"Will You Marry Me?"

Some First-hand Accounts of Marriage Proposals, 1600-1900

Edited by Ernest Davis

The Gentleman Next Door Declares his Passion for Mrs. Nickleby
"Phiz" (Hablot K. Browne), 1839.

For my dear brother Joey

My teacher and guide in all matters historical

Also by Ernest Davis on the subject of marriage proposals:

"How does a 19th century heroine accept a proposal of marriage?" May 2015.
"Proposals of Marriage in the Hebrew Bible" February 2019.
"Proposals of Marriages in the Plays of Shakespeare" June 2019.
" 'Naming the Day' in Nineteenth Century English Literature" May 2022.

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Preface

We all know what marriage proposal are like in novels, on stage, in the movies, on TV. But if, like me, you have wondered how people in the past actually went about proposing — here is a collection of twenty-four proposals/declarations of love, made by twenty-three men to nineteen women, and one woman (Maria Porter) to a man, between 1638 and 1883, recounted in the words of one or both of the participants (or, in one case, by an eyewitness). Sixteen of these resulted in marriage. Six were declined. Two were accepted but the marriage never took place. One was a declaration of love by a man who was already engaged to someone else.

There is no reason whatever to think that the proposals here were representative or typical of their time and place. For one thing, all but two of these couples includes at least one author, more often than not a famous author. I did not follow any system in collecting these or carry out any difficult research; these were just the first that I ran across.[1] The most that can be said about them is that they were *possible* for the participants; though in the cases of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Maria Porter, clearly at the limits of what was possible.

Twelve of the proposals here are from memoirs or autobiographies of the woman involved, written years later. One is from a diary of the woman, written a week later. Ten are combinations of journal entries, letters between the participants, and letters from a participant to a third party. One is from a memoir of childhood by a younger sister of the woman. One is my summary drawn from a biography of the woman (yes, in the last two cases I'm cheating on my own ground rules, but the stories of Anna Korvin-Krukovskaya and of Maria Porter were irresistible.) The result is that the different sections of this collection vary widely in style and length. Ralph Waldo Emerson's proposal to Lydia Jackson is a three-paragraph letter; she clearly responded by letter, but if that letter survives, I could not find it. The account by Fanny Mendelssohn Bartholdy is two paragraphs in a diary with no details as to what her suitor said or what she answered. The account by Mary Somerville is three sentences long, and the suitor is not even named, but the story is too good to omit. By contrast, Thomas Barlow's unsuccessful proposal to Frances Burney goes on and on over nine pages here, involving three letters and two very long journal entries; and the saga of the courtship of Lady Mary and Edward Wortley Montagu goes on for seventeen pages here. Luckily, these are among the most entertaining and interesting.

I have put the examples in backward chronological order. For the twenty-first century readers, in the later examples, the language, attitudes, and behaviors are, on the whole, comparatively natural; as one goes back in time, everything becomes less familiar. I have kept the spelling and punctuation of the edition where I got

[1]Furthermore, in the middle of compiling this, I was interrupted by the disruption of the coronavirus pandemic, which closed the physical library; for two years, I was limited to materials I could find online.

my information (in the case of Mary Rich, those are certainly those of the modern editor rather than original.) However, I did add paragraph breaks in the 17th-century examples and in one of Jane Porter's letters, which, in the original, are uninterrupted walls of text.

At the front of each of the examples I have added a short biographical note, with some description of the position of the participants (so far as it is known) at the time of the proposal. (In the case of Lady Montagu, this note is itself three pages long; however, this is an unusually complicated situation.) I have also occasionally added some explanatory material elsewhere in the accounts. All this editorial material is in small font. The images are all in the public domain, except possibly the photo of Shanklin and Harlan. Except for the frontispiece and back piece they are all from the corresponding Wikipedia article.

One somewhat striking point: As one might expect from pre-twentieth century marriages, many of the women involved were, by current standards, very young at the time of their marriage. Laura Ingalls, Anna Snitkina, Malvina Shanklin, Lucy Webb, Julia Foote, Elizabeth Villa-Real, Lucy Parke, Mary Rich, and Lucy Apsley were, respectively, 18, 20, 17, 19, 18, 17, 18, 16, and 18. But there are as many exceptions: Lady Mary Pierrepont was 23, eleven years younger than Wortley Montagu. Fanny Mendelssohn was almost 24, eleven years younger than Hensel. Mary Fairfax was 24 at the time of her first marriage, in her late twenties when she received the proposal included here; at the time of her second marriage she was 31 and her husband was 40. Maria Porter was 25 when she proposed to Frederick Cowell, then 19. Anna Korvin-Krukovskaya was about 27 on entering into her common-law marriage, three years younger than Jaclard. Jane Porter was 29 when she received her two proposals (I don't know the ages of her suitors.) Margaret Montgomerie was about 30, two years older than Boswell, when she married. Lydia Jackson was almost 33, a year older than Emerson. Anne Murray was 34, 12 years younger than Halkett. Elizabeth Barrett was 40, six years older than Browning. Frances Burney was 41, four years younger than d'Arblay. (Incidentally, Barrett and Burney each had a child after they were married.)

Another point: In the nineteenth-century proposals, money is never mentioned, though marriages are sometimes postponed until the couple is finanancially secure. (Malvina Shanklin points this out explicitly of her own case, but seems to be saying that in 1915, when she was writing, that would be unusual.) In the eighteenth- and seventeenth-century proposals, except for Apsley/Hutchinson, it was always discussed, often at length; with Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, quite dramatically so.

I am extremely grateful to Laura Stokes, for providing the text and translation of the passage from Fanny Mendelsson's diary and information about the courtship; to Devoney Looser, for helpful information about the Porter sisters' letters; and to Rebecca Chung, for pointing out to me the remarkable courtship of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and for helpful discussions.

Finally: One of the advantages of publishing a book on the Web is that one can always change and extend it. So if you know of any other really interesting proposals from the nineteenth century, or moderately interesting proposals from the eighteenth century, or any proposals at all from the seventeenth century or earlier — that is, first-hand accounts of real marriage proposals — please do email me and let me know. My email address is davise@cs.nyu.edu.

Ernest Davis
August 2020; updated June 2021, January 2022, November 2022, August 2023, April 2024.

Laura Ingalls and Almanzo Wilder

Laura Ingalls (1867-1957) and Almanzo Wilder (1857-1949) married 1885.

Laura Ingalls Wilder and Almanzo Wilder, c. 1885

Laura Ingalls Wilder was the author of a series of eight children's books *Little House in the Big Woods* through *These Happy Golden Years*, describing her own childhood in a pioneer family in the American West, and her husband's childhood on a farm in upstate New York.

In 1883, the Ingalls family was living in De Smet, North Dakota, where her father had gotten a homestead. Laura was sixteen, finishing her schooling, and preparing for her own certification as a school teacher. Almanzo Wilder had moved to the area in 1879. Wilder's courtship of Laura is described in the two last books of the series, *The Long Winter,* and *These Happy Golden Years.* They were married on August 25, 1885.

It is a curious thought that, though Laura Ingalls was, at the time of her engagement, one of the poorest in material terms of all the people in this collection, she is now, for twenty-first century Americans, unquestionably the best known.

From Laura Ingalls Wilder, *These Happy Golden Years*:

Again silence came and was unbroken while Barnum on his own accord turned north toward the house. Then Laura said, "I've sung for you, now I'll give you a penny for your thoughts."

"I was wondering . . ." Almanzo paused. Then he picked up Laura's hand that shone white in the starlight, and his sun-browned hand closed gently over it. He had never done that before. "Your hand is so small," he said. Another pause. Then quickly, "I was wondering if you would like an engagement ring"

"That would depend on who offered it to me," Laura told him.

"If I should?" Almanzo asked.

"Then it would depend on the ring," Laura answered, and drew her hand away.

It was later than usual when Almanzo came next Sunday.

"Sorry to be so late," he said, when Laura was seated in the buggy and they were driving away.

"We can take a shorter drive," Laura answered.

"But we want to go to Lake Henry. This is about our last chance for wild grapes, now they are frosted," Almanzo told her.

It was a sunny afternoon, warm for the time of year. On either side of the narrow road between the twin lakes, ripened wild grapes were hanging from their vines in the trees. Almanzo drove slowly, and, reaching from the buggy, he and Laura picked the clusters of grapes. They ate of their tangy sweetness as they watched the water rippling in the sunshine and watched the waves lapping on the shore.

As they drove home, the sun went down in a flaming western sky. Twilight settled over the prairie and the evening wind blew softly through the buggy.

Then driving with one hand, with the other Almanzo lifted Laura's, and she felt something cool slip over her first finger while he reminded her, "You said it would depend on the ring. How do you like this one?"

Laura held her hand up to the first light of the new moon. The gold of the ring and its faint over set shone in the faint moon radiance. Three small stones set in the golden oval glimmered.

"The set is a garnet, with a pearl on each side," Almanzo told her.

"It is a beautiful ring," Laura said. "I think . . . I would like to have it."

"Then leave it on. It is yours, and next summer I will build a little house in the grove on the tree claim. It will have to be a little house. Do you mind?"

"I have always lived in little houses. I like them," Laura answered.

They had almost reached home. Lamplight shone from its windows, and Pa was playing the fiddle. Laura knew the song, it was one that he often sang to Ma. His voice rose with its music and he sang,

A beautiful castle I've built for thee
In dreamland far away,
And there, gentle darling, come dwell with me
Where love alone has sway.
Oh sweet will be our blisses,
Oh rare will be our blisses!
We'll tell our time by the lovers' chime
That strikes the hour with kisses.

Barnum was quiet while Laura and Almanzo stood beside the buggy when Pa's song was finished. Then Laura held up her face in the faint moonlight. "You may kiss me good night," she said, and after their first kiss, she went into the house, while Almanzo drove away.

Pa laid down his fiddle when Laura came in. He looked at her hand where the ring sparkled in the lamplight.

"I see it is settled," he said. "Almanzo was talking to me yesterday, and I guess it is all right."

"If only you are sure, Laura" Ma said gently. "Sometimes I think it is the horses you care for, more than their master."

"I couldn't have one without the other," Laura said shakily.

Then Ma smiled at her, Pa cleared his throat gruffly, and Laura knew they both understood what she was too shy to say.

Anna Snitkina and Fyodor Dostoyevsky

Anna Snitkina (1846-1918) and Fyodor Dostoyevsky (1821-1881). Married 1867.

Anna Snitkina Dostoyevskaya and Fyodor Dostoyevsky

Fyodor Dostoyevsky was a great Russian novelist. In 1866 he was already famous as the author of *Poor Folk, Notes from Underground,* and *Crime and Punishment* among other works. His first wife Maria Dmitriyevna Isaeva had died in 1864, with no children.

Anna Snitkina was 20 years old in 1866. She had graduated high school and trained as a stenographer, and started working as a stenographer for Dostoyevsky on his novel *The Gambler* in October 1866. A month later he proposed to her, and on February 15, 1867, they were married. They had four children together (one died in early childhood). In later life she wrote two memoirs of her life with Dostoyevsky.

From Anna Dostoyevskaya, *Dostoyevsky Reminiscences* trans. Beatrice Stillman

The eighth of November, 1866, was one of the great days of my life. That was the day Fyodor Mikhailovich told me that he loved me and asked me to be his wife. Half a century has passed since then, and yet every detail is as sharp in my memory as if it had happened a month ago.

It was a brilliant, frosty day. I walked to his house, and therefore arrived half an hour later than the appointed time. He had apparently been waiting for me for a long time. When he heard my voice he appeared in the vestibule at once.

"So you're here at last!" he said happily and becan helping me undo my hood and take off my coat. Together we went into his study. It was very bright on this occasion, and I was surprised to notice that he was excited about something. The expression on his face was heightened, fervid, almost ecstatic, and made him look much younger.

"How happy I am that you've come! I was so afraid you'd forget your promise."

"What on earth made you think such a thing? Once I give my word I always keep it."

"Forgive me—I know you always keep your word. It's only that I'm so very glad to see you again!

"And I'm glad to see you, Fyodor Mikhailovich, and in such a cheerful mind at that. Has something pleasant happened to you?"

"Yes, it has. Last night I had a marvelous dream."

"Oh, is that all!" And I started to laugh.

"Please don't laugh. I attribute great meaning to dreams. My dreams are always prophetic. When I dream about my dead brother Misha or particularly when I dream of my father, I know that it portends some catastrophe."

"In that case, please tell me your dream!"

"Do you see that big rosewood box? That is a gift from my Siberian friend Chokan Valikhano and I value it very much. I keep my manuscripts and letters in it, and other things that are precious to me for their memories. And so this is my dream: I was sitting in front of that box and rearranging the papers in it. Suddenly something sparkled among them, some kind of bright little star. I was leafing through the papers and the star kept appearing and disappearing. And this was intriguing to me. I started slowly putting all the papers to one side. And there among them I found a little diamond, a tiny one, but very sparkling and brilliant."

"And what did you do with it?"

"That's the pity of it—I can't remember! There were other dreams after that and I don't know what became of the diamond. But that was a good dream!"

"You know that dreams are usually explained as having the opposite meaning." I remarked, and instantly regretted my words. His face quickly changed, seemed to darken.

"So you think no happiness will ever come to me? All that ... all that is only a vain hope?" he said pitifully.

"I'm not capable of interpreting dreams, and anyway I don't really believe in them."

...

It has long been our custom, when I came to take his dictation, for him to tell me what he had been doing and where he had been during the time we weren't together. So I was quick to ask him how he had been keeping busy during the last days.

"I've been thinking up a plot for a new novel," he answered.

"You don't say! An interesting novel?"

"To me, quite interesting. The thing is, though that I can't seem to work out the ending. The psychology of a young girl is involved in it. If I were in Moscow I would ask my niece, Sonechka, but as it is I shall turn to you for help.

Proudly I prepared to give my "help" to the brilliant novelist. "Who is the hero of your novel, then?"

"An artist. a man no longer young — well, in a word — a man about my own age."

"Oh tell me, do tell me about it," I begged, very curious about this new novel.

And now a brilliant improvisation poured out. Never, neither before nor afterwards, did I hear from him such an inspired tale as on that day. The further he went, the clearer it grew to me that he was telling about his own life, only changing names and situations. Here were all the things that he had previously spoken of to me in bits and fragments, but now his detailed consecutive account explained a great deal about his relationships with his family and with his late wife.

The new novel also contained a harsh childhood, the early loss of a beloved father. some kind of fatal circumstance (a serious malady) which for ten years tore the artist away from life and his beloved art. Then, his return to life (the artist's recovery from his illness), his meeting with the woman with whom he fell in love, the torments this love caused him, the death of his wife, and of someone else close to him (a beloved sister), poverty, debt ...

The hero's inner state, his loneliness, his disenchantment with the people close to him, his hunger for a new life, his need for love, his passionate desire to find happiness again were depicted so vividly and with such fire that it was evident they were not merely the fruit of his imaginative power but had been experienced by the author himself.

Dostoyevsky did not spare the darker shades in delineating his hero. By his own words his hero was a man grown old before his time, sick with an incurable disease (a paralyzed hand), gloomy, suspicious; possessed of a tender heart, it is true, but incapable of expressing his feelings; an artist and a talented one, perhaps, but a failure who had not once in his life succeeded in embodying his ideas in the forms he dreamed of, and who never ceased to torment himself over that fact.

Seeing Fyodor Mikhailovich himself in the hero of his novel, I could not keep

from interrupting, “But why, Fyodor Mikhailovich, do you insult your hero so?”

“I see that you do not find him likable.”

“On the contrary, I find him very likable. He has a splendid heart. Think how many sorrows have fallen to his lot, and how meekly he submits to them! Another man experiencing so much misery in his life would doubtless have grown hard, but your hero goes on loving people and helping them. No, you are being decidedly unfair to him.”

“Yes, I agree that he has a kind and loving heart. And how happy I am that you understand him!”

He went on with his story: “And so, in that critical period of his life, the artist meets a young girl of our age, or perhaps a year or two older. Let’s give her the name of Anya so as not to have to call her “the heroine”. It’s a nice name, Anya.”

These words confirmed my conviction that by “the heroine” he was alluding to his former fiancée Anna Korvin-Krokovskaya.[2] It quite went out of my head at that moment that my own name was also Anna—so little did I feel that the story had any connection with myself. The theme of the new novel might have come into being (or so I thought) as a result of a letter he had recently received from her from abroad, which he had told me about a few days before.

The heroine’s portrait was painted in different colors from the hero’s. According to the author, Anna was gentle, wise, kind, bubbling with life, and possessed of great tact in personal relationships. But I, who in those days attached much importance to feminine beauty, couldn’t keep from asking, “And is your heroine pretty?”

“She isn’t a real beauty, of course, but she is very nice-looking. I love her face.”

Now I felt that he had let the cat out of the bag. Something pinched in my heart. A hateful feeling toward Anna Korvin-Krukovskaya took hold of me and I said, “But, Fyodor Mikhailovich, you are over-idealizing your ‘Anya’. Can she really be all that?”

“She is just precisely ‘all that’! I have studied her through and through!”

He went on with his story: “The hero used to meet Anya in art circles and the more he saw of her the more he liked her and the stronger his conviction grew that he might find happiness with her. And still, his dream seemed to him almost impossible. For, as a matter of fact, What could this elderly, sick, debt-ridden man give a young, alive, exuberant girl? Wouldn’t her love for him involve a terrible sacrifice on her part? And afterwards, wouldnt she bitterly regret uniting her life with his? And in general, would it be possible for a young girl so different in age and personality to fall in love with my artist? Wouldn’t that be psychologically false? That is what I

[2]Snitkina’s account is mistaken here; as we will see in the next item in this collection, Dostoyevsky proposed to Anna Korvin-Krokovskaya but she rejected him.

wanted to ask your opinion about, Anna Grigoryevna."

"But why would it be impossible? For if, as you say, your Anya isn't merely an empty flirt and has a kind, responsive heart, why couldn't she fall in love with your artist? What if he is poor and sick? Where's the sacrifice on her part, anyway? If she really loves him, she'll be happy, too, and she'll never have to regret anything!"

I spoke with some heat. Fyodor Mikhailovich looked at me in excitement. "And you seriously believe she could love him genuinely, and for the rest of her life?"

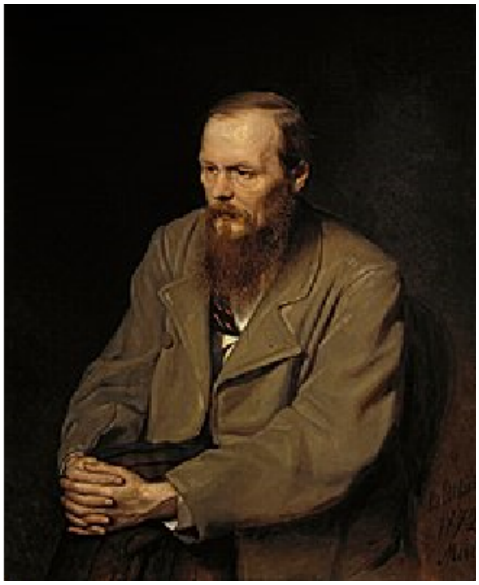
He fell silent, as if hesitating. "Put yourself in her place for a moment," he said in a trembling voice. "Imagine that this artist — is me; that I have confessed my love to you and asked you to be my wife. Tell me, what would you answer?"

His face revealed such deep embarrassment, such inner torment, that I understood at long last that this was not a conversation about literature; that if I gave him an evasive answer I would deal a deathblow to his self-esteem and pride. I looked at his troubled face, which had become so dear to me, and said, "I would answer that I love you and will love you all my life."

I won't try to convey the words full of tenderness and love that he said to me then; they are sacred to me. I was stunned, almost crushed by the immensity of my happiness and for a long time I couldn't believe it.

Anna Korvin-Krukovskaya and Fyodor Dostoyevsky

Anna Korvin-Krukovskaya (1843-1887) and Fyodor Dostoyevsky (1821-1881). Proposal rejected, 1865.



Anna Korvin-Krukovskaya and Fyodor Dostoyevsky
The painting of Dostoyevsky is by Vasil Perov, 1872

This is the only item in this collection narrated by a third party; consequently, only a small part of the actual proposal is recorded. However, it is much too good a story to leave out.

The account here is taken from memoirs of Anna's younger sister, Sofya Kovalevskaya (1850-1891), *A Russian Childhod*. Kovalevskaya herself was a extraordinary woman. She was a mathematician and a physicist, arguably the greatest woman mathematician, or even the greatest woman scientist, before the twentieth century. She was the first woman in the nineteenth century to earn a Ph.D. and the first woman to hold a university professorship (there were earlier women who did both in eighteenth-century Italy). She was also, as will become clear, an accomplished writer; *A Russian Childhood* was an immediate success and was translated into Swedish, French, German, Dutch, Danish, Polish, Czech, Japanese, and English.

Kovalevskaya's account of her own and her sister's relation with Dostoyevsky occupies a chapter and a half — forty pages — in her memoir. It is altogether worthwhile reading in full, but out of scale here, so I will summarize and present excerpts. My summaries are in small font.

To start with the epilogue: After rejecting Dostoyevsky's proposal,, Anna Korvin-Krukovskaya became increasingly involved with the radical politics of the time, as a socialist and feminist activist. In 1869 she went to Paris, and began a common-law marriage with Victor Jaclard, a member of the National Guard during the Paris Commune; consequently, she is generally known historically as Anne Jaclard. She was active in many ways — working as a paramedic, serving on the committee supervising the education of girls, founded a newspaper, and so on. When the Commune was suppressed, her husband was arrested, but he managed to escape or was rescued (it is not clear) and got to Switzerland. Anna went to England, where she stayed at the house of Karl Marx. The Jaclards moved back to Russia in 1874, where they were involved in revolutionary politics. She died in 1887.

Despite her rejection of Dostoyevsky's proposal, and despite the wide divergence in their politics, the Jaclards remained on friendly terms with him and his wife. In fact, in 1887, six years after Dostoyevsky's death, his widow did the Jaclards an enormous service, intervening on their behalf with Ministry of Internal Affairs, who had ordered them to leave the country in two days, after the assassination of Tsar Alexander II. It is thought that the character Aglaya Epanchina in Dostoyevsky's novel *The Idiot* is based on Anna.[3]

Returning to the story of the proposal: Anna and Sofya Korvin-Krukovskaya were brought up in a wealthy, aristocratic family. Their father was a general and very conservative; Sofya was taught by a governess, but her father would not allow her to be taught science or math beyond basic arithmetic, so she had to study them in secret. In 1864 Anna wrote a story and sent it to Dostoyevsky's journal, *The Epoch*. (Anna was twenty-one, Sofya was fourteen, Dostoyevsky was forty-three.) He accepted it for publication and wrote to her warmly, encouraging her to continue to write. She wrote a second story, which he also accepted, but unfortunately his second letter back, with payment for the stories, was intercepted by her father, who threw a fit:

He summoned Anyuta to his study and upbraided her mercilessly. One sentence in particular etched itself very deeply in her memory: "Anything can be expected from a girl who, in secret from her father and mother, is capable of entering into a correspondence with a strange man and taking money from him. Now you are selling your stories, but the time will come — mark my words — when you'll sell yourself."

. . .

At first, in the heat of his anger, he demanded that his daughter promise to stop writing and would agree to forgive her only under this condition. Anyuta, it goes without saying, would not agree to give any such promise. Consequently they did not speak to one another for days on end, and Anyuta did not even appear at dinner.

[3]I hope it is OK for me to refer to Anna by her first name and Dostoyevsky by his last, but "Korvin-Krukovskaya" is a mouthful, and there are two of them.

Finally, Father capitulated. The first step on the road to conciliation was his agreement to have Anyuta's story read to him. The reading proceeded in great solemnity. The entire family was present. Fully aware of the importance of the moment, Anyuta read in a voice trembling with excitement. . . .

Father listened without saying a word all through the reading. But when Anyuta reached the final pages and, barely holding back her own sobs, started reading about Lilenka on her death bed, bewailing her wasted youth, big tears suddenly appeared in his eyes. He got up without a word and walked out of the room. Neither that evening nor in the days following did he say anything to Anyuta about her story. He only addressed her with amazing gentleness and tenderness, and everyone in the family understood that her cause was won. . . .

Father gave Anyuta permission to write to Dostoevsky with the single condition that she show him the letters. Moreover, he promised that on the next trip to Petersburg he would meet Dostoevsky personally.

> In January, the whole family travelled from their country estate to their house in St. Petersburg. Anna immediately arranged for Dostoyevsky to be invited to the house. Father was still unenthusiastic.

"Dostoevsky is not a man of our social world. What do we know about him? Only that he's a journalist and a former convict. Fine recommendation, I don't think! You'll have to be extremely careful about him."

> The first visit was not a success; Dostoyevsky barely said anything, and her mother was unable to draw him out. However,

About five days later, however, Dostoevsky came to see us once again, and this time things worked out as beautifully as could be. Neither my mother nor my aunts were at home. My sister and I were alone together, and somehow the ice melted right away. Fyodor Mikhailovich took Anyuta by the hand, they sat down side by side on the couch and immediately began talking together like two old friends. The conversation didn't drag as it had on the previous occasion, moving stiffly from one boring subject to another. Now both Anyuta and Dostoevsky seemed in a rush to express their thoughts, interrupted each other, joked and laughed.

. . .

From that day on he was very much at home in our house and, inasmuch as our stay in Petersburg would not last for long, he began coming to visit very often, three or four times a week.

. . .

Toward the end of our stay in Petersburg Mama planned to give a farewell party and to invite all our friends. Dostoevsky, of course, was also invited.

That was a disaster. Dostoyevsky was no good in large parties.

