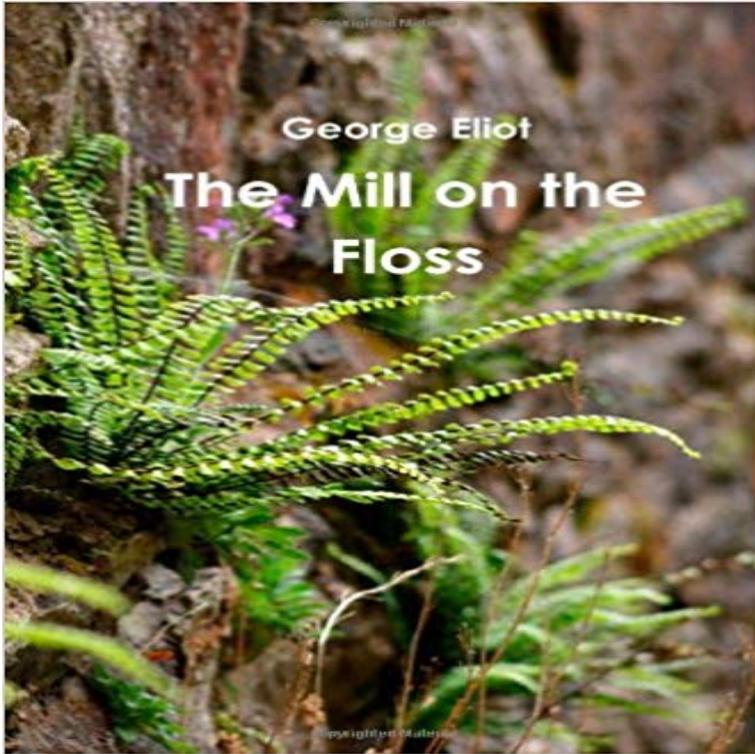


The Mill on the Floss



Tom and Maggie have a close yet complex bond, which continues throughout the novel. Their relationship is colored by Maggie's desire to recapture the unconditional love her father provides before his death. Tom's pragmatic and reserved nature clashes with Maggie's idealism and fervor for intellectual gains and experience. Various family crises, including bankruptcy, Mr. Tulliver's rancorous relationship with Philip Wakem's father, which results in the loss of the mill, and Mr. Tulliver's untimely death, serve both to intensify Tom's and Maggie's differences and to highlight their love for each other. To help his father repay his debts, Tom leaves his desultory schooling to enter a life of business. He eventually finds a measure of success, restoring the family's former estate. Meanwhile Maggie languishes in the impoverished Tulliver home, her intellectual aptitude wasted in her socially isolated state. She passes through a period of intense spirituality, during which she renounces the world, spurred by Thomas à Kempis's *The Imitation of Christ*. This renunciation is tested by a renewed friendship with Philip Wakem, with whom she had developed an affinity while he was a fellow pupil with Tom. Against the wishes of Tom and her father, who both despise the Wakems, Maggie secretly meets with Philip, and together they go for long walks through the woods. The relationship they forge is founded partially in Maggie's heartfelt pity for broken and neglected human beings, as well as an outlet for her intellectual romantic desires. Philip's and Maggie's attraction is, in any case, inconsequential because of the family antipathy. Philip manages to coax a pledge of love from Maggie. When Tom discovers the relationship between the two, however, he forces his sister to renounce Philip, and with him her hopes of experiencing the broader, more cultured world he represents.

