

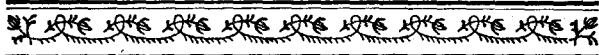
JANE AUSTEN
Persuasion



152
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Introduction by John Dennis Duffy

Complete and Unabridged



Persuasion

JANE AUSTEN



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Persuasion



JANE AUSTEN

INTRODUCTION

Born in the Hampshire village of Steventon in 1775, Jane Austen was the seventh of eight children. Her father, the Reverend George Austen, was Rector of Steventon, and a learned man who encouraged his daughter's intellectual ambition and literary ambitions.

Though an attractive and witty woman, Jane Austen never married. She remained a pivotal member of a large family, keeping up a voluminous correspondence within the group. Her letters, rather than elegant literary exercises, are detailed chronicles of family doings. She was particularly devoted to her sister, Cassandra. Two of her brothers made distinguished careers for themselves in the Navy, and the reader of *Persuasion's* many tributes to the sagacity and manners of Naval officers will realize how proud she was of her sailor brothers. The fashionable resort of Bath became the Austens' home in 1801, when George Austen retired from Steventon Rectory, and much of *Persuasion* takes place in that town. In 1806, the Rev. Austen having died, the family moved to Southampton, and in 1809, to Chawton in Hampshire. One of the brothers, Edward, provided Jane, Cassandra, and Mrs. Austen with a cottage there.

Jane Austen died at Winchester in 1817, and is buried in

the cathedral there. She began to publish her novels in 1811, with *Sense and Sensibility*. *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), *Mansfield Park* (1814), and *Emma* (1816) followed, though the first two of her novels were written at least fifteen years before publication. 1818 saw the posthumous appearance of *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion* together, the former written in 1797-8.

As is the case with all of Jane Austen's novels, *Persuasion* deals in some fashion with a woman's problems in falling in love. That is to say, it is not only necessary to find a man, but to fall in love with the right one. To love both wisely and well is difficult for anyone, and the problem generally of an Austen heroine is to side-step the various traps of false love in the form of professed lovers who are rarely what they seem. At the same time, the true love must be seen for what he is, rather than viewed through a haze of misunderstanding and prejudgment (which is what prejudice means, though we often fail to realize this). Finally, the true love himself must come to realize the depth and nature of his affection.

Isn't this what happens in *Persuasion*? Anne Elliot and Captain Wentworth fall in love eight years before the action of the novel begins. Their new encounter is bound to be embarrassing to both. They parted only because Wentworth was then a poor ensign, and Anne had no hope of inheriting a fortune. In Chapter 4, we are told that Anne "had been forced into prudence in her youth, [and] learned romance as she grew older." This anomalous situation is true of both lovers, and one of the pleasantest feelings we derive from the novel's happy ending is the hope that estrangements in youth can be made up for in maturity. How realistic such a hope may be, I leave for you to decide: it can be comforting in books. Anne Elliot avoids the snobbery of her father and sister Elizabeth, and comes to know her cousin, Mr. Elliot, for the rogue he is. Wentworth conquers his own pride—"I was proud, too proud to ask again. I did not understand you" (Chapter 23)—and sees that Anne is the only woman he loves.

Anne Elliot's recovery of her old love is something more than sentimental wish-fulfillment because she possesses par-

ticular qualities of character which make it all possible. We are told in the final chapter that what distinguishes Anne from a good woman such as Lady Russell is her "quickness of perception," her "nicety in the discernment of character," her "natural penetration." This is no matter of intellect alone, though Anne is herself quick-witted, and can avoid with reason the "elegant stupidity" of the parties frequented by her father and sister. But this awareness of the character of others is an intuitive gift; it springs from the deep concern for others which Anne exhibits. For example, Anne comes to know more about the knavery of her cousin than any other of the novel's principal characters. But she gains this knowledge only because of her kindness in visiting the poor and ailing Mrs. Smith at a time when no one else cares for the woman. Because Mrs. Smith takes such an interest in Anne, she is careful to warn her of Mr. Elliot's corruption. The moral of all this is not to visit the sick and poor because you never know when they can do you a good turn, but to relate oneself to others because only in that way is abiding knowledge acquired.