My mother was quick to introduce him to our guests, but instead of greeting them he muttered something inaudible that sounded like a grumble, and turned his back. Even worse, he immediately stated his claim to Anyuta's total attention. He took her off to a corner of the drawing room, revealing the obvious intention of keeping her there. This, of course, was contrary to all the social amenities. On top of that, his manner toward her was very far from what was acceptable in polite society. He took her hand. When he talked with her he bent down to her very ear.

And then things got even worse.

Among the guests was one who had made himself especially hateful to Fyodor Mikhailovich from the first moment. This was a distant relative of ours . . . a young German and an officer of one of the Regiments of the Guard. He was regarded as a very brilliant young man. He was handsome and intelligent and cultivated and received in the very highest society, and all this in the proper measure, in moderation and without excess. Even his career was proceeding in the proper measure, not with arrogant speed, but solidly, estimably. He knew how to make himself pleasing to the proper parties, but without over-eagerness or sycophancy.

By his rights as a relative, he paid a good deal of attention to his cousin Anyuta when he met her at the aunts', but this too was in proper measure, not conspicuously, but merely letting it be known that he had "intentions." As always happens in such cases, everyone in the family knew that he was a potential and eligible suitor, but they all pretended not even to suspect such a possibility.

. . .

Dostoevsky had only to take one look at this handsome, strapping, self-satisfied figure to conceive a dislike for him verging on frenzy.

. . .

Fyodor Mikhailovich looked at this pair, and a whole story composed itself in his mind: Anyuta loathes and despises this "cheeky little German," this "smug braggart," but her parents want to marry her off to him and are bringing them together in every way possible. The whole evening, of course, was arranged with this sole aim.

The fashionable topic of conversation that winter was a book published by an English clergyman discussing the parallels between Russian Orthodoxy and Protestantism. In that Russo-German circle this was a theme of interest to all, and when the conversation touched on it the atmosphere livened up a little. Mama, herself of German origin, remarked that one of the advantages of the Protestants over the Orthodox consisted in the fact that they read the Gospel more.

"But was the Gospel written for society ladies?" suddenly blurted out Dostoevsky, who had remained stubbornly silent until then. "The Gospel says, 'First God created man and woman,' and further, 'Let a man forsake his father and mother and cleave to his wife.' That was how Christ understood the meaning of marriage! But what will the mamas say to that, when their only idea is how to marry their daughters off profitably?"

. . .

Dostoevsky's relationship with Anyuta was somehow transformed after that evening, as though it had entered a new phase of its existence. He no longer overawed her in the least. On the contrary, she developed a desire to contradict him, to tease him.

. . .

"Where were you yesterday?" he would ask crossly.

""At a ball," she would answer with indifference.

"And did you dance?"

"Naturally."

"With that second cousin of yours?"

"Yes, with him and with others too."

"And does that amuse you?" the interrogation would continue.

Anyuta shrugged her shoulders. "For lack of anything better, even that is amusing," she would answer, and pick up her needlework again.

Dostoevsky looked at her for a few moments in silence. "Then you're an empty-headed girl, you're a foolish little brat, that's what you are!" he would conclude.

. . .

"All the young people nowadays are stupid and uncultured! Dostoevsky would shout. "For them, blacked boots are worth more than Pushkin!"

"Pushkin really is passé for our times," my sister would remark calmly, well aware that nothing in the world could infuriate Dostoevsky more than a disrespectful attitude toward Pushkin.

. . .

As the relationship between my sister and Dostoevsky was, to all appearances, deteriorating, my own friendship with him kept growing. With each passing day I admired him more and more and fell completely under his spell. He could not help noticing my boundless admiration, and he found it pleasant. He held me up as a constant example to my sister.

If he happened to express some profound idea or brilliant paradox which went counter to conventional morality, Anyuta would suddenly take it into her head to pretend not to understand. My eyes would blaze rapturously, but she, deliberately, in order to exasperate him, would offer some threadbare platitude in response.

"You have a worthless, petty little soul!" Fyodor Mikhailovich would flare up then. "Your sister is quite another thing! She is still a child, but how she understands me! Because she has a sensitive spirit!"

I would flush bright red with pleasure. I would have let myself be cut to pieces if necessary to prove to him how well I understood him.

. . .

Among those agreeable talents whose cultivation Dostoevsky encouraged was music. Up to then I had taken piano lessons the same as most girls do, without any special partiality or dislike for them.

. . .

Now I prepared a surprise for Dostoevsky. He had once told us that of all musical works, his favorite was Beethoven's *Sonata Pathéthique,* and that this sonata never failed to plunge him into a whole world of forgotten sensations. Although the sonata was much more advanced than anything thing I had played up to that time, I resolved to learn it no matter what. And, as it turned out, after expending untold hours of labor on it, I reached the point of playing it fairly tolerably. Now I awaited only a fitting occasion to gladden Dostoevsky with it. That occasion presented itself very soon.

. . .

Mama and all the aunts had been invited to an important dinner party at the Swedish embassy, for the Ambassador was an old friend of the family. Anyuta, who by this time had had enough of visits and dinner parties, excused herself on the ground of a headache. The two of us were alone in the house. That evening Dostoevsky came to see us.

So this, then, was the perfect time to play him his favorite sonata! I rejoiced in advance at the thought of all the pleasure I was going to give him.

I began to play. The difficulty of the piece, the necessity of following every note, the fear of striking a wrong note soon engulfed my attention so completely that I blotted out my surroundings and didn't notice anything that was happening around me. I finished the sonata with the self-satisfied awareness of having played well. There was an enjoyable tiredness in my fingers. Still under the spell of the music and the stimulus of the pleasurable excitement which always takes hold of one after a piece of work well done, I waited for my well-deserved praise. But there was only silence. I looked around: there was no one in the room.

My heart sank. Having as yet no definite suspicion but feeling a dim presentiment of something wrong, I went into the next room. It, too, was empty. Finally I lifted the portiere draped over the door to a little corner salon, and saw that Fyodor Mikhailovich was there with Anyuta. But Lord, what did I see!

They were sitting side by side on a small settee. The room was dimly lit by a lamp with a big shade. The shadow fell directly on my sister so that I couldn't make out her face, but I saw Dostoevsky's face distinctly. It was white and agitated. He was holding Anyuta's hand in his. Leaning toward her, he spoke in the same passionate, spasmodic whisper I knew and loved so well.

"My darling Anna Vasilievna, try to understand ... I fell in love from the first minute I saw you. Even before that. I had an intimation even from your letters. And it's not in friendship that I love you but in passion, with all my being."

My eyes blurred. A feeling of bitter loneliness, of deadly insult suddenly gripped me and there was a rush of blood, first, it seemed, to my heart, and then surging in a hot stream to my head.

I dropped the curtain and ran out of the room.

. . .

Feelings I had never experienced before filled and overflowed my heart: bitterness, hurt, shame. Mostly, it was shame and hurt. Up to that moment I had not acknowledged even in my most secret thoughts how I felt about Dostoevsky and had not admitted even to myself that I was in love with him.

> Sofya assumed that they were engaged, but she was so angry and hurt that she would not talk to Anna. She was surprised that the next day Dostoyevsky did not come and Anna went cheerfully to a concert. That evening, Anna explained the situation to her:

"Then you don't really love him?" I whispered, almost suffocating with excitement.

Anyuta grew thoughtful. "Well, it's like this . . ." she began, evidently searching for the right words and having difficulty finding them. "Of course I love him very much and I respect him, I respect him terrifically! He's so kind, so intelligent ... he's a genius!"

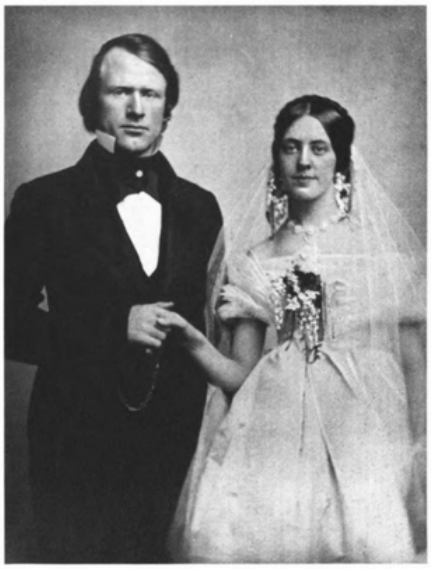
She was quite animated, and again I felt my heart pinch. "But ... how shall I explain it to you? I don't love him the way that he ... well, anyway, I don't love him the way you love somebody you want to marry!" she suddenly concluded.

"You see, I'm even surprised myself sometimes that I can't love him! He's such a wonderful person. In the beginning I thought I might come to love him. But he needs an entirely different kind of wife from me. His wife will have to dedicate herself

to him utterly, utterly, to give up her whole life to him, to think about nothing but him. And I can't do that . . . I want to live myself! And then, he's so nervous and demanding. He always seems to be taking possession of me and sucking me up into himself. When I'm with him I can never be myself."

From Sofya Kovalevskaya, *A Russian Childhood,* trans. Beatrice Stillman

Malvina Shanklin (1839-1916) and John Marshall Harlan (1833-1911) married 1856.



John Harlan and Malvina Shanklin, 1856

John Marshall Harlan was a Supreme Court Justice (1877-1911). He is known as "The Great Dissenter" for his notable dissents, in opposition to segregation and in favor of civil rights for Blacks, in the notorious "Civil Rights" cases of 1883 and Plessy vs. Ferguson in 1896, in which the court decided in favor of discriminatory laws.

As described below, Harlan met Malvina Shanklin in 1854, when he was 21 and she was 15, and proposed after a week's courtship. They were married three years later. Shanklin was the only daughter of a prosperous, strongly abolitionist, family in Indiana. Harlan was the fifth son of James Harlan, a prominent politician in Kentucky, a close friend of Henry Clay, and a slaveholder. At the time, John Harlan was a lawyer and a rising star in the Know-Nothing party, known as a public speaker.

Malvina Harlan wrote her memoirs *Some Memories of a Long Life, 1854-1911,* in 1915, after her husband's death. They remained unpublished, among Harlan's papers at the Library of Congress. In 2011, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg and her clerk Laura Brill were collecting material about women associated with the Court and found the memoirs. Recognizing their literary quality and historical importance, Ginsburg arrange for its publication, first as a special issue of *Historical Society Journal,* and then, when that got favorable attention in the press, as a book.

From Malvina Shanklin Harlan, *Some Memories of a Long Life, 1854-1911.*

One day during the late summer of 1853 in Evansville, Indiana, a small but growing town in the Southwestern part of the State — a young girl of fifteen, suffering from affection of the eyes, had been confined by the physician's order to a darkened room.

Happening at the moment to peep through a narrow crack of the almost close window-shutters she saw a young man passing by. As she had lived all her life in that town and was familiar with almost every face in it, she knew at once that he was a stranger.

That was sixty-one years ago; but, as clearly as if it were yesterday, she can still see him as he looked that day — his magnificent figure, his head erect, his broad shoulders well thrown back — walking as if the whole world belonged to him.

On the sixth of the following February, 1854, she was invited to take supper with the family of Dr. J.G. Hatchitt, a young physician living in the block beyond her father's residence. To her surprise, as she sat talking to her hostess, a young man — with a rope to each arm, as he "played horsey" for the little nephew that was the delightful and uproarious Jehu — suddenly pranced into the room. The young girl at once recognized him as the interesting stranger who had caught her eye six months before, as she peeped through the narrow crack of her window-shutters and whom, after the romantic style of that period, she had (to herself) called "A Prince of the Blood".

Very much amused and yet covered with manly confusion, at thus being caught by a strange young girl in the act of "playing the boy," the young man who proved to be John Marshall Harlan, of Frankfort, Kentucky, and a brother of the hostess (Elizabeth Harlan) — was duly presented to "Miss Malvina Shanklin".

His conversation during that evening greatly interested the young girl, showing unusual thought and intelligence, for a youth of only twenty-one, and that night he escorted her home.

. . .

During the next week, a daily call from this new friend gave me a new interest in life; and at the end of the week, before he left for his Kentucky home to my great surprise, he asked me to be his wife.

"Does the course of true love ever run smoothly?" Considering the strain put upon it in this case, where disenchantment might so easily have followed, I can say that for me it did.

In those days early marriages were quite common and in my case the young man urged an immediate consummation of his wishes. But the wiser counsels of parents prevailed and for two years — during which I was at school and he at the practice of

law in his father's office in Frankfurt, we corresponded, an occasional visit from him making the time seem shorter.

The young man's letter to my father asking for my name in marriage was somewhat different, I fancy, from similar letters written at the present time. He said nothing whatever of the worldly or material aspects of the matter. After expressing the hope that he could make me happy, he referred my father for information as to his character, to prominent men with whom my father was acquainted in Henderson, a neighboring town on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River.

I never heard any question from either parents as to what he had in worldly goods or prospects — his character and habits being their one and only thoughts. Perhaps if they had known what the young wife afterwards learned, namely that my "Young Lochinvar from out of the" South had to borrow $500 from his father for the expenses of our wedding and for our start in life, my parents might have looked on their decision as a trifle unwise and hasty.

. . .

In those days, in the community in which I was brought up, the announcement of an "engagement" would have seemed somewhat indelicate; and in my case it was *not until* the receipt of an invitation from my parents, announcing simply that they would be "At Home" on December 23, 1856, and enclosing two cards tied together at the top with a tiny tell-tale bow of white ribbon — one bearing the name of "John Marshall Harlan" and the other the name of "Malvina French Shanklin — *that any of the friends on either side had any idea that a marriage was in prospect.* The only exceptions were the six bridesmaids, who were pledged to secrecy. A dressmaker from New York had been smuggled into the house and was carefully hidden from view for two whole months, during the preparation of my simple trousseau. Thus bidden in the quaintly reserved fashion of those early days, a large company of our friends gather promptly at nine o'clock in the evening of December 23, 1856, in the large front parlor of my father's house, to witness what was called a "Tableau Wedding" — which at that time was quite an innovation.

In the smaller back parlor, which was shut off by folding doors from the front room, until the great moment arrived, the bridal party of fourteeen were grouped in a semi-circle facing the wedding guests — six bridesmaids alternating with six groomsmen, the Bride and Groom standing in the centre. At weddings in those early days (as I recall it) there was no "best man" — at all events, at *my* wedding, the Groom (to one person, at least) was the only "best man"; so that in the semi-circle that formed our "Tableau", a bridesmaid instead of a groomsman stood at the Groom's right hand, while a groomsman stood at my left.

Two of the bridesmaids were dressed in pink, two in blue, and two in buff, the Bride, of course being in white.

The Groom wore the traditional black dress-coat . . .

The immediate members of the two families and the officiating clergyman were the only other persons in the back parlor.

When all things were ready, the folding doors were then thrown open, thus revealing the "Tableau", and the ceremony was performed in the presence of the large company of friends who were gathered in the front parlor.

At every entertainment in those days, amateuar music, both vocal and instrumental, made part of the pleasure of the occasion. And in marked contrast to the formality and conventionality of social life at the present time, I may recall the fact that the Bride on the December night, fifty-nine years ago, was escorted to the piano by the young husband, that she might contribute to the pleasure of the evening. I had had advantages in the way of musical education that were rather unusual in those days in my part of the country, and it was not until I had sung three or four of the popular ballads of the day that I was allowed to leave the piano.

Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy Webb

Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-1893) and Lucy Webb (1831-1889). Married 1851.

Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy Webb, wedding daguerreotype

Rutherford B. Hayes, 19th President of the United States, is now chiefly remembered for the scandal of the 1876 Hayes vs. Tilden election. Prior to being President, he was a lawyer who defended runaway slaves, an abolitionist, a general in the Union army, a Congressman, Governor of Ohio, and a diarist.

Lucy Webb Hayes was the first First Lady to be widely covered in the press, and the first to have a college degree. She was known for her pro-temperance views (social functions at the White House were dry during Hayes' Presidency) and her advocacy for African Americans. These earned her intense admiration from some and mockery from others.

Hayes and Webb first met in 1845. In 1850, Hayes was building a law practice in Cincinnati. Webb had graduated college (the Cincinnati Wesleyan Female College). Hayes' older sister Fanny Platt encouraged him to visit with Lucy again and they soon fell in love. He proposed to her in person on June 14, 1851, and sent her a long love letter on June 22. They were married December 30, 1852.

From Rutherford B. Hayes' Diary Saturday June 14, 1851

[I] went on my way ... and naturally turned into the gate south side of Sixth, next house east of Dr. Priestley's church — a blessed vicinity forever more in my memory

— and soon was chatting gaily with my — since a goodly time — "received *ideal*" of a cheerful, truthful, trusing, loving, and lovable girl, who might have been the original in many points of Hawthorne's Phoebe — the sunbeam in "The House of the Seven Gables"; or of the fairy in Ik Marvel's revery over the anthracite, with "the deep eye reaching back to the spirit; not the trading eye, weighing your purse; nor the beastly eye, weighing your appearance; but the *heart's eye*, weighing your soul! An eye full of deep, tender, earnest feeling. An eye which looked on once, you long to look on again; an eye which will haunt your dreams; an eye which will give a color; in spite of you, to all your reveries. An eye which lies before you in your future, like a star in the mariner's heavens, by which unconsciously you take all your observations."[4]

I listened carelessly, with a free and easy feeling, to her talk "soft and low" — tones and voice just matching that otherwise matchless eye; not matchless for its brilliancy, or magnetizing power, or beauty even, but for its tenderness and goodness. We finally spoke of Delaware and then of the Agards, an humble family of no special interest to me, except as joined in my memory with dear recollections of childhood. I proposed to call and see them. We stopped a few doors west into their domicile; had a queer cordial welcome from the two old maids and Theron. Oh, how fallen from the "big boy" as I remember him years ago! After our return *she*, with the fine voice and eye, compared the two spinsters to Dora's aunts in "Copperfield". We spoke of different topics. I was sleepy from bad rest the night before, told her so, but talked on.

On a sudden the impulse seized me — unthought of, un[pre]meditated, involuntary, and (I was sitting in a rush bottom rocking-chair in front of her, she on a short sofa) I grasped her hand hastily in my own and with a smile, but earnestly and quick accents, said "I love you." She did not comprehend it; *really*, no sham; and I repeated [it] more deliberately. She was not startled — no fluttering; but a puzzled expression of pleasure and surprise stole over her fine features. She grew more lovely every breath, returned the pressure of my hand. I *knew* it was as I wished, but I waited, perhaps repeated [my declaration] again, until she said, "I must confess, I like you very well." A queer, soft, lovely tone, it stole to the very heat, and I. without loosing her hand took a seat by her side and — — — and the faith was plighted for life!

A quiet, smiling, satisfied silence, broken by an occasional loving word followed. She said, "I don't know but I am dreaming. I thought I was too light and trifling for you." I spoke of friends. She said in reply to [my question] "What would your mother think of her daughter's foolish act?" — "What would your sister think of it?" And so and so — [Her] brother Joseph came in, and after a short while I went home to dream of it all again and again.

Diary and Letters of Rutherford Burchard Hayes vol. 1 pp. 365-6 ed. Charles

[4]According to the editor of Hayes' diary, this is misquoted, though the general content is correct.

Richard Williams, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, 1922.

Letter from Rutherford Hayes to Lucy Webb

[The editor of Hayes' letters has made some cuts in this letter and I have made a few more. The editor points out that both of the quotes of poetry are from Milton's *Comus*, and both are slightly misquoted.]

Columbus, June 22, 1851

Dearest Lucy:— I know it is very wicked of me to spend this holy Sabbath morning writing sweet nonsense to my lady-love instead of piously preparing to go to church with mother, as a dutiful son out to do, but then I'm hardly responsible. This love is, indeed, an awful thing, as Byron said, "it interferes with all a man's projects for good and glory." Besides I am only fulfilling my scriptural destiny in "forsaking father and mother" and all that — and — I can't quote any farther. But the pith of it is — leaving your mother to go alone to church and stealing off up into a quiet chamber to spoil good paper with wretched scribbling to puzzle the eye of the dearest girl of all the world. Well, you'll forgive the sin I hope. I *know* you have if you have thought a tithe as much about me — but you haven't — as I have about you, the five or six days past — and with a pardon beaming from your — I was a-going to say *deep,* and then *sweet,* but no one word *can* describe it — eye, I can feel a heathenish indifference to any other forgiveness. For "at this present" that eye has become to me, and I trust will ever continue, "like a star in the mariner's heaven" — an eye which is to give color, shape, and character to all my future hopes, fancies, and "reveries." ...

To think that I am beginning that revery! To think that *that* lovely vision is an actual, living, breathing being, and is loved by me, and loves in return, and will one day be my bride — my abiding, forgiving, trustful, loving wife — to make my happy home blessed indeed with her cheerful smile and silver voice and warm true heart!

I don't know, Lucy dearest, what you think of it, but — if I *could* quote Tom Moore I would —

"... if there be an Elysium of bliss
It is this —it is this!

I thought when I began this letter I would talk only about facts, persons, and such little bits of gossip as I have picked up about our common friends and acquaintances here and at Delaware, but behold I only talk of love, and tell you what I suppose I shall tell you a million times hereafter, how fast you are becoming the "be-all and end-all" of my hopes, thoughts, affec tions, nay, existence. I was never of a melancholy

turn of thought or feeling. I should always have been selected, I think, as one of the constitutionally happy. But really I begin to suspect that I have never known much about living. Long before I thought the time had come to tell you of the warm feeling that was nestling snugly in my heart, I had tried to form an opinion of your sentiments towards me, and, to speak truly, I always had a presentiment that Fate or Fortune, or Heaven had linked our destinies together. Yet notwithstanding this feeling, the being told so, the hearing it from your own lips, the learning it from your own warmly clasped hand and granted kiss, has made a happy fellow of me ever since. I can say with a character in one of Milton's smaller poems,

"Such a home-felt delight
Such a sober certainty of waking bliss,
I never felt till now."

I feel that you will not only be the making of my happiness, but also of my fortunes or success in life. The truth is I never did half try to be anything, or to do anything. There was no motive — no call, as you Methodists would say. I could be respected, after a fashion, for the mere possession of certain powers and acquirements without exercising them, and so I have lived, not an *idle*, but a *useless* sort of life. Hereafter I hope all that will be quite changed. Your position and happiness are to depend on me, and no higher motive could now be named to stimulate me to effort. Not that I am a-going all of a sudden to become an ambitious schemer, struggling for a name, or an avaricious dog, toiling for wealth. No, no. In the future as in the past, happiness by quiet humble paths shall be the prize. Only now I believe I shall have purpose and steadiness to keep ever *doing,* looking to your happiness and approval as my best reward. You will think me very egotistical to talk so much of self and selfish motives, aims, and resolves; but, Lucy, I *think* of these things and *feel* this way, and hereafter *with you* I mean to *think aloud* and I wish you to do the same with me. If we are to spend our lives *with* and *for* each other, the more intimately and thoroughly we understand each other the better each will be able to please the other.

I can not be vain enough to think that love will blind you to my deficiencies and faults; but doubtless there are many which I might remove or remedy if I could but fully know your thoughts and tastes in regard to them. Some faults and imperfections we all have which cannot be got rid of; and with such, sensible people will always cheerfully bear in those they love; but I cannot help feeling surprise every day that friends and lovers are not more true to their duties in aiding each other in cultivating the graces of character and life which depend more on education and habit than on the natural constitution. Within certain limits the formation of character and manners, tastes and disposition, is within our own control. If we do but try — try heartily and cheerfully — we *can* be, for all the purposes of every-day happiness, precisely what *we would wish to be.* But I have sermonized too long even for a Sunday. If you

don't like such preaching, you must adopt my theory, and endeavor to break me of the habit. In future I am your pupil, and if you do not form me to such character, tastes, and disposition, as will be congenial to your own, and make your life happy with me, remember you must share in the responsibility.

Fanny noticed the ring on my finger and asked me where I got it. I told her, when she replied, smiling archly, "I thought it meant something." This is the only intimation I have given as to *what* is *what.* Mrs. Dr. Little inquired particularly after you, but I gave her no *new* light. Mrs. Solis too wanted to have her eyes opened but I talked about Miss K- and hardly said "Lucy" once. Nevertheless she rather suspects "rats," I guess. My old flame, Miss K-, was very inquisitive about that ring. She was sure it was not worn without an object, I stoutly denied all. Finally she said, "Give it to me." I said, "No, I will exchange," and took a ring from her finger which I knew her "adored" had given her. She has bantered me a good deal, and finally said I must bring you to see her when she came to Cincinnati again. I promised to do so, if you would consent to walk with me, "and then," she says, "I can tell." . . . .

There now, haven't I written you a long letter? If you are as much puzzled with my pothooks and quail-tracks as some of my friends have been you will have to wait till I return before you know what I have written. You better try, however, to spell it out. You must learn to read it sometime you know, and for your consolation, I would remark that I can write a great deal worse and not half try either!

Believe me faithfully yours,

RUTHERFORD

Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett

Robert Browning (1812-1889) and Elizabeth Barrett (1806-1861). Married 1846.

Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning
Paintings by Thomas Read (1853)

Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning were both important poets in Victorian England.

Elizabeth Barrett wrote poetry from the age of eleven. At the age of the fifteen, she developed a life-long chronic illness, with severe head and spinal pain, which she treated with opiate. She began publishing adult poems at the age of 38. In 1844 she published two volumes of *Poems* with great success. In particular Robert Browning, at the time a much less successful poet, was enormously impressed, and first wrote to her, then visited her. A warm friendship soon turned into a passionate romantic attachment. The two married secretly on September 12, 1846, and travelled to Italy. Barrett's domineering father disinherited her (he disinherited all his children who married).

