

Tulle

*Volume 17 Number 4
November, 1999*



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

MEETING DATES 1999 & 2000

Saturday, November 20, 1999

Saturday, February 19, 2000

Saturday, May 20, 2000

Saturday, August 19, 2000

Saturday, November 18, 2000

Donbank Cottage
6 Napier Street, North Sydney

Train to North Sydney or bus from Wynard

Meeting Time 1.00

NEXT MEETING
Saturday, November 20, 1999

The most entertaining
Professor Ken Dutton returns for our November
meeting with more stories of French
emigrants to Australian shores.

Come along and celebrate Christmas in Australia with
friends and relatives of those Lacemakers who celebrated
their first Christmas here 151 years ago.

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Tulle

Volume 17 No 4, November 1999

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Christmas is coming and the sky is turning blue. The jacarandas are all in bloom, the agapanthus and plumbago are just bursting and we know that the festive season is just around the corner. So is our last meeting of the year which traditionally is a festive one with the added happiness of seeing more members who take advantage of the Eastern Summer Time.

This meeting will be the setting for Ken Dutton to return for another afternoon, this time not as rushed as the last. His talks last year on the twists and turns of early Australian settlers was a story that found much sympathy among those who work with such vagaries of history! He is a delightful speaker and a charming man and I look forward to his company on Saturday.

How many of you were cheering for the French to win the Rugby World Titles, dare I ask? (In some cases, I am glad I am writing this at a distance from you!) We are all very aware of our French connections but I bet it didn't extend that far! And what of the Republic debate? We are in the midst of very interesting times. I have been interested in noting how few people related the current debate to the many years debating over Federation. If the media thought we would agree and move on the first time up, they didn't look at our forefathers, did they? We probably have years of it yet!

We look forward to seeing as many of you as possible for a lovely afternoon. If you bring a plate, think 'Christmassy'. For those who cannot join us, we all send our greetings and best wishes for a Christmas and every good wish for the New Year...now there's another debate for you ...is it the beginning of the new millennium, or the last year of the old? I'll let you work it out!

Claire Loneragan
President

FROM THE SECRETARY'S

No formal meeting was held in August due to the fact that we wished to spend time listening to Louise McRae from the Lander family. She was able to tell us how she became interested in her family history and I'm sure all the members who attended will agree that she was an inspiration.

We must all continue working towards encouraging our families to become interested. It is important that we keep telling them the stories from the past.

Our November meeting sees the long awaited arrival of Professor Ken Dutton to speak about the French immigrants to Australia. If his last visit was any indication this is a meeting that should not be missed.

A reminder also that our Annual General Meeting will be held at the February meeting. It would be really pleasing to see some nominations for all positions. Please forward them to the Secretary at least two weeks before that meeting.

Some new voices, faces and ideas that could steer our society into its next "post sesqui centenary" phase are needed.

We also need some really bright ideas on how to market the book so that costs can be recouped. Gillian is really in need of an assistant editor and I am quite happy for someone else to have a turn as Secretary and Claire would be delighted for someone else to take the reins!!! None of the jobs are onerous (except the production of Tulle) and it is good for our group to share the responsibility.

Please give some thought to taking a position on the committee!

Caroline Broadhead,
Secretary

AND FINALLY, THE EDITOR

The time has come the walrus said, to think of many things, of ships and sails and sealing wax and cabbages and kings.... and the time HAS come, Ladies and Gentlemen, to seriously consider what you would like to see in *Tulle*.

Tulle has two directions. The first is to help the reader develop a clear picture of how their forebears lived - the social, physical and political situations of their times. For our Lacemakers this spans England, France and Australia. The second direction is that of genealogy. *Tulle* aims to assist its readers build their family tree.

For both of our directions, it is the little stories that count. The little stories add detail and connections that are not ever going to make the world news or the history books - but they do tell us about our families and what motivated their decisions. They do give us guides about how the families were related.

The story about James Smith, in this edition, may open many doors. His son Edward married in Avoca, Victoria in 1859 and by then families of Ben Holmes and John Freestone were firmly esconced there, Ben Holmes keeping an inn. While gold surely took Edward to Vicotria, did he know the Nottingham / Calais famiies already there?

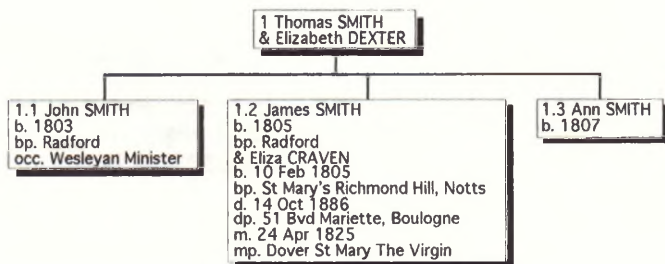
Tulle is a great journal, and for it to continue to meet your needs, it needs your input. You can help in many ways:

- put pen to paper and tell us about your family
- let the editor know what features you find are supportive of your needs and interests
- let the editor now what added features you would like to see in *Tulle*.

