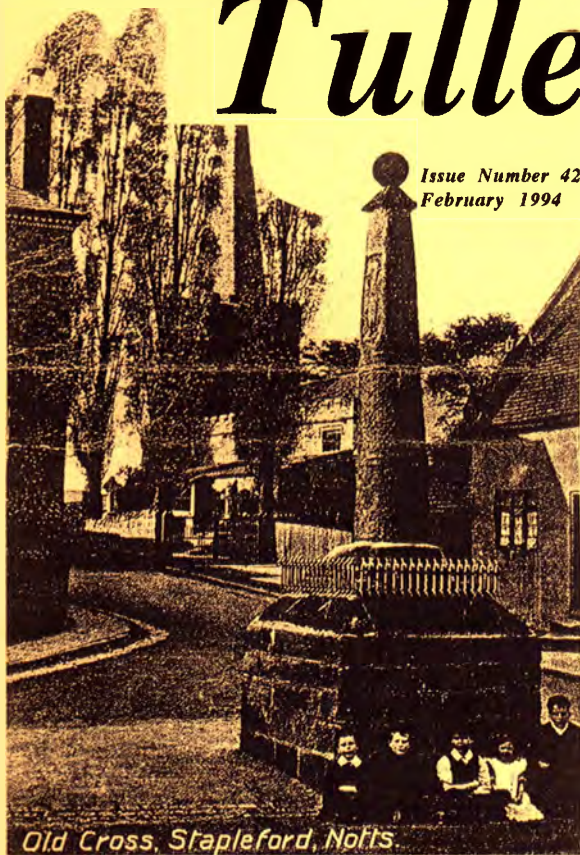


Tulle

*Issue Number 42
February 1994*



*The Journal of
The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais*

MEETING DATES

Saturday, February 19, 1994
Saturday, May 21, 1994
Saturday, August 20, 1994
Saturday November 19, 1994

Venue for all Meetings:

DonBanks Cottage

6 Napier Street, North Sydney

Meeting Time: 1.00pm

Train to North Sydney Station

or

Bus from Wvnard (247. 286. 288. 289. 290)

NEXT MEETING

Saturday, February 19, 1994

Annual General Meeting

Bring lunch and enjoy it in the gardens of
DonBanks

Tulle

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

It is the President's duty to look back over the year, recap the highlights, congratulate those involved and then move onto stirring stuff that ensures re-election and/or immortality.

Well - we had a good year; we enjoyed four good meetings, we have a permanent home and money in the bank.

We have to thank Barbara for her book-keeping and Doug for his secretarial duties that keep us legit, Lindsay and Beth who "show and tell" so well and Gill for *Tulle* that keeps us together, and ten years later has explained how the bobbin works. Without these people ASLC would not be. Thank you!

It is also the duty of the President to look forward. We are a small group that has gently grown and moulded together for ten years. Surprisingly we have remained an active Society and one that is developing a creditable name for research, both here and overseas. I say surprising because we are a small group of people with a very specific interest. We are looking forward to 150 years of Lacemaker immigration to Australia - an event we will celebrate in 1998. We have talked at some length about what form these celebrations will take - a book, an exhibition, a party, all three. What about a short film, a prize at a tertiary institution, a donation to a major museum? This year we should make our decisions, set plans in concrete and start the ball rolling. (That sound a bit Irish, but you know what I mean) Talk time must be extended to action. This year should be a busy one. I look forward to sharing it with you.

Claire Loneragan.

AND THE SECRETARY'S

Another successful meeting was held at DonBank Cottage on November 20, 1993 and it was agreed that we should book this venue for the third Saturday of the months of February, May, August and November for 1994. Don't forget that the first of these, February 19, 1994, is the Annual General Meeting. We have booked from 12 O'clock so that members can bring a sandwich and have a chat before the meeting starts at 1.00pm.

Besides the election of the usual office-bearers, we have decided to elect a sub-committee to solicit ideas for the 150th Anniversary of Arrival, and to report progress regularly.

The main business was to hear two short but very interesting talks. Claire Loneragan described a recent visit to Nottingham and in particular to Caythorpe, a tiny village where some members of the Branson family still live. Tom Halls also visited Nottingham but his main topic of research was in Calais where he met a very friendly and helpful genealogist. Tom had some useful hints which will appear in *Tulle*.

Our financial year is the same as the calendar year, so subscriptions of \$20 per annum are now due. The Treasurer's address is on the back page.

Doug Webster.

AND FINALLY, THE EDITOR.

New Year's resolutions for 1994 fell into several categories, but the overwhelming thought on my mind is to get the bugs out of *Tulle*, an ambition I am sure you will all appreciate!

Another determination is to track down those missing Lacemakers. In the For the Genealogist section you will find a run down on how well we are doing! Might I apologise to Claire Hergstrom, Joseph James is most certainly not missing, and hasn't ever been! This is one of the bugs I mean!

On a more serious note, as I printed off the mailing labels for our last *Tulle*, I became painfully aware of how many of us live in the areas under threat from January's horrific bush fires. If there is any possible good that can come from such tragedy, I think it has to be the affirmation that as a nation we are still capable of feeling for each other, supporting those in need and going that extra mile to help. Despite this difficult beginning, may 1994 be a marvellous year for all.

Gillian Kelly

From the Nottingham Notebook, 1848

February 17. Death of Samuel Haywood, of Appleby, in the County of Leicester, aged 69 years. He had been the "Jack Ketch" of Nottingham, Derby and Leicester more than thirty years, and had hung no less than forty-two persons.

March 25. Death of John Smith Wright Esq, of Rempston Hall, aged 74 years. He was the President of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institute, and a gentleman of high character and extensive benevolence.

March 30. Premises occupied by Mr James Tomlinson, jun., as an oil manufactory, in Park-wharf, were entirely destroyed by fire. Several thousand gallons of oil and numerous barrels of tar, ppitch, and resin, formed the chief material of the conflagration

March. The Revolution in France produced great distress amongst the lace hands of Nottingham extraction at Calais and Basse Ville. H.Smith Esq., I.C.Wright, Esq., the Mayor, and other gentlemen, sympathising with them, commenced a public subscription, which amounted in the total to about six hundred pounds. With the assistance of the Government, a considerable number of men and their families were conveyed to Australia.

April. The early part of this month was a season of great alarm. Wednesday, the 12th, was to have been "the great day", which some Chartists were wild enough to imagine would usher in "the English republic" The precautions on behalf of the authorities were energetic and powerful; but nothing took place to require the use of any of them.