The first letter below is from Browning to Barrett (I have included only the last paragraph); the second is her answer.

The groups of three dots in these letters are the authors' own punctuation, not editorial ellipses.

Robert Browning to Elizabeth Barrett

[Post-mark, September 25, 1845.]

How 'all changes!' When I first knew you — you know what followed. I supposed you to labour under an incurable complaint — and, of course, to be completely dependent on your father for its commonest alleviations; the moment after that inconsiderate letter, I reproached myself bitterly with the selfishness apparently involved in any proposition I might then have made — for though I have never been at all frightened of the world, nor mistrustful of my power to deal with it, and get my purpose out of it if once I thought it worth while, yet I could not but feel the consideration, of what failure would now be, paralyse all effort even in fancy. When you told me lately that 'you could never be poor' — all my solicitude was at an end — I had but myself to care about, and I told you, what I believed and believe, that I can at any time amply provide for that, and that I could cheerfully and confidently undertake the removing that obstacle. Now again the circumstances shift — and you are in what I should wonder at as the veriest slavery — and I who could free you from it, I am here scarcely daring to write ... though I know you must feel for me and forgive what forces itself from me ... what retires so mutely into my heart at your least word ... what shall not be again written or spoken, if you so will ... that I should be made happy beyond all hope of expression by. Now while I dream, let me once dream! I would marry you now and thus — I would come when you let me, and go when you bade me — I would be no more than one of your brothers — 'no more' — that is, instead of getting to-morrow for Saturday, I should get Saturday as well — two hours for one — when your head ached I should be here. I deliberately choose the realization of that dream (— of sitting simply by you for an hour every day) rather than any other, excluding you, I am able to form for this world, or any world I know — And it will continue but a dream.

God bless my dearest E.B.B.

R.B.

You understand that I see you to-morrow, Friday, as you propose.

I am better — thank you — and will go out to-day.

You know what I am, what I would speak, and all I would do.

Elizabeth Barrett to Robert Browning

Friday Evening.
[Post-mark, September 27, 1845.]

I had your letter late last night, everyone almost, being out of the house by an accident, so that it was left in the letter-box, and if I had wished to answer it before I saw you, it had scarcely been possible.

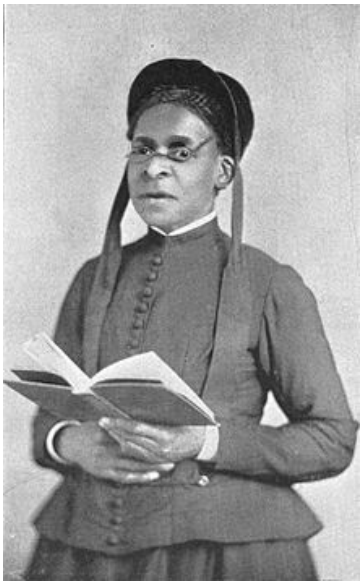
But it will be the same thing — for you know as well as if you saw my answer, what it must be, what it cannot choose but be, on pain of sinking me so infinitely below not merely your level but my own, that the depth cannot bear a glance down. Yet, though I am not made of such clay as to admit of my taking a base advantage of certain noble extravagances, (and that I am not I thank God for your sake) I will say, I must say, that your words in this letter have done me good and made me happy, ... that I thank and bless you for them, ... and that to receive such a proof of attachment from you, not only overpowers every present evil, but seems to me a full and abundant amends for the merely personal sufferings of my whole life. When I had read that letter last night I did think so. I looked round and round for the small bitternesses which for several days had been bitter to me, and I could not find one of them. The tear-marks went away in the moisture of new, happy tears. Why, how else could I have felt? how else do you think I could? How would any woman have felt ... who could feel at all ... hearing such words said (though 'in a dream' indeed) by such a speaker?

And now listen to me in turn. You have touched me more profoundly than I thought even you could have touched me — my heart was full when you came here to-day. Henceforward I am yours for everything but to do you harm — and I am yours too much, in my heart, ever to consent to do you harm in that way. If I could consent to do it, not only should I be less loyal ... but in one sense, less yours. I say this to you without drawback and reserve, because it is all I am able to say, and perhaps all I shall be able to say. However this may be, a promise goes to you in it that none, except God and your will, shall interpose between you and me, ... I mean, that if He should free me within a moderate time from the trailing chain of this weakness, I will then be to you whatever at that hour you shall choose ... whether friend or more than friend ... a friend to the last in any case. So it rests with God and with you — only in the meanwhile you are most absolutely free ... 'unentangled' (as they call it) by the breadth of a thread — and if I did not know that you considered yourself so, I would not see you any more, let the effort cost me what it might. You may force me feel: ... but you cannot force me to think contrary to my first thought ... that it were better for you to forget me at once in one relation. And if better for you, can it be bad for me? which flings me down on the stone-pavement of the logicians.

And now if I ask a boon of you, will you forget afterwards that it ever was asked? I have hesitated a great deal; but my face is down on the stone-pavement — no — I will not ask to-day — It shall be for another day — and may God bless you on this and on those that come after, my dearest friend.

Julia and George Foote

Julia A. J. Foote (1823-1900). Married George Foote, 1841.



Julia A.J. Foote (I can find no record of her maiden name) overcoming discrimination due to both her gender and her race, preached as a noted itinerant minister and evangelist for over fifty years. In 1894, she became the first woman deacon in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Her memoirs, *A Brand Plucked from the Fire: An Autobiographical Sketch* was published in 1879. George Foote was a seafarer.

Soon after my conversion, a young man, who had accompanied me to places of amusement, and for whom I had formed quite an attachment, professed faith in Christ and united with the same church to which I belonged. A few months after, he made me an offer of marriage. I struggled not a little to banish the thought from my mind, chiefly because he was not sanctified. But my feelings were so strongly enlisted that I felt sure he would some day be my husband. I read to him and talk to him on the subject of a cleansed heart. He assented to all my arguments, saying he believed and would seek for it.

The few weeks that he remained with us I labored hard with him for his deliverance, but he left us to go to Boston, Mass. We corresponded regularly, he telling me of his religious enjoyment, but that he did not hear anything about sanctification. Great was my anxiety lest the devil should steal away the good soul out of his heart. The Lord, and he only, knows how many times I besought him to let the clear light of holiness shine into that man's heart.

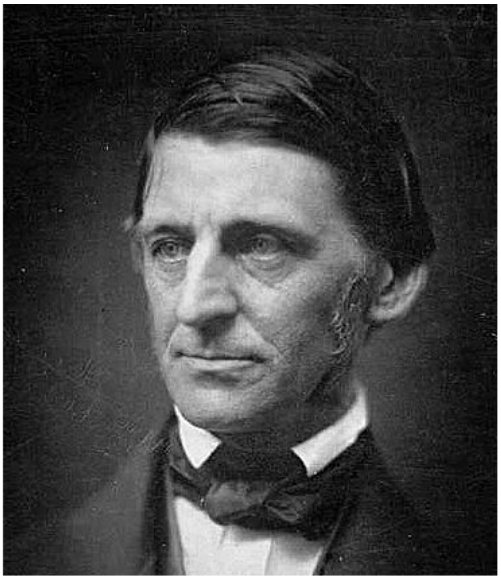
. . .

George returned in about a year to claim me as his bride. He still gave evidence of being a Christian, but had not been cleansed from his carnal mind. I still continued to pray for his sanctification, and desired that it should take place before our union, but I was so much attached to him that I could not resist his pleadings; so, at the appointed time, we were married, in the church, in the presence of a large number of people, many of whom followed us to my father's house to offer their congratulations.

Julia A.J. Foote, *A Brand Plucked from the Fire: An Autobiographical Sketch*

Ralph Waldo Emerson and Lydia Jackson

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882) and Lydia Jackson (1802-1892) married 1835.



Lydia Jackson Emerson with Edward Waldo Emerson / Ralph Waldo Emerson

Ralph Waldo Emerson was an essayist, poet, lecturer, and philosopher, and a leader of the Transcendentalist movement. He married his first wife, Ellen Louisa Tucker, in 1829, but she died of tuberculosis in 1831. He was licenced as a minister and ordained to the Unitarian Church in 1829, but left the church and resigned his position as a pastor in 1832. In 1833 he began a career as a public lecturer (by the end of his life, he had given 1500 lectures). In 1835 he had not yet done any significant writing.

Lydia Jackson came from a poor family. In 1834 she heard Emerson lecture twice; the second time she met him at a social gathering. Soon afterward, Emerson proposed to her in the letter below. She was very much involved in the social issues of her time, including the abolition of slavery, the rights of women and of Native Americans, and the welfare of animals.

Concord 24 January 1835

To Miss Lydia Jackson,

I obey my highest impulses in declaring to you the feeling of deep and tender respect with which you have inspired me. I am rejoiced in my Reason as well as in my Understanding by finding an earnest and noble mind whose presence quickens in mine all that is good and shames and repels from me my own weakness. Can I resist the impulse to beseech you to love me? The strict limits of the intercourse I have enjoyed, have certainly not permitted the manifestation of that tenderness which is the first sentiment in the common kindness between man and woman. But I am not less in love, after a new and higher way. I have immense desire that you should love me, and that I might live with you always. My own assurance of the truth and fitness of the alliance — the union I desire, is so perfect, that it will not admit the thought of hesitation — never of refusal on your part. I could scratch out the word. I am persuaded that I address one so in love with what I love, so conscious with me of the everlasting principles, and seeking the presents of the common Father through means so like, that no remoteness of condition could much separate us, and that an affection founded on such a basis, cannot alter.

I will not embarrass this expression of my heart and mind with any second considerations. I am not therefore blind to them. They touch the past and the future — our friends as well as ourselves, & even the Departed. But I see clearly how your consent shall resolve them all.

And think it not strange, as you will not, that I write rather than speak. In the gravest acts of my life I more willingly trust my pen than my tongue. It is as true. And yet had I been master of my time at this moment, I should bring my letter in my own hand. But I had no leave to wait a day after my mind was made up. Say to me therefore anything but NO. Demand any time for conversation, for consideration, and I will come to Plymouth with a joyful heart. And so God bless you, dear and blessed Maiden, and incline you to love your true friend.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Fanny Mendelssohn Bartholdy (1805-1847) and Wilhelm Hensel (1794-1861), married 1829

Fanny Mendelssohn Bartholdy and Wilhelm Hensel in 1829. Sketches by Hensel.

Fanny Mendelssohn Bartholdy[5] was an important composer in the first half of the nineteenth century. She was the older sister of the composer Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847) (the two siblings were very close); and during her lifetime and for more than a century after her death, was very much overshadowed by him. Her family discouraged her from pursuing a career or publishing her compositions, and some of her works were attributed to Felix. However, in recent years, her own oeuvre has been increasingly appreciated, studied, and performed.

Her grandfather was Moses Mendelssohn (1729-1786), a philosopher and theologian, and the founder of Reform Judaism. Her father Abraham Mendelssohn (1776-1835), sometimes known as "Middle" Mendelssohn, is chiefly remembered for the rueful quip, "Once I was the son of a famous father, now I am the father of a famous son." However, he was a successful banker, and he and his wife Lea had a salon in Berlin that attracted many of the musical, literary, artistic, and scientific leading figures of the time. Fanny's extraordinary musical talents

[5]It has become somewhat common practice recently to name her as "Fanny Hensel" or "Fanny Hensel geb. Mendelssohn Bartholdy" so as to bring her out from under her brother Felix's shadow and, in particular, to counteract a widespread misimpression that she was Felix's wife rather than his sister. However, since my subject is her marriage proposal, I will use the maiden name, as I have done with the other women in this collection.

were apparent from a very young age, and she studied musical performance and composition with some of the leading teachers of the time.

Wilhelm Hensel was a painter and a celebrity portratist.

Fanny and Wilhelm first met in 1821. Around Christmas 1822, they came close to an "understanding". However, Fanny's parents, especially her mother, strongly opposed it; Wilhelm's professional and financial situation were precarious and, at the time, he was considering converting to Catholicism. Wilhelm then spent five years in Italy 1823-1828. During that time he and Fanny were forbidden from corresponding directly; he did, however, send letters to her parents. When he returned to Berlin in late 1828, he rapidly got on more secure professional footing, and he was still a Protestant, so then he became more acceptable to the Mendelssohn parents.

Fanny and Wilhelm became engaged on January 22, 1829, as described in the excerpt from her diary below. They were married on October 3. Their son Sebastian (1830-1898) was born June 16, 1830. Fanny dies suddenly of a stroke on May 14, 1847. (Her brother Felix, already in poor health, never recovered from the shock; he died after a series of strokes on November 4, 1847). Wilhelm continued his career in Berlin; he died November 26, 1861.

I am extremely grateful to Dr. Laura Stokes, who supplied the diary text and its translation, and the information about the courtship.

From Fanny Mendelssohn's *Tagebücher*, (ed. Hans-Günter Klein and Rudolf Elvers. Breitkopf & Härtel, 2002.)

den 30sten Januar 29.

Nur 8 Tage, aber allerdings von einiger Wichtigkeit. Ich konnte immer nicht zum Schreiben kommen, jetzt, Nachmittags, wo ich Hensel erwarte, bin ich gestimmt dazu. Donnerst., gestern vor 8 T. [Jan. 22] war der Anfang. Es war ein curioser Abend. Ich hatte mich eben hingesetzt, Clavier spielen, als Dirichlet kam, gleich nachher Hensel auf kurze Zeit, da er zur Robert herübermusste. Mutter war etwas unfreundlich gegen ihn, und ich mehr als gewöhnlich davon affizirt, so dass ich in die übelste Laune gerieth, und Reb ein Paarmal mit mir hinausging, mich zu beruhigen. Dann kam Gans, der uns eben laut perorirend eine Stelle aus einem Stägemannschen Gedicht vorlas, als er, etwa um 10 durch Humboldts Eintritt unterbrochen ward, welcher sogleich mit der Nachricht v. Hensels Anstellung heraus fuhr. Reb. gratulirte mir leise, und wir waren den Rest des Abends etwas preoccupirt. Felix war auf einem Ball bei Heyd und kam erst den andern Morgen um 2, als schon Alles fertig war. Als wir zu Bett waren, besprachen wir noch den ganzen folgenden Tag, und richteten ihn so ein, wie er nachher wirklich kam.

Den andern Morgen. Freitag, früh schrieb ich an der Instrumentierung einer Händelschen Arie. Um 12 etwa kam Hensel, ich war gerade unten, und ging hinten

herum in meine Stube, wo ich mit Reb. bleib, während H mit den Eltern in der grauen Stube sprach. Nachdem ich mich angezogen hatte, las ich mit Beckchen Geographie. Etwa nach einer halben St. kam H. herein und in weniger Minuten waren wir einig. Wir gingen hinein und fanden Mutter überrascht, erschreckt von der Schnelligkeit der Entscheidung, und ausser Stande, ihre Einwilligung zu wiederholen. Vater war gleich sehr froh und zufrieden, Mutter brachten wir, tant bien que mal in Ordnung, die Geschwister waren glücklich, nach 2 kam Felix zu Haus. Auch er war anfangs überrascht, aber nachdem H fort war, nach Tisch, hatte ich ein Gespräch mit ihm, das mich äusserst glücklich machte.

Friday, the 30th of January 1829

Only 8 days, but, however, of singular importance. I couldn't always get to writing, now, in the afternoon, when I am waiting for Hensel, I'm in the mood for it [i.e. writing]. Thursday, 8 days ago [January 22] was the beginning. It was a strange evening. I had just sat down to play the piano when Dirichlet came, followed a short time later by Hensel, who needed to go to the Roberts. Mother was somewhat unfriendly to him, and I was more affected by it than usual, so that I got into the worst mood, and Rebecka had to go out with me a couple of times to calm me down. Then came Gans, who read out loud to us at length from a poem by Stägemann. This was broken off, around 10, by Humboldt's entrance; he immediately told us the news of Hensel's [new] position. Rebecca quietly congratulated me, and we were somewhat preoccupied for the rest of the evening. Felix was at a ball at the Heyd[emanns]', and didn't come until 2 in the morning, when everything was finished. After we [Fanny and Rebecka] went to bed, we talked about the whole next day, and arranged it, as it actually came out afterwards.

The next morning. Friday, the 23rd of January, early I worked on the instrumentation of a Handelian aria. Around noon, Hensel came, I was already downstairs, and went around back to my room, where I stayed with Rebecka, while Hensel talked with our parents in the gray room. After I got dressed, I read geography with Becky. After about half an hour, Hensel came in, and in a few minutes we were united. We went in and found Mother surprised, appalled at the speed of the decision, and unable to reiterate her consent to the engagement. Father was at the same time quite happy and contented, we got Mother back to rights as best we could, the siblings were happy, after 2 Felix came home. He was also surprised at first, but after Hensel left, after the meal, I had a talk with him [Felix], that made me extremely happy.

People referred to: Rebecka Mendelssohn Bartholdy (1811-1858): sister to Fanny. Peter Lejeune Dirichlet (1805-1859): mathematician, married Rebecka in 1832. Eduard Gans (1797-1839): Jewish German jurist. Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859): scientist, explorer, philosopher. Roberts and Heidemanns: family friends of the Mendelssohns.

In case the use of Hensel's last name (or last initial) in the diary seems cold, I include

also a letter that Fanny wrote to Wilhelm on Feb. 5. From *Fanny Hensel geb. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Werk* ed. Martina Helmig, p. 143.

Wilhelm! Wilhelm! Wird Dich denn meine herzliche Liebe, meine treue Zuneigung nicht, nie befriedigen, darf ich das nicht hoffen? Fühlst du denn nicht von Herzen zu Herzen was Du mir bist? Ich klage mich bitter an, muss mein alter Launendämon immer daswischen treten und uns Tag um Tag die Freude storen.

Ich bin so wüthend auf mich, ich knnte mich schlagen. Brich meinen Eigensinn und bis zu ihn gebrochen sieh mein Herz dass Dich liebt duch meine Launen.

Komm so früh wie gestern, es hlt mich ja nach Tisch nichts ab, oder komm jetzt einen Augenblick, wenn Du kannst.

Wilhelm! Wilhelm! Will my heartfelt love, my loyal affection, never satisfy you, may I not hope that? Don't you feel from heart to heart what you are to me? I complain bitterly, my old moody demon always has to interfere and day after day we are deprived of joy.

I am so angry with myself, I could beat myself. Break my stubbornness, and until it is broken, see my heart that loves you through my whims.

Come as early as yesterday, there is nothing to keep me away after lunch, or come now for a moment, if you can.

Mary Fairfax and an unnamed suitor

Mary Fairfax, at that time Mary Fairfax Greig, declined a proposal from an unknown suitor sometime between 1807 and 1811.

Painting by Thomas Phillips, 1834

Mary Fairfax (1780-1872), generally known by her married name Mary Somerville, was a mathematician, astronomer, polymath, and feminist. She and Caroline Herschel were the first female Honorary Members of the Royal Astronomical Society. Somerville College, at Oxford, is named after her.

She was married twice. Her first marriage was to Lieutenant Samuel Greig, in 1804. They had two children but did not get along, as he did not approve of her studies. He died in 1807. Her second marriage in 1811 to her cousin Dr. William Somerville (1771-1860) was a very happy one. They had four children together.

She wrote a very entertaining set of memoirs. These were published by her daughter Martha in 1873 in a somewhat edited form under the title, *Personal Recollections, from Early Life to Old Age.* A more complete version, edited by Dorothy Macmillan, was published in 2009 under the title *Queen of Science: Personal Recollections of Mary Somerville.* Regrettably Somerville did not describe either of the proposals that she accepted or anything about those courtships. However, the Recollections does include this three-sentence description of a proposal she received and rejected from an unnamed suitor. Though very short, I trust you will agree that it is too good not to include here.

I forgot to mention that during my widowhood I had several offers of marriage. One of the persons whilst he was paying court to me, sent me a volume of sermons with the page ostentatiously turned down at a sermon on the Duties of a Wife, which were expatiated upon in the most illiberal and narrow-minded language. I thought this as impertinent as it was premature; sent back the book and refused the proposal.

Jane Porter and Anna Maria Porter

Jane Porter (1775-1850) declined a proposal from Charles Rivers in Feb. 1804. She received a passionate declaration of love from Rev. William Terrot in November 1804; not a proposal, as he was already engaged. Maria Porter (1780-1832) and Frederick Cowell (1786-1815) became engaged in early 1805; she broke off the engagement in May 1809. Neither sister ever married.

Jane Porter

Anna Maria Porter

The sisters Jane Porter (1775-1850) and Anna Maria Porter (1778-1832) were prolific and innovative writers, primarily of historical novels, very much admired in their own time, though largely forgotten in ours. They are the subject of a recent brilliant biography by Devoney Looser, *Sister Novelists: The Trailblazing Porter Sisters, Who Paved the Way for Austen and the Brontës,* which both restores them to their proper place in literary history and paints a vivid, often repugnant, picture of the Regency England society they lived in.[6] All of the information here comes out of Looser's biography.

The sisters' father died before Maria was a year old, and left his widow forty pounds, a pension of ten pounds a year, and five children: Jane, Maria and three brothers. Mrs. Porter moved to Edinburgh and made ends meet by running a boardinghouse. Despite their poverty, however, she succeeded in getting her children an education and access to a fine library. Jane and Maria, in their teens, were very well read as well as intelligent, talented, and beautiful.

Maria published her first book, *Artless Tales,* a collection of short stories, in 1793, at the age of fourteen (in her preface, she claimed to be thirteen). Jane's first book, *The Spirit of the Elbe: A Romance,* a two-volume Gothic, was published in 1799.

[6] I reviewed the biography here.

In 1803 the sisters found their true niche with the publication of Jane's four-volume novel, *Thaddeus of Warsaw* about a Polish hero fighting against the Russians. It inaugurated a new genre; the "modern" historical novel, combining historical figures and events with fictional characters and personal drama. Within a few months, it had achieved a huge success with critics and readers alike.

In 1810, Jane published her masterpiece, *The Scottish Chiefs: A Romance* in five volumes about the historical Scottish hero William Wallace and his war against Edward I. This was an even greater success, and a more lasting one; it has remained in print; an abridged version, for children, was published in 1921 with illustrations by N.C.Wyeth; a Classics Illustrated comic book version was published in the 1950s; it may well have been one of the sources for the movie *Bravehearti*.

Overall in their lifetimes, Maria published 16 books, mostly three- and four-volume and an opera. Jane published 7 books and a play and was the ghost-writer for four long travelogues by her brother Robert. The two sisters collaborated on four books.

Not surprisingly for beautiful, intelligent women of remarkable character in the Romantic era, both sisters were involved in many different romantic situations, many of them complicated. The three that actually involved a proposal, or came close to that, are included here.

All of the documents reproduced here were transcribed by me from scans of original handwritten letters. I have done my best to keep the spelling and punctuation, but I have added some paragraph breaks. In a few places I am not sure I am reading correctly, or I am unable to conjecture what the correct reading is; those are marked with a question mark in parentheses.

Proposal from Charles Rivers to Jane Porter

As Jane Porter was setting out from home on a trip to Bath, Charles Rivers, a friend who was a painter of miniatures, handed her a letter and asked her to read it at her leisure. This letter does not survive; however Jane described his letter and her reaction to it in a letter a few days later to Maria.

Letter from Jane Porter to Maria Porter, Feb. 10, 1804[7]

Stop before you read the succeeding and marvel! I certainly *must* be married before I leave Bath for I was not here a morning before I opened an *offer* of *marriage!* To be plain, Mr. Rivers put a letter into my hand on parting on Thursday morning, and desired me to read it at my leisure. I could not open it until this morning and

[7]Huntington Library, Jane Porter Papers #1494

it has vexed me not a little. However, I shall answer it, probably tomorrow, so don't say anything to him, but that you received a few lines from me saying that I was well.

> Jane's answer to Rivers, declining the offer, also does not survive; however Rivers' long, lugubrious response to that rejection does.

Letter from Charles Rivers to Jane, Feb. 16, 1804[8]

> Ah! What is life? with ills encompassed 'round
> Amidst our hopes, Fate strikes the sudden wound.[9]

My dearest of all dear friends,

Your letter has been to me a most dreadfull [sic] shock, while I have power to think I think I must express my distracted thoughts. Could I suppose all that sweetness I have ever experienced from you meant no more than you say it does. I always thought our sentiments were reciprocal, good heavens, how am I to support a life which has for years (even from the first hour I saw you) been looking forward to that only happiness which now seems delusion, dreadful thought, wretched, wretched me, bereft of all. For years have I been struggling with an entire seclusion from the world to that end, as there can no [sic] end for me without you. The few hours at a time I have been in your company has [sic] ever been the only comfort I have known, & the anticipation of renewing those happy moments, I must say again, my only comfort. My dearest friend, you that possess every virtue that can adorn the soul, let my situation plead for me in your retired moments, and do not plunge into a state the most deplorable one whose life has ever been one continued series of affection toward you. From my soul I can say you have ever engaged the whole of my thoughts when I have been forced into company I have every had you before me. Good God with horror do I now see your letter which lays before me & at the part where you say and with regret that I should have entertained sentiments for you which must now be no more, oh this is insupportable, my hand trembles, my heart does cease to flow, my whole frame is struck as with death, even that would now be a pleasure. Your good sense must tell you that under sensations like these, even the hallowed word "friend' is not sufficient. Under such feelings can I ever see you again? Dreadful is the sentence. I must now ?? myself *I can never see you more.* Far, very far away must I remove from this once happy spot, never to intrude myself again *in your presence* & my eternal prayer shall be for the greatest happiness heaven can bestow on you, while eternal misery must be the doom of him who ever has & ever will be

your affectionate
& loving friend
Charles Rivers

[8]New York Public Library, Carl Pforzheimer collection
[9]From John Gay, "A Thought on Eternity".