Gillian Kelly
Editor

JAMES SMITH OF CALAIS

James Smith was born in Nottingham in 1805. He was the son of Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Dexter, had a brother John and a sister Ann.



While John became a Wesleyan minister, it seems James was one of the very clever framesmiths and by the early 1820s he had gone to St-Pierre where he 'set up' machines. His first child, Elvina, was born there 5 April, 1823.

James married Elvina's mother, Eliza Craven, in 1824 and they went on to have at least another nine children. One son, Alfred, was baptised by Uncle John.

The family fortunes appear to have risen and fallen with the trade. James moved them from St-Pierre to Boulogne in 1826 and then back to Nottingham in 1840. By 1841 they had returned to Calais. The record of Eliza (Craven) Smith's death has been found in Boulogne in 1886.

On the surface, the story is typical of the lacemakers, but dig a little deeper and it is intriguing.

James SMITH
b. 1805, Radford
& Eliza CRAVEN
m. 24 Apr 1825, Dover St Mary The Virgin

Elvina SMITH
b. 1823, Calais
& James MUIR
m. 24 Dec 1844, Dover

Lucy SMITH
b. 1823

Henry SMITH
b. 12 May 1826, Boulogne
& Phoebe MINTON

James SMITH
b. 21 Jun 1828, St Pierre
& Sarah CHRISTIAN

James SMITH
b. 21 Jun 1828, St Pierre
& Mary BELL
m. 25 Dec 1854, Nottingham St Nicholas

Anna SMITH
b. 9 Sep 1832, Beeston

Alfred Louis SMITH
b. 1 Jul 1834, Beeston
& Ellen Jane MANSELL
m. 1869, London

Edward Louis SMITH
b. 1837
& Mary BITTON
m. 9 Dec 1859, Porranga, Avoca, Vic

Edward Louis SMITH
b. 1837
& Marion Lucy Churchill DOBBIN
m. 16 Aug 1879, Gisborne, NZ

Fanny SMITH
b. 1839, Calais

Israel SMITH
b. 17 Nov 1844, Calais

Alfred Craven SMITH
b. 1830

James and Eliza Smith had very well educated children, and the eldest son, Dr Henry Smith, owned considerable properties throughout England. Dr Smith was a dreamer who wrote books, and in so doing, gave some ideas of his life style.

He claimed his mother was descended from the Houses of Craven and Howard and had their family trees painted on the walls of his dining room. He had two beach houses in Torquay, which he called Cravensea and Howardsea. After his wife died, he sent his daughters to a convent in France, probably into the care of their grandmother, Eliza Craven Smith.

The next son in the family was James (2nd). His first marriage produced three children: James' (2nd) wife died and he remarried, having two little boys, Russell and Ernest, in France. Then in 1865 he gathered his family and joined the group from Nottingham to migrate to New Zealand. (and who are now known as the Albertlanders.')

It is interesting to note that the children spoke only French when they arrived in New Zealand. Older members of the family were remembered as having sung in French and sworn in French!

The fourth son of James and Eliza was Edward Louis. Edward came to Australia to the gold rushes and in 1859, at Avoca in Victoria, he married Mary Bitton. As the gold ran out, he transferred his interests to the fields of Otago in New Zealand. Here the family must have resumed contact with brother James (2nd) because family history insists that Edward's wife 'did a runner' back to Australia with his nephew, James (3rd). She left behind her five children and in 1879 Edward remarried Marion Dobbin.

The fate of these runaways James and Mary is unknown. The names are just too hard to trace. The questions that beg to be answered are:

Was John Smith, married to Eliza Shaw and on board the *Harpley*, the brother of James? Was William Smith married to Hannah Dean related in any way?

Kathryn Mooney
New Zealand

¹ Tulle, Volume 15, No 3. pp15.

Nottingham Evening Post

Monday, November 1, 1999

BOOKS LACED WITH HISTORY - VICTORIAN FIND IN OLD LACE FACTORY

Old lace books found in a building about to be demolished have gone to a city museum. A work man found more than twenty pattern books, dating back to 1887, during building work in an old factory in the heart of the Lace Market.

Now experts at the Museum of Nottingham Lace are studying them. Building site manager David Smith, who found the books, said he was surprised by the discovery. "When we found the big brown parcel labelled "old patterns" we knew the find was going to be quite important.

He took the collection to the Museum of Nottingham Lace whose curator, Maggie Heath, was also excited by the find. She said "They are in such fine

condition and show the variety of lace that was being produced at the time.

The books would have been used by travelling salesmen. Most are folded concertina-style so that they could be easily carried. Some of the books are French in origin- Calais had important lace manufacturers, who were great rivals to Nottingham factories.

Andrew James, from the museum, said the common practice of pirating rival lace designs might explain how the books ended up here. The museum had discovered the building the books were found in was owned by the Midlands Lace Company, an important manufacturer in the late 19th Century.

