

TULLE

**Volume 29, No 4, November 2011 (Issue 113)
ISSN 0815 - 3442**



The Journal of the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.

The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.

Meeting Times & Place:

ASLC meets at Don Bank Cottage, 6 Napier Street, North Sydney, NSW, on the third Saturday in February (AGM), May, August & November each year. All meetings commence at 1.00pm. You are invited to bring a plate to share with other members at afternoon tea and fellowship which follows.

Future Meetings:

Saturday, 19 November 2011
AGM Saturday, 18 February 2012
Saturday, 19 May 2012
Saturday, 18 August 2012

Find Us on the Internet:

www.angelfire.com/al/aslc

Want to Join or Membership Subscription Due? Contact...

Membership Secretary
Ms Barbara Kendrick
190 Shaftesbury Rd
Eastwood NSW 2122
Phone: 02 9874 2330

Contributions to Tulle : email : post

richardlander@ozemail.com.au
Richard Lander
73A Killeaton Street
St Ives NSW AUSTRALIA 2075

Cover : John Heathcoat (from Felkin, A History of the Machine-Wrought Hosiery and Lace Manufactures, London, 1867, p. 181)

This Coming Meeting:

Saturday, 19 November 2011, 1.00pm

Guest Speaker: The speaker for November meeting will be Richard Silink, a conservation architect with many years experience and the Portfolio Development Manager for the Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales. The Trust conserves and manages historic buildings and properties in Sydney and country New South Wales including Elizabeth Bay House, Vaucluse House, Elizabeth Farm, Hyde Park Barracks and The Mint building. Richard will speak about the Trust's work and its effort to preserve our historic built environment.

Tulle is a digest of material submitted by members of ASLC and its contents are intended only for the benefit and education of its members. Neither ASLC, nor the Editor make any guarantee as to the quality, accuracy, usefulness, or any other aspect of the material. No warranty of any kind is implied and nor will ASLC or the Editor assume any legal liability or responsibility for the content of these pages. The entire risk inherent in relying on the content of Tulle is borne by the reader. The Editor reserves the right to include or omit, edit &/or to place photographs, comments, footnotes or illustrations within any text or other material submitted without reference to the contributor. ASLC does not research material for members or others. However, personal resources and publicly available material may be used in the compilation of material by the Editor and other contributors to Tulle.



TULLE

Issue 113, Volume 29 Number 4 – November 2011

President's Message – Stephen Black	2
We're Going to Have a Party! – 30 th Anniversary Celebrations	2
Secretary's Report – Gillian Kelly (Report on guest speaker's address by Lorraine & Laurie Turtle)	3
Editor's Comment – Richard Lander	6
Subscriptions for 2012 now due	6
Letter to the Editor re "the other ships" – Gillian Kelly	7
Welcome to New and "Newish" Members	9
That Dress – Gillian Kelly	10
What was happening in 1685? – Richard Lander	13
Harpley Families	15
Arrest by Constable Edward Lander	20
Nottingham Lace – 1760s – 1950s (Revised book by Sheila Mason now available)	21
The Alexander Henderson Award & Other Family History Awards	23
The Agincourt – Stephen Black	27
Map of Agincourt Voyage – Stephen Black	30
"Stepper Bill": An Update – Bob Wilson	32
ASLC – Notice of 30 th Annual General Meeting	38
Make Lace – Not War (Review of a Sydney Exhibition)	39

Subscription renewal form for 2012 enclosed

President's Message

Another year has almost been and gone and this one was our 29th year as a society. I am sure that those who were at the inaugural meeting had no idea that our society would still be in existence 29 years later! So while we will enjoy another society Christmas gathering for those of us who can get to the November meeting, we should be thinking about next year, as it will be the anniversary of 30 years together for you, our members.

We are a small society with members scattered, not just across Australia, but also across the world. I do hope that when we make our plans for the 30-year celebration, that we can include those of you who are unable to attend our regular meetings. I am hopeful that as many of you as possible can join us for the celebration and if you are unable to join us, that we can make you feel as included as possible in this long-lived society of like-minded members.

I extend to you and your lacemaker family members, early best wishes for the festive season and a safe and happy 30th anniversary year.

Stephen Black

We're going to have a party!

Original members, those who have joined along the way and our newest members from far and wide, come and join us on 17 November 2012.

Mark this date in your diary now. A Committee has been formed to plan and present ideas for our 30th anniversary celebrations and details will come in due course. If any members have ideas, we would love to hear them. Our celebrations have always been fun so make sure you are there.

Contact Claire Loneragan
celoneragan@bigpond.com

Secretary's Report

Turtle Consolidated Services is a transcription¹ service for family historians provided by the team of Lorraine and Laurie Turtle. Both are passionate about family history and have been chasing their own families for many years.

Laurie holds a Diploma in Family History Studies and has completed the Archives Course at NSW State Records. Both Lorraine and Laurie have been teachers in "former lives" and hold relevant qualifications in these fields as well and enjoy working with clients to help them solve their research problems.

At the August meeting of ASLC this enthusiastic couple shared with members some of the basics and trickier aspects of the trade that might help readers in their own quests.

1. BIRTHS, DEATHS & MARRIAGES IN NSW.

- Before 1856 all information was recorded in church registers but most of the old registers have found their way to the Registry. If a record isn't found on the Registry's database then finding the church's registers is the next step. The information found in each old record is not consistent.
- Sometimes an old record will have very little information in it – it is worth finding the Church registers for these because the information might just not have been copied.
- After 1856 civil registration was compulsory in NSW and the indexes are freely available with the following restrictions. Births have a 100 year closure period, marriages 50 years and deaths 30 years.

2. NSW STATE RECORDS

- This Government Institution retrieves all documents from all Government departments

¹ Transcripts are hand copied details from the original certificates when, as is most of the time for researchers, only the facts are needed!

- Some are particularly useful – the Department of Education has stored data since 1848 – this covers staff and often pupils too, as has the Dept. of Railways. A death certificate should give occupation and if this is with a State Department, then check the State records – many of these are on line.
- Divorce papers give large amounts of information – before the 1970s one party was always deemed ‘at fault’ in the matter of divorce – these details are painstakingly recorded. There are three sources – the judge’s notebooks, the court records and the court reporting transcripts.
- Naturalisation papers give great detail of the new arrivals, including the ship they arrived on.
- Death certificates sometimes mention inquests. The very early inquest reports are in the Colonial Secretary’s papers and from 1940 on there is a complete record, but the ones between haven’t survived – however the Australian National Library’s TROVE site will often turn up a newspaper report of an inquest
- Probate and Intestate files are held by the Supreme Court and contain much personal information.
- **THE AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL** files are online and are a superb source for researching service men and women.
- **THE ROOKWOOD CEMETERY** is undergoing teething problems getting its database on line but when up and running, it too will provide an insight into family matters.

Lorraine and Laurie recommend that we all sit back with our problem forebears and look hard at the certificates we have to see if we can make use of any of the above to take us that one step further back. Their time and advice was given happily, with humour and quite freely, but the advantage of using a transcript service is that it is done quickly – both make regular and frequent trips to the Registry and the Archives – it is infinitely cheaper than a certified copy of the information and, if you are stuck, this happy couple will guide you!

Gillian Kelly

TURTLE CONSOLIDATED SERVICES

PO BOX 144 KURRAJONG NSW 2758

Email: lturtle@iprimus.com.au

Website: <http://home.iprimus.com.au/lturtle/>

Phone: 02 4573 1559 Fax: 02 4573 0536



Lorraine and Laurie Turtle

Editor's Comment

I have enjoyed being your Editor for another year & have decided to stand for election for another term in February if that is the wish of the membership. To date no one has put their hand up for training in the role!

New articles have been researched, new ideas are being explored. For example, the NSW Police Force is one of the largest police organisations in the English speaking world. Once known as the Night Watch, it began as the first civilian police force in Australia, formed by Governor Arthur Phillip in 1789 to guard Sydney Town. In 1862 all Watch Teams were combined under the Police Regulation Act 1862 to form the NSW Police Force. Therefore, next year the NSW Police Force will be 150 years old. Today the NSW Police Force has 19,516 employees: 15,633 police officers and 3,883 civilian staff. Do you have a lacemaker descendant who has played a significant part in the Police Force over his 150 years? If so, tell his or her story in *Tulle*.

Although somewhat earlier than I would wish, I take this opportunity to wish you all a happy, healthy and peaceful Christmas and New Year. My thanks to everyone who has contributed to *Tulle* during the year or who has contacted me with positive comments about it. Both have been gratefully received and hugely appreciated.

Richard Lander

**A reminder that Membership Subscriptions are due by
1 January 2012**

Please send \$35 –with the enclosed form and - made payable to "The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais" to:-

Barbara Kendrick, Membership Secretary ASLC
190 Shaftesbury Rd
EASTWOOD NSW 2122 AUSTRALIA

Letter to the Editor

Sir, I read with interest your thoughts on 'Those other Ships' and thought perhaps our readers might enjoy an insight into the formation of the shipping lists for Sydney.