At the request of your sister, I passed the evening in Gerrard St. All was well last night.

> Rivers turned out to be hard to get rid of. "He was convinced that Jane must be concealing an attachment to him. He told Maria he'd had conversations with five different Porter acquaintances, all of whom thought that Jane's kind letter of rejection was actually an encouragement. His subsequent letters to her were a mixture of arrogant pretension and roaring misery. ... They were becoming enraged at the man's stupid obstinacy."[10]

Reverend William Terrot declared his love for Jane Porter

In September 1804, Jane received a letter from her long-time mentor Percival Stockdale (1736-1811), a clergyman and a writer. Stockdale asked Jane to visit him for what he believed would be the last few months of his life. "Stockdale wanted Jane to nurse him ... He hoped she'd take on his domestic cares, sort through his papers, and edit his memoirs"[11] He also indicated that he would leave her a legacy in his will. Jane agreed, out of a mixture of motives: Christian charity, gratitude, interest in his memoirs, and financial considerations — the Porters were still so tight for money that it was a relief just to have Jane's daily living expenses paid for. The visit was not a success. Stockdale was notoriously impossible — he was estranged from his wife; he had quarrelled with everyone he knew; he was obsessed with the idea that he deserved greater success, and in particular with the idea that Samuel Johnson had stolen the contract for writing *Lives of the Poets* from him — and in his dealings with Jane he was demanding, selfish, manipulative, and possessive. He effectively kept her prisoner for some months by refusing to arrange her return trip at the agreed-on time. (When he died, in 1811, he left Jane "the remainder of his legacy" after some specific bequests; but he had overestimated his own wealth, and there was nothing left for her to inherit.)

Anyway, during the time Jane was living with him, his friend William Terrot came to visit him, with dramatic consequences described in Jane's letter.

Letter from Jane Porter to Maria Porter, Nov. 28, 1804[12]

Lesbury, Thursday night, Nov. 28, 1804

Your letter, my dearest Maria, with my Mother's precious addition, was my cordial after this day's dinner. The very sight of your handwritings, is balm to me; and all that you say in this epistle of the 24th, is pleasing to my heart. How my happiness hangs over ou! How my soul hovers near you, ahought my body is at this distance! You have all my affections and you ought to have all my thoughts, all that befalls your poor solitary in her retirement. But then do not *allow one word* of the

[10]Looser, p. 154
[11]Looser, p. 179.
[12]Huntington Library, Jane Porter papers, #1530

following subject to escape *either of your lips at any time.* I hold it good, for it flows with the stream of my love to you, to hide nothing from you, but then *honor* as well as *delicacy* demands silence with everybody else.

As Mrs. Maclaurin says, "to make short of a long story" — My arrival in this part of the world has brought temporary misery on one most amiable man. How strangely are our fates alloted! to pursue where we are avoided; to fly where we are pursued. But to proceed with my story. I have now leisure to write to you; for it is eleven at night, I hve a fire in my room, and no sleep in my eyes; so I cannot do better than really unburthen my heart to you on the subject, for in the midst of my *tremendous shock, this* also, found means to oppress me —

About a fortnight ago, I was sitting alone transcribing Mr Stockdale's memoirs (he being gone out). A gentleman was announced, who begged permission to write a few lines to Mr S; he sat down to do it, but some how [sic], before he had finished a note of four lines, he found by his watch, that he had sat an hour and a half. He was an elegant scholar, possessed a fine taste, and spoke with candour and animation on all the subjects of the Belles Lettres; consequently I did not regret the length of his visit, and, at parting, I learned that he was Mr Terrot, the English minister of Haddington, and that he was come into the neighbourhood on a visit to Mr Grey of Merrick. Mr Stockdale and he has been introduced to each other by Mr Grey. Suffice it to say, that he spent several days, at different intervals, afterwards in my company, and I enjoyed his amiable superiority over the rest of our visitors, with great zest. I learnt also from Mr S that he was under engagement to marry some lady near Cheviot (??). This was mere matter of information to me, and I very sincerely wished him happy, not doubting that he would be so, but alas! I was mistaken. He believes himself bound in honour to perform his promise (though I understand it was rashly given many years ago, when he was quite a youth) and to consign himself to the fate which such imprudence has entailed on him.

But now for *my* part in this story. Unfortunate that I am to give pain to any worthy heart. He staid two days with Mr Stockdale and then after many violent struggles, one evening when we were alone, the smothered flame burst out. He declared that he was the most wretched of mortals, that when he was half mad with folly, he had entered into engagements, which he had vainly tried to break, and though it was to no purpose, he could no restrain himself from telling me, that I was the only woman whom he could love — that I was the being which had been the subject of his dreams since he was a boy, and which, as a man he never expected to meet with. I was very much agitated, and the more so as your *dreadful letter*[13] had arrived that very day whilst he was absent. My spirits were not in a strain to bear such a scene with great composure. I esteemed his excellent qualities, I admired his sweetness of mind, and I compassionated his distress. I hardly know exactly what I said, but the result was

[13]Maria had written to Jane that their long-time friend Henry Caulfield had eloped with a married woman, Mrs. Campbell.

that our acquaintance had been so recent, he could not consider his sentiments of me rationally founded, and that I hoped he would meet the reality of all those good qualities in the lady he was engaged to, which he could now ony have fancied to be in me.

My remonstrances only drew fresh transports of passion, tenderness, and regret from him, and indeed I may safely say, that all that evening and the next day, we were never left alone, that he did not spend all his time on his knees before me, or hanging over my chair, bathing my hands with his tears. His emotions and my own agitated spirits so overwhelmed me at times that at last, for fear that so much unaccountable demonstrations of feeling on my part, could be *mistaken* by him as any kind of participation, with the most vehement nature of his distress — I at once explained to him the unhappy news I had received. And then the amiable creature, whilst his tears ran over my face, (for at that moment, Maria, as I ended, he had as it were unconsciously clasped me in his arms) pleaded for the misguided Henry. It was with difficulty that I persuaded him that Henry and I were not lovers. However, whether as *friend* or *lover*, he said everything to me which a true knowledge of the human heat and the most Christian compassion could dictate to induce me to expect his return into the path of rectitude. (That point is settled with my heart, and rests with the mercy of God to restore him.) This part of our conversation more and more impressed me with the excellence of Mr Terrot's heart and he ended it this way "pray for him, my dear Miss Porter — the Almighty will hear you, and at least it will be a comfort to yourself. For my part, since I first saw you, I have not known one moment free from msery, but when I was petitioning the God of Goodness for you."

When we parted, he said, "most likely we shall never meet again, until we do so in Heaven". — You cannot imagine how the strange, unexpected, and ardent feelings of this young man, have disordered me — But he is returned to his Duty at Haddington; and I trust its vocations will soon the deepest colours of my remembrance. He enters into his religious profession with the most ?? zeal — for I am told by people here, that when he meets a poor creature, after he has given away all his money, he then parts with everything about him, his neckcloth, hat —- anything which the poor creature may seem to want. — Mr Terrot is not handsome — but surely this is "the beauty of the heart(?)."

Maria Porter and Frederick Cowell became engaged.

The most remarkable romance involving the sisters — indeed, one of the most remarkable in this collection — was the courtship and engagement of Maria Porter and Frederick Cowell. A first-person account of this exists in the sisters' correspondence, primarily in the letters from Maria to Jane. I have myself seen these letters — that is, a scan of the original letters, which the Huntington library made available for me. However, I am unable to transcribe them, because, unfortunately, Maria's handwriting is not as clear as Jane's or as

Charles Rivers' and there are too often important words that I can't read. So the account below is third-hand, my summary of Looser's forty-page account. However, it does derive directly from a first-hand account, and it is much too good a story to leave out. Among other things, it is the only instance in this collection in which a woman proposed to a man rather than vice versa.

In the summer of 1803, Maria went for an extended visit to her friends, the Asplands, who lived on the Isle of Wight. One morning, Maria was looking out the window and a very handsome soldier, an "Adonis", she later told Jane, marched by, leading his regiment. The soldier stopped briefly at the window. Maria gazed at him. He gazed back. Then the regiment marched on. But the soldier came back, repeatedly. "The soldier stationed himself in front of the Asplands' window, where he had first seen her, at all times of the day and night, marking some lengths near the house. Maria began to watch for him, at certain times, with growing interest and curiosity."[14] But there was no one to introduce them, and no justification for them to talk to one another. The soldier cleverly succeeded in communicating his name — Frederick Cowell — to Maria by setting up a situation where the soldiers under his command would shout it out. This went on for some weeks. Maria became so unguarded about it that the Asplands commented on it. Maria's visit to the Asplands was coming to an end. She wrote a letter to the soldier at his regiment, under a false name, but somehow with enough information in it so that he would know it was from the woman he had been looking at and so that he would be able to answer the letter, perhaps by having him mail his letter to the local post office. (This letter of Maria's does not survive, regrettably; we know about it from her description in letters to Jane.)

Frederick Cowell answered her letter. Soon after, he and his regiment were sent off to Jamaica. He and Maria kept up a clandestine correspondence through the rest of 1803 and 1804. Maria's only confidante was Jane; when she and Jane were separated and were discussing it by mail, they used cryptic code words, so that if someone saw the letter (which once happened with brother Robert) they could not figure out the secret.

In late 1804, under Jane's urging, Maria finally wrote to Frederick, giving (at last) her true name, and declaring her love for her – in effect, proposing to him. She declared that "there was one heart in Europe that beat only for him." He wrote back amorously and enclosed a lock of his hair. They were engaged.

But, of course, Frederick was in Jamaica, and Maria was in England. Moreover he didn't seem to have much gumption (my phrase, not Maria's or Looser's); he had no idea how he was going to advance in life, nor any great ambition to. Maria gave her usual advice to people whose character seemed weak; she sent him a list of books he should read to improve himself.

Finally Frederick did succeed in returning to England, though there was no guarantee that he could stay there. In November 1806 the lovers finally suc-

[14]Looser, p. 142.

ceeded in meeting. This was still highly improper — brother Robert would have sternly disapproved — but Maria arranged the rendezvous at the house of a couple she knew who themselves were living together out of wedlock and so were not too fussy about these things.

Two years in the tropics had been hard on Frederick's looks – his complexion had faded, his hair was cut short, and he was fat. Worse, his depression about his life's course had gotten worse, and he found Maria completely intimidating. Maria reminded him about the books she had recommended, and told him that her love was conditional on his pulling himself together. That did not help Frederick's state of mind. Anyway, the engagement continued, unhappily, for three more years. Jane and Maria devised various plans to somehow pull strings to get him a promotion, or another position, or money, but with no success. The engagement gradually fizzled out, and in May 1809 Maria finally wrote him a letter breaking it off.

"The Proposal"
By William Powell Frith

Frances Burney

Frances Burney (1752-1840)
Proposal from Thomas Barlow (1750/1-?) Declined 1775.
Proposal from General Alexandre d'Arblay (1748-1818). Accepted. Married 1793.

Frances Burney.
Portrait by Edward Francis Burney

Frances (Fanny) Burney was one of the great comic English novelists of the 18th century. She also kept a very detailed diary, from which the excerpts below are taken. Her father, to whom she was very close, was Charles Burney, a musician and man of letters, not wealthy but with many friends and connections in both the intellectual and the aristocratic worlds.

In 1775, when she received a marriage proposal from Thomas Barlow, she was 22, and had not yet published anything. The long account of the proposal, including two letters from Barlow, one letter from Burney, and long excerpts from Burney's diary, is given below. For the current reader, Barlow's letters read so much like self-parodies, and it is so hard to believe that any human being, even a twenty-four year old suitor in 1775, could have written them with a straight face, that one would be tempted to suppose that Burney had used her comic gifts to improve them; but apparently the originals survive among Burney's papers. As far as I can determine, nothing is known of Barlow besides this record.

Burney immediately decided to decline Barlow's offer, but nonetheless consulted with her father and some friends. Her father favored accepting the proposal, but did not insist on it. Samuel Crisp, an older friend with whom

she was extremely close (she wrote to him as 'Daddy') was much more insistent; he told her that she would be mad to decline such an eligible offer, and that it made him furious just to think of it. "You may live to the age of your grandmother and not meet with so valuable an offer." However, she stuck to her decision.

In 1778 Burney published her first novel *Evelina*, at first anonymously, but the secret soon leaked. It was a run-away success, though, being a first-time author with no idea how to negotiate with the publisher, it did not make her much money. In 1782 she published *Cecilia* likewise very successfully.

In 1785, Queen Charlotte offered her a position at court, which she accepted. She and still more her father were ardent monarchists. The duties turned out to be arduous, dreary, and unpleasant; she could barely do any writing and her health suffered for it. In 1790, her father was finally prevailed on to request that she be released from it, and she was awarded a pension of 100 pounds a year.

In 1791, she met General Alexandre d'Arblay. General d'Arblay had been a participant in the early stages of the French Revolution, and had been adjutant-general to Lafayette. But like Lafayette, when the Revolution became more radical, he had to flee, and he was in exile in England. D'Arblay proposed to Burney as described below. Her father was opposed to it, since d'Arblay was a constitutionalist, a Catholic, and an exile with no source of income. However, again she followed her own judgment, and they were married on July 28, 1795.

Frances Burney rejects a proposal from Thomas Barlow

From Frances Burney's journal, May 20, 1775

This month is called a *tender* one. It has proved so *to* me but not *in* me. I have not breathed one sigh, — felt one sensation, — or uttered one folly the more for the softness of the season. However, I have met with a youth whose heart, if he is to be credited, has been less guarded — indeed it has yielded itself so suddenly, that had it been in any other month — I should not have known how to have accounted for so easy a conquest.

The first day of this month I drank tea and spent the evening at Mr. Burney's, at the request of my sister, to meet a very stupid family, which she told me it would be charity to herself to give my time to. This family consisted of Mrs. O'Connor and her daughter, by a first marriage, Miss Dickenson, who, poor creature, has the misfortune to be deaf and dumb. They are very old acquaintances of my grandmother Burney, to oblige whom my sister invited them. My grandmother and two aunts therefore were of the party: — as as also Mr. Barlow, a young man who has lived and boarded with Mrs. O'Connor for about two years.

Mr. Barlow is rather short, but handsome. He is very well bred, ... good-tempered and sensible young man. ... He bears an excellent character both for disposition and morals. He has read more than he has conversed, and seems to know but little of the world; his language therefore is stiff and uncommon, and seems laboured if not affected — he has a great desire to please, but no elegance of manners; neither, though he may be very worthy, is he at all agreeable.

Unfortunately, however, he happened to be prodigiously civil to me, and though I have met with much more gallantry occasionally, yet I could not but observe a *seriousness* of attention much more expressive than complimenting.

As my sister knew not how to *wile away the time*, I proposed, after supper, a round of cross questions. This was agreed to. Mr. Barlow, who sat next to me, took near half an hour to settle upon what he should ask me, and at last his question was — What I thought most necessary in Love? I answered — *Constancy.* I hope for his own sake he will not remember this answer long, though he readily subscribed to it at the time.

The coach came for me about eleven. I rose to go. He earnestly entreated me to stay one or two minutes. I did not, however, think such compliance at all requisite, and therefore only offered to set my grandmother down in my way. The party then broke up. Mrs. O'Connor began an urgent invitation to all present to return the visit th next week. Mr Barlow, who followed me, repeated it very pressingly to *me*, hoping I would make one. I promised that I would.

When we had all taken leave of our host and hostess, my grandmother, according to custom, gave me a kiss and her blessing. I would fain have eluded my aunts, as nothing can be so disagreeable as kissing before young men; however, they chose it should go round; and after them Mrs. O'Connor also saluted me, as did her daughter, desiring to be better acquainted with me. This disagreeable ceremony over, Mr. Barlow came up to me, and making an apology, which, not suspecting his intention, I did not understand, — he gave me a most ardent salute! I have seldom been more surprised. I had no idea of his taking such a freedom. However, I have told my good friends that for the future I will not chuse to lead, or have led, so contagious an example. [I wonder *so modest a man* could dare be so bold.]

He came down stairs with us and waited at the door, I believe, till the coach was out of sight.

Four days after this meeting, my mother and Mrs. Young happened to be in the parlour when I received a letter which, from the strong resemblance of the handwriting in the direction to that of Mr. Crisp, I immediately opened and thought came from Chesington; but what was my surprise to see "Madam" at the beginning and at the conclusion — "Your sincere admirer and very humble servant, Thos. Barlow."

I read it three or four times before I could credit my eyes. An acquaintance so short, and a procedure so hasty astonished me. It is a most tender epistle and

contains a passionate declaration of attachment, hinting at hopes of a *return,* and so forth.

Letter from Thomas Barlow to Frances Burney

Madam — Uninterrupted happiness we are told is of short duration, and is quickly succeeded by Anxiety, which moral Axiom I really experienc'd on the Conclusion of May-day at Mr. Charles Burney's, as the singular Pleasure of your Company was so soon Eclips'd by the rapidity of ever-flying Time; but the felicity, tho' short, was too great to keep within the limits of one Breast; I must therefore intreat your Pardon for the Liberty I take in attempting to reiterate the satisfaction I then felt, and paying a Tythe of Justice to the amiable Lady from whom it proceeded, permit me then Madam, with the greatest sincerity, to assure you, that the feelings of that Evening were among the most refined I ever enjoy'd, and discovered such a latent Spring of Happiness from the Company of the Fair, which I had positively before then been a Stranger to; I had 'til then thought, all Ladys might be flatter'd, but I now experience the contrary, and am assur'd, Language cannot possibly depict the soft Emotions of a mind captivated by so much Merit; and have now a Contest between my ardourous Pen, stimulated by so pleasing and so just a subject, on the one side, and a dread of being accused of Adulation on the other; however, endeavouring at Justice, and taking Truth (in her plainest Attire) for my Guide, I will venture to declare that the Affability, Sweetness, and Sensibility, which shone in your every Action, lead me irresistably to Love and Admire the Mistress of them, and I account it the road to the highest Felicity, if my *sincerity* might in any degree meet your Approbation; as I am persuaded *that is the first Principle*, which can be offer'd as a foundation for the least hope of a Lady's regard; and I must beg leave to observe, I greatly admire that Quality which yourself so justly declar'd, was most necessary in Love, I mean CONSTANCY, from which I would presume to infer, that we are naturally led from Admiration, to Imitation and Practice; All which in being permitted to declare to you—would constitute my particular happiness as far as Expression could be prevail'd on to figure the Ideas of the Mind; meanwhile I would particularly Request, you would condescend to favour me with a Line, in which I hope to hear you are well, and that you will honour us with your Company with good Mrs. Burney and Family some day next week, which that Lady is to fix; in which I trust we shall not be deny'd as 'twill not be possible to admit separating so particularly desirable a part of the Company, and as I am persuaded we are honored with your Assent to the Engagement:

I am dear Miss Frances's
Most sincere Admirer and very hble servant
Thos. Barlow

Burney's diary describes a second, very awkward, meeting with Barlow at a house call a few days later.

Barlow then sent her a second letter:

Second Letter from Thomas Barlow to Frances Burney

Madam — I have somewhere seen that powerful Deity, Cupid, and the invincible Mars, habited in a similar manner; and each have in their train several of the same disposition'd Attendants; the propriety of which Thought I own pleas'd me, for when drawn from the allegory, it is acknowledg'd, both Love and War are comparative in several particulars: they each require CONSTANCY, and the hope of Success stimulate each to Perserverance; and as the one is warm'd and encourag'd by the desire of Glory; so the other is much more profoundly fix'd and transported by the Charms of the Fair Sex: I have been told that Artifice and Deception are connected to both, but those Qualitys I shou'd determine to discard and substitute in the Place an open Frankness and undisguised Truth and Honour; and for Diligence, Assiduity, Care, and Attention, which are essential to both, and which some place in the Catalogue of the Labours of Love, I should have them happily converted to Pleasures in the honour of devoting them to Miss Frances Burney; if the bravest General may miscarry; so the most sincere Lover may lose the wish'd-for Prize; to prevent which I shou'd continue to invoke my guardian Genius that she may ever inspire me with such Principles and Actions as may enable me to reach the summit of my Ambition, in approving myself not unworthy the Esteem of your amiable self, and not unworthy — but stop, oh, *ardurous Pen and presume not* ('til in the front you can place PERMISSIONS to hope) ascending such sublime heights.

It has given me great Uneasiness that the excessive hurry of Business has so long prevented me the honour of waiting on you, and enquiring after your Welfare, which I earnestly wish to hear, but I determine, with your leave, e'er long to do myself that Pleasure, as methinks Time moves very slowly in granting me an Opportunity to declare, in some small degree (for I could not reach what I should call otherwise) how much I am, with the greatest Respect imaginable,

Dear Miss Frances
Your most devoted and most obedient servant,
Thos. Barlow

Second excerpt from Frances Burney's journal, the following day

About 2 o'clock, while I was dawdling in the study, and waiting for an opportunity to speak, we heard a rap at the door and soon after John came in and said — "A

gentleman is below who asks for Miss Burney: Mr. Barlow." I think I was never more distressed in my life — to have taken pains to avoid a private conversation so highly disagreeable to me, and at last to be forced into it at so unfavorable a juncture, for I had now *two* letters from him, both unanswered. and consequently open to his conjectures. I exclaimed — "Lord! How provoking! What shall I do?"

My father looked uneasy and perplexed; he said something about not being hasty, which I did not desire him to explain. Terrified lest he should hit at the advantage of an early establishment — like Mr. Crisp — quick from the study — but slow enough afterward — I went down stairs. I was my mother pass [from the front] into the back parlour, which did not add to the *graciousness* of my reception of poor Mr. Barlow, who I found alone in the [front] parlour. I was not sorry that none of the family were there, as I now began to seriously dread any protraction of this affair.

He came up to me with an air of *tenderness,* and satisfaction, began some anxious enquiries about my health; but I interrupted him with saying, — "I fancy, Sir, you have not received a letter I — I —"

[I stopt, for I could not say which I had *sent!*]

"A letter? — No, Ma'am!"

"You will have it, then, to-morrow, Sir."

We were both silent for a minute or two, when he said — "In consequence I presume, Ma'am, of the one I—"

"Yes, Sir," cried I.

"And pray — Ma'am — Miss Burney! — may I — beg to know the contents? — that is — the — the —" He could not go on.

"Sir — I — it was only — it was merely — in short, you will see it tomorrow."

"But if you would favour me with the contents now, I could perhaps answer it at once?"

"Sir, it requires no answer."

A second silence ensued. I was really distressed myself to see *his* distress, which was very apparent. After some time he stammered out something of *hoping* and *beseeching* — which, gathering more firmness, I answered — "I am much obliged to you, Sir, for the too good opinion you are pleased to have of me — but I should be very sorry you should lose any more time upon my account — as I have no thoughts of changing my situation and abode."

He seemed to be quite overset: having, therefore so freely explained myself, I then asked him to sit down, and began to talk of the weather. When he had a little recovered himself, he drew a chair close to me, and began making most ardent professions of respect and regard and so forth. I interrupted him as soon as I could,

and begged him to rest satisfied with my answer.

"*Satisfied!* repeated he, "my dear Madam — is that possible?"

"Perhaps, Sir, said I, "I ought to make some apologies for not answering your first letter — but really I was so much surprised — on so short an acquaintance."

He then began making excuses for having written, but as to *short acquaintance* he owned it was a reason for *me*, but for *him* — fifty years could not have more convinced him of my etc. etc.

"You have taken a sudden, and far too partial idea of my character," answered I. "If you look round among your older acquaintance, I doubt not but you will very soon be able to make a better choice."

He shook his head. "I have seen, Madam, a great many ladies, it is true — but never —"

"You do me much honor," cried I, "but I must desire you take no further trouble about me — for I have not at present the slightest thought of ever leaving this house."

"*At present?*" repeated he, eagerly. "No, I would not expect it — I would not wish to precipitate — but in the future —"

"Neither now or ever, Sir," returned I, "have I any view of changing my condition."

"But surely, surely this can never be! so sever a resolution — you cannot mean it — it would be wronging all the world!"

"I am extremely sorry, Sir, that you did not receive my letter, because it might have saved you this trouble."

He looked very much mortified, and said in a dejected voice — "If there is anything in me — in my connexions — or in my situation in life, which you wholly think unworthy of you — and beneath you — or if my character or disposition meet with your disapprobation — I will immediately forgo all — I will not — I would not —"

"No, indeed, Sir," cried I, "I have neither seen or heard of anything of you that was to your disadvantage — and I have no doubts of your worthiness."

He thanked me, and seemed reassured; but renewed his solicitations in the most urgent manner. He repeatedly begged my permission to acquaint my family of the state of his affairs, and to abide by their decision; but I would not let him say two words following upon that subject. I told him that my answer was a final one, and begged him to take it as such.

He remonstrated very earnestly: "This is the severest decision! ... Surely you must allow that the *social state* is what we were all meant for? — that we were created for one another? — that to form such a resolution is contrary to the design

of our being?

"All this may be true," said I, "I have nothing to say in contradiction to it – but you know there are many odd characters in the world — and I am one of them."

"O, no, no, no — that can never be! but is it possible that you have so bad an opinion of the Married State? It seems to me the *only* state for happiness!"

"Well, Sir, you are attracted to the married life — I am to the single — therefore *every man in his humour — do you* follow *your* opinion — and let *me* follow *mine.*"

"But, surely, — is not this *singular?*"

"I give you leave, Sir," cried I, laughing, "to think me singular — odd — queer — nay, even whimsical, if you please."

