

TULLE

Volume 27, No 1, February 2009 (Issue 102)



The Journal of the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

Meeting Times & Place:

ASLC meets at Don Bank Cottage, 6 Napier Street, North Sydney, NSW, on the third Saturday in February (AGM), May, August and November each year. Our annual general meeting is held each February. Meetings commence at 1.00pm. Please bring a plate for afternoon tea.

Future Meetings:	AGM	Saturday, 21 February 2009
		Saturday, 16 May 2009
		Saturday, 15 August 2009
		Saturday, 21 November 2009

Find Us the Internet: www.angelfire.com/al/aslc

Want to Join?	Membership Secretary
Membership Subscription Due?	Ms Barbara Kendrick
	190 Shaftesbury Rd
	Eastwood NSW 2122
	Phone: 02 9874 2330

Contributions to Tulle :	email	richardlander@ozemail.com.au
	: post	Richard Lander
		73A Killeaton Street
		St Ives NSW 2075

The Editor reserves the right to include or omit, edit &/or to place photographs, comments, footnotes or illustrations within any text or other material submitted without reference to the contributor.

Cover Illustration	Basin du Paradis and the Chamber of Commerce, Calais (Gillian Kelly Collection)
---------------------------	--

This Coming Meeting:	Saturday, 21 February 2009 1.00pm
-----------------------------	-----------------------------------

The forthcoming meeting will incorporate both our ordinary meeting and our AGM. In place of a guest speaker at our ordinary meeting, this meeting will be a "show and tell". Hunt out some treasures to show & share, bring your scrapbooks or old newspaper reports, tell your stories, ask for help (if needed) or offer it if you can. Learn how to use genealogical programs to record your research.



TULLE

Issue 102, Volume 27 Number 1 – February 2009

President's Message – Robin Gordon	2
Secretary's Report – Gillian Kelly	4
Editor's Comment – Richard Lander	6
"Narrow Marsh", A R Dance – book review by Richard Lander	8
The Emigrant's Friend or Genuine Guide to South Australia, 1848	9
Quotations regarding Editors	16
Births to Harpley passengers after arriving in South Australia, 1848	17
Vale – Ian Longmire	20
Postscript William Biddulph - Gillian Kelly	21
Partnerships Dissolved	24
Homan Family Update - Beth Williams	25
Early Calais - Researched by Kingsley Ireland	26
Resignation of Long Standing Members – Mignon & Trevor Preston	28
Old Calais - Gillian Kelly's Presentation at November 2008 Meeting	29
Wand Family Members Seek Gold – Pam Harvey	31
Berthe Wacogne – A Saywell whose family stayed in Calais – Eve Cantin	32

P RESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Hello & greetings for this New Year to our members and their families – the very best of good wishes to you all for a happy, healthy, safe & peaceful 2009.

I hope you enjoyed, as did we, a lovely family Christmas. We are fortunate to have two wonderful grandsons, the elder of whom is almost four, so this year, Christmas for him was more than he'd ever before experienced. The excitement & wonder we saw from little Oliver was a joy to behold. So too, through his eyes, it was for us. We were blessed with particularly beautiful but not excessively hot weather for Christmas Day & Boxing Day – not like some of the “scorchers” we all recall from previous years.

This year, I am thrilled to report we already have in place our program for each of our four Lacemaker meetings.

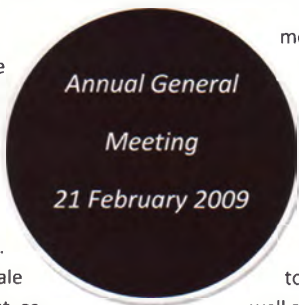
For February, we are having a “guest-speakerless” meeting. This idea was suggested by a newer member who thought this could be a good idea occasionally. As the February meeting is also the AGM, we thought that this would be a good opportunity to have our “Guest Speakerless” meeting.....so please. Members, hunt out some treasures to show & share, bring some scrapbooks, some old newspaper reports, have some stories to tell – of your family history – of “brick walls” you have broken through...or not. Ask for help with your research or offer it. Ask for help with your genealogy program or offer it. All “donations” gratefully received. This is a February Lacemakers’ “show & tell”.

The May meeting will be something to really look forward to as our Guest Speaker will be Joy MURRIN, one of two Government appointed & very capable Transcription Agents for the Registry of the NSW Births, Deaths & Marriages. Joy also supplies an extremely efficient service in certificates from the Registries & Old Parish Registers of England, Wales & Scotland. Her knowledge of family history researching & of the wonders she uncovers in her job will be well worth hearing.

Our Guest Speaker, for August is a much treasured & dear friend to ASLC. We will really look forward to again welcoming Professor Ken Dutton, the retired Head of the Language Laboratory at the Newcastle University.

Those among you who have heard this wonderful man speak to us on more than a couple of occasions will remember just how easily he brings to life such stories & tales from his vast & lively knowledge of French history and for that matter, all things French. He was delighted to again be asked to join us & had no hesitation at all in most graciously accepting our invitation.

November, our last Jacquie & Frank Rice us an extremely into "Not Just a history of the which was an RAN Facility in during World War II. a most interesting tale research came about, as intricacies into a facility, which was unknown to many, even those in the R.A.N.



meeting for 2009, will see with us. They will give interesting insight "Stone Frigate" – a HMAS Maitland Shore Training Newcastle NSW, Jacquie & Frank have to tell as to how this well as the insight &

As I earlier mentioned, the February meeting, 21 February 2009, is our Annual General Meeting, so please come along & join us to support those who will offer their services to enable our ASLC to continue & thrive.

With every good wish to all our Lacemaker families,

Robin Gordon.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The family tree...in the beginning the joy is the discovery of the biological lines of pedigree but then there comes a time when every one asks why? Giving the tree shape is what gives it its character and has been the hardest part of family research. The internet is now a tool that no serious researcher can be successful without. On a daily basis it provides new and rich information and we need to continually take advantage of that¹. It has become a money market for millions and genealogical research is not exempt but there has always been a cost involved in obtaining certificates and sometimes having to pay others to do the work for you.

We ask how did they live? What did they do? What did they have? There are powerful research tools that show us the original documentation available on line.

How dare they ask that....

The censuses for England, Scotland and Wales are available on line in decades from 1841. These are most readily accessible in www.ancestry.com which is reasonably expensive - but most public libraries and all major ones have access to this at no cost.

The census does far more than tell who was in the family and what they did – it tells where they lived and what their neighbours did. By deduction of housing density and location in a town the comfort of a family can be determined and following a family from census to census tells a great deal about the rises and falls of family fortunes. It gives us dates of death to within ten years as forbears are listed as widows and widowers and often lists other family members living there or visiting.