When ASLC first began we had no idea what we were dealing with. A very early advocate carefully went through the cumbersome microfilms of all the shipping lists for the period from the second half of 1848 to the first half of 1849 and formed a list of possibilities in addition to the *Fairlie*, *Harpley* and the *Agincourt*. This list became embedded in folklore and has never been challenged.

1848 was an era when there was a great push for assisted immigration to get the colonies on their collective feet, and from the arrival of the *Agincourt* on there was an almost weekly arrival of large numbers of immigrants, some of whom were bound to come from Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire.

So who were truly lace makers and what were the criteria? The listed occupation was not a valid guide as almost all declared themselves to have a trade that suited Australia's needs.

When I commenced researching *Well Suited to the Colony* I had to set myself a bench mark and it seemed to me that the people who were assisted out of France on the deal established by the Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen for the Relief of British Workmen, Refugees from France,² were the folk we were interested in. The large groups obviously came on the three major ships, but how was I to identify the others on all those little ships?

First, I concentrated on the documents for Calais - birth and deaths and the censuses – thanks to friends there I had copies of the births and deaths and

² Gillian Kelly, "Well Suited to the Colony", Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais, Queanbeyan, 1998, pp101-103.

the 1831, 1841 and 1846 papers well before they were readily available. This decided many folk for me, but not all.

At the Public Record Office in England there are vast numbers of papers that involve Australia. In 1988 to celebrate the Bi-Centennial year, the Australian and British Governments established an operation called the Australian Joint Copying Project – known as the AJCP – and one of the things that was copied was a batch of papers between the British and French Governments that concerned those who were assisted to Australia – I was hoping for the letters that folk wrote to the government applying to come – no such luck – but what I did find was a scattering of folk who were despatched on later ships and identified as ‘refugees from Calais’.

So now I had two identifiers and in response to our esteemed Editor, I offer you some ideas and my reasons. I believe the ‘little’ ships that carried lacemakers who were in Calais in 1848 and were rescued by this marvellous migration included:

The Emperor carried the families of Thomas Barber Goldfinch and his second wife Anne Plummer nee Smedley. The trades of both Goldfinch and John Plummer before his death were given as lace workers in the Calais Birth registers. Goldfinch appears in the exchequer notes as being assisted.

The General Hewitt carried the Parkes family – Isaac, his wife and children had been in Lille and had gotten safely back to Calais. They were machine makers and were supported as refugees but aren’t on the 1846 Calais census. There is no evidence that Alfred Kirk was ever in Calais, but he may have been. He was not supported by the above funding.

The *Walmer Castle* carried William Rogers with his family who had been in Calais and Lille and was supported by the fund. Edmund, also on board, was his brother.

The *Andromache* reached Melbourne at the end of 1848. George Lamb listed himself as a locksmith and this was a trade that was closely aligned with the fine metal work of the bobbin makers. He was in Calais by 1844, giving his

occupation as a lace worker at the birth of a child in that year and another in 1846. Charles Barton was born in Calais in 1829 – making his family very early settlers there. His father was a carriage maker – a builder of the bonnet shaped carriage that carries the bobbin. Charles was a white smith – a worker in ‘clean’ metals, so it is reasonable to suspect he followed his father’s trade. They were supported by the funding.

The *Harbinger* carried to Sydney, William Bown, the son of John Bown, lace worker in Calais and who **was** on the *Harpley*. The shipping lists records that William was ‘coming from France, a lace weaver who knows a little of gardening.’ William’s wife was Mathilda Wragg a daughter of a very established lace family in Calais, and whose lace is on display in the museum. Mathilda’s brother John was with them and his wife was Mary Ann Selby who was connected to the Archer family. There is no evidence that they were financially supported but it would be hard to deny them a spot, given their parents undebated presence in Calais.

The *Nelson* carried the Strong family. Samuel Strong was born in Tiverton – where Heathcoat took his factory in 1815. Samuel’s wife Mary Louise was born in Calais but of American descent. They too were supported.

The *Andromache* must be included on our list of ships, but apart from this, I agree with our Editor’s ideas on the ships that carried the lacemakers to Australia. I am pleased that he has taken this debate on board and will be interested in the ideas of others.

Gillian Kelly

A warm welcome is extended to the following new & ‘newish’ ASLC members.

Ailsa Ferguson (Brownlow Family), Turramurra, NSW; Marie Finn, Home Hill, QLD; Stephen McLaren (Jasper Saywell Family), Blacktown, NSW; Chris and David Watson, River Ranch, QLD; Tamar Williams (Longmire Family), Modbury North, SA; Carolyn Willis (Johnson Family), Gulgong, NSW.

We hope you find your membership rewarding and look forward to your participation in our activities and your contributions to our journal, *Tulle*.

That Dress.



Once upon a time, just a little while ago, there was a beautiful princess with her handsome prince and the promise of a fairy tale wedding. On 29 April 2011 Miss Catherine Middleton married Prince William Arthur Philip Louis of Wales and her gown was almost as anticipated as the event.

It was stunning – and drew on the best of British in design, fabric and craftsmanship –English lace and French Chantilly lace was used throughout the bodice and skirt, and was used for the underskirt trim.

The bodice of this gown was obviously lace – but the underskirts were a wispy dream so subtle that few photographs do them justice.

The lace appliqué for the bodice and skirt was sewn by hand embroiderers from the Royal School of Needlework, based at Hampton Court Palace. A technique known as Carrickmacrosse was used to applique individual flowers to create a unique design, which incorporates the rose, thistle, daffodil and shamrock.

The underskirt is made of silk tulle trimmed with Cluny lace and all the lace trims on the gorgeous little girls' frocks were Cluny. And where did this come from? From the Cluny Lace Company Ltd at Ilkeston in Derbyshire – manufacturers of traditional Leavers laces since 1845! And is this important?

Yes it is! The Mason family who own the Cluny Lace Company have made some really brave decisions.



Sheila and John Mason of the Cluny Lace Company at the opening of Cite de la Dentelle in Calais 2009. (Photograph Gillian Kelly)

Lifeonline, (<http://www.tve.org/lifeonline/index.cfm?aid=2038>) a multimedia initiative about the impacts of globalisation, tells the story:

Once the Lace Market of Nottingham pounded to the Heavy Metal beat of its handmade lace-making machines... but no more. The Cluny Lace Company is the last of its kind, still making world beautiful lace with its old jacquard machines. Charles Mason is the last of the lace makers. He has inherited a family business that's had to confront technological change, globalization and the credit crunch recession.

"We've been making lace for up to 9 generations. We can trace our roots back to the stocking frame manufacturing days. We're the last ones left in the UK. We've been the last ones left for maybe 15 years."

Cluny is taking a huge gamble based on the higher quality of their lace. The "Leavers" machines that they use have their origins in the 19th century and can produce lace of such intricacy that it still cannot be copied by modern machinery. 99% of the world's lace is now produced on high speed "Raschel" machines. So can a potential 1% market share ever be enough to sustain a business? For many years Cluny tried to answer this question by making lace on both types of machinery.

Says Sheila Mason: "We actually kept parallel to the Leavers machines our Raschel machines, we had large modern Raschel machinery, absolutely fantastic for high speed production but we couldn't compete on price. We certainly couldn't compete on wages from the low- cost countries where the World Bank was proposing to set up this machinery. I mean Mr Blair for example just decided that textiles were a low tech industry which could go abroad. I mean the whole of that trade was taken over by the Far East."

With no government subsidy, Cluny was eventually priced out by foreign competitors. Cluny defied conventional wisdom and sold off their modern equipment. It was an incredible gamble.

"Yes it was a risk, a very great risk," says Sheila, "but we had no option. If we had kept that Raschel plant I don't think the Leavers would have been here today."

Cluny lace looked to the past to secure their future; to establish a unique position in the market place. A niche brand in a globalized world. Using antique machinery and a highly specialised workforce, they rely on processes over 100 years old.

So the use of Cluny lace in **THAT** gown is very important!

Gillian Kelly

What was happening in 1685?

As family historians with a particular interest in the year 1848, we are peering back into the mists of time 163 years. If those we are studying, in other words our 1848 ancestors, were doing the same thing, they would be looking at world events in the year 1685. What was happening in 1685 which might have caught their interest?