"But my *dear* Miss Burney, only —"

"I entreat you, Sir, to take my answer — you really pain me by being so urgent."

"That would not I do for the world! I only bet you to suffer me — perhaps in future —"

"No, I shall never change — I do assure you you will find me very obstinate."

He began to lament his own destiny. I grew extremely tired of so often saying the same thing; but I could not absolutely turn him out of the house; and, indeed, he seemed so dejected and unhappy, that I made it my study to soften my refusal as much as I could without leaving room for further expectations.

About this time my mother came in. We both rose. I was horridly provoked at my situation.

"I am only come in for a letter," cried she, "pray don't let me disturb you." And away she went ...

This could not but be encouraging to him, for she was no sooner gone than he began again the same story, and seemed determined not to give up his cause. He hoped at least that I would allow him to enquire after my health?

"I must beg you, Sir, to send me no more letters."

He seemed much hurt, and looked down in silence.

"You had better, Sir, think of me no more, if you study your own happiness —"

"I *do* study my own happiness — more than I have ever had any probability of doing before!"

"You have made an unfortunate choice, Sir, but you will find it easier to forget it than you imagine. You have only to suppose that I was not at Mr. Burney's on May Day — and it was a mere chance my being there — and then you will be —"

"But if I *could* — could I also forget seeing you at Miss Burney's? — and if I

did —can I forget that I see you now?"

"O yes! In three months' time you may forget you ever saw me. You will not find it so difficult as you suppose."

"You have heard, Ma'am, of an old man being ground young? Perhaps you believe *that?* But you will not deny me leave to sometimes see you?"

"My father, Sir, is seldom, hardly ever, indeed, at home."

"I have never seen the Doctor — but I hope he would not refuse me the permission to enquire after your health? I have no wish without his consent."

"Though I acknowledge myself to be *singular* I would not have you think me either affected or *trifling,* — and therefore I must assure ou I am *fixed* in the answer I have given you — *unalterably* fixed."

His entreaties grew now extremely distressing to me. He besought me to take more time and said it should be the study of his life to make me happy. "Allow me, my *dear* Miss Burney, only to hope that my future conduct —"

"I shall always think myself obliged, nay honoured by your good opinion — and you are entitled to my best wishes for your health and happiness — but, indeed, the less we meet the better."

"What — what can I do?" cried he, very sorrowfully.

"Why — go and *ponder* upon this affair for about half an hour. Then say — what an odd, queer, strange creature she is — and then — think of something else."

"O no, no! — you cannot suppose all that? I shall think of nothing else — *your* refusal is more pleasing than any other lady's acceptance."

He said this very simply, but too seriously for me to laugh at. ...

I rose and walked to the window thinking it was high time to end a conversation already much too long; and then he again began to entreat me not to be so *very severe*. I told him that was *sure* I should never alter the answer I made at first; that I was very happy at home; and not at all inclined to try my fate elsewhere. I then desired my compliments to Mrs. O'Connor and Miss Dickenson and made a *reverence* by way of leave taking.

"I am extremely sorry to detain you so long, Ma'am" said he, in a melancholy voice. I made no answer. He then walked about the room; and then again besought my leave to ask me how I did some other time. I absolutely, though civilly refused it, and told him frankly that, fixed as I was, it was better that we should not meet.

He then took his leave — returned back — took leave — and returned again. I now made a more formal reverence of the head at the same time expressing my good wishes for his welfare, in a sort of way that implied that I expected never to see him again. He would fain have taken a more *tender* leave of me — but I repulsed him with

great surprise and displeasure. I did not, however, as he was so terribly sorrowful refuse him my hand, which he had made sundry attempts to take in the course of conversation. When I withdrew it, as I did presently, I rang the bell to prevent his again returning from the door.

Letter from Frances Burney to Thomas Barlow, written that night

Sir,

I am much concerned to find that my silence to the first letter with which you honoured me has not had the effect it was meant to produce, of preventing your giving yourself any further trouble on my account.

The good opinion you are pleased to express of me, however extraordinary upon so short an acquaintance, certainly claims my acknowledgements; but as I have no intention of changing my present situation, I can only assure you of my good wishes for your health and happiness, and request and desire that you will bestow no further thoughts, time, or trouble upon,

Sir,
Your most humble servant,
F. Burney

From *The Early Diary of Frances Burney, 1768-1778,* ed. Anne Raine Ellis, 1889, reprinted 1971, Books for Libraries Press. vol. 2 pp. 47-70.

Frances Burney and General Alexandre d'Arblay

The translations from French here are my own; I hope they are correct.

From Frances Burney's journal, April 10, 1793

We chatted together a moment, & then I ran forward to the Coach & M. de Narbonne returned up stairs. M. D'Arblay had so much retreated, that he hardly reached me in time to help me into the Carriage. I had already taken hold of Oliver's [the coachman] arm & the instant I was in, he began putting up the steps.

"Ah ha!" cried M. D'Arblay — &, leaping over them, got into the Coach, seating himself opposite to me.

I believe Oliver's surprise was equal to my queerness.

"Where is he to go, Ma'am?" cried he.

"To Chelsea," I answered. — And the door was shut. — & off he drove.

I cannot pretend to recollect with any regularity what followed: the situation was so extremely embarrassing — my mind was so filled with the thoughts of my Father — & the fear of a thousand things endless to name — that I wholly forget how & in what way our journey began — I only know he wished to speak of all I wished not to hear, from my dread of further involvement ...

[*After some conversation in the coach*]

"Mais! mais! mais! he cried with eagerness si je pouvais — s'il non m'étoit pas defendu — de parler — à *cette Personne* — comme j'aurois envi de la demander — s'il lui faudroit — ou non — pourvû que j'obtienne quelque chose — s'il lui faudroit passer quelque tems tous les années à Londres — avec ses amis — ou s'il faut toujours demeurer à la campagne — à Mickelham — pour la redrer heureuse! — —"

[*But! but! but! If I could — if it were not forbidden — to speak — to* that Person — *as I would like to ask — or not — as long as I get some answer — if it is necessary to spend some time every year in London — with her friends — or if it is necessary to always stay in the country — at Mickelham — to make her happy!*]

I can give you no idea of the emotion into which he worked himself in saying these last words. — I was obliged to make him no answer at all, but say something quite foreign —

"Mais! mais! he cried a little impatiently laissez moi parler! laissez — permittez — —"

[*But! but! but! let me speak! allow — permit —*]

"Non! non! non! non!" I kept crying — but for all that — he dropt on one knee

— which I was fain to pretend not to observe — & held up his Hand folded & went on —

I begged him to say no more then quite fervently —

"Mais — enfin, cried he, *pourquoi*? pourquoi faut il que je me taire toûjours?"

[*But then* why*? Why must I always be quiet.*]

"O mon Dieu cried I pour tant de raisons!"

[*O my God, for so many reasons!*]

"Tant, repeated he, tant? in a tone not well pleased & rising & retaking his Seat — il n'y est qu'un seul qui est bon! —"

[*So many, so many? There is only one good reason.*]

"Et qu'est ce, donc, que cet seul raison?"

[*And what is that sole reason, then?*]

'Vôtre — aversion!" cried he — Flinging himself back in the furthest corner of the Coach.

[*Your — dislike!*]

[*More conversation. Then later*]

To be sure — he kissed my Glove a few times for this! & was beginning all over again & so urgently that, at length, upon his repeated *pourquois* to my supplication he would be silent, I was forced to speak — & to say this little truth — 'Eh bien, M. D'Arblay, donc — c'est — pour VOUS — pour vous-même que je ne veux pas entendre."

[*Well, M. D'Arblay — it is — for YOU — for yourself that I do not want to hear.*]

"Mais comment ça? comment?" cried he, astonished.

[*But how is that? How?*]

"C'est — qu'il faut que vous songez plus à ce que vous faites! — oh oui! pensez! pensez! — Songez, songez! — à ce que vous faites! à ce que vous dites!"

[*It is — that you need to consider more what you are doing! — Oh yes! Think! Think! — Consider! Consider! — what you are doing! What you are saying!*]

Frances Burney to M. d'Arblay, some days before April 18, 1793

J'avais bien le dessein de vous parler — — mais vous êtes d'une vivacité à tout deranger. Pusqu'il faut que je parle, je vais le faire et trés clairement.

Eh bien — j'avoue que ce n'est pas manque d'estime — ce n'est pas pas manque de confiance — non c'est toujours pour *vous* que cette personne hesite et se trouve indecise. — Elle a craint que vous ne quittassiez l'angleterre, elle voudrait que vous y restassiez et que vous y restassiez son ami; et son dessein etait de tâcher de vous trouver *quelqu'autre personne* plus riche, plus belle, plus jeune, plus — plus — plus — toute chose de bien, n'ayant rapport ni au coeur, ni à la conformité de gouts et — — car sur ces derniers articles peut être elle ne trouverait pas facilement une personne qui sût mieux apprecier.

[*It was my intention to speak to you — — but you are quick to disturb everything. Since I have to speak, I will do it, and very clearly.*

Well — I confess that it is not from lack of esteem — it is not from lack of trust — no, it is always for you *that that person hesitates and is indecisive. She feared that you would leave England; she wanted you to remain there and remain her friend; and her plan was to try to find you someone else richer, more beautiful, younger, more — more — more — more — everything good, except as relates to heart, or to the conformity of tastes and — — because on these last articles she might not easily find a person who knows better how to appreciate you.*]

Answer from D'Arblay

Je n'ai pas besoin de reflechir longtems pour dire à mon amie dans toute las sincerité de mon ame: Si demain j'avais une fortune considerable, je le mettrais à ses pieds; et je me regarderais comme le plus heureux de tous les hommes si elle consentait à la partager, fiere de lui appartenir, je ferais mon bonheur du soin d'assurer le sien. Ce n'est donc pas à moi a reflechir, mais à elle, uniquement à elle. Je ne possede rien, je n'ai rien à attendre, ou du moins ce que je puis esperer est si incertain, et si peu consequent! — — Je n'ai point demandé ce q'avait mon amie — C'est à elle à voir si elle aura la courage de vivre retirée, et si nous serons à l'abri de besoin. Quant à moi j'aurai toujours assez!

[*I do not need to reflect long to say to my friend, with all the sincerity of my soul: If tomorrow I had a considerable fortune, I would put it at her feet; and I would regard myself as the happiest of all men if she would consent to share it. I would make my happiness the care of assuring hers. So it is not for me to reflect, but for her, only for her. I have nothing, I have nothing to expect, or at least what I can hope for is so uncertain and so inconsequential! I didn't ask what my friend has. It is for her to see if she has the courage to live in seclusion and if we will be safe from need. As for me, I will always have enough.*]

Answer from Burney

helas! ce qu'elle a est si peu! — c'est de la Reine seulement, qu'elle a 100 livres par an — mais cette pension n'est fondée quesur les bonté de cette Princesse. Elle a bien encore 20 livres par an qui lui restent de Cecilia: mais jusqu'a present cette somme a été distribuée en de petite pensions. — De son Pere, elle n'ose attendre pour le present, ni peut être avant un des plus grans malheurs de sa vie puisqu'elle sait qe se soeurs n'ont eu et n'auront rien jusques là. Enfin à cette epoque cruelle, elle ne sait point qu'elle aurait — 1000 livres seterline est tout ce qu'on a promis à ses soeurs. Elle croit cependant, qu'elle pourrait avoir quelque chose que cette somme: mais jusqu'ici elle s'est si peu souciée de tout cela! Pensez — Pensez donc encore! Reflechissez, meditez, deliberez encore!

[*Alas! What she has is so little! - It is from the Queen alone, that she has 100 pounds a year - but this pension is based only on the goodness of this Princess. She does have 20 pounds a year left from* Cecilia, *but up to now this sum has been distributed in small pensions.*[15] *– From her Father, she dare not expect anything for the present, nor can she, perhaps, until one of the greatest misfortunes of her life, since she knows that her sisters have had and will have nothing until then. Then at this cruel time she does not know what she will have; 1000 pounds sterling is all that was promised to her sisters. She believes, however, that she might have something more than this amount: but so far she cared so little about it! Think - Think again! Reflect, meditate, think again!*]

From Burney's journal, Thursday April 18, 1793

By the next journal entry, they had clearly become engaged — presumably in a direct conversation not recorded.

Thursday April 18.
...M. d'A. passed by the Sofa on which I was seated, & dropt a NOTE by the side of my arm. I soon unfolded it unobserved, by help of the News paper. It was dejected, but infinitely sweet, & conjuring me to tell him whether, in circumstances so perplexing & unpromising, I had no feelings of repentance for my engagement. This was a surmize I could not suffer to wound his generous delicacy an instant. I seiced a scrap of paper & answerd it frankly: I put it quickly on the table; his watchful Eye saw it — & to see it, possess, & read it was the work of the same moment I used in flitting from the room.

[15] It had been given out as gifts to indigent relatives.

The note she passed to d'Arblay

I cannot even a moment defer answering so serious & affecting a little Letter. There are few, very few, that *any where,* or in any station, could have the smallest rational chance to make me happy; but whose soever's *'Fate I could share'* in a Palace — I most simply & solemnly protest I would share equally & most chearfully, in every possible adversity. And never can I fear *'Repentance'* when Confidence & Trust are built on perfect esteem.

From *The Journals and Letters of Fanny Burney (Madame D'Arblay)*, ed. Joyce Hemlow and Althea Douglas, Oxford U.Press, 1972 Vol. 2 pp. 68-72, 81-85

Elizabeth Sarah Villa-Real and William Gooch

Elizabeth Sara Villa-Real (1757-1807) and William Gooch. Married 1775.

Elizabeth Sara Villa-Real was a poet and novelist. She is mostly known for her memoir, *The Life of Mrs. Gooch. Written by Herself*, from which the description of her courtship, below, is taken. She regretted the engagement even before the wedding and tried to get out of it but Gooch threatened to sue her and ruin her reputation. The marriage was unhappy and soon broke up. (There are conflicting accounts of this. The Wikipedia article states, "Her husband took control of her money and abandoned her in Lille in 1778." However, Cynthia Pomerlau in *Resigning the Needle for the Pen: A Study of Autobiographical Writings of British Women Before 1800* `http://www.pomerleau.org/cindy/` writes, "Eventually she receives an apparently compromising note from her music teacher and, though insisting upon her innocence, endeavors unsuccessfully to conceal it from her husband. Gooch's family determines to make public the story and separate the couple. He retains custody of the children but refuses to grant the divorce she eventually requests, thus cutting her off from the possibility of remarriage. Her uncle advises her to wait out the storm in banishment in France and she blames him rather than herself for the seduction that follows." I have not further looked into this.) Mrs. Gooch went onto a career as an actress and writer, and to a number of affairs with aristocrats and military men.

We no sooner arrived there [Bath], than it was reported my fortune was much larger than it really was. On the first evening of my appearance (which was the first that I ever wore a woman's dress) I danced the last minuet with Mr. Wade, to render me conspicuous. As soon at that was over, he presented Mr. Gooch to my mother and myself, introducing him to me as a partner for the evening.

The first question I asked him was, whether he were related to the pretty Miss Gooch, of whom I had heard. He replied, that she was his sister, and he should be happy to introduce her to Mrs. Hutchinson and myself the following evening, when he engaged me to dance with him again.

The next morning Mr. Gooch called at our house, and at night introduced to us Lady Gooch, his mother-in-law, and Mis Gooch, who left their names the day after.

From that time Mr. Gooch became my constant attendant, and precluded all other men the possibility of dancing with me, who attempted to engage me with probability the same views as himself. In a few days, having overheated myself with dancing, I was obliged to be let blood; this, however, did not prevent me from keeping my engagement to dance with Mr. Gooch the following evening. I did so, and my arm began to bleed afresh, which forced me to sit down for the remainder of the time, and Mr. Gooch, seating himself by me, proposed my going off with him. He represented the infinite service my health would receive from the Spa waters and expatiated much

on the gaieties and pleasures to be met with abroad. To this proposal I strongly objected. I knew his OWN family to be unexceptionable, and all that I had heard against it was that Sir Thomas was NOW married to his daughter's *governess*.

I wrote a card, which I gave him at the next ball, that I would by no means encourage him in a clandestine manner, but that he might mke an open proposal and *then* be accepted. I gave him at the same time a letter, which I desired him to put in the post office; it contained a few lines I had hastly written to Mr. Charles Mellish, my uncle, desiring he would not oppose the match.

The next morning my mother received one from Sir Thomas Gooch, with proposals from himself for his son, and requested to be informed of the state of my fortune? She did not like the connection; but resolved on our immediately setting out for London to consult with the rest of my relations. We did so in the course of the following day; and at the same time all Sir Thomas Gooch's family set out for London also. Nor were these our only followers — Colonel Stafford and Mr. Lyon, two Irish gentlemen, with whom we had been acquainted at Bath, and who both had sought opportunities of addressing me, overtook us on the road: at that time, I began to think I should prefer Mr. Lyon to either of his competitors; but I was really hurried by the Gooches into this marriage, and not suffered to breathe (if I may be allowed the expression) or to consider for a moment on what I was doing. Sir Thomas, on his arrival, hired a house in Suffolk Street, and all the family became our *constant visitors*.

. . .

Lady Galway appeared perfectly indifferent with regard to my marriage; not indeed did any of my family ever give themselves the trouble to mention it, excepting Mr. Charles Mellish, who once or twice told me he did not perfectly approve it, but, unfortunately for me, he did not object forcibly enough to prevent it. Had he chosen to have done so, it might have been easily accomplished; such was my opinion of my uncle, and my affection for him, that he would never have found it difficult to persuade me to any thing, and particularly where my heart was so little interested, which by this time became less every hour. The same opinion and affection I have ever retained nor is it by many the only instance of my valuing those who least care about my fate.

My uncle was probably apprized of some motives existing of which I was *then* ignorant, and I wish I had remained so!

Lady Gooch's *maternal fondness* for Mr. Gooch pleaded forcibly for his interest and she used every endeavour to hasten our marriage; it was *indeed* hastened, for the article were immediately drawn. I saw Mr. Gooch for the first time, on the 5th of April 1775, and we were married at St. George's, Hanover Square, the 13th of May following.

Before this fatal day I had sincerely repented my engagements. Some things that

Mr. Mellish had said to me, some remarks I had myself made, and a dislike that I had, in consequence of both these, taken to Mr. Gooch's family, determined me of sezing the first favourable opportunity, when alone with him, of disclosing my sentiments. I did so one evening when my mother had left us together. I told him that my mind had changed, and it was my wish to break off the connection. His answer to me was, that if I did, it should be the ruin of my character, and the loss of half my fortune, for which he would sue me.

James Boswell and Margaret Montgomerie

James Boswell (1740-1795) married Margaret Montgomerie (1738?-1789) in 1769.

Margaret Montgomerie

James Boswell
Painting by George Willison, 1765

James Boswell is famous as the author of *The Life of Samuel Johnson* and *A Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson.* His diaries are extremely long and detailed, and remarkable for their frankness about his sex life; he was addicted to whoring, both before and after his marriage. He met Dr. Johnson in 1763, and by 1769 was starting his not very successful career as a lawyer.

Margaret Montgomerie was a first cousin of Boswell's. Boswell's father, who disapproved of most things about his son, including his friendship with Johnson, disapproved the match, because she was not rich or well connected.

Writers about Boswell agree that Boswell was fortunate in his wife (the reverse is less clear). The two of them remained fundamentally in love with one another, and she remained supportive of him, despite his constant sexual infidelity, and his gradual descent into alcoholism.

Letter from James Boswell to Margaret Montgomerie

Edinburgh, 20 July 1769

My dear Cousin — I know I shall have a friendly and affectionate answer to the last letter which I wrote to you. But in the meantime, I am going to write you a calm and determined epistle, in few words, but of infinite importance to me.

You never knew till we were in Ireland that I had at different points of my life been deeply in love with you. That has, however been the case; and had not vanity or some other artificial motive made me, from time to time, encourage my fancy in other schemes, the genuine inclinations of my heart would ever have been constant to my dear Peggie Montgomerie. As it was, you know how fond I have been of you, and how I have at different times convinced me that my love for you was truly sincere. While wavering in my resolutions, I was always determined that if your happiness depended on your having me, I would not hesitate a moment to make my best friend happy. And I accordingly begged in a late letter that you would tell me freely if that was the case.

I was at the assembly last night, and saw a variety of beauties. I was not inconstant to you for a moment. Indeed, after standing the trial you did in Ireland, there could be little fear. Any other person than you would be apt to disregard what I say in my present situation. But I think I may trust to the generosity of a *noble-minded woman,* as Dempster calls you. I therefore make you this proposal. You know my unhappy temper. You know all my faults. It is painful to repeat them. Will you, then, knowing me fully, accept of me for your husband as I am now — not the heir of Auchinleck, but one who has had his time of the world, and is henceforth to expect no more than £100 a year? With that and the interest of your £1,060, we can live in an agreeable retirement in any part of Europe that you please. But we are to bid adieu for ever to this country. All our happiness is to be our society with each other, and our hopes of a better world. Nor ought I to be surprised if a woman of your admirable sense and high character with all who know you should refuse to comply with it, should refuse to sacrifice every prudent considerations to me. But as I love you more than I can express, you will excuse me for making this proposal. I am ready upon these terms to marry you directly. And, upon my honour, I would not propose it now, were I not fully persuaded that I would share a kingdom with you if I had it. I also solemnly promise to do everything in my power to show my gratitude and make you happy. Think seriously of this. Give me any positive answer you honestly can. But I trust on no mediocrity, no reasoning, no hesitation. Think fully, and one way or other tell me your resolution. I am much yours.

James Boswell

Margaret Montgomerie's answer

Lainshaw, Saturday 22 July 1769

I have thought fully as you desired, and in answer to your letter I accept of your terms, and shall do everything in my power to make myself worthy of you. J.B. with £100 a year is every bit as valuable to me as if possessed of the estate of Auchinleck. I only regret the want to wealth on your account, not being certain if you can be happy without a proper share of it. Free of ambition, I prefer real happiness to the splendid appearance of it. I wish you could meet me at Glasgow on Saturday. Could you not come that length in the fly and return on Monday? Let me know and I'll be there any day you approve.

My heart determines my choice. May the Almighty grant His blessing and protection, and we need not be afraid; His providence extends over all the earth, so that wherever you go, I shall willingly accompany you and hope to be happy. Had you been, as you mention, in your former prosperity, I should perhaps have indulged myself in female prudence, &c, but I think this is not now the time for dissimulation. I am therefore ready to meet you when you please, and to join my fate to yours. Is not this as full an answer as you could wish? Say nothing of the affair to your father, as you are sure he will never consent, and to disobey after consulting is worse than doing it without saying a word.

My heart is more at ease than it has been for a long time, though still I feel for what I'm afraid you suffer. Be assured, my dear Jamie, you have a friend that would sacrifice everything for you, who never had a wish for wealth until now, to bestow it on the man of her heart.

I wrote two letters, one on Friday and one on Tuesday. I hope the contents of neither have offended you. My anxiety about your happiness made me use every argument in my power to prevail on you to stay at home. In hopes of meeting with you soon, I shall only add that I most sincerely am, my dear Jamie, your faithful and affectionate

M.M.

From *The Journals of James Boswell 1762-1795* ed. John Wain, Yale University Press 1991. 208-211.

Lady Mary Pierrepont and Edward Wortley Montagu

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (née Pierrepont) (1689-1762) and Edward Wortley Montagu (1678-1761), married 1712.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu

Edward Wortley Montagu

Both paintings by Charles Jervas

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was a traveller, poet, and writer. She is chiefly remembered for her *Embassy Letters*, written while her husband was ambassador to the Ottoman Empire (1716-1718) and published posthumously. These give a detailed and vivid description of the Ottoman Court, and in particular of the royal harem, to which she, as a woman, had an access impossible for male travellers. She was also noteworthy as one of the leading early advocates of smallpox inoculation.

Her courtship with Edward Wortley Montagu is quite a tale in itself. Lady Mary Pierrepont was the eldest child of Evelyn Pierrepont, 1st Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull; thus, very aristocratic and very rich. She was also, from a very young age, remarkable for her beauty, her intelligence (she had taught herself Latin from the books in her father's library), and her literary gifts.

Edward Wortley Montagu, eleven years older than Mary, was the eldest son of the second son of the Earl of Sandwich — in the aristocracy, broadly speaking, but not titled, and an heir to a large estate.. He was an attorney. He had close friends both in government and in literary circles, particularly the essayists Joseph Addison and Richard Steele.

Wortley first met Mary in 1709, through his sister Anne, who was an extremely close friend of Mary's. Wortley and Mary met at friends' houses and at Court and they hit it off together. For a few months, Wortley communicated with Mary by means of messages included in letters from Anne to Mary. But Anne died in November 1709, so Mary and Wortley began a direct, secret, lengthy correspondence.

The Letters of Mary Wortley Montague includes, between March 1710 and their marriage in August 1712, sixty-eight letters from Mary to Wortley and forty-two letters from Wortley to Mary; but clearly there were additional letters that have not survived or have not been published. Mostly these were sent through the post office but some were delivered by friends or servants. The subject are primarily (a) making arrangements to carry out their correspondence — Mary could not be caught either receiving letters from Wortley or sending letters to him; (b) when they were both in town, making arrangements to meet, in places where they would be able to talk but their romance would not be suspected; (c) at times, financial discussions or considerations for how they would live together; (d), primarily, emotional drama. Both of them, especially Wortley, had an unhappy gift for, first, placing the worst possible interpretation on what the other had written, and second, expressing their hurt feelings in a way that made it inevitable that the other would read what they had written in the worst possible light. Additionally, Wortley was extremely jealous as regards Mary, extremely ready to believe that she favored some other suitor and was only playing with him, and (characteristically of his age) somewhat obsessed with the idea that she might cheat on him once they were married. Their correspondence is largely one long, quite painful, lovers' quarrel, until a couple of weeks before their elopement, when they start making plans for that, and become much more affectionate. They often threatened to break off the correspondence, or ordered the other to break it off, and indeed the correspondence was actually broken off for more than a year, between May 1711 and June 1712.