Several more years pass, during which Mr. Tulliver dies. Lucy Deane invites Maggie to come and stay with her and experience the life of cultured leisure that she enjoys. This includes long hours conversing and playing music with Lucys suitor, Stephen Guest, a prominent St. Oggs resident. Stephen and Maggie, against their rational judgments, become attracted to each other. The complication is further compounded by Philip Wakems friendship with Lucy and Stephen; he and Maggie are reintroduced, and Philips love for her is rekindled, while Maggie, no longer isolated, enjoys the clandestine attentions of Stephen Guest, putting her past professions for Philip in question. In the event Lucy intrigues to throw Philip and Maggie together on a short rowing trip down the Floss, but when Stephen unwittingly takes a sick Philips place, and Maggie and Stephen find themselves floating down the river, negligent of the distance they have covered, he proposes they board a passing boat to the next substantial city, Mudport, and get married. Maggie struggles between her love for Stephen and her duties to Philip and Lucy, contracted as it were in her past, when she was poor and isolated, and dependent on either of them for what good her life contained. Upon arrival in Mudport she rejects Stephen and makes her way back to St. Oggs, where she lives for a brief period as an outcast, Stephen having fled to Holland. Although she immediately goes to Tom for forgiveness and shelter, he roughly sends her away, telling her that she will never again be welcome under his roof. Both Lucy and Philip forgive her, she in a moving reunion, he in an eloquent letter. Maggies brief exile ends when the river floods. The flood is considered by some to be a deus ex machina. Those who do not support this view cite the frequent references to flood as a foreshadowing which makes this natural occurrence less contrived. Having struggled through the waters in a boat to find Tom at the old mill, she sets out with him to rescue Lucy Deane and her family. Includes a biography of

George Eliot's most autobiographical novel, *The Mill on the Floss* remains one of her most popular and influential works. This Broadview edition includes aThe Mill on the Floss has 42272 ratings and 1589 reviews. Captain Sir Roddy, R.N. (Ret.) said: Upon completion of the *The Mill on the Floss*, I realizedDrama The owner of the mill and the local lord are in conflict over water rights. Lawyer Wakem takes away the mill on the river Floss from Edward Tulliver,Drawing on George Eliot's own childhood experiences to craft an unforgettable story of first love, sibling rivalry and regret, *The Mill on the Floss* is edited with anThe Mill on the Floss study guide contains a biography of George Eliot, literature essays, quiz questions, major themes, characters, and a fullAs one comes back to [Eliot's] books after years of absence they pour out, even against our expectations, the same store of energy and heat, so that we wantFree summary and analysis of the events in George Eliot's *The Mill on the Floss* that won't make you snore. We promise. Free kindle book and epub digitized and proofread by Project Gutenberg. On the 150th anniversary of the publication of *The Mill on the Floss*, Kathryn Hughes celebrates George Eliot's most deeply autobiographicalStruggling with George Eliot's *The Mill on the Floss*? Check out our thorough summary and analysis of this literary masterpiece.Everything you ever wanted to know about Mr. Riley in *The Mill on the Floss*, written by masters of this stuff just for you.Drama Lawyer Wakem takes away the mill on the river Floss from Edward Tulliver, whose ancestors owned it for 300 years, and becomes the worst enemy of Tulliver'sHome > SparkNotes > Literature Study Guides > Mill on the Floss. The Mill on the Floss. George Eliot. Table of Contents. Plot Overview. Summary & Analysis.Drama Pippa Guard in *The Mill on the Floss* (1978) Silas Marner (1985) Lawyer Wakem takes away the mill on the river Floss from Edward Tulliver, whoseA summary of Book First, Chapters I, II, III, and IV in George Eliot's *The Mill on the Floss*. Learn exactly what happened in this chapter, scene, or section of *The*Dr Rohan Maitzen explores how George Eliot uses education, literature and her own experience in *The Mill on the Floss* to subvert the traditional bildungsroman*The Mill on the Floss* is a novel by George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans), first published in three volumes in 1860 by William Blackwood. The first American edition wasEverything you need to know about the setting of George Eliot's *The Mill on the Floss*, written by experts with you in mind.Born in 1819, Mary Ann Evans adopted a man's pen name to make sure that her books were taken seriously. As George Eliot, she became one of the VictorianDrawing on George Eliot's own childhood experiences to craft an unforgettable story of first love, sibling rivalry and regret, *The Mill on the Floss* is