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## APPENDIX

### Summary of Lady Susan

Lady Susan begins as the title character writes to her former brother-in-law, Mr. Vernon. She tells him she wishes to visit his estate, Churchill, and get to know her nieces and nephews. Mr. Vernon has heard rumors of Lady Susan's habit of seducing men, including her previous host Mr. Manwaring. However, social conventions require him to host his brother's widow and she soon moves in. From her new home, she writes to her friend Mrs. Johnson about how much she hates the Vernons, and reveals she's only using them for her own advantage. She soon begins to move in on Mrs. Vernon's brother, Reginald De Courcy. He has been warned to stay away from her by his family, but Lady Susan enjoys the thrill of taming a man who is predisposed to dislike her. She is beautiful and highly skilled in seduction, and Reginald soon falls under her spell. Mrs. Vernon worries he will wind up marrying Lady Susan, allowing her to claim his fortune. Reginald grills Lady Susan about the rumors circulating about her, but she tells him they are all false. Reginald's parents write to him to try to dissuade him from his relationship with Lady Susan, but he tells them they are only friends. However, he is quickly becoming infatuated with her.

Lady Susan writes to Mrs. Johnson, mocking Reginald for being so naive, and continues to keep her options open – Mr. Manwaring's marriage has been on the rocks since she visited him, and she has her eye on him as well. Lady Susan



plans for her daughter Frederica and wishes to marry her off to Sir James. In contrast to Frederica, Lady Susan seduced Sir James away from Miss

Manwaring, her lover's daughter. Frederica is opposed to the marriage and runs away from boarding school to avoid it, only to wind up living with the Vernons as well. Although the Vernons are wary of Frederica because of her mother, she turns out to be a kind and helpful girl who has never been shown any real affection by Lady Susan. Frederica becomes very close to Mrs. Vernon and starts to see her as a mother, but Reginald takes a dislike to her because of what he hears about her from her mother. Lady Susan tries to force Frederica into marriage with Sir James and threatens her if she tells the truth to the Vernons. When Sir James arrives unexpectedly at Churchill estate, Frederica breaks down and confesses the truth about her mother's actions to Reginald. Reginald angrily confronts Lady Susan, finally seeing her for the cold-blooded manipulator she really is.

The Vernons are happy to see Lady Susan finally exposed, but they underestimate her manipulation skills, and she soon convinces Reginald that it was all a lie and she's innocent. Lady Susan travels to London to meet Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Manwaring, but an infatuated Reginald follows her to London, where she tries to ditch him. She tries to court Mr. Manwaring in private, but Reginald finds out and finally cuts her off for good. Mrs. Vernon sees this as an opportunity and attempts to make a match between Reginald and Frederica, but Lady Susan interferes and brings Frederica back to London with her. She intends to marry her daughter to Sir James, whether Frederica likes it or not.

The novel ends with an epilogue in which it describes how Mrs. Vernon to London and used the influenza epidemic to convince Frederica to go to Churchill with her, where it's safer. Lady Susan marries Sir James



herself, but the unnamed narrator of the epilogue questions whether she would ever be truly happy. The novel ends with the implication that Frederica and Reginald grew closer, and will most probably marry.

### **Biography of Jane Austen**

Jane Austen was born in Steventon, Hampshire on December 16, 1775 and grew up in a tight-knit family. She was the seventh of eight children, with six brothers and one sister. Her parents, George Austen and Cassandra Leigh, were married in 1764. Her father was an orphan but with the help of a rich uncle he attended school and was ordained by the Church of England. Subsequently, he was elevated enough in social standing to provide Cassandra a worthy match whose family was of a considerably higher social status. In 1765, they moved to Steventon, a village in north Hampshire, about 60 miles southwest of London, where her father was appointed rector.

Like their father, two of Austen's older brothers, James and Henry, were ordained and spent most of their lives in the Church of England. Of all her brothers, Austen was closest to Henry; he served as her agent, and then after her death, as her biographer. George, the second oldest son, was born mentally deficient and spent the majority of his life in institutions. The third son, Edward, was adopted by their father's wealthy cousin, Thomas Knight, and eventually moved to the Knight estate in Chawton, where Austen would later complete most of her novels. Cassandra, Austen's only sister, was born in 1773. Austen and Cassandra were close friends and companions throughout their entire lives. It is



through the remaining letters to Cassandra that biographers are able to piece Austen's life together. The two youngest Austen boys, Francis and Charles, both served in the Navy as highly decorated admirals.

When Austen was 7, she and Cassandra were sent to Oxford to attend school but sometime later the girls came down with typhus and were brought back to Steventon. When Austen was 9 they attended the Abbey School in Reading. Shortly after enrolling however, the girls were withdrawn, because their father could no longer afford tuition. Though this completed their formal schooling, the girls continued their education at home, with the help of their brothers and father.

The Austen's often read aloud to one another. This evolved into short theatrical performances that Austen had a hand in composing. The Austen family plays were performed in their barn and were attended by family members and a few close neighbors. By the age of 12, Austen was writing for herself as well as for her family. She wrote poems and several parodies of the dramatic fiction that was popular at the time, such as *History of England* and *Love and Friendship*. She then compiled and titled them: *Volume the First*, *Volume the Second* and *Volume the Third*.

In 1795, when she was 20, Austen entered a productive phase and created what was later referred to as her "First Trilogy." Prompted by increasing social engagements and flirtations, she began writing *Elinor and Marianne*, a novel in letters, which would eventually be reworked and retitled *Sense and Sensibility*.

Following year, she wrote *First Impressions*, which was rejected by a



publisher in 1797. It was the first version of *Pride and Prejudice*. She began another novel in 1798, titled *Susan*, which evolved into *Northanger Abbey*.

Austen finished the final drafts of *Sense and Sensibility* and *Pride and Prejudice* in 1811. They were published shortly after and she immediately set to work on *Mansfield Park*. In 1814, *Mansfield Park* was published and *Emma* was started. By this time, Austen was gaining some recognition for her writing, despite the fact that neither *Sense and Sensibility* or *Pride and Prejudice* were published under her name.

Austen began showing symptoms of illness while she worked on *Persuasion*, her last completed novel. It was published with *Northanger Abbey* after her death. Unknown at the time, Austen most likely suffered from Addison's disease, whose symptoms include fever, back pain, nausea and irregular skin pigmentation. On her deathbed, when asked by her sister Cassandra if there was anything she required, she requested only "death itself." She died at the age of 41 on July 18, 1817 with her sister at her side.