May 19. Re-opening of St Marys Church for Divine Service by the Bishop of Lincoln.

May 22. Opening of the new Railway Station. It occupies an area 600 feet inlength, and 94 feet in width.

July 3,4 & 5. Cricket match at Sheffield, between eleven of Nottingham and eleven of Sheffield. Our opponents won with six wickets to go down.

August 17 & 18. The return match was played at Nottingham, when Sheffield again won with 85 runs to spare.

November 1. The Municipal Elections. *St Anne's Ward*. J Galloway and W Sylvester; *Byron*, W Eyre and H Cartwright; *Castle*, W Page and W Parsons; *Exchange*, W Burgess and J Roe; *St Marys*, T Adams and S Turner; *Park*, L Hardy and A Lacey; *Sherwood*, B Hawkridge and J Webster.

November 9. Mr Thomas Carver appointed Mayor; Mr Edward Steegman Sheriff.

November 11. Suicide of the Rev. Wm. Brown. It appeared that Mr Brown, having formed the acquaintance of the daughter of the Rev. John Bull, of St James Church, solicited her hand. Mr Bull wrote a kind letter, declining to accede the proposal, on the ground of the extreme youth of his daughter, she being 17 years of age. On receiving this letter the young clergy became greatly agitated and excited and ran out of the house. Calling at Mr Jackson's, gunsmith, Church-gate, he purchased a pistol, and loaded it with shot. About four o'clock he was admitted into the Castle grounds. As night was coming on, and he had not been seen to leave, a search was made for him, and his lifeless body was discovered. He had applied the pistol to his forehead, and blownout his brains. The jury at the inquest returned a verdict of "temporary insanity".

*"Nor look nor tone revealeth ought"
"Save woman's quietnefs of thought"
"And yet around her is a light"
"Of inward majesty and might"*

J.L..

The Mount

19th July, 1833

From the Autograph book of Joseph James with permission from Mrs C Hergstrom

Royalty, Knitting and William Lee



From a very clear record of Henry VII's rule, in 1488 it was obligatory to wear a woollen knitted cap which was priced, by law, at 2s. 8d.. An Act of 1571, in Elizabeth I's reign, stated:

every person, not being gentlemen or ladies of twenty marks a year rent (that is, being plebeian) to wear a cap of wool knit, on sabbath or holydays, except on travel, under a fine of three shillings and fourpence for every day not wearing them.

As the knitting was produced mainly by those unable to raise themselves above peasantry, and 2s. 8d. was equivalent to the value of two ounces of silver, it would seem the wool merchants made the profits!

While the caps were handknitted, stockings were cut from woven cloth. They were hard to pull on, heavy and tended to hang insilk used was of its natural colour ' écrue' , hence these laces were called blondes. The blonde of the time of Marie Antoinette was a very light fabric with spots or outline threads of thicker silk

and fitting stockings led to the mechanization of the knitting only a few decades later.

The romantic story of the Reverend William Lee of Calverton is well known; but whether actuated, as usually told, by a fit of pique by the absorbing attention paid to her knitting by a lady, when he was urging his suit - or, as others more amiably tell it, by a desire to lighten the labour of his wife, who was obliged to contribute to their joint support by knitting stockings, will never be known.

Whether William Lee was actually a Reverend will also never be really known. He was born at Woodborough in Nottinghamshire and educated at Cambridge. In the main street of Calverton is a church, St Wilfred's, dating back to 1160. As a child William Lee would have attended each Sunday as church was compulsory. From 1584 to 1590, this church that is linked with William was in the care of the Reverend James Revell. Perhaps Lee assisted Revell in the running of the church for a time, giving rise to the belief that he was in Holy Orders.

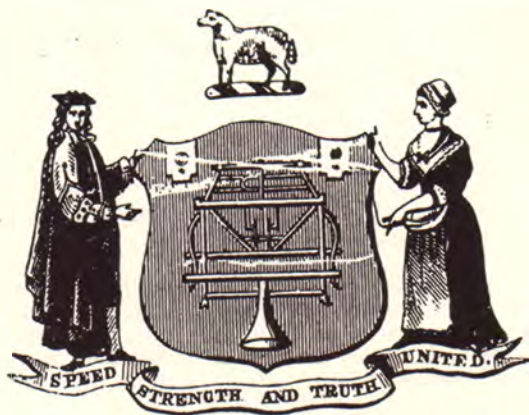
It is, however, certain that it was William Lee whoever he was, and whatever his motives, who first conceived the idea of the stocking frame and completed it about 1589. Queen Elizabeth I visited William and his, ten year old brother James in their work room in Bunhill Row, London. She denied patronage, saying:

I have too much love to my poor people, who obtain their bread by the employment of knitting to give my money to forward an invention which will tend to their ruin by depriving them of employment..

but suggested she might oblige should he make a machine that could knit in silk. It is believed to have taken ten years, but Lee refined his machine so it had sixteen needles to the inch, instead of eight, so he was able to produce stockings of silk and then Elizabeth died. Her successor, James I was equally unsympathetic, as were the local knitters who felt threatened. Living and working in London gave him contact with French weavers. So Lee went to France, where he was well received by Henry IV; but Henry was assassinated, and the Regent, Marie Medici - a bigotted Catholic - withdrew all patronage.

In the same year Lee died, it is said, of grief and disappointment.

James returned to England, and although he initially set up shop in London, he eventually returned to Nottingham to work with Aston, one of Lee's former apprentices. Within 100 years there were 1 000 frames in Nottingham and 3 000 in Nottinghamshire with the workers toiling near the large windows which have become so familiar. Attempts were made to use this machine to produce lace, but it was Heathcoat and Leavers who later succeeded.

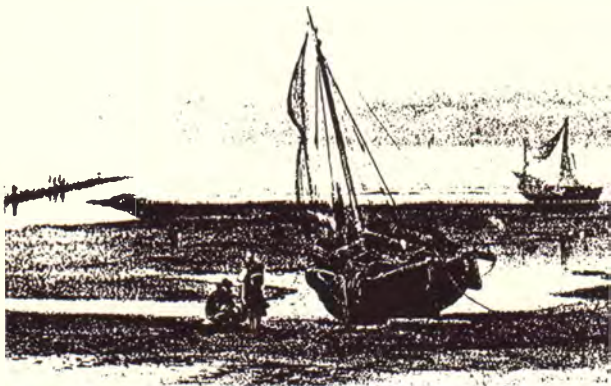


The arms of the Framework Knitters' Company are a stocking frame, with William Lee in full canonicals and a female holding thread and needle in her hand. After Lee's death, his brother returned to England, where Lee's invention was by then appreciated. Stockingmaking became the fashion, everyone tried it and people had their portraits painted with gold and silver needles hung around their necks.