- James Stuart, Duke of York, became James II of England and Ireland and King James VII of Scotland after succeeding his brother, Charles II, King of Great Britain since 1660. On his deathbed, Charles II said “Let not poor Nelly starve”, a reference to actress Nell Gwyn, who had borne the king two sons. (6 February 1685)
- Fort St Louis was established by a Frenchman at Matagorda Bay thus forming France’s claim to Texas. (18 Feb 1685)
- Birth of George Frideric Handel, German organist/composer. (23 Feb 1685)
- Louis XIV of France passed the “Code Noir” allowing the use of slaves in all French colonies providing humane conditions are provided for them. (March 1685)
- Birth of Johann Sebastian Bach, German composer (23 February 1685)
- The Monmouth Rebellion. James Scott, the First Duke of Monmouth and the illegitimate, Catholic son of King Charles II of England, Scotland and Ireland, declared himself King of England (also as James II) at Taunton, Somerset. (18 June 1685)
- Birth of John Gay, British author & playwright (*The Beggar’s Opera*) (30 June 1685)
- Scott’s claim was short-lived as he was executed at Tower Hill, London, after his defeat by his uncle, James II, at the Battle of Sedgemoor, the last formal battle on British soil. (6 July 1685)
- The Bloody Assizes began at Winchester. More than 1000 of Monmouth’s rebels were tried and condemned to death or transportation. (25 August 1685)

- The first organised street lighting was introduced in London, with oil lamps to be lit every tenth house on moonless winter nights. (Sept 1685)
- Birth of Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor (1 October 1685)
- Louis XIV of France revoked the Edict of Nantes (which had protected French protestants) by issuing the Edict of Fontainebleau (which declared Protestantism to be illegal), thereby depriving Huguenots of their civil rights. (18 October 1685)
- Death of John Pell, English mathematician. He, along with Johann Heinrich Rahn (aka Rhonius), is credited with the invention of the division sign (\div). (12 December 1685).
- Samuel Crowbrow/Crowborough became Archdeacon of Nottingham and also Vicar of St Mary's Church, Nottingham. An Archdeacon of Nottingham was first appointed in 1185.
- Birth of Thomas Tickell, English writer (17 December 1685)
- Completion of the Hall of Mirrors (Grande Galerie or Galerie des Glaces), the central gallery of the Palace of Versailles and one of the most famous rooms in the world. In the 17th century, mirrors were amongst the most expensive items on earth. To celebrate its completion, Louis XIV threw a sumptuous reception for the Doge of Genoa.
- Birth of Bartolomeu Lourenço de Gusmão, a Brazilian, who first noticed that a soap bubble would rise if released into the hot air surrounding the flame of a candle. In 1709, he constructed the first lighter-than-air device and he is credited by some as the father of the airship.

What do you think our descendants will be writing about us and the year 2011 in 2174, just 163 years from now?

Richard Lander

In nature there are neither rewards nor punishments; there are consequences. – Robert Green Ingersoll, lawyer and orator (1833-1899)

Harpley Families

The following abridged information has been extracted by me from Biographical Index of South Australians 1836-1885, Edited by Jill Stratton, Compiled and Published by the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc., Marden, SA, 1986. Abbreviations which may have been used include par (parents); b. (born), d. (died); bd. (buried); bpt (baptised), occ. (occupation); res. (residence), rel. (religion), m. (married); ch. (children); arr. (arrived), inf (infancy), Pk (Park), Ck (Creek), Lwr (Lower), Pt (Port), R (river), dau(s) (daughter(s)), m (male), Rd (road), Rem (remarried), f (female), Mt (mount), Sth (south), fmly (formerly), mths (months), unm (unmarried), fr (from), nee (born), w (west), nr (near), n (north), Albt (Albert), Alexr (Alexander), Augt (August), Augta (Augusta), Augte (Auguste), Cath (Catherine), Chas (Charles), Danl (Daniel), Ed (Edward), Elis (Elisabeth), Eliz (Elizabeth), Fredk (Frederick), WTC (West Terrace Cemetery, Adelaide), Freid (Fredrich), Fried (Friedrich), Geo (George), Herbt (Herbert), J (Johann), Ja (Johanna), Jas (James), Je (Johanne), Jes (Johannes), Kath (Katherine), Mgt (Margaret) etc. I trust that abbreviations not listed are self-explanatory.

DENISTHORPE, George arr: 1848 HARPLEY.

DONISTHORPE, George: parents Charles George & Mary nee SMITH, b.12/2/1830 Calais, France, d. 2/8/1864, Brompton, SA, bd. Hindmarsh, SA, occ. Shoemaker, res. Thebarton, Magill, rel. C/E ?, m. 20/12/1853 Adelaide, SA, Ann nee MOUTNEY par John & Ann nee BENNETT, b.2/7/1836 Calais, France, d.3/6/1917 Magill, SA, ch. Eliza TYLEY (1854-1934), Harriett THOMSON (1857-1883), John (1860-1860), Charles George (1861-1929), Thomas (1864-1894).

DORMER, George Michael, par. George & Judith/Julia nee GREY, b. 1838 Lille, France, d. 3/1/1924, occ. Blacksmith, Wheelwright, res. Victor Harbor, rel. Cong, m. 21/3/1876, SA, Mrs Hannah CHAMBERS, nee BOWLES, par. Jas, b. 1840, London, ENG, d. 15/7/1921, Victor Harbor, SA, Ch. Geo Victor (1876-1963), Helena Mary WATSON (1878-), Olive Hannah Kate KING (1883-1982), Fredk Henry Bowles (1886-).

DUNK, John Palmer, par. Thos & Mary, b. 19/12/1842, d. 12/11/1887, bd. WTC³, arr: 1848 HARPLEY res. Kensington, m. Sarah Ann, b. 24/4/1843, d. 7/12/1881 Kensington, SA, ch. Alfred Ed (1868-1872), Edwin Thos (1874-1877), Eva Charlotte (1880-1880).

DUNK, Thomas, b. c1812, NTT, ENG, d. 21/4/1887 Adelaide, SA, bd. WTC, occ. Lacemaker, res. Adelaide, rel. C/E, m. Mary, b. c1815, England, d. 7/5/1881, Adelaide, ch. Charlotte HEMSLEY (1836-1900), Thomas (1839-1913), John Palmer (1842-1887), Edwin James (1851-1933), Mary (1859-1872), Marie C DUNK, others.

DUNK, Thomas, par. Thomas & Mary, b. 16/3/1839 NTT, d. 30/8/1913, Forestville, SA, bd. WTC, arr: 1848 HARPLEY ,occ. Joiner/Builder, res. Adelaide, Forestville, SA, Stepney, St Peters, rel. C/E, mar. 27/5/1869 Adelaide, SA, Louisa Augusta Caroline nee BROCKMANN, par. J.CHRISTOPHER b. C1850, d. 3/6/1912, Forestville, SA, ch. Eleanor (1870-1901), Clara (1877-1906), Alice Maud (1881-1884), Leslie W (1890-1917), 9 others.

GOLDFINCH Henry par: Richd and Eugenia Eliz nee DESAMBRE b: 1846 France arr: 1848 HARPLEY Adelaide SA occ: Butcher res: Thebarton m: 1.6.1867 Glen Osmond SA Mary Ann nee ELDRIDGE par: J. b: c1849 d: 26.5.1886 Thebarton SA ch: child

GOLDFINCH Richard b: c1814 Calais, France d: 18.4.1876 bd: WTC arr: 1848 HARPLEY occ: Lacemaker res: Thebarton , Adelaide rel: RC m: Eugenie Eliz nee DESAMBRE b: c1820 France d: 20.8.1898 occ: Charwoman ch: Geo d. young, Richd (c1838-1901), Wm (c1844-c1918), Henry (c1846-), Mary Eugenia (1848-), Annie (1851-), Charlotte (1853-), Jane (1856-), Eugene, Mary Anne.

GOLDFINCH Richard par: Richd and Eugenie Eliz nee DESAMBRE: c1838 France d: 1901 arr: 1848 HARPLEY res: Thebarton

GOLDFINCH William par: Richd and Eugenie Eliz nee DESAMBRE: c1844 France d: 25.11.1918 bd: WTC arr: 1848 HARPLEY occ: Farmer res: Currumulka rel: RC m:

³ WTC = West Terrace Cemetery, an historic cemetery on the SW boundary of the Adelaide CBD, which dates back to the foundation of South Australia. It is one of the last original capital city cemeteries still operating in Australia. The cemetery was conceived by Colonel William Light as part of his city plan and established in 1837.

Mgt b: c1845 d: 21.12.1913 ch: Ann (1880-1883), Hilda (1883-1884), Valentine Lewis (1896-1896).

HALL James arr: 1848 HARPLEY m: unknown ch: child (by 1848-)

HEMINGWAY Edwin Cunliffe par: John and Christiana b: 1842 d: 12.8.1917 bd: Hindmarsh SA arr: 1848 HARPLEY occ: Butcher res: Thebarton m: Mary Anne d: 29.10.1924 ch: Arthur John (-1928), Ethel Alice (-1929).

HEMINGWAY John b: c1816 d: 9.11.1881 Adelaide SA bd: Hindmarsh SA arr: 1848 HARPLEY occ: Soldier, Councillor res: Thebarton m: Christiana b: c1817 d: 2.2.1885 ch: Edwin Cunliffe (1842-1917), Walter (1844-1917).

HEMINGWAY Walter par: John and Christiana b: 5.4.1844 Halifax YKS END d: 1.8.1917 bd: Hindmarsh SA arr: 1848 HARPLEY occ: Butcher res: Thebarton rel: Meth m: 16.4.1873 SA Phoebe nee WHEATON par: N. and L. b: c1849 d: 17.5.1921.

