

The Australian Brontë Association Newsletter



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WINDOWS ON THE THREE SISTERS



About 20 members spent the weekend with the three sisters, at the Three Sisters. The theme for the weekend was “Architecture and the Brontës”. Michael Links took these photos of the Sisters, as well as some of the many different types of window at La Maison guesthouse.



(Left to Right) Gayle Links, Patricia Stebbings-Moore, Ann Lock, Kathy Becker, Margaret Parker, Marloesje Valkenburg having dinner together at the Swiss Cottage Restaurant.



Model of the Parsonage that Louise Ommundson, and others, made.



Simone Cooper listens attentively.



Ann Lock and Christopher Cooper present a session on the architecture of Thornfield Hall.



Michael and Gayle Links.



Jack and Bev Edmonds and Patricia Stebbings-Moore.



Luke Ommundson, Louise Cooper, Christopher Cooper and Elisabeth Cooper at the Swiss Cottage Restaurant.



Michelle Cavanagh, Elisabeth Cooper and Michael Links having pre-dinner drinks.



Michelle and Kevin Cavanagh, with Louise and Luke Ommundson enjoying themselves at the Swiss Cottage Restaurant.



Bev and Jack Edmonds, with Marloesje Valkenburg at breakfast in the La Maison Guesthouse.

BERYL WINTER WINS THIRD PRIZE IN INTERNATIONAL LITERARY COMPETITION

The Jane Austen Society of Buenos Aires conducted a writing competition in which one of our members, Beryl Winter, won third prize. The topic was of interest to both Jane Austen and Brontë Societies around the world: “What Jane Austen might have said or written had she read *Jane Eyre* and *Wuthering Heights*”. This is her entry.

One aspect of both *Jane Eyre* and *Wuthering Heights* stands out – religion, references to which, in its various forms, are constant. This essay will reveal the way in which each writer employed these references to enhance the experiences of her characters and suggest how Jane Austen might have reacted and commented verbally or in writing.

Jane Eyre

The various quotations of the Bible, and the concentration throughout the story on religion versus love, would have engaged Austen’s attention. For example, in Volume I, Chapter V, during Jane Eyre’s conversation with the seriously ill Helen Burns, the latter says to Jane: ‘Love your enemies ...’, quoting from the New Testament, St Matthew 5:44. Helen was responding to Jane’s resentment and bitterness towards Mrs Reed’s treatment of her.

Jane suffered, as did all the children at Lowood School, from the cruelty and deprivation they experienced from Mr Brocklehurst. She tells that ‘the fifth, sixth and seventh chapters of the aforementioned ‘St Matthew’ were required to be repeated each Sunday evening until the children collapsed from utter weariness.

In Volume I, Chapter XV, while walking with Jane subsequent to Jane’s engagement as governess and tutor to Adèle, Rochester’s ward, Rochester explains that Adèle was the daughter of a French opera dancer, Céline Varens, whom he believed loved him totally but who betrayed him. Asking Jane whether she likes Thornfield, Rochester says: ‘I wish to be a better man than I have been; than I

am; “as Job’s Leviathan ... but straw and rotten wood” (Job 41: 26-27).

Among the many references to the Bible and to individual love, one important instance occurs in Volume III, Chapter VI, in a conversation between Jane and St John Rivers, the subject being his love for Rosamond Oliver and his dedication to ‘reason’ and not ‘feeling’. Rivers says: ‘So much has religion done for me ... pruning and training nature. But she could not eradicate nature: nor will it be eradicated “till this mortal shall put on immortality”.’ (I Corinthians 15:53)

These remarks appear to indicate that Rivers has chosen ‘reason’ or ‘nature’, rather than ‘feeling’. He wants Jane to marry him, not for love, but as his helpmate. She is therefore torn between ‘reason’ and ‘love’ (or feeling), and finally chooses ‘love’ for Rochester.

However, Jane Eyre’s decision would have raised the question in Austen’s mind: ‘Was not Jane Eyre still succumbing to ‘reason’, while allowing ‘feeling’ to affect her decision? Rochester, it appeared, now needed Jane Eyre, so Austen might have voiced her view that ‘reason’ predominated in the end.

