### Abbreviations

#### BOOKS BY ANNE THACKERAY RITCHIE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publishing Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Da Capo</td>
<td><em>Da Capo and Other Tales.</em> Leipzig: Bernhard Tauchnitz, 1880.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island</td>
<td><em>From an Island and Some Essays.</em> Leipzig: Bernhard Tauchnitz, 1877.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABBREVIATIONS

OTHER BOOKS CITED


Notes

PREFACE

1. Letters, II, 240. Also see Letters, II, 292.
2. Thackeray's Daughter, 119.
3. Gérin, 257, quoted from George Smith's "Recollections."
4. Stephen, xxiv–xxv, also xxxii, and 12.
5. Adversity, 6, quoted from Thackeray and His Daughter, 262.
7. Times Literary Supplement, 6 March 1919, 123. See below, chap. 8.
8. Thackeray and His Daughter, 128, n. 1.
11. In a letter to Anny which ends in a verse to her, Stevenson wrote, "All your craft is magic and mystery in my matter-of-fact eyes; but the result is indeed exquisite," Thackeray's Daughter, 10.
12. See below, chap. 5.
13. This work publishes a selection of the very large number of Ritchie letters still unpublished. Letters have been chosen to represent all periods of her life with a relatively large concentration from the Ray collection. The two journals form the focal point of this work. A large number of diaries of the time from 1859 to 1903 (with a hiatus between 1862 and 1864) and other journals from 1859 to 1903 (Ritchie's own chronological reworkings from diaries) are in a private collection. In addition there is material at the University of London Library not yet catalogued and made available to scholars. Some of these diaries and journals have been excerpted and published by Hester Ritchie, Gordon Ray, and Winifred Gérin. [Editors' note.]

CHRONOLOGY

1. Date given as 1816 in Letters and Gérin; 1818 in Thackeray's Daughter; 1820 in Adversity.
2. Date given as 28 May by Stephen.
3. Month given as January by Stephen.
4. Name given as William Makepeace Thackeray by Gérin; William Thackeray Denis in Thackeray's Daughter.
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Letters, I, 318, n. 22.
3. Carlyle described Thackeray at this time as “a half-monstrous Cornish giant, kind of painter, Cambridge man, and Paris newspaper correspondent, who is now writing for his life in London.” Charles Townsend Cope­land, ed., Letters of Thomas Carlyle to His Youngest Sister (Boston, 1899) 86, quoted in Letters, I, 347, n. 27.
4. Using letters of Thackeray and of Isabella, 1840–44, Dr. Cobb described Isabella’s illness: “The diagnosis is schizophrenia, of a type that often begins with depression and ideas of unworthiness a few weeks after childbirth. Some of these patients get well spontaneously. Others seem to drift into a permanent state of apathy and live the rest of their lives in an unreal world of fantasy, with gradual mental deterioration. Such was the fate of Mrs. Thackeray. Stanley Cobb, M.D.” Letters, I, 520. “The Psychiatric Case History of Isabella Shawe Thackeray.”
6. “Mr. Brown’s Letters to a Young Man about Town,” Punch, 7 July 1849.
7. Letters, I, 460.
10. Adversity, 281.
11. Letters, II, 125.

**LETTER 1**

1. GP was Thackeray’s stepfather, Major Henry Carmichael-Smyth (1780–1861).
2. Granmama or GM was Mrs. Harriet Butler (c. 1770–1847), Mrs. Carmichael-Smyth’s mother. *Letters*, I, cv.
6. “Mrs. Dance (d. 1854) was the former Mrs. Ralph Ingilby. She married Charles Dance (1794–1863), the dramatist, in 1840.” *Letters*, II, 286, n. 47.
7. Maria Hamerton, Bess’s sister.
8. Thackeray’s cook.
9. Grannie was Thackeray’s mother, Mrs. Carmichael-Smyth, the former Anne Becher (1792–1864). *Letters*, IV, Genealogy 53.
10. Not identified.

**LETTER 2**

1. Not identified.
2. Her spelling for Scott’s *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805).
3. Thackeray’s butler and valet.
4. A piece of needlework (similar to that worked by children today called a “horse-rein”).

**LETTER 3**

3. Madame Tussaud’s Waxworks, established in London in 1802.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Eyre Crowe (1799–1868) were friends of Thackeray’s in Paris. He was Paris correspondent for the *Morning Chronicle*. Their children were Eyre, Joseph, Eugenie Marie, Edward, Amy (Marianne), and George.
Swiss Family Robinson by Johann Rudolf Wyss (1781-1830), published Zurich 1812-13 and in an English translation a year later.

Eyewash.

A piece of needlework.

Thackeray's maid of all work.

Ephesians 6.11. “Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.”

“Thank your grandmother for me and tell her that I hope she'll be happy for me and my little girl.”

Aunt Becher.

Possibly Thackeray's friend who in 1839 was “delighted with Anny.”

Letters, I, 400.

Probably Susan Scott, daughter of Thackeray's friend Rev. Alexander John Scott.

A line of squiggles follows, as though Minny tried to write her name.

See Letter 1, above.

Not identified, probably a member of the Colmache family.

LETTER 4

An early example of Anny's editing: “in plenty” is inserted above the line.

Wife of the Rev. Charles S. Fanshawe, Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity Church, Southampton. Letters, II, 276, n. 32.

Henry Cole (1808-82), later (1875) K.C.B.; painter, engraver, writer, friend of Thackeray's. His daughters were Laetitia or Tishy, Henrietta or Henny, and Mary. Letters, I, cxvii-cxx.

Anny seems to intend a bonbon; a bonbonnière is a candy store or dish.


Miss Waddell and her mother, acquaintances of Thackeray and his mother.

Mme. Auber, the widow of the composer, a friend of Mrs. Carmichael-Smyth's.

Not identified.

LETTER 5

The letter reads “1846,” but this is a mistake since Anny and Minny did not come to live with Thackeray until October 1846.

“it seems to me” is inserted above the line. An example of Anny's
search for the accurate phrase. Further example of this is “but” crossed out after “very hard.”

3. “The Miss Thackerays present their compliments to Mrs. Smithe and hope they will have the pleasure of seeing her next spring.” The Smith family is mentioned in Blackstik, pp. 114–29.

4. Her signature is printed.

LETTER 6

1. Reads “1846”; should be 1847. The postmark is 3 March 1847.
2. I.e., in a game of blind man’s bluff.
3. Goldbeater’s skin: a prepared animal membrane employed to separate the leaves of gold foil; used to cover wounds. OED.
6. Not identified.
7. March 1847.
8. Parts Five and Six of Dicken’s Dombey and Son. Repeating the conversation between Florence and her father, Anny reports the dramatic highlights and the skeleton of the plot.
11. The home of Lord and Lady Holland. She was the former Saba Smith. He was Henry Edward Fox (1802–59), fourth Baron Holland. Letters, II, 335, n. 6.
12. The following note from Bess is written across the first page of the letter.
13. William Makepeace Thackeray first used the name Michael Angelo Titmarsh for an article on painting exhibitions for Fraser’s Magazine in June 1838. “At first, like Yellowplush, a figure of fun . . . Michael Angelo Titmarsh gradually came more and more to resemble Thackeray himself, until by the middle 1840s he was practically Thackeray’s alter ego.” Adversity, 198.

LETTER 7

1. Employed in 1847 as a governess.
2. Not identified.
4. Playbill.
LETTER 8

1. The new House of Lords was completed in April of 1847.

2. "THE FEMALE AMERICAN SERENADERS—Messrs. D'Almaine and Co., Soho-Square, have the honour to announce that they are the proprietors of all the music sung by the Female American Serenaders... The songs are illustrated by exquisitely illuminated portraits of the ladies." *Times*, 20 April 1847, i, col. 3.


4. Mary Carmichael.

5. Flower on a currant plant.

6. The nurse who cared for Anny and Minny and later Isabella. She was a "sturdy young nurse." *Adversity*, 202.


LETTER 9

1. Not identified.


3. Morning glories.

4. Edward Talbot Thackeray (b. 1836), a cousin of William Makepeace Thackeray, "for whom Thackeray secured a cadetship at Addiscombe through Sir John Cam Hobhouse. He had a distinguished career in the Indian army, receiving the Victoria Cross in 1857, and in 1862 married Amy Crowe." *Letters*, II, 707, n. 163.


7. Not identified.

LETTER 10

1. I Kings 1–11.

2. *Vanity Fair*, chapter 35. First edition, 319, shows Thackeray's sketch of Major SugarPlum, Amelia, and Georgie as described by Anny. Her résumé of the plot covers numbers 9 and 10, August and September 1847. In the Bio. Intro. to *Vanity Fair*, Anny wrote, "I also remember making one of a group composed of the aforesaid Eugénie, representing Amelia after the battle of Waterloo, with a sofa cushion for an infant; a tall chair stood in the place of Dobbin who brings the little horse for his godson to play with" (xxxi). The scene originally described by Anny as taking place in Normandy happens, according to Thackeray, in England. Since Eugenie Crowe portrayed Amelia, Anny must have stood in for the little French girl.
3. There is a small hole in the paper.
5. A scarf covering the neck and shoulders, usually having the ends hanging down in front.

**LETTER 11**

1. Arny Marianne Crowe (1831–65), later to marry Edward Thackeray.
2. In Arny’s adult handwriting with no misspellings. The verse was written before the Crowes moved out of Hampstead in 1851.
   
   Written across the top of the paper are the words: “Old letters to A.M.A.C. from A. & M.”
4. Arny’s initials to her father’s nom de plume.

**CHAPTER 2**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Examples of Thackeray’s feelings: “I find I’m constantly talking of dying somehow—but hope to wait time enough to see the poor wife and children provided”; “[I] think decidedly I’m not for this world very long—don’t care much to stay, as soon as Arny and Minny are comfortably settled.” *Letters*, III, 154, 379.
8. *Letters*, III, 93, 96. Thackeray’s teachings found ready ground in Arny, who wrote in her diary “Perhaps these times appear differently to me, to what they do to every other mind? Perhaps Minny sees the trees blue not green, and Amy thinks them red.” *Thackeray and His Daughter*, 69.
10. On her father’s remarriage, Amy found herself in need of a home, which Thackeray provided.
11. When she was older, Arny wrote, “It almost seems to me now that all the rest of my life dates in some measure from those old Roman days.” *Thackeray’s Daughter*, 72.


14. Edmund Yates (1831–94) "composed for No. 2 [of *Town Talk* of which he was the editor] a very impertinent and unfriendly sketch of Thackeray." *Dictionary of National Biography*. Thackeray retaliated by characterizing "young Grubstreet, who corresponds with three penny papers and describes the persons and conversations of gentlemen whom he meets at his 'clubs.'" *The Virginians*, chapter 35.


