

PROSTITUTION IN 18TH CENTURY LONDON IN JOHN CLELAND'S

FANNY HILL OR MEMOIRS OF A WOMAN OF PLEASURE

THESIS

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ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE

THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG

2008

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**This thesis is presented to State Islamic University of Malang in partial
Fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (SS)**

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APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis is to certify that the Sarjana's Thesis entitled Prostitution in 18th Century London in John Cleland's *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of Woman of Pleasure* by Nur Layliyah has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, 29 Desember 2007

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MOTTO

*The adulterer marries not but an adulteress
And the adulteress none marries her except an adulterer
(An-Nuur :3)*

*The life of this world is only the enjoyment of deception (a deceiving thing)
(Al-Imron :185)*

*Poverty might lead into heathenism
(Aphorism)*



DEDICATION

This work is proudly dedicated to:

❖ *My beloved father and mother for their endless loves, cares, and prays”
without your loves, prays, and support I would never be where I am now, I love
you forever, to you I am eternally grateful, I’m proud to have parents
Like you”*

❖ *My beloved younger brothers Bibi and Diki, Thanks for your loves, and great
motivation. I will always remember your meritorious for me”*



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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent and the Merciful the Lord of the universe, who has given me inspirations, always loves me, cares me, guides, and makes me so strong that I am able to finish this thesis report. I am also grateful to Him for giving me health to finish my study. It is God's grace and blessing ascertaining me that I could pass the entire long path. This thesis is intended to fulfill the requirement for achieving the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English Letters and Language Department at the State Islamic University of Malang. *Sholawat* and *Salam* are dedicated to my beloved prophet Muhammad *Sholla Allahu alaihi wa Salam* who has shown me the right way to get closer toward Him.

Writing this thesis is not a simple thing and I have really spent my great time. This thesis report would not have been completed without any contribution, support, and motivation from many people. Therefore, I would like to convey my thankfulness to the Rector of the State Islamic University of Malang, Prof.Dr.H. Imam Suprayogo, who leads this university very well; the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Culture, Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd.; and the Head of English Letters and Language Department, Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

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Hopefully this thesis report will be useful for every one who needs it. As well, the constructive criticism and suggestion are expected from the readers.

Malang, 29 Desember 2007

Nur Layliyah

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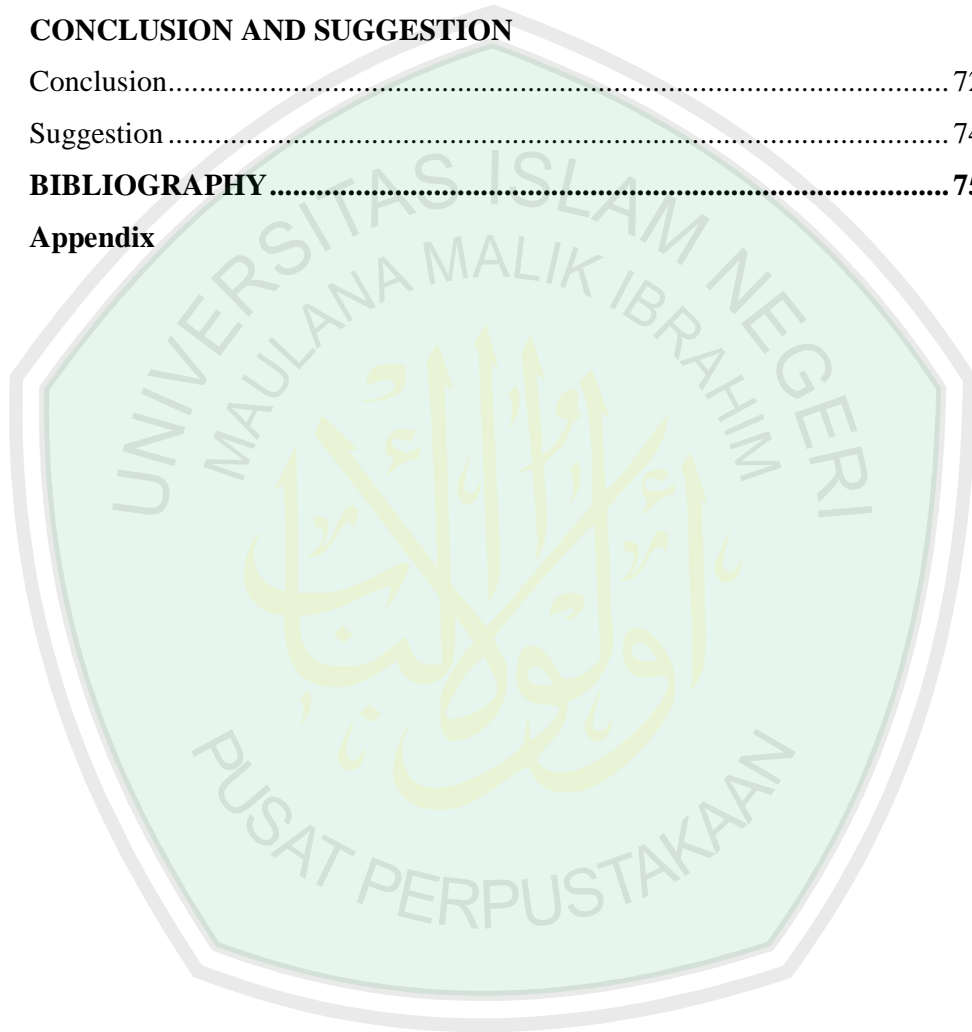
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ABSTRACT

Layliyah, Nur. 2007. Prostitution in 18th Century London in John Cleland's *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*. Thesis, English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, The State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor : Sri Muniroch, S.S., M.Hum. and Miftahul Huda, S.Hum.

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Literature is human creative work which has value. It expresses the truth of experience in term of beauty and indicates the social significant. Studying literature especially a novel, is one of interesting activity for the researcher because it can reveal the truth event inside the novel. Literature is the expression of the author about the environment he or she sees and feels.

Literary works can not be separated from people's life. Moreover literary works have function as mediators to show the portrait of the fact, and sometimes literary works are able to cover the weaknesses of a society.

Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure is a novel that explores the real condition in 18th century London. Related to this case, the purposes of this study are to describe the causes of prostitution depicted in *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*, to describe the effects of prostitution on prostitutes depicted in *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*, and to find out to what extent the novel reflects the real phenomena of prostitution in 18th century London society

This research employs literary criticism by using sociological criticism. Sociological criticism means that literary works are as the Mirror of society. It is reflection or representation of the real life. The literary works are vehicle for ideas, a reflection of social reality, and the material fact.

As the result, the researcher finds that the novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure* reflects the real condition in London especially in early 18th century. It can be seen from the story of main character, Fanny Hill. In this novel, she works as a prostitute in London. Prostitution is the great phenomenon in London. It is caused by poverty which cause the poor society especially women choose profession of prostitution. Prostitution in London is supported by children trafficking in bawdy houses which spread in London. In the mean time, the habitual of upper and middle classes always fill their life extravagantly. This activity is completed by drinking and prostitution. While, the law does not give attention with prostitution activity.

Prostitution gives economic and social effects toward prostitutes. Economically, prostitution can change their life from poverty became better life, they can increase their economy, they can enjoy their new life. Socially, prostitutes became an object of man pleasure. They are viewed as working class who has to do what the upper and middle class want although the prostitutes often treated rudely by their customers. The wealth which upper and middle classes have caused them have authority to act accordingly.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significances of the study, research methodology, and definition of the key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Literature is human's creative work which has value. It can be moral value, social value, educational value, etc. Literature is the author's expression of the environment he or she sees and feels. Novel, poetry, and drama are the kinds of literature. In everyday usage literature is the telling, writing, and acting out of stories. In all-encompassing terms, it includes essays, biographies, memoirs, and many varieties of oral or written expression that represent fact of fantasy (F. Borgatta and L. Borgatta, 1992:1141).

There have been various attempts to define literature. Marxist literary theory for instance, starts from the assumption that literature must be understood in relation to historical and social reality (Newton, 1989:85). Culler (1997:27) states that Literature is an institutional label that gives people reason to expect that the results of their reading efforts will be worth it. William J. Grace in his book *Response to Literature* sees that literature is a creative work of art, an object that an artist makes. Ideas, theories, and system of thought enter to it. As an object made by an artist, it has two main purposes. First, a creative work expresses the

truth of experience in term of beauty. Second, a creative work meets the human necessity for a means of communicating ideas of intellectual and social significance.

Studying literature is the one of the exciting activities that gives people some new experiences because literary works contain human feeling, love, human life, etc. It describes how human life is, and it furthermore reflects the events which happen in a society.

Literature has not only value, but also some functions: it functions to reflect the generic and idealized norms of universal experience; to tell people the fact of life within a controlled artistic form (Grace, 1965:184). The function of literature is to make a heightened or selective imitation of life through literary art. The art itself is often envisioned as the agent holding the mirror up to nature (Abrams, 1981:42). Marxist critics have often revealed a reference for art, feeling that, through literature; the writer can stand apart and see the faults of society (Peck and Coyle, 1984:155).

Richard Hoggart (in Teeuw, 1984:237) also states “good literature recreates the sense of life, its weight and texture. It recreates the experimental wholeness of life- of the emotions, the life of the mind, the individual life and the social life, the object-laden world.” Indeed, The literary work both neither a vehicle for ideas, a reflection of social reality nor the incarnation of some transcendental truth: it is a material fact, whose functioning could be analyzed like one examining a machine (Eagleton, 1983:3).

Literary work is divided into three kinds. One of them is fiction or novel. For novelists, novel is the form of art that studies and researches part of life. Novelists observe about secret of life in the past or future. Most novelists in their writing are usually influenced by what they see and feel in the environment. Novel is one of the literary works which is expressed in paragraphs. It is not created in vacuum; it is the work not simply of a person, but of an author fixed in time and space, answering to a community of which he is an important, because articulates part (Wilbur, 1962:123). Most novels are concerned with ordinary people and their problems in the societies in which they find themselves. Novelists frequently focus on the tensions between individuals and the society in which they live, presenting characters that are at odds with that society (Peck and Coyle, 1984:102).

To interpret the novel, people can use literary criticism. Literary criticism is usually regarded as the analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of literary work: it does not mean 'finding fault with it' (Peck and Coyle, 1947:6). Criticism should be concerned with neither the literary work as object nor the reader as subject but with the fact that the work has no existence other than as an object presented to consciousness (Newton, 1988:74). Stevick (1965:372) says that a much more complicated problem, however, and one less easily resolved, is the nature of relationship between the author fictional world and his real world. This is a creative problem for the author, and it is a critical problem for the reader.

There are many criticisms can be employed to analyze a novel. One of them is sociological criticism which is used to analyze fiction as a mirror of social

truth. It starts with a conviction that art's relations to society are vitally important and that the investigation of this relationship may organize and deepen one aesthetic response to a work of art. The sociological criticism, therefore, is interested in understanding the social care and the extent to which and manner in which the readers respond to it (Wilbur, 1962:123).

Lourenson and Swingewood (in Endrasawra, 2004: 79) state that there are three perspectives related to sociology of literature. The first perspective is research in which a literary work is viewed as a social document which forms a reflection of situation at the time when it was created. The Second perspective is research that explores a literary work as a social mirror of the author. The last is the research that elaborates the literary work as a historical manifestation of socio-cultural condition. In this research, the researcher would like to use the first perspective. It is the research in which a literary work is viewed as a social document which forms a reflection of situation at the time it was created.

According to Marxist critics, literature is not a work created in accordance with timeless artistic criteria, but as a product of the economic and ideological determinants specific to that era. The Marxist critics also examine the relation of the literary product to the actual economic and social reality of its time and place (Abrams, 1993: 242).

By using this sociological criticism, the researcher wants to analyze the novel *Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure* written by John Cleland in eighteenth century, exactly between February 1748 and March 1749 in London. The novel concerns with titular character and started by the story of a poor country girl,

Fanny Hill, as the main character, who views the scandalous stage in her life, is forced by poverty to leave her village home and go to town. Arriving in London alone, poor and innocent, she falls into the hands of brothel keeper. There, she is tricked into working in a brothel, she works as a prostitute. By her profession, she finds a man named Charles with whom she has fallen in love. After several months of living together, Charles is sent out of the country unexpectedly by his father. When she is separated from the man she loves, she enrolls her profession of the “prostitution” again. And she is forced to take up a succession of new lovers to survive, but finally, she can marry Charles and she lives happily.

The novel *Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure* was written by John Cleland in early eighteenth century. From many sources the researcher has found, it is known that the eighteenth century is called the age of reason or the age of enlightenment. During this period, educated elite expressing supreme confidence in the power of reason, attempted a rational analysis of European institutions and beliefs. Eighteenth century England was the birthplace of modern novel, a form of literary endeavor which sought to inform and influence public opinion as well as to reflect its substances. In the eighteenth century, literature did more than ‘embody’ certain social value. Kant went to the heart of one aspect of the enlightenment, that is, it’s insistent that each individual should reason independently without resource to the authority of the school, churches, and universities (Bock, 1989:388). Eighteenth century England had emerged, battered but intact, from a bloody civil war in the previous century which had set the social classes at each other’s throats (Eagleton, 1983:17). Much of the early literature of

this genre conveyed information that it was largely attitudinal, but served to highlight generally confused attitudes toward prostitutes. Prostitution was rife and largely uncontrolled in 18th century London (Feiling, 1952:801).

Eighteenth century England was a scenario in which many of the attributes of modern western civilization were beginning to emerge. Prostitution provided a vehicle for the development of some of the kinder aspects of these attributes. Detailed examinations of the life history of prostitutes suggested that this way of living was a temporary phase for many working class women (Simpson, 1996:13).

Ambiguity toward prostitution and indeed toward sexual relations in general is amply reflected in popular literature of early modern England (1996: 1). Prostitution is devoted to a diatribe on the debilitating effects of sexual congress in general. A view of sexuality which is effectively guilt-inducing must recognize that the behavior being proscribed is inherently appealing. Such recognition was an important characteristic of the eighteenth century (1996:2).

