



MÉNIE MURIEL DOWIE (1867-1945)



M. Fletcher. "Ménie Muriel Dowie."
Illustration for *A Girl in the
Karpathians*. London: George Philip
and Son, 1891. Author's Collection.

Ménie Muriel Dowie was the epitome of the adventurous modern woman. She was a novelist, a journalist and a cattle-breeder. Despite her strong spirit, Dowie came to grief when she adopted the same relatively lax attitude to sexual morality as did the men in her circle.

Dowie was born in Liverpool to a corn merchant's family in 1867. Her maternal grandfather was Robert Chambers, author of *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*. She was educated at home, in a private school, and then at schools in Stuttgart and Bordeaux. She thereby gained the experience with languages that would stand her in good stead in future travels. Her father encouraged her to engage in the active outdoor pursuits of a country gentleman, such as shooting and fishing.

Dowie wrote and published from her teenage years onwards, and also gave numerous poetry recitals. At eighteen she was bold enough to strike out on her own, going to London to train as an actress; according to family history, she enjoyed some success on the provincial stage (Small, “Ménie Muriel Dowie”). In 1890 she travelled alone to the Carpathian Mountains in Poland (then under Austrian control), covering the country on horseback with a peasant guide; she dressed in knickerbockers and carried a revolver. She published her adventures in *A Girl in the Karpathians* in 1891. It was an immediate success, going through several editions in a year. She also edited a book titled *Women Adventurers*, confirming her status as one of their number. A strikingly beautiful woman, Dowie became known in the gossip columns and on the literary circuit.

Dowie contributed two short stories to *The Yellow Book*, as well as a piece of travel writing. “Wladislaw's Advent,” set in a painter’s studio, appeared in volume 4, and “An Idyll in Millenry,” set in a woman’s hat shop, appeared in volume 10. “My Note-Book in the Weald,” about her wanderings, mainly on horseback, in Surrey and Sussex, was published in volume 12. In 1895 Dowie produced her major novel, *Gallia*. It is most noted for its preoccupation with eugenics as a guide for human relationships. The novel also stood out for its general explicitness regarding issues of gender equality and heterosexual relations. According to the *Saturday Review* critic, “The author has gone further in sheer audacity of treatment of the sexual relations and sexual feelings of men and women than any woman before.” Dowie published two further novels, *The Crook of the Bough* in 1898 and *Love and His Mask* in 1901, which dealt, as had *Gallia*, with difficult marriage choices.

Her literary and journalistic career was finished by scandal in 1901. Dowie had married travel writer (and later knight and MP) Henry Norman in 1891. She travelled extensively with him in Europe, Asia, and North Africa. The couple had a child in 1897. However, when the boy was four and she 34, her husband sued for divorce because of her adultery with a friend of his, millionaire and mountain climber Edward Arthur Fitzgerald. Norman won custody of the child; Dowie was forbidden access and went abroad with Fitzgerald. She did

not speak with her son again until he was a university student, though she had previously watched him play sports at Winchester when he was at school. She had no other children.

Dowie seems to have written nothing for publication after her divorce, but instead became a successful cattle breeder. She emigrated to the US in 1941 and died in Tucson, Arizona in 1945. Her death was remarked upon in *The Times* as having “broken an interesting link with the literary world of the nineties...an unusual personality, combining great personal attraction and sparkling wit.”

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