Thank you, David Millott

AS POOR AS A STOCKINGER

The family of Edward Slack of Arnold

Quite often, when we move back from our Lacemaker's generation, we find framework knitting as a common trade.

Before the invention of the lace machine, the framework knitters and their families were the high wage earners. As Heathcoat and Leavers improved their inventions, the earnings and status of the framework knitter slipped further and further until they were the poorest of the poor.

By the late 1830s there was concern about the conditions of living for children, and in 1842 a report developed for the Children's Employment Commission highlighted the plight of the framework knitter's family.

On May 13th, 1842 the Commissioners visited the family of Edward Slack, a 'stockinger' with a large family of seven children. In the kitchen there were two small round tables and an old square one, all of deal.

Two or three of the children were sitting in the little garden, seaming the stockings. There were two old chairs with pieces of rope instead of a proper bottom. There was scarcely any other article of furniture in this room. There is an oven on one side of the fire.

In a small room adjoining there were two frames for the man and his wife. There were two sleeping rooms: one for the parents and the youngest child and in the other, four of the children slept. Two of the children slept at a neighbour's. In front of the house was a very small garden.

There were three of these houses sharing one privy. The cess pool was open and exhaled a most noxious smell. The privy was quite open, the door having been lost three of four years ago. In examining the state of this place they saw a woman in it.

The supply of water was a spring in an adjoining street ten yards off. Mr Keck, frame manufacturer, informs me that this house is much better than many others in the village.

Edward Slack was thirty two years old. He could not read or write. He had been married thirteen years and had seven children: six girls, and the youngest eight months old, a boy ; the ages of the girls were 12, 10-1/2, 9, 7, 5, and 3 years. Edward made cotton stockings of the best quality. He worked for Mr Willows who was a small master or "bagman". The frames belonged to Messrs Hurd and Hurst, Nottingham.

At that time of the year, he began work at 6 a.m. and left off at dark about 8 pm, sometimes later ; at the latter end of the week he worked on until 12 ; He regularly worked on the Monday² and finished on Saturday about 3 or 4 p.m. In the winter he began at 8 a.m. and finished off at 11 or 12 at night taking two hours for meals .

He was paid ninepence halfpenny a pair. The expenses weekly were:

*for hire of frame, 1s ;
master's of bagman's profit for taking into warehouse, 6d.
for needles 4-1/2d .
in the winter for oil for the lamp 6d .
for seaming 7 pairs 1s.2d .*

² Monday was regarded by most as a holiday as framework knitters usually worked Saturdays to be ready for their bagman.

The winding he did himself generally at mealtimes. This would have cost 3d per week. He was paid 12s.6-1/2d which, after deducting expenses, left him 8s.9d.

There were many kinds of manufacture which which less profitable. Many stockings in the area could not earn more than 6s.6d, many less than 5s. His wife counted on clearing 2s a week after doing for the family. She could not earn this all the year round. She lost about a month at her confinements. All the girls who were old enough to work were employed in seaming the stockings and attending to the family. They earned about 1s.6d.

In this place it was quite common to give the children Godfrey's Cordial to quieten them, so that the mother could work at the frame. Two years ago a child was killed by having laudenham given in mistake for the cordial. Some begin as soon as the child is born. Many children are almost killed by it. They cannot walk till two or three years old. There is a little lass near by who was three years old, but she could not stir a foot to walk and she sat all day long.

The wages paid out as follows : -

Rent	1s.7-1/2d
Coal, 1-1/2 cwt	1s
Candle, 1 lb	7d
Soap, 3/4 lb	4d
Bread 56 lb	7s 7d
Potatoes 1 peck	7d
Coffee, 2 ozs	3d
Total	11s

A little assistance was derived from the garden. There was nothing to buy clothes for themselves or the children, or sheets or bedcovering. Sometimes they got a little meat, but had less bread and potatoes. They never had any sugar, cheese or butter. Last winter a pair of thick sheets or cotton blankets were give to them.

Even this family was rated to pay annually eight shillings poor rates and two shillings to the highway.

They were 3s.10d behind in their Poor Rates and had been told Edward would be summonsed without further notice if they were not paid.

Mrs Slack was 30 years old. She could read and write and found it necessary to work at the frame when she should attend to her family. Having so few clothes she was obliged to wash them on Saturday afternoon. To do this and dry them by the fire often keeps her up to four or five Sunday morning. The clothes being dried by the fire do not last as long as if she dried them in the air.

When she was a girl she went to Sunday School and to a Day School for three years but she could not at the end of that time read any easy lesson. She was never taught to make shirts, gowns, etc. and had to learn after she married. When one of her children needed a frock she could not make it and had to pay to have it done. The making costs one shilling. It would have been a great advantage to her if she had been taught these things when a girl. This was a common feeling among those in her rank of life.

