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The Shapes Jane Eyre Takes: Ephemeral Responses to the Book and Its Themes

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Abstract

In two words, “Jane Eyre”—the name of a book and the name of a character—book and character merge, indistinguishably. When casually dropped, the name might bring to mind the tidy rectangles of mass-market paperbacks or clothbound hardbacks, or the flesh of any number of famous actresses who have played the part of Charlotte Brontë’s most famous heroine. Two dimensions become three—words are transmitted via material sources, and those material sources are interpreted through the veil of human desires. And so Brontë’s text, like a word whispered from person to person in a game of telephone, carries with ...

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May: 3
June: 3
July: 1
August: 1
September: 7
October: 1
November: 4
December: 1



Charlotte wrote *Jane Eyre* (1849) later. The book, a critique of Victorian assumptions about gender and social class, became one of the most successful novels of its era, both critically and commercially. Disclaimer: This work has been submitted by a student. This is not an example of the work written by professional academic writers. “*Jane Eyre*” draws the picture of people and scenes of the romantic style. The style is extraordinary powerful and expresses the meaning accurately. Brontë’s style is characterized by a command of language, spontaneity, simplicity. The main feature of the extract under analysis is its statics – it’s greatly demonstrated here – the description of landscape where the time almost stops, no event is happening. Independence; Jane, through the whole entire book, demands to be treated as an individual, independent person, who has her own talents and needs and wants. In the beginning, though, she is punished harshly for that independence she is so proud of, but it does not cause her to submit. Love and Passion; Jane refuses to marry St. John because she does not love him. Blanche Ingram’s interest in Mr. Rochester has neither love nor passion, and is shown as a materialistic and shallow interest. Jane and Mr. Rochester, however, end up happy together because they are deeply in love with each other, In *Jane Eyre* the main themes are love and hate, social class and personal discovery. Part of. English Literature. Jane is well-educated and must take the role of a governess to support herself financially. Later on in the novel, Jane’s cousins must also take on the role of governesses - something they wish they didn’t have to do. I told her I had a prospect of getting a new situation where the salary would be double what I now received. This shows that Jane is independent and strives to improve her own situation and how she lives. Mrs Fairfax believes that social class and its rules should be followed. This was a common belief in Victorian society. Rochester’s response of “Station! Station! - your station is in my heart” illustrates Brontë’s true feelings about social class and her attempts to challenge it. Why is this so? *The Shapes Jane Eyre Takes: Ephemeral. Responses to the Book and Its Themes.* Barbara Heritage. 58. *The Shapes Jane Eyre Takes* 59. The question has bothered me ever since the autumn of 2004, when I first began curating Rare Book School’s *Jane Eyre* collection. I went to talk about the ephemera and realia in the *Jane Eyre* collection according to. theme, which has the added advantage of allowing me to compare directly groups. of objects to ideas expressed elsewhere in the collection, and in the novel itself. A theme that constantly recurs through the collection is that of the “old book.” For. example, Rare Book School owns a small set of leather-covered drawers, circa 2004, that were made to resemble three leather-bound volumes stacked one atop another.