The word 'prostitute' began to come into common usage in the late eighteenth century (Giddens, 1993:202). According to the *Journal of Criminal Justice and Popular Culture* 1996, prostitution was largely uncontrolled in 18th century in London. Eighteenth century society at large appeared to combine an intense interest in male sexual deviance with a general lack of interest in its female counterpart (1996:4)

Related to the above statements, the researcher is interested in finding social phenomena reflected in this novel. The researcher intends to present sociology of literature for several reasons: first, the novel was written in 18th

century in London city. Second, the novel tells about prostitution and it is the great phenomenon occurred in 18th century London. And last, the novel is the most popular work of John Cleland. Ousby (1993:184) states “John Cleland is the best known for *Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*, usually called Fanny Hill for long suppressed as obscene, though it was one of the most popular novels in 18th century”. In this study the researcher will explore the prostitution which happened in London in 18th century.

It becomes something challenging for the researcher to know the history and social condition of a certain society at one time through literary work. After reading the story of the novel, the researcher decides to analyze the novel using the sociological criticism because the novel was written in 18th century and the story reflected the condition of London societies in 18th century. In this research, the researcher tends to use the theory of George Lukacs which recognizes “Mirror” as the characteristic of the whole literary works. A novel reflects not only the reality, but also the alive, complex, and dynamic fact. Literary works do not reflect the reality like photography, but they are more special than “merely” reality reflection (Endraswara, 2004:89).

Before conducting this study, the writer has found some researches taken from the internet which discuss the same novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure* but in different aspect. They are: first, Mr. Justice Douglas, in his research The Moral value of the Main Character of *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*. He has found that the search for the moral in *Fanny Hill* is clothed in erotic passages which seem to equate morality with debauchery as far

as the general public is concerned. At the same time, Dr. Peale's book is punctuated with such noble terms as "truth," "love," and "honesty." Fanny Hill, a rather naive young girl who becomes a prostitute, finds warmth, understanding and the meaning of love and faithfulness amid surroundings and situations which the society, as a whole, condemns as debased and depraved. The Second is the research from H. G. Cocks. In his research about feminism aspect of the novel, he has found that the use of the carnivalesque, and of a female voice in works like Cleland's *Fanny Hill*, tended towards the inversion of hierarchy, and also placed women at the centre of these erotic narratives. While women were clearly subordinate to men in libertine erotica, and their desires were obviously secondary to the revolutionary urges of the natural man, they were nevertheless the subjects, rather than the objects of these stories.

B. Statement of the Problems

Based on the above background of the study, the writer formulates the research problems as follows:

1. What are the causes of prostitution depicted in *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*?
2. What are the effects of prostitution on prostitutes depicted in *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*?
3. To what extent does the novel reflect the real phenomena of prostitution in 18th century London?

C. Objectives of the Study

This study will answer three main problems as previously mentioned in the statement of the problems. The objectives of this study are:

1. To describe the causes of prostitution depicted in *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*
2. To describe the effects of prostitution on prostitutes depicted in *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*
3. To find out what extent the novel reflects the real phenomena of prostitution in 18th century London society

D. Scope and Limitation

The researcher focuses her study on the social phenomena, i.e. prostitution which was the great phenomenon appeared in London society during the early eighteenth century. Because the novel was written between February 1748 and March 1749 in London, the novel was, therefore, written in the early eighteenth century. Thus, the researcher limits her research only in early eighteenth century London. In this case, the researcher tells about the socio-economic aspects which caused the prostitution and the effects of prostitution on prostitutes as described in the novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure* written by John Cleland.

In addition, as the sociological approach assumes that the content of the novel reflects the real life of London societies, the researcher reveals the real condition during the early 18th century London.

E. Significances of the Study

There are two functional considerations for conducting the research.

Theoretically, this study is expected to be able to describe a theoretical knowledge of literature especially related to the sociological phenomenon of prostitution.

Practically, the result of this study is expected to be useful for the researcher herself to enrich her knowledge about the sociological analysis of the novel. For other researchers, it is hoped that this study might help them to learn how to analyze fiction especially about sociological analysis on literary work. Besides, it is expected to be a reference and alternative information in conducting the similar research.

F. Research Methodology

1. Research Method

In this study, the researcher analyzes the cultural history of prostitution in 18th century London which is reflected in *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*. It describes the prostitution as the social phenomenon which was happen in 18th century London. In this case the researcher employs literary criticism. Literary criticism is usually regarded as the analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of literary work: it does not mean 'finding fault with it' (Peck and Coyle, 1947:6). The relationship of literature to cultural history involves a criticism of judgment as well as criticism of interpretation (Grace, 1965:190).

The data of this research will be analyzed by using sociological criticism. Sociological criticism starts with conviction that art relation to society is vitally

important. The sociological critic, therefore, is interested in the social milieu and the extent to which and manner in which the artist respond to it (Scott, 1962:123). In this research, the researcher uses the theory of George Lukacs which considers that “Mirror” as the characteristic of the whole literary work. Lourenson and Swingewood (in Endrasawra, 2004: 79) state that there are three perspectives related to sociological criticism. The first perspective is a research in which a literary work is viewed as a social document which forms a reflection of situation at the time when it was created. The Second perspective is that, the research explores a literary work as social mirror of the author. The last is that, the research elaborates the literary work as a historical event manifestation of socio-cultural condition. In this research, the researcher would like to use the first perspective, is the research in which a literary work is viewed as a social document which forms a reflection of situation at the time it was created.

2. Data Sources

There are two data sources in this research. The primary data source is the novel entitled *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of Woman of Pleasure* which was written by John Cleland between February 1748 and March 1749 in London. It was published by Penguin Popular Classics in 1994.

The secondary data sources are taken from the journal, text books, and the internet which are related to the real phenomena of London society in 18th century especially of prostitution. The data might be in the form of words, phrases, or

sentences throughout the novel which indicate the attitude of London society in early 18th century.

3. Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher does some steps. The first step is reading and understanding the novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of Woman of Pleasure* carefully until the end of the story. From this reading, the writer tries to understand the contents of the novel. After the researcher knows that the novel tells about prostitution which happened in London especially in early 18th century, the researcher identifies the data generally that are related to the statement of the problems. The researcher also selects an appropriate identified data that have a relation to the statements of the problems. Last, the researcher simplifies those general data to each statement of the problems to organize the appropriate data.

4. Data Analysis

In this study, the data will be analyzed by using sociological criticism. To analyze the sociological aspects of the novel especially related to prostitution as the real phenomena during the early 18th century London, the researcher categorizes the data sources in accordance with the statements of the problems. Here, the researcher classifies the primary data based on the socio-economic aspects which cause the prostitution and the effects of prostitution toward prostitutes. After that, the researcher continues to classify the secondary data based on the statement of the problems. After the data of each statement are

presented, the researcher compares between the data that are found from the primary source and the secondary one. This step continued by finding the homology between the prostitution in John Cleland's *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure* and the real condition in 18th century London society. The last is describing the conclusion based on the result of analysis.

G. Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid misinterpretation of this study, the definitions of some key terms are given as follows:

1. Prostitute is a person who offers himself or herself for sexual intercourse for money.
2. Prostitution is the practice of being prostitutes.
3. Brothel or bawdy-house is the house of prostitutes.
4. Gentlemen in general are the men who are polite and show consideration for the feeling of other people. Gentlemen in general are Fanny's customers who have nobility and have large incomes.
5. Madam is a woman that one does not know, whether she is married or not. In this novels, madam means a woman who runs a bawdy house.
6. Landlady is a woman from whom one rents a lodging or a woman who owns or run a public house or boarding house.

BAB II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer discusses some related literature by elaborating some references that have relationship with the topic of the study. The discussions are about sociology of literature, prostitution, London in early 18th century, the causes and effects of prostitution in London, and previous studies.

A. Sociology of Literature

The discussion of sociology should be given prior to discussing the sociology of literature. There are some definitions about sociology: first, sociology has been defined as the general science of society. Second, it is defined as the science of the forms of human interrelation. Third, it is the science of inter human actions. Next, Durkheim (in Martindale and Monachesi, 1951:39) calls it “the science of collective representation.” Last, Weber (in Martindale and Monachesi, 1951:39) defines it as the science which attempts to understand and interpret the social action. From these definitions, its describe finally, sociology as the discipline that describes the phenomena that are created by the social interaction of human beings and the manner in which these phenomena affect the behavior of individuals (Martindale and Monachesi, 1951:39). Ritzer (1992:529) states that one of the continuums of social analysis is the objective-subjective dimension. The subjective dimension here refers to something that occurs solely in the realm of ideas, whereas the objective one relates to the real, material events.

The problems envisaged under literature and social system are two folds. The primary aspect is to place literature in a functional frame within each society and again within the various levels of stratification of that society. The secondary aspect, perhaps less fertile in terms of research materials but no less rewarding in social perspective, lies in the study of literary forms. In this case, society and social problems can be literary materials. Between literature and society have a close relationship and both of them will influence each other (Abrams, 1981:131).

The fictional world is created by the author, and the real world is the apprehendable universe. A much more complicated problem is the nature of the relationship between the author's fictional world and his real world. This is a creative problem for the author, and it is also a critical problem for the reader (Stevick, 1967:371-372).

According to Marxist critics, literature is not a work created in accordance with timeless artistic criteria, but a product of the economic and ideological determinants specific to that era. The Marxist critics also examine the relation of the literary product to the actual economic and social reality of its time and place (Abrams, 1993: 242).

Literary work is the expression of human experience. Literary work is not created in vacuum. It reflects the human's social life, culture, and history of society in a certain period. Thus, the literary work is like a witness of a certain period. Wellek and Warren (1993: 110) state "A literary work is a witness of a history that can tell readers the social condition of the time when it was written. Literature is an expression of society." Literature may function as an ideological

instrument in the proper sense of that word, by exalting a specific system of domination and contributing to its educational goals (Eagleton, 1983:11).

Beethoven (in Worsley, 1957:24) states that for sociological purposes he will regard literature as 'culture', everything acquired by human being that is not physically inherited. The literary work was withers a vehicle for ideas, a reflection of social reality; it is material fact, whose functions can be analyzed like one could examining a machine (Eagleton, 1983:3).

Based on the sociology of literature, literary work is a reflection of the real life. The relation between the fictional world and the reality can be either representative or illustrative. James Joyce grew up as a narrative artist in a tradition dominated by realistic and naturalistic theory and practice, in which the representation of slices of "real life" could be seen as the true end of narrative literature (Steivick, 1967:378). The goal of art is to provide a picture of reality by viewing the contradiction between appearance and reality, the particular and the general, the immediate and the conceptual (Lukacs in vindicatingthefounders. Com /library /index. asp document / Terry Lovell. Accessed on September 21, 2007)

The sociology of literature is derived from several deceptively simple assumptions: literature reflects the values and experiences of society and implicitly functions to control and generate social action (F. Borgatta and L. Borgatta, 1992:1141). The term sociology of literature is applied only to the writings of critics and historians whose primary interest is on the ways an author affected by his class status, his social and other ideology, and the economic

conditions of his profession, and the kind of audience to which he addresses him (1981:129)

The main idea of the sociology of literature lies on its mirror concept. It means that sociology of literature views a work as a reflection of the real social life. Social reality is pervasively commoditized is to say that it is always already aesthetic textured, packaged, fetishized, libidinalized; and for art to reflect reality (Lodge, 1988:387). This conception is in line with the opinion of Endraswara (2004: 79). He thinks that literary work is a reflection of social culture which forms dialectic between the writer and the social situation.

B. Prostitution

The willingness of men to pay for sexual gratification thus creates a market in female prostitution (Sion, 1977: 28). Prostitution can be defined as the granting of sexual favors for monetary gain. Prostitution is one occupation in which age is negatively correlated with success because of the extent to which youth is prized by customers (F. Borgatta and L. Borgatta, 1992:1558). Most prostitutes are female, although male prostitution is fairly common in some contexts. There is no clear cut distinction between the paid mistress, main reason for granting sexual access to her patron is the money he provides, and prostitution as such. The main different is that the prostitute sells sexual access to numerous buyer (Giddens, 1993: 202).

According to Abraham A. Sion in his book *Prostitution and the Law* (1977:44), prostitution is a person who is engaged in, or offers, or aggresses to

engage in sexual activity for hire, or is an inmate of a house of prostitution, or enters a state or any political subdivision thereof to engage in prostitution. Such activity is hereinafter referred to as prostitution.

Prostitution which appeared as the greatest phenomenon in London society in early 18th century has some aspects which support the existence of prostitution itself. Those aspects will be described below:

1. Prostitute

Prostitute is a person who does the prostitution and receives money as the payment for his or her service toward the customer. Most prostitutes are women. Prostitutes, who take in almost any men who accept their invitation, obviously prefer to have someone on the premises in case an unsatisfied client becomes troublesome, and they often let the client know the presence of the maid (Sion, 1977:108). Not all prostitutes operate alone. Some work in partnership. They share maids, the expenses of the flat, and sometime the clients too (1977:109).