16. That this long continued to be a volatile issue is clear in Edgar Johnson's *Charles Dickens: His Tragedy and Triumph*, rev. and abr. (New York: Viking, 1977). In a later article than Johnson's first edition, "Dickens versus Thackeray: The Garrick Club Affair," *PMLA* 69 (September 1954), 815–32, Gordon N. Ray outlined the underlying causes of the quarrel between Thackeray and Dickens and the reasons that led to their estrangement. Johnson acknowledged that in Yates's original attack "[t]here was, indeed, cause for offence" (468). Johnson nevertheless still states that "[n]ot until a few days before Thackeray's death in 1863 did he and Dickens ever speak to each other again" (472), with no mention of the fact that it was Thackeray who extended his hand first to Dickens at the Athenaeum Club (*Wisdom*, 404). Fred Kaplan, in *Dickens: A Biography* (New York: William Morrow, 1988), refers to this event as "a mostly perfunctory reconciliation" (453). Carol Hanbery MacKay describes Anny's warm correspondence with Yates some forty years later in "‘Only Connect’: The Multiple Roles of Anne Thackeray Ritchie," *Library Chronicle of the University of Texas*, n.s., no. 30 (1985): 95.


22. In 1856 Thackeray wrote, "Her drawing is very good in spite of what the Master may say—much better than mine at her age, and so is her writing too." *Letters*, III, 544.


28. *Letters*, III, 238, 251. Mr. Turveydrop, the Professor of Deportment in *Bleak House*, lived on questionable past glories and the hard work of his
son and daughter-in-law. Not serious about living off his daughter's possible earnings, Thackeray could be doubting his own powers.


**LETTER 12**

1. In the letter, Anny writes, "Yesterday :N: was declared Emperor." Napoleon III was crowned emperor on 1 December 1852.
4. During the summers Anny frequently went with her grandparents to their property in Mennecy, near Paris, a former hunting lodge of Henry IV's.
5. See n. 1, above.
6. See *Letters*, III, 106, for Thackeray's first letter from America to his daughters.
10. End of letter missing.

**LETTER 13**

1. The cake was sent from London to Anny and Minny by Thackeray's friend Mrs. Procter. *Chapters*, p. 170.
2. Not identified.
4. Not identified.
5. Mr. and Mrs. John Frazer Corkran and five children were among Thackeray's closest friends in Paris. His daughter Henrietta published her impression of Thackeray in *Celebrities and I. Letters*, II, 140, n. 8.
6. Sally (Sarah) Baxter, daughter of Thackeray's newfound New York friends. Minny's jealousy here is in reply to Thackeray's description of Sally in his letter to his mother 20 December 1852, "I have been actually in love for 3 days with a pretty wild girl of 19." *Letters*, II, 149.
LETTER 14

2. Sarah Grey: the Thackerays’ cook, more frequently spelled Gray; Eliza Jordon: the Thackerays’ maid; Charles Pearman: Thackeray’s valet.
4. This sentence is written in a different hand.

LETTER 15

1. Dated in pencil in a different hand.
3. The custom was to shave the head of patients ill with diseases that registered high fevers, such as scarletina, from which Minny was recuperating.
4. Crimean War.
5. 36, Onslow Square, Brompton, where Thackeray lived from 1854 to 1862 in an elegant stuccoed house built in 1846.
6. Amy Crowe.

LETTER 16

1. Célestine Doudet was governess to the five daughters of an English widower, Dr. James L. Marsden. Opening a small school in Paris, Doudet accepted the Marsden girls as her first pupils. Charged with starving the girls, beating them, locking them in closets, and using mechanical devices to stop suspected masturbation, Doudet was tried for murder in Paris after one of the Marsden girls died there suddenly. Cleared of the murder charge, Doudet received five years for maltreating the other Marsden girls. Thackeray wrote to his mother on 22 April, “What a fiend! I wish she could be locked up in that closet where she kept the poor girls.” *Letters*, III, 439. Mary S. Hartman, *Victorian Murderesses* (New York: Schocken Books, 1977), 85–129.
2. Nicolas I (1796–1855), the Iron Tsar of Russia, died 2 March 1855.
4. At the Doudet trial, the remaining Marsden children testified on behalf of their governess even though they had suffered the same punishments as their dead sister. This behavior is consistent with that of abused children.
5. John Allen (1810–86), distinguished theologian; friend of Thackeray’s since their Trinity days; possible model for Dobbin in *Vanity Fair*. He and his wife were friends of the Thackerays when they were “on the fringes of the literary world.” *Adversity*, 206.
6. Probably the German violinist, Friedrich Hermann (1828–1907).
7. Possibly a member of the family of Prince Adam Czartoryski, an exiled Polish statesman, who lived in France from 1831 to 1861.

8. Not identified.

9. Not identified.


12. Not identified.

13. Not identified.


15. Probably Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell (1810–65), novelist and biographer of Charlotte Brontë.


**LETTER 17**

1. Written shortly before Anny’s birthday on the 9th of June and before Thackeray’s second trip to America, 13 October 1855.


3. The Fanshawes lived in Southampton.

4. Not identified.

5. Not identified.

6. Mrs. Fanshawe was one of Anny’s many surrogate “aunts.”

7. Mary Holmes, a Catholic convert, whom Thackeray had known when he was a boy in Devon, wrote to him in 1852, asking for his help. He hired her as a music teacher for his daughters, cautioning her not to proselytize.

8. During Thackeray’s first absence in America, Anny and Minny followed a *cours* of religion with Pasteur Monod. This time, Thackeray bypassed Monod by providing for secular instruction in literature and music for his daughters.

9. “Flummery” was a favorite word with Thackeray. For example, see *Letters*, I, 465.

10. In “A Journal written by Anny at the age of seventeen,” she records, “Tuesday. I got a letter from Mrs. Fanshawe; I think I will copy it out and keep it for ever, in case I am in want of advice. June 9th, 1855. And now my birthday has come round again and I have been determining to spend my eighteenth better than my seventeenth year, and to be less sentimental, more cheerful and honest and charitable.” *Thackeray and His Daughter*, 71.

11. Harriet Martineau (1802–76), writer and abolitionist. In her novel
Deerbrook (London: Edward Moxon, 1839, 3 vols.) two young women discuss employment opportunities: Maria says, “Do not think dear, of earning money. You are doing all you ought in saving it.” Margaret responds, “I must think about it, because earning is so much nobler and more effectual than saving” (III, 168).

13. Rosa “Totty” Fanshawe, Mrs. Fanshawe's daughter.

LETTER 18

1. This letter was written at the start of the Thackerays' trip abroad, 14 August–7 October. Letters, II, 686. Anny and Minny are staying in Paris with Charlotte Ritchie.
2. Resort in W. Germany with mineral springs and mud baths.
5. Lady Elizabeth Mary Carnegie (1798–1886), married (1825) Frederic Rennell Thackeray (1775–1866), Thackeray's distant cousin. On 11 October 1855, Thackeray refused an invitation to visit Lady Elizabeth but asked to come the following summer. This is most likely the visit that Anny describes to her grandmother. Letters, III, 478.
6. Not identified.
8. Anny originally wrote “pew-te-full” then crossed out “te,” editing her pun.
11. Not identified.
12. Uncle Charles Carmichael.
15. 36, Onslow Square.
16. Thackeray refers to Thomas Fraser as his mother's favorite; he was one of Thackeray's oldest Parisian friends, the “laughing Tom” of “The Ballad of Bouillabaisse,” and Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle from 1835 to 1855. Letters, II, 140, n. 6; IV, 79.
17. Not identified.
LETTER 19

2. "I have only a little to tell you."
3. Cockney for "author."
4. Not identified.
6. Possibly rest in peace.
7. Not identified.
10. "Having said this."

LETTER 20

1. Abbreviation for September, the seventh month in the early Roman calendar.
2. A servant.
3. *Rez-de-chaussée.*
4. Although there is no mention of this "brown young lady" in Thackeray’s correspondence at this time, she could be his Indian niece by his half-sister, Mrs. Blechynden.
6. Not identified.
7. Not identified.
8. Not identified.
9. Augusta Trimmer married (1844) Thackeray’s cousin William Ritchie; Mrs. Trimmer was Ritchie’s mother-in-law. *Letters*, G VI.
12. Lady Louisa de Rothschild (1821–1910), Thackeray had met her on a Rhine river steamer in 1848.
13. At Aix-la-Chapelle Thackeray learned of the death of the wife of Major Robert Carmichael-Smyth, Major Henry’s younger brother. Thinking
his parents might need him, Thackeray went to Paris immediately, only to find that they had not returned from their holiday. *Letters*, III, 616.

15. Not identified.
16. "We are not to go to Scotland with our father."

**LETTER 21**

1. The start of the letter is missing. The beginning of the existing letter is written by Anny; then Minny continues, ending with her sign; Anny closes the letter.
4. Anny and Minny had to forego their trip to Scotland with Thackeray in order to nurse Mrs. Carmichael-Smyth. *Letters*, III, 625.
5. A pulsatory swelling on the fore part of the elbow joint.
6. Anny breaks off; new handwriting, smaller, tighter.
7. There is a discrepancy between the pulse, which is normal, and the blood pressure, which is extremely low.
8. Not identified.
9. Letters written horizontally, turned, and then written across vertically.
10. A servant with the Thackerays until 1858. *Letters*, IV, 82.
11. Not identified.
12. Not identified.
14. In a letter describing Anny and Minny, Thackeray writes, "the girls are behaving like trumps." *Letters*, III, 628. An example of Anny using the same word as Thackeray.

**LETTER 22**

1. In a letter to Anny and Minny dated 18–21 November, Thackeray describes his visit to Captain Hankey on 15 November 1856. *Letters*, III, 634, 687. Therefore, Anny's letter to Amy in which she tells her friend all about Thackeray's visit to Captain Hankey would have had to be written after 21 November.
2. Onslow Square.
4. Probably a maid.
5. Lecture on George IV.
7. Young boys who cleaned boots at inns.
8. Cockney pronunciation, omitting *hs*.
9. Probably a reference to Thackeray’s “Mrs. Perkins’s Ball,” in which the Mulligan of Ballymulligan is featured.
10. An example of Anny’s editing: the phrase “every minute or two” was inserted above the line.
11. The Normandy coast near Le Havre-de-Grâce was popular among landscape painters, including Isabey, Diaz, Daubigny, Corot, Troyon, Courbet, Boudin, and Monet.
12. Col. and Mrs. Charles Carmichael.
13. No signature but in Anny’s handwriting.
14. Note added by Minny on front page, no signature, but her mark.

**LETTER 23**

1. The postmark of November is stamped on the stationery. November is the ninth month in the early Roman calendar.
2. Not identified.
4. Thackeray’s cousin William Ritchie (1817–62) was made advocate general of Calcutta in 1855, for which he earned £15,000 per year. It was Ritchie’s son Richmond whom Anny later married. *Letters*, I, clx.
5. Possibly a relative of the Carmichael-Smyths’, as the major’s sister married a Dr. Alexander Monroe in 1800.
8. Not identified.
10. Lectures on *The Four Georges*, which Thackeray was writing at this time.
12. Kate Dickens married Charles Allston Collins (Wilkie’s brother) on 17 July 1860.
13. No signature but in Anny’s handwriting.
LETTER 24

1. Possibly the wife of Thackeray’s friend William Wellwood Stoddart. John Blackwood said to Thackeray of her, “She’s such a dear creature.” Letters, III, 647.
3. The first number of The Virginians appeared in November 1857.