JAMES, Joseph, par. Henry b. 1804 Sherwood Forest, NTT, ENG, d.28/10/1894 W. Stirling, SA rel. C/E, arr: (1) 1848 HARPLEY (2) 1875 GLENELG occ. Lacemaker, Teacher, Farmer, Wine Merchant, res. Adelaide, Stirling, Grunthal, Nairne, m. (1/3) unknown, d. by 1845, ch. Sampson G (c1838-1925), Job Glassup (-1918), m. (2/3) 4/4/1845 Dover, Kent, ENG, Mrs Alice Richardson, nee "IOWHSON" (sic), par. John; m. (3/3) 18/9/1856 Balhannah, SA, Mary Ann nee FRANKS, par. Thomas & Sarah, b. 1836, Chard, SOM, ENG, d. 25/11/1909 Grunthal, SA, ch. Clara PEPPER, Elizabeth Mary SLEADER (1858-1934), Sarah Jane SCHUNKE (1857-1943), Ellen DOUGLAS, WILLIAMS, Joseph GLASSUP (1878-1944).

JAMES, Job Glassup, par Joseph and first wife b. C 1836 d: 18.7.1918 Adelaide SA arr: 1848 HARPLEY, occ Farmer, Gardener res: Grunthal, Prospect rel C/E m: 17.7. 1862 Balhannah SA Eliz nee FRANKS par: Thos and Sarah b; 1839 Chard SOM ENG d: 30/5/1925 Adelaide SA ch: Sampson (1869-1947), Alice Sarah BELHAM (1873-1945).

JAMES, Sampson G (unm) par: Joseph and first wife, b: 13.2.1838, d: 1.6.1925 Verdun SA bd: E Stirling SA arr: 1848 HARPLEY occ: Farmer res: Grunthal rel: C/E

LANDER Edward b: 1811 d: 1.7.1895 bd: Cheltenham SA arr: 1837 HARTLEY (sic) – should, of course read 1848 HARPLEY - m: Mary Anne b: 1810 d: 29.10.1898 ch: Mary Anne OTTAWAY (1831-1912). (Ed: Their eight other children were ignored by the contributor).

LONGMIRE Henry par: Hiram and Ann nee WHILDON b: bapt.3.3.1836 Old Radford NTT ENG d: 27.5.1915 lid: Redhill SA arr: 1848 HARPLEY Occ: Farmer, Teamster, Stock Dealer res: Adelaide, Riverton, Hummocks and others rel: C/E, Meth m: 13.12.1857 Riverton SA Ellen Martha nee FROST par: John and Mary Ann nee KING b: bapt.11.11.1836 Steeple Bumpstead Ess ENG d: 25.7.1924 Bews SA ch: Mary Frost McDONALD (1861-1912), Walter Wilden (1864-1939), Geo Gratricks (1866-c1932), Bertha Ellen (1868-1940), John King (1870-1956), Frances Ann HEWETT (1872-1954), Henry Edwin (1873-1954), Lillian Maud CAVENET(1878-1938).

LONGMIRE Hiram par: Wm and Thomasin nee LANGWITH b: bapt.30.1.1814 St Nicholas NTT ENG d: 17.2.1880 Kadina SA arr: 1848 HARPLEY Occ: Farmer, Innkeeper, Chaff and Corn Merchant res: Dry Ck, Riverton, Hummocks and others rel: C/E m: (1/2) 1835 NTT ENG Ann nee WHILDON b: c1812 NTT ENG d: 11.5.1865 Hummocks SA bd: Lochiel SA ch: Henry (1836-1915), Hiram (1838-1901), Mary (1841-1858), Eliz STEWART (1844-1907), Walter (1846-1926), Annie (1848-1934), son (1851-1851), Emily (1852-1854) m: (2/2) 1.2.1869 Kadina SA Mrs Caroline WARD nee BOWN par: John b: c1835 d: 6.7.1910 Kadina SA ch: Edwin Hiram (1869-1943).

LONGMIRE Hiram par: Hiram and Ann nee WHILDON b: 4.9.1838 Radford NTT d : 20.6.1907 Kybunga SA bd: White Well SA arr: 1848 HARPLEY Occ: Farmer res: Kybunga, Clare, Blyth Plains and others rel: Meth m: 11.3.1868 Hummocks SA Ann nee DAWSON par: Geo and Cath nee MEIKLEJOHN b: 4.11.1846 Alva CLK SCT d: 3.6.1937 Dulwich SA ch: Hiram (1869-1901), Cath (1871-1951), Geo Dawson (1873-1963), Wm Henry (1876-1951), Robt Made (1879-1962), Malcolm Shaw (1881-1966), Ann Wheldon (1884-1955), Eliz May BOWLEY (1886-1914), Mary Olive (1888-1960), Walter Stuart (1891-).

LONGMIRE Hiram par: Hiram and Ann nee Dawson b: 18.3.1869 Kybunga SA d: 9.11.1901 Kybunga SA lid: White Well SA Occ: Farmer res: Kybunga rel: Wes m: (1/2) 10.4.1895 Penwortham SA Emma Jane nee TRESTRAIL par: John and Ann

nee MOYSES b: 1872 d: 29.3.1896 lid: Kybunga SA m: (2/2) 8.9.1898 nr Clare SA
Edith Mabel nee MAY par: Saml b: 4.11.1868? d: 17.2.1950 ch: Lilian Ann (1899-),
Eliz Hazel May (1900-1960), Miriam Emma (1902-).

LONGMIRE John King par : Henry and Ellen Martha nee FROST b: 6.5.1870 nr
Riverton SA d: 25.3.1956 lid: Condowie SA Occ: Butcher, Auctioneer res: Koolunga,
Snowtown m: (1/2) 2.10.1893 Undalya SA Alice nee FULLER par: Wm b: 2.4.1871
d: 4.2.1900 ch: Rita Helen (1894-1943), Dahlia Alice (1897-1908) m: (2/2)
3.3.1902 Clare SA Emma Isabella nee WORK par: Jas b: 8.7.1868 d: 2.8.1958 ch:
Jean Sinclair (1903-1928), Blanche Isabel (1907-).

LONGMIRE Walter par: Hiram and Ann nee WHILDON b: 2.4.1846 Calais, France d:
24.1.1926 bd: Katanning WA arr: 1848 HARPLEY occ: Farmer res: Jamestown rel:
Presb m: 30.3.1876 Clare SA Margaret nee DAWSON par: Geo and Cath b: c1853
d: 14.1.1945 ch: Malcolm Hiram (1877-1946), Geo (1878-1894), Walter (1880-
1959), Stewart Weilding (1883-1939), Cath Frances (1885-), John Wm (1887-
1956), Henry (1888-1888), Georgenia Shaw (1892-).

MATTHEWS William b: c1816 d: 1851 arr: 1848 HARPLEY res: Bowden m:
unknown ch: 3 children (by 1848-).

MOUNTNEY John b: c1800 d: 12.12.1886 Thebarton SA lid: Hindmarsh SA arr:
1848 HARPLEY Occ: Storekeeper, Hawker res: Thebarton, Magill rel: C/E m: Ann
nee BENNETT d: 17.10.1872 Thebarton SA ch: Geo, Thos, Ann DONISTHORPE
(1836-1917).

PARSONS J. arr: 1848 HARPLEY; dep ENG m: unknown ch: Sarah (c1829-1909)

SUMNER George par: Thos b: 13.2.1799 Nottingham NTT ENG d: 2.12.1876 Lwr
Wakefield SA arr: 1848 HARPLEY Occ: Lacemaker, Farmer res: Lwr Wakefield rel:
C/E, RC m: (1/2) 7.2.1820 Nottingham NTT ENG Mary nee KIRK par: Joseph and
Martha nee SMITH b: 15.5.1803 Caythorpe NTT ENG d: 25.8.1861 Lwr Wakefield
SA ch: Henrietta, Henry, Geo, Mary, Eliz
ESAW (1830-1922), Thos Matthew, Hannah LINTHORNE HOPKINS (1835-1889),
Jane Ann BOWDEN (1837-), Geo Joseph m: (2/2) 17.2.1864 Lwr Wakefield SA Mrs
Mary Ann ROBINSON nee THOMPSON par: Geo b: c1834 LND ENG d: Rem
CALLAGHAN ch: Chas Wm (1864-1950), Joseph John.

After search for "lace" I also found the following entries:-

CHURCH Eliza par: (Wm and Eliza)* b: c1848 BDF ENG arr: 1863 MARY SHEPHERD
occ: Lace Maker.

HOLMES William Laurence b: 10.9.1813 CON ENG d: 29.9.1878 Adelaide SA bd:
WTC arr: 1848 NAVARINO Occ: Lace-maker, Butcher res: Adelaide rel: C/E.

WELSBY Thomas par: Joseph and Ann nee LOWE b: 29.11.1865 SA d: 26.4.1930
bd: Glen Osmond SA occ: Tanner, Lace Cutter, Leather Dresser res: Fullarton rel:
Wes m: 6.8.1890 SA Mgt Sophia nee HOBBS par: Saml and Martha fmly JONES
nee SMITH b: 31.12.1864 SA d: 4.12.1947 Glen Osmond SA ch: Henry Geo (Ben)
(1891-), John (1897-1959), Doris McLENNAN (1904-).

Please accept my apologies for any transcription errors. As you can well imagine
my old eyes were on stalks by the time I finished typing up this lot!

Richard Lander



From the South Australian Register, Adelaide, Tuesday 17 September 1850.

POLICE COURT ADELAIDE: Mary Ann McGee, a respectably-dressed, elderly woman,
was charged with making use of obscene language while in a state of intoxication in
Hindley-street, on Sunday evening.