Earnshaw, Pat, Lace Machines and Machine Laces, Batsford, London, 1986

Palliser, Mrs Fanny, History of Lace, Sampson Low Marston, London 1902

William Lee. 1589 - 1989, Leaflet, City of Nottingham Tourism and Public Relations Office



**REPORT TO THE SOCIETY¹ ON VISITS TO
NOTTINGHAM AND CALAIS
NOVEMBER, 1993**

The Reverend Tom Halls
[Descendant of the West Family]

The foaming wake of the Dover to Calais ferry pounded the wharf relentlessly, but was soon absorbed in the sea for all its efforts. Beyond the massive concrete breakwater another wake extended like a road on the sea. A long line of foam seemingly curbed by invisible hands stretched 500 yards astern. Seagulls silently swooped on white mini-crests gleaning the after-harvest from churning water.

Thus it has always been, though my journey of one and a half hours precisely, over 22 miles, would be faster and certainly more predictable than that undertaken by our ancestors in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. Like them I watched the

¹ The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

chalky-white cliffs of Dover enveloped in the early morning mist; more revealing with every dawning moment, yet lost in expanding distance. I saw no "bluebirds over" and heard no Vera Lyn crooning.

GETTING TO CALAIS

[i] Plan to stay overnight at a Bred and Breakfast like the 'Beaumaris' on **East Dock**. The Sealink Ferry Company runs a courtesy bus from **Dover Priory Station** to East Dock. Seventeen English pounds [about \$A 35] will provide you with a comfortable single room, clean shared facilities and as large a 'continental' breakfast as you can eat. The dining room opens at 3 am!

[ii] National Express buses from **London Victoria Bus Station**² are much cheaper than British Rail and deliver passengers directly to the ferry terminal.

[iii] Day excursion tickets on Sealink ferries out of East Dock [Dover] are currently available for seven English pounds [about \$A 15] return. The effects of the potential alternative "Chunnel" due to open early in 1994 are evident in this price, since I paid eight pounds for the same ticket in 1986! Passengers are required to sail on or before 8 am and must check-in [in the same way as at an airport] at least 45 minutes before sailing.

Using the 6.30 am ferry [5.30 am after daylight saving takes effect in England] ensures arrival at the Port of Calais at 8 am, where a courtesy bus transports passengers to the railway station [*Gare Centrale*]. A two minute walk diagonally [right], across *Boulevard Jacquard*, places you at Hotel de Ville [it's not a pub!], or *Mairie* as the locals call the Town Hall by 8.30 am, when the doors open.

² Near, but not to be confused with London Victoria British Rail Station

[iv] The courtesy bus does stop at the Calais passport office on the docks, but no time is allowed on the inward journey to exchange currency at the *Bureau de Change*. This is a pity, because the Bureau makes no charge. About 30 minutes is spent waiting there on the return journey, however, and ferries also have machines which exchange coins [a new idea]. Why not carry in what you need? French francs are easily obtainable in Australian and English banks

AT THE TOWN HALL

[i] Office hours are
8.30 am --- 11.45 am, and
1.45 pm --- 5 pm.

[ii] French is essential both at the enquiry counter and in the *archives* [pronounced 'arsheev']. If you cannot read and speak French take someone who can. This will improve your research and the officials' temperament! Take the lift on the left to the third floor [3 *éage*] and follow the signs to the *Archives*. An alarm, which sounds as you open the door, will startle you and produce staff from behind the shelves. Be warned, and ready to speak French.

[iii] There are no copying facilities available. Researchers need to translate as they go and write down what they want. Deciphering handwritten records is time consuming. Staff are polite and helpful [if you speak French], and will bring books of records as often as requested. Remember records covering our period of interest are separated into those for Calais and those for *St. Pierre* [your most likely requirement].

Note the terms:

Deces [as it sounds] = deaths

Marriages [pronounced 'Mar-ee-arge'] = marriages

Naissance [pronounced 'Nay-sonce'] = births

[iv] Be prepared to identify yourself in writing supplying name, address, usual signature and your reason for visiting the Archives.

THE RESEARCH

[i] After the first Revolution at the end of the Eighteenth Century different names were given to months of the year. Check your French vocab for the period prior to the Twentieth Century.

[ii] Addresses from AD1800 include *Section*, as well as number and street name.

eg Robert McMurray West, *45 Rue de la Fayette, Section G*

House numbers employ the same numerals for several houses

eg *256* and *256 bis* = *256* and *256b*
5 c = *5th*

[iii] Neighbours have similar Christian names and surnames.

[iv] Parents named subsequent children after children who had died. Keep cross checking dates from various registers to identify individuals.

[v] Note witnesses on certificates. Because these indicate family relationship and age they provide a cross check on other information.

[vi] Do not underestimate minute information. Record what you can and check with other members and society records, because our families intermarried.

eg Sarah West and Samuel Bramwell.

[vii] Note these terms

mineur = minor; someone under **25** years

caffetier = *cabatier* = hotel keeper

celebataire = single person

[viii] Census records are available at Calais for 1841⁴ and 1851, but not 1846 as mentioned in an earlier 'Tulle'. Records at Arras may be more extensive.

The 1841 Census gives three reference numbers

- general chronology of individuals
eg 1, 2, 3, etc.
- street and section
- family grouping;
those under the same roof have the same number.

Information includes

- name; with maiden surnames
- occupation; see Further Research No. 2 (below)
- gender and marital status
- number in final column if protestant in religion.

MUSEE

The *Musee des Beaux - Artes*⁵ [Museum of Fine Arts] opposite *Parc Richelieu* is a few minutes walk from *Gare Centrale* to the left across the *Bassin de la Marne* [canal]. The static display on machine-made lace is interesting and relevant. I discovered two books of lace samplers from the late Nineteenth Century bearing the surname **West**. Staff could not have been more considerate, and quickly agreed to my hesitant request for permission to take photographs. When leaving they presented me with a print and a large poster edition of one of the paintings in the *France - Angleterre collection d'aquarelles du XIXe siecle du musee*, entitled "*Bateaux echoués a marée basse*" by Alexander Francia.

THE NOTTINGHAM CONNECTION

On 17 October I represented the Society at a meeting of the Nottingham Genealogical and Historical Society [NGHS], where a warm welcome was extended by about 150 people. They send

⁴ Taken June 10, 1841 recording 9 128 people.

