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Jane Eyre, 1847

1847 novel by Charlotte Brontë
This article is about the novel. For other uses, see Jane Eyre (disambifation).
Jane Eyre
Title page of the first edition
Jane EyreAuthOrlotte BrontëCountryUnited KingdomLanguageEnglishGenreVictorian LiteratureConsolidation in Northern England, early 19th century[a]PublisherSmith, Elder & Co.Publication date16 October 1847 (1847-10-16)Media typePrintOCLC3163777De Decimal823.8Followed by Shirley TextJane Eyre at Wikisource
Jane Eyre (/ˈJɪr/ (originally published as Jane Eyre: An Autobiography) is a novel by English author Charlotte Brontë, published under the name Currer Bell on 16 October 1847, by Smith, Elder & Co. of London. The first American edition was published the following year by Harper & Brothers of New York. [1] Jane Eyre is a Bildungsroman who follows the experiences of her eponymous heroine, including her development into adulthood and her love for Mr. Rochester, the melancholy gentleman of Thornfield Hall. [2] The novel revolutionized prose fiction by being the first to focus on the moral and spiritual development of its protagonist through an intimate first-person narrative, where actions and events are colored by a psychological tension. Charlotte Brontë has been named the first historian of private consciousness, and the literary ancestor of writers such as Proust and Joyce. [3] The book contains elements of social criticism with a strong sense of Christian morality at its core, and is considered by many to be ahead of its time because of Jane's individualistic nature and how the novel approaches the themes of class, sexuality, religion, and feminism. [4] [5] It is, along with the pride and prejudice of Jane Austen, one of the most famous romance novels of all time. [6] Jane Eyre's plot is divided into 38 chapters. Originally published in three volumes in the 19th century, which included chapters 1 to 15, 16 to 27 and 28 to 38. The second edition was dedicated to William Makepeace Thackeray. The novel is a first-person narrative from the point of view of the title character. The setting of the novel is somewhere in the north of England, late in the reign of George III (1760-1820). [a] She goes through five different stages: Jane's childhood at Gateshead Hall, where she is emotionally and physically abused by her aunt and cousins; her education at Lowood School, where she acquires friends and role models but suffers from deprivation and oppression; her time as a governess at Thornfield Hall, where she falls in love with her mysterious employer, Fairfax's Edward Rochester; her time at Moor House, during which her serious but cold cousin St. John Rivers suggests, and finally reuniting her with, and marrying with, her beloved Rochester. In all these sections, the novel provides perspectives on a number of important social issues and ideas, many of which are critical of the status quo. Quo. Hall Young Jane argues with Ms. Reed's guardian gateshead, illustrated by F. H. Townsend
Jane Eyre, aged 10, lives in Gateshead Hall with the family of her maternal uncle, the Reeds, as a result of her dying uncle's wish. Jane was orphaned several years earlier when her parents died of typhus. Mr. Reed, Jane's uncle, was the only member of the Reed family who was ever nice to Jane. Jane's aunt, Sarah Reed, dislikes her, mistreats her and treats her as a burden, and Ms. Reid discourages her three children from being associated with Jane. Jane, as a result, becomes defensive against her harsh judgment. The nurse, Be, turns out to be Jane's only ally in the household, though Bessie occasionally criticizes Jane harshly. Excluded from family activities, Jane leads an unhappy childhood, with only one doll and books to have fun with. One day, as punishment for defending herself against her cousin John Reed, Jane is relegated to the red room in which her late uncle had died; There, he faints in panic after thinking he's seen his ghost. The red room is important because it sets the reasons for the ambiguous relationship between parents and children that plays into all of Jane's future relationships with male figures throughout the novel. [7] Then watched by the kindly apothecary Mr. Lloyd in which Jane reveals how unhappy she lives in Gateshead Hall. He recommends that Mrs. Reid send Jane to school, an idea That Ms. Reid gladly supports. Ms. Reid then enlists the help of the tough Mr. Reid. Brocklehurst, who is the director of the Lowood Foundation, a charity school for girls, enrolled Jane. Ms. Reed warns Mr. Reed. Brocklehurst that Jane has a penchant for cheating, which she interprets as Jane is a liar. Before Jane leaves, however, he confronts Ms. Reid and