

## Annotated Bibliography

- Brontë, Charlotte. 1971. "Jane Eyre." 1848. Reprint. Ed. Richard J. Dunn. New York: W.W. Norton.  
A reprint of Charlotte Brontë original book Jane Eyre. This is the book in which the paper is referenced to and necessary to the paper in general.  
"Had he been a handsome, heroic-looking young gentleman, I should not have dared to stand thus questioning him against his will, and offering my services unasked." (Brontë).
- Bump, Jerome. "Racism and Appearance in the Bluest Eye: a template for an ethical emotive criticism." West Chester University Project MUSE, Vol. 37, Number 2, Spring 2010. Web. 21 Jan. 2011.  
Ask, among other things, does beauty equal love? This is an interesting question as Brontë, as the character Jane Eyre, and in her real life, seemed to struggle with this issue.  
"For example, the physical and tribal stigmas of appearance are also leitmotifs in canonical British as well as American literature."(Bump).
- Charlotte Brontë (1816 – 1855). The Poetry Foundation. 2010. Web. 24 Jan. 2011.  
A short biography of Charlotte Brontë with commentary on her poetry written early in life. Brontë's is not as well known for her poetry as her books and this site discusses the background from where it stemmed from and the reason she wrote so little poetry after the production of her first novel. The poetry seems to be a gateway to larger works.  
"After the success of her novel, Brontë wrote no poetry except for three unfinished poems on the occasions of her sisters' deaths."(Poetry).
- Hewitt, Jennifer. "Essay 4 First Draft." Michigan State University. 28. Nov, 1999. Web. 24. Jan. 2011.  
A student in Dr. Fernandez's class references Phrenology in history as a way to understand human psyche via physical characteristics. This practice came into favor around the time of the writing of Brontë's book "Jane Eyre".
- Landow, George. "In What Sense is Jane Eyre a Feminist?" Brown University. 23. Oct. 2002. Web. 7. Feb. 2011.  
The want of equality of the sexes isn't explicitly stated in the book "Jane Eyre", yet the work does seem to lead the reader to believe that Charlotte Brontë believe women are capable of more than just being mothers and wives (Landow). This is a common thread throughout the book and will be touched on in varying areas of discussion.  
"Miss Bronte asks only for the simple — or is it the most complex? — recognition that the same heart and the same spirit animate both men and women, and that love is the pairing of equals in these spheres. . . ."(Martin).  
Martin, Robert B. "Charlotte Brontë's Novels: The Accents of Persuasion." NY: Norton, 1966. Web. 7. Feb. 2011.
- Melani, Lilia. "Charlotte Brontë: Jane Eyre." The City University of New York Brooklyn College. 29. Mar. 2005. Web. 6. Feb. 2011.

Among other topics, this paper (like the one from Brown University) discusses the fact that "Jane Eyre" could possibly have feminist statements in the passages.

"She alternates between submission and rebellion, between passivity and self-assertion, between restraint and freedom."(Melani).

Mitchell, Sally. "Daily Life in Victorian England." Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1996. Web. 21 Jan. 2011.

Life in Victorian England and the diverse class structures as well as the influence of assorted poets and novelist on English culture."The classes lived in different areas and observed different social customs"(Mitchell).

Murfin, Ross. "Psychoanalytic Criticism and Jane Eyre". Eastern Illinois University. Web. 6. Feb. 2011.

Looks at the influence Charlotte Brontë's father had on her view of sexuality and how this played a part in Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester's relationship.

"Brontë's adult narrator attempts to reconstitute the father-daughter fantasy..." (Murfin).

Snider, Clifton. "'The Imp of Satan': The Vampire Archetype in *Wuthering Heights* and *Jane Eyre*". California State University. 23. Aug. 2009. Web. 6. Feb. 2011.

Among other psychological topics, the author looks at sexuality and possible preoccupation with vampires in the Victorian Era and how Charlotte Brontë may have used these influences on Jane Eyre.

"As for Bertha, her description is even more in line with that of vampires of the scapegoat variety and with the folkloric tradition." (Snider)

van Wyhe, John. "The History of Phrenology on the Web." 1999-2011. Web. 6. Feb. 2011.

This site speaks of the influence Phrenology had on writers of the 19th century and the author also makes an interesting connection between Darwinism, Phrenology and religion worth investigating.

"I knew my traveller with his broad and jetty eyebrows; his square forehead, made squarer by the horizontal sweep of his black hair." (Brontë).