Where in the world is...

¹ If you don't have connection at home, use your local library where it is usually a service to members and there is always a librarian who can get you started.

Google Earth is an incredible tool. By typing in an address you can hover over the address from the census and you can be lucky enough to find the old houses still there. Google Earth is free. Search for the Google Earth site and then download the connection.

Where there's a will....

While wills were once largely the prerogative of the wealthy the industrial revolution brought small wealth to many so never discount this as a rich source of information. Old wills can be a treasure for the family researcher. They can talk about Estate Real and Personal – giving the reader an understanding of the land and housing owned by the deceased but equally as importantly, telling of their personal belongings.

This can be a very telling excursion in today's throw-away society. An old will often distributes household linen and plate, clothing, paintings, mirrors and furniture – in fact all the trappings of life - which helps build a picture of a life in another time.

Excellent on line access to English wills can be found at <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>. This site has a wealth of material for building a family picture and is worth a long perusal. The guides to successful research are excellent and apply equally to general net surfing. The wills can be downloaded for about A\$7.50, payable on line² and within minutes of your purchase the will is there for you to read.

And so the family picture starts to build, the tree becomes three dimensional and takes on life. History is the recording of events as they happened. Events are driven by the society behind them and if we are ever to understand the societies of this world we need to know what drove them. Don't underestimate the value of recording your family's place in its society.

Gillian Kelly

² Sites such as this are very secure but consider creating a Debit card with a very small limit for the purpose of on-line purchases.

EDITOR'S COMMENT

This issue contains several contributions from members following my various appeals for material. I am indebted to Gillian Kelly, Ann Fewkes, Beth Williams, Kingsley Ireland, Mignon Preston and Pam Harvey for the interesting articles which each have contributed for the benefit and enjoyment of all members in this issue.

Pam has written "I have enjoyed the privilege of being a member of the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais since joining in 1983. Over the years *Tulle* has always been an interesting and informative journal and I really look forward to it arriving quarterly...I particularly found your article on the church of St. Mary the Virgin in Nottingham very interesting. I am a descendant of John Wand, a lacemaker, who with his wife Eliza and their five children, arrived in Sydney on the Agincourt... John's parents, James Wand and Elizabeth Fox, were married in the church of St. Mary the Virgin in Nottingham on 13 January 1794. John and Eliza Wand's eldest daughter, Eliza, married Joseph Sivyver on 16 May 1863 in the church of St. Mary the Virgin in Maitland. I (Pamela Mary Frazer) married Robert Edward Harvey in the church of St. Mary the Virgin in Maitland in 1952 so this church is of great significance to me".

Pam's article about her great-great-grandfather, John Wand, also featured in a book she wrote in 2004 titled "Laced with Intrigue".

This issue also records the end of long-standing memberships by Ian Longmire from Esperance, Western Australia (who sadly passed away in September 2008) and Mignon & Trevor Preston, also from Western Australia (who have reached an age when they simply wish to unclutter their lives). These were active members, very interested in their respective family histories and our Society and their loss to us is a sad one. I would like to suggest to all members, or families of members who find themselves in a similar position that they pay the membership dues of a younger member or two of their family for a year or so in the hope that they will absorb the strong interest and joy in genealogy and family history that we have all

discovered through ASLC. Membership subscriptions are due on 31 December each year so the gift of membership could make an interesting Christmas gift.

As my family of descent were “Harpley” people, my interest is primarily in this vessel and Adelaide/South Australia. I think you will agree with me, however, that the article titled “The Emigrant’s Friend or Genuine Guide to South Australia, 1848” applies almost equally to other states and forms a fabulous record contemporaneous with the arrival of all lacemaker families.

Those unfortunate enough to miss Gillian’s presentation of old Calais postcards at our November meeting did indeed miss a treat. This edition contains just a handful of Gillian’s wonderfully interesting and valuable collection.

The issue concludes with a fascinating article by Eve Cantin about members of the Saywell family who stayed in Calais.

Richard Lander



Nottingham Lace Curtain Panel
(© East Ayrshire Council)

*HAVEN'T PAID YOUR
ASLC SUBS?*

*THIS WILL BE YOUR FINAL
ISSUE OF TULLE UNLESS
PAYMENT IS RECEIVED BY
THE AGM ON 21 FEB
2009 . NB: BACK ISSUES
MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE
FOR LATE PAYERS!*

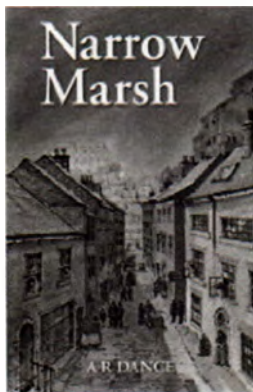
N ARROW MARSH – BOOK REVIEW

(RICHARD LANDER)

For those wishing to read a romantic historical novel set in early 19th century Industrial Nottingham, I have no hesitation in recommending “Narrow Marsh” by A R Dance (Alan Dance).

The author has produced a compelling read centred in Nottingham from 1811 until 1821, a period of bitter social unrest. I thank member Ann Fewkes for bringing its existence to my attention.

The book centres on Narrow Marsh, a poor street of back-to-back houses, and two main fictional characters, William Daniels (the son of a poor framework knitter) and Abigail Brown (the headstrong but beautiful daughter of a wealthy industrialist, mine owner and lace-machine factory owner) to weave a dramatic story of life, love and hope. The story is set amongst the actual events of the period and includes many authentic characters of the day. Dance has cleverly used these characters to contrast the stories of early 19th



century low and high life. Daniel makes a side trip to stay with English relatives working in the lace trade in Calais so the book's interest to our group is even greater as a result.

I was not able to obtain a copy of this book from local retailers in the timeframe I wished but had no difficulty purchasing one on the internet from www.AbeBooks.com. They, in turn, purchased it for me from Blackwell Books in the UK (abeuk1@blackwell.co.uk).

“Narrow Marsh” was first published in 2008 by Arundel Books, 2 Audon Avenue, Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 4AW (www.arundelbooks.co.uk); ISBN 978-0-9558133-0-6. It cost me a total of A\$28.22 on my MasterCard including the book (UK£6.99), postage and National Australia Bank's transfer fee of A\$0.69).

THE
EMIGRANT'S FRIEND,
OR
AUTHENTIC GUIDE
TO
SOUTH AUSTRALIA,



INCLUDING

SYDNEY; PORT PHILIP, OR AUSTRALIA FELIX; WESTERN
AUSTRALIA, OR SWAN RIVER COLONY; NEW SOUTH
WALES; VAN DIEMAN'S LAND; AND NEW ZEALAND.

