



The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais meets downstairs in the Meeting Room of the N.S.W. State Archives, 2 Globe Street, Sydney. The Executive meets from 12.00 to 1.00pm (all interested members welcome) and the main meeting commences at 1.00pm. Tea and coffee from 3.00pm.

### THE MEETING DATES for 1985/86 are:

Saturday, 2nd November, 1985
Saturday, 8th February, 1986
Saturday, 3rd May, 1986
Saturday, 2nd August, 1986

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
Saturday, 1st November, 1986

Cover: Framework Knitters Arms set on Nottingham ISSN NO 0815-3442 Lace from the Bransen Family.

### Issue 14.... July 1986

Well -- the bubble had to burst -- sooner or later TULLE or Australia Post was going to beat me. It did! For my part all I can do is plead 20th century working mother -- wife -- housekeeper syndrome. The postal story is totally unbelievable but true -- the last lot of copy did a quick trip around Victoria for a week on EXPRESS postage before it landed in Wentworth for Mariane to type it. To top this (good yarn but true!) Mariane became quite unwell and was unable to continue anything except getting better. We all wish her a speedy and full recovery.

However -- do not despair! The missing number will be printed and posted as soon as I get it. In the mean time this edition may just cheer a few members -- we are publishing the shipping lists for all three Lacemaker ships per kind favour of Marjorie Brown (who is also typing this copy which is saving my skin!!) (Agincourt list will be in next issue.)

So far we have had no success regaining the books from Chris Sutton. Her life must be busier than mine. Gillian has written and rung to no avail, but we keep trying.

Our next meeting:

2nd August, 1986 on

The Archives -- Globe St., Sydney at

1.00 pm -- 3.30 pm with an executive meeting at at 12.00 midday

TEA and COFFEE will be served.

This meeting is one I am really looking forward to. Bruce Goodwin is going to talk about how our people lived in Nottingham and Calais before they came to Australia. Such things as hobbies, daily life and families, the real parts of our story, that which our folk had in their own control, rather than government or financial control. This is what we call "social history" an area of history that is becoming more accessable and more widely discussed. So come and enjoy the fruits of Bruce's labours of love -- labours are well researched and put together with interest and humour. It will be illustrated too! This edition will not have all the usual sections due to lack of time for

publication -- they will return.

### REFUGEE EMIGRANTS FROM FRANCE

From "Shipping Intelligence" records: the "Harpley" arrived in Adelaide on Saturday, 2nd September, 1848, under control of its Master, Buckland, from London. This 571 ton ship carried 254 passengers.

### In the Cabin:

Dr John Spencer, Surgeon Superintendent John Spencer

### Refugee Emigrants from France

wife, and 6 children BARNET. John BROWN. John wife and 4 children BURGESS. Wm. wife, and 4 children CLARKE, Joseph wife, and child CLARKE, John wife and 3 children COBB, Wm. wife and 2 children Henry wife and 7 children COPE. COPE, Joseph

COPE, Ann

COPE, Henry inr

COPE, Fanny

COPE, Wm.

CROWDER. Cornelius

CROWDER, Hannah CROWDER, Emma

CROWDER, Mary

DENNISTHORPE. George

John wife and 4 children (one born on voyage) DAVIS.

DENNISTHORPE, Mary Ann (sic)

DIXON. Richard, wife and 2 children

DIXON. Sarah

DIXON. Richard inr

David DIXON. DIXON. Joseph

George wife and 6 children DORMER.

DORMER. Thomas DORMER. Ellen

Thomas wife and 5 children DUNK.

FREESTONE, John wife and 5 children

GOLDFINCH, Richard wife and 4 children Jas. wife and child HALL.

HEMMINGWAY, John, wife and 2 children

HAROLD. Wm. and wife

HIBBERT. John and wife

HOPKINS. Humphrey, wife and adult daughter Mary

Philip, wife and 2 children HISKEY.

HENSLIE. James HENSLIE. Caroline

HENSLIE. John

HOLMES, Benjamin, wife and 3 children

HOLMES, Harriett

John, wife and child IRONS.

Joseph, wife and 2 children JAMES.

LANDER, Edward, wife and 6 children (1 born at sea)

LANDER. Mary Ann (adult)

Henry, wife and child LEE.

LANGMORE, Hiram, wife and 5 children

MATTHEWS, Matthew, wife and 3 children

MOUNTANCY, John, wife and 3 children incl. Thomas and George adults NEEDHAM. Emma

PAUL. Wm. and wife

PARSONS, Wm., wife and 7 children incl. Sarah, John and Ellen (adults) The youngest, three months old, died at sea.

PEAT. Louisa PEAT. Emilv

PIKE. George, wife and child

John, wife and three adult daughters (Elizabeth, Anne and REVEL. Melisent)

RICHMOND, Charles, wife and 8 children incl. Henry & Eliza (adults)

SAMUELS. Esther

SANSON. Wm. Henry, and wife

John, wife and 4 children SANSON. SANSON. William

SANSON. Jane

SIBLEY, Thomas, and wife

SHAW. John

John. wife and 4 children SMITH.

