

Human Righteousness and Cruelty as Depicted in Anna Sewell's *Black Beauty*

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Abstract. *This research aims at revealing human righteousness and cruelty in Sewell's Black Beauty. This study is regarded as qualitative research that pictures the data in the form of words and quotations. The writer collects and selects the data from the primary source, the novel itself, and the secondary source, which includes books explaining research, literature, and some other references that are relevant and support the analysis. In analyzing the data, the writer uses an objective approach that focuses on the work itself. The writer focuses on human characters in treating the animals. The result shows that humans have their own ways of treating horses. There are kind humans who treat them rightly, feed them properly, and are kind to them. But still, there are unkind humans who have bad tempers and treat these horses cruelly, torture them, and even hurt them in the name of fashion. Sometimes the horses meet kind masters and also bad masters, especially the main character in this story, Black Beauty. At the end of the story, he becomes a tough, handsome, and good horse and meets a kind master who treats the old beauty. Kindly and wisely*

Keyword: *Righteousness, cruelty, treatment*

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap kebenaran dan kekejaman manusia dalam *Black Beauty* karya Sewell. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian kualitatif yang menggambarkan data dalam bentuk kata-kata dan kutipan. Penulis mengumpulkan dan memilih data dari sumber primer, novel itu sendiri, dan sumber sekunder, yang meliputi buku-buku yang menjelaskan penelitian, literatur, dan beberapa referensi lain yang relevan dan mendukung analisis. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan pendekatan objektif yang berfokus pada karya itu sendiri. Penulis fokus pada karakter manusia dalam memperlakukan hewan. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa manusia mempunyai cara tersendiri dalam memperlakukan kuda. Ada manusia baik yang memperlakukan mereka dengan benar, memberi mereka makan dengan benar, dan baik terhadap mereka. Namun tetap saja, ada manusia yang tidak baik hati yang memiliki temperamen buruk dan memperlakukan kuda-kuda tersebut dengan kejam, menyiksanya, dan bahkan menyakitinya atas nama mode. Terkadang kuda bertemu dengan tuan yang baik hati dan juga tuan yang jahat, terutama tokoh utama dalam cerita ini, *Black Beauty*. Di akhir cerita, ia menjadi seekor kuda yang tangguh, tampan, dan baik hati serta bertemu dengan seorang tuan baik hati yang merawat kecantikan tua itu. Ramah dan bijaksana

Kata kunci: Kebenaran, kekejaman, perlakuan

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, human treatment of animals is too tragic, whether haunting, killing, or torturing. There are some people who torture them very unmercifully. But actually, humans need animals in their activities. For instance, they earn money by using animals power, which needs animals to operate, like horses. But there are still some people who treat them badly.

Sewell launched her one and only novel, *Black Beauty*, to represent his care for animals, particularly horses, in the 18th century. In those years, horses were used as transportation for humans. Unconsciously, most people now know that horses also had pain as humans did. Although they noticed what they had done, whether it was bad or cruel, they did not care about it.

There were some mistreatments towards horses in this novel, like overcapacity, unequal carriage with the horse's body, and no routinely commuting horse. These mistreatments sometimes made them get killed, such as Ginger. Through this literary work, Sewell depicted her expression and criticism of humans treatment of horses by launching the novel.

Black Beauty is a story about survival, trust, and loyalty and represents humans treatment of horses, whether righteously or cruelly, and how their lives go. Cruelty is wilfully causing pain or suffering to others or feeling no concern.

