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Chapter 1 : Before and after Waterloo pdf - TÃ i liá»¸u text

The Early Married Life of Maria Josepha, Lady Stanley: With Extracts from Sir John Stanley's Item Preview.

The writer, Edward Stanley, was for thirty-three years an active country clergyman, and for twelve years more a no less active bishop, at a time when such activity was uncommon, though not so rare as is sometimes now supposed. Although a member of one of the oldest Cheshire families, he did not share the opinions of his county neighbours on public questions, and his voice was fearlessly raised on behalf of causes which are now triumphant, and against abuses which are now forgotten, but which acutely needed champions and reformers a hundred years ago. His foreign journeys, and more especially the first of them, had a large share in determining the opinions which he afterwards maintained against great opposition from many of his own class and profession. The pictures of Edward Stanley and his mother, which still hang on the walls of her Anglesey home, show that he inherited the brilliant Welsh colouring, marked eyebrows and flashing dark eyes that gave force as well as beauty to her face. From her, too, came the romantic Celtic imagination and fiery energy which enabled him to find interests everywhere, and to make his mark in a career which was not the one he would have chosen. Margaret Owen, Lady Stanley. It first originated, as he believed, in the delight which he experienced, when between three and four years of age, on a visit to the seaport of Weymouth; and long afterwards he retained a vivid recollection of the point where he caught the first sight of a ship, and shed tears because he was not allowed to go on board. So strongly was he possessed by the feeling thus acquired, that as a child he used to leave his bed and sleep on the shelf of a wardrobe, for the pleasure of imagining himself in a berth on board a man-of-war. The passion was overruled by circumstances beyond his control, but it gave a colour to his whole after-life. He never ceased to retain a keen interest in everything relating to the navy. He seemed instinctively to know the history, character, and state of every ship and every officer in the service. Old naval captains were often astonished at finding in him a more accurate knowledge than their own of when, where, how, and under whom, such and such vessels had been employed. The stories of begging impostors professing to be shipwrecked seamen were detected at once by his cross-examinations. The sight of a ship, the society of sailors, the embarkation on a voyage, were always sufficient to inspire and delight him wherever he might be. He never received any instruction in classics; of Greek and Latin and mathematics he knew nothing, and owing to his schools and tutors being constantly changed, his general knowledge was of a desultory sort. His force of character, great perseverance and ambition to excel are shown in the strenuous manner in which he overcame all these obstacles, and at the close of his college career at St. In he was ordained and became curate of Windlesham, in Surrey. There he remained until he was presented by his father in to the living of Alderley, where he threw himself enthusiastically into his work. Alderley parish had long been neglected, and there was plenty of scope for the young Rector. Before he came, the clerk used to go to the churchyard stile to see whether there were any more coming to church, for there were seldom enough to make a congregation, but before Edward Stanley left, his parish was one of the best organised of the day. He set on foot schemes of education throughout the county as well as at Alderley, and was foremost in all reforms. The Chancellor of the diocese wrote of him: Dissent was all but extinguished. The church was filled, the communicants many. It was said of him that "whenever there was a drunken fight in the village and he knew of it, he would always come out to stop it there was such a spirit in him. He rode into the field and just looked round as if he thought the same, to see who there was that would be on his side. But it was not needed; he rode into the midst of the crowd and in one moment it was all over. There was a great calm; the blows stopped; it was as if they would all have wished to cover themselves up in the earth. All from the trees they dropped down directly. No one said a word and all went away humbled. The effect on the neighbourhood was very great, and put a stop to the practice which had been for some time prevalent in the adjacent districts. His influence was increased by his early knowledge of the people, and by the long connection of his family with the place. Two years after Edward had accepted the incumbency, his father died in London, but he had long

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before given up living in Cheshire, and Alderley Park had been occupied at his desire by his eldest son, afterwards Sir John, who had made his home there since his marriage in Both the Stanley brothers married remarkable women. Catherine, wife of the Rector, was the daughter of the Rev. Oswald Leycester, of Stoke Rectory, in Shropshire. She was engaged to Edward Stanley before she was seventeen, but did not marry him till nearly two years later, in During the interval she spent some time in London with Sir John and Lady Maria Stanley, and in the literary society of the opening years of the nineteenth century she was much sought after for her charm and appreciativeness, and for what Sydney Smith called her "porcelain understanding. Still, "to the outside world she was comparatively unknown; but there was a quiet wisdom, a rare unselfishness, a calm discrimination, a firm decision which made her judgment and her influence felt through the whole circle in which she lived. Her sister Maria[1] writes from Hodnet, the home of the poet Heber: In a country where the flat pasture lands of Cheshire rise suddenly to the rocky ridge of Alderley Edge, with the Holy Well under an overhanging cliff; its gnarled pine-trees, its storm-beaten beacon tower ready to give CHAPTER VII 14 notice of an invasion, and looking far over the green plain to the smoke which indicates in the horizon the presence of the great manufacturing towns. The Rector took delight in helping his seven nieces with their Italian and Spanish studies, in fostering their love of poetry and natural history, and in developing the minds of his own young children. He wrote plays for them to act and birthday odes for them to recite. In his early days he had had special opportunities of doing so among the rocks and caverns of Holyhead Island. He tells of the myriads of sea-birds who used to haunt the South Stack Rock there, in the days when it was almost inaccessible; and of their dispersal by the building of the first lighthouse there in , when for a time they deserted it and never returned in such numbers. His own family at Alderley Rectory consisted of three sons and two daughters. His scientific tastes led him to adopt the surveying branch of his profession, and in , when appointed to the Terror on her expedition to the North Seas, he had charge of the astronomical and magnetic operations. When in command of the Britomart, in , he secured the North Island of New Zealand to the English by landing and hoisting the British flag, having heard that a party of French emigrants intended to land that day. They did so, but under the protection of the Union Jack. He speaks of Owen Stanley thus: Katherine, the youngest daughter, a most original character, married Dr. She survived her whole family and lived till The home at Alderley lasted for thirty-three years, during which Edward Stanley had changed the whole face of the parish and successfully organised many schemes of improvement in the conditions of the working classes in his neighbourhood. He could now leave his work to other hands, and felt that his energies required a wider field, so that when in Lord Melbourne offered him the See of Norwich he was induced to accept the offer, though only "after much hesitation and after a severe struggle, which for a time almost broke down his usual health and sanguine spirit. He came in the dawn of the Victorian age to attack a wall of customs and abuses which had arisen far back in the early Georgian era, with no hereditary connection or influence in the diocese to counteract the odium that he incurred as a new-comer by the institution of changes which he deemed necessary. It was no wonder that for three or four years he had to stem a steady torrent of prejudice and more or less opposition; but though his broadminded views were often the subject of criticism, his bitterest opponents could not withstand the genial, kindly spirit in which he met their objections. The indifference to party which he displayed, both in social matters and in his dealings with his clergy, tended to alienate extreme partisans of whatever section, and at one time caused him even to be unpopular with the lower classes of Norwich in spite of his sympathies. The courage with which the Rector had quelled the prize fight at Alderley shone out again in the Bishop. The Chartist mob, who lined the street, saluted the active, spare little Bishop with hooting and groans. Bishop Stanley marched along ten yards, then turned sharp round and fixed his eagle eyes on the mob, and then marched ten CHAPTER VII 16 yards more and turned round again rapidly and gave the same hawk-like look. For all this he was bitterly censured, but his kindly spirit and friendly intercourse with his clergy smoothed the way through apparently insurmountable difficulties, and his powerful aid was ever at hand in any benevolent movement to advise and organise means of help. In his home at Norwich the Bishop and Mrs. Few who were present at the meeting when the Borneo Mission was first

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proposed to the London public in can forget the strain of naval ardour with which the Bishop offered his heartfelt tribute of moral respect and admiration to the heroic exertions of Sir James Brooke. It was his highest pleasure to bear witness to the merits or to contribute to the welfare of British seamen. He seized every opportunity of addressing them on their moral and religious duties, and many were the rough sailors whose eyes were dimmed with tears among the congregations of the crews of the Queen and the Rattlesnake, when he preached on board those vessels at Plymouth, whither he had accompanied his eldest son, Captain Owen Stanley, to witness his embarkation on his last voyage. From that day I would have died to serve him; and I believe that not a few of my humble flock were animated by the same kind of feeling. It is gratifying to see the cordial familiarity with which they receive me, and Norwich clergy would scarcely know me by cottage fires, talking over old times with their hands clasped in mine as an old and dear friend. I have never forgotten it, and would not walk upon it even now. What fame is left for human deeds In endless age? It rests with God. Green, pinx circa

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Chapter 2 : The Glanville Family

*The Early Married Life of Maria Josepha, Lady Stanley: With Extracts From Sir John Stanley's Præterita (Classic Reprint) [Maria Josepha Stanley] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

While some tasks were left to professionals, the sewing of mothers, sisters, and daughters was a significant contribution to the household. This work, stowed in work or sewing bags, was portable and could be carried around the house or even taken out visiting, allowing women to be productive while they chatted. Lady with a Red and Blue Sewing Bag, c. Women, including Jane Austen, recorded doing needlework in letters and diaries. Noblewomen were no exception: While the provision of household textiles was also important, the focus of this essay is the clothing that a variety of British and American women at the turn of the nineteenth century provided for themselves and their families. As shirts and shifts did not require close fitting, these were relatively easy to cut and sew, and the average home seamstresses could make them. Sewing must often have been a valuable contribution to the household. Dorothy Wordsworth, sister of the poet William Wordsworth, kept house for him while they lived in Grasmere from to For the first few years, they lived in straightened circumstances. Dorothy recorded her sewing and other domestic chores in her journal. Young women were often tasked with plain sewing for family members. Harriet Manigault of Philadelphia had little time to prepare after her brother joined the militia during the War of As a member of the militia, Charles Manigault likely had to supply most of his own clothing. Rachel Van Dyke of New Jersey, a single teenager living at home, was also tasked with sewing for the men in her family. Well, I will be industrious, and when I have finished all my shirts I shall not care so much. I dislike to make shirts. If I had a husband, I believe I would teach him to handle a needle, and make him help himself. It appears that women visiting with friends often contributed their sewing skills to the household. Ruth Henshaw of Massachusetts, prior to her marriage to Ezekial Bascom, spent several months in and with the Harris family in Norfolk, Virginia. While they were not relations, she nevertheless made herself useful by sewing for them as well as for herself. Holland was fine linen so named because it often came from the Low Countries. While United States currency was dollars and cents, prices were still often expressed as shillings and pence. Russia duck was a coarse hemp fabric, so these were probably also for enslaved workers The sewing of women who lived on plantations in the southern United States was perhaps even more important than that of their sisters elsewhere, as the plantation was a center of clothing production for both family and slaves. Frances Baylor Hill, who lived on the Hillsborough plantation in Virginia, seems from her diary to have been a prolific seamstress. She did plain sewing, dressmaking, and tailoring. Among her projects were shirts for male family members, and her daily entries shed light on the process of making them. Women might also take family work with them to do while away from home. Harriet Bradley of Watertown, Connecticut, kept a diary in She was single and lived part of the year with her parents and part of the year away from home while she taught school. But whether at home or away, she also worked on shirts for three of her brothers. Maria Josepha, Lady Stanley, was making shirts in and wrote her sister with a question. The Irish is not so fine as I should like it. Dorothy Wordsworth also made herself shifts, among her other sewing chores. She probably had better light outdoors than inside her home, Dove Cottage. It was common practice to mark both personal and household linens. This marking was done with colored thread using a small cross stitch, also called a marking stitch. It usually consisted of initials and a number. As shirts or shifts were often nearly identical, the initials allowed different members of the household to distinguish their garments. It has been suggested that the numbers served both as a form of inventory control and, especially for household linens, a way to make sure they were rotated in use. She must have put four initials on each cravat, or neckcloth. This task would, as Rachel wrote, have been more demanding on cambric muslin, which was woven from fine cotton yarns, than on a more coarsely woven linen fabric. Dresses were more difficult to make than shirts and shifts. The cutting and the fitting of the bodice particularly demanded skill. The skirt was usually more simply constructed of straight or slightly shaped panels of fabric.

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Women therefore often left this task to professional dressmakers, sometimes referred to by the older term mantuamaker. It appears that the Austen sisters rarely, if ever, made their dresses. Other women, however, did make dresses for themselves and family or friends. Frances Hill seems to have sewn for several women. Rachel Van Dyke preferred to make her own clothes. Some clever women were able to copy new styles from borrowed garments. Some thrifty seamstresses altered their existing clothes to be more in keeping with the new styles. When the fashion changed, Jane Austen suggested that Cassandra could update some of her dresses by adding flounces around the hems: Are not some of your large stock of white mornng gowns just in a happy state for a flounce, too short? Another way to update a garment was to take it completely apart and re-make it. Unfortunately, a death in the family might necessitate the making of mourning clothes. She probably bought black fabric to make a dress and then did the sewing. Jane Austen, too, wrote of the need for mourning attire. Sometimes, though, this work was not for a death in her family but rather in response to court-ordered mourning. While it was not always mandated for those not at court, many others chose to follow suit. Women also made themselves small items that were relatively simple to sew. Her diary makes it clear that, as a governess, most of her days were taken up with her charges. Most men relied on professional tailors who had the expertise to cut the complicated garment pieces to fit the body and do the specialized construction. Sometimes, however, women of the family did make menswear. Frances Hill, who appears to have been a skilled seamstress, recorded making tailored garments. It is also possible that there was no tailor within a reasonable distance of the Virginia plantation where she lived. Waistcoats were not as difficult to make as coats and breeches. When I sew, it is to make necessary clothing, and to keep it in repair. Period mended stockings one with an unmended hole from the collection of Carol Kocian. Women frequently recorded mending stockings. Machine-knit stockings were widely available, so women did not generally knit their own although both Ruth Henshaw and Frances Hill did. But stockings were mended rather than discarded as they developed holes or runs. Ellen Weeton emphasized the importance of this task: To this, Mary, my mother ever required me to pay the strictest attention; and I have never since disobeyed her. I am not afraid to take off my shoe at any time, for I have no holes, or soil, to hide. While Jane Austen seems to have been typical of her contemporaries in sewing for herself and her family, she does not tell us a great deal about the needlework of her female characters. To be sure, on a visit home, Fanny Price found her brother Sam about to go to sea, as two of the Austen brothers did. That real women wrote about their sewing, including the mundane and sometimes even unpleasant chore of mending, suggests that they saw these tasks as an important part of their lives. Jane Austen, Mary Boardman Crowninshield, and Ellen Weeton all described their sewing in letters to family and friends. Image Courtesy of Manchester Art Gallery. Works Cited Austen, Jane. The Novels of Jane Austen. Excerpts from the Diary of Ruth Henshaw Bascom. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society 88 The Journals of Claire Claremont. Letters of Mary Boardman Crowninshield Bottorff and Roy C. Early American Literature Newsletter 2 The Diary of Harriet Manigault Maine Coast Printers, A Governess in the Age of Jane Austen: The Journals and Letters of Agnes Porter. U of Oklahoma P, To Read My Heart: The Journal of Rachel Van Dyke, Lucia McMahon and Deborah Schriver. U of Pennsylvania P, Journal of a Governess

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Many of the readers of the 'girlhood of Maria Josepha Holroyd have asked whether there are no letters of her married life equally worthy of being preserved; and have suggested that, if such be the case, a selection from them.