Married women 1657; married men 1664

Single females 2576, single males 2579

Widows 329; widowers 142

Institutions: Hospice Civile 143; Pensionnal Primaire 42

⁵ Address: 25, rue Richelieu - 62100 Calais - tel 21 46 63 17

their warm greetings to all members of our Society. NGHS meetings are held in the Quakers' Meeting Hall in Clarendon Street, near the University; a short walk from the Victoria Centre Bus Station. Three things of note occurred while I was there.

[i] The NGHS is holding a conference on 24 September, 1994. If travelling that way next year, why not include the conference on your itinerary?

[ii] A new member of the NGHS has completed an index of Nottingham people who were transported to Australia. You may have ancestors who came on a more fully assisted passage than those of the three ships in 1848!

[iii] Graham Barnett greeted me like a long lost relative when he discovered that his family members were among those who travelled to South Australia; presumably on the 'Harpley'. Graham hopes to come south in 1995 and is keen to meet any who can help him with information.

Anne Fewkes⁶, who is known to many in our society and sends you her special greetings, was helpful and gracious as always. Time did not permit us to take up Anne's kind invitation to lunch and a guided tour of Stappleford⁷, where great-great grandmother West [nee Shepherd]⁸ was born in 1820, but we did accept a reproduction of an early Twentieth Century postcard⁹ showing the famous cross near the village church.

A FRIEND IN THE ARCHIVES

I feared my visit to Calais on 18 October, 1993 would be like looking for the proverbial needle in a haystack. What a wonderful surprise awaited me in the person of Joel Brismalon; Calais born and bred with generations there before him. He and another kind man left their research to assist me. It would be eas

⁶ Miss Anne Fewkes, 5a Villiers Rd., Woodthorpe, Nottinghamshire NG5 4KB England.

⁷ On the main road between Nottingham and Derby, 20 min bus ride

⁸ Mother of Francis Agincourt West born on Agincourt two weeks out of Sydney

⁹ Held in the Local Studies Library, Angel Row, Nottingham.

o get used to having two fulltime assistants with such skill and enthusiasm. The morning soon passed and sad farewells were made; over coffee of course!

Joel promised to continue researching the **West**s, and true to his word when I returned two weeks later he had taken the project back through two more generations. On this occasion he gave me the whole day, our endeavours only being broken off because of my need to return to England. Joel is currently unemployed and spends most days as an honorary researcher for a local genealogical society. His ability and sensitivity with respect to our area of concern is amazing, and I am pleased to report that the ASLC has asked me to request Joel to undertake research for members, as needed, for a fee. This would fill a vacuum of information for us and hopefully add to his CV when seeking employment.

Evening mist enshrouded the Port of Calais as the ferry sailed Westward again. Amid the plethora of lights the *Mairie* clockface shone like a beacon out to sea. This was the only building to survive the terrible carnage and destruction of World War Two; something enduring in the ceaseless momentum of life. Isaac Watts' well-loved words from the period¹¹ inevitably came to mind.

A thousand ages in Thy sight
Are like an evening gone;
Short as the watch that ends the night
Before the rising sun.

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly forgotten, as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

O God our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
be thou our guard while troubles last,
And our eternal home.

We shine on in our generation inspired by those who have gone before. They did what they could with the opportunity they had. The Creator asks no more, and others have no right to

¹¹ Written about 1719. Watts' well preserved grave is accessible in the famous Bunhill burial ground, London, opposite the home of the Wesleys, whose teachings inspired so many of our Lacemakers

THE LONG FAREWELL

Don Charlwood

For those whose interest in the actual voyage of the Lacemakers has been whetted by Richard Lander's articles in *Tulle*, there is a veritable feast in Don Charlwood's book, first published in 1981 and now reissued.

While "our" ships are not mentioned, the book is a most comprehensive account of sailing ships migration to Australia. There are fascinating descriptions of ships and navigation and routes. Charlwood points out that these long voyages were safer than shorter, similar Atlantic crossings, mainly because the trips to Australia were more closely supervised by Government officials experienced in the transport of convicts and soldiers.

The typical steerage accommodation was a space six and a half to seven feet high with tables down the centre. On either side were two tiers of bunks each six feet by three feet with a thin partition between each. A married couple would occupy the top bunk (i.e. 2 cubic yards) and their three or four children the lower. Single men were accommodated forward, single women aft. As late as 1883 Dr Robert Scott Skirving¹² wrote of the indecent lack of privacy for married couples sleep in "bunches of sixteen human beings in two tiers" and described the air as "mephitic" - surely a most apt term when one considers the widespread seasickness at the beginning of the voyage, the tropical heat mid-voyage, the primit

¹² Robert Skirving Scott began his working life as a merchant seaman. When he developed beri-beri he turned to medicine and came to Australia on the migrant ship *Ellora* in 1883 and settled in Sydney. At one time he was a specialist surgeon at one hospital and specialist physician at another. He was a noted yachtsman, he published extensively in the medical press and wrote a novel, an account of his voyage to Australia and a manual for yachtsmen. He died in Sydney 1956 aged 97.

sanitary arrangements and the almost non-existent facilities for bathing and for washing clothes.

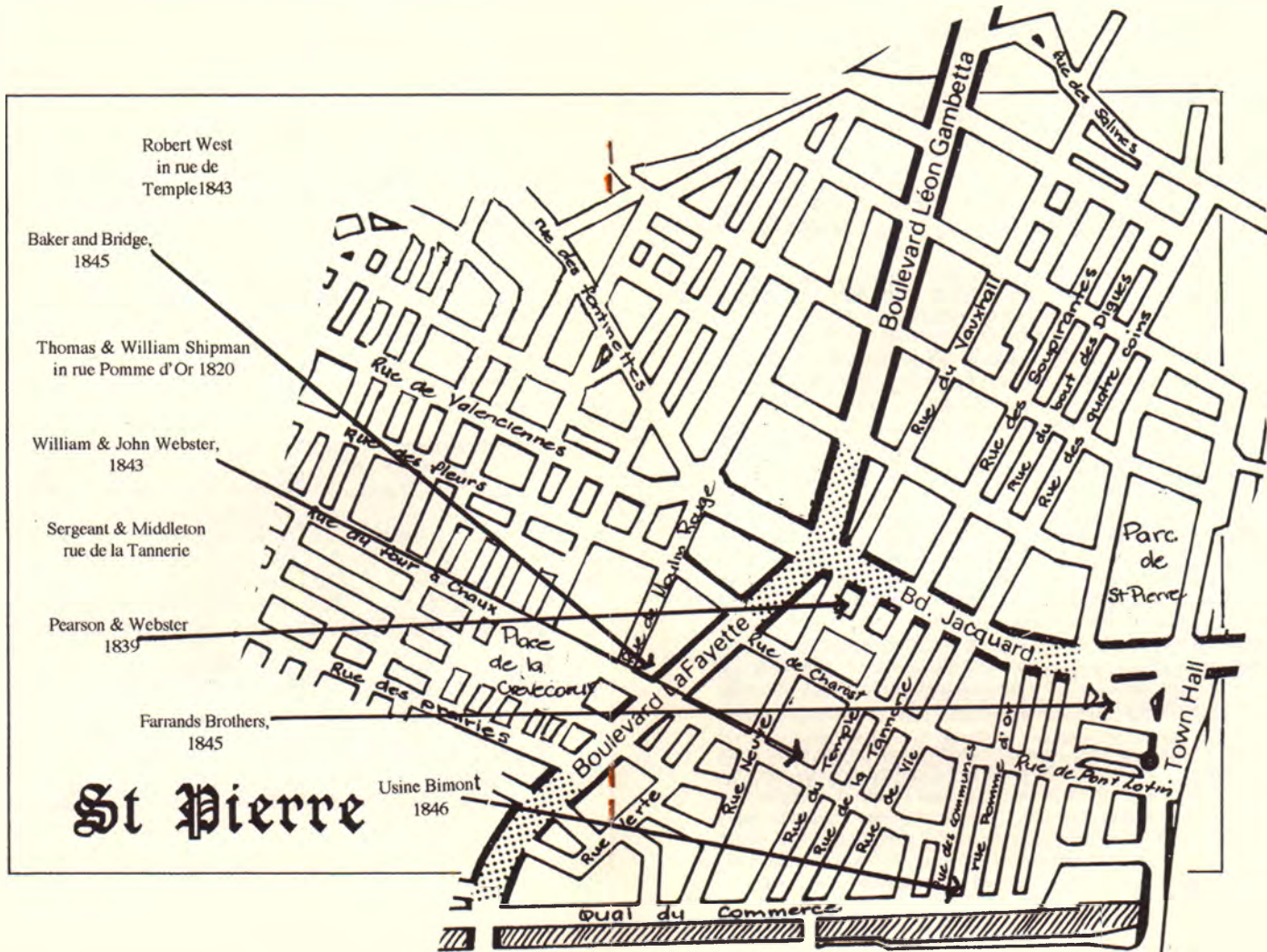
There are chapters on Messing and Dining, Surgeons and Health, Pastimes and Consolations. The book concludes with extracts from three diaries, one from 1854, one from 1858 and one from 1878. There are proper chapter notes and a comprehensive bibliography that includes about seventy diaries. The illustrations are a delight.

If you are borrowing the book from a library, ask for the early edition. It is a sad example of inflation that the 1983 Penguin edition sold for \$12.95 and had almost 150 illustrations and the smaller former Penguin of 1993 costs \$19.95 and has only about one third of the illustrations.

DB Webster



Burial at Sea. Photos courtesy of the Australian National Maritime Museum



Robert West
in rue de
Temple 1843

Baker and Bridge,
1845

Thomas & William Shipman
in rue Pomme d'Or 1820

William & John Webster,
1843

Sergeant & Middleton
rue de la Tannerie

Pearson & Webster
1839

Farrands Brothers,
1845

Usine Bimont
1846

St Pierre

Parc
de
St-Pierre

Town Hall

Quai du Commerce

Boulevard Léon Gambetta

Rue de Valenciennes
Rue des Fleurs

Boulevard Lafayette

Bd. Jacquard

Rue de Charost

Rue de la Tannerie

Rue de Vie

Rue du Temple

Rue des Communiers

Rue Pomme d'Or

Rue du Vauvroll

Rue des Soupirantes
Rue du bout des Digues
Rue des Quatre coins

Rue de Pont Lotin

Rue des Salines

Rue des Fontaines

Rue de la Chapelle

Pace
de la
Crestecour

Rue du Tour à Chaux

Rue des Pailles

Rue Verte

Rue de la Tannerie

Rue de la Tannerie

Relief by Colonisation

A Nottingham Immigration to South Africa

There were two completely differing influences that led to the development of the South African immigration scheme. In England, unemployment and poverty had reached alarming proportions and led the Government to see immigration as a useful means of reducing pauperism. From the English point of view it didn't matter much where the immigrants went as long as they went!

Lord Bathurst was the Colonial Secretary at the time, and he with the Government of the Cape had a more urgent reason for getting settlers to the area. The British Government had taken over control of the Cape in 1806, and by 1817 there was very little military force available to protect the colony from Kaffir raids which were spreading to the south and the east. While the Government wasn't willing to spend money on defence, it was willing to spend to assist people migrate and take up land, hopefully to create an occupied buffer zone between the Kaffir lands and the settlements.

Nowhere was the destitution more obvious than in Nottingham where wages had plummeted and work disappeared. The Framework Knitters were the poorest of the poor. Assistance was based on a system that fitted Tudor times when people lived with the rhythm of the seasons. It didn't suit an industrialising society and was totally unable to cope with the masses of destitute. Sometime in 1819 a Nottinghamshire Committee began work for the... 'Fund for Relief of Persons resident in the said County by Colonization to the Cape of Good Hope.'

Thomas Calton, Surgeon, was nominated leader of the party from Nottingham. He was to be paid two hundred pounds sterling, plus travelling and out-of-pocket expenses incurred in organising the party while still in England. Applicants were invited to apply. Over one hundred written applications still survive, many of which were well written in excellent handwriting, but others, especially from the framework knitters, showed a poor standard of literacy.

Only a few were chosen from the written applications so it is assumed the majority of successful applicants were either recommended by Committee members or known to Godfrey.

Those successful were offered a passage at the expense of the Government and victuals for the duration of the voyage. Each of the able-bodied settlers was offered 100 acres on a quit-rent basis, payable after three years occupancy. According to Calton, the numbers proceeding from Liverpool to the Cape of Good Hope on January 20, 1820 was:

Men: 56 ; Women: 26; Persons above 14: 9 ; Children under 14: 63; offering a total of 158 persons.

A joint application was made by the families of John Cross, who was accepted, William Underwood, John Lancaster and William Draper, with the single Joseph Towle who were not.