Wuthering Heights

A reading of the first three chapters of Emily Brontë’s novel might have caused Jane Austen some trepidation. Mr Lockwood, presenting himself as the new tenant of Thrushcross Grange, is met by the owner, Heathcliff, who is far from pleasant.

Wuthering Heights, now also owned by Heathcliff, is a dark and forbidding house

presenting a Gothic atmosphere both physically and spiritually. It is situated in a remote area of the Yorkshire Moors, lonely, wild and frequently exposed to tumultuous, stormy weather, as the choice of 'wuthering' included in the title – a local description of the climatic conditions at the Heights – suggests.

Reading of Mr Lockwood's nightmare, the spectre at the window and Heathcliff's impassioned plea to it to 'come in ... Catherine, at last!' , Austen would have recognised, and written of, the belief in ghosts and spiritualism which frequently prevailed over conventional religious teaching.

She would not have been unaware of the various references to conventional religion and the Church throughout: for example, in Chapter XXX, Mrs Dean, the narrator, explains to Zillah, a servant: 'Joseph and I generally go to Chapel on Sundays; the Kirk has no minister now, and they call the Methodists' or Baptists' place, at Gimmerton, a Chapel.'

At the impending death of Heathcliff Nelly Dean urges him to send for a minister to explain how he has 'erred from the precepts of the Bible ... how unfit [he] will be for its Heaven.' Heathcliff's response is that he wishes to be buried 'in the precincts of the Kirk ... no minister need come ... I have nearly attained my Heaven.'

This individual attitude being close to her own religious belief, Austen would have recognised that Nature itself was the spiritual eternity that Catherine and Heathcliff sought, that Heathcliff's cry, on learning of Catherine's death: 'I know that ghosts have walked on earth ... be with me always ... take any form – drive me mad! Only do not leave me in the abyss ... I cannot live without my life! I cannot live without my soul!' (Chapter XVI), could indicate a belief in God and eternal life after death, but rather a belief in

spiritualism and communication between the dead and the living.

There can be no doubt that Austen would have voiced her belief that *Wuthering Heights* represented the writer's own love of nature, that life and death are a continuing cycle of which death is only a new beginning.

Austen would have also recognised in Catherine Earnshaw the private person who, in many ways, resembled herself.

Austen would have said that Catherine's desire, and love for, nature and the wild moors, was in a sense a camouflage for physical love which could also be interpreted by a belief in spiritualism.

LISA McCUNE'S FAVOURITE BOOKS

From Women's Weekly September 2005

Lisa McCune is best known for her Gold Logie-winning role of Maggie Doyle in *Blue Heelers*. She is currently co-starring in the new Australian movie *Little Fish*. "For me", she says, "books are all about how we continue to learn about the world and grow, intellectually and emotionally, and I can't imagine life without them."

Her three favourite books are *Wuthering Heights*, *The Fatal Shore* by Robert Hughes and *Maria Callas: An Intimate Biography* by Anne Edwards.

Of *Wuthering Heights* she says:

I had to read it at school, but for a romantic teenager like myself, who was *dying* to fall in love with a dark and brooding Heathcliff, it was more a huge joy than a chore. I simply could not put it down. It's about a great love, thwarted by fate and class, which somehow makes it more magnificent, and I was devastated when Cathy chose Edgar over Heathcliff! I think I'm a little more grounded now, but I still love a bit of passion in books, as long as it doesn't descend to melodrama.

TRAVELLERS TALES I

Jean Warner represented the Australian Brontë Association at the Brontë Society's Annual General Meeting Weekend, 3rd – 5th June 2005

When planning my trip to Britain I had decided that a visit to the home of the Brontë family would be a priority. Upon my first phone call, to arrange accommodation in Haworth, I was informed that it would be difficult at this particular time as it coincided with the Annual General Meeting of the Brontë Society. It was astounding to realize that I would be in Haworth for such an auspicious occasion. Finally, I booked accommodation at the 'Fleece Inn' along Main Street. The Proprietors, John and Sharon Bladen, were most helpful, offering me transport from Keighley railway station to Haworth.