Her children very seldom went either to Sunday School or Church for want of clothes. In the winter they always stayed at home, as they had no shawls, etc. Only the eldest can read, and she was sent to school by her grandfather.

Edward Slack was the son of Samuel Slack and he married Ann Stearman. Their children were all born at Arnold .

Sarah born in 1828; Mary 1830; Hannah 1831; Eliza 1833; Elizabeth 1836; Ann 1838; James 1840; Emma 1843; Samuel 1845; Edward 1848. Eliza married Thomas Jones and ended her days in Provo, Utah, USA.



**Pleasant Row, Arnold.
Framework knitters cottages**

The period from 1840 on saw the greatest influx of Nottinghamshire laceworkers to Calais. The memories of the kind of poverty suffered by the Slack family would have been firmly etched in their minds as they contemplated their futures.

Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

19 February 2000

Annual General Meeting

1.00pm

Donbank Cottage

Napier Street, North Sydney

FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SETTLERS

Was your family on the Harpley?

The South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society is issuing full colour certificates to commemorate the families that settled in South Australia at least one hundred years ago.

The certificates are available on provision of information which indicates the direct descent of the recipient from a member of one of these families.

The cost is \$15.00 per certificate. Application forms are available from :

South Aust. Genealogy & Heraldry Soc
GPO Box 592
Adelaide SA 5001

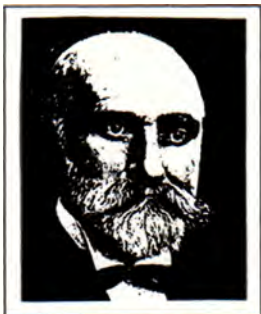
Christmas is coming, again! Why not solve your gift problems by having a copy of the story of the Lacemakers,

Well Suited to the Colony *by Gillian Kelly*

gift wrapped and posted direct for you for \$40 ?

Orders to PO Box 1277
Queanbeyan NSW 2620

ENTER THOMAS SAYWELL



Thomas Saywell was born in Radford in 1837 - the last of the children of William Saywell and his first wife Elizabeth Needham, and the last of the children of George to be born in Nottinghamshire. By 1838 George was living in Calais with his new wife Isabella Kiscadden, where Thomas, as a youngster would have become familiar with the town, and its Casino on the water front.

The Saywells were *Agincourt* passengers, and became part of the Maitland contingent, with both parents taking up positions as house servants. George later applied for a small land grant in the Hunter Valley, but does not appear to have ever made much of it. His fortunes, however, improved rapidly and he became a haulage contractor with two bullock teams and some horses to drag jinkers, drays and waggons. Family history tells that the Saywells had eventually received their monies that had been frozen in the French banking system and this was used to finance George's ventures.

At this time he also invested in a small coal mine which had access to the top coal seam via a shaft located in Newcastle - somewhere under where Hunter Street now is - and so Thomas would have become familiar with the value of coal.

George died, leaving his assets to his sons Thomas, Elias, George & William. Thomas, George & William invested in a tobacco company with a Mr Dixon. The company operated from Clarence Street, but was destroyed by fire, and Thomas, in partnership with an engineer, Robert Scrutton, built a warehouse for the supply of engineering materials.

Thomas continued to expand his business interests, investing in coal at Bundanoon, Bulli and South Clifton. He developed potteries at St Peters and bought land at Brighton-le-Sands.

It was here in the 1880s that he founded a new development. He called this suburb New Brighton, ostensibly after the famous English seaside resort and dreamed of creating a seaside holiday place for working-class people. To avoid confusion with the English Brighton, it became known as Brighton-le-Sands and perhaps this gives us a clue that it wasn't the English resort that Thomas used as a model. Calais had its own casino on the southern point of the entrance to the harbour. Here local people were offered exactly what Thomas wanted for Sydney sidlers.

He built a magnificent hotel, swimming baths and picnic facilities. To facilitate reaching this haven, he developed a tram line to carry people from Rockdale station to the beach. Thomas made a fortune!

The government eventually took over the tram line and it, in the end, was replaced by buses. The beach then called Seven Mile Beach was changed to Lady Robinson's Beach, in honour of the wife of the governor of New South Wales from 1872 to 1879, Sir Hercules Robinson.

All did not run smoothly for Thomas however. The place was popular for years, but then Thomas fell foul of the law and the hotel lost its liquor licence. Sydney's most glorious hotel was 'dry'! Pubs without beer fall from fame, and it looked like becoming a white elephant. The entrepreneurial Thomas was not about to go under however, and in 1893 an advertisement appeared in the Sydney Press:

"What has hitherto been known as the New Brighton Hotel, Lady Robinson's Beach, is to be known as the Scots College, henceforth. The building is a large and commodious one, particularly well suited to college purposes. Classrooms have been formed on the ground floor and the other large rooms have been utilised in a manner best suited to the requirements of a first-class educational institution. The dormitories are well lighted and well ventilated, and health as well as education has been carefully studied."