But I am getting ahead of my story. In April 1710, a letter from Wortley to Mary was found by a servant and was brought to her father. He was furious about it and berated her about the secret correspondence. She sent word about the discovery to Wortley. Wortley, however, assumed that she had deliberately arranged for her father to see it, so as to force him (Wortley) into acting, and, delighted with this proof that she was serious about him, he forthwith made a formal proposal to the Duke. "And the Lawyers were appointed to meet on both sides, according to Custom".

Or at least, that was Mary's account of it, in a fictionalized autobiographical romance about the courtship that she wrote, presumably just around this time, since the tale ends with the lawyers meeting, as quoted above, and presumably for her own amusement. It is not clear how much of this romance is accurate. Mary changed her and Wortley's names to "Laetitia" and "Sebastian" (though, incongruously, she mentions Addison under his own name), changed the locale

to Portugal, changed her own age from twenty to early teens and thus exaggerates her own precosity, and, comparing this account to the letters, considerably understates her own participation in the correspondence with Wortley. I include a couple of excerpts below.

What is certain is that Wortley made a formal proposal of marriage to Lady Mary's father; the lawyers met; and the negotiations fell through. The Duke insisted that £10,000 be entailed on Wortley and Mary's first son. Wortley refused to have such a large fortune tied up. So, as far as the Duke was concerned, that was the end of the affair. Wortley wrote an article for *The Tatler* complaining about this — from the vantage point of 2020, it seems equally extraordinary that he would choose to publicize his personal affairs this way and that *The Tatler* would publish it. Wortley and Mary resumed their secret, pretty acrimonious, correspondence, until, apparently, in May 1711, the Duke again found out about it, again blew up at Mary, and so, after a few more letters on both sides breaking off the correspondence, the correspondence did actually come to an end for just over a year.

In June 1712, Wortley again wrote to Mary — that letter is not published — she sent a favorable answer, and the correspondence started up again in rather friendlier tones than earlier. Around this time, things were approaching a crisis with her from a different direction. There was a second suitor, one Clotworthy Skeffington, son and heir of Clotworthy Skeffington, 3rd Viscount of Massereene. Mary's father the Duke was very enthusiastic about Skeffington, and the lawyers came to a mutually satisfactory arrangement about all the money issues. The Duke put extreme pressure on Mary to accept Skeffington's proposal. Mary wrote a letter to her father, saying that she hated the guy. The Duke had yet another conference with her, and told her that it was her decision, but that if she did not marry Skeffington, he would not provide any dowry for anyone else; all she would get would be an annuity of £400 as an inheritance when he died. He advised her to consult with her relatives. She did, and her relatives all advised her to marry Skeffington and not worry about not being in love with him. She had another meeting with her father, where he repeated what he had said before. She then wrote him a letter, repeating that she hated Skeffington, but agreeing to do what her father told her to. So her father and Skeffington started to arrange the wedding; her father spent £400 on her wedding clothes. To escape this situation, and because she and Wortley really did like one another, they arrange to elope together, and were married some time around August 12, 1712. And they lived more or less happily ever after until Wortley's death almost fifty years later.

So that's the story. As can be seen, there is no lack of first-hand written material; the question is selection. As far as I can tell, there is no single, clear-cut proposal or acceptance (except, perhaps, the formal proposals that Wortley and Skeffington addressed to the Duke, which I have not seen.) I have included below:

A. An early love letter from Wortley to Mary (April 20, 1710).

B. Mary's letter in response to (A) (April 25, 1710). She says she has friendly feelings toward him but does not love him; if he can live with that, she's willing to marry him. If he is serious, he has to work it out with her father, not write her love letters.

C. Two excerpts from Mary's fictionalized autobiographical romance, describing the courtship up through April 2010.

D. A rather warm letter from Mary to Wortley (March 24, 1711) just before they break off the correspondence.

E. Wortley's hostile response to (D) (March 29, 1711).

F. Letter from Mary to Wortley describing her father pressuring her to marry Skeffington (July 24, 1712)

G. Letter from Mary to Wortley discussing what their marriage will be like (August 6, 1712).

H. Answer from Wortley to (G), at last happy and properly loving (August 7, 1712).

I. Another, quite moving, letter from Mary to Wortley, discussing their plans for elopement, her fears and hopes. (August 16, 1712).

J. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's first letter to her husband after they were married (April 22, 1712); warm, affectionate, and relaxed in a way not previously seen in their correspondence.

Letter from Wortley to Mary, April 20, 1710

This is the second letter from Wortley to Mary that survives. The idea that he would be overjoyed if her illness very much marred her beauty, because that would drive away other men, (except that she herself might not be happy about it) and in fact wouldn't even mind if she lost her eyes, seems to me absolutely appalling, but one has to suppose that it was intended as an elegant gallantry, and was accepted as such, since Lady Mary did not complain about it.

Tho last night I was perfectly well till I saw the letter sign'd by you, I am this morning downright sick. Had there bin any such thing as Sympathy that is occasion'd by Griefe, I shou'd have bin sensible of it when you first fell ill. I had griev'd at your Illness, tho I had bin sure you hated me. An Aversion may possibly be remov'd, but the loss of you woud be irretrievable; there has not yet bin, there never will be, another L.M. You see how far a man's passion carries (his) reflexions. It makes him uneasy because the worst may possibly happen from the least dangerous Distempers. I take yours to be so, and think a thousand to one that I hear of your recovery when I hear of you next. I am not the least concern'd to fancy your Colour may receive some Alteration. I shoud be overjoy'd to hear your Beauty was very much impair'd, cou'd

I be pleas'd with any thing that wou'd give you displeasure, for it woud lessen the number of your Admirers, but even the loss of a feature, nay of your Eyes themselves, wou'd not make you seem less beautifull to [—

Letter from Mary to Wortley, April 25, 1710

I have this minute receivd your 2 Letters. I know not how to direct to you, whether to London or the country, or if in the country to Durham or Wortley. Tis very likely you'l never receive this. I hazard a great deal if it falls into other hands, and I write for all that

I wish with all my soul I thought as you do. I endeavor to convince my selfe by your Arguments, and am sorry my reason is so obstinate not to be deluded into an Opinion that tis impossible a Man can esteem a Woman. I suppose I should then be very easy at your thoughts of me. I should thank you for the wit and Beauty you give me and not be angry at the follys and weaknesses, but to my Infinite affliction I can beleive neither one nor tother. One part of my Character is not so good nor th'other so bad as you fancy it. Should we ever live together you would be disapointed both ways; you would find an easy equality of temper you do not expect, and a thousand faults you do not imagine. You think if you marry'd me I should be passionately fond of you one month and of some body else the next. Neither would happen. I can esteem, I can be a freind, but I don't know whether I can Love. Expect all that is complaisant and easy, but never what is fond in me. You Judge very wrong of my Heart when you suppose me capable of veiws of Interest, and that any thing could oblige me to flatter any body. Was I the most indigent Creature in the world I should answer you as I do now, without adding or deminishing. I am incapable of Art, and 'tis because I will not be capable of it. Could I deceive one minute, I should never regain my own good Opinion, and who could bear to live with one they despis'd?

If you can resolve to live with a Companion that will have all the deference due to your superiority of good sense, and that your proposals can be agreable to those on whom I depend — I have nothing to say against them.

As to travelling, tis what I should doe with great pleasure, and could easily quit London upon your account, but a retirement in the country is not so disagreable to me, as I know a few months would make it tiresome to you. Where people are ty'd for Life, tis their mutual Interest not to grow weary of one Another. If I had all the personal charms that I want, a Face is too slight a foundation for happynesse. You would be soon tir'd with seeing every day the same thing, where you saw nothing else. You would have leisure to remark all the defects, which would encrease in proportion as the novelty lessend, which is allwaies a great charm. I should have the displeasure of seeing a coldnesse, which tho' I could not reasonably blame you for, being involuntary, yet it would render me uneasy, and the more because I know a Love may be reviv'd which Absence, Inconstancy, or even Infidelity has extinguish'd,

but there is no returning from a *degout* given by Satiety.

I should not chuse to live in a croud. I could be very well pleasd to be in London without makeing a great Figure or seeing above 8 or 9 agreable people. Apartments, Table etc. are things that never come into my head. But [I] will never think of any thing without the consent of my Family, and advise you not to fancy a happynesse in entire solitude, which you would find only Fancy.

Make no answer to this. If you can like me on my own terms, tis not to me you must make your proposals. If not, to what purpose is our Correspondance?

However, preserve me your Freindship, which I think of with a great deal of pleasure and some Vanity. If ever you see me marry'd, I flatter my selfe you'l see a Conduct you would not be sorry your Wife should Imitate.

Excerpt from Mary's fictionalized autobiographical romance

Laetitia had naturally the strongest Inclination for Reading, and finding in her Father's house a well furnish'd Library, instead of the usual diversion of children, made that the seat of her Pleasures, and had very soon run through the English part of it. Her Appetite for knowledge encreasing with her years, without considering the toilsome task she undertook she began to learn her selfe the Latin Grammar, and with the help of an uncommon memory and indefagitable Labour made her selfe so far mistresse of that Language as to be able to understand allmost any Author. This extraordinary attachment to study became the Theme of Public discourse. her Father, tho no Scholar himselfe, was flatter'd with a pleasure in the progress she made; and this reputation, which she did not seek (having no end in view but her own Amusements), gave her Enviers and consequently Enemys amongst the Girls of her own Age. One of these was Mlle. —. She had a large fortune, which was enough to draw after a croud of those that otherwise would never have thought of her. She fancy'd she triumphed over Laetitia when she related to her the Number of her Conquests, and amongst others nam'd to her Sebastian as he that was most passionately her servant and had made the most impression on her Heart. Laetitia, who saw through the little vanity that agitated her, and had a very mean Idea of a Man that could be captivated with such charms, laughed at her Panegyric, and the other, who insisted on the merit of her imagin'd Lover, would make her Witness both of his agreeableness and passion. A party for this purpose was very easily contriv'd, and Laetitia invited to play where he was to tailly at Bassette. She was then but newly enter'd into her teens, but never being tall, had allready attain'd the height she allways had,and her person was in all the Childish bloom of that Age.

Sebastian who seriously design'd on the Fortune of Mlle. —, who was 3 year older [than Laetitia], propos'd nothing by coming there but an occasion of Obliging her, and being at that time near 30 did not expect much Conversation amongst a

set of Romps. Tea came in before Cards and a new play being then acted, it was the first thing mention'd on which Laetitia took occasion to criticise in a manner so just and knowing, he was as much amaz'd as if he had heard a piece of Waxwork talk on that subject. That led them into a discourse of Poetry; he was still more astonish'd to find her not only well read in the moderns, but that there was hardly any beautifull passage in the Classics she did not remember. This was striking him in the most sensible manner. He was a throrough [sic] Scholar, and rather an Adorer than an Admirer of Learning. The conversation grew so eager on both sides, neither Cards nor Mlle. were thought upon; and she was forc'd to call to him several times before she could prevail on him to go towards the Table. When he did it was only to continue his Discourse with Laetitia, and she had the full pleasure of triumphing over Mlle. who was forc'd to be silent while they talk'd what she could not understand.

. . .

One of those Jades, who make it their Busyness to find out people's Inclinations in order to find their account in serving them, seeing an unfeign'd melancholy in [Sebastian's] Air and behavior told him after the farewell Bow of Laetitia that she had given him permission to write to her and her selfe orders to convey the Letter. Nothing could be more improbable than this message in every light, but he was so transported with this surprizing favor, he wrote a very passionate declaration of love which he put into that Woman's hand next morning, to which she brought him a very kind Answer of her own Invention;. He too well knew the stile and character of Laetitia to take it for hers, but the contents were so agreable (however express'd) that he would beleive it was wrote by her order by her chambermaid. But having very little Opinion of the discretion of this Messenger he instructed a faithful servant of his own with the Answer. ...

This Letter was carry'd to the Duke's villa where the servant ask'd for Laetitia and deliver'd it to her own hand. I cannot describe the astonishment with which she read it. She had been educated with a strictness that made her look on a Love lettter as a mortal Crime, and to be accus'd of writing one to a Man she never had a tender thought for, made it doubly provoking. She look'd upon it as unpardonible vanity in him, and a want of Esteem for her to suppose her capable of it, and in the present Hurry of her Resentment in which she express'd it in the severest manner, which she gave to his Messenger.

But this was not the whole Consequence. It was a new thing in that regular family to have an unknown person enquire for Laetitia, deliver her a Letter, and receive an Answer, and her Governess was too attentive to let it pass without examination. She said nothing at the time, but searching her pocket at night found Sebastian's letter. The sight of a Man's hand alarmed her. She sent it immediately to the Duke as an affair of the last consequence, and he made haste to his daughter, who for the first time of his Life he severely reprimanded in so much Fury that he would not hear her Justification and treated her as if she had been surpris'd in the most criminal

Correspondence.

Poor Letitia retir'd to her Closet, drown'd in tears, and could thing of no Expedient to set her Innocence in a clear light, but to employ Sebastian, who she did not doubt had too much Generosity to let her suffer for his sake. She wrote to tell him, her Father had surpriz'd his Letter, that he was in the utmost rage against her for receiving it; and as he had occasion'd this mischeife, she left it to his conduct to justify it. She got this convey'd by a maid servant by the help of a guinea, but it had a different Effect from what she propos'd. Sebastian had so far flatter'd himselfe with her Love, he did not doubt she had her selfe carry'd his leter to her Father, and it was an Artifice to bring this affair to a proper Conclusion. He was delighted with the Wit of this Contrivance, which was very far from her thoughts, and full of the most charming hopes went next morning to her Father with a formal Proposal of marriage, accompany'd with the particulars of his Estate, which was too considerable to be refus'd. The Duke gave him as favorable an Answer as he could expect, and the Lawyers were appointed to meet on both Sides, according to Custom.

Letter from Mary to Wortley, March 24, 1711

Tho' your Letter is far from what I expected, haveing once promis'd to answer it with the sincere account of my inmost thoughts, I am resolv'd you shall not find me worse than my word, which is (what ever you may think) inviolable.

Tis no Affectation to say, I dispise the Pleasure of pleasing people that I dispise. All the fine Equipages that shine in the Ring never gave me another thought than either Pity or Contempt for the Owners, that could place Happynesse in attracting the Eyes of strangers. Nothing touches me with Satisfaction but what touches my Heart, and I should find more Pleasure in the secret Joy I should feel at a kind Expression from a freind I esteem'd, than at the Admiration of a whole Play house, or the Envy of those of my own Sex who could not attain to the same Number of Jewells, fine Cloths etc., supposing I was at the very top of this sort of Happynesse.

You may be this freind, if you please. Did you realy esteem me, had you any tender regard for me, I could, I think, passe my Life in any station, happyer with you than in all the Grandeur of the World with any other. You have some Humours that would be disagreable to any Woman that marryd with an Intention of finding her Happynesse abroad. That is not my Resolution. If I marry, I propose to my selfe a Retirement. There is few of my Acquaintance I should ever wish to see again, and the pleasing One, and only One, is the way I design to please my selfe.

Happynesse is the natural design of all the World, and every thing we see done, is meant in order to attain it. My Imagination places it in Freindship. By Freindship I mean an intire Communication of thoughts, Wishes, Interests, and Pleasures being undivided, a mutual Esteem, which naturally carrys with it a pleasing sweetnesse of

conversation, and terminates in the desire of makeing one or Another happy, without being forc'd to run into Visits, Noise, and Hurry, which serve rather to trouble than compose the thoughts of any reasonable Creature. There are few capable of a Freindship such as I have describ'd, and tis necessary for the generallity of the World to be taken up with Triffies. Carry a fine Lady or a fine Gentleman out of Town and they know no more what to say. To take from them Plays, Operas, and fashions is takeing away all their topics of discourse, and they know not how to form their thoughts on any other Subjects. They know very well what it is to be admir'd, but are perfectly ignorant of what it is to be lov'd.

I take you to have Sense enough not to think this Scheme Romantic. I rather chuse to use the word Freindship than Love because in the general Sense that word is spoke, it signifies a Passion rather founded on Fancy than Reason, and when I say Freindship I mean a mixture of Tendernesse and Esteem, and which a long acquaintance encreases not decays. How far I deserve such a freindship, I can be no Judge of my selfe. I may want the good sense that is necessary to be agreable to a Man of Merit, but I know I want the vanity to beleive I have, and can promise you shall never like me lesse upon knowing me better, and that I shall never forget you have a better understanding than my selfe.

And now let me intreat you to think (if possible) tolerably of my Modesty after so bold a declaration. I am resolv'd to throw off reserve; and use me ill if you please. I am sensible to own an Inclination for a Man is puting one's selfe wholly in his Power, but sure you have generosity enough not to abuse it. After all I have said, I pretend no tye but on your Heart. If you do not love me, I shall not be happy with you; if you do, I need add no farther. I am not Mercenary and would not receive an obligation that comes not from one that Loves me.

I do not desire my Letter back again. You have honnour and I dare trust you. I am going to the same place I went last Spring. I shall think of you there; it depends upon you, in what Manner.

Wortley to Mary, March 29, 1711

You judge very right that the secret of your esteeming me so much will be safe. Were I vain enough to believe it my selfe, I shoud never hope to convince any other or expose my selfe to ridicule in attempting it. Coud I have imagin'd your respect for me halfe what you say it is, I had long since endeavourd to be much more or less happy than I am at present. After all the unkindness you have express'd, my Passion is yet at such a height that I woud part with Life it selfe to be convinc'd your esteem is as you represent it. At last I own this weakness to you with a great deal of shame. I cannot help owning it now you have put it out of your power to take advantage of the Confession. After (I am still griev'd at the thoughts of it and will not say what it is) no one can be persuaded he is esteemd. I shoud have taken my selfe to be the

most fortunate man alive, whatever price I had paid for you, coud I but have believ'd you as indifferent to all others as to me. To see you too well pleas'd with another is the only hard Condition to which I cou'd not have submitted. That I did not yield to this is your good Fortune as well as mine, th I am worth a great deal more than I pretended to be, for you will certainly have many offers of those that are above me in wealth, in wit, in every thing that pleases you, tho'‘ you will never hear of one that loves you more. I shall, as soon as I am able, cease to be such a Lover, but you will never find me other than your servant.

[Passage omitted]

I am so foolish in all that relates to you, I cannot forbear thanking you for this letter, tho it plainly appears in it that all these obliging expressions are us'd to one that is valu'd very little. Did you ever see a line from me that did not prove a Passion? ?will pardon the impertinence I have now bin guilty of in confirming the past. I coud not forbear doing it in answer to a letter which seems to be your last.

Mary to Wortley, July 24, 1712

I am going to write you a plain long letter. What I have allready told you is nothing but the truth. I have no reason to beleive I am going to be otherwaies confine'd than by my Duty, but I, that know my own Mind, know that is enough to make me miserable. I see all the Misfortune of marrying where it is impossible to Love. I am going to confesse a weaknesse [that] may perhaps add to your contempt of me. I wanted courrage to resist at first the Will of my Relations, but as every day added to my fears, Those at last grew strong enough to make me venture the disobliging them. A harsh word damps my Spirits to a degree of Silenceing all I have to say. I knew the folly of my own temper, and took the Method of writeing to the disposer of me. I said every thing in this Letter I thought proper to move him, and proffer'd in attonement for not marrying whom he would, never to marry at all. He did not think fit to answer this letter, but sent for me to him. He told me he was very much surpriz'd that I did not depend on his Judgment for my future happynesse, that he knew nothing I had to complain of etc., that he did not doubt I had some other fancy in my head which encourrag'd me to this disobedience, but he assur'd me if I refus'd a settlement he has provided for me, he gave me his word, whatever proposalls were made him, he would never so much as enter into a Treaty with any other; that if I founded any hopes upon his death, I should find my selfe mistaken — he never intended to leave me any thing but an Annuity of 400; that tho' another would proceed in this manner, after I had given so just a pretence for it, yet he had goodnesse to leave my destiny yet in my own choice; — and at the same time commanded me to communicate my design to my Relations and ask their Advice. —

As hard as this may sound, it did not shock my resolution. I was pleas'd to think at any price I had it in my power to be free from a Man I hated. I told my Intention

to all my nearest Relations; I was surpriz'd at their blameing it to the greatest degree. I was told they were sorry I would ruin my selfe, but if I was so unreasonable they could not blame my F[ather] whatever he inflicted on me. I objected I did not love him. They made answer they found no Necessity of Loveing; if I liv'd well with him, that was all was requir'd of me, and that if I consider'd this Town I should find very few women in love with their Husbands and yet a manny happy. It was in vain to dispute with such prudent people; they look'd upon me as a little Romantic, and I found it impossible to perswade them that liveing in London at Liberty was not the height of happynesse. However, they could not change my thoughts, tho' I found I was to expect no protection from them. When I was to give my final answer to [my Father] I told him that I prefer'd a single life to any other, and if he pleas'd to permit me, I would take that Resolution. He reply'd, he could not hinder my resolutions, but I should not pretend after that to please him, since pleaseing him was only to be done by Obedience; that if I would disobey, I knew the consequenceshe would not fail to confine me where I might repent at Leisure; that he had also consulted my Relations and found them all agreeing in his Sentiments.

He spoke this in a manner hinder'd my answering. I retir'd to my chamber, where I writ a letter to let him know my Aversion to the Man propos'd was too great to be over-come, that I should be miserable beyond all things could be imagin'd, but I was in his hands, and he might dispose of me as he thought fit.He was perfectly satisfy'd with this Answer, and proceeded as if I had given a willing consent. I forgot to tell you he name'd you, and said if I thought that way, I was very much mistaken, that if he had no other Engagements, yet he would never have agreed to your proposalls, haveing no Inclination to see his Grandchildren beggars.

I do not speak this to endeavor to alter your opinion, but to shew the improbabillity of his agreeing to it. I confesse I am entirely of your Mind. I reckon it among the absurditys of custom that a Man must be oblig'd to settle his whole Estate on an eldest Son, beyond his power to recall, whatever he proves to be, and make himselfe unable to make happy a younger Child that may deserve to be so. If I had an Estate my selfe, I should not make such ridiculous settlements, and I cannot blame you for being in the right.

I have told you all my Affairs with a plain sincerity. I have avoided to move your compassion, and I have said nothing of what I suffer; and I have not perswaded you to a Treaty which I am sure my familly will never agree to. I can have no fortune without an entire Obedience.

Whatever your busynesse is, may it end to your Satisfaction. I think of the public as you do. As little as that is a Woman's care, it may be permitted into the Number of a Woman's fears. But wretched as I am, I have no more to fear for my selfe. I have still a concern for my freinds, and I am in pain for your danger. I am far from takeing ill what you say. Inever valu'd my selfe as the daughter of, and ever dispis'd those that esteem'd me on that Account. With pleasure I could barter all that, and

change to be any Country Gentleman's daughter that would have reason enough to make happynesse in privacy.

My Letter is too long. I beg your pardon. You may see by the situation of my affairs tis without design.

Mary to Wortley, August 6, 1712

You do me wrong in several parts of your Letter. You seem not very well to know your own mind. You are unwilling to go back from your word, and yet you do the same thing as telling me you should think your selfe more oblig'd to me for a refusal than a consent. Another woman would complain of this unsteadinesse of resolution. I think in an Affair of this nature, tis very natural to think one minute one thing, and the next another, and I cannot blame you. I remember an expression in one of your letters to me which is certainly just. Should we not repent, we should both be happy beyond example; if we should, we should, I fear, be both wretched in as high a degree. I should not hesitate one moment, was I not resolv'd to sacrifice every thing to you. If I do it, I am determin'd to think as little of the rest of the World — Men, Women, Acquaintance and relations — as if a deluge had swallow'd them. I abandonn all things that bear the name of pleasure but what is to be found in your companny. I give up all my Wishes, to be regulated by yours, and I resolve to have no other study but that of pleasing you.

These Resolutions are absolutely necessary if we are to meet; and you need have no doubt but I will perform them. I know you too well to propose to my selfe any satisfaction in marrying you that must not be center'd in your selfe. A Man that marrys a Woman without any advantages of Fortune or Alliance (as it will be the case) has a very good title to her future Obedience. He has a right to be made easy every other way, and I will not impose on your Generosity, which claims the sincerest proceeding on my side. I am as sensible as you your selfe can be of the generosity of your proposal. Perhaps there is no other man that would take a woman under these disadvantages, and I am gratefull to you with all the warmth gratitude can inspire. On the other side, consider a little whither there are manny other Women that would think as I do. The Man my familly would marry me to, is resolv'd to live in London. Tis my own fault if I do not (of the humour he is) make him allways think whatever I please. If he dies, I shall have 1,200 per Annum rent charge; if he lives I shall enjoy every pleasure of Life, those of Love excepted. With you, I quit all things but your selfe, as much as if we were to be plac'd alone together in an inaccessible Island, and I hazard a possibillity of being reduce'd to suffer all the Evils of poverty. Tis true I had rather give my hand to the Flames than to him, and cannot think of suffering him with common patience. To you — I could give it, without reluctance (it is to say more than I ought) but perhaps with pleasure.

