

AUTHORSHIP, COMMERCE, AND GENDER IN EARLY EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND

A CULTURE OF PAPER CREDIT

Speculative investment and the popular novel can be seen as analogous in the early eighteenth century in offering new forms of "paper credit"; and in both, women — who invested enthusiastically in financial schemes, and were significant producers and consumers of novels — played an essential role. Examining women's participation in the South Sea Bubble and the representations of investors and stockbrokers as "feminized," Catherine Ingrassia discusses the connection between the cultural resistance to speculative finance and hostility to the similarly "feminized" professional writers that Alexander Pope depicts in the *Dunciad*. Focusing on Eliza Haywood, and also on her male contemporaries Pope and Samuel Richardson, Ingrassia goes on to illustrate how new financial and fictional models were important for women's social, sexual, and economic interaction.

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A Culture of Paper Credit

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For Miles, of course



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- "A monument dedicated to posterity" (Het Groote Tafereel page 28 de Dwaasheid print collection). Courtesy of the British
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- 2 "The South Sea Company, having risen to the top by Wind, now laments her loss with rueful aspect" (Het Groote Tafereel de Dwaasheid print collection). Courtesy of the British Museum © British Museum

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Acknowledgments

The Dow Jones industrial average that serves as the index for the New York Stock Exchange has shattered 8,000 in a record-breaking bull market that some think has no end in sight. As one financial analyst observes, "Wall Street isn't too concerned about the economy," suggesting the sort of fictional, alternative reality in which "high finance" operates. I recently received a brochure from a financial firm that claims it has elevated investment to "an art form" with "passion, energy, and creative thinking" (the same impulses viewed with suspicion in the eighteenth century). Speculative investment as artistic creation. We no longer call middle Americans who participate in the market "speculators," yet they display a credulity reminiscent of British investors of the early eighteenth century, gripped with the excitement about paper credit. They want to believe that the climate of financial prosperity and rising stock prices will continue indefinitely. Investors now must be gently reminded that shares in a mutual fund "are not deposits or obligations, not endorsed or guaranteed by any bank." Despite appearances to the contrary, such investment does not ensure wealth; the market correction will inevitably occur and the bubble of the 1990s, like the South Sea Bubble of 1720, will ultimately burst (or at least deflate a little). While speculative investment operated in a somewhat less sophisticated fashion during the early eighteenth century, then as now it was driven by the same willingness to believe a fiction about the future. This book looks at the development of different types of narratives fictional and financial - that individuals create in an attempt to improve or change their lives. Though it focuses on early eighteenth-century England, that culture's enthusiasm for creating and sustaining fictional narratives, its desire to acquire "wealth" (no matter how imaginary), and its fascination with the stories of others who do, make those issues and concerns resonate within our time as well.

Many individuals and institutions invested speculatively in the future of my book (begun when the Dow was considerably lower). Virginia Common-



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Abbreviations

Corr. The Correspondence of Alexander Pope, in 5 vols., edited by

George Sherburn (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1956).

Spectator The Spectator, in 5 vols., edited by Donald Bond (Oxford at

the Clarendon Press, 1965).

TE The Twickenham Edition of the Poems of Alexander Pope, in 11

vols. General editor John Butt (London: Methuen,

1938-68).