So minor a figure in the plot as Mrs. Smith plays also a major role in the Prevention of Sentimentality I mentioned earlier. She has been in the world, and led a somewhat racketsy existence there. Thus her hard knowledge of how life works serves as a realistic backdrop to Anne's hopes, showing that life is rarely as we would wish it to be. Mrs. Smith can drily remark that, "When one lives in the world, a man or woman's marrying for money is too common to strike one as it ought." Yet she has not become a cynic, because she has "that elasticity of mind, that disposition to be comforted, that power of turning readily from evil to good, and of finding employment which carried her out of herself," which the author rightly calls "the choicest gift of Heaven." Doesn't Anne Elliot possess these gifts as well? How else explain her cheerfulness during eight years of lovelessness, while her father and sister repined over a host of minor slights and difficulties? This resemblance between Anne and Mrs. Smith makes it fitting that Wentworth be the one to recover some of Mrs. Smith's lost fortune for her. Anyone loving Anne

Elliot would esteem Mrs. Smith as well. We can see how a character who does not take up a great deal of space in the telling of the novel becomes a major figure in the novel's theme.

Let us see how examining some of the appearances of the word "persuasion" (or forms of it) supplements that understanding we have gained by glancing at the characters. In two instances, "persuasion" is used in its typical sense—as a belief inculcated in one by someone's efforts. Thus Anne can tell Wentworth that she did not marry him earlier because she had yielded to the persuasions of others as to the risk of marrying without money. The word was used earlier in the same sense when Anne, recalling Wentworth's obstinacy, reflected that "a persuadable character might sometimes be as much in favor of happiness as a very resolute character." The novel shows us that there can be no set rules as to which persuasions to accept and which to refuse. If Anne was wrong in letting others dissuade her from marrying Wentworth eight years before, her lover was wrong in letting Anne's polite attentions to her cousin dissuade him from courting her more energetically. Both are correct in persuading each other of their good faith and constancy. But it is possible to see one's persuasions as a set of preconceived opinions. It is this sort of persuasion which the novel is against.

Thus by a set of rationalizations—Jane Austen calls them "her internal persuasions"—Elizabeth Elliot talks herself into being inhospitable. The wicked Mr. Elliot judges good company by his own set of prejudices when he maintains that it is a matter of "birth, education, and manners," rather than, as Anne feels, one of "clever, well-informed people, who have a great deal of conversation." Sir Walter Elliot, with his looking glasses and book of the Baronetage, is another holder of silly persuasions in his patronizing of Admiral Crofts and toadying after Lady Dalrymple. The mature characters of the novel have their set of persuasions no less than the foolish. But the wise see through their own preconceptions. They are willing to judge issues and people on objective grounds. The wise characters fall in love or

gain new friends. The others cling to their persuasions/prejudices and are left with them at the end of the novel.

How do the wise characters know enough to allow their persuasions to be replaced by new ones? They know because they care. Because they are attuned to the complexities of others they become aware of the difficulties in making flat, all-or-nothing decisions about others. Because they are wrapped up in lives other than their own, they are able to judge their own motives more objectively. Thus they know when to be "persuaded" to love the right person. To return to where the discussion began, this is how Anne Elliot came to discern the correct set of persuasions while so many about her remained in ignorance.

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Chapter 1

Sir Walter Elliot, of Kellynch Hall, in Somersetshire, was a man who, for his own amusement, never took up any book but the Baronetage; there he found occupation for an idle hour, and consolation in a distressed one; there his faculties were roused into admiration and respect, by contemplating the limited remnant of the earliest patents; there any unwelcome sensations, arising from domestic affairs, changed naturally into pity and contempt. As he turned over the almost endless creations of the last century—and there, if every other leaf were powerless, he could read his own history with an interest which never failed—this was the page at which the favourite volume always opened:

"ELLIOT OF KELLYNCH HALL.