In 1890, the Presbyterian Assembly had appointed a committee with instructions to take immediate action to establish a boys college in Sydney. Botany Bay was the favoured site and here was an opportunity to commence the school without the protracted delays caused by building!

The school opened in January 1893 with a ceremony that was conducted by the State Governor, the Earl of Jersey. He travelled on a Vice-Regal train to Rockdale, and the official party then rode on Saywell's tram to the former hotel, to be met by a huge cheering crowd.

Thomas married in Annie Ellen Faucett in 1861, and produced a family of some thirteen children, leaving them a fascinating historical legacy. Brighton-le-Sands continued as a popular sea side resort; Craig Williams said...

'In today's more permissive society, the wording of the notice that appeared on the ladies' section of the swimming baths will

raise a smile. It reads:

GENTLEMEN PASS BY: ONLY BLACKGUARDS PEEP IN

Certainly a sign of the Victorian era!

... and as for Scotts College,

'You might think that all was peaceful once the school commenced its activities, but nothing was further from the truth. The boys were distracted by holiday-makers using Lady Robinson's Beach, and the beautiful seaside landscape was a constant temptation to skip classes. Another hazard was the proximity of the Brighton Racing Club, established in 1895. The course had been constructed immediately behind the building that housed Scots College, and Masters found their pupils keeping books other than their lesson books and studying horse form along with their regular lessons. Eventually the school authorities decided to move away from this area of temptation, and Scots College was transferred to the more sedate suburb of Bellevue Hill.'

Pollon, Frances (Ed), *The Book of Sydney Suburbs*, Angus & Robertson, 1988 (Brighton-le-Sands, Municipality of Rockdale, Craig Williams)

Kelly, Gillian (Ed), *The Lacemakers of Calais*, ASLC, 1988 (The Saywell Family, Theo Saywell)

SMUGGLING RULES

While ever there are tariffs, protectionism of trade and illicit goods, there will be smuggling. The lace trade in France would never have gotten off the ground without the implicit aid of the smugglers, and the blindness of the Customs officers on both sides of the channel.

In the days when England had a monopoly on machine made net, there wasn't a great deal of difficulty ensuring the Continent had a regular supply of this new and beautiful fabric.

Nottingham manufacturer, William Haynes was apprehended in Paris in 1804 with £30 000 worth of plain English net, to be embroidered by the French in their magnificent designs, and sold at an enormous profit.

It was quickly realised that if the net could be made in France, then the profits would be even higher, and Robert Webster and his cohorts appeared to have little difficulty packing whole machines, frames and all, into boxes marked 'scrap metal' in order to get them across the Channel. Later, the frames were manufactured in Calais, but the 'inside' - bobbins and carriages, continued to be illegally imported.

The development of the machine industry posed another problem. The French cotton industry did not produce enough of the very fine, even thread needed to produce lace. To feed the Calais les St-Pierre machines, the cotton too, was smuggled in, but at a price!

The high cost of the cotton made the cost of the finished product non competitive with the English market, and there was a great deal of unrest over it. Eventually, the tariffs were lifted and imported cotton became legal.

This should have been the end of the problem, but it wasn't! The smugglers simply lowered their prices so the smuggled goods were cheaper than the legal ones, and the manufacturers continued to buy from the cheaper source!

Soon it became obvious that far more net was being produced in Calais than was possible from the cotton legally obtained. This anomaly extended to the fact that far more net was being sold labelled 'French' than the available machines could possibly produce. A system was developed to identify fabric made in France. As each piece came off the machine, it was to be tagged with an identifying mark that showed which machine, which factory and on what date it was finished.

In Nottingham, the 'escape' of the trade to France was deplored on one hand, and supported on the other. The very existence of the French trade rivalled English lace sales, but boosted the sales of net, machinery and fine cotton. In 1835 the Nottingham Journal told a tale that reflected how a wise man understood the interdependency well.³

The journal reported that as early as 1823⁴, a deputation of French owners and workers in Lille had gone to the Prefect of Pas-de-Calais with a petition requesting that he use his influence to enforce the law against the importation of English net. The Prefect listened courteously, and they left, well pleased with themselves. They hadn't gotten very far before a messenger caught up with them, requesting their return to the palace.

This time the Prefect asked them if they knew that the fine cotton they used was also a banned import. When the deputation, obviously embarrassed, didn't answer, he asked if they used French or English

³Caron, Michel, *Du Tulle à la Dentelle, Calais 1815/1860*. M. Caron says the story has never been proven, but it does indicate the understanding of the situation on both sides of the Channel.

cotton. Again there was no reply, so he addressed the Frenchman amongst them, demanding an answer. With difficulty this man replied that he used English cotton because the French product was not fine enough.

“ Then you are asking me to seize English cotton that is being smuggled too?” and the response was a horrified ‘No’. With this, the Prefect declared he could see what had to be done, and again dismissed the deputation.