After my first visit to the Parsonage I enquired at the entrance desk about participating in the AGM program. I displayed my membership in the Australian Brontë Society and was welcomed as a guest, but informed that I should see Mr Headley Hickling, Membership Officer, who was in charge of the bookings for the various activities. I was taken to the office of Mr. Alan Bentley, the Director, who had a visitor from America for the AGM, Theresa Connors. After introductions we had a very pleasant conversation, but I was told Mr. Hickling would not be available until tomorrow. I was impressed by Ms Connors enthusiastic attitude to all things Brontë, particularly the future of the Parsonage.

Friday 3rd of June. On returning to the Parsonage I was introduced to Mr Hickling who was most helpful and welcomed me as a representative from Australia. The only meetings I would not be able to attend were the Annual General Meeting, as that was just for English members and the Anne Brontë Forum which was to be held in the cellar of the Parsonage on Sunday morning. The cellar was only a small area and the meeting was booked out. I was assured that I was very

welcome to attend any other activities. Mr Hickling informed me that 'Branwell' was to give a talk on the lawn! On the way, through a glass wall, I studied the sculpture of the three Brontë sisters standing in a garden. When I arrived people were already gathering on the front lawn of the Parsonage.

'Branwell' was standing at an easel painting the 'pillar portrait'. He was chatting to the group about the family. Then he chose three young women, whom he thought looked similar to his sisters, to come out and sit by him. During his talk he intimated that the girls had led very dull lives. He implied that his life had been much more entertaining and at one time he had been Secretary of the Temperance Society! This seemed to amuse him. Whilst we may not agree with Branwell's summary, it had been a most enjoyable afternoon, and he received a very hearty applause.

At 7:30pm was the inaugural dinner of the Annual General Meeting. It was held at the West Lane Baptist Church. The street was to the left of the Tourist Centre and then joined up with North Street on the right hand side was the Church. This area is quite suburban and with the homes being built in the Worth valley one realises that Haworth is not just the small village of Main Street. There was a crowd waiting outside the Church and when Mr Hickling arrived we were ushered into a large room with the tables prepared for dinner. It was a smorgasbord. When seated, there were introductions around the table and the conversation was mainly Brontë. After a welcome speech the meal was served. At the conclusion we moved upstairs to the Auditorium. The stage was prepared for the performance of 'Fanny Trollope; the life and travels of a remarkable woman'. Three actors were seated on the stage. Teresa Ransom, the reader, was the author of the book from which this narrative

is based. Freda Rogers was the narrator. Miles Elliott was to give the male perspective. Fanny Trollope was the mother of the well known author, Anthony Trollope. Fanny was the famous writer in the family and did have a most remarkable life. The writing of 40 books comprising of a 115 volumes has been attributed to her efforts. It is stated that because of his mother's popularity that Anthony Trollope's early work was published. Tersea Ransom has a connection with the Trollope family and became interested in Fanny Trollope. The trio came from Cambridge where they had performed this work. It had been well received and now they were being invited to perform to other groups.

Saturday , 4th of June. The Annual Lecture was held at the Baptist Church. We were ushered up to the Auditorium. It was announced that the designated speaker was unable to attend because of illness. There would be a Question and Answer morning conducted by a panel of five: Mr Robert Duckett, Chairman, Dr Robert Barnard, an author, Patsy Honeman, Hull University, Ann Dinsdale and Mr. Ian Emberson. At the beginning *Jane Eyre* was the main topic discussed by the panel. The first question was "Is *Jane Eyre* pornographic?" Various answers commented on Charlotte and sexuality, the women's place in the scheme of things in the 19th century. No one would agree that *Jane Eyre* was pornographic. Ms Honeman was at the moment doing research on *Jane Eyre*. There were questions on Anne and *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*. It was considered that Anne was able to examine and look differently at each problem, religiously and with compassion. The conclusion was that Anne's character was between Emily's who was deep and inward looking and Charlotte who was more outgoing and not as deep.

