. She has not been identified.

Cosgreve: On 25 January 1839 Jane wrote to Mrs Cosgreve about the death of Mrs Cosgreve's sister, Mary Ann Friend (formerly Ford), the first wife of Captain Friend, who had died on 28 September 1838 in Tasmania.

Cowen: The Misses Cowen are mentioned only once in the diary, on 14 June 1836. They have not been identified, but there are fire insurance records of 1807 relating to a George Cowen of 60 Stafford Place.

Crawford: Mrs Crawford is mentioned in book accounts,³⁶⁹ but not in the diary itself. She may have been a writer of Irish birth, Sophia Crawford (1799-1878).

Culpeper: Mrs Culpeper is mentioned once in the diary, on 25 July 1835. She has not been identified.

Cunha: See Da Cunha.

Cuthbert: Mrs Cuthbert is mentioned once, on 16 February 1836. She has not been traced.

Da Cunha: Jane's brief and rather prickly exchanges with Mrs Da Cunha occurred in a three week period in late July and early August 1835, with letters on 22 July, and 4 and 12 August, and a meeting at Mrs MacNamara's, 33 Stafford Place, which probably took place on Thursday 30 July. Born Susannah Charlotte Radcliffe in Clerkenwell in 1804, Mrs Da Cunha was the daughter of a watch cap maker, John Radcliffe of 26 Coppice Row. She married Jane's younger brother, Charles Roberts, in Hobart in 1821, after apparently arriving on the vessel *Jessie*.³⁷⁰ The young age of the couple suggests that they planned to meet and marry in Tasmania. She and Charles probably had three children before separating in 1825. Susan Roberts, as she was then generally known, returned to England with her children in 1827; her daughter, Martha Roberts, was taken back to Tasmania in 1829-1830 by Jane Roberts. Susan then lived with

³⁶⁹ Part 6, numbers 1, 2 and 3, pages 149, 151 and 152.

³⁷⁰ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 3 March 1821. The notice incorrectly calls her Susan Ratcliffe.

Augusto Jose Da Cunha (1806-1886), a merchant³⁷¹ born in Lisbon, Portugal, but they appear not to have married; Jane rather tartly says that Susan was “called” Mrs Da Cunha in a note with the copy of the letter that she wrote to her.³⁷² Susan is believed to have died in Islington in 1857. The Miss Da Cunha who came to the meeting at 33 Stafford Place on 30 July 1835 is assumed to be a sister of Augusto. There is another reference to Mrs Da Cunha on 6 December 1839, and a single reference to “Susan” on 16 May 1851.

Dalbiac: Jane heard Lieutenant-General Sir James Charles Dalbiac, (1776–1847), M.P. for Ripon, speak at a public meeting in Ripon on 11 December 1835. He had retired from a distinguished career in the fourth dragoons, and Jane may have encountered him on previous occasions.

Dale: Miss Dale is mentioned in the diary six times during July and August 1836, starting with a visit from Jane on 1 or 2 July. On 20 July Jane dined with Miss Dale, and Miss Quin and Miss Meyer seem to have been involved. On 22 July Miss Dale and Miss Quin called on Jane, and Miss Dale called again on 3 August. Jane forwarded a letter from Mrs Norton to Miss Dale on 4 August. Finally, on 7 August Miss Dale took her leave of Jane, immediately after which there was an emotional interview with Sir John Franklin, perhaps in anticipation of his forthcoming journey to Australia. The brevity and intensity of the relationship with Miss Dale suggests that Dale may have been visiting England from Australia, and that Jane may have encountered her during her own travels some years earlier. Her exact identity is not known.

Darnborough: Jane took tea with “old” Mrs Darnborough on 17 November 1835, during her visit to Ripon, and they corresponded until June 1836 (29 and 30 March, 18 April and 15 July). The exact identity of this person is uncertain. It seems, from Jane’s book accounts, that a Mrs Darnborough of Wigan (not traced), ordered a copy of *Löwenstein*,³⁷³ so there were either two Mrs Darnboroughs, or one who moved from Ripon to Wigan. A street directory of Ripon dated 1822 mentions various Darnboroughs, including a Thomas Darnborough, attorney in North Street, and a Mrs Darnborough in Kirkgate. There was also a George Darnborough, boot and shoe maker, in Finkle Street. Newspaper articles in April 1836 refer to the fining of a dissenter, William Darnborough of Ripon, for refusing to pay the milk tithe.

D’Arville: Miss D’Arville is mentioned only twice in the diary, on 30 June 1835 when Jane took her to Mrs Martin’s party, and on 10 July of the same year when she called on Jane. She has not been positively identified, but she may be Cornelia D’Arville, who in the 1841 census was lodging in the household of Robert King at Chester Street, Hanover Square, independent, born c.1801. If so, she may have been the daughter of George and Ann D’Arville, born Oxford, 1799, died Thornbury, Gloucestershire, 1845.

³⁷¹ Augusto clearly travelled for his work. He is reported to have arrived from Brazil on 14 June 1838 (*Alien Arrivals* – National Archives).

³⁷² Part 5, page 146.

³⁷³ Part 6, number 12, page 156.

Daupine: Miss Daupine is mentioned once, on 28 October 1834. She has not been traced.

Dauids: See Lumley Davids

Davis: Mr and Mrs Davis were neighbours of Jane Roberts and Mrs Pengree. They were Richard and Lucy Davis of 10 Wilton Street, and their daughter Elizabeth, born c.1821, appears in the diary as Lizzie Davis. Richard Barrett Davis (1782-1854), was animal painter³⁷⁴ to William IV. Jane went to see the model of the field of Waterloo with Mr Davis on 1 July 1834, and on 30 July he was one of only six people to whom she gave a free copy of *Two Years at Sea*. On 16 September she lent him a book containing prints. The next day, 17 September, she went to see his latest picture. When she visited again, on 18 September, Charles Landseer was present. Jane went to see another picture on 25 September 1834, and on 3 October she wrote to him respecting her game.³⁷⁵ On 8 October she received the "first prints" from him, and the remainder followed the next day. Entries then focus on correspondence with Mrs Davis (15 and 23 October 1834), after which there was a gap. On 17 June 1835 Mrs Davis went with Jane to visit Miss Porter. They drank tea together on 4 July, supped together on 5 July, and on 9 July there was music with Mrs Davis and her daughters. On 19 July Jane went for a long evening walk with Mrs Davis, and on 29 August Jane took Mrs Davis and Mrs Phillips to see the aerial ship. Mr Davis visited Jane on 18 October 1835. Jane wrote to Mrs Davis from Ripon, enclosing £2, on 17 November 1835. There were further visits on 21 January 1836, 25 February, 21 March, 24 and 25 April, 17 and 22 May, and letters or visits on 20 July, 21 September, and 5 and 22 October. Lizzie Davis, now aged about sixteen, sang at a children's party at Mrs Phillips on 6 January 1837, and there were further visits on 24 and 25 February, after which contact seems to have been lost. The reference to meeting a Mrs D on 17 April 1839 may or may not refer to Mrs Davis.

Dawn: Mrs Dawn is mentioned once, on 21 September 1838. She has not been traced.

Deane/Deans: It is not clear whether the Mary Deane mentioned on 23 March 1836 is the same as the Mrs Deans mentioned on 3 January and 17 and 30 March 1851. Identification has not been possible.

De Grey: Jane saw Earl De Grey speak at a public meeting in Ripon on 11 December 1835. He was Thomas Philip de Grey, second Earl de Grey (1781-1859).

Denne: The Cobb and Denne families of Lydd were interrelated, and Jane had known them both from the time when her father, Paymaster Roberts, was barrack master at the fort at Dungeness, 1811-1816. References in the diary are as follows: 1836 – 18 June (wrote to Mary J. Denne); 1838 – 27 October (wrote to Mr J. Denne); 1839 – 6 December (wrote to Mary Ju. Denne); 1851 – 1 March and 19 May (wrote to Miss Denne). David Denne of Lydd, and

³⁷⁴ Jane seems to have had an interest in animal painters, and their paintings. When living at 17 Howland Street in 1851, one of the other lodgers was Matthew Joseph Wolf (1820-1899), the renowned animal painter.

³⁷⁵ It is not clear whether this is game from Lord and Lady Cork's game larder at Marston Bigot, or whether it is a very early reference to a prototype of *The Royal Historical Game of Cards*.

Benjamin Cobb of Lydd, became brothers in law when David Denne married Katherine Cobb at Lydd on 27 March 1788. Katherine was the sister of Benjamin Cobb (1768-1851), who appears in several entries in Jane's diary. David died in 1819 (P.C.C. will). Katherine Denne appears in the 1841 census as of independent means at Hillside House, St Leonard, Hythe, probably with two of her daughters, Katherine (aged 40), and Mary (aged 35). Katherine was baptised in 1794 at Lydd and appears in Jane's book accounts as Kitty. Mary was baptised Mary Julia Denne in 1804 at Lydd.

Denny: Mr Denny of Ipswich, mentioned only on 14 December 1836, has not been identified.

De L'Isle: Jane mentions passing Lady De L'Isle on a walk from Coworth Park to Virginia Water on 24 September 1836. She was Sophia FitzClarence (1796-1837), the illegitimate daughter of William IV and Dorothea Jordan (formerly Bland). She was therefore the sister of the Earl of Munster, to whom Jane had dedicated *Two Years at Sea* in 1834. Sophia FitzClarence was probably pregnant when Jane encountered her on the walk, because she died in childbirth less than seven months later, on 10 April 1837, barely two months before the death of her father William IV on 20 June.

Destrier: Miss Destrier, a friend of the Giorgis, is mentioned once in the diary, on 19 October 1838. She has not been traced.

Devilla: Captain Devilla is mentioned on 22 May 1851, but he has not been traced.

De Ville: James De Ville (1776-1846), was born in London to a father of Swiss origin. Apprenticed to a plaster-cast maker, he co-founded the London Phrenological Society in 1823 and by the 1830s he had a wide reputation and one of the finest collections of cast heads in existence. He examined a large number of heads, including those of the Duke of Wellington and Prince Albert. Jane visited De Ville with Mrs Leigh on 6 January 1837, for a phrenological consultation.

De Wilton: Jane mentions Mrs De Wilton once, in May 1851. She was Mary De Wilton, sister of Mrs Wood. Born in Ireland c.1808, she was living with the widowed Mrs Wood, at 13 Upper Wimpole Street, at the time of the 1851 census. Five of Mary's children, all born in Ireland, were also living in the house, including William T. De Wilton, a lieutenant in the army. He has been identified as William Thomas De Wilton of the ninth and twenty-second regiments of foot. One of the other five children had the middle name Topsley (see the entry for Sedgwick Topsley).

Dilke: Jane saw Mrs Dilke on 28 July 1834 and wrote to her on 12 April 1836, and during December 1839. She has not been identified.

Dillon: Dr Dillon is mentioned four times in the diary, in association with the Charlotte Street Chapel. Jane heard him preach there on 18 December 1836, thinking him clever and well meaning, but with a style that she did not quite like. She received the sacrament from him on 5 August 1838, at a point in her life where she was nearly in despair of finding a publisher for

her manuscript, *Virginia*. On 21 April and 12 May 1839 she referred to the chapel as Dr Dillon's chapel, though she clearly took an interest in the sermons of another preacher there, Mr Johnson. Born in Ireland, the Reverend Dr Dillon of Charlotte Street Chapel was described by James Grant in an article in the *Metropolitan Pulpit* in 1839 as being very popular, and one of the most ultra-Calvinists in London. He preached at the chapel on Sunday mornings and afternoons, and then on Sunday evenings at Clerkenwell Church where there were average congregations of 1,800 people.

Donald: Mrs Donald is mentioned once, on 19 September 1834, when Jane paid her account. She may have been a seamstress, or laundress, or supplier of some similar service.

Dover: Miss Dover is mentioned three times in May 1851, but she has not been traced.

Duncombe: Jane heard Mr Duncombe speak at a public meeting in Ripon on 11 December 1835. The *London Evening Standard* of 14 December identifies him as the Hon. T. Duncombe.

Dungarvan: For Lord and Lady Dungarvan (Viscount Dungarvan), see Boyle.

Dunn: Mr J. Dunn is mentioned once, on 17 November 1834, but he has not been traced.

Durham: Lord Durham is mentioned in one of Jane's book accounts.³⁷⁶ He was John George Lambton, first Earl of Durham (1792-1840), who had been involved in the Reform Bill of 1832, and who was interested in the colonisation of New Zealand.

Durnford: Captain Durnford and his wife are mentioned several times between 20 and 29 September 1836, when Jane was holidaying at Sunninghill. He has not been positively identified, but he may be the Captain Durnford who retired from the sixty-eighth regiment of foot in July 1834.³⁷⁷ He was old enough to remember a military encampment on Ascot Heath in 1793, the year after Jane's birth, which would put him in his sixties when Jane met him. He obligingly carried letters for her when he visited London during her stay in Sunninghill.

Eccleston: Colonel Eccleston is mentioned once in the diary, on 16 December 1835, where he is said to have been clerk to Paymaster Manby of the tenth dragoons. He has not been identified.

Emmens: Jane visited the Emmens family on 14 December 1838. They have not been identified.

Ernest: See Prince Ernest Frederick of Hesse-Philippsthal-Barchfeld.

Evans: Miss Evans of Dorset Square has not been identified. She appears in twelve diary entries between June 1836 and January 1839 (1836 – 10 and 11 June; 1838 – 30 November, and 1, 4, 8, 15 and 27 December; 1839 – 10, 15, 19 and 20 January). She seems to be mentioned in connection with Miss Sully, and, possibly Lady Tuite, so she may have been of a bookish

³⁷⁶ Part 6, number 3, page 152.

³⁷⁷ *Tipperary Free Press*, 19 July 1834.

nature. On 27 December 1838 the servant, Ingram, seems to have run an errand in connection with Miss Evans. The very final entry relating to Miss Evans, on 20 January 1839, caused Jane to record that Miss Evans had called and frustrated all her plans.

Exeter: Lady Exeter is mentioned in one of Jane's book accounts. She was born Isabella Poyntz (1803-1879), and became Marchioness of Exeter as the wife of Brownlow Cecil, the second Marquess. She was a blood relation of Lady Cork. Lord Cork left her £100 in his P.C.C. will.

Fagan: Mr and Miss Fagan are mentioned only once, on 30 August 1835. The inference is that they lived near Portman Square. They have not been identified.

Fairweather: See Harrison.

Fancourt: Miss Fancourt was the subject of considerable theological debate in the early 1830s, notably in the *Christian Observer*, as a result of an allegedly miraculous recovery from hip disease on 20 October 1830, after suffering from chronic disability for nearly eight years. The Fancourts (in the plural, but in fact referring to Miss Fancourt's sister), are mentioned once in the diary, on 7 July 1836.

Farmer: Jane mentions Mrs Farmer on 10 July 1836, 29 October 1838, 20 March 1839 and 7 December 1839. She has not been identified.

Farren: The actor William Farren (1786-1821), is mentioned once by Jane Roberts, in the entry for 22 and 23 September 1835.

Farrier: Miss Farrier appears in the diary only once, on 20 March 1839, but she is recorded in several of Jane's book accounts, from one of which we know that her address was 6 Wellesley Street.³⁷⁸ She was Charlotte Farrier, who exhibited three portraits at the Royal Academy in 1832, one of them depicting the Honourable Caroline Boyle. Charlotte Farrier had a large practice as a miniature painter, and she was the sister of the better known Robert Farrier (1796-1879), of Chelsea.

Fibre: Madame Fibre is mentioned only once, on 22 December 1838, in connection with Mr Garofolini. She may have been a language teacher.

Finlayson: Jane was introduced to Dr Finlayson on 14 July 1836, but he has not otherwise been identified.

Fis(c)h: Jane met Mr and Mrs Fish at the Davis' on 22 May 1836, and a Mrs Fisch of Ipswich called on Jane once, on 8 December 1836. It is uncertain whether they are the same, but there were several families with the surname Fish in Ipswich at that time. Jane probably misspelt it.

FitzClarence: See the entries for De L'Isle and Munster.

³⁷⁸ Part 6, number 3, page 152.

FitzGerald: Mrs FitzGerald had a brief but busy acquaintance with Jane over a five week period in December 1838 and January 1839, possibly in connection with Madame La Roche. She has not been identified. The entries are: 1838 – 14, 15, 19, 20, 22, 26, 27 and 28 December; 1839 – 10 and 24 January.

Fletcher: Originally a Nottinghamshire ploughboy, William Fletcher (c.1775-1839), was the personal valet of the poet George Gordon Byron, sixth Baron Byron, from 1804 until 1824, after which he accompanied his master's body back to England from Missolonghi. Fletcher remained in the employment of the Byron family thereafter, and seems to have been particularly in the service of Augusta Leigh. The evidence of Jane's diary is consistent with reports that Augusta Leigh could no longer support Fletcher financially by 1838, at which time he would have been in his fifties. Jane interviewed him on 24 August 1838, apparently considering writing his biography, or ghosting an autobiography. This plan had been abandoned by November 1838, by which time Jane had made contact with E.R. Moran Esq, one of the fifty stewards of the Royal Free Hospital in Greville Street, Hatton Garden, with a view to appointing Fletcher as a collector for the hospital. She tried to enlist the support of Lady Cork and Lady Tuite, and in December 1838 was writing to forty or fifty people (presumably the stewards of the hospital), in pursuit of her aim. The attempt came to nothing, and Fletcher died in 1839. The entries are as follows: 1838 - 24 August (interviewed Fletcher), 29 August (wrote to him), 10 November (waited for meeting with Mr Moran), 13 November (wrote to Moran about Fletcher), 17 November (reply from Moran), 22 November (Fletcher on errand, Lady Tuite), 24 November (Fletcher on errand, Lady Tuite), 25 November (another letter to Moran about Fletcher), 26 November (Fletcher delivers the letter), 6 December (letters to Lady Cork and Lady Tuite about the collectorship), 7 December (wrote fifty papers for Fletcher), 8 December (writing names for Fletcher), 9 December (preparing Fletcher's letters in the evening), 10 December (gave Fletcher forty letters), and 20 December (wrote to Mrs Leigh about Fletcher); 1839 – 30 January, wrote copy of letter for Fletcher, after which there is nothing. Stray references to a Mr Fletcher on 17 November 1834 and to a Mrs Fletcher in December 1839 may be unconnected.

Flint: Mary Flint, who was deaf and dumb, has not been identified. She appears in six diary entries (6, 10, 15, 17 and 28 December 1838, and 26 January 1839), during which time Jane seems to have been trying to persuade Lord and Lady Cork, Lady Bradford, Mrs FitzGerald and Emma Roberts so support the girl. The Deaf and Dumb Institution (then in Old Kent Road, Southwark), is also mentioned. The fact that Jane heard from Mary Flint in one of the entries suggests she may have been able to read and write. The stray reference to a Miss Flint in one of the book accounts may be to another person.³⁷⁹

Forbes: Mrs Forbes was possibly Isabella Forbes, buried on 26 May 1835 at All Souls, Kensal Green, who had been living at 64 Great Titchfield Street (the reference in the diary to Mrs

³⁷⁹ Part 6, number 1, page 149.

Forbes on 28 September 1835 to her son being the administrator of her will makes the connection).

Fox: Lady Mary Fox (1798-1864), was born Mary FitzClarence, daughter of the future William IV and Dorothea Jordan (formerly Bland). She married Charles Richard Fox who was related to Charles James Fox (1749-1806), mentioned by Jane on 28 September 1836. Lady Mary Fox is mentioned in the diary on 23 March 1836 and 19 February 1837 – the latter when Jane sent her poem *The death of the first born*.³⁸⁰

Franklin: Sir John Franklin (1786-1847), was Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land 1836-1843. He died on the ill-fated Franklin Expedition of 1847 in search of the North West Passage. Lady Franklin was born Jane Griffin, in London. After arriving in Australia in 1837 she travelled widely and took a great interest in the colony. Entries referring to the Franklins begin in July 1836, suggesting that Jane contacted them when she knew that they would be travelling to Australia. On 30 July she heard from Sir John, and the next day she wrote to him. On 7 August she met him in person, as a result of which she wrote that she wept her eyes almost out. She called on him again on 12 August, and gave Lady Franklin a copy of *Two Years at Sea* when she saw her on 16 August. Jane clearly saw a possible opening for her brother Charles here, and on 17 August made moves to try to get Charles to contact Lady Franklin when she arrived in Australia. Contact with the Franklins seems to have ended, although Jane did send Lady Franklin a second edition of *Two Years at Sea* on 17 September 1838.

Friend: Matthew Curling Friend (1792-1871), was captain of the *Wanstead*, on which Jane sailed on her two-year sea voyage in 1829-1831. On 28 October 1834 Jane encountered Miss Loxley, an acquaintance of Captain Friend, in a coach while travelling from Somerset to London. She received a letter from Captain Friend, then in Lancaster, on 18 January 1834, and on 25 January 1839 she wrote to Mrs Cosgreve about the death of Captain Friend's first wife, Mary Ann (Ford), that had occurred on 28 September 1838 in Tasmania.³⁸¹ Jane also corresponded with Fred Friend on 14 and 17 November 1834, presumably a relation of Captain Friend.

Fuller: Jane mentions Mr Fuller once, on 3 November 1835. He may have been a publisher consulted during the early development of Jane's *Royal Historical Game of Cards*, which was not published until 1840. Jane also sent her poem, *Alas, poor pen*, to a Miss Fuller on 21 April 1836.

Game: For Mr Game see the entry for Charles John Boyle.

³⁸⁰ Part 3, number 8, page 108.

³⁸¹ Mary Ann Friend kept a journal of a voyage to Hobart with an account of the settlement on the Swan River, which is now in the State Archive of Western Australia, and which can be seen online. It is a direct parallel to the account by Jane Roberts in *Two Years at Sea*.

Garofolini: Annibale Garofolini was a professor of Italian languages, born in Rome probably in 1803. Jane Roberts appears to have consulted him about the projected translation of *Two Years at Sea* into French and Italian, a project that she wrote to John William Parker about on 22 December 1838. Her connection with Garofolini was brief and intense, involving nine diary entries in a three month period between 30 October 1838 and 28 January 1839, three of them involving evening meetings - suggesting that he was treating the translation project as something outside his normal working hours; see the entries for 30 October, 9 or 10 November, 19 December, 20 December, 22 December, 24 December, 24 January, 27 January, and 28 January. Garofolini travelled to and from the continent on a regular basis, and on one occasion (17 January 1841), he arrived in London from Boulogne. In 1851 he was living at 7 Graham Street, Belgrave. See also the entries for Miss Meyer and Mr and Mrs Rogier.

Gas--- The death of a Mr Gas--- is reported on 30 October 1838, but he has not been identified. The name is difficult to read, and may be French. It is difficult to be sure whether the fourth letter is an m or a k.

Gellibrand: Mr Gellibrand is mentioned once in the diary, when Jane wrote to him on 20 July 1836. He is presumably the William Gellibrand who was on the *Wanstead* with Jane when she travelled to Hobart in 1829-1830.³⁸² He was probably a close relation of Joseph Tice Gellibrand (1792-1837), who was the first Attorney-General of what was then the British colony of Van Diemen's Land.

Ginn: Mary Ginn is mentioned twice in the diary, on 10 and 13 January 1836. On both occasions she was with Anne Phillips. A Sarah Ginn of Wilton Street, recorded in the 1841 census, as independent, born 1781, may be connected, but Mary Ginn has not otherwise been identified.

Giorgi: Jane mentions the Giorgi family of Tulse Hill in a six week period between October and December 1838, apparently staying with them for an unspecified period after 24 November. The entries are dated 19 and 28 October, 24 November, and 8 December. They were members of an extended family of musicians and dancers of Italian descent.³⁸³ Peter George Roberts Giorgi (c.1786-1848), was a dancing master living with his wife Cecilia in Smith Street, St Luke, Chelsea, at the time of the 1841 census; Cecilia was a minor when they married on 11 November 1809 in the Church of St Mary, Lambeth, named Cecilia Priscilla Carolina Beetham, daughter of Isabella Beetham, widow. No family connection has been found between the Giorgi and Roberts families, despite the coincidence of the names Peter and Roberts.

Goldsmith: Mr Goldsmith is mentioned in January 1851, and on 25 May 1851, but he has not been identified.

³⁸² See footnote 23.

³⁸³ *Biographical Dictionary of Actors*, Philip H. Highfill.

Graham: Jane wrote to Bellingham Graham on 22 December 1835, towards the end of her holiday in Ripon. He was Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham (1789-1866), seventh Baronet Norton Conyers, of Norton Conyers House, Wath, Yorkshire. He served as a lieutenant in the tenth dragoons 1810-1811, towards the end of the time when Jane's father had been paymaster.

Grant: Mrs Grant lived in Hans Place (see entry for 25 July 1835), but she has not been identified. Nor has the Miss Grant who called on Jane on 19 March 1839. When, on 29 March 1836, Jane drove with Miss Boyle to see Mr Grant's pictures, they may have been the early work of Francis Grant (1803-1876), who later became a renowned portrait painter in aristocratic and royal circles.

