

# INTRODUCTION.

AFTER confidering the historic page, and viewing the living world with anxious folicitude, the most melancholy emotions of forrowful indignation have depressed my spirits, and I have fighed when obliged to confess, that either nature has made a great difference between man and man, or that the civilization which has hitherto taken place in the world has been very partial. I have turned over various books written on the fubject of education, and patiently observed the conduct of parents and the management of schools; but what has been the refult?—a profound conviction that the neglected education of my fellow-creatures is the grand fource of the mifery I deplore; and that women, in particular, are rendered weak and wretched by a variety of concurring causes, originating from one hafty conclusion. The conduct and manners of women, in fact, evidently prove  $\mathbf{B}$ that



#### 2 INTRODUCTION.

that their minds are not in a healthy state; for, like the flowers which are planted in too rich a foil, strength and usefulness are facrificed to beauty; and the flaunting leaves, after having pleafed a fastidious eye, fade, difregarded on the stalk, long before the feafon when they ought to have arrived at maturity.—One cause of this barren blooming I attribute to a false system of education, gathered from the books written on this fubject by men who, confidering females rather as women than human creatures, have been more anxious to make them alluring miftreffes than rational wives: and the understanding of the fex has been fo bubbled by this specious homage, that the civilized women of the present century, with a few exceptions, are only anxious to inspire: love, when they ought to cherish a nobler ambition, and by their abilities and virtues exact respect.

In a treatife, therefore, on female rights and manners, the works which have been particularly written for their improvement must not be overlooked; especially when it is afferted, in direct terms, that the minds of women are enseebled by false refinement;

© in this web service Cambridge University Press

that



### INTRODUCTION.

3

that the books of instruction, written by men of genius, have had the same tendency as more frivolous productions; and that, in the true style of Mahometanism, they are only considered as females, and not as a part of the human species, when improvable reason is allowed to be the dignished distinction which raises men above the brute creation, and puts a natural sceptre in a feeble hand.

Yet, because I am a woman, I would not lead my readers to suppose that I mean violently to agitate the contested question respecting the equality or inferiority of the fex; but as the subject lies in my way, and I cannot pass it over without subjecting the main tendency of my reasoning to misconstruction, I shall stop a moment to deliver, in a few words, my opinion.—In the government of the physical world it is observable that the female, in general, is inferior to the male. The male pursues, the female yields -this is the law of nature; and it does not appear to be fuspended or abrogated in favour of woman. This phyfical fuperiority cannot be denied—and it is a noble prerogative! But not content with this natural pre-emi-

B 2

minence.



# 4 INTRODUCTION.

minence, men endeavour to fink us still lower, merely to render us alluring objects for a moment; and women, intoxicated by the adoration which men, under the influence of their fenses, pay them, do not seek to obtain a durable interest in their hearts, or to become the friends of the fellow creatures who find amusement in their society.

I am aware of an obvious inference:—from every quarter have I heard exclamations against masculine women; but where are they to be found? If by this appellation men mean to inveigh against their ardour in hunting, shooting, and gaming, I shall most cordially join in the cry; but if it be against the imitation of manly virtues, or, more properly speaking, the attainment of those talents and virtues. the exercise of which ennobles the human character, and which raise females in the fcale of animal being, when they are comprehenfively termed mankind; -all those who view them with a philosophical eye must, I should think, wish with me, that they may every day grow more and more masculine.

This discussion naturally divides the subject. I shall first consider women in the grand



## INTRODUCTION.

5

grand light of human creatures, who, in common with men, are placed on this earth to unfold their faculties; and afterwards I shall more particularly point out their peculiar defignation.

I wish also to steer clear of an error which many respectable writers have fallen into; for the inftruction which has hither been addreffed to women, has rather been applicable to ladies, if the little indirect advice, that is fcattered through Sandford and Merton, be excepted; but, addressing my sex in a firmer tone, I pay particular attention to those in the middle class, because they appear to be in the most natural state. Perhaps the seeds of false-refinement, immorality, and vanity, have ever been shed by the great. Weak, artificial beings, raifed above the common wants and affections of their race, in a premature unnatural manner, undermine the very foundation of virtue, and fpread corruption through the whole mass of society! As a class of mankind they have the strongest claim to pity; the education of the rich tends to render them vain and helpless, and the unfolding mind is not strengthened by the practice B 3



# 6 INTRODUCTION.

practice of those duties which dignify the human character.—They only live to amuse themselves, and by the same law which in nature invariably produces certain effects, they soon only afford barren amusement.