London:

J. ALLEN, WARWICK LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW;
D. FRANCIS, MILE END ROAD.
MAY BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1848.

T HE EMIGRANT'S FRIEND

OR AUTHENTIC GUIDE TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1848

Introduction

Emigration from this tax-burdened country is the order of the day, and it well becomes every man, struggling with difficulties here, especially if he have a large family, to think seriously if he cannot find some other country where his trade is brisker, or his labour better paid – where his family is a blessing and not a burden – where he may look forward to have, in a very few years, a little freehold of his own, and in return for the inconveniences and trials (and trials they really are) of a first settlement, have the heartfelt pleasure of seeing himself certain of a comfortable home, improving year by year, and his family well provided for while young, and growing up not to toil through life without profit, as they would here, but becoming farmers and landed proprietors, able to employ others in their turn³. These are the just hope of the emigrant – these are all he wishes for – and these, with judgement and industry, he is sure to gain. If he have (sic) held a moderate station here, as that of clerk, warehouseman, shopkeeper, etc, he will for a time perhaps lose much comfort, but he will be gaining independence. If he be a carpenter, a worker in metal, a wheelwright, a cabinet maker, a tailor, a shoemaker, a mechanic or handy-craftsman of any description, a fine opportunity is offered in several of our Colonies for his profitable employment, and the exercise of his useful trade: the more so is this the case with those accustomed to farming and gardening pursuits. The poor agricultural labourer, at eight or ten shillings a week, has no comfort here, and no expectation for his old age except the poor house: he dare not kill a hare for his starving family, through fear of a gaol – he sees his family ragged and ill-lodged. If he gets on in the world and has a comfortable house, then come high rent, and heavy rates: then he must bear his proportion to keeping armies – expensive Governments – roads that none but the rich man travels over – to pay taxes

³ There are 145 words in this sentence!

on his beer, his tea and his sugar, his coffee and his tobacco, his soap and his paper, indeed on nearly every thing, even on his windows, though they admit only the light of Heaven. These things keep the householder no richer than the labourer, and fill our gaols and our poor-houses – and will not every man who can accomplish it leave our over-burdened country for one that is free – for a colony of hope and prosperity – for a place where the labourer, the producer of wealth, may occupy his proper position in society, and may receive the reward of his toil – that reward is comfortable food, clothing and dwelling, competence in his old age, and the satisfaction of seeing his family in prosperity around him. Let us add here, that females are in great request at all our Colonies – needlework is well paid – domestic servants receive high wages and are made rather companions than slaves. No one need fear to trust herself in any of the better Colonies, she may do so with even more certainty than a man – certain of employment – certain of getting money – and last, though not least perhaps, certain of getting married, and with a good choice of husbands too.

A proper choice of a Colony is of the greatest consequence, an Emigrant may succeed in several of them, but each Colony has its peculiarities of climate, soil and productions – its especial markets, its want of particular classes of Emigrants. The Grazier is most valuable in one place, the Carpenter in another, the Weaver here, the Mason there. To assist all persons in their choice of a Colony, by showing, without favour or prejudice, the wants and capabilities – the advantages and disadvantages of all of them, is the real object of this little work. We shall be very careful that all the information we render shall be authentic, and therefore such as may be strictly relied upon; having at heart, a real desire to promote a proper and prudent emigration, and equally to discourage wild schemes, which cannot but end in disappointment and distress. We shall begin this plain unvarnished account with the Colonies most in favour at the present time, previous to which it may be just noted that we have Colonies in all quarters of the globe except Europe. There is Canada in North America – St. Paul in Brazil in South America – many places in the Southern Seas of Asia, as New Zealand, Van Dieman's (sic) Land, South Australia, Sydney, etc. – Cape of Good Hope, Graham's Town,

and Natal in Africa – thus the would-be Emigrant may examine all of them, and choose for the best, according to his likings, and his purse, his capacity and previous occupation; let him do this wisely, and success and comfort are sure to crown his efforts, and in a few years he will rejoice at the resolution with which he left his old country, and laugh at the inconveniences of the first arrival at his new home⁴.

In this account let us not be supposed to favour any one of them, we have no interest in any – we write merely the truth of it all. This little work will show they are essentially different in climate, in markets, in productions, soil, employments, crops, state of society, progress and prospects. In an old Colony like Canada, the success of the Emigrant, and the degree of that success, can be pretty well ascertained here; in a new Colony there is a greater risk, and generally more unbounded hopes. Swan River, a few years since, was to be a land of gold, now it is a warning to the sanguine Colonist – a reproach to the first promoters of the Colony. South Australia was long unsuccessful, now it bids ultimately to rival America. All colonies at first are unfortunate – no crops can be raised for a length of time – no population is there to buy them – no money for mechanics – no establishments even for safety – no society. Some of our Colonies have failed from the difficulty of overcoming these first embarrassments; other Colonies have failed from more permanent causes – from mismanagement and misrule. New Zealand is thus at present only in the transition state from failure to success. South Australia has also from the same cause been retarded, though now so promising, yet it is to be remembered, that its present favour arises not so much from its proved prosperity, for many things are radically bad in its formation, but in the accidental discovery among its mountains, of mineral riches, not at first expected to exist. The position of the Colony also is of paramount importance. Farmers, Shepherds and Builders are wanted everywhere. In Australia the Agriculturist has to turn his attention to the production of European crops – a business that he knows by practice here –

⁴but there are 150 words in **this** sentence.

at Sydney he must become a Grazier – at an African Colony, as at Natal, he must deal in ivory, gold dust, and other tropical produce – at St. Paul he will find it advisable to cultivate coffee, arrow root, sugar – at the Texas, rice, cattle and tobacco will be his staple – in Canada, corn – in New Zealand, wool, flax, and timber. Thus each Colony has circumstances attending it necessary to bear in mind, as each implies a difference of pursuits, of capabilities, and of arrangements.