Gray: Jane mentions various people called Gray in her diary, as follows:

Mr and Mrs Gray: Mr Gray was Richard Gray, who married Eleanor Charlotte Pengree (daughter of Jane's landlady, Mrs Pengree), on 25 October 1830 at St George Hanover Square. He was a lieutenant in the Royal Navy.³⁸⁴ There was an Ann Gray, independent, living at 8 Wilton Street at the time of the 1841 census, born 1801, possibly a widow. In the 1851 census the Grays were living at Whitwell, near Cranbrook, Kent. Relevant entries in the diary are: 1834 – 1-3 and 29 July, 4 October; 1835 – 30 May; 1 and 5 June; 1838 – 1 and 7 November; 1839 – 25 January. The entries for 1 and 7 November 1838 are to a "new arrangement," which may relate to Jane finding alternative accommodation during the last illness and anticipated demise of Mrs Pengree, Jane's landlady, who died the following January.

Reverend W. Gray: Jane heard the Reverend W. Gray speak at a public meeting in Ripon on 11 December 1835. He is mentioned in an account of the meeting in the *London Evening Standard* on 14 December.

Grey, De: See De Grey.

Green: Miss Green is mentioned on 28 May 1835 as the wife of Leicester Stanhope. She was Elizabeth Green, married at St James, Piccadilly, 23 April 1831.

Grime: Jane called on Anne Grime on 17 October 1835, and there are references to a Mary Grime on 3 and 27 March 1836, both possibly associated with Anne Phillips. The Grimes, who may have been sisters, have not been identified.

Grimstone: Jane was introduced to Mrs Lernan Grimstone at Mrs Wood's illuminations for the King's birthday on 28 May 1835. She has not been identified.

Grisi: Giulia Grisi (1811-1869), Duchess de Candia, the Italian opera singer, mentioned on 2 July 1835..

³⁸⁴ Their marriage is noticed in the *United Service Magazine* where he is described as a lieutenant.

Greswell: Miss Greswell is mentioned twice, on 27 and 28 January 1839, in connection with German lessons. The spelling of her surname is open to interpretation.

Hague: The Misses Hague are mentioned as the occupiers of Providence House, Ripon, in the Yorkshire Gazette of 25 April 1846 when the building was described as a family residence in about an acre and a half, containing five lodging rooms, and commanding views of Ripon and Studley Royal. They are probably the Lucy and Mary Hague who appear in the 1841 census as governesses of a school in Bondgate, Ripon. Their father, Bernard Hague (P.C.C. will, 1819), was a surgeon. See the single reference in the diary to the Misses Hague in Ripon, 17 November 1835.

Hailes: Mr Hailes, the bookseller mentioned on 7 November 1834, has not been traced.

Hale: Jane mentions a Mr Hale of the *United Service Journal*, and a Mr Carter Hale of the *New Monthly*, on 11 March 1836. They have not otherwise been identified. It is not clear whether the Miss Hale mentioned on 5 July was related to them.

Hall: Jane was introduced to Miss Hall at Mrs Wood's illumination for the King's birthday on 28 May 1835, and they met again at Mr Martin's party on 28 July of the same year. Mrs Wood was again present, suggesting that they were all moving in the same circle. On 16 March Jane went to see the two Mrs Halls, and on 26 April she went with Miss Mahony to visit Mr Hall, when Mrs Hall was ill. It is unclear how, or whether, these individuals were related to each other – or, indeed, who they were. Mr and Mrs Hall may have been neighbours in Wilton Street; John and Martha Hall of Wilton Street, born c.1801 and c.1811 respectively, were recorded in the 1841 census. He was of the Queen's household.

Hallett: Jane Roberts visited and drank tea with Mrs Hallett in London on 19 January, 29 April and 2 May 1851. She has not been identified.

Hammond: Mrs Hammond sang at Mrs Martin's party on 30 June 1835. Mr Hammond, possibly a publisher, is mentioned on 19 April 1836. They have not otherwise been identified, and it is not known whether they were related.

Hancorn: John Hancorn (1778-1858), was in 1841 a deputy store keeper in the ordnance department living in East Emma Place, East Stonehouse, Devon. Two probable daughters, Amelia and Elizabeth, were living with him. The military connection was probably through Jane's father, Paymaster Roberts, and it may explain Mr Hancorn meeting Jane Roberts when her coach reached Priddy's Hard near Gosport on 26 February 1835. Jane corresponded with the Hancorns on 27 June 1834, 29 September 1834, 16 January 1835, 4 July 1835, 30 March 1836, 22 April 1836, 24 January 1837 and 4 February 1839. Jane called on Miss Hancorn in London on 28 June 1834 and Mr Hancorn called on Jane, with a Mr Windsor, on 12 May 1836.

Hazlett: Jane mentions Mr Hazlett once, in December 1839. He has not been identified.

Harris: John Harris was a bookseller trading from St Paul's Churchyard between 1805 and 1843. Jane visited him at St Paul's Churchyard on 30 October 1834, and on the next day she received some pocket books from him.

Harrison: Mr Harrison is mentioned on 17 November 1834, and in a book account, where his name is given in the same line as a Mr Fairweather,³⁸⁵ but he has not otherwise been identified.

Hastings: Two people called Hastings are mentioned in Jane's diary:

Lady Flora Hastings: Lady Flora Elizabeth Rawdon-Hastings (1806-1839), was a lady-in-waiting to Queen Victoria's mother, the Duchess of Kent. Her fatal illness, an advanced liver tumour that had caused abdominal swelling, was surrounded by false rumours of pregnancy. Jane heard of the matter from Lady Bradford in March 1839, about three months before Lady Flora's death on 5 July. On 15 July Jane wrote a poem on the subject - *The high-minded maiden of Scotia's proud land*.³⁸⁶

Ranking Hastings: Mr Ranking Hastings was mentioned on 7 November 1834, but he has not been traced.

Hauser: The story of Casper or Kasper Hauser is mentioned once in the diary, in December 1833. See also Stanhope (Philip Henry Stanhope, fourth Earl Stanhope).

Hayes: Jane met Lady Hayes at two parties in London on 28 May and 28 July 1835. She was Lady C. Hayes, widow of the late Commodore Sir John Hayes, Master Attendant at Kolkata, (1767-1831), who had travelled extensively on the coasts of Asia and Australia. It seems that Lady Hayes visited Jane twice when she stayed in a house in Wellington Square, Kolkata during February 1831, on her return journey to England from Tasmania. Lady Hayes is not mentioned in *Two Years at Sea*.

Hendrick: Miss Hendrick is mentioned once, on 1 May 1851. She has not been identified.

Heworth: Mr and Mrs Heworth are mentioned once, on 17 July 1836. They have not been identified.

Hill: Miss Hill is mentioned in connection with Mrs and Miss Hynam on 25 and 28 June 1835, and she then called on Jane from Miss Boyle on 11 July 1835.

Hilton: Mr Hilton is mentioned seven times in the diary between August 1835 and May 1836, often in connection with his friend or relation, Mrs Byrne. He had his own carriage, which is referenced twice. The first entry in the diary suggests that he may have had a connection with Tasmania. On another occasion he arrived to visit Jane at the same moment as her publisher, Whittaker, but this was probably just chance, rather than an actual connection between the

³⁸⁵ Part 6, number 3, page 152.

³⁸⁶ Part 3, number 24, page 135.

two men. Hilton has not otherwise been identified, but he is mentioned on 29 August 1835, 4, 15, 27 and 28 March 1836, and 8 and 28 May 1836.

Hippisley: Lady Hippisley is mentioned in one of Jane's book accounts. She was the widow of Sir John Hippisley, first Baronet, and resided in Grosvenor Square until her death in 1843.

Hobhouse: Jane refers to Sir J.C. Hobhouse in her report (18 September 1835), of the destruction of Lord Byron's papers. He was John Cam Hobhouse, first Baron Broughton (1786-1869). There is no evidence that Jane ever met him.

Hodgson: Jane heard Robert Hodgson preach on 15 May 1836, making it clear that she had heard him before. He was Dean of Carlisle and rector of St George, Hanover Square, dying in 1844 aged about seventy-one.

Hofland, Mrs: Born Barbara Wreakes (1770-1844), Mrs Hofland was an author and wife of the landscape painter Thomas Christopher Hofland. Jane Roberts visited her and corresponded with her on six occasions between July and October 1834: 15 July, 15 August, 10 September, and 6, 12 and 15 October. The relationship may have cooled, because the only other reference to Mrs Hofland was on 29 March 1836, after a gap of eighteen months.

Hole: Miss Hole is mentioned on 3, 10 and 16 December 1838, and 2 December 1839, once in connection with Mary Flint. She has not been identified.

Holm: Mr Holm called on Jane twice in connection with his lectures, for which he gave her a ticket, on 27 September and 3 November 1838. He was the phrenologist, J.D. Holm, who lived in Highgate. His lectures were held on Thursday evenings at eight o' clock in the Western Institution, Leicester Square.³⁸⁷ He may have been a relation of another phrenologist, Henry Haley Holm (1806-1846).³⁸⁸

Holmes: The "old Mr Holmes" mentioned once in the diary, in May 1851, has not been identified.

Horner: Jane saw the Horners on 7 October 1834, when driving out with Lady Cork. They have not been traced.

Howard: Edward Howard (c.1786³⁸⁹-1841), was a novelist who had been in the navy with Captain Marryat.³⁹⁰ When Marryat edited the *Metropolitan Magazine*, Howard became his sub-editor, and he later joined the *New Monthly Magazine*. His best known work, in conjunction with Marryat, was *Rattlin the Reefer*, published in 1838. Most of the Howard-related entries in Jane's diary are in 1835-1836, but in all they span 1834 to 1839. The first entry is on 27 July 1834 when Jane visited Mr and Mrs Howard (the first Mrs Howard has not been identified), but there is then a gap of nearly a year, until 8 May 1835, when she sent her manuscript

³⁸⁷ *Phrenological Journal*, 1838, Volume XI, page 217.

³⁸⁸ *Phrenology and British Alienists c.1825-1845*, R.J. Cooter, 1976.

³⁸⁹ Howard's birth is stated differently in the sources. It seems to have been between 1786 and 1792.

³⁹⁰ Frederick Marryat (1792-1848), Royal Navy officer and novelist.

(presumably *Löwenstein*), to Mr Howard. She called on the Howards three weeks later, on 28 May, and he returned the manuscript to her. It is not clear whether she was simply asking for his advice, or whether she had asked him to publish it in some form. There were further visits and letters on 21 June, and 7 and 8 July. Then, on 9 and 11 July Jane completed and copied four or five poems for Mr Howard, clearly intended for publication. She also started compiling her *Venetian Story* on 10 July. Having received an unfavourable letter from Howard on 4 August, presumably to do with the poems, she visited him on 7 August, and then sent the *Venetian Story* to him on 10 August. A nine month gap in communication followed, and the *Venetian Story* was never mentioned again. She resumed correspondence with Mr Howard on 6 April 1836, and there were further letters and visits on 7, 8 and 16 April, and 5 June. On 24 and 29 September 1836 she tried to persuade Howard to publish *The Shy Man*, in letters sent from her holiday in Sunningdale; the second letter was carried to London by Captain Durnford. She wrote again on 5 November, and called on Howard on 7 December. A much longer gap followed, of more than eighteen months. Jane then called at his house in St Ann's West, St Pancras,³⁹¹ on Sunday 5 August 1838, intending to speak with Mrs Howard, so as to gain her influence over her husband to publish *Virginia* (published in 1840 as *The Court Favourite*). Jane was informed by a servant that Mrs Howard had died eight months earlier, and a confusing scene followed in which Mr Howard was in the process of saying goodbye to some friends (Mr and Mrs Parsons), while at the same time taking renewed interest in his unexpected visitor. Acting on impulse, he proposed to Jane. She declined instantly, and the plan to use Howard's influence to publish her book foundered – albeit Mrs Parsons called on Jane on 11 August, apparently in an unsuccessful effort to retrieve the situation regarding the manuscript. Howard instead married Anne Roper Williams, who was younger than Jane by twenty years, on 4 March 1839 at St Pancras Old Chapel. Jane met the newlyweds at a party organised by Lady Tuite on 17 April 1839, in circumstances that were perhaps a little awkward. Howard is not mentioned again in the diary, and he died suddenly on 30 December 1841.

Hunter: Mr Hunter, "*the American*" is mentioned only once in the diary, on 7 May 1851, possibly in connection with a visit to the Strand (she also visited 141 Strand in April of the same year – the premises of John Mortimer, publisher of *The Colonial Magazine* and *East India Review*). The 1851 census (taken on 31 March), does not reveal any particularly good candidates for Mr Hunter, though an L.B Hunter is recorded as a 40 year old surgeon lodging with two other American men (one a lieutenant of marines, the other a commissioner), at 137 Regent Street.

Hynam: Mrs and Miss Hynam are mentioned on 25 and 28 June 1835, in connection with Miss Hill.

³⁹¹ The address is given on his marriage certificate in 1839.

Ince: Mrs Ince features in Jane's diary during an intense three month period, probably resulting from Jane's exposure to literary circles after the publication of *Löwenstein* in 1836. They clearly lived close to each other, because most of the entries refer to unplanned visits rather than letters. Two of the entries connect Mrs Ince with Emma Roberts and Anne Phillips. One of them records that Jane was reading Mrs Ince's story. This may be the work referenced in the *Literary Gazette* in 1837,³⁹² but Mrs Ince has not otherwise been identified. Entries in the diary are dated as follows: 1836 – 22 and 29 November, 13 and 22 December; 1837 – 15, 17, 20, 24, 25 and 27 February.

Ingram: Ingram is mentioned no fewer than twenty-two times in the seven months between September 1838 and March 1839. She was clearly a servant, so Jane did not accord her the courtesy of the title Mrs. She seems to have been Hannah Ingram, wife of Robert Ingram, a male servant (almost certainly a coachman), who lived next to the Burrows family in Charlotte Mews West at the time of the 1841 census. Like the Burrows, Mr and Mrs Ingram were recorded as having been born outside Middlesex, in 1801. The Ingrams had four children, Mary, Louisa, Fanny and Thomas, born in Middlesex between 1821 and 1835. They may have had a longstanding connection with Lord and Lady Cork, because a number of people of that name are recorded in the parish of Marston Bigot in Somerset, and a man servant called Thomas Ingram, aged 60, was employed by the Corks at Marston House at the time of the 1841 census (he was described as "*my late groom*" in the P.C.C. will of the Earl of Cork, and given a legacy of £200). The burst of activity involving Ingram occurred around and after the time a new housekeeper was appointed by Lady Cork (29 October 1838), and when Briggs, the now elderly nurse to Lady Cork's children, was in evidence; indeed it is possible that Ingram may have applied for the position of housekeeper, a possibility discussed under the entries for Mrs Price and Mrs White. Ingram is mentioned in connection with numerous people and places, and it is difficult to be sure exactly what her role was, or for whom she was working at any one moment; it is even possible that there was some awkwardness about her not being suitable as a housekeeper, leaving Jane and Lady Cork feeling that they ought to find her some other employment instead. Jane first wrote to Lady Cork about Ingram on 1 September 1838, and then forwarded a letter to Ingram via Lady Cork on 19 October (possibly in connection with the housekeeper post – see the entry for Mrs Price). On 24 October Ingram was mentioned in connection with Madame La Roche and Madame La Verne, and the following day, 25 October, everything was settled with Lady Cork, who was informed by letter. On 26 October Jane wrote Lady Cork a long letter about Ingram and Madame La Roche, and on 3 November Jane went to Madame La Roche about Ingram. Two days later, on 5 November, Jane wrote to the hair dresser, Clarke, about Ingram, and she took Ingram to see Mr Clarke on 7 November. On 9 or 10 November Jane saw Ingram again, and on 13 November she enclosed a letter from Ingram in one of her own to Lady Cork. Ingram came to Jane on 17 and 28 November, apparently to work, and there were similar entries for 1, 3 and 10 December, on the latter of

³⁹² *The Literary Gazette and Journal of the Belles Lettres*, 1837, Volume 21, page 811.

which Jane gave Ingram a letter from Marston (i.e. from the Cork family seat in Marston Bigot, Somerset). On 22 December Ingram went to Mrs Walker, and on 26 December Jane consulted Madame Vantini about Ingram. There were further entries on 27 and 28 December (the second of which suggests that Ingram was actively searching for a place), culminating in Ingram coming to Madame Vantini's on 8 January 1839. Jane heard from Mr and Mrs Gray about Ingram on 25 January, and the last mention of this enigmatic lady is on 20 March 1839 when she carried some books for Jane, apparently on an errand.

Ivanhoff: Signor Ivanhoff, opera singer, appears in articles of the mid-1830s, and in Jane's diary on 2 July 1835.

Jackson: Miss Jackson is mentioned once, on 10 September 1834. She has not been identified. It is not clear whether there is any biographical link with the Mr and Mrs Jackson who feature in *Expectations*, the novel that Jane planned to write in December 1839.

Jameson: Jane heard Mr Jameson at Ripon Minster on Sunday 15 November 1835. He is only mentioned once in the diary, and he has not been otherwise identified.

Janes: Jane wrote to F. Janes on 22 December 1834. This individual has not been identified.

Jarvis: Colonel Jarvis is mentioned in book accounts by Jane, and appears in her diary on 9 and 12 September 1834, 23 January 1835, and 23 June 1835. On the last of those dates she saw him at Hamilton Place, putting him in the circle of Lord and Lady Cork. He has not been positively identified, but he may have been Colonel George Ralph Payne Jarvis (1774-1851), of Doddington Hall in Lincolnshire.

Jefferson: Francis Jefferson (c.1791-1855), was born in Plymouth and became a lieutenant in the Royal Navy in 1807. After distinguishing himself in actions on the coasts of Spain in 1809-1810, he was appointed agent for transports afloat in 1825. His elevation to commander of H.M. yachts on Virginia Water in 1836 resulted in Jane staying near the family at Sunningdale in the later months of that year (their address was Beggars Bush, Ascot Heath, Sunninghill). Although she referred to Francis Jefferson as captain, he remained a lieutenant and addressed himself as such in the 1841 and 1851 censuses. It was the extended stay near Virginia Water that inspired her novel *Virginia*. Francis Jefferson married Eleanor Barrick of Ruswarp, Yorkshire, and they had at least five children – Thomas (born c.1820 – see below), Rebecca (born c.1824), John (born Ripon c.1826), Frank (born Ruswarp c.1829), and Ellen (born Ripon c.1833). John followed his father into the Royal Navy. It seems that Francis probably had a brother George Jefferson, born at Exeter, who also moved to Ripon where he brought up two children, Joseph (born Kendal, c.1818) and Eliza (born Ripon c.1822). Francis may have worked for a while as a tea dealer in King Street, Ripon (street directory, 1822). There seems to be a connection between Jefferson and Burrows; they are mentioned together in Ripon on 16 December 1835, and Tom Jefferson visited Jane with Burrows in London on 18 August 1838, when he would have been aged about 18). As a teenager, Tom Jefferson seems to have been acting as a librarian in the "*Orange Library*" in Ripon (see the entries for 17 November and 16

December 1835 when Jane was staying at Ripon). It was probably he who lent her a magazine on 1 December 1835, and a Miss Jefferson is mentioned in connection with Miss Beaumont on 8 December of that year. A note in the diary says "*Heraldry for Thomas Jefferson*."³⁹³ Following the Ripon excursion in November 1835 to January 1836, Jane corresponded with the Jeffersons (30 March, 15 July, 1 September and 8 September 1836). Then Jane went on her extended stay at Sunningdale, beginning on 16 September 1836 and staying until 18 November. During that period there were twelve references to dining and taking tea with the Jeffersons, and a visit to Windsor Castle, a day on Virginia Water, and a drive with Miss Jefferson. The implication of the way the entries are written is that Jane, apparently accompanied by one or more unnamed acquaintances, stayed near the Jeffersons, rather than staying with them. On 19 December 1836 Jane wrote to Miss Jefferson, probably after her return to London. After that, contact with the family seems to have become less frequent. Jane again wrote to Betsey Jefferson on 2 February 1837. Then there was an eighteen month gap until the visit of Burrows and Tom Jefferson on 18 August 1838. The final contact was a letter to Tom Jefferson written more than a year later, around 18 December 1839.

Jenkins: Jane was introduced to Mr and Mrs Jenkins on 21 March 1835, but they were never mentioned again and have not been identified.

Jerdan: Jane refers to a "*Mr Jourdan*" five times in her diary during the summer of 1836. He is believed to be William Jerdan (1782-1869), editor of the *Literary Gazette*. The first reference to him in the diary is when Jane called on him on 20 April 1836, probably in connection with Miss Landon, which makes sense in that he had been a supporter of Landon for some years. Jane called on him again on 18 May, possibly in connection with Anne Phillips. On 7 July she called on him and left three poems, *The lily of the vale*, *The orphan's call answered*, and *Alas poor pen*,³⁹⁴ the last of these was a bitter response³⁹⁴ to the criticism she had recently encountered on the publication of *Löwenstein*. With the benefit of hindsight, Jane might have considered that giving an angry poem to an editor, written in the heat of the moment, was a mistake. She then wrote to him with a book (*Löwenstein* itself, presumably), on 3 August, after which there was silence. Jerdan was born in Kelso, Scotland, and it is possible that Jane misunderstood his accent and misspelt his name Jourdan when she sent the book. This may have been an additional source of irritation for him, since she should have been familiar with his name in print.

Johnson: Mr Johnson preached at the Charlotte Street Chapel, and is mentioned on 21 April and 12 May 1839. Jane was so inspired by his oratory that she planned to write a book on the gospels (see Part 5), but it never progressed beyond note form.

Jones: Jane Roberts had first encountered Jones family around 1811 when her father replaced Lewis Tobias Jones as barrack master of Dungeness fort. Jones was moved to Gosport New

³⁹³ Part 6, number 13, page 157.

³⁹⁴ Part 3, numbers 3, 5 and 7 respectively, pages 95, 102 and 105.

Barracks, and the Jones family seem to have kept houses in Portsmouth and London. Lewis Tobias Jones (1764-1822), was of Ardnaglass Castle, Sligo, and was formerly a captain of the fourteenth regiment, and barrack master at Sunderland. His wife was Mary Gerrish Gray (1765-1835), and some of their children are mentioned in Jane's diary – Frances (Fanny), Jeremy (Jerry), Lewis, Mary and Jane. There was a two year gap in the entries, between July 1836 and September 1838, after which the first names of the Jones family are omitted - and there are references to money and accounts, also involving Lady Cork. The references are as follows: 1834 – 15 March (Fanny); 1835 – 28 February (Fanny); 10 March (saw Jane in Portsmouth, Mrs Jones very ill); 13 April (called on them after the death of their mother, saw Loftus, possibly a recently born child of Jerry Jones); 28 May; 15 July; 13-14 and 17-18 August (Jane); 8 September (Jane); 1836 – 16 February (Mary); 22 March (Jerry), 25 March (Jane); 8 and 11 April (Jane); 29 June (Jane); 10, 15, 25 and 28 July (Fanny and Mary – death of brother); 1838 – 4, 18-20 and 28 September (accounts); 22 and 26 October (accounts); 1839 – 9 January 1839 (called on, about money). There is a sole reference to a Miss Jones on 25 May 1851, but it is not clear whether she was a member of the same family.

Jordan: Jane mentions Mrs Jordan once, on 15 November 1836, spelling the name Jourdan. She was Dorothea Bland (1761-1816), also known as Mrs Jordan and Mrs Francis. An Anglo-Irish actress, she became the mistress of Prince William, Duke of Clarence, later William IV, and she was the mother of the Earl of Munster and Lady De L'Isle.

Kermode: Mr Kermode called on Jane once, on 16 February 1835. He has not been identified.

Kidd: Mrs Kidd's "*sad end*" was reported to Jane by Lady Briggs on 3 April 1851. She may have been an "*eccentric elderly lady*" of 57 Cambridge Terrace, Edgware Road who died from the effects of alcohol on Tuesday 4 March 1851.³⁹⁵ She has not otherwise been identified.

King: Jane makes reference to a Mrs King in her book accounts, and mentions her in the diary on 12 February 1836. She also mentions seeing Mr James King at Hamilton Place, the London address of Lord and Lady Cork, on 23 June 1835. These people have not been identified.

Kirby: Miss Kirby is mentioned once, on 19 January 1836. She has not been traced.

Knight: Jane mentioned Miss Knight on 12, 13 and 18-19 August 1836, but she has not been traced.

Labinsky, Count: Circumstantial evidence suggests that the unnamed count who Jane met on 30 October 1838, and who said he was the author of a history of Poland, may have been Count Xavier Labinsky³⁹⁶ (1790-1855), scholar, and secretary to the Russian ambassador, who was frequently in England during the 1830s. Although not mentioned in the diary, Annette Labinsky (1821- after 1871), may have been the daughter of Xavier; she arrived in England on

³⁹⁵ *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, 8 March 1851.

³⁹⁶ Also Labinski, Labensky etc.

