

## APPENDICES

### The Synopsis of Jane Eyre

An orphaned child named Jane Eyre is left to the care of Mrs. Reed, an aunt, who lives with her three children in Gateshead Hall. Jane, nonetheless, is miserable, having to stay with them; therefore, she is very glad when Mrs. Reed sends her to school. At Lowood School, Jane meets some fellow-pupils whom she can befriend with. Ms. Temple is one of Jane's teacher who later becomes her superintendent. Under her care, Jane improves as a pupil. After finishing her education, Jane works as a teacher.

Afterwards, she accepts a new job as a governess and moves to Thornfield Hall, where she takes charge of the education of a lively French girl named Adele, the ward of Mr. Rochester, her employer. Jane and Mr. Rochester gradually become close companions until, one day, he proposes to her. After, the marriage cannot take place since Mr. Rochester is apparently still bound by his previous marriage; therefore, Jane decides to leave.

While still trying to find a new job, Jane stays with Diana, Mary, and Mr. St. John Rivers in Moor House. It turns out that they are Jane's cousins and that their uncle has inherited her a large amount of money, which she divides equally among them four. Jane is then offered an opportunity to go to India, as Mr. Rivers's companion. Since Jane has a hunch concerning Mr. Rochester, she wishes to look for his news before going to India.

Jane soon returns to Thornfield which she finds now a ruin. She is told that Mr. Rochester has moved away to a house called Ferndean. Jane goes after him to the manor-house, where she finds him in his worst condition. The story ends with Jane's cancelling her trip to India and staying with Mr. Rochester.

### **The Synopsis of Rebecca**

The protagonist recalls the moment when she works as a companion to Mrs. Van Hopper, from whom she learns that a prominent figure named Maxim de Winter has lost his wife, Rebecca, in a boat accident. During their stay in Monte Carlo, they actually meet and have a conversation with him. When Mrs. Van Hopper is about to leave, Maxim proposes to the protagonist and then takes her to live in his estate, Manderley. The protagonist, however, becomes restless when she lives there. She feels haunted by Rebecca and Mrs. Danvers, the housekeeper, is inexplicably cold and frightening to her.

One day, a guest suggests a costume-party to be held once again like it used to be, which the house cannot refuse. The protagonist, taking Mrs. Danvers's advise, wears a costume which turns out to be similar to Rebecca's dress. Maxim is shocked when he sees her and immediately asks her to change the clothes. The party ends with the protagonist's feeling awful about herself. The next day, when talking with Mrs. Danvers, the protagonist hears some explosive sounds of rockets signaling that there is a ship grounded at the bay. A wreckage of Rebecca's boat is apparently found near the ship, with her dead body inside.

Following this occasion, Maxim has to undergo an inquest. Before going to a court, he tells the protagonist that it was not a boat-accident. He has unexpectedly shot Rebecca to death and let her sink in the sea. On hearing this, the protagonist tries to be calm to stand by Maxim. The police, nonetheless, finds that Rebecca was dying of cancer; therefore, it gives a motive for her suicide. Maxim is then acquitted. On their way back home, he and the protagonist find that Manderley is burning down into ruins, which they leave at last, buried together with their past memory of Rebecca.

### **The Biography of Charlotte Bronte (1816-1855)**

Charlotte Bronte was born in Yorkshire, in the north of England, to Maria Branwell of Penzance, Cornwall, and Patrick Bronte, a clergyman of Irish descent. She was the third daughter from six children. Her mother dies when she was five;

therefore, the mother's sister, Elizabeth, came to help her father with their upbringing. While playing with Branwell's toy soldiers, the children created imaginary worlds of Angria and Gondal. They wrote stories about these places, besides many other poems and plays.

In 1824, Charlotte went to school; however, she soon had to return home due to an outbreak of tuberculosis. In 1839, she lived with the Sidgewick family to become their children's private teacher. In 1842, Charlotte and her sister, Emily, enrolled in a girls' school in Brussels, where they learned French, German, and Management. In 1844, with Emily and Anne, the other sister, Charlotte tried to open a school; however, it was a vain attempt. Afterwards, the sisters started on writing.

In the year of 1846, a collection of poems written by Charlotte, Emily and Anne was printed under the title Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. By this time, Charlotte has finished a novel, The Professor, which was, however, refused by the publishing firm because it was too short. She began to write another novel, entitled Jane Eyre. Soon after its publication in 1847, the novel became an immediate success. In 1848, Charlotte wrote Shirley. In 1853, she wrote Villete, which was based on her recollections when she was still in Brussels.

In 1854, Charlotte was married to her father's curate, Arthur Bell Nicholls. She died of pneumonia during her pregnancy in the following year.

(Sources: Jane Eyre, Lukonnen, Oates, Peden, Phillips.)

## **The Biography of Daphne du Maurier (1907-1989)**

Daphne du Maurier was born in London, England, to an Anglo-French family. Her mother, Muriel Beaumont, was an actress. Her father, Sir Gerald du Maurier, was an actor-manager, who later became a writer. In 1932, Du Maurier was married to Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Arthur Montague Browning II, who was given a knighthood for his service during World War II.

Du Maurier wrote her first book The Loving Spirit when she was twenty-four. Many of her works were inspired by her family. For example, she portrayed her father in Gerald, a novel which was published in 1934. She also wrote many short-stories, among them were “The Pool” and “The Blue Lenses”, which explored fears and paranoia. Some of her novels were set in her ancestral home, a mansion called Menabilly, which was located in Cornwall, for example, The King’s General, which was printed in 1946. Rebecca, written in 1938 and said to be a copy of Charlotte Bronte’s Jane Eyre, was also set in Cornwall.

Beside fictions, Du Maurier also wrote biographies, among which were the biography of Branwell Bronte, Charlotte Bronte’s brother, and the biography of an English statement, Francis Bacon, which was written in 1976. A year later, she wrote her own autobiography Growing Pains.

For her literary achievement, Du Maurier was made a Dame of the British Empire in 1969. She also received an award from the Mystery Writers of America in

1977. She died in 1989. Three years later, a pictorial memoir of Daphne du Maurier, Enchanted Cornwall, was printed.

(Sources: Douthat, Liukonnen)