The Curse of Immortality: The Struldbruggs in *Gulliver’s Travels*

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When it comes to death, people often struggle to suppress their fear and desire to escape it. Immortality is frequently viewed as an appealing way to avoid the grim reality of death and surpass human limitations. However, Swift’s in-depth satire on the “natural desire of endless life and sublunary Happiness”[[1]](#footnote-1) masterfully unearths humanity’s deepest fears and desires concerning immortality in a memorable manner.

Plot Summary

Chapter X, Part III of *Gulliver’s Travels* explores Gulliver’s experiences in Luggnagg and his conversations with prominent figures about the Struldbruggs, or immortals. Initially, Gulliver is captivated by the idea of immortality, believing the Struldbruggs are “happiest beyond all comparison” [[2]](#footnote-2) as they are spared the fear of death and can live unburdened by its constant threat. He imagines that as a Struldbrugg, he would gain unparalleled wisdom and happiness. However, once he learns the harsh truth of the Struldbruggs’ existence, his desire for eternal life diminishes, and he realizes that “no Tyrant could invent a Death into which he would not run with Pleasure from such a Life.” [[3]](#footnote-3)

Thesis and Argument

At first sight, Swift’s portrayal of the Struldbruggs mocks humanity’s yearning for eternal life by underscoring that perpetual youth is unattainable. Even the immortal Struldbruggs suffer from relentless aging, shattering the illusion that immortality is desirable. They endure deteriorating health, lose their ability to communicate, lack interests or passions, face financial ruin, and experience a significant drop in social status as they are despised and considered ill omens.

Furthermore, as *Gulliver’s Travels* is a moral and political satire, the Struldbruggs “represent the logical consequences attendant on the granting of such a wish”[[4]](#footnote-4). This wish is evident in the line: “every Man desired to put off Death for sometime longer … and he rarely heard of any Man who died willingly, except he were incited by the Extremity of Grief or Torture.”[[5]](#footnote-5)This kind of desire to live “or sometime longer” “is an aspect of the irrational in man”[[6]](#footnote-6), leading to a perpetual state of suffering marked by deteriorating physical and mental health, social isolation, and unending misery, as the Struldbruggs exemplify. This obsession with longevity ultimately strips life of meaning and leaves them in a condition far worse than death, incapable of finding satisfaction or purpose.

Lessons Learned from the Story

Swift’s satirical depiction of the Struldbruggs teaches us that living forever does not guarantee a meaningful life. As mortals who have not been cursed with immortality, we can learn several valuable lessons to enrich our finite lives.

Firstly, recognizing death as an inevitable natural law can liberate us from fear, transforming it into a driving force that compels us to seek our own meaning in life. As Freud suggests, “we are all ultimately in thrall to Thanatos, or the death drive.”[[7]](#footnote-7) Living with the awareness of mortality brings “realism, irony, and truthfulness, and a chastening sense of our finitude and fragility.”[[8]](#footnote-8)In this way, death adds depth and meaning to life, enriching it rather than stripping it of worth.

Second, valuing the present helps us fully experience happiness in our short lives. The Struldbruggs, despised and isolated, trapped within their suffering, were unable to enjoy their seemingly endless days. By contrast, we can seize the present by pursuing wisdom, cultivating creativity, and savoring the joy of each day. Whether through enjoying simple pleasures like lying on the grass in a warm, sunny afternoon or engaging deeply in a project, allows us to find fulfillment regardless of life’s fleeting nature.

Furthermore, death starkly reveals our limitations, showing us that living well requires aligning our needs with those of others. Whether by listening attentively to a friend’s concerns or volunteering for a cause we believe in, we find fulfillment by fostering reciprocal bonds, offering compassion, and practicing humility in our daily interactions. By doing so, we create a purposeful life that transcends mere personal pursuits.

In conclusion, Swift’s depiction of the Struldbruggs in *Gulliver’s Travels* shows that the pursuit for immortality is a fruitless endeavor. Instead, we should cherish the natural course of life and find meaning in the moments we have.

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1. Jonathan Swift, *Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World: In Four Parts. By Lemuel Gulliver, First a Surgeon, and Then a Captain of Several Ships*, vol. 2, 136. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Swift, 129. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Swift, 145-146. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. J. Leeds Barroll. “Gulliver and the Struldbruggs.” *PMLA* 73, no. 1 (1958): 44.<https://doi.org/10.2307/460274>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Jonathan Swift, *Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World: In Four Parts. By Lemuel Gulliver, First a Surgeon, and Then a Captain of Several Ships*, vol. 2, 139. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. J. Leeds Barroll. “Gulliver and the Struldbruggs.” *PMLA* 73, no. 1 (1958): 44.<https://doi.org/10.2307/460274>. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Terry Eagleton, The Meaning of Life: A Very Short Introduction (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008), 61. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Eagleton, 61. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)