12 November 1836, describing herself as a courtier of Poland.³⁹⁷ Annette married Jane's nephew, John Peter Philip George Roberts (1822-1903), at St George, Hanover Square, on 25 June 1844; in the 1851 census she gave her birthplace as Troyes, near Paris. References in the diary to "Count L-" and to "C-L" (and other variations), between January and May 1851 are thought to be to a Count Labinsky - not necessarily the Xavier mentioned above, but possibly to another male relation of Annette Labinsky. There are exactly five references to Count L and C-L in each of the months January, March, April and May 1851.

Lablache: Luigi Lablache (1794-1858), the Italian opera singer, mentioned on 2 July 1835.

Lambert: Jane mentions reading a novel by the Hon. Mrs Lambert on 19 November 1838, but there is no evidence that they ever met. She was the Hon. Camden Elizabeth Lambert (1806-1874), daughter of the ninth Lord Kirkcudbright, and married James Staunton Lambert.

Landon: Miss Landon was Elizabeth Letitia Landon (1802-1838), a prolific and popular writer who enjoyed considerable success in the 1820s and 1830s. Jane's first contact, in the diary, is not with Miss Landon, but rather with her mother. Mr and Mrs Landon (John Landon and Catherine, formerly Bishop), lived in Chelsea, first appearing on 12 September 1834,³⁹⁸ after which there were visits and correspondence on 13, 14 and 15 September, 3 and 15 October, and 14 November. Only one of these early references (14 September), mentions Miss Landon. A long gap followed, broken only by one entry on 7 July 1835, when Emma Roberts sent a letter to Miss Landon via Jane. Then, out of the blue, there were four visits to Miss Landon in April 1836 - on 8, 16, 19, and 20 of the month; the final visit may have brought Jane into contact with William Jerdan, editor of the *Literary Gazette*, and a longstanding supporter of Miss Landon. The very last reference to the Landons was on 12 July 1836 when Jane wrote to Mrs Byrne with Mrs Landon's card. Miss Landon was a vivacious character of some notoriety, who was written about by several of her contemporaries. Her engagement to John Forster in 1835 was broken off because of rumours about her sexual activity. She subsequently met George MacLean, Governor of the Gold Coast, in October 1836, after Jane Roberts seems to have lost contact with her. Elizabeth and George married in 1838, and she died from an overdose of prussic acid shortly afterwards, leading to speculation and rumour which has never been fully resolved. Jane refers to the death of Mrs MacLean on 10 January 1839. Miss Landon appears in one of Jane's book accounts.³⁹⁹

Landseer: The Landseers were a family of prominent engravers and painters. Jane first encountered Charles Landseer (1799-1879), at the house of her near neighbour Richard Davis, the animal painter. She then saw "old and young" Mr Landseer at a party held at the house of

³⁹⁷ *Alien Arrivals* - National Archives. Annette Labinski, arrived at Dover from France on 12 November 1836; a separate document says that Miss Labinski arrived on the *Crusader* from Calais, and that she was a courtier, of Poland. Annette and her brother Frederick were living in Johnson Street, St Pancras, at the time of the 1841 census.

³⁹⁸ This is the day immediately before Jane first mentions Anne Phillips, which suggests there may have been a connection between the Landons and the Phillips.

³⁹⁹ Part 6, number 12, page 156.

the painter John Martin, on 28 July 1835. The older man was the engraver John Landseer (c.1762-1852), and the younger man was presumably Charles again – although it could, conceivably, have been his better known brother, Sir Edwin Landseer (1802-1873). Jane misspelt the name Lanseer.

La Roche: Madame La Roche has not been identified, but she seems to have been associated in some way with Madame La Verne, and possibly, the servant, Ingram. She is first mentioned on 24 October 1838, then as “*poor Madame La Roche*” on 26 October, suggesting she was ill. Jane called to make inquiry on 9 November, corresponded with her on 17 December, and on 19 December Mrs FitzGerald called on Jane about Madame La Roche.

Laver: Mr and Mrs Laver appear to have been singers, in the same circle as the singer, Mr C. Russell. They were both present at parties held by Mr and Mrs Martin on 19 May and 28 July 1835. Mr Laver sang at Mrs Wood’s illuminations for the King’s birthday on 28 May 1835.

La Verne: Madame La Verne is mentioned only twice in the diary, on 24 October and 3 November 1838. She seems to have been connected in some way with Madame La Roche, and with the servant, Ingram, but she has not otherwise been identified.

Lawrance: Mr Lawrance is mentioned once, on 25 July 1835. He has not been traced.

Leard: Captain Leard is mentioned once in Jane’s diary, when she wrote to him on 20 July 1836. He was reported in a number of contemporary books and journals as having set up an establishment at Oyster Bay in Tasmania in the early 1830s. A Miss Leard and William Leard were on board the *Wanstead* with Jane in 1829-1830, on their way to Tasmania.

Leeds: Jane corresponded with the Duchess of Leeds on 27 June 1834, 30 and 31 October 1834, 24 July 1836 and 23 September 1836. She was Louisa Catherine Caton (c.1792-1874), daughter of Richard Caton, a merchant of Baltimore, marrying firstly Sir Felton Hervey Bathurst, and secondly (1828), Francis Godolphin Darcy-Osborne, seventh Duke of Leeds (1798-1859).

Leigh: Jane’s relationship with Augusta Leigh appears to have been close and private, without much evidence of a linked circle of friends. They could first have met around 1807, when Jane was about fifteen and Augusta about twenty-four. It was in 1807 that Augusta, then Augusta Byron, married her first cousin, Lieutenant-Colonel George Leigh of the tenth dragoons. His professional service with Jane’s father, Paymaster Roberts, was far from fleeting; they were in the same regiment for twenty years together, from 1790 to 1810, and they rose through the ranks together during that time - John Roberts from serjeant to paymaster, and George Leigh from cornet to lieutenant-colonel. The Leighs are reported to have had an unhappy marriage, dogged by George’s gambling and rumours of Augusta’s incest with her half-brother, Lord Byron, but the only controversial entry in Jane’s diary was Mrs Leigh’s account, on 18 September 1835, of the destruction of Lord Byron’s papers. Most diary entries describe correspondence and visits, which would have given Jane access to the Leigh’s apartments in St James’s Palace. They are as follows: 1834 – 14 August; 11, 18 and 22 September; 5 October

(corresponded via Anne Phillips), 8, 24 and 30 October; 26 November; 1835 – 16 June; 3 July; 8 August, 3, 4, 6 and 7 September (four consecutive days of visits), 8 September, 18 September (the report by Mrs Leigh of the destruction of Lord Byron's papers), 15 October; 1836 – 23 and 29 March; 6, 7, 13 and 14 April; 16 and 19 May; 15 July; 23 and 28 November; 1837 – 14 February; 24 August; 1838 – 10, 12 and 13 November, 18 November (enclosed letters from Mr Parsons, Mr Wedge and Mr Moran); 21 November (had luncheon at Mrs Leigh's); 10 December (Mrs Leigh and her daughter called⁴⁰⁰), 20 December (Jane wrote to Mrs Leigh about Fletcher); 1839 – 8 January, 16 January (bumped into Mrs Leigh and daughter when shopping in Pall Mall, went home with them to gossip), 17 January (Mrs Leigh called with daughter); 19 March (Mrs Leigh and daughter called); 15 May; 7 December; 1851 – Four entries in January; 17 March; 2, 29 and 31 April; 30 May; 3 July (Mrs Leigh reported to be very ill). Augusta Leigh died on 12 October 1851. Her death rendered Jane completely unable to do anything for ten days, and it gave rise to the final entry in the diary, in the form of a prayer, on 23 October 1851 – clear evidence of the strength of the friendship, at least from Jane's point of view; the fact that Augusta had supported Jane's application to the Royal Literary Fund, for financial relief, is likely to have further cemented the relationship. There is a stray fragment in Jane's diary dated September 1844, about lending Mrs Leigh Mr Campion's paper.⁴⁰¹

Lemon: Jane wrote to Sir Charles Lemon on 2 August 1834. A descendant of the first Earl Bathurst, Sir Charles Lemon (1784-1868), had interests in geology and statistics. It is not clear why Jane contacted him. She may have had an interest in arithmetic and multiplication, since she mentions tables as one of her unpublished works.⁴⁰²

Lennox: There are three references to people called Lennox in Jane's diary. The first is to Count and Countess Lennox, creators of the aerial ship, on 29 August 1835. The exact identity of this "*Count Lennox*" is outside the scope of the present volume. Jane makes two further references to "*Madame Lennox*," on 27 September and 16 October 1835, which may be to the "*Countess*." It seems quite likely, in fact, given that all three references are within the space of two months, and that the Lennox's friend, Mr Copling, was experimenting with the manufacture of gas (see the entry for 27 September).

Lernan: See Grimstone.

L'Isle: See De L'Isle.

Loxley: Miss Loxley has not been unidentified. Jane met her in the coach on her return to London, after visiting Lord and Lady Cork at Marston Bigot, on 28 October 1834. They

⁴⁰⁰ Perhaps Amelia M. Leigh, then aged about 17. She was living with Augusta at St James's Palace at the time of the 1841 census.

⁴⁰¹ See the final piece in Part 5, page 148.

⁴⁰² See page 13.

corresponded on 17 and 26 November, but Miss Loxley was never mentioned again. Jane notes that she was an acquaintance of Captain Friend, of the *Wanstead*.

Lumley Davids: Mrs Lumley Davids is mentioned once in Jane's diary, on 10 May 1839, but it is highly probable that Jane had known her for several years. Jane wrote a very personal poem about Mrs Lumley Davids, called *Aux beaux yeux*.⁴⁰³ Born Sarah Lumley, she married Jonki Davids and became the mother of Arthur Lumley Davids (1811-1832), a precocious scholar who compiled a major work on Turkish grammar. The Lumley Davids were of Jewish origin, but Arthur was sent to an Anglican school. Arthur Lumley Davids was born in Hampshire and his will states that he was of Portsea (cf. the Jones family of Portsea), although he also had a London address; he died suddenly, of cholera, in July 1832. Jane's only reference to Mrs Lumley Davids, on 10 May 1839, was three months before her second marriage to the architect, Nathaniel Handford.

Lusignan: Jane met Mrs and the Misses Lusignan on 22 May 1851, probably at Mrs Wood's. They may have been Augusta Lusignan and her three daughters, Eliza, Augusta and Louisa, who were living in Edmonton at the time of the 1841 and 1851 censuses. All three daughters were born in Sri Lanka. The likely connection with Mrs Wood suggests the Lusignans were interested in, or involved in, opera.

Lyall: John and James Lyall are mentioned on 25 and 30 March 1836. They have not been identified.

MacDonald: Dr MacDonald walked Jane home from Mrs Wood's on 25 May 1851, but he has not been traced.

MacLean: See Landon.

MacLeod: Jane met Miss MacLeod on 18 December 1838, and attended a New Year's Eve party with her on 31 December. There is one more mention of Miss MacLeod, on 5 February 1839. She has not been traced.

MacNamara: Mrs MacNamara's, address is given by Jane Roberts as 33 Stafford Place, Buckingham Gate, Pimlico, in the entry for 29 July 1835, on the occasion when Jane met Mrs Da Cunha. There are six further entries mentioning Mrs MacNamara, on 17 January 1836, 28 June 1836, 1 or 2 July 1836, 19 August 1838, 19 March 1839, and December 1839. The entry for 1 or 2 July 1836 mentions Miss Byrne, who may have been part of Jane's circle of friends associated with Tasmania. The entry for 19 March 1839 records that Mr Byrne had received a letter from her son, who had been shipwrecked in the Torres Straits, suggesting that he was travelling near Australia, or was in the merchant navy. No record of a shipwreck in that area has been found in the eighteen months before March 1839. Mrs MacNamara and her family

⁴⁰³ Part 3, number 4, page 101.

have not been identified, despite searches of Stafford Place in the 1841 census and other similar sources. Mr and Mrs Pratt seem to be associated with Mrs MacNamara.

Madden: Miss Madden is mentioned in a fragment of the diary, dated September 1844, which records that Jane wrote a song for Mr Russell, *The deserted one*, and that she attended his concert.⁴⁰⁴ Mr Barham and Miss Madden are mentioned in connection with this concert. They were probably singers, but have not otherwise been identified.

Mahony: Miss Mahony was probably a relation of Francis Sylvester Mahony (1804-1866), a satirical writer who directed *Fraser's Magazine for Town & Country* in the 1830s. He was born in Cork and died in Paris. A diary entry on 7 October 1835 indicated that Miss Mahony accompanied Jane to see Mr Fraser, and she also went with Jane to see other publishers. On 30 September 1835 Jane records that Miss Mahony had seen the Duc de Nemours, then visiting England, on two matters, one of which was a book of French grammar, of which he ordered twenty copies; the other was about Jane's book – possibly the projected translation of *Two Years at Sea* into French. Jane's very first reference to Miss Mahony, on 10 August 1835, suggests that they had only known each other for a short time. Contact seems to have been intermittent, and there is no mention of Miss Mahony after February 1837. The entries are: 1835 – 10 August (conversed), 30 August (walked to French chapel), 2 September (went to Custom House), 30 September (Duc de Nemours), 7 October (visited Fraser's), 15 October; 1836 – 3, 23 and 29 March, 19 April (visited Whittaker's), 23, 25 and 26 April, 10, 17, 24 and 31 May, 14 June (Miss Mahony brought Miss Ovey to see the Martins), 19 July, 2 August, 5 November; 1837 – 19 January (spent day with), 5 and 20 February, and 24 February (with Miss Mahony and Miss Meyer to see Shoberl).

Malibran: Maria Malibran (1808-1836), officially Maria Felicitas Garcia Sitches, was born in Paris to a musical family of Spanish origin. She was one of the most famous opera singers of the nineteenth century, performing throughout Europe and in New York. Jane mentions Malibran for the first time on 1 or 2 July 1836 in her poem *On seeing Malibran*⁴⁰⁵ which she distributed to various people, including her brother John on 16 July. This indicates that Jane Roberts had seen Malibran perform as the *Maid of Artois*⁴⁰⁶ in June, though this is not mentioned in the diary. Tragically, the opera singer was seriously injured by falling from her horse in Hyde Park on 5 July.⁴⁰⁷ Despite being in considerable pain, she continued with four planned performances at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, on 5, 6, 7 and 8 July. Jane Roberts' diary entry for 12 July is "*Ball with Malibran & thoughts on emigration*," which seems to refer to preparations for Mrs Wood's ball, planned for 14 July. Mrs Wood, who seems to have had a lifelong interest in opera, may have been hoping that Maria Malibran would be well enough to attend her ball, but it was perhaps becoming clear that the injury might have serious

⁴⁰⁴ See the final piece in Part 5, page 148. *The deserted one* has not been traced.

⁴⁰⁵ Part 3, number 14, page 115.

⁴⁰⁶ An opera by M.W. Balfe.

⁴⁰⁷ Lord William Pitt Lennox *Fifty Years Biographical Reminiscences* (1863).

implications. Jane's reference to emigration may have been triggered by a personal conversation with Malibran about her American tour. Jane attended Mrs Wood's ball on 14 July, but there is no mention of Malibran on that day. Maria Malibran made what was to be her last public operatic appearance on 16 July at Drury Lane. She later travelled north for a further concert tour, but her injury proved too much. She died in Manchester about two months later, on 23 September 1836.

Manby: Richard Manby is mentioned only once in Jane's diary, on 16 December 1835, but he is crucial to the change in fortune of her father, Paymaster Roberts, in and around 1805. Manby resigned as paymaster of the tenth dragoons to take up a new appointment in the commissariat, in circumstances that were later described by Charles Long M.P. when questioned during an inquiry in the House of Commons in 1809:

*"I remember particularly the recommendation of the Duke of York being made through me to Mr. Pitt, for the appointment of Mr Manby to the commissariat early in the year 1805; his Royal Highness the Duke of York mentioned to me, that great disputes prevailed amongst several of the officers of the 10th regiment of the light dragoons, and that the paymaster, Mr. Manby, was very much involved in these disputes, he thought; that all the officers, I think he said, were a good deal to blame, as well as I recollect, and that he was quite sure that the animosity that subsisted would never be done away while Mr. Manby remained paymaster of that regiment; he said, that he did not think that any thing that had come to his knowledge impeached the integrity of Mr. Manby, but that he wished him to be removed to some other situation to which his talents were adapted. About the same period, an honourable member of this house, one of the members for the county of Surrey, who represented himself, I think, as a relation of Mr. Manby's, stated also his anxious wish to me, that some appointment might be found for Mr. Manby, and that he should quit the regiment. I mentioned as I was desired, to Mr. Pitt, both what had been stated by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and what had been stated also by the honourable member to whom I have alluded, Mr. Sumner; and in consequence of that, he was appointed an Assistant Commissary."*⁴⁰⁸

In 1809 Colonel Wardle accused the Duke of York and Albany of having profited additionally by facilitating certain appointments with the help of his mistress Mrs Mary Ann Clarke, including that of Richard Manby to the Commissariat in 1805. The Duke of York was forced to resign his position of commander-in-chief as a result of the inquiry of 1809, but he was later reinstated and eventually became the "Grand Old Duke of York" of the nursery rhyme, with his statue on a pillar above Pall Mall. In the allegations relating to Richard Manby, the Duke of York and Albany's elder brother, the Prince of Wales, as colonel of the tenth dragoons, was also involved, as appeared from Mary Ann Clarke's own evidence to the House of Commons:

⁴⁰⁸ *Authentic and Interesting Memoirs of Mrs Clarke*, 1809, pages 117-118. Richard Manby (1765-1833), appears in the *Army Lists* prior to 1805 as paymaster of the tenth dragoons. His family relationship with George Holme Sumner (1760-1838), of Hatchlands, a colonel in the first Royal Surrey militia, appears to have been a distant one. Mr Pitt was William Pitt the Younger, Prime Minister, not to be confused with another Pitt who had been colonel of the regiment in the 1790s.

“[The Duke of York and Albany] told me he that he had spoken to Mr. Charles Long upon it, and it was settled at last; that there had been some little difference in the Prince’s regiment, that Mr. Manby was obliged to leave it, and His Royal Highness promised to the Prince of Wales to give something to Manby, and to seem very civil to him, he must gazette him before Mr. Dowler...”⁴⁰⁹

From other evidence relating to the appointment of Mr Dowler, it appears that Manby’s departure from the tenth dragoons was a process that may have been going on behind the scenes for some time before John Roberts was appointed paymaster.

Margam: Jane called on Lady Margam on 10 May 1839, and heard from her on 15 May. She has not been identified. One possibility is that she was Charlotte Butler, the daughter of the first Earl of Glengall, who married Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot of Margam Castle in 1835. She died 1846 in Malta. If this is the right person, the title Lady Margam seems to have been assumed.⁴¹⁰ See also Talbot.

Marrable: Jane arranged to see Mr Marrable on 27 July 1836, but was not well enough to go. However, she saw him the next day, wrote to him on 2 August, and sent him a copy of *Two Years at Sea* on 22 August. He has not been positively identified, but he may have been a relation of Sir Thomas Marrable, Secretary to the Board of Green Cloth, who was living very close to Augusta Leigh in St James’s Palace at the time of the 1841 census. Sir Thomas had a son, George, who was a clerk in the Duchy of Cornwall’s office, also living at the same address in 1841, but he would have been a little too young to be the Mr Marrable referenced by Jane in 1836. The Marrables in St James’s had a servant, Thomas Burrows, for which see the main entry for Burrows.

Marryat: Jane wrote to Mrs Parsons about Captain Marryat on 31 January 1839, and she may have tried to communicate with him on 15 July 1834. He was Frederick Marryat (1792-1848), Royal Navy officer and novelist, and he worked with Edward Howard, who on one occasion proposed marriage to Jane Roberts. There is no evidence that Jane ever met Marryat, but there are some references to his books throughout her diary, many of them spelt incorrectly (e.g. Marriott). Lord Cork was the godfather of Isabella Marryat, daughter of George Marryat Esq which may indicate a further connection of some kind.⁴¹¹

Martin: John Martin (1789-1854), was a popular Romantic painter who devised a visionary scheme for purifying the River Thames in the 1830s. Born near Hexham, he mixed with writers, artists and aristocracy in London. His brother, Jonathan Martin, set fire to York Minster in 1829 in a bout of insanity. John Martin and his wife Susan (Garrett), were near neighbours of Jane in Wilton Street. All the diary entries relating to the Martins are within a fourteen month period from May 1835 to July 1836. They got off to a good start with three of Mrs Martin’s parties on 19 May, 30 June and 28 July, after which there was an eight month

⁴⁰⁹ *Authentic and Interesting Memoirs of Mrs Clarke*, 1809, page 108.

⁴¹⁰ There was a Margam barony, but it seems to have been extinct long before 1839.

⁴¹¹ P.C.C. will of Edmund Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery.

gap, eventually broken by two visits on 8 and 22 March 1836. Jane then took an interest in Mr Martin's plan for purifying the River Thames, writing to him about it on 28 April, and then drawing it to the attention of Lord Cork (16 May), and Anne Phillips and her brother, John Roberts (21 May). There were visits to the Martins on 11 and 17 May, and Jane sent them books (presumably *Löwenstein*), on 20 May. She visited them again, with Anne Phillips, on 24 May. At this point, Jane seems to have become rather obsessed with a mezzotint by John Martin, formally published on 1 June 1836, depicting the Tenth Plague of Egypt and called *The Death of the First Born*. She decided to try to convert the drama of the scene in poetry, but it is not entirely clear whether her two attempts were meant to stand independently of each other, or whether it was work in progress. At any rate, she sent the first version to the publisher Shoberl on 31 May, and then visited the Martins on 14 June, with Anne Phillips. The second part or version of *The death of the first born*,⁴¹² which seems to have been dated 20 June, was sent to Mr Martin on 29 June. She visited the Martins on 5 July, but there is no evidence that she ever met or corresponded with them again. She also sent the second part or version of the poem to her brother John on 16 July. Given the way the relationship seems to have tailed off, it seems quite possible that the Martins quietly dropped Jane from their circle. If so, there may have been several reasons – the lukewarm response of critics to *Löwenstein*, the evident mediocrity of her poetry, and, perhaps, her eagerness in trying to get her poetry published without having first shown it to the artist who had inspired it.

Meade: Jane mentions two groups of people called Meade:

Mr and Mrs Meade: Mr and Mrs J. Meade of Marston Bigot, on 28 September and 5 October 1834. Mr Meade read prayers on the second occasion, which was a Sunday. He was the Reverend Richard John Meade, rector of Marston Bigot.⁴¹³

Colonel Meade: Mentioned once, on 28 March 1836, he is thought to be John Meade (c.1775-1849), third son of John Meade, first Viscount Clanwilliam and later first Earl Clanwilliam.

Meyer: Miss Meyer has not been identified, but her surname suggests she may have been of German descent, and she is mentioned twice in connection with the Italian Annibale Garofolini in December 1838, at a time when Jane Roberts seems to have been collaborating on projected translations of *Two Years at Sea*. There is one reference to Mr Meyer, who was presumably her father. Miss Meyer is first mentioned on 4 July 1835, but a year passed before there was mention of a visit (20 July 1836, with Miss Dale and Miss Quin). Letters were exchanged on 19 and 21 September, and on 27 Miss Meyer joined Jane at Sunningdale, where she was visiting the Jeffersons. Meyer was still there on 9 October, when Jane intimated that she would rather be alone, and she did not leave until 20 October. There were further letters on 4 and 5 November, and on 6 January 1837 Miss Meyer sang with Lizzie Davis at Mrs

⁴¹² Part 3, number 8, page 108.

⁴¹³ *The Genealogist*, 1917, page 190.

Phillips' children's party. On 28 January Jane wrote to Lady Dungarvan respecting Miss Meyer, and on 16 February Meyer took Wraxall to Hamilton Place to see Richard Boyle. Jane went to see Shoberl and/or the Melodist's Club with Miss Meyer (and Miss Mahony), on 24 February 1837. Mr Meyer is mentioned, possibly in connection with Fletcher on 29 August 1838. There was further correspondence on 16 and 18 October and 8 November. On 9 or 10 November 1838 Jane gave Garofolini books for Miss Meyer, and, after letters on 30 November and 8 December, she paid 1/3 for grapes for Miss Meyer. There was a further letter on 13 December, and letters to Meyer and Garofolini on 20 December, and on 16 January 1839 Jane went to Pall Mall for paste for Miss Meyer. Another letter followed on 19 January, and on 25 January Jane received a packet from Meyer which she forwarded to Garofolini on 27, with further letters on 29 January, 26 March, 22 April, and 10 May. Miss Meyer is referenced three times in December 1839, and she appears in some of the book accounts.

Miles: Jane met Mr and Miss Miles at Mr Davis' on 18 September 1834, but they have not been traced.

Miller: Mr Miller is mentioned only once in the diary, on 2 February 1835, when Jane forwarded him one of two pheasants that Lord and Lady Cork had sent her from the game larder at Marston Bigot in Somerset.