declares that he will never call her an aunt again. Jane also tells Ms. Reed and her daughters, Georgiana and Eliza, that they are the ones who are fraudulent, and that they will tell everyone in Lowood how hard the Reeds treated her. Mrs. Reid is badly hurt by these words, but she doesn't have the courage or perseverance to show that. [8] The Lowood Foundation at the Lowood Foundation, a school for poor and orphaned girls, Jane soon finds that life is hard. He's trying to fit in and be friends with an older girl, Helen Burns. During a class meeting, her new boyfriend is criticized for her poor posture and dirty nails, and receives a flogging as a result. Later, Jane tells Helen that she could not have suffered such public humiliation, but Helen philosophically tells her that it would be her duty to it Jane then tells Helen how badly she has been treated by Ms Reed, but Helen tells her she would be much happier if she didn't bring a grudge. In due course, Mr. Brocklehurst visits the school. While Jane tries to make herself look inconspicuous, she Falls her slate, thus draw attention to herself. He is then forced to stand on a stool, and is branded a sinner and a liar. Later, Miss Temple, the care supervisor, facilitates Jane's self-defense and publicly clears her of any wrongdoing. Helen and Miss Temple are Jane's two main role models who positively guide her development, despite the harsh treatment she has received from many others. The 80 students at Lowood are subjected to cold rooms, poor meals and thin clothes. Many students get sick when a typhus epidemic strikes. Helen dies of drinking in Jane's arms. When Mr. Brocklehurst's mistreatment of students has been discovered, several benefactors erected a new building and installed a sympathetic management committee to temper Mr. Brocklehurst's harsh rule. Conditions at the school then improve dramatically. Thornfield Hall
Main article: Thornfield Hall
After six years as a student and two as a teacher at Lowood, Jane decides to leave in pursuit of a new life, growing bored of her life in Lowood. Her friend and confidant, Miss Temple, is also leaving after the wedding. Jane advertises her services as a governess in a newspaper. A housekeeper at Thornfield Hall, Alice Fairfax, responds to Jane's ad. Jane takes the place, teaching Adèle Varens, a young Frenchwoman. One night, while Jane carries a letter in the mail from Thornfield, a horseman and a dog overtake her. The horse slips on the ice and throws the rider. Despite the jockey's cheer, Jane helps him get back on his horse. Later, back in Thornfield, he learns that this man is Edward Rochester, master of the house. Adèle stayed in his care when her mother abandoned her. It is not immediately clear whether Adèle is Rochester's daughter or not. In Jane's first meeting with Mr Rochester, she teases her, accusing her of enchanting his horse to make him fall. Jane stands up to his initially arrogant manner, despite his strange behavior. Mr. Rochester and Jane soon come to enjoy each other's company, and they spend many nights together. Strange things begin to happen at home, such as a strange laugh that sounds, a mysterious fire in Mr. Rochester's room (from which Jane saves Rochester from rousing him and throwing water at him and the fire), and an attack on a house-visitor named Mr Mason. Then Jane saves Mr. Rochester by fire, he thanks her tenderly and emotionally, and that night Jane feels strange feelings of her own towards him. The next day, however, he unexpectedly leaves for a distant party gathering, and several days later returns with the entire party, of the beautiful and talented Blanche Ingram. Jane sees that Blanche and Mr. Rochester favor each other and begins to feel jealous, especially because she also sees that Blanche is snobbish and heartless. Jane then receives word that Ms Reed has suffered a stroke and asks Jane returns to Gateshead and stays there for a month to care for her dying aunt. Mrs. Reid confesses to Jane that he wronged her, bringing to the fore a letter from Jane's paternal uncle, Mr. John Eyre, in which he asks her to live with him and become his heir. Mrs. Reid admits that she told Mr. Eyre that Jane died of a fever in The Word. Shortly afterwards, Ms Reed dies, and Jane helps her cousins after the funeral before returning to Thornfield. Back in Thornfield, Jane is brooding about Mr Rochester's rumoured impending marriage to Blanche Ingram. However, one summer evening, Rochester baits Jane by saying how much she will miss her after the wedding and how we will soon forget him. The usually self-controlled Jane reveals her feelings for him. Rochester then is sure that Jane is sincerely in love with him, and suggests