Wm., wife and 3 adult children (Francis, Robert Henry, STUBBS. and Edward)

SUMMERS. George, wife and 3 children incl. Elizabeth (adult)

SWEENEY. John SWEENEY. Theresa SWEENEY. Marv Ann TAYLOR. Robert

WELLS. Walter, wife & 10 children incl Sarah, Richard, Thomas & Rebecca (adults)

WIDDERSON, Thomas, wife and 6 children

WATTS. Henry

## SHIPPING AGENTS" LIST for FAIRLIE, 7th August, 1848

NAME			CALLING	NATIVE PLACE REL.	WRITE/ READ
ABRAM,	James	26	Shoemaker	Bale, Norfolk CofE	both
	Maria	24	wife	Shunton, Norfolk "	read
ADAMS,	Edward Anne	23 24	house serv.	Buckingham, Bucks Ind Water Strafford Bucks. Ind.	. both both
ADLAM,	Matthew Eliza	20 20	Agr. Labourer wife	Fulwich, Wilts. CofE	read read
BEAR,	William	35	miner	Germa, CornwallWesley	read
	Mary	33	wife	Brack, Cornwall "	read
	William	8	son	Germa, Cornwall "	read
	John	6	son	Brack, Cornwall "	read
BEER,	William	32	shepherd	Sterme, Cornwall "	both
	Jemima	32	wife	Calstock, Devon "	both
BEVAN,	George	33	Agr. Labourer	Dilivenm Herts CofE	both
	Elizabeth	28	wife	Pembridge, Herts "	read
	William	10	son	Stans, Herefordshire	read
	Eliza	5	daughter	Pembridge, Herts "	neither
BLISS,	John	28	bricklayer	Papahan, Northants."	both
	Sarah	25	wife	Dudley, Northants "	both
	George	5	son	Papahan, Northants "	read
	John	2	son	Yardley Gubbins " "	neither
BLISS,	Thomas	26	bricklayer	Papahan, Northants "	both
	Louisa	30	wife	Yardley Gubbins," "	read
BOND,	James Elizabeth Sarah An Amelia		Agr. labourer wife daughter daughter	Berrington, Somerset" """ """ """	both read neither neither
CAMERO	N, Allan Margare Alexand		shepherd 35 wife son	Kilmaley, Inverness " Pres. " " "	11 11
COKER,	Thomas	Hawse	21 carpenter	Brixton, Surrey CofE	both
	Jane	28	wife	Haddenham, Bucks "	both

Ali Wii Joi Ly COWARD, Wii	ice 43 Iliam 16 hn 14 odia 8 IliamGeorge	wife carpenter/son grocer, son daughter 22 ploughman	Alderney, CofE. Axford, Somerset " Sth. Molton, Devon " " " " Exeter, Devon " Mere, Wilts. " West Knowle, Wilts. "	both both both both both both
			Brack, Cornwall Wesleyan Germoe, Cornwall "	read read
Eli Ed An Ge	iza 29 lwin 10 nne 7	lacemaker wife son daughter son son	NewRadford, NottsCofE " " " " " " " Calais, " Calais, " Calais, "	both read read neither neither neither
Die Su Wi		Agr.labourer wife daughter son daughter	Yardley Gubbins, " Wicken, Northants " Papahan, Northants " YardleyGubbins " " born on voyage "	read neither neither neither
FLETCHER, AL	braham 22 ary Anne 24	bricklayer wife	Haywood, Lanc. Wesley	both both
GIBBS, Wi Anne Eliz	illiam 22 zabeth 23	blacksmith wife	Fenny Stratford, CofE Towcester, Northants "	both both
HALSTEAD, Jo		farm labourer wife	Barksland, Yorks. " Norland, Yorks. "	both read
Eli Cr		wife son	Packenham, Suffolk " " " " born on voyage "	neither both neither neither
Ro Al; Mary En Ge	aria 44 obert John 2 fred 22 y Anne 21 nma 15 corge 13	3 lacemaker/son lacemaker/son lacemender/dau	ı. Hyson Greon, Notts. "	both both both both both both both both

HIBBERD,	Christopher 27 Sarah 26 Henry 3	Agr.labourer wife son	Barford, Wilts. CofE BishopsTown," " Barford, Wilts "	both both neith <mark>er</mark>
HORNER,	Noah 26 Hannah 29 Sarah Ellen 8 Edwin 4 George 2 William infa	brickmaker wife daughter son son nt son	Yardley Gubbins " " ", Northan " " " " " " " " " born on voyage "	both nts both read read neither neither
HOWARTH	Abraham 28 Elizabeth 23 Robert infa	butcher wife nt son	Slip, lanc. Wesleya Bury, Lanc. " Slip, Lanc. "	n both read neither
HUSKISSON,	Thomas 26 Sabina 25 Anne 2	smith wife daughter	Nottingham, NottsCo	fE both both -
IRVINE,	John 31 Grace 27 Margaret infar	Agr.labourer wife it daughter	Kilcomnall, Argyle Pr	es.both both
JARVIS,	Robert 22 Mary Anne 22 Elizabeth infa	wife	Banbury, Oxfords Co Adderbury, " born on voyage "	both
JILBERT,	Thomas 41 Grace 38 James 18 Alfred 11 Eliza 8 Ellen 6 John 1	wife Agr.labr./so	St Buryan, "	both read read
LINFORD,	William 23 Sarah 20		Tarmouth, Norjoin	1
мскач,	William 41 Margaret 40 Isabella 18 William 13 Jane 6 Elizabeth 5	wife dom.serv/dau son daughter	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	both both both both both