Constable Lander was examined and detailed the language made use of by the
woman, which was of a most disgusting and revolting nature.

The prisoner said that she had no recollection of her conduct, and could not believe
that she ever uttered the expressions referred to. Fined £2 and costs, or one month's
imprisonment.



Nottingham Lace 1760s-1950s

I am fortunate to own a copy of Sheila Mason's book titled as above. This comprehensive history of the Nottingham lace industry has recently been reprinted after the first edition (published in 1994) sold about 3500 copies throughout the world. Mrs Mason is Secretary of the British Leavers Lace Manufacturers' Association and a Director of the Cluny Lace Company in Ilkeston, which still operates the last eighteen Leavers lacemaking machines remaining in the UK.

Keen observers of the recent Royal marriage of Prince William with Kate Middleton would have admired the beautiful lace used in her veil, wedding gown and train.

Although the lace appliqué of the bodice and the skirt was hand-made by the Royal School of needlework using

the Carrickmacross lace-making technique from Ireland, Cluny lace was used on the underskirt of the dress and some of its motifs were used on Kate's train. Cluny lace was more prominently used on the bridesmaid's underskirts, necks and sleeves.



Cluny lace is made using traditional Leavers and Jacquard machines.

Mrs Mason has advised me that changes to the new edition of her book are few. Even the dust jacket, the gold lace pattern on the blue cloth cover and the binding are the same. The major alteration concerns the early history and invention of the raschel warp lace machine, (pp. 14, 44) which she corrected in light of Resifeld's history of warp knitting published in the USA in 1999. The new edition is slightly thicker than the original, even though it has the same page numbers. She has also tried to improve the index and says her book is a lot easier to navigate than the first one. She adds "I have included a factory in Sherwood, Nottingham, that I had left out of the original – Peace

Mills (pp. 251-252), added some further details about Careys, curtain lace makers of Nottingham and Southwell,(p 165), and also included the frontpiece of a letter addressed to one of my husband's great, great, + grandfather's in 1739, showing that the Mason family were in lace from the beginning and were prior to that knitters on the stocking frame. "

The revised edition has been printed in Nottingham and bound in Ilkeston, Derbyshire. The 381-page book contains scores of photographs and illustrations and is available from Mrs. S. A. Mason, c/o Cluny Lace Company Limited, Belper Street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, UK, DE7 5FJ. Preferred means of payment is by International Monetary Order made out in £'s sterling to "Sheila A. Mason" for which the cost is as follows:-

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| • Book plus Airmail | £45 |
| • Book plus Seamail | £39 |

Sheila has advised that she will accept a personal cheque in Australian or New Zealand dollars (or Euros) – again made out to "Sheila A. Mason" but she warns that British banks can take up to eight weeks to clear foreign cheques and that they will make an additional charge and that this will be passed on to the purchaser. On current exchange rates (12 April 2011) if you wish to avail yourself of this service make your cheque payable as follows:-

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| • Book plus Airmail to Australia | A\$80 |
| • Book plus Airmail to New Zealand | NZ\$110 |
| • Book plus Seamail to Australia | A\$70 |
| • Book plus Seamail to New Zealand | NZ\$96 |

The price for the UK is as quoted in the *Nottingham Post* article – about €40 for the book by money order or €47 by personal Euro cheque.

The book is a must-have for all serious researchers of lacemakers and lacemaking and I recommend its purchase to you all.

Richard Jander

The Alexander Henderson Award and Other Family History Awards

Alexander Henderson (1883-1968) was one of a number of people who laid the foundations of genealogical studies in Victoria. The Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies Inc. honours his memory with the Alexander Henderson Award which is presented to the person or people who produce, in their opinion, the best Australian family history published in Australia and submitted for consideration. It has been awarded each year since 1974.

The judging panel consists of at least three people and at least one of each of the following:-

- A genealogist or person experienced in genealogical research.
- A qualified librarian or teacher.
- An historian or compiler of historical or archival material.

If you are considering entering your own family history for consideration, these are the criteria on which it will be judged:-

Objectives and Research

- Scope and Planning – what is the objective of the family history?
- Organisation and Research – what evidence is there of detailed and thorough research?
- Pre-Australian component – what evidence is provided?
- Did the work achieve its objectives?
- Family or broader – what is the potential interest of the work?

Content – these items are critical to the document

- Title page including full title, author, publisher, location and date of publication.
- Reverse title page including ISBN number, copyright statement and information on edition and reprints (if applicable).

- A Table of Contents
- Footnotes or Endnotes providing source references and locations.
- Genealogical tables and charts with links to the text.
- Maps, where appropriate, with their source and relevance to the text.
- A Bibliography linked to the text.
- A comprehensive Index.
- Acknowledgements and appropriate recognition of copyright (www.copyright.org.au)

Presentation

- An entry must be in recognised book form with either a hard or soft cover.
- An entry must be an edition with two or more copies
- An entry must contain an index and a bibliography. It appears from an analysis of winning entries that it should also contain a preface and an introduction and to closely follow the format proscribed in *Style Manual: For Authors, Editors and Printers, 6th Edition, 2002*, published by Wiley Australia, ISBN 0701636483.
- An entry must contain page numbers, style and syntax, and be organised into chapters.
- An entry must be easy to read.

Although you may never aspire to enter your own family history for consideration by the judges of this award, their objective of establishing a high standard in the field of published family history, and to encourage people to publish the results of their family history research remain not only their objectives but also one of the objectives of our own Society.

I have read a number of family histories myself and strongly recommend you consider the following:-

- A published family history is not intended to be a complete reproduction of every document used during research. Use

documents in the final product which demonstrate some point made in your text.

- Use photographs, illustrations and maps to familiarise your reader with the people, conditions or areas being written about.
- Include social and local history to give dimension to your family and to show how socio-economic factors help explain the occupations and mobility of your family.
- Explain how the family's setting in a pre-Australian environment led to their emigration to this country. After all, as a lacemaker descendant, you have the prefect story to tell.

I have often made the point at our various meetings that duplication of



family histories is the safest means of guaranteeing their survival. It is a tragedy that so much family history is lost each time a person who has a wealth of knowledge about their particular family dies. This is especially so if they have died without preserving their knowledge in the form of a book or other tangible records passed on to a family member or

members who will ensure they are preserved or published for the benefit of future generations. If, therefore, you see the wisdom of publishing a book, I hope the guidelines shown above will help you put your information into a worthwhile format.

If you are keen to put your history in writing and want to make it as interesting as possible, considering purchasing or borrowing a copy of Carol Baxter's wonderful book, "*Writing Interesting Family Histories*"⁴ before you

⁴ Baxter, Carol: "*Writing Interesting Family Histories*", published by the author – 10 Melaleuca Drive, St Ives, NSW, 2075 (c baxter@optusnet.com.au; www.carolbaxter.com), 2009. Despite living in the Editor's suburb, I have never met or spoken with Carol Baker but I do own a copy of her book.

start. She provides some brilliant tips to make your writing more dynamic and interesting.

The Alexander Henderson Award appears to be the major, national award for family histories. However, if you are a South Australian author, or writing about a substantially South Australian family, the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society Inc. awards the T.T. Reed Award for what it considers the best family history published in the year. All submissions must arrive no later than 31 January in the year after publication. More details are available at www.saghs.org.au/awards.htm .

The Queensland Family History Award is offered annually by The Queensland Family History Society Inc. This must be on a Queensland family. Conditions of Entry and what the judges will be looking for in submitted histories can be found at www.qfhs.org.au/fh_awards.html.

Details for the equivalent Tasmanian award, the Lillian Watson Family History Award, can be found at www.tasfhs.org/award.htm.

Neither the Society of Australian Genealogists based in NSW (www.sag.org.au) nor the Western Australian Genealogical Society (www.wags.org.au) appears to offer any award for published family histories.

However, you probably are not writing your family history for all the kudos, monetary awards, certificates and approbation your work will undoubtedly deserve. You want to do it to preserve your family's heritage and history for future generations, don't you! The hardest thing is just starting. Remember the old adage... a journey of a thousand miles starts with just one step. Make a promise to yourself to start recording your family's history today if you have not already taken that step.

Richard Tander

Transport of the mails, transport of the human voice, transport of flickering pictures -- in this century, as in others, our highest accomplishments still have the single aim of bringing men together. -Antoine de Saint-Exupery, author and aviator (1900-1945)

The Agincourt

In 1848 our English lacemaker ancestors left Calais in France and travelled to British colonies on the far side of the world to start new lives. In many cases they left behind family and friends that they knew would never be seen again. Among those who made the voyage were my ancestors, the Bromhead family, six in all. One of them Jane Swift, had lived in Calais for about twenty years before she married into the Bromhead family and she had said her farewells to her parents, brothers and sister who remained behind in Calais. Several ships brought the lacemakers out to the Australian colonies. Among them was the *Agincourt*.