Milner: Jane called on Mrs Milner on 6 October 1835, and saw her at Lady Bradford's in September 1838,⁴¹⁴ where Mrs Milner asked the title of Jane's forthcoming book (it was *Virginia*, at the time, but would become *The Court Favourite*). She has not been identified, but was clearly interested in reading. It is possible that she was a relation of Sir William Milner of Nun Appleton in Yorkshire, whose daughter Edith (1845-1921), published three books in the 1860s and 1870s.

Mitchell: Dr Mitchell was clearly the private physician of the Boyle family, but he has not otherwise been identified. Jane mentions that Mitchell visited the fatally ill Lord Dungarvan at Blounts Court on 17 August 1834, and left him better on 23 of the same month. She later saw Mitchell on 2 April 1836 at Lord Cork's residence in Hamilton Place, London.

Montgomery: Jane heard Montgomery preach at the Percy Chapel on 1 June 1851. He was the Reverend Robert Montgomery, 1807-1855.

Moore: The Irish writer, poet, and lyricist, Thomas Moore (1779-1852), is mentioned several times in Jane's diary, but it is unclear whether she knew or met him. The main references are on 18 September 1835, when she reported his involvement in the destruction of Lord Byron's papers. Jane also refers to Moore's published works on Byron.

Moran: Mr E.R. Moran was one of the fifty stewards of the Royal Free Hospital in Greville Street, Hatton Garden.⁴¹⁵ In the last four or five months of 1838 he came under intense

⁴¹⁴ The same entry is repeated on 22, 24 and 28 September.

⁴¹⁵ *Morning Chronicle*, 11 June 1839.

pressure from Jane Roberts to appoint William Fletcher, the valet of the late Lord Byron, to the collectorship of the hospital. As well as writing to almost all the stewards, Jane tried to influence Moran by forwarding him a pheasant and a partridge on 7 October, which had been presents to her from Lord and Lady Cork. Moran appears in a list of those who were going to buy a copy of *Verginia*⁴¹⁶ (whether by payment, or as a present, is unclear), and he is mentioned in the diary on 25, 28 and 29 August, 7, 13, 22 and 29 October, and 7, 9, 10, 13, 17, 18, 25 and 16 November. A stray entry in December 1839 was struck through.

Morgan: Two people called Morgan are mentioned by Jane Roberts:

Lady Morgan: The writer Lady Morgan (c.1781-1859), was born Sydney Owenson in Dublin, and was regarded as a rather controversial figure from humble origins. She married a relatively obscure physician, Sir Thomas Charles Morgan (1783-1843). On 27 December 1833 Jane Roberts mentions having read one of Lady Morgan's books, which she found "*trifling*," and on 8 June 1836 Lady Dungarvan took Jane on a visit to Lady Morgan, which seems to have been "*amusing*." Jane wrote to Lady Morgan three days later, on 11 June, with books, and again on 27 June.

Mr Morgan: Mr Morgan is mentioned once in the diary, on 16 December 1838, when he preached a sermon at Belgrave chapel.

Mori: Nicolas Mori (1796-1839), one of the founders of the Philharmonic Society. He is mentioned only once in the diary, on 19 December 1833 when Jane attended one of his concerts in Reading.

Mose, Mrs: Mrs Mose has not been identified, but she is mentioned in the diary between August and October 1834, often in connection with the Sams family in the months after the publication of *Two Years at Sea*. Jane visited her on 3 August 1834, immediately after her second visit to the Sams, and then she wrote to her on 9 August, immediately after calling on James Sams. Further entries between 9 and 15 October 1834 relate to a letter received from Mr Sams, dated May of that year, which Jane sent to Mrs Mose to read. Mrs Mose does not appear in any of Jane's book accounts, so the relationship may have lapsed when it became clear that there was not going to be any financial reward.

Muller: Jane saw Mrs Muller on 28 July 1834, but she has not otherwise been identified.

Munster: Jane's father, Paymaster Roberts, is reported to have had the care of the Earl of Munster, when a child.⁴¹⁷ He was George Augustus Frederick FitzClarence, first Earl of Munster (1794-1842), the eldest illegitimate son of William IV and his mistress Dorothea Jordan (formerly Bland). He joined the tenth dragoons as a cornet in February 1807,⁴¹⁸ just after his thirteenth birthday, which perhaps explains why Paymaster Roberts was asked to

⁴¹⁶ Part 6, number 2, page 151.

⁴¹⁷ See the *Roberts History*, Appendix 3, page 233.

⁴¹⁸ Obituary, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1842.

keep an eye on him. In 1819 Munster married Mary Wyndham (1792-1842), daughter of George Wyndham, third Earl of Egremont; Jane wrote *The poor man's friend*⁴¹⁹ in memory of the third earl when he died in 1837. The Munster-Wyndham connection explains the references in the diary to Colonel Wyndham, who was Munster's brother-in-law; another near relation was Sophia FitzClarence, Lady de L'Isle, who was Munster's sister. Jane dedicated *Two Years at Sea* to the Earl of Munster, and he first appears on 31 March 1834 when Jane sent proof sheets to him. On 30 June he called on Jane with his boys, William George Frederick FitzClarence and Frederick Charles George FitzClarence, then aged ten and eight respectively, and he told her that he considered the book full of information and well written. Munster then asked Jane to lend him a copy of the book on 22 July (confirmed on 30 July⁴²⁰), and he and Jane corresponded on 6, 10, 19 and 29 October. There was then a gap of nearly four years, broken only by one letter on 12 March 1836, and resuming with a flurry of letters on 24, 25 and 26 August 1838. The Earl of Munster took his own life in London in March 1842.

Murent: Mr and Mrs Murent, who appear in the diary in 1838 and 1839, have not been identified. There are references on 2, 4 and 8 December 1838, and on 11 December Mr Murent paid Jane for a copy of *Two Years at Sea*. On 16 and 18 December Jane gave Mrs Murent a little book of poems, with which she was much pleased. Mr Murent called on Jane the next day, and the Murents called and corresponded with Jane on 11, 23, 25 and 29 January 1839. There is one reference to Mr Murent in December 1839. Mr and Mrs Murent are mentioned separately in a book account for *The Court Favourite*. The first page of the diary has an undated note relating to three shillings and sixpence spent on a visit to Mrs Murent. The surname is very rare, and suggests French or German origins. Jane had a habit of ending it with a double t, so at first glance it can look like Murcott.

Murgatroyd: Jane met Mrs Murgatroyd once, on 17 December 1838, in connection with obtaining a place at the Blue Coat School for her nephew, Samuel. Murgatroyd has not been identified.

Murray: Jane mentions several people called Murray:

John Murray: John Murray (1778-1843), was a Scottish publisher. Jane does not seem to have met him personally, but he appears several times in Augusta Leigh's account of the destruction of Lord Byron's papers, which she recounted to Jane on 18 September 1835.

Lady George Murray: Lady George Murray appears only in a book account.⁴²¹ She is presumed to be the wife of Sir George Murray (1772-1846), who served as Secretary of State for War and the Colonies 1828-1830.

⁴¹⁹ Part 3, number 22, page 123.

⁴²⁰ The entry on 30 July indicated that the Earl of Munster was one of six individuals to whom Jane gave the book as a gift.

⁴²¹ Part 6, number 1, page 149.

Miss Murray: A Miss Murray is mentioned on 18 May 1836, together with a Miss Selwyn, when Jane visited Lord and Lady Cork's London residence, Hamilton Place. It is not clear whether she is the same Miss Murray mentioned on 20 September 1836 in connection with obtaining places for children in a school in Chiswick.

Nemours: The Duc De Nemours, mentioned by Jane on 30 September 1835, was Prince Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans (1814-1896), Duc de Nemours, second son of the future King Louis-Philippe I of France. He visited England in September 1835 and Jane's friend, Miss Mahony, had taken the opportunity him on two matters, one of which was a book of French grammar, of which he ordered twenty copies. The other was about Jane's book – possibly the projected translation of *Two Years at Sea* into French.

Noel: Jane heard Baptist Noel (1798-1873), preach on 21 December 1836. He was a well-known theologian of the day, from aristocratic origins.

Norton: The social reformer and author Mrs Norton (1808-1877), is mentioned several times in the diary between 1834 and 1836 as a correspondent, but there is no evidence that Jane Roberts ever met her in person. She was born Caroline Sheridan, and in 1827 married the abusive and unstable George Chapple Norton, M.P., from whom she was later (c.1836), separated. Norton was also the editor of *The Court Magazine and Belle Assemblée* from 1832 to 1837, so Jane Roberts would undoubtedly have cultivated the relationship. Jane records finishing *The Undying One*⁴²² by Mrs Norton on 7 October 1834, and reading *Woman's Reward*⁴²³ on 11 and 20 December 1835. *Woman's Reward* is mentioned in a note of the books that Jane read in 1835.⁴²⁴ On 13 May 1836 Jane says she "Heard of poor Mrs Norton," probably referring to the unfolding publicity about the separation. On 11 July 1836 Jane sent Mrs Norton her novel *Löwenstein*,⁴²⁵ and her poem *Canst thou remember*, and on 27 July she received a reply. She forwarded Norton's letter to Miss Dale on 4 August 1836, and wrote to Mrs Norton again on 19 December 1836.

Norton Conyers: See Graham.

O'Brien: Lord James O'Brien is mentioned in one of Jane's book accounts.⁴²⁶ He was the third Marquess of Thomond (1769-1855), and a career officer in the navy. At one stage he had served under the Duke of Clarence, later William IV. Jane probably effected an introduction to him through the Earl of Munster.

Onslow: Jane mentions Mrs Onslow once, in May 1851. She has not been traced.

⁴²² *The Undying One*, and other poems, 1830.

⁴²³ See footnote 175.

⁴²⁴ The book also seems to have been used by Jane as the means for calculating the approximate number of words in a printed volume (Part 6, number 11, page 155).

⁴²⁵ One of Jane's book lists identifies Mrs Norton as one of the people to whom *Löwenstein* must be sent (Part 6, number 12, page 156).

⁴²⁶ Part 6, number 3, page 152.

Oram: The Orams were Jane's relations by the second marriage of her brother, John, to Louisa Oram of Shaftesbury in 1820. She mentions a play by a Miss Oram in January 1851, and on 19 January she sent Miss Oram an advertisement. A Mr Oram came to visit on 30 April 1851. These individuals have not been identified with any certainty, and seem to be part of quite an extended family, suggesting that Jane was corresponding with a wide circle of relations.

Ori: See also Salmon. Mrs Ori was Maria Anne Salmon, who, at the age of about seventeen, married a French teacher called Louis Joseph Henri Ori (c.1795-1853), at the Church of St George Hanover Square on 10 August 1836. Her parents were Charles Salmon, a post office clerk living at 17 Eccleston Square south at the time of the 1851 census, and his wife Maria (Brown). Salmon and Ori are mentioned only twice, on 3 August 1834 and 28 May 1839, and briefly in book accounts.

Ovey: Miss Ovey is mentioned once in the diary, on 14 June 1836, where she seems to have been in the circle of the Martins. She has not been identified, but may have been Eliza Ovey of Piccadilly, recorded in the 1841 census as independent, born c.1791.

Palmer: Two Mrs Palmers are mentioned in Jane's diary.

Mrs Palmer of Tasmania: She is mentioned on 29-31 July 1835 as the guardian of Jane's niece, Martha Roberts, with whom Jane travelled to Hobart on the *Wanstead* in 1829-1830. Palmer has not been identified.

Mrs Palmer of London: She is mentioned in the diary on 26 October and 27 December 1838, and 30 January 1839. Jane sent her some books on 30 January, but Mrs Palmer does not appear in any of the book accounts and she has not been traced.

Parker: References in the diary to Parker, or Mr Parker, are to the publisher John William Parker (1791-1870), who was superintendent of the *Cambridge University Press*. The entries are relatively few and sporadic, but Parker published the second edition of *Two Years at Sea* in 1837. Unfortunately, there is a gap in the diary at this point, so the detail is missing. There are eleven entries to Parker in all: 12 August 1836 (called on him), 26 August 1836 (wrote to about *Two Years at Sea*), 7 December 1836 (called on him), 13 December 1836 (expecting him all day, did not come), 9 February 1837 (wrote to him), 17 August 1838 (called on him and got six copies of *Two Years at Sea*), 23 November 1838 (went to him regarding the *Colonial Gazette*), 3 and 5 December 1838 (sent him six hundred lines based on an account by Mr Wedge), 11 December 1838 (called on him), 20 or 22 December 1838 (wrote to him about translation of *Two Years at Sea*), and March 1839 (sent him a manuscript, apparently by Lady Tuite, to do with the Roman Catholic religion).

Parsons: Jane met Mr and Mrs Parsons by chance on 5 August 1838, as they were leaving the house of their friend, the novelist Edward Howard, at St Ann's West, St Pancras. Realising that Jane was trying to obtain Howard's support in publishing her then manuscript, *Virginia*, Mrs Parsons visited Jane on 11 August. They corresponded for a further six months (22, 24,

25 and 29 August, 29 September, 9 and 18 November, and 31 January 1839), and then the relationship lapsed. Speculatively, the eagle-eyed Mrs Parsons may also have realised that Howard was attracted to Miss Roberts, and may have been playing the matchmaker on behalf of her recently widowed friend. The Parsons have not been positively identified. She was not the novelist Gertrude Parsons (1812-1891).

Payne: Jane met Mrs Payne once, at Mrs Wood's, on 24 April 1851, together with Mrs Weston and Mrs Read.

Paynton: Mr Paynton went with Jane in the coach to Hampton Court on 15 February 1836. He has not been identified.

Pearce: Jane met Mr Pearce once, at Mrs Martin's party, on 30 June 1835.

Peat: Mr Peat appears twice in Jane's book accounts, but not in the diary itself. A John G. Peat was an emigrant to Tasmania, on the *Wanstead*, when Jane arrived in Hobart in early 1830.

Pengree, Mrs: Mrs Pengree was Jane Roberts' landlady for several years, and Jane clearly became fond of her, to the extent of making her one of the party when she had access to the King's box at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in September 1835. Mrs Pengree was one of only six people to whom Jane gave a free copy of *Two Years at Sea* on 30 July 1834. Pengree is mentioned numerous times in Jane's book accounts, and appears in no fewer than thirty-two entries in the diary: October 1833; 8 March 1834, 8 April 1834, 30 July 1834⁴²⁷, 19 September 1834, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 19, 23 and 24 October 1834, 12 February 1835, 15 May 1835, 29 to 31 July 1835, 22-23 and 25 September 1835, 17 November 1835, 1 December 1835, 2 June 1836, 19 September 1836, 5 October 1836, 5 and 8 November 1836, 1 and 17 September 1838, (duplicate entries for 17 September), 19 and 22 October 1838, 1 December 1838, 26 January 1839 (death), 31 January (Jane's donation to the St Anne's Society school in Streatham, in memory of Mrs Pengree), and 2 February 1839 (burial). Mrs Pengree was Eleanor Matilda Pengree (formerly Wheatcroft), of 9 Wilton Street, St George Hanover Square, born c.1775, buried 2 February 1839 at All Souls, Kensal Green. She married William Augustus Pengree of Loughor, Glamorganshire, at St Helen's, Hampshire, in 1791.⁴²⁸ Eleanor Pengree obtained the Freedom of the City of London on 24 June 1811 as schoolmistress, by which time she was already a widow. She was also in partnership with one William Jones as a coal merchant operating from 15 Milford Lane, St Clements, dissolved 31 March 1827.⁴²⁹ Mrs Pengree's daughter, Eleanor Charlotte Pengree (baptised 8 April 1801 at Swansea), married Richard Gray on 25 October 1830 at St George Hanover Square.

⁴²⁷ Free copy of *Two Years at Sea*.

⁴²⁸ William Augustus Pengree (d. before 1811), of the Gougher and Lougher volunteers was made a captain in the Swansea, Gower and Cilvery Legion - *London Gazette*, undated. The Lougher infantry volunteers were raised in 1798 by Pengree, and disbanded in 1802.

⁴²⁹ *London Gazette*, 10 July 1828.

Pennie: The two references to poor Mrs Pennie on 17 and 30 May 1839 indicate that Jane was trying to obtain some form of parochial relief for her, but she has not been traced.

Perkins: Mrs Perkins approached Jane to write her biography on 21 November 1838, for her children. Despite expressing some reservations on 23 November, Jane began writing two days later, and Mrs Perkins bought one of Jane's books on 8 December. Jane was still working on the biography on 23 December 1838, when she remarked drily "*I wrote the whole day, Mrs P's story – quite religious therefore!!*" The biography does not seem to have been published. On 24 January 1839 Jane gave Mrs Perkins three books on the Roman Catholic religion by Lady Tuite. Mrs Perkins has not been identified.

Phillips, Mr and Mrs: Anne Phillips is unusual in Jane's diary in being one of the few people consistently referred to by their first name, although the first names of her husband and daughter (a daughter is mentioned on 13 December 1836), are never revealed. Another consistency is the spelling of Anne with an e, and Phillips with a double l. The mystery is a shame, because there are at least sixty-seven references to Mr and Mrs Phillips in the diary (and more in Jane's book accounts), and they clearly moved within the circle of Lady Cork. However, they do not feature until 13 September 1834, after the publication of *Two Years at Sea*, and they may have been introduced to Jane by Mrs Landon, who is first mentioned the previous day. Speculatively, it is suggested here that they might have been Charles Phillips, born Sligo, Ireland, c.1787, and his wife Anne Phillips, formerly Whalley, who were married at St Pancras chapel on 13 November 1819. They were living at South Grove, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, at the time of the 1841 census, and at 39 Gordon Square at the time of the 1851 census, with daughters Emily (born c.1823) and Elizabeth (born c.1826). Charles was a successful but rather controversial barrister who rose to be commissioner of the insolvent court. His Irish ancestry is one reason for thinking that the gregarious Jane Roberts would have got along with him, socially, but he had also been a poet and romantic novelist in his youth, which could have added to the appeal.⁴³⁰ His *Emerald Isle* (1818), and *Recollections of Curran* (1822), were noted by contemporaries. Charles Phillips died in 1859, and Anne Phillips may have died in 1854.⁴³¹ Jane stayed with Mr and Mrs Phillips on at least two occasions (the second stay lasted 29 days⁴³²), dined with them many times, and visited and corresponded frequently. Her brother John Roberts also dined with Mr and Mrs Phillips, and it is probable that her nephew Henry, John's son, then aged about 17, did likewise.⁴³³ From September 1834 to April 1836 Jane referred to her friend formally, as Mrs Phillips, but for the rest of that year it became Anne Phillips. Then, around Christmas 1836, something seems to have gone wrong. Two days after dining with Anne Phillips, Jane wrote to Lady Cork about Anne's daughter;

⁴³⁰ *Dictionary of National Biography*, and *London Morning Herald*, 3 February 1859.

⁴³¹ Burial of Anne Phillips of Hampstead, St John, Hampstead, 8 January 1854 – though the inferred date of her birth (c.1787), is earlier than suggested in the 1851 census.

⁴³² It was during this stay that Jane first referred to Mrs Phillips by her first name.

⁴³³ Henry Seymour Roberts (1819-1909). He later held various clerical and educational appointments (*Alumni Cantabrigienses*).

the reason for writing is not given in the diary, but one cannot help wondering whether Jane spoke too freely on a private matter.⁴³⁴ Then, early in January 1837, Jane Roberts and Anne Phillips visited the phrenologist, De Ville, and seemed to have got on very happily. That evening, Jane helped Anne (the only time she ever called her just by her first name, without a surname), at a children's party. Immediately after that, Jane suffered a serious bout of influenza, which put her completely out of action for a fortnight. There were three more visits involving Anne Phillips in February 1837, but neither she nor her husband is ever mentioned in the diary again, during 1838, 1839 and 1851.⁴³⁵ The references to Phillips in the diary are as follows: 13, 14, 16 and 18 September 1834. From 22 to 26 September Jane stayed with Mr and Mrs Phillips, during which time her brother John dined with them, and she and Mrs Phillips went to Town.⁴³⁶ There were further references on 30 September 1834, and then 3, 5, 15, 23 and 29 October 1834, and then 11 November and 11 December 1834. Jane then made an extended Christmas and New Year stay with Mr and Mrs Phillips from 15 December until 12 January 1835. Entries resume on 17 April 1835, then 19 April (dined), 10 May, 11 May (Mr Phillips went to the publisher, Bentley⁴³⁷), 26 June, and 4, 5 and 13 July 1835, at which point Mrs Phillips seems to have taken a break in Herne Bay. Correspondence began again the following month, on 16, 17 and 18 August, and on 28 August Mrs Phillips and Jane visited Count Lennox's aerial ship in London. They corresponded again the following day, and then Jane dined with them on 6 September. On 22 and 23 September there was a flurry of excitement as Mrs Phillips was part of Jane's party in the King's box at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, and then Jane dined with Mr and Mrs Phillips on 10 October. Entries continue on 10 January 1836, and then 13, 20 24 January, 25 February, 2 March (dined), 3 March, 11 or 16 March, 21, 27, 29 and 31 March, and 1 April 1836. On 2 April Jane made arrangements with her brother John for Henry (see above), to dine with Mr and Mrs Phillips. There are further entries on 3, 4 April, then 16 April (dined), 25 April, 7, 10, 18, 21, and 24 May, 26 May (joint visit to Lady Cork), then 10, 13 and 14 June. Mrs Phillips was away again from 28 June to 31 July 1836, perhaps in Herne Bay, and then entries resume on 17 August (dined), and 29 August, with a longer gap than usual until 11 December (dined), and 13 December, when Jane wrote to Lady Cork about Mrs Phillips' daughter. The visit to De Ville the phrenologist, was on 6 January 1837, with the children's party in the evening. The final entries mentioning Anne Phillips were on 13, 17 and 27 February 1837.

Philippsthal: See Prince Ernest Frederick of Hesse-Philippsthal-Barchfeld.

Platt: Mrs Platt is mentioned once, on 17 November 1834, but she has not been traced.

⁴³⁴ If Mrs Phillips has been correctly identified, her daughters would have been aged about ten and thirteen at the time.

⁴³⁵ It should be noted that the final references are to Anne Phillips, not to the more formal Mrs Phillips, so if there was any cooling of the relationship it is not apparent in this evidence.

⁴³⁶ This would be consistent with an address in Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, which would then have been regarded as being out of Town.

⁴³⁷ This is pure speculation, but it may have been thought that Mr Phillips had some influence over Bentley, if his own poetic and literary talents were real.

Plummer: Mrs Plummer is mentioned in three entries in January 1851, and again on 17 April of that year. One entry refers to a party, and she clearly had a son, William. The Plummers have not been identified.

Pratt: Jane met Mr Pratt on 19 August 1838 at Mrs MacNamara's, gave him a copy of *Two Years at Sea*, and spoke to him about a solicitor for power of attorney. She did not name the individual over whom power of attorney was sought. Jane wrote to Mrs Pratt in December 1839, on the same day that she wrote to Mrs MacNamara, suggesting that there was a link between the two families.

Preston: Jane met Mr and Mrs Preston once, at the house of Mrs and Mrs Phillips, on 2 March 1836. They have not been identified.

Prince Ernest Frederick of Hesse-Philippsthal-Barchfeld: Jane Roberts saw the German noble and Russian general Prince Ernest (1789-1850), on 23 March 1836 at the King's Levée. He was in England to have an artificial leg fitted, having lost it at the Battle of Borodino in 1812.

Pritt: Mrs Pritt and her son are mentioned on 21 April 1851, but they have not been traced.

Poole: Jane mentions Mr Poole once in the diary, on 17 November 1835, when she was holidaying in Ripon. He may have been related to the Reverend Robert Poole, master of the Blue Coat School in Water Skelgate, referenced in a street directory of Ripon in 1837.

Porter, Lady: Lady Porter is mentioned once on 31 April 1851, but the name is difficult to read and it may not be Porter. The lady has not been identified.

Porter, Miss Jane: Referred to by Jane Roberts as Miss Porter, or Miss Jane Porter, she was Jane Porter (1776-1850), a Scottish historical novelist from a family with a military background. Jane Roberts refers to Miss Porter on six occasions in the diary itself, between September 1833 and June 1835. The first is in September 1833 when Jane mentions an unidentified work by Porter, thought to be *Rachel Blanc*. On 30 July 1834 Jane gave Miss Porter a free copy of *Two Years at Sea* (only six free copies were given away), and there is a further mention of her on 13 August 1834. Miss Porter called on Jane, with Miss Shirr, on 3 November 1834, and Jane sent books to Miss Porter on 6 December 1834. Porter is again mentioned on 17 June 1835. She is also mentioned in book accounts and lists.⁴³⁸

Porter: Mr Porter is mentioned once, on 15 November 1834. He appears to have been a reader at Westminster Abbey but has not otherwise been identified.

Poyntz: See Boyle.

Prentice: Mr Prentice is mentioned twice in the diary, on 18 September 1834 and 29 March 1836. He has not been identified, but may have been a neighbour, or, possibly an artist. On

⁴³⁸ Part 6, numbers 3 and 15, pages 152 and 159.

the first occasion he was at a gathering at the house of Richard Davis, the animal painter, at which Charles Landseer was present.