MARTIN,	John Mary	26 27	Lacemaker wife	Nottingham	n, Notts.	CofE	both both
MARTIN,	Robert Emma	27 22	smith wife	11	"	11	both both
MILNE,	George Margaret Walter	27 25 1	carpenter wife son	Glasgow, R " Edinburgh	11	ire Pres. "	both both -
MOLONEY,	Patrick Eliza	30 24	flax spinner wife	Bunratty, MarketHill		RC "	both both
MOORCROFT,	Sarah Alice Alexander Mary Anne	27 27 8 5 3	blacksmith wife daughter son daughter t daughter	Ormskirk, " " Liverpool, " born on vo	" Lanc.	EofE " " " " "	both read - 
PAYNE,	Isaac Elizabeth	21 19	agr.labourer wife	Westbury,	, ,	"	read both
PAYNE,	Charles Frances	22 26	sawyer wife	Reip, Norn Rollsby, N		11	neithe -
PILKINGTON,	Mary	23 26 n fan	bricklayer wife t son	Haywood, Craven, Y Plymouth,	orks.	esleya " "	n both - -
REEVES,	Thomas Caroline	23 21	sheph <mark>erd</mark> wife	Weston, O	xfords.	CofE	both read
REID,	Archibald Margaret Mary	45 44 22	lacemaker wife flax spinner/	Glasgow,F " 'dau. "	Renfrewsl "	nire Pres. "	read both
***	Margaret	20	flax spinner	n	n	11	read
	Matilda Martha Samuel Archibald	18 16 12 5	flax spinner/ flax spinner/ son son	/dau. " 'dau. " Fife, Fife	" " shire	11 11 11	read read read -
***This girl	is not Marga	et l	Reid - Margar	et Reid was	unable i	o join	her

early to emigrate with them, and this girl whose
NSON was (microfische hard to read in 2 places) name is ANNE ROBINSON was Fife, Fifeshire Pres. REID Robert 2 son

parents to

ROSE,	Samuel Mary Anne Sarah Anne Mary Edward	32 31 5 3		Mt. Sorrell, Leic. New Radford, Notts Calais, France """	Cofe " " "	both
SEAMES,	John Sarah Lydia Alice Harriett	38 35 16 8	agr.labourer wife Nursemaid/dau. daughter	Wimbolsham, Norfolk Cambridge, Lincoln Walpole, Norfolk Turnley St. Lawrenc Norfolk	" ce	read read both read
SKIDMORE	d and the	30	agr.labourer	Frampton Cottrel, Gloucestershire	"	both
	Mary Anne Mark Alfred	24 4 2	wife son son	" 8 " "	11	both - -
STUBBS,	George Sarah	42 43	smith wife	Quorndon, Leichest	CofE	re both both
	Anne Frances	19 17	dom.serv./dau,	" " "	ii ii	both both
	Eliza Lucy Jane	15 12 10	daughter daughter	n n	"	both both read
	Elizabeth George Henry in	6 5 fant	daughter son son	Calais, France	11 11	2514
SUTTON,	Robert ary Elizabeth	23 24	agr.labourer wife	Clapham, Surrey Gravesend, Kent	"	both both
TEBBUTT,	, William Harriett	26 30	agr. labourer	Yardley Gubbins Northamptonshire	11	both both
	Thomas	3	son	" "	#1	-
VINE,	Richard Mary William John	24 23 2	farm servant wife son	Wilmington, Sussex	11 11	both both -
YORK,	Arthur Bland Elizabeth	33 37	smith wife house servant/	Harlstone, Northan Yardley Gubbins "	ts "	both both
BROWN	, Anne	17	step daughter	n n	"	both
	Henry James	14 13	Smith/stepson stepson	n n n	11	both both

YORK,	Arthur	9	son	Northampton,	Cofe read
	William	3	son	Yardley gubbins	" _
	Sarah Weston	l	daughter	11 11	" _
				Northants.	
WIDOWERS WI	TH FAMILIES				
BRIANT	George	35	farm labourer	Yardley Gubbins Northants.	CofE both
	William	19	farmlabourer/se	on " "	" read
	Thomas	13	son	11 11	" both
	Anne Susannah	11	daughter	11 11	" bead
	Emma	9	daughter	11	" read
	Sarah	7	daughter	" "	" -
ELLIOTT,	George	48	lacemaker	NewRadford, Nott	s " both
	Mary	26	lacemaker/dau.	11 11	" both
	Louisa	22	houseserv. /dau	١. " "	" both
	Julia		lacemaker/dau.		" both
	Eliza	16	Lacemaker/dau	. " "	" both
HORNER,	Joseph	32	brickmaker	Dudley, Worceste	ershire CofE both
	Harriett	13	daughter	Yardley Gubbins	COJE DOTH
			3	Northants.	" both
	Jane	12	daughter	11 11	" both
SINGLE FEMA	LES				
DADDETT	Man	10	Needlawaman	Couls Foundling	hoth
BARRETT,	Mary	10	Needlewoman	Cork Foundling Hospital,	both CofE
BERGIN.	Margaret	18	FarmhouseServ	. Balls Town , Kilker	,
BONHAM.	Mary Anne		Lacemaker	Airdley Gubbin,	
,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			,	Bapt
BRANSON,	Rachel	23	house servant	Clapham, Surrey	CofE read
BROWN.	Mary	19	house serv.	Cork Found, Hosp	
BURNS,	Ellen	26		London, Middlese	
CLARKE,	Elizabeth	30	cook	Weston, Oxfords.	
CONNALLY.	Mary			. CorkFoundlHosp	
CORBET,	Jane		house servant	Edinburgh	Pres. both
CURRAN	Susannah	20	11 11	Armagh, Armagh	
CURRAN,	Jane	17	n n	BlundellsGrange	
				Armagh	RC read
DESMOND	Anne	20	housemaid	Cork Found. Hosp	RC both