Then the discussion turn to films and it was agreed that *Jane Eyre* responded well to film, but *Wuthering Heights* needed assistance with the character of Heathcliff. Someone suggested, perhaps, a Marlon

Brando type. It was stated that *Agnes Grey* had not had a film made of the story, mainly because it was not dramatic enough and too brief. Then Ian Emerson stated it is teamwork that turns out a good storyline for a film. It is not only the writers but directors and camera work that makes the project successful.

The general feeling was that the Brontë movies are not satisfying, there is always something left out. The characters are never strong enough. Their appearance, generally, is not as one has imagined from descriptions in the books. But then of course, books, radio and film are different mediums. The consensus was that as long as the adaptation introduced the public to the Brontës work it was valid. It was suggested that *Jane Eyre* has influenced other writers, such as Daphne Du Maurier with *Rebecca*. A member of the audience had been to a young writers seminar and many declared that they were impressed by the Brontë writings. Also Vita Sackville-West always kept the "pillar portrait" of the Brontës on her desk and stated that they were an influence on her writings. It was suggested that the Brontë girls would have made good 'Agony Aunts'. Then it was debated which sister would have made the better "Aunt". Anne was voted as the one. It was thought she could visualise a problem, while Charlotte was too influenced by her own thoughts on a problem. But Emily, probably, would not want to be involved.

This concluded the Annual Lecture and the panel was thanked for collaborating in the interesting discussions. At 1.30pm the Annual Service of Thanksgiving and Remembrance was held at the Church of Saint Michael and All Angels, formally the Church that Patrick Brontë had been Perpetual Curate. This year was the 150th anniversary of the death of Charlotte on 31st March 1855. The Service was conducted by The Reverend Jenny Savage, Rector of Haworth. The Address was by the Reverend Bill Green, Vicar of St. James, Thornton. The Church was full and seating was at a premium. The Organ Prelude was music by J.S. Bach, Samuel Wesley, Felix

Mendelssohn and G.T. Thalban Ball. The Processional Hymn was 'Praise my soul, the King of Heaven'. Then the Reverend Jenny Savage followed with a welcome and prayers. The Reader of Psalm 121 was Ian Emberson, poet and member of the Brontë Society. Then came more prayers, including the Lord's Prayer. The premiere of a work commissioned by the Brontë Society, for the 150th anniversary of Charlotte's death, was performed. The work was entitled 'Life's Lone Wilderness', from a poem by Ian Emberson, inspired by a comment Charlotte made to Mrs Gaskell, when describing the loneliness she experienced while writing *Villette*. The work is a setting by Robin Terry and was performed by James Hutton, baritone, Helen Beare, cello and Robin Terry, piano. This was followed by the reading of Philippians 3, verses 12 - 21 by Dyddgu Pritchard Owen, a member of the Brontë Society.

Then came the Address by the Reverend Bill Green. It was a comparison of Charlotte's life with the life a deceased parishioner in his parish. Then he discussed the parallel situations of both lives. The hymn following was 'Jesus lives, Thy terrors now'. The Brontë Monologue was a reading by Rebecca Frazer, author, biographer and President of the Brontë Society, an account of Charlotte's death from her biography *Charlotte Brontë*.

Then the last hymn was 'All Creatures of our God and King'. The blessing was by The Reverend Jenny Savage. The organ postlude was a sonata by Elgar. Everyone agreed it was an excellent Service. It was difficult to understand the accent of the Reverend Bill Green; consequently, much of his Address was lost to me.

There was to be an Afternoon Tea served in the garden of a charming old house called 'Ashmount', formerly the home of the Brontë family doctor. The afternoon was sunny and bright. The garden consisted of three terraces covered with flowers, plants and well kept lawns. With the sun shining on them the gardens looked beautiful. This made an attractive background for the

Afternoon Tea, which was served on the lowest terrace. Sandwiches, scones and cakes in abundance were available, a real English tea. All this combined with chatter, laughter and Brontë discussions made the afternoon most enjoyable. The Annual General Meeting of the Brontë Society was at 4.30pm. As most of the gathering had to be at the Baptist Church for this most important time, the afternoon tea came to a close. I was informed that this could be a most interesting meeting and often members become agitated. Therefore participants looked forward to a stimulating time.