Cruelty to animals involves the infliction of physical pain or death upon an animal when it is unnecessary for disciplinary, instructional, or humanitarian purposes, such as the release of the animal from incurable illness. Most of the story contains violence toward animals, especially horses. *Black Beauty* went through his life in struggle. But sometimes Beauty meets a kind master who treats him so well. When he is replaced with another possession, his treatment also changes, whether good or bad, depending on his master. Some treated them so badly that they died, but some treated them kindly. It also happened toward the other horses.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The Elements of a Novel

Plot

Kelley Griffith (1986:44) says that "plot is a pattern of carefully selected, casually related events that contains conflict. In the beginning of the story, the writer directly sees the main character conflict as *Black Beauty*. He is also a narrator. *Black Beauty* is a handsome horse. He is grown by a kind master named Grey Farmer, and his mother is Duchess, who taught him to be a gentle horse and always listen to the master because Grey treats them well. But as

a horse, beauty must be sold to another master. Beauty is afraid that there is no master as kind as Grey Farmer. Conflict is introduced in this situation. It is an **unstable situation**. The plot rises when Black Beauty is purchased by Squire Gordon. He is a very kind, just man who makes sure that his horses are well taken care of. He is the owner of Squire Gordon's Park in Birtwick Park. In there, Beauty meets John Manly as a kind coachman and James Howard as a decent groom. The story begins when, in the stable, Beauty meets Ginger and Merrylegs, the horses owned by Gordon. They are talking about humans treatment that they faced previously. In this action, Beauty learns the human's attitude. He found out recently that there are good and bad humans. It is **rising action**.

The most intense event or **climax** in this story is when Master Gordon and his family must move to a warmer country because of his mistress's condition. So, Ginger and Beauty are sold to his old friend Earl of W. Her daughter, Lady Anne, always treats them badly; she uses bridles so tightly and does not care about them; she just gets bad treatment by fashion. And they use beauty badly. In this action, Beauty faces bad treatment by humans. The **falling action** is when Black Beauty is found by the boy and when he sees Butterscotch, who is a broken-down carriage horse. The resolution is that Black Beauty is sold to a corn dealer after Jerry, the cab driver, becomes ill, but the dark stables harm his eyes, so he is sold to another cab driver who allows his horses to be overworked. One day, Beauty collapsed from having to pull a loaded cab. He comes close to being destroyed, but a farrier realizes that Beauty's lungs are still good. So, Beauty is sent to an auction where Farmer Thoroughgood buys him because his compassionate grandson and he believe that they will rehabilitate the horse. Finally, Beauty gains weight and strength, and he is sold to Ellen and Lavinia Blomefield. Still working for the Blomfileds is Joe Green, who recognizes the once magnificent animal. With the loving care of Joe, Black Beauty lives out his long life in green pastures.

Character

Griffith stated that characters are the people in narratives, and characterization is the author's presentation and development of characters (46). The writer divides the characters into major and minor characters.

The major characters:

1. **Black Beauty**

Black Beauty features a colorful cast of characters, both horse and human. Black Beauty is the title character and narrator of the story. He is a well-bred horse, the son of a wise old mare, Duchess, and said to be the grandson of a famous racehorse. He is named for his shiny black coat and also has a white star on his forehead and a single hoof. Black Beauty is the main character in this story.

2. **Ginger**

Gingerr is a beautiful chestnut mare whose temper has been spoiled by ill treatment. She bites and kicks almost everyone until the Birtwick coachman learns to calm her, and she learns how to be a gentle, hard worker through her friendship with Beauty.

3. **Merrylegs**

Beauty makes friends with several horses on his life journey. Merrylegs, a jolly fat pony, is a favorite of Gordon's children at Birtwick. Merrylegs is a pretty little horse who is always cheerful. Black Beauty meets him in Birtwick Park, and they soon become fast friends.

4. **Sir Olliver and Captain**

So that she is a pleasure to ride and work with.

Beauty's other friends include a wise old horse named **Sir Oliver** and **Captain**, a former horse who served in the Crimean War before going into cab work.

The minor characters:

1. **Farmer Grey**

Farmer Grey is Beauty's first master and the one who trains him for work. It is from Farmer Grey Beauty that he learns the importance of having a kind master in his work.