Walter Elliot, born March 1, 1760, married, July 15, 1784, Elizabeth, daughter of James Stevenson, Esq. of South Park, in the county of Gloucester; by which lady (who died 1800) he has issue Elizabeth, born June 1, 1785; Anne, born August 9, 1787; a still-born son, Nov. 5, 1789; Mary, born Nov. 20, 1791."

Precisely such had the paragraph originally stood from the printer's hands; but Sir Walter had improved it by adding, for the information of himself and his family, these words, after the date of Mary's birth—"married, Dec. 16, 1810, Charles, son and heir of Charles Musgrove, Esq. of Uppercross, in the county of Somerset"—and by inserting most accurately the day of the month on which he had lost his wife.

Then followed the history and rise of the ancient and respectable family, in the usual terms: how it had been first settled in Cheshire; how mentioned in Dugdale—serving the office of high sheriff, representing a borough in three successive parliaments, exertions of loyalty, and dignity of baronet, in the first year of Charles II., with all the Marys and Elizabeths they had married; forming altogether two handsome duodecimo pages; and concluding with the arms and motto:

"Principal seat, Kellynch Hall, in the county of Somerset," and Sir Walter's handwriting again in this finale:

"Heir presumptive, William Walter Elliot, Esq., great grandson of the second Sir Walter."

Vanity was the beginning and the end of Sir Walter Elliot's character; vanity of person and of situation. He had been remarkably handsome in his youth; and, at fifty-four, was still a very fine man. Few women could think more of their personal appearance than he did; nor could the valet of any new-made lord be more delighted with the place he held in society. He considered the blessing of beauty as inferior only to the blessing of a baronetcy; and the Sir Walter Elliot, who united these gifts, was the constant object of his warmest respect and devotion.

His good looks and his rank had one fair claim on his attachment; since to them he must have owed a wife of very superior character to any thing deserved by his own. Lady Elliot had been an excellent woman, sensible and amiable; whose judgment and conduct, if they might be pardoned the youthful infatuation which made her Lady Elliot, had never required indulgence afterwards.—She had humoured, or softened, or concealed his failings, and promoted his real respectability for seventeen years; and though not the very happiest being in the world herself, had found enough in her duties, her friends, and her children, to attach her to life, and make it no matter of indifference to her when she was called on to quit them.—Three girls, the two eldest sixteen and fourteen, was an awful legacy for a mother to bequeath; an awful charge rather, to confide to the authority and guidance of a conceited, silly father. She had, however, one very intimate friend, a sensible, deserving woman, who had been brought, by strong attachment to herself, to settle close by her, in the village of Kellynch; and on her kindness and advice, Lady Elliot mainly relied for the best help and maintenance of the good principles and instruction which she had been anxiously giving her daughters.

This friend, and Sir Walter, did *not* marry, whatever might have been anticipated on that head by their acquaintance.—Thirteen years had passed away since Lady Elliot's death, and they were still near enighbours and intimate friends; and one remained a widower, the other a widow.

That Lady Russell, of steady age and character, and extremely well provided for, should have no thought of a second marriage, needs no apology to the public, which is rather apt to be unreasonably discontented when a woman *does* marry again, than when she does *not*; but Sir Walter's continuing in singleness requires explanation.—Be it known, then, that Sir Walter, like a good father (having met with one or two private

disappointments in very unreasonable application), prided himself on remaining single for his dear daughter's sake. For one daughter, his eldest, he would really have given up anything, which he had not been very much tempted to do. Elizabeth had succeeded, at sixteen, to all that was possible, of her mother's rights and consequence; and being very handsome, and very like himself, her influence had always been great, and they had gone on together most happily. His two other children were of very inferior value. Mary had acquired a little artificial importance, by becoming Mrs. Charles Musgrove; but Anne, with an elegance of mind and sweetness of character, which must have placed her high with any people of real understanding, was nobody with either father or sister: her word had no weight; her convenience was always to give way—she was only Anne.