LETTER 25

1. Charles Pearman left Thackeray’s service 10 April 1858. Letters, IV, 80.
2. Beginning and ending of letter missing but in Anny’s handwriting.
3. John Thaddeus Delane (1817–79), editor of the Times from 1841 to 1877; friend of Thackeray’s.
4. The Virginians.
5. Sims was hired as a temporary coachman and remained as butler after Charles left.
6. Like her heroine in Old Kensington, Anny has her district for social work.
7. See 1864–65 Journal, below.
8. Not identified.
9. The ending is missing.

LETTER 26

1. Not identified.
2. Thackeray spent parts of December and January at the Bristol Hotel in Paris.
3. Plum.
4. Not identified.
5. The cook and housemaid for the Thackerays.
7. Not identified.
8. Wife of the Italian sculptor Baron Carlo Marochetti (1805–67). They were Thackeray’s neighbors in Onslow Square, and he executed the bust of Thackeray in Westminster Abbey. Letters, III, 388.
9. Not identified.
11. The Yates affair, in which Edmund Yates was asked to resign from the Garrick Club on Thackeray’s charges that Yates had used privileged con-
versations overheard at the Club to malign Thackeray in print. Dickens took Yates's part against Thackeray. *Wisdom*, 404.

12. In *Wisdom*, Ray footnotes this phrase as follows: "The words 'manly service' perhaps caught Anny's attention because they echo the unfortunate phrase about 'the manly consideration towards Mrs. Dickens which I owe to my wife' that Dickens had used in his notorious 'violated letter' to Arthur Smith of 25 May 1858." *Wisdom*, 478, n. 46.

13. Ellen Ternan was the actress with whom Dickens set up house after he left his wife. Dickens's oldest son, Charles Culliford Boz, remained with his mother. Kaplan gives no corroboration to this rumored meeting.

14. When Charlotte Brontë dedicated the second edition of *Jane Eyre* to Thackeray, without knowing about his domestic situation, scandalmongers said that a discarded governess had based the novel on Thackeray and his mad wife.


16. No signature but in Anny's handwriting.

**CHAPTER 3**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Thackeray wrote, "Anny's style is admirable and Smith and Elder are in raptures about it. But she is very modest." *Letters*, IV, 271-72.

2. One of the many times Thackeray wrote of death he said, "I dont feel much care about dying." *Letters*, IV, 279.

3. Priscilla Metcalf, an architectural historian, quotes Thackeray when she describes the house as "THE REDDEST HOUSE IN ALL THE TOWN": "The first deliberately 'Queen Anne' house.... for all the visual awareness of its artist-author, has for us a rather Second Empire look. It was a literary idea in more ways than one, and perhaps influential as such." "Postscript on Thackeray's House," *Journal of Society of Architectural Historians*, 28 January 1969, 123. *Letters*, IV, 236.


5. Other visits included one to the Milnes, where Anny met Swinburne for the first time, when he shocked and delighted her with a reading of "Les Noyades." *Letters*, IV, 285.


9. Thackeray wrote of a friend's wife that she was a "pretty nice amiable milksop Amelia sort of wife." *Letters*, II, 383.

13. Thackeray suspected the cause of his daughter's discontent: "They are both of them beginning to bewail their Virginity in the mountains." *Letters*, IV, 272.
19. Like most articles, Anny's piece was published anonymously in the *Cornhill*. *Letters*, IV, 185.
20. In *Victims of Convention* Jeanne Kennard concludes that most Victorian novels suffer from a "convention of two suitors." If the heroine chooses the right one, she manifests maturity, which "consists of adjusting oneself to the real world." Her happiness depends not on herself but on the man she marries. In Anny's novels her plots revolve around two women, although in the end the heroine chooses the "right" suitor. (Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, [1978], 10–14).

**LETTER 27**

1. In Letter 28 below, dated 6 March [1859], Anny writes "Our Coles came back from Rome."
2. Laetitia Cole.
5. Not identified.
NOTES TO PAGES 71–74

8. Mary Cole.
9. Not identified.
10. An order of contemplative nuns founded at Assisi, Italy, in 1212.
11. Quarreling sisters in Philip.
13. Lady Dorothy Nevill (1826–1913), author of several volumes of reminiscences.
15. Charles Bagot Cayley, or George John Cayley, both friends of Thackeray’s.
16. Henry Cole was involved in the manufacturing of household articles such as pottery, porcelains, cutlery, etc.; John Bell was one of his designers. Henry Cole, Fifty Years of Public Work (London: George Bell & Sons, 1884), II, 178–93.
17. Woolwich was noted for its arsenal and the royal military academy.

LETTER 28

1. At the time, Yates was suing both Thackeray and the club. Explaining that the expense of bringing a case against the Garrick Club and Thackeray was too costly, Yates wrote, “My only resource . . has been the publication of a pamphlet,” namely, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Yates, and the Garrick Club Affair: The Correspondence and the Facts. Letters, IV, 131, n. 13.
2. Synge was in the Foreign Office, stationed in Central America.
4. Oatlands Park Hotel.
5. Mrs. Russell Sturgis, wife of the owner of the house in which the ball took place.
6. Mr. and Mrs. James Russell and daughter Katie. He was a banker friend of Thackeray’s. Gérin, 109, n. 7.
7. John Crawfurd (1783–1868), distinguished Indian civil servant and geographer. Thackeray wrote 2 May 1861, a John Crawfurd “is going to marry Miss Ford (30000£).” Letters, IV, 173, n. 2; 233.
8. Not identified.
9. John Sturgis; probably the daughter of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry (1806–82), brother of Kate Perry; mentioned by Thackeray, “gave the Lectures in a present to Loo Perry on the 1st of June her birthday.” Letters, III, 81, 276.
10. Mr. Felix, Harry, May, and Miss Gordon not identified.

12. The officer in charge or officer commanding.


14. Charles Stuart Aubrey Abbott (1834-82), later (1870) third Baron Tenterden. Permanent under-secretary for Foreign Affairs. *Letters*, IV, 233, n. 29; Jane Perry Elliot (d. 1859), and her elder sister Kate Perry were friends of Thackeray's.

15. Not identified.

16. On 4 December 1858 Thackeray wrote that Arthur Shawe "informs me that he is about to be arrested for a bill of 235£—wh I shall end by paying. Isn't it jolly?" *Letters*, IV, 121. Mr. Isaacs was a moneylender.

17. On 4 February 1863 Thackeray describes L. Fardel, who "when he lived with me was a very honest sober & respectable man..." *Letters*, IV, 281.

**LETTER 29**

1. *The Virginians.*


3. Not identified.

4. The ending is missing.

**LETTER 30**

1. The year, omitted by Anny, is 1859, because she describes the itinerary taken by the Thackerays in 1859. However, in September 1859 Thursday fell on the 15th, but this would be in line with Anny's admission that Thursday is the 16th "more or less."

2. Boulogne.


4. Small boots.

5. "Are there perfectly preserved cadavers, sir?"


7. In later years Anny confessed that at the time Thackeray made this pun, he had to explain it to his daughters, since they were not as yet familiar with Tennyson's poem. *Chapters*, 208.

8. "Some milk, sugar, bread and butter, please." "We have no milk, miss." "Oh! no matter." "We have no butter miss. It's not good in this country."
9. “France is declaring war because England continues to keep and protect the rascals that wanted to attack our Emperor. Sir, France is indignant. Sir, France will make you pay for your obstinancy with every drop of your blood.”
10. “Here’s the fourth station.”
11. “Do you want some licorice, my son.”
12. “I bet that he’s the cousin, I bet that it’s his hat in that carriage.” “They are our parents who have come to pick us up in their very own carriage.”
13. Not identified.
15. “Here you are given drink and food, & drink and food.”
16. Anny’s initials are written with a flourish.

**LETTER 31**

1. Anny’s godson.
4. In Coire.
5. Victorian medicine prescribed a shorn head to combat high fever.
6. Probably the children of Mrs. White.
7. Not identified.
9. Lecture tours.
10. Not identified.
11. Lord Kilmarnock: Probably a descendant of William Boyd (1704–46), fourth earl of Kilmarnock. The family was noted for its antagonism to the English. The conflict, possibly concerning Don Pacifico, whom Lord Palmerston supported against the foreign oppression, did not lead to a change in government. Palmerston had formed a Whig administration in 1859 that endured until 1865.

**LETTER 32**

1. Date probably 1861. This letter is written on black-bordered stationery; there is no mention of Major Carmichael-Smyth, who died 9 September 1861.
2. Home of Anthony Trollope.
3. “John Gilpin”: ballad by William Cowper, 1782. In 1831, FitzGerald wrote to Thackeray, “I am glad you have taken to Cowper.” *Letters*, I, 166. Thackeray quotes several times from Cowper’s poems, for example: *Letters*, I, 241, 420. Either he transmitted his early fondness for Cowper to Minny, or
she had access to the eighteenth-century poet’s work through his volume in her father’s library.

4. Not identified.
5. Aunt Mary and Uncle Charles.

LETTER 33

1. Tennyson lived at Farringford, near Mrs. Cameron in Freshwater, where Anny was visiting. In her memoir of Tennyson, Anny wrote:

One autumn, when everything seemed happy at home, Mrs. Cameron took me with her to Freshwater for a few delightful weeks, and then, for the first time, I lived with them all, in her ivy-grown house near the gates of Farringford. For the first time I stayed in the island, and walked with Tennyson along High Down, treading the turf, listening to his talk, while the gulls came sideways, the poet’s cloak flapped time to the gusts of the west wind. (*Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, and Browning*, 41–42)

3. Mrs. Fanny Kemble (1809–93), actress, Shakespearian reader. Anny wrote about her in *Friend*.
4. Not identified.
5. Not identified.
6. Julia Margaret Prattle Cameron (1815–79), photographer. Anny wrote about her in *Chapters*.
7. Not identified.

LETTER 34

1. Anny’s letter is written over the following note:

Palace Green, Kensington, W.

Would Messrs. Jackson and Graham please send somebody to see to the kitchen chimney at Mr. Thackeray’s — The clamps [?] and the water still come oozing through the wall.

3. Edward Thackeray, Amy Crowe’s fiancé; Eugenie Wynne, Amy Crowe’s sister, whom she was visiting in Wales.
4. Not identified.
5. Perhaps a reference to the man Charles Carmichael-Smyth had been taken to for medical treatment in 1842. *Letters*, II, 46.
6. Herman and Miss Terry not identified.