This last consideration determines me. — I will venture all things for you. For

our mutual good, tis necessary for us to consider the method the most likely to hinder either of us from repenting; on that point our whole repose seems to depend. If we retire into the country, both your fortune and Inclination require a degree of privacy. The greatest part of my Familly (as the greatest part of all famillys) are fools; they know no happynesse but Equipage and furniture, and they Judge of every body's by the proportion they enjoy of it. They will talk of me as one that has ruin'd her selfe, and there will be perpetual enquirys made of my manner of living. I do not speak this in regard of my selfe; I have allways had a hearty contempt of those things, but on these and some other considerations I don't see why you should not persue the plan that you say you begun with your Freind. I don't mean take him with you, but why may not I supply his place? At Naples we may live after our own fashion. For my part, as I design utterly to forget there is such a place as London, I shall leave no directions with nobody to write after me. People that enter upon a solitude are in the wrong if they do not make it as agreable as they can. A fine Country and beautifull prospects to people that are capable of tasting them are (at least) steps to promoteing happynesse. If I liv'd with you, I should be sorry not to see you perfectly happy. I foresee the Objection you will raise against this, but it is none. I have no Acquaintance, nor I will make none, and tis your own fault if I ever see any creature but your selfe. Your commands shall regulate that. If you please, I can take with me a Lady you have heard me speak of, whom I am sure will follow me over all the world if I please, and I don't care if I never see any body else but her and you. If you agree to this, there is but one point farther to be consider'd, whether you can make me any Assurance of a provision if I should be so unhappy to lose you. You may think this an odd thing for me to name, when I bring you no fortune. My Brother would keep me, but there is something very severe to submit to a dependance of that Nature, not to mention a possibillity of his Death, and then, what am I to expect from the guardians of his son? I am sure I have nothing to expect from my F[ather]. By Assurance I only mean your word, which I dare entirely depend on.

I know no faults that you are ignorant of; on the contrary, I beleive you forgive more than you have occassion to forgive. I do not however look upon you as so far engag'd that you cannot retreat. You are at Liberty to raise what objections you please. I will answer them, or freely confesse any that are unanswerable. I make no reply to the accusation of haveing no value for you; I think it needs none when I proffer to leave the whole World for you. I say nothing of pin money etc. I don't understand the meaning of any divided interest from a Man I willingly give my selfe to. You speak of my F[ather] as if 'twere in my power to marry you with his consent. I know it is not. All is concluded with this other, and he will not put it off. If you are not of my Opinion (which however I am sure is right) you may do what you please in it, without nameing me, which will only serve to expose me to a great deal of ill usage, and force me to what he will.

Adeiu. I say nothing of time and place because I know not whither you will agree to what I speak of. We have now time enough, and I think we are in the wrong if we

do not settle every thing before we meet. I will not [last page missing]

Wortley to Mary, August 7, 1712

I had no sooner sent away an answer to your long letter but I accus'd my selfe of too much dissimulation in not having told you what effect it had upon me.

I can now no longer forbear laying my heart quite open and telling you the Joy I am in for being so near the greatest happiness I am capable of enjoying. Your letter of 3 sheets, which woud have pleasd me more than the rest for being the longest had it only bin of the same kind with them, has transported me by removing those doubts which I resolve shall never rise up again. I now, with the utmost pleasure, own you have convinc'd me of an esteem. The firm resolutions you have taken of putting yourselfe in my power and being pleas'd with any retirement in my company, I acknowledge to be such proofs of kindness as not many women of your condition woud have given . . . without some degree of Passion. These assurances, which might have bin acceptable from any woman of merit, are given me by her I have, ever since I knew her, believ'd to possess more charms than any other upon earth.

[Passage omitted]

You tell me of your Gratitude. Be assur'd I will always express mine in the best manner I am able. The greatest part of my life shall be dedicated to you. From every thing that can lessen my Passion I will fly with as much speed as I shoud from the Plague. I shall sooner choose to see my heart torn from my breast than divided from you. You have often spoke as if I were about to save you from ruin. I am now to ask relief of you. Since you have given me these assurances of kindness it is with impatience I want to know when we must begin to live together. I beg you will not recant any part of what you writ. It will now fall heavy upon me to be dismiss'd and I can hope for no ease but from You.

But I am indispos'd or I had said much more. The perplexity I was in for want of knowing what to do has made for some nights past my slumbers very short and [a] good part of last night, which I was under apprehensions of being so long without you. I now declare to you that I am already, if you please, marri'd to You. If you will condescend to say something like it, such a declaration on both sides I believe is as good a marriage as if it were by a minister, and I shall have this advantage if you make it, that you will go before one very soon and with a great deal of ease when you think you are doing but what you have already done, and is of no use but to satisfy others. I have more than once before bin indispos'd in the same manner and therefore am in no fear of not being well in a few months especially if I have your kindness, which I believe will be the best cordial to me. If this or any other illness carries me off I will, if I am able, take care you shall not fancy your fortune has bin diminish'd for my sake.

The gaining you in such a manner seems now to be the greatest good Fortune. Each of us has now reason to believe the other is sincere in promising an inviolable friendship and a lasting Affection. You will say perhaps these professions are not always made good, but when they are not, it is owing to the folly of one, if not both, of the parties that engage.

As you have more spirit I believe you are more generous than other women, otherwise I shoud not have trusted you with all this, for I know a warm letter is generally rewarded with a cool answer. Unless you think you can oblige me yet more than you did in that long letter, which I coud not help kissing very often, say nothing for fear I shoud not think you say enough. Name the hour and the place; Friday or Saturday if you please.

Mary to Wortley, August 16, 1712

Satterday Morning

I writ you a Letter last night in some passion. I begin to fear again; I own my selfe a coward.

You made no reply to one part of my Letter concerning my Fortune. I am afraid you flatter your selfe that my F[ather] may be at length reconcile'd and brought to reasonable terms. I am convince'd by what I have often heard him say, speaking of other cases like this, he never will. The fortune he has engag'd to give with me was settle'd, on my B[rother's] marriage, on my sister and my selfe, but in such a manner that it was left in his power to give it all to either of us, or divide it as he thought fit. He has given it all to me. Nothing remains for my sister but the free bounty of my F[ather] from what he can save, which notwithstanding the greatnesse of his Estate may be very little. Possibly after I have disoblig'd him so much, he may be glad to have her so easily provided for, with Money allready rais'd, especially if he has a design to marry him selfe, as I hear.

I do not speak this that you should not endeavor to come to terms with him, if you please, but I am fully perswaded it will be to no purpose. He will have a very good Answer to make, that I suffer'd this Match to proceed, that I made him make a very silly figure in it, that I have let him spend 400 in wedding cloaths, all which I saw without saying any thing. When I first pretended to oppose this Match, he told me he was sure I had some other design in my head. I deny'd it with truth, but you see how little appearance there is of that Truth. He proceeded with telling me that he never would enter into treaty with another Man, etc., and that I should be sent immediately into the North, to stay there, and when he dy'd he would only leave me an Annuity of 400.

I had not courrage to stand this Vein, and I submitted to what he pleas'd. He will now object against me, why, since I intended to marry in this Manner, I did not

persist in my first resolution? that it would have been as easy for me to run away from T[horesby] as from hence, and to what purpose did I put him and the Gentleman I was to marry to Expence etc.? He will have a thousand plausible reasons for being irreconcilable, and tis very probable the World will be of his Side.Reffiect now for the last time in what manner you must take me. I shall come to you with only a Nightgown[16] and petticoat, and that is all you will get with me.

I have told a Lady of my Freinds what I intend to do. You will think her a very good Freind when I tell you she has proffer'd to lend us her house, if we would come there the first Night. I did not accept of this, till I had let you know it. If you think it more convenient to carry me to your Lodging, make no scrupule of it. Let it be what it will; if I am your Wife, I shall think no place unfit for me where you are. I beg we may leave London next morning, where ever you intend to go. I should wish to go out of England if it suits with your Affairs. You are the best Judge of your father's temper. If you think it would be obliging to him, or necessary for you, I will go with you immediately to ask his pardon and his blessing. If that is not proper at first, Ithink the best Scheme is going to the Spaw. When you come back you may endeavor to Make your Father admit of seeing me, and treat with mine (tho' I persist in thinking it will be to no purpose). But I cannot think of living in the midst of my Relations and Acquaintance after so unjustifiable a stepunjustifiable to the World.But I think I can justify my selfe to my selfe.

I again beg you to hire a Coach to be at the door early Monday morning to carry us some part of our way, wherever you resolve our Journey shall be. If you determine to go to that Lady's house, you had better come with a coach and 6 at 7 a clock to morrow. She and I will be in the balconey that looks on the road; you have nothing to do but to stop under it, and we will come down to you. Do in this what you like best. After all, think very seriously. Your letter, which will be waited for, is to determine every thing. I forgive you a coarse Expression in your last, which however I wish had not been there. You might have said something like it without expressing it in that Manner, but there was so much complaisance in the rest of it, I ought to be satisfy'd. You can shew me no goodnesse I shall not be sensible of. However, think again, and resolve never to think of me if you have the least doubt, or that it is likely to make you uneasy in your Fortune. I beleive to travell is the most likely way to make a Solitude agreable, and not tiresome. Remember you have promis'd it.

Tis something Odd for a Woman that brings nothing to expect any thing, but after the way of my Education I dare not pretend to live but in some degree suitable to [it]. I had rather die than return to a dependancy upon Relations I have disoblig'd. Save me from that fear if you Love me. If you cannot, or think I ought not to expect it, be sincere and tell me so. Tis better I should not be yours at all, than for a short happynesse involve my selfe in Ages of Misery. I hope there will never be Occassion for this precaution but however tis necessary to make it. I depend entirely on your

[16]This meant an evening gown, not bedwear.

honnour, and I cannot suspect you of any way doing wrong. Do not imagine I shall be angry at any thing you can tell me. Let it be sincere. Do not impose on a Woman that leaves all things for you.

Mary to Wortley, October 22, 1712 (first letter after marriage)

Walling Wells,1 Oct. 22, which is the first post I could write, Monday Night being so fateigu'd and sick I went strait to Bed from the Coach.

I don't know very well how to begin; I am perfectly unacquainted with a proper matrimonial stile. After all, I think tis best to write as if we were not marry'd at all. I Lament your Absence as if you was still my Lover, and I am impatient to hear you are got safe to Durham and that you have fix'd a time for your return.

I have not been very long in this Familly, and I fancy my selfe in that describ'd in the Spectator. The good people here look upon their children with a fondnesse that more than recompences their care of them. I don't perceive much distinction in regard to their merits, and when they speak sense or nonsense it affects the parents with allmost the same pleasure. My freindship for the Mother and kindnesse for Mis Biddy makes me endure the Squalling of Mis Nanny and Mis Mary with abundance of patience, and my fore-telling the future conquests of the Eldest Daughter makes me very well with the Familly.

I don't know whether you will presently find out that this seeming Impertinent Account is the tenderest expressions of my Love to you, but it furnishes my Imagination with agreable pictures of our future Life, and I flatter my selfe with the hope of one day enjoying with you the same satisfactions, and that after as many Years together I may see you retain the same fondnesse for me as I shall certainly mine for you; and the noise of a Nursery may have more charms for us than the Music of an Opera. ?as these are the sure Effect of my Sincere Love, since tis the Nature of that passion to entertain the Mind with pleasures in prospect, and I check my selfe when I greive for your Absence by remembering how much reason I have to rejoyce in the hope of passing my whole Life with you, a good fortune not to be valu'd.I am afraid of telling you that I return thanks for it to Heaven, because you will charge me with Hipocricy, but you are mistaken. I assist every day at public prayers in this familly, and never forget in my private Ejaculations how much I owe to Heaven for makeing me Yours.

Tis candle light, or I should not conclude so soon.

Pray, my dear, begin at the top and read till you come to the bottom.

William Byrd II and Lucy Parke

William Byrd II (1674-1744) and Lucy Parke (1688-1715). Married 1706.

William Byrd II, 1724
Painting by Hans Hysing
Virginia Historical Society

Lucy Parke, 1716
Unknown painter.
Virginia Museum of History & Culture.

William Byrd II was a planter in colonial Virginia, and the founder of Richmond, Virginia. He lived for ten years in London, studying law, and became a member of the Royal Society. He was an early advocate of inoculation against smallpox. He kept a detailed diary, extremely frank both about sex and about the brutalities of slavery.

Lucy Parke was a beautiful and rich young woman of 18. Her father, Daniel Parke II was governor of the Leeward Islands.

Below is a letter from Byrd to the father, proposing himself as a suitor, and a love letter from Byrd to Lucy. The florid pseudonyms he uses — Veramour (true lover) for himself, Fidelia (faithful) for Lucy — are typical of his style.

The Byrds had a difficult and quarrelsome marriage. Lucy died of smallpox in 1715.

Letter to Daniel Parke

Since my arrival in this Country I have had the hour to be acquainted with your Daughters, and was infinitely surpriz'd to find young Ladys with their accomplishments in Virginia. This surprise was soon improv'd into a Passion for the youngest

for who I have all the respect and tenderness in the world. However I think it my duty to intreat your approbation before I proceed to give her the last testimony of my affection. And the Young Lady her self whatever she may determine by your consent will agree to nothing without it. If you can entertain a favorable opinion of my person, I dont question but my fortune may be sufficient to make her happy, especially after it has been assisted by your Bounty. If you shall vouchsafe to approve of this undertakeing I shall indeavor to recommend my self by all the dutifull Regards to your Excellency and all the marks of kindness to your Daughter. Nobody knows better than your self how impatient Lovers are, and for that reason I hope youll be as speedy as possible in your determination whihc I passionately beg may be in favour of

Yours &c.

Love letter from William Byrd II to Lucy Parke

May angels guard my dearest Fidelia and deliver her safe to my arms at our next meeting and sure they wont refuse their protection to a creature so pure and charming that it would be easy for them to mistake her for one of themselves. If you could but believe how entirely you possess the empire of my heart, you would easily credit me, when I tell you, that I can neither think nor so much as dream of any subject than the enchanting Fidelia. You will do me wrong if you suspect that there was ever a man created that loved with more tenderness and sincerity than I do, and I should do you wrong if I could imagine that there ever was a nymph that deserved it better than you. Take this for granted, and then imagine how uneasy I am like to be under the unhappiness of your absence. Figure to yourself what tumults there will arise in my blood, what a fluttering of the spirit, what a disorder of the pulse, what passionate wishes, what absence of thought, and what crowding of sighs,and then imagine how unfit I shall be for business; but returning to the dear cause of my uneasiness: O the torture of six months' expectation! If it must be so long and necessity will till then interpose betwixt you and my inclinations, I must submit, though it be as unwillingly as pride submits to superior virtue or envy to superior success. Pray think of me, and believe that Veramour is entirely and eternally yours. Adieu. I beg you write as soon as you receive this, and commit your letter to the same trusty hand that brings you this.

Another Secret Diary of William Byrd of Westover 1739-1741 With Letters and Literary Exercises 1696-1726. ed. Maud H. Woodfin. Translated and collated by Marion Tinling. Richmond, Va.:The Dietz Press. 1942. pp. 241-215, 223.

"The Proposal"
By Alfred W. Elmore

Anne Murray Halkett

Anne Murray (1622-1699).
A proposal from Thomas Howard (1619-1706) was declined (1644).
A proposal from Colonel Joseph Bamfield (?-1685) was accepted but they were never married.
A proposal from Sir James Halkett (1610-1670) was accepted. Married 1656.

> Anne Murray was born in 1622. Her father had a position at court. In her old age she published some religious writings to which she prefixed a short account of her life.
>
> In 1644, Thomas Howard (1619-1706), the brother of a close friend of Anne's, secretly courted and proposed to her. She declined the proposal but he persisted. After a little while his father, who disapproved the match, sent him away to France. He ended up marrying a richer woman and becoming Thomas Howard, 3rd Earl of Berkshire.
>
> During the English Civil War, she became closely involved with Colonel Bamfield (or Bampfield), a strong partisan on the Royalist side. Anne was involved in the escape of James II (then the Duke of York) from imprisonment at St. James Palace. It was reported that the Colonel's wife was dead, and he proposed to Anne. She accepted the proposal, but the marriage was postponed because of the chaos of the war. In 1650, she travelled to Scotland, to live with Royalist nobility there.
>
> In 1652, definitive news arrived that Colonel Bamfield's wife was alive. Immediately, Sir James Halkett (1610-1670), a knight on the Royalist side who knew her well, proposed. He had, in fact, made his romantic intentions clear earlier, but she had told him decisively that she was engaged to Bamfield. Anne initially rejected his proposal, but afterward continued close to him, and eventually accepted him. They were married in 1656.

Proposal from Thomas Howard, 1644

In the yeare 1644 I confese I was guilty of an act of disobedience, for I gave way to ye adrese of a person whom my mother, att the first time that ever hee had occation to bee conversantt with mee, had absolutely discharged mee ever to allow of: And though before ever I saw him severalls did tell mee that there would bee something more than ordinary betwixt him and mee (which I believe they fudged [typo for judged?] from the great friendship betwixt his sister and mee, for wee were seldome assunder att London, and shee and I were bedfellows when shee came to my sister's house att Charleton, where for ye most part shee staid while wee continued in the country,) yett he was halfe a yeare in my company before I discovered anything of a particular inclination for mee more than another; and, as I was civill to him both for his owne

merit and his sister sake, so any particular civility I received from him I looked upon it as flowing from the affection hee had to his sister,and her kindness to mee.After that time, itt seemes hee was nott so much master of himselfe as to conceale itt any longer. And having never any opertunity of being alone with mee to speake himselfe, hee imployed a young gentleman (whose confidentt he was in an amour betwixt him and my Lady Anne his cousin-german,) to tell mee how much hee had indeavored all this time to smother his passion, which he said began the first time that ever hee saw mee, and now was come to that height that if I did nott give him some hopes of faver he was resolved to goe back againe into France (from whence he had come when I first saw him) and turn Capucin. Though this discourse disturbed mee, yett I was a weeke or ten days before I would be persuaded so much as to heare him speake of this subject, and desired his friend to representt severall disadvantages that itt would bee to him to pursue such a designe. And, knowing that his father had sentt for him outt of France with an intention to marry him to sum rich match that might improve his fortune, itt would be high ingratitude in mee to doe anything to hinder such a designe, since his father had beene so obliging to my mother and sister as to use his Lordship's interest with ye Parliamentt to preventt the ruine of my brother's howse and k[in?]; butt when all I could say to him by his friend could not prevaile, butt that hee grewe so ill and discontented that all the howse tooke notice, I did yield so farre to comply with his desire as to give him liberty one day when I was walking in ye gallery to come there and speake to mee. What he saide was handsome and short, butt much disordered, for hee looked pale as death, and his hande trembled when he tooke mine to lead mee, and with a great sigh said, "If I loved you lese I could say more." I told him I could nott butt thinke myselfe much obleeged to him for his good opinion of mee, butt itt would be a higher obligation to confirme his esteeme of mee by following my advice, which I should now give him myselfe, since hee would not receave itt by his friend. I used many arguements to diswade him from pursuing what hee proposed. And, in conclusion, told him I was 2 or 3 yeare older than hee, and were there no other objection, yett that was of such weight with mee as would never lett mee allow his further adrese. "Madam, (said he,) what I love in you may well increase, butt I am sure itt can never decay." I left arguing, and told him I would advise him to consult with his owne reason, and that would lett him see I had more respect to him in denying than in granting what with so much passion he desired.

After that hee sought, and I shunned, all opertunittys of private discourse with him; butt one day,in ye garden, his friend tooke his sister by the hand and lead her into another walke, and left him and I together: and hee, with very much seriousnese, began to tell mee that hee had observed ever since hee had discovered his affection to mee that I was more reserved and avoided all converse with him, and therefore, since hee had no hopes of my faver, hee was resolved to leave England, since he could not bee hapy in itt. And that whatever became of him that might make him displease either his father or his friends I was the occation of it, for if I would not give him hopes of marying him hee was resolved to putt himselfe outt of a capacity of marying

any other, and go imediately into a conventt. And that he had taken order to have post horses ready against the next day. I confese this discourse disturbed mee, for though I had had noe respect for him, his sister, or his family, yett religion was a tye upon mee to endeaver the prevention of the hazard of his soule. I looked on this as a violent passion which would nott last long, and perhaps might grow the more by beeing resisted, when as a seeming complaisance might lessen itt. I told him I was sory to have him intertaine such thoughts as could nott butt bee a ruine to him and a great affliction to all his relations, which I would willingly preventt if itt were in my power. He said itt was absolutely in my power, for if I would promise to marry him hee should esteeme himselfe the most hapy man living, and hee would waite whatever time I thought most convenientt for itt. I replied I thought it was unreasonable to urge mee to promise that which ere long hee might repentt the asking; butt this I would promise to sattisfy him, that I would not marry till I saw him first maried. Hee kist my hand upon that with as much joy as if I had confirmed to him his greatest hapinese, and said hee could desire noe more, for hee was secure I should never seen or heare of that till itt was to myselfe.

Upon this wee parted both well pleased, for hee thought hee had gained much in what I promised, and I looked upon my promise as a cure to him, butt noe inconvenience to myself, since I had noe inclination to marry any. And though I had, a delay in itt was the least returne I could make to soe deserving a person. Butt I deceaved myselfe by thinking this was the way to moderate his passion, for now hee gave way to itt without any restraintt, and thought himselfe soe secure of mee as if there had beene nothing to opose itt, though hee managed itt with that discretion that it was scarce visible to any within the howse; nott so much as either his sister or mine had the least suspittion of it, for I had injoyned him not to lett them or any other know what his designes were, because I would not have them accesory, whatever fault might bee in the prosecution of itt.

Thus it continued till towards winter that his sister was to goe home to her father againe, and then, knowing hee would want much of the opertunity hee had to converse with mee, hee was then very importunate to have mee consent to marry him privately, which itt seemes hee pleased himselfe so with the hopes of prevailing with me that he had provided a wedding ring and a minister to marry us. I was much unsattisfied with his going that lengh, and, in short, told him hee need never expect I would marry him without his father and my mother's consent; if that could be obtained, I should willingly give him the sattisfaction hee desired, butt withoutt that I could not expect God's blesing neither upon him nor mee, and I would doe nothing that was so certaine a way to bring ruine upon us both. Hee used many arguments from the examples of others who had practised the same, and was hapy both in their parents' faver and in one another, butt, finding mee fixt beyond any persuasion, hee resolved to acquaintt my sister with itt, and to imploy her to speake of itt to his father and my mother. Shee very unwillingly undertooke it, because shee knew itt would be a surprise to them, and very unwellcome. Butt his impertunity prevailed, and shee first

acquainted my mother withitt; who was so pasionately offended with the proposall that,wheras his father might have beene brought to have given his consentt (having ever had a good opinion of mee and very civill), shee did so exasperate him against itt, that nothing could sattisfy her but presently to putt itt to Mr.H.'s choice either presently to marry a rich cittisen's daughter that his father hadde signed for him, or els to leave England.

Proposal from Colonel Bamfield

To bee short, affter a litle time hee one day, when I was alone with him, began to tell mee that now hee was a free man hee would say that to mee what I should have never knowne while hee lived if itt had beene otherways, which was, that hee had a great respect and honour for mee since the first time hee knew mee, butt had resolved itt should die with him if hee had not beene in a condittion to declare itt withoutt doing mee prejudice, for hee hoped if hee could gaine an interest in my affection itt would nott apeare so unreasonable to marry him as others might representt itt, for if itt pleased God to restore the King, of which hee was nott yett outt of hopes, hee had a promise of beeing one of his Majesties bedchamber; and, though that should faile, yett what hee and I had together would be about eight hundred pound sterling a yeare, which, with the Lord's blesing, might be a competency to any contentmentt minds. Hee so offten insisted on this when I had occation to be with him that att last hee prevailed with mee, and I did consentt to his proposal, and resolved to marry him as soone as itt apeared convenientt; butt wee delayed it till wee saw how itt pleased God to determine of the King's affaires.

Proposal from Sir James Halkett

Att last, one day when hee had beene some time with mee speaking of many variety of subjects, when I least expected itt, hee told mee hee could noe longer conceale the affection hee had for mee since the first visitt hee ever had made mee, and had resolved never to mention itt had my condittion beene the same itt was; butt now looking upon mee as free from all obligation to another, hee hoped hee might now pretend to the more faver, having formerly preferred my sattisfaction above his owne. I was much troubled att this discourse ,which hee could nott butt observe; for ye teares came in my eyes. I told him I was sencible that the civillity I had receaved from him were nott of an ordinary way of friendship, and that there was nothing in my power that I would nott doe to exprese my gratitude; butt if hee knew what disturbance any discourse like that gave mee hee would never mention itt againe, for as I never propose anything of hapinese to myselfe in this world, so I will never make another unhapy, and in this denyall I intend to evidence my respect to you much more then if I intertained your proposall, and therfore I intreatt you, if you love

either yourselfe or mee, lett mee never heare more of itt. Butt (said hee,) I hope you will nott debarre my conversing with you. Noe, (replied I,) I will nott bee so much my owne enemy, and upon the condittion you will forbeare ever to speake againe of what you now mentioned noe person shall bee wellcomer to mee, nor any will I bee willinger to serve whenever I have opertunity." Hee said itt should bee against his will to do eanything to displease mee, butt hee would make noe promises.

[Some months later]

After this money was receaved and paid where itt was most nesesary, and that I had sattisfied all that I knew anything was due to, I wentt to London for some few days, where Sir James came to mee in order to conclude our mariage, which I could nott now in reason longer deferre, since the greatest objections I had made against itt was removed, and that I was fully convinced noe man living could doe more to deserve a wife then hee had done to obleige mee; and therfore I intended to give him myselfe, though I could secure him of nothing more, and that was my regrett that I could nott bring him a fortune as great as his affection to recompence his long expectation.