Price, Mrs: Jane first informally interviewed Mrs Price for the post of housekeeper to Lord and Lady Cork on 13 October 1838. Then, on 19 October she send Mrs Price a letter via Lady Cork, and a second letter to Ingram suggests that she too might have applied for the position. Returning from a short holiday in Norwood on 22 October, Jane found a letter from Mrs Price waiting for her, and she met Mrs Price the following day and immediately wrote to Lady Cork. Formal interviews were held by Jane and Lord Cork on 27 October, and a Mrs White (otherwise unmentioned in the diary), was engaged as housekeeper on 29 October 1838. It is not clear why Mrs Price was overlooked – and it is possible that Jane simply made an error and wrote White instead of Price. The identity of Mrs Price has not been established.

Quin: Miss Quin appears twice in the diary, both times in connection with Miss Dale, on 20 and 20 July 1836. She has not been traced. Conceivably, she could have been a relation of the Irish writer, Michael Joseph Quin (1796-1843); Jane read his book, *Nourmahal*,⁴³⁹ on 17 September 1838.

Rackham: Jane met Mr Rackham once, at the house of Mr and Mrs Phillips, on 25 February 1836. Mr Richards was also present.

Rawnsby: Mr Rawnsby appears in one book account,⁴⁴⁰ but not in the diary itself. He has not been identified.

Read: Jane mentions two people called Read:

Mr Read: A preacher, mentioned in connection with the Belgravia chapel on 20 September and 18 October 1835.

Mrs Read: Jane met Mrs Read at Mrs Wood's, on 24 April 1851, together with Mrs Weston and Mrs Payne, and again on 2 May of the same year.

Reckless: Jane mentions Mrs Reckless on 17 November 1838 and 27 January 1839. She has not been identified. The surname is rare. Elizabeth and Marian Reckless, probably unmarried sisters in their thirties, appear to have been running a milliner's shop in Regent Street at the time of the 1841 census.

Richards: Jane met Mr Richards once, at the house of Mr and Mrs Phillips, on 25 February 1836. Mr Rackham was also present.

Rivers: Mr Rivers read prayers at the Belgravia chapel on 20 September 1835. He has not been traced.

⁴³⁹ *Nourmahal, or the Light of the Harem*, by Michael Joseph Quin, 1838.

⁴⁴⁰ Part 6, number 1, page 149.

Rogier: Mr and Mrs Rogier have not been identified, but their surname suggests that Mr Rogier, at least, was of French descent, and on one occasion he is mentioned in the same entry as Garofolini, who was collaborating with Jane on a projected translation of *Two Years at Sea*. There are references on 21 September 1834, 27 June 1836, and 30 October 1838.

Roberts: A number of people with the surname Roberts are mentioned in Jane's diary, not all of whom were her relations:

Jane's family: For short biographies of Jane's three brothers, Peter, John and Charles, see Appendix 3. See also the entries for the Sarmon and Oram families, who were relations by successive marriages to Jane's brother, John. There are numerous references to John Roberts, and to his children, notably Fanny (Frances), Johnny, Charles, Alfred and Samuel.

Roberts (Emma): Emma Roberts (1791-1840), was not related to Jane Roberts. Curiously, though, she also came from any army family, and her father became a paymaster. She was a more accomplished writer than Jane Roberts, and had travelled in India and Egypt, causing some people to confuse the identities of the two women during their own lifetime. Emma was one of only six people to whom Jane gave a free copy of *Two Years at Sea*. Several entries in the diary suggest that Emma Roberts had a close friend, Mr Beevor, at this time. The diary entries are as follows: 1834 – 15 July (called on), 30 July (gave *Two Years at Sea* to), 3 August (called on); 1835 – 28 May (they met at Mrs Wood's illuminations for the King's birthday); 7, 16 and 28 July; 31 August; 2, 3, 22 and 23 September (on 22 and 23 September Jane seems to have double booked Emma Roberts and Mr Beevor in her party for the King's box at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, making Emma Roberts very angry); 5 November; 1836 – 8 March; 14 and 15 April (wrote to, with silks); 20 May; 5 July (visited the Martins together); 14 July, 19 July (wrote to with patterns for silk); 22 and 28 November; 22 December; 1838 – 30 October; 4, 7, 9 and 25 November; 20 and 28 December; 1839 – 10 and 22 January; 1 June. The very last entry is Emma informing Jane of her intended journey in Egypt and India. She was taken ill, and died in Pune, India, on 17 September 1840.

Roberts (Bookseller): Jane makes four references which all appear to be to a bookseller that she identifies as Roberts. He has not been traced, and is not thought to be a relation. The relevant entries are on 31 January 1837, 29 September 1837, 23 October 1838, 4 and 27 November 1838, and 10 and 11 December 1838 (the latter associated with Tigg or Tiggs). A further entry on 22 January 1839 is uncertain.

Robinson: Mrs Robinson, apparently of Lydd, appears in book lists and is mentioned once in the diary, on 7 July 1834. The Lydd connection suggests that Jane knew her when her father was barrack master at Dungeness fort, 1811-1816.

Rolle: Jane corresponded with Lady Rolle on 13 July 1836, 28 November 1838, 11 December 1838, and in December 1839. In the entries on 28 November and 11 December it is clear that

Jane was asking Lady Rolle to use her influence to find a place for her nephew, Samuel Roberts⁴⁴¹ (then just turned eight years old), to attend the Blue Coat School. Lady Rolle appears in several book accounts. She was Louisa Trefusis (1794-1885), daughter of Robert Trefusis, second Baron Clinton, and the second wife of her distant cousin John Rolle, first Baron Rolle (1750-1842). She had an interest in architecture. See also the entry for Lady Clinton.

Ross: Mrs Ross appears once, in a book account,⁴⁴² but not in the diary itself. She has not been identified.

Rowlatt: Mr and Mrs Rowlatt appear in the diary between 1836 and 1839, and most of Jane's correspondence was with Mrs Rowlatt. They clearly lived in London, because they were within visiting distance of Jane. The Rowlatts have not been identified, but they are sometimes mentioned in the same entries as people with literary interests, and they may have been related to the writer Richard Rowlatt (1809-1885), who was, like Jane herself, born in Hythe, Kent. References in the diary are dated as follows: 1836 – 14 and 24 May, 27 July, 22 and 29 September, 19 and 28 November, 12 and 22 December; 1838 – 10, 22 and 27 December; 1839 - December. The entry for 29 September 1836 suggests a possible connection between Mrs Rowlatt and the writer, Edward Howard.

Ruggles: Diary entries between 1 and 11 February 1851 suggest that Mrs Rhoda Ruggles was an old lady that Jane met in the street and took to the Mesmeric Infirmary. She has not been identified, and the curious nature of the incident suggests that the woman may have been using a false name.

Russell: Various people called Russell are mentioned in Jane's diary.⁴⁴³

John Russell and "Lady John Russell": Lord John Russell, and his wife "*Lady John Russell*" are mentioned in three diary entries on 3, 9/10 and 17 November 1838. Lord John Russell was first Earl Russell (1792-1878), son of the sixth Duke of Bedford and afterwards Prime Minister 1846-1852 and 1865-1866. His wife, "*Lady John,*" who died on 1 November 1838 (thereby causing the onset of the diary entries), was Adelaide Lister, who had previously been married to the second Baron Ribblesdale. Jane's information in this matter came entirely from Lady Bradford, who seems to have taken it particularly to heart, although she does not seem to have been a close relation of the Russells.

Mr Russell: The Mr Russell who called on Jane on 7 July 1834 may have been the same Mr Russell who performed with his pupil, Miss Steele on 28 May 1835, at Mrs Wood's

⁴⁴¹ Son of Jane's brother, John Roberts.

⁴⁴² Part 6, number 1, page 149.

⁴⁴³ Note also that there was a William Russell on the *Wanstead*, when Jane sailed to Tasmania in 1829-1830. See footnote 23.

illuminations for the King's birthday.⁴⁴⁴ He is known to have been C. Russell.⁴⁴⁵ He is likely to have been the same Mr Russell who appeared at Mrs Martin's party on 28 May 1835, along with Mr and Mrs Laver, who also seem to have been singers. A fragment dated September 1844 records that Jane wrote a song for Mr Russell, *The deserted one*, and that she attended his concert.⁴⁴⁶ Mr Barham and Miss Madden are mentioned in connection with this concert.

Salmon: See also Ori. Mrs Ori was Maria Anne Salmon, who, at the age of about seventeen, married a French teacher called Louis Joseph Henri Ori (c.1795-1853), at the Church of St George Hanover Square on 10 August 1836. Her parents were Charles Salmon, a post office clerk living at 17 Eccleston Square south at the time of the 1851 census, and his wife Maria (Brown). Salmon and Ori are mentioned only twice, on 3 August 1834 and 28 May 1839, and briefly in book accounts.

Salamos: (see also Tuite): Count Giovanni Salamos, son of Nicolo Salamos, married Eliza Dorothea Tuite, daughter of Sir George Tuite, ninth Baronet (1778-1842), at St Marylebone, on 18 December 1838. Eliza was the niece of her childless aunt, and namesake, Elizabeth Dorothea Tuite – the writer, Lady Tuite. When Lady Tuite visited Jane Roberts for the first time on 6 October 1838, Jane mistook the younger woman for Lady Tuite's daughter.⁴⁴⁷ A few weeks later (1 December), Jane was introduced to the soon-to-be bridegroom, Count Salamos, when she visited Lady Tuite. Jane was not invited to the wedding itself, but Lady Tuite called on Jane the next day with bride's cake and cards. On Christmas Day, Jane dined with the count and countess at the house of the bride's father, Sir George Tuite, who was Lady Tuite's brother-in law.⁴⁴⁸ Over the next two months Jane met the count and countess at Mrs Wood's New Year's Eve party (31 December 1838), and she corresponded with the countess (30 January 1839). Count Salamos later acted as Regent of Zante (Zakynthos), during the time that John Colborne, first Baron Seaton, was Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, 1843-1849.⁴⁴⁹ His "*beautiful countess*," as she was described by Jane Roberts, died in Athens in July 1861.⁴⁵⁰

Sams: William G. Sams (1792-1871), assumed to be William Gardner Sams, was with Jane Roberts on the *Wanstead*, arriving in Hobart in 1830. Said to have been a page to the Duke of Kent in his youth, Sams seems to have been from a wealthy background. He was appointed under-sheriff in Hobart, and is commemorated with a public monument. There are ten references to members of the Sams family in London and Tasmania in Jane's diary between July 1834 and July 1835, a burst of activity probably generated by the publication of *Two Years*

⁴⁴⁴ *Court Journal*, 11 April 1835, page 232. See also the entry for Steele in Appendix 1.

⁴⁴⁵ Not to be confused with the better known Henry Russell, who emigrated to America c.1835.

⁴⁴⁶ See the final piece in Part 5, page 148. *The deserted one* has not been traced.

⁴⁴⁷ Jane was still making the same mistake on 19 December. Either the Tuites were either too polite to correct her, or the childless Lady Tuite had come to refer to her niece as her daughter.

⁴⁴⁸ Lady Tuite had been married to Henry, the eighth baronet, who died in 1805.

⁴⁴⁹ *Hansard*: The Ionian Islands, Volume 120, Monday 5 April 1852, column 726.

⁴⁵⁰ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1861, Volume 211, page 94.

at Sea. In October 1834 a letter from Mr Sams dated May of that year was sufficiently interesting to be circulated to Mrs Mose; it was addressed to Jane's brother John, perhaps because a letter directly to Jane might have been considered a little forward. See 28 July and 3 and 9 August 1834 (called on the Sams, specifically James Sams), and 7, 9 10 and 15 October 1834 (the Sams letter to John Roberts shown to and returned by Mrs Mose). There was then quite a long gap until 13 July 1835 when Jane went to Brompton to see if Mr Sams had heard from his sisters (unidentified). The entry on the following day, 14 July 1835, indicates that this was G. Sams, not James Sams (both unidentified). G. Sams had sent his little boy to Jane to return a borrowed copy of *Two Years at Sea*, together with a nosegay. The boy had fallen and cut his knee, and Jane walked him home again. The Sams do not appear in any of Jane's book accounts, so the relationship may have lapsed when it became clear that there was not going to be any reward other than a nosegay on the return of a borrowed book.

Sarmon: Jane's brother, John, married Frances Woods Sarmon in 1816. She came from a naval family, her father having been the commander of *The Swan* excise cutter, killed in an action with French smugglers in the English Channel on 14 December 1796. Frances died in 1820. Jane mentions members of the Sarmon family on three occasions, namely 4 and 6 February 1837, 22 October 1838, and 12 November 1838. On the second two of those occasions, Jane ran into the Sarmons while out shopping. More specifically, the shopping party consisted (on both occasions), of John's wife, Mrs Roberts (née Oram), her step-daughter "poor" Fanny (Frances Roberts, 1817-1852⁴⁵¹), and Fanny's cousin, Louisa Sarmon, who is thought to be a daughter of George Woods Sarmon and his second wife, Frances Juliet O'Neil, whom he married on 21 February 1816. On the first two occasions, in 1837, Mrs Sarmon was staying at Jane's brother John's house, with her daughter Louisa. The entries are of some interest in that they show the two families remained close for some twenty years after the death of Frances Sarmon in 1820.

Saus: Signor Saus is mentioned once, on 31 May 1851. He may be the Charles Saus who arrived in England from France on 24 May 1851, but he has not otherwise been traced.

Scole: Miss Scoble is mentioned once, on 20 December 1838. She has not been traced.

Sedgwick: See Topsley.

Selwyn: Jane met Miss Selwyn twice when visiting Lord and Lady Cork's London residence, Hamilton Place, on 24 June 1835 and 18 May 1836. On the second occasion a Miss Murray was also present.

Seymour: Jane wrote to Colonel Seymour on 11 September 1834, and then to a Mr Seymour on 15, 16 and 17 of the same month, the latter in connection with thirty shillings received for books. It is not clear whether Mr Seymour was a relation of the colonel, or whether the colonel

⁴⁵¹ The facts that Frances did not marry, and died relatively young, and was described by Jane as "poor Fanny," all point sadly to her being disabled or chronically ill in some respect.

simply responded to Jane as Mr Seymour – the latter seems much more probable. He was the highly distinguished career officer, Colonel Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour (1791-1851), who married, secondly (1835), Frances Selina Isabella Poyntz, daughter of William Stephen Poyntz and niece of Lady Cork. The Roberts family seems to have attached great weight to the very name of Seymour, even before the marriage in 1835 brought that family closer to Lord and Lady Cork; Peter Roberts named his house Seymour Cottage in the 1820s, before changing it to Ashgrove, and Seymour was used as a middle name in various branches of the family for a number of years. Jane refers to a Mrs Seymour of Marston Bigot in Somerset in one of her book lists, but it is not clear how or whether Mrs Seymour was related to the colonel. Another reference to Mr Seymour in December 1839 suggests that she was hoping to sell a copy of *The Court Favourite* to the colonel.

Shaw: Mrs Shaw called on Jane three times in the early part of 1839 – on 27 January, 3 February and 19 March. She has not been identified.

Sheridan: Mrs Sheridan is mentioned once, on 23 July 1836. She has not been identified, but may have been a relation of Mrs Norton.

Shirr: Miss Shirr is mentioned twice in the diary, on 3 November 1834 and 30 January 1835, and she appears in one of the book accounts, but she has not otherwise been identified.

Shoberl: Frederic Shoberl (1775-1853), was a London-born journalist, editor, illustrator and writer who was at one time an assistant of Richard Bentley. Jane occasionally spelt his name Schoberl. He was mentioned thirty-eight times in the diary, mainly in 1834 and 1836, and he is one of the few people to be referenced in 1851 as well as in the earlier period of the diary. The first entries are on 7 and 17 March 1834 when Jane refers to Shoberl as Mr Bentley's reader. On 31 March she sent three chapters of corrected proofs of *Two Years at Sea* to Shoberl, and another chapter on 1 April. Shoberl told Jane the book had been sent for review to the *Morning Post*, *Old Sun* and *Atlas* on 15 July, and she wrote to him again on 12 August. There was clearly a sense of relief when, on 23 August, Shoberl assured Jane that the expenses of the book were covered, and she gave him a present of bay for his wife. Cordial correspondence followed on 11 and 18 September, 31 October and 1 October, 24 October and 23 December. Then, on 6 January 1835, Jane wrote to him and, for only the second time in their correspondence, did not pay the postage. A gap of more than a year followed, when, on 14 January 1836, she received a friendly letter from Mr Shoberl which pleased her. She replied on 15 January and on 19 January she called on a workshop he had recommended. On 22 January she mentioned that she expected proofs, in connection with Shoberl, suggesting that they were collaborating on some form of publication.⁴⁵² The following day Shoberl came to see her, and promised to see if anything could be done about Bentley, possibly suggesting that she was trying to get Bentley to publish *Löwenstein*. There were further letters and calls on 16

⁴⁵² It was not *Löwenstein*, because that was being published by Whittaker. It could, conceivably, have been an early trial of *The Royal Historical Game of Cards*.

March, 16 April and 26 April. Then, on 31 May Jane sent Shoberl *The death of the first born*,⁴⁵³ followed by further correspondence on 28 and 30 June, and 16, 23, 27 and 28 July. The entry for 23 July may in fact refer to Mrs Shoberl again, and the entry on 27 involved a joint visit from Shoberl and Bentley. There was further correspondence with Shoberl on 3, 8, 9 and 31 August, and 10 September. On 6 February 1837 she wrote to Shoberl, and on 24 February she called on him. He promised to see her on 27, 28 or 29 of February, but the interview, if it ever happened, seems to have been the end of their recorded correspondence. However, there are isolated references to him in December 1839 and January 1851, suggesting that they remained in contact. Out of all Jane's relationships with publishers, her acquaintance with Shoberl seems to have the warmest and most longstanding, but not without its challenges.

Sims: Jane met Mrs Sims in the coach from Marston Bigot to London on 28 October 1834. Her sister had written for the *Sudbury Pocket Book* under a pseudonym. She has not been traced.

Simmonds: Mr Simmonds is mentioned on 22 October 1834. He has not been traced.

Skinner: Mrs Skinner is mentioned once, in a book account, together with Miss Porter, but she has not otherwise been identified.⁴⁵⁴

Smith (Captain Smith): Jane referred to Captain and Mrs Smith on 15 November 1835 when she was on holiday in Ripon. He was Captain William Slayter Smith (c.1793-1865), late adjutant of the Yorkshire Regiment of Hussar Yeomanry, formerly of various regiments, including the tenth dragoons, and a veteran of the Peninsular War and Waterloo. He married Sarah Bradney Bockett in 1818. Online sources, unverified, state that he was agent for the Marquess of Ripon's estates in Yorkshire.

Smith (Harriet Smith): Jane wrote to Harriet Smith on 17 November 1834. She has not otherwise been identified. It is unclear whether she is the Mrs Smith of Brompton Square to whom Jane wrote on 10 September 1834. The Mrs Smith of Red Lion Square, visited by Jane on 1 February 1851, may be yet another person of the same surname.

Solomons: Mr Solomons is mentioned only once in the diary, on 10 May 1836, when Jane met him while dining with Mr and Mrs Phillips. He has not been identified.

Southgate: J.W Southgate of the Strand was the publisher of Jane Roberts' book *The Court Favourite* in 1840. He is mentioned only once in the diary, on 7 December 1839.

Sparrow: Miss Sparrow is mentioned once, on 19 October 1836. She has not been identified.

Squires: Mr and Mrs Squires appear in book lists, but not in the main diary. They have not been identified.

Stanhope: Jane mentions members of two distinct Stanhope families in her diary:

⁴⁵³ Part 3, number 8, page 108.

⁴⁵⁴ Part 6, number 3, page 152.

Leicester Stanhope: Jane saw Leicester Stanhope (1784-1862, fifth Earl Harrington from 1851), at Mrs Wood's illumination for the King's birthday on 28 May 1835. He had briefly been a captain in the tenth dragoons from April to November 1803, and his elder brother Charles (fourth earl), had also been a captain in the same regiment from 1799 until 1803. Therefore, both Stanhopes would have been known to Jane's father. As Jane noted in her diary, he had married Elizabeth Green, the daughter of Mrs Wood by her first marriage.

Philip Henry Stanhope: The "*Lord Stanhope*" mentioned by Jane at the end of December 1833 in connection with the Kasper Hauser case was from a different branch of the family mentioned above. He was Philip Henry Stanhope, fourth Earl Stanhope.

Steele: Miss Steele is mentioned once in the diary, on 28 May 1835 when Jane heard her sing at Mrs Wood's illuminations for the King's birthday. She was a pupil of C. Russell, who was mentioned in the same entry, and had made her debut at a concert for the benefit of Mr Haydon and Mr Russell the previous month, at the Music Hall in Store Street, Bedford Square.⁴⁵⁵ Note that Miss Steele appears in a book list in 1834, so may have been known to Jane beforehand.⁴⁵⁶

Stewart: Jane met Dr Stewart of Barbados on 14 July 1836, but he has not been otherwise identified.

Strickland: The Misses Strickland are mentioned on 19 May 1835 and 5 July 1836. They may have been Agnes Strickland (1796-1874), and Jane Margaret Strickland (1800-1888), who were from a strongly literary family. Two other sisters, Susanna and Catherine, had married in 1832 and had emigrated to Canada, where they too continued to write and publish for several years. Agnes was particularly interested in the history of English kings and queens, possibly fuelling Jane's interest in her own work, *The Royal Historical Game of Cards*. Two unidentified books by Miss Strickland are mentioned in Jane's book list dated June 1835.⁴⁵⁷

Sully: Miss Sully appears as an unremarkable correspondent and visitor in Jane's diary, particularly in the years 1834 to 1837. An entry in November 1838 suggests that she may have had some connection with Lady Cork. The entries are as follows: 1834 – 11 and 18 September, 8 and 9 October; 1835 – 12 June; 4 and 15 July; 8 and 29 September; 1836 – 18 and 20 January; 21, 24 and 31 March; 3 April; 8 May; 10, 11, 12 and 20 June; 10 September; 1837 – 5, 11 and 12 February; 1838 – 9 and 12 November (Lady Cork franked letter to Miss Sully); 1839 – 26 March; December. Miss Sully also appears in book accounts. She has not been identified with any certainty, but there is a possibility that she may have been Charlotte Sully, born in Somerset c.1790. She appears in the 1851 census living at The Elms, Hornsey, with a resident called Princess Elizabeth Bariatinsky, a British subject born in Germany about 1810. Charlotte Sully's

⁴⁵⁵ *Court Journal*, 11 April 1835, page 232.

⁴⁵⁶ Part 6, number 1, page 149.

⁴⁵⁷ Part 6, number 15, page 159.

will was proved in 1860, when she was described as being of Hornsey, though she died at 31 Sussex Place on 1 May 1860. Probate was granted to her brother Charles Sully and her nephew Charles Jarman Sully, her effects being about £9,000. Princess Elizabeth (1807-1867), who was of unsound mind, was the only child of Prince John Bariatinsky, Russian Minister to the Court of Bavaria by his first wife, the Honourable Frances Mary Dutton (d. 1807), youngest daughter of the first Baron Sherborne.⁴⁵⁸ Princess Elizabeth was of unsound mind.

Syburn: Jane heard Mr Syburn preach at Ebury Chapel on 28 October 1838, and liked him so much she went back again two weeks later, on 11 November. He has not been traced.

Taglione: Marie Taglione or Taglioni (1804-1884), an Italian/Swedish dancer of considerable reputation, mentioned on 2 July 1835.

Talbot: Jane mentions a Mr Talbot on 9 June and 20 July 1836. He has not been identified. See also Margam and Bouverie.

Taner: Mr Taner called on Jane on 23 December 1838 with a beautiful epitaph on his wife. The Taners have not been identified.

Taylor: Jane seems to have encountered four people called Taylor, as follows:

Lady Taylor: Jane mentions driving with Miss Boyle to see Mr Grant's pictures, apparently at Lady Taylor's, on 29 March 1836. Lady Taylor has not been identified. She is not the wife of Sir Henry Taylor, mentioned, below, since he did not marry until 1839.

Sir Henry Taylor: Sir Henry Taylor (1800-1886), was a novelist and playwright best known for the book *Philip van Artevelde*. He also had a career in the navy and in politics, for which he was knighted. Jane seems to have cultivated a correspondence with him in the summer of 1836, around the time of the publication of *Löwenstein, King of the Forests* (21, 26 and 30 July, 1, 22 and 31 August, and 24 September), but he seems not to have responded with sufficient interest to keep up contact.

Mr Taylor: The Mr Taylor mentioned by Jane on 27 March and 7 and 11 April 1851 seems to have been giving lectures. He may have been involved in mesmerism.

Dr Taylor: The Dr Taylor to whom Jane wrote on 29 May 1851 may have been her personal doctor, since she was ill on that day.

Thomas: Miss Thomas is mentioned once, on 28 October 1834. She has not been traced.