To finish a most enjoyable Saturday at 8 pm a quiz night, entitled 'Have I Got News For You,' was held at the Baptist Church. Wine and nibbles were served. The hall was packed. We were grouped at tables and given a folder. All the questions were connected with the Brontës or Jane Austen. The latter caused a slight protest. It is amazing how much information is remembered, but how much is forgotten. Our table came second because we had a girl who knew the names of Emily Brontë's geese (Victoria and Adelaide). We agreed that a good time was had by all.

Sunday, June 5th. : A Private members viewing of the Parsonage Museum was held at 9.30 am. It was most enjoyable to be there with people of like mind, pointing out things one may have missed. At 10.30am the Anne Brontë Forum was held in the cellar of the Parsonage. It was not a big room and seating was at a premium. I could understand why I was unable to attend.

This afternoon at 1.30pm there were walks on the moors starting at the Parsonage. Mr Hickling was conducting the walk around Penistone Hill and Marsh. There were about twenty of us and as we walked the talk was of the Brontë girls tramping through this desolate country. I found the moors dark and uninviting, as the afternoon was overcast. Yet to the Brontë girls it was quite different and they spent many hours tramping the moors. Especially Emily who would take her bull mastiff, Keeper, and they would lope

through the heather, so pleased to be out. Then Emily would call into various farmhouses and enjoy a glass of milk. It was suggested that, perhaps, she had become infected with T.B. from drinking polluted milk. Apparently Charlotte and Anne walked sedately on the moors. It was a most interesting afternoon as Mr Hickling knew the moors and pointed out features that could easily be missed, while walking alone.

At 8 pm a Musical Offering was held in the Baptist Church Auditorium. The first Item was entitled 'Songs of Travel', music by Vaughan Williams, words by Robert Louis Stevenson. The performance was by James Hutton (baritone) and Robin Terry (pianist). There was an Interval, then pianist Alan Graham played Chopin Preludes and

Mazurkas. He was an excellent pianist. The baritone, James Hutton, gave a selection of songs including some by Mozart and Schubert. The concert ended with Chopin's Prelude Op.45.

This beautiful concert finished my participation in the Annual General Meeting as I had to leave next morning. It was a very well organised, friendly and enjoyable conference.

I thanked Mr Hickling for all his assistance. It will always be a highlight of my trip that I was able to attend the Annual General Meeting of the Brontë Society – one that will remain with me as a most pleasant memory.

TRAVELLERS TALES II

Elisabeth and Christopher Cooper represented the Brontë Association at the Brontë Society's Northern Excursion, 3rd – 7th October 2005-11-23

Monday 3rd October

There we all were, outside the West Lane Baptist Chapel in Haworth, just across the road from the entrance to the Parsonage car park. We came in all shapes and sizes, as did our luggage. Some faces were familiar from the Brussels excursion in 2003. Many others were unfamiliar. The bus was loaded and we set off for Newcastle.

For us it was "coals to Newcastle" since that's where we started our trip a week earlier. We drove to Lancaster and met up with Kate Newey. Kate was our founding secretary and some of you will remember her. Some years ago she left to take up a lectureship at Lancaster University. We were lucky to be able to meet up with her because she has just been given the Chair in Theatre Studies at Birmingham University and she has already moved there. But on this particular weekend she had to return to her house in Lancaster, which she is keeping, to get it ready for some students she is renting it to.

So back to Newcastle we went. In the late afternoon we visited the headquarters of

the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society. This is similar to the Sydney Mechanics School of Arts, but is even older, having been established in 1793. They have an extensive library, and we were shown a number of old books that are relevant to the Brontës, including a first edition of Bewick's *History of British Birds*. (Remember Jane Eyre reading this book, or more to the point, looking at the woodcuts.)