Itt was nott withoutt many debates with myselfe that I came att last to bee determined to marry, and the most prevalentt argument that perswaded mee to incline to itt was the extreordinary way that Sir James tooke even in silence to speake what hee thought nesesary to conceale till itt apeared to bee fitt for avowing, and then nott to bee discouraged from all the inconveniences that threatned his pursuit was what I could nott butt looke upon as ordered by the wise and good providence of the Allmighty, whom to resist or nott make use of so good an opertunity as by his mercy was offred to mee I thought might bee offencive to his devine Majesty, who in justice might deliver mee up to the power of such sins as might bee a punishmentt for nott making use of the offer of grace to preventt them. And this consideration beeing added to Sir Jameses worth ended the contraversy. However, lest I might have beene mistaking, or Mr. D. Dickson in his opinion, who thought itt lawfull for mee to marry, I entred nott into that state withoutt most solemne seeking the determined will of God, which by fasting and prayer I suplicated to be evidenced to mee, either by hedging up my way with thornes that I might nott offend him, or that hee would make my way plaine before his face, and my paths righteous in his sight. And as I beged this with the fervor of my soule, so itt was with an intire resignation and resolution to bee contentt with whatever way the Lord should dispose of mee. To this I may add St Paul's attestation, "The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which is blesed forevermore, knoweth that I lie nott." (2 Cor. xi.31.)Affter this day's devotion was over, everything that I could desire in order to my mariage did so pleasingly concurre to the consumation of itt, and my owne mind was so undisturbed and so freed of all kind of doupts, that with thankefullnese I receaved itt as a testimony of the Lord's aprobation, and a presage of my future hapinese; and, blesed bee his name! I was nott disapointed of my hope.

The Autobiography of Anne Lady Halkett. ed. John Gough Nichols.

Mary Rich, Countess of Warwick

Mary Rich (1625-1678).
Proposal from Mr. Hambletone. Rejected.
Proposal from Charles Rich, later 4th Earl of Warwick (1623-1673) accepted. Married 1641.

Mary Rich, Countess of Warwick

Mary Rich was born in Youghal, County Cork. Rich is well known for her great love of literature and the diaries she kept from 1666 to 1677, which included many of the current events in seventeenth-century Ireland as well as her own domestic issues.

When she was thirteen or fourteen she received a marriage proposal (for when she was of age) from a Mr. Hambletone. Her father pressured her strongly to accept it; however, she disliked Hambletone and rejected him.

When she was sixteen she received a proposal, in secret, from Charles Rich which she accepted. Her father, when he found out about it was opposed strongly, because Rich was a second son and would be poor. However, as Mary insisted, her father soon gave his consent and a dowry of seven thousand pounds, so they were married. Eventually Rich's older brother died so he became Earl of Warwick.

I have replaced part of the account of this courtship with a short synopsis below.

Proposal from Mr. Hambletone: rejected

[W]hen I was about thirteen or fourteen years of age, [there] came down to me one Mr. Hambletone, son to my Lord Clandeboyes, who was afterwards Earl of Clanbrasell, and would fain have had me for his wife. My father and his had, some years before, concluded a match between us, if we liked when we saw one another, and that I was of years of concent; and now he being returned out of France, was by his father's command to come to my father's, where he received from his a very kind and obliging welcome, looking upon him as his son-in-law, and designing suddenly that we should be married, and gave him leave to make his address, with a command to me to receive him as one designed to be my husband. Mr. Hambletone (possibly to obey his father) did design gaining me by a very handsome address, which he made to me, and if he did not to a very high degree dissemble, I was not displeasing to him, for he professed a great passion for me. The professions he made me of his kindness were very unacceptable to me, and though I had by him very advantageous offers made me, for point of fortune (for his estate, that was settled upon him was counted seven or eight thousand pounds a-year), yet by all his kindness to me nor that I could be brought to endure to think of having him, though my father pressed me extremely to it; my aversion for him was extraordinary, though I could give my father no satisfactory account why it was so.

This continued between us for a long time, my father shewing a very high displeasure at me for it, but though I was in much trouble about it, yet I could never be brought either by fair or foul means to it; so as my father was at last forced to break it off, to my father's unspeakable trouble, and to my unspeakable satisfaction, for hardly in any of the troubles of my life did I feel a more sensible uneasiness than when that business was transacting. Afterwards I apparently saw a good providence of God in not letting me close with it, he was, by the rebellion in Ireland, impoverished so that he lost for a great while his whole estate, the rebels being in possession of it; which I should have liked very ill, for if I had married him it must have been for his estate's sake, not his own, his person being highly disagreeable to me.

Proposal from Charles Rich, later Earl of Warwick, accepted

[A]mongst others there came one Mr. Charles Rich, second son to Robert Earl of Warwicke, who was a very cheerful, and handsome, well-bred, and fashioned person, and being good company was very acceptable to us all, and so became very intimate in our house, visiting us almost every day. [Somewhat later, he] began to think of making an address to me, [my sister Boyle] promising him all the assistance her power with me could give him to gain my affection, though she knew by attempting it she should lose my father's and all my family, that she believed would never be brought to concent to my having any younger brother; my father's kindness making him, as

she well knew, resolved to match me to a great fortune. At last, one day she began to acquaint me with Mr. Rich's, as she said, great passion for me; at which I was at first much surprised, both at his having it for me, and at her telling it to me, knowing how much she hazarded by it, if I should acquaint my father with it. I confess I did not find his declaration of his kindness disagreeable to me, but the consideration of his being but a younger brother made me sadly apprehent my father's displeasure if I should embrace any such offer, and so resolved, at that time, to give her no answer, but seemed to disbelieve his loving me at the rate she informed me he did, though I had for some time taken notice of his loving me, thought I never thought he designed trying to gain me.

After this first declaration of his esteem for me by my sister, he became a most diligent gallant to me, seeking by a most humble and respectful address to gain my heart, applying himself, when there was no other beholders in the room but my sister, to me; but if any other person came in he took no more than ordinary notice of me; but to disguise his design addressed himself much to her; and though his doing so was not well liked in our family, yet there was nothing said to him about their dislike of it; and by this way his design became unsuspected, and thus we lived for some months, in which time, by his more than ordinary humble behavior to me, he did insensibly steal away my heart, and got a greater possession of it than I knew he had. My sister, when he was forced to be absent for fear of observing eyes would so plead for him that it worked, too, very much upon me. When I began to find, myself, that my kindness for him grew and increased so much, that though I had in the time of his private address to me, many great and advantageous offers made me by my father, and that I could not with any patience endure to hear of any of them, I began with some seriousness to consider what I was engaging myself in by my kindness for Mr. Rich, for my father, I knew, would never indure me, and besides I considered my mind was too high, and I was too expensively brought up to bring myself to live contentedly with Mr. Rich's fortune, who wuld never have, when his father was dead, above thirteen or fourteen (at the most) hundred pounds a-year. Upon these considerations I was convinced that it was time for me to give him a flat and final denial; and with this, as I thought, fixed resolution, I have laid me down in my bed to beg my sister never to name him to me more for a husband, and to tell him, from me, that I desired him never more to think of me, for I was resolved not to anger my father; but when I was upon a readiness to open my mouth to utter these words, my great kindness for him stopped it, and made me rise always without doing it, though I frequently resolved it; which convinced to me the great and full possession he had of my heart, which made me begin to give him more hopes of gaining me than before I had done, by any thing but my inducing him to come to me after he had declared to me his design in doing so, which he well knew I would never endure from any other person that had offered themselves to me.

Thus we lived for some considerable time, my duty and my reason having frequent combats within me with my passion, which at last was always victorious, though my

fear of my father's displeasure frighted me from directly owning it to Mr. Rich; till my sister Boyle's taking sick of the measles (and by my lying with when she had them, though I thought at first it might be the small-pox, I got them of her) my kindness being then so great for her, that though of all diseases the small-pox was that I most apprehended, yet from her I did not any thing, and would have continued with her all her illness, had I not by my father's absolute command been separated into another room from her; but it was too late, for I had got from her the infection, and presently fell most dangerously ill of the measles too, and before they came out I was removed into another house, because my sister Dungarvan, in whose house I was, in Long Acre, was expecting daily to be delivered, and was apprehensive of that distembper. Mr. Rich then was much concerned for me, and his being so made him make frequent visits to me, though my sister Boyle was absent from me, and he was most obligingly careful of me; which as it did to a great degree heighten my passion for him, so did it also begin to make my family, and before suspecting friends, to see that they were by a false disguise of his kindness to my sister abused and that he had for me, and I for him a respect which they feared was too far gone.

This made my old Lady Staford, mother to my sister Boyle (who was a cunning old woman, and who had been herself too much and too long versed in amours) begin to conclude the truth, and absolutely to believe that her dauhter was the great actor in this business, and that her being confident with us, would ruin her with my father; and therefore having some power over him, to prevent the inconveniences that would come to her daughter, resolved to acquaint my father with Mr. Rich's visiting me when I had the measles, and of his continuing to do so at the Savoy — whither I was, after my recovery, by my father's order, removed, and where by reason of my being newly recovered of an infectious disease, I was free from any visits. After she had with great rage chid her daughter, and threatened her that she would acquaint my father with it (to keep me, as she said, from ruining myself) she accordingly, in a great heat and do it. My sister presently acquainted both Mr. Rich and me with her mother's resolution, and when she had Mr. Rich alone, told him if he did not that very night prevail with me to declare my kindness for him, and to give him some assuerance of my resolution to have him, I would certainly the next day by my father be secured from his ever speaking to me, and so he would quite lose me. This discourse did make him resolve to do what she counselled him to; and that very night, when I was ill and laid on my bed, she giving him an opportuning of being alone with me, and by her care keeping any body from disturbing us; he had with me about two hours discourse, upon his knees, by my bed-side, wherein he did so handsomely express his passion (he was pleased to say he had for me), and his fear of being by my father's command separated from me, that together with as many promises as any person in the world could make, of his endeavoring to make up to me the smallness of his fortune by the kindness he would have still to me, if I consented to be his wife; that though I can truly say that when he kneeled down by me I swas far from having resolved to own I would have him, yet his discourse so prevailed that I consented to give him, as he

desired, leave to let his father mention it to mine; and promied him that, let him make his father say what he please, I would own it.

Thus we parted, this evening, after I had given away myself to him, and if I had not done so that night, I had been, by my father's separating us, kept from doing it, at least for a long time. ...

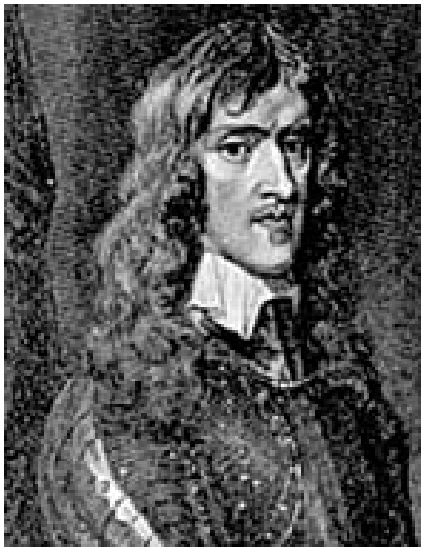
> [Mary Rich's father forbade her the next day to have any visits from young men. Warwick's father visited hers, urging him to favor the suit. Her father sent her brothers to urge her against it and to get her answer]

I made this resolute, but ill and horribly disobedient answer, that I did acknowledge a very great and particular kindness for Mr. Rich, and desired them, with my humble duty to my father, to assuer him that I would not marry him without his consent, but that I was resolved not to marry any other person in the world; and that I hoped my father would be please to consent to my having Mr. Rich, to whom, I was sure, he could have no other objection, but that he was a younger brother; for he was descended from a very great and honorable family, and was in the opinion of all (as well as mine)a very deserving person, and I desired my father would be pleased to consider, I only should suffer by the smallness of his fortune, which I very contentedly chose to do, and should judge myself to be much more happy with his small one, than with the greatest without him.

Autobiography of Mary, Countess of Warwick, ed. T. Crofton Croker, Percy Society, 1848, pp. 2-3, 5-15

Lucy Apsley and Colonel John Hutchinson

Lucy Apsley (1620-1681) and John Hutchinson (1615-1664). Married 1638.



John Hutchinson

Lucy Apsley

Lucy Apsley Hutchinson was a translator and writer. She authored the first complete translation of Lucretius' *De Rerum Natura.* She wrote a biography of her husband *Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson,* from which the account below is taken.

Colonel John Hutchinson was a Member of Parliament from 1648 to 1653. He fought in the Parliamentary (Roundhead) army in the English Civil war and was a signatory on the death warrant of King Charles I. After the Restoration, he was imprisoned for life, but not executed.

From *Memoirs of the life of colonel Hutchinson, publ. by J. Hutchinson. To which is prefixed The life of mrs. Hutchinson, written by herself* by Lucy Hutchinson

In the same house with him, there was a younger daughter of Sr. Allen Apsley, late lieftenant of the Tower, fabled for the practice of her lute, till the returne of her mother, who was gone into Wiltshire for the accomplishment of a treaty that had bene made some progresse in, about the marriage of her elder daughter, with a gentleman of that country, out of which my lady herself came, and where her brothers Sr. John St. John and Sr. Edward Hungerford, living in greate honor and reputation, had

invited her to a visitt of them. This gentle woman, that was left in the house with Mr. Hutchinson, was a very child, her elder sister being at that time scarcely past it, but a child of such pleasantnesse, and vivacity of spiritt, and ingenuity in the quallity she practis'd, that Mr. Hutchinson tooke pleasure in hearing her practise, and would fall in discourse with her. She having the keyes of her mother's house, some halfe a mile distant, would some times aske Mr. Hutchinson, when she went over to walk along with her: one day when he was there, looking upon an odde by-shelf, in her sister's closett, he found a few Latine bookes; asking whose they were, he was told they were her elder sister's, where upon, enquiring more after her, he began first to be sorrie she was gone, before he had seene her, and gone upon such an account, that he was not likely to see her; then he grew to love to heare mention of her, and the other gentleweomen who had bene her companions, used to talke much to him of her, telling him how reserv'd and studious she was, and other things which they esteem'd no advantage; but it so much inflam'd Mr. Hutchinson's desire of seeing her, that he began to wonder at himselfe, that his heart, which had ever had such an indifferency for the most excellent of woemenkind, should have so strong impulses towards a stranger, he never saw; and certainly it was of the Lord, (though he perceiv'd it not), who had ordein'd him, thro' so many various providences, to be yoak'd with her in whom he found so much satisfaction. There scarcely past any day, but some accident or some discourse still kept alive his desire of seeing this gentlewoman, although the mention of her, for the most part, was enquiries whether she had yett accomplisht the marriage that was in treaty.

One day there was a greate deale of company mett att Mr. Coleman's, the gentle man's house where he tabled, to heare the musick, and a certeine song was sung, which had bene lately sett, and gave occasion to some of the company to mention an answer to it, which was in the house, and upon some of their desires read: a gentleman saying 'twas believ'd that a woman in the neighbourhood had made it, it was presently enquir'd who? whereupon a gentleman, then present, who had made the first song, sayd, there were but two weomen that could be guilty of it, whereof one was a lady then among them, the other Mrs. Apsley. Mr. Hutchinson, fancying something of rationallity in the sonnett, beyond the customary reach of a she-witt, although, to speake truth, it signified very little, addrest himselfe to the gentleman, and told him, he could scarcely believe it was a woman's, whereupon this gentleman, who was a man of good understanding and expression, and inspir'd with some passion for her himselfe, which made him regard all her perfections through a multiplying glasse, told Mr. Hutchinson, that though for civillity to the rest, he entitled another ladie to the song, yet he was confident it was Mrs. Apsley's only, for she had sence above all the rest, and fell into such high prayses of her, as might well have begotten those vehement desires of her acquaintance, which a strange sympathic in nature had before produc'd : another gentleman, that sate by, seconded this commendation, with such additions of prayse, as he would not have given if he had known her.

Mr. Hutchinson hearing all this, sayd to the first gentleman, I cannot be at rest

till this ladie's returne, that I may be acquainted with her; the gentleman replied, "Sir, you must not expect that, for she is of an humour she will not be acquainted with any of mankind, and however this song is stolen forth, she is the nicest creature in the world of suffering her perfections to be knowne, she shuns the converse of men as the plague, she only lives in the enioyment of herself, and has not the humanitie to communicate that happinesse to any of our sex." "Well," sayd Mr. Hutchinson, "but I will be acquainted with her;" and indeed the information of this reserv'd humour, pleas'd him, more then all elce he had heard, and fill'd him now with thoughts, how he should attaine the sight and knowledge of her.

While he was exercis'd in this, many days past not, but a footeboy of my lady her mothers came to young Mrs. Apsley as they were at dinner bringing newes that her mother and sister would in few dayes return; and when they enquir'd of him, whether Mrs. Apsley was married; having before bene instructed to make them believe it, he smiled, and pull'd out some bride laces, which were given at a wedding, in the house where she was, and gave them to the young gentlewoman and the gentleman's daughter of the house, and told them Mrs. Apsley bade him tell no news, but give them those tokens, and carried the matter so, that all the companie believ'd she had been married. Mr. Hutchinson immediately turned pale as ashes, and felt a fainting to seize his spiritts, in that extraordinary manner, that finding himselfe ready to sinke att table, he was faine to pretend something had offended his stomach, and to retire from the table, into the garden, where the gentleman of the house going with him, it was not necessary for him to feigne sicknesse, for the distemper of his mind had infected his body with a cold sweate and such a dispersion of spiritt, that all the courage he could at present recollect was little enough to keep him allive. His host was very troublesome to him, and to be quitt of him he went to his chamber, saying he would lie downe.

Little did any of the company suspect the true cause of his sudden qualme, and they were all soe troubled att it, that the boy then past without further examination. When. Mr. Hutchinson was alone he began to recollect his wisdome and his reason, and to wonder att himselfe, why he should be so concern'd in an unknowne person; he then remember'd the story was told him when he came downe, and began to believe there was some magick in the place, which enchanted men out of their right sences; but it booted him not to be angrie att himselfe, nor to sett wisedome in her reprooving chaire, nor reason in her throne of councell, the sick heart could not be chid nor adviz'd into health; this anxiety of mind affected him so, that it sent him to his bed that afternoone, which indeed he tooke to entertaine his thoughts alone that night, and having fortified himselfe with resolution, he gate up the next day, but yett could not quitt himself of an extra vagant perplexitie of soule, concerning this unknowne gentle woman, which had not bene admirable in another light person, but in him, who was from his childhood so serious and so rationall in all his considerations, it was the effect of a miraculous power of providence, leading him to her that was destin'd to make his future ioy.

While she so ran in his thoughts, meeting the boy againe, he found out, upon a little stricter examination of him, that she was not married, and pleas'd himselfe in the hopes of her speedy returne, when one day, having bene invited by one of the ladies of that neighbourhood, to a noble treatement at Sion Garden, which a courtier, that was her servant, had made for her and whom she would bring, Mr. Hutchinson, Mrs. Apsley, and Mr. Coleman's daughter were of the partie, and having spent the day in severall pleasant divertisements, att evening they were att supper, when a messenger came to tell Mrs. Apsley her mother was come. She would immediately have gone, but Mr. Hutchinson, pretending civillity to conduct her home, made her stay 'till the supper was ended, of which he eate no more, now only longing for that sight, which he had with such perplexity expected. This at length he obteined; but his heart being prepossesst with his owne fancy, was not free to discerne how little there was in her to answer so greate an expectation. She was not ugly, in a carelesse riding-habitt, she had a melancholly negligence both of herselfe and others, as if she neither affected to please others, nor tooke notice of anie thing before her; yet spite of all her indifferency, she was surpriz'd with some unusuall liking in her soule, when she saw this gentleman, who had haire, eies, shape, and countenance enough to begett love in any one at the first, and these sett of with a gracefull and generous mine, which promis'd an extraordinary person; he was at that time, and indeed always very neatly habited, for he wore good and rich clothes, and had variety of them, and had them well suited and every way answerable, in that little thing, shewing both good iudgement and greate generosity, he equally becoming them and they him, which he wore with such unaffectednesse and such neatenesse as doe not often meete in one.

Although he had but an evening sight of her he had so long desir'd, and that at disadvantage enough for her, yett the prevailing sympathie of his soule, made him thinke all his paynes well payd, and this first did whett his desire to a second sight, which he had by accident the next day, and to his ioy found she was wholly disengag'd from that treaty, which he so much fear'd had been accomplisht; he found withall, that though she was modest, she was accostable and willing to entertaine his acquaintance. This soone past into a mutuall friendship betweene them, and though she innocently thought nothing of love, yet was she glad to have acquir'd such a friend, who had wisedome and vertue enough to be trusted with her councells, for she was then much perplext in mind; her mother and friends had a greate desire she should marry, and were displeas'd that she refus'd many offers which they thought advantageous enough; she was obedient, loath to displease them, but more herselfe, in marrying such as she could find no inclination to. The troublesome pretensions of some of the courtiers, had made her willing to trie whether she could bring her heart to her mother's desire, but being by a secret working, which she then understood not, averted, she was troubled to returne, lest some might believe it was a secret liking of them which had caus'd her dislike of others, and being a little disturb'd with these things and melancholly, Mr. Hutchinson, appearing, as he was, a person of vertue and honor, who might be safely and advantageably converst with, she thought

God had sent her a happy reliefe. Mr. Hutchinson, on the other side, having bene told, and seeing how she shun'd all other men, and how civilly she entertain'd him, believ'd that a secret power had wrought a mutuall inclination betweene them, and dayly frequented her mother's house, and had the opertunitie of conversing with her in those pleasant walkes, which, at that sweete season of the spring, invited all the neighbouring inhabitants to secke their ioyes; where, though they were never alone, yet they had every day operlunity for converse with each other, which the rest shar'd not in, while every one minded their owne delights.

They had not six weekes enioy'd this peace, but the young men and weomen, who saw them allow each other that kindnesse which they did not afford commonly to others, first began to grow iealous and envious at it, and after to use all the mallitious practises they could invent to breake the friendship. Among the rest, that gentle man, who at the first had so highly commended her to Mr. Hutchinson, now began to caution him against her, and to disparedge her, with such subtile insinuations, as would have ruin'd any love, lesse constant and honorable then his. The weomen, with wittie spite, represented all her faults to him, which chiefly terminated in the negligence of her dress and habitt, and all womanish ornaments, giving herselfe wholly up to studie and writing. Mr. Hutchinson who had a very sharpe and pleasant witt, retorted all their mallice with such iust reproofes of their idlenesse and vanity, as made them hate her, who, without affecting it, had so engag'd such a person in her protection, as they with all their arts could not catch. He in the meanewhile prosecuted his love, with so much discretion, duty, and honor, that at the length, through many difficulties, he accomplisht his designe.

I shall passe by all the little amorous relations, which if I would take the paynes to relate, would make a true history of a more handsome management of love then the best romances describe: for these are to be forgotten as the vanities of youth, not worthy mention among the greater transactions of his life. There is this only to be recorded, that never was there a passion more ardent and lesse idolatrous; he lov'd her better then his life, with inexpressable tendernesse and kindnesse, had a most high obliging esteeme of her, yet still consider'd honour, religion, and duty, above her, nor ever suffer'd the intrusion of such a dotage as should blind him from marking her imperfections : these he look'd upon with such an indulgent eie, as did not abate his love and esteeme of her, while it augmented his care to blott out all those spotts which might make her appeare lesse worthy of that respect he pay'd her; and thus indeed he soone made her more equall to him then he found her; for she was a very faithfull mirror, reflecting truly, though but dimmely, his owne glories upon him, so long as he was present; but she, that was nothing before his inspection gave her a faire figure, when he was remoov'd, was only fill'd with a darke mist, and never could againe take in any delightfull obiect, nor returne any shining representation. The greatest excellencie she had was the power of apprehending and the virtue of loving his: soe as his shadow, she waited on him every where, till he was taken into that region of light, which admitts of none, and then she vanisht into nothing. Twas

not her face he lov'd, her honor and her vertue were his mistresses, and these (like Pigmalion's) images of his own making, for he polisht and gave forme to what he found with all the roughnesse of the quarrie about it; but meeting with a compliant subiect for his owne wise government, he found as much satisfaction as he gave, and never had occasion to number his marriage among his infelicities.

That day that the friends on both sides met to conclude the marriage, she fell sick of the small pox, which was many wayes a greate triall upon him; first her life was allmost in desperate hazard, and then the disease, for the present, made her the most deformed person that could be seene, for a great while after she recover'd; yett he was nothing troubled at it, but married compenc'd his iustice and constancy, by restoring her, though she was longer then ordinary before she recover'd, as well as before.

One thing is very observable, and worthy imitation in him; although he had as strong and violent affections for her, as ever any man had, yet he declar'd it not to her till he had acquainted first his father, and after never would make any engagement but what his love and honor bound him in, wherein he was more firme and iust then all the promisarie oathes and ties in the world could have made him, notwithstanding many powerful temptations of wealth and beauty, and other interests, that were laid before him; for his father had concluded another treaty, before he knew his son's inclinations were this way fixt, with a party in many things much more advantageable for his famely, and more worthy of his liking: but his father was no lesse honorably indulgent to his son's affection, then the sonne was strict in the observance of his duty, and at length, to the full content of all, the thing was accomplisht, and on the third day of July, in the yeare 1638, he was married to Mrs. Lucy Apsley, the second daughter of Sr. Allen Apsley, late lieftenant of the Tower of London, at St. Andrew's church in Holborne.

"He took her hand and set it to his lips"
From *Otto of the Silver Hand,* Howard Pyle.