Again they set out for home, and again the Prefect requested their return. This time the Prefect’s tone was severe.

“ My friends,” he said, ‘ I want us to understand each other well. You have presented me with a petition, requesting I seize the net smuggled into France, but not the cotton. Now I ask you, do you make all the cotton net that you stamp and sell?’

This question brought horrified looks from the delegation, but no answers. The Prefect went on.

‘ I am going to ask you one more time, and this time I will be more precise. Are you asking me to seize the net you have hidden at Bergues?’

Sirs, I understand why you don’t want to use French cotton, and that it is in your interests that the French cotton spinners refine their techniques so they can produce the cotton that you need. In this you have my whole hearted support.

I know that you lie about the origin of the net you sell, and I know how you obtain your net and your cotton thread. I know also that your machines are a vulgar alibi to cover that smuggling - you’ve deceived me and the Customs Officers.

France is trying to meet her own needs; you aren’t helping this process with the number of machines you have and the amount of net

you sell. I will search your machines; I have already given orders to seize any net that you haven't made yourselves. Don't worry, I won't touch the net at Bergues.

Now, Lacemakers, take careful note, you need to supplement you cotton supplies, this I understand. If, one day, you really are being sent out of business by the English, then come to me, and I will help you.'

And so, right from the beginning, regardless of what the law said, there was a recognition of the interdependence of the two countries' lace trade, and M. Maeyswert, the Prefect of Pas-de-Calais, was a very wise man.

Caron, Michel, Du Tulle à la Dentelle, Calais 1815/1860, Le Téméraire, 1997

Kelly, Gillian, Well Suited to the Colony, ASLC, Newcastle 1998

ON THE NET

Craig William's website for ASLC is attracting attention. It has been 'up' for just over three months, and is averaging three viewers a day.

Feedback has been very favourable, with many viewers commenting on its style, and the information available.

<http://www.angelfire.com/al/aslc/>

Visit, also

LEST WE FORGET



**The ruins of Villers-Bretonneux,
May 1918**

The Australian War Memorial has developed a world-ranking web-site allowing free access to all their records of those who have lost their lives in all conflicts in which Australian soldiers have been involved.

The information available for individual soldiers varies as the following entries for known descendants of the Lacemakers shows.

BRANSON

Private Douglas Branson: 18th Battalion AIF, died 15.4.1918; buried Villers Bretonneux.

FREESTONE

Private Albert Edward Freestone: died 26.8.1915; buried Lone Pine; enlisted Ballarat - son of Henry James and Mary Ann Freestone

FOSTER

Corporal Frederick Foster: 17th Battalion AIF, died 5.4.1917; buried Villers Bretonneux; enlisted Forbes - son of William and Ada Foster of Forbes

GOLDFINCH

Alfred Ernest Goldfinch, driver 7th Bde AIF, died of illness 4.3.1919; buried Mauberge (Sois-le-Bois) France; enlisted Glenelg son of John Harriott Goldfinch & Ellen of 73 Alison St, St Leonards, Glenelg.

GOLDFINCH

Private William Charles Goldfinch: died 16.8.1916 ; buried Serre Rd Cemetery, France;
enlisted Meningie SA, aged 19; son of William & Bessie of Arundel, Meningie; born Curranilka, SA.

GOLDFINCH

Private William Robert Goldfinch: 1st Battalion AIF; died 21.5.1918 aged 20; son of John T Bartholomew Goldfinch and Amelia of Crawford St Lidcombe; born Connabaeabran.

HEMINGWAY

Private Herbert Hemingway: 11th Battalion; died 1.8.1915, buried Lone Pine - died of wounds received at sea; aged 34.

HEMSLEY

Pte Cecil Alfred Hemsley: 48th Battalion; died 21.7.1917; buried Hamburg Cemetery, Ohlsdorf, Germany; enlisted Prospect SA, aged 23, son of Alfred Dunk Hemsley & Caroline Netta Ida of 6 Milner St, Prospect.

HEMSLEY

Private Frederick Hemsley: 27th Battalion; buried Villers Bretonneux; enlisted Brentwood, SA.

HEMSLEY

Private George Hemsley: 50th Battalion; died 8.6.17, buried Menin Gate, Ypres, enlisted Silverton, SA.

KIRKBRIGHT

Ernest Kirkbright: 48th Battalion AIF; died 10.8.1918, buried Vignacourt;

enisted Pinnaroo; born Auburn SA - son of Rippon and Mary Jane Kirkbright of Meribah SA

LANDER

Herbert Leslie Lander: 56th Battalion; died 5.12.1916, buried Heilly Court Station Cemetery Mericourt-l'Abbe; enlisted DarlingtonPoint NSW - son of John & Eliza of Ringwood, Darlington Point.