Tickle: Miss Tickle is mentioned on 22 September 1834 when Jane sent her a book, presumably *Two Years at Sea* (she appears several times in book lists), and Jane met her on 13 May 1835, possibly at Lord Cork's house in Hamilton Place. She has not been identified.

⁴⁵⁸ Gloucestershire County Council Archives online.

Thompson: A Mrs Thompson is mentioned on 18 September 1834, and a Miss Thompson on 29 September 1835. A Mrs Thompson is also mentioned on 17 March, 29 May and 3 and 10 April 1851. The Thompsons have not been traced, and Jane's wayward spelling of surnames (e.g. Thomson and Thompson), means that it is impossible to be sure how many Mrs Thompsons she knew.

Thorpe: Jane heard Dr Thorpe preach at the Belgrave Chapel on 1 November 1835 and 25 December 1838. She seems to have approved of him.

Thynne: Jane visited Hamilton Place, the London residence of the Corks, on 4 April 1836, and sat with Lady Dungarvan until Lord Booth and Lord John Thynne arrived, after which she took her leave. Thynne was the Reverend Lord John Thynne (1798-1881), third son of Thomas Thynne, second Marquess of Bath.

Tigg: Mr Tigg or Tiggs but may be a bookseller mentioned in *The Round Preacher*, a Wesleyan publication of 1846. Jane mentions him in connection with the bookseller, Roberts, on 10 and 11 December 1838.

Tomlins: Mr Tomlins is mentioned only once, on 3 December 1838, when Jane settled her *Löwenstein* account with her publisher, Whittaker. He was Frederick Guest Tomlins (1804-1867), Whittaker's publishing clerk and literary assistant. Jane clearly felt hard done by, because she said she was not pleased with Mr Tomlins. He may be the unnamed clerk mentioned on 23 November 1838 in connection with the *Löwenstein* account.

Topsley: Sedgwick Topsley was mentioned in May 1851. He has not been positively identified but he may have been related to the De Wilton family.

Tucker: Mrs Tucker is mentioned three times in the diary, on 1, 17 and 31 May 1851. On the first two occasions Jane accompanied Mrs Tucker and her daughter to the Mesmeric Infirmary. The Tuckers have not been identified.

Tuite: The writer Lady Tuite (c.1764-1850), does not appear in Jane's diary until October 1838, by which time she was about seventy-four, and had been widowed for more than thirty years. Born Elizabeth Dorothea Cobbe⁴⁵⁹ in Dublin, into an army family, she married Sir Henry Tuite, eighth Baronet, in 1784. She had published several volumes of poems in the 1790s, but her two best known prose works, *Edwin and Mary*, and *Reclaimed Family*, were not published until 1838, which is presumably why she came to Jane's attention in the autumn of that year. Jane may have been inspired by the fact that such an elderly woman had been able to make a literary comeback, and perhaps regarded her as an example. Lady Tuite first visited Jane on 6 October 1838, when Jane mistook her niece for her daughter (see the entry for Salamos).⁴⁶⁰ The visit was returned on 30 October, and a letter on 4 November was followed by another

⁴⁵⁹ There appears to be no relationship with the Cobb family of Lydd.

⁴⁶⁰ Jane was still making the same mistake on 19 December. The Tuites were either too polite to correct her, or the childless Lady Tuite had come to refer to her niece as her daughter.

visit from Lady Tuite on 14 November. Entries on 22 and 24 November, together with one of Jane's book accounts,⁴⁶¹ suggest that Jane was helping Lady Tuite to sell copies of *Reclaimed Family* and *Edwin and Mary*, having laid out more than six shillings of her own money to do so. Delivery of the books was entrusted to Lord Byron's former valet, William Fletcher. Jane then called on Lady Tuite on 1 December, and by 6 December she felt that the relationship with her new friend was cordial enough to ask for her support in trying to obtain the collectorship of the Royal Free Hospital for William Fletcher, who was in need of a position. Jane walked to Lady Tuite's on 14 December, wrote to her about books on 17 December, and on 19 December Lady Tuite called on Jane with cards and bride's cake from the wedding of her niece to Count Salamos on the previous day. On Christmas Day Jane dined with the newly wedded count and countess at the house of Sir George Tuite, no doubt with Lady Tuite as well. On 27 September Jane sent Lady Tuite copies of *Two Years at Sea* and *Löwenstein*, in the care of the servant, Ingram. A kind letter from Lady Tuite followed on 8 January 1839, and on 13 January Jane read over some of Lady Tuite's manuscripts. An invitation to dinner followed on 14 January, more books were exchanged on 15 January, and the dinner took place on 19 January. Jane took her manuscript with her – presumably *Verginia*. On 24 January Jane sent Mrs Perkins three of Lady Tuite's books on the Roman Catholic religion, and another letter to Lady Tuite followed on 30 January. During March, Jane went over Lady Tuite's manuscripts, one of which was called *Infidelity*, and the other a novel. On 26 March she commented on Lady Tuite's "pamphlet." On 17 April Jane attended Lady Tuite's party, where she met the novelist Edward Howard, and his new wife, only a few months after Howard had proposed to Jane herself. An invitation to dine at Lady Tuite's followed on 17 May. The final entry relating to Lady Tuite was on 1 June 1839.

Turnham: Mr Turnham is mentioned on 19 August 1834 and 28 March 1835. He may have been an associate or employee of the publisher, Bentley, but he has not otherwise been identified.

Turpin: See the entry for 22 and 23 September 1835 for Miss Turpin, the actress.

Vantini: Madame Vantini was Jeannette or Janet Peter, who married Zenon Vantini on 5 March 1825 at the Church of St George, Hanover Square. Zenon's father was Vincent Paul Vantini, Chamberlain of Elba during Napoleon's exile. Zenon Vantini was variously reported to have been a courier and an artillery officer for Napoleon, and later a hotelier.⁴⁶² Jane Roberts mentions the death of a daughter, Henriette or Henrietta Vantini, which cut short her stay at Madame Vantini's house at Belgrave Cottage in 1838. Henrietta was born on 20 July 1836, but she was not baptised until 12 September 1838, at the Church of St Peter, Pimlico. Her parents, Janet and Zenon, were said to have been resident at Belgrave Cottage. Henrietta was buried at Kensal Green, All Souls, on 22 September 1838. The parish register gave the child's address as Grosvenor Street West, St George, Hanover Square, which was clearly the location of

⁴⁶¹ Part 6, number 10, page 155.

⁴⁶² See *Zenon Vantini*, by Pamela Sambrook, 2021.

Belgrave Cottage. Jane mentions Madame Vantini as early as November 1834, but there was a burst of activity in the six months between August 1838 and January 1839, starting with Jane lending Madame Vantini £30 and then staying with her in Belgrave Cottage. Relations seem to have cooled when Jane asked for the money back. The entries are as follows: 1834 – 1 November; 1835 – 20 July; 1838 – 17 August (lent Vantini £30); 10-17 September (references to stay at Belgrave Cottage); 15, 26 and 30 October; 3, 8, 10, 18, 19 and 26 November; 2, 3, 10, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20 and 26 December; 1839 – 8, 9 and 22 January (the servant, Ingram, came to Vantini, and Jane spoke to Vantini about money); 7 December.

Vachn?: Mrs Vachn, possibly a mistake for Vaughan, is mentioned only once in the diary, on 25 September 1835. She has not been identified, and the entry itself makes no sense.

Vallance: Mrs Vallance is mentioned on 13 November 1834, but she has not been traced.

Vestris: Madame Vestris is mentioned once in the diary, on 29 January 1851. She was Elizabetta Lucia Bartolozzi (1797-1856), an actress and a contralto opera singer. Madame Vestris was her stage name.

Wallace: Jane mentions Mr Wallace once, on 25 September 1835. The entry suggests he may have been a publisher, and possibly an employee or associate of Whittaker. Jane may mention him in connection with her card game, eventually published as *The Royal Historical Game of Cards* in 1840. See also Wallis.

Wallis: Jane mentions Mr Wallis once, on 14 November 1834, but he has not been identified. See also Wallace.

Wallisford: Mr Wallisford, musician, is mentioned once on the diary, on 6 January 1837, in connection with a children's party. He has not been identified.

Ward: Caroline Ward, a friend of Emma Roberts, is mentioned on 28 July 1835. She may have been the translator of *Marco Visconti* – see the entry for 15 July 1836 and footnote 197.

Waring: Miss Waring is known, from one of Jane's book accounts, to have been Ann Waring, but she has not otherwise been identified.⁴⁶³ She appears to have been a companion, and is sometimes mentioned in connection with journeys. The entries in the diary are: 1834 – 8 August (accompanied to the City when Jane bought out £80 of stock); 27 October; 3 November; 1835 – 2 February (Jane sent her a pheasant); 30 May (left for Tunbridge Wells); 6 September (visited Westminster Abbey); 15 October; 5 November (wrote to on departure for Ripon); 1836 – 21 April (Miss Waring left); 1838 – 23 August; 1839 – 25 January (called to take leave); 7 December.

Watson: Jane refers to two people called Watson, neither of whom has been traced:

Mrs Watson: Jane met her in Ripon on 9 December 1835.

⁴⁶³ Part 6, number 1, page 149.

Miss Watson: Jane met her in London, at the house of Mrs Davis, on 25 April 1836.

Webb: Jane paid Mr Webb fifteen shillings for a seat at church on 19 July 1836. He may have been a churchwarden at the Church of St Peter, Eaton Square. Jane called on Mrs Webb on 13 August 1836, sold her a copy of *Two Years at Sea* on 26 August, and received a return visit from Mrs Webb on 30 August.

Webber: James Webber, Dean of Ripon from 1828 to 1847, is mentioned once, on Sunday 15 November 1835.

Wedge: John Helder Wedge (1793-1872), was a surveyor and explorer who devoted much of his life to the study of Tasmania after his first arrival there in 1824, albeit he seems to have been involved in atrocities against Aboriginal Australians. Mrs Wedge and three Misses Wedge sailed to Tasmania with Jane in 1829 on the *Wanstead*. John Helder Wedge visited England between 1838 and 1843. His first appearance in Jane's diary, on 10 August 1838, seems to be in connection with a friend of his who was about to go to Tasmania. Jane wrote to him on 22 August, and she gave him a copy of *Two Years at Sea* when he came for tea on 29 August. On 17 September she noted that she had seen him twice while staying at Madame Vantini's. On 12 and 13 November she copied a letter from her brother Charles, in Tasmania, and sent it to Mr Wedge. Letters, packets and visits followed on 16 and 18 November, and 3 December. On 4 and 5 December Jane seems to have read Mr Wedge's beautiful account of Lake Opening,⁴⁶⁴ and converted it into six hundred lines for the publisher, Mr Parker. On 17 December she enclosed another of Charles' letters to Mr Wedge, and on 18 December she wrote to Lord Cork with a letter from Mr Wedge. There are further references to him on 26 January 1839, and in December of the same year. She was still corresponding with him in May 1851, after he had returned to Tasmania.

Weeden: Jane met Mr and Mrs Weeden once, on 2 March 1836 at Mr and Mrs Phillips. They have not been identified.

Weideman: Jane heard the Reverend Mr Weideman speak at a public meeting in Ripon on 11 December 1835.

Welby: There are twelve references to a Miss Welby in the diary, all of them in 1851. Some entries appear to be spelt Wilby, and it is possible that Jane herself was unsure. She has not been identified. One of the references seems to imply a connection with Mrs J. Boyle.

Weston: Jane met Mrs Weston once, at Mrs Wood's, on 24 April 1851, together with Mrs Read and Mrs Payne.

Whale: Mrs Whale is described on 14 and 16 November 1836 as the Swiss clergyman's wife of Sunninghill. She has not otherwise been identified.

⁴⁶⁴ See footnote 267.

Wheatcroft: Mrs Wheatcroft is mentioned on 6 September 1834 and 20 March 1839. She has not been identified, but she may have been a relative of Mrs Pengree, Jane's landlady, whose maiden name was Wheatcroft.

White, Mrs: Mrs White was appointed housekeeper to Lord and Lady Cork on 29 October 1838. Her identity has not been established. See also the entries for Mrs Price, and Ingram.

Whiting: Mr and Miss Whiting are mentioned on 17 November 1836, when Jane was holidaying at Sunningdale. It is not clear whether there is a connection with the Mr Whiting mentioned on 15 July 1834.

Whiteside: Jane heard Mr Whiteside preach at Ripon Minster on Sunday 15 November 1835, and Sunday 3 January 1836. He has not been identified.

Whittaker: G. & W.B. Whittaker published Jane's second book, *Löwenstein*, in 1836. They worked from premises in Ave Maria Lane, London, in the 1820s and 1830s. Mr Whittaker and Jane had a rather strained relationship during the eighteen months of their contact between August 1835 and December 1836, eventually ending in disappointment and acrimony on Jane's part. Despite this, Whittaker may have valued Jane's opinion on the work of others; he sent her a manuscript to read, called *Grace Herbert*, on 14 March 1836, and she returned it without comment on 18 March. The author of the manuscript is unknown, and it may never have been published. Diary entries are as follows: 1835 – 7 August (called on him), 8 August (wrote to him), 15 August (he called on her), 20 August (called on him with her manuscript of *Löwenstein*); 25 September (called on him about "the cards");⁴⁶⁵ 16, 17 and 19 (letters and a visit), and 26 October (signed the agreement with Whittaker for the publication of *Löwenstein*); 1836 – 9, 15, 16, 22 and 29 January (correspondence and a meeting, and repeated promises from Whittaker that proof sheets of *Löwenstein* would soon be forthcoming); 4 February (she returned proof sheets); 4, 11, 14, 18, 24, 25 and 29 March (correspondence, reviewing *Grace Herbert*, and receipt of two dozen copies of *Löwenstein*); 3, 6, 7, 11, and 19 April (letters and visits), 10 May; 20 June; 23, 27 and 28 July (correspondence); 23 November (visited Whittaker, whose clerk gave her the account for *Löwenstein*), 26 and 27 November (letters to Whittaker); 3 December (went early and paid her account to Whittaker); 13, 14 and 15 December (correspondence, ending with a request for more volumes of *Löwenstein*).

Willingford: Miss Willingford is mentioned once in the diary, on 13 February 1837, when Jane met her at the house of Anne Phillips. She has not been identified. The surname is extremely rare.

Wilson: A Miss Wilson is mentioned in connection with St Catherine's Chapel on 29 March 1836. She has not been identified.

Wilton: See De Wilton

⁴⁶⁵ Probably not *The Royal Historical Game of Cards*, which was not published until 1840.

Windsor: There are two entries in the diary which mention visits from Mr Windsor, on 29 September 1835 and 12 May 1836. On the first occasion he may have been with Miss Thompson, and on the second occasion he may have been with Mr Hancorn. He has not been identified.

Wolf: The renowned German animal painter, Matthew Joseph Wolf (1820-1899), is not mentioned in the diary itself, but he was lodging in the same house as Jane at the time of the 1851 census.

Wood: Jane refers to two individuals called Wood, as follows:

Mrs Wood: Mrs Wood appears in Jane's diary in the 1830s, and again in 1851. Born in the West Indies around 1787, she was Ann Rose Hall.⁴⁶⁶ Her first husband was William Green, who died in 1812, and her second was John Somerville Wood, whom she married in 1820 in Lambeth. John Somerville Wood appears to have been a distiller.⁴⁶⁷ When Jane Roberts applied to the Royal Literary Fund for relief in 1846, Mrs Wood (then resident at 27 Charlotte Street), acted as a referee and stated that she had known Jane for thirteen years – since about 1833. This suggests that they had come into contact after the marriage of Elizabeth Green (that is, Mrs Wood's daughter by her first marriage), to Leicester FitzGerald Charles Stanhope,⁴⁶⁸ in 1831. Stanhope's connection with Jane probably stemmed from a brief period in 1803, when he was a captain in the tenth dragoons – so he would have been known to Jane's father, Paymaster Roberts. Mrs Wood seems to have shared (and possibly encouraged), Jane's interests in opera and phrenology, and she threw extravagant balls, parties and illuminations. Mrs Wood was living at 27 Charlotte Street at the time of Jane's application to the Royal Literary Fund in 1846, and at 13 Wimpole Street at the time of the 1851 census (Jane noted that she had received a card from Mrs Wood on 22 January 1851, giving her new address). Mrs Wood was widowed by 1851, and her sister (Mrs Mary De Wilton), and five nephews and nieces, were living with her. She died aged eighty on 15 December 1867 at De Mowbray Ville, Langford Place, St John's Wood, leaving effects under £800, later adjusted to be under £450. Entries in the diary in the 1830s are as follows: 1835 – 26 May (called on), 28 May (went to Mrs Wood's illuminations for the King's birthday), 2 July (wrote to Mrs Wood), 28 July (wrote to or saw), 3 August (too ill to go to Mrs Wood's party at Beulah, sixty persons); 1836 – 16 January (began making a bag for Mrs Wood), 20 May (invited to Mrs Wood's party), 28 May (attended party, for King's birthday), 9 and 10 June, 5 July (saw Mrs Wood at the Martins), 9 July (made headdress

⁴⁶⁶ Mrs Wood could not be identified with complete certainty from the diary alone, because Jane never mentioned her first name or her address. However, Mrs Wood gave her full name, Ann Rose Wood, as part of Jane's application to the Royal Literary fund in 1846. Mrs Wood also gave her address, in Charlotte Street, which connects her to her Rose, Green and Hall relations. The rather cryptic references in the diary to Leicester Stanhope and Lady Anna Chandos Pole, both of whom were related to Mrs Wood, then fall into place.

⁴⁶⁷ John Somerville Wood of Vauxhall, distiller, insolvent (*Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser*, 21 June 1823), and sale of household items of John Somerville Wood of Biggin Hill House (*Morning Advertiser*, 18 June 1823).

⁴⁶⁸ Fifth Earl of Harrington from 1851.

for forthcoming ball), 14 July (attended ball), 18 July (wrote to Mrs Wood with lines for her album); 1838 - 14 December (received card from Mrs Wood), 18 December (lecture on phrenology from Mrs Wood), 31 December (Mrs Wood's New Year's Eve party); 1839 - 15 January (visited), 1 June (invitation to party). The diary then starts again in 1851 - 19 and 19 January; 17 March; 8, 9, 10 and 24 April; 1, 15, 25, 27, 29 and 31 May, and 1 June. The entry on 29 May notes that Mrs Wood had just seen her granddaughter, Lady Anna Caroline Stanhope (1832-1913), daughter of the Elizabeth Green mentioned above; part of the significance of this, from Jane's point of view, may have been that Leicester Stanhope had inherited the Harrington earldom in March 1851, making Mrs Wood's daughter a countess. Three entries in May suggest that Mrs Wood may have been in the same circle as Mrs Campion. When Jane visited on 31 May 1851, Mrs Wood was about to go out to the opera.

Mrs General Wood: Mrs General Wood is mentioned once in the diary, on 19 July 1836, and she also appears once in a book account.⁴⁶⁹ She has not been identified.

Wraxall: There is only one mention of Wraxall in the diary, on 16 February 1837 when Miss Meyer took Wraxall to Hamilton Place to see Richard Boyle. The absence of a Mr or Mrs suggests that Wraxall was a servant. It may have been that Jane and Miss Meyer were arranging for Richard Boyle to employ Wraxall, who is otherwise unidentified.

Wright: Mrs Wright is unidentified. She appears once, in a book account, but not in the diary itself.⁴⁷⁰

Wyndham: Jane's connection with Colonel Charles Wyndham (1796-1866), is explained by the fact that he was the brother-in-law of the Earl of Munster,⁴⁷¹ to whom Jane dedicated *Two Years at Sea*. Wyndham joined the seventh dragoons and, like Jane's brother Peter, took part in the Battle of Vittoria in 1811. His brother, General Sir Henry Wyndham M.P. (1790-1860), was a captain in the tenth dragoons and later aide de camp to the Duke of Wellington in Portugal. Both men were the illegitimate sons of George O'Brien Wyndham, third Earl of Egremont, whose death in 1837 prompted Jane to write the poem *The poor man's friend*. Wyndham called on Jane to pay thirty shillings for books on 4 October 1834, and she sent him a receipt three days later. On 9 October she heard from Colonel Wyndham again; the same entry says that "they" were trying for the promotion of her brother Peter, but it is not clear whether this refers to Wyndham, or to William Gardner Sams, who is also mentioned. Jane saw Wyndham on 21 and 23 November 1834, 8 September 1835, and 30 March 1836. He called on her in December 1839. Correspondence in the same month with General Wyndham relates to Sir

⁴⁶⁹ Part 6, number 2, page 151.

⁴⁷⁰ Part 6, number 3, page 152.

⁴⁷¹ George Augustus Frederick FitzClarence, Earl of Munster, and illegitimate son of William IV and his mistress Dorothea Jordan (formerly Bland).

Henry, mentioned above. The Wyndham brothers had a sister, Francis Wyndham, who seems to have had some connection with Jane's brother, John (see Appendix 3, page 233).

Part 2: Places

Ashgrove: Jane's brother, Peter, named his Australian estate Ashgrove, after the farm on Cranborne Chase, Wiltshire where his father, Paymaster Roberts, seems to have been born. The name is also mentioned in the *Roberts History* and in an anonymous account of *Cranbourn Chace*, published in 1827 and believed to have been penned by Jane Roberts (see Appendix 2).

Belgrave Cottage: Belgrave Cottage, Grosvenor Street West, was the home of Zenon and Janet Vantini. Jane Roberts stayed at Belgrave Cottage between July and September 1838.

Blounts Court: Blounts Court was one of Lord and Lady Cork's country residences, near Henley on Thames in Oxfordshire. Jane Roberts visited Lord and Lady Dungarvan there between December 1833 and February 1834.

Brickstables: Standing on the banks of the River Thames in Mortlake, the farm known as Brickstables was the home of Jane's brother, John Roberts of the War Office, from about 1816 until about 1823.

Cadogan Place: Jane gave her address as 71 Cadogan Place, Belgrave Square, in 1840.

Charlotte Street: Jane was lodging at 17 Charlotte Street, Portland Place, in 1846.

Cheyne Walk: Jane's widowed mother, Martha Roberts, died in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, in 1823.

Cranborne Chase: Now an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty covering parts of the counties of Dorset, Wiltshire, Hampshire and Somerset. In 1827 Jane Roberts published an account of a visit, in an article called *Cranbourn Chace* (Appendix 2). See also Ashgrove.

Dungeness: Jane's father, Paymaster Roberts, was barrack-master at Dungeness fort near Lydd, in Kent, from 1811 until his death in 1816.

Hamilton Place: Lord and Lady Cork's main London residence was in Hamilton Place.

Howland Street: Jane was lodging at 17 Howland Street in 1851.

Hythe: Jane Roberts was born in Hythe, Kent, on 2 November 1792.

Lydd: See Dungeness.

Marston: Marston House, the principal English country seat of Lord and Lady Cork, was in the parish of Marston Bigot in Somerset. Jane visited the Corks there in 1834, and started writing *Löwenstein* immediately afterwards.

Marylebone Road: Jane was lodging at 254 Marylebone Road in 1861.

Mortlake: See Brickstables.

Portsmouth: Jane holidayed in Portsmouth from February to April 1835, where she completed the manuscript of *Löwenstein*.

Ripon: Jane holidayed in Ripon from November 1835 to January 1836, working on two unpublished stories, *Emily FitzMorris* and *The Father*.

Saint Peter's Church: Saint Peter's Church, Eaton Square, was built in the 1820s for the newly constituted ecclesiastical district of Pimlico. It was situated just to the south of Jane Roberts' lodgings at 9 Wilton Street, and she records a disastrous fire that took place on the night of 30 December 1836 (her diary entry was on 29 December). Jane paid for her own seat at St Peter's, but she also attended four chapels associated with St Peter's, namely Ebury Chapel near Sloane Square in Chelsea, Belgrave Chapel in Halkin Street, Charlotte Chapel in Charlotte Street, and Lock Chapel in Grosvenor Place. Most of these chapels were situated noticeably further from Wilton Street than the main Church of St Peter, and she seems to have chosen to go to them primarily to listen to different preachers.

Shaftesbury: Shaftesbury was the ancestral home of Jane's relations by marriage, the Orams.

Sunningdale: Jane Roberts holidayed in Sunningdale in 1836, near Virginia Water. It was technically part of Old Windsor, and was effectively synonymous with Sunninghill.

Sunninghill: See Sunningdale.

Virginia Water: Jane's friend, Francis Jefferson, was appointed commander of H.M. yachts on Virginia Water 1836. He took charge of a recently constructed miniature sailing frigate, the Royal Adelaide, built at Sheerness for King William IV, and used for training the royal princes in seamanship. Jane's visit to Virginia Water was a pivotal moment in her decision to write the book that eventually became *The Court Favourite*.

Walmer House: Jane died at Walmer House, Notting Hill, on 11 April 1871.

Wilton Street: Jane Roberts lodged with Eleanor Pengree at 9 Wilton Street, Grosvenor Place, Pimlico. The Davis family lived at 10 Wilton Street.

