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APPENDICES

Elizabeth Gaskell's Biography



Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell (1810-1865) who was born on September 29, 1810 in Lindsey Row, Chelsea is one most beloved female Victorian author. She has a very busy and active social and family life and is still involved in many charities. Elizabeth is an active human being; her novels convey many messages about the need for social reconciliation, for a better understanding between employers and workers and between honorable and outcasts of society. Her writing was carefully researched, and she took great care in reproducing the northern dialect accurately.

Gaskell was a lively and attractive young woman who later married William Gaskell in 1832. William was assistant minister at the Cross Street Unitarian Chapel in Manchester at the time. They settled in the city and he helped her work, provided support to the poor and taught in the Sunday School, where reading and writing are taught, and the scriptures. During the early part of their married life, the Gaskells lived on Dover Street, and they have their daughters Marianne, Margaret Emily (Meta) and Florence and her only son, William, died of dengue fever at the age of nine months. She already has several short stories published and her husband suggested that she write a novel as a distraction from her grief.

Gaskell wrote many lively and hearty short stories and novels, of which the best is said to be *Cousin Phillis* (1863). Her other complete novels were *Cranford* (1853), *Ruth* (1853), *North and South* (1855), *Sylvia's Lovers* (1863) and finally *Wives and Daughters* (1866), which never finished.

In the early 20th century, her writing seemed ancient and provocative, but today Elizabeth Gaskell ranks as one of England's most respected Victorian

author. In this new century, she is recognized as an accomplished artist, and over the last thirty years or so has increasingly attracted the attention of literary theorists, academics and readers who simply enjoy good stories. As a result, Gaskell's more refined and translucent accounts and writings are now being published for her growing readership.

Gaskell is bold and progressive in her style and subject, and often frames her stories as a critique of Victorian's attitudes. She challenged the dislike of her husband's Unitarian congregation because of her depiction of traditional views of the role of women in society, prostitution and prohibition, particularly in her novel *Ruth*.

Adapted from <http://gaskellsociety.co.uk/elizabeth-gaskell/>

Ruth novel synopsis

Ruth published in 1853 during the Victorian Era is the story about Ruth, a young orphan girl who works at Mrs. Mason's seamstress after her parent's death. This novel using third person narrator in the past tense, which is about a series of unfortunate circumstances that made Ruth fired and expelled from her home. Ruth's guardian wrongly believed that Ruth who is innocent has been seduced by a man called Mr. Bellingham. Knowing that nothing left for her, Ruth and Mr. Bellingham going for a journey where they begin a sexual relationship.

After a week together, Mr. Bellingham has an illness. Ruth who in love and completely dependent on Mr. Bellingham, take cares for him patiently. But suddenly, Mr. Bellingham's mother arrives and told Ruth to leave him alone. Ruth is alone and about to losing her mind. When she is contemplating to do a suicide, Mr. Benson, a kind minister who is staying at another inn nearby, saw the depressed Ruth. Mr. Benson rescues her from her suicide attempt and takes her in, soon discovering that Ruth is pregnant.

With the help of his sister called Faith, Mr. Benson intend to take Ruth to his home in England and live with his family. Ruth made Mr. Benson to believe that she is a widowed cousin and changed her name to Mrs. Denbigh. Mr. Benson, Faith, and the community of Eccleston welcomes Ruth and her son named Leonard. Ruth and Leonard later on become lovely members of the community. Ruth gets a job as governess under Mary and Elizabeth Bradshaw, the youngest daughters of a local businessman. Through this work, Ruth proves that she is kind, intelligent, and a force of good for all.

After ten years in Eccleston, Mr. Bellingham who changed his name into Mr. Donne, comes to the town and saw Ruth. Soon, with his guilt and desire, Mr. Donne asked Ruth to marry him and allow him to care for their son. She declines Mr. Donne's proposal, she tells him that she does not love him anymore and she want

to protect her son by her own. Later on, a shopkeeper recognizes Ruth. Ruth's true past as a fallen woman and mother of an illegitimate child begins to spread through Eccleston. Mr. Bradshaw, Ruth's employer also heard about the story and fired her. The people of Eccleston expelled Ruth, Leonard, and Mr. Benson and Faith.

Even after shameful moment, Mr. Benson stand by Ruth and Leonard side protect them. Ruth is determined to work to help adding some income to their family. But it is hard for Ruth to get a good job, that made her become a nurse to Eccleston's poor. After some time, Ruth proves that she is a skilled and talented nurse. She becomes a highly recommended nurse for patients in every social classes.

Ruth continues to nurse Eccleston's sick and eventually regains social status that she lost at the past. When a virulent typhus epidemic breaks out, Ruth becomes one of the few medical teams to take care for the sick people. Even when the danger of catching the disease, Ruth appears infected when Mr. Donne falls ill. Ruth insisted on taking care of the man who ruined her life. She nursed him back to health then caught the disease and tragically died, completely ransomed in the eyes of her community.

However, prior to his death, a doctor who worked with Ruth, as well as an illegitimate child, offered to act as a father to Leonard and give him a surgical apprenticeship. The whole community mourned her death, all agreeing that Ruth was kind and pure despite her fallen woman status.

Adapted from <http://www.bookrags.com/studyguide-ruth-bookrags/#gsc.tab=0>