Prostitutes cater for men who are away from home, desire sexual encounters without commitment, or have unusual sexual tastes that other women will not accept (Giddens, 1993:205). Children were the most desired target of the 'sportsmen' who patronized prostitutes could not be supported by any socialized male value (Simpson, 1996:13)

2. Clients or Customers

Customers are theoretically subject to imprisonment under the pre-draft law for their part in the practice of prostitution (Sion, 1977:45). All of men were tend to do prostitution but most customers of brothel were the wealthy men. The upper working class in general frowned on heavy drinking and sexual permissiveness ((McKay, Hill, and Buckler, 1976:776). By the time middle class boy reached adolescence, they had usually attained considerable sexual experience with maids or prostitutes (1976:780)

The customers in bawdy house mostly come from aristocracy and middle class. When the customers want to have sexual gratification, they stand in queue in the comfortable of a waiting room. Whenever the prostitutes finished entertaining a client in her bedroom, she would come out wearing a flimsy negligee and invite the next client in (Sion, 1977:104)

3. Brothel or Bawdy House

Brothel is defined by Lord Parker C.J. (in A. Sion, 1977:122) as a house resorted to or used by more than one for the purposes of fornication. Singleton V. Ellison (in A. Sion, 1977:123) stated that a common bawdy house was defined as a house or room, or set of room in any house kept for purposes of prostitution. A brothel there should be at least two woman practicing prostitution. Bawds were well organized and often quite wealthy. They could hire sophisticated legal help and pay high court fees. In addition, Blackstone (in Simpson, 1996:9) says that a brothel is an apartment or house where there is a manager and a number of

prostitutes on duty so that customers can choose and go to a room for the sexual activity.

Toleration of bawds, most of who appear to have been female, did not always extend to other areas of law. The great demand of young girls by their clientele led to a number of trials of bawds for the capital crime of rape (Simpson, 1996:12)

4. Brothel Keeper

Brothel keeper is the keeper of an organized brothel who takes the whole or the best of the immoral earnings of prostitutes he employs on the premises, but provides them with food, accommodation, and other necessities is likewise living on the earnings of prostitution (Sion,1977:141). It matters not in such cases whether the brothel keeper takes the money directly from the clients or whether he extracts it from the prostitutes after they have been paid for their services (Mayes in Sion, 1977: 141). The keeper would probably not hear that the money he receives from prostitutes is in return for the services, goods and other necessities with which he provides them.

5. Landlady or Mistress

Landlady or mistress or madam is a woman who makes a business out of providing prostitutes with the premises for prostitution. She acts as a commission agent for prostitutes. Thus a woman who, as the landlady, lessor, or occupier of any premises, makes a business out of providing prostitutes with the premises for

prostitution at exorbitant rents (1977: 142). She would specify the fee for services, after that, she would provide the address with direction as to how to get there (1977: 105). If the woman works out of a call house, the madam receives half of the payment. If the woman works in a brothel, the madam also gets half (F. Borgatta, and L Borgatta, 1992: 1558)

6. Maid

Maid provides comfort and prestige. The maids can call the police if her mistress is under duress of outraged customer. They control prostitutes' activities and live on their earnings. They receive the clients, take their hats, coat and umbrellas, usher them into waiting room and then ask each one in turn into the bedroom. Maids also receive telephone calls and make appointment if the landlady is occupied in the bedroom. When a client remains the prostitutes longer than the allotted time, the maid will knock the door to tell the prostitutes that another client is waiting for their services. Other duties of maids are cleaning the flat and tidying the bed after each customer uses it. They make hot drinks, serve snack and prepare the customer's bath (Sion, 1977:108).

C. London in Early 18th Century

Eighteenth century is also called by the age of enlightenment because the English people, especially London society started to develop their nation at that time. The enlightenment emphasized on the property as the foundation for the individual rights and its search from uniform laws inspired by Newton's scientific

achievement which they led to the development of the science of economics (1989: 402).

At the beginning of eighteenth century, set the pattern of experiment and chance which English manufacture followed (Thorn, Lockyer, and Smith, 1961:408). The prosperity of eighteenth century England was based upon an expanding market for whatever goods it manufactured. The absence of a system of internal tolls and tariffs, such as existed on the continent, meant that goods could be freely brought to the place where they could fetch the best price. This system caused a constantly improving transportation system in the years just before industrial revolution (Burns, Lerner, and Meacham, 1984:711). Eighteenth century was years of trial for England. Pitt (in Thorn, Lockyer, and Smith, 1961: 442) chose a critical time to give up his responsibility for leading the nation. In home English farming and industry proved strong enough to withstand the strain of war and even to profit the absence of competition of foreign wheat textile.

Eighteenth century society was still divided into fairly well defined classes (Lunt, 1956:528). There was a great difference between poor and rich people who lived in London and live in the country because of the great differences between the old ways of industries and agriculture and the new ones. There were people who enjoyed books and music and decorate their home exclusively which distinguished the century. There were also others who did not go to school, could not read and write, and were pressed hard to find their next meal (Thorn, Lockyer, and Smith, 1961:409).

Eighteenth century England was also characterized by the variety of exotic influence on dress, architecture, and interior design from many part of word. Until the 1760s, clothing evolved gradually. While French fashion were the model fog high ranking and wealthy people in European nation, a new kind of style was developing in England (Payne, 1972: 392).

In the eighteenth century, European population began to grow markedly. The century has certain abnormal years and tragic periods in which, many more people died than were born. Disease could also ravage independently. Epidemics of dysentery and smallpox also operated independently (McKay, Hill, and Buckler, 1976:617). At the same time drinking became more public and social. Cafés and pubs became increasingly bright, friendly places. Moreover, social drinking by sweetheart became widespread .This greater participation by woman helped to civilize the world of drink and hard liquor (1976:778). The spirit of gambling was rife among all classes, and in polite society both men and women were much addicted to it. The masquerade soon became more than figurative leveler of society. The consequence was nightly scenes of robbery, and quarrels, and scandalous licentiousness (1956: 533).

Sir John Fielding's effort as vice control was widely scorned and his proposal for retraining prostitutes in more conventional trades was ridiculed. Not only were prostitutes a highly visible presence in London, but also association with them was demonstrably fraught with danger. Physical risks of consorting with them included being robbed, pickpocket, trepanned, or murdered. The greatest risk of all, however, was of catching venereal disease (Simpson, 1996:3).

According to Black Rools (in Simpson, 1996:11), the 18th century London society included a list of person who prosecuted of almost of brothel keepers, night walkers, and pliers in bawdy house. However, the society had another interest and in later years prosecution related to prostitution ceased to dominate their activities.

According to Woodward (in Simpson 1996:8) stated that sexual restrain had important role to play. The London metropolitan police, founded quickly saw street activity related to prostitution as the biggest single threat to public order. Sexual experimentation before marriage had triumphed as had illegitimacy. Unmarried people were probably engaging as much sexual activity as their parents and grandparent who had created the illegitimacy explosion (McKay, Hill, and Buckler, 1976: 780-781). There was also a great the demand for female children as sexual partners. About 400 people in London alone made their living by the kidnapping of children for this purpose (Ryan in Simpson, 1996:4).

D. The Causes of Prostitution in London

Prostitution which appeared in London in the early 18th century was caused by some aspects. The two most apparent and influential aspects are economic and social aspects. Both aspects are described below:

1. Economic Aspect

The economic aspect which causes the 18th century prostitution in London is divided into two problems. The first problem is poverty which raises the

diseases and death. The second problem is children trade which is usually initiated by kidnapping the children.

a. Poverty

At the end of seventeenth century, the economic of Europe was agrarian. Men and women lavished their attention on farming. Yet the land was stingy and capricious. Harvest was poor or even failed completely. Such crisis had continued until the first eighteenth century (Mckay, Hill, and Buckler, 1976: 608-609).

By the early eighteenth century, however, the pressure of rural poverty and the need for employment in the countryside had proved too great (McKay, Hill, and Buckler, 1976: 620). Yet life in the village was unquestionably hard, and poverty was the great reality for most people (1976: 611).

A trouble tightening knot in the belly force people tragic substitutes. People gathered chestnuts and stripped bark in the forest, they cut dandelions and grass. Such unbalance and inadequate food made people weak and extremely susceptible to illness and epidemics (1976:610). No every one lived and worked in this harsh condition. The unskilled laborer was the real victim. There were plenty of hand workers for young and children were brought from orphanages all over the country to do it. The bigger boys and girls could haul trucks of coal by ropes slung around their bodies of their foreheads. Small children were the best suits to work as chimney sweeps, cowering among chimney flues in private houses. In many occupations, the children were harshly treated and poorly fed and every day risked injury, disease, and even death (Thorn, Lockyer, and Smith, 1961:455).

For many poor young women, prostitution like domestic service was a stage of life (1976: 782).

Chadwick (in McKay, Hill, and Buckler, 1976: 782) stated that disease and death actually caused poverty, simply because a sick worker was an unemployed worker and orphaned children were poor children. The disease is caused by filthy environmental condition which caused largely by lack of drainage. Unexpected death or desertion could leave widows and orphans in need of financial aid or perhaps a foster home. At the end of seventeenth century the economic of Europe was agrarian. Men and women lavished their attention on farming. Yet the land was stingy and capricious. Harvest was poor or even failed completely. Such crisis had continued until the first eighteenth century. A trouble tightening knot in the belly force people tragic substitutes. People gathered chestnuts and stripped bark in the forest, they cut dandelions and grass. Such unbalance and inadequate food made people weak and extremely susceptible to illness and epidemics. Influenza and smallpox preyed with particular savagery on populations (1976: 608-610). Smallpox was the most dangerous killer. About 80 percent of population caught it, and about one fourth of the sick died (Payne, 1972:395).

b. Children Trafficking

In the first Eighteenth century London, people were commonly interested in prostitution and its related trade. Children trafficking were widespread and very profitable. Prices charged for intercourse with children which were much higher

than for more conventional encounters (Simpson, 1996: 9). The organized business of this forcible recruitment of girls to prostitution through kidnapping was known to be impervious to legal intervention (1996:8).

The demand for female children as sexual partners was so great that about 400 people on London alone in the 1830s supposedly made their livings by kidnapping children for this purpose (1996: 4). It is mentioned in *Journal of Criminal Justice and Popular Culture* (1996:17) that the standard charge for a child virgin was five pounds. Prices charged for normal transactions in 18th century brothels were usually much less than one pound. A. Mrs. Wilkinson charged with assault by her son in law, was reported to have employed 300 girls, many of whom were under twelve. Edward Parr, convicted in the court of King's Bench of keeping disorderly house, owned 19 brothels and had amassed a fortune of 20,000 pound of them.

2. Social Aspects

The second aspect which causes the prostitution in the early 18th century London is social aspect. This aspect consists of three main problems they are social classes, drinking society, and law control.

a. Social classes

The traditional view believes that class distinction was the basis of social order (Watt 1957:50). In 18th century London, Men of all classes visited prostitutes, but the upper and middle classes supplied much of the motivating cash. Many

middle class men were abided by the publicly professed code of stern puritanical morality, many others indulged appetites for prostitutes and sexual promiscuity (McKay, Hill, and Buckler 1976:781). Middle class boys who reached late adolescence usually attained considerable sexual experience with maids or prostitutes (1976:780)

Brutal sexist behavior was part of London life. The sternly moral woman and man of the upper working class detested and tried to shield their daughters. For many poor young women, prostitution like other domestic services was a stage of life (1976: 782). The existence of a class of women appeared to be truly horrible, and at mercy of the vicious (Simpson, 1996:13).

The class society in 18th century London was divided into three types: aristocracy, middle class, and working class. The three classes are discussing in the following section.

i. Aristocracy

The English aristocracies of the eighteenth century were a wealthy and leisured class men and women. They live freely and comfortably whether in London or at home in the country (Thorn, Lockyer, and Smith, 1961:409). The aristocracies are consisted of gentlemen. The class which looms largest in the world of fashion was composed of gentleman. The gulf between gentlemen and other order society was still wide. The gentlemen were of various degree and gradation. At the top was the various rank of nobility. More numerous were gentry. They consisted of those who had reasonably large incomes from landed

estates and their descendants (Lunt, 1956: 529). A group of London gentlemen very interested in the new science and in the spread of learning in general founded the grand lodge, a collection of various Masonic lodges in the pubs around the city (Bock, 1989:391). The life of gentleman of leisure about town was largely surrounded by pleasure. His day was likely to begin with a walk in the park, where he could join the parade of fashionable society. Wherever the gentleman spent his evening, he would probably bring home a considerable load of liquor (Lunt, 1956:532-533).

ii. Middle Class

The man who followed business or profession in the town constituted the most influential element in the middle class. The middle class person was expected to act accordingly. The middle class people were loosely united by a shared code of expected behavior and morality. Drinking and gambling were denounced as vices and sexual purity and fidelity were celebrated as virtues (McKay, Hill, and Buckler 1976: 775). The middle class were solid members of what some contemporary observers called the “servant keeping”. Helpful maid to cook and clean was the best single sign that a family had crossed the vague line separating the working class from the middle class (1976:773-774).

Middle class boys reached their late adolescence by having sexual experience with maids or prostitutes. With marriage a distant, it was all too easy for the young men of the middle classes to turn to the urban underworld of

whoredom and sexual exploitation to satisfy their desire (McKay, Hill, and Buckler 1976:780).

Another fairly distinct social group consisted of merchants. Accumulation of large fortune in business was becoming common. Here man of good family and even of rank might become merchants. The importance of this group in a social structure is well attested by Burnet.” as for the man of trade and business” (1956: 530). The merchants of the town generally availed themselves of the opportunity, but among the gentry an education often held to be useless bit of polish. For younger sons, they usually had a tutor at home for a few years, under whose guidance learned to write, read, and figure.

iii. Working Class

Many members of working class that are people whose livelihoods depended on physical labors and who did not employ domestic servants were still small land owning peasants and hired farm hands (McKay, Hill, and Buckler 1976:775). The working class in the country side and that in the country, especially in London were different. Working classes in countryside were poorer because they were just a labor in the field or had a small land while harvest at that time was poor and failed. Hours of laborers in the country included all the hours of daylight, so the opportunities of the poor for any extensive were very small (Watt, 1957:51)

b. Drinking Society

In the early eighteenth century there were distinctive classes. The aristocracy and the middle class filled their life extravagantly. The popular habit was drinking.

Swearing, vulgarity, drinking, and gambling, moreover, were sufficiently common to give the tone to the society. People of high rank and even of distinction were over fond of liquor (Lunt, 1956:534). The clergy, the army, and the navy were open to them, and so long as they remained within one of this profession, they could drink themselves to death at the best club in town (1956:529). Heavy drinking was a nearly universal vice. Debauch runs riots with an unblushing countenance. Numbers of person of high rank and even of distinction are over fond of liquor (1956:534). Excessive drinking and meat eating afflicted many upper class men in eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Payne, 1972:402). Tea drinking was just becoming fashionable in England (1972: 398).