DOWNES.	Catherine	20	House servant	Dublin, Dublin CofE both
HARPER.	Charlotte	20	dressmaker	Clarewell, Glouc. " both
HARPER.	infant		daughter	born on voyage "
HAY,	Isabella	19	housemaid	Inverness, Inver. Wes. both
HEGARTY.	Ellen	19	Needlewoman	Cork Found. Hosp CofE both
HOLSHAM,	Ellen	25	houseservant	Kilkenny RC read
JONES	Jane	17	needlewomen	Cork Found. Hosp CofE both
KENNEDY	Alicia	21	farmservant	Glogher, Kilkenny RCread
KENNY.	Ellen	24	flax spinner	Meath RC read
LAFFAN	Anne	18	needlewoman	Cork Found. Hosp CofEboth
LANE	Margaret	18	" my 13	" "CofE both
LANE,	Jane	16	housemaid	" " " both
LAWRENCE,	Hannah	18	nursemaid	Kingham, Oxfords.both
LEVISTON	AnnJane	20	houseservant	Donaghadee Pres.read
McMAHON.	Mary	20	houseservant	Fairhill, Clare RC read
MARTIN,	Ruth	16	needlewoman	CorkFound. Hosp CofEboth
MURPHY	Judith	26	houseservant	Clogher, KilkennyRC
MUSGRAVE,	Elizabeth	27	houseservant	Milverton, Somerset CofEread
PARKINSON	Fanny	17	needlewoman	CorkFoundHosp CofE both
PURCELL,	Anty	25	farmhouseserv	. Gowran, Kilkenny RC read
ROGERS	Mary	18	Needlewoman	CorkFound. Hosp CofE both
SARGENT	Elizabeth	23	lacemaker	Nottingham, NottsWes. both
SMITH	Johanna	17	needlewoman	CorkFoundHosp CofE both
STOUT	Mary Anne	17	housemaid	HorsleyDowns " read Middlesex
TAPNER	Emma	23	houseservant	London, Middlesex " both
TILLEROY	Agnes	17	dressmaker	Edinburgh Bapt. both
TURNER	Janet	24	dairymaid	Inverkeen, Fifeshire
				Pres. read
TURNER	inf	ant	son	born on voyage " -
TYLER	Harriet	30	cook	Winterburn, Glouc. CofE both
TYLER	Emma	21	housemaid	" " both
WALKER	Jane .	19	houseservant	Calcutta CofE both <sup>2</sup>
WALL	Jane	35	governess	Middlesex" §
WATERS	Ann	17	needlewoman	CorkFound. Hosp " "
WILCOCKS	Eliza	19	houseservant	Frampton Cottrell
				Gloucestershire " "

## SINGLE MALES: (not being members of families)

ANDREWS,	William B.	24		Alton Hampshire	CofE	both
ВОННАМ	Eli	20	jarmiabourer	Yardley Gubbins	11	27
DDADEODD	C1 1	10	11	Northants.	"	nil
BRADFORD	Charles	19		Offham, Kent	"	both
BRANSON	George	22	bricklayer	Hanslope, Bucks	11	both read
BRIGHT	Thomas	27		Sutton, Surrey		
CAMERON	Ewen	16	shepherd	FortWilliam, Inverne	88"	read both
CATE	William	20		Sutton, Surrey	n	
CLEMENT	John	32	shepherd	London, Middlesex		both
COCHRANE	Alexander	24	shipwright	Pt. Glasgow, Scot.	Pres.	both
COWPER	Thomas	26	farmlabourer	Astonlee Wall,	0 - 00	247-
		0.0		Northants.	CofE	both
CRIPPS	Harry	20	wheelwright	Offham, Kent		both
CROSS	Richard	25		Hanwood, Shropshir	0	both
CUNNINGHAM		18	"	Montrose, Scot.	Pres.	both
DAVIDSON	William	19	farmservant	Halton, Lincolnsh.	CofE	read
DEWEY	Henry	23	lacemaker	Nottingham, Notts		both
EDWARDS	Charles	20		Hambrook, Glouc.	"	both
ELLIOTT	James	23	woodman	Edinburgh, Scot.	RC	both
EVANS	Alfred	20	farmlabourer		CofE	both
FOLLINGTON	David	24	11	Hellingley, Sussex	11	both
GRAY	Joseph	27	11	Yardley Gubbins		
				Northants.	"	read
FOREMAN	Henry	17		Pakenham, Suffolk	11	
GRIMBLEY	Frederick	19	n	Banbury, Oxfords.		both
GRIST	Henry	22	gardener	Bolton, Lanc.	11	both
HARRISON	Joseph	23	farmlabourer			both
HEATH	James	23	#	Tenterden, Kent	11	both
HEATH	Henry	18	smith	Ewelme, Oxfords.	11	voth
HENSON	Stephen	24	bricklayer	Potterspury, North	ınts"	both
HENSON	Thomas	30	carpenter	" "	11	both
HILL	John Bigne	ell 2		Hanslope, Notts	11	both
HILLIER	Frederick	19		Reading, Berks.	**	both
HODGES	Mark	18	11	Offham, Kent	11	both
HODGES	John Water	s 20	) "	11 11	:	both
HORNER	George	21	"	Yardley Gubbins		
	_			Northants	11	neither
HORROCKS	William	23	"	Romworth, Lanc.	11	both
KEECH	William	18	tt.	Spackford, Somers	et "	neither
KINGDOM	Sampson	19	"	Chippensodbury Gloucestershire	"	both

