THE ACADEMY SERIES OF ENGLISH CLASSICS. SILAS MARNER: THE WEAVER OF RAYELOE

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GEORGE ELIOT & W. PATTERSON ATKINSON

THE ACADEMY SERIES OF ENGLISH CLASSICS. SILAS MARNER: THE WEAVER OF RAYELOE



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SILAS MARNER

THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE

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PREFACE

This book is an attempt to meet what are supposed to be the demands of teachers in a school edition of an English classic.

The teacher seems to want a volume containing, besides the text, an introduction giving matter necessary to an understanding of the anthor and the author's conditions—matter to obtain which personally would require too much and possibly too advanced work on the part of the student—and notes explaining only what is necessary to the comprehension of the difficulties of the text, so that the pupil will not come to class without a clear idea of what the author means. This does not presuppose the definition of words that can be found in an ordinary dictionary. The artistic aspect is the teacher's own province.

HASBROUCK INSTITUTE, 15 October, 1898.

SILAS MARNER

INTRODUCTION

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Many Ann, or as she later signed herself Marian, Evans, better known by her pen name, George Eliot, was born at South Farm, Arbury, in Warwickshire, England, 22 November, 1819. She was the youngest child of George Evans, who had raised himself by his ability and integrity from the position of carpenter to that of land agent much in the manner of Caleb Garth in "Middlemarch."

In Shakespeare's Warwickshire she spent the first thirty years of her life: as child, playing with her brother, like Maggie and Tom in "The Mill on the Floss," or driving about the country with her father; as schoolgirl at Attleborough, Nuneaton, and Coventry, and as young woman taking charge of her father's household. And the Warwickshire country and peasantry became part of her, and later made her famous when she wrote of them as she had seen them and lived with them.

George Eliot's mind was serious and powerful. Though not a precocious child she was keenly observant. While ordering her father's house, she took up the study of the classic and modern languages, and later taught herself Hebrew. In after life she was deeply interested in philosophy and science, and strongly drawn to the discussion of religion.

During her Coventry life she became intimate with the Brays, who were intellectually congenial. Bray and his brother-in-law, Charles Hennell, held advanced views on Christianity, believing it to be of purely human origin. George Eliot absorbed these views,