The *Agincourt* was a relatively new vessel when she made the journey in 1848, having been launched on 19 January 1844. She was built in the Sunderland shipyards of Laing and Company being the first ship built by James Laing after he took over running the family business. Originally intended to be the *Abyssinia*⁵, she slid into the Wear River as *Agincourt* for Duncan Dunbar a ship owner, brewer and wine merchant with his wharf, shipping offices and warehouse buildings on the north bank of the Thames River at Limehouse, a polyglot community of local and foreign sailors. Already the owner of many ships, in the early 1840s Dunbar began to name his vessels after battles or commanders prominent in British history. Coincidentally, the vessel that Dunbar contracted to carry some of the Calais lacemakers to Australia was named after a famous battle fought near Calais over four hundred years previously. From her launch she was under the command of Henry Neatby and carried immigrants from London to Sydney every year from 1844 to 1848 and returned to London via Chinese, Southeast Asian or Indian ports⁶. Her hull and stores were classified A1 and she was barque rigged⁷. However, at 669 tons (new Act measurements) she was not a large vessel and because of her narrow 30 feet 6 inches beam, her steerage accommodation was fitted

⁵ www.searlecana.org/sunderland/sunderland041.html and www.searlecana.org/sunderland/sunderland124.html .
(The Sunderland Site – Laing & Co ship 161)

⁶ Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, years 1845 to 1848.

⁷ Lloyd's Register shows the *Agincourt* as ship rigged until 1854. However, I have gone with the description of the vessel when it arrived in Sydney in 1848 by which time she appeared to be barque-rigged.

out with the bunks in two rows down the centre of the vessel and with tables along her hull sides, an arrangement that was not usual and was not favoured by the immigration authorities.

On 7 May 1848 she arrived from Sydney off Dartmouth and four days later anchored in the Thames River off Gravesend. A month later on Monday 12 June 1848, with her lacemaker passengers and the Deal pilot aboard and with Henry Neatby in command for the last time, *Agincourt* weighed anchor and a steam tug took her out into the Thames and she headed down river towards the open sea. Two days later after rounding North Foreland, she hove-to off Deal and Captain Neatby, the pilot and the immigrants' last letters were taken ashore. Now, under the command of Captain Thomas Scott, on Wednesday 14 June 1848 the *Agincourt* sailed from Deal bound for Sydney and the voyage to a new life for the lacemakers had begun⁸. As the vessel rounded the Goodwin Sands and entered the English Channel, the passengers could have seen Calais in the distance and no doubt their thoughts turned to family and friends who had remained behind. A few days later on Friday, 16 June off Start Point in Devon, the *Agincourt* turned south and headed out into the North Atlantic Ocean for the non-stop voyage to Australia.

On 27 June the *Agincourt* passed the island of Madeira and her passengers could see clearly its mountainous outline some 20 miles to the west. Changing course to southwest by south she sailed west of the Canary Islands where the passengers were treated to the spectacular sight of the volcanic peak of Tenerife. This course took the *Agincourt* away from Africa and across the Atlantic Ocean towards the coast of South America. About 11 July, some two weeks later, the *Agincourt* came up with the much larger barque *Castle Eden*, which was also carrying immigrants to Sydney. The *Castle Eden* had sailed from Plymouth on 15 June⁹ and had lost her topmost masts in a storm. Following repairs the *Castle Eden* was to arrive in Sydney on Monday, 9

⁸ The dates and places for arrivals and sailings are taken from various Lloyd's List documents for 1848

⁹ Lloyd's List #10,687 London, Monday, June 19, 1848 Column 3

October, three days after the *Agincourt*. A week after speaking with the *Castle Eden* on 20 July¹⁰, the *Agincourt* crossed the Equator.

After drifting through the fluky winds of the Doldrums, the *Agincourt* continued to sail down the mid-South Atlantic Ocean, passing the Martin Vas rocks with their soaring cliffs and colonies of sea birds. Some five weeks after crossing the equator, the *Agincourt*, now well south of the Cape of Good Hope, turned east for the run across the winter weather of the Southern Ocean. The journey south through the squalls of the Bay of Biscay, the fluky breezes of the doldrums on the equator and the autumn storms of the South Atlantic had taken the *Agincourt* nearly three months of what was to be a seventeen week journey, to arrive in the winter gales of the Southern Ocean. It was there on 30 August and some 800 miles south east of the Cape of Good Hope that she spoke to the *Amelia Mulholland*, which was outward bound for Mauritius¹¹. The *Agincourt* appears to have then sailed a “safe” but fast route eastwards just inside the “roaring forties”, because four weeks later on 26 September she was sighted some 800 miles south of the Great Australian Bight¹². Within a few years, ships to Australia and New Zealand were to take a faster but more dangerous route. Rather than round the Cape of Good Hope, they continued south to the fiftieth and even sixtieth parallels of latitude before turning east. They then used the very strong winds at those latitudes to sail, because of the Earth’s geometry, a shorter route east often through mountainous seas and past icebergs before turning north again.

However for *Agincourt*, ahead lay treacherous Bass Strait. Safely “threading the eye of the needle” between the islands and the mainland coast, she turned north and on 6 October sailed into Port Jackson where she anchored off Sydney Town¹³. We know what then happened to most of the lacemakers but what of the *Agincourt*¹⁴?

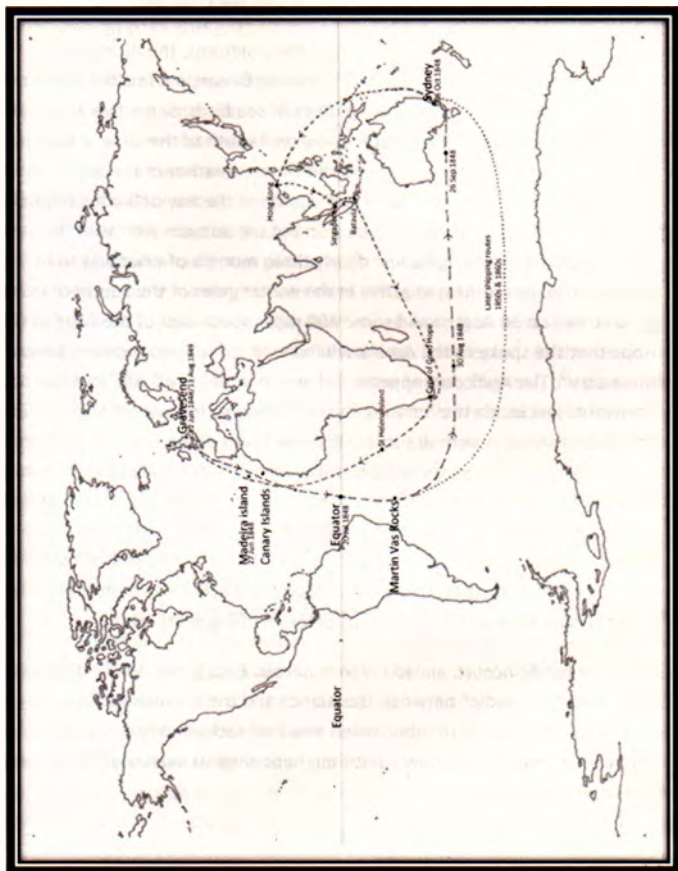
10 Facsimile diary of part of the 1848 voyage on the *Agincourt* prepared by Bert Archer with the aid of a factual diary of an 1846 voyage by the same ship.

11 Lloyd’s List, #10,819 London Monday Nov 20 1848 Column 20.

12 Sydney Morning Herald, Saturday 7 October 1848, p4, Ships’ Mails. The *Agincourt* was sighted by the Sarah Trotman, which was heading for Melbourne where she arrived on 02 October 1848.

13 Sydney Morning Herald, Saturday 7 October 1848, p4, Shipping Intelligence.

14 The map shown below has been drafted by the author of this article, Stephen Black.



After her lacemaker passengers went over the side into steam ferries, paddle wheeler and rowboats to commence their journeys to Bathurst, Maitland and Sydney, the *Agincourt* remained anchored in the harbour while her crew did

maintenance work and waited for her cargo and passengers for the next destination to come aboard. Before she arrived, her agents had advertised in the colonial newspapers that “*her cabin accommodation is excellent, and she is in every respect a most eligible opportunity for passengers*”. However, it appears that the *Agincourt* sailed from Port Jackson on 4 November with neither cargo nor passengers bound for Hong Kong where she arrived on 15 December. She called in at Singapore, Batavia, Cape Town and St Helena over the next six months on her way back to England where she arrived at Gravesend on 13 August 1849. On 9 October that year the *Agincourt* sailed from Deal for South Australia with another group of immigrants¹⁵.

The *Agincourt* continued in the ownership of Duncan Dunbar and often carried immigrants from England to Sydney and Adelaide under the command of Thomas Scott and, later, Captain Pashley. During that time she remained in excellent condition until 1855 when her deck was replaced and “large repairs” were carried out during some form of “restoration” work¹⁶. In 1862 Duncan Dunbar died and his shipping business, including all of his ships, was sold. The *Agincourt* was sold to W. Haynes in 1863 and her homeport then changed to Liverpool. She carried cargo and passengers between England, Aden and Indian ports¹⁷ around the Cape of Good Hope, as the Suez Canal did not open until 1869. In the 1870s *Agincourt* sailed between England and ports in North and South America including New Orleans and Baltimore¹⁸. In 1878 the *Agincourt* was again sold, this time to Spanish owners who continued to have her surveyed and registered in England until 1885¹⁹, after which her fate is unknown.

