MASTER'S ESSAY.

LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGE: HER CONTRIBUTIONS TO HER TIMES.

Eveline A. Thomson 1915.

Few people in the history of English literature can boast such contradictory reputations as Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. To some of her contemporaries, she was merely a woman of fashion, and a lover of gossip, who spent her many leisure hours, either in making third rate poetry, or in writing loosely constructed letters. To others, she was a blue-stocking and a patroness of literature, remembered as the lady, whom Young consulted about his tragedy, "The Brothers", and to whom Fielding dedicated his first play. Horace Walpole said of her in one of his letters, "Her dress, her avarice, and her impudence must amaze any one that never heard her name.", while Mary Astell, in 1724 hailed her as a benefactor of humanity. This same lady wrote a eulogy, which served as a preface to and edition of Lady Mary's letters. She said," Rather let is freely own the superiority of this sublime genius, as I do, in the sincerity of my soul, pleased that a woman triumphs, and proud to follow in her train. Let us offer her the palm which is so justly her due, and if we pretend to any laurels, lay them willingly at her feet."

She had friends among the highest in the land, enemies among the most learned. The king and queen flattered her with friendship; Pope hated her; the Duchess of Portland turned to

her as a loyal and staunch friend.

Modern writers treat her withe as much varied criticism, as did her contemporaries. Sir Walter Baghot thinks it clear That," she was a miserable, ambitious, wasted woman, "while Carlyle pays her high tribute by saying, that she," deserves to be remembered as the first Englishwoman, who combined the knowledge of classical and modern literature with a

penetrating judgment and a correct taste."

What idea can we, one hundred and fifty years after her death, form, of the real personality of a woman so variously portrayed? The very fact of these inconsistent accounts, lends a fascination to the subject for the student. This high born English lady, much talked of, much hated, much feared, was certainly an important figure of her day. It will be the aim of this paper to show, how far she was impostant and what were her real contributions to her times. These contributions may be divided into three heads; her literary efforts, set forth in her poetry and her letters as well as her occasinal criticism; her introduction of inoculation into England; and the more indirect influence of her ideas on politics and education.

Lady Mary Pierrpont was born in London in May1689. Her father was Sir John Evelyn, later Earl of Kingston, a man of position and wealth, belonging to the great whig aristocracy. Her mother was the daughter of William Fielding, third Earl of Denbigh, so that Lady Mary's heritage on both sides was good. She had two sisters and a brother, all younger than herself. Her mother died in 1697, leaving these four little

children to the care of their father, a gay, pleasure-loving man of the world, who found little time to guide their education. Lady Mary affirmed that her father had "the grand air", and that Richardson took him as the model for his characters of the father of Sir Charles Grandison. Anyone who knows the personality of that man about town, will realize that he was far too fine a gentleman to be a considerate parent.

The family of children maved to Thorseby, where they spent most of their time, though there was a house in Arlington Street, to which they repaired for longer periods, as they grew older. Lady Mary called her education, "one of the worst in the world." It was haphazard, to say the least. She ozcasionally had lessons from her brothets tutors. She was given the free run of her father's library where she found a host of books to amuse and entertain as well as to instruct her. She developed a distinct love for learning early in life, and this she kept to the day of her death. She may have been cynical on most subjects but she always spoke of learning, with the most sincere respect.

She spent most of her time, during her girlhood, in learning Laton, which she accomplished almost entirely by herself. She discovered that it was not customary for girls to enjoy rigid study of any kind, so she kept her work much to herself and even in later life was rather shy of acknowledging her real love of erudition. Bishop Burnet was a true friendto her. He encouraged her in her classical pursuits—an act of kindness which she never forgot. At the age of twenty, she translated Epicteths' Enchiridion and sent it yo him, accompanied by a letter. This letter, among her first gives and excellent picture of a serious, vivacious personality. Already she had realized the difficulties under which women pursued any kind of learning. She sruck a note of rebellion—the keynote to her life—long attitude towards the obstacles, that stood in the way of intellectual women. She said;

"There is hardly a character in the world more despicable or more liable to universal ridicule than that of a learned woman." and again:

MMy sex is usually forbid studies of this nature and folly reckoned so much our proper sphere, we are sooner pardon ed any excasses of that than the least pretentions to reading or good sense."

She learned French and Italian as well as Latin and the two former she could speak and use with ease. She wrote short essays in French, the one, "Sur La Maxime de M. de Rochefaucault qu'il y a des Marriages commodes, mais point de délicieux" has more of humor in it than any other of her works. Italian, she liked to read. Once or twice, she translated her own poems into Italian verse. Of Greek she knew very little.

She had many girl companions.; Dolly Walpole, Miss Banks, Lady Anne Vaughan being among the number. But of all her friend, the one with whom she was most intimate was Anne Wortley daughter of the Hon. Sydney Montagu, who lived at Wharncliffe Lodge, about thirty miles from Thorseby. The two girls wrote long, rambling letters to each other, full of the extravagances and conceits of the times. It was at Wharncliffe Lodge That

Lady Mary first met Edward Wortley Montagu, brother to Anne, Who was destined to play such an important part in her life. He was a cultivated, much travelled, rather blaz young man, fond of literature and notoriously fastidious in all his tasted. Baghot says that he was a slow, orderly rather dull person with a taste for quick companions. It is true he numbered among his friends some of the rare spirits of the century -- Congreve, Steele, Garth, Mainwaring and Addison was his intimate associate. Lady Louisa Stuart speaks of her grandfather as a man of soundness of judgment, and clearness of understanding, with the erudition of a true scholar. He was some what taciturn and reserved, perhaps a little lofty in his attitude. He was not only amazed at the sriteliness of his sister's young friend, but entirely enchanted with her literary tastes and the brilliancy of her mind. They started a correspondent; first through Anne Wortley, as a kind of middleman. At her death which occured in 1709, they wrote to each other directly.

The courtship is one of the most interesting in literature. It was fraught with a hundred difficulties, not the least of these being the obstinate personalities of the two lovers. The love letters, published by Lord Wharncligfe in 1837 are written by both parties in a business like spirit. We look in vain for any confession of passion, though Ladry Mary on the wha whole shows more feeling, perhaps than her cool but determined lover. There are innumerable quarrels, innumerable letters, "which will be the &ast, " followed by innumerable reconciliations. There was admiration on both sides and a certain amount of affection on the part of Lady Mary; a kind of passionate jealousy, which took the place of affection on the part of Edward Wortley Montagu. It was a union doomed for unhappiness. They had many tastes in common, but there matures were too much alike to be congenial, both cold, rather hard, obstinate and exacting .

Lady Mary's father refused to give his consent to the marriage, because Edward Montagu would not settle a definite sum upon a son, should one be born to them. The hovers however, continued to correspond, and through the kinkd assistance of the Steeks saw each other occasionally. They finally decided to take things into their own hands and clope, which they did in1712.

The young bride, instead of going at once to the fashionable London world, was taken to a small furnished house
near Hintingdon, and later to other small furnished houses
near York in the north. Her husband was often away on business,
and she was lonely and sometimes bitter. Thus she began a letter
to her husband, in December, three months after her marriage,
"I am alone, without any amusements to take up my thoughts.
I am in circumstances, in which melancholy is apt to prevail
even over all amusements, dispirited and alone and you write me
quarreling letters. "
Again in 1714;

"Adieu. I wish you would learn from Mr. Steele to write to your wife."

In May 1713 her son, Edward Wortley Montagu Jr. was born. She wrote enthusiastically of him, and whatever may have been her attitude to him in later life, when he was a child

she was a patient and devoted mother.

In 1715 she and her husband returned to London, Edward Wortley was rising in the political world, and his wife did much to bring popularity for them both at court. He was the member for Westminster, and in addition he was appointeed on gof the Commissioners of the Treasury. Lady Mary now entered upon her own. Nolonger forced to live in irksome retirement in the country, she could enjoy to the full the gaities and frivolities of society life in London. She was easily ont the the most brill, iant of the ladies of fashion, a friend and relat ion of nobles, a patroness of literary men, and a woman of considerable intellectual ability as well. Bothe she and her husband wrote brief essays, describing life at the court of George 1. The lady's is full of vivacity and color, whereas her husband's is somewhat dull and ponderous. She uses her discerning intellect to good purpose here, and is not afraid to write that the Prince of Wales had " small understanding" and the Princess had, " a low cunning which gave her an inclination to cheat all the epeople she conversed with."

It was during this period in London that Lady Mary met Alexander Pope, who was to be first her devoted friend and later her bitterest enemy. The poet was much flattered by the attentions of this beautiful lady of fashion. She wrote and Pope criticised, though she would allow few corrections by hime, as she shrewdly remarked, that if he corrected, he would be credited withe all the good points, whereas the real author would be blamed for the bad ones. She wrote six Town Eclogues—society

verses which reflected the temper of the times.

In 1716, Edward Wortley Montagu was appointed by the Crown, ambassador to Constantinople and consul-general for the Levant. Turkey, in the reign of Achmet 111, from 1703-1736 was one of the great powers of Europe. Trade relations with the Levant were textremely important, as caravans from the far east came through Turkish territory. The mission of Montagu was to mediate in conjunction with the representatives of the other powers between the Turks and the Imperialists, who were then at war. From a historical point of view, the mission was a failure, as Mr. Wortley Montagu could get no satisfaction from the Turks; from a literary point of view it was a success as it was a means of giving to literature, the charming letters from Turkey, written by Lady Mary, during her long journey and interesting sojourn in the East.

She caused astonishment among her friends in London By determining to accompany her husband to Constantinople, and to take with her, her little son, then three years old. This determination is in keeping with the rest of her impulsive, independent character. The journay, in those days was fraught with innumerablee hardships, and not a few dangers. Of course the Montagus had every convenience possible at the time, and a retinue of servants. They went to Rotterdam, The Hague, Cologne, Nuremburg, Ratisbon, Vienna, Prague, Leipsig, Brunswick, Hanover, back to Vienna, then on to Peterwaradin, Belgrade, Adrianople, where they remained three months, as the Sultan Achmet was holding his court there; and so on to Constantinople. Lady Mary wrote long, detailed letters from each of these places, giving her impressions tersely and vividly. Her correspondents

were numerous -- Mrs. Thistlethwayte. Mr. Pope, Countess of Mar,

(her sister) receiving most of her epistles.