2. **Squire Gordon**

Squire Gordon is Beauty's first owner after Farmer Grey trains him. He and his wife have a happy home at Birtwick Hall and treat horses well. The squire is an outspoken advocate for

treating horses well. The one who buys beauty from Farmer Grey He is a very kind, just man who makes sure that his horses are well taken care of.

3. **John Manly**

John Manly is Squire Gordon's coach, and he is also an advocate for treating horses well. Manly's expertise and kindness with horses make Beauty's work at Birtwick a joy and calm Ginger so that she is a pleasure to ride and work with.

4. **James Howard**

James Howard is Squire Gordon's groom. He is a brave, skillful, and responsible young man.

5. **Lady Westland**

Wife of a lord who demands that Beauty and Ginger wear bearing reins to hold their heads up high.

6. **Reuben Smith:**

The driver and hired hand get drunk and cause Beauty to fall and injure his knees. Beauty has a loose nail in his shoe, and Reuben is too drunk to care; he forces Beauty to gallop over sharp stones and causes him to stumble, flinging Reuben off the saddle and killing him on impact.

7. **Jerry Barker:**

Jerry uses Beauty as a cab horse and is a very kind owner and religious man. Jerry becomes ill and eventually sells Beauty.

8. **Farmer Thoroughgood**

A kind owner who cares for beauty during his weakest days

9. **The Three Ladies:**

Miss Bloomefield, Miss Ellen, and Miss Lavinia are responsible for taking in Beauty and giving him his final home.

10. Joe Green

A coachman who recognizes Beauty in his later years as the horse that used to belong to Squire Gordon Beauty ends up in Joe's care.

Setting

According to Griffith, setting includes several closely related aspects of a work of fiction. First, the setting is the physical, sensuous world of the work. Second, setting is the time in which the actions of the work take place. Third, setting is the social environment of the character society. Fourth, "atmosphere" is largely but not entirely an effect of setting (52).

Anna Sewell's endearing and poignant story of Black Beauty opens in a large, pleasant meadow with a clean pond at Farmer's Grey on the English country side, the first home of the young colt. After he is grown, Darkie," as he is called, is sold and moves to Squire Gordon's park, which "skirted the village of Birtwick. Beauty lives in a comfortable stable with Merrylegs and Ginger; sometimes he is turned into a paddock or an orchard.

When the mistress of Birtwick must move to a warmer country, Beauty is ridden to Earls Hall Park. There he lives until he injures his kness and is no longer handsome; the Earl sells him to a livery stable in Bath. After enduring the whip and other hardships, Beauty is sold to Mr. Barry, who also lives in Bath. However, after Beauty develops thrush, a fungus at the bottom of the hoof, he is sold after he recovers.

Following his experience at the horse fair, Beauty becomes a London cab horse with a new master, Jeremiah Barker, a kind and good man, until Jerry falls ill and can no longer drive a cab. So, Beauty is sold to a corn dealer, and Baker, whom Jerry thought would care for the horse, However, such is not the case, as Beauty bore heavy loads and lived in a dismal stable in London.

His new master is Nicholas, and Beauty is a cab horse again, but it is a wretched life as he is overworked and underfed. After he falls, Beauty is nursed back to health and sold a few miles from London. It is for this reason that Mr. Thoroughgood buys Beauty and puts him in a meadow where he can recover his strength until he is sold—of all people—to Joe Green, who does not recognize the black horse at first. Then, Beauty is promised he can live out his days there.

Theme

According to Griffith, theme is the central idea in the work. The theme is what the work says about the subject, while the subject is what the work is about. You can state the subject in a word or phrase, but the theme requires a complete sentence (49).

The main theme of *Black Beauty* is the care of animals, particularly horses. Many people have said that Sewell could have written a non-fiction text describing the care of horses instead of *Black Beauty* because there is so much in it on how to care for them. In this case, Sewell also alerts the reader to the abuse of animals. The reader wanted to gain sympathy from her readers for these animals in an attempt to help end the abuses.