Tuesday 4th October

This morning we went to Cherryburn, the birthplace of Thomas Bewick (1753-1828) in the hamlet of Mickley. He was a Newcastle engraver who revived the ancient art of woodcut engraving by developing a technique which used pieces of finely grained boxwood, cut across the grain. Bewick's work was well-known in the Brontë Parsonage and the children spent many hours copying his illustrations. They had a copy of the 1816 edition of the *History of British Birds* and many of their drawings were copied from this book. At the birthplace they have set up a printing workshop in one of the barns

and we saw a demonstration of woodcut printing. In the afternoon we went to the Laing Gallery, in Newcastle, and saw some large John Martin paintings. The Parsonage had copies of some of Martin's large, apocalyptic, paintings and these influenced their ideas in the writing of the *Juvenilia*. In the evening the group went to the Theatre Royal for a performance of Alan Bennett's *The History Boys* (no Brontë connection, so far as I know).

Wednesday 5th October

We drove to Melrose in the coach via Ford. Ford was where Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, lived after she was widowed in 1859. She built a schoolhouse for the village children and spent 21 years painting murals depicting key scenes from the Bible. (The only Brontë connection is that she was born in the same year as Emily!)

Melrose is in the Border Country of Scotland, and it is near Abbotsford, once the home of Sir Walter Scott. Charlotte Brontë's love of Scott's poetry and novels is well known.

Thursday 6th October

This morning we visited Abbotsford. The house was wonderful, even if it was fake. Scott bought a typical Scottish farm-house and rebuilt it to look like a medieval castle. His libraries, the main one with a couple of reading desks, and his working library with his desk and the walls and a mezzanine floor covered with beautifully bound leather books, were wonderful. His hall was lined with swords, and suits of armour, and heads of stags. The "medieval" hall might have been fake, being built in the 19th century, but the contents were genuine. Scott was a real antiquary, and collected a wide variety of historical objects. One glass case contained, among other things, a lock of Napoleon's hair.

In the afternoon a few of us walked along the Tweed to Dryburgh Abbey where Scott is buried. And in the evening we joined

the Melrose Literary Society for a talk by Professor Douglas Gifford, from Glasgow University, where he asked the question "Was Heathcliff a brownie?"

Of course he did not mean that Heathcliff might have worn a brownie uniform and sat around on toadstools listening to his Akela, prior to joining the Girl Guides! A "brownie" was a creature that played a somewhat similar role in Scottish folklore to leprechauns in Irish folklore and the Brontës knew about them and made reference to them in their *Juvenilia*. The next day we returned to Newcastle and said farewell to those who were going back to Haworth.

THE LOCKED DOOR PUZZLE

by Ann Lock

In chapter 13 of *Wuthering Heights* Heathcliff lures Nelly and young Catherine to Wuthering Heights from Thrushcross Grange so that he can carry out his plan of marrying Catherine Linton to his son Linton.

Heathcliff locks Nelly and Catherine in Zillah's bedroom at night. Nelly tells Catherine to obey Heathcliff and they might try to get through the window or into a garret and out by a skylight. But they were fastened in. At 7am the next morning Heathcliff returns and takes Catherine out leaving Nelly locked in the room with a promise of sending up breakfast. Nelly then says:-
'I rose to follow but he turned the lock again. I demanded my release.'

About three hours later Nelly hears a footstep – not Heathcliff's. Nelly narrates:-
"I've brought you something to eat."
"Oppen t'door!"

Complying eagerly I beheld Hareton laden with food enough to last me all day.'

Hareton then leaves and Nelly remained 'enclosed' for another five nights. How did Nelly open the door when Hareton asked?

“WUTHERING HEIGHTS NO BLANCMANGE”, SAYS PELL

From The Sydney Morning Herald

The Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, Cardinal George Pell, has taken aim against state school syllabuses which teach from films, magazines, advertisements and even road signs but have abandoned the great works of English literature.