Drinking was unquestionably the favorite leisure time activity of working people. For many middle class moralists, love of drink had been a curse of the modern age. Drunkenness was by far the most common cause of dispute and misery in working class home. Drinking became more public and social. Cafés and pubs became increasingly spread. Music halls and vaudeville theatre, the working class counterparts of middleclass opera, and classical theatre were enormously popular. Music hall audiences who were thoroughly mixed which may account for the fact that drunkenness, sexual intercourse were favorite

themes of broad jokes and bittersweet songs (McKay, Hill, and Buckler, 1976:778).

c. Law Control

During the 18th century little formal legal attention was directed to female sexual control (1996:4). Keeping a bawdy house was indictable misdemeanor under common law (1996: 9). But toleration of bawds, most of who appeared as female, did not always extend to other areas of law. The great demand for young girls by their clientele led to a number of trials of bawdy house for the capital crime of rape. (1994:12).

Law against prostitution themselves implemented inconsistently and are not assigned a high priority in most communities by prosecutors, police, or citizen (F.borgatta and L Borgatta, 1992:1558). Extortion of prostitutes was a time-honored practice within law enforcement agencies, and even the police of the pristine city of London didn't have the heart to break with this tradition. Corrupt police activity associated with prostitution has been documented for the city (1996: 7).

In other hand, the hard drinking and the immorality prevailing among the lower orders produced a large amount of lawlessness. Robberies were of common occurrence. The streets were never safe at night and in the country highwaymen often operated in the full light of day (Lunt, 1956: 535).

E. The Effects of Prostitution in London

Prostitution which appeared in 18th century London caused some effects, they are social and economic. These effects can either positive or negative toward prostitutes. As economic effect, they could change their life better. Having passed through prostitution, prostitutes went on to marry a man of their own class and established home and family (McKay, Hill, and Buckler, 1976: 782). Marriage is in general a means of increasing one's credit and one's fortune and of insuring one's success in the world (1976:780). Other, prostitution was perceived as necessity to alleviate male sexual tension and therefore as protective of respectable womanhood (Simpson, 1996: 1).

For the social, prostitution cause negative impact of prostitutes. As the working class, the prostitutes have to follow what the higher classes want. The wealth which the higher classes have, they have authority and they can do what they want include in prostitution matter. Most prostitutes became an object of man sexual rudeness. The willingness of men to pay for their sexual gratification thus created a market in female prostitution (Sion, 1977: 28). Not only did men dominate in most spheres, but they were in general much violent toward women. Much male sexuality is compulsive rather than satisfying (Giddens, 1993: 195). He offers more money for more gratification, and if she refuses he tries unsuccessfully to rape her (Mckay, Hill, and Buckler 1976:782).

F. Previous Studies

Before conducting this study, the writer found some relevant researches taken from the internet. The previous researchers have already conducted the study of the same novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure* but of different aspect.

The first previous researcher is Mr. Justice Douglas (1966). This research is concerned with the moral value of the novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*. Here he investigates the moral value of Fanny Hill who is the main character of the novel. In his research he finds that Fanny as the main character clothes the moral of society in 18th century London. Fanny Hill is clothed in erotic passages which seem to equate morality with debauchery as far as the general public is concerned. At the same time, Dr. Peale's book is punctuated with such noble terms as "truth," "love," and "honesty." Fanny Hill, a rather naive young girl who becomes a prostitute, finds warmth, understanding and the meaning of love and faithfulness amid surroundings and situations which the society, as a whole, condemns as debased and depraved.

The Second researcher is H. G. Cocks (2002). He intends to use feminism in analyzing the novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*. In his research he investigates the status of women in the novel. He finds that women are clearly subordinate to men in libertine erotica, and their desire is obviously secondary to the revolutionary urges of the natural man. They are nevertheless the subjects, rather than the objects of these stories. The carnivalesque of female voice in works like Cleland's *Fanny Hill* tends towards

the inversion of hierarchy, and it places women at the centre of these erotic narratives.



CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the analysis on the problems of this thesis, those are the causes of prostitution based on socio-economic aspects, the effects of prostitution toward prostitutes, and the relationship between the content of the novel and the real condition of the society in early eighteenth century London. In this analysis, the researcher will use the "Memoirs" as the short form of the title of the novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*

A. The Causes of prostitution

The causes of prostitution which happened in London in early eighteenth century as depicted in the novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure* consist of socio-economic aspects. The economic aspects cover poverty and children trafficking, while the social aspects consist of social classes, drinking society, and law control.

1. Economic aspects

One of the factors which caused the prostitution as depicted in the novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure* is economic aspect. In this chapter, the researcher would like to explore this aspect which consists of poverty and children trafficking.

a. Poverty

Poverty is the main and the most important aspect which plays the vital role of prostitution. Most prostitutes take this profession because they want to survive their life. They take prostitution as their profession to support themselves when they are unemployed. Thus many of them move from place to place, from bawdy-house to service and from service to bawdy-house again.

As the main character of this novel, Fanny Hill works in a bawdy house. She is a country girl who comes from poor family at a small village.

...I was born at a small village near Liverpool in Lancashire, of parents extremely poor.... (*Memoirs*, 16)

In this harsh condition, Fanny Hill, as unskilled girl, is the real victim of prostitution. When her parents die of smallpox, the most dangerous disease which kill person, she becomes an orphan girl in her fifteen years old. Smallpox was the most dangerous killer by which about 80 percent of population caught it and about one fourth of the sick died (Payne, 1972:395).

I was now entering on my fifteenth year, when the worst of ills befell me in the loss of my fond tender parents, who were both carried off by the smallpox, within a few days of each other; my father dying first, and thereby hastening the death of my mother, so that I was now left an unhappy friendless orphan.... (*Memoirs*, 16)

After the death of her parents, she has to keep her life. She becomes a hand worker. She works as a housekeeper.

“My father was neither better nor worse than a miller near the city of York; and both he and my mother dying whilst I was an infant, I fell under the care of a widow and childless aunt, housekeeper to my lord N_____, at his seat in the county of_____, where she brought me up with all imaginable tenderness.... (*Memoirs*, 125)

By that time, she meets Ester, her friend, the woman who takes her to London; she gives the sight of luxury, beauty, happiness, extravagant of London society's life, marriage, and better life. She thinks that it is a good idea to leave her harsh condition.

...Nor did Ester Davis a little comfort and spirit me to venture with her, by piquing my childish curiosity with the fine sight that were to be seen in London: the tombs, the lion, the kings, the royal family, the fine place and opera,...the idea, however, of having the company of a towns woman with her was the trivial,... she told me, after her manner and style: as how several maids out of country had made themselves and their kin forever, that by preserving their virtue, some had taken so with their masters that they had married them, and kept then coaches, and lived vastly grand, and happy, and some, mayhap, come to be duchesses: Luck was all, and why not I as well as another.... (*Memoirs*, 17)

She is interested with the condition of London society. Thinking of her poor condition, she decides that it is the best idea if she moves to London because in her mind, London is a fortune place to look for the pleasure. She wants to leave the harsh condition.

... I was presently out of danger, and, what I then did not know the value of was entirely unmarked. I skip over here an account of the natural grief and affliction which I felt on that melancholy occasion. a little time, and the giddiness of that age, dissipated too soon my reflection on that irreparable loss, but nothing contributed more to reconcile me to it than the notions that were immediately put into my head of going to London...I soon came to a resolution of making this launch into the wide world by repairing to London in order to seek my fortune.... (*Memoirs*, 16-17)

Fanny imagines that if she moves to London, she will obtain the luxury fashion like scowered satin gowns, caps bordered with an inch of lace, tawdry ribbons, and shoes belaced with silver. Her imagination starts toward her views on Ester's fashion.

...nor can I remember, without laughing, the innocent admiration, not without a spice to envy, with which we poor girls, whose church going clothes did not rise above dowlass shifts and stuff gowns, beheld Esther's scowered satin gowns, caps bordered with an inch of lace, tawdry ribbons, and shoes belaced with silver; all which we imagined grew in London, and entered for a great deal into my determination of trying to come in for my share of them (*Memoirs*, 17)

Arriving at London, Ester takes her to the bawdy house because she does not have important skills. At first, Fanny is taken into the house of Mrs. Brown, the kind and sweet woman who runs a brothel. Firstly the landlady pretences that she will safe her money and without hesitation Fanny receives this kind of work.

Well then, dressed I was, and little did it then enter into my head that all this gay attire was no more than decking the victim out for sacrifice, whilst I innocently attributed all to mere friendship and kindness in the sweet good Mrs. Brown; who I was forgetting to mention, had, under pretence of keeping my money safe, got for me, without the least hesitation, the driblet (so I now call it) which remained to me after the expenses of my journey (*Memoirs*,30)

The mistress tells her that if she follows her instruction, to be a good companion for her, she will not work as a servant. The landlady will give better job as a prostitute and she will do more than twenty mothers can do for Fanny.

Here my mistress first began her part with telling me that I must have good spirit, and learn to be free with her; that she had not taken me to be a common servant, to do domestic drudgery, but to be a kind of companion to her; and that I would be a good girl, she would do more than twenty mothers for me; to all which I answered only by the profoundest and the awkwardness courtesies, and a view monosyllables, such as "yes! No! To be sure!" (*Memoirs*, 23)

As a landlady, Mrs. Brown observes Fanny from head to foot if she is suitable for the profession or not. Finally she is accepted as a prostitute and she is shaped to be a good looking girl by priming, drawing up her neck, and setting her best looks.

She looked as if she would devour me with her eyes, staring at me from head to foot, without the least regard to the confusion and blushes her eyeing me so fixedly put me to, and which were to her, no doubt, the strongest recommendation and marks of my being fit for her purpose. after a little time, in which my air, person, and whole figure had undergone a strict examination, which I had on my part tried to render favorable to me, by priming, drawing up my neck, and setting my best looks....(*Memoirs*,21)

To support her appearance, the landlady gives her property, such as gloves. She tells her how to entertain customers with the most plausible flames. Fanny feels in a good luck fallen into this kindest landlady who treats her kindly.

This being over, she bid the coachman drive to a shop in St. Paul's Churchyard, where she bought a pair of gloves, which she gave me, and thence renewed her direction to the coachman to drive to her house in _____ street, who accordingly landed us at the door, after I had been cheered up and entertained by the way with the most plausible flames, without one syllable from which I could conclude anything but that I was by the greatest good luck fallen into the hands of the kindest mistress....(*Memoirs*,22)

As an employee in a bawdyhouse, Fanny must follow the instruction and obey her landlady. The landlady tells her how to have a sufficient character of good prostitute for her customers. She hopes that Fanny will be tractable, and that she keeps out of bad company.

... with a little of her instruction; that she could take my very sufficient character; that London was a very wicked, vile place; that she hoped I would be tractable, and keep out of bad company....(*Memoirs*,22)

In this bawdy house she starts to work as a prostitute, giving service to her customers. Here, Mrs. Brown as the landlady introduces the first customer, her own cousin, to Fanny. She lets him enter Fanny's room. She salutes Fanny, but Fanny makes a mistake because she has just presented her cheek to him.

... she presented me to her cousin of her own creation, an elderly gentleman, who got up at my entry into the room, and on my dropping a curtsy to him, saluted me, and seemed a little affronted that I had only presented my cheek to him: a mistake, which if one, he immediately corrected, by gluing his lips to mine.... (*Memoirs*, 31)

The prostitution activity can also be seen from the statement below.

Fanny Hill gives service to her customer in another bawdy house after the maid has prepared everything for a prostitution manner in another bawdy house.

Accordingly he went out and left me, when a minute or two after, before I could recover myself into any composure for thinking, the maid come in with her mistress' service,... as soon as I lay down, the maid took the candle away, and wishing me a good night, went out of the room ...Mr._____ opened my room softly, and come in, now undressed ...he then hurried off his clothed and leaped into bed (*Memoirs*, 84)

b. Children Trafficking

London is commonly interested in prostitution and children trafficking. The demand for female children as sexual partners is great. This demand has caused children trafficking to be one of the common businesses in London. This business of prostitution has become very universal in London.

As this novel tells that Fanny at the first time arrives at London, she is taken to a bawdyhouse. Bawdyhouse is a place for prostitution activity. Most of bawdy houses belong to women. They are called mistress or madam, or land lady. The landlady or mistress or madam makes a business out of providing prostitutes with the premises for prostitution. The landlady also has notable manager of her house who is one of her favorite girls.

...and my mistress had now got with her one of her favorite girls, a notable manager of her house, and whose business it was to prepare and break such young fillies as I was to the mounting block.... (*Memoirs*, 24)

The landlady acts as a commission agent for prostitutes. She manages the business of children trafficking, she has authority in managing her employees. She allotes Fanny for a bedfellow who is venerable president of college.

...and my mistress had now got with her one of her favorite girls... and whose business it was to prepare and break such young fillies as I was to the mounting block; and she was accordingly, in that view, allotted me for a bedfellow; and to give her the more authority, she had the title of cousin conferred on her by the venerable president of this college.... (*Memoirs*, 24)

Mrs. Brown asks Fanny to prepare herself beautifully and freshly to welcome the generous and lordship customer who is heavily expected in the town.

...until the arrival of lord B_____ from bath to whom Mrs. Brown, in respect to his experienced generosity on such occasions, proposed to offer the perusal of that trinket of mine...and his lordship being expected in town in less than a fortnight, Mrs. brown judge I should be entirely renewed in beauty and freshness by that time, and afford her the chance of a better bargain than she had driven with Mr. Crofts (*Memoirs*, 39)

Children trafficking are an organized business through kidnapping children or girls. These girls are forced to work as prostitutes in bawdyhouses.