One other theme would be morality and righteousness. Sewell was raised as a Quaker and therefore had a strict personal code of conduct. This strict behavior is seen throughout the work.

Black Beauty Horses in Victorian England

Sewell wrote *Black Beauty* in a time when the use of horses was a major issue undergoing a huge transformation. She was writing in the context of 19th-century England. For centuries, humans in England have used horses in nearly every aspect of societal life. Humans would make use of horses in transportation, like the cab drivers and carriages of the book, and in warfare, like old Captain the Warhorse, as well as in agriculture, construction, and the myriad of other activities necessary for a society to function. All that was changing, though, at the time Sewell wrote her book; the steam engine and other new technological advances were rapidly fulfilling the functions horses and other animals alone had previously fulfilled. With the invention of the steam engine, railway transportation quickly overtook horse carriages on long-distance journeys. It would be a while before engines replace carriages in short-term travel as well, but the trend towards technologically treated carriages inevitably continues. So through her book, the reader gets a glimpse of a disappearing world, a world where one can see coal horses dragging carts and horse carriages instead of cars and war horses charging into battle with their riders.

Much of this change had such a large attraction to people because of the massive logistical issues surrounding the upkeep of horses. In 19th-century England, London lay at the center of this problem. Estimates suggest that in that capital city, there were about 300,000 horses

serving all kinds of functions. This number of horses all had to be fed, sheltered, cleaned, and looked after. The use of horses in London thus perpetuated a logistical nightmare for the city. The horses' waste alone required a network of street cleaners and haulers, and even with this network, waste still remained in the city and caused deadly health problems on a significant scale. The city as a whole was not the only entity that bore the cost of these horses; each individual horse owner had to expend significant amounts of money to maintain the horse. They, of course, had to be cared for, and their equipment had to be bought, cleaned, and maintained. Their owners also had to hire groomsmen and coachmen. All together, the cost of maintaining a horse in 19th-century London was more than the cost of maintaining a car today.

Beyond these logistical concerns, there were also legal ramifications of this extensive use of horses. Cruelty towards horses was a huge worry; horses had a significant role in labor as work animals, and this position sometimes incentivized their exploitation and abuse. The first English law on the matter was the Treat of Horses Bill of 1821. This required prosecution for those who beat their horses. Although a step forward in terms of animal rights, the law did not cover the other forms of exploitation and was, in any case, difficult to enforce. In order to increase the effectiveness of this law, a group formed the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This group acted as an almost grassroots watchdog collective, inspecting coachmen and cab drivers and making sure no one was getting away with beating their horse. Twenty years later, the group became a Royal Society by order of Queen Victoria.

The author's biography

Anna Sewell was born to a Quaker family in East England. Most of her education was received at home. At the age of fourteen, she sustained an injury and was, for the rest of her life, unable to walk or stand for any significant period of time. Instead, she had to walk with the assistance of a crutch and could barely stand for extended periods of time. In such a situation, she showed great love to horses, driving or riding them whenever she could. Horseback riding enabled her to remain active and travel despite her injury. Due to her strong love of horses and the long amounts of time she spent riding, Sewell became quite sensitive to horse behavior and nature.

Never married, Sewell spent the latter part of her life by her mother's side. She had one younger sibling, a little brother named Philip. She would take care of her mother during this

time. The two of them remained very close throughout Anna's lifetime. Together, they left the Society of Friends and joined the Church of England, despite the fact that Sewell had been born into a practicing Quaker family.

Writing was a way of expressing this spirituality, and the two ladies Sewells' used this medium of writing to great impact. Her mother would write books on religious morals and teachings. She too wrote her one publication. "Black Beauty." In part as an expression of religious sentiment.

