

A SURVEY AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF FANNY BURNEY SCHOLARSHIP,
1920 - 1970

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To provide a current survey of the scholarship and an annotated bibliography on Fanny Burney from 1920-1970 for scholars and students is the purpose of this paper. The bibliography contains a brief evaluation of each work and includes the following categories: editions, books and reviews, chapters in books, dissertations and theses, articles, and plays. It is a research tool for students of Fanny Burney and the Eighteenth Century.

A SURVEY AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF FANNY BURNEY SCHOLARSHIP,
1920 - 1970

THESIS

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By

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TO
MY MOTHER

PREFACE

My first introduction to Miss Burney was in the fall of 1969 in a graduate seminar dealing with Dr. Johnson and his circle. Each student was required to explore some facet of Dr. Johnson's life and works or of those with whom Dr. Johnson was associated. My assignment was to research Fanny Burney as a novelist. Fanny Burney's first novel, Evelina, and Joyce Hemlow's The History of Fanny Burney were my starting points. After reading Evelina and Hemlow's definitive biography, I was very much impressed with this eighteenth-century lady of letters. Further research was more difficult because of the lack of bibliographic aids and worthwhile source material. However, I became fascinated with Miss Burney and even entertained the possibility of further research on the subject for my master's thesis.

In the summer of 1970, I enrolled for a course in Bibliography and Methods of Research. The final project in this course was the compilation of a selective bibliography since 1950 on some literary person. My subject was Fanny Burney. Once again, my task was made difficult because of the lack of bibliographic material. Now, I had a definite idea for a thesis; I had an interest in Miss Burney and I was interested in the science of bibliography.

After discussing my idea with Dr. James Misenheimer and receiving an enthusiastic reaction, I was sure what I would do--A Survey and an Annotated Bibliography of Fanny Burney Scholarship, 1920-1970. As well as an interesting project, this would hopefully be a research tool which would benefit other students of the Eighteenth-Century and of Miss Burney.

Beginning with bibliographies and finally resorting to examining the stacks, I eventually had as complete a card file as was possible. My next step was to examine the scholarship I had found. Although many of the needed sources were available at the North Texas State University Library, many were not. The Inter-Library Loan Department helped immensely, and I was able to borrow material from other libraries. However, some books and magazines were still unavailable. Therefore, this survey and bibliography is as complete as I could make it. Some selected reviews of books are included as possible further aids to researchers.

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PART I

A SURVEY OF THE SCHOLARSHIP

The various ways in which contemporary scholars have approached Fanny Burney scholarship are as diverse as Miss Burney herself. Miss Burney's journalistic career began when she was very young, and many critics choose to emphasize the diaries and journals. To some critics, her significance lies in the fact that she was one of the first Englishwomen of any importance to have left a diary. Other scholars value and venerate the picture of eighteenth-century life which has been perpetuated through her works. The portrait of Dr. Johnson which she painted in her early journals is judged a valuable insight into the aging literary giant. More historically-oriented students believe her chronicles of court life, of the somewhat enigmatic Queen Charlotte, and of the progress of George III's derangement of prime importance. As a result of her literary accomplishments, Fanny Burney also has been ranked among the most important of the eighteenth-century "bluestockings" and receives some attention strictly as an influential "bas bleu."

Ignoring her diaries and journals, some scholarship categorizes Fanny Burney as the first woman novelist. Scholars generally agree that her novels display the influence of

Fielding, and the effect of eighteenth-century courtesy books upon her novels is a brief consideration. She also is considered to be the predecessor of both Jane Austen and the "novel of manners." That she contributed significantly to the evolution of the novel as a genre is a recurrent thesis in scholarly criticism; and her novels, especially Evelina, are repeatedly examined. Analyses of Miss Burney's techniques as a novelist and her formula for mixing satire and sentiment add to the variety of scholarly criticism. Some authors, however, choose only to pay tribute to Miss Burney as a great lady of letters.

Some scholarly attention is given also to Miss Burney as a dramatist and her use of dramatic scenes in her diaries, journals, and novels.

The Burney family itself and their friends and associates also merit consideration. Dr. Burney's importance as a musician, as a music historian, and as a member of Dr. Johnson's circle warrants examination by current scholars.

Joyce Hemlow is the leading authority on Miss Burney. Her work with the Burney manuscripts has been extensive and has shed valuable light on twentieth-century Burney scholarship which enables modern research to continue.

Editions

Although writing was definitely not considered a pursuit for girls in the eighteenth century, Miss Burney began to write when she was very young, and she continued keeping diaries and journals until her death at age eighty-eight. A complete, although severely edited, series of volumes of The Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay was initiated by the elderly Madame d'Arblay and was completed by her niece Charlotte Barrett. Although there has been no complete edition of The Diary and Letters since this time, Muriel Masefield (The Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay, 1931) and Lewis Gibbs (The Diary of Fanny Burney, 1940) present selective editions intended for general readers or as preliminary studies. The only modern edition containing any of Fanny Burney's correspondence is The Queeney Letters: Being Letters Addressed to Hester Maria Thrale by Doctor Johnson, Fanny Burney, and Mrs. Thrale-Piozzi, 1934.

Fanny Burney's career as a novelist also began when she was a young woman. Her first novel, Evelina, which she published anonymously and apprehensively in 1778, brought to the young authoress immediate fame and acclaim. Although she published three more novels during her lifetime, none of them was considered equal to her first. Her second novel, Cecilia, was published in 1782, and was followed by Camilla in 1796 and The Wanderer in 1814. The most recent edition of Cecilia

(2 vols.), edited by A. R. Ellis, was published in 1906. Evelina, however, has not been neglected. In the past fifty years, four editions have been published, the most recent by Edward A. Bloom in 1968.

Miss Burney's achievements as a playwright are often ignored, and the only edition in recent years is Miriam J. Benkovitz's edition of the tragedy Edwy and Elgiva, 1957.

Books

Although few modern editions of Fanny Burney's works have appeared since 1920, an appreciable number of books have been published about Miss Burney in the last fifty years. The most numerous are the biographies, and these vary greatly in quality, scope, and approach. Among those who contributed significantly to early Burney biographical scholarship are Constance Hill (Fanny Burney at the Court of Queen Charlotte, 1926), Muriel Masfield (The Story of Fanny Burney: An Introduction to the Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay, 1927), and A. A. Overman (An Investigation into the Character of Fanny Burney, 1933). Several fictionalized biographies have been written recently, and, although they are not to be used for scholarly purposes, cannot be excluded from a bibliography. When Christopher Lloyd published Fanny Burney in 1936, no complete biography had been published. Lloyd's scholarly, well-documented study ranked as the most authoritative biography until the 1958 publication of The History of Fanny Burney by Joyce Hemlow.

One of the last literary achievements of the aging Madame d'Arblay was the editing and compilation of her father's Memoirs. In 1948, Percy A. Scholes presented the first biography to be written of Dr. Burney since his daughter's Memoirs (The Great Dr. Burney: His Life, His Travels, His Works, His Family and His Friends). Roger Lonsdale, however, has superseded Scholes' study with the 1965 publication of Dr. Charles Burney: A Literary Biography, a new biographical framework based on the several large collections of unpublished Burney papers which came to light in the 1950's.

Two twentieth-century authors have contributed major publications on the famous Burney family as a whole. R. Brimley Johnson, recognized as one of the earlier Burney scholars, treats the phenomenal activities of Fanny Burney and her family in Fanny Burney and the Burneys, 1926. F. A. Swinnerton provides an invaluable analysis of influence in A Galaxy of Fathers, 1966.

Chapters in Books

Scholars have also chosen to devote chapters in books to Miss Burney. Special consideration is often given to Miss Burney as a woman novelist and as the first lady novelist (Edward Wagenknecht in Cavalcade of the English Novel, 1943). She was influenced by Fielding (Lord David Cecil in Essays on the Eighteenth Century, 1945), and her effect on Jane Austen

and the evolution of the novel is frequently emphasized (Eugene White in Minor British Novelists, 1967).

Varied emphasis is placed on Fanny Burney's letters and journals. The importance of the observations of Dr. Johnson which the young Burneys, especially Fanny, wrote in their journals cannot be ignored (Joyce Hemlow in New Light on Dr. Johnson, 1959). Miss Burney's chronicle of eighteenth-century court life is also invaluable (G. P. Gooch in Courts and Cabinets, 1946). Some critics choose to examine Miss Burney's merits as a journalist or the valuable picture of eighteenth-century life which her pen depicted.

Several scholars devote chapters to different facets of Miss Burney's first novel, Evelina. Among the most valid of these discussions is the essay by Edwine L. Montague and Louis L. Martz (in The Age of Johnson: Essays Presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker, 1949).

Dissertations

Comparatively few doctoral students have selected Miss Burney as a focal point of research, and those who have seem to base their theses chiefly on hypotheses and assumptions of their own.

Articles

Many articles dealing with various facets of Miss Burney's life and works have also appeared in the past fifty years. Some of these fall into the category of notes and anecdotes,

while the scope and approach of others qualify them as critical studies or essays.