But as I purpose taking a separate view of the different ranks of society, and of the moral character of women, in each, this hint is, for the present, sufficient; and I have only alluded to the subject, because it appears to me to be the very essence of an introduction to give a cursory account of the contents of the work it introduces.

My own fex, I hope, will excuse me, if I treat them like rational creatures, instead of flattering their fascinating graces, and viewing them as if they were in a state of perpetual childhood, unable to stand alone. I earnestly wish to point out in what true dignity and human happiness consists—I wish to perfuade women to endeavour to acquire strength, both of mind and body, and to convince them that the soft phrases, susceptibility of heart, delicacy of sentiment, and refinement of taste, are almost synonymous with epithets of weakness, and that those beings who are only the objects of pity and that kind of love, which

has



#### INTRODUCTION.

7

has been termed its fifter, will foon become objects of contempt.

Dismissing then those pretty seminine phrases, which the men condescendingly use to soften our slavish dependence, and despising that weak elegancy of mind, exquisite sensibility, and sweet docility of manners, supposed to be the sexual characteristics of the weaker vessel, I wish to shew that elegance is inferior to virtue, that the first object of laudable ambition is to obtain a character as a human being, regardless of the distinction of sex; and that secondary views should be brought to this simple touchstone.

This is a rough sketch of my plan; and should I express my conviction with the energetic emotions that I feel whenever I think of the subject, the dictates of experience and reflection will be felt by some of my readers. Animated by this important object, I shall distain to cull my phrases or polish my style;—I aim at being useful, and sincerity will render me unaffected; for, wishing rather to persuade by the force of my arguments, than dazzle by the elegance of my language, I shall not waste my time in rounding periods, nor in sabricating the turgid bombast of arti-

B 4

ficial



# 8 introduction.

ficial feelings, which, coming from the head, never reach the heart.—I shall be employed about things, not words!—and, anxious to render my fex more respectable members of society, I shall try to avoid that slowery diction which has slided from essays into novels, and from novels into samiliar letters and conversation.

These pretty nothings—these caricatures of the real beauty of sensibility, dropping glibly from the tongue, vitiate the taste, and create a kind of sickly delicacy that turns away from simple unadorned truth; and a deluge of salse sentiments and overstretched feelings, stifling the natural emotions of the heart, render the domestic pleasures insipid, that ought to sweeten the exercise of those severe duties, which educate a rational and immortal being for a nobler field of action.

The education of women has, of late, been more attended to than formerly; yet they are still reckoned a frivolous sex, and ridiculed or pitied by the writers who endeavour by satire or instruction to improve them. It is acknowledged that they spend many of the first years of their lives in acquiring a smatter-

ing



### INTRODUCTION.

ing of accomplishments: meanwhile strength of body and mind are sacrificed to libertine notions of beauty, to the desire of establishing themselves,—the only way women can rise in the world,—by marriage. And this desire making mere animals of them, when they marry they act as such children may be expected to act:—they dress; they paint, and nickname God's creatures.—Surely these weak beings are only sit for a seraglio!—Can they govern a family, or take care of the poor babes whom they bring into the world?

If then it can be fairly deduced from the present conduct of the sex, from the prevalent fondness for pleasure which takes place of ambition and those nobler passions that open and enlarge the soul; that the instruction which women have received has only tended, with the constitution of civil society, to render them insignificant objects of desire—mere propagators of sools!—if it can be proved that in aiming to accomplish them, without cultivating their understandings, they are taken out of their sphere of duties, and made ridiculous and useless when the short-lived bloom

of

9



## 10 INTRODUCTION.

of beauty is over \*, I presume that rational men will excuse me for endeavouring to persuade them to become more masculine and respectable.

Indeed the word masculine is only a bugbear; there is little reason to sear that women will acquire too much courage or fortitude; for their apparent inseriority with respect to bodily strength, must render them, in some degree, dependent on men in the various relations of life; but why should it be increased by prejudices that give a sex to virtue, and consound simple truths with sensual reveries?

Women are, in fact, so much degraded by mistaken notions of semale excellence, that I do not mean to add a paradox when I affert, that this artificial weakness produces a propensity to tyrannize, and gives birth to cunning, the natural opponent of strength, which leads them to play off those contemptible infantine airs that undermine esteem even whilst they excite desire. Do not softer these preju-

\* A lively writer, I cannot recollect his name, asks what business women turned of forty have to do in the world?

dices,