

## APPENDICES

### THE PRIMOGENITURE SYSTEM DEPICTED IN JANE AUSTEN'S *SENSE AND SENSIBILITY*

#### 1. The Primogeniture System Depicted in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*

No	Quotes	Forms	Pages	Reference	Comment
1.	<p>“The late owner of this estate was a single man, who lived to a very advanced age, and who for many years of his life, had a constant companion and housekeeper in his sister. But her death, which happened ten years before his own, produced a great alteration in his home; for to supply her loss, he invited and received into his house the family of his nephew Mr. Henry Dashwood, the legal inheritor of the Norland estate, and</p>	Narration	1	<p>Christopher Clay observes in “Marriage, Inheritance and the Rise of Large Estates in England”: “Very often, however, estates passed to a man’s brother, uncle, nephew or cousin, instead of to his daughter, because of the terms of a family settlement.” (qtd. in</p>	<p>Based on the quotation, the primogeniture system applies the rule that if there were no sons in the family, the inheritance would be passed on to brothers such as uncle, nephew, and cousin brother. A brother who received an inheritance according to the oldest in the lineage. As explained in the narration found in Jane Austen’s <i>Sense and Sensibility</i>, it shows that the previous owner of this estate was an old single man. He has no wife and</p>


	the person to whom he intended to bequeath it.”			Jamoussi 14)	children. He has been living with his sister. His sister died ten years before the death of the old single man. That caused a huge change in his neighborhood. In his loneliness, she invited his nephew named Mr. Henry Dashwood and his family to live together in the Norland Park. Mr. Henry Dashwood was the rightful heir to the Norland estate. He was the man that the old single man wanted to inherit his entire fortune.
2.	“By a former marriage, Mr. Henry Dashwood had one son: by his present lady, three daughters. The son, a steady respectable young man, was amply provided for by the fortune of his mother, which	Narration	1-2	“In England the inheritance arrangement was called primogeniture, and it was the established legal system at that time.”	In England the division of inheritance uses primogeniture system. The inheritance was left to the eldest son only and neglected the other children. In that century, the primogeniture system is inherited from the Normandy

<p>had been large, and half of which devolved on him on his coming of age. By his own marriage, likewise, which happened soon afterwards, he added to his wealth. To him therefore the succession to the Norland estate was not so really important as to his sisters; for their fortune, independent of what might arise to them from their father's inheriting that property, could be but small. Their mother had nothing, and their father only seven thousand pounds in his own disposal; for the remaining moiety of his first wife's fortune was also secured to her child, and he had only a life-</p>		<p>(Tasumbey 380)</p> <p>According to Suaidi et al. "Primogeniture is a legacy of the Normandy feudal system, in which the distribution of inheritance is given to the elder son only, to first male child." (91)</p> <p>According to Ulle Tarkiainen, "..., the law preferred a son as a property heir" (126).</p>	<p>feudal system. The 18<sup>th</sup> century law prefers to give property to the son. As explained in the narration found in Jane Austen's <i>Sense and Sensibility</i>, its described that at the previous marriage, Mr. Henry Dashwood has one son and at his present marriage he has three daughters. The eldest son of Mr. Henry Dashwood had a lot of property, he acquired from his rich biological mother, and he also got rich from his wealthy wife. Actually, the inheritance wasn't very important to his son. The inheritance is very important to his three daughters, because their mother has nothing. Mr. Henry Dashwood only gets interest from the savings the previous wife will be given to the eldest</p>
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	interest in it.”				son later.
3.	The old gentleman died: his will was read, and like almost every other will, gave as much disappointment as pleasure. He was neither so unjust, nor so ungrateful, as to leave his estate from his nephew;—but he left it to him on such terms as destroyed half the value of the bequest. Mr. Dashwood had wished for it more for the sake of his wife and daughters than for himself or his son;—but to his son, and his son’s son, a child of four years old, it was secured, in such a way, as to leave to himself no power of providing for those who were most	Narration	2	<p>Primogeniture is defined in <i>The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary</i> as:</p> <p>The right of succession or inheritance belonging to the first born, the principle, custom or law by which the property or title descends to the eldest son (or eldest child); spec. The feudal rule of inheritance by which the whole of the real estate of an intestate passes to the eldest son. (qtd. in Jamoussi 9)</p>	From the quotation above, it explained that someone or especially a father was forced by the law and custom in England to inherit the wealth and property to the eldest son. As explained in the narration found in Jane Austen’s <i>Sense and Sensibility</i> , the will from the old man was read after the old man died. Mr. Henry Dashwood had hoped that the inheritance would be given to his wife and three daughters, but he was disappointed because the one who would get the entire inheritance was his eldest son, Mr. John Dashwood and his 4 years old grandson. Mr. Henry Dashwood as a father was forced by the law and custom in England to inherit all