The Brontës, Orwell, Dickens and the Romantic and Great War poets were unknown to a new generation of junior secondary school students who instead were fed on a “blancmange” of English, social studies and narratives “about sad

and dysfunctional individuals and shattered families”.

[But weren't Cathy and Heathcliff somewhat dysfunctional and wasn't Helen and Arthur Huntingdon's family sad and shattered? While I agree with Cardinal Pell's defence of great literature I think he is on weak ground by defining it in terms of the subject matter. So much great literature, as well as much “trash” deals with sad and dysfunctional individuals and shattered families. -Ed]

THE HOUSEHOLDS OF WUTHERING HEIGHTS AND THRUSHCROSS GRANGE

At the Three Sisters Weekend we held a workshop in which the characters were represented by members holding up cards to show who they were. Two sets of chairs represented the two houses. Then, as we went through the plot of the novel at lightening speed, people moved from one house to the other, or to the body of the hall, representing everywhere else. In all we counted 22 different configurations of the two households.

ORIGINAL HOUSEHOLDS

WH: Mr Earnshaw, Mrs Earnshaw, Cathy, Hindley, Joseph, Zillah, Nelly
TG: Mr Linton, Mrs Linton, Edgar, Isabella

HEATHCLIFF BROUGHT HOME

WH: Mr Earnshaw, Mrs Earnshaw, Cathy, Hindley, Joseph, Zillah, Heathcliff, Nelly
TG: Mr Linton, Mrs Linton, Edgar, Isabella

MRS EARNSHAW DIES

WH: Mr Earnshaw, Cathy, Hindley, Joseph, Zillah, Heathcliff, Nelly
TG: Mr Linton, Mrs Linton, Edgar, Isabella

HINDLEY GOES TO SCHOOL

WH: Mr Earnshaw, Cathy, Joseph, Zillah, Heathcliff, Nelly
TG: Mr Linton, Mrs Linton, Edgar, Isabella

MR EARNSHAW DIES & HINDLEY RETURNS FOR THE FUNERAL, WITH FRANCES

WH: Hindley, Frances, Cathy, Heathcliff, Nelly, Zillah, Joseph
TG: Mr Linton, Mrs Linton, Edgar, Isabella

HARETON IS BORN, FRANCES DIES

WH: Cathy, Joseph, Zillah, Heathcliff, Hindley, Hareton, Nelly
TG: Mr Linton, Mrs Linton, Edgar, Isabella

HEATHCLIFF RUNS AWAY

WH: Cathy, Joseph, Zillah, Hindley, Hareton, Nelly
TG: Mr Linton, Mrs Linton, Edgar, Isabella

CATHY GETS SICK AND MR & MRS LINTON DIE OF FEVER

WH: Cathy, Joseph, Zillah, Hindley, Hareton, Nelly
TG: Edgar, Isabella

CATHY MARRIES EDGAR

WH: Joseph, Zillah, Hindley, Hareton
TG: Cathy, Edgar, Isabella, Nelly

HEATHCLIFF RETURNS

WH: Joseph, Zillah, Hindley, Hareton, Heathcliff
TG: Cathy, Edgar, Isabella, Nelly

ISABELLA ELOPES WITH HEATHCLIFF

WH: Joseph, Zillah, Hindley, Hareton
TG: Cathy, Edgar, Nelly

AND THEY LIVE AT WUTHERING HEIGHTS

WH: Heathcliff, Isabella, Joseph, Zillah, Hindley, Hareton
TG: Cathy, Edgar, Nelly

CATHY DIES GIVING BIRTH TO YOUNG CATHY

WH: Heathcliff, Isabella, Joseph, Zillah, Hindley, Hareton
TG: Edgar, Nelly, Young Cathy