To Lady Russell, indeed, she was a most dear and highly valued god-daughter, favourite and friend. Lady Russell loved them all; but it was only in Anne that she could fancy the mother to revive again.

A few years before, Anne Elliot had been a very pretty girl, but her bloom had vanished early; and as even in its height, her father had found little to admire in her (so totally different were her delicate features and mild dark eyes from his own), there could be nothing in them, now that she was faded and thin, to excite his esteem. He had never indulged much hope, he had now none, of ever reading her name in any other page of his favourite work. All equality of alliance must rest with Elizabeth: for Mary had merely connected herself with an old country family of respectability and large fortune, and had therefore *given* all the honour, and received none; Elizabeth would, one day or other, marry suitably.

It sometimes happens, that a woman is handsomer at twenty-nine than she was ten years before; and, generally speaking, if there had been neither ill health nor anxiety, it is a time of life at which scarcely any charm is lost. It was so with Elizabeth; still the same handsome Miss Elliot that she had begun to be thirteen years ago; and Sir Walter might be excused, therefore, in forgetting her age, or, at least, be deemed only half a fool, for thinking himself and Elizabeth as blooming as ever, amidst the wreck of the good looks of everybody else; for he could plainly see how old all the rest of his family and acquaintance were growing. Anne haggard, Mary coarse, every face in the neighbourhood worsting; and the rapid increase of the crow's foot about Lady Russell's temples had long been a distress to him.

Elizabeth did not quite equal her father in personal contentment. Thirteen years had seen her mistress of Kellynch Hall, presiding and directing with a self-possession and deci-

sion which could never have given the idea of her being younger than she was. For thirteen years had she been doing the honours, and laying down the domestic law at home, and leading the way to the chaise and four, and walking immediately after Lady Russell out of all the drawing-rooms and dining-rooms in the country. Thirteen winters' revolving frosts had seen her opening every ball of credit which a scanty neighbourhood afforded; and thirteen springs shown their blossoms, as she travelled up to London with her father, for a few weeks, annual enjoyment of the great world. She had the remembrance of all this; she had the consciousness of being nine-and-twenty, to give her some regrets and some apprehensions. She was fully satisfied of being still quite handsome as ever; but she felt her approach to the years of danger, and would have rejoiced to be certain of being properly solicited by baronet blood within the next twelvemonth or two. Then might she again take up the book of books with as much enjoyment as in her early youth; but now she liked it not. Always to be presented with the date of her own birth, and see no marriage follow but that of a youngest sister, made the book an evil; and more than once, when her father had left it open on the table near her, had she closed it, with averted eyes, and pushed it away.

She had had a disappointment, moreover, which that book, and especially the history of her own family, must ever present the remembrance of. The heir presumptive, the very William Walter Elliot, Esq. whose rights had been so generously supported by her father, had disappointed her.

She had, while a very young girl, as soon as she had known him to be, in the event of her having no brother, the future baronet, meant to marry him; and her father had always meant that she should. He had not been known to them as a boy, but soon after Lady Elliot's death Sir Walter had sought the acquaintance, and though his overtures had not been met with any warmth, he had persevered in seeking it, making allowance for the modest drawing back of youth; and in one of their spring excursions to London, when Elizabeth was in her first bloom, Mr. Elliot had been forced into the introduction.

He was at that time a very young man, just engaged in the study of the law; and Elizabeth found him extremely agreeable, and every plan in his favour was confirmed. He was invited to Kellynch Hall; he was talked of and expected all the rest of the year; but he never came. The following spring he was seen again in town, found equally agreeable, again encouraged, invited and expected, and again he did not come; and the next tidings were that he was married. Instead of pushing his fortune in the line marked out for the heir of the

house of Elliot, he had purchased independence by uniting himself to a rich woman of inferior birth.