Some scholars choose to evaluate Miss Burney's worth as a lady of letters, while others deal more specifically with her various literary ventures. Her journals and letters are appraised (John D. Gordan in Bulletin of the New York Public Library, October 1965), and she is discussed as a novelist (Kemp Malone in Papers on English Language and Literature, 1965) and a playwright (Joyce Hemlow in University of Toronto Quarterly, 1950).

Some articles also deal with two men who were very influential in Fanny Burney's life--Dr. Burney and Dr. Johnson.

Plays

Three plays have been devised from the diaries and letters of Miss Burney, and they deal with various phases of her life. Dear Nobody by Terry Belanger is based on her early diaries. Winifred Gérin's Juniper Hall portrays the days at Juniper Hall when Miss Burney became acquainted with such French immigrants as Madam de Staël and General Alexandre D'Arblay. Dealing more generally with her life is Elizabeth Goudge's Fanny Burney: A Play in Four Acts.

Fanny Burney definitely deserves recognition as a "blue-stocking," as a lady of letters, as a diarist and journalist, as a novelist, and as a playwright, and she will continue to receive the attention and tribute she merits through the conscientious work of the twentieth-century scholars.

PART II

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Editions

Benkovitz, Miriam J., ed. Edwy and Elgiva. Hamden, Connecticut: Shoe String Press, 1957.

The introduction discusses Miss Burney as a dramatist, the history of Edwy and Elgiva, and the play's place in Fanny Burney's literary career. This edition contains a clear text and is reproduced from a copy of the text written in the hand of General Alexandre d'Arbly. The revisions which he made or suggested in the manuscript appear in the appendix. The value of this edition is in its availability and its relative freedom from accidentals.

Bloom, Edward A., ed. Evelina: or, The History of a Young Lady's Entrance into the World. London: Oxford University Press, 1968. Reviewed in Johnsonian News Letter, XXVIII (9 March 1968); in Times Literary Supplement, 25 April 1968, p. 418.

This edition has an introduction. The copy-text which the editor used is that of the first edition, 1778, and the illustrations are from the fourth edition, 1779. Bloom prefaces the edition with a select bibliography and a chronology of Frances Burney. Textual notes are at the end. This is a scholarly edition with minimal modernization.

Burney, Fanny. Evelina: or, The History of a Young Lady's Entrance Into the World. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1965.

This edition includes the original inscription, dedication, and preface and a clear, modernized text. The readable edition is excellent, although no textual notes are included.

Gibbs, Lewis, ed. The Diary of Fanny Burney. New York: E.P. Dutton and Co., Inc., 1940. Reviewed by C. E. Vulliamy in Spectator, 28 June 1940, p. 870.

Gibbs briefly prefaces this edition with biographical comments, and the text of this volume is selected from the first edition of The Diary and Letters of Madam D'Arblay. The only editorial comments are those of Charlotte Barrett. The edition is divided into four sections: Part One: January, 1778 - December, 1784; Part Two: November 1785 - June, 1788; Part Three: October, 1788 - July, 1791; Part Four: October, 1791 - January, 1840. This edition includes the portions of Fanny Burney's diary which Gibbs feels are the most interesting to general readers, and although the edition served the editor's purpose, it is no substitute for the original seven volumes of diaries and letters.

Lansdowne, Marquis of, ed. The Queeney Letters: Being Letters Addressed to Hester Maria Thrale by Doctor Johnson, Fanny Burney and Mrs. Thrale-Piozzi. London: Cassell and Co., 1934. Reviewed in Times Literary Supplement, 22 March 1934, p. 211; by Joseph Wood Krutch in The Nation, 10 October 1934, p. 415; by Frederick A. Pottle in Yale Review, XXIV (1934), 211-14.

A scholarly edition such as this is a contribution to Johnsonian scholarship, from which Fanny Burney cannot be excluded. The section which is devoted to Fanny Burney's correspondence with Queeney deals primarily with discussions of Mrs. Thrale's courtship and marriage to Piozzi. All of Miss Burney's letters up to 1785 are included, and the final extract (1813) tells of the quarrel and of Fanny's efforts towards reconciliation.

Mackinnon, Sir Frank D., ed. Evelina. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1930. Reviewed in Times Literary Supplement, 17 April 1930, p. 333.

The copy-text is the second edition of Evelina, although Mackinnon indicates that the first edition was examined. The introduction outlines the history of the novel before and since its first publication, and the illustrations which Mackinnon includes indicate his consideration of Evelina as a picture of eighteenth-century contemporary life and manners. Helpful textual notes are included.

Masefield, Muriel, ed. The Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., 1931. Reviewed by D. Van Doren in Nation, CXXXIII (30 September 1931), 337-38.

In this selectively edited volume, Miss Masefield begins with an introduction to Miss Burney's life and literary accomplishments. Masefield includes extracts from passages of Fanny Burney's letters and journals and presents a brief, but connected story of her life. The edition is divided into three sections: Part I, A Young Lady's Entrance into the World;

Part II, Life at the Court of George III; Part III, Marriage; The Shadow of Napoleon: Later Life. Though there are omissions, the edition succeeds in presenting a synthesis of Miss Burney's life, portraits of great men, and typical characters of her day.

Rhys, Ernest, ed. Evelina. London: J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., 1927.

This edition contains a clear text and brief introduction. More recent editions, however, are far more readable.

Rolt, Margaret S., ed. A Great Niece's Journals: Being a Selection from the Journals--1830-1842--of Fanny Anne Burney. London: Constable and Company, Ltd., 1926.

Margaret S. Rolt presents an edition of her grandmother's journals. Fanny Anne Burney is Charles Burney's granddaughter and Fanny Burney's great-niece. Fanny Anne Burney followed in her great aunt's footsteps as a journalist and diarist, and Rolt presents excerpts from her memoirs. This is an interesting addition to Burney family scholarship.

Wain, John, ed. Fanny Burney's Diary: A Selection from the Diary and Letters. London: Folio Society, 1961.

Unavailable for examination.

Books and Reviews

Adelstein, Michael E. Fanny Burney. New York: Twayne, 1968. Adelstein's book has three aims: to attract new readers to Fanny Burney's works, to aid in the understanding of her strengths and weaknesses as a writer, and to show her literary achievement and historical significance. This book describes, examines, and evaluates Miss Burney's works, and the critical study is integrated with biographical material, instead of being organized by genre. Adelstein bases the majority of his text on Joyce Hemlow's biography and is careful in his documentation. There is a partial bibliography at the end of the book, and Adelstein refers readers to Miss Hemlow's book for a complete bibliography of the Burney manuscripts. His annotated bibliography is a general listing of biographies and critical studies.

Buffet, Gabrielle. Fanny Burney: Sa Vie et Ses Romans. 2 vols. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1962.

This critical study of Fanny Burney's life and novels, relying heavily on Joyce Hemlow's studies, is thoroughly researched. Volume I deals with Burney's life, Volume II with her novels. Buffet's study stresses the romantic aspects of Miss Burney's works, her influence on the development of literature, and the circumstances in her life which caused her to merit the title which Madame de Staël bestowed upon her--"la première femme d'Angleterre."

Edwards, Averyl. Fanny Burney, 1752-1840: A Biography.
London: Staples Press, 1948.

Edwards compresses the long, eventful life of Fanny Burney into 156 pages in this biography. The concise treatment of Miss Burney's life and literary endeavors contains a short bibliography of sources and an index useful for quick reference.

Gerin, Winifred. The Young Fanny Burney. London: Nelson, 1961.

This biography seems to be aimed at a teenage audience. Its scope is limited, the style primer, and Miss Gerin's stated purpose in writing this book is to show how Fanny Burney set about becoming a successful novelist against countless odds. The book deals with Miss Burney's youth and ends with the publication of Evelina. It is not a good biography or critical study and is of no value to the student or scholar.

Hahn, Emily. A Degree of Prudery: A Biography of Fanny Burney. New York: Doubleday, 1950. Reviewed by Phillis McGinley in New York Times Book Review, 2 April 1950, p. 4; by George F. Whicher in New York Herald Tribune Book Review, 2 April 1950, p. 6; by Joseph Wood Krutch in Times Literary Supplement, 27 July 1951, p. 464.

This is an entertaining biography, although some of the facts are distorted by the author. Hahn does not seem concerned about factual distortions and has ignored recent manuscript discoveries. Witty and very readable, this book would interest those not too well acquainted with Fanny Burney.

Hemlow, Joyce. The History of Fanny Burney. New York: Oxford University Press, 1958. Reviewed by De Lancey Ferguson in New York Herald Tribune Book Review, 9 March 1958, p. 5; by Clarence Tracy in Queen's Quarterly, LXV (1958), 526-27; by James L. Clifford in Modern Language Notes, LXXIV (1959), 644-46; by Oliver W. Ferguson in South Atlantic Quarterly, LVIII (1959), 129; by Alan D. McKillop in Modern Language Review, LIV (1959), 98-99; by V. S. Pritchett in New Statesman, LV (1959), 380-81; by Maurice J. Quinlan in Modern Language Quarterly, XIX (1959), 354-55; by Gilbert Thomas in English, XII (1959), 65; by Donald T. Torchiana in Modern Philology, LVI (1959), 207-9; by H. V. Weekes in Dalhousie Review, XXXVIII (1959), 271, 273; by Calhoun Winton in College English, XX (1959), 379; by Gwin J. Kolb in Journal of English and Germanic Philology, LIX (1960), 295-98; by F. K. Stanzel in Anglia, LXXVIII (1960), 108-11; by J. M. S. Tompkins in Review of English Studies, XI (1960), 97-100; by Douglas Grant in University of Toronto Quarterly, XXVIII (1960), 389-90; by Bernhard Fabian in Die Neueren Sprachen, 1963, pp. 282-83.