While she was in Turkey, her second child was born-a a daughter, who later became the countes of Bute, and who was a great comfort to her mother in her old age, when her son had ling ago forfeited her affection, by his wild and ungoverable habits. In Turkey LadyM ary first observed the practice of inoculation, which she so admired that she introduced it into England, on her return. Of that I shall speak eleswhere.

Edward Wottley Montage was recalled to England in 1718
The journey was by man-bf-war to Tunis and then to Genoa, proceeding from there to Turin, Lyons, Paris. Lady Mary was not, on the whole overjoyed to return to London, though she had been homesick for it several times, while she was in the East.

To the period, between her return from Turkey, 1718, and her departure for the continent in 1739, belongs the most important part of her life as a fachionable lady, a writer of satirical verses and a companion of "litterateurs."

In 1720-i the Montagus went to live in a villa at Twickenham, not far from the home of Pope, who was a syet an ardent admirer of the wit and beauty of Lady Mary. The cause of the enmity which finally grew up between them, has never been properly accounted for, It is not within the scope of this paper to go into the details of the quarrel, which were disgraceful enough to both parties concerned. Perhaps it was, as some critics would have us believe, Lady Mary's too sharp tongue. Perhaps, as Lady Louisa Stuart relates, Pope declared his passion for Lady Mary, only to receive a burst of laughter from her, which he could never forgive. At any rate Lady Mary was persecuted unmercifully by Pope and most of the unsavourly stories circulated about her , were due to his malignant tengue.invention. Horace Walpole, too was never friendly, though he did do her the justice of praising her letters? in spite of spite". Lady Mary was a person, who kept out of quarrels with difficulty. She fully recognised the keenness of her wit and success at repartee turned her head, so that she often sacrificed a friend to a brilliant epigram.

She had many domestic troubles. Her son was her chief source of anxiety. He ran away from schooltwice, the alst time being found in Oporto and returned by the British consul. Her sister, Lady Mar in 1727 went out of her mind, so that the correspondence with her, from which we get all our information

concerning this period, ceased.

We find in these letters a growing tendency towards cynicism and dissatisfaction with the life in London. She found that the shams and conceits wore very badly; the quarrels and intrigues of court life, wearied her. She was made for better things, for serious pursuits, the formation of sincere friendships, a leadership devoid of the petty jealousies, that seemed almost an inevetable part of the life she was forced to lead. Yet with all this disallusionment, she kept her mind alert and open, and her faculties keen. She still loved a good book, nor did her desire for knowledge diminish a whit.

In 1739 Lady Mary, now a woman of fifty, determined to journey to the continent and started out, as George Paston

says, "on her lonely pilgrimage, little thinking probably that she would never see her husband again, and that more than twenty years would pass, before she was to return to her native land,"

It has never been clear just why she came to the decision of leaving England, home, children, and husband in bthis unexpected fashion. There have been various explanations. Lady Mary, herself is said to have told Lady Shadwell that she left England because, " people had grown so stupid she could no longer endure their society." This sounds like Lady Mary and shouldb be taken for what it is worth. It was well known that she was not happy with her husband. There was no open quarrel, nor, strange to say, any scandal, notwithstanding L ady Mary's many admirers. She continued to write to him frequent letters while she was abroad, and these abound in an exceptional respect and deference for his judgment. Her daughter, Mary, had married in 1738 Lord Bute, a Scotch nobleman; her son had long ago severed his connection with his family, and wandered on the continent, leading a fast and dissolute life. Lady Mary had no ties to keep

her in her own country.

Whatever her reasons, the fact remains that in 1739 she left for Venice. For the next twenty three years she lived in various places on the continent, moving from time to time, now in Venice, now in Rome of Florence, or Avignon, now renovating a house at Lovere, where she had her dairy, her bees and her poultry. Often she met distinguished friends, sojourners in foreign parts. During all this time, she carried in a full and interesting correspondence, chiefly with her daughter, the Countess of Bute, her husband, and Lady Pomfort, a lady of the Bed-chamber to the late queen. Others were Sir James Stuart and his wife, and occasionally Lady Hertford and acquaintances her e and there. In her long exile, she seemed still to keep up her love of gossip. She asked after the life in London, and hailed all spicey pieces of news with delight. The letters of this period are extremely entertaining, Her daughter sent her boxes of the adtest novels, which Lady Mary devoured assiduously, writing in return, clever, searching criticisms, sparing no author because of his popularity or fame.

In 1761, Lady Mary heard of the death of her husband. At once, she determined to return to England. This move goes to confirm the opinion of those critics, who would say that her exit had been on account of her husband. She had a trying, uncomfortable journey. She was detained for two months at Rotterdam where she met Mr. Sowden, the English chaplain, to whom she gave the manuscript of her letters from Constautinople. In January 1862, she arrived in England. She and only a few months to live as it was discovered that she was suffering from cancer. She concealed her trouble for sometime and received, as in early days, her friends among the great in the land. She was sadly changed. If we can trust Horace Walpole's account, she had grown slovenly in her dress and careless in her manners. Up to the last, she kept up that fine courage and keen perseption, that had been her characteristic of her whole life. Her last letters are notes writtenfrom bed, and they care pathetic efforts at keeping up her flagging spirits. She said at last;

"I own I am weary of fighting with one hand tied behind."

On August 21, 1762 she died in her seventy-fourth year.

She was buried in Grosvenor Chapel, London.

Lady Mary was a very beautiful woman. She was rather small, with an oval face, dark, rich, black hair, and sparkling vivacious eyes. Of her likenesses, the painting by Kneller is the best. In this she looks every inch a lady, with fine features, shapely hands and a proud bearing. After the smallpox it is said she lost her eye-lashed and her beauty was therefore impaired. Her contemporaries are unanimous in crediting her with

a considerable amount of personal beauty. The Town Eclogues were the only works of Lady Mary published during her lifetime. They fell into the hands of Edmund Curll, who publishe athem under the title, "Court Poems by a LAdy of Quality." in 1716, the year of the Embassy to the East. In 1863, the year following her death were published her letters from Turkey by one, Cleland. He is supposed to have received them f om her relations, who bought them from Sowden, the English chaplain at Rotterdam for 500 pounds. In 1803, James Dallaway published the Works of Lady Mary Wortlet Montagu, with an introduction. In 1837 Lord Wharncliffe published all her letters and works, with introductory anecdotes by Lady Louisa Stuart, her grand daughter. These same letters have been re-edited and revised by W. Moy Thomas in two editions, one in 1861 and another in 1887.

Lady Mary's contribution ton literature has never been considered of the first rank. She wrote poems, a few fragment-ary esays, and letters. It is to these last that she owes her fame, both for their lively and vivacious style, as well as for their substance, which was happens to be concerned, not only with travels in distant and little explored lands but also with a period of English life, full of real and valuable interest. She began writing poetry at a very early age, and her first poems took the form of imitations and translations from the classics. At twelve years of age she wrote a poem, entitled, "Julia to Ovid," in imitation of Ovid's epistles. At fourteen she wrote "Irregular verses to Truth", very moral and mature to come from the pen of a schoolgirl. She tried a variety of forms -- the elegy, eclogue, rondeau, ballad; but there is a sameness about her rhymes. One feels that she is but a faint echo of Pope. Her Town Eclogues, six in all, for each day of the week except Sunday, are a series of society verses, with varying subjects. In one, a lady recovering from smallpox, bemoans the loss of her beauty; in another are given reflections upon ill-luck at eards and ill-luck in love.; in another Lydia deplores her vanished bloom and faithless lovers. Like many others of her day, Lady Mary wrote society verses of topical interest only, which have very little attraction for the modern reader. At that time, everyone at court knew everyone else. Allusions to people of any social position were comprehended at once. It was a splendid time for social observation and Lady Mary made the most of her opportunity.

She was fond of writing epistles in rhyme, also of aiming satirical verses at old enemies like Mrs. Murray and lur. Pope. There is little beauty in her lines, no imagination, no real feeling or passion. Her style is forced and concious. Occasionally she is forcible and turns off a witty couplet.

In "Verses written in the Chiosk of the British Palace at Pera overlooking the city of Constantinople," Dec. 26 1718, she gives the following description.;
"Herre at my window I at once survey,
The crowded city and resounding sea.
In distant views the Asian mountains rise,
And lose their snowy summits in the skies.
Above these mountains proud Olympus towers
The parliamental seat of heavenly powers.
New to the sight, my ravished eyes admise
Each gilded crescent and each antique spire. The marble mos
The marble mosques beneath whose antique domes, Fier
Fierce warlike sultans sleep in peaceful tombe.

When one realizes the beauty b of the scene she viewed, it is amazing she could convey so little of it in her verses.

These poems circulated among her friends in Manuscript form, much praised by admirers, much criticised by enemies. Not seldom did her satires get her into trouble. "Verses to the Imitator of Horace", levelled at Pope caused a great stir. Lady Mary denied having written them, but it is nearly certain that though perhaps she was not the sole author, she and Lord Hervey collaborated in compaosing them, Her poems on the whole, are the least interesting of her works. I doubt very much, whether any of them would have been preserved had she not become famous through her letters.

As a writer of letters her reputation is established. During a long life time, her chief expression lay in letter writing and it cannot be doubted that she put the best part of herself into her correspondence; The letters, written during the embassy to Constantinople 1716-1718 were the first to be printed and the only ones which the author wrote, with a conscious plan for their ultimate publication. These letters, fifty seven in number, have lost a lettle in spontaneity from the very fact that she wrote them so obviously for publication. They give a series of impressions of the cities and countries, through which she and her husband passed on their way to Constantinople.