LEWIS	George	21	bricklayer	Yardley Gubbins
LONG	Coongo	91	0.00000 0.00 \$	Northants. CofE both
MALCOLM	U	21	carpenter	Barrington Somerset " both
MARSH		22	farmlabourer	Glasgow, Scotland Pres. both
		18	"	Pakenham Suffolk CofE nil
MULVANEY		27	11	Bouchknow Antrim " read
NICHOLLS	William	20	"	Westerleigh
1 hars				Gloucestershire Indep both
OSBORNE	John	18	n	Frampton Cottrell
				Gloucestershire CofE both
PEARCE	James	22	farm bailiff	Randwick, Glouc. " both
PULLEN	William W.	18	farmlabourer	Chilham, Kent Wesley "
PYKE	Robert	27	II .	Harewood, Yorks CofE read
SATLER	Thomas	18	sawver	London, Middlesex " both
SANDERS	Abraham	28	farmlabourer	Potterspury, Northants "read
SCOTT	Frederick	26	painter	Preston, Lanc. CofE both
SCOTTEN	Thomas	22	farmlabourer	Shanford, Leicester both
SLACK	William	22	"	EastView, Cumberland " both
SNOOK	Charles	24	"	EastKnowle, Wilts. " both
SOLE		23	carter	Margate, Kent Wesley both
STEPHENSON		22	farmlabourer	Seamer, Yorks. " both
STIFF	0	18	) ar masour er	Stanton, Suffolk CofE both
TIMMS		22	"	Wickham, Oxfords/" both
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	ert Alexande		33 "	Newcastle-on-Tyne
	cri micadna	C1 (		
WILKIE	James .	26	OCHUNION	
WILLIAM .	Junes	20	sawyer	Killmore, Forfarshire
WILLIAMS	Camual	20	formal ab as us	Pres. both
WILSON		30	farmlabourer	Bristol, Somerset CofE read
WILSON	John .	20	Lorental Indiana Control	Kendall, Westmoreland " both

The "Fairlie" list was copied from:

The Archives Authority of New South Wales AO Reel No. 2135 IMMIGRATION AGENT'S LISTS Nov. 1841 -- 2nd Sept 1849 4/4782-3, 4/4785-6

Available at Willoughby Municipal Library, Chatswood.

# From the Editor

In this short editorial I would like to congratulate two of our members for their research that I have been lucky enough to read! Both Richard Lander (LANDER FAMILY) and Bruce Goodwin (KEMSHAW FAMILY) have used considerable skill in research and writing and this touched with humour, where applicable, has made delightful accounts that are a pleasure to read. Richard's story will appear in this edition of TULLE. For Bruce's part, those who can attend our next meeting will become aware of his skill.

During the research that goes into work such as these, one dips into many, many resources be they film, fische, books, articles, or original sources such as letters and diaries. Many have already realised the pitfalls of not acknowledging the sources of information, so I take it upon myself to put together a quick check list for those just starting or those in a hopeless muddle! (Let me tell you I am the original hopeless muddle —that's why I use this check!)

Whenever you go to a resource, head your notepad with:

- 1. Title
- 2. Author
- 3. Publisher -- place and date
- 4. Call number (if one)
- 5. Locality (Library, Friend's shelf, school, historical society..)
- 6. PAGE NUMBER

Even if you don't use it, keep the information with a small note to say either "NO GOOD", or noting the general area of information for future reference. If you are really organised it is helpful to either keep this all in one folder, inside your research bundle, or in a small notebook for quick helpful reference.

I hope this helps - it did for me, and muddled as I am, I do it automatically and it is invaluable in saving time and temper. Also - it helps the memory!

## Of Shoes and Ships and Sealing-wax

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

RESEARCH BY

EIGHTH EDITION

VOL XIII 1857

RICHARD LANDER

### MACHINE LACE

About 1768 a framework knitter of Nottingham employed the common stocking-frame in the manufacture of lace, and about the same time another person of the same place introduced a pin machine for making single-press point-net in imitation of the Brussels ground. Various machines were from time to time introduced, all of which. except the warp machine have been superseded by the bobbin-net machine, so called from the circumstance that the thread that makes the lace is partly supplied from bobbins and partly from a warp. The first machine invented by Heathcoat (sic) in 1809 was so complicated, that 60 motions were required to complete one hole, an effect that can now be produced with six. The cost of production has also more than proportionately decreased; for in 1815 one square yard of the produce was worth 30/-, and can now be purchased for 3d. Up until 1831 plain net and quillings were the chief produce of the bobbin-net machine; but about this time methods were introduced to purl and bullet-hole the edges of narrow-laces, finishing them afterwards, with a gimp thread, with the needle. The machines used were known as the Leavers, so called from the inventor of that name; the pusher machine, so called from having independent pushers to propel the bobbins and carriages from front to back, instead of pulling or hooking them: the circular machine, so called from the bolts or combs on which the carriages pass being made circular instead of straight; the transverse warp-machine, so called from the warp traversing instead of the carriages. About 1839 the Jacquard apparatus was successfully applied to a pusher machine; and since 1841, when a plan was discovered for applying the Jacquard to the guide-bars, scarcely a machine has been worked without the ornament being applied by means of cards. New sources of manufacture soon developed themselves, such as flounces, scarfs, shawls, window-curtains etc. Lace goods are now manufactured for all parts of the world, and lace designers - greatly assisted by the Government School of Design at Nottingham - have proved themselves adequate to

the demands of a diverse and greatly extending trade.

In 1851 there were 3200 bobbin-net machines in operation in Nottingham representing, with the subsidiary trades, a total capital of 2,965,945 Pounds; the total number of hands employed 133,015; and the annual amount of business returns was estimated at 2,300,000 Pounds.