	dear to him, and who most needed a provision by any charge on the estate, or by any sale of its valuable woods.			the wealth and property to the eldest son, Mr. John Dashwood. Almost all of his inheritance was given to Mr. John Dashwood and his son. His three daughters would inherit a thousand pounds a-piece if Mr. John Dashwood wants to do it.
4.	“The whole was tied up for the benefit of this child, who, in occasional visits with his father and mother at Norland, had so far gained on the affections of his uncle, by such attractions as are by no means unusual in children of two or three years old; an imperfect articulation, an earnest desire of having his own way, many cunning tricks, and a great	Narration 2	Yuliantari explained that “The eldest son became the heir of the inheritance of their father.” (5)  Nagar also states that “In 'Regency England', only male heirs could inherit the title and the estate of their fathers.” (122)	It means that, the heir al the wealth from the father would be left to the eldest son only. Nagar also revealed that in England in that century only the eldest son would inherit property and wealth from his father. As explained in the narration found in Jane Austen’s <i>Sense and Sensibility</i> , the occasional visit of Mr. Henry Dashwood’s grandson makes the old man love the boy. The old man gave most of his

	deal of noise, as to outweigh all the value of all the attention which, for years, he had received from his niece and her daughters. He meant not to be unkind, however, and, as a mark of his affection for the three girls, he left them a thousand pounds a-piece.”				wealth to the welfare of his grandson of Mr. Henry Dashwood. Even though the boy’s attractiveness was the same as children his age. The cuteness of the grandson of Mr. Henry Dashwood was able to beat the attention and kindness that had been given by his niece and three daughters. Due to the application of the primogeniture system, the legacy of old Mr. Dashwood must be given to Mr. John Dashwood and his son as the eldest son.
5.	“Some mothers might have encouraged the intimacy from motives of interest, for Edward Ferrars was the eldest son of a man who had died very rich; and some might have repressed it from	Narration	13	“Primogeniture is a system of inheritance where all property is handed down to the first-born son.” (Tasumbey 381)	In addition, Tasumbey also explained that the primogeniture system is the system that all wealth and property from the father would be given to the eldest son. As explained in the narration found in Jane Austen’s <i>Sense and</i>

<p>motives of prudence, for, except a trifling sum, the whole of his fortune depended on the will of his mother. But Mrs. Dashwood was alike uninfluenced by either consideration. It was enough for her that he appeared to be amiable, that he loved her daughter, and that Elinor returned the partiality. It was contrary to every doctrine of her's that difference of fortune should keep any couple asunder who were attracted by resemblance of disposition; and that Elinor's merit should not be acknowledged by everyone who knew her, was to her comprehension impossible.” (Austen 13)</p>		<p><i>Sensibility</i>, Mr. Edward Ferrars was the eldest son of a very wealthy father who had died and was predicted to inherit all the wealth of his deceased father. The amount of inheritance to be received by Edward Ferrars depends on the decision of his mother's will, Mrs. Ferrars. In that century, when there were couples who loved each other but had different possessions, even though they had similar characteristics, it was impossible for them to be together.</p>
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6.	<p>“I saw her there whenever I could, and after the death of my brother, (which happened about five years ago, and which left to me the possession of the family property,) she visited me at Delaford.” (Austen 202)</p>	Narration	202	<p>“The system of primogeniture sets the rule: if there is no son in the family, the legacy will be given to the male relative like brother, uncle, nephew and cousin. The male relative who receives the legacy based on the order of the oldest in their line.” (qtd. in Hanifah 28)</p>	<p>In the Primogeniture system, if there were no sons in the family, the inheritance would be left to brothers, uncles, nephews, and cousins. Who received was a brother in the lineage. As explained in the narration found in Jane Austen’s <i>Sense and Sensibility</i>, it’s explained that if there is no son in the family, then inheritance can be given to the brothers, uncles, nephews and cousins. In the dialogue of this novel, it’s explained that Colonel Brandon received a family inheritance from his brother, who died approximately five years ago.</p>
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