**LETTER 35**

1. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Synge.
2. Anny was not being melodramatic; many English men and women never returned from India, as indeed Amy did not.
3. Charles Albert Fechter (1824–79), noted English actor.
5. Lord Dundreary, an indolent English lord in Tom Taylor’s comedy *The American Cousin*, made famous by the comedian Edward Askew Sothern (1862–81), who was a dinner guest at Thackeray’s home on Sunday, 18 January 1863. *The American Cousin* received lasting recognition as the play Lincoln was seeing the night he was assassinated. *Letters*, IV, 408.
6. Not identified.
7. Thackeray’s diary for 1863 does not list the visit to the Trollopes; it does list their trip to the Rothschilds on 26 January. *Letters*, IV, 408.
9. A member of Chapman and Hall, one of Thackeray’s publishers.
11. Denis Duval.
12. A drawing has been deliberately cut off the bottom of the page.
14. Julian Henry Charles Fane (1827–70), fourth son of the eleventh earl of Westmorland; friend of Thackeray’s.
15. Possibly the son of Sir James Robert Carmichael (1817–83), second baronet, who dropped the Smyth from his surname; friend of Thackeray’s.
17. Not identified.
18. Sister of Mrs. Elliot and Sir Thomas Erskine Perry.
19. Possibly a daughter of Herman Merivale.

**LETTER 36**

1. Anny tells Amy that the Thackerays are dining at their archbishop’s that evening. In Thackeray’s diary for 1863, he records “Archbishop of Y” for

2. Amy lived in Fort William, Calcutta.

3. Not identified.


5. Adelaide Kemble Sartoris (1814?–79), English soprano; the Kemble “Thackeray liked best”; also a favorite of Anny’s, who wrote a memoir of her, published later in *Friend. Letters*, I, cxliv.

6. Julia Cameron.

7. Not identified.

8. Possibly Samuel Rogers, friend of Thackeray’s.

9. Not identified.

10. South Kensington Museum.

11. Royal.

12. Not identified.


15. Possibly a member of the family of John Sterling (1806–44).


18. Probably Charles Collins; M is Minny.


21. The art show Anny referred to here is the exhibition at the Royal Academy that opened on 2 May 1863 and was reviewed in the *Times*, 2 May 1863, 11.

22. The *Times* reviewer describes Eyre Crowe’s painting: “In passing a look should be taken, till the longer examination they deserve can be given, at Mr. E. Crowe’s ‘Brick-court’ (797) outside of Dr. Goldsmith’s staircase, on the morning of his death, with the outcasts and vagrants whom the doctor’s ungrudging and undistinguishing charity used to relieve, gathered together to lament their kindly benefactor.” *Times*, 2 May 1863, 11. In 1862 Crowe had exhibited “Defoe in the Pillory.”

23. Valentine Cameron Prinsep was the son of Adelaide Prinsep, the model for his painting. The painting bore the motto from “Christabel,” “whispering tongues can poison truth.” The reviewer comments on “a want of beauty in the lady—inexcusable to those who know his model—.” *Times*, 2 May 1863, 11.
24. The Millais painting that Anny and the reviewer were so fond of is "My First Sermon." The "listening eyes" of the little girl which so captivated Anny are described in the *Times* as "reverent eyes fixed upon the preacher."

Since Anny did not care for this picture, she did not bother remembering its correct title, which was "The Wolf's Den."

This painting is "from Keats's poem of the 'Eve of St. Agnes,' where Madeline [is] undressing in her moonlit chamber." What took the reviewer an entire paragraph to describe, Anny does in three adjectives, "weird, & odd & silvery." *Times*, 2 May 1863, 11.

25. The *Times* reviewer is in agreement with Anny about "King of Hearts," and despite the dictum of the crowd that "Dr. Lushington" is very fine, the reviewer and Anny dislike the painting. *Times*, 2 May 1863, 11.


28. Not identified.

29. Not identified.

30. See Julia Sterling.

31. The word "very" is crossed out.

32. Presumably one of the Thackeray's maid servants; Sophia Weston of *Tom Jones*.

33. Not identified.

34. Onslow Square.

35. Augusta Small Twyford dined with the Thackerays on 26 April 1863. *Letters*, IV, 410, n. 16.


37. *At Odds* (1863), a novel by Baroness Tautphoeus (1807-93), an Irish novelist (Jemima Montgomery) who wrote of German life; and Thomas Carlyle, *History of Friedrich II of Prussia: Called Frederick the Great* (1858-65).

38. Selina Shakespear, Thackeray's cousin; Hyde Park.

39. Sir James Colvile (1810-80), returned to England after a distinguished career as an Indian judge. *Letters*, IV, 409, n. 9; Arthur William Buller (1808-69), later K.C.B. Queen's Advocate in Ceylon; judge in Calcutta; returned to London in 1858, where he became M.P. for Devonport and Liskeard; friend of Thackeray's.

40. Not identified.


42. Probably a child of Thackeray's friends the writer Bryan Waller Procter, to whom Vanity Fair is dedicated, and his wife. Letters, I, cliv.

43. Manson Craigie.

44. Not identified.

45. Anny uses the word "fetch" to mean the ghost of a living person which appears as an omen of that person's death.

46. Charlotte and Alan not identified.

47. John Hungerford Pollen, Fellow of Merton College until 1852, when he seceded to Rome, Letters, III, 102, n. 145; probably Richard Doyle (1824–83), artist, illustrator of The Newcomes; the Smiths are not identified.

48. John Leech (1817–64), attended Charterhouse with Thackeray, cartoonist at Punch, close friend of Thackeray and his family. Chapters, 93–100.

49. Robert Gregory Creyke, whom Thackeray called "my disciple." Thackeray's mother was responsible for manufacturing "an affair" between Creyke and Anny. Letters, IV, 84; III, 524, 613.


51. Prince of Wales.

LETTER 37


2. Herman Merivale (1806–74), barrister, writer, and friend of Thackeray and Mrs. Merivale.

3. A road and trade center in northeast Assam, India.

4. Sir Aukland Colvin (1838–1908), English administrator in India civil service (1858–78).

5. Not identified.

6. Not identified.


8. Lou Perry.

9. Not identified.

10. Not identified.

11. Not identified.

12. Austin Elliot (1863), by Henry Kingsley.


15. Gounod's *Faust* premiered in London on 11 June 1863.
20. In 1863 the fighting in the American Civil War was particularly fierce. Thackeray's American friendships made them all anxious about the war's outcome.

**LETTER 38**

1. Clatto: Country home of General Sir John Low (1788–1880) and his wife, Augusta Shakespear Low (Thackeray's cousin). *Letters*, IV, G IV.
2. Not identified.
3. On 23 September 1863 Thackeray wrote to Dr. John Brown, "I am very glad you like my little Min. when she has done with the Lows, I think she ought to come back to her Papa and sister." *Letters*, IV, 291.
4. Perhaps a member of the family of Susan Edmonstone Ferrier (1782–1854), novelist, friend of Scott's.
6. Not identified.
7. In her review in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, Oliphant comments that "the faculty which can execute a series of little pictures so vivid and so lifelike, and which has the courage to utter, so singular a disclosure of the secrets which lie within that mist of virginal sanctity and supposed angelhood in which the heart of a pretty girl is veiled from close inspection, is one of no small power and promise" (94, August 1863, 178). Anny, in 1897, recounted, "It was Mrs. Oliphant who bestowed on me my first review when I was twenty-three. It was summertime and I opened *Blackwood*, and my father beamed with satisfaction." *Thackeray and His Daughter*, 261.
8. "Dr. John Brown (1810–1882), a Scottish physician who devoted his leisure to letters." Author of *Horae Subsecivae* (Edinburgh, 1858–82). Ray writes of the relationship between Brown and Thackeray, "Each saw in the other what he might himself have been: Brown was a Thackeray of modest talent playing out his destiny in the retirement of a provincial city, Thackeray a Brown whose genius had given him a splendid role in the great world." *Letters*, I, c–cii.
LETTER 39

1. Minny's acquaintances not identified.
2. John Ruskin (1819–1900), married Euphemia Chalmers Gray in 1848. The marriage was never consummated. When John Everett Millais went to Scotland with the Ruskins, Millais used Effie as a model. In 1854 she left Ruskin and received a nullification of their marriage. The next year she and Millais were married.
3. George Gray of Bowerswell, Perth, a friend of Ruskin's father and a writer to The Signet, a legal appointment.
4. Not identified.
5. Not identified.

LETTER 40

1. Eugenia Crowe Wynne.
2. Both Thackeray and Anny wanted Minny to return home; Dr. Brown wanted her to stay.
3. Not identified.
4. Ending missing.

CHAPTER 4

INTRODUCTION

1. This journal has an impressive leather binding and lock. It may well have been purchased by Anny for the purpose of writing her thoughts about her recently deceased father. The first page of the journal is dated "January 28, 1864."
2. See chapter 3 for an analysis of Horatia.
3. Thackeray's diaries are published in Ray's Letters. Anny's journals for 1863–64 and 1878 are in the Ray collection of the Morgan Library. The diaries to which she referred while writing her journals are in a private collection.
5. Wisdom, 423.
6. Katherine C. Hill-Miller has suggested that Anny saw herself as both her father's son and his daughter. "In her early years Anne Thackeray showed all the energy and aspiration of a first-born son determined to follow in his father's footsteps; as her life wore on, she became more and more the dutiful daughter, devoted to recapturing her happy youth in her father's home." "'The Skies and Trees of the Past': Anne Thackeray Ritchie and William Makepeace Thackeray," in Daughters and Fathers, ed. Lynda E. Boose and Betty S. Flowers (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1989), 363.
7. Two entries in Anny's 1859–62 diary read:

January 22, 1863. Just been to see Amy & Edward off. I remember her back getting into the cab in the mist... Knocked at Papa's door He wouldn't let me in

23 Ill — took a walk.

Was Anny's undefined illness caused by her belief that Thackeray was angry with her?


11. Diary of Anne Thackeray.


17. Throughout the journal Anny made choices. Most of what she wrote depended on her memory, but it was Anny who selected the episodes, many of which are suggestive of sexual imagery. Climbing a mountain can be construed as a symbol of sex; her father, a man of experience, would naturally be able to go on while she would be left behind. However, the incest taboo, even in a dream, is operative here. The reference to Mr. Longman may indicate that the dream establishes Anny's vocation.

18. Diary.

1864–1865 JOURNAL

1. The 1864–65 journal is bound in black leather, and closes with a brass clasp (patent: S Mordan & Co London). According to a sticker on the inside front cover it was purchased from W & A Webster, Booksellers and Stationers, 60, Piccadilly. The journal measures 8½ by 6 inches. It is 1 inch thick, exclusive of the ¼ inch binding. The pages, which are white and lined with light blue, are edged with a blue, red, and yellow feather design. Anny wrote on twenty pages of the journal; approximately forty are left blank.

2. This verse, written in Anny's hand, appears on the first page of the journal. Anny refers to the verse in the Biographical Introductions, but seems not to remember the author's name: "'Good Will' was the name some one gave him in some verses written after his death" (Vol. 13, xxiii).

The date and name are written on the first page of the journal; the text begins on a separate sheet.