The fact that this book was her one publication may come as something of a surprise. Indeed, she did not publish until she was 57 years old. She wrote this novel then, and she passed away a short five years later. In these last years of her life, the roles of nurse and sick between the two ladies Sewell's switched; Anna's mother became the caretaker as Anna was bedridden, feeling utterly weak. For this reason, parts of the book itself were transcribed by her mother.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This research aims at revealing human righteousness and cruelty in Sewell's *Black Beauty*. This is qualitative research that pictures the data in the form of words and quotations.

Data Collection

The writer collects and selects the data from the primary source, *Black Beauty*, and the secondary source includes books explaining research, literature, and some other references that are relevant and support the analysis.

Data Analysis

According to Griffith, analysis means breaking something down into its components and discovering the relationships among them that give unity and coherence to the whole (30). The writer used an objective approach to analyze the data. In analyzing the data, the writer

only focused on the work itself as the source of the data, disregarding other external aspects of the novel.

ANALYSIS

Basically, humans have their own nature, whether good or bad. As in Sewell's *Black Beauty*, there are some characters in the novel who depict human nature.

Human cruelty toward horses

Cruelty is the intentional and malicious infliction of physical suffering upon living creatures, particularly human beings, the body, or the feelings and emotions; abuse treatment; inhumanity; and outrage. The writer sees human cruelty toward horses like how they treat animals, for instance, through torture, hits, wearing the rein too tight, putting them into tights, putting them in inappropriate stables, and forcing them to their limit.

Human cruelty toward Ginger

Ginger is a beautiful chestnut mare whose temper has been spoiled by ill treatment. She bites and kicks almost everyone until the Birtwick coachman learns to calm her, and she learns how to be a gentle, hard worker through her friendship with Beauty.

Cruel Treatment by Local Villagers toward Ginger as a Young Mare

Ginger always goes through her life unlucky and with a bad master before she meets Square Gordon. All the pain she puts through makes her believe that no one cares for her even when she is born.

It has been all so different with me; I never had any one, horse or man, that was kind to me or that I cared to please; for in the first place, I was taken from my mother as soon as I was weaned, and I put with a lot of other young colts; none of them cared for me. There was no kind master who talked to me and brought me nice things to eat (Sewell 26).

Ginger is always treated badly by her master and humans, so that is why she bites, has a bad temper, kicks everyone who comes to her and makes humans her enemies.

...great boys passing would fling stones to make us gallop. I was never hit, but one fine young colt was badly cut in the face, and I should think it would be a scar for life. We did not care for them. and we settled it in our minds that boys were our enemies. (Sewell, 27)

She tells Black Beauty about human treatment toward her:

... that was a bad time for me; several men came to catch me, several men came to catch me, and when at last they closed me in at one corner of field, one caught me by the forelock, another caught me but the nose, and held it so tight I could hardly draw my breath, then another took my under jaw in his hard hand and wrenched my mouth open, and so by force they got on the halter and the bar into my mouth; then one dragged me along by the halter, another flogging behind; and this was the first experience. (Sewell, 27)

The quotation above proves that this is why Ginger has become a bad horse since her first experience with humans, where she found violence. It is evident that this is one factor why she hates humans so much.

The situation shows human enormity toward animals; sometimes humans do not know how to treat them rightly, but without caring, they do terrible things on purpose to make this poor young mare tortured. She says again that humans are cruel and just think about themselves and do not care about what they have done to animals. Ginger's first master is a kind named Mr. Ryder, but he has given up all the parts of the trade to his son, and he came only occasionally to oversee. Ginger tells about this strong, tall, and bold man named Samson to Black Beaut. She gets tortured painfully and inappropriately.

If I did not do exactly what he wanted, he would get pitted out and make me run around with that long rein in the training field till he had tired me out. One day he had worked me hard in every way he could, and when I laid down, I was tired, miserable, and angry; it all seemed so horrible. The next morning, he came for me early and ran me around again for a long time. I had scarcely had an hour's rest. He chucked me hard with the rein; for a long time, he stuck to the saddle and punished me cruelly with his whip and spurs, but my blood was thoroughly up, and I cared for nothing he could do if only I could get him off (Sewell, 29).