ISABELLA RUNS OFF TO LONDON

WH: Heathcliff, Joseph, Zillah, Hindley, Hareton
TG: Edgar, Nelly, Young Cathy

HINDLEY DIES

WH: Heathcliff, Joseph, Zillah, Hareton
TG: Edgar, Nelly, Young Cathy

ISABELLA DIES AND LINTON COMES TO THRUSHCROSS GRANGE

WH: Heathcliff, Joseph, Zillah, Hareton
TG: Edgar, Linton, Nelly, Young Cathy

HEATHCLIFF CLAIMS HIS SON

WH: Heathcliff, Joseph, Zillah, Hareton, Linton
TG: Edgar, Nelly, Young Cathy

ZILLAH AND JOSEPH ARE GIVEN A HOLIDAY

WH: Heathcliff, Hareton, Linton
TG: Edgar, Nelly, Young Cathy

HEATHCLIFF FORCES YOUNG CATHY TO MARRY LINTON, EDGAR DIES

WH: Heathcliff, Joseph, Zillah, Hareton, Linton, Young Cathy
TG: Nelly

LINTON DIES

WH: Heathcliff, Joseph, Zillah, Hareton, Young Cathy
TG: Nelly

LOCKWOOD LEASES THRUSHCROSS GRANGE

WH: Heathcliff, Joseph, Zillah, Hareton, Young Cathy
TG: Lockwood, Nelly

LOCKWOOD LEAVES THE GRANGE, NELLY REPLACES ZILLAH AT THE HEIGHTS

WH: Heathcliff, Joseph, Nelly, Hareton, Young Cathy
TG:

HEATHCLIFF DIES

WH: Joseph, Nelly, Hareton, Young Cathy
TG:


LOCKWOOD RETURNS TO THRUSHCROSS GRANGE

WH: Joseph, Nelly, Hareton, Young Cathy
TG: Lockwood

HARETON MARRIES YOUNG CATHY

WH: Joseph
TG: Hareton, Young Cathy, Nelly

ABA PROGRAM FOR 2006

Normal meetings (with the symbol ) are held on level 1 of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, 280 Pitt St Sydney (just around the corner from Town Hall station), with a meeting charge of \$4.

<p>Friday FEBRUARY 17, 7:30pm At the home of the President: "Wide Sargasso Sea" 31 Epping Ave EASTWOOD (☎9804-7473)</p>
<p> Saturday MARCH 4th at 10:30am (includes a short AGM) Christine Alexander: "Reading the Brontës Home".</p>
<p> Saturday JUNE 10th at 10:30am Christopher Cooper: "Bewick's Birds" Thomas Bewick (1753-1828) was a wood-engraver, and possibly the most influential artist ever to work in the North of England. His books illustrated with life-like mammals and birds made a major contribution to creating the traditional interest in natural history. A copy of his <i>British Birds</i> was on the shelves of the Haworth Parsonage and the Brontë children pored over it till they knew it intimately. Many of their drawings and paintings were copies from Bewick's engravings and in the opening chapter of <i>Jane Eyre</i>, Jane describes many of these engravings in great detail.</p>
<p> Saturday SEPTEMBER 2nd at 10:30am Robyn Williams: The Horror, the Horror Exploring the Gothic elements in <i>Jane Eyre</i> and <i>Wuthering Heights</i>. In contrast to the mid-nineteenth century novels of social realism, Charlotte and Emily Brontë mix the Gothic and the Romantic with an originality that is haunting, disturbing and elusive.</p>
<p>Friday SEPTEMBER 29th at 7:30pm in KIRRIBILLI Marloesje Valkenburg: Adèle's Dolls As a child <i>Jane Eyre</i> was comforted in her loneliness by her shabby doll. Years later at Thornfield Hall little Adèle had a wax doll, no doubt a "cadeau" from Rochester. We shall imagine that Adèle continued to collect dolls into her adult life. Marloesje will show us some of the old dolls from her collection and we shall imagine that they once belonged to Adèle. The wood and wax dolls date back to the time of the novel, and many others could have been collected during Adèle's lifetime. Marloesje will tell us something of the history of dolls and doll collecting. (If you have an old doll you would like to show us please bring it along.) Since space is limited it is essential that you book a place by ringing Maria-Louise on 9929-8725.</p>
<p>Saturday 9th DECEMBER: Christmas Lunch (details later)</p>