marriage. Jane is at first skeptical of his sincerity before accepting his proposal. She then writes to her uncle John, telling him about her good news. As she prepares for her wedding, Jane's pre-entries arise when a strange woman slips into her room one night and rips Jane's wedding veil in two. As with previous mysterious events, Mr. Rochester attributes the incident to Grace P pearl, one of his servants. During the wedding ceremony, however, Mr. Mason and a lawyer state that Mr Rochester cannot marry because he is already married to Mr Mason's sister, Bertha. Mr Rochester admits that's true, but explains that his father tricked him into marrying him for her money. Once they came together, she discovered she was quickly descending into congenital madness, and so eventually locked her away in Thornfield, hiring Grace Poole as a nurse to look after her. When Grace gets drunk, Rochester's wife escapes and causes the strange events in Thornfield. It turns out that Jane's uncle, Mr. John Eyre, is a friend of Mr. Mason and visited by him shortly after Mr. Eyre received Jane's letter about her impending marriage. After the wedding ceremony is adjourned, Mr Rochester asks Jane to go with him to the south of France and live with him as a husband and wife, even though they cannot marry. Jane is tempted, but must remain true to her Christian values and beliefs. Refusing to go against her principles, and despite her love for Rochester, Jane leaves Thornfield at dawn before someone else gets up. [9] Moor House
St. John Rivers admits Jane to Moor House, illustrated by F. H. Townsend
Jane travels as far from Thornfield as she can use the little money she had previously saved. It accidentally leaves a bunch of her details on the coach and is forced to sleep in the swamp. She tries unsuccessfully to exchange her handkerchief and gloves for food. Exhausted and hungry, she eventually makes her way to Diana and Mary Rivers' house, but has been rejected by the housekeeper. She collapses on the doorstep, preparing for her. St. John Rivers clergyman Diana and Mary's brother save her. After Jane regains her health, St. John finds her a teaching position at a nearby village school. Jane becomes good friends with the sisters, but St. John remains distant. The sisters leave for governess business, and St. John gets a little closer to Jane. St John learns Jane's true identity and surprises her by telling her that her uncle, John Eyre, died and left her his entire fortune of £20,000 (equivalent to just under £1.7 million in 2018[10]). When Jane questions him further, St John reveals that John Eyre is also his uncle and his brothers'. They once hoped for a share of the inheritance, but there was almost nothing left. Jane, the thrilled to find that she has vibrant and friendly family members, insists on sharing the money equally with her cousins, and Diana and Mary come back to live at Moor House. Suggestions Thinking that the pious and conscientious Jane would make a proper female missionary, St. John asks her to marry him and go with him to India, not out of love, but out of duty. Jane initially accepts going to India but rejects the marriage proposal, suggesting that she travel as a brother and sister. As soon as Jane's determination against marriage to St. John begins to wane, she mysteriously hears Mr. Rochester's voice shouting her name. Jane returns to Thornfield to find only blackened remains. He learns that Mr. Rochester's wife set the house on fire and killed herself by jumping off the roof. In the rescue efforts, Mr. Rochester lost an arm and his eyesight. Jane reunites with him, but fears he will be repelled by his condition. "I'm awful, Jane? Very much, sir. You've always been, you know, he replies. When Jane assures him of her love and tells him she'll never leave him, Mr. Rochester proposes again, and they're married. They live together in an old house in the woods called Ferndean Manor. Rochester regains sight in one eye two years after his and Jane's marriage, and sees their newborn son. Important characters
In the first line of dialogue: Chapter 1