Mines and Mining – The great copper mines of Burra Burra and Princess Royal, are admitted to be the richest in the world; they were discovered or rather, first worked in September, 1845, when the Colony was at the lowest ebb, when the Emigrants were only 830, and when the Colony was so poor that although millions had been spent there, it was with very great difficulty that £20,000 could be subscribed to form a company to work it; yet in only twelve months, namely in March 1847, a dividend of 50 percent was paid upon the shares and nearly 10,000 tons of the rich copper ore, worth upon an average £17 per ton; since that time, the miners find the ore upon penetrating deeper into the ground, to be worth £30 per ton, costing for the working, dressing, shipment, freight, etc. only about £12. The quantity raised up to March 1847, nearly 10,000 tons; the mine continues now in even much greater activity. So lucrative has it been found, that the £5 original shares have risen in the money market to the enormous value of £160. The Burra Burra mines are situated about 95 miles from Adelaide, in a sort of basin surrounded by hills; and hundreds of men are now employed in building stone cottages for the residences of the miners, who, until such are ready, have lived in caverns near at hand. A town also, called Kooringa⁵, is now rapidly rising about half a mile from the mines, and connected with them by a creek, called the Burra Creek. There are already in this town, two large and handsome inns, elegantly furnished and well stored with choice wines and liquors; also many stores or warehouses, where everything wanted may be procured at a moderate price; clothing, hardware, tools, domestic articles, cottons, and indeed everything

⁵ Kooringa was the first company town in Australia

from a needle to an anchor. There are several butchers and bakers, two breweries, several beer-shops, a church, and a Wesleyan chapel; and small farms and gardens are arising in every direction, to supply the district with what they most require – fruits and vegetables.

The ground possessed by the mining company or association is 20,000 acres but the working part of the Burra Burra mines does not occupy a larger area than 6 acres; in this small space no less than 30 shafts have been dug.

Mechanics and Tradesmen. – In all Colonies, the want of Artizans (sic) and Mechanics depends entirely on its progress and prosperity. An infant Colony requires only country carpenters, wheelrights (sic), blacksmiths, and a few other trades, but as a population increases, other trades become necessary; another thing is to be remembered, that Colonists mostly bring out with them a good outfit of clothing, etc., and that articles of almost every description are purchasable ready-made, and brought from England or America. Thus, the employment of tradesmen will always be limited. As to South Australia, there is room now for very numerous arts, it having got over, it is to be hoped, its infant difficulties. Comfort, and even luxury, begin to require very numerous persons, before useless. Emigrants of this class have the greatest uncertainty attending their employment: agricultural labourers, domestic servants, and miners, may arrive in any number, with certainty of good wages; but the employment of mechanics, in their respective trades, must depend upon the relative number of them and the other Colonists. A Colony therefore may be soon over-stocked even with the most useful of them. All we can say upon this subject is to represent what were the wages of the different classes from the last Government returns, and which are made up to December, 1847:-

Wages per Day, without Food and Lodging

Blacksmiths	6s. 6d.	Tailors, per hour	0s. 8d.
Bricklayers	6s. 0d.	Tanners	5s. 6d.
Bullock Drivers	4s. 0d.	Wheelrights (sic)	6s. 9d.
Carpenters	6s. 9d.	With Food and Lodging	
Cabinet Makers	6s. 0d.	Bakers, per day	5s. 0d.
Coopers	6s. 9d.	Butchers	3s. 0d.
Day Laborers (sic)	3s. 9d.	Shepherds, per week	12s. 0d.
Masons	7s. 0d.	Shopmen	4s. 6d.

Millers	6s. 0d.	Per Year, with Food, etc.	
Painters & Glaziers	6s. 6d.	House Servants – Male	£28
Plasterers	7s. 6d.	House Servants – Female	£18
Saddlers	5s. 6d.	Farm Servants – Male	£10 to £50
Shoe Makers	6s. 0d.	Farm Servants - Female	£25 to £30

This table, when compared with the Government returns for the preceding three months, that is, made up to September of the same year, show a great falling off in the amount per day for mechanics, in some cases as much as one shilling per day; and yet from September to December is their busiest time of year, being equal to the Spring with us; this is the result of the great number of artizans (sic) that had Emigrated, and thus were thrown suddenly upon the Colony; forcibly illustrating our remarks upon over-stocking the place with this class of people. The Commissioners now send out as many as 250 Emigrants per month. The result may be anticipated.

We will now consider the price of provisions and articles of necessity, and apply again to the Government returns, made up to the 31st December, 1847; and also to September of the same year, that a fair comparison may be made.

Retail Price of Articles of Consumption, etc.

	1847	Sept.	Dec.		1847	Sept.	Dec.
Bread per lb		1½d.	1½d.	Blankets, per pair	12s. 0d.		9s. 6d.
Fresh butter		10½d.	1s. 4d.	Boots	13s. 6d.		13s. 6d.
Salted butter		0s. 10d.	1s. 0d.	Shoes Womens	6s. 0d.		5s. 6d.
Cheese		0s. 9d.	0s. 8d.	Flannel per yard	1s. 0d.		1s. 0d.
Salt		0s. 1d.	0s. 1d.	Stockings, men's	2s. 0d.		1s. 6d.
Candles		0s. 7d.	0s. 6d.	Stockings, women's	1s. 4d.		1s. 0d.
Soap		4d.	3½d.	Straw hats	2s. 0d.		2s. 0d.
Meat		1½d.	2½d.	Duck trowsers (sic)	5s. 0d.		3s. 6d.
Rice		2¾d.	2½d.	Shirts	2s. 6d.		2s. 6d.
Sugar		3½d.	3½d.	Moleskin trowsers	16s. 0d.		18s. 0d.
Tea		2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	Coats	16s. 0d.		18s. 0d.
Potatoes		1d.	¾d.	Handkerchiefs	0s. 9d.		0s. 8d.

The cost of erecting a house or cottage, suitable for an agricultural labourer, is about £30, and the rent of a town lodging, fit for a mechanic, costs from six to eight shillings per week. Persons unable to work from infirmity or ill health, and who have no friends in the Colony able to support them, receive relief

from Government, by an issue of rations or medicines; they have also, when necessary, admission into the hospital, with the attendance of the Colonial surgeon.

The length of the voyage, cost of outfit and passage, and Government regulations as to free Emigrants, are the same, or nearly so, to all our Australian Colonies; we shall therefore speak of these terms fully, as well as draw a comparison between these Colonies themselves in the following 12 pages, when describing the Districts of Sydney and Australia Felix. They have so many marks in common with the Colony now described, that they may be considered as but a continuation of the same subject. Also, it is absolutely necessary that the person intending to Emigrate to this part of the world should know them all, because, mutual dealings are indispensable between them, and because, should he fail in rendering himself comfortable in the one, he may choose to migrate to another of these interesting and hopeful establishments.