In this novel, Fanny Hill becomes the object of children trafficking. She is forced to service any customers. In managing the business of children trafficking, a landlady has full authority in instructing her employees to service the customers.

The customer can send messages, letters, and other direct trials of prostitute

(Fanny) disposition to get his sexual gratification. Fanny must follow the instruction which has been agreed between customers and landlady.

...she went then, at the hour appointed, to his lodgings in one of our inns of court, which were furnished in a taste of grandeur that had a special eye to all the conveniences of luxury and pleasure. Here she found him in ready waiting; and after finishing her business of pretence, and a long conduit of discussions concerning her trade...without which, he had, by a number of fruitless messages, letters, and other direct trials of my

disposition, convince himself there was no coming at me, all which to raised at once my character and price with him.... (*Memoirs*, 158)

Accordingly he went out and left me, when a minute or two after, before I could recover myself into any composure for thinking, the maid come in with her mistress' service,...the maid, as soon as I lay down, took the candle away, and wishing me a good night, went out of the room ...Mr._____ opened my room softly, and come in, now undressed ...he then hurried off his clothed and leaped into bed (*Memoirs*, 84)

The landlady decides the price for Fanny and the customer can pay accordingly, depending on the request from the landlady. Fanny as a prostitute must accept this decision and give her good service toward the customer.

...he drew out his purse, and calling for pen and ink, which the landlady was prepare for, paid her every farthing of her demand, independent of liberal gratification which was to follow unknown to me; and taking a receipt in full, very tenderly force me to receive it, by guiding my hand, which he truths it into, so as to make me passively put it into my pocket (*Memoirs*, 80)

Fanny Hill is a young prostitute who is well shaped and good looking. She has glossy auburn hair, and as soft as silk, flowing downs her neck in natural ringlets. Her ruddy face, and the shape a roundish oval, and the other the aspects of beauty belongs to her, is universally requested by the customers.

I was tall, yet not too tall for my age, which, as I before remark, was barely turned of fifteen; my shape perfectly straight, thin waisted, and light, and free, without owing anything to stays; my hair was a glossy auburn, and as soft as silk, flowing down my neck in natural ringlets, my face was rather too ruddy, though its feature were delicate, and the shape a roundish oval, my eyes were as black as can be imagined...in short all the points of beauty that are most universally in request, I had or at least my vanity forbade me to appeal from the decision of our sovereign judges the men who all that I ever knew at least gave it highly thus in my favor....(*Memoirs*,30)

The virgin girls are the first priority of this business because most customers ask the virgin girls for their sexual gratification, so the standard charge

for a child virgin is higher than others. Meanwhile, the normal price is usually much less than one pound.

Here, the customer is impatient to wait for Fanny as a virgin prostitute who prepares to prove her honor of her virginity by the test of warm bath; and the usual sanguinary symptom of defloration.

The night then was fixed, with all possible respect to the eagerness of his impatience, and in the meantime Mrs. Cole had omitted no instructions, nor even neglected any preparation, that my enable me to come off with honor, in regard to the appearance of my virginity, except that, favored as I was by nature with all the narrowness of stricture in that part to conduct my design, I had no occasion to borrow those auxiliaries of art that create a momentary one, easily discovered by the test of warm bath; and as to the usual sanguinary symptom of defloration.... (*Memoirs*, 160)

Fanny Hill is paid higher than other prostitutes because of her virginity. She is paid by fifty guineas. It is more than formal encounter that is usually much less than one pound. In addition, most customers are more interested in virgin prostitute.

Mother Brown had in the meantime agreed the terms with this liquorish old goat, which I afterwards understood were to be fifty guineas peremptory, for the liberty of attempting me, and a hundred more at the complete gratification of his desires, in the triumph of my virginity....(*Memoirs*,33)

2. Social Aspects

The second aspect which causes prostitution in the early 18th century depicted in the novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure* is social aspect. This aspect consists of three main problems, they are social classes, drinking society, and law control.

a. Social classes

The prostitution which appears in London societies is also supported by the attitude of the upper and middle classmen who always fill their life extravagantly, completed with prostitution activity. The traditional view in London society considers class distinction as the basis of social order. London society is fairly divided into some classes: aristocracy, middle class, and working class. These class distinctions cause the large differences among the society. The upper and middle class always fill their life extravagantly. They can reach whatever they want, the property, luxury, and happiness. The universal habit of upper and middle class is sexual refortification. They can pay the prostitute in bawdy houses for their purposes of prostitution. The object of their activity is the working class they are the girls who work as prostitutes, who come from poor family, who do not have any skill to work, and who want to keep alive their life. Many middle class men obey the publicly professed code of stern puritanical morality but, many others indulge appetites for prostitutes and sexual promiscuity.

The aristocracy consists of wealthy and leisured class men and women. They live in comfortable and free life. The aristocracy consists of gentlemen with various degree and gradation. The top degree is the noblemen while the more numerous are gentry. The gentry are the men who have large income from landed estates and from their descendants.

Servants and maids are categorized as working class. The working class covers people whose livelihood depended on physical labors and they do not have any skill.

In this novel, the maid (Martha) gives her help toward the prostitute. She gets Fanny some Hartshorn drops and puts Fanny on bed.

As soon as he was gone, Martha very tenderly offered me her assistance in anything, and would have got me some hartshorn drops, and put me to bed; which last, I at first positively refused, in the fear that the monster might return and take me at that disadvantage. However, with much persuasion, and assurances that I should not be molested that night, she prevailed on me to lie down.... (*Memoirs*, 37)

Another duty of maids is to clean the flat and tidy the bed after each customer uses the room. They prepare the food and bath for prostitute and customer. They prepare everything needed by the prostitutes.

...the maid came in to lay the cloth for supper, when I understood, with joy, that my landlady, whose sight was present poison to me, was not to be with us...the maid quitting the room, the gentleman insisted, with a tender warmth, that I should sit up in the elbow chair by the fire, and see him eat if could not be prevailed on to eat myself.... (*Memoirs*, 82)

Fanny Hill is also categorized a member of working class. She comes from poor family who does not have important skill to work. Because of her willingness to reach a better life, she works as a servant of the landlady to give service to the customers who come from the aristocracy and middle class. Fanny works as a prostitute in different bawdy houses. Most of her customers come from the aristocracy which consists of gentlemen. The customers can pay highly for the sake of their sexual gratification and Fanny has to service the customers well.

The statements below tell us that the customers of Fanny Hill come from the upper and middle class men. They are the noblemen, the merchants who have contraband trade, and the young gentlemen, who come to a bawdyhouse to do sexual gratification.

...independent of his noble birth and the great fortune he was heir to,...I was handed by him to the cock pit of our match, where I was dress in nothing but a white morning gown...and spared me the confusion that would have attended the forwardness of undressing myself.... (*Memoirs*, 148)

As soon as we had looked round this inviting spot, and every preliminary of privacy was duly settled, strip was the word: when the young gentleman soon dispatched the undressing each his partner and reduce us to the naked confession of all those secrets of person which dress generally hides, and (*Memoirs*, 198)

...Mr. Crofts, who was a merchant ... on account of his driving a certain contraband trade and that his affairs were so desperate that even was it in his inclination; it would not be in his power to renew his design upon me.... (*Memoirs*, 38)

The customer of bawdy house is also the old gentlemen. It can be seen from a thirty year old gentleman who enjoys his sexual gratification with another prostitute as mentioned in the statement below.

...Her gallant, who was a gentleman about thirty, somewhat inclined to a fastness that was in no sort displeasing, improving the hint thus tendered him of this mode of enjoyment, after settling her well in his posture, and encouraging her with kisses and caresses to stand hi trough....(*Memoirs*,146)

Middle class boys usually reach their late adolescence by enjoying sexual experience with prostitutes. It can be seen from Fanny's customer, the young gentleman about two and twenty and a gentleman between eighteen and nineteen who fulfill their late adolescence with prostitution.

The young gentleman, by Phoebe's guess, was about two and twenty; tall and well limbed. his body was finely formed, and a most vigorous make...then his grand movement, which seemed to rise out of a ticket of curling hair that spread from the root all over his thighs and belly up to the navel, stood stiff and up right, but of a size to frighten me, by sympathy, for the small tender part which was the object of its fury, and which now lay exposed to fairest view (*Memoirs*, 47)

...a fair stripling, between eighteenth and nineteen, with his head reclined on one of the sides of the chair, his hair in disordered curls... owing to the excesses of the night (*Memoirs*, 52)

The habit of London middle class is that they are interested in collecting various Masonic lodges that have been met in the pubs around the city. This novel reveals that the landladies are grouped into middle class because they have their own field (lodges) and they can employ the employees. Mrs. Jones, as the landlady, has the best quality of lodges for foreign secretary of embassy. She asks Fanny Hill to entertain her customers in her lodge.

The landlady, Mrs. Jones, waited on us to our apartment, and with great volubility of tongue, explain to us all its conveniences that her own maid should wait on us that the best of quality had lodged at her house that her first floor was let to a foreign secretary of embassy and his lady that I looked like a very good nature lady.... (*Memoirs*, 70)

The lives of gentlemen are largely around of pleasure. They take and show Fanny their respective apartment, which is furnished with every of convenience and luxury; and above all, a specious drawing room, where a selected reveling band usually meets, in general parties of pleasure; the girls take food or drink into their mouth with their sparks, and acting their wanton pranks with uncontrolled licentiousness. Whatever pleasure entertains them. They can call the prostitutes to their apartment.

The sameness of our sex, age, profession, and views soon created as unreserved a freedom and intimacy as if we had been for years acquainted. they took and showed me the house, their respective apartment, which were furnished with every of convenience and luxury; and above all, a specious drawing room, where a select reveling band usually met, in general parties of pleasure; the girl supping with their sparks, and acting their wanton pranks with unbounded licentiousness; whilst a defiance of awe, modesty, or jealousy were their standing rules, by which , according to the principles of their society, whatever pleasure was lost on the side of

sentiment was abundantly made up to the senses in the poignancy of variety, and the charms of ease and luxury (*Memoirs*, 118)

A man of a good family or a good rank may become a merchant. The signs of middle class are servant keeping and helpful maid who always accompanies their life. This novel tells that Fanny's customers also come from the middle classmen. It can be seen from the maid who belongs to her customers, who is asked by Fanny's customer to attend her.

We soon got to the house appointed for me, which was that of a plain tradesman, who on the score of interest, was entirely at Mr. H_____'s devotion, and who let him the first floor, very genteelly furnished, for two guineas a week, of which I was instated mistress, with a maid to attend me (*Memoirs*, 87)

b. Drinking Society

Drinking causes prostitution activities more alive. The aristocracy and the middle class always fill their life extravagantly. They held a general party of pleasure where a selected band usually meets with drinking activity and girls who entertain them. Prostitution plays an important activity in this moment of pleasure.

...they took and showed me the house, their respective apartments, which were furnished with every article of convenience and luxury; and above all, a spacious drawing room, where a select reveling band usually met, in general parties of pleasure: the girl supping with their sparks, and acting their wanton pranks with unbounded licentiousness...according to the principles of their society, whatever.... (*Memoirs*, 118)

After saluting her, he led her to a couch that fronted us, where they both sat down, and the young Genoese helped her to a glass of wine, with some Naples biscuit on a salver (*Memoirs*, 46)

The popular habit of London society in early eighteenth century was drinking. Drinking became the popular culture of the modern age in eighteenth

century London society. The clergy, the army, and the navy were open to them, and so long as they remained within one of this profession, they could drink themselves to death at the best club in town and entertained themselves with prostitutes. In this novel Fanny Hill tells one of her customers who fall into debauch of drinking with some gentlemen until it throws him into a high fever and carries him off in four days time.

...and left me a sum far above the state of his fortune, and very inconsistent with the intended shortness of his journey; but it indeed in the longest that can be, and is never but once taken: for arrive at bath, he was not there two days before he fell into debauch of drinking with some gentlemen that threw him into a high fever and carried him off in four days' time, never once out of delirium. Had been in his senses to make a will, perhaps he might have made favorable mention of me in it. Thus however, I lost him; and no condition of life is more subject to revolution than that of a woman of pleasure.... (*Memoirs*, 172)

Besides working in a bawdy house, Fanny Hill is also call girl who can give the service or entertain the customers outside the bawdyhouse, such as in a pubs or clubs, debauchery, and party. At this time, she services the customers consist of the middle class men whose profession is the army and navy.

...they gathered round me, viewed me on all sides; and as my admission into this joyous troop made a little holiday, the show of work were laid aside; and Mrs. Cole giving me up, with special recommendation, to their caresses and entertainment, went about her ordinary business of the house (*Memoirs*, 118).

Swearing, vulgarity; drinking and gambling colored the London society. They are over fond of liquor. Heavy drinking is a nearly universal vice. Fanny tells in this novel how the aristocracy and middle classmen fill their daily life vulgarly and extravagantly, whose capital favorite object is enjoyment of beauty. She herself, as the object of their pleasure, knows the habit of their life.

...where, by the by, it is oftener met with, purer, and more unsophisticated, than among the false, ridiculous refinements with which the greater suffer themselves to be so grossly cheated by their pride: the great! Than whom there exist few amongst those they call the vulgar, who are more ignorant of, or who cultivate less, the art of living than they do; they, I say, who forever mistake things the most foreign to the nature of pleasure itself; whose capital favorite object is enjoyment of beauty, wherever that rare invaluable gift is found, without distinction of birth or station (*Memoirs*, 107)

The nights in London are never quite. The drinking, debauchery, and making pleasure with prostitute always appear in London societies all days. Everything is served, sweet meats, jellies, and other eatables, and bottles of wine and cordials, as their opening of party or chill of the water. In this time Fanny Hill is invited to entertain them.