3. Anny originally wrote, "Sometimes he used to smile & say Godblesh you an' he will."

4. Amy Crowe married Edward Talbot Thackeray on 6 December 1862 and was no longer in need of Thackeray's gift.
5. This, indeed, is what happened, because Thackeray died without signing his will.
6. Thackeray dined with “Norman” on 5 May 1863, and with “two Normans” (of the banking family) on 14 October 1863. Letters, IV, 411, 414.
7. The 1851 Crystal Palace Exhibition in Kensington necessitated many new roads.
8. Silver threepences.
9. The Arians of the fourth century distinguished between God the Father and Jesus Christ by identifying the latter as a changeable creature and therefore subordinate and inferior.
10. Anny uses this scene in Old Kensington, 450–61.
13. Since the Thackerays were living with Thackeray’s mother when Anny was born, Isabella was put under the care of her mother-in-law’s homeopathic doctor.
16. Possibly the masthead of the newspaper the Realm.
18. Probably Kate Collins.
19. In Bio. Intro. XII, xiv, Anny writes, “Milton’s Sonnet to Shakespeare in Johnson’s poets was one of the last things he ever read.”
20. Anny wrote in 1861 of “a pretty little maid called Fanny who is literary and quotes the Cornhill Magazine.” Letters, IV, 230.
22. A servant.
23. Most likely a reference to Thomas Longman (1804–79), English publisher and partner in the firm established by his father.
24. A page and a half left blank in the manuscript.

26. The words “us three” have been crossed out.


30. The words “The little Ritchies were with us” have been crossed out, probably by Anny after her marriage so as not to draw attention to the difference in age between her and her husband.


32. Before marrying Thackeray’s mother in India, Thackeray’s father had kept a native mistress. Their daughter married and became Mrs. Blechynden. Richmond Thackeray left both Mrs. Blechynden and her mother an allowance. When Mrs. Blechynden’s daughter came to Europe, Thackeray entertained her, but was happy to see his “black niece” leave. Letters, I, cxiii, n. 63; II, 367.


35. JOB was Jane Octavia Brookfield; Marianne Irvine, Thackeray’s cousin, the former Marianne Shakespear; Emmy, another name for Amy Crowe; Kate Collins; Tishy Cole (Laetitia), daughter of Henry Cole. Thackeray wrote, “I think I shall marry Tishy Cole.” Letters, III, 77. Mrs. Whitmore
dined with the Thackerays on 26 September 1862. Letters, IV, 404. Mrs. Jackson was the wife of Rev. John Jackson (1811–85), rector of St. James, bishop of Lincoln, bishop of London. Letters, II, 439, n. 197.


37. “You are repeating yourself my dear.”


39. The word “now” has been crossed out.

40. “‘We had a friend, a faithful and loving-hearted Scotch nurse, called Jesse Brodie, who rather than quit my father in his troubles at that time, broke off her own marriage, so she told me shyly, long years after.’” Bio. Intro., V, xiii. This episode is described also in the 1878 journal, with the notable difference that in the later journal Thackeray “struck a light to cheer [Anny] up.” Anny described the trip again in Cent. Intro., VI, xxvi–xxviii.

41. Henry Thoby Prinsep (1793–1878), a wealthy Indian merchant; after his return to England in 1843, he and his wife lived at Little Holland House. George Frederic Watts (1817–1904), celebrated painter, lived with the Prinseps at Little Holland House. He painted portraits of Anny and Minny.

42. Jane Thackeray (1838–39), Thackeray’s second daughter, died before she was a year old.

43. The History of Henry Esmond (1852).

44. Captain Costigan, a disreputable and engaging Irishman created by Thackeray in Pendennis (1850).


46. In a letter, Agnes de Severne’s mother writes about her newborn child, “I had her christened Agnes, and I was christened Agnes too. Think of my being christened at twenty-two! Agnes the First, and Agnes the Second.” Works, XII, Denis Duval, II. Agnes the daughter, who was Thackeray’s heroine, was born on 25 November 1768; therefore, his references to St. Agnes would probably allude to:
St. Agnes of Rome martyred c. 258?; patron saint of young girls and of gardeners. "On the eve of her day [January 21] many kinds of divination are practiced in England by virgins to discover their future husbands."

Agnes of Montepulciano, b. 1268. At the age of nine, joined a sisterhood; later abbess at Montepulciano of a Dominican convent. Died 1317.


47. Thackeray drew on his memory of Isabella for his depiction of "the poor crazy lady" in *Denis Duval*.
49. Thackeray uses this incident in *Denis Duval*, chapter 4, but Denis the young hero rescues the infant Agnes.
51. Not identified.
52. Like Victorian young ladies of the upper middle class (with social consciousnesses and Evangelical backgrounds), both Anny and her heroine of *Old Kensington* were volunteers at workhouses.
53. John Forster (1812-76), chief critic of *The Examiner*; friend of Thackeray's despite quarrels until the Yates affair, when Forster sided with Dickens. *Letters*, I, cxxxiii-cxxxvii.
54. Amy and Edward Thackeray left for India on 29 January 1863.
55. Thomas Phinn (1814-66), a barrister and politician who dined with Thackeray on 21 January 1863.
56. Needlework done by Victorian ladies.
57. The Garrick Club.
58. Henry James Byron, popular playwright of the 1860s.
60. Servant of Thackeray's.
61. An example of Anny's imaginative memory. Psalm 59.6 reads: "They return at evening; they make a noise like a dog, and go round the city."
62. Son of Dean Milman.
64. The Procters, the Coles, the Crowes, all lived in Hampstead. This may be a reference to Mrs. Crowe, who died in 1853.
65. Possibly a piece of velvet with which Thackeray cleaned his eyeglasses.
66. Frederick Mullett Evans (d. 1870), of the publishing firm of Bradbury & Evans.
67. The word "white" has been crossed out.
68. In 1849.
69. A page and a half left blank in manuscript.
70. Mrs. Carmichael-Smyth died 18 December 1864.
71. The night Thackeray died at Palace Green.
72. As a young girl, Mrs. Carmichael-Smyth had been the belle of Bath. She traveled to India, and there met and married Richmond Thackeray. After his death, she married Major Carmichael-Smyth, her former suitor.
73. *The Christian Year* by John Keble (1792–1866), first published 1827. Written by the Oxford clergyman of the Established Church, the book contains religious verse for Sundays and special holidays. Although Mrs. Carmichael-Smyth was Evangelical, she read Keble.
77. Edward FitzGerald (1809–83), English poet and translator.
78. Psalm 51.1. Again Anny's text differs slightly. The Psalm reads:

Have mercy on me, O God,
according to they steadfast love;
according to thy abundant mercy
blot out my transgressions.

**LETTER 41**


**LETTER 42**

1. Anny, Minny, Mrs. Carmichael-Smyth, and two maids.

**LETTER 43**

LETTER 44

2. The words, "I don't know wh, They are Grannies I do believe" have been crossed out.

LETTER 45

1. Sister of Isabella Shawe Thackeray.
2. Not identified.
3. The Royal Literary Fund Dinner was held on 18 May 1864. The prince of Wales called Thackeray "a distinguished man of letters whose loss must be deeply deplored in all literary circles. I allude to him not so much on account of his works, but because he was an active member of your committee, and always ready to open his purse for the relief of literary men struggling with difficulties. (Hear, hear.)" *Times*, 19 May 1864, 9.
6. Jane Shawe was unmarried.
7. Frederick William Robertson (1816-53), clergyman with a famous ministry in Brighton.
8. "Beloved, if God so loved us we ought also to love one another." 1 John 4.11.
9. A notation next to this question leads to the poem, as though the poem is a response to the question. The poem does not appear to be in Anny's hand. Thackeray wrote of Uncle Arthur Shawe's wife, "I become dumb in her presence as in some other people's: and yet I like her very much and esteem her sincerely." *Letters*, III, 415.

LETTER 46

1. The words "& then" have been crossed out.
2. Like Thackeray, Anny feared there was too much of Isabella (and perhaps a threat of madness) in Minny.
3. See *Letters*, IV, 301, letter from Anny to Mrs. Baxter, 24 October 1864, in which she describes the transaction in detail.
4. Bobbie Synge.

LETTER 47

1. Perhaps a daughter of Richard Edmund St. Lawrence Boyle (1829-1904), ninth earl of Cork and Orrery, friend of Thackeray's. *Letters*, IV, 390, n. 3.
2. John Leech, a close friend of Thackeray's, died on 2 November 1864.
3. The word "sister" is probably intended.

**LETTER 48**

1. Bobbie Synge was sent to Charterhouse, for which Thackeray recommended him. *Letters*, IV, 200, n. 54.
2. Hawaiian Islands, originally named the Sandwich Islands by Capt. Cook.
3. Queen Liliuokalani of the Sandwich Islands.
5. Amy Crowe Thackeray.

**LETTER 49**

2. Date should read 1866, since this is well after the death of Mrs. Carmichael-Smyth.
3. This trip did not materialize, but Lucy did visit Anny in 1892.
4. The last "very" is underlined four times; the others, twice.
5. Daughter of Amy and Edward Thackeray. She, and her sister Annie, came to live with Anny when their mother died.

**LETTER 50**

2. What follows was written in a different ink at a later time—1875.
5. Annie and Margie Thackeray.
6. Anny's husband, Richmond Ritchie, and his sister Emily.

**CHAPTER 5**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. ALS Columbia, 3 March [1866], to Mrs. George Baxter.
2. Tennyson's black cloak hangs in a showcase in a back room at Far-
ringford, now an inn with a cigarette vending machine and a pin-ball game in its foyer. The downs and the sea are, however, still unspoiled.


15. “Doubtful privilege”: ever since Thackeray's defeat when he ran for M.P. from Oxford, Anny took a skeptical view of the value of the vote.

16. The similarity between Ritchie's "Toilers and Spinsters" and Woolf's *A Room of One's Own* has been commented on by Elizabeth French Boyd, *Bloomsbury Heritage: Their Mothers and Their Aunts* (London: Hamish Hamilton, 1976), and by Carol Hanbery MacKay in the Critical Introduction to *The Two Thackerays*.


20. Also noted by Gérin, 188.
21. Thackeray's Daughter, 150.
22. Gérin, 185.
23. Thackeray and His Daughter, 192.

LETTER 51
1. W. W. F. Synge.

LETTER 52
1. Abbreviation for October, the eighth month in the early Roman calendar.

LETTER 53
1. The Stephens traveled in America during the summer and fall of 1868.
3. Not identified.
4. Thackeray had dined at Longfellow's house in 1855, and had written, "He is a kindly pleasant gentleman, has pretty children. I liked him." Letters, III, 514.

LETTER 54
2. Brother of Thomas Hughes, proposed to Anny but was refused.
3. Henry Bingham Mildmay (1828–1905), a young Englishman who had met Thackeray in London. When Mildmay visited Thackeray at the Clarendon Hotel in New York in November 1852, he brought along Mr. Baxter to meet Thackeray. Thus Thackeray's friendship with the Baxters resulted from this meeting. Mildmay was a rejected suitor of Sally Baxter. Letters, I, lxxxvii.
4. The words "for I dont mean that I mind being But" are crossed out.
5. The former Mary Elizabeth A'Court-Repington (1822–1911), a famous beauty who married the statesman Sidney Herbert (1810–61), later (1861) first Baron Herbert of Lea, in 1846. Letters, II, 481, n. 282.
6. Not identified.
7. To Esther, 1869.
9. Line or lines cut off as explained in the postscript.
LETTER 55

1. Torquay is a seaside resort in southwest England known for its mild climate.

2. In her "Jane Austen," Anny writes, "Once she lived for some months in Hans Place, nursing a brother through an illness." Sibyls, 225. Note Annie's last sentence below. These pages are probably notes for "Jane Austen," Cornhill Magazine 24 (August 1871), 158–74, republished in A Book of Sibyls: Mrs Barbauld, Mrs Opie, Miss Edgeworth, Miss Austen, 1883.