<<##>>

E DITORS

"How often we recall, with regret, that Napoleon once shot at a magazine editor and missed him and killed a publisher. But we remember with charity that his intentions were good." (Mark Twain)

"An editor is someone who separates the wheat from the chaff and then prints the chaff." (Adlai Stevenson)

"Only kings, presidents, editors, and people with tapeworms have the right to use the editorial 'we'." (Mark Twain)

"I suppose some editors are failed writers; but so are most writers" (T.S.Eliot)

"What I have crossed out I didn't like. What I haven't crossed out I am dissatisfied with" (Cecil B de Mille)

"He types his laboured column -- weary drudge! Senile fudge and solemn: spare, editor, to condemn these dry leaves of his autumn." (Robertson Davies)

Births to Harpley passengers after arriving in South Australia

My analysis of the South Australian Births, Deaths and Marriages records reveals that many of the “Harpley” couples had children in South Australia after their arrival. Some possibly went on to have additional children in other states. The SA births I found are:-

Surname	First Name	Birth-Date	Where	Father	Mother
Barnett	Louisa	30 Sept 1848	Cowandilla, Adelaide	John Barnett	Harriett ⁶ Needham
Burgess	Elizabeth	14 June 1849	Buckland Park ⁷	William Burgess	Mary Ann Lee
Burgess	Rebecca	18 Mar 1852	Port Gawler	William Burgess	Mary Ann Lee
Burgess	Martha	29 Sept 1854	Adelaide	William Burgess	Mary Ann Lee
Burgess	Robert	16 May 1857	Bugle Ranges	William Burgess	Mary Ann Lee
Burgess	William Henry	04 Mar 1859	Kent Farm	William Burgess	Mary Ann Lee
				Joseph Clarke ⁸	
Clarke	Reuben Augustus	20 May 1850	Old Tiers	John Clarke ⁹	Ann Smedley
Cobb	William	26 Jun 1850	Adelaide	William Cobb	Rhoda Brown ¹⁰
Cope	Selina	13 Sep 1848	Adelaide	Henry Cope	Ann Denman ¹¹
Davis	Edward	21 Jan 1851	Thebarton, Adelaide	John Davis	Elizabeth Boot
Davis	Thomas	14 Mar 1854	Thebarton, Adelaide	John Davis	Elizabeth Boot
Dunk	William	16 Nov 1848	Hindmarsh, Adelaide	Thomas Dunk	Mary ¹² Mottershaw

⁶ Harriett was pregnant with Louisa during the voyage of the “Harpley

⁷ Between Virginia & Port Gawler

⁸ Many Joseph Clarkes married and had children. I cannot be sure of “ours”.

⁹ This may not be the correct John Clarke

¹⁰ Gillian shows Rhoda Barry – this may be another couple

¹¹ Ann was pregnant with Selina during the voyage

Dunk	Edwin James	15 May 1851	Adelaide	Thomas Dunk	Mary Mottershaw
Dunk	Herbert	24 Dec 1854	Peacock Bldgs Adelaide	Thomas Dunk	Mary Mottershaw
Dunk	Mary Jane	14 May 1859	Adelaide	Thomas Dunk	Mary Mottershaw
Freestone	Frederick Charles Henry	11 June 1850	Gilbert, Adelaide	John Freestone	Ann Watson
Freestone	James	06 June 1852	Saddleworth, Adelaide	John Freestone	Ann Watson
Goldfinch	Mary Ann	22 Nov 1848	Thebarton, Adelaide	Richard Goldfinch	Eugene ¹³ Dessomb ¹⁴
Goldfinch	Annette Eugenie	14 Jan 1851	Thebarton, Adelaide	Richard Goldfinch	Eugenie Desombr ¹⁵
Goldfinch	Charlotte	02 June 1853	Thebarton, Adelaide	Richard Goldfinch	Eugenie Desorme ¹⁶
Goldfinch	Eugenie	22 Oct 1855	Adelaide	Richard Goldfinch	Eugenie Desombre
Hemingway	Frederick	30 April 1849	Thebarton, Adelaide	John Hemingway	Christiana Cunliff ¹⁷
Hemingway	Elizabeth	22 May 1851	Thebarton, Adelaide	John Hemingway	Christiana Cundall
Hemingway	Mary Ann	23 May 1853	Thebarton, Adelaide	John Hemingway	Christiana Cunliffe
Hemingway	Clara	21 Jan 1855	Thebarton, Adelaide	John Hemingway	Christianna Condliffe
Hemingway	Sophia	06 Oct 1857	Thebarton, Adelaide	John Hemingway	Christiana Cunliffe
Hemingway	Arthur	21 Oct 1859	Thebarton, Adelaide	John Hemingway	Christiana Cundall
Hemingway	Martha Ann	28 Mar 1862	Thebarton, Adelaide	John Hemingway	Christiana Cundell
Hibbert	Annie Caroline	28 Sep 1851	Adelaide	John Hibbert	Caroline Louisa Luard
Hibbert	Frederick Luard	22 Dec 1849	Adelaide	John Hibbert	Caroline Louisa Luard
Hiskey	Harold	29 Nov 1854	Thebarton, Adelaide	Philip Hiskey	Anna Maria Harold

¹² Mary was pregnant with William during the voyage.

¹³ Mary Ann was pregnant with Eugene during the voyage.

¹⁴ Spelling as in records

¹⁵ Spelling as in records

¹⁶ Spelling as in records

¹⁷ Christina became pregnant with Frederick during the voyage

Irons	Henry	23 June 1851	N/A	John Irons	Eliza Pausey
Irons	William	13 Sept 1853	Adelaide	John Irons	Eliza Pawsey
Irons	Eliza	16 June 1855	N/A	John Irons	Eliza Pausey
Irons	Mary Ann	16 Nov 1857	Currency Creek ¹⁸	John Irons	Eliza Posey
Irons	Turner	15 Sep 1859	Mt Benson	John Irons	Eliza Pausey
Lander	Herbert ¹⁹	04 Oct 1851	Thebarton, Adelaide	Edward Lander	Mary Anne Simpson
Lee	Theresee	25 Feb 1850	Adelaide	Henry Lee	Sarah Jane Woolcock
Lee	Mary Ann	17 June 1852	Thebarton, Adelaide	Henry Lee	Sarah Jane Woolcock
Longmire*	Ann	05 Nov 1848	Dry Creek, Adelaide	Hiram Longmire	Ann Whildon
Longmire	Emily	14 Sept 1852	Walkerville, Adelaide	Hiram Longmire	Ann Whildon ²⁰
Longmire	Edwin Hiram	27 Oct 1869	Salt Lake Hummock ²¹	Hiram Longmire	Caroline Ward, nee Bown ²²
Matthews	John	20 Aug 1849	Hindmarsh, Adelaide	Matthew Matthews	Mary Ann Ross
Matthews	Sarah Jane	10 Nov 1851	Bowden, Adelaide	Matthew Matthews	Mary Ann Ross
Matthews	Edwin	11 Oct 1853	Bowden, Adelaide	Matthew Matthews	Mary Ann Ross
Matthews	Sarah Ann	11 Aug 1856	Near North Rd, Adelaide	Matthews Matthews William Paul ²³	Ann Russ

¹⁸ A small town located on South Australia's Fleurieu Peninsula, about 6 km north of Goolwa & 80 km south of Adelaide

¹⁹ Book 3 Page 286

²⁰ Died from "congestion of the lungs" on 11 May 1865 (Hayes J & Cavenett A, Longmire 1692-2006, self-published, Morphettville, SA, p.24

²¹ Near Snowtown in South Australia's Mid North.