A piece of lace consists of a series of nearly parallel warp-threads, lying in one direction, with a weft-thread twisting once round each warp-thread until it reaches the outer one, and then making two turns, and proceeding to the other border in a reverse direction. The double-twist and the return of the weft-threads forms the selvage. This twisting and interlacing of the warp and weft produce regular six-sided meshes. The fabric is formed by the union of three sets of threads, the one forming the warp proceeding in a waving line from the top to the bottom: the second set proceeds to the right, the third to the left, the two latter being weft-threads. which cross obliquely in the centre between every two meshes, one set of weft-threads drawing the warp to the right, and the other to the left. When the warp-threads have been laced twelve times by the weft, the latter is moved sideways through one interval of the warp. In ordinary weaving, the threads of the warp are alternately raised or depressed for the passage of the weft; but in lace-making, the warp-threads are shifted sideways to the next pair, to which they are united by the weft-threads, which also work in pairs, each entwining two individual threads at once.

The thread for the warp is wound upon a roller. and for the weft upon small bobbins. The bobbin consists of a couple of thin brass disks with a square hole in the middle, and rivetted together with a smaller disk between, so as to leave a circular groove for the reception of the thread. From 100 to 200 bobbins are spitted upon a square spindle, and mounted in a frame, the thread is conducted from a drum through the slits of a brass plate, and a thread being attached to each bobbin, the spindle is turned around, when the drum revolves and delivers its thread. About 100 yards of thread are wound on each bobbin, which quantity is indicated by a hand moving round a dial-plate in connection with the revolving apparatus. As many as 1200 bobbins may be required for one machine. Each bobbin is inserted in a small iron frame or bobbin-carriage, in which it is held by a spring, and the thread passes out through an eye at the top; on gently

pulling this thread the bobbin turns round.

The working parts of the machine are a threadbeam containing the warp, and a smaller roller for receiving the finished work. Between these two rollers the warp-threads are extended vertically, and they are strained over guide-bars, from which the threads pass through the eyes of the needles; each guide-bar has a shagging or slightly shifting motion to the right and to the left, to allow the bobbins to pass to the right or the left of the warp-threads as often as is necessary to produce the twist. The bobbins are arranged in a double-line in two rows, on each side of the warp-threads, and the bobbin carriages are supported between the teeth of a comb. each bobbin-carriage having a groove for the reception of the teeth of the comb. There is a comb on each side of the work, and the free ends of the teeth in the opposite combs are so near to each other that there is only sufficient space for the proper motions of the warp-threads between them, so that the carriages, in passing across the intervals of the warp, reach the back bolts before they have entirely quitted the front ones. The bobbin-carriages are alternatively driven from one comb to the other by two bars, and when one of the lines of carriages is pushed nearly across the intervals of the warp, the foremost of the catches projecting below the comb comes into contact with a plate, attached to a revolving shaft, and this pushes it quite through. The beam, to which the combs are attached has a short sidelong motion, by which the relative position of the opposite combs is changed by one interval or tooth, so as to transfer the carriages to the next adjacent teeth, by which means all the carriages make a succession of side steps to the right in one comb, and to the left in the other, whereby the bobbins cross each other, and again twist round the vertical warp-threads, so as to form the meshes of a net. When the bobbins have moved several times round the warp-threads, a point-bar, containing a row of pointed needles, falls between the warp and weft-threads, and carries up the inter-lacements of the latter to form a new line of holes or meshes in the lace. Here it remains while the other point-bar makes a similar movement to form a second line of meshes, so that the working of the machine consists of a repetition of twisting, crossing, taking up the meshes, and winding the finished lace on the roller.

Bobbin-net lace owes much of its beauty to the

quality of the threads, and the correct shape of the meshes. By increasing the number of warp-threads within a given space, the meshes are reduced in size, and finer lace is formed. There may be 700 to 1200 and upwards of warp-threads in a piece one yard wide. The fineness or guage or points, as it is called, depends on the number of slits in the combs, and hence on the number of bobbins in an inch; thus guage nine points indicates nine openings in one inch of the comb. The length of work counted vertically, and containing 240 holes or meshes. is called a rack. A circular bolt machine may produce about 360 racks per week. Bobbin-net is made up in pieces of from 20 to 30, or more, yards in length, and of variable breadth. Narrow quillings are worked together in a number of breadths, united by threads, which are afterwards drawn out. In well made lace the meshes are slightly elongated in the direction of the selvage. Ornaments, consisting of separate flowers, sprigs etc are worked in by a Jacquard apparatus attached to the frame: but as the ornaments are all necessarily connected by the thread of gimp which forms them, the connected thread is afterwards cut out with scissors, by children employed for the purpose. Where the machine produces only plain net, the pattern is worked in by hand, the lace-runner being guided by a lithographic pattern placed under the net. When the embroidery is complete, it is examined, defective parts are marked by tying the lace in a knot, and these are restored by a distinct set of women called lace-menders. The net is gassed before being embroidered; bleaching or dying is performed afterwards: dressing, rolling, pressing, ticketing and making up etc.