It appears that the *Agincourt* was still sailing and carrying cargo and passengers for more than forty years after she was launched and long after the lacemakers had disembarked in Port Jackson.

Stephen Black

15 The dates and places for arrivals and sailings are taken from various Lloyd's List documents for 1849

16 Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, years 1849 to 1861.

17 Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, year 1863-64.

18 Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, years 1864-65 to 1877-78.

19 Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, years 1878-79 to 1885.

"Stepper Bill": An Update

I have been collecting and revising the stories of the Saywells. During this task, I used the story of William Burleigh Saywell that was written by Margaret Wells and published in Gillian Kelly's *The Lacemakers of Calais*. More information has become available and I thought that an update of what I have found could be of interest to members. I could not match the charm of Margaret's original tale.

William Burleigh was the son of George Saywell and Isabella Cuscadden. He was born in the rue Eustache de St Pierre, St Pierre les Calais in France in 1845. William was known as "Stepper Bill", because he suffered a permanent injury to a leg in a mine accident and walked with a limp. Like the rest of the Saywell children, he spent his childhood in Maitland.

Old George Saywell died in July 1867. William and his brothers inherited George's estate that year²⁰. This inheritance gave William enough money to start a business.

Gold fever was still rife in the Colony in the 1860s. The goldfields attracted William, as they had done to his brother Thomas and were to attract one of his other brothers, George. It was natural that he would go to the western fields at Mudgee where his uncle Jasper Saywell's family was doing well. As we have seen, Jasper's and old George's families were able to keep in contact with one another.

William was working as a mine surveyor and assayer at Pure Point Mudgee from 1868 to 1870. It was probably at Mudgee that he fell down a mine shaft



William Saywell

²⁰ Theo Saywell, 'George and Isabella Saywell' in Gillian Kelly ed., *The Lacemakers of Calais*, (Queanbeyan: Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais, 1990), 80-83, p.82.

and damaged his leg. Because of the accident, one of William's legs was shorter than the other and he walked with a limp for the remainder of his life. His restricted mobility must have ended his career in mining. William left the goldfields and went to Sydney in 1870.

By the time he reached Sydney, William's brothers were well established in the tobacco industry through Saywell's Tobacco Company. William joined his brothers Thomas and Elias at 4 Park Street, and became a tobacco manufacturer. He lived at the Park Street premises until his marriage in May 1873.

Another person who had spent her childhood in Maitland came to Sydney in the early 1870s. She was Mary Garaty, and she was a Catholic and eight years older than the Protestant William Saywell. Despite the differences in background, the couple met and were married on 24 May 1873. Margaret Wells, a descendant of William and Mary, speculated that the two may have known one another in Maitland.²¹

William has been described as an 'attractive drifter'.²² One of the difficulties for family historians is keeping track of William and Mary and their family. They lived in the eastern suburbs of Sydney, but were constantly changing their address.²³ The couple lived at 47 Stanley Street, East Sydney in 1874. It is there that their daughter Mary May was born in June that year.²⁴ A puzzling feature of the family is that the births of their children do not appear to have been registered. Another daughter Maude was born to the couple in about 1876. By this time, the family was living at 86 Botany Street, Surry Hills.

William opened a tobacconist's premises at 360 Crown Street in 1876. This extended his interest in the industry as he was now involved in manufacturing and retail. The Eagle Tobacco Company was incorporated in 1880, and William was one of its proprietors.

²¹ Margaret Wells, 'William Saywell 1845-1930' in Gillian Kelly ed., *The Lacemakers of Calais*, (Queanbeyan: Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais, 1990), 83-85, p. 83.

²² Margaret Wells, p. 85.

²³ The addresses come mainly from Electoral Rolls, Sands Directories, and newspapers.

²⁴ Sydney Morning Herald, July 4, 1874.

A son William Vincent Burleigh was born in February 1877, when the family were living at Bulah Terrace, 211 Liverpool Street, Hyde Park. Mary needed assistance in the household, and soon after the baby's birth she advertised for a general servant.²⁵

The younger William died when he was eleven months old.²⁶ The family was then living at No. 3 Astor-Terrace, Upper Dowling Street, Surry Hills. In 1879, they were on the move again. This time, they lived at 90 Botany Street, Surry Hills. William moved again to 61 Botany Street in 1881, and again to 30 Botany Street in 1883. These were not just changes of street numbering, as William occupied No. 90 again in 1898. Botany Street is now known as Flinders Street. The family stayed at 30 Botany Street until 1884. Another daughter had been born in August 1879, but had remained unregistered and unnamed in the records.²⁷

Napier Street, Paddington was the family's new home in 1885. The borough of Paddington was built on a ridge to the east of Sydney on what was once called the South Head Road.²⁸ The housing consisted mainly of terraces designed to provide



Surry Hills and Paddington, 1882.
The dotted line is the route of the trams
210 is the Barracks and 212 is the cricket ground

25 Sydney Morning Herald, 17 February 1877 & 5 April 1877.

26 A death notice in the Sydney Morning Herald, January 26, 1878 shows that the couple were living in Surry Hills at that time.

27 Sydney Morning Herald, 20 August 1879.

28 Gibbs Shillard & Co, Illustrated Guide to Sydney and its Suburbs (1882: Sydney), p. 77.

accommodation for workers in easy reach of Sydney employment. Two main thoroughfares passed through the borough. Oxford Street led to the developing areas of Waverley and Bondi, and Botany Street took traffic to Randwick, which was an 'afternoon's coaching' from Sydney.

My Grandfather Saywell, who grew up in Paddington, just around the corner from his uncle in Napier Street, told of noise, movement, colour, and people when he reminisced about his boyhood. Traffic was heavy on both the main thoroughfares, and lasted until about midnight. The rumble of carts and drays was mixed with the shouts of the drivers of horse-drawn cabs as they sought to attract passengers. Steam trams rattled up Oxford Street as far as the Victoria Barracks. The barracks was garrisoned with soldiers decked out in their red coats and white helmets. A rifle range was adjacent to the barracks and across the road was the Cricket Association Ground with its new stand. Many famous cricketers lived in the streets around Paddington and they added to the spectacle of the place. Next to the cricket ground were the Agricultural Society's new grounds. Last of all was the Zoological Society's collection of animals housed in Moore Park.²⁹ It was a fascinating place for William's and Mary's children.

William and Mary did not remain long at Paddington and in February 1887 we find them in Barkly Street, Waverley where they lived until March the following year. Waverley was a factory area at this time. Both Mary and William gave evidence in 1888 that supported a defendant in a court case that proved that a publican was lying about debts owed to him.³⁰

The Waverley sojourn lasted only thirteen months, and it was not long before William and his family were back in Paddington. They were living at 2 Niagara Terrace, in Greens Road, opposite the western boundary of Victoria Barracks, in 1888.³¹ William's brother George Burleigh was nearby in Selwyn Street. Despite his reputation as an 'attractive drifter', William appears to have been a responsible citizen and a good family man. His and Mary's standing up for

29 Illustrated Guide to Sydney, pp. 74, 77 & 132.

30 Illustrated Guide to Sydney, pp. 74, 77 & 132.

31 Sydney Morning Herald, June 13, 1888.

justice in the Waverley court case illustrates the former, and the family remaining together confirms the latter. The household consisted of William, Mary, their two daughters, probably a servant, and a dog. The dog proved to be a problem. A woman brought an action in the Magistrates Court against the Saywells. She alleged that the dog 'tore her dress and endangered her limbs.' The verdict of the magistrate is not recorded.³² William and his family stayed at Greens Road until 1897.

The fire at the Eagle Tobacco Company in 1897 hit the family hard. The factory was under-insured and so the assets that had been built up during the good times literally went up in smoke.³³ William's family moved around the corner to 10 Park Road in 1897 and William practised as a mining agent nearby at 90 Flinders Street, Paddington in 1898. Suburban boundaries and street names change, and I assume that these were the same premises of 90 Botany Street, Surry Hills that the family had occupied in 1879.

The 'attractive drifter' and his family had spent a considerable time in Paddington, but it could not last. William, Mary and Maude moved to Bruce Street Rockdale in 1898. Mary was 'in ill health and embittered by her struggle to bring up two daughters', and she died in 1900.³⁴ By this time, the family had moved again and were living at 103 William Street in the City.³⁵ This area is now known as East Sydney.

Maude Saywell is an elusive character. Her birth was not registered and I can find no record of her marriage or death. In 1903, women obtained the right to vote, but I have not yet found Maude in the electoral rolls. She certainly was not living with William in 1907.

³² Sydney Morning Herald, February 5, 1890.

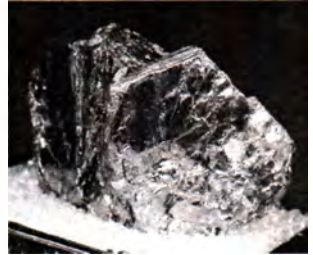
³³ The fire occurred on 19th January 1897. A shareholders' meeting in May heard that of the £26,000 insurance only £12,187 was paid, other assets were to be sold off and the company was to be wound up. Argus May20, 1897.