The statement above shows that Ginger tries to fight back against the human cruelty that happened to her. She kicks almost all the people that come to her. It shows how humans treat this young mare so badly. Humans intend to calm this horse down, but intentionally they hurt her. When this horse is tired, they push her until she faints.

In the same case, Ginger also tells about her master, Mr. Ryder, who is kind to her and treats her righteously.

He was a very fine old gentleman with quite white hair, but his voice was not high, nor yet low, but full, clear, and kind, and when he gave orders, it was so steady and decided. He came quietly to me, speaking cheerfully, "Come along, Lassie. Come along, Lassie. He held the oats for me, and I began to eat without fear. His voice took all my fear away. (Sewell, 30)

After her break-in, she is sold to a fashionable gentleman, which she hates more than anything. Because her current master loves fashion style rather than animals' safety. She is always bearing rain tightly.

...if you tossed head up high and were obliged to hold it there, and the for hours together, not able to move it all, except with a jerk still higher, your neck aching till you did not know to bear it... it hurts my tongue and my jaws, and the blood from my tongue colored forth that kept flaying for my lips, as I chafed and fretted at bits and rein; it was worst when we had to stand by the hour waiting for our mistress at some grand party or entertainment, and if I fretted or stamped with impatience, the whip was laid on. (Sewell, 31,32)

Cruel Treatment by Lady W__ toward Ginger

When Beauty and Ginger are transferred to Earshall Park, they meet with Lady Earl of W__. The lady wants the horses to wear the checkrein. She just cares more about fashion than animals' health. This moment, Beauty wears the checkrein for the first time, and though he finds it burdensome, he is able to bear the annoyance. The Lady demands that the coachman tighten the checkreins as the horses' heads must rise higher. So the coachman reluctantly surrendered and tightened the reins one hole, and day after day, this pattern continued.

One moment Lady W__ demands that the man once again tighten the checkrein, but this is too far for Ginger. As soon as they open the checkrein, Ginger starts kicking, flailing, and

knocking. She manages to knock Mr. York in the nose and unintentionally kick Beauty as well. "Drive to the Duchess of B__'s, she said, and then after a pause, 'Are you never going to get those horses' heads up, York?" Raise the head at once and let us have no more of this humor and nonsense (Sewell, 98).

This statement shows human importance; Lady W__ just cares about fashion more than animals' wealth. And she even does not care if the animal is in pain or not.

Cruel treatment by Lord George toward Ginger

Ginger always got unkind treatment by her master after she was located at Earl Hall. She also has a cruel master named Lord George. He was severely injured by driving Ginger too hard. And pushing her to her limits has been his general practice. Even though Ginger is collapsed, he forces her to take a race at once. With her high spirit, she strained herself to the utmost; she came in with the first three horses, but her wind was touched, beside which he was too heavy for her, and her back was strained. (Sewell, 116)

Human cruelty toward black beauty

Black Beauty features a colorful cast of characters, both horse and human. Black Beauty is the title of the character and narrator of the story. He is a well-bred horse, the son of a wise old mare named Duchess, and said to be the grandson of a famous racehorse. He is named for his shiny black coat and also has a white star on his forehead and a single white hoof. Black Beauty is the main character in this story.

Mistreatment from Reuben Smith to Black Beauty

When Beauty is replaced by another master, he meets a highly capable, kind, hardworking, and good master named Reuben Smith. But one critical flaw is that he has a drinking problem. When Smith is riding Beauty on an errand, On their journey, a nail in one of the beauty shoes became loose, and it made the beauty footbleed and hurt terribly. The journey

continued, and as Beauty reached his limit, he stumbled and fell, unintentionally flinging Smith off his back. The man fell unconscious and was soon dead.

cruel treatment **toward black beauty**

When some costumes need a carriage or horse, they come and rent from this establishment. These customers, unlike Beauty's previous riders, do not know how to style the clothes they use when riding. There are three styles of riding that hurt. The first is the tight rein drivers. "There were the tight rein drivers—men who seemed to think that all depended on holding the reins as hard as they could, never relaxing the pull on the horse's mouth or giving him the smallest liberty of movement. (Sewell, 129)

This statement unintentionally hurts the horse, but this action included animal violence. Humans should know how to ride a horse first. Do not hesitate to ride it if they do not know how to handle horses. This problem may not be a big one, but if it continues, it will damage the horse soon.