Sir Walter had resented it. As the head of the house, he felt that he ought to have been consulted, especially after taking the young man so publicly by the hand: "For they must have been seen together," he observed, "once at Tattersal's, and twice in the lobby of the House of Commons." His disapprobation was expressed, but apparently very little regarded. Mr. Elliot had attempted no apology, and shown himself as unsolicitous of being longer noticed by the family as Sir Walter considered him unworthy of it; all acquaintance between them had ceased.

This very awkward history of Mr. Elliot, was still, after an interval of several years, felt with anger by Elizabeth, who had liked the man for himself, and still more for being her father's heir, and whose strong family pride could see only in *him* a proper match for Sir Walter Elliot's eldest daughter. There was not a baronet from A to Z, whom her feelings could have so willingly acknowledged as an equal. Yet so miserably had he conducted himself that though she was at this present time (the summer of 1814) wearing black ribbons for his wife, she could not admit him to be worth thinking of again. The disgrace of his first marriage might, perhaps, as there was no reason to suppose it perpetuated by offspring, have been got over, had he not done worse; but he had, as by the customary intervention of kind friends they had been informed, spoken most disrespectfully of them all, most slightly and contemptuously of the very blood he belonged to, and the honours which were hereafter to be his own. This could not be pardoned.

Such were Elizabeth Elliot's sentiments and sensations; such the cares to alloy, the agitations to vary, the sameness and the elegance, the prosperity and the nothingness, of her scene of life—such the feelings to give interest to a long, uneventful residence in one country circle, to fill the vacancies which there were no habits of utility abroad, no talents or accomplishments for home, to occupy.

But now, another occupation and solicitude of mind was beginning to be added to these. Her father was growing distressed for money. She knew, that when he now took up the Baronetage, it was to drive the heavy bills of his tradespeople, and the unwelcome hints of Mr. Shepherd, his agent, from his thoughts. The Kellynch property was good, but not equal to Sir Walter's apprehension of the state required in its possessor. While Lady Elliot lived, there had been method, moderation, and economy, which had just kept him within his income; but with her had died all such right-mindedness, and from that period he had been constantly exceeding it. It had

not been possible for him to spend less; he had done nothing but what Sir Walter Elliot was imperiously called on to do; but blameless as he was, he was not only growing dreadfully in debt, but was hearing of it so often that it became vain to attempt concealing it longer, even partially, from his daughter. He had given her some hints of it the last spring in town; he had gone so far even as to say, "Can we retrench? does it occur to you that there is any one article in which we can retrench?"—and Elizabeth, to do her justice, had, in the first ardour of female alarm, set seriously to think what could be done, and had finally proposed these two branches of economy: to cut off some unnecessary charities, and to refrain from new-furnishing the drawing-room; to which expedients she afterwards added the happy thought of their taking no present down to Anne, as had been the usual yearly custom. But these measures, however good in themselves, were insufficient for the real extent of the evil, the whole of which Sir Walter found himself obliged to confess to her soon afterwards. Elizabeth had nothing to propose of deeper efficacy. She felt herself ill-used and unfortunate, as did her father; and they were neither of them able to devise any means of lessening their expenses without compromising their dignity, or relinquishing their comforts in a way not to be borne.

There was only a small part of his estate that Sir Walter could dispose of; but had every acre been alienable, it would have made no difference. He had condescended to mortgage as far as he had the power, but he would never condescend to sell. No; he would never disgrace his name so far. The Kellynch estate should be transmitted whole and entire, as he had received it.

Their two confidential friends, Mr. Shepherd, who lived in the neighbouring market town, and Lady Russell, were called on to advise them; and both father and daughter seemed to expect that something should be struck out by one or the other to remove their embarrassments and reduce their expenditure, without involving the loss of any indulgence of taste or pride.