Appendix 2: Cranbourn Chace, 1827

Memoranda of 1823, published in the London Magazine, March 1827.

CRANBOURN CHACE.

The last annual buck hunt at Tollard Royal in the Chace, is thus spoken of in one of the journals of the day :

“This immense right of chace, the greatest ever possessed even by any monarch of this country, extending over no less than five hundred thousand acres of land, is the sole property of George, Lord Rivers, who has repeatedly refused offers of purchase, made by other noblemen, but has recently proposed to the land owners to disfranchise it, on their binding themselves to a payment to his lordship and his heirs of 1,800l. per annum.

“The gentlemen at the hunt expressed themselves rather desirous that the stock of deer should be reduced from ten thousand or twelve thousand, to about five thousand, than that this ancient and splendid right should be given up entirely.”

The following account of Cranbourn Chace, from memoranda made by me in the year 1823, may not be unworthy of a place in the London Magazine:-

I visited Fonthill Abbey in August, 1823, to which all the world appeared flocking; and although the place was magnificent, it did not reach my expectation. The interior of the building was fitted up with taste, but was unfinished ; and the collection therein exhibited to the public seemed to me more extraordinary and extensive, than any exhibition of any single mansion I had before seen. The visitors expressed wonder on viewing the grounds belonging to the abbey, for no other reason that I could discover, than that the plantations were made by its former proprietor upon a naked and almost barren down, which most of the persons in the neighbourhood thought could not be brought to its present state of cultivation.

From Fonthill Abbey I proceeded to Wardour Castle, and visited its ruins, in which I fancied I saw the Lady Blanche defending its towers against the powerful Cromwell. I climbed in every direction I possibly could, and believed at last I was waiting her ladyship's commands to hurl from its battlements the first roundhead that dared profane the place.

I felt all that melancholy which runs through a person upon entering a deserted parish church, where “lie interred the mighty dead.” I passed on to see the new castle, (which an Irish friend of mine would say is no castle at all) an oblong, modern-built, handsome stone mansion, the nakedness and poverty of which within could not but be contrasted with the fulness of Fonthill Abbey. There was in one of the rooms at Wardour a picture by Cooper, who gives his horses such good breathing and action, that they are sure to carry him down to posterity.

The picture was on the easel, and represented one of the Earls of Arundel, with his standard-bearer, Bowles, at a battle in Hungary. The Reverend Mr. Bowles, well known for his sonnets, and "such small gear," is a descendant of the said standard-bearer.

The present Earl of Arundel is much respected in the country; but his father's excessive bounty reduced the family estates very much, owing to his lordship supporting many of the Roman Catholic priesthood who were refugees, who seem, in visiting the mansion, and in partaking of its hospitality, to have destroyed its splendor.

The chapel is very handsome, but was undergoing repair, the altarpiece of which is composed of splendid marble, of various colours. The noble lord has presented the handsome pulpit of his lordship's chapel to the Roman Catholics for their chapel in Moorfields, London, which, as you may know, is a stately building, fitted up in an imposing style, with a bishop's throne, equal in grandeur to his Majesty's in the House of Peers.

I started by break of day on the first Monday in September, for Cranbourn Chace, in company with a friend from Shaftesbury. We breakfasted; and, while the horses were led about, waiting for us to mount them, the morning took an opportunity of showing its face

"Night wanes; the mist around the mountain curl'd,

Melts into and light awakes the world."^[472]

We were soon on horseback, and the town was thrown behind us. The hill we ascended leading to Cranbourn Chace, which is situated south-west of Salisbury, containing upwards of thirty thousand acres of pastures, coppices, and cultivated lands, liable, more or less, to feed or damage from the deer of the chace; the Saxon kings of England having appropriated to themselves the deer in their own demesnes, and William I. having claimed the game in waste and other lands. Magna Charta contained sundry provisions respecting forests, formed into a Charta de Foresta under Henry III., and Cranbourn Chace is also mentioned in a writ of the seventeenth of King John. In later times, the Chace has been twice sold; first, with the manor of Berwick, to Lord Ashley, for 5,300l.; and afterwards, without the manor, to Thomas Freke, Esq., from whom it descended to the late Lord Rivers.

I felt the correctness of the observation of Captain Basil Hall, in his Journal written on the Coast of South America, that "there is a genial influence in the country, in all climates, under which the frost of etiquette melts away, the natural character comes into view, and many amiable qualities, heretofore unobserved, are discovered and acknowledged."^[473] My heart danced within me, as I passed Ashgrove, an estate where my ancestors dwelt; and I knew from the description given by my father, although I was then a stranger, the situation of every place I passed.

⁴⁷² From the poem *Lara*, by Lord Byron, published anonymously in 1814.

⁴⁷³ From *Extracts from a Journal written on the coasts of Chili, Peru and Mexico in the years 1820, 1821, 1822*, by Captain Basil Hall R.N., 1823.

We hurried on to Cranbourn Lodge, the residence of one of the keepers, where the steward of Lord Rivers opened the court leet.

Stalls for the sale of goods were erected, and a complete country fair arose in the forest. The gentlemen, while the court was opening, were flirting with those ladies who had risen early to view the buck. hunt, and who were blushing like the morning on hearing their praises, some of them, perhaps, for the first time, whispered in their

The court has opened; the dogs are laid on; the welkin rings; the buck flies; the whoop is sent forth from hundreds of voices in all directions, and shouts become general; he breaks cover, and dashes in fine style across the waste land; the cries are increased; the hounds give tongue; he hurries to the copse to escape pursuit, and runs himself blind; the leading hound but touches him, he drops through fear, is caught and dies. The buck is now placed by the keepers on one of their horses, and they take him in triumph to the lodge. Those persons who have for the first time attended the hunt, are made free of it by the huntsman's giving a loud whoop, and a louder laugh, as he smears their faces, and proclaims their freedom, for which, when it is rightly understood, they each readily pay half-a-crown. It is now seven o'clock, and the keepers cut up the buck, whose shoulders, after the skin is loosened with a knife, are not cut, but drawn out, which is extremely curious; and if you have not discovered that you are a young huntsman before, you then betray yourself, and find your face red with blood and blushes.

Bucks are called bear bucks at a year, prickets at two years, sorels at three years, sores at four years old; bucks of one year's head at five years, and full-grown bucks at six years of age. It is curious that they are so alarmed when hunted, that they do not make way for any thing, but will run against or over whatever they meet.

The sportsmen, after killing the first buck, retire to Cranbourn Lodge, where the keeper provides a breakfast, rich with venison and venison pasties, &c., for which they leave a trifling sum for the keeper.

The ladies, who were lately in the field, have now retired to the adjacent villages to re-dress themselves, that they may vie with those fair ones who are now arriving from all quarters to see the hounds pursue the second buck. All now seem jocose, flushed with pleasure, and full of expectation. The hills are once more covered with maiden flowers, which make the country appear like a garden.

The hounds, which have been collected from various stations in the forest, are uncoupled the second time, and the huntsman appears to say

*“ My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, so sauded ; and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew;
Crook-knee'd, and dew-lap'd like Thessalian bulls;
Slow in pursuit, but match'd in mouth like bells ;
Each under each. A cry more tunable*

Was never holla'd to, nor cheer'd with horn."^[474]

Sportsmen, foot and horse, and ladies, too, on horseback, now enter the wood; the whoop is again heard, and re-echoed; and a number of ladies are waiting with their knights on the surrounding hills, anxious for the buck's breaking away. He steals out, and dashes on the vale. Trees crack in all directions, and then issue forth the hounds and horsemen, who scour down the side of one hill, while the buck bounds up the opposite. He is turned back into cover by some young sportsman riding at his head; and after trying to fly from his pursuers,

"Tears run down his cheeks in piteous chace."^[475]

The two bucks having been divided, are now hung up: and the steward the next day presents the several parts to those gentlemen with whom he is acquainted, who may have honoured the hunt with their presence.

Lord Rivers has become popular, from the liberality of his present steward; whenever any of the yeomen, who are contiguous to the Chace, and who must necessarily be injured by the deer, apply for venison, it is granted to them.

I was invited to the venison feast. We dined, after the court leet was closed, in a hunting box, formerly belonging to King John, which is nearly in the same state as when that king was there as Earl of Moreton. It is now a farm-house, situated at Tollard Royal, near to the foot of Rushmore, a modern-built seat of Lord Rivers, which stands on a hill. Sixteen gentlemen sat down to dine at two o'clock in the room in which I was entertained, and enjoyed such hospitality as we believe to have taken place in former days. Nothing was wanting to fill the cup of mirth to the brim, and we were all clamorous. In the next room, the farmers, keepers, and upper servants of Lord Rivers were regaling themselves, who were supplied with wine as it was wanted, and they were uproarious; and beyond that room, a mixed multitude were enjoying themselves with venison and ale until they became "glorious"; for the servant, who was ordered to prepare our horses while we were taking coffee, I perceived, on entering the stable, was bridling my horse's tail. One of the gentlemen who formerly attended this hunt, and with whom I am acquainted, was so full of wine and whooping, that his horse ran off with him, and passed over the turnpike gate leading into Shaftesbury without losing his rider, since which an iron bar has been placed upon the top of the gate, with a view, I suppose, to kill the next gentleman who shall be rash enough to attempt leaping it.

I will close this sketch of an ancient practice, with an ancient legend of the Chace. It is said, or sung, that "once upon a day," King John, being equipped for hunting, issued forth, with all the pageantry and state of his day. There were dames mounted upon high-bred steeds, that were champng and foaming on the bit, and whose prancing shook the ground; and knights whose plumes were dancing in the wind, while carried by fiery chargers, swift as the deer they followed; the yeomen were all dressed in green,

⁴⁷⁴ A *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act 4, Scene 1.

⁴⁷⁵ Adapted from *As you Like It*, Act 2, Scene 1.

with girdles round their waists ; and to add to the brilliancy of the scene, the morning was as clear from clouds as the good-humoured faces of

King John appeared overjoyed, and during the time all heads were uncovered as he rode along, his majesty overheard a gallant youth address a lady in nearly these words

“We will, fair queen, up to the mountain’s top,

And mark the musical confusion

Of hounds and echo in conjunction.”^[476]

At that period horses being the only carriages, the happy couple left the hunting box at Tollard Royal on horseback. As they took leave of his majesty, the moon was sinking below the horizon. The king had observed before they left,

“ This night, methinks, is but the daylight sick,

It looks a little paler ; ’tis a day

Such as the day is when the sun is hid ;”^[477]

but they rode on, too happy to remember that the moon would soon leave them.

They were lost for several days, until the king, while hunting with his courtiers, found their remains. It appeared that when the moon descended, the faithful pair must have mistaken their road, and had fallen into a hideous pit, where both were killed, as was likewise the knight’s horse, close beside them. The lady’s horse, a dapple grey, was running wild as the mountain deer; he soon was caught, and became the king’s, who rode him as a charger.

Ερημος.

⁴⁷⁶ *A Midsummer Night’s Dream, Act 4, Scene 1.*

⁴⁷⁷ *The Merchant of Venice, Act 5, Scene 1.*

Appendix 2: The Roberts Family

Introduction

These biographical notes examine the lives of Jane Roberts' three brothers, Peter (1786-1860), John (1790-1868 – John Roberts of the War Office) and Charles (1798-1846). To provide appropriate context, the biographies are preceded by notes on Jane's parents, John Roberts (1757-1816 – Paymaster Roberts) and Martha Bedson (1757-1823). An important contribution to the subject is the *Roberts History*, which was written by one of the children of John Roberts of the War Office, and which opens the story below.

The Roberts History

The starting point for the history of the Roberts family is a typewritten carbon copy of "*An abridged account of the ancestry (in part) of the late JOHN ROBERTS ESQ., of the War Office, London S.W.*," the title of which has been shortened to the *Roberts History* for the purposes of references in the present work. It was typed on three pages of thin paper, given to Jonathan Edis in the early 1970s by his great-aunt Lady Bennett.⁴⁷⁸ The document is anonymous, and undated, but it is clear from the text that it was written by one of the children of John Roberts of the War Office, and that it must have been written after 1906. Out of the seven children who might have been responsible, the most likely seems to be Sophia Mary Roberts (1840-1909), the mother of Lady Bennett. The text of the *Roberts History* reads exactly as follows, with footnotes inserted to correct obvious mistakes:

An abridged account of the ancestry (in part) of the late JOHN ROBERTS ESQ., of the War Office, London S.W.

He was the second son of one of the same name, who being displeased with his Mother's second marriage (she having thus wedded one named Gould of inferior birth) he "ran away" and enlisted in a Cavalry Regiment, and this foolish step he took, though he was Heir to the Estate which formed part of Cranborn Chase, Dorsetshire. By a piece of great good luck he was favourably noticed by His Majesty George IV – the latter being at that time "Prince Regent".

The John Roberts referred to had a veritable battle with a restive Charger, which he was riding at a Review at Brighton. Gaining the mastery of the Brute, Robert's comrades cheered up to the echo, and his dexterity quieting down the animal attracted the notice of the Prince Regent, who, surrounded by certain of his Staff, commanded that the name of the skilful rider should be ascertained, and be presented to His Royal Highness.

⁴⁷⁸ She was Mary Langdon Edis (1878-1976), married to Sir Thomas Penberthy Bennett in 1916.

The latter is reported to have thus spoken to our Ancestor, "We wish Mr Roberts you belonged to the 10th.^[479] I would, in such case, have given you a combatants Commission, but three Baronets are acting as Privates in the 10th. waiting for a chance to purchase. The Paymaster is soon retiring and if you will join us as Quarter Master I will (if you please) confer the office of Paymaster on you when it is vacant".^[480]

The Prince became a staunch friend and Patron of the said John Roberts, for whose three sons he obtained appointments:-

- (1) Peter, as commissariat Officer to the Life Guards, etc.
- (2) John, a clerkship in the old War Office, and
- (3) Charles, as Controller of an Estate in Jamaica^[481]

Of these three the first and third went to Van Diemen's Land, where the elder became of some importance, owing to his possession of a large Estate, which he called "Ashgrove", after that which his Father lost by the imprudent act of "running away" from his home for the reason already given.^[482]

On retiring from the 10th Dragoons, "The Prince of Wales's Own", John Roberts was appointed Quarter Master at Lydd, in Kent, where, having the rank of Major, he died.⁴⁸³

We must not forget to chronicle that, besides the three sons, he had an only daughter "Jane" who was an authoress of some repute. "Inter alia" we may mention certain of her published works. "Two Years at Sea", "The Court Favourite", "Lowenstein King of the Forests", some Volumes of Poems, etc. etc.

Ere we give up writing anything further of Major Roberts we must not forget to record a pretty testimony of his great good worth shown by his friend and Patron the Prince Regent. It is said that our Grandfather had for a time, the care of the Earl of Munster, and his two Brothers, Lords Adolphus and Frederick Fitz Clarence, Sons whom the Prince had by Mrs Fitzherbert, a widow to whom he was married.^[484]

⁴⁷⁹ There is no evidence that John Roberts transferred to the tenth dragoons from another cavalry regiment. He had been in the tenth dragoons since 1783.

⁴⁸⁰ In reality, John Roberts became quartermaster in 1791 and paymaster in 1805, after a gap of about fourteen years, casting some doubt on the version of events given in the *Roberts History*.

⁴⁸¹ There is no evidence for this.

⁴⁸² It seems that Peter originally called his estate Seymour Cottage, changing it to Ashgrove after his return to Tasmania in 1830. Ashgrove is referenced in *Cranbourn Chace*, an anonymous piece thought to have been written by Jane Roberts and published in the *London Magazine* in 1827 (see Appendix 2). No evidence has been found to the effect that John Roberts was ever heir to an estate on Cranborne Chase.

⁴⁸³ John Roberts was barrack-master at Lydd, not quartermaster. There is no evidence that he ever attained the rank of major.

⁴⁸⁴ The Earl of Munster and the Lords Adolphus FitzClarence and Frederick FitzClarence were not the sons of the Prince of Wales and Mrs Fitzherbert. They were the sons of Prince William, Duke of Clarence, later William IV, and Dorothea Jordan (formerly Bland). The fact that Jane Roberts listed one of her unpublished works as *Six Games for the Royal Nursery of the Prince* (in her application to the Royal Literary Fund in 1846), suggests that there really was contact between the Roberts and FitzClarence children in the 1790s and early 1800s. Adolphus and Frederick

Well! to mark his Royal favour, by a gift which he thought would be acceptable he sent under an Escort of two Royal Grooms, a beautiful Riding Horse, with Saddle and Bridle complete. The message was, "The latter are not new, but perhaps they will not be valued the less when Major Roberts hears that the Prince himself has used them".

Major Roberts is said to have married Martha Wilkins of Staffordshire and a cousin of the then Sir John Wrottesley, Bart.^[485] Further than this one cannot go; but in a letter, dated 20th August, 1906, Dr H. Seymour Roberts (Clerk in Holy Orders) says I believe Uncle Peter had the complete pedigree traced (about 1800 to 1815) and that it is recorded in the "College of Arms".^[486]

Tradition has it that the Branch of the Roberts from whence we spring, took root in the County Monmouth taking up their abode in later years in Dorsetshire and if it is truthfully reported, we may take pride in the fact that one of our earliest Ancestors was keeper of Charles 1sts Greyhounds, post which none but a noble could hold.^[487]

The narrative will be incomplete unless some record is forthcoming of her, who was the second wife of John Roberts, namesake and second son of Major Roberts. A beautiful woman and of finest stature, she was the only daughter of one named Hugh Oram, a Yeoman of Shaftesbury who cultivated Lands which he rented off others jointly with certain in his own possession^[488] – Louisa was the name of this daughter, who in a short time was adopted by her "Aunt Beard".^[489] Her first husband was one named Brooks who was a "King's Messenger" (an appointment which alone could be held by men of Gentle birth and of the highest cultivation). He went as part of the suite of the Earl of Malmesbury when the latter conducted Princess Caroline to England to wed King George IV.^[490]

Mrs Beard had two Residences: A "Town house" in Piccadilly, situated between Down Street and Engine Street a highly fashionable position – moreso in those days than even now, and a "detached house" in Twickenham.^[491]

would have been under the age of ten in 1810, when Jane was seventeen and when her father was still paymaster of the tenth dragoons.

⁴⁸⁵ Lady Bennett (see footnote 478) was also firmly of the view that John married Martha Wilkins, but he is known to have married Martha Bedson. Michael Collins Persse agreed that it was Bedson.

⁴⁸⁶ An informal and impromptu enquiry about this was made to Chester Herald on 24 February 2014, during a visit to the College of Arms, but no Roberts pedigree was immediately discovered.

⁴⁸⁷ There was no such post of master of the king's greyhounds. There was instead, a post of the master of the king's buckhounds. Note the emphasis on bucks and hounds in *Cranbourn Chace*, the anonymous piece thought to have been published by Jane Roberts in 1827 (see Appendix 2).

⁴⁸⁸ Hugh Oram (1756-1810), was rather more prosaically described as a butcher on his marriage licence in 1792.

⁴⁸⁹ Lydia Plowman of Shaftesbury (1748-1830), was married firstly to Samuel Brooks in 1782, and then to a wealthy baker, John Beard, in 1799. She had no children by either of her marriages.

⁴⁹⁰ He was Samuel Brooks, a royal messenger born near Gravesend in 1752, drowned at Calais in September 1797 while attempting to deliver government papers. The connection with the Earl of Malmesbury is supported by references in the will of his widow, Lydia, who remarried John Beard in 1813 (P.C.C., 1830).

⁴⁹¹ These addresses are verified in the P.C.C. wills of John Beard (1813) and Lydia Beard (1830).

The acquaintance with this widow lady and her adopted daughter and my father is full of romance. "Where there's a will there's a way" so he planned a scheme which proved eminently successful to secure for him the beautiful Louisa for Wife!

Our great objection to the marriage was that he was a proud widower, with three children of tender age. The objection, however, was overcome, and as time wore on their Union turned out happily for all interests concerned, so that no two people were better suited for all husband and wife than the said John Roberts, of the War Office and Louisa fully mentioned above. In character she commended herself to the admiration of all, and never for one instant did she make the slightest difference between her own and her step children, and as a result these latter manifested unbounded Love for her throughout her long life.

The *Roberts History* presents us with a romanticised view of events, but it is important in throwing some light on the connection with the Earl of Munster, which later became so important to the fortunes of Jane's first book, *Two Years at Sea*. The critical period was probably between 1805 and 1811, when Paymaster Roberts had his greatest exposure to the aristocratic officers of the tenth dragoons, notably Lieutenant Colonel George Leigh, the husband of Augusta Leigh.

John Roberts (1757-1816) (Paymaster Roberts)

John Roberts enlisted as a private soldier in the tenth dragoons on 29 September 1783 at Coventry, on the same day that they became the Prince of Wales's own Regiment of Light Dragoons. The regiment was at Coventry for at least the next ten months, after which it moved north to Derby and Nottingham, and then south Staines, west of London. John Roberts married Martha Bedson on 30 June 1785 at the church of St John the Baptist, Hillingdon, Middlesex.

The tenth dragoons moved to Lewes and Hythe, on the south coast, in 1786. In September of that year John and Martha's first son, Peter Roberts, was baptised in the Church of St Clement, Hastings. John was promoted to corporal in January 1787, after a little more than three years' service. The regiment then moved to Norwich, where it stayed between 1787 and 1789. A daughter, Jane, was baptised at the Church of St Gregory, Norwich, in July 1788, but she died before her fifth birthday. There were further moves to Nottingham in June 1789, and then back to Staines. A second son, John, was born in May 1790 in Weybridge, Surrey. John Roberts was promoted to quartermaster in November 1791, giving him responsibility for the clothing, bread, ammunition, horse fodder and fuel of a troop on the march – typically seventy-five men and their horses. From 1791 to 1795 the regiment was in Lewes and Brighton, and on 2 November 1792, the future author, Jane Roberts, was baptised at Hythe in Kent.

John Roberts was with the regiment at Brighton in September 1794, ten days after the baptism of his son, Enoch Roberts, who died young. They were then in Wareham and Weymouth

between June and December 1797. A third son, Charles was born in 1798.⁴⁹² Then, in April 1805, John Roberts, was promoted from quartermaster to paymaster,⁴⁹³ taking his pay to fifteen shillings a day,⁴⁹⁴ and giving him access to profit (legitimate or otherwise), from the considerable sums involved in paying and supplying the regiment.⁴⁹⁵ The tenth dragoons were in the Romford area for the next two years,⁴⁹⁶ and in February 1807 George Augustus FitzClarence (1794-1842), later to be the Earl of Munster, joined as a cornet, aged thirteen.⁴⁹⁷ His brother, Henry Edward FitzClarence (1795-1817), was also in the regiment about the same time.

John Byng Wilkinson replaced John Roberts as paymaster of the tenth dragoons on 14 June 1810,⁴⁹⁸ and on 10 April 1811 John Roberts was appointed to be barrack master of the fort at Dungeness. His salary fell to ten shillings per day, plus £25 per annum for house rent.⁴⁹⁹ John supplanted Lewis Tobias Jones who was removed to Gosport New Barracks.⁵⁰⁰ The duties were administrative, including, for example, filling out receipts for the payment of rent received from a certain Mr Thorneycroft of New Romney, Kent, who was the leaseholder of the canteen of fort number two at Dungeness.⁵⁰¹ John Roberts died at Lydd on 5 April 1816, and he was buried in the parish churchyard three days later.⁵⁰² The parish register gives his age as fifty-nine, which would place his birth around 1757. Jane referred to his declining health in her application for relief to the Royal Literary Fund, in 1846, and it is possible that the fictional Aunt Lucy gave a biographical account of his final months in her final novel, *The Court Favourite*.⁵⁰³

⁴⁹² Charles is said to have been born in 1798, according to Michael Collins Persse, but he was not baptised until April 1807.

⁴⁹³ For the messy circumstances in which this happened, see the entry for Richard Manby in Appendix 1.

⁴⁹⁴ *New and Enlarged Military Dictionary*, 1805, pages not numbered, see under Pay-Master.

⁴⁹⁵ Accounts show that John Roberts was responsible for very large sums of money. For example, from 25 June 1806 to 1808 the regiment's pay amounted to £11,393, and from October 1808 to December 1809 it was £16,780 (W.O. 12/933, Muster Lists 1809-11).

⁴⁹⁶ They were quartered at Epping, Romford, Waltham Abbey, Ilford, and Warley Barracks. John's correspondence at the time included fixing mileage rates to be paid on marches, certifying bills of carriage for forces and their baggage, billeting troops with innkeepers, administering militia family relief, and negotiating with horse dealers, including a detachment of horses that had been brought southward from Stillington in Yorkshire (W.O. 12/932 – Muster Lists, 1806-1808). In 1807 the Regiment received specialist cavalry training at Ipswich under Major-General Henry William Paget (later the Earl of Uxbridge), of the seventh hussars, as part of a gradual transition from a dragoon regiment to a hussar regiment.

⁴⁹⁷ *The Times*, 18 October 1808: "His Royal Highness the Duke of CLARENCE left town yesterday morning for Portsmouth, with his eldest son Cornet GEORGE FITZ-CLARENCE, who goes to embark for Spain with his regiment, the 10th Dragoons."