In addition to the bobbin-net machine for making lace, there is also the warp-machine, invented about 1775. It was suggested by the stocking-frame, in which only one thread is required, whilst in the warp-frame there is a thread to each needle. The first articles made by it were silk stockings, with blue and white zig-zag stripes, or vandykes. as they were called, from the name of one of the claimants to the invention of the warp-frame, the other three being Englishmen. About 1784, a Nottingham mechanic greatly improved the warp-frame by the application of the rotary motion, and the cam wheels to move the guide-bars known as <u>Dawson's Wheels</u>. The improved frames produced officers sashes, purses, braces and other elastic textile fabrics. In 1796 a new fabric was produced from the warp, and employed for sailors jackets, pantaloons and the

article known as Berlin, so much used for making gloves. Warp-machines were the first to produce ornamental patterns on lace, such as spots, bullet-holes etc which had been previously embroidered or tamboured by hand. The bobbin-net machine, invented in 1809, soon became a formidable rival of the warp and influenced its fortunes in various ways until 1839 when the Jacquard apparatus was applied to it. and so much increased its capabilities as to introduce into the warp-lace trade of Nottingham a new class of products of elaborate design, such as shawls, scarfs, mits, falls, laces etc. In recent years the twist-machine has been employed on sundry goods and has, to a great extent, superseded the warp. Great improvements have also been introduced in the English methods of dressing lace, especially in silk goods. Many new kinds of elastic materials, in gloves and silk and other materials. have been introduced. Velvet, and velvet in combination with lace, have also been produced at the warp-frame. At the time of the Great Exhibition there were about 1400 warp-frames in operation, viz. about 600 in Leicestershire, about 400 in Derbyshire and about 400 in Nottinghamshire. About 150 machines were employed in the production of blond, and other silk laces; 150 in cotton tattings, 550 in Leicester hoisery etc, 100 in lace gloves and mits, 150 in woolen cloth, hoisery, purses and various fabrics for gloves etc. The first machines were about 16 inches in width; they are now, in the Nottingham trade, from 90 to 150 inches in width; and in the Leicester hoisery trade from 44 to 72 inches. Number employed in the warp trade in 1851 was estimated at 10,000 and the capital employed 360,000 Pounds, making a return per annum of 700,000 Pounds. In the Great Exhibition was exhibited a power-machine, capable of producing (working 12 hours per day) 800 racks per week, which when dressed, would equal to about 1200 square yards. A yard of four-quarter white silk blond, which in 1830 cost two shillings, can now be had for sixpence.

NEW EDITION VOL VI 1895.

#### MACHINE LACE

Lace is an ornamental fabric of linen, cotton. silk, or gold and silver threads, made by looping, knotting, plaiting, or twisting the thread into definite patterns, of contrasted open and close structure. Three distinct varieties of lace are made, two by handwork, known respectively as needle or point lace and pillow lace, and one by machinery. To hand made lace, the term real lace is sometimes applied and, although it may be made in all or any of the threads above enumerated, in general it is composed of white linen thread of exceedingly great delicacy and tenuity. Machine made lace on the other hand usually consists of cotton thread of high counts, but it cannot be used of such fineness as linen: while with machines it is quite impossible to rival the combined grace, delicacy and strength of ornamental structure obtainable by the skill and patience of the hand worker. Neveertheless machine made lace is a marvellous triumph of mechanical engenuity, and more inventive genius has been devoted to its production than has been bestowed on any other branch of textile industry.

### MACHINE LACE:

The ground and simplest element of pillow-lace being a network of meshes, the earliest efforts of inventors were directed towards the producing of machinery for fabricating similar netting. The hosiery-frame, which had been invented by William Lee towards the end of the sixteenth century was the first apparatus with which it was attempted to make a lace-net, and about 1764 a modification of the frame was devised by which an open loop-net was produced. By the various devices familiar to hand-knitters fancy patterns could be produced on this machine. The loop fabric, however, had the great disadvantage of unravelling freely at any point where it was broken, as it was constructed of a continuous single thread. At a subsequent period what was known as the warp-lace machine was introduced, in the use of which a separate thread is supplied to each hooked needle employed in the production of the web. On these warp-threads loops are formed by mechanical means, and as they can be moved by the machine either to the right or the left, neighboring warps and loops are joined together, and in this way a solid web, which can be cut without unravelling, is obtained. Towards the end of the eighteenth century a great variety of figured lace began to be made on the warp-machine, and in a greatly improved form it still continues in use.

A new era, however, in machine-lace-making was inaugurated when, in 1809, John Heathcoat patented his second bobbin-net machine, by which it was made possible to twist or wrap round each other an indefinite number of threads, and to cause any one thread to traverse, mesh by mesh, every other thread in the width of the fabric being netted. The bobbin-net machine of Heathcoat became the foundation of enormous business, and the inventor reaped both honour and ample pecuniary reward for his remarkable engenuity. His frame has been modified by many inventors, but the most important improvements were effected by John Levers in 1813. The lace-making machine now principally used is known as the Levers machine, but of its complex structure it would be quite impossible to convey any clear conception within moderate limits. The texture is formed of a series of vertical parallel threads which may be taken to represent the warp of a common web. these being diagonally crossed and intertwisted with others which may be looked on as weft-threads. The frame or loom holds the warp-threads vertically, a space being left between each sufficiently wide to admit of a shilling being passed edgeways between them. Behind these threads, and corresponding to the interspaces, is a row of ingeniously constructed flat bobbins or reels resting in an arrangement called a comb-bar or bolt-bar. These are so placed that with the first movement of the machine each bobbin, which carries its thread with it, passes through two of the parallel and perpendicular threads of the warp, and is lodged in another and similar bolt-bar in front of the warp. But this front bolt-bar, besides an advancing and receding motion, has another movement called shogging (sic) - from right to left. When it receives a bobbin by its forward motion it draws back, bringing the bobbin and thread through two of the upright threads; then it shogs or moves to one side, and goes forward again, taking the thread through the next two warp-threads, and lodging the bobbin on the back bolt-bar again, one distance beyond its

last space; this it recovers by the next movement, and it again passes through the first space, to be again received by the front bolt-bar. By these movements the bobbin-thread is twisted guite round one upright thread of the warp; another movement then shifts the bobbin, so that it will then move through the next pair of upright threads, and so carry on its work, the warp-threads moving at the same time, unwinding from the lower beam, and being rolled on the upper one. There being twice as many bobbins as there are threads in the warp, each bolt-bar having a set which it exchanges with the other, and all being regulated with great nicety, a width of lace is made in far less time than has been required to write this short description. The additions to and variations upon these operations (which only apply to bobbin-net), for the production of patterns, are numerous and complicated each pattern requiring new combinations; but they all depend upon the variations which can be given to the movements of the flat disc-like bobbins.