While she was in Turkey, as also during her life in London, she kept a voluminous diary, into which she put a truthful record of her life from day to day. It is quite certain that many of her "Turkish" letters were in alarge part, copies from the diary. It is interesting to speculate on the complete contents of this document. But, though Lady Mary often read extracts from it to her friends, she left it to her danghter, only on condition that this latter destroy it shortly after her death. Lady Bute dutifully carried out her mother's wish. Lady Mary felt that this intimate account of herself and her times could not bear publicity. In consequence we have lost perhaps, many side lights on the history of the times, to say nothing of the personality of this singular woman.

Lady Mary was one of the first Englishwomen to live in the Nexz East for any length of time, and the first traveller to give an authentic, honest, clear-sighted account of the customs and manners of Turkey. Former travellers had filled their books with false and expagerated statements. She prided herself on her honesty. She was enabled, through her position, to learn much of the life of Turkish women, and her records are always to be trusted. Even to-day, many of the customs that she writes of, so accurately, are still in evidence in Turkey, that land of few changes. These letters soon gained an exceptional popularity and were translated into several European languages.

The other letters, which in Lord Wharncliffe's edition, constitute the main bulk of the volumes, may be divided into three groups. Those written prior to her marriage, in 1712 mostly to Anne Wortley amd her future husband; those written in London after her marriage, and after her return from the East, 1712-1716 and 1718-1739; and the last group from 1739, on her departure to take up her abode on the continent, until her death in 1762.

The first group which forms a long series of love-letters serves more than anything else to give the student an idea of her personality. The letters are none of them passionate, and she never allows her heart to get the better of her head. The key-note seems to be a certain resolute good sense, and firmness of judgment, which are remarkable indeed in a young girl of twenty-one. There is a great feeling of strength of purpose, and vigor of action, underlying all she writes. She is completely candid. She will not let a shem pass her by unexamined. She is impulsive and generous minded and one is surprised at the humility of her manner sometimes, when she thinks she has been in the wrong.

The letters from London are valuable, in that they give a most graphic and unadorned account of the manners of fashionable society, there, in the mid-eighteenth century. Ladyy Mary, though believing in her own superiority of mind, and tastes was not averde to gos ip., and was no better than the average lady of the times in her recounting of court intrigues and shameful scandals. She said clever, biting things about herr enemies and recorded her quarrels with a kind of spiteful complacency. Occasionally, she was unnecessarily coarse, though we must take into account the freer expression of a hundred and fifty years a go.

The last group of letters are, after the "Turkish" letters, the most interesting. They were written with no thought of publication, and their manner is unaffected. In these, we have, besides her accounts of the places of her sojournings in Italy, and Fr ance, her reflections on life in general; on education, politics; criticisms of peophie and books and manners her thoughts on religion and her philosophy of life. Most of these letters are addressed to her daughter for whom she had a sincere affection, and to whom she wrote in her freest, happiest manner, It is pleasant to piature the dashing beauty of London, spending her last years in quiet Italian towns, using her time in the pursuits of outdoor life, and as always reading assidupusly; writing home to her daughter, the reflections of her mature judgment, still enjoying the tail ends of gossip that filter through from the gay London world, always alert, and always interested in progress and learning.

Though Lady Mary's letters are singularly fascinating read, she had none of the orthodox attributes of the memoir writer. She had no imagination and little thderness. She was often loose in her construction, and careless in grammar and

spelling. But her letters are alive and full of interest. She tells a story well and herquick eye can pick out, at onece the salient points both in a person and in a dramatic situation.

Her criticisms of contemporary literature were not only interesting, but considered valuable in their time. Her last group of letters contains most of her criticism. She was a shonest as a critic as she was as a writer. Her value was recognised, for Fielding submitted his "ModernHusband" to her for approval. Fielding's Amelia pleased her but she remarked that she considered the type of novel mischievous, as it placed "a merit on extravagant passions and encouraged young people to hope for impossible events."

There were certain prejudices, she could not eliminate. She could not recognise the superiority of Pope's genius, even after his death, for the enmity he bore her still rankled in her breast. Most of her criticism was adverse. She comdemned Bolingbroke for his vanity, Swift for his cynicism. On her first reading of "The Rambler" she wrote rather caustically to her

daughter;

"The Rambler" is certainly a strong mishomer; he always plods in the beaten road of his predecessors, following The Spectator. I should like to know the name of this laborous author."

She read Richardson and condemned him at once, saying that his "Pamela" must be the joy of the chambermaids of Europe. She was truthful enough to admit however, that she wept on reading "Clarissa Harlowe" though she thought herself a flool for so doing. She wrote of Richardson;

"Richardson is a strange fellow. I heartily despise him and eager

ly read him. He is as ignorant in morality as in anatomy."

Both Addison and Steele were her friends. Addison was an intimate friend of her husband's and the Steeles had helped her to meet her lover, in the days before her marriage. Of the "Tatler and Specatator she spoke with praise, but she deplored the fact, that both papers rather pandered to the weaknesses of her sex **ather* instead of appealing to their better natures. "Mr. Bickerstaff has very wrong notions of our sex. I can say there are some of us, who despise charges of show and all the pageantry of greatness, perhaps with more ease than any of the philosophers."

Lady Mary's letters show a hundred different moeds; she produces a hundred different effects. She had various for each of her correspondents. To her husband she was diffedent, respectful and allittle restrained; to the Countess of Pumfort, witty and full of humor; to her daughter affectionate, sensible, frank, almost tender at times; to Pope she wrote in a spirit of raillery. At all times it is evident that she was a facile writer. Her understanding is almost masculine in its strength and clearness. She will always live as a clever writer of letters and through these last, a truthful interpreter of the life of

her times.

The introduction of inoculation into England was one of Lady Mary's most important contributions to her times. Smallpox, in the eighteenth century was a very live danger to all classes of society. Lady Mary had lost her own brother in 1713 by it,

and had been attacked herself, according to her grand daughter Lady Louisa Stuart about 1715 (sometime between the death of Anne and the embassy to Turkey.) One of the Town Eclogues, "Flavia describes the terrors of a lady, recovering from the disease who fears that her beauty has been impaired and dares not look into the mirror, which she holds reversed in her hand. According to several authorities Lady Louiss Stuart and Lady Hertford) the sentiments expressed in this eclogue ar e Lady Mary's own when she was convalescing. Be that as it max, it was quite certain that Lady Mary shared, with the rest of the eighteenth century world, a horror of small-pox.

During her journey to Constantinople, while she was staying in A Adrianople, her attention was dream to the strange practice of inoculation, which she saw among the nati-ves of the place. She wrote a full account of this in a letter from Adrianople dated April 1. 1717 to Mrs. S. C. (Miss Sarah Chiswell)
Evidently inoculation in its first crude form, was a very

different process from our modern vaccination. Two or three veins were opened and the serum "engrafted"., as Lady Mary says; At the end of eight days the patient was seized with a fever, which lasted three days. This fever practically amounted to a slight attack of the disease. At the end of this time, the scars healed over, and the patient was immune from further attack. Lady Mary was so convinced of the efficacy of this practice that she

tried it upon her son, with excellent results.

In this same letter to Miss Chiswell, she declared, that she wished to introduce inoculation into England, which she proceeded to do on her return in 1718. Her attempts met with the greatest opposition and she said, that in the following years she often repented of her patriotic and generous impulsel for it opened the way to all kinds of persecutions. The conservatism of the English public was evidently as flifficult to overcome two hundred years ago as it is to-day. The doctors were her greatest enemies and laughed at her "old wives' " ideas. Lady Louise Stuar relates that "She was descanted from the pulpits on the impiety, of thus seeking to take events out of the hands of Providence. -- a remark so often used by reactionnaries that it has come to have a special flavor of humor all its own. She was called an unnatural mother, for having risked the lives of her children. Anyone (and there were many) who wished to give a vengeful "dig" at Lady Mary, found now an admirable opportunity.

She triumphed in the end however. Caroline (then Princess of Wales) championed her and by 1724 the practice was fairly commob. In The Plaindealer, an article, very likely written by Mary Astell, spoke very high praises of the learned lady, who introduced inoculation into the country. It certainly needed

courage, but of that virtue Lady Mary had her efull share.

A cenotaph in Lichfield Cathedral commemorates this service to her countrymen. The monument represents the figure of Beauty weeping over the ashes of her preserver, supposed to be enclosed in the urn, inscribed with the initials M. W. M. It reads as foodows:

Sacred to the memory of The Right Honorable Lady Mary Wortley Montagu who happily introduced from Turkey into this country the salutary art of inoculating the smallpox. Convinced of its efficacy she first tried it with success on her own children and then recommended the practice of it to her fellow-citizens. Thus by her example and advice We have softened the virulence and escaped the danger of this malignant disease. To perpetrate the memory of such benevolence and to express her gratitue for the bebefit she herself received from this alleviating art this monument is erected by Henrietta Inge. relict of Theodore William Inge Esq. adnd daughter of Sir John Wrottesley Bart.

carlyle, in his essay on Lady Mary in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, states that she procured the knowledge of inoculation from the peasants of Belgrade, a small village on the shores of the Bosphorus, about ten miles from the city of Constantinople/t is possible that at Belgrade, the natives also used inoculation, but it is quite certain that Lady Mary first

became aware of the practice in Adrianople, several months before she arrived in Constantinople.

Lady Mary's literary achievements and her introduction of inoculation into Engh and were both very valuable contributions to her times. But her opinions on questions of universal interest were as valuable though their influence is more difficult to trace. Still it would be a mistake to believe that a woman, who held advanced view on liberty, education and the position of women, could move in London society for a number of years without leaving a very marked impression on her comtemporaries. Certainly, though her ideas had little tangible effect during her life-time, they helped to mould the thought of the succeeding generation.

Education for women in the middle of the eighteenth century had fallen to its lowest level. There were few schools for girls and in these inly the rudiments of learning were taught. Gits of quality were educated at home by tutors ar governesses, in a rather desultory and by no means thorough manner. Learning for women was not considered either necessary of appropriate. We have but to turn to the satires of the day, to the letters of men of fashion and politics, to the pages of the Tatler and Spectator to see, in what voontempt the powers of the weaker sex were held. The idea, that education might by useful to

13. women, if only to while away the many leisure hours of the day, was just beginging to present itself to the eighteenth century mind.