However, according to the signatories on the articles of signed agreement, 57 men were finally selected. It is hardly surprising that no less than 17 of these were framework knitters. Following this Return, three unnamed single men withdrew and John Bradley had been guilty of misbehaviour to the extent that a committee was about to assemble on his account. The party gathered at the Saracen's Head at Liverpool and were onboard the *Albury* on January 26, prior to sailing on February 13, 1820. The winter of 1819-1820 was exceptionally stormy and cold. The consequent delay in sailing gave many the opportunity to consider the wisdom of what they were about to do, resulting in many returning to Nottingham, their places being filled, at the last moment, by others.

The voyage was apparently pleasant, although the families of Hartley and Cross lost their youngest child - apparently a consequence of the protracted wait on the river at Liverpool. Calton had cause to wish some of the would-be settlers back home. He nominated Nelson of Southwell as determined to disobey any order to the point he was in danger of losing his land grant. In a letter to Edward Godfrey Smith of Nottingham, Calton said:

" Some there are whom I find have proved themselves greater eaters than workers, so I am afraid

will prove the same at the Cape. These are the FWK. I must sincerely beg and pray that you send no more here."¹⁰

On March 14 John Sykes was taken ill. Six days later he died. His wife successfully appealed to return to England with her children.

Friction broke out between Calton and Sergeant Dennison on the voyage, with Dennison ingratiating himself to the travellers and Captain, at the expense of Calton, who seemed a decent chap. Dennison's attacks, in writing to Godfrey Smith were vitriolic and charged Calton with lying, cheating with provisions, theft of monies and falsifying records. Calton counter attacked by charging Dennison with being a trouble maker who stacked people up against each other.

Upon arrival at Port Elizabeth, the party was eventually granted land near the Kowie River, about ten miles from its mouth, and to be called Clumber. A town was to be built on the opposite side of the River, and was to be named Bathurst! However it was weeks before they obtained waggons for their inland movement and in that time Calton fell ill and died. Draper, a widower with an eight year old son, was elected his replacement and Calton's wife, children and brother returned to Nottingham

There were constant requests for a further party to go, but this, like the Lacemakers, was to be the only immigration from Nottingham. By the summer of 1820 economic and trade conditions were showing signs of improvement, and although unemployment was still a serious problem, it was falling. Letters were beginning to trickle home voicing dissatisfaction with the barren, bleak conditions of the village of Port Elizabeth and of the long delays in obtaining the waggons necessary for the move to the interior. Having gotten to the nominated lands, the settlers were dumped on the veld and left to their own devices to build shelters and provide food. Many of the settlers, especially those from towns, could find no use for their skills on the farming land. They were allowed leave, around the end of 1820, and go wherever they could find .

¹⁰Letter, Thos Calton to Edward Smith Godfrey, March 14, 1820. Godfrey Papers.

By 1823 there was a great deal of misery and those settlers who felt they could better themselves, moved to Grahamstown and elsewhere. Those who stayed found they faced pests and diseases unknown to them. The erratic rainfall meant continual failed crops, causing near starvation. The Kaffirs (Bantu) continued to raid and burn homesteads and steal stock. Thomas Nelson, the trouble maker of earlier times was killed in the Sixth Kaffir war in 1835. William Preston and John Tomlinson were killed in the Eighth Kaffir war of 1850-1853. Many changed to stock raising and found the Merino thrived!

William Pike took with him the zeal of Methodism, and established regular services in the community. The first Methodist church was built at Clumber in 1827, and its congregation included the families of Timms, Bradfield, Tarr, Elliott, Shepherd, Tower and Hartley.

The following pages list those who it is believed travelled to the Cape in 1819. There is evidence that they all went, but whether they stayed is another matter.

The immigrants are noted thus:

* Return of Settlers made at Liverpool, 30th January, 1820 published in the Record Series of the Thoroton Society, Volume 21, 1962

• H.E. Hockley, in his book "The Story of the British Settlers of 1820 in South Africa" believes these took up land in Clumber.

x Settlers who signed or marked the agreement that Draper would become their new leader after Calton's death.

M Methodist, from the history of the Clumber church.

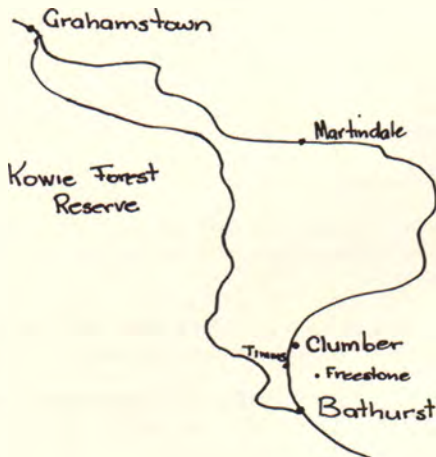
G In Graham's Town in 1843.

While a great many of the names are on both lists, there are obvious discrepancies and curiosities. On the Agreement list Sarah Atkin is travelling as the daughter of Elizabeth Atkin, also onboard, and the sister of Millicent Palmer. On Hockley's list, Sarah Atkin is travelling with Richard Kemshaw and Elizabeth, and children Benjamin and Caroline Kemshaw.

John Smith is the only person from Hockley's list who signed the Draper agreement, and Dennison charged Calton with falsely including three men, Charles Dean, William Lee and William Mariner, in order to obtain their transfer monies. There can be, however, no doubt that many of the others were truly Nottingham people. Names like Leighton Blighton, Sherlock Semple and George Ordyno cannot be mere coincidence.³

Gillian

January, 1994



³ From the IGI Microfiche, Leighton Alphonsa Blighton, son of John /Susan Blyton, bpt Newark-on-Trent, 1801
Sherlock Semple married Sarah Wakely, St Peters, 1801
George Ordyno, son of Thomas Ordyno and Ann Brown, Newark on Trent, 1797

Name	Age	Notatio	Trade	Wife	Children
Allison, Frances	40	* • x	Labourer	Elizabeth 30	William 11 Sam 4 Mary Elizabeth Ann
Badger, Geo	36	* • x	Gardener	-	-
Barrett, William	26	•		-	-
Billson, Thos	27	* • x	Sawyer	Mary 27	Thomas 4 John Eliza
Blighton, Leightoi	21	•			
Bradfield, Edm	22	G	Turner	-	-
Bradfield, John	25	* • x	Draper	-	-
Bradfield, John	46	* • x G	FWK	Mary Dennis 45	Richard 12 Thomas 10 Ellin Mary
Bradfield, Jos	19	* • x M	FWK	-	-
Bradley, John	25	*	FWK	Jane Village 26	Ellin
Brians, Edward	36	•		Mary 33	William 9 Mary 4 Elizabeth 11
Bradford, Edw	23	* •	Ropemaker	-	-
Brooks, Thos	24	* x	Labourer	-	-
Brown, William	20	•			
Brown, Geo	22	* • x	Labourer	-	-
Brown, Samuel	26	•		Ann 25	William 1
Calton, Thos	40	* •	Surgeon	Martha 39	Charles 12 Henry 10 Frederick1 Sarah Mary
Calton, Thos	18	* •	Grocer	-	-
Crooks, Wm	23	* • x	Labourer	-	-

Cross, John	36 * * x	Wheelwr't	Mary Towle 31	William 7 Charles 6 John Matilda Mary
Cursham, John	20 *			
Dean, Chas	22 *	Butcher	-	-
Dennison, Geo	36 * * x	Sgt 35 Reg	29	George 5 Henry 2 Hannah Charlotte
Draper, Thos	33 * * x	Gardener	-	Thomas 8
Driver, Edwd	23 * *	Ropemaker	-	-
Edlestone, Thos	45 * * x	Labourer	-	-
Elliott, Mark	21 * * x	FWK	Sarah Fish 20 G	Alfred 1
Elliott, Wm	25 * * x G	FWK	Elzbt, Shaw 22	Nathan 3 William 1
Foulds, Henry	21 * * x	Labourer	-	-
Gould, William	37 *		Mary Robinson 33	George 7 Thomas 2 Ann 9 Sarah 5
German, Thomas	22 * * x	Labourer	-	-
Goulding, Geo	21 * * x G	Carpenter	-	-
Goulding, Thos	30 * * x	Gardener	Elzbt Williams 27	George 6 William 4
Harris, James	19 * *	FWK	-	-
Harrison, Wm	21 *	FWK	-	-
Hartley, Thos	48 * * x	Blacksmith	Sarah Green 39	Jeremiah 7 Henry 4 Mary 22 Ann 20 Hannah 16 Elizabeth 13 Sarah 10 Susannah 1

Hartley, Thos	18 * * x M	Blacksmith	-	-
Hartley, Wm	24 * * x G	Blacksmith	Sarah 25	-
Hatfield, William	27 .		Mary Allison 26	-
Hendley, William	24 .		-	-
Hodgkinson, Geo	21 * * * x	Labourer	-	-
Holland, Henry	22 * * x	Stonemason	-	-
Hunt, Wm	44 * * x	Tailor	Mary 50	Sarah 20 Hannah 13 Elizabeth 10
Jackson, Samuel	33 * *	FWK	Dolly Holehouse 32	Thomas 4 William 2 Elizabeth 1
Johnson, Christo	20 .		-	-
Keeton, Benj	19 * * x	Labourer	-	-
Kemshaw, Richar	40 .		Elizabeth 32	Benjamin 15 Caroline 12
Kemshaw, Willian	19 .		-	-
Lee, George	22 .			
Lee, William	24 * G	Blacksmith	-	-
Marshall, Richard	23 .		Mary 22	-
Meats, William	27 * * x	Labourer	-	-
Mariner, Wm	22 *	Hidedress'r	-	-
Matthews, John	28 .		-	-
Morris, John	28 * * x	Labourer	Ester Atkin 25	William 8 Jane 6
Muggleston, Geo	36 * * x	Carpenter	Sarah Smart 46	-
Nelson, Thos	28 * * x G	Labourer	Mary Cordon 23	William 3 Matilda 1
Ordyno, George	27 .		-	-
Palmer, Geo	36 * * x M	FWK	Millicent Atkin 32	Gervaise 14 Benjamin 12 George 8 Matilda 1
			Elizabeth Atkin 30 sister of Millicent	Sarah 13

Palmer, Thos	22 * * x	FWK	-	-
Pike, Thos	19 * * x M	Labourer	-	-
Pike, William	41 * * x G M	FWK	Mary Hallam? 44	William 16 Sarah 17 Eliza 6 Mary 4
Poole, Mat'w	34 * * x	Gardener	-	-
Preston, William	38 .		-	-
Radford, Josp	18 * * x	FWK	-	-
Radford, Rich	21 * * x	Labourer	-	-
Sansom, Geo	24 * * x G M	Labourer	Dorothy 23	-
Scott, George	28 .		Elizabeth 27	-
Semple, Sherlock	38 .		Sarah Wakeley	Sarah 13 Ann 11
Shepherd, Hnry	28 * * x M	FWK	Hannah Gregg 26	William 6 Ells 3 Ann 2 mths
Shiple, Edward	32 .		Margaret 32	Charlotte 7 William 2 John 10 Ann 9 Mary 13 James 12
Slater, John	30 .		E'beth Swindell 28	Joshua 4 Ann 2 G
Smith, John	20 * x		-	-
Stone, Henry	21 .		-	-
Sykes, Wm	40 * *	Carpenter	-	-
Sykes, John	32 * *	Farmer	Elizabeth 31	-
Thiele, Wm	19 * * x	Labourer	-	-
Tarr, Thomas	29 * M			

Timm, Thos	40 *•x M	FWK	Elzbth 40	Charles 13 Edward 10 Thomas 9 Eliza 7 Louisa 5
Torr, Thos	28 *•x M M	Carpenter	Ann or Mary 28	Thomas 9 James 3 George 1 Selina 7 Ann 7 Eliza 3
Thurman, E J	22 •		-	-
Tomlinson, John	24 •		-	-
Walker, Joshua	25 •G		Alice 24	Frances 1
Ward, John	19 •		-	-
Webster, Thos	21 *•x	Tailor	-	-
Wright, Joseph	22 *•X G	FWK	Elizabeth	-
Wright, Wm,	23 *•x	FWK	-	-
Valentine, Peter	24 *•x	Cordwainer	-	-

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Lace and Normandy

Lace formed an essential part of the costume of the Normandy peasants. The wondrous "Bourgoin", with its long lappets of rich lace, descended from generation to generation, but were relatively unchanged from the cornettes of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

The bourgoin was formed from white stiffly-starched muslin, covering a paste board shape, and rising to a great height above the head, frequently diminishing towards the top, where it finishes in a circular form. Two long lappets hang from either side towards the back, composed often, of the finest lace.

The country women wore their lace at all times, when it was not replaced by the cotton nightcap, without much regard for the general effect to their daily clothes.



From a paper on the Lace trade in 1704 it was found that one quarter of the population of all classes and ages from six to seventy years were involved in the hand making of thread lace. In 1692, M. de Sainte-Aignan, governor of Havre, found it employed 20 000 women. Between Arras and St Malo there were more than thirty centres of manufacture.