3. Jane Austen has written to her sister on 6 November 1813, "—By the bye, as I must leave off being young, I find many Douceurs in being a sort of Chaperon for I am put on the Sofa near the Fire & can drink as much wine as I like." Letter 91 of Jane Austen's Letters to Her Sister Cassandra and Others, ed. R. W. Chapman, 2nd ed. (London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1952), 370.


5. Esther and Lucien de Rubempré in Balzac's Splendeurs et misères des courtisanes.


7. Aspasia was an Ionian courtesan who settled in Athens in the fifth century, B.C.E. She became Pericles' mistress because as a foreigner she could not marry. She held an important place in the intellectual society of the time.


9. Ritchie has substituted the word "authors" for the original "authoresses." Otherwise, she has deleted a few phrases, but retained the sense of Whately's remarks.


LETTER 56

1. Old Kensington mentioned in this letter was published in 1872.

2. George Dunlop Leslie, born 1835. Son and pupil of C. R. Leslie; elected to the Royal Academy 1876, noted Victorian painter.

3. Old Kensington, chapter 10, 81. Leslie did not follow Anny's suggestion. A mature Dolly in the foreground holds a stick, while Henley, dark-haired and elegant, stands far off in the background. There is no snow in evidence. Cornhill Magazine 25 (May 1872), 513.
LETTER 57

1. Family bathing resort in northwest France.
2. Not identified.
4. Two lines crossed out by Anny.
5. Later, Anny will find a resemblance to Thackeray in her own son.

LETTER 58

1. Date probably added by Browning. Thackeray became intimate with the Brownings in 1853. Anny knew him more closely as an old man when he lived with his sister in London. Gérin, 225–26.
2. Unlike *The Ring and the Book*, which was based on an old trial, *Red Cotton Night-Cap Country* was based on a case at law in which some of the participants were still alive. Browning had to make certain the names, dates, and places were changed to suit the heirs.
3. J. A. Milsand, French critic and friend of Browning's, praised in *Red Cotton Night-Cap Country*.

LETTER 59

2. Meme(e): a nickname for Laura Stephen.

LETTER 60

1. Shelley, "Adonais," stanza LV.

LETTER 61

1. Browning's sister, Sarianna Browning, who lived with him after Elizabeth's death.

LETTER 63

1. Anny and Leslie Stephen moved into 11, Hyde Park Gate South in the late summer of 1876.
3. George Henry Lewes (1817–78), English writer on philosophy and other subjects. He separated from his wife and cohabited in great respectability with the novelist.
LETTER 64

1. According to Leslie Stephen’s account in the Mausoleum Book, Anny and Richmond were engaged in January of 1877. John W. Bicknell, however, questions the accuracy of this date (letter to the editors).

2. Lady Maria is a character in Thackeray’s The Virginians; Lady Esmond, Esmond, and Beatrix are characters in his Henry Esmond. Anny is being modest here; both women are older than their love interest, but Lady Esmond is a paragon and Lady Maria’s affection is never reciprocated.

3. The word “approved” has been crossed out and “agreed” substituted.

LETTER 65

1. Anny and Richmond were married on 2 August 1877.

2. W. W. F. Synge, Henrietta’s father.

CHAPTER 6

INTRODUCTION


2. Gérin, 165.

3. Letters, I, 520. More recent discussions have also disagreed over the nature of Isabella’s and Laura’s illnesses.

4. Thackeray and His Daughter, 147.


6. Diary, 8 February 1862.

1878 JOURNAL

1. The 1878 journal consists of 28 large sheets of paper, each folded to make 4 pages. Two types of paper were used: some pages measure 4½ by 7¾ inches, some measure 4½ by 7½ inches. The pages have been numbered in pencil in the upper right-hand corner. Numbers 1 through 22 have a small hole near the top left corner as if they had once been held together in some way.

The loose leaves of the journal have been inserted inside an envelope and marked with this description, evidently written by a bookseller in preparation for sale: “Very Precious. / M.S. A.I.R.’s recollections, of her Father and of her sister. / Written 1878. / Some 30 sheets (usually four sides to the sheet) covering the years 1840 to 1862. The final sheets seem to be missing. Evidently written for Laura Stephen, when she was a little girl.” Another sheet states: “AIR / autobiography / of her life / with WMT. / Aunt Minny. / Written by A.I.R. in 1878.” This introductory material, typed on a separate sheet from Anny’s manuscript, refers to “Aunt Minny” and consequently would appear to be the work of Anny’s daughter, Hester Ritchie, who published works about her mother.
2. Dates and other information have been inserted above the lines of the manuscript. As far as one can tell from the handwriting, the notes would appear to have been added by Anny at a later time, using pencil or a different ink. These additions will be indicated in the notes and prefaced by the words "Inserted note."

   Inserted note: (1840).


4. Inserted note: (His wife's illness).

5. Inserted note: (from Boulogne to Paris).


   The Carmichael-Smyth house was on "the Avenue Sainte-Marie [which] led from the Faubourg du Roule to the Arc de Triomphe." Thackeray's Daughter, 29.

   Inserted note: de Triomphe.

8. Inserted note: (Mrs Butler).

9. Not identified.

10. Margaret (Margie) and Anne (Annie) Thackeray were the daughters of Amy Crowe and Edward Talbot Thackeray.


12. Frank was the son of William Hankey, a friend of Thackeray's. See Thackeray's diary for 1844, Letters, II, 139; also Letters, III, 77, 687.

13. Charles Robert Darwin (1809–82), the famous theorist of evolution.


15. Charles or "Cheri" Carmichael.


17. Anny describes this episode in Bio. Intro., V, xlii; in Cent. Intro., VI, xvi.


19. Inserted notes: Miss Becher [initials illegible]. In Bio. Intro., VIII, xiii–xiv, Anny describes Miss Becher, her home and Fareham, as a "Miss Austen-like village."


22. Inserted note: (Mrs Butler. See her letters.

23. Inserted note: Mrs. Barlow.

24. Brookfield.

25. Not identified.
26. This trip took place in June 1845. *Adversity*, 305.

27. Inserted note: 1845?

28. From April 1845 to June 1846, Thackeray lived at 88, St. James Street. *Adversity*, 280.


30. Carmichael.

31. Not identified.

32. Inserted note: in Beaujon.

33. Children’s books written by Sir Henry Cole under the pseudonym of Felix Summerly.

34. Chanoine Johann Christopher Schmid (1768–1854), German Roman Catholic priest, schoolmaster, and prolific writer of stories for children. Arnaud Berquin (1749–91), published *L’Ami des enfants*, moral stories for children in twenty-four volumes, 1782–83. The *Journal des Desmoiselles* was a Parisian fashion magazine published from 1833 to 1896.

35. Anny uses this description of Major Carmichael-Smyth in the fictional depiction of a granduncle in “Across the Peat-Fields,” *Divagations*, 143–244.

36. Isabella was living at this time at the Maison de Santé, Ivry. *Adversity*, 260–61.

37. Inserted note: 1846 [?].


39. Anny and Richmond moved into 27, Young Street across the street from number 13, in May 1878.


41. Among the pictures in Anny’s and Minny’s bedroom were “Thorwaldsen prints, Hunt’s delightful sleepy boy yawning at us over the chimney-piece, all of which [Thackeray] had caused to be put up; and the picture of himself as a child he had hung up with his own hands.” *Thackeray’s Daughter*, 44.

42. Bess Hamerton, a friend of Mrs. Carmichael-Smyth’s, was unsuitable as a governess and Thackeray soon dismissed her. *Letters*, II, 284–86.


44. Inserted note: Sir Henry Cole.


46. The sketch of “the two naughty children” appears in chapter 10 in
Vanity Fair, first edition. The sketch of Minny “building cards” is an endpiece for chapter 7, 64. Vanity Fair (London: Bradbury & Evans, 1848).

47. On 14 June 1849, Thackeray wrote, “Minny [gave] me a fine fright previously by hiding herself in the closet, and leaving me to imagine that the little rogue had gone out into the street and lost herself there.” Letters, II, 551.

48. “Ainy (as she always call me).” Letter 45 above.

49. Mrs. Butler died in Paris on 1 November 1847; Anny was ten years old and Minny seven.

50. Inserted note: 1849?

51. Anny imagined more of a physical resemblance between Richmond Thackeray Ritchie and Thackeray than actually existed. From a comparison of photographs, all that appears valid is that both men were tall.

52. Inserted note: (about 1849).

53. The best of Thackeray’s servants, with him until the summer of 1852. He wrote letters to the newspapers signing his name “Jeames de la Pluche.” Letters, II, 647, n. 33.

54. An example of Anny correcting her memory. “Our governess was now called Miss Trulock” is crossed out. Miss Alexander was her governess from November 1847 to August 1848; Miss Trulock from April 1850 to June 1852. Miss Alexander was the daughter of Captain Alexander with whom Anny and Minny once stayed. Thackeray wrote of her, “Poor Alexander must go: she is not clever enough for Anny.” Letters, II, 382.

55. The Greyhound was an inn.

56. Chapel House, Montpelier Row, Twickenham, was soon to become the Tennysons’ home, 11 March 1851 to November 1853. Sir Charles Tennyson, Alfred Tennyson (New York: Macmillan Co., 1949), 259–61.

57. These words have been crossed out: “In a month or two we went to France to.”

58. Inserted note: (who went in Dec. 50 or 1851).

59. Inserted note: (No. it was in 1849 [?]).

60. An old walled seaport in northwest Wales.

61. Not identified.

62. Not identified.

63. Inserted note: Sept. 1849?

Thackeray nearly died of cholera in September 1849 and was nursed by Mrs. Brookfield. His mother arrived from Wales on 17 October when Thackeray was convalescing, the major and Thackeray’s daughters arriving a few days later. Wisdom, 87–88.

64. Charles Kingsley (1819–75), novelist and muscular Christian. For a further discussion of this crossing, see Chapters, 103–7; also Thackeray’s Daughter, 64–67.