⁴⁹⁸ *Army List*, 1811. John Roberts was still entered as paymaster in the *Army List* for 1810, which had not yet caught up with events.

⁴⁹⁹ The barrack sergeant and barrack labourers at Dungeness were on ten shillings and sixpence per week, with a penny per day for beer money - *Barrack Appointments* (W.O. 54/715, pages 13 and 17).

⁵⁰⁰ *Barrack Appointments* (W.O. 54/715, page 13).

⁵⁰¹ East Sussex Record Office, parish of Hailsham, letter from the Commissioners for the Affairs of Barracks, Barrack Office, to Mr Thorneycroft (PAR 353/26/10). The lease in question ran from 30 September 1813 for £17 per annum. Dated 22 September 1812.

⁵⁰² His gravestone is said to survive, and apparently records a number of other children who died in infancy.

⁵⁰³ *The Court Favourite*, pages 142-163.

The *Roberts History* says that John Roberts was the heir to an estate called Ashgrove, on Cranborne Chase, and there is credible evidence that his daughter, Jane, visited that place in 1823.⁵⁰⁴ His son, Peter, certainly named his Tasmanian estate Ashgrove in the 1830s. The *Roberts History* alludes to John having run away from home to join a cavalry regiment because of his mother's second marriage to a man named Gould. Examination of the parish registers of Donhead St Mary, within which Ashgrove Farm stood, reveals entries which can be interpreted in such a way as to fit these reported events.⁵⁰⁵ Documentary evidence from neighbouring parishes can be brought to bear in the same vein. There may be much more than a grain of truth in this aspect of the *Roberts History*, but that document is almost alone in speaking of the life of John Roberts before he enlisted at Coventry on 29 September 1783 at Coventry.

Martha Bedson (1757-1823)

Martha Bedson married John Roberts on 30 June 1785 at the church of St John the Baptist, Hillingdon, in Middlesex, at which time he was a private soldier in the tenth dragoons, and she was said to be of the parish of Rickmansworth. The match was almost certainly made by Richard Hall, another private soldier in the tenth dragoons who witnessed the wedding, and who was probably Martha Bedson's uncle by marriage.⁵⁰⁶

Martha seems to have followed the regiment's movements closely, with children known to have been born in Hastings (Peter, 1786), Norwich (Jane, 1788, died young), Sutton in Surrey (John, 1790), Hythe (Jane, 1792), and Brighton (Enoch, 1794, died young). Another child, Charles, was born in 1798, and was baptised at Romford in 1807. During those years Martha would, like her husband, have been exposed to an ever more socially refined group of people, the real breakthrough being in 1805 when John was promoted to paymaster. Despite being largely absent in the historical record, it must be assumed that Martha threw herself into regimental life, and that she made key contacts during the six years of John's paymastership – associations that her daughter Jane would continue to rely on for decades to come. Here we can look to the *Roberts History* for evidence of a connection between the Roberts family and the FitzClarences, illegitimate children of the future William IV. We can also infer a connection with Lieutenant Colonel George Leigh, and his wife Augusta, the half-sister of Lord Byron, after 1807. Another regimental link gave Martha, and her daughter Jane, access

⁵⁰⁴ Appendix 2.

⁵⁰⁵ Starting with John's baptism on 18 April 1761, which is four years adrift from 1757 - his inferred date of birth when calculated from his reported age at death.

⁵⁰⁶ Hall had married another Martha Bedson in Childs Ercall, Shropshire, nearly twenty years earlier, on 17 July 1766. His signature in 1766 is identical to his signature in 1785. He was present with the tenth dragoons in York on 2 February 1782, eighteen months before John Roberts enlisted (W.O. 12/923 Muster Lists 1777-1797). His own wife was said, in the register, to have been of Stoke upon Terne, Shropshire. She was probably the aunt of Martha Bedson (1757-1823).

to the Countess of Bradford.⁵⁰⁷ For Martha, John's sideways move to barrack master at Dungeness fort in 1811 may have been a bitter blow, because it would have reduced her access to fashionable society and banished her to Lydd, a remote town on the fringe of Romney Marsh. John died in 1816, and Martha may have lost no time in moving to London, taking a house in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. It was perhaps during her widowhood, in the final seven years of her life, that she made the fastest social progress, no doubt with her daughter Jane by her side. Whether true or embellished, Martha's claim to be the cousin of Sir John Wrottesley, which is set out in the *Roberts History*, may have been given full ventilation at this time. She died suddenly on 5 March 1823 at her house in Cheyne Walk, and she was buried in Mortlake, the parish where her son, John, was living in the rented farm known as Brickstables. Her gravestone, which survives to this day, seems to have been funded by Jane alone. It reads:

In memory of

MARTHA ROBERTS

Relict of John Roberts Esqre

late Barrack Master at Lydd Kent

and formerly Paymaster of the

10th Dragoons

Trusting in the merits of her Redeemer

she departed this life March the 5th 1823

after an illness of 48 hours aged 68

leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter

This stone is erected as a humble tribute of gratitude

to the memory of the best of mothers

By her only and sorrowing daughter

Martha Bedson was baptised on 1 May 1757⁵⁰⁸ in Bushbury, Staffordshire, one of several children born to George and Sarah Bedson. Almost nothing is known of her parents, or her siblings, or her life before she married John Roberts in Hillingdon in 1785. The family relationship with Sir John Wrottesley has not been confirmed, but Bushbury is only three miles from Tettenhall, the seat of the Wrottesley family. It is curious that the *Roberts History*

⁵⁰⁷ See the entry for Bradford in Appendix 1.

⁵⁰⁸ Martha's age at death was given as sixty-one in Mortlake parish register, which would place her birth around 1762. It is later given as sixty-eight on her tombstone, which would place her birth nearer to 1755. Both pieces of information are likely to have been supplied by Jane Roberts. They suggest that Martha had always represented herself to Jane as being younger than her true age, and that the truth gradually came to light as Jane went through Martha's papers in the administrative aftermath of her death, and commissioned her gravestone.

gives her name as Martha Wilkins, suggesting that she may have used an alias for reasons that are now unclear.

Peter Roberts (1786-1860)

Peter Roberts was baptised in Hastings, Sussex, on 7 September 1786, the first son of John and Martha Roberts. His father, John, would have been a private soldier in the tenth dragoons at that time, so Peter's childhood and adolescence would have been influenced by the improvement of the family's fortunes as John rose through the ranks, eventually becoming paymaster. Peter seems to have felt the need to record the family's origins, real or imaginary, in the College of Arms between 1800 and 1815.⁵⁰⁹

The *Roberts History* says that the Prince of Wales obtained a position for Peter as a "commissariat officer" in the Life Guards, and Michael Collins Persse confirms this as the second regiment of Life Guards. He was present as a clerk in the commissariat at the battle of Nive, 9-13 December 1813, during the Peninsular War, for which he was awarded a clasp.⁵¹⁰ He had been made a treasury clerk in June 1812, and was promoted to Deputy Assistant Commissary General on 25 December 1814.⁵¹¹

Peter was sent to Tasmania in 1819 at the age of about thirty-three, and his younger brother Charles emigrated as a free settler about the same time. Peter left England on 27 Jan 1819 and arrived in Hobart on the *Baring* on 14th June 1819⁵¹² as Deputy Assistant Commissary General in New South Wales. His name appears in numerous archives in connection with administrative matters such as the distribution of rations received by road gangs employed on the repair of the road between Parramatta and Windsor; instructions not to victual or discharge constables without signature of senior constable of the district; departmental orders requesting duplicates and triplicates of store receipts; attendance at ceremonies to mourn the death of George III and to proclaim the ascent to the throne of his successor, George IV; and reporting the robbery of notes from the stores at Windsor, with statements of the numbers and value of the notes.

Peter returned to England between 1827 and 1829, apparently seeking a cure for the early onset of blindness.⁵¹³ Another purpose for his visit was to bring his sister-in-law, Susan Roberts, back to England after the breakup of her marriage with Charles. Jane went with Peter on his return to Tasmania in 1829, albeit on a different ship. Her intention was to emigrate, and she had care of her young niece, Martha Roberts, the daughter of her brother Charles. Everything went wrong on her arrival at Hobart in 1830. Martha was given up to Peter, but Jane decided to return to England rather than stay in Tasmania. The unexplained rift between

⁵⁰⁹ *Roberts History* (Appendix 3, page 233).

⁵¹⁰ *General Service Roll, 1795-1814*.

⁵¹¹ *General Service Roll, 1795-1814*. Michael Collins Persse said that Peter was Master of the Mint, but this is not so, and may have been a misinterpretation of Peter's role in the Treasury. Collins Persse also said that Peter was present at the Battle of Waterloo, for which there is no evidence.

⁵¹² *Hobart Town Gazette*, 19 June 1819.

⁵¹³ Michael Collins Persse, *pers. comm.*

Jane and Peter seems to have been serious and permanent, because there are only two passing references to him in her diary (9 October 1834 and 28 May 1839), and there is no record of any direct correspondence. The second diary entry refers to Peter's "*malady*," which may have involved temporary bouts of insanity because he was prescribed mercury as a means of slowing down his blindness.⁵¹⁴

Peter married Patience Smith in Tasmania on 21 January 1826. Patience was apparently born in England, but her father seems to have had connections with the West Indies, possibly in the army. They had five surviving children, and initially lived at Seymour Cottage, Clarence Plains, where their first daughter, Ada Augusta Jane Roberts, was born in 1826. On Peter's return to Tasmania in 1830 he renamed it Ashgrove, reportedly after the place where his father had been born.⁵¹⁵ Peter's entry in the Tasmanian census of 1842⁵¹⁶ gave his address as Ashgrove, near Oatlands, and stated that he was the proprietor of a stone building with a brick chimney, complete with the exception of additions to be made to it. The estate consisted of twenty-seven persons in all, twelve of whom were free. In 1843 he provided similar details, the house now finished in stone, brick and wood, with twenty-six persons, the address being Ashgrove, Mount Seymour, near Oatlands.⁵¹⁷ In 1848 the address was again Ashgrove, Mount Seymour, and it was said that the proprietor's residence was of stone - four houses in all, two of stone, two of wood, all finished. Peter stated that his own family of consisted of eight, plus another eighteen, of whom fifteen were free.⁵¹⁸

Peter's children were Ada Augusta Jane Roberts (born 8 December 1826, Seymour Cottage, Clarence Plains), Adelaide M. Roberts (born 13 January 1831, Tasmania), FitzClarence Roberts (born 2 November 1832, Clarence Plains), Emily Roberts, (born Hobart 25 May 1834, died six weeks later on 4 July), Henrietta Roberts (born 27 April 1837, Hobart), and Sarah Roberts (born 19 November 1838, Ashgrove, Oatlands).

Henrietta Roberts married Frank Horne in 1868, and died in Dandenny, Melbourne, Australia, in 1914. Adelaide M. Roberts married Henry Frampton Anstey in 1853, and seems to have had an unhappy marriage in which Henry, who was a Roman Catholic, separated from her and became a papal knight, dying in Rome in 1862.

Peter Roberts died on 17 July 1860 at the age of seventy-three. Shortly afterwards, Patience (then aged about sixty), returned to England with her two daughters Ada Augusta Jane Roberts and Adelaide M. Anstey (who was either widowed, or soon to be widowed). They may all have been in poor health, and for the two daughters it was perhaps their first experience of the northern hemisphere. Adelaide died at 2 Alfred Place Worthing on 20 January 1866, aged about thirty-five, and Ada Augusta Jane died on 23 July 1867 at 7 Palace

⁵¹⁴ Michael Collins Persse, *pers. comm.*

⁵¹⁵ *Roberts History* (Appendix 3, page 233). An entry in Jane's diary on 11 July 1835 notes that she had received a letter from her brother Charles, dated 27 December 1834, addressed from Oatlands, Ashgrove.

⁵¹⁶ CEN1/34 61.

⁵¹⁷ CEN1/70 63.

⁵¹⁸ CEN1/94 173.

Gardens Villas, Kensington, aged about forty-one. Patience died last, also at 7 Palace Garden Villas, on 29 September 1868.

FitzClarence Roberts married Sarah Jane Copeland in Otago, New Zealand, in 1866, and had several children. His unmarried sister, Sarah Roberts seems to have emigrated to New Zealand with him, dying in Invercargill on 15 February 1920. FitzClarence, though, returned to Oatlands in Tasmania, where he died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound on 4 May 1890, aged fifty-seven.⁵¹⁹

John Roberts (1790-1868) (John Roberts of the War Office).

John Roberts was the least adventurous of Jane's three brothers, spending more than half a century as a clerk in the War Office - an appointment secured by the Prince Regent, if the *Roberts History* is to be believed. He joined in September 1808, and was transferred to the promotion department in 1810 or 1811, retiring at the age of sixty-eight in February 1859 as first clerk and head of that department. When brought back to give evidence before a select parliamentary committee on general officers in the army the following year, on 26 July 1860, his evidence was controlled and measured, displaying an impressive grasp of detail and a long memory.⁵²⁰

John Roberts was born on 20 May 1790,⁵²¹ in Weybridge,⁵²² Surrey, probably while the tenth dragoons were guarding Oatlands Palace, the residence of Prince Frederick, Duke of York and Albany. He was baptised in Sutton, about eleven miles to the east, on 10 June. As a promising twenty-five year old clerk in the War Office, John married Frances Woods Sarmon at St George, Hanover Square, on 15 March 1816. She came from a naval family, her father having been the commander of *The Swan* excise cutter, killed in an action with French smugglers in the English Channel on 14 December 1796. John and Frances had three⁵²³ surviving children, all born at Brickstables, a rented farm in Mortlake in Surrey. John's link with Brickstables may have been through Frances Wyndham, the sister-in-law of the Earl of Munster,⁵²⁴ to whom Jane dedicated *Two Years at Sea*; Frances married Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, the owner of Brick Stables, in 1808.

Frances Woods Sarmon died tragically young, probably in childbirth, and was buried at Mortlake on 24 January 1820. The *Roberts History* then explains how the widowed John was introduced to Louisa Oram of Shaftesbury, the adopted daughter of her "Aunt Beard."⁵²⁵ The

⁵¹⁹ *Tasmania Register of Deaths* - report of Charles Kingston, superintendent of police at Oatlands.

⁵²⁰ *Parliamentary Papers*, 1860, Volume 8.

⁵²¹ Recorded on his gravestone in Brompton cemetery.

⁵²² 1851 census.

⁵²³ The *Roberts History* (Appendix 3, page 233), says three, but only two have been identified.

⁵²⁴ Frances Wyndham's sister, Mary, married George Augustus Frederick FitzClarence, Earl of Munster, the illegitimate son of William IV and his mistress Dorothea Jordan (formerly Bland). See also the entry for Wyndham in Appendix 1.

⁵²⁵ For the identity of Aunt Beard see the footnotes relating to the *Roberts History* in Appendix 3, page 233.

courtship was swift, and John and Louisa were married at St George, Hanover Square, on 18 October 1820. They lived at Brickstables until 1822, but had moved to Park Walk, St Luke, Chelsea, by 1824. Eleven children have been identified - John Peter George Philip Roberts (1822-1903), Martha Louisa Roberts (1824-1899), Elizabeth Ann Roberts (1825-1916), Charles Roberts (1827-after 1841), Alfred Roberts (1829-1921), Samuel Roberts (1830-1908), Hannah Roberts (1832-1853), Henrietta Jane Roberts (1834-1914), Edmund Mansfield Roberts (1836-1911), Sophia Mary Roberts (1840-1909) and David Oram Roberts (1843-1917).

Henry Seymour Roberts (1819-1909), who was John's son by his first wife, Frances Woods Sarmon, attended Queen's College, Oxford, and became the master of a succession of schools, including, amongst others, Bristol Grammar School, Thornbury Grammar School, and Wigton Grammar School. He was the Head of the Metropolitan Mission to the Jews, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Mar, and he published at least one volume of poems.

Two of John's sons from his second marriage, John Peter George Roberts, and Edmund Mansfield Roberts, followed their father's footsteps and became clerks in the War Office. John Peter George Roberts married Annette Flora Marguerite Labinsky in 1844. She was apparently the daughter of Count Labinsky, who is thought to be the mysterious "*Count L*" or "*C-L*" mentioned in Jane's diary in 1851 (see the entry for Labinsky). Two of John's daughters, Martha Louisa Roberts and Henrietta Jane Roberts, married members of an army family, the Mackens. Henrietta Jane emigrated to New Zealand with her husband and children in 1880. Another son, Alfred, became private secretary to the Earl of Cork,⁵²⁶ and was later Curate of Romford and Rector of Mappowder in Dorset.

John Roberts of the War Office died on 12 August 1868 at Devonshire Villa, Hammersmith, aged seventy-eight. His wife, Louisa, outlived him by nearly a decade, dying at 16 Netherwood Road, Hammersmith, on 18 September 1877,⁵²⁷ aged seventy-seven. They were both buried in Brompton cemetery.

George Frederick Charles Roberts (1798-1846)

Known to the family only as Charles, Jane's younger brother was a source of considerable anxiety. His emigration to Tasmania in 1819, when he would have been aged about twenty-one, and Jane about twenty-nine, clearly affected Jane greatly, and she seems to have developed a guilt complex in which she saw herself as failing to support him in his endeavours. Perhaps she never fully experienced the impulsive and unstable side of his character. She certainly took an instinctive dislike to his wife, Susan⁵²⁸ Radcliffe. Jane does

⁵²⁶ 1851 census.

⁵²⁷ Recorded on her gravestone in Brompton cemetery.

⁵²⁸ She was baptised Susannah. Charles referred to her as Susannah at the time of their separation in 1825. Jane referred to her as Susan.

not seem to have warmed to Charles' daughter, Martha Roberts (c.1824-?), with whom she travelled to Tasmania in 1829-1830.

Michael Collins Persse states that Charles was born in 1798, at which time his father, John Roberts, was quartermaster of the tenth dragoons.⁵²⁹ His mother, Martha, would have been aged about forty-three. Charles was baptised in Romford, Essex, in April 1807, probably around the age of nine. By that time his father had been promoted to paymaster, and the family would have had much more exposure to the FitzClarences, so the longer and grander baptismal name George Frederick Charles Roberts may have been an afterthought to reinforce the Hanoverian connection.

The *Roberts History* suggests that the Prince Regent obtained a position for Charles, as controller of an estate in Jamaica. No evidence has been found to support this assertion.⁵³⁰ Unlike his older brothers, Charles was less able to rely on the Prince Regent after the death of Paymaster Roberts in 1816. His next appearance in the documentary record is on 6 May 1819 when William Maycock was given permission to accompany George Frederick Charles Roberts, a free settler, to New South Wales. Maycock went as an agricultural servant.⁵³¹ Charles arrived in Hobart on 4 March 1820 as a passenger from Sydney on the *Castle Forbes*.⁵³² He married Susan Radcliffe exactly a year later.⁵³³ Aged just seventeen, Susan had just arrived in Hobart on the *Jessie*,⁵³⁴ leaving her parents, who lived in Coppice Row, Clerkenwell. The circumstances suggest that this was a planned elopement, and that Charles and Susan had previously met in London. Shortly afterwards they moved out of their "neat two-storey brick house" of six rooms, on Potter's Hill,⁵³⁵ and over the next four years they seem to have had three children. Relations, however, broke down, and on 30 November 1825 Charles placed the following notice in the Hobart Town Gazette:

"CAUTION.- Whereas Susannah Charlotte Roberts, my Wife, has left me by Consent; - This, therefore is to caution the Public against giving her any Trust or Credit on my Account, as I will not be responsible for such Debts as she may contract after this date. G.F.C Roberts"

Things went from bad to worse. On 24 February 1826 G.F.C. Roberts was arrested for threatening to murder Mr Murray with the leg of a table or bedstead,⁵³⁶ and in the same year the same G.F.C. Roberts was bound over for severely beating his wife.⁵³⁷ Susan had seen

⁵²⁹ An entry in Jane's diary, on 7 November 1836, notes that Charles' birthday was 21 May, but unfortunately she does not state his age at that time.

⁵³⁰ It is possible that there was confusion with two brothers of Louisa Oram (the second wife of John Roberts of the War Office) who became indigo planters in India.

⁵³¹ Governors' despatches to and from England.

⁵³² *Hobart Town Gazette*, 4 March 1820. It is not clear whether Charles had travelled with his brother Peter in 1819, or whether they had sailed from England separately.

⁵³³ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 3 March 1821. The notice gave her name as Sarah Ratcliffe, not Susan Radcliffe.

⁵³⁴ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 3 March 1821.

⁵³⁵ *Hobart Town Gazette*, 11 August 1821.

⁵³⁶ *Colonial Times and Tasmanian Advertiser*, 24 February 1826.

⁵³⁷ *Colonial Times*, 1826.

enough by that time, and on 23 March 1827 she left Hobart for London on the *Hugh Crawford*, with her three children, all in steerage. Charles' brother Peter was with them, in a private cabin, and in all probability he paid for their passage. She subsequently became Susan Da Cunha, and her further history is reported under the entry for Da Cunha in Appendix 1.

Charles seems to have redeemed himself by 1833, when it was reported that he was to be appointed district constable in the Westbury police district of Norfolk Plains.⁵³⁸ He appears to have remained in policing and law enforcement thereafter, perhaps as an adjunct to farming the land that he had been granted. In 1839 he is reported to have apprehended a boy, John Prescott, at the Blue Hills. Prescott had absconded from the Green Ponds Road station with seven other men, who were recaptured by constables and soldiers of the Oatlands station at a place called Murderers' Tiers.⁵³⁹

There are numerous references to Charles in Jane's diary in the 1830s, mainly to correspondence, which often took between six and eight months to arrive. Jane also sent Charles boxes of goods that he could not easily obtain in Hobart. The entries are as follows: 1834 – 31 January; 1835 - 7 February; 11 and 13 July; 12 August; 10 October; 2 November; 1836 - 31 March; 1 April; 2 and 17 August; 5, 6, 22, 23 and 24 September; 30 October; 7 November, 7 December; 1838 – 19 and 29 October; 4, 6, 8, 12, 13, 16 and 20 November; 3 and 17 December; 1839 – 1 to 8 January, 24 February and 24 May. Burrows, who seems to have been a family servant who knew Charles before he emigrated, had a particular fondness, and he features in several entries. It seems that Charles was living with, or near, the Bennett family of Hobart, throughout much of the 1830s, but one of his letters (11 July 1835), was addressed from Ashgrove, the estate of his brother Peter. Diary entries on 12-13 November 1838 and 17 December 1838 suggest that Jane thought Charles' letters sufficiently interesting to draw to the attention of John Helder Wedge. She clearly regarded Charles as being in some difficulty when, on 26 July 1838 she wrote:

"Would to God that I might be able to work and assist my poor brother Charles!!!"

On 19 October of the same year she explained more:

"Charles' letter is dated 3 March 1838, and altho' he is in anything but affluence still it is the best letter I have received from him for many years. Indeed, I may say it is the best letter I have received since he has been in Van Diemen's Land. May God Almighty bless and be with him, and oh! may his latter days be happier than those that have passed. May some little balm of success be passed into my cup, so that I may be able to assist and thus prove to him how willingly I would have given my all for him. Poor fellow! I think his troubles, sorrows and misfortunes have been greater than any I have heard of. Mine have been strange and various, but his! Oh! Mysterious is life!!!"

More woe followed on 16 November 1838:

⁵³⁸ *Hobart Town Courier*, 9 August 1833.

⁵³⁹ *The Hobart Courier and Van Diemen's Land Gazette*, 4 October 1839.

“Wept over the thoughts of my poor brother Charles and his sufferings which Mr Wedge’s account of himself forcibly recalls.”

The last reference to Charles in the main part of the diary, on 24 May 1839, records that Jane wept for three days after receiving a letter from him. He died seven years later, aged about forty-eight. Jane made a special note in her diary as follows:

“Died on the last day of November ’46 whilst travelling from Port Phillip to the interior of Australia, George Frederick Charles Roberts, the youngest son of John Roberts Esquire formerly Paymaster of the 10th Light Dragoons and afterwards Barrack Master of Dungeness Kent where he died, and was buried at Lydd. After his death the youngest son George Frederick Charles emigrated to Van Diemen’s Land, and after 27 years of toil anxiety and severe affliction he died...”⁵⁴⁰

No independent record of Charles’ death has been found. The fact he was travelling to the interior of Australia from Port Phillip (now part of Melbourne), towards the end of November 1846 raises the uneasy prospect that he may have been part of the ill-fated and inglorious attempt to rescue the supposed *“Captive White Woman of Gipps Land.”* Led by an ex-police officer called Christian Ludolph Johannes De Villiers, who also ran the aptly named *No Good Damper Hotel*, the expedition set off from Port Phillip on 20 October 1846 and returned in January 1847.⁵⁴¹

End

⁵⁴⁰ See footnote 331.

⁵⁴¹ *The Captive White Woman of Gipps Land*, Julie Carr, 2001.