As soon then the evening began, and the show of a shop was shut, the academy was opened; the mask of mock modesty was completely taken off, and all the girls delivered over their respective calls of pleasure or interest with their men; and none of that sex was promiscuously admitted....(*Memoirs*, 118)

Then it reached sufficiently into the water, yet contained convenient benches round it, on the dry ground, either to keep our clothes, or _____ or _____ in short, for more uses than resting upon. There was a table too, loaded with sweet meats, jellies, and other eatables, and bootless of wine and cordials, by way of occasional relief from any rawness, or chill of the water, or from any faintness from whatever cause.... (*Memoirs*, 198)

Fanny Hill tells that the night, which consists of debauchery and drinking, is also usual for any couple to make pleasure of sexual gratification.

... the company, after a short refreshment of biscuit and wine, tea and chocolate, served in at now in the morning, broke up and went off in pairs.... (*Memoirs*, 152)

Debauch runs wildly with an unblushing countenance. Debauchery is always completed by drinking and prostitution. Mr. Norbert, the gentleman who

always fills his life with debauchery, has ruined a number of girls for his sexual gratification.

...Mr. Norbert, a gentleman originally of great fortune, which, with a constitution naturally not the best, he had vastly impaired by his over violent pursuit of the vices of the town; in the course of which, having worn out and staled all the more common modes of debauchery, he had fallen into a taste of maiden-hunting; in which chase he had ruined a number of girls.... (*Memoirs*, 157)

Wines are used to complete the prostitution activity. In this novel, Mrs. Cole prepares the wines when supper is held before Fanny services her customer.

As soon as my clothes were huddled on in a little decency, a supper was brought in by the discreet Mrs. Cole herself, which might have piqued the sensuality of a cardinal, accompanied with a choice of the riches wines: all which she set before us, and went out again, without having, by a word or even by a smile, given us the least interruption or confusion, in those moments of secrecy.... (*Memoirs*, 180)

Besides drinking liquor, the fashionable drinking in London is tea drinking. Tea drinking is also used by Fanny Hill to discuss her trouble. She discusses her problem with honorable gentleman.

...if I would be my own friend; and closed with telling me she had brought a very honorable gentleman to drink tea with me, who would give the best advice how to get rid of all my trouble. Upon with without waiting for a reply, she goes out, and returns with this very honorable gentleman, whose very honorable procuress she had been, on this as well as other occasions (*Memoirs*, 78).

Tea drinking is also carried out by the upper and middle societies to fulfill their leisure time. This activity is mixed by chatting together, frolic, and making humor.

After a great deal of mixed chat, frolic and humor, one of them, observing that there would be a good deal of time on hand before the assembly hour, proposed that each girls should entertain the company with that critical period of her personal history in which the first exchange the maiden state of woman hood ...(*Memoirs*, 121).

For prostitution, tea drinking is the media of opening prostitution activity.

For example, tea drinking is held by the mistress who wants to introduce the customer to Fanny or introduce Fanny to the customers.

...he sat down fronting me, and all tea time kept ogling me in a manner that gave me the utmost pain and confusion, all the marks of which he still explain to be my bashfulness, and not being used to see company (*Memoirs*, 34)

...between whom it was not the business of a simple girl, who was to profit by pleasing, to decide... whilst I was edifying by this wholesome lessons, tea was brought in, and the young ladies, returning, joined company with us (*Memoirs*, 120- 121)

Tea drinking is also held when the mistress and the customers to make agreement about prostitution manners, and Fanny can not say anything. She just complies her mistress.

...that it would be my own fault if she was forced to proceed to such extremities; but she believed there was a friend to be found in the world who would make up matters to both our satisfactions, and that she would bring him to drink tea with us that very afternoon, when she hoped we would come to a right understanding in our affairs. To all this, not a word of answer; I sat mute, confounded, terrified (*Memoirs*, 78)

...we drank tea, and her chat helped to pass away the time very agreeably, since he was our theme.... (*Memoirs*, 69)

Tea drinking is a medium of pleasure which Fanny and her friends do in their leisure time. When they enjoy the summer day, they drink tea so cheerfully and happily that they are surrounded with the beauty of the prospect, the serenity of the weather.

...everything being settled, and it being a fine summer day, but rather of the warmest, we sat out after dinner, and go to our rendezvous about four in the afternoon; where, landing at the foot of a neat, joyous pavilion, Emily and I were handed into it by our squires, and there drank tea with a cheerfulness and gaiety that the beauty of the prospect, the serenity of the

weather, and the tender politeness of our sprightly gallants naturally led us into (*Memoirs*, 197)

Heavy drinking usually takes place in cafes and pubs. Fanny Hill is over the bar, entertaining her customer till she is intoxicated. Music hall and vaudeville theatre, the opera, and the classical theatre are enormously popular.

...I should have held it ingratitude to the pleasure I had received to have repented of it; and since I was now over the bar, I thought, by plunging over head and ears into the stream I was hurried away by, to drown all sense of shame or reflection (*Memoirs*, 100)

The band is common for gentlemen to fulfill their pleasure; the girls are also invited and given the liberal presents when they please the men.

...assuring me, at the same time, that they were all young gentlemen agreeable in their person, and unexceptionable in every respect; that united, and holding together by the band of common pleasures, they composed the chief support of her house, and made very liberal presents to the girls that pleased and humored them, so that they were, properly speaking, the founders and patrons of this little seraglio (*Memoirs*, 120)

The favorite thing which completes the debauch activity is prostitution or sexual intercourse. The drunkenness can call the prostitutes. In this novel, Fanny Hill as the prostitute lives in the midst of all the frolic and wantonness, with this joyous band, dance, and elegant supper. She has to accompany and entertain her customers with delight and sexual pleasure.

In the midst of all the frolic and wantonness, which this joyous band had presently, and all naturally, run into, an elegant supper was served in, and we sat down to it, my spark elect placing himself next to me, and the others couples without order or ceremony. the delicate cheer and good wine soon banished all reserve; the conversation grew as lively as could be wished, without taking to loose a turn...kisses however snatches at times, or where a handkerchief round the neck interposed its feeble barrier, it was not extremely respected: the hands of the men went to work with their usual petulance...for beginning the country dances was received with instant assent: for as he laughingly added, he fancied the instruments were in tune (*Memoirs*, 138).

c. Law Control

In London, there is a little formal legal attention directed to control the sexual activities of women. They ignore the bawdy houses and prostitution activities. The effect is that the business of children trafficking becomes popular and prostitution becomes the great phenomenon in London.

In this novel, Fanny Hill tells that there is no attention from the law about the phenomena of nudities and vulgarity, which appear in London societies. The greatest men will not scruple to decorate their private closets with nudities, though, in compliance with vulgar prejudices.

...but paint situations such as they actually rose to me in nature, careless of violating those laws of decency that were never made for such unreserved intimacies as ours; and you have to much sense...the greatest men, those of the first and most leading taste, will not scruple adorning their private closets with nudities, though, in compliance with vulgar prejudices, they may not think them decent decorations of the staircase or saloon (*Memoirs*, 15)

The law gives Toleration to bawds. Most of whom appear to have been female. It can be seen from the great demand for young girls by their clientele who leads to a number of trials of bawdy house for the capital crime of rape. In the pubs or cafes they can invite the prostitutes, in this novel is Fanny Hill, to entertain them with that critical period of her personal history.

...between whom it was not the business of a simple girl, who was to profit by pleasing, to decide...whilst I was edifying by this wholesome lessons, tea was brought in, and the young ladies, returning, joined company with us (*Memoirs*, 120- 121)

After a great deal of mixed chat, frolic and humor, one of them, observing that there would be a good deal of time on hand before the assembly hour, proposed that each girls should entertain the company with that critical period of her personal history in which the first exchange the maiden state of woman hood(*Memoirs*,121)

Extortion of prostitutes is tolerated within the law enforcement agencies; the landladies manage their business of prostitution freely. This novel tells that landladies freely manage their bawdyhouse. It can be proved from the experiences of the main character (Fanny Hill) who works in different landladies. They are Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Cole. Keeping a bawdy house is indictable as a small crime under common law.

...“here, Martha,” said Mrs. Brown, I have just hired this young woman
.... (*Memoirs*, 23)

The landlady, Mrs. Jones, waited on us to our apartment, and with great volubility of tongue.... (*Memoirs*, 70)

But Mrs. Cole, in opposition to this, assured me that the gentleman I should be presented to were, by their rank and taste of things....
(*Memoirs*, 120)

The streets are never safe at night and in the country highwaymen often operate in the full light of day. Highwaymen always use their time by drinking and enjoying prostitution. All girls are delivered over their respective calls of pleasure or interest with their men. Bawdyhouse is the safest place to practice prostitution.

As soon then the evening began, and the show of a shop was shut, the academy was opened; the mask of mock modesty was completely taken off, and all the girls delivered over their respective calls of pleasure or interest with their men; and none of that sex was promiscuously admitted, but only such as Mrs. Cole was previously satisfied of their character and discretion. In short, this was the safest, politest, and, at the same time, the most thorough house of accommodation in town.... (*Memoirs*, 118)

In the other hand, heavy drinking and immorality are widely spread among the orders which produce a large amount of wildness.

The organized business of this forcible recruitment of girls to prostitution through kidnapping is known to be inaccessible to legal intervention. There is no attention from the law itself so that the trafficking of children becomes spread. In this novel, Fanny's landlady is free in managing her business (children trafficking). The landlady has the authority to control or instruct her prostitutes.

Accordingly, the next morning I dressed my self as clean as neat as my rustic wardrobe would permit me...with special recommendation, to the landlady...without anymore difficulty than can be supposed of a young country girl.... (*Memoirs*, 20)

Here my mistress first began her part with telling me that I must have good spirit, and learn to be free with her; that she had not taken me to be a common servant, to do domestic drudgery, but to be a kind of companion to her; and that I would be a good girl, she would do more than twenty mothers for me; to all which I answered only by the profoundest and the awkwardness courtesies, and a view monosyllables, such as "yes! No! To be sure!" (*Memoirs*, 23)

B. The Effects of Prostitution in London

Prostitution which appeared in 18th century London as depicted in the novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure* resulted some effects toward the prostitutes. The effects are economic and social.

1. Economic Effects

Prostitution gives positive economic effects toward the prostitutes. They can increase their economic condition. By prostitution, they can change their life to be better. Although many prostitutes are clearly downtrodden victims exposed to disease and violence, it is clear that a minority at least has some control over their lives. Women such as this have a higher standard of living than others of a

similar background. They have money and clothing, they can afford their own rooms.

Related to the statement above, Fanny Hill as the reflection of prostitutes at that time can change her poor life into better life by her profession of prostitution. She feels happy with the kindness of her landlady and customer, who give her everything she wants; silk, laces, earrings, pearl necklace, gold of watch, maid, elegant clothes, etc. She is also paid profusely for the unlimited complaisance.

...as Mr. H_____’s liberal liking led him to make his court to the usual vanity of our sex. silk, laces, earrings, pearl necklace, gold of watch, in short, all the trinkets and articles of dress were lavishly heaped upon me; the sense of which, if it didn’t create returns of love, force a kind of grateful fondness something like love; a distinction it would be a spoiling with pleasure of nine-tenths of the keepers in town to make.... (*Memoirs*, 87)

..., in which space I circulated my time very pleasantly between my amusements at Mrs. Cole’s and a proper attendance on that gentleman, who paid me profusely for the unlimited complaisance with which I passively humored every caprice of pleasure, and which had won upon him so greatly that, finding, as he said, all that variety in me alone which he had sought for in variety of woman.... (*Memoirs*, 171)

Fanny Hill, as the main character in this novel is successful to reach a better life. She becomes the prostitute in an elegant bawdy house. She services the upper and the middle classmen. By her profession of prostitute, she can enjoy the luxury live, as the attitude of upper and middle class. She gets a private apartment and builds a relationship with middle class (the business people).

I was now established the kept mistress in form, well lodged, with a very sufficient allowance, and light up with all the luster of dress (*Memoirs*, 87)

...I had taken care to send my maid on and errand into the city, that I was sure would take up time enough; and, from the people of the house I had

nothing to fear, as they were plain good sort of folks, and wise enough to mind no more of other people's business than they could well help (*Memoirs*, 102)

...when one day returning to my lodgings from a visit in the neighborhood, where I used to say longer, I found the street door open, and the maid of the house standing at it, talking with her acquaintance, so that I came in without knocking; and, as I passed by, she told me Mr. H_____ was above. I stepped upstairs into my own bedchamber.... (*Memoirs*, 89)

With her profession, she can also fill her life extravagantly as the habit of the upper and middle class societies. For instance, she easily rents a new lodging in R_____ street, Covent Garden, goes to the joyous pavilion for fulfilling the leisure time by tea drinking, joyfulness, enjoying the summer day which the poor people can not reach.

... on the day appointed for my removal, to conduct me to my new lodgings at a brush maker in R_____ street, Covent Garden, the very next door to her own house, where she had no convenience to lodge me herself: lodgings that, by having been several successions tenant by ladies of pleasure, the landlord of them was familiarized to their ways; and provided the rent was duly paid, everything else was as easy and commodious as one could desire (*Memoirs*, 112).

...everything being settled, and it being a fine summer day, but rather of the warmest, we set out after dinner, and got to our rendezvous about four in the afternoon; where, landing at the foot of a neat, joyous pavilion, Emily and I were handed into it by our squires, and there drank tea with a cheerfulness and gaiety that the beauty of the prospect, the serenity of the weather, and the tender politeness of our sprightly gallants naturally led us into (*Memoirs*, 197)

Having passed through prostitution, prostitutes go on to marry a man who has the same rank and has established home and family.

Fanny Hill, as a prostitute for high rank people, can marry Charles, one of her customers whom she loves.

...I met my young ravisher several times after, whom I passionately loved and who, though not of age to claim a small but independent fortune, would have married me; but as the accidents that prevented it, and their consequences which threw me on the public, contain matters too moving and serious to introduce at present, I cut short here” (*Memoirs*, 131)

...Charles was the universe to me, and all that was not him was nothing to me (*Memoirs*, 72)

Charles or Fanny’s husband is a man who comes from the middle class whose profession is an army. By his profession, he can raise the money, or procure it by interest. Fanny feels that she is fortune when she can live with the man she loves.