65. These words have been crossed out: “There is a little Virgin—funny S! John of Helbeins.”
66. Inserted note: (1853–54).
67. Charles Pearman.
69. Mrs. Brotherton (Mary or Maria) knew Thackeray from his Larkbeare days. She and her husband lived in Rome in the 1850s. Adversity, 102–3.
70. Alexander Macbean was British consul at Leghorn, Italy, when Thackeray met him in 1845. Letters, II, 187.
71. Inserted note: (The Newcomes).
This sentence seems to have been added at a later date as it is written in different ink.
72. Robert Weidemann Browning (1849–1912), known as Penini or Pen, son of the poets, English genre painter and sculptor.
73. Thackeray was ill with Roman fever (malaria).
74. Anny and Minny were ill with scarlatina 1–16 March 1854. Letters, III, 352.
75. “Chiaja”: meaning not known.
76. A possible explanation is that wandering serenaders composed lyrics to sing under the balcony of affluent tourists hoping for some coins.
77. The firm of Frances Truefitt, a barber who opened shop in 1805, is mentioned in Thackeray's The Four Georges as wigmaker to George IV.
78. Prince Camaralzaman, whose name means “Moon of the Century,” was an unusually handsome youth.
79. Thackeray rented the Chateau Brécquerecque near Boulogne, where his daughters and the Carmichael-Smyths lived from 26 June to September 1854. Dickens and his family lived nearby and “there were frequent exchanges of hospitality.” Wisdom, 234.
80. Inserted note: (autumn 1856).
81. Inserted note: Jan 1865.
For the disagreement between Thackeray and his mother over the religious education of his daughters, see Letters, III, 168–70; and Anny’s letters describing the cours to her father, Letters, III, 137–39. Anny’s time sequence jumps back to 1852–53 here. Although Thackeray and his mother did have genuine religious differences, she also wanted to wrest authority from Thackeray and wield power over her granddaughters. Adolphe Monod (1802–56), French Protestant minister, preacher at the Oratoire, Paris. Later Anny referred to Monod as “the St. Paul of my own time.” Chapters, 148.
82. François Pierre Guillame Guizot (1787–1874), French historian and statesman.
83. Inserted note: (1854) see letter to L Cole, Jan 1855. This letter has not been published.
84. Mommee refers to Laura’s stepmother; Laura’s godmother was Dalsy Huth, probably the nickname of a daughter of Augusta Louisa Sophia Huth
and Henry Huth (1815–78). The Huths purchased Palace Green after the death of Thackeray.

85. These words have been crossed out, "I think this was the summer after the Crimea but I." Anny describes this house in north-central France in her essay "In Villeggiatura," Chapters.

86. Inserted note: (1853).

87. These words have been crossed out: "Papa went to America the second time in 1856."

88. Inserted note: (1854).

89. Inserted note: (Oct. 25 1854).

90. Inserted note: (not till 1857).

91. In an 1859 letter Anny wrote: "Have you any fancy for playing at trap bat & ball? We have got a trap club in Gore house Garden w h is very pleasant. . . The subs.[cription] is sixpence for the season so that its not a ruinous affair." U. of London, A.L. 294/2.

92. Inserted note: (near Albert Hall & [two words illegible]).

Albert Hall now covers the site of Gore House, once the salon of the countess of Blessington.

93. Inserted note: (should be 1854).

94. Thackeray sailed for America the second time on 10 October 1855.

95. Anny wrote, "Just a week before Christmas a thief got into our house & stole all my pretty trinkets that [Thackeray] had given me at one time or another When Papa came home & said 'Poor Nan' I remember thinking it was worth losing them for him to look so kind." Letters, IV, 303.

96. Margie and Annie Thackeray.


98. In a letter dated 20–23 September 1858, Thackeray writes that his mother "has broken a bone in the hip somewhere and is to be lame for life." Letters, IV, 113.

99. The three Ritchie sisters who later became Anny's sisters-in-law: Gussie or Augusta, Blanchie or Blanche, and Pinkie or Emily.

100. Thackeray's cousins, the Ritchies.

101. In "Mrs. Sartoris," Friend, 64–65, Anny elaborates on this episode of seeing the celebrated French novelist.

102. "Whether at Florence, at Rome, at Paris, or in London, she seemed to carry her own atmosphere always, something serious, motherly, absolutely artless, and yet impassioned, noble, and sincere." Chapters, 162.

103. Richmond Ritchie came to England in 1859. Anny first heard about him from his older sisters who were living in Paris.

104. Inserted note: (1855).

105. Inserted note: (Palace Green 1862).

106. The Wolves and the Lamb was performed at Palace Green, 24–25 March 1862.
107. Inserted note: in Onslow Square.
108. Inserted note: (Amy Crowe).
110. Inserted note: (1862).
112. The Ritchie children.
113. General Sir John Low (1788–1886), married Augusta Ludlow Shakespeare (Thackeray's cousin) in 1829. He retired from the India service to his estate of Clatto at Cupar, Fife. Letters, IV, G 81–82.
114. See Minny's letters from Scotland, chapter 3.
115. Emmy Irvine, daughter of Thackeray's cousin Marianne Shakespeare Irvine.
116. The manuscript begins a new page.
117. Inserted note: (must have been before 1862).
118. These words have been crossed out: "With his silver hair & bright looks."
119. Inserted note: an extra page — repetition [?] except for Minny dancing.

All of the pages of the journal have been numbered, but not by Anny. This final sheet has been variously numbered for inclusion within the pages of the journal. Most likely Anny wrote it at a later date, intending to include it in the journal if she were to have it bound or published.

CHAPTER 7

INTRODUCTION

1. “To Mrs. Gerald Ritchie,” [1885], Thackeray and His Daughter, 208.
2. Thackeray and His Daughter, 240.
3. Anne Thackeray Ritchie's Journal, 1895, quoted in Gérin, 244.
4. MS Fales [1881], “to Gertrude?”
9. Philip Leigh-Smith, Record of an Ascent: A Memoir of Sir Richmond Thackeray Ritchie (London: Dillon's Univ. Bookshop, 1961), 33. From the India Office Library and Records, IOR:MSS.EUR.C.342 Ritchie Papers comes the following description: "Richmond Ritchie was Permanent Under Secretary, a civil servant of immense power, very tall, very funny in a dry way and easily irritated. [he] understood genius—he had married one—."
10. Thackeray and His Daughter, 240.
11. Thackeray and His Daughter, 240-41.
12. Thackeray and His Daughter, 266, n. 1.
16. Letters of Henry James, II, 211.
18. Thackeray and His Daughter, 211.
20. With amusement and a sense of proportion, Anny views the success of *Divagations*. “Everybody is asking me to dinner and begging for copies. They did not think there was so much life left in me!” Thackeray and His Daughter, 197.
21. MS I/5836, U. of London [1898].
22. MS I/5836, U. of London [1898].

**LETTER 66**

1. Mrs. Sartoris died in 1879.
3. Anny and Richmond’s daughter, Hester Helen Ritchie, b. 1878.
4. Note added by Henry James to the bottom of the second page of the letter.
5. In James’s handwriting at the top of the first page. Whoever received this letter (and another) did not heed James’s instructions.

**LETTER 67**

2. Virginia Vaughan (18?–1913), American journalist, translator, and poet.

4. Probably the Saturday Review.

5. Facts (1882–87), an American monthly by L. L. Whitlock, Boston, devoted to supernatural experiences.

LETTER 68

1. Letters and numbers underlined are part of the pharmacy bill which Anny has used for stationery.


LETTER 69

1. Envelope attached addressed to "Baron von Tauchnitz, Leipzig, Germany;" stamp dated "Ja 2, 82." Von Tauchnitz was Anny's continental publisher.

LETTER 70


2. Envelope dated "Jy 9 1884" attached mistakenly to this letter. Date should read 1883 because Payn became editor of the Cornhill in 1883.

3. Cornhill Magazine.

4. A Book of Sybils (1883) was composed of essays first published in the Cornhill.

LETTER 71

1. Although the letter is dated "Sunday" by Anny, it bears the date also of "13 9 1885," probably when it was received by Browning, which fell on a Wednesday.

2. Dictionary of National Biography. Anny later republished this material in her essay on both the Brownings, in Records.


4. Frederick Locker-Lampson (1821–95), poet, admiralty clerk, friend of Thackeray's. Took the additional name of Lampson when he married his second wife, Hannah Jane Lampson. Letters, IV, 221, n. 13.

5. See chapter 5, Letter 58.

6. The poet's second son. He died returning to England 20 April 1886.

LETTER 72

Carnegie, which might be of particular interest to Andrew Carnegie in “tuft hunting.”


3. Probably a descendant of Lord Northesk (1758–1831), William Carnegie, the seventh earl of Northesk, commander in chief of the Navy.

4. Matthew Arnold was introduced to Carnegie in 1883 at a London dinner party. When Arnold visited America in 1883 Carnegie met him at the dock and escorted him around New York.

LETTER 73

1. Octavia Hill (1838–1912), pioneer in housing reform for the working classes and poor in London; with Ruskin’s help remodeled houses in London.

2. Anny’s article on Ruskin was written in 1887 for Macmillans and published in Harper’s Magazine in 1890.

3. The words “to the world” have been crossed out.

4. Louisa Lee Schuyler (1837–1926), American social worker. In 1875, while president of the State Charity Aid Association, she collected five of Hill’s magazine articles and brought them out in America.

5. Jeanie Senior (d. 1877), wife of Nassau Senior, sister of Thomas Hughes. Anny wrote about her in “In My Lady’s Chamber,” Porch.

6. This note is made in pencil in a different handwriting.

LETTER 74

1. Thackeray addressed his mother as “Mammy” in many of his letters.

2. Anny was suffering from sciatica.

3. Mrs. Thompson took care of Isabella.

4. A popular seaside resort seventy miles east southeast of London. In her youth Queen Victoria resided in Ramsgate.

5. Princess Louise, born 1848, sixth child of Victoria. Anny describes how Princess Louise sent for her and took her for a drive, stopping off at a peasant’s house, where the princess stirred the potatoes while Anny watched. “I thought to myself,” Anny continues, “this is a fairy tale, a real cottage, and a real Princess stirring potatoes and me looking on. Thackeray and His Daughter, 212–13.

LETTER 75

1. Henry Austin Dobson (1840–1921), poet, man of letters, member of the Board of Trade.

2. Envelope postmarked: “Hampstead Ju 12 87.” The stationery is engraved with the Kensington address; the Heathfield address is handwritten.
3. Dobson may have sent Anny a copy of *Richard Steele* (1886), in which Dobson speaks highly of Thackeray’s portrait of Steele.

**LETTER 76**

1. Date added, probably by Browning.
2. Husband of Ritchie’s sister Blanche; vice-provost of Eton.

**LETTER 77**

1. (Lisa) Elizabeth Robins (1862–1952), an American actress and writer, arrived in London in the 1880s.
2. The Ritchies lived at Kingsley Lodge from 1889 to 1898.
4. Not identified.

**LETTER 78**

1. Anny’s son, William Thackeray Denis Ritchie, b. 1880.

**LETTER 79**

1. Date added, probably by Browning.

**PORTRAIT SKETCH**

This portrait is with the Ritchie collection at Yale, but it is not connected to any single letter.

**LETTER 80**

1. Henry Savile Clark (1841–93), minor playwright, theatrical entrepreneur, drama critic.
2. The play under discussion, a dramatization with music of Thackeray’s *The Rose and the Ring*, opened at the Prince of Wales’s Theatre on 20 December 1890, for “great and small children,” with a “chorus (including children) of 150 voices.” *Times*, 20 Dec. 1890, 8.

**LETTER 81**

1. After her father’s death, Anny sold Smith and Elder the copyright for her father’s *Works. Letters*, I, clxviii.
LETTER 82

1. The play opened on 20 December 1890.
2. Kedgeree is an Indian dish of rice, lentils, onions, eggs, and spice, as well as an English dish of cold fish, boiled rice, and eggs. Undoubtedly this is a number from the play.
3. Not identified.