LONGMIRE

Private Frederick William Longmire: died 10.6. 1918, buried Villers Bretonneux; enlisted Stanthorpe Q; aged 27, son of Nathan and Mary Longmire of Brown Cow Cottage, Hawshead, Lancashire

ROGERS

Private George Bell Rogers: died 2.6.1917 of illness; buried Durrington cemetery Wiltshire; son of Robert & Harriet, husband of Jane Mary Rogers of Inkerman St Parramatta; born Forbes - aged 39; descendant of James Foster.

SAYWELL

Private Charles William Saywell: died 13.7.1915; buried Gallipolli - ShrapnellValley Anzac Cemetery; enlisted Geelong; son of Charles William & Margaret Saywell of Ryrie St, East Geelong; age 23.

SHIRTLEY

Lieutenant William Shirtley: 13th Battalion; died 11.4.1917; buried Villers Bretonneux; enlisted Redfern; son of Caroline Emily Shirtley and the late William George Shirtley; aged 24; born Dubbo; descendant of Maria Potter

STRINGER

Corporal Arthur Stringer: 55th Battalion; died 2.9.1918, aged 39; buried Hebecourt British Cemetery; enlisted Granville; native of Pymont; son of Samuel & Sarah Ann; husband of Emma Louise, aged 41, of Good St Granville.

WIDDISON

Private William Henry Widdison: died 31.3.17; buried Beaumetz Cross Rds, killed Cambrai; Enlisted Sydney, from Mt Gambier; so William and Sylvia Esther of 50 Myers St, Geelong.

FOR THE GENEALOGIST

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM PARSONS.

My wife is a descendant of the PARSONS family who went to Australia in 1848. Ann Parsons was a member of this family, but she stayed in France. (Calais) She was born in 1820 and died in 1917.

We have read your journal, Tulle, and wonder if it is possible to make any links between 1848 and now?

Daniel Lebon & Regine Collier
1169 rue du 28 septembre
Marck en Calaisis
62730
France



FROM THE 1881 CENSUS:

Dwelling: 105 Dudley Rd, Harts Hill
Census Place: Kingswinford, Stafford, England
Elizabeth Mees, widow, 74, born Brockmoor, Staffordshire
Head of Household
Occupation: annuitant.
Ellen Hingley, under 18, born Woodside, Worcester,
Granddaughter of Elizabeth Mees
Occupation: Pupil teacher.



Of All The Mad Pursuits

by Mignon Preston

After years of research that has taken her all over Australia, Lacemaker member, Mignon Preston has published *Of All the Mad Pursuits* - a history of families caught up in the search for gold in Victoria and Western Australia, and in the great events of these times.

This story includes the wanderings, successes and troubles of one of the largest families to arrive on the *Harpley* - that of Thomas Wells, and is bound to fascinate all whose with an interest in the lacemaker families.

Of All the Mad Pursuits has a full-colour cover. It has 182 pages 250mm by 176mm and includes over 70 illustrations . There are maps, prints and photos and 33 descendant charts. Your copy can be obtained by contacting

Mignon & Trevor Preston 36a Tweeddale Rd Applecross WA 6153



CENSUS INDEX

1841 Calais et St-Pierre

Several years ago, Joël Brismalin extracted from the 1848 census the names of all the Protestants . They are, of course, mostly English. The names have been indexed. Following is a condensed form of all those names. The European names that appear are basically the result of a marriage between English and European folk.

This census gave name, age & relationship to head of household. The wives are listed under their maiden names.

Not all our Lacemakers' names appear, because not all of them were in Calais in 1841. For many of the names, there are multiple entries. Further information can be gained by contacting the editor.

Aci	Ashby	Barry	Bignell
Adcock	Ashton	Barsby	Bingham
Aglaise	Asling	Barton	Bird
Aldridge	Atkin	Barwick	Birley
Allen	Atkins	Basford	Bishop
Anderston	Aubert	Bates	Bolstock
Apreece	Austick	Baxter	Bomalee
Archer	Austin	Bayley	Boor
Arnett	Bacon	Beely	Boot
Arnett	Baillod	Benard	Bootmore
Arnott	Baker	Bennet	Borcadaile
Artberry	Barker	Bensor	Bradbury
Ash	Barkley	Betts	Bradley
Ashbury	Barrowcliff	Biddulph	Bradshaw