On the opposite end of the spectrum is the loose-rein rider, who neglects to control the reins at all and instead leaves the horse completely to its own devices. There are the loose-rein drivers, who let the reins lie easily on our backs and their own hands rest lazily on their knees. (Sewell, 127)

Human cruelty toward Sir Oliver

Sir Oliver is another human cruelty victim; he is a gently strong horse, but when he was young, his owners cut off his tail, all flesh and bone, for style and fashion. "When I was young, I was taken to a place where these cruel things were done; I was tied up and made fast so that I could not stir, and then they came and cut off my long, beautiful tail, through the flesh and through the bone, and took it away... Dreadful! Ah, it was dreadful; but it was not only the pain, though that was bad; but it was this: How could I ever brush the flies off my side and my hind legs anymore? (Sewell, 40-41)

Human Righteousness toward Horses

Human righteousness toward horses, like how they treat animals well, for instance, by feeding them well, providing access to fresh water and diet, maintaining full health and vigor, providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area, putting them in an airtight cage, and ensuring conditions and treatment that avoid mental suffering, All of these actions depict human righteousness.

Black Beauty is the name of a dark-black horse. His story begins when he is born in Gordon Park. He is raised by a wise owner, and they treat him well at Squire Gordon's. They always feed him good food and kind words. Every day, he was always thought to be a good horse by his mother, Duchess. "You have been well bred and well born. I hope you will grow up gentle and good and never learn bad ways; do you work with a good will, lift your feet up well when you trot, and never bite or kick even in play?" (Sewell, 4)

Kindness by John Manly toward Beauty

This character also shows the kindness of a human named John Manly, the coach of Beauty, when he is replaced by Birtwich Park. Coachman is taking good care of the animal. He treats Beauty well and kindly, like the previous Master of Beauty; he always gives her good food and kindly teaches her to become a strong horse.

The next morning, he took me into the yard and gave me a good grooming, and just as I was going into my box, my coat was soft and bright. He came and fitted me with a bridle. He was very particular in letting out and taking in the straps to fit my head comfortably; then he brought the saddle, which was not broad enough for any back. He rode me first slowly, then a trot, then a cart, and when we were on the common, he gave me a light touch with his whip, and we had a splendid gallop. (Sewell, 19)

The quotation shows how much he cares for his animals and takes care of them. This is a moment when John Manly is riding Beauty and meets a boy who is whipping the horse badly. "He whipped him again, but the pony turned off on another side, then the boy got off and gave him a hard trashing and knocked him about the head" (Sewell, 54).

By seeing this cruel treatment, John Manly demands that he stop politely. He gives a suggestion on how to treat them well. I think you are quite in the right place, and maybe a little scratching will teach you not to leap a pony over a gate that is too high for him. I can see no fault in horses, but we all know that horses have their particularities as well as men and that sometimes they need different treatment" (Sewell, 94).

CONCLUSION

People basically know how to operate a horse, such as a transportation or horse-down carriage. But they actually do not know how to treat them righteously and kindly. Like when Ginger must face a greedy master, he always spurs Ginger to the limit as a horserace till Ginger collapses, and there is no excuse whether she faints or not. Her master always pushed her forcefully. Human cruelty was also depicted when Beauty was transferred to Earshall Park, where they were forced to wear a tight rein until they couldn't breathe well.

However, that animal does not like to be treated cruelly because they can also sense pain like we do. If humans hit them, they also feel hurt.

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