²² Caroline was the daughter of John & Sarah Bown – fellow travellers on the "Harpley".

²³ A large number of men called "William Paul" fathered children in South Australia at about the right time as this survey but I have insufficient information to identify our William Paul.

Pike	Mary Elizabeth	01 Aug 1850	Richmond, Adelaide	George Pike	Eliza Wilkins
Shaw	Noah	22 Jan 1850	St Leonards, Adelaide	John Smith	Elizabeth Shaw
Street	Thomas	22 Feb 1852	Brompton, Adelaide	Thomas Street	Emma Holmes
Wells	Eliza	25 July 1850	Glenelg, Adelaide	Thomas Wells	Sarah Cresswell
Wells	Alice	07 July 1852	Glenelg, Adelaide	Thomas Wells	Sarah Cresswell
Wells	Fanny	21 June 1854	Glenelg, Adelaide	Thomas Wells	Sarah Cresswell
Widdison	Sarah Jane	21 Sep 1852	Hindmarsh, Adelaide	Thomas Widdison	Emma Jackson
Widdison	Fanny	11 Mar 1856	Adelaide	Thomas Widdison	Emma Jackson
Widdison	Lucy	01 Mar 1858	Giles Flat	Thomas Widdison	Emma Jackson
Widdison	Christina	25 Sept 1860	Giles Flat	Thomas Widdison	Emma Jackson
Widdison	William	01 Nov 1862	Giles Flat	Thomas Widdison	Emma Jackson
Richmond	Matilda ²⁴	02 June 1849	Adelaide	Charles Richmond	Eliza Cornish
Richmond	William Albert	08 July 1850	Old Tiers	Charles Richmond	Eliza Cornish

Richard Lander

VALE

It is with great sadness that the Society records the death of member Ian Longmire on 10 September 2008. He was a member of long-standing.

²⁴ Matilda was born 9 months to the day after the arrival of the "Harpley"

POST SCRIPT WILLIAM BIDDULPH

In 1848 the *Agincourt* brought to Australia William Gascoigne and his wife Ellenor Kendrick. The couple had two children with them and went on to have another five but travelling with them was another little boy recorded on the shipping list as William Gascoigne, born in 1838.

William however was not William Gascoigne. He was William Biddulph, the only child of his mother's first marriage to a Hyson Greenhouse painter John Biddulph who had died in 1840. Ellenor's family was running a boarding house in rue de Vic Calais where William Gascoigne lodged. The widowed Ellenor took her little son and went to her family where she met William and married him in 1841.

The little William Biddulph does not seem to have fitted into the new marriage from the start. By the 1846 census he is no longer in Calais with his mother, but he rejoined the family to travel to Australia. The family went to Hanbury Clements at Bathurst but by 1856 the Gascoigne family with William Biddulph was living at Berrima where William married the widowed Ellen Armfield, nee Izzard.

William struggled with his name and he appears in the Birth and Marriage records as Biddeth. It seems he also struggled with his relationship with his stepfather and wrote to his Uncle Thomas Kendrick in Nottingham seeking clarification. Thomas Kendrick was his mother's brother. Thomas married Louisa Brownlow, the brother of another *Agincourt* traveller, William Brownlow. In time he responded to William's letter:

*New Radford,
January 8th 1872*

Dear Nephew,

*We received your letter safely but it was too late to send an answer last month. We are all quite well in health and hope you continue in the same..
Dear Nephew I was very pleased to have a letter from you. I have often*

enquired where and how you were, but have seldom received an answer about you. I am also sorry your stepfather should have served you so unkindly.

The property you mention did really belong to the Gascoigne family and was never in the possession of your father. It was joint property owned by your stepfather and your Uncle and the money you heard about was the proceeds of his share, for he sold his share to his cousin Gascoigne in England. The property which consists of one house and a piece of land attached, is situated at Sutton on Trent about sixteen miles below Nottingham and the reason I know about it is that I went to see it at your stepfather's request before he sold his share.

Dear Nephew, your father was a painter²⁵ and lived at Hyson Green near Nottingham. Your real name is Biddulph and if you have heard of the great cricketer in England of that name he is your own cousin and also a native of Nottingham. He is the stumper or Wicket Keeper for the Nottingham Eleven and also for the All England Eleven.

All your Uncles and Grandfather and Grandmother of the name of Biddulph are dead but I believe you have two Aunts living one at Hyson Green and the other went out to Australia some years ago.

Your father never owned any property and I am very sorry you should have been misled although it is quite natural that you should enquire about your relations.

I have enclosed the certificate of your father's death which was left here by your mother when you went to Australia.

I have also another small relic of your father's which I should like you to have. It is not of much value in itself although it would be especially to you as it belonged to your own father. It is a small scarf pin made of Gold and set with cornelian stone in the shape of a heart. However I would not venture sending

²⁵ He was also employed as a lacemaker (Ed.) (see <http://content-www.cricinfo.com/england/content/player/9743.html>)

it in this letter for I value it on account of it belonging to your father. But if you receive this letter safely then I will forward it. I will also send you a portrait of your grandfather Kendrick and by the next letter I will send you mine if you wish it.

I should very much like to see your portrait. Please send me word in your next about your wife and family (for I heard once that you had got married) and also what means you have of getting a livelihood and also whether you were put to a trade and all about you and your Australian life.

Trade still continues good here and I am building machines for France. I go over occasionally to put them up. My eldest son Alfred (your cousin) went over with two last November and stayed six weeks. The next and youngest son William was a pupil teacher but is now in College training to be a school Master. The youngest child is a daughter and goes to school.

Their ages are: Alfred 21 last November, William 20 last October and Louisa 10 in September

We all join in love to you all, wishing you a very happy new year

From Your affectionate Uncle and Aunt

Thomas and Louisa Kendrick,

The letter at least clarified William's name as he appears as Biddulph after this but it did nothing to assist his relationship with his stepfather. When William Gascoigne died in 1885, William Biddulph was excluded from his will. He had accumulated substantial property in the Mittagong area. Of his six living children only his daughters had children so the name of Gascoigne disappeared.

William Biddulph's wife was a widow and her first husband owned land to the north of Berrima. William is said to have worked on the railway to Parramatta and is listed as a log splitter of Greenhills, Berrima in 1872. He did purchase land in his own right in the same area

William Biddulph's marriage made him a stepfather to Ellen's six children from her first marriage. She and William had two daughters but he didn't live to see his grandchildren. In 1900 he took a fall from a horse on his way home and fell into water. He wasn't found for several hours and died within days from the effects of exposure.