Lady Mary was on s of the pioneers in voicing the needs of her countrywomen. Having acquired most of her own education by painstaking and unaided efforts, and having a passion for learning, which only increased with the mears, we are not surprised that she could speak with warmth and vigor on the subject of education for women.

As early as 1710, when she wrote to Bishop Burnet she already recognised the obstacles in the way of a woman's pur-

suit of learning. Later she wrote;

"I think it the highest injustice to be debarred the entertainment of my closet, and that the same studies which raise the character of a man should hurt that of a woman." and again:

" We are educated in the greatest ignorance and no art omitt-

ed to stifle our natural reason."

Wet one is amazed at the moderation of her suggestions to her daughter, in regard to the education of her grand children. These suggestions were given in letters, written from the continent to Lady Bute. She often admitted her fondness for writing in this vein, for she ends up a long letter by saying; "This subject is apt to run away with me. I will trouble you with no more of it."

She advised the Countess of Bute to encourage her daughters in reading, as" it is as necessary for the amusement of women as the reputation of men. "They should be permitted to learn languages though erudition does not consist in being a linguist. "True knowledge," Lady Mary remarked, "consists in knowing things not words." She advised the Countess to talk over the books her daughters read, and thus help them form their taste. They must not be merely bookworms, however, for a knowledge of domestic arts was necessary in the education of every girl. She said in her forcible way; "I think it as scandalous for a woman not to know how to use a needle as for a man not to know how to use a sword."

She told her daughter never to rule by deceit, but to be straight forward and honest in all her dealings. Children should be trained free from prejudices,. They should be allowed to thimk out their own philosophy and not have it ready made for them.

On marriage she spoke cautiously. She admitted that "In a lottery, where there are (at the lowest computation) ten thousand blanks to a prize, it is the most prudent choice not to venture."

Notwithstanding the trite advice to her daughter, Lady Mary feared her views on education might be considered somewhat radical. A letter followed which began in this vein; "I am afraid Lord Bute will be extremely shocked at the proposal of a learned education for daughters, which the generality of men, believe as great a profanation, as the clergy would do, if the laity should presume to exercise the functions of the priesthood." She finished up her letter by saying; "I could add a good deal on this subject but I am not now endeavoring to remove the prjudices of mankind."

That at times she did have the desire to remove the prejudices of mankind, seems quite evident though she never set out systematically to do so. If she had not been so well-born or to such a commanding position, or so well to do, she might have been more drastic in her sppeals for mliberty, as were other women in the eighteenth century, like Hannah More and Mary Astell.

Lady Mary showed a great deal of good sense in her advice. She was never sentimental for she was thoroughly disillusioned. She had a reverence for the austere virtues. Yet with all the strength of her convictions she realized fully the prejudices of the day, and had no Quixotic ideas of breaking them down at one blow. Her clear understanding helped her to be temperate. It is surprising to find how much she was the victim of prevailing opinions, notwithstanding her advanced views. She ended her admonitions to the Countess of Bute, as to the education of her daughters by the following; --- " a second caution to be given her (and which is most absolutely necessary) is to conceal whatever learning she attains, with as much solicitude as she would hide crookedness or lameness; The parade of it can only serve to draw on her the envy and consequently the most inveterate hate of all the he and she fools.

Lady Mary has been accused of a certain vanity in her own learning. Walpole likes to make her out aconceited bluestocking and Pope calls her Sappho with utter scorn and sarcasm. But, though she may have used her sharp wit to the discomfort of her companions, she was essentially modest. She showed in her letters true humility, an absence of vanity which is remarkable in a self-conscious memoir writer of the eighteenth century. She quoted Thucydides as saying that, "Ignorance is hold, knowledge is reserved. " On all occasions she condemned the selfopinionated, and impressed her daughter with a sense of rever-

ence for truth and modesty.

In politics, Lady Mary's attitude should not be overlooked. Baghot says in his essay on her, "c A lightening element of female influence is to be found through much of the politics

of the eighteentth century. "

Political and court life were very much bound together and much less complicated than they are to-day. London was little more than a very large overgrown country town, where all those of any station were well known to each other. Edward Wortley Montagu was a member for Parliament all his life, for Westminster Huntington, and Peterborough. His wife, though somewhat bored by her husband's personality, was always interested in his political career. She was ready with advicae and encouragement and often urged him on at times, when his caution nature would have hesitated fatally. She followed the movement of Parliament with keen enjoyment. She summed up the eccentricities of politicians with her usual quick perception. She never longed for leadership nor participation in politics herself, but she could not help enjoying the pleasures of the specatator. That women should ever desire a share in the management of affairs of state, never had occured to her in her wildest dreams. She wrote in one of her letters-

" I do not complain of men for having engrossed the government

in excluding us from all degrees of power they preserve us from

many fatigues, many dangers and perhaps many crimes."

She recorded in a letter of March 1739 to the Countess of Pomfort, an occurrence in Parliament, which shall be quoted at length, for it shows several interesting points. First, it is a good examle of Lady Mary's skill in telling a good story, second, it relates a circumstance that might easily have taken place within the last few years in England, and third, it indicates the interest taken by a few women in Parliamentary affairs of the times.

"At the last warm debate in the House of Lords, it was unanimously resolved that there should be no crowd of unnecessary auditors; consequently the fair sex were excluded, and the gallery designed to the sale use of the House of Commons. Notwithstanding which determination, a tribe of dames resolved to show on 4 this occasion, that neither men nor laws could resist them. These heroines were Lady Huntington, the Duchess of Queensberry, the Duchess of Ancaster, Lady Westmoreland, Lady Cobham, Lady Charlotte Edwin, Lady Archibald Hamilton and her daughter, Mrs. Scott and Mrs Pendames and Lady Frances Sanderson. I am thus particular in their names, since I look upon them to be the boldest assertors, and most resigned sufferers for liberty I ever reddof. They presented themselves at the door at nine O'clock in the morning, where Sir William Sanderson respectfully informed them the chancellor had made an order against their admittance. The Duchess of Queensberry as head of the squadron, pished st the illbreeding of a mere lawyer and desire d them to let them upstairs privately. After some modest refusals, he swor e by G--- he would not let them in Her Grace with a noble warmth answered by G-they would come in, in spite of the chancellor and the whole House. This being reported the Peers resolved to starve them out. An order was given that the doors should not be opened till they had raised their siege. These Amazons now showed themselves qualified for the duty even of foot soldiers; they stood there till five in the afternoon without either sustenance or evacuation. every now and then, playing volleys of thumps, kicks and raps against the door, with so much violence that the speakers in the House were scarce heard. When the Lords were not to be conquered by this, the two Duchesses (very well apprised in the statagems of war) commanded a dead silence of half an hour; and thechancellor, who thought this a certain proof of their absence, (the Commons also being very anxbous to enter) gave order for the opening of the door, upon which they all rushed in, pushed aside their competitors and placed themselves in the front row of the gallery.

They stayed there till after aleven, when the House rose, and during the debate gave applause and showed marks of dislike, not only by smiles and winks (which have alwayas been allowed in these cases) but by noisey laughs and apparent contempts; which is supposed the true reason poor Lord Hervey spoke miserably. I beg your pardon, dear madam, for this long relation, but 'tis impossible to be short on so copious a subject, and you must own this action very well worthy off record, and I think

not to be paralleled in history, ancient or modern."

Among the many interesting characters of the eighteenth century Lady Mary stands out as a figure, full of originality and force. She has given much delight through her "Piquante" letters, to her own generation as well as to ours. The country owes her a debt of gratitude for her introduction of inoculation and her sex should not forget the pleas she made for them, when the subject of woman's education had none of the popularity it now enjoys.

She was a brave, solitary spirit whose courage we may admire, while we deplore her cynicism. She was disappointed in what life had to offer her, and yet if she and lived in another age and indifferent surroundings, she might have been a Jane Austin or a George Eliot. As it was, her contributions to her times, were such as to give her, though not a place in the limelight of fame, still, an assured position among the many imteresting monor figures of English Literature.

had many wortley hould in; Her Contributions to Ther Times.

Sechnitted in particle fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of header of arts in the Faculty of Philosophy, Columbia humanity.

April 1915.

Biblionaply.

- 1. Bagliot, water. Lileian thidies volit. Essa on have hear wortles huntage (Longmans Freen + Co.)
- 2. Carly le Homas. Saintemph Eucyclopedia, Essay on havy way woulder houtage.
- 3. heortage, had many brother letters of works, but her great grandson ford behare clifbe, with a memoir by w. hung Homas (Probus Standard February)

 1887 in 2 vols.
- 4. hundam, Las hears hvortler, hvorks editely James Bahama 1803 (Richard Philips, London) in 5 vols.
- 5. mortaur, h-y, he-y, he-y letters written during Travels in Surope Alsia 4 Ofrica 1779 (Coroper. Paternoster Row hondon) in I vol.
- 6. Montage, Right How. L- y lu- y lu- y letters written during travels in surope threa Habrica, fourth edition 1766. (hew work) in 1 vol.
- 7. Paston, Swige. Las moutagne Hertines. (Pulmans, Louson them Jorre.) 1907.
- 8. Pope, alexander, books adiled by Elwin & Courthope 1) olu luvra, London) hi 10 vols.
- 9. Ropes, autim R. har beang would be would gen (Charles Sciebrur Hous hew Jorks)
- 10. Saintsburg, a short witting of Suglish heterature (machillean)

Biblio naple (continues)

11. Secombe, Nomeas. hienwi wintes, Cambridge History of Suglish Literature of IX chapTX

12. Stephen, Leslie, Lar may wortler humlows Dictionary hational Briography bolx 111.

13. healpole, Horace, Letters édilés ly luis. Paget Doyulee (Clarend on Press 1903) in 19 vols. Her contributions to her Times.

ten persons in the history of Sughish hiterature can boast much contradictory reputations as had, many wortles montagn. To some of her contenies oranes she was merel a woman of bahion, + a love of Jossip, who shent her many leisure hours either in maring third-rate boety, or in writing lossely constructed letters. To others he was a blue storing Hatroness of leterature, rememberes as the last, helion Joung consulted about les, tragedy Due Protleus; However Fielding dedicates his first beag. Horace bealtible said of Cerimons; volule heary astell, in 1724 havied her as a benefactor to bumainly. This same lady wrote a enlogy, which later served as a breface, to an edition 2) She said: Rather let us treel, own the

2) She said: Rather let us freely own the superiority of this subline genins, as I do, hi the sincerity of my soul, bleased that a woman triumphs, sproud to follow in her train. Let us offer her the volume which is so justly her due, if we bretend to any lawrels, lay them willingly at her feet."