Caen was a centre particularly esteemed for its black and white thread laces. In 1745 the blondes made their appearance. The first

forming a pattern. The eighteenth century fashions from Spain came into fashion and these too were copied. After a time a silk was procured of a more suitable white, and beautiful laces that became very important commercially were made.

In no other place except Chantilly, had the blondes attained so pure a white, such perfect workmanship, such lightness, and such brilliancy as the "Blondes of Caen" They had great success in France, were extensively imported, and made the fortune of the surrounding country, where they were fabricated in every cottage. Not every woman could work at white lace. Those who had what is oddly called "fat breath" had to confine themselves to black. In order to preserve the whiteness, the lace workers worked during the summer months in the open air, and in winter, in lofts over their cow houses; warmed by the heat of the animals, they dispensed with fires and its accompanying smoke.

The silk lace trade did not suffer from the crisis of 1821 or 1832: when the thread-lace-makers were reduced to the brink of ruin by the introduction of bobbin net, the demand for blonde, on the contrary, had a rapid increase, and Caen exported great quantities, by smuggling, to England. Later, the competition with the machine made blondes of Calais and Nottingham did cause the manufacture of the hand made white blondes to be abandoned, but even so with the continuation of the manufacture of black silk lace, with gold and silver and sometimes pearls, in 1847, the laces of Caen alone employed more than 50 000 persons.



Adapted from A History of Lace, Mrs Fanny Palliser, Sampson Loue Marston, London 1902.

For the Genealogist

“The Story of the British Settlers of 1820 in South Africa”

If you are interested in H.E.Hockley's book, it may still be available from

Juta & Company Limited
P.O.Box 123,
Kenwyn 7790
Republic of South Africa.

Going price: Rand 7!

Very Stray

Amongst the Editor's bits of useful information are some very stray pieces that have nothing to help identify from whence they came. These small pieces should not be taken as anything but clues for people who are lost!

Kettleband Ann, wife of Jonathon, died May 12 1778 aged 64.

Widdison, Mary daughter of Edward and Elizabeth, died March 20 1846 aged 28

Crofts Ellen, wife of William, died 27 November, 1849 aged 41

Crofts Sarah Jane , daughter of Ellen and William, died 14 October, 1848, aged 15 weeks

Holmes, Thomas died October 26, 1908, aged 75
Elizabeth, his wife, died 4 September 1904, aged 42

Victorian Pioneers

Many libraries have purchased the CD ROM version of the Victorian Pioneers. This wonderful resource allows you to enter the information you have, and the program then searches to match. Don't be deterred if you have never used a computer resource. There are two booklets to guide you into the program and if you've never switched on a computer, your friendly librarian will help.

Lacemaker Connections from the Victorian Pioneers.

These events all occurred in Victoria.

Annie Bunting **Brown**, born Nottingham, daughter of Richard **Needham** and Elizabeth **Brown**, died 1880 aged 62.

Fanny **Cope** married Edward **Bouchier**, 1880

Joseph Losco **Cope**, son of Henry and Anne **Cope**, died 1863, aged 35

Peggy **Dyson**, born Derbyshire, daughter of Joseph **Oldham** and Elizabeth **Hall**, died 1869 aged 48

Henry **Hallam**, son of William **Hallam** and Mary **Trueman**, died 1878 aged 67.

Elizabeth **Holmes**, born Nottingham, died 1872 aged 63.

John Wheedon **Irons**, born Northamptonshire, son of James **Irons** and Ann **Perkins**, died 1876 aged 57.

George **Plummer**, son of George and Hannah, born Nottingham, died 1871 aged 37.

John **Smedley**, born Nottingham, died 1868 aged 47.

William **Stubbs**, son of Robert and Ann (?), died 1878 aged 71.

Samual **Wainwright**, born Derbyshire, died 1864 aged 55

Walter Frederick **Wells** married Margaret Jane **Dunn**, 1879

and Rosetta **Sparr**, died 1876 aged 25.

John Pepper **Wragge**, born Derbyshire, died 1878

The Family of George Elliott, Missing Lacemaker

George Elliott was born in 1789, son of William and Mary Elliott. He was one of at least seven children. He married Ann **Withers** and they had at least the following: George was on the Fairlie as a widower. He gave his year of birth as 1800.

George Elliott 1817 married Eliza **Hinton** born New Radford 1819, passengers on the Harpley. They had four children, two of whom came on the Fairlie: Henry born 1846: George born 1844. Two others, Edwin, born 1838 New Radford and Anne, born 1841 Calais did not come.

Anne Elliott, born New Radford 1820, married William **Potter**, passenger on Agincourt. Died Bathurst 1857 .

Mary Elliott. born 1822 New Radford, passenger on Fairlie.

Sabina Elliott, born New Radford 1823, married Thomas **Huskinson**, passengers on Fairlie. In 1845 Thomas and Sarah **Thousand** had a child, Anne. A child , Anne **Huskinson**, aged 2 and three quarters, travelled with Thomas and Sabina.

Emma Elliott, born 1826 New Radford, married Robert **Martin**. passengers on Fairlie

Louisa Elliott, born 1826 New Radford, married John **Scott** 1849, child Joseph was born in Victoria in 1855

Julia Elliott, born New Radford 1852 married Thomas **Padie** (Peddy, Pardy etc) in 1852 born c 1823 Scotland Thomas 1854, William 1855, James 1856, George 1858, Edward 1861, Frederick 1862, John 1865, Jessie 1868, Henry 1869, Alexander 1871-1872. children born in Collingwood Victoria.

particular to Caythorpe, a tiny village where some members of the

Eliza Elliott born New Radford 1832 married **Alfred T Jones** 1848.

Missing Lacemakers

From the Agincourt & Fairlie

Cooper, Elizabeth
Harding, John
Harris, William
Haywood, Joseph
Hide, John
Husband, Richard
Huskinson, Thomas
Hutchinson, Sam
Martin, John
Martin, Robert
Moon, John
Moon, William
Nicholls, William
Shaw, John
Stephens, Samuel
Stubbs, George
Taylor, Henry
Taylor, John

From the Harpley

Clarke, John
Clarke, Joseph
Crowder, Cornelius
Davis, John
Hall, James
Harrold, William
Hemmingway, John
Hibberd, John
Hopkins, Humphrey
Hiskey, Philip
Irons, John
Lee, Henry
Matthews, Matthew
Paull, William
Pike, George
Revel, William
Richmond, Charles
Sansom, William
Sansom, John
Smith, John
Summers, George
Sweeney, John

There is some information available on some of the Lacemakers and their families, mainly from Australian Births, Deaths and Marriages records, but there aren't enough clues available to know where they went.

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