Thomas Kendrick's son Alfred, who Thomas mentions in his letter, came to Australia in 1876 on the *Nineveh*. This was only four years after his father's letter describing trade as good in Nottingham.

Whether he planned to stay is not known, but in 1881 he married Sarah Gascoigne, William and Ellenor's daughter, at Berrima.

Alfred and Louisa produced a large family and remained in the Berrima District until his death in 1914.



Alfred Kendrick

1850 - 1914

Gillian Kelly

Photograph: Glenda Gault

Sunday, 18 November 1838, Examiner 1607,

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED – R. HILL and J. CROWDER, New Lenton near Nottingham, lace-dressers.

Saturday, 11 April 1840, Morning Chronicle 21960 ,

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED – John B. BERTLE and Joseph W. WRAGG, New Lenton near Nottingham, and J. WISEMAN and W. WISEMAN of Kelvedon, Essex, schoolmasters.

HOMAN FAMILY UPDATE

Beth Williams reports that on 20 August 2008 she attended the 100th birthday party of Delcie Irene McPhail (nee Homan), the great-granddaughter of Agincourt passengers, Thomas Homan and Anne Bunny. The party was held at her retirement village at Waratah.

Delcie is the eldest child of Claud Homan and Eva May Wilcher and was born at Kurri Kurri on 20 August 1908, the very day that the Congo Free State became the Belgian Congo. Also at the party was her younger sister Una, aged 92, equally diminutive and sprightly but looking frailer than Delcie. Neither of these inseparable ladies ever had children.

Claud Homan (who died suddenly on 28 December 1921) was the fourth eldest of the children born to Edwin Matthew & Lucy Homan (nee Stanbridge). Of their four children, only Delcie and Una survived until adulthood.

Claud's parents were Matthew and Lucy Homan. Matthew was the son of Edwin Matthew Homan, one of two children of Thomas Homan and Anne Bunny and who, as a seven year old, sailed with his parents and sister (Emily Anne, 10) aboard the Agincourt to Australia.

Today Delcie is the eldest of the remaining great-grandchildren of Thomas and Anne Homan. Beth reports that it was Delcie, a strong and contented character, who helped her with the small, personal aspects relating to people on her Homan family tree and who wrote about her life as a child for which Beth is very thankful.

Delcie's home in Tudor Street, Hamilton was recently hit by floods. The waters swept right through her lovely home and destroyed all her prized old photos. Beth offered to replace them with copies as Delcie had shared the photos with Beth previously. Delcie replied that she didn't need them because she had her memories, but generations to come will need to be reminded of their heritage through the material Beth has collected.

EARLY CALAIS

Kingsley Ireland has kindly provided me with some jottings from a book called *Private Life in the Fifteenth Century: Illustrated Letters of the Paston Family*²⁶. This book contains sets of private correspondence (in English) which are mostly concerned with the affairs of Calais – the Cely Letters, written by a family of fifteenth century wool-merchants, and the Lisle Letters, written by the family of the Lieutenant of Calais in the 1530s.

Calais had been captured by Edward III in 1347 and, from 1453 until its loss in 1558, it was the last surviving English possession on the Continent. Unlike other conquered French territory, Calais had been settled by Englishmen; it was a mainly English-speaking colony which comprised the town itself and about 120 square miles of the “Pale”²⁷ around it, including outlying forts such as Hammes and Guisnes. Its importance to the English was both strategic and economic. As a fifteenth century observer noted, it was a “town royal”, commanding the Narrow Seas, one of the major trade routes of Europe, allowing the free movement of armies across the Straits and acting as a listening-post and spy-centre through its relations with both France and the Netherlands. It was heavily fortified and regarded as almost impregnable, but its exposed position demanded a substantial permanent garrison, which became the main standing army paid for by the English kings during the century. Calais was thus a major factor in the War of the Roses and its

²⁶ VIRGOE, ROGER (EDITOR) *Private Life in the Fifteenth Century : Illustrated Letters of the Paston Family*, New York, NY, U.S.A.: Grove/Atlantic Inc., 1989

²⁷ The Pale of Calais (French: *Calaisis*) is a historical region of France that was controlled by the Kingdom of England. After the Battle of Crécy in 1346, Edward III of England, having renounced the throne of France, kept some territory within France, namely Aquitaine and the area around Calais, under the Treaty of Brétigny, signed on 8 May 1360. The area of the Pale of Calais comprised the communes of: Andres, Balinghem, Bonningues-lès-Calais, Calais, Campagne-lès-Guines, Coquelles, Coulogne, Fréthun, Guemps, Guînes, Hames-Boucres, Havelinghen, Marck, Nielles-lès-Calais, Nouvelle-Eglise, Offekerque, Oye-Plage, Peuplingues, Pihen-lès-Guînes, Sangatte, Saint-Pierre (Calais absorbed Saint-Pierre-lès-Calais inhabited with 33,290 habitants in 1885, now southern part of Calais), Saint-Trichât, and Vieille-Église. By 1453, at the end of the Hundred Years' War, it was the only part of France to remain in English hands. It was controlled by England until the area was finally ceded to France in 1558 by Mary of England after French troops, led by Francis, Duke of Guise, took the town of Calais.

command, first by the Earl of Warwick and then by Lord Hastings, gave its Lieutenants great power.

But the town's greatest value was economic: all exports of wool from England to Northern Europe had to be shipped to its splendid harbour. This provided not only a massively profitable trade for the "Merchants of the Staple"²⁸, who had a monopoly on wool exports, but also, through the heavy customs duties imposed, the single most important source of royal revenue for most of the fifteenth century. In this way, royal and mercantile interests coincided, ensuring that any threats to its safety were met vigorously.

In the fifteenth century Calais contained the houses of many rich men as well as warehouses to collect the large quantities of wool shipped every year. It was also a bridge to the culture and wealth of Flanders, where most of the wool was sold.

From the Paton Letters we know that hawks and horses were sold there, and from the Cely Letters that lessons in dancing, singing and playing the lute and harp were available.



The Gates of Calais – William Hogarth, 1748

It is probable that Calais was one of the routes by which the arts and fashions of the courts and towns of the Netherlands and France were brought into England.

²⁸ This was an English company which controlled the export of wool to the continent during the late medieval period.

RESIGNATION OF LONG-STANDING MEMBERS

MIGNON AND TREVOR PRESTON

Mignon Preston has written to our Honorary Secretary as follows.