The has triends among the highest in the Law, enemies, among the most learned. The Knip of green flathered her with briendship; Pope hated her; The Duchess of Portland homed to be as a toyal of stemach friend.

modern writers treat her with as

26.01.06.21

D'Her ares, her avance, ther impudence much amage any one that were beard her name."

- B herrer to How. Henry Comman.
 Horace malprelei letters edited by hus. Paget
 Doggebee, Clarendon Press. vol I. b. 84.
- (2) Prefare by many astell (M.A.)
 herrers of Right How. Lasy M. y, M. we
 buseited 1779 in one vol.

contemperaries. Si Waller Baglot Oltries il-clear That, "she was a huserable ambilions, wastes woman", while large pays her high tribute la saying, 3/tat she "deserves lotre remembered às the find - Inglishwoman, who combined Ite knowledge of classical smodern eiterature with a henetrature judgment and a correct taste. What idea can we, one hundres + fifty Jeans after her death, tom, of the real personality of a woman so various by portrages? The very fact of these ni consistent accounts, lends à fascina. tion to the subject for the student. This high born Suglish lady, much talked of, much hated, much beared, was certain an important tigme of her day. It will he the aris of this raper to show, how feer the was important touchast were her real contributions toher times. There contributions may be divided nets three hears; her vierary efforts, set lotte ni her wetry over leteers as well as her occasional criticism; her introduction of moculation into hegland; + the more indirect influence of her ideas on politics deducation. havy hay Pierreport was born hi London in May, 1689. Her father was Si John Evelyn, later Earl of Kingston, a man or position twealth, belonging to the heat whip aristocracy. Her mother was the daughter of william Fielding, tuind Rail of Develigh, so That Lang may's heritage on both sides was food. The has two sisters and a brother, are Jourger Mare herself. Her mother chies ni 1697, leaving these four title chiednew, to the care of their batter, a jag pleasure-lowing man of the world,

- 1) hiterary Studies, Si walter Baglist vol III b. 256 has many worten moulan 1862. Longman frem +60. 1965
 - 3. Edmbrugh Encyclopedia har hay han wortleg knowlaw les Care, le.

3,

who found little Time to graide their education. Lady many affirmed that has the mandair, of that her father has the model for his character of the father of fir charles fraudison. Payone who knows the personalist of that man about town, will realize that he was tar too time a gentleman to be a considerate

The barney of chiedren moves to shorsely, where they spent most of their true, though there was a house in arluigton Street, to which They repaired for longer bewods, as they new older. havy him called hereducation "one of the word in the world. It washaf hozard, to say The least. The occasion. ary had lessons from her brother's tutors. The was given the tree mu of her father's lierang where she found a bost or books, bourse sentertain, as well as to instruct her. The developer a district lave by learning, early in life ofters she kept lite The day of her death. The way bace been cymical on work subjects but the always sporces of learning the acquisition of surveledge, with the most succere

She spent most of har time, white during her quillioned up, in learning hat which she accomplished almost entirely by herself. The discovered that it was not unstamany to fils bourger rigis that of any of any sind, so the best her works much to herself seven in later like mas rather she of acknown ledging her treat love of erudition.

This of Pourier was a true briend

U.FTS. 07-02601-02-01

Deter to hu, hovileg montagne Dec. 1712. Levier shorts of har way worden montagn vol I. h.80

tober. He encomaged has in her classical 4. bursuits - an act of renduess which the have boyot. At the ope of twenty, the translated Existetus' Enchiridion o sent is to time, accompanied by a letter. This letter, among her first, gues au excellent piceme of a serious, vivacious perconseig. already she has realized The difficulties made which women burnies are kind of barring. The struck a note of rebellion The Reguete to her life-long rebellion towards The olestacles that stood in the way of intellectual women. She saw! 1. There is handly a character mi the world niere despicable, on more hable to universal redicule Than that of a learned woman. and again; (2) "by sex is usually torbid dudies of this nature, + folly reckoned so which our broper sphere, we are sooner bardoned any excesses of that; there the least pretentions to reading or good deuse: The learner French + Stolian as well as habin + the two vormer, she could speak ture with case. The wrote short ersos in French; the one, "Sur La maxime" de lu. de Rochefoucault qu'il ya des mariages commodes, mais point de dé licient, has more of humor in le-tran an other of her works. Italian, she likes breas. Conce or turce she translated her our boens into "Stalean verse. Of Trees die suem very title. The has many give companions: Ser 32 Doly healbole, huss Baucs, Las anne Vaughan being away the member. But of de her briends, the one with whom She was most intimate was anne wortley, daughter of the How. In dues

. (1) Leven to Bishow of Salvabury July 20. 1710. to both booker of heters of hady heavy heartley montain published by wham elifte, with memoir by hoa showns [Bolus Standard Library 1 1887. vol ! h.4.

housage, who lived at wharveliffe todge, about thing wiles from Hearsely, the two vies wrote long, rambling letters to each other, tule of the extravogames + conceits of the times. There at we am-Edward wortley howear, lorotten toleng velo veas destrues to play such an import. aut bart vi her life. He was a cueltivale. much travelled, rather beage' zoning man, tono of literature suctionions, fastidious ni all his tates. Baghet says hat he was a slow, ordered, rather dule berson with a tate 100 prices companions. At is true be unuleres among his friends some of the rare fines of the century -Convene, Stelle, Ganth, heain waring; of addison was his intimale associate. had Louisa Stuart opeaces of her parand. talter as a man of soundness of judgment, & clearness of underdanding with the erudition of a first-rate scholar. He was romewhat laciture tresensed: berhabs a little lofty mi les alutude. Ide was not one aniaged at the wright. Ruiers of the his sister's young triend, out entires enchanted with her literary Startes a correspondence, first through Come bootles, as a kind of huddlemans. at her death which occurred in 1709 they wrote to each other directly. The coulding is one of the most un. teresting in literature. Howas fraught with a hundred difficulties, hot The least of these being the obstude bersonalities of the two lovers. The lune - letters, pullestied les how Wearn clibbe in 1837 are written by both barties, ni a businesslike finit he look in

5.

bain to any confermion of parson, though has been on the whole, drown have beeling belong town the cool but determined lover. There was admiration on the rent of of palains amount of affection on the rent of of palains, which took the passonate jealoussy; which took the black of affection, on the bart of Edward brother human on the bart of Edward wortley human on the bart of Edward wortley human on the bart of Edward brother human on the bart of Edward brother human on the bart of Edward to the confermed, here we would alice to be confermed, but their hadries there were cold, rather haw, obstinate to exacting.

Lasy heavy's follow squared to give his consent to the maniage, because Edward hortey horton would not settle a definite amount upon a son, should one be born to them. The lovers however continued to wrespond, and through the risk assistance of the Steeles, even some each other occasionals. They finally decided to take things into Item own hands and clope, which they did in august 1710

The joiney bride, witers of joine de once to the fashion able hondon world was taken to a smeall turnished house near Hantington, that to other small fermished houses hear fork in the worth. Her husband was often amajor business to be was lonely to melines better. Huns the hepan a letter to her husband in pecember, three months after he maniage:

D' Dans alone vitteont any anusements to take up my thoughts. Dans in cir cumstances, ni which melancholy

is abt lopsevail ever over all aurere -4 ments, dis birited solone you write me granelling letters." again hi 1714; " Edien. Durch you would learn from her. Steele, to write to your wife." Du hay 1413 her son, Edward wordeng have an gr. was born. The work enhave been her aluturde to him vi later lete, when he was a child, die was a batient soles mother. Lu 1715 de sle busboud returned to hour ou. Edward wortles heart age was rusing in the volitical world this wife did much to leving bequeanly on them both at round. He was the member bor hæst minster, sui addition, he was appointed one of the Commission of the treasury. Loop thany now entires whom her own: ho longer forced to live the could enjoy to the full, the queties of trivolities of society life in Loudon. She was easily one of the most brilliant of The radies of tashion, a briend trelation oquobles, a patrouers og tilerary men, ta moman og considerable intellectual abilit, into the bargain. Both he the hudan wrote brief essay, des. critical life at the west of feweret. The lasy's is tale of vivacity orcolor, whereas her husbands is somewhat duly & hondewas. The uses her discerning intoread to pood purpose here, tis wel apais to write that the Prince of wales (2) has "small undertaining" the Save her an inclination to cheat an the people die convenea with

- Deven to un. worte, montagn Get 27. 14 40.

 Leven strong of has many wortly humilage vol:

 1.94.
- Decount of the Court of Jeonge I. Lever tworks of too wary worthy wardarn vol I b. 1.