...Charles gave the following account of himself, every tittle of which was true...no profession had he bread him up to, but design to provide for him in the army by purchasing him an ensign’s commission, that it to say, provided he could raise the money, or procure it by interest...Charles was however, by the means of his grandmother’s lavish fondness, very sufficiently enable to keep a mistress so easily contented as my love made me; and my good fortune, for such I must ever call it, threw me in his way....(*Memoirs*,67)

Marriage is in general a means of increasing one’s fortune and of insuring one’s success in the world. Marrying Charles, she fells free from being a servant of landlady. She can enjoy the beauty of life like operas, masquerades, and every diversion of the town with the man she loves.

Here, under the new character of a young gentlewoman whose husband was gone to sea, I had marked me out such lines of life and conduct, as leaving me at a competent liberty to pursue my views either out of pleasure or fortune, bounding me nevertheless strictly within the rules of decency and discretion: a disposition in which you can not escape observing a true pupil of Mr. Cole’s (*Memoirs*, 204)

...my Charles I had, and in him, everything my fond heart could wish or desire. He carried me to plays, operas, masquerades, and every diversion of the town.... (*Memoirs*,72)

After she marries Charles, they can enjoy a very handsome apartment event, the best in the inn. This is what she imagined when she was poor.

After the cloth taken away, and the hour of repose came on, Charles and I were, without further ceremony, in quality of man and wife, shown up together to a very handsome apartment, and, all in course, the bed, they said, the best in the inn (*Memoirs*, 213)

Fanny is happy with her marriage to Charles. This is her willingness, and it is the first impression for her to open a new life with Charles

Amidst all the flutter and emotion with this promise of pleasure, for such I conceived it, stirred up in me, I preserved so much of the woman as to feign just reluctance enough to make some merit of sacrificing it to the influence of my patroness, whom I likewise, still in character, reminded of it perhaps being right for me to go home and dress, in favor of my first impression (*Memoirs*, 120)

2. Social Effects

Prostitution in London as depicted in the novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure* has given negative social effects toward the prostitutes. From the previous discussion it is obvious that London society is fairly divided into several classes. These class distinctions cause large differences. The upper and middle class always fill their life extravagantly. They can reach whatever they want, the property, luxury, and happiness. The prostitutes as the working class who have the lower degree are forced to fulfill their willingness. The upper and middle classes have property, money and power to get everything they want. The working class, who want to keep on their life, have to do what the upper and middle class want although it contradicts their own willingness. For instance, the prostitutes who are treated rudely by their customer can not refuse them

because the customer has made an agreement and paid for sexual gratification to the landlady, and the prostitutes as the employee have to follow the landlady's instruction to give the best service to their customers.

In this novel, Fanny Hill sometime treats rudely. She complains because her customers hurt her.

... but I gave such a timely jerk as seemed to proceed not from the evasion of his entry, but from the pain his efforts as it put me to: a circumstance too that I did not fail to accompany with proper gestures, sighs, cries of complaint, of which, that he had hurt me- he killed me- I should die – were the most frequent interjection.... (*Memoirs*, 163)

The sadness is also faced by Fanny when the first customer is successful to take her virginity. She cries, and she cannot avoid it.

When I recover my senses, I found myself undressed and in bed, in the arms of the sweet relenting murderer of my virginity, who hung mourning tenderly over me, holding in his hand a cordial, which, coming from the still dear author of so much pain, I could not refuse; my tears and languishingly turned upon him, seemed to reproach him with his cruelty.... (*Memoirs*, 60)

Fanny is an object of pleasure for men who want to appeal their sexual gratification. One of them kisses her boisterously until Fanny is angry of his rudeness.

...However he seized me as a prize and without farther ceremony threw his arms round my neck and kissed me boisterously and sweetly. I looked at him with a beginning of anger and indignation of his rudeness that softened away into other sentiments as I viewed him: he was tall...he proposed treating me with a glass of wine.... (*Memoirs*, 169)

Fanny Hill becomes an object of men's sexual rudeness. Most of men in London assume women as the object of pleasure. Before Fanny marries a man she loves, in her profession of prostitute, she is only the object of pleasure who gives service to other customers. She is often treated rudely until she feels frightened.

The customer slips his hand all down from her breast to that part of her. She then experiences its instant taking fire upon the touch, and growing a strange tickling heat.

... he slipped his hand all down from my breast to that part of me where the sense of feeling is so exquisitely critical, as I then experienced by its instant taking fire upon the touch, and growing a strange tickling heat...there he pleased himself and I, by feeling, till growing a little too bold, he hurt me, and made me complain. Then he took my hand, which he guided, not unwillingly on my side...I was frightened at the novelty.... (*Memoirs*, 123)

The customers can pay the mistress for their purposes of prostitution, and Fanny can not refuse the agreement which has been decided by the mistress and customers. Fanny is forced to service the customers. Actually she is shocked when she is asked to service the same customer because she has ever been treated rudely by him. However, she has to give the best service to him because the customer persuades the landlady to ask her to fulfill his sexual gratification by discharging her debt entirely to her landlady.

...addressing himself to me, told me he was perfectly acquainted with my whole story and every circumstances of my distress, which he owned was a cruel plunge for one of my youth and beauty to fall into; that he had long taken a liking to my person, for which he appealed to Mrs. Jones, there present, but finding me so deeply engaged to another, he had lost all hopes of succeeding, till he had heard the sudden reverse of fortune that had happened to me, on which he had given particular orders to my landlady to see that I should want for nothing...he would himself have attended me during my sickness; that on his return, which was but the day before, he had, on learning my recovery, desired the landlady's good offices to introduce him to me, and was as angry, at least, as I was shocked, at the manner in which she had conducted herself towards obtaining him that happiness;...discharge my debt entirely to my landlady and give me the receipt in full....(*Memoirs*, 79)

The customer ignores whatever Fanny's complaisance. He just want that Fanny is ready to give him service. After persuading the mistress, he comebacks by giving certain orders to the landlady so that Fanny should give him the service.

...I gently complained, and begged him to led me alone; told him I was not well. however, as he saw there was more form and ceremony in my resistance than good earnest, he made his conditions for desisting from pursuing his point that I should be put instantly to bed, whilst he gave certain orders to the landlady, and that he would return in an hour, when he hoped to find me more reconciled to his passion for me than I seemed at present. I neither assented nor denied, but in my air and manner of receiving this proposal gave him to see that I did not think myself enough my own mistress to refuse it (*Memoirs*, 83)

C. The Relationship between the Content of the Novel and the Real

Phenomenon of Prostitution in Early 18th Century London Society

Prostitution which became the great phenomenon in London was caused by two important aspects, i.e. economic and social aspects.

Poverty was the dominant aspect of prostitution in London in early eighteenth century. It was rooted from the situation in London which was dominated by agrarian. The agrarian life took place in countryside. Men and women spent their time on farming. Unfortunately, harvest was poor or even failed completely because there was no good system in farming. Living in a village was unquestionably hard, and poverty was the great reality for most people. Such crisis caused the pressure of rural poverty and the need for employment in the countryside had proved too great. They faced difficulties in getting bread every day. Such imbalanced and inadequate food made people weak and extremely susceptible to illness and epidemics. Smallpox was the most

dangerous killer. No one lived and worked in this harsh condition. Unexpected death or desertion could leave widows and orphans in need of financial aid or a foster home. The unskilled laborer was the real victim. There were plenty of hand workers, in which young and children were brought from orphanages all over the country to work. The children were forced to be handworker. They could not get sufficient education. The effect was there were so many unskilled people around the countryside and they worked as laborer. These conditions caused urbanization. The countryside society moved to the city of London to find a job. For many poor young women, prostitution was one stage of advance life. They chose this profession to continue their life.

This phenomenon of London society is the same as what the novel *Memoirs* tells through the main character Fanny Hill. She chose her profession of prostitution because she wants to change her life from poverty to a better life. This poverty becomes a great factor for not having adequate education and important skills. When she is still child, her parents leave her and she works as a handworker. Afterward, she moves to London to reach better life.

Fanny Hill comes from poor family who live in a small village in London which is dominated by agrarian. It can be seen from one of Fanny's customer, who is sent down to the countryside by his father who is a farmer.

As for poor will, he was immediately sent down to the country to his father, who was an easy farmer.... (*Memoirs*, 110)

Most of countryside societies in London are poor, including Fanny's family. The poverty is due to the failure of harvest. They find difficulties to get food for each day. This sadness is getting more when Fanny's parents die because

of smallpox and she becomes an orphan girl who works as a housekeeper. Such condition is unexpected by all people especially Fanny Hill. Afterward, her friend, Ester, tells her that living in London is very exciting and enjoyable. She tells Fanny that London is the best place to reach the wealthy. Because Fanny wants to leave her poor condition, she moves to London to look for a better life. Her movement becomes a reflection of urbanization in London in early 18th century.

The second element of economic aspect which increases prostitution in London is children trafficking. Children trafficking for prostitution was widespread and very profitable. The organized business of this forcible recruitment of girls to prostitution through kidnapping is inaccessible to legal intervention. The demand for female children as sexual partners was so great. Consequently, there were bawdyhouses and pubs spread along London society. The pubs were full of drinking people and completed with prostitution activity. The standard charge for a child virgin was five pounds. Prices charged for normal transactions in 18th century brothels were usually much less than one pound.

In the novel, children trafficking are signed by Fanny's arrival in London and she enrolls to a bawdy house of Mrs. Brown. Because Fanny does not have important skills, Ester takes her to a landlady who manages a business of children trafficking. This business has a big role in spreading prostitution in London. Fanny is treated to be a good prostitute for her customers and given the facilities like a maid, elegant cloths, and lodging. As a young prostitute, Fanny is paid highly because she is still virgin and all aspects of beauty belong to her. These aspects of beauty of Fanny Hill is universally requested by customers of

bawdyhouses. In these bawdy houses, she has to service her customers who come from the upper and middle classmen.

The second aspect which caused prostitution in London is social aspect. They are social classes, drinking society, and law control. From the previous discussion, it is clear that prostitution, which appeared in London in early eighteenth century, was proved by upper and middle classmen who indulged appetites for prostitutes and sexual promiscuity. The upper and middle classmen used to design their apartment luxuriously and interestingly by collecting various Masonic lodges in the pubs around the city. Middleclass boys who reached late adolescence usually attained considerable sexual experience with maids or prostitutes. The life of gentleman of leisure about town was largely surrounded by pleasure. They expected to act accordingly.

The novel *Memoirs* tells that all of Fanny's customers come from the upper and middle classmen. They are not only adults who come to bawdy houses but also the boys who reach late adolescence. Fanny is also invited to her customer's apartment. In the excellent apartment, she has to give her customers the best service although sometimes her customer acts rudely toward her. Because there is an agreement between her landlady and her customers, and that the customers give adequate payment for prostitution purposes, as an employee, Fanny has to obey her landlady's instruction and act politely toward the customer.

Drinking society also supports the existence of prostitution. Debauchery by vulgarity, drinking, and gambling, were sufficiently common to give the tone to the society. People of high rank and even of distinction were over fond of

liquor they could drink themselves to death at the best club in town. Music hall audiences who were thoroughly mixed which may account for the fact that drunkenness, sexual intercourse were favorite themes of broad jokes and bittersweet songs. Tea drinking was just becoming fashionable in England. They drank tea and invite prostitutes when they had meeting, fulfill their leisure time, and discussed a problem or business.

The novel *Memoirs* tells its readers that Fanny, as a prostitute, knows the habitual life of her customers which is full of debauch, drinking (tea and wine), and gambling. Even one of her customers dies because of overdrinking. These activities are always completed by sexual intercourse. Drinking becomes the medium of prostitution activity. For example, the landlady uses tea drinking to introduce her customer to a prostitute, or it is used as the opening for the customer and prostitute to begin their activity. Prostitution causes bawdy houses and pubs become universal need in London in early eighteenth century. This is proved by Fanny Hill who always services her customers in bawdy houses, in cafes, and in the lodgings, depending on the customers' demand.

Speaking about the habitual life of Fanny's customers, it truly reflects the condition of London society in early eighteenth century which was characterized by various exotic dress, architecture, and interior. The characteristic of the upper and middle class is that they design their luxury home, a specious drawing room, and the apartment. They wear elegant dress, luster dress, and accessories, such as necklaces, laces, earrings, and gold of watch. They can enjoy joyous pavilion.

I was now established the kept mistress in form, well lodged, with a very sufficient allowance, and light up with all the luster of dress.... (*Memoirs*, 87)

... we set out after dinner, and got to our rendezvous about four in the afternoon; where, landing at the foot of a neat, joyous pavilion,(*Memoirs*, 197)

... they took and showed me the house, their respective apartment, which were furnished with every of convenience and luxury; and above all, a specious drawing room,.... (*Memoirs*, 118)

... silk, laces, earrings, pearl necklace, gold of watch, in short, all the trinkets and articles of dress were lavishly heaped upon me (*Memoirs*, 87)

These licentious conditions during early 18th century London society was supported by the law control which did not give enough attention to such condition. Little legal attention was directed to control female's sexual. It can be seen from the toleration of bawds' activity which played their prostitutes to give service to their customers. Most of whom appeared as female, did not extend to other areas of law. Law against prostitution was implemented inconsistently.

The lack of law control on prostitution can also be seen in the novel. Fanny Hill, who services her customers from one landlady to other landladies from one bawdy house to other bawdy houses, knows very well, the habit of upper and middle classmen who fill their time by having pleasure with prostitutes in the pubs or cafés. This shows that prostitutes can work freely. The landladies can run their business of children trafficking independently without any attention from the law.