Joyce Hemlow, the leading Fanny Burney scholar, presents a scholarly, authoritative biography based largely on unprinted parts of journal-letters, notebooks, unpublished works, and unpublished sections of other Burney papers. Miss Hemlow's study is objective, well-documented, and thoroughly researched. This work is the definitive biography, a valuable contribution to scholarship, and a valuable research tool. A bibliography of the Burney manuscripts is included.

Hill, Constance. Fanny Burney at the Court of Queen Charlotte. London: John Lane The Bodley Head, Ltd., 1926.

The author compiled this amply illustrated biography after thorough examination of the then-extant Burney manuscripts.

Although this study is an example of notable early scholarly work, it has been somewhat invalidated by the discovery of new Burney papers and the progress of scholarly research led by Miss Hemlow.

Johnson, R. Brimley. Fanny Burney and the Burneys. London: Stanley Paul, 1926. Reviewed in Times Literary Supplement, 25 November 1926, p. 840.

Johnson's book deals with the phenomenal activities and accomplishments of Fanny Burney and her family. Since Johnson feels that the story of Miss Burney's early life has been told many times, the book concentrates on Miss Burney's activities in France and on three generations of her family. The following family members are studied at length and are listed as indicated: Frances [Fanny]; Susan; Dr. Burney; James; Charles Burney, D.D.; Sarah Harriet Burney and Richard Thomas Burney; Charlotte Ann Burney, her children and grandchildren; and Frances Burney (daughter of Esther). Johnson includes additions to Miss Burney's diary which she kept in France, unpublished selections from Susan's letters, and the summary of and selections from the Journal of the Worcester Burneys. This is a fascinating scholarly study that begins where most studies end.

Kamm, Josephine. The Story of Fanny Burney. New York: Meredith Press, 1966.

This biography is fictionalized and therefore not to be used for most scholarly purposes.

Lloyd, Christopher. Fanny Burney. London: Longmans, Green and Company, 1936. Reviewed in Times Literary Supplement, 17 October 1936, p. 833; by R. Bell in Publications of the Oxford Bibliographical Society, 18 October 1936; by E. Blunden in Spectator, CLVII (20 November 1936), 14; by Edith Shackleton in London Mercury, XXXV (1936), 81.

When Christopher Lloyd published this work, no biography of Fanny Burney's life had been published, apart from Macaulay's Essay and a literary sketch by Dobson. Therefore, Lloyd's study ranked as the most authoritative biography until the publication of Joyce Hemlow's work in 1958. Lloyd briefly prefaces the work, includes an introduction, and divides the biography into four parts, as follows: Part I - The Burneys; Part II - The Author of Evelina; Part III - Keeper of the Queen's Robes; Part IV - Madame d'Arblay. The work is scholarly and well-documented, although it has been superseded by Hemlow's The History of Fanny Burney.

Lonsdale, Roger. Dr. Charles Burney: A Literary Biography. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1965.

Lonsdale presents a new biographical framework based on the several large collections of unpublished Burney papers which came to light in the 1950's. This biography is an invaluable supplement to Scholes' work for those undertaking a thorough study of Dr. Burney. The emphasis is on Dr. Burney's literary achievements.

Manwaring, G. E. My Friend the Admiral: The Life, Letters, and Journals of Rear-Admiral James Burney, F. R. S., the Companion of Captain Cook and Friend of Charles Lamb. London: George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., 1931.

Manwaring is the first biographer of James Burney, the son of Dr. Charles Burney and the brother of Fanny. Beginning in 1750, Manwaring chronicles Burney's life from his childhood, his distinctive service during the Seven Year's War and the subsequent naval operations, his participation in Captain Cook's second and third expeditions, and his service on the Bristol in India. Manwaring also stresses James Burney's service to literature as "the historian of the South Sea," the author of many books and pamphlets, including an Essay on Whist, and for his friendship with Lamb, Southey, Crabb Robinson, Hazlitt and other literary men. The last chapter is devoted to Martin Burney, the Admiral's son. This portrait of James Burney is a valuable addition to "the Burney gallery."

Masefield, Muriel. The Story of Fanny Burney: An Introduction to the Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay. Cambridge: University Press, 1927. Reviewed in Times Literary Supplement, 30 June 1927, p. 452.

Masefield successfully provides "a brief introduction to a fascinating, but lengthy, record of eighteenth-century biography" and then presents the main outline of Miss Burney's life, with illustrations. This volume serves as a good introduction to the Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay.

Morley, Edith J. Fanny Burney. London: Oxford University Press, 1925.

Morley writes affectionately of Miss Burney as a novelist, as a portrayer of the eighteenth century through her diaries and letters, and as a forgotten authoress of merit. Her evaluation of Miss Burney's worth as a writer is somewhat biased. This pamphlet is a significant contribution to early Burney scholarship.

Overman, A.A. An Investigation into the Character of Fanny Burney. Amsterdam: H. J. Paris, 1933. Reviewed by F. T. Wood in English Studies, XV (1933), 200-2; Reviewed in Times Literary Supplement, 28 September 1933, p. 656; by M. S. Tompkins in Review of English Studies, X (1934), 477.

Overman's biography and critical analysis of Miss Burney is a fascinating study of interest to all students of her character. The approach purports to be objective and scientific, and the lengthy bibliography bespeaks the thoroughness of the researcher.

Scholes, Percy A. The Great Dr. Burney: His Life, His Travels, His Works, His Family and His Friends. 2 vols. London: Oxford University Press, 1948.

Scholes presents the first biography to be written of Dr. Burney since the publication of Fanny Burney's Memoirs. Scholes' research is thorough, and his biography maintains the objectivity which the Memoirs lacked. The first volume begins with Burney's grandparents and concludes with "The Burney's in the Gordon Riots" (1780). Volume II covers that part of

Burney's life from age 56 until his death at age 88 (1814). Scholes includes chapters on "Burney's Will and Memorial," "Burney's Family After His Death," and "Some Burney Letters," and a thorough bibliography. Scholes' book is as definitive a study of the life of Dr. Charles Burney as was possible with the then recently discovered Burney family manuscripts. However, Lonsdale's work on Dr. Burney is an excellent supplement.

Stewart, Anna Bird. Young Miss Burney. New York: F.B. Lippincott Co., 1947.

This fictionalized biographical account of Miss Burney's early life is based predominantly on Miss Burney's letters and diaries. The book begins with the Burneys on Poland Street and ends with the publication of Evelina. Stewart aims at a young teenage audience.

Swinnerton, F.A. A Galaxy of Fathers. New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1966.

Swinnerton's book is a fascinating study of several famous eighteenth-century fathers and their children. A large portion is devoted to Dr. Burney and his children, especially Fanny. Swinnerton begins his study with brief comments on the psychology of the father-child relationship in general, and then describes the social background of the period. He includes separate chapters on the Burneys, as follows: "Burney's Early Years"; "Burney's Married Life"; "Burney and the Children"; "Two Authors in the Family"; "'Thou Shalt Live with Me for Ever'";

Mrs. Thrale; Evelina; Fanny as a Prodigy; The Burney's Move Upward; Burney Goes to Court; Servitude; Liberation; and Madame D'Arblay. An interesting period study, this work provides an invaluable analysis of influence.

Tourtellot, Arthur Bernon. Be Loved No More: The Life and Environment of Fanny Burney. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1938. Reviewed by L. Kronenberger in New York Times Book Review, 1 May 1938, p. 9; by E. J. Clarke in Commonweal, XXVIII (10 June 1938), 189-90; by M. Curtiss in Nation, CXLVI (11 June 1938), 678-79; by Elizabeth Bowen in New Statesman and Nation, 1938.

Tourtellot endeavors to present a complete biography of Fanny Burney. However, he is often inaccurate and incomplete. He includes a bibliography and index. This biography is undependable as a research tool.

White, Eugene. Fanny Burney, Novelist: A Study in Technique; Evelina, Cecilia, Camilla, The Wanderer. Hamden, Connecticut: Shoe String Press, 1960.

This is a good preliminary study of technique in Evelina, Cecilia, Camilla, and The Wanderer. It is not, nor does it presume to be, a definitive work on Fanny Burney as a novelist.

Chapters in Books

Asquith, Herbert Henry, First Earl of Oxford and Asquith. "Dr. Johnson and Fanny Burney" in Studies and Sketches. London: Hutchinson and Co., 1924, pp. 77-94.

Ignoring Boswell's biography, the author presents Johnson as he is depicted by the pen of Fanny Burney. This is an interesting and scholarly essay.