³⁴ Margaret Wells, p. 85.

³⁵ Sydney Morning Herald, February 17, 1900.

William's daughter, Mary May Saywell, was known as May. She met an Irish immigrant Patrick Bourke whilst she was staying with her Uncle Tom Saywell at his hotel at Brighton-le-Sands. Patrick and Mary were married in June 1892.

Many of May's and Patrick's descendants had a Semitic look. The whole Bourke family household was known as the "House of Bourkenstein" by the family. Brown eyes predominated in the family.



Molybdenite, New South Wales.

Patrick and May Bourke prospered. They invested in property in the Randwick area and lived in Avoca Street, Randwick. William lived with them until his death. He is described in the 1907 Electoral Rolls as having 'independent means'. Did he have a pension or annuity from his brother Thomas like so many other aged relatives? This may have been so, but he may have also been supported by the prosperous Bourke family.

The Bourkes and William moved to Perouse Road, Randwick. They were there in 1916. Their next move was to Chatswood at the end of the First World War. By the early 1920s, they were living at 'Rose Lodge', 92 Saint George's Crescent, Drummoyne. The house fronted the Parramatta River and had extensive grounds, outhouses, and cellars as well as a swimming baths on the river.

I have used the article by Margaret Wells extensively in the story of William. Margaret knew him and can bring out the character of the man. I will let her tell of her memories of him:

When I was born, Papa Saywell was 76 years old. I remember him as a thin, white-bearded old man who walked with a stick... He spent a lot of time sitting on a garden bench admiring the dahlias that had been planted and staked according to his instructions and with his only grandson, John Bourke, in the wireless room under the house listening to the crackle of static from a crystal set. On a chest of drawers in his room he kept a mysterious chunk of metal. This was a piece of molybdenite and it was said that he lived in hopes of making

his fortune when he found the reef. We all, as children believed he would, for after all he was an assayer!

In his last years he used to get up very early and wander about the streets of Drummoyne, often being brought back by the milkman. He died a year or so before his daughter May, leaving five grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren who loved him. Some of us can remember snatches of a song he used to sing us:

*The steam arm then began to plan,
Knocking the Lord Mayor from his chair,
With a too-rah loo-rah lattity,
Right too-loo-rah lay.*

What was it about? We never knew. It was as mysterious and intriguing as the molybdenite mine.³⁶

Isn't that a lovely portrait painted with love from a childhood memory? There is little more that I can add to the story.

Bob Wilson

Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Notice of 30th Annual General Meeting

To be held at Don Bank Cottage, North Sydney, NSW on Saturday, 18 February 2012 at 1.00pm.

Business:

- Confirm quorum in attendance, announce apologies
- Minutes of previous AGM
- Receive and consider statements of the financial position of the Society
- Election of office bearers
- General business.

³⁶ Molybdenite was used as a lubricant in the nineteenth century. It is now used as a semi-conductor in electronics. The mineral occurs in the New England and at Oberon in New South Wales. It is likely that William knew of the deposits around Oberon.

Make Lace -Not War

My wife, Lyndall, and I visited an exhibition (with the above name) at the Sydney Powerhouse Museum on Sunday, 31 June this year. To be honest, we were not expecting much. The exhibition is certainly not a presentation of fine lace in the traditional sense, but rather the result of a provocative international challenge by the museum to inspire new design applications of lace and to attract a diversity of ideas from many global cultures. It called on artists and designers from a broad range of creative disciplines to create “an openwork structure whose pattern of spaces is as important as the solid areas”. After considering the large number of submissions, the judges chose the work of 143 finalists from 20 different nations and it is their work which is being displayed at the Powerhouse Museum. The result is an extraordinary multidisciplinary collection of designs which will possibly change the way you look at some everyday objects which incorporate openwork structure – the essence of all lace.

In writing about lace, lacemaker, writer and historian Rosemary Shepherd, OAM, refers to a childhood memory of hiding inside a large orange tree and being amazed by the patterns made by the leaves against the sky. This experience later led her to conclude that it was the spaces that were the most important elements of lace and that looking through a filter of spaces lends a different perspective to the view beyond.

Lindie Ward, the Curator of the Powerhouse Museum says that “lace offers the mystery of concealment and the subtle interplay of space, light and shadows... lace created with non-textile materials challenges the very essence of lace design. Some would say it is not lace. And yet the design principles that apply to fine linen lace apply equally to large openwork metal structures (including our own Sydney Harbour Bridge) or to delicate jewellery. That is, there is a special relationship between the shape of the spaces and how they can be supported by the density and rigidity of the material.”

Although the lace of our ancestors was usually made from cotton, other materials including gold and silver wire, horsehair, human hair and silk, linen, wool and other textiles have long been used to make lace. The “lace” in this exhibition draws on these as well as a huge variety of other materials including

whipper-snipper cord, gampi tissue, mulberry paper, glass, gold, silver, copper, steel, aluminium, tin and titanium as well as exotic plastics, polymers and precious metals. A number of jewellery artists taking part in the exhibition have used traditional metalwork techniques such as lost-wax casting, filigree, acid etching, laser cutting and hammering to capture the fragility of lace. Others have used weaving and bobbin lace techniques to achieve three-dimensional forms. One used water-jet cutting technology while another used a plasma torch.

While some artists have used the floral motifs which dominated traditional lace design, others have found inspiration in other natural forms such as fossils, electron-microscopic cell structures, spider webs and the human body to enhance their work. Sydney artist Daniela Turin uses a multi-media work she calls "A Natural Symmetry" which incorporates a swarm of golden bees. The bee is one of the symbols of French Royalty and like an inverted fleur de lis, one of the other symbols. The bee is also a powerful symbol of purity and social cohesion and a harbinger of environmental decline. In Turin's work, the swarm of bees miraculously creates a tiny lace garment.



Fleur de lis



A Bee?

One artist saw the openwork structure of lace as a metaphor for our networked world and "pathways to communication as well as other places". It is the city's inhabitants who continuously add threads. In the words of the organizers of this fascinating exhibition "it is hoped that the works created for *Love Lace* will inspire more people to go on their own imaginative journeys, face the endless challenges of creativity and, in the words of artist Lauran Sundin, 'demonstrate that lace can not only carry on tradition but it can have a presence and meaning for the future'".

The exhibition is being held at the Powerhouse Museum, 500 Harris Street, Ultimo in Sydney until April 2012. The works themselves in most instances are absolutely beautiful. The craftsmanship demonstrated is sublime. The presentation and lighting of the works by the Museum are both highly professional. I commend it to you.

Richard Lander

The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.
Office Bearers 2011-2012

PRESIDENT

Mr Stephen Black
43 Tindale Road
ARTARMON NSW 2064
P: 02 9419 8183
pencilsb@tpg.com.au

SECRETARY

Mrs Gillian Kelly, OAM
PO Box 1277, QUEANBEYAN NSW 2620
P: 02 6297 2168; gillkell@tpg.com.au

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Mrs Margo Wagner
02 9876 4575; petmar1@tpg.com.au

TREASURER

Mrs Pamela Coull
12 Hinkler Ave
TURRAMURRA NSW 2074
P: 02 9449 4148

EDITOR OF *TULLE*

Richard Lander
73A Killeaton St
ST IVES NSW 2075
P: 02 9440 3334
richardlander@ozemail.com.au

PUBLICITY OFFICER

Mrs Elizabeth Bolton
4/165 Victoria Road
WEST PENNANT HILLS NSW 2165
P: 02 9481 0008
eabolton@bigpond.com

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

Ms Barbara Kendrick
190 Shaftesbury Rd,
EASTWOOD NSW 2122
P: 02 9874 2330

FELLOWSHIP OFFICER

Mrs Claire Loneragan

The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais (ASLC)

The ASLC was formed in 1982 when a small group of people came to the realisation that they shared a common interest in a special group of English machine lacemakers. The Lacemakers in whom they shared an interest were principally those originally from Nottingham and who were involved in two mass migrations in the space of little more than a decade.

The Lacemakers' first migration was to escape the poverty, unemployment, misery, disease and discomfort of overcrowded industrial Nottingham. Their migration was to the shores of France - especially to Calais - where their skills as lace artisans were initially treasured and where their employment and well-being seemed assured. During the 1848 Revolution in France, the political and social upheaval left most of them jobless again. Their future in France seemed uncertain. Most decided that making a fresh life in a new land was preferable to returning to England where it was likely they would remain destitute and a burden on their Parishes. Their second migration was to various parts of Australia.

The Lacemaker emigrants of particular interest to members of ASLC sailed to Australian ports in one of three sailing vessels, viz. the "*Fairlie*" (destination Sydney), the "*Harpley*" (destination Adelaide) and the "*Agincourt*" (destination also Sydney). These three vessels carried the bulk of the Lacemaker emigrants. Other Lacemaker emigrants came in smaller groups on other vessels including the *Andromache*, *Emperor*, *General Hewitt*, *Bermondsey*, *Walmer Castle*, *Baboo*, *Harbinger*, *Navarino* and *Nelson* and possibly others. Descendants of these lacemakers are also valued members of ASLC. Descendants of migrants who came on all vessels mentioned are encouraged to apply for membership of The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais.