

TULLE

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Frame - Breaking.
£.200 Reward.

WHEREAS, on Thursday Night last, about Ten o'Clock, a great Number of Men, armed with Pistols, Hammer and Clobs, entered the Dwelling-house of George Ball, Ironwork-knitter, of Lenton, near Nottingham, equipped with Macks and Handkerchiefs over their Faces, and in other ways,—and after striking and slandering the said George Ball, they wantonly and feloniously broke and destroyed five STOCKING FRAMES, standing in the Work-shop; four of which belonged to George Ball, and one Frame, belonging to Mr. Francis Broadbent, Ironer, Nottingham; all of which were working at the FULL PRICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT if any Person will give Information of the Offender or Offenders, or any one of them who entered such Dwelling-house and were concerned in such Entry, so as the said Person is Rewarded

£. 200,

to be paid as Contingent, in the Proportions following, (viz) £50 under the King's Privy Council, £10 from the Committee of the Corporation of Nottingham, and £45 from the said Francis Broadbent.

WE, the undersigned Workmen of the above-named George Ball, do hereby certify that we were employed in working the under-mentioned Frames, on the Week end at the Place last-mentioned, whenever Work was to be had there,—that we had never been shared in such Work, either by Mr. Broadbent, the Ironer, who employed the Frame, or by the said George Ball, our master; or others we never employed, or had any Reason to do so.

QUALITY OF WIRE	PRICE	WORKMEN	OWNERS
40 Gauge Single Edge, Notched, Yorkshire.	Mills', 20 Sticks per Dozen.	Thomas Row,	Mr. Broadbent.
40 Gauge Single Edge, Notched, Yorkshire.	Mills', 20 Sticks per Dozen.	John Jackson,	George Ball.
40 Gauge Single Edge, Notched, Yorkshire.	Mills', 20 Sticks per Dozen.	Thomas Naylor,	George Ball.

ALL THE above-named Frames were worked at another Place, viz at the full Price.

TIMOTHY ROW,
JOHN JACKSON,
THOMAS NAYLOR.

Nottingham, 24th January, 1812.

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

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, 16 August 2014

Saturday, 15 November 2014

AGM Saturday, 21 February 2015

Saturday, 16 May 2015

Find Us on the Internet:

www.angelfire.com/al/aslc

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Cover :

Poster advertising a reward for help in capturing

Nottingham Luddites in 1812. National Archives

Catalogue Ref: HO42/119. f.135

This Coming Meeting:

Saturday, 16 August 2014, 1.00pm

Guest Speaker: Laila Ellmoos

Eat Street: Sydney's fruit and nut stalls

Laila Ellmoos is a historian with the City of Sydney's History Program. She is the author of three books including *Our Island Home: a history of Peat Island*. Laila is a member of the Professional Historians Association of NSW, and is a regular presenter on FBI Radio's *Scratching Sydney's Surface*, a segment which explores the history of Sydney.

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President's Message

At the last meeting I spoke about one of my ancestors William Robinson, who was a veteran of the Battle of Trafalgar. As I prepared the presentation I began to think again about my interest in family history.

For me, genealogy is much more than the basic "study and tracing of lines of descent of our family members" and like most of us moved beyond the initial interest in the basics to explore the sweeping social movements that molded our ancestors' lives, their values and beliefs.

However, that interest also waned, as I began to concentrate further on the details of each life. I wanted to put lives to the names - what did these ancestors do for a living, what was the house like in which they lived, what motivated them to go where and do what they did? Before he volunteered for the Royal Navy, that Trafalgar veteran was a shoemaker and that trade sustained him and his family at various times in his life from a village in Surrey, in London, on a convict-worked estate and in the burgeoning village of Singleton in New South Wales. I discovered that just as William was starting his apprenticeship, shoemakers in England began to make left and right shoes for the first time. I found that detail as interesting as the description of their one-roomed cottage with its cooking pot and a pig in the vegetable garden and that women sometimes fought on the ships in William's navy. The minutiae of our ancestors' lives are often more interesting than the huge social and economic pressures that were beyond their control yet affected them greatly.

We know so much about the so-called important people in history, the generals, admirals, prime ministers and the like. I find as much if not more interest in the lives of the common people like my Trafalgar veteran.

For me, genealogy is the study of humanity, at its best and its worst. It is the study of us.

Stephen Black
President

Secretary's Report

We were treated to an excellent and informative talk by our President Stephen Black which centred on the involvement of one of his forebears William Wells in Battle of Trafalgar. His research not only covered the historical aspects of the Naval Battle tactics but the human story of his forebear. No doubt in a future issue of *Tulle* you will all be able to enjoy this story. Listening to Stephen made me realise what amazing stories our own members have about their own research. I very much look forward to hearing others.

Gil Kelly has had some excellent brochures printed that give information about our Lacemakers Society. These will be available to members to disseminate to other groups and organisations in the hope that we can alert more people to our existence and also in the hope that we will locate more of our Lacemaker families. One of these is included in this issue of *Tulle* for this purpose. The Brochure asks "Are you an English descendant of the Lacemakers of Calais? This will hopefully arouse curiosity.

Many of you will have received the DVD you purchased of 'The Lacemakers - The forgotten story of English Lace.' This will be a most valuable resource for you to whet the appetite of your family members to find out more about their forebears part in this era of history.

We meet again in August and look forward to welcoming any new people who can come and join our ranks. At our last meeting one of my Lacemaker's relatives appeared out of the blue. What a wonderful event that was for me. There are still plenty of surprises and information to be sought out so keep searching and continue spreading the Lacemakers of Calais story.

Carolyn Broadhead
Secretary

Editor's Comment

August 2014 has five Fridays, five Saturdays and five Sundays – a phenomenon which some on the Internet would have you believe occurs once only every 823 years. This, of course, is absolute rubbish. The first three weekdays of any 31-day month are repeated five times within that month. So, any month which has 31 days and begins on a Friday has five Fridays, five Saturdays, and five Sundays! In fact a calendar month which contains five Fridays, five Saturdays and five Sundays occurs nearly every year. For example, after August 2014, the next occurrence is in May 2015, then again in January 2016. The August 2014 calendar is repeated in 2025 – just eleven years from now.

The point I wish to make is this – not everything you see or read on the Internet is necessarily true. This statement remains as true for some family history research by others (especially on the web) as it is for fallacious claims for calendars. Daniel Joseph Boorstin, an American historian, professor, attorney, and writer stated that “The greatest obstacle to discovering the shape of the earth, the continents, and the oceans was not ignorance but the illusion of knowledge”. When researching your family history always remain aware that some lazy researchers can radiate an illusion of knowledge. They can be an enormous hindrance to the discovery of your true past so proceed with caution at all times. Check your facts. Record your sources. Take note of disparate information. Challenge most “facts” you receive from others.

Boris Pasternak wrote “What is laid down, ordered, factual is never enough to embrace the whole truth: life always spills over the rim of every cup”. Carl August Sandburg, an American writer, Pulitzer Prize winner and editor and best known for his poetry once wrote “Time is the coin of your life. It is the only coin you have, and only you can determine how it will be spent. Be careful lest you let other people spend it for you”.

These are wise words from wise men.

Richard Lander
Editor

St Paul's Church, Hyson Green, Nottingham

Among my late father's "things" I discovered a booklet commemorating the centenary of St Paul's Church at Hyson Green, Nottingham in 1944. The hamlet of Hyson Green or Ison Green developed as an over-spill from Nottingham in the 1820s, on land enclosed under the 1796 enclosure of Lenton and Radford parishes. Before St Paul's was built the nearest Anglican churches were the parish churches of Radford St Peter, and Lenton, both relatively distant from Hyson Green.

My Lander family lived in Pleasant Row at Hyson Green and it was here that my great-grandfather, John Hudden Lander, the son of Edward my lacemaker, was born on 31 August 1837. Many other lacemaker families¹ also lived at Hyson Green and many of these undoubtedly worshipped at St Paul's. It was built on the corner of Pleasant Row and Radford Row at a cost of £3,900 and was consecrated on Tuesday, 18 April 1844. The first incumbent was Rev. R. P. Blakeney.

The *Nottingham Journal* of 19 April 1844 reported that the church was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln. "It is of Early English Style of Architecture, built from designs by H. I. Stevens, of Derby, Architect to Trinity and Lenton Church, etc. It consists of a Nave, without aisles, 71-feet long and 34-feet broad, with an open timber roof 50-feet high. There is no Chancel proper, but the Communion Table stands in an apsidal recess about 12-feet deep. The Font, which is very large, is of remarkably handsome design, executed in stone by the builder, Mr. I. E. Hall. The font is placed close to the Altar Rails, its proper position, near the Western Door, being usurped by a stove. The seats are all low benches with stall ends and including a small singing loft at the West End, will accommodate about 500 persons...The exterior is marred by a low tower of small dimensions...We understand that it was originally intended to be crowned with a Spire, but that design was frustrated through a deficiency in funds."

The commemorative booklet also contains a description of the Hyson Green district written by Mrs, Sarah Elizabeth Godber who was born in September 1855, just 11 years after the church was dedicated. She writes:

My great-grandfather, Mr. Lymberry, built, I believe, the very first house in the Ison Green district - almost 200 years ago - and this house still exists at the far end of Lindsay Street. It was of rather peculiar shape and had steps leading up to the door...

¹ Emily & George Harrison were both born at Hyson Green (*Tulle*, May 1987). The Crowder family were living there pre-1828 (*Tulle*, Feb 1998). Frederick Elliott and his wife were living there in September 1833 when Frederick (aged 27) died (*Tulle*, Aug 2004). A William Branson was a grocer there in 1848 and Edward Lee, like the Lander family earlier, lived in Pleasant Row then (*Tulle*, Nov 2010). In 1848, Samuel and William Rogers, both lacemakers, lived in Union Row at Hyson Green. In 1832, Emmanuel Mather was living in Sheridan Row at Hyson Green.

The site upon which the church was built was formerly a woodyard...My own recollections are from when I was about four or five years old (Ed: i.e. pre-1860). At that time, my parents kept a pork shop...on Radford Road. My father reared the pigs in the large garden at the back, and I remember how I was kept inside on killing days. At the end of the garden, near now what is Gregory Boulevard, was a stream and I can remember being lifted across it when it was in flood. On the other side of it, long gardens ran up to the houses of Pleasant Row.



Figure 1: The former church of St Paul's at Hyson Green. Pleasant Row is to the immediate left.

Radford Road was then known as Ison Green Lane and was just a rough, unpaved roadway. Between what is now Court Street and Bentinck Road was a barley field. Where the Police Station now stands, there used to be a white house, occupied by a family named Clifton, who, when I visited them, gave me cakes and home-made wine. The Vicar at that time was the Rev. David Carver... Mr. Carver lived at Penny Pie Hall, which stood in grounds upon which Player's factory now stands. He was a very benevolent and kindly man and was greatly loved by the people. He was responsible for building the first Church School at St Paul's in Pleasant Row...At that time there were no lamps on the roadway and I remember the first oil lamp being erected at the end of Forest Street. We children were taken to the official lighting of it and were given a bun and an orange from the school to celebrate the event.

The Church naturally formed a great part of our life, as our schooling and all our social activities were centred round it. I remember that at the Shrove Tuesday Tea it was the custom of all the ladies to have a new mob-cap, which they took with them in a box and put on upon their arrival at the room. I recall, too, how I used to help to cut up pork pies and cakes for those teas. The Choir work has always been a matter of keen interest at St Paul's, and in those days several Nottingham Church Choirs used to combine and hold a big festival in Southwell Minster once a year. These were memorable occasions and left life-long impressions. The Choir used to be in the gallery and did not then wear cassocks and surplices. They sang accompanied by a small organ. At special services and festivals, the ladies were asked to augment the choir... It was not until the Chancel was extended (Ed: in 1889-1891) that the Choir was installed at the east end and also robed.

In 1994 the congregation merged with St Stephen's Church, Hyson Green and St Paul's was converted into residential accommodation by a housing association.

Nottingham Goose Fair is now held each October on Forest Recreation Ground which is very near Hyson Green and only about 1.5km nor-nor-west of the centre of Nottingham. Hyson Green is to the west of the recreation ground.

Richard Lander

James and Mary Foster

It is only recently in my family history search that I discovered a connection to the wonderful world of the Lacemakers. With the assistance of the amazing Gill Kelly, not only did we confirm my Foster family was indeed the Lacemaker Fosters, we also solved the mystery of my Calais born great-great- great grandmother appearance in Australia.

Some of my discoveries have made me think about what a close connection these immigrants had and also, through their activities in Australia, what a small place Australia really was back in 1848. Let me tell you a little bit about what I have found.

James and Mary Ann Foster arrived in Sydney on the *Agincourt* with their nine children (aged from 20 to 2). It appears they were allocated to the “To Bathurst” queue, as they settled in the Pyramul area, near Mudgee. My great-great-great grandfather, Charles, was their eldest son, aged 18 at the time of their arrival, and already a Lacemaker by trade, according to the passenger records. It seems as though they may have had some luck in the goldfields, as there are a number of gold leases taken out by the family.

Charles’ marriage to Lucy Ann Asling was registered in Mudgee on 26 September 1859, some four years after the birth of their eldest child. Tracing Lucy proved to be a real puzzle. Search after search kept coming up empty – it was like she had popped up in Australia by magic! There was no birth registered anywhere in Australia, only this marriage and her death in 1921. Next step, of course, was to get a copy of her death certificate. It read:



Figure 2: Alice Foster



Figure 3: Lucy Ann Asling

LUCY ANNE FOSTER

DATE OF DEATH: 15 AUG 1921

SEX: FEMALE

AGE: 85

PLACE OF BIRTH: CALAIS FRANCE

TIME IN AUST COLONIES: 73 YEARS IN NSW

FATHER: JOHN ASLING

MOTHER: ELIZABETH ANNE PAYNE

PLACE OF MARRIAGE: UPPER PYRAMUL
NSW

AGE AT MARRIAGE: ABOUT 19

NAME OF SPOUSE: CHARLES FOSTER

Eureka!! No wonder there was no birth record – she was born in Calais and arrived in Australia in, wait for it, 1848! So why couldn't we find her, or her parents, in any passenger lists. Next I trawled through *Trove*, but the only Aslings were in Victoria, and no John or Elizabeth among them.



Figure 4: Leopold Arthur Downey

Charles and Lucy's daughter, Alice, was my great-great grandmother and fortunately my mother has inherited many of her belongings, including two lovely old photo albums. Just like me, she wasn't good at labelling photos, so most of the people in the photos are (and may always be) nameless ghosts from the past. One photo of a gorgeous little boy did happen to have a name and a date on it – Leopold Arthur Downey, aged 3yrs, 5 August 1888.

Having no idea who he was, what else was there to do but put his name into a search and see what came up. It turns out he lived much of his life in Queensland, and his death appears in the Queensland Births, Deaths and Marriages Index. His mother's name was Henrietta Anne Asling and she was the daughter of Henry Asling who lived in Alexandra, Victoria. Surely this must be more than just a coincidence. Based on the ages of Henry's children, it seemed he was close to the age of Lucy, so were they brother and sister? Strangely enough, there was no record of this Henry Asling being born in Australia, or arriving by ship. In total frustration I sent an email to Gillian Kelly to see if there was any research on the Foster or Asling family through the Society.

I was thrilled to get a reply from Gill shortly after and the mystery of the Aslings was solved. Yes, Lucy and Henry were brother and sister and were from a Lacemaker family. Their father, Henry, was a lacemaker who died in Calais in 1842. Their mother, Anne Elizabeth Payne had subsequently remarried, and so Lucy had travelled under her step-father's name, MOON, to Australia. Marriage records from Dover show that John and Anne were married on the 1 June 1848, just 11 days before the *Agincourt* sailed. The Moon family, John, Anne, Henry, Lucy and Thomas (the son of John and Anne who was born in Calais) ended up in the "To Maitland" line. John Moon's brother, William, was also aboard the *Agincourt* but was sent to Bathurst.

We don't know how Lucy and Charles managed to find their way together – was it through the Moon family being divided, or did the Moons and Fosters know each other well before arriving in Australia. I guess this is an answer we will never get.

But wait, there are more family connections.

Alice Foster married John Thomas Smith, from Maitland, in 1885. How did a young lady from Pyramul meet and marry this man from Maitland. Was it the Lacemaker fingers reaching out again? I don't know but maybe it had something to do with who John Thomas Smith's grandfather was. "Gentleman" John Smith was one of the first convict settlers of Maitland and had a very interesting life. James Sidebottom was first transported to Australia for 7 years on the *Indian* in 1809, but managed to escape from his master and make it back to England. In February 1814, he again arrived in Sydney, transported for another 7 years on board the *General Hewett* under his new identity, John Smith.



Figure 5: John Thomas Smith

By the time the *Agincourt* immigrants arrived in Maitland, Gentleman John had established himself as a prominent citizen and land holder. He owned the flour mill and many buildings in town, including the row of cottages loaned to Caroline Chisholm to use as Immigrant Barracks.



Figure 6: Caroline Chisholm Immigration Barracks
3 Mill Street, East Maitland, NSW

I haven't been able to find out how many of the *Agincourt* family's he may have given work to. However, thanks again to Gill Kelly, a 13-year old Henry Moon (Asling) left his parents to work for Gentleman John Smith. He was employed for 12-months with board and lodging, clothing and washing. Somehow Henry made it to Alexandra, in Victoria, probably chasing gold with many other young men of the time. There aren't many traces of Henry, but we do know that he met with a nasty machinery accident in 1877, aged 41, and died a week later, leaving a widow and eight children, the youngest only three years old.

Lucy's mother, Anne, lived in Maitland until her death in 1862, so perhaps she was the connection between the Fosters and the Smiths. If only we could talk to them and get the answers.....

Megan Lucas

THE FLYER

Inserted in this issue of Tulle is a flyer promoting our Society. Your Committee hopes that you will mail or deliver this copy to your local library, family history or genealogical society – preferably for display on their notice board. Additional copies are available from Gillian Kelly for members who are speaking about the lacemakers to family history groups, to Probus or similar groups and who would like a handout for those attending.

Some forms of machine-made lace



Machine-made Chantilly lace (above)



Schiffi lace (above) – an expensive, machine-made lace. Schiffi lace is also called chemical lace because the lace pattern is embroidered on a pattern of sacrificial fabric that has been chemically treated so as to disintegrate after the pattern has been created.



Leavers Lace (above & right)

Three grand essentials to happiness in this life are something to do, something to love, and something to hope for - Joseph Addison, writer (1672-1719)

Finding 'Dashing Willie' - Bob Wilson

We all have some of those nagging family stories that we struggle with and rarely resolve. Such stories can be a godsend to family historians, but they can also tempt us to travel along false paths. Some of my problem stories come from those collected by that fine gentleman the late Theo Saywell. The stories concern William Kiscadden/ Kitscodan/ Cuxaden/Corscadden and every other rendition of that difficult Irish surname. William was the father of Isabella Sands Saywell née Kiscadden who arrived in the colony on the *Agincourt* in 1848. The surname itself makes research difficult and so do some of the stories about William.

According to Theo, William was known as "Dashing Willie of the Greens". Theo's first story is about buried treasure. "Willie, who was with the army in Greece, was strolling along a beach in Thessalonika and sat on a rock to rest. He watched as a dinghy beached nearby, and the crew landed two boxes. The men buried the boxes, and then looked around and saw Willie watching them. Willie was wearing a red fez and was bearded. He apparently frightened the crew who called out 'The Devil' in their native tongue and rowed off in the boat. After they had gone, William went along to the place where they had buried the boxes and dug them up. He expected to find a body or something sinister, but in fact found some loot. Willie kept the treasure and returned to Ireland."

The second story builds on the first. "William joined the hunt and cut a dashing figure as he galloped around the countryside. On one occasion, he hurdled a crofter's home on his hunter and fell from his horse and entered the [crofter's] kitchen through the thatch."² This story suggests that William was a gentleman, possibly drawing his wealth from his Greek treasure.

False paths abound in family research. I tried for years to find an Irish regiment decked out in a green uniform operating in Greece on one of Britain's overseas adventures. It was all to no avail. A Greek friend of mine who knows his history thought the Greek incident might have occurred in the "Seven Islands". These are in the Ionian Sea and not in the Aegean that borders Thessalonika. The British certainly controlled the Ionian Islands from 1810 to 1862, but I could not find any record of any William Kiscadden there despite relatively good records.

My only recourse was to go back to my primary records and check spelling and occupations. Isabella's third marriage was to John Avel Taylor at Sydney in 1878. Isabella

2 Notes on a conversation with Theo Saywell, 3 June 1983.

gave her parents as William Kiscadden, farmer and Mary Knowles.³ Her daughter Mary Birch confirmed these details at Isabella's death in 1899, except that she named her grandfather as an Imperial Army pensioner.⁴ These are the only records I have that name Isabella's mother. Many family trees on the web give Isabella's mother as Isabella, but offer no evidence for this. There are false trails everywhere. The fact that William was an army pensioner confirmed that he served in the military, and so this was the first evidence in verifying Theo's stories.

I have tried looking through army service records before for William, and have found nothing. Fortunately, more records have become available. William appears on a Chelsea Pensioner list for 1814, which purported to show soldiers who had served in Canada. He was in the 11th Veteran Regiment in 1814, and was receiving a pension of one shilling and one penny per day. The records also contained a note that William died 20 May 1831.⁵ The pension was hardly enough to permit anyone to join the hunt and gallop across the Irish countryside. The death date confirms the statement made by Isabella that her father was dead by the time she joined the *Agincourt*.⁶

From these clues, I was able to discover that William was born at Drumshore Parish, Donegal Town, County Donegal in 1770. His army career commenced when he joined the 9th Dragoons as a private in 1788 at the age of 18. Prior to that he had been a labourer.⁷ The unit was a light horse cavalry regiment and was stationed in Ireland. The Irish rebelled against British rule in 1798, and William was involved in suppressing the insurgents. The Regiment acted in isolated troops and small bodies against numerically superior insurgent bands.⁸ Each encounter was ferocious. The Ninth was garrisoned at Carlow, situated between Kilkenny and Wicklow, in May 1798. Three thousand rebels poured into the town intent on capturing the garrison. The Ninth had a total force of 450 troops, but after fierce hand-to-hand fighting the rebels were repulsed with the loss of over 400 dead, compared with only minor losses on the British side.⁹ The only harm William suffered during these engagements appears to have been a permanent injury to the middle finger of his right hand.¹⁰

3 Marriage Certificate, 11 July 1878, Scots Church, Church Hill, Sydney.

4 Death Certificate 24 October 1899, Isabella Sands Taylor at Edmund Street, North Sydney.

5 Ancestry.com, *Royal Chelsea Pensioner Registers of Soldiers Who Served in Canada 1743-1882*.

6 NSW State Records, 'Bounty Immigrants, Board's Lists', 1848, 4/4904.

7 National Archives, Chelsea Pensioners, WO 97/1138/84,
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/s/res?q=William+Kiscadden>.

8 *Unit History: 9th Queen's Royal Lancers*, <http://www.forces-war-records.co.uk/unit-info/4503/>.

9 Richard Cannon, *Historical Record of the Ninth or the Queen's Royal Regiment of Light Dragoons*, (1841), p.7; and James Gordon, *The History of the Irish Rebellion in the Year 1798*, (Philadelphia: John Clarke & co., 1813).

10 Discharge Papers, William Kiscadden, 11th Royal Regiment of Veterans, 24 October 1814.

So, the image Theo's story created changes somewhat. Yes, we can visualise the Dashing Willie, a member of a Light Horse Regiment, careering across the Irish landscape not in pursuit of the fox, but the equally cunning Irish rebels. He was relatively tall in stature for that time, as he was five feet nine and a quarter inches (175.9 cm) in height, with brown hair, black eyes and a dark complexion.¹¹ He would have cut a dashing figure. One is reminded of another story from Theo Saywell where he describes Isabella as “a most attractive dark-haired brown-eyed beauty ... [like] a Spanish lady”.¹²

The image is not yet complete. William was dressed in the blue coat and buff breeches topped with a black tricorne hat of the 9th Dragoons.¹³ There was nothing green about him. He well may have fallen off his horse in one of these hectic chases and landed in a crofter's kitchen through the roof. Is this how he injured his finger, or was it in the fierce fighting at Carlow?

Other regiments of horse were also engaged in suppressing the Irish Rebellion of 1798. One of these was the 5th Dragoon Guards, a heavy cavalry unit, and a troop of this regiment had been operating in the Counties of Wicklow and Wexford under the command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sherlock. The Regiment were given permission to recruit in Ireland, and their mounts had been changed to a new breed of horses that still had sufficient weight for a powerful charge in line, but were lighter of movement.¹⁴ William took the opportunity to transfer to this famous regiment and joined the Fifth on 1 August 1799. He was assigned to Sherlock's Troop.¹⁵

Now we discover the green part of Theo's stories. The 5th Dragoon Guards were known as the *Green Horse*. The troops were dressed in red coats with green facings, and green waistcoats, breeches and horse furniture and black tricorne hats trimmed with gold lace.¹⁶ The other nickname of the Fifth was the *Old Farmers*.¹⁷ It was the practice of the troops of the Fifth, because of their long stay in Ireland, to acquire land and to farm.¹⁸ We can now confirm William as Dashing Willie of the Greens, and he must have acquired land to farm

11 Ibid.

12 Theo Saywell, 'George and Isabella Saywell', in Gillian Kelly, ed., *The Lacemakers of Calais*, (Queanbeyan: Australian Society of Lacemakers of Calais, nd), p. 80.

13 Wikipedia, '9th Dragoons', http://www.kronoskaf.com/syw/index.php?title=9th_Dragoons and Richard Cannon, *Historical Record of the Ninth*, p. 23.

14 Richard Cannon, *Historical Records of the British Army: The Fifth or Princess Charlotte of Wales's Regiment of Dragoon Guards*, (1838), pp. Viii, 39, and 46.

15 Discharge Papers, William Kiscadden, 5th Dragoon Guards, 16 August 1811.

16 Richard Cannon, *Historical Records of The Fifth*, p. 35.

17 The Regiment's official name was changed to The Princess Charlotte of Wales's Regiment of Dragoon Guards in 1804 while Willie was a member.

18 National Army Museum, '5th Dragoon Guards (Princess Charlotte of Wales's)', <http://www.nam.ac.uk/research/famous-units/5th-dragon-guard-princess-charlotte-wales>

as Isabella indicated at her marriage in 1878. I assume the land was in Wicklow where his troop operated because Isabella gave her birthplace as Wicklow in County Wicklow at the time of her boarding the *Agincourt*.¹⁹ There still remains that strange story about the Greek treasure.

War with France broke out again in 1803 and the Fifth were variously located in England and Ireland in readiness for overseas service. Training during this time was intense.²⁰ Some of the troops of the Fifth embarked for Wellington's Peninsular campaign in Portugal and Spain on 12 August 1811. The prospect of overseas service at the age of 40 appears to have been too much for William. His discharge papers state he was 'worn out', and he was transferred to the 11th Royal Regiment of Veterans from the 17th August 1811 as an out-pensioner.²¹ As an out-pensioner, he did not live at the hospital at Chelsea.

Isabella Sands Kiscadden, our lacemaker immigrant, was born on 14 November 1811 at Wicklow, County Wicklow. This was three months after her father's discharge from the 5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards. It would seem that William took up farming in Wicklow while he received his one shilling and one penny a day pension from the Army. I guess he was worn out from all that galloping, and settled down to farm. The pension stopped on 24 October 1814 when William was discharged from the 11th Royal Regiment of Veterans. He was 44 years old.²² Willie died nearly seventeen years later on 20 May 1831.

Theo collected many precious stories from his relatives, but somewhere along the way some have been disfigured in their telling. We have found evidence for the Dashing Willie of the Greens story, and he might well have fallen from his horse into a crofter's kitchen during the long stints in Ireland as he rode around the countryside pursuing rebels. We have also constructed a better portrait of the man and have found sufficient genealogical information to clean up a bit of the family tree. We never did get Willie into a red fez sitting on a beach in Thessalonika. There is no mention in his discharge papers of him sporting a beard either. I do not think he ever joined the hunt. Willie had been a labourer before he joined the army and he remained a private all of his military career. He would not have assumed the life of the landed gentry of the hunt after his retirement in his exhausted state. The Saywells are a great bunch of story tellers and there is always some truth in their tales. There are still stories of the family that remain untested. But that is for the future.

Bob Wilson

19 NSW State Records, 'Bounty Immigrants, Board's Lists', 1848, 4/4904.

20 Richard Cannon, *Historical Records of The Fifth*, pp. 48-50.

21 Discharge Papers, William Kiscadden, 5th Dragoon Guards, 16 August 1811.

22 Discharge Papers, William Kiscadden, 11th Royal Regiment of Veterans, 24 October 1814.

Imitation Lace and Embroidered Nets²³

During the 19th century when lace was extremely popular there was a drive to make lace in some form available to everybody. This led to the imitation and decline of hand-made lace. This decline came about in the 19th century with the introduction of machines that could imitate the finest of European lace and churn out copies in cheaper materials at half the cost. Eventually competition was too great for hand-made lace and it could neither compete with the production rate nor the price of the imitation. As a result production of hand-made lace fell off and only a small amount is still made today.

The Stocking Frame was the first machine used to produce lace. It first appeared in 1764 and from 1777 until about 1830 it generally produced nets with a square mesh. Stocking frames were gradually improved upon and from the mid-1780s some were producing "point net" or tulle with a "hexagon" mesh with six points and six sides. From 1830 onwards the mesh became lighter and even more airy in appearance. Other types of machines used were the Warp frame, Heathcoat's bobbin net machine, the Pusher machine, the Leavers machine and Bonnaz and Schiffl embroidery machines.

Machine made lace has certain features that distinguish it from hand-made bobbin or needlepoint lace. These are as follows:-

1. A longitudinal ribbed effect.
2. The picot edging may be separately attached or untidily finished if made continuously with the lace.
3. A machine-made cordonnet²⁴ has two cut ends at the beginning and the end of the motif, or may be hand run in later.

²³ Most of the material in this article has been derived from McKenna, D., *Machine Lace*; Stoke-on-Trent City Museum and Art Gallery, 1985.

²⁴ The term gimp with reference to lace refers to the thread that is used to outline the pattern. This thread is normally thicker than that used to make the lace. It gives definition and slightly raises the edge of the design. A gimp thread is used widely in many laces, with notable exceptions being Binche and Valenciennes lace. The terms gimp and cordonnet can, for the most part, be used interchangeably, as both are defined as the thread that forms the outline of the design. The term "cordonnet" is used particularly when the outline is padded and when the thread is completely on the surface of the lace. When the thread is made

4. The back and front of the lace usually differs.
5. Cotton, wool, silk or nylon are used, but never flax.
6. There is frequently a contrast between thicker and thinner threads, the thinner ones tending to bind the thicker ones together.
7. The machine copy has usually got a more rigid footing.

In the early 19th century, machines produced the net ground which was decorated with embroidery or applied motifs of Honiton or Brussels, or fabric motifs used in Carrickmacross. Nets were also machine embroidered by chainstitch and lockstitch (as in a domestic sewing machine). The machines were then adapted from merely producing net to patterning it. With the invention of the Jacquard machine, complex patterns could be made and repeated over the width of the fabric. Each row of stitches of the design was punched on a single card, and the more complex the design the greater the number of cards.

The 'Pusher' machine was invented in 1812 and in the early days produced openwork lace. In 1825 it was adapted to make 'bullet hole' net and in the 1840s the Jacquard apparatus was applied to it. The Pusher was able to imitate the whole-stitch and half-stitch found in bobbin lace and could have a continuous picot edging although in some larger pieces this was attached separately. The application of the Jacquard apparatus meant that Chantilly lace could be reproduced quite faithfully. During the 1840s, there were good imitations of Lille, Buckinghamshire, Mechlin and Valenciennes lace being produced especially as the designs on the lace became smaller and confined to the heading. The cordonnet of Pusher lace was always run in by hand. This lace was very popular in the 1860s. Extensive production on the Pusher machine ceased in the 1870s, but shiny silk and rayon scarves and stoles were still being made in the early 20th century. The patterning on Pusher lace was formed by the movement of the weft threads. These threads traverse diagonally. There is no strong ribbing in Pusher lace as there is in some other machine lace and this helps to identify it.

of more than one strand (as in Chantilly lace), it is also called a cordonnet. (From Wikipedia's entry for Gimp (thread) – see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gimp_\(thread\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gimp_(thread))).



In the photograph of a bonnet veil (left) the Pusher machine has imitated Chantilly lace. The veil is black and the toilé or solid looking part has the appearance of half-stitch which is quite typical of Chantilly lace, and the motifs are naturalistic and floral. By looking closely at the toile the threads crossing diagonally can be seen clearly. This is a distinctive feature of lace made on the Pusher machine. There is no noticeable ribbed effect and the cordonnet

has been added later. The cordonnet in this particular piece weaves in and out of the mesh ground or reseau, and the picot edging is continuous with the piece of lace, that is, it was not made separately and attached later, but it was made as part of the piece of lace, c.1860s.



In the photograph of the cuff piece (to the left) we can see Pusher imitating Mechlin or Buckinghamshire lace. The toilé has the appearance of a whole-stitch which was typical of Mechlin or Buckinghamshire lace and the threads cross diagonally which is typical of Pusher. The threads cannot be seen as clearly

in this example as the last, due to the closeness of the toilé. Again, there is no noticeably ribbed effect and the absence of this is another characteristic of Pusher lace. The cordonnet has been added separately, but in this piece, unlike the previous example it does not weave in and out of the reseau but sits on the surface of the piece, where it is couched down by fine threads. The

design is stylised and floral and there is no picot edging attached to this example of lace, c. 1860s.



In this third photograph of a Pusher lace (left), the design is much larger and bolder and it is possibly meant to represent an early Flemish lace with its close texture and very little ground. The example in this photograph is a silk scarf of the early 20th century and, as in the previous example, the toilé is very close and resembles whole-stitch. Again there may be difficulty in distinguishing the diagonally crossed threads because of this close texture, but they are

not locked when they cross each other it is possible to space them by gently easing them apart. The cordonnet is hand-run, weaving in and out of the design and the picot edge has been made separately. The design is of bold and flowing large flowers and leaves. Although extensive production of the Pusher machine had ceased by the 1870s silk scarves such as this example were made in the early part of the 20th century. The patterning on Pusher lace was formed by the movement of the weft threads. These threads traverse diagonally. There is no strong ribbing in Pusher lace as there is in some other machine lace and this helps to identify it.



The Leavers²⁵ Machine was invented in 1813 and the Jacquard apparatus was applied to it in 1834. With the help of the Jacquard cards, the Leavers Machine was able to produce curtains of the finest European lace such as

Chantilly and Valenciennes. The movements were controlled by the Jacquard

²⁵ Referred to as "The Leavers Machine" by McKenna (p6). As has been the practise in *Tulle*, I have used the spelling shown, viz. Leavers.

cards and identical repeats of the design were produced over and over. The photo to the left above shows a cuff piece of Leavers imitating Valenciennes with the toilé simulating whole stitch with the noticeable zigzag movement and raised parallel lines of Leavers lace. The design is outlined by a series of holes such as those found in hand-made Valenciennes. There is no cordonnet present and the picot edging has been attached separately which suggests it was made in the first half of the 19th century.

The distinguishing characteristics of Leavers are the zigzag appearance of the solid parts due to the movement of the threads in the toilé and the impression of parallel lines running lengthwise down the lace. In Leavers lace the threads did not cross diagonally as in Pusher lace, and from 1841 the cordonnet could be put in by machine. In the second half of the 19th century the picot edge could be made continuously with the lace and not attached separately as in the earlier lace.

The Lace Curtain Machine was modified in 1846 to make patterned lace. The warp threads move to form the pattern and longitudinal parallel lines stand out clearly. Lace made on this machine is coarser and less flexible and durable than other machine-made lace. This lace has a rigid square mesh with 'V' shape connections. The machine made larger pieces. Pat Earnshaw²⁶ states "that the lace curtain machine derived in principle from the Bobbinet machine but had distinctive differences. Like the Leavers, it used only one row of bobbins but had two sets of Jacquard cards, one acting on each side, so that denser or more open effects could be achieved. Also, each bobbin thread, instead of traversing all the warps, twisted with only two of them, producing the characteristic square mesh. Designs were floral or geometric, chunky rather than graceful. A pair of cotton curtains, 4 yards (3.7 m) long, could be produced in two hours and, during the many years of their popularity, tons of them left Nottingham every week. In the 1860s they were thought very beautiful as they hung suspended at the windows, intercepting the light. There has recently been a revival in their popularity, after some two decades during which Raschel curtains of synthetic fibre were preferred.

²⁶ Earnshaw, Pat. *A Dictionary of Lace*, Dover Publications, New York, 1999.

Heathcoat's Factory at Tiverton

In 1816, Heathcoat's mill at Loughborough was attacked by Luddites and as a consequence lace production was gradually transferred to his new factory at Tiverton, in Devon.

Some five hundred people, lacemakers and their families moved with Heathcoat to Devon and formed the core of his new workforce. Heathcoat's new 'Factory' was a redundant cotton mill which had been built in 1790. Heathcoat's site progressively expanded and the new buildings included a foundry where many of the new lace machines were manufactured. Heathcoat's 'Factory' burned down in December 1936 and the present building bearing his name dates from 1937-38.

According to a sign in the Tiverton Museum of Mid Devon Life's Heathcoat Gallery which Lyndall and I visited on a very bleak day three years ago, the known original workforce who came from Loughborough in 1816 was:-

Thomas Alsop	Framesmith	Shepshead
John Asher	Nightwatchman	Loughborough
Thomas Barrington	Framesmith	Leicester
James Craswell	Lacemaker	Loughborough
William Chantrill	Not stated	Shepshead
Thomas Cuthbert	Not stated	Loughborough
Thomas Delaware	Lacemaker	Loughborough
William Fancotte	Framesmith	Leicester
Joseph Fowkes	Lacemaker	Loughborough
Thomas Gillispie	Not stated	Loughborough
John Harriman	Not stated	Loughborough
John Lee	Lacemaker	Loughborough
Thomas Lester	Lacemaker	Loughborough
John Medcalf	Ironfoundry head	Loughborough
Abel Oram	Not stated	Shepshead

Benjamin Oram	Lacemaker	Shepshead
Matthew Parrot	Not stated	Shepshead
Thomas Peat	Not stated	Not stated
Richard Pegg	Sinker maker	Leicester
John Platts	Brassfoundry head	Loughborough
John Rowley	Not stated	Leicester
William Smith	Lacemaker	Loughborough
John Soar	Lacemaker	Loughborough
William Soar	Lacemaker	Loughborough
John Stevenson	Not stated	Loughborough
William Squires	Lacemaker	Woodhouse
Edward Squires	Lacemaker	Loughborough
James Streets	Lacemaker	Loughborough
Thomas Swift	Lacemaker	Countesthorpe
John Thompson	Lacemaker	Loughborough
James Tongue	Weaver	Derby
John Tongue	Weaver	All Saints, Derby
William Towndrow	Lacemaker	Loughborough
James Ward	Lacemaker	Loughborough
Joseph Whitmore	Setter Up	Hinckley
John Yates	Lacemaker	Loughborough



Figure 7: The current Heathcoat factory at Tiverton in Devon

A Break From Lace...Almost

Time for a bit of fun. The single word answers to the following twenty clues all contain "lace" within their letters. Work out what is being looked for by the definition given. The last four answers would be considered very difficult by most people. As a clue, the first three of these four "difficult" words end with ..laceous.

1. The residence of a monarch (6 letters).....
2. Not unusual (11 letters).....
3. Organ in the uterus of many pregnant mammals (8).....
4. Not one of the first three or four to finish in a race (8).....
5. A drink to which alcohol has been added is (5).....
6. Smug and uncritically satisfied with oneself (10).....
7. The volume or weight of water dislodged by a ship (12)
8. The structure where a gun is installed for firing (11).....
9. A substitute (11)
10. Impossible to restore if lost or damaged (13)
11. Temporarily lost (9)
12. Location (5)
13. Medicine prescribed for psychological rather than physiological reasons (7)
.....
14. Not able to be recalled or classified (11)
15. Temporary posting of someone in a workforce (9)
16. A cord or leather strap for lacing boots (8).....
17. Rocks or sediment consisting of or containing clay (12).....
18. Of a violet colour (10)
19. Relating to plants of the buttercup family (14)
20. An affirmative vote in a Church or university assembly.....

ANSWERS:

1.Palace; 2.Commonplace; 3.Placenta; 4.Unplaced; 5.Laced; 6.Complacent;
7.Displacement; 8.Emplacement; 9.Replacement; 10.Irreplaceable; 11.Misplaced;
12.Place; 13.Placebo; 14.Unplaceable; 15.Placement; 16.Bootlace; 17.Argillaceous;
18.Violaceous; 19.Ranunculaceous; 20.Placet

Nottinghamshire Colonists to South Africa

I am grateful to Rod Neep for granting me permission to publish in Tulle the following article written by him in 1997 and which I discovered at http://www.archivecdbooks.org/resources/county/ntt/emigration/southafrica-1820/nttsa3_list.htm . His article points to an even earlier migration from Nottinghamshire of men, women and children inextricably linked with the trades of our own ancestors. His article, for which he holds the copyright, reads as follows:-

Nottingham was going through a difficult period from 1816 to 1820, and a great number of the framework knitters were finding a hard time making any money at all due to a depression in the market for hosiery, brought about by mechanisation. Families were starving, children died in alarming numbers, and the people looked to the councillors of the town for financial assistance. The town couldn't afford such massive amounts of support, and so in conjunction with the government, arranged for a large number of people to be "removed" to the Cape Colony.

This is the story of those colonists, from their troubles in Nottingham, through their journey, and during the first year of their settlement in South Africa.

THE SOCIAL CLIMATE IN NOTTINGHAM 1812-1820

By far, the most common occupation in Nottingham during this period was that of a framework knitter. A framework knitter was one who worked, usually based at home, using a stocking frame to produce hosiery. It was the major source of income to the town's people. During the years 1813 to 1820 there were 3,618 baptisms at St. Mary's church to parents where the father was listed as a "framework knitter", out of a total of 8,145 baptisms. During this period there were just 56 "hosiers" in the town. A hosier was one who effectively purchased the produce from the framework knitters and sold it to the various markets over the country, including London. They acted as a sort of wholesaler. Very often, the hosiers actually owned the stocking frames, and leased them to the framework knitters, guaranteeing a fixed price for the produce they made.

Unfortunately for the trade, this was the time of the invention of machines which would make stockings much faster and much cheaper than the work done by the framework knitters. There was a sudden excess of stockings being manufactured! The prices fell alarmingly, and the hosiers could not afford to pay the framework knitters the usual piece-work rate.

The result was that many families began to suffer dreadfully. There were riots, and gangs were involved in breaking up the new machines, for which crime, many people were transported to Australia. There was considerable social unrest, and by December 1819 the town's authorities were so fearful of trouble that they called in troops. On December 10th four companies of the 52nd Regiment of Foot took possession of Bromley House, and were joined by two other companies the following day. Several wagon loads of ammunition and stores were brought in on the 14th, and on the 15th December the Holme and Watnall troops of yeomanry came into the town. The soldiers at the Nottingham Barracks were also put under orders to act at a moment's notice. Fortunately the soldiers were never needed.

By the winter of 1818/19 the demand for produce became almost non-existent. The framework knitters were begging on the streets and house to house in the town, and crowds gathered at the offices of the town's overseers. By August 1819 there were processions through the streets on a daily basis, and on the 16th August a march comprised 5057 men. By the 19th, the marches were headed by a great number of women carrying large signs with the words "Pity our Distress !", "We ask for bread !" and "Pity our children !".

During the same week the unemployed people wrote an appeal to the Lord Lieutenant and the gentry and noblemen of the county in which they stated:

From the various and low prices given by our employers, we have not, after working from sixteen to eighteen hours per day, been able to earn more than from four to six shillings per week, to maintain our wives and families upon, to pay taxes, house rent, &c., which has driven us to the necessity of applying for parochial aid, which after all has not in many instances left us sufficient to supply the calls of nature, even with the most parsimonious economy; and though we have substituted meal and water, or potatoes and salt, for that more wholesome food an Englishman's table used to abound with, we have repeatedly retired, after a hard day's labour, and been under the necessity of putting our children supperless to bed, to stifle the cries of hunger : nor think that we would give this picture too high a colouring, when we can most solemnly declare, that for the last eighteen months we have scarcely known what it is to be free from the pangs of hunger.

The workers put a petition before Parliament, asking for control of prices, and a committee was set up to carry out an enquiry. A bill was introduced, but it was thrown out by the House of Lords.

The framework knitters pressed the hosiers to set up a fixed reasonable price for work. But because of the lack of market for the produce, the hosiers could not agree

to the prices asked. As a result, the framework knitters resorted to bringing their frames to the houses of the hosiers, hauling them on borrowed wagons with ropes and the workmen themselves hauling them through the streets. Large numbers of frames were brought into the town from the country areas too, and left at the doors of the hosiers.

The Hosiers had no option but to attempt to find an answer to the problem, and they called a meeting at the Nottingham Exchange Hall, which was attended by hosiers from Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire. The hosiers agreed to set up a standard rate for work, but made some conditions.

1. That no parish officer should turn to the trade of hosier
2. That excess labour should be put to other work outside the trade, and
3. That no irregular practices should be made to reduce the wages.

The hosiers had made a good decision, which was acceptable to the framework knitters. However, it still did not alleviate the immediate problems of starvation, and it could not have any effect on the lack of demand for the produce. Many hosiers went out of business, and some emigrated to the United States of America.

Amongst those that the framework knitters had appealed, was the Duke of Newcastle (Nottingham was the seat of the Duke of Newcastle). He came up with another, more practical idea to overcome the problem of the people. He proposed that those people who were out of work should emigrate to the Cape Colony in South Africa, and that a fund should be set up to help to transport the emigrants there.

The principal contributors to the fund, which amounted in total to about three thousand pounds, were The Duke of Newcastle, £500; The Duke of Portland, £500; Earl Manvers, £500; The Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, £150; The Earl of Surrey, £100; Viscount Galway, £100; Hon. Rev. J. Lumley Saville, £100; Hon. J. Simpson, £100; Admiral Sotheron, £100; and H.G.Knight Esq., £100 .

In addition, there were large public funds raised, and devoted to providing outdoor employment and from November 1819 until the following spring, many people were put to work locally on civil projects including clearing out the River Leen, clearing and levelling land on the Forest (a mile north of the town centre) for the planting of potatoes, road building projects, and work levelling Mapperley Plains and inclosing them with a dry stone wall.

PLANNING THE EMIGRATION TO THE CAPE COLONY

The idea of the Duke of Newcastle to send people to the Cape Colony was not purely one of helping to overcome the suffering of the Nottinghamshire framework knitters. To assist unemployed people out of parochial funds on this scale would have been extremely difficult indeed, so the government actively encouraged emigration as a means of reducing the burden of pauperism, and were prepared to make some funds available to help such people emigrate. But there was a deeper hidden agenda too.

For some time, the government had been concerned about the Cape Colony in South Africa, and could not afford to keep a strong military presence there to protect the existing colony from Kaffir raids which were on the increase. Lord Bathurst, the Colonial Secretary and the Government at the Cape had the idea that if they were able to place more settlers in the area, and particularly in the "frontier" areas, the new settlers would act as a "buffer" to the raids. They could not only help solve the pauper problem and its associated economic problems, but also at the same time defend the Colony by using the pauper emigrants.

A committee was set up in Nottinghamshire (and also in other counties), and working under guidelines from the Government, began work on planning the emigration of paupers from Nottinghamshire to the Cape Colony. The committee selected Thomas CALTON a surgeon from North Collingham, as the leader of the expedition. Two others involved particularly in the in the planning process were Edward SMITH GODFREY and the Rev. John Thomas BECHER, of Southwell.

Thomas Calton was to be paid the sum of £200 for his leadership of the expedition, and the government agreed to set aside and assign land to the settlers. Calton himself was to be responsible for the division of the land between the settlers, and provision was made that if Calton should die, then there would be a vote amongst the settlers to appoint a new leader. The emigrants were bound to assist each other in the building of roads and their houses, and four acres of land were to be fenced off for each family. Any settler who refused orders from Calton would forfeit £20.

A great many letters were received from Nottinghamshire people during October of 1819 applying to be included amongst the settlers. It is somewhat unclear whether all of these were from pauper families, as the list of those finally selected are from all over the county, and of many various occupations and not just those framework knitters in the town of Nottingham as was originally intended in the Duke of Newcastle's suggestion.

One letter from the Chilwell families of John CROSS, William UNDERWOOD, John LANCASTER and a single man, John TOWLE, is seen to request further assistance to TULLE - 124

travel from Nottingham to the sea port. (Only the family of John CROSS were subsequently accepted as emigrants from these people). Another letter survives from one Thomas DRAPER, (who later became the leader after CALTON's death at the Cape). (The spelling is his).

Nottingham October 20 1819

I Thomas Draper With my famley wishes to be Sent to the Cape of good hope as Settlers.

Thomas Draper Aged 33 years gardner

Sarah Draper my Wife aged 36 years

Thomas Draper my Son aged 7 years, to be found

Thomas Draper gardner, Grey Friers Gate, Nottingham

SELECTION OF THE SETTLERS

Thomas Calton selected the final list of settlers, and it is obvious that although he did select many men who were framework knitters, he also used the criteria of agricultural workers and those of other specific trades, such as grocer, tailor, carpenters and a blacksmith who would be useful in a colonisation. The original proposal was to include 300 people, but in the event, only 158 people went with the expedition. It is thought that there might have been plans for a second party to follow, but whether this happened has not been confirmed.

The final count, as at 30th January 1820 was:

Total number of men	60
Total number of women	26
Total number of children above 14 years of age	9
Total number of children less than 14 years of age	63
Total number of the whole party	<u>158</u>

THE EMIGRANTS

MEN	AGE	TRADE	WOMEN	AGE	CHILDREN	AGE
Fras. ALLISON	40	Labourer	Elizabeth	30	William	11
					Mary	9
					Elizabeth	6
					Samuel	4
					Ann	2

George BAGER	36	Gardener					
Thomas BILSON	27	Sawyer	Mary	27	Elisa	5	
					Thomas	4	
					John	6 mo	
John BRADFIELD, Snr	46	FWK	Mary	45	Ellin	20	
					Mary	16	
					Richard	12	
					Thomas	10	
John BRADFIELD	25	Draper					
Joseph BRADFIELD	19	FWK					
Edmond BRADFIELD	22	Turner					
John BRADLEY ²⁷	25	FWK	Jane	26	Ellin	11	
Edward BRANTFORD	23	Ropemaker					
Thomas BROOKS	24	Labourer					
George BROWN	22	Labourer					
Thomas CALTON	40	Surgeon	Martha M	39	Charles	12	
					Henry	10	
					Frederick	1	
					Sarah	7	
					Mary	5	
Thomas CALTON, Jr.	18	Grocer					
William CROOKS	23	Labourer					
John CROSS	36	Wheelwright	Mary	31	William	7	
					Charles	6	
					Matilda	6	
					Mary	3	
					John	6 mo	
Charles DEAN	22	Butcher					
George DENNISON	36	FWK	Hannah	29	George	5	
					Henry	2	
					Hannah	7	
					Charlotte	4 mo	
Thomas DRAPER	33	Gardener	Sarah (not incl.)		Thomas	8	
Edward DRIVER	23	Grocer					
Thomas EDDLESTONE	45	Labourer					
Mark ELLIOTT	21	FWK	Sarah	20	Alfred	1	
William ELLIOTT	25	FWK	Elizabeth	22	Nathan	3	
					William	1	
Henry FOULDS	21	Labourer					
Thomas GERMAN	22	Labourer					
George GOULDING	21	Carpenter					
Thomas GOULDING	30	Gardener	Elizabeth	27	George	6	
					William	4	
James HARRIS	19	FWK					
William HARRISON	21	FWK					
Thomas HARTLEY	48	Blacksmith	Sarah	39	Mary	22	
					Ann	20	
					Hannah	16	
					Elizabeth	13	
					Susannah	12	
					Sarah	10	
					Jeremiah	7	

²⁷ John Bradley was removed from the ship for repeated misconduct before it departed from Liverpool. Three other single men also declined to sail and returned to Nottingham.

					Henry	4
Thomas HARTLEY	18	Blacksmith				
William HARTLEY	24	Blacksmith				
George HODGKINSON	26	Labourer				
Henry HOLLAND	22	Stone Mason				
William HUNT	44	Tailor	Mary	50	Sarah	20
					Hannah	13
					Elizabeth	10
Samuel JACKSON	33	FWK	Dorothy	32	Samuel	4
					William	2
					Elizabeth	1
Benjamin KEETON	19	Labourer				
William LEE	24	Blacksmith				
William MARINER	22	Hide Dresser				
William MEATS	27	Labourer				28
John MORRIS	28	Labourer	Ester	25	William	8
					Jane	6
George MUGGLESTONE	36	Carpenter	Sarah	46		
Thomas NELSON	28	Labourer	Mary	23	William	3
					Matilda	1
George PALMER	36	FWK	Millicent	32	Gervase	14
					Benjamin	12
					George	8
					Matilda	1
Thomas PALMER	22	FWK				
Thomas PIKE	19	Labourer				
William PIKE	41	FWK	Mary	44	Sarah	17
					William	16
					Elisa	6
					Mary	4
Matthew POOLE	34	Gardener				
Joseph RADFORD	19	FWK				
Richard RADFORD	21	Labourer				
George SANSOM	24	Labourer	Dorothy	23		
Henry SHEPPARD	28	FWK	Hannah	26	William	6
					Ellis	3
					Ann	2 mo
John SYKES	32	Farmer	Elizabeth	31		
William SYKES	40	Carpenter				
William THIELE	19	Labourer				
Thomas TIMMS	40	FWK	Elizabeth	40	Charles	13
					Edward	10
					Thomas	9
					Elizabeth	7
					Louisa	5
Thomas TORR	28	Carpenter	Ann	28	Thomas	9
					Ann	7
					James	3
					Elisa	2
Peter VALENTINE	24	Cordwainer				
Thomas WEBSTER	21	Tailor				
Joshua WRIGHT	22	FWK	Elizabeth	21		
William Wright	23	FWK				

* Rod Neep's story will be concluded in the next issue of *Tulle*.

Another Traditional East Midlands Recipe

Leicestershire Pudding or Hunting Pudding

This recipe dates back at least to the 18th century. As well as being served as a hearty meal after hunting, this pudding was also sliced cold and eaten as a snack. Perhaps it was eaten by some of our ancestors.

The ingredients listed are sufficient for four portions.

230g	seedless raisins
115g	flour
115g	shredded suet
2	eggs, beaten
1tsp	grated lemon peel
1tsp	ground nutmeg
30ml	brandy
-	milk

Mix together the raisins, flour and suet in a bowl. Then stir in the eggs, lemon peel, nutmeg and brandy, combining them well. Knead in sufficient milk to form a stiff dough. Spoon the dough into a well-buttered pudding basin. Smooth over the top then cover with buttered greaseproof paper and kitchen foil. Tie down securely.

Transfer the basin into a saucepan filled with sufficient boiling water to come half-way up the basin. Cover with a lid then steam for four hours, adding more water as necessary.

Turn out the pudding onto a warmed serving dish and serve with brandy-flavoured whipped cream or custard.

Traditionally this pudding was boiled in a well-floured cloth, making it ball-shaped in an old-fashioned Christmas pudding style. They neither had the luxury of greaseproof paper nor of aluminium foil.

Preparation time 20 minutes; cooking time four hours.

Harpley Happenings

BARNETT.—On the 6th November, at his son's residence, Gumbowie, of influenza, John, widower of the late Harriet Barnett, in his 87th year, leaving 2 sons. 5 daughters, 60 grandchildren, 40 great-grandchildren. Arrived in ship *Harpley*. 1848. At rest. (*The Advertiser*, Adelaide, Wednesday 22 November 1899, p7)

The death of Mr. John **BOWN** at World's End removes another highly respected resident of the Burra district, where he had lived over 70 years. He was born in England on June 27, 1840, and the family shortly afterwards left for France. Eight years later the family embarked for Australia in the ship *Harpley* and landed at Port Adelaide in 1848. Their first home was at Riverton, then a large sheep run, owned by a Mr. Masters. They went to "Gawlwertown," where they lived until the gold rush to Victoria in 1851. A move was subsequently made to Burra. At that time practically all the men had left the copper mines for Victoria, and the old mine was not working, but later they returned and the mines were again opened. With his father Mr. Bown was engaged carting copper to Port Wakefield. When the mine closed down he took up land at Springbank, but in 1876 purchased country at Baldina, where he remained until his death. He never took any part in public affairs. He was an ardent Methodist. . He married Miss Bosence (?) in 1859, and she died some years ago. There are four daughters — Mrs. P. B. James (Hanson), F. Honeychurch (Brady Creek), W. H. Giles (Angaston) and Miss Annie Bown (World's End) —and one son—Mr. W. J. Bown (World's End). There are 18 grandchildren. (*The Advertiser*, Adelaide, Thursday 23 October 1924, p11).

BROWN, John, arrived *Harpley*, 1848, died October, 1924. (*The Advertiser*, Adelaide, Wednesday 8 July 1925.

DAVIS — SHORE. — On the 25th March, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Jefferis, L.L.B., Harpley²⁸, youngest son of John Davis, of Port Lincoln, to Annie, youngest daughter of Samuel Shore, of Adelaide. (*South Australian Register*, Adelaide, Wednesday 31 March 1875, p4)

DAVIS.— On the 1st March, at the residence of her son, Harpley, at Goodwood, Elizabeth Davis, the beloved mother of Mrs. J. N. Hines, of Parliament House, aged 70 years. . (*South Australian Register*, Adelaide, Thursday 3 March 1881, p4.)

DAVIS.—On the 1st December, at Stacy-street, Norwood, after a short and painful illness, Harpley, the beloved son of Richard and Elizabeth Davis, aged nine and a half years. (*South Australian Register*, Adelaide, Tuesday, 4 December 1883, p4)

²⁸ Gillian Kelly lists in "Well Suited..." an unknown Davis baby as having been born at sea aboard the *Harpley*. I contend that it is likely that Harpley Davis is the name of this child and this contention is aided by the next paper clipping. The very next one complicates matters slightly because Harpley's brother, Richard, also had a son he named Harpley.

Mr. George **DORMER**, who died at the residence of his daughter (Mrs. P. C Watson) in Argyle-street, Prospect, yesterday, was 86 years of age and was a colonist of 77 years. He was well known throughout the Encounter Bay district having worked at his trade as a Blacksmith at Victor Harbor for many years. Mr. Dormer arrived at Port Adelaide by the ship *Harpley* in 1848 with his parents. When only ten years old he worked at minding sheep on the banks of the Torrens, and every night he camped them at the head of a quarry on the site now occupied by Parliament House and the railway-station. Later Mr. Dormer and his father went to the Bendigo gold diggings. On returning Mr. Dormer, senior bought land at Yankalilla, and later his son established himself as a blacksmith at Victor Harbor. Here he worked up a large connection, and, in addition to ordinary blacksmithing, did numerous contracts for ships that called at the harbor. Mr. Dormer continued in business until he was 75 and then went to reside with his daughter. (*The Advertiser*, Adelaide, Friday 4 January 1924, p12)

DUNK.— On the 21st April, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. J. Hemsley, after a long and painful illness, Thomas Dunk, sen., aged 75 years. Arrived in the ship *Harpley* in 1848. (*South Australian Register*, Adelaide, Saturday 23 April 1887)

HEMINGWAY.—On the 9th November, at his residence, Hindley-street west, Mr. John Hemingway. A colonist of 33 years' standing: arrived in ship *Harpley* 1848. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. (*South Australian Register*, Adelaide, Friday 11 November 1881)

July 9, at the Ship Inn, Port Adelaide, after five days' illness, leaving a wife and four children to deplore his loss, Mr. James **HEMSLEY**, aged 30. Per ship *Harpley*. Calais papers please copy. (*The South Australian Advertiser*, Adelaide, Wednesday 11 July 1860)

Death of Mr. John **HEMMINGWAY**.— This well-known colonist died on November 9 at the age of sixty-six. Mr. Hemmingway arrived in the colony by the ship *Harpley* in the latter part of 1848, and for many years carried on business as a butcher at Thebarton. He was for a long period a member of the West Torrens District Council, and at one time held the position of captain in the first South Australian Cavalry. The deceased was an active member of the National Temperance League, and also held the office of Secretary to the Court Foresters, I.O.F.

HEMSLEY.—On the 9th July, after five days' illness, at the Ship Inn, Port Adelaide, leaving a wife and four children to deplore his loss, Mr. James Hemsley, aged 30 years ; per ship *Harpley*. Calais papers please copy. (*South Australian Register*, Wednesday 11 July 1860)

HUNTLEY²⁹.—On the 5th November, suddenly, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of George Huntley, Warwick street, Walkerville, aged 79 years. Arrived in ship *Harpley*, 6 Sept 1848. (*The Advertiser*, Adelaide, Thursday 7 November 1907, p6)

²⁹ There were no lacemakers called HUNTLEY on the 1848 *Harpley* so, presumably, Mary Anne Huntley was one of the thirteen or so Mary Anne's aboard the ship or she was from one of the six non-lacemaking families.

An old and highly respected resident; of the Stirling East district in the person of Mr. Joseph Gleaseup **JAMES** died on October 28 in his eighty-seventh year. He was born in Nottinghamshire, England. He spent ten years in France, and during the French Revolution in 1848 he left by the ship *Harpley* for South Australia. After being in the colony twelve months he came to this district, where he remained to the end of his long life. The deceased was one of the first teachers in the hills. Many of the residents were taught by him during the four years he kept a school. He leaves three sons, four daughters, thirteen grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. Many of the leading citizens in and around the district for miles attended the funeral, which took place on Tuesday, and was conducted by the Rev. W. H. Cann. (*South Australian Register*, Adelaide, Friday 2 November 1894).

The death is announced of Mr. Edward **LANDER**, aged eighty-four years, and a colonist of 1848. The deceased was born at Malta, and arrived here in the ship *Harpley*. (*South Australian Register*, Tuesday 11 June 1895).

The death occurred on Saturday last of Mr. Edward **LANDER**, aged eighty-four years, and a colonist of 1848. The deceased was born at Malta, and arrived here in the ship *Harpley*. He went to the Victorian diggings for a time, and then started farming at Riverton. He afterwards engaged in pastoral pursuits in New South Wales, and about seven months ago paid a visit to his son-in-law, Mr. John Ottaway, at whose residence, at Port Adelaide, he died. He leaves a large circle of relatives. His eldest daughter is Mrs. John Ottaway, and an uncle is the British Consul at Odessa. (*South Australian Register*, Adelaide, Wednesday 5 June 1895)

An aged pioneer colonist, Mr. Edward **LANDER**, died at the residence of his son in law (Mr. John Ottaway), Port Adelaide, on Saturday, from senile decay, in his eighty fourth year. The deceased gentleman arrived in the colony in 1848 in the ship *Harpley*, from Calais. His father was captain and owner of the *Malta* and traded with the Baltic, while his uncle was consul at Odessa. He engaged in farming at Riverton for several years, but, like many of the early settlers, he was attracted to Victoria, by the gold diggings. He was a large sheep-farmer at Darlington Point, New South Wales. The relatives he leaves behind in the colonies are nearly 100 in number, including children and grandchildren. His wife is still living. (*South Australian Chronicle*, Adelaide, Saturday 8 June 1895)

(DEATH) **MATTHEWS**.—On the 25th June, at Redbanks, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Matthew Matthews, aged 62 years, a colonist of 35 years; arrived in the ship *Harpley*, 1848. (*The South Australian Advertiser*, Wednesday 4 July 1883, p3).

The death of Mr. Alfred Smith **STONE** occurred at the Peterborough Soldiers' Memorial Hospital on Saturday, after a lengthy illness. Mr. Stone, who was in his 64th year was born in Ship-street, Port Adelaide, and was the son of Mr. Alfred Stone³⁰, who arrived in Australia in the sailing ship *Harpley*, in 1848, and settled in Port Adelaide. He joined the railway service on November 21, 1889, and came to Peterborough seventeen years ago, and, as a guard, was well

³⁰ According to all our records there was no Alfred Stone aboard the *Harpley* in 1848. I can therefore only assume that he was a member of the crew. According to one of the following articles, 18 crewmen from this voyage deserted the ship in Adelaide. Perhaps he was one of them!

known throughout the division, and was very popular. He took ill on July 30, and was removed to the hospital, where he remained until his death. Besides a widow, two sons and seven daughters survive.

IMMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR

Sir-I shall feel very much obliged by your correcting an error in your report (usually very correct) of the meeting held at Milend last night, in which I am reported to have said " that out 150 single girls who came out in the same ship with me, 23 went on the town." What I said was that I knew a ship that had brought out 150 single girls, and that 33 of them were on the town in three months. The girls I referred to, arrived here without friends or relations to protect or advise, and such was their fate, and such will be the fate of many others who arrive 'here under similar circumstances'.

As regards the ship I came in, the *Harpley*, there were no single girls who were not accompanied by their parents or relations and I feel proud to say that not one of them (many of whom are now living in and near the city, honourably (sic) married, and mothers of large families) have ever moved, as far as I know, in anything but a most respectable sphere of life.

Apologizing for the length of this epistle,

I am, &c.,

JOHN DAVIS

(*The South Australian Advertiser*, Adelaide, Thursday 4 July 1861)

DESERTION OF SEAMEN. (from *South Australian*, Adelaide, Friday 24 November 1848, page 2)

We subjoin an address by the shipmasters to his Excellency the Governor, shewing the reality of the evil of which they complain, and his Excellency's reply.

We are informed that the shipmasters, not being yet satisfied, have prepared another address, proposing that a competent magistrate be appointed to put in practice an effectual plan pursued at the Mauritius and other places, where the refractory and deserters are sparingly dieted on rice and water, with very hard work, and after all sent back to their ship. Here they are well fed, and afterwards set free:

To his Excellency Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, Knight, Lieutenant Governor of South Australia. The Memorial of the undersigned Masters of Vessels now lying in Port Adelaide.

Sheweth- That your memorialists severely feel that the spirit of the Seamen's Act it so inefficiently carried out in the Port of Adelaide, that they do not enjoy the legal protection

thereof. That your memorialists, since coming into this Port, have lost by desertion ninety eight able bodied seamen, as specified in a schedule hereunto annexed. *³¹

That your memorialists are daily under heavy expense in consequence of such desertion, and no probability of being again able to put to sea without great danger from want of hands. That your memorialists beg to express their unanimous opinion that there is not sufficient protection for them in this Port, and that they cannot recommend their respective owners to charter their vessels again to this colony. That your memorialists submit that when this memorial shall be published at home, an increased amount of insurance will be laid, on all vessels coming to this colony. That your memorialists would respectfully suggest the formation of a Water Police, and the appointment of a Magistrate capable of carrying out effectually the provisions of the Seamen's Act, with a summary mode of arresting and punishing deserters, the contingent expenses of which should be levied on all vessels entering the Port, as a tonnage -charge. May it therefore please your Excellency to take into consideration this memorial, and to cause such relief as the exigency of our case requires. And your memorialists will ever pray.

Thos. Buckland, commander, ship *Harpley*; James Richardson - barque *Richardsons*; Alex. Sproule - barque *Winscales*; W.-Champion - ship *Roman Emperor*; John Robb - barque *Lady Kinnaird*; Forbes Michie - barque *Westminster*; E. R. Coleman - Barque *Sibella*; Thos. Rapson - *Union*; William Reid - brig (unreadable); Francis Lodge - *Eleanor Lancaster*; R Gilmore - barque *Santipore*; Joseph Hall - barque *Enmore*; Robt.. Brown - ship *Emperor of China*; J. W. Jones - brig *Maggie*.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Adelaide,
November 10, 1848.

Gentlemen-Having submitted to the Lieut. Governor the memorial forwarded to me with your letter of the 9th instant, on the subject of the expense and inconvenience occasioned to the masters of merchant vessels frequenting Port Adelaide by the desertion of their crews, and praying that such relief may be afforded to them by the Local Government as the exigency of the ease may require, I am directed by his Excellency to inform you in reply, that this subject has already engaged his attention, as you will perceive from the report of a commission of enquiry appointed on the 4th ultimo, which report his Excellency has caused to be published in the Government Gazette of yesterday's date, in order to elicit some practical plan to be hereafter adopted for the prevention of the evils complained of.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. M. MUNDY,
Colonial Secretary. Captains Champion and Sproule.

³¹ * * Schedule referred to - Harpley 18 men, Richardsons 5, Roman Emperor 26, Lady Kinnaird 5, Westminster 14, Sibella 10, Union 6, Santipore 11, Enmore 6, Emperor of China 3

Obituary - Mrs. J. J. Hannam, *Navarino*³²

Mrs. Sarah Hannam, 97, of Dover Street, Malvern, who died on Tuesday, was born in France. Her father, Mr. William Holmes, was a lace designer at the Calais lace mills, and it was there that Mrs. Hannam spent her early childhood. Those were in the days of the French Monarchy, but with the Revolution, the English community in Calais had to flee. He soon found that the scope for lace designing in England was limited, and he sailed for South Australia in the *Navarino*, arriving at Holdfast Bay in 1848. The family settled at Theberten (sic), as it was then called. Mrs. Hannam used to recall that bullock carts, loaded with watermelons, were hawked from door to door, and that blacks wandered in and out of the house awaiting gifts of food. She remembered the excitement of the first train to Port Adelaide, and, with her brothers, saw the last public hanging in the Adelaide Gaol. Mrs. Hannam was married in 1862 to the late Mr. T. J. Hannam. After her marriage she lived first at Morialta and then at Mount Torrens. Of her family of six, five survive. They are Messrs. W. J. Hannam (Strathalbyn), C. F. Hannam (Callington), T. J. Hannam (Mount Torrens). Mrs. S. A. Laughton (Malvern), and the former Lady Mayoress, Mrs. C. R. J. Glover (Lower North Adelaide).



The problems did not end in 1848!

From the Perth newspaper, the *Mirror*, Saturday, 9 October 1937.
CALAIS FOR BRITAIN? - Mayor's Despairing Appeal

In an impassioned appeal the Mayor of Calais asks: 'Must we, in order to save the town, hand Calais back to the British?' The Mayor declared that as a result of tariffs the machine-made lace industry of Calais was nearly dead. The city had contracted crushing loans to provide for unemployment funds, and now the municipal employees were demanding increases of wages which would lead to an increase of rates by 20 to 30 per cent. The Mayor had opened a referendum among ratepayers and also workers' unions asking them in the common interest to sanction his refusal. "Addressing myself to public- authorities who persist in systematic inaction, I ask — must Calais seek salvation in a return to England?"

³² From the *Chronicle*, Adelaide, Thursday, 25 April 1940, p.24

Lochiel Hotel in the News 1860s to early 1880s

Kingsley Ireland has kindly supplied the following condensation of old newspaper articles about the *Travellers' Rest Inn* [aka *Travellers' Home Hotel*] at Hummocks, South Australia. The following notes are sourced primarily from <http://trove.nla.gov.au> . Most items come from detailed news reports of the annual meetings of the Bench of Magistrates licensing hotels in South Australia, and interim meetings. This licensing bench sought well-kept inns for travellers and other clients. The town of Lochiel was surveyed c1869. The other source is Kingsley Ireland's family history published in 1972. There remain some puzzles about ownership, especially why the names *Travellers' Rest* and *Travellers' Home* were used on and off.

- 14 Sep 1863: License granted, Hiram Longmire, Travellers' Rest, Hummock Ranges (New House)
- 30 Jan 1864 Marriage, Hector Stewart and Elizabeth Longmire, both of Hummocks, at Travellers' Home Hotel
- 30 Nov 1864 Marriage, Malcolm Shaw (of Belalie) and Elizabeth Dawson, at residence of Hiram Longmire, Hummocks
- 11 May 1865 Death, Ann Longmire, at Salt Lake, wife of Hiram, aged 53, buried at island of Lake Bumbunga, Rev. A.J. Boake conducted burial
- 12 Mar 1866 License granted, Hiram Longmire, Travellers Rest, Hummocks
- 11 Mar 1867 License renewal considered, but police report sought about cleanliness and condition of hotel
- 25 Mar 1867 License granted, Hiram Longmire, Travellers Home
- 1 Feb 1869 Marriage [second for both], Hiram Longmire (55 years widower) and Caroline Ward (nee Bown, 34 years widow) at Congregational Manse, Kadina [source: Ireland 1972, p6]
- 8 Mar 1869 License granted, Hiram Longmire, Travellers Home
- 27 Oct 1869 Birth of Edwin Hiram Longmire son of Hiram and Caroline at Travellers' Home [source: Ireland 1972, p6]
- c 17 Feb 1870 Purchase of hotel by James White, Kapunda for £126 from Government which resumed the land of the inn from Hiram Longmire for £109-17s after survey [source: Ireland 1972, p6]
- 31 Mar 1870 Lease granted, W.V. Brown jr, Travellers' Rest Hotel
- 15 Dec 1870 Transfer granted from W.V. Brown, jr to J. Dawson, Travellers' Rest, Hummocks

- 14 Feb 1871 Departure for Kadina of Hiram Longmire who kept the Travellers Home Inn at Salt Lake for eight years
- 10 Mar 1871 Lease granted, H. Longmire, Travellers Rest, Hummocks (conditional lease)
- 12 Jun 1871 Lease granted, S. Pearce, Travellers' Rest, Hummocks (conditional lease)
- 12 Sep 1871 Transfer granted from Hiram Longmire to R. Isaacson, Travellers' Home, Salt Lake, Hummocks
- 15 Jun 1872 Lease granted, R. Ridgway, Travellers' Rest, Hummocks (conditional lease)
- 6 March 1874 Lease granted, Richard Isaacson, Travellers Home, Hummocks
- 9 Jun 1876 Transfer granted from R. Isaacson to John Fuller, Travellers' Home, Hummocks
- 3 Dec 1879 Transfer granted, from J. Fuller to J.J. Quick, Travellers' Home, Hummocks
- 3 Mar 1880 Lease granted, John Quick, Travellers' Home, Hummocks
- 7 Mar 1881 Lease granted, James John Quick, Travellers' Rest, Hummocks

Reference: Ireland, Kingsley. 1972. The Family History of Hiram Longmire 1814-1880. Self published, digital copies available on request to hiramlongmire@gmail.com or tregare@hotmail.com .



Mr Harry Boyle's Paper - The Lacemakers

Harry Boyle was instrumental in assisting many of our foundation members in the Maitland District in researching their family history – particularly as it related to the lace industry in Nottingham and Calais. Some members may be interested in reading his paper, compiled in 1983 and titled *The Lacemakers – An Account of a Group of People who came to the Valley in 1848*.

While searching for other material I found it on the internet at <http://www.maitland.nsw.gov.au/Library/Resources/File/lacemakers.pdf> . It remains in its original typed format.

Did Our Ancestors Know Them?

Calais had, like most places, its fair share of characters. Two of these may have been known to some of our ancestors.

Tom Souville (1777-1839), called *Cap'n Tom* by the English, was born in Calais, educated at Dover and became the most famous of the corsairs of Calais. Corsairs were privateers, authorised by the French crown to conduct raids on any shipping of a nation at war with France. Seized vessels and cargo were sold at auction and the corsair captain was entitled to a percentage of the proceeds. Because they were authorised to act as described above, the officers and crew were considered genuine combatants and providing they were in possession of a valid *Lettre de Marque* or *Lettre de Course* and conducted themselves according to contemporary admiralty law, if captured they could claim treatment as prisoners of war, instead of being regarded as pirates (a crime punishable by death). Souville died in Calais in 1839.

George Bryan "Beau" Brummell (1778- 1840) developed a style of dress often referred to as dandyism. He rejected overly ornate fashions for one of perfectly fitting and tailored bespoke garments based on dark coats, full-length trousers rather than knee-breeches and stockings. He almost invariably dressed in a blue coat tightly buttoned at the waist with the tails cut above the knee, buff coloured pantaloons and waistcoat, finished with the whitest of white cravats and Hessian boots of the blackest black whose shine, it was said, extended to the soles and was maintained with champagne froth. His dress style always incorporated elaborately knotted cravats. He is credited with introducing the modern men's suit, worn with a tie. In 1816 Brummell fled to Calais to escape debtor's prison. He owed White's, his gentleman's club in James Street, London, one of the oldest and most exclusive clubs in England, thousands of pounds and therefore chose to live the rest of his life in French exile. Brummell rapidly ran out of money and was forced into debtors' prison by his long-put-off Calais creditors and only after the charitable intervention of his friends in England was he able to secure release. Brummell died penniless and insane from syphilis at Le Bon Sauveur Asylum on the outskirts of Caen, France on 30 March 1840.

Ned Kelly's Lacemaker Connections

When we get hooked on tracing our family tree, we all hope that we will manage to get someone famous, or infamous, into our tree. And then, of course, there are the family stories of heroes and villains and close encounters with famous people.

In the case of the Foster family of Lacemakers, we have discovered an interesting link to one of Australia's most infamous characters, Edward "Ned" Kelly.

James and Mary Ann Foster arrived on the *Agincourt* with their 9 children. One of their grandchildren was my great, great grandmother Alice Foster. Another grandchild of theirs was William Henry "Bricky" Foster, who married Ada Kelly in 1888, in the Forbes area of NSW. Ada Kelly was in fact Catherine Ada "Kate" Kelly, the young sister of Ned Kelly. Kate had a short but eventful life, married at 25, then ten years and six children later she was dead, reported missing on 6 October 1898. Her body was found in a lagoon off the Condobolin Road. Sadly, three of her six children died in infancy, the sixth child, Catherine, was only a month old when Kate appears to have taken her own life, and sadly the baby died in December 1898. Perhaps a case of suicide due to what we would now call post-natal depression.

Following her death, the three surviving children went to live with their grandmother, Ellen Quinn Kelly, while "Bricky" continued working as a wagon driver around country NSW. Now, the interesting link in our family to Ned Kelly extends beyond his sister. Alice Foster had four sons, one of whom, Eric Foster Smith, married Hilda Annie Jefferson. Hilda was the daughter of Henry Betteley Jefferson³³, a respected



Figure 8: William "Bricky" Foster



Figure 9: Kate Kelly

³³ A photograph of Henry Betteley Jefferson can be seen in *The Sydney Morning Herald*, page 10, Thursday 11 March 1926. The reproductive quality of this photo is too poor for inclusion in *Tulle*.

postmaster. As a child, my mother was told the story of Hilda's father and his run in with "The Kelly Gang".

In 1879, Henry was the postmaster at Jerilderie. His office, together with the Bank of New South Wales, was 'stuck up' by the Kelly gang. Members of the gang had cut down the telegraph poles before their notorious raid on the little town, and thus isolated the residents and prevented them from calling for help. Mr. Jefferson and his assistant were put in the lock-up with the police by the gang and he was forced under threat of being shot to promise not to repair the lines or show anyone how to do the work until the following day. Soon after the gang left the town, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, however, the prisoners were released by the townspeople, and with their assistance Mr. Jefferson temporarily repaired the line by propping the wires on clothes props and fence posts. Communication was restored by 8 o'clock the same evening, and thus Mr. Jefferson was the first to convey the news to the outside world of one of the most notorious exploits in Australian history. There was then just a chance of the gang being caught on their return to their haunts in the Strathbogie Range on the other side of the border but it was not until about 10 months later that the outlaws were captured. Mr. Jefferson was ordered to Deniliquin for his own protection, as it was considered by the Department heads that he was exposed to the risk of his life after having broken his promise to the outlaws not to restore telegraphic communications. (Extracted from Obituary for Henry Betteley Jefferson, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 11 March 1926)

It is only in the last year that we discovered the Foster connection to the Kelly family through Kate's marriage to "Bricky" Foster. Eric Foster Smith and Hilda Jefferson married after the deaths of both Alice Foster and Henry Jefferson, so we don't know for certain, but assume that they didn't know that Kate Kelly was married to Alice's cousin or we would have heard of it on hearing the story of the Jerilderie siege.

Megan Lucas

Ned Kelly and the Foster Family - a Postscript

When I received Megan Lucas's wonderful story above, I immediately remembered that Gillian Kelly had written a piece on Ned Kelly and the Foster Family in *Tulle* quite some time ago. I thought it would be appropriate to add her story after Megan's story. Using the "contents of *Tulle*" segment on our website I searched for "Ned Kelly" but found only one reference, "For Sale: A tiny piece of a legend (Ned Kelly's Revolver) – from an article written by Steve Meachim in the *Newcastle Herald*, 5 October 2006 (*Tulle*, November 2006). Next I searched for just "Ned" and bingo – I found an article in Issue 57 (Vol. 16, number 4), November 1997 titled "Kate, the sister of Ned, and the Lacemakers" by Gillian Kelly.

Gillian's interesting article follows:-

Most Australians not only have knowledge of Ned Kelly but usually have pretty firm opinions about him too. Villain or hero he is most definitely etched into the annals of Australian folklore. Born in Victoria to Irish convict Red Kelly and his wife Ellen, Ned was one of six children, the youngest being Catherine.

Ned's exploits are legendary and throughout the legends of his lifetime there is always the shadowy picture of his little sister, Catherine, who becomes known as Kate. On Thursday 11 November 1880, Ned Kelly was hanged. Kate was seventeen years old. "Far from being the last act of the Kelly tragedy, Ned's death was the prologue to a complex saga to the present day" wrote Ian Jones in his 1995 book *Ned Kelly: a Short Life*. This has put to rest many of the doubts and questions about the life, crimes and death of Ned Kelly. However, for the Lacemaker there are questions still unanswered.

By 1888 Kate Kelly was working on a station near the New South Wales town of Forbes. The Foster family from the *Agincourt* had settled in the Bathurst area and moved with the gold. Frederick, born in 1836 in Nottingham, appears to have followed the rush to the discovery on Twaddell's huge holding in the area which later became known as Forbes. He

married there and his second son, William, was born in 1867. William became a blacksmith and in 1888 he married the young Kate Kelly. Kate died ten years later under circumstances that are still hard to unravel. Some local stories would have it that she developed 'milk fever' and that she killed herself in the state of depression known as 'baby blues'.

Others believed she committed suicide after seeing a stage play of Ned's life in which she, too, was portrayed. Jones believes she was an alcoholic. Her sister, Maggie, had died two years earlier and this had depressed her greatly. With three young children she drank hard and often spoke of suicide.

Her daughter Catherine was born in May 1898 and according to Jones, Kate was left alone by her husband William before she had even left the childbed. He had work at Burrawang (Ed: in the Southern Highlands), several hours' ride away. On 5 October he rode away to work leaving Kate with the little ones and the new baby. She asked her neighbour to look after the baby and then disappeared. Nine days later her body was found in a lagoon.

Now, William Foster had a father in Forbes and a widespread family across the goldfields, but it was from the Kelly family that help was sought. Kate's brother, James, the most settled of the Kelly clan, drove a hooded buggy to take Kate's children home to their grandmother, Ellen, at Eleven Mile Creek in Victoria. By the time James had reached Forbes, the baby Catherine had died³⁴. Ellen and Uncle Jim raised the three remaining three children, Frederick aged nine, Gertrude aged eight and Maude aged three.

Fred was a favourite of Ellen's who considered him to be the most handsome of young men. In April, he was killed on the battlefields at Pozieres. He probably never knew of his connections with this war torn land, but perhaps someone does know what drew his mother Kate from Victoria to the goldfields of New South Wales.

Gillian Kelly from the notes of Ray Kent, Foster descendant; and Jones, Ian., "Ned Kelly: a Short Life", Iothian, 1995

³⁴ Baby Catherine died 15 December 1898 (NSW BDM death record 1898 # 13762).

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Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc. (ASLC)

Business Registration Y2651913

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. However, during the 1848 Revolution in France, the political and social upheaval left most of them jobless again. Their future in France became uncertain. Most decided that making a fresh life in a new land was preferable to returning to England where it was probable they would remain destitute and a burden on their Parishes. Their second migration was to various parts of Australia.

Most of the Lacemaker emigrants sailed to Australian ports in one of three vessels, viz. the "*Fairlie*" (destination Sydney), the "*Harpley*" (destination Adelaide) and the "*Agincourt*" (destination also Sydney).

Other Lacemaker emigrants followed in smaller groups on other vessels. These included the "*Andromache*", "*Baboo*", "*Bermondsey*", "*Emperor*", "*General Hewitt*", "*Harbinger*", "*Navarino*", "*Nelson*", "*Walmer Castle*" and possibly others.

Descendants of migrants who came on any of the vessels mentioned above are encouraged to apply for membership of Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.