Husa dervies this beriod in Loudon that 8. . Lasy heavy met blex ander Pape, who was to be, but her devoted briend blater her bitterest every. The bust was wuch blatiered by the alientions of this beautitul las of takion. She words and Pole criticised, thoughthe would allow few corrections by him, as she shrewdly remarked, that if her corrected, he would be eredited with ale the wood posits whereas the real aution would le blances bor the had ones. The wrote Sui Toure Ecloques - mais verses which reflected the temper of the times. Du 1716 Educard boutley hevelage was appointed by the voure, ambassador to wustauliuble ownel general los the Levant. Dursey, in the leven of achuet III, two 1703-1736 was one of the real visues of Eurobe. Trade relations with the herant weere extremely important, as caravaus from the far east came Through Surach territory. The wission of Edward boute houtour was to mediate, hi conjunction with the representatives of other bowers, between the Twees the Duperialists, who were Then at war. Town a historical front of view the russion was a failure, as by. Leville, howeare could get us satisfaction from the succe; from a literary bout or view it was a success as it- was a wears of guing to literalure, the charming levers from Durices, written by hady heavy, during her long journey + interesting sojourn in the East. The caused astronshment among her briends in boudon by determine

on the whole oneajor es to celive to Loudon, 10though the bad been homerice for it several times, while she was in the East. To The beriod, between her return from Juiney, 1718 the devarline for the continent in 1739 belong The most augureant bank of her life as a takiveable Lag, a writer of reatinical verses ta corretamion of "litterateurs," In 1720-1 the heartains went to wine in a vila at mireneuhour, not far from The home of Pove, who was as get an ardent The cause of the environments of how heavy. Up between the two, has never been broken accounted to. It is not written the scope of this value to we with the details of the Pranel, while were dis vacebul enough to both parties concerned. Verhaus it was, as some critics would have as believe, Lass many's too sharp toure, Perhaps, as have tours Stuart relater, Pope declared his bassion for have heavy, oug breceive a burst of laughter trom her, which he could vener forque. Othour rate has many was beisecuted hu mercifully by Pore trust of The unsavoury stones, circulated about her, were due to his maliquent minention. Horace walloce too was here friendly, though he did do her the netice of braising her letters, " in Shirt or spite - havy war a berson who kept out of bearrels with difficult. The fully recognised the seemers of her wit + success at repartee turned her bead, so that she optent sacrificed a triend to a writiant ebigram. The had many domestic troubles. Ider son was leer clief source of auxietz. He nan auso, bum tehnol

trace, teelast time, being town to in Oboils trationed by the Printible consul. Has sister. had the wrebonderes with her, from which we get wang all our in borneation war. ceruing this being ceased. be find in these levers a growing tendency towards equieisen + dis satisfaction with The life in London. The found that the shaw + conceils wore very badly; The quanels and intrives of court life, usearied har. She was made for better their, to rerious Jursuits, the vormation of sincere friend-Ships, a leadership devoid of the vetty Jealousies, that reemed almost on inevitable hast of the life she was freed tolive. Jet with all this dis elusionment the Kept her mied alert topsen and her fameties reen. The still would a good book, wor did her desire bo know. ledge diminish a whit. . Du 1739 has bean, wow a woman of filly determined to journey to the writinginh 1) + starter out, as Severge Patou soys, 'on her loved pilgeninge, little Thinking probably that she would vever see her bustoned again, that we are than twenty years would has before deema to return to her nature land." It has were been clear, just wen die came to the decision of leaving Sugland, home, chiedren, thurband in this unexpected fastion. There have been various explanations. have bear herself is said to have told had, Enaburel, that he lift-(2) Regiand because, "beoble had from So stupid she could not endure their Societ." This sounds like havy beary tunt he taken for what it is worth. Atuas well known Ital she was wh

Dhas heartage ther times by ges. Paston (Putnam 1907) 2) havy montour ther Twies by few. Parton 1.367.

happy with her husband. There was no 12. oven sounded quarrel, nor, strange to Say, any scandal, not withstanding hade hay's way admirers. "She continued brevile to him frequent letters while The was alroad, these abound in an exceptional respect to deference for his judgment. Her danghter, harry had married in 1738, Low Bute, a Scotch hobbernan; her son had houp of o severed his connection with his faming, + wan dered on the routinent, leading a fast + dispolute life. had way have no ties to seek her in Ther own country. mains that in 1739, the left 700 Verice. For the next 23 years de lived in various places on the writing, morning two time to time, now in venice, now in Rome or Herence, or avignou, now removating a house at towers, where, she has her own dairy, her wees, they boultry. often The met districted friends, sojourner in lovergu vants. Durripale Kis time The camed on a full einteresting comesbondence, chiefly with her daughter, the counters of Bute, lienturband, + tang Pombret, a last of the Bedchamber to the late Queen. Others were sir James Sterant this wife to coasionally have leuthow sacquaintances here ofthere. Du her hover exile die seemed stire to aller the life in London, + have a all Spices bieces of weier with delight. The levers of this berios are extremely enter. taining. Herdaugher tenther boxes of the caled wovels, which have many devoured assiduously, writing in return, clever searching criticismos. Thanky no author

13. because of his bopularies or forme. In 1761. Lasy wary bears of the death of ber husband. At once she determined to teturn to rugand. This move goes to rougerim the opinion of those critics, who would ray that ber exile has been on account of her threshound The has a trying, un comfortable journes. The was detained for two months at Rotion. dam, where the met his spowden, the trightshe chaplain to whom she gave the manuscript or her leviers brown Constantinoble, Du Jamay 1762 she armed in Ingland. The has and a bent montes to live, as itwas discoursed that the was suffering for two cancer. The conseced him trouble to sometime trecemed, as in earl dap, her triends among the reat of the Cand. The was roads changed. If we can trust Horace brolpole's account, she has nown slowery ni her dress + careless ni her manners. by to the lat, de kept that fine comage + seen berception, I leat has been charactentie og her sulvole life. Her last levers are notes unition trombed, orting are hathetic efforts at seeking up her beagging spirits. She said attast: (1) " I own I am we are of teighting with one have ty'd believed On August 21. 1762 she died, ni her sevenly tout jeen. The was buried ni fresurewas Chapse Loudon. Lady many was a very lecantique woman. The was rather small with an oval face, dans rich, black hair, + Harching, our accours eges. Of her likeness. es the varieting by Kueller is the best. Du this the works every wich, a last, with (1) Letter to Sir James Stevart. Letters oworks or have have wortles two lays. volt \$. 380.

141

bearing, after the small pox, it is said that The last her ege - lashes some of her board

was therefore unfaired. Her contemporares are mammions in crediting her with a consider-

able amount or hersonial beauty.

The Town Erlowes were the one works of has bell into the hand of Edmind Cerell, were published there were the title, "Court
Poems by a boo of Proling" in 1716-, The year
of the Turbassy to the East. Du 1763, The
year following her death, were published her levers from Durcey by one, Claland. He is supposed to have received them tion her relatives, who bought- Them trom Soowden, the Surlish shabeain al Roberdan brit 500. Duiso 3 tow be harmelifte, has beautif granes on haveiter au les letters Du 1803, James Dahawa Jublikes The worker of has y hear boutles hereton, with an introduction. In 1837 Low wearneliffe bublished all ber leves sworks, with introducting anedoles les has house stuant her vanis dangte These same levers have been re-edited trevised by w. hvoy shown as in two editions, one in 1861, touother in 1887.

havy heavy's contribution briteraline has never been considered of the first rause. She wrote poems, a few traqmentary error, and letters. It is to Iteme last that she ones her fame, both by their lively souracions state, as well as to their substance, which habbens the concerned, not one with travels in ditant seite explores regions, but also with a verior of Sugain life, tule or real traluable interest. The began writing bestlig at a very earl are, + her first hoems to osa the lorn of initations translations of the classics.

18. lated wito several European languages.

The other tetres, which in how wham. clifb's edition, constitute the manic bulk of the volumes, may be divided into three yours. For commence Those written from to her meaniage in 1712, mostly to ame worther, then future humband; those written in hondon ables her marriage, to after her return from the East 1712-1716, to 1718-1739! I the tast pour four 1739 on the departure to take up her abode on the continent, until her death in 1762.

The first work which towns a toup series of love letters, serves more Than anything else to rive the student on idea of her bersonalis. The letters are work of They passionale, + she never alwars her heart to get the values of her head. The received ceems to be a certain resolute good sense, Afrimuers of judgment, which are remancable udeed ni a jourpgire of twenty - one. There is a west feeling of strength or purpose, svijor of action, madelying all she writer She is complete. ly caudid. The wiee not allow a shaw to was her by imençamined. The is impulsive & generous-minded, touris surprised at by the humiliage of her manner at times , when she has throught herself in the wrong.

The letters from toredon arevaluable, in that they give a most propertie and moderness of the manners of to himself execute, there, in the mideighteenth century. Lady hear, though believing in her own superiorist of mind thates, was not anesse to gossih twas to better than the aneroze last of the times, in her recommunity of court intrigues themselful scandals. The said cleves bitting things about her

so. quier eye can piet out at once the selient points both in a person and in a deamatic situation.

I des criticisms of contemporary literature but were not one interestings but considered on abundance of terms contains much of her criticism. The was a stonest as a critic, as she was as a writer. Herbalue was recognised, for Fielding submitted his

"Thodern Husband to beased les, but he reveaused that she considered the type of the placed "a merit on extension farmines tencourages young people to teach for impossible

there were certain prejudices, du peould not eliminale. She could not recornise the auperiory of Poper genius, even after his death, for the cumie he bore her, this rouseed in herbreat. hunt of her criticism was adverse. She condition demned Bolingbrorce borters vanist, swift, for his cruicism. On her first reading of the Rambler be wrote rather caustically to her daughter:

2) "The Rambeer is certainly a strong mesuroner; he always bloods in the leader troad of his bredecessors, to howing the Speciation."

I should like to know the name of this laborious another."

The read Richardson & condemned him at once, saying Ital his Pamela was wireli over rated thurst only be

Detter to the Counters of Bule aug. 23, 1755.

Levers Hours of Larg heary brother human

bol II. b. 289.

(2) ibid vol II. b. 288

the my of the chambermaids of Survoye. The was truthful enough to admit however 21. That she went on reading clarissa Harlove, though she thought berself a tool to so doing. The wrote of Richard-13 " Richardson is a strange below. I beartie despire him seagerly read him. He is as 'guarant in moraliz as in anatomy! Botte addison Bleels were ber friends. addison was an viturale brief of her tuestands stee steeles had belies her to weet her lover in the days before her marriage. Of the Tatler offeelator She Spoke with braise, but the deblored The fact, that both papers nother bandered abbealling to their better vatures. (2) "her. Brieserstaff has very wrong notions of our sex. I can say there are some of us that despire channes of show and all the bageautry of greatness, berhaps with more earse than any of the philoso hary heary's many tetres show a hundred deferent moods; she produces a hundred different effects. The was various styles los each of ber correspondents. To her bushoud, she was different, respectful, a little restrained; to the townless of Pombret, with fuel of humor, to her daughter, affectionale, sensible, offrance, almost tender at times; to Pope she D'hetentothe Counters of Route. Out 20.1755. Lewesthrough of had may wortles huntain boli. p. 299. (2) tetter to hu. wortler montagn man 28. 1410. hetrers of has been been wortles montagen 205 I. P. 20.

23.

be attention was around to The strange bractice of inoculation, which she saw among the natures of the blace. The wrote a full account of this, in a letter two advisorble dated about 1.1717 to hus. S. C. (his Sarah chiswell.).

quidently morneation in its first cruck born was a very different brocess from our modern vaccination.

Two or three veins were ofened + The nerum engrapted, as had beaut says.

Or the end of eight days the patient was reized with a fever, which lasted three days. This fever practically amounted to a slight attack of the disease. At the end of this time, The scars healed over, I the batient was immune from further attack. had heavy was so commissed of the efficacy of this practice, that she tried it upon her son, with excellent

Du this same letter to miss Saeah Chiswell she declared, that she writed to witroduce momention wito Jugland, which she was creded to do, on her return in 1718. Her attempts met with the greatest opposition . The said, that in the following true Tears she often repented of her hatriotic + goverous mipulse, for it opened the way to all binds of bureautrous. The conservation of the Lughish bublic was evidently as difficult over come, two livedred years ago as it is, today. The directors were her greatest enemies blanghed at her "old wives" cdeas. Lasy Louisa Munt relates that " she was descanted

Ottuelle pears of are die words a pueur, entitles "Julia to overd; ne milation of bord's Expirtles. at fourteen. The wort "Derewear verses to mutting wery wordt maline, to come from the pen of a schooling. The hied a variety of tomes, - The elegy, ecloque roudeau, bahad; but there is a samene about he obeques. One feels that obeaing but a faint echo of Pobe. Her Town Echopes Bix in all, for each day of the week except Sunday, are a series of moving verses, with barquip sulviets. Du oue, a lasy, recovering tron sualpox, bemans The loss of her beauty; in another are view reflections upon ill-lucic at cards sill-lucic in love; in another Lydia deviores her vanished bloom and faithless bovers. Like wany orters of her da, Las way wrote soviely verses, of topical interest only, which have very with attenaction la the modern reader. al that time every one at went ruew everyone else. Allusions to reisons of any social position were comprehended and once. Hwas a splendid hime to soual obser vation show many made the most of her opportung. She was four of writing epistes in alyme, also of airing solvineal verses at old enemies vice Pope or him. humanay. There is little beauty in her hies, no imagina. tion usined feeling or bassion. Her obje is to aced touscious occasionally the is to cible & turns of a witer complet. In "Verses winten in the Chioche of The Pritish Palace at Rera overlooming The cif of Contantinople, Dec. 26-1718, obs gues the tolowing descuption:

15.

1) herres showers of had ware worte, worten

"Here at my window, Dat once survey,

The crowded is resonading rea;

Du distant views the assair mountains rise,

But love their purvey summits in the stries.

Above there mountains promo olympus towers

The harrianental seat of heavenly powers.

how to the right, my ravished eyes admire

Pach gided crescent reach antique yire.

The marker mosques, beneath whose anyledones

The marker mosques, beneath whose anyledones.

belien one realizes the beauty the scene stee brewied, it is amorping, she comes conver so

little of the by her verses.

16.

These poems crowlated amougher friends
in manuscript form, were much mained
by admirers, and contressly cintrased by
enemies hot seldow did her solvies get
there into trouble. "Verrest the Duncator of
there, levelled at Pope caused a next
stir. had many devied barries written them,
but it is usual certain, that, though bethaps
the was not the rest author, the and low
there collaborated in comparing them.
There collaborated in comparing them.
There would in a the least
where they of her works. I doubt very
much whether any of them moved have
been preserved had she not become

as a writer of letters her brosition is established. During a long life time, her chief expression lag in letter writing to it-cannot be doubted that the put the best bart of herself into her writer during the hondence. The letters writers during the Rubassey to toustendingthe 1716-1718 were the prist to be briviled the ong ones which the author wrote with a conscious blan for their ultimate publication. These letters, fifty - seven in number, have tother a little in spoulancil; from the very

the public. They give a cerries of higherwises of the tities + countries, through which the the western passed on their way to tourtain timople.

17.

While she was in Durkey, as also during her life - in bondon she kept a volumenous drang with which she but a truttful record other life trom day to day. It is quite certain Ital many of her "Durkish" letters, were in a large bart, covies from the diary. It is interesting to peculate on the wouldele contents of this document. But, Though havy many often read extracts from it, to her friends, she left it with her daughter, only one condition that this latter destroy it shortly after her death. Lary Bule has were feet that this intimate account or herself ther times would not be as jublialj. Du consequence, ue have lost verbales many side lights on the history on the times to say nothing of the personaling of this supular woman.

had many was one of the first Suglishwomen to time in the sast for any length
of time, the first transler to fine an
authentic, honest, clear sighted account
of the restorms and manners of substant.
To me translers had fieled their books
with folse recoggerated statements. The
was enabled theoreth are hosition to learn
much of the tipe of Survive women, then
records are always to be trusted. Even
today, many of the instorms, which she
wites of, so accurately, are stir in
evidence in Surveys that land of few
changes. Messe levers soon fained an
exceptional popularity + were trans-

enemies drecorded her pramels write a laid of spiteful complanency. Oceasion-aly she was un vacessarily course, though we must take into some account the fuer expression of a hundred of fifty years

ago.
The last nout or letters are, offer The "Turcist" letters, the most interesting. They were written with no thought of bullicatwo, stein manner is maffeded. In Heese letters we have besides her accounts 67 the blaces of her so journing ni Staly and France, her reflections on life he general; ou education, politics; criticiones of beoble, books, manners; her thoughts on religion the vinlorophy of life. Wishdaughter, for whom she had a sincere affection, sto whom she wrote in her treest, habbiert manner. His blearant to attempt to become the darling beaut of Loudon, spending her last sears, in quiet Italian towns, using her time in the pursuits of outdoor life, Las always reading assiduously; writing home to her daughter, the reflections of her maline judgment, still enjoying the tail luds or gossif that filler through from the gag boudon world, always alart, to + always interested in browers and in learning.

Though had heavy's levers are supplier. In fascinating to read, she been home of the arthodox attributes of a memoir writer. The has us unaquation thinks between his levere in her construction, teareless in frammar of Spelling. But Her leveres are alive full of witered. The teles a story well, I her

is evident that the was a facile writer. Her indentanding is almost masculine in its strength and cleamers. Her wise always line as a clever writer of letters, & through these last a truttiful interpreter of the rife of her times.

22.

The velio duction of morneation wito sugland was one of have heavy's most involant contributions to ber times. mostle you, in the eighteenth century, was avery enie danger botel classes of society. Lady , heavy has lost her only brother in 1713, by it, + had been attacker herself, according (1) tother grand daughter, hady Louisia Stuart about 1715 (sometime between the death the Town Echoques, "Havia", describes the terrors of a lady, recovering from the desease, who fears That her beauty has been impaired takes not love mito the nurror, which she holder reversed in her hand. According to reveral autivities (has hours stuart and have (dertyon) the sentiments expressed are Ites eclaque were had hay's own, when she was convalencing. Be that at it was, it was quite certain that had beary should, with the rest of the 18 deuling world, a horror of suale hox. During her journey to Constantinoble,

Blutroductory anecdotes pations Louisa Stranthuer sworks of has many worder montour bol I. pevi.

4. (1) trove the rulpido on the virbiely of Their seeking to take events out of the hours of Providence"— a remark so often used by reactionnaires of all trained That it has come to have a special blavor of humor all its own. The was called an unnoltied mother, for having risked the Rives of her own children. And dryone (and there were many) who wished to give a verigeful "dig" at had heavy heavy, for hast

opportunit.

She trumphed in the end however, Then Caroline (then Princers of brokes) champrioned her + by 1724 the practice was fairly common. In the Manidealer, an article, very probably written by heary article, spoke hery high praises of The learned casy, who witroduced mountains into the rountry. It cartains heeded comage, toget of that written has many has her fure share.

Commencerates this service to her country wen. The monument represents the tique of Beauty weeping over The aber of her breserver, supposes to be enclosed in the urn, in scribed into The nitials M. W. M.

Itreads as follows:

Deteroductory anecdotes by has Louis a Pluant.
Letters theories of has beary bottle, montan.

25. Sacred to the hemony of The Right Houseable Lawy war wortley would un who happily uitroauced from Turker wito this country, Itel salutary art of moculating the small pox. Commend of its efficacy she fuit tried to with success, on her own children then recommended the madrie of it to her bellow extracers. Thus les her example + advies we have softened the visulence her caved the danger of this maliquant desease. To berpetuate the memory of such benevolence Hockbuess her valitude, for the benefit she herself received trom this alleviating art, This monument is eracled by locurietta Duge, reliet or Theodore William Duge Esq. bedauguter of Sir John brottesley Bout. in the jear of our Low MDCCLXXXIX. Carpe, in his essay on havy heavy in the Edulumph Euro, clopedia, states hidewealion tour the reasonts of Belgade, a small village on the shores of the Bosphoens, about len miles trom the city of Constantinoble. A is bossible that at Religorade the volumes also used modulation, but it is quite certain that Lasy heavy first became awore of The practice in advanople, reveral montes rebre de arroed in Constanti-

mople.

28.

has heavy leterary achievements the mere both very baluares amelibrations to her times, but her opinions on quantions of minersal interest were as valuable, The their influence is most different to trace. Still I - would be a mistage the being that a woman, who held advanced views on libert, education othe writion of women, evilo move in toudou society for a marked impression whom her contempsareis. Cartaing, Though her ideas lead little taupièle effect during her lefetime, they helped to moved the throught of The succeeding generation.

Education In women in the middle of The aphteenth century, has tallen to do Conest level. There were few school for guls sin these one the rudinish of barring were taught. Jirls of greating, were educated al-home ly tutoro + governerses, mi a rather desulting they we wears, Thorough manner. Learning hor women was colconsidered either necessary or appropriate hee have lent to term to the satisfy The da, to the letters of men of wollties & tarlion, to the bages of the Specialon of Tatler, weree, in weat contempt, The powers of the wealon sex were held. The idea, that education unglet be useful to women, it one to while away the war lesione hours of the day, was jud beginning to present itself to the eighteen. the century rund.

has they was one of the becomes in voicing the read of her country women. Having acquired word - 87 has own edu cation les barristachis ormaided extrolo, & having a passion forlearning, which

one increased with the years, me are not 27. surpresed that she could expease with warmit trigor on the subject of education for as early as 1710 when the wrote to I dishol Round she alread recoursed The oldales ni the way of a woman's pursuit of learning. have the wrote: (3) "I the in- the highest injustice to to debarred Herterlamment of my closet, that the Some studies which raise the character of a man should hunt that of a woman." Lagan: (2) "he are educated in the treatest represented no and omitted to stifle of our natural reason." This she coundered wrong. Jet, one is auged at the moderation of her suggestions to her daughter, in regard to the education of her graved children. These suggestions were view in letters, written from the continent to Low Bute. The often adwited her foundness for writing in This bein, for she ends up a long letter by Sajurg: This rugert is abt to run ama with me; I will trouble you with no more of u. The advised the Tourters of Bule to encourge her danghters vi reading, *as 3" it is as vecessary to the americant of women, as the rejulation of men." They Thorees be permitted to cear languages, through andition are not consist in being a linguist () " June knowledge, " hang hang remarked, consists in surving Things, not words." The advised the rountiers to take over the trooks her danquiers read, + thus help to room their laste. They went not be merely trookworms (1) Letter to the Loudiers of Bula Dat. 60,1753. believe theories of have he are wortley heard an 60PT 1.253.

(2.) Letter to the Counters of Bute (och 10.1753) Letters ourocker of lasy many wortley houlan vol I. 1. 254 (3) Lever to the counters of Route house would would would have Lever to the Touriers of Bute would would

however, to a knowledge of domestice anto was necessary in the education 28. every gie. She said in her breuber way. (1)" I there it is an occandatores for a woman not to know how to use a headle, as lor a man not to know how to use a sword." The toes her daughter never to rule by deceit, but to be straight jourand + himsol in all her dealings. Children dures be trained free from prejudices. They droved be alward to their out their our blulos. ofthey tool-have it ready made too Them. In marriage she sporse cautionsly. The (2) admitted Ital "In a lottery, where There beaucs to a brige, it is the tot present cloice not to wentere! hot withstanding the wife advice to her daughter, had many beared her views on education might be considered somewhat radical. a lever followed which began in this vein: 3" Lan apais Low Porte vier le extremely should at the browsal of a learned aducation for daughters, which the generalingor men, believe as great a profanation on the clergy would do, if the taily divided presume to exercise the functions of the brief bood." The finished up has letter by saguep: "I could and a weat deal on this subject but Law not now endeasouring to remove the viewdices of wantsund. ? hat at times du did have the desire bremove the mejudices of wanteria, seems quite evident though she were set out 1) Letter to har Bon the humbers of Bule Jan. 1783. hereus swows on has many wortly moutage 2) Ilid. p. 238. 3) Letter tothe Comesso of Buts Mar. 6.1753. Letters or works of har heary heart house more UORIT. 1.239.

replema treally to do so. If the has not been 29. a commanding position, she might have as were other women, in the eighteenthe century, live Hannah hore strangastell. good reuse in her advice. The was herer sentimental, los die was Thoroughly dis ilunioned. She has a reverence for the autere virtues. Tet with all the treupth of her commistions, she realized recent the prejudices of the day + had in Thinx stre ideas of breaking them down at one blow. der clear understanding helped her to be temberate. His surpriaries to fried how breuch she was the wictim of brevailing opinions, not with tanding her advanced as to the education of her days their views. The ended her administrations of the Counters of Parte by the Johnsong: (1) " --- a second caution to be given her (+ which is most absolutely necessary) is to wrice al whatever learning she atiains, with as much solicitude as the would lude ovorceduess or lameness; Ite parade of it can our serve to draw on her the every two remembers The wordminderale hatied or all he to she fools." havy wany has been accused or a conlain baing - in her own learning. loalpule vices tomarce her out a conceiled bene-storing & Popo cales her Sabbles, worth utter some scarcasur. But Itoredi she may have used her drange with to the dis. combot or her companions, de mas essentially modest. The showed in her Detres to had Bula. Jan. 1753.
helen thouses of had being worden monton well. 1.237.

30.

letters, true hermiliez, an absence of variety which is remarkable in a self-war cious exept equita senter memore writer. The justed Thurs dide as so jup, test " I quorance is bold, temorbed; is reserved." On all orcasions the condemned the reef-opinionalis, simplessed herdanguler with a sense of revenue to truth smoderty.

with a sense of reverence les truth surderly. Lu polities, has beaux alutude should not be overloomed. Baghot says in his es ear ou has hear would would we, " a lightening element of bemale influence is to be found through much of the volutions of the eighteenth century." Political + court life view way much bound to gether, + much less complicated than they are today. London was little more than a very large over your country town, where are two of any station were well- known to each other. Edward wortley houtage was a newler to Parliament an his life, los hestminter, Huntingbon, Reterboweph. His wife, Though somewhat bound by her hurband's personally, was always interested in his woltreal causer. The was ready with a durie tencongement + often urger luis ou, at times, when his cautions haline would have himlated tataley. She belowed the movements of Parliament with Reen enjoyment. The summed up the eccentricities of politicians with her usual res quier berception. The vener longer for leaduship nor vanterpation in bolities lierseif - lout the could not help enjoy my the bleasures of a spectator. That

women divide ever derive a draw in the 31. management of the offairs of state, weren lead occurred tower, in her wie dest dreams. The wrote in one of her letters: ") do not complain of men los having engrossed the government: in excluding is from all devices of borner, the preserve us from many fatives, many dangers to parhaps many crimes." The recorded in a lever of hear el 1739 to The Counters of Powhet, an occurence in Parliament, which shall be quoted atlength, for it shows reveral interesting points. Frist, it is a poor example of the has beaut's sein in telling a wood story. severed, it relates a cir amedance, That Lat ben reas in England; Itud, it indicale Itis vieterest taken in a few women in Logland in barbamentary offairs of the times: (2) " Cu-the cat warm delate in the House of tods, it was un animously resolved that there should have eround of unbecessory auditors; consequently the fair sex were excluded, the fallery deriqued toste vole use of the House of Commons. hotwitistanding which determination a title of dames resolved to how on this occasion, Ital neither men wor laws could resist them. There herowes were tody Huntington, the Bushess of Meenterry, the Duckers of aucaster, had wet moreland, had coblam, Las charlotes Edwin, Las archibals (1) Letter to the counters of Poughet. heners works of has bear wortley hourage. 600 11 h. 39. (2.) Letter to the to inters of Pourbret han. 1739 heters thors of Las he are worten moulage Volit. h.40.

Hamilton the daughter, him - Solt this. 32. Rendames, Har Frances Saunderson. auttur baticular ni their names since I book you them to be the boldest assertors, + thurst resigned sufferers los airely, Deren read of they presented Themselves at the door of 90'clours in The morning, where Si low. Samderson res_ bestfull informed them; the thancellow has made an order against their ad-withance. The Duchess of meensberry, as head of the squadron, fished at the relbreeding, of a mere lawyer, Adesired luis to let them extains trivately. after some modest repusals, he swore by q _ he would not let them in. Her vase with a noble warmit answered by 9they would to me in, in 8 lite of the Chancellor & the whole House. This being reworled, the overs resolved to starue Their out; au order was made that the doors dwald bot be obered they that raises their siege. These amagous now should Themselves qualified 15 the duy even 57 toot coldiers; the stood there tile fine in the afternoon, without either sustenance or evacuation, every wow other, blajup college of tumbs, kieles, trabs against the door with so much violence That the speakers in the House were scance heard. When the bonds were not to be conquered by This , the two duchesses (very well abbrised in the use of strata. gems vi war) commanded a dead sience of half an hour; Hter Chancellor, who Thought this a certain broof of their absence, (The Tommons also being very impatient boenter) gave order for the opening of the doors, you which They all rubed in butted aseds then wour petitions of blaces themselves in the bround

The stay es there till a live house were, sourced in who only by smiles sourced in lest by woing laughts soft teether tempts; which is supposed to the laughts; which is supposed to the laughts; which is supposed to the laught from four source of the long revolution; but this impossible to the long relation; but this impossible to the laught of the so copious a subject; symmeth own this action being well worthing of own this action being well worthing of the word, & I think not to be paralleled in listory an event or modern.

33.

Curry the many interesting personalities of the eighteenth century, Las heary stands out as a time, full of originally force. The has given much delight through hen "piquante" letters to her own generation, as were as to owns. The country owns her a debt of gratified for the introduction of inoculation, sher sex should not forget Ite rea de made for them, at a time when the subject of woman's education, had nove of the popularity it now enjoys. The was a because solitary ofinit- where comage we way admire, while we deplose her comeism. The was disablouled in what ife has to offer her to et if she has huid wife rent subnormaints luved in another age she might have been a faire and she this. her contributions to teer times, were such as to wie her, through not a bease in the line- hight of fame, still, an assured wontion among the many interesting misor tiques of Sugain Literature.

(8050 words.)

Boğazici Üniversitesi Arsiv ve Dokümentesyon Merkezi Kısısel Arsivlerle İstanbul'da Bilim, Kultur ve Eğitim Tanhı Scott Ailesi Koleksiyonu