LETTER 83

1. Charlotte Mary Yonge (1823–1901), popular novelist (The Heir of Redcliffe, 1853), a follower of Keble.
2. The letter must have been written in 1891, as the January number of The Monthly Packet is the one Anny discusses. This, however, makes her reference to fifty-two years at the end obscure. Perhaps she intends that she has been cognizant of the world for fifty-two years and of Yonge for forty-two.
3. Yonge’s novel That Stick (Macmillan, 1892) was serialized beginning with the January 1891 issue of the Monthly Packet.
5. The Daisy Chain (1856) by Yonge.
7. A health resort in southeast Switzerland.

LETTER 85

2. Not identified.

LETTER 86

1. Not identified.
2. The year has been added in a different ink.
3. The name “Skeffington” has been crossed out.
4. Not identified.
6. *The Heroic Adventures of M. Boudin* is "one of the many sequences of comic drawings which William Makepeace Thackeray drew for the amusement of himself and his friends." A facsimile of the original manuscript was published by Syracuse University Library Associates, Syracuse, 1980, with an introduction by Gordon N. Ray.

**LETTER 87**

1. Written to the editor of the Bio. Intro. The date, therefore, is c. 1894–98.
2. The name has been crossed out.
4. Not identified.
5. The sheets of *The Rose and the Ring* were mounted and bound by Sir Theodore Martin in 1865–66. This album was acquired by Major William Harrison Lambert in 1896. It is now in the Pierpont Morgan Library, New York.

**LETTER 88**

1. The play mentioned in the letter opened in 1895.

**LETTER 89**

1. A central street in Brighton, above the retaining wall facing the English channel.
2. Famous girls' school founded in 1885 in Brighton.
3. Probably an exhibition of paintings by the English portrait painter Sir Thomas Lawrence (1769–1830).
4. The Metropole Hotel was built in 1890. The architecture was associated with the smartness and vulgarity of some of its patrons.
5. Possibly the wife of Gerald Loder, Liberal M.P. for Brighton and a leader of Brighton society.
7. Not identified.
9. Char is Charlotte Cornish, Richmond Ritchie's niece.
10. A health resort with over eighty mineral springs thirteen miles north of Leeds.
11. Not identified.
12. A deep and narrow combe in the Downs near Brighton.
14. Family name for Richmond Ritchie.

LETTER 90

2. Anny quotes from memory. The lines read: "Make yourself master of your pen and your sword, I must now busy myself with putting all your sisters out, and Mama and you and I spend the winter in London." Bio. Intro., XIII, xl.
3. Not identified.
4. Codge or Codgie was a family name for Hester. Letters, III, 435–36, n. 44.
5. Not identified.
6. Not identified.
7. Not identified.

LETTER 91

1. There was a mistaken popular theory that the American aloe plant did not flower but once in a hundred years.
2. Herbert Spencer (1820–1903), English philosopher, founder of the system which he called synthetic philosophy.

LETTER 92

1. Tunbridge Wells: an inland spa, well known to Thackeray.
2. Not identified.

LETTER 93

1. Ralph Bathurst (1620–1704), dean of Wells and president of Trinity College, Oxford.
2. Née Lawrence, married the headmaster of Sedburgh School, which William Ritchie attended.
LETTER 94

1. Date of letter is before October 1899, when war broke out with the Boers.
2. Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger (1825–1904), a leader of the Boer Rebellion, and president of the Transvaal.
3. C. P. Johnson, eminent solicitor, godfather of Belinda Ritchie. Thackeray’s first bibliographer.
4. Not identified.
5. Civil Service. Entrance, for the most part, was by a competitive examination. Scoones was a London crammer.
6. Probably Companion to the Order of Bath, an honor that preceded Ritchie’s being knighted in 1907.
7. Mag Cornish; Imogen Booth; Nem and Alec Smith. U. G. may refer to the Uninvited Guest after a play by Tristan Bernard (1866–1947), or to the unknown gentleman coming with Tennyson.

LETTER 95

1. A section of southeast London, primarily an agricultural community.
2. Edward Dicey (1832–1911), English journalist and historian, author of England and Egypt (1881).
3. In 1891 Anny wrote an introduction for Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell’s Cranford (1853), a novel of English village life in the second quarter of the nineteenth century.
4. Not identified.
6. Adeline Ritchie married Charles Thackeray, her cousin.
7. Charles Wm and the Simons not identified.
8. Aunt Nelly was Richmond Ritchie’s sister Elinor, who married Herbert Paul.
10. Lady Georgina Harriet Pollock (d. 1937) and Sir Frederick Pollock (1845–1937), third baronet, distinguished jurist and legal writer, eldest son of Sir William Frederick, grandson of Sir Jonathan Frederick, friend of Thackeray’s, Sir Edward was fourth baronet and Lady Georgina’s son. Letters, II, 207, n. 31.
11. Boo and Max not identified.

LETTER 96

1. Lady Ritchie’s maid.
LETTER 97

1. 20 February 1900.
2. A stiff, cylindrical military dress hat with a metal plate in front, a short visor, and a plume.

LETTER 98

1. Not identified.
3. Bernard P. Grenfell (1869–1926), English classical scholar and archaeologist. Grenfell, Hunt, and Hogarth were sent to Egypt by the Egypt Exploration Society in 1895 with the specific purpose of finding papyri.
4. Possibly the husband of Olivia Fisher; see n. 6.
6. Airlie Gardens was the home of the Freshfields; Olivia Fisher, née Freshfields; Eleanor Clough, née Freshfield.

CHAPTER 8

INTRODUCTION

1. Thackeray and His Daughter, 328.
2. Twelfth Night II.iii.50, and Henry V II.iii.11.
5. Thackeray and His Daughter, 284.
7. Thackeray and His Daughter, 310.
10. The Two Thackerays, xxxvii.
11. Thackeray and His Daughter, 307. This drawing is reproduced in Thackeray and His Daughter, as well as on the cover of Gérin.
12. Edmund Gosse, Books on the Table (London: Heineman, 1921), 293.
13. Thackeray and His Daughter, 303.
15. Porch, 86.
16. Friend, 121.
17. James Ritchie was killed in World War II at the age of thirty-three.
18. Thackeray and His Daughter, 313.


33. Barbara Dunlap considers Ritchie's importance to the development of the modern novel in "Anne Thackeray Ritchie," in *Victorian Novelists after 1895*, ed. Ira B. Nadel and William E. Fredeman, *Dictionary of Literary Biography*, vol. 18 (Detroit: Gale Research, 1983), 251–57: "The line of descent from James to Virginia Woolf has been traced more than once in studies of the modern novel; the student of these two seminal figures clearly should not overlook the work of Virginia Woolf's 'Aunt Anny' and Henry James' 'intimately associated old friend,' Anne Thackeray Ritchie" (256–57).

(Albany: State Univ. of New York Press, 1990), as well as other studies, and Katherine C. Hill-Miller in "The Skies and Trees of the Past": Anne Thackeray Ritchie and William Makepeace Thackeray," in Daughters and Fathers, have investigated Ritchie's relationship with her father.

37. Thackeray and His Daughter, 275.

LETTER 99

1. The Ritchies lived at 109, St. George's Square from 1901 to 1912.
2. Possibly a member of Prime Minister Asquith's family, with whom James was friendly.

LETTER 101

1. W. J. Williams worked for Smith, Elder from 1888 to 1915. "[H]e had the privilege of assisting Lady Ritchie in organising the Thackeray Centenary celebrations" as well as being her editor for the Introductions. Leonard Huxley, The House of Smith, Elder (London: priv. print., 1923), 248.
2. A different hand has written across the top of this letter, "Left by Miss Hester Ritchie May 19/06." Anny worked from 1905 to 1907 on what was to be called the Standard Edition of Thackeray's works. The project was abandoned because of the defection of the third contracting party. Gérin, 263–64.
3. Sara Hennell (1812–99), writer on theological speculation, Thoughts in Aid of Faith (1860), a friend of George Eliot's; Whitwell Elwin (1816–1900), country rector, editor of the Quarterly Review from 1853 to 1860, friend of Thackeray's.

LETTER 102

1. Date has been added in another hand.
2. 8br: Abbreviation for October.
5. The Centenary Edition was published with yellow facsimiles of the title pages.
6. Anny wrote, "It is impossible to resist quoting at length from Canon
Elwin's essays on Thackeray, so instinctively does he strike the note that is wanted to elucidate the story of his old friend's early life." Cent. Intro., I, xx.

LETTER 103

1. Date has been added in another hand.

LETTER 104

1. Address and date at end of letter.
3. "Unfortunate."
4. For a short time after his brother's death, James remained at his brother's summer house in Chocorua, New Hampshire, with his sister-in-law, Alice; his nephews, Henry James III and William James, Jr.; and his niece, Margaret Mary.

LETTER 105

1. Date has been added in another hand.

LETTER 106

2. Lady Ritchie lived at 9, St. Leonard's Terrace from 1912 to 1916.
4. Charles Robert Leslie (1794–1859), painter and writer, son of American painter Robert, friend of Thackeray's. The Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds begun by Leslie was completed by Taylor in 1865.

LETTER 107

1. Isle of Wight.

LETTER 108

1. Month and day are written on letter in brackets in another hand. This note, in a large scrawl, was written on black-bordered stationery, shortly after Richmond's death on 12 October 1912.
LETTER 109

1. Maude Morrison Frank (1870–1956), born New York; author of English textbooks, plays, articles. Anny is writing to Maude Frank and her sister, hence “Franks.”
2. Chapter 51.
3. Not identified.
4. The thought of this paragraph seems confused.
5. No signature.

LETTER 110

2. The following words have been crossed out: “don't think I can do better than.”

LETTER 111

1. Anny retired to her home The Porch, in Freshwater, Isle of Wight, in 1916.
2. Robins had married in the 1880s, but never assumed her husband's name. Anny must be referring to a role she played.
3. Not identified.
4. Charles Villiers, son of Beatrice Paul and grandson of Elinor Ritchie and Herbert Paul; James and Belinda Ritchie, Anny's grandchildren.
5. Audrey Boyle married Hallam Tennyson, the poet's older son in 1884. After she died, he remarried.
6. Anny refers to a favorite nephew, Arthur Ritchie, who was killed in battle in 1916.
7. Not identified.

LETTER 112

1. Margie Peggy is Anny's daughter-in-law.
2. "Best of all is an old friend." "Et" should be "est." Quotation not identified.

LETTER 113

2. Recollections, 1832 to 1886 (1899).
NOTES TO PAGES 281–83

5. In the House of Commons.
6. Freshwater.
7. Elliots and Mrs. Boyle not identified.

LETTER 114

1. Mary Booth was the wife of Charles Booth (1840–1916), philanthropist, parents of Margaret, called Meg (b. 1879), who married William Ritchie.
2. [1918] has been added to the letter either by Anny or a later hand.
4. Not identified.

LETTER 115

1. Addressed to the youngest child (b. 1911) of Billy and Meg Ritchie; sister of Belinda and James.
2. Postcard with picture of Freshwater Bay Bathing Beach.