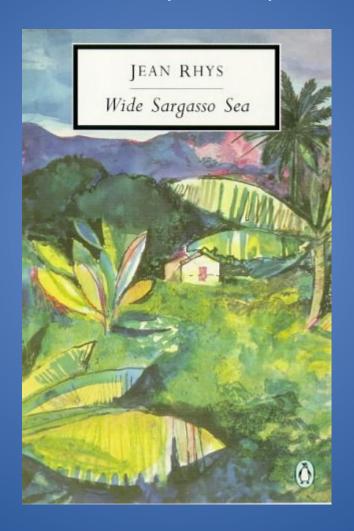
Wide Sargasso Sea

a novel by Jean Rhys



Jean Rhys



- Born August 24, 1890 in Roseau, Dominica.
- Daughter of a Welsh doctor and white Creole mother.
- Young white girl in a predominantly black community.
- Came to England in 1907, drifted into a series of jobs-- chorus girl, mannequin, artist's model—after the death of her father.
- She began to write when the first of her three marriages broke up.
- In 1966 she made a sensational reappearance with Wide Sargasso Sea
- Died in 1979

Inspiration for Sargasso

- Wanted to personify the symbol of Bertha Mason in *Jane Eyre*
- "I thought I'd try to write her a life."
- Wanted to restore the voice of Bertha Mason
- Challenge to Jane Eyre rather than a true prequel.

Antoinette Cosway

1st and 3rd parts are told in her perspective

Grows up feeling isolated

Rejection throughout life

Ultimately goes mad

Annette Cosway

Mother of Antoinette

 Burning down of her house and death of her son drive Annette into madness

Sent away to live in the country

Died year before Antoinette visits the convent

Mr. Rochester

- 2nd part told in his perspective
- Never named in the book
- Selfish and dishonest
- Married Antoinette for money
- Controlling of Antoinette

Tia

Daughter of Christophine's friend

Friendly with Antoinette until their fight

Throws rock at Antoinette (in Part 1)

In Antoinette's imagination (end of Part 3)

Richard Mason

Stepbrother of Antoinette

 Arranges financial settlement between Antoinette and Mr. Rochester

 Visits Antoinette in England and she attacks him

Christophine

Servant for the Cosway family

Loyal and independent

Practices magic

Caregiver for Antoinette

Identity Struggle

- Antoinette associates her identity with three things:
- Racial Identity
- Name
- Place

Racial Identity

- Racial Identity
- Too light for Jamaica and too dark for England
- Pg. 25,
- "As I ran, I thought, I will live with Tia and I will be like her. Not to leave Coulibri. Not to go. Not. When I was close I saw the jagged stone in her hand but I did not see her throw it. I did not feel it either, only something wet, running down my face. I looked at her and I saw her face crumple up as she began to cry. We stared at each other, blood on my face, tears on her. It was as if I saw myself. Like in a looking-glass" (27).

•

Name

- She associates herself with the name Antoinette
- However, Mr. Rochester imposes the name Bertha on her to further break down her identity and how she views herself
- Bertha is the maiden name of her mother and therefore it makes Antoinette feel uncomfortable seeing as her mother goes mad---- does not want the same outcome for herself

•

"He hates me now. I hear him every night walking up and down the veranda. Up and down. When he passes my door he says, 'Good-night, Bertha.' He never calls me Antoinette now. He has found out it was my mother's name. 'I hope you will sleep well, Bertha'—it cannot be worse" (68).

Place

 When Antoinette's mother, Anette, is taken from Coulibri, Antoinette immediately links this with her mother's madness.

 "She was part of Coulibri, that had gone, so she had gone, I was certain of it"(28).

Mr. Rochester takes her away from the honeymoon house.
It kills Antoinette's mentality.

•

 "I was tired of these people. I disliked their laughter and their tears, their flattery and envy, conceit and deceit. And I hated the place... Above all I hated her"(103).