Jane Eyre: Narrator and protagonist of the novel, eventually becomes the second wife of Edward Rochester. Orphaned as a baby, Jane struggles through her almost unholly childhood and becomes a governess at Thornfield Hall. Although the person's clear, Jane is passionate and strongly principled, and values freedom and independence. He also has a strong conscience and is a determined Christian. It's ten at the beginning of the novel, and nineteen or twenty at the end of the main Since the last chapter of the novel states that she has been married to Edward Rochester for ten years, she is about thirty in its completion. Mrs Sarah Reed: (née Gibson) Jane's maternal aunt from marriage, who reluctantly adopted Jane according to her ex-husband's wishes. of the Commission. To Mrs. Reed, he felt sorry for Jane and often took more care of her than his children. Mrs. Reid's resentment leads her to abuse and neglect of the girl. He's lying to Mr. Brocklehurst about Jane's tendency to lie, preparing him to be strict with Jane when he arrives at Brocklehurst's Speech School. John Reed: Jane's fourteen-year-old first cousin who bullies her incessantly, sometimes in the presence of his mother. John eventually destroys himself as an adult by drinking and gambling, and is rumoured to have committed suicide. Eliza Reid: Jane's 13-year-old first cousin. Jealous of her more attractive younger sister and a slave to the rigid routine, she self-rightly devotes herself to religion. She leaves for a monastery near Lisle after her mother's death, determined to estrange herself from her sister. Georgiana Reed: Jane's 11-year-old first cousin. Although beautiful and served, she is brazen and spiteful. Eliza's older sister rebuffs Georgiana's marriage to wealthy Lord Edwin Vere when the couple is ready to e-go. Georgiana finally marries a rich worn-out fashion man. The nurse in Gateshead. She often treats Jane kindly, telling her stories and singing her songs, but she has a quick temper. Later, she marries Robert Leaven with whom she has three children. Mrs. Martha Abbot's maid: Mrs. Reid's maid in Gateshead. He's rude to Jane and tells Jane he has less right to be in Gateshead than a servant. Chapter 3
Lloyd: A compassionate apothecary who recommends that Jane be sent to school. Later, he writes a letter to Miss Temple confirming Jane's account of her childhood, so she clears Jane of Mrs. Reid's accusation of lying. Chapter 4
Brocklehurst: The clergyman, principal, and treasurer of Lowood School, whose mistreatment of students is ultimately exposed. A religious traditionalist, he argues for his spending the harshest, clearest, and disciplined possible lifestyle, but, hypocritically, not for himself and his family. His second daughter, Augusta, exclaimed, Oh, dear dad, how quiet and simple all the girls in Lowood look... They looked at my and my mom's dress, like they'd never seen a silk dress before. Chapter 5
Miss Mary Temple: The kind of superintendent of Lowood School, who treats students with respect and compassion. It helps clear Jane of Mr. Brocklehurst's false accusation of fraud, and she cares about Helen in her final days. Eventually, she marries Reverend Naysmith. Miss Scatterer: A sour and strict teacher in Lowood. He's constantly punishing Helen Burns for her airworthworthy, but she's not. Helen's essential good points. Jane's best friend at The Speech School. She refuses to hate those who abuse her, trusts God and prays for peace one day in heaven. It teaches Jane to trust Christianity and dies from eating in Jane's arms. Elizabeth Gaskell, in her biography of the sisters, wrote that Helen Burns was an exact transcription of Maria Brontë, who died of drinking at the age of 11. [11] Chapter 11
Ms. Alice Fairfax: The elderly, kind of widow and housekeeper of Thornfield Hall; far related to Rochester. Adèle Varens:[b] An irritable French child in which Jane is a governess in Thornfield. Adèle's mother was a dancer named Céline. She was Mr Rochester's mistress and claimed Adèle was Mr Rochester's daughter, although she refuses to believe it because of Céline's infidelity and Adèle's apparent lack of resemblance to him. Adèle seems to think that her mother is dead (says Jane in chapter 11, I lived a long time ago with Mom, but she has gone to The Virgin Mary). Mr. Rochester later tells Jane that Céline actually abandoned Adèle and ran off to Italy with a musician or singer (ch. 15). Adèle and Jane develop a strong preference for each other, and although Mr. Rochester places Adèle in a strict school after Jane leaves Thornfield, Jane visits Adèle after her return and finds a better, less serious school for her. When Adèle is old enough to leave school, Jane describes her as a pleasant and helpful companion - obedient, well-known and with good principles, and considers her kindness towards Adèle well paid off. Grace P pearl: a woman between thirty and forty; a set, square-made shape, redhead, and with a hard, simple face... Mr. Rochester pays her a very high salary to keep his crazy wife, Bertha, hidden and quiet. Grace is often used as an explanation for strange events at home, such as strange laughter that was heard not long after Jane arrived. He has a weakness for drinking that occasionally allows Bertha to escape. Chapter 12