Braffitt	Courquain	East	Geddes
Brailsford	Cracklas	Eaton	Geleh
Bridge	Craven	Eddlestone	George
Broutier	Cresson	Edensor	Ghells
Brown	Creswell	Elliott	Gibson
Brownlow	Crofts	Ellis	Gilbert
Buckland	Cuvillier	Elnor	Glasking
Bullock	Dauchart	Engueth	Glover
Burgun	Davies	Farley	Glue
Burin	Davies	Farrands	Godber
Burr	Dawling	Fayrham	Godderidge
Burrett	Dawson	Feat	Godward
Butcher	De Ugarte	Fellows	Gold
Butler	Dean	Ferunt	Goldfinch
Campion	Deater	Fidler	Goldingay
Cartley	Debecquet	Fitghesart	Goodhall
Castle	Delbart	Fletcher	Gorely
Cave	Denman	Flewitt	Great
Chambers	Derbyshire	Flynn	Green
Chettle	Dervey	Forster	Greenhill
Chettlewood	Desombre	Forth	Greenstreet
Choulerton	Dewey	Foster	Grey
Christian	Dewintre	France	Griffin
Clark	Dickson	François	Griffiths
Clay	Dixon	Frankische	Grundy
Cobb	Dodd	Freeman	Guelle
Colebrook	Dodworth	Friend	Hall
Colin	Dormer	Frizell	Hammersley
Collier	Draeske	Frosch	Hams
Collin	Drage	Frost	Hardy
Colman	Dringhold	Frozell	Harisson
Comery	Duck	Gammon	Harris
Compiegne	Ducrocq	Gangloff	Harris
Cooper	Dun	Gascoigne	Harrison
Cope	Dunett	Gaskin	Harrold
Cotton	Eagleston	Gasking	Hart

Haveland	Johnson	Lucanon	Oswin
Hawkes	Kaley	Malling	Paget
Hawkridge	Keaton	Maltby	Pain
Hawthorn	Keller	Marin	Palmer
Haywood	Kempton	Marsh	Parker
Hazard	Kemshall	Marshall	Pasquelle
Health	Kendrick	Martin	Pass
Hemsley	Kennedy	Mather	Patern
Henson	Kent	Mattledam	Pearce
Hester	Kerrey	Mays	Pearson
Hiatt	Key	McDonald	Pechell
Higginbottom	King	Mead	Peet
Hill	Kirk	Meakin	Pentenay
Hine	Knowles	Mee	Pepper
Hinton	Lacy	Merriman	Percival
Hiskey	Lake	Middleton	Petit
Hobart	Lakin	Miller	Philp
Hodson	Lamb	Milner	Picard
Holdridge	Lambert	Moody	Pick
Holland	Lampin	Moon	Plummer
Holmes	Lane	Moore	Potter
Hooley	Lanford	Morley	Poulton
Hopkin	Lange	Mory	Pratt
Hopkins	Langlais	Moseley	Pray
Hough	Laprete	Moutenay	Pringle
Houghton	Lasty	Murray	Raby
Howitt	Lee	Nation	Radcliffe
Howley	Legg	Neville	Radford
Hrvey	Lepine	Newland	Ragsdale
Hughes	Linqueter	Newton	Rastell
Humphreys	Linthwaite	Northup	Reaven
Hust	Litchfield	O'Connor	Redwood
Hutchinson	Lockwood	Oldknow	Reece
Jackson	Lomas	Oriel	Revell
James	Lordenus	Osaldston	Richardson
Jennings	Luard	Osborn	Roberts

Robinson	Spley	Vernalde	Widows
Rodney	Stanfield	Verrier	Willa
Rotherdam	Stapleford	Vickers	Williamson
Rotherdam	Star	Wagstaff	Willmore
Rotherdam	Steven	Wainwright	Wilson
Rotherdam	Stevenson	Waite	Womble
Russell	Stones	Walker	Wood
Ryan	Straws	Walkland	Woodcock
Sallis	Street	Wallace	Wright
Sanders	Strong	Wallis	
Sansom	Stubbs	Walter	
Saxton	Sulley	Walter	
Scott	Summerfield	Walter	
Segard	Sumner	Wand	
Selby	Surgur	Ward	
Senlis	Sutton	Warner	
Sergeant	Swaney	Warrands	
Seudy	Swean	Waterman	
Shaw	Swift	Waters	
Shepherd	Tainsch	Waters	
Shippley	Taylor	Watts	
Shore	Tempest	Watts	
Siddell	Thomin	Wavrant	
Simpson	Thompson	Webb	
Singly	Thompson	Webster	
Skeavington	Tomlinson	Weit	
Slack	Topham	Wells	
Slater	Topney	West	
Small	Tottle	Westing	
Smedley	Towlson	Wheatley	
Smith	Trueman	Whewell	
Sneath	Tucker	White	
Snott	Turner	Whitmarsh	
Soar	Tyler	Whitting	
Spencer	Underwood	Whyate	
Spinks	Valduriez	Wickley	

ODE TO SPELL CHECKER!

*Eye halve a spelling chequer
It came with my pea sea
It plainly marques four my revue
Miss steaks eye kin knot sea.*

*Eye strike a key and type a word
And weight four it two say
Weather eye am wrong oar write
It shows me strait a weigh.*

*As soon as a mist ache is maid
It nose bee fore two long
And eye can put the error rite
Its rare lea ever wrong.*

*Eye have run this poem threw it
I am shore your pleased two no
Its letter perfect awl the weigh
My chequer tolled me sew.*

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Front Cover

George Street Markets, Sydney
designed by convict Francis Greenaway who was paid three
shillings a day to design Government buildings .