Baker, Ernest A. "Fanny Burney" in The History of the English Novel, V. New York: Barnes and Noble, Inc., 1929, pp. 154-174.

In a study of the novel of sentiment, Miss Burney deserves the chapter which Baker devotes to her. He deems her importance in the history of the novel not in that she broke with sentimentalism, but that she came so near to presenting "a direct transcript of life." Baker discusses Miss Burney's merits and shortcomings thoroughly in Evelina and devotes less time to her lesser novels. This is a good preliminary study of Fanny Burney and her role in the evolution of the novel.

Bradford, Gamaliel. "Madame D'Arblay" in Portraits of Women. Freeport, New York: Books for Libraries Press, 1969, pp. 67-87.

In his presentation of nine preliminary studies or sketches of women, Bradford includes Madame D'Arblay. Madame D'Arblay is presented as an authoress from her childhood to her death. This chapter has little scholarly merit.

Cecil, Lord David. "Fanny Burney" in Poets and Storytellers. New York: Macmillan Co., 1949, pp. 77-96.

Fanny Burney "was the first writer to translate the Fielding-type of novel into the feminine key," according to Cecil's essay. Cecil discusses the influences which shaped her works and her own influence on the history of the English novel very authoritatively. This is a useful study of influence and Miss Burney's role in the development of the novel as a genre. It

is also strongly derivative of the essay by Cecil in the David Nichol Smith festschrift.

Cecil, Lord David. "Fanny Burney's Novels" in Essays on the Eighteenth Century: Presented to David Nichol Smith in Honour of his Seventieth Birthday. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945, pp. 212-24.

According to Cecil, Fanny Burney's novels represent the entry of the woman into English fiction, and she was the first to "translate the Fielding-type of novel into the feminine key." Fanny Burney had an important place in the development of the English novel and influenced Jane Austen as well as many nineteenth-century novelists. Cecil's essay is a good study of influence as well as Miss Burney's place in the evolution of the novel.

Collins, Norman. "The Arrival of Female Genius" in The Facts of Fiction. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc., 1933, pp. 98-103.

Collins' short essay on Miss Burney is mainly an identification of her as a novelist and as the author of Evelina. This chapter is included as a portion of "The Major Minor Novelists" and is only a short note.

Cunliffe, John W. "Frances Burney" in Century Readings in the English Novel. New York: The Century Co., 1930, pp. 120-135.

Cunliffe recognizes Miss Burney as the founder of the novel of manners which Jane Austen perfected. According to Cunliffe,

Fanny Burney established novel-writing as a profession for women. He includes the following excerpts from Evelina: "Evelina's First Ball"; "Evelina at the Theatre"; "Lord Orville Proposes"; and "The Last Letter." Cunliffe's introductory statements to the excerpts are brief, and he makes no comment on them. This chapter is of value only as a portion of an anthology and is no substitute for an edition of Evelina.

Firth, J. R. "Modes of Meaning" in Essays and Studies, IV, ed. Arundell Esdaile. London: John Murray, 1951, pp. 118-49.

In this essay, Firth discusses the epistolary language of Johnson, Mary Wortley Montagu, Horace Walpole, Mrs. Delany, and Fanny Burney. This is a very scholarly and interesting study.

Foster, James R. "Fanny Burney and Elizabeth Blower" in History of the Pre-Romantic Novel in England. New York: The Modern Language Association of America, 1949, pp. 220-24.

Foster discusses the mixture of satire and sentiment in Fanny Burney's novels. According to Foster, Elizabeth Blower's novel Maria is similar to Cecilia. This chapter has value only as a short influence study.

Gooch, G. P. "Fanny Burney and Queen Charlotte"; "Fanny Burney and George III" in Courts and Cabinets. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1946, pp. 220-37; 238-51. Reviewed by J. A. R. Marriott in Fortnightly, CLVI (1945), 127-28.

Two chapters on Fanny Burney are included in this study of historical memoirs and their value to the study of the background not only of men and events, but also of habit and atmosphere. Gooch begins the chapter on Fanny and Queen Charlotte with the publication of Evelina, the acquaintance with Mrs. Delany, and Miss Burney's subsequent appointment as Second Keeper of the Robes. Miss Burney's chronicles of court life and especially of the Queen are invaluable, according to Gooch. The next chapter deals with the value of the picture of George III's stages of derangement which she recorded in her journal. Gooch concludes this chapter by summarizing the remaining years of her life and paying tribute to her place in our literary heritage. This is an interesting study and approach.

Hemlow, Joyce. "Dr. Johnson and the Young Burneys" in New Light on Dr. Johnson, ed. Frederick W. Hilles. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1959, pp. 319-39.

The Burney children first met Dr. Johnson in 1777, and Miss Hemlow provides the observations the young Burneys wrote in their journals and letters. Some of the entries regarding Dr. Johnson are amusing; others are pathetic. In this authoritative, worthwhile essay, Miss Hemlow discusses the "new light" which these annals have thrown on the aging literary giant.

Hemlow, Joyce. "Letters and Journals of Fanny Burney: Establishing the Text" in Editing Eighteenth-Century Texts: Papers Given at the Editorial Conference, University of Toronto, October 1967, ed. D. I. B. Smith. Toronto: University Press, 1968, pp. 25-43.

This paper is a fascinating history of the odyssey of the Burney papers and the letters and journals of Fanny Burney. Miss Hemlow describes the editorial procedures of the papers' first editors, who were Fanny Burney and then Charlotte Barrett, and the difficulties their revisions, deletions, and omissions have caused modern editors in their efforts to establish the original texts of these papers. This paper is invaluable to any study of Miss Burney not only because it is informative, but also because it makes students aware of the tremendous amount of scholarly work necessary to restore manuscripts so that they can be published for general study.

Hinkley, Laura. "Fanny" in Ladies in Literature. New York: Hastings House, 1946, pp. 3-56.

An entire section, four chapters, of this study is devoted to Fanny Burney. The author presents six "Ladies of Literature" utilizing their journals, letters, and diaries. She asserts that the literary recognition which Miss Burney received in 1778 with the publication of Evelina was woman's first entrance into English literature. Miss Hinkley devotes a chapter to the Burney family, one to Evelina, another to the success and acquaintances the publication of Evelina brought to its authoress, and the last to her later years and literary activities. This study is of little scholarly importance.

Johnson, R. Brimley, ed. "Frances Burney" in Balls and Assemblies. London: John Lane The Bodley Head, Ltd., 1928, pp. 1-32.

Johnson has selected excerpts which describe balls and assemblies from the works of Fanny Burney, Jane Austen, Maria Edgeworth, Susan Edmonstone Ferrier, and Mary Russell Mitford. He includes passages from Miss Burney's Evelina and Cecilia in his attempt to show the feminine viewpoint in novels.

Keyes, Rowena Keith, ed. "Evelina's Conquest of London" in Lives of Today and Yesterday. New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1931, pp. 203-18.

Purporting to be a comparative biography of famous people, Keyes' book contains a chapter on Fanny Burney and the events which surrounded the publication of Evelina. However, in basing this chapter on The Diary and Letters of Frances Burney, the author has made factual errors which further weaken an invalid essay.

Kirkland, Winifred and Frances. "Fanny Burney: A Long-Ago Lady of Letters" in Girls Who Became Writers. New York: Harper, 1933, pp. 1-12.

The chapter devoted to Fanny Burney is sentimental, sweet, and very unscholarly. Miss Burney is picturesquely portrayed as a young eighteenth-century maiden who overcame social mores and became a famous novelist. Her life is briefly outlined, and the chapter concludes with her death. A sweet tribute, it cannot be considered serious scholarship.

Kooiman-Van Middendorp, Gerarda Maria. "Frances Burney" in The Hero in the Feminine Novel. Middelburg: Firma G. W. Den Boer, 1931, pp. 24-34.

Fanny Burney's background is briefly outlined in this chapter, and Lord Orville of Evelina and Mortimer Delville of Cecilia are considered as heroes. The study is good, but it is not thorough.

Macaulay, T. B. "On Madame d'Arblay" in Famous Reviews, ed. R. Brimley Johnson. Freeport, New York: Books for Libraries Press, Inc., 1967, pp. 98-118.

Macaulay's essay "On Madame d'Arblay," which was written the year of her death, merits its reprinting. Macaulay skillfully recreates the life of Madame d'Arblay, the age in which she lived, and the people with whom she associated. He then devotes adequate time to Evelina, its publication, and Cecilia. Assessing her shortcomings, strengths, and contributions as a novelist, Macaulay concludes his famous essay by expressing gratitude and respect to Madame d'Arblay--"for in truth we owe to her, not only Evelina, Cecilia, and Camilla, but also Mansfield Park and The Absentee."

MacCarthy, B. G. "The Domestic Novel and the Novel of Manners" in The Later Women Novelists, 1744-1818. Cork: Cork University Press, 1947, pp. 87-128.

In this chapter, MacCarthy discusses the Burney family, Fanny Burney's childhood, her diaries and correspondence, Miss Burney's powers of observation, Evelina, the feminine point of view in her novels, the portraiture in her novels, and

Cecilia. MacCarthy concludes with some criticisms of Miss Burney's works and a brief evaluation of her later novels. This is a good general study.

Masefield, Muriel. "The Life of Fanny Burney"; "Fanny Burney's Novels" in Women Novelists: From Fanny Burney to George Eliot. Freeport, New York: Books for Libraries Press, Inc., 1967, pp. 9-20; 21-35.

In the first chapter, Masefield briefly reviews the life of Fanny Burney and discusses the society in which she lived. In the second chapter, Miss Masefield appraises Fanny Burney's achievements as a novelist. The approach is valid, although Masefield adds nothing new to Burney scholarship.

Montague, Edwine and Louis L. Martz. "Fanny Burney's Evelina" in The Age of Johnson: Essays Presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker, ed. Frederick W. Hilles. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949, pp. 171-81.

The format of this excellent essay is that of a dialogue. The thesis of the argument is: "Does Evelina really deserve its fame? Did it ever really live in its own right?" This is a valid, although unique, approach to criticism of Evelina, and the authors make several valid conclusions. The essay is an interesting contribution to Burney scholarship.

Norman, Sylva. "Secrecy and Evelina" in Modern Essays and Sketches, ed. J. W. Marriott. Freeport, New York: Books for Libraries Press, 1968, pp. 156-63.

Norman's essay is a clever, amusing satire paralleling the lives and fortunes of Cinderella and Fanny Burney.

O'Brien, Kate. English Diaries and Journals. London: Collins, 1947, pp. 27-32.

Only a few pages in this slim volume discussing the early chroniclers are devoted to Fanny Burney. Miss O'Brien's thesis is that Miss Burney is the first Englishwoman of any importance to have left a diary. She briefly outlines Miss Burney's life and mentions the major events and people included in her diaries. O'Brien's treatment is adequate for an anthology of diarists and journalists.

Paulson, Ronald. "Evelina: Cinderella and Society" in Satire and the Novel in Eighteenth-Century England. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1967, pp. 283-91.

Evelina is singled out and discussed as a transitional novel using "Humphry Clinker as a base for operations in the direction of Jane Austen." Paulson's assertions are sound, and the ideas are well presented.

Phillips, M. and W.S. Tomkinson. "An Eighteenth-Century Novelist and her Blue-Stocking Friends" in English Women in Life and Letters. London: Oxford University Press, 1927, pp. 224-52.

This chapter is a brief account of Fanny Burney's life and the "Blue-Stockings" with whom she was acquainted. The approach is somewhat unusual since there actually is little emphasis on Miss Burney as a novelist, and the chapter is of little scholarly merit.

Ponsonby, Arthur. "Fanny Burney" in English Diaries: A Review of English Diaries from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth Century. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1922, pp. 171-83.

Ponsonby feels no need to give a preliminary sketch of Miss Burney's life, but the chapter includes an analysis of her diary which allows him to review the incidents in Fanny Burney's long life. The author asserts that Miss Burney's diaries divide her life into the five distinct periods which he discusses: childhood, early life at home, court life, married life, and widowhood. Ponsonby's essay is an interesting review of Fanny Burney's merits as a diarist.

Richmond, Admiral Sir Herbert. "The Naval Officer in Fiction" in Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association, XXX, ed. C. H. Wilkinson. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945, pp. 7-25.

Captain Mirvan, the narrow-minded buffoon in Evelina, is included in Richmond's discussion of the representations of officers in British fiction. The essay is an interesting study of character representations.

Saintsbury, G. E. B. "Madame D'Arblay" in The Collected Essays and Papers of George Saintsbury, 1875-1920, I. 4 vols. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1924, pp. 356-82.

Saintsbury's lengthy essay introduces, criticizes, and discusses Miss Burney's literary activities. The conclusion of the essay is a tribute to Miss Burney---"who gave us the Branghtons, Mr. Smith, the first volume if not the two first volumes of Cecilia . . . who gave us the quaint mixed presentation of Dr. Burney's visitors, the picture of a Johnson . . .

the sketches of the sojourn of a young 'lioness' in the most various menageries. . . . As a diarist Miss Burney is with Pepys and Evelyn, as a letter-writer with Walpole and Chesterfield. . . . She is a novelist as well."

Scott, Walter Sidney. "Frances Burney" in The Bluestocking Ladies. London: John Green and Company, 1947, pp. 141-63.

Scott begins the chapter on Fanny Burney with an outline of her early life and, therefore, her education as a "blue-stocking." Miss Burney's life and literary activities are chronicled with special stress on her "bluestocking" tendencies. This chapter is well-written and ranks Frances Burney among the unforgettable ladies of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Steeves, H. R. "A Young Lady's Entrance Into the World" in Before Jane Austen. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1965, pp. 204-25.

Steeves' essay is a rather harsh critical evaluation of Evelina. However, the chapter is scholarly.

Strachey, Giles Lytton. "The Wrong Turning" in Characters and Commentaries. London: Chatto and Windus, 1933, pp. 74-81. Also printed in Literary Essays. London: Chatto and Windus, 1961, pp. 120-26.

Strachey ranks the diaries of Madame d'Arblay far above Evelina in this essay and briefly discusses his conclusions although he fails to prove them. The essay is of little merit to scholarly research.

Thackeray, William Makepeace. "Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay" in Contributions to the Morning Chronicle, ed. Gordon N. Ray. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1955, pp. 183-86.

This essay was written in review of Volume VI of the Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay. Thackeray praises the manner in which Madame d'Arblay presents personages and incidents and strongly anticipates publication of Volume III. Students may gain insight into the way in which Madame d'Arblay's work was received.

Wagenknecht, Edward. "Romance of the Teatable" in Cavalcade of the English Novel. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1943, pp. 134-51. Reprinted in Cavalcade of the English Novel. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1954, pp. 134-51.

A brief consideration is given to Miss Burney as the first lady novelist. Wagenknecht includes a brief biographical outline and discussion of Evelina and Cecilia. A section of this chapter is entitled "Fanny Burney, The First Lady Novelist," and the remainder deals with Maria Edgeworth and Jane Austen. This is primarily a brief study in influence.

Walkley, Arthur Bingham. "Miss Larolles" in Still More Prejudice. Freeport, New York: Books for Libraries Press, 1970, pp. 29-33.

Walkley prefaces his essay on woman's desire for change with an introduction to modern readers of Miss Larolles, a character in Cecilia. He uses Fanny Burney's character to epitomize the female passion for change. This article is amusing, but has no scholarly value.

White, Eugene. "Fanny Burney" in Minor British Novelists, ed., Charles Alva Hoyt. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1967, pp. 3-12.

According to White, Fanny Burney's accurate observation of details and characters links her talents as a novelist with those of her predecessors and with Jane Austen and the development of the modern novel. Miss Burney's special qualities and achievements merit her inclusion in a book recognizing authors who are neglected today. The chapter devoted to Miss Burney stresses her role in the development of the novel as a genre. For students and general readers this book is invaluable as a "new panorama of British novelists."

Woolf, Virginia, "Dr. Burney's Evening Party" in The Common Reader. London: Hogarth Press, 1932, pp. 108-25.
Reprinted in Collected Essays, III. 4 vols. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., 1967, pp. 132-46.

This is a well-written, highly amusing essay introducing the guests and discussing a party which Dr. Burney gave. Woolf gets most of her information for the essay from Fanny Burney's journals.

Dissertations and Theses

German, Howard Lee. Fanny Burney and the Late Eighteenth-Century Novel. Dissertation Abstracts, XVIII (1958), 2127. Ohio State University, 1957.

In his critical study, German discusses the early literary influences that shaped Fanny Burney's works, her appreciation

of moralizing and rhetoric, her scrupulous eye for manners, her parental veneration, and her inclination toward Johnsonian pessimism. German claims that all of these traits manifest themselves in her novels. He separately discusses all four of Miss Burney's novels and tries to show each novel as a realistic portrayal of manners. German invalidates his study with too much theorizing and too little analysis.

Harris, Harvey Richter. Realism in the Fiction of Frances Burney. University of Southern California Abstracts of Dissertations, 1957 (1958), 89-90.

Harris closely analyzes the realism of Fanny Burney's fiction in the light of contemporary critical opinion. Miss Burney utilized contemporary settings, but Harris states that her descriptions are fragmentary and generalized. The physical descriptions of characters lack realistic detail and "accentuate character, psychological experience, social level or condition." According to Harris, Fanny Burney did satisfy the contemporary critics and "stands out as an embodiment of the popular realistic theory of the period."

Kvernes, David Martin. A Critical Study of Fanny Burney. Dissertation Abstracts, XXVIII (1967), 634A-35A. University of Minnesota, 1967.

This is a good critical study of Fanny Burney as a novelist. The first three chapters contain historical and biographical

information that helps to account for Miss Burney's early popularity and for her later decline as an artist. He treats Evelina and Cecilia at greater length since he feels they are better written and more important in the history of the novel. In the last chapter, he considers the characteristics of her last two novels that set them apart from the first two. He also outlines and discusses Miss Burney's theory of the novel as set forth in her journals, letters, and the prefaces to her novels. Kvernes' critical study of Miss Burney seems to be valid and is a valuable contribution to Burney scholarship.

Morrison, Marjorie Lee. Fanny Burney and the Theatre.
Dissertation Abstracts, XVII (1957), 2613-14. University
of Texas, 1957.

Morrison begins her study with the establishment of Fanny Burney's contact with and devotion to the theatre. From her study of Miss Burney's diaries and journals, Morrison makes the assumption that Fanny Burney knew more about plays than about any other literary genre. The author discusses the use of dramatic scenes which, according to Morrison, make Miss Burney's diaries and journals her chief literary achievement. She also states that Miss Burney's novels contain more scenes of the theatre than do any other novels of her time, and asserts that some of the best and many of the worst elements of her novels seem to be related to eighteenth-century theatre. This is an interesting study and an interesting approach to Miss Burney, although many of Morrison's theories are based only on assumptions.

Thorne, Florence Blackburn. Fanny Burney: Some Aspects of Her Writings. Unpublished A. M. Thesis, University of Illinois, 1941.

Unavailable for examination.

Articles

Anon. "The Burney Papers." Johnsonian News Letter, XVIII, No. 1 (March 1958), 1-3.

This note is an enthusiastic discussion of the extensive Burney family papers collection which have only recently been made available for study and a preview of the value and revelations in Joyce Hemlow's ("the Tinker-Isham-Pottle of the Burney papers") biography The History of Fanny Burney.

Anon. "Censorship During Another War." The Johnsonian News Letter, I, No. 3 (March 1941), 4.

This is an interesting anecdote concerning Fanny Burney and her father at the time of his last illness.

The Editor. "Fanny Burney: An Identification." Notes and Queries, CXCIX (August, 1954), p. 359.

During the summer of 1789, Fanny Burney and Mrs. Gwynn visited a "Mrs. B-, who has a very pretty house--." This note is merely an identification of Mrs. Buxton and Belfield.

Anon. "Fanny Burney (1752-1840): A Life in a World of Fantasy." Times Literary Supplement, 6 January 1940, p. 9.

Written on the one-hundredth anniversary of Fanny Burney's death, this article interprets Miss Burney and her life.

Boswell and Miss Burney are contrasted respectively as the realist and the dreamer who lived her life "in a world of fantasy." It is an interesting brief note.

Anon. "The Real Fanny Burney." Times Literary Supplement, 9 March 1962, p. 160.

The stated purpose of the article is to review John Wain's edition of Fanny Burney's Diary. In reality, however, the article is an "expose" of the fact that Miss Burney was twenty-five, instead of the popularly assumed age of seventeen, when Evelina was published and that she was "emotionally frustrated" her entire life. It contributes nothing significant to Burney scholarship.

Bechtel, Paul M. "Edwy and Elgiva." Times Literary Supplement, 22 November 1934, p. 840.

This is a letter of inquiry from Bechtel concerning the location of the unpublished manuscript of Edwy and Elgiva.

Benkovitz, Miriam. "Dr. Burney's Memoirs." Review of English Studies, X (1959), 257-68.

This article begins with a vitriolic denouncement of Fanny Burney for misrepresenting her father's character. According to Benkovitz, the Memoirs of Dr. Burney "alternate a biography of Dr. Burney with discursive autobiography of Madame d'Arblay." She claims that Miss Burney's scope is limited, that she omits numerous things, and that she is responsible for numerous distortions. Miss Burney's style is attacked as too

extravagant and grandiloquent, and Benkovitz asserts that she fails as a memorialist. The author softens the attack, however, by concluding that at the time she began the Memoirs in 1828, she was seventy-six years old and that her father's papers "seduced her into an attempt to recapture the splendor of the lost years--her memories were possibly softened by nostalgia and time." This is an interesting, well-documented analysis of the Memoirs, and the criticism and manner of presentation seem valid. —

Blakeney, T. S. "A Minor Character in Fanny Burney's Diary Identified." Notes and Queries, CXCIV (24 December 1949), 559.

This is a note which identifies and briefly examines a minor character in Austin Dobson's edition of the Diary.

Blakeney, T. S. "Queen Charlotte: Fanny Burney's Employer." New Rambler, CIV (January 1968), 24-36; CV (June 1968), 3-15.

This two-part article is an excellent study of Queen Charlotte, the wife of George III. The article covers her life from the time when she married George III in 1761 until her death in 1818. Queen Charlotte is the central figure in the article, which is a good critical study of her life, her family, and her characteristics. However, the article is not particularly valuable to a study of Fanny Burney except in her relation to the Queen.

Bracey, Robert. "Hawkins in Madame D'Arblay's Diary." Notes and Queries, CLXXI (18 July 1936), 43.

This interesting note is further examination and identification of a Mr. Hawkins who is mentioned in Dobson's edition of Miss Burney's diary.

Bugnot, S. "The Wanderer de Fanny Burney: Essai de Réhabilitation." Études Anglaises, XV (July 1962), 225-32.

This is a discussion of some of the reasons for the failure of Fanny Burney's fourth novel, The Wanderer. Bugnot thinks The Wanderer should be re-examined for several reasons. The author asserts that the reason for the unpopularity of the novel in England was that the English did not like the way they were pictured by Miss Burney. Bugnot believes the novel is autobiographical and that her journals and this novel are the most personal of her works and should not be neglected. This is an interesting article and is well developed. Bugnot also carefully documents his facts.

C., R. W. "A Date in Fanny Burney." Notes and Queries, CLXXXIX (3 November 1945), 190.

This is a note which corrects a date in Fanny Burney's Diary.

Chapman, R. W. "Johnson and Burney." Review of English Studies, X (1934), 329-31.

This is a minor note explaining an omission in one of Johnson's letters to Dr. Burney and concluding that this one instance helps to explain why Boswell's list of Johnson's dedications is far from complete.

Clifford, James L. "Fanny Burney Meets Edmund Burke." Times Literary Supplement, 23 July 1938, p. 493.

This is a note on some then newly recovered papers of Mrs. Thrale-Piozzi which include a letter from Fanny Burney exuberantly describing her meeting with Burke. Clifford points out the difference in this vivid impression written in Miss Burney's youth and the somewhat affected style in her later journals.

Collingwood, Frances. "Dr. Johnson and Fanny Burney at Brighton." Sussex County Magazine, September 1950, pp. 412-13.

Unavailable for examination.

Coolidge, Theresa. "Family Concerns of Fanny Burney." More Books, XXI (1946), 83-6.

Coolidge's article describes the content of three letters dealing with Fanny Burney's "family concerns" which the Boston Public Library acquired. The first letter concerns the last days of her sister Susanna's life and mentions Fanny Burney's unsuccessful comedy Love and Fashion; the second is to Dr. Burney rejoicing about Alex' receipt of the Tancred scholarship for Cambridge; and the third letter is written to her brother Charles appealing to him to use his influence with Dr. John Kaye since Alex had studied divinity and could not win the Tancred award in that field unless he lived at Christ's College. Fanny Burney's energies were successful, and Coolidge proves through these letters the extreme vigor with which Fanny

Burney faced life and which she retained until her death.

Danz, Karl. "Frances Burney's Evelina und das Aufkommen der Frauenromane." Anglia, XXXVI (1924), 358-74.

Unavailable.

Delachaux, E. "Fanny Burney, intermédiaire manquéé entre l'Angleterre et la France." Revue de littérature comparée, XV (September 1935), pp. 381-86.

Although Fanny Burney associated with French immigrants, married one of them, spent ten years of her life in France and, therefore, had the opportunity to be somewhat of an intermediary between France and England, Delachaux asserts that she failed. He attributes this failure to several things: her personality was not strong enough to influence those she knew; her English education and her years in Court were responsible for her failure to understand even the most interesting people she met; and she gained nothing from the French people with whom she was in contact.

Dugdale, E. T. S. "Madame D'Arbly." Quarterly Review, CCLXXIV (1940), 65-76.

Miss Burney's life is briefly summarized in this article, and its author concludes that although her work deteriorated in her lifetime, her charm, her friends, her Diary and Letters, and Macaulay's Essay will keep her memory alive. This article is biased, poorly developed, and unoriginal.

Eaves, T. C. Duncan. "Edward Burney's Illustrations to Evelina." PMLA, LXII (December 1947), 995-99.

Eaves asserts that the life and work of Edward Burney have been neglected. He states that Edward's "graphic illustrations have value as criticism through the illuminations they throw on the interpretation of a literary work [Evelina] at various periods of its history." The article concludes that since two of the three scenes selected for illustration in her novel were sentimental, perhaps Miss Burney admired most of all the sentimental scenes of her novel, and not those of Austen-like quality. Eaves' failure to support fully his own assertions weakens his article.

Edwards, Oliver. "Foolish Fanny." The Times, 25 October 1956, p. 13.

This is a scathing article disparaging the author of The Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay as "a silly woman" and disputing the idea that Miss Burney had been "stifled in youth and the world robbed of masterpieces that would otherwise have appeared." The only consequence he places on her journals is that they are revelatory of a few other interesting characters and events. This article seems biased and too subjective to be scholarly.

Erickson, James P. "Evelina and Betsy Thoughtless." Texas Studies in Literature and Language, VI (Spring 1964), 96-103.

Erickson's article is a study of the influence of Elisa Haywood's History of Miss Betsy Thoughtless on Evelina. Although there is no external evidence that Fanny Burney ever read Miss Haywood's book, Erickson asserts that there are obvious parallels in plot, character, and theme as well as minor incidents. This scholarly article is a sound, penetrating examination. It is well-developed, well-documented, and validly argued.

Furbank, P. N. "The Bounce of Miss Burney." The Times Saturday Review, 13 December 1969, p. 1.

Furbank's objective article assesses the qualities of Miss Burney's comic genius, the pace of her plots, and her awareness of the difficulties of a woman in a man's society. He also discusses her weaknesses and praises the neglected reputation of Cecilia. Furbank maintains that Fanny Burney should be compared with Dickens and not Jane Austen. This is an interesting, well-developed, worthwhile article, as well as an enlightening departure from the usual attitude.

Gates, William Bryan. "An Unpublished Burney Letter." English Literary History, V (December 1938), 302-4.

Gates indicates the presence in the Pierpont Morgan Library of a hitherto unpublished letter of Fanny Burney to her brother James. It reveals her distress at the harsh criticism The Wanderer has received and her hope that future generations

will appreciate the novel. This article offers additional personal insight into Miss Burney and James and contributes to scholarship by making this letter readily available to students and scholars for the first time.

Gordan, John D. "An Anniversary Exhibition: The Henry W. and Albert A. Berg Collection 1940-1965, Part I." Bulletin of the New York Public Library, LXIX (October 1965), 537-54.

Included in Gordan's exhibition catalogue is the holograph of Fanny Burney's Diary and Letters. Gordan discusses Miss Burney as a phenomenon in the history of English literature and as a social observer. He describes the history of the compilation of the manuscript of the diary for publication and explains the condition of the holograph. The location, history, and condition of this manuscript are of interest to all Burney students.

Gordan, John D. "Novels in Manuscript: An Exhibition from the Berg Collection, Part I." Bulletin of the New York Public Library, LXIX (May 1965), 317-29.

This catalogue of novels in the Berg Collection includes a manuscript of an intermediate draft of Evelina. Gordan indicates that the 208-page extant manuscript is incomplete and non-consecutive and that the revisions are copious. The information included in the article is valuable to Burney students and scholars since it is all that survives except for

one page of manuscript, now at the Morgan Library, in the feigned hand in which Fanny Burney submitted to her publisher Thomas Lowndes.

Graham, W.H. "Fanny Burney's Evelina." Contemporary Review, CLXXI (June 1947), 351-54.

Graham believes that Evelina has contemporary value not only as a literary work, but also as a picture of eighteenth-century life.

Greene, Donald J. "An Extempore Elegy." Johnsonian News Letter, XXVI (March 1966), 11-12.

Greene questions Johnson's authorship of an "elegy" on "a woman of the town" which Joyce Hemlow discovered among the Burney papers and included in The History of Fanny Burney.

Hemlow, Joyce. "Dr. Johnson and Fanny Burney--Some Additions to the Record." Bulletin of the New York Public Library, LV (February 1951), 55-65. Also printed in Johnsonian Studies, Including a Bibliography of Johnsonian Studies, 1950-1960, ed. Magdi Wahba, pp. 173-87.

This is a well-annotated, scholarly article discussing the picture of Samuel Johnson which Fanny Burney painted for posterity. Miss Hemlow includes excerpts from Miss Burney's diary and letters which make the article warm and appealing to all admirers of Dr. Johnson and Miss Burney.

Hemlow, Joyce. "Fanny Burney and the Courtesy Books." PMLA, LXV (September 1950), 732-61.

This article gives interesting insight into the age in which

Fanny Burney lived and wrote. Miss Hemlow discusses the time from 1760 to 1820 as the age of courtesy books, and she also discusses the popular courtesy books of the time with which Fanny Burney was known to have been familiar. A survey of the books which Miss Burney owned and read throws light on the reading habits of her generation and the literary milieu from which her own remarkable and more significant work emerged. Miss Hemlow's article is well-written and well-documented, and it is another contribution to Burney scholarship by the leading authority on Fanny Burney.

Hemlow, Joyce. "Fanny Burney: Playwright." University of Toronto Quarterly, XIX (January 1950), 170-89.

Miss Hemlow authoritatively discusses Fanny Burney's "dramatic ventures," which are often "excerpted from her diaries and letters." Edwy and Elgiva, Love and Fashion, and The Witlings, her most generally known plays, as well as Hubert De Vere, The Siege of Pevensey, Elberta, A Busy Day, and The Woman-Hater, the less generally known plays, are studied in this article. This facet of Miss Burney's literary activities is seldom recognized, and Hemlow's study is excellent. The holograph manuscripts of these plays "together with some 700 scraps of paper showing various stages of composition, throw a vivid light on Fanny Burney's methods of work, and on her mind, purposes, and abilities." They are located in the Henry W. and Albert A. Berg Collection of the New York Public Library.

Hemlow, Joyce. "Johnson's Little Burney." Times Literary Supplement, 13 June 1952, p. 390.

Miss Hemlow begins the article with a brief summary of Fanny Burney's life and praises Evelina and the early diaries for depicting "the Johnson Boswell never saw." The thesis of the article seems to be that Miss Burney was a victim of her environment and that as her youth faded "she had not the moral or artistic fibre to carry her further." It provides interesting, authoritative insight into a complex personality.

Hemlow, Joyce. "Preparing a Catalogue of the Burney Family Correspondence 1749-1878." Bulletin of the New York Public Library, LXXI (October 1967), 486-95.

Miss Hemlow previews the Burney family correspondence which was then in production at the Printing Office of the New York Public Library. She briefly discusses the history of the papers from the time of Dr. Burney's death to the twentieth century. According to Miss Hemlow, this catalogue of the papers "unites much that has been divided or dispersed." It also shows parts of a family saga, the history of changing manners and customs, and the changing of social and religious life; and it is a reflection of political and military events. This article serves as encouragement for students and scholars to learn all they can about this famous Burney family.

Hicks, Phyllis D. "Fanny Burney." Spectator, CLXIV (5 January 1940), pp. 10-11.

Hicks commemorates the passage of one hundred years since Fanny Burney's death. According to Hicks, Miss Burney's forte was "imitation rather than invention" and the sprightly style in which she wrote Evelina and her diaries and letters make her delightful to read even today. This article is a well-deserved tribute to Fanny Burney.

Hudson, Derek. "Miss Burney Runs Away." Spectator, CLXXXVIII (13 June 1952), 771-72.

Hudson writes of Miss Burney's chronicled flight from George III in his bi-centenary tribute to her birth date. He commends Miss Burney as one of our greatest diarists and as the forerunner of Jane Austen. Hudson contends that Miss Burney's marriage marked the beginning of her decline as a writer and that "she left her genius in the eighteenth century."

Hufstader, Alice Anderson. "Musical References in Bluestocking Letters." Musical Quarterly, XLVII, No. 1 (January 1961), 73-90.

This somewhat lengthy article discusses the establishment of women intellectually in Augustan England. Hufstader enumerates the outstanding "Bluestockings" and includes excerpts from their writings which contain musical references. Since Fanny Burney is only briefly included, the chief value of this study would be as background for the period.

Hughes, T. Cann. "Relics of the Burney Family." Notes and Queries, CLXVII (4 August 1934), 82.

This is an inquiry concerning the location of notable Burney family relics, part of which are mentioned in the preface of Dobson's Fanny Burney (1903).

Laski, Marghanita. "Antedatings of O.E.D. in Evelina." Notes and Queries, IX (July 1962), 269-70.

This is an interesting note including examples for those with a linguistic interest in antedatings of O.E.D. in Miss Burney's Evelina.

Lincoln, E. T. "A Breakfast at Streatham." Notes and Queries, CXCII (15 February 1947), 80-81.

This is a well-substantiated note which concludes that Fanny Burney mistakenly dated a breakfast at Streatham in her Memoirs of Dr. Burney.

Malone, Kemp. "Evelina Revisited." Papers on English Language and Literature, I (Winter 1965), 3-19.

Malone's essay was precipitated by his "revisiting" of Evelina, and the admitted purpose for the article is the hope of renewing interest in the novel. He states that, although the basic plot is in itself unoriginal, Miss Burney made Evelina individual by utilizing setting, elaborating characters and events, and including other features which he sketches briefly. Malone feels that a book-length study of Miss Burney and her

technique would be a worthwhile endeavor, and his well-written, readable article may be an incentive to interested students and scholars.

McKenna, Theresa R. "Letters of Frances Burney." Catholic World, CXXIV (October 1926), 23-7.

This article discusses Miss Burney's life with special emphasis on her writings, the main and only point seeming to be that "we should peruse her subjective writings, her letters and journals."

Moler, Kenneth L. "Fanny Burney's Cecilia and Jane Austen's Jack and Alice." English Language Notes, III (September 1965), 40-3.