Prostitution which appeared in 18th century London gave both economic and social effects, either positive or negative, toward the prostitutes. For the

economic aspect, they could change their life better. Having passed through prostitution, prostitutes went on to marry a man of their own class and established home and family. In this novel Fanny as the working class can marry a man from middle class. Marriage is in general a means of increasing one's fortune and one's success in the world. Prostitution is one profession which gives positive effect to Fanny Hill as a prostitute. She can reach a better life from poverty. She is successful in leaving her poor condition. From her profession, she gets private lodging, maid, and pleasure like the upper and middle class life. She can enjoy luxury life. Marriage is one of increasing fortune. By prostitution, Fanny Hill can marry Charles, the man she loves who comes from the higher class, i.e. from middle class, whose profession is as an army. They live happily and establish good apartment. This is why the novel is entitled *Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*. Although she is just a prostitute or a member of working class, she can marry the man from higher class. She can enjoy the same life as that of the upper and middleclass.

Prostitution gives negative social impact toward the prostitutes. There were large distinctions between the lower class (working class) and the higher class (upper and middle class) society. The upper and middle class had great power and authority in their life. Most prostitutes became an object of men's sexual rudeness. The prostitutes, as working class, had to obey what the upper and middle class instructed to them. The customers who came from upper and middle class offered more money for the sake of gratification. If the prostitutes refused,

they would try to force them because the customers had made an agreement with the landlady, and the prostitutes could not deny them.

In the previous discussion, it is told that Fanny is often treated rudely by her customers when she worked as a prostitute. Because Fanny Hill is just an employee (working class), she does not have any power to refuse it. She has to obey any instruction from her landlady (middle class) who has made an agreement with the customers (upper and middle class). The customers can give much money whatever the landlady want for gratification purposes. To get money, Fanny has to give her best service toward her customers although she is often treated rudely. She just an object of male's sexual gratification.

The condition in early 18th century which have been portrayed above and in the chapter II is reflected in the novel *Memoirs*. The way of life of the characters in the novel reveals the condition of the society in London especially in early eighteenth century.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data, it is important to give conclusion and suggestion in this last chapter of the study.

A. Conclusion

Based on the discussion of the data presented above, the researcher concludes that the content of the novel reflects very well the real phenomenon of prostitution in London especially in early 18th century.

The causes of prostitution depicted in the novel are suitable with the real phenomena in London society. The poverty of the countryside society caused them to reach better life in the country, which is London. In London, the unskilled people worked as laborers. Most of girls worked in bawdy house as prostitutes. Fanny Hill, as the main character, narrates her story as the real common phenomena in London. She moves from countryside in the Lancashire to London because she does not have any family and she wants to reach better life. Ester, Fanny's friend, advises her to move to London because in London, someone can find a job easily and can enjoy the comfortable and luxury life. In London Fanny Hill enrolls the prostitution. She is the victim of the poverty as unskilled woman who wants to reach better life.

Children trafficking also support the prostitution in London. It becomes common business in London. This business is carried out by the Madam of bawdy

houses. In this novel Fanny Hill works from one bawdy house to another in which she gets many experiences with her madam and her customers. The customers are come from the upper and middle class. They could pay prostitutes highly if they are interested in, especially, a virgin girl.

Considering this condition, there is lack of law control. The law ignores this situation. Consequently prostitution, children trafficking, and pub or cafes become more spreading. These activities are proved by the habitual life of the upper and middle class society who fills their life extravagantly. Their habit is having a party which consists of debauchery and it is completed by drinking liquor, opera, music, and prostitutes to entertain them.

Fanny Hill as a prostitute gets some experiences both positive and negative, happily and sadly. For economic effect, she can reach the better life; the luxury, extravagant, the elegant cloths, good apartment, maid. As a prostitute, she can also marry the man she loves who comes from the middle class and they live happily.

For social effect, she is just a working class who has to follow her lord (the landladies and the customers) to continue her life. She has to give the best service although she is sometimes treated rudely by her customer because she is only the object of men's pleasure. The customers can pay highly and the prostitutes are forced to service them.

From the story of the novel *Memoirs*, the researcher gives comment as Islamic university student and from Islamic views. According to the researcher, the novel gives bad implication toward the readers. Prostitution is forbidden in

Moslem religion. It breaks the Islamic role. Prostitution is not the only one job that can change life to be better. There are so many god job which can be reached if we trying hard. In addition prostitution gives the great risks for instance the sternly moral society, catching veneral diseases, broken home and country, etc.



B. Suggestion

After analyzing the novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*, the suggestions are directed toward the next researchers, the literary teachers, and the readers. Based on the result of this analysis of the novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*, the researcher suggests that this research can be discussed in other topics by the next researcher, such as based on psychological analysis, feminism criticism, etc. By psychological analysis, people will know how the psychological condition of the characters especially the main character as a prostitute on a paper. Prostitutes are only the object of pleasure for their customers. They are often treated rudely. So, it is interesting if the next researcher analyzes this novel from feminism approach. This novel can also be analyzed by using Marxist criticism because there are differences between the life of wealthy people (upper and middle class) who have an authority to do everything they want and that of the working class. To the literary teachers, the researcher hopes that this thesis can a reference in teaching literary studies.

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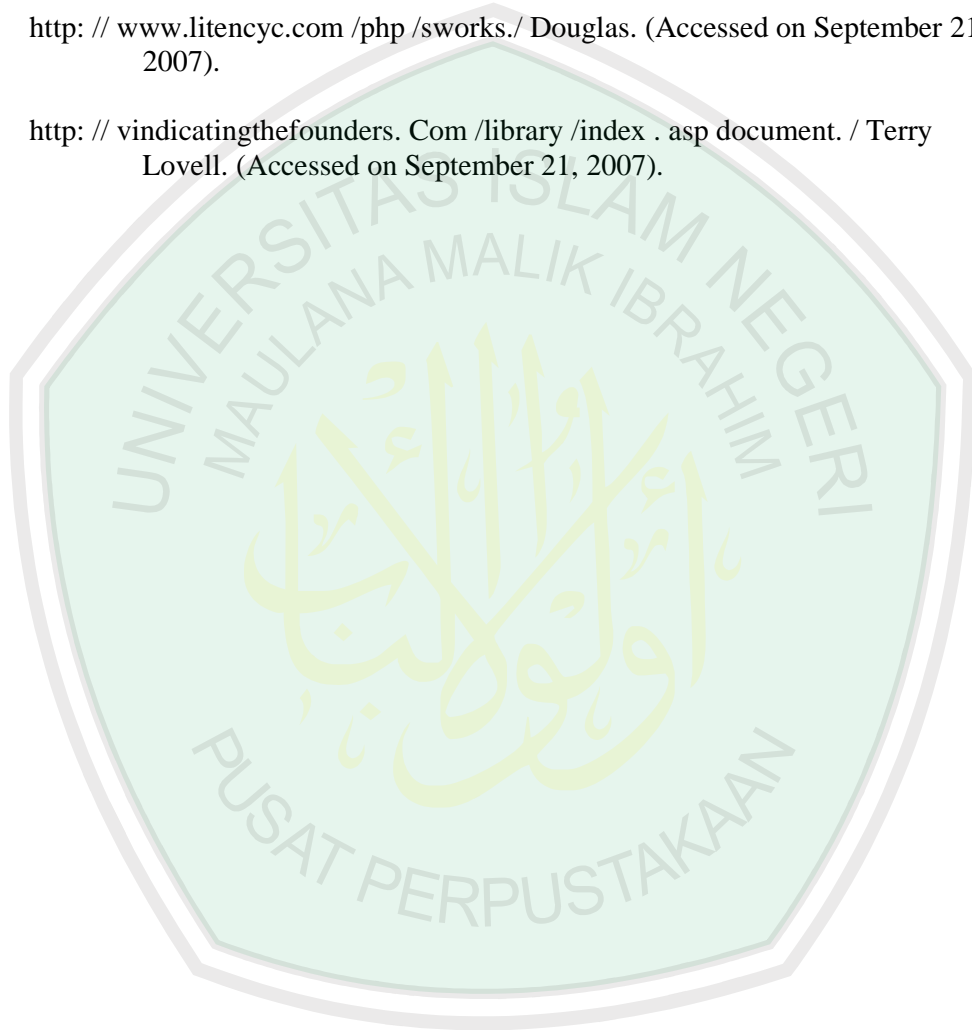
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Appendix 1

The Novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of Woman of Pleasure*

The novel was published in two installments, in November of 1748 and February of 1749. Initially, there was no governmental reaction to the novel, and it was only in November 1749, a year after the first installment was published, that Cleland and his publisher were arrested and charged with "corrupting the King's subjects." In court, Cleland renounced the novel and it was officially withdrawn. Cleland published an expurgated version of the book in March 1750, but was nevertheless prosecuted for that, too, although the charges were subsequently dropped. With the growing interest in the birth of genre fiction, however, the "*Memoirs*" is being recognized as one of the significant works of eighteenth century fiction.

From the novel *Fanny Hill or Memoirs of women of pleasure* written by John Cleland explores the prostitution which happened in London. Fanny Hill, the main character who views the scandalous stage in her life, from her position of wealth and happy respectability, Fanny Hill looks back at her early life and disreputable adventures.

Fanny Hill, which begins as a poor country girl, lives hard. She does not have sufficient education. One day her parents die of smallpox and she becomes an orphan child. To keep her life, she works as hand worker. Fanny is forced by poverty to leave her village home when her parents die go to town. When she meets her friend Ester, she is told that London is suitable place to change her

poverty to a better life. Lured to London from her home in Lancashire by the tales of her friend Esther Davis, who then proceeds to leave her to fend for herself, fifteenth year old Fanny is promptly abandoned by the young woman upon reaching the city. There, she is tricked into working in a brothel. She works in bawdy houses and different landladies. Seeking a place in service, firstly, Fanny is taken into the house of Mrs. Brown, woman who runs a brothel, and is quickly corrupted into prostitution. There, Fanny is gradually introduced to the world of eroticism; she is aroused at first by libidinous attention of her bed mate Phoebe, but her sexual awakening is set back by the aborted attempt at her deflowering by an elderly client of the establishment whose premature climax in the struggle saves Fanny's virginity. Fanny is shaken, but under the tutelage of pope, she is coaxed to observe the lovemaking of others as a means of self arousal, one of the several means by which the novel parallels her experience.

Move to experience this pleasure for her; she happily comes upon the sleeping form of the handsome Charles, one of the clients, whom she has fallen in love in the brothel's parlor one morning. Charmed by his appearance and manner, Fanny flees with him to a house in Chelsea (surrendering at least her cherished virginity), where the two live in domestic. After several months of living together, Charles's father jealous of his son's favored status with his wealthy maternal grandmother. Charles is sent out of the country unexpectedly by his father to the South Seas. However, Charles disappears, and Fanny is told that he has gone abroad, so she moves to another brothel, and then on to another one, all the time tells us all about her naughty adventures. Fanny becomes a kept woman of another

client. Abandoned, and short of funds, Fanny is forced to take up a succession of new lovers to survive. Fanny allows the couple's mercenary landlady, Mrs. Jones, to procure for her the attentions of a wealthy gentleman, Mr. H_____, embarking on a career as a kept mistress.

Mr. H_____ proves a generous and competent lover, but while Fanny enjoys their encounters, she can not love him, always carrying with her the memory of Charles. Fanny's preferences for sex contained within the bounds of monogamous companionship, present the apparently conservative nature of Cleland's erotic vision; though Fanny enjoys most of her sexual encounters passionately. By her profession, she gets wealthy, she can enjoy the better life in London. And then, by happy coincidence, Charles returns after being shipwrecked in the South Seas, the two are reunited and Fanny becomes a respectable married woman and they live happily.

Appendix 2

Biography of the Author

John Cleland was born in 1710; his father, William, was a friend of Alexander pope. He was educated at Westminster school, in London, for a short time until 1723. Having acted as a counsel in Smyrna (Izmir), turkey, for a time, he joined the east India Company in 1728. His career prospered at first and he rose from soldier to be secretary of the Bombay council, but he left India in 1740 and arrived in London in 1741, possibly having toured Europe on the way home. He had not been able to make much money in India and his financial difficulties increased after the death of his father. He became one of the many Grub Street hacks who attempt to scratch a living from writing: He was no stranger to the debtor's prison. He occupied himself during one such confinement in the fleet prison (between February 1748 and march 1749) in rewriting his novel Fanny Hill. It had already existed in manuscript form for some years: there is a record of the novel having been read at a meeting of notorious Hell Fire Club in 1737. The book was publishing before Cleland's release from prison; in two volumes entitle *Memoirs of Woman of Pleasure*, each costing three shillings. He was paid twenty ponds for the manuscript by his publisher who himself made a fortune from the book. A warrant for the arrest of the author, printer and publisher of the Memoirs was issued in 1749 but they were released on the recognizance of £100. An abridged version of the novel appeared in 1750 and again warrants were issued but no other action seems to have been taken. Four more books of erotic fiction,

including *Memoirs of Coxcomb* (1751), met with less success. The plays Cleland wrote were never performed and his poetry received scant critical attention. He then ventured into the realms of research, but his pamphlets on the medical aspects of sexuality were judged by contemporary critics to be of little value. Finally, he turned to linguistics and tried to prove that Celtic was the European language.

John Cleland (1710-1789). Author, playwright, journalist and translator, he is now only remembered as the creator of the erotic masterpiece, *Fanny Hill*.

Fanny Hill has been privately enjoyed and publicly condemned ever since it first appeared, but it has now taken its rightful place in the English canon as a supreme example of erotic entertainment that combines elements of European literature and philosophy.

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Fanny Hill or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure

No	Tgl-Bln-Thn	Jadwal Materi	Paraf
1	13 Maret 2007	Pengajuan Proposal	
2	20 Maret 2007	ACC Proposal	
3	13 April 2007	Seminar Proposal	
4	24 Mei 2007	Pengajuan Bab I dan II	
5	30 Juli 2007	ACC Bab I dan II	
6	07 Agustus 2007	Pengajuan Bab III dan IV	
7	27 Desember 2007	ACC Bab III dan IV	
8	29 Desember 2007	ACC keseluruhan Bab	

Malang, 29 Desember 2007
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