Edward Fairfax Rochester: The Master of Thornfield Hall. A Hero of Byronic has a dark, strong and stern face. He married Bertha Mason years before the novel began. The maid at Thornfield Hall. Chapter 17
Blanche Ingram: Young socialite whom Mr. Rochester plans to marry. Although she possesses great beauty and talent, she treats the social subordinates, Jane in particular, with unconsoconded contempt. Mr. Rochester exposes the mercenary motives of herself and her mother when she makes a rumor that she is much less wealthy than they imagine. Chapter 18
Richard Mason: An Englishman whose arrival at Thornfield Hall from the West Indies upsets Mr Rochester. He's the brother of Rochester's first wife, the woman in the attic, and he still cares about his sister's welfare. During Jane and Mr Rochester's wedding ceremony, she exposes the grand nature of marriage. Chapter 21
Robert The coach at Gateshead, who brings Jane the news of the death of the unsolved John Reed, an event he has brought to mrs. Reed's stroke. He informs her of Mrs. Reid's desire to see Jane before she dies. Chapter 26
Bertha Adouanetta Mason: The First Wife of Edward Edward After their marriage, her mental health began to deteriorate, and she is now violent and in a state of severe

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disorder, apparently unable to speak or go into society. Mr Rochester, who insists he was tricked into marrying by a family he knew Bertha was likely to develop this situation, has kept Bertha locked in the attic at Thornfield for years. It is supervised and cared for by Grace Pone, whose consumption sometimes allows Bertha to escape. After Richard Mason stops Jane and Mr. Rochester's wedding, Rochester finally introduces Jane to Bertha: In the deep shadow, at the longer end of the room, an image ran backwards and forwards. What was it, whether a beast or a human being, one could not, at first sight, say... he grabbed and grunted like some strange wild animal: but he was covered in clothes, and a quantity of dark, gray-haired hair, wild as a mane, hid his head and face. Eventually, Bertha sets Thornfield Hall on fire and falls to her death from the roof. Bertha is seen as Jane's double: Jane is pious and fair, while Bertha is wild and animal. [12] Although her race is never mentioned, it is sometimes assumed that she was of mixed race. Rochester says Bertha's parents wanted to marry him because she was a good race, implying that she wasn't pure white while she was. There are also references to her dark hair and her discolored and black face. [13] A number of Victorian writers at the time suggested that madness could result from a racially unclean lineage, exacerbated by development in a tropical western Indian climate. [14] Chapter 28 Diana and Mary Rivers: Sisters in a remote house who take Jane when she is hungry and without friends, having left Thornfield Hall without making any adjustments for herself. Financially poor but mentally curious, the sisters are deeply engrossed in reading the night Jane appears at their door. Eventually, they reveal themselves to be Jane's cousins. They want Jane to marry their strict clergy brother so that she stays in England rather than travel to India as a missionary. Diana marries Captain Fitzjamees and Mary marries the clergyman Mr Wharton. The sisters stay close to Jane and visit Rochester with her every year. Hannah: The gentle housekeeper in the Rivers house; ... comparable to the Broncos' favorite servant, Tabitha Aykroyd. St. John Eyre Rivers:[c] A handsome, though serious and serious, cleric who becomes Jane's friend and turns out to be her cousin. Agios Ioannis is perfectly practical and suppresses all his human passions and feelings, especially his love for the beautiful and joyful Rosamond Oliver, in favour of good works. He wants Jane to marry him and serve as his assistant on his missionary trip to India. After Jane rejects his proposal, St. John goes to India unmarried. Chapter 32 Rosamond Oliver: A beautiful, beautiful, rich, but rather simple young woman, and the patron of the village school where Jane teaches. Rosamond is in love with St. John, but he refuses to declare his love for her because he would not be suitable as the wife of a missionary. She's finally engaged to the respected and wealthy Mr. Granby. Rosamond Oliver's wealthy father, who owns a foundry and needle factory in the area. ... a tall, huge, middle-aged and gray-headed man, by whose side his beautiful daughter looked like a bright flower near a hoarig. He is a kind and charitable man, and he is fond of St. John. Box The Greeting pub in Hulme, Manchester, where Brontë began writing Jane Eyre; the pub was a pub in the 1840s. [15] [16] The first sequences, in which Jane is sent to Lowood, a hard