Moler believes the masquerade scene in Jane Austen's juvenilia entitled Jack and Alice is a good-humored satire on a similar scene in Fanny Burney's novel Cecilia. He discusses the similarities of the two scenes and concludes that Jane Austen trained herself by reading the novels of the time.

Moler, Kenneth L. "Pride and Prejudice: Jane Austen's 'Patrician Hero'." Studies in English Literature, VII (Summer 1967), 491-508.

Moler describes the "patrician" heroes of Richardson and Fanny Burney's novels and contrasts them with Jane Austen's hero in Pride and Prejudice. This article asserts that in Pride and Prejudice Miss Austen "tumbles an eighteenth-century authority-figure from the pedestal on which Richardson and Fanny Burney had placed him." This is an interesting study in influence.

Nesbitt, E. M. "Fanny Burney and Chessington." New Rambler, (July 1945), pp. 11-15.

Miss Nesbitt opens the article with a brief identification of Fanny Burney as an admirer of Dr. Johnson, the daughter of Dr. Charles Burney, and a close admirer of Mr. Samuel Crisp, who resided at Chessington Hall. She describes the present (1945) conditions in the village of Chessington, and directs readers to the "Burford Papers." These contain Samuel Crisp's letters to his sister, and Nesbitt tells us that "the bibliography concerning Fanny Burney is full of interest and wide variety." This article directs interested scholars and students to further manuscripts dealing with Miss Burney's early life.

Nott, Annie M. "Fanny Burney." Holborn Review, LXIX (July 1927), 364-70.

Nott scantily outlines Fanny Burney's life from the publication of Evelina until her death. The article contributes nothing original to Burney scholarship.

Quennell, Peter. "Bas Bleu." Spectator, CC (28 March 1958), p. 410.

In this brief, but opinionated, essay, Quennell commends Miss Hemlow's insight in The History of Fanny Burney and concurs that Miss Burney's life and literary activities were "overshadowed by the social habits and prejudices she had learned in her childhood." Quennell believes Miss Burney unworthy of contemporary renown but concludes that, of all the bas bleus,

she definitely made a contribution to literature. This article is worthwhile as an authoritative critical essay by a recognized scholar.

Quennell, Peter. "Books in General: Diary of Fanny Burney." The New Statesman and Nation, XX (3 August 1940), 114.

The essence of Quennell's scholarly article is synthesized in the conclusion: "Her Diary is the record of an exceedingly limited mind--of a spirit circumscribed by upbringing and taste and temperament. Fanny Burney never quite grew up; she was always her father's girl. But to have grasped one's limitations is sometimes the beginning of literary virtue." Quennell's approach is well-substantiated.

Radford, Ursula. "Miss Burney in Devonshire." The Devonshire Association, LIX (1927), 279-88.

Miss Radford acknowledges Fanny Burney as a novelist, but stresses her Diary and what impressions of Devonshire Miss Burney recorded on three visits--"once as an eager and romantic girl, once in the suite of Queen Charlotte, and once as a lady of leisure shortly before her marriage to General d'Arblay."

Rawson, C. J. "The Sentimental Hero in Fiction and Life: A Note on Jane Austen and Fanny Burney." Notes and Queries, CCIII (June 1958), 253-54.

In 1787 Fanny Burney described a real-life parallel in her diary to the man of sensibility in Jane Austen's Sandition and Lindsay's Of Love and Friendship (1790). The point of

the article seems to be to show that even the most extreme sentimentalists did not live only in the pages of novels and satires of novels. He asserts that sentimentalists were an observable social-type in the eighteenth century. The article would have been an interesting comparison had the author not presented a general conclusion based on such a small amount of evidence.

Roberts, William Wright. "Charles and Fanny Burney in the Light of the New Thrale Correspondence in the John Rylands Library." John Rylands Library Bulletin, XVI (1932). Reprinted in pamphlet form by Manchester University Press, (1932), 115-36.

This article concerns twenty-four letters of the Burney family which are part of the Thrale correspondence acquired by the John Rylands Library. The dates of these letters range from 1777 to 1784. The acquisition of these manuscripts in 1932 was important for Burney and Thrale scholarship.

Sambrook, A.J. "Fanny Burney's First Letter to Dr. Johnson." Review of English Studies, XIV (August 1963), 273-75.

Fanny Burney's first letter to Dr. Johnson is now among the papers of Hester Lynch Piozzi in the National Library of Wales. The letter which was unpublished until this time is dated 16 November 1779 and is addressed to Bolt Court. Fanny Burney had been at Brighton with the Thrales and would not write Dr. Johnson without prompting. This letter provides good insight into Fanny Burney's relationship with Dr. Johnson and is an interesting addition to Burney scholarship.

Scholes, Percy A. "George the Third as Music Lover." Musical Quarterly, XXVIII (January 1942), 78-92.

Scholes, author of the famous biography of Dr. Burney, discusses George III's appreciation of music, his support of musical activities, and his friendship with many musicians, including Dr. Burney. The article is annotated with excerpts from the writings of Fanny and Dr. Burney and concludes with the dedication which Dr. Johnson wrote for Burney's History of Music. This article adds insight into the characters of George III, Fanny, and Dr. Burney.

Scrutton, Mary. "Bourgeois Cinderellas." Twentieth Century, CLV (April 1954), 351-63.

This article shows comparisons and contrasts among Pamela, Evelina, and Mansfield Park. This is an interesting study of plot development and perspective.

Spender, Harold. "The Woman Who Defied Napoleon." Contemporary Review, XCCC (August 1926), pp. 183-89.

Madame de Staël's life and reputation are established by Spender, and he then contrasts her, "the greatest Frenchwoman," with Fanny Burney, "the greatest Englishwoman of that day," to show the national differences in polite society during the period of the French Revolution. Spender speculates as to what would have happened had Dr. Burney not forbidden the friendship, but concludes that even Fanny Burney could not have filled Madame de Staël's place and defied Napoleon. This is a well-done study in contrasts.

Stevenson, Robert. "'The Rivals'--Hawkins, Burney, and Boswell." Musical Quarterly, XXXVI (1950), 67-82.

Stevenson's article is a rather sentimental treatment of Sir John Hawkins and his two rivals. The author skillfully explains the controversy which arose between Hawkins and Burney over their histories of music and between Boswell and Hawkins over their biographies of Dr. Johnson. This is an interesting and scholarly treatment and is a valuable study of these three associates of Dr. Johnson and Fanny Burney.

Strauch, Gerard. "Jane Austen's Response to Fanny Burney." Bulletin de la Faculté des Lettres de Strasbourg, 47 (1969), 217-32.

Strauch contends that although most of R. B. Johnson's criticism of Jane Austen has been rejected, one point deserves to be remembered: "Of all the critics of Jane Austen, it is R. B. Johnson who has dealt most extensively with Fanny Burney's influence." He concludes that Jane Austen, "in her indebtedness to others, provides an exceptionally illuminating study of the nature of originality."

Wauchope, A. J. "The D'Arblays in July, 1815." Cornhill Magazine, CLIV (July 1936), 25-32.

"The letters of people . . . give a human touch to the bare facts of History--," according to Wauchope, and this is his justification for the presentation of two letters dated July, 1815. The first letter is from Mrs. Locke of Norbury Park to Alex d'Arblay (July 4, 1815), and the second is from Alex

d'Arblay to his mother (July 27, 1815). Wauchope includes both letters in their entirety and makes editorial comments. This article provides emphasis on an interesting part of Madame d'Arblay's life, as well as history, which is often overlooked because of the stress placed on the people and events which surrounded the publication of Evelina.

[Woolf, Virginia.] "Fanny Burney's Half-Sister." Times Literary Supplement, 28 August 1930, pp. 673-74. Also printed in Granite and Rainbow. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1958, pp. 192-204; in Collected Essays, III. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, Inc., 1967, pp. 147-57.

Based on the letters of Maria Allen Rishton to her half-sister Fanny Burney, this well-written article is a reliable account of the history of Maria Rishton on whose life Evelina was based, according to the author. The author conjectures that had Miss Burney seen more of Maria and her associates, her later books might have been as delightful as her first. This is an interesting study of a somewhat obscure history.

Wright, John. "Famous Eighteenth-Century Visitors to Sussex: Fanny Burney." Sussex County Magazine, September 1945, pp. 219-22.

Unavailable for examination.

Young, Percy M. "Gossip in the Music Room." Music and Letters, XXIII (January 1942), 50-60.

Young's stated purpose is to show Dr. Burney's influence on Fanny and the English novel and to underline the value of Miss

Burney's interest and observations in the musical field. This is an interesting influence study, and Young's conclusion is certainly valid: "an appeal to musicians to read their Fanny and literary scholars their Charles Burney. In so doing they will respectively realize the services to two arts bestowed by the most famous members of a talented and amiable family."

Plays

Belanger, Terry and Jane Marla Robbins. Dear Nobody.
Unavailable for examination.

Gerin, Winifred. Juniper Hall.
Unavailable for examination.

Goudge, Elizabeth. "Fanny Burney: A Play in Four Acts."
Three Plays. London: Duckworth, 1939, pp. 221-318.
Unavailable for examination.