Subs ... now . 1986-1987 \$15-00

The following letter has been received by Claire, together with a Survey Form. If you are interested, please see Claire for a copy of the Survey Form.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG
P.O. BOX 1144
WOLLONGONG
2500

13 May, 1986

Dear Colleague,

I am currently interested in initiating a number of <a href="mailto:projects">projects</a> relative to family history research. I would be grateful if your society/organisation would help with information re <a href="mailto:any">any</a> or <a href="mailto:all">all</a> of the projects described below.

# 1. SURVEY OF EDUCATION/SUPPORT NEEDS OF LOCAL FAMILY HISTORY GROUPS

Enclosed is a survey form that has been put together by me in an effort to gather information that will provide a basis for designing local education/support programs at tertiary level for family history researchers.

. My interest in trying to devise an educational/support program at a local level for family history research is a product of my efforts since the 1970's to promote family history research in Australia. My book Tracing Family History in Australia (Methuen, 1986), resulted from some initial attempts by me to develop courses through local adult education facilities. Since then I have seen a wide range of informal and formal courses/workshops developed by local family history groups themselves and it is my belief that it is from this point that we should start. Such programs are directly related to researcher's needs and are intimately linked to the local community.

2. LISTING OF PUBLISHED/UNPUBLISHED PAPERS, BOOKS, ARTICLES etc. OF WOMEN PIONEERS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

I propose to put together a bibliographic listing of all known published/unpublished material which lists the names of women pioneers in Australia and New Zealand.

These lists could pertain to women's occupations,

be centennial projects or biographical registers. When sending information re this project please

include the following:

- a. Author/s
- Name of Publication in full
- Name of publisher
- d. Where published
- e. Year published
- Details as to where material can be viewed, i.e. where (or who) holds the material

It is intended to make the listing available to all individuals, local family history groups, etc. as widely as possible at minimal cost.

3. SOURCES ON WOMEN AND THE FAMILY IN AUSTRALIA: TRACING WOMEN ANCESTORS

I am intending to publish a book on sources relevant to the research of women ancestors and the family in Australia.

I would be interested to hear from individuals or groups who have a special interest in women ancestors and the problems/benefits of such research.

For example:

- Special source material for women ancestors
  At home: diaries, cookbooks, correspondence, photos, family novels, etc.
  - In archives: government records, land, probate, etc. In Libraries: private schools, convents, special groups, (e.g. women pioneers assoc.)
- Problems associated with researching women ancestors
  - domestic character of womens' lives
  - directories
  - census (omission of women)
  - certificates (omission of maiden names)
  - change of name on marriage etc.
- Occupations of women
  - different to mens' occupations
  - kinds of occupations
- BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER OF WOMEN TEACHERS IN AUSTRALIA As a long term project I am compiling a biographical register of women teachers in Australia. This register

will cover all women teachers employed by State Education Departments, privately employed women teachers and women teaching in all Catholic and Protestant schools.

The first volume will cover the period 1788 to 1900. In the first instance It is proposed to provide a brief biographical sketch with a reference to where additional information on the woman can be found.

I would like persons interested in contributing to the volume to send me the following information on the women teachers known of in their family or elsewhere. Attach also a list of the sources from which the information came. If the information has been supplied by a family member orally simply state that this is the case and where the family history/collection can be consulted (if available).

The following minimum information is necessary for an

entry:	
SURNAME/S	(if name has changed on marriage or re-marriage, include all surnames as the entry will be cross-referenced for all name changes)
FIRST NAMES	
DATE OF BIRTH	
SPOUSE/S	The state of the s
SCHOOL/YEARS	(please include all schools known that the women taught in plus the year or years at each school)
REMARKS	one/two sentences which highlight
	some aspect of woman's teaching career or personal life may be included here)
SOURCES	(include all sources of information
	e.g. family members, state archives or libraries, probate, certificates etc.)

The latter 3 projects described are very much related to my interest in women ancestors and how to research them more effectively. I would be very much interested to hear from any individual or organisation or society or archive or library with a similar interest/activity.

Dr. N. Kyle
Faculty of Education
University of Wollongong
P.O. Box 1144
WOLLONGONG. 2500.

# THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF THE LACEMAKERS OF CALAIS

### Office Bearers 1985/6

PRESIDENT: Mr Robert Wilson,

6 Truro Parade,
PADSTOW NSW 2211
Phone: (02) 77

Phone: (02) 14

SECRETARY: Mrs Gillian Kelly, 10 Sorrell Place,

QUEANBEYAN NSW 2620 Phone: (062) 97 2168

TREASURER: Mr Terende Higgins

67 Macquarie Lodge 171 Wollongong Road ARNCLIFFE NSW 2205 Phone: (02) 597 2745

EDITOR: Mrs Claire Loneragan,

9/19 Taranto Road, MARSFIELD NSW 2122 Phone: (02) 869 1670

PUBLICITY Miss Marjorie Brown, OFFICER: 19 Weetalibah Road,

NORTHBRIDGE NSW 2063 Phone: (02) 95 1678