Chapter 2

Mr. Shepherd, a civil, cautious lawyer, who, whatever might be his hold or his views of Sir Walter, would rather have the *disagreeable* prompted by anybody else, excused himself from offering the slightest hint, and only begged leave to recommend an implicit reference to the excellent judgment of Lady Russell,—from whose known good sense he fully expected to have just such resolute measures advised as he meant to see finally adopted.

Lady Russell was most anxiously zealous on the subject, and gave it much serious consideration. She was a woman rather of sound than of quick abilities, whose difficulties in coming to any decision in this instance were great, from the opposition of two leading principles. She was of strict integrity herself, with a delicate sense of honour; but she was as desirous of saving Sir Walter's feelings, as solicitous for the credit of the family, as aristocratic in her ideas of what was due to them, as anybody of sense and honesty could well be. She was a benevolent, charitable, good woman, and capable of strong attachments; most correct in her conduct, strict in her notions of decorum, and with manners that were held a standard of good breeding. She had a cultivated mind, and was, generally speaking, rational and consistent—but she had prejudices on the side of ancestry; she had a value for rank and consequence, which blinded her a little to the faults of those who possessed them. Herself, the widow of only a knight, she gave the dignity of a baronet all its due; and Sir Walter, independent of his claims as an old acquaintance, an attentive neighbour, an obliging landlord, the husband of her very dear friend, the father of Anne and her sisters, was, as being Sir Walter, in her apprehension entitled to a great deal of compassion and consideration under his present difficulties.

•They must retrench; that did not admit of a doubt. But she was very anxious to have it done with the least possible pain to him and Elizabeth. She drew up plans of economy, she made exact calculations, and she did what nobody else thought of doing: she consulted Anne, who never seemed considered by the others as having any interest in the question. She consulted, and in a degree was influenced by her, in marking out

the scheme of retrenchment, which was at last submitted to Sir Walter. Every emendation of Anne's had been on the side of honesty against importance. She wanted more vigorous measures, a more complete reformation, a quicker release from debt, a much higher tone of indifference for everything but justice and equity.

"If we can persuade your father to all this," said Lady Russell, looking over her paper, "much may be done. If he will adopt these regulations, in seven years he will be clear; and I hope we may be able to convince him and Elizabeth, that Kellynch Hall has a respectability in itself, which cannot be affected by these reductions; and that the true dignity of Sir Walter Elliot will be very far from lessened, in the eyes of sensible people, by his acting like a man of principle. What will he be doing, in fact, but what very many of our first families have done,—or ought to do?—There will be nothing singular in his case; and it is singularity which often makes the worst part of our suffering, as it always does of our conduct. I have great hope of our prevailing. We must be serious and decided—for, after all, the person who has contracted debts must pay them; and though a great deal is due to the feelings of the gentleman, and the head of a house, like your father, there is still more due to the character of an honest man."

This was the principle on which Anne wanted her father to be proceeding, his friends to be urging him. She considered it as an act of indispensable duty to clear away the claims of creditors, with all the expedition which the most comprehensive retrenchments could secure, and saw no dignity in anything short of it. She wanted it to be prescribed, and felt as a duty. She rated Lady Russell's influence highly, and as to the severe degree of self-denial, which her own conscience prompted, she believed there might be little more difficulty in persuading them to a complete, than to half a reformation. Her knowledge of her father and Elizabeth inclined her to think that the sacrifice of one pair of horses would be hardly less painful than of both, and so on, through the whole list of Lady Russell's too gentle reductions.

How Anne's more rigid requisitions might have been taken is of little consequence. Lady Russell's had no success at all—could not be put up with—were not to be borne. "What! Every comfort of life knocked off! Journeys, London, servants, horses, table—contractions and restrictions everywhere. To live no longer with the decencies even of a private gentleman! No, he would sooner quit Kellynch Hall at once, than remain in it on such disgraceful terms."

"Quit Kellynch Hall." The hint was immediately taken up