boarding school, come from the author's experiences. Helen Burns' death from tuberculosis (referred to as consumption) is reminiscent of the deaths of Charlotte Brontë's brothers Elizabeth and Mary, who died of the disease in childhood as a result of conditions at their school, the Clergy Daughters School at Cowan Bridge, near Tunstall, Lancashire. Mr . Brocklehurst is based on the Reverend William Carus Wilson (1791-1859), the evangelical minister who ran the school. Moreover, John Reed's decline in alcoholism and dissolution is reminiscent of the life of charlotte branwell's brother, who became addicted to opium and alcohol in the years leading up to his death. Eventually, like Jane, Charlotte became a governess. These events were revealed to the public in the life of Charlotte Brontë (1857) by Charlotte's friend and fellow novelist Elizabeth Gaskell. [17] Thornfield Hall's Gothic mansion was probably inspired by North Lees Hall, near Hathersage in the Peak District. This was visited by Charlotte Brontë and her friend Ellen Nussey in the summer of 1845, and is described by the latter in a letter dated July 22, 1845. It was the residence of the Eyre family, and its first owner, Agnes Ashurst, was famously confined as crazy to a padded second floor room. [17] It has been suggested that Wycoller Hall in Lancashire, near Haworth, provided the arrangement for Ferndean Manor in which Mr. Rochester recedes after the fire in Thornfield: there are similarities between Ferndean's owner-father Mr. Rochester-and Henry Cunliffe, who inherited Wycoller in the 1770s and lived there until his death in 1818; one of Cunliffe's relatives was named Elizabeth Eyre (née Cunliffe). [18] The sequence in which Mr. Rochester sets fire to bed curtains prepared in a homemade August 1830 publication of the young men's magazine number 2. [19] Charlotte Brontë started Jane Eyre in Manchester, and she probably envisioned Manchester Cathedral church as a burial place for Jane's parents and Jane's birthplace herself. [20] Adjustments Adjustments influence Main article: Jane Eyre Adaptations A 1949 adaptation for NBC University Theatre The novel has been adapted into several other forms, including theatre, film, television, and at least two full-length operas, by John Joubert (1987-1997) and Michael Berkeley (2000). The novel has also been the subject of a series of important rewrites and related interpretations, most notably Jean Rhys's important 1966 novel Wide Sargasso Sea. [21] On May 19, 2016, Cathy Marston's ballet adaptation premiered from Northern Ballet at the Cast Theatre in Doncaster, England with Dreda Blow as Jane and Javier Torres as Rochester. [22] In November 2016, a manga adaptation by Crystal S. Chan was published by Manga Classics Inc., with artwork by Sunneko Lee. [23] [24] Download This section needs an extension. You can help by adding to it. (June 2018) Jane Eyre's initial reception is in stark contrast to her reputation today. In 1848, Elizabeth Rigby (later Elizabeth Eastlake), examining Jane Eyre in the Quarterly Review, found it eminently anti-Christian composition,[25] stating: We do not hesitate to say that the tone of mind and thought that has subverted power and violated every code human and divine abroad, and promoted Chartism and rebellion at home, is the same that Jane Eyre has also written. [25] Literary critic Jerome Beaty believed that the narrow first-person perspective leaves the reader very much without critical acceptance of her worldview, and often leads the reading and conversation about the novel towards Jane's support, no matter how erratic her ideas or perspectives are. [26] In 2003, the novel was ranked number 10 in the BBC's Research The Great Read. [27] Notes ^ The exact time setting of the novel is impossible to determine, since several references to the text are contradictory. For example, the Marmion (pub. 1808) is referred to in chapter 32 as a new version, but Adèle mentions that it crosses the Channel by steamer, impossible before 1816. ^ Pronounced [a.d.-l va.ʊʃ]. [reference required] ^ Pronounced [ˈs.jndɪn]. [reference required] References ^ The HarperCollins Schedule. HarperCollins Publishers. Retrieved October 18, 2018. ^ Lolar, Courtney. Jane Eyre: A Bildungsroman. The Victorian web. Retrieved January 22, 2019. ^ Burt, Daniel S. (2008). Literature 100: A ranking of the most influential novelists, playwrights and poets of all time. Publish an information base. ISBN 9781438127064. ^ Gilbert, Sandra & Gubar, Susan (1979). Crazy in the Attic. Yale University Press.CS1 maint: uses writers parameters (link) ^ Martin, Robert B. (1966). by Charlotte Brontë: The accents of persuasion. 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