Dear Gillian, I have reached the time in my life when I am trying to lessen my possessions rather than add to them, so I will not renew my subscription to *Tulle* for 2009. I want, however, to thank you for adding so much of interest to our lives over a long period (since January 1987 when I first heard from you), and for past hospitality. Your thorough research, your enthusiasm, and your understanding, all recorded faithfully, has provided us always with something new.

We have met a great many wonderful people, relatives and others, and travelled to places we would not otherwise have visited. One historic place was Caen, in Normandy, where we tracked down the district registry office and were given access to the original birth entry of Richard Wells, the firstborn child of Thomas and Sarah Wells. We had the satisfaction of publishing a book about the Wells, the Cresswells, and other families. Thomas and Sarah had exactly 100 grandchildren, so I was assured of a good market.

Trevor and I have only been able to attend one of your meetings, but we have met a few of you and send our regards to all. We know that you, Gillian, have been supported by hardworking and enthusiastic committee members and are grateful to all of you. We congratulate you for sustaining the effort, which has kept such an unusual and important group going for so long.

I will think of you on Saturday when you enjoy viewing and sharing the postcards you have collected. I am grateful to you for the loan of several, which made up part of the illustrations in "Of All the Mad Pursuits".

My very best wishes for the future to all of you and long may the Society continue to flourish.

GILLIAN'S PRESENTATION – NOVEMBER MEETING

Gillian Kelly made a wonderful, 111-slide presentation of old Calais postcards at our November meeting – including the four which follow. St Pierre is in the bottom left-hand corner of cards 2 and 4 and is the wooded area top centre left card 3.



1924/03

www.delcampe.net





WAND FAMILY MEMBERS SEEK GOLD

PAM HARVEY

John and Eliza Wand and their 5 children, Eliza, John, Sarah, James & Fanny, arrived on the *Agincourt* in October 1848. Like other passengers who travelled by steamer to Morpeth, they walked the three miles to the Immigrant Barracks in Banks Street, East Maitland. After spending some time at the Barracks, John Wand was offered employment as a labourer at Four Mile Creek. A Mr Brown, his new employer, offered Wand single rations and an annual wage of £23.8.0. What a change from lacemaking in Calais!

News of gold strikes in the New England area had filtered back to Maitland and some residents decided to try their luck at Bowling Alley Point in the Nundle area. Amongst them was John Ward who did not achieve his ambition of finding gold. In 1859, he died at Tamworth Hospital, aged 56. His cause of death was given as a severe cold. He is buried in the Church of England cemetery at Tamworth. John and his family had been living at Goonoo Goonoo Station where he had found work as a labourer.

John's elder son, also John, was definitely still living and prospecting in Butchers Gully near Nundle in 1860. His name is recorded in a case held at the Nundle Court House in April that year when two men, William Thompson and Thomas Parsons, were charged with obtaining money from him under false pretences. John junior stated that he had bought a claim from the men, paying them £5 for the claim at the public house at 4pm on Saturday, 7 April 1860. He was able to produce a receipt which had been witnessed and stated that he was not aware that the claim had been sold previously. However, after evidence was heard from others, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Unfortunately, John Wand junior died on 8 April 1862, aged 24. Obviously he had not continued prospecting. John was buried on 10 April 1862 at Camperdown, County of Cumberland, in NSW. His occupation was given as labourer.

BERTHE WACOGNE²⁹ – A SAYWELL WHOSE FAMILY STAYED IN CALAIS - EVE CANTIN

When George Burleigh Saywell, his brother Jasper and their families boarded the Agincourt in 1848, they left behind a large extended family in both Nottinghamshire and Calais. George Burleigh Saywell arrived in Calais between September 1841 and May 1842, when his third child (another George) was born.

George Burleigh Saywell had two Saywell uncles; Jasper and John. John's two sons, William and Jasper Saywell, settled in Calais at about the same time as their cousin George. Both William and Jasper had large families and they chose to remain in Calais when George and his brother left for Australia.

Although I was born and still live in the UK, my contact with the

Saywells was through the branch that remained in Calais. William

Saywell had nine children and his brother Jasper had eleven. Jasper's son John was born in Nottinghamshire in 1830 and he was about twelve when his family settled in Calais. John became a lace designer and married Sarah Lakin³⁰ who was born in Calais in 1832 and whose family also had close ties



Berthe Wacogne

²⁹ Sometimes shown as "Wacogne".

³⁰ Members of Sarah Lakin's family also settled in Australia at some point – the last known contacts were the children of John & Gladys Lakin; Robert (last address in

with lace. By the time John died in 1873 they had 6 or 7 children. Sarah survived him by 33 years, until 1906.

The six children I know of (thanks to Gillian Kelly) were: Jasper (1857-1924), Eliza (b. 1848) Frank (b. 1860), Anne (1862-1947), Arthur (1863-66), Arthur William (b. 1872) and possibly one more somewhere along the line. Records show that the children were born in Calais, with the exception of Arthur who was born in Nottingham.



Anne Saywell & Charles Wacogne

John & Sarah's eldest daughter, Eliza, met a German organist and organ repairer who had come to carry out work on the organ in one of Calais's major churches. In time she married him and they became Herr and Frau Groman³¹, settling in Villingen in the Black Forest area of Germany (yes, where the gateaux come from). Eliza and her husband owned a music shop, specialising in pianos,

in the town centre. They had two children, Arthur and Anne.

In 1895 Anne Saywell married Charles Wacogne (b. 1865) in Calais. They had two daughters, Berthe was born in 1897 and Nelly some ten years later. Berthe Wacogne eventually became a friend and colleague of my

Melbourne 1985), Malcolm (married Carol) and Christiane (married Colin Booth). I think they would all be in their 70s now.

³¹ I don't know his first name – all records of him are held by his daughter's family in Germany and my mother lost contact with them some years ago.

grandmother and "honorary" grandmother to me (and my brothers & cousins).

Anne, Charles and their daughters lived in a small terraced house in the Rue des Fleurs, Calais-St. Pierre and their house is still there. Eliza Groman stayed in touch with her family in France and the Wacogne family went for occasional holidays in Germany.



During one of these visits the teenage Nelly (15) and her older cousin, Arthur, fell in love. They overcame the initial family resistance and married³², settling in Villingen and eventually taking over the family business.

Anne Groman married, had at least one child and two grand-daughters; Gaby and Ulrike. I only remember this because one of them was my pen-friend for a while. Also Berthe would hold them up as examples of angelic behaviour whenever I played up! I wonder if they were under the mistaken impression that I was a model little lady too?

By 1941, Berthe was the deputy headmistress at the Ecole Louise Pollet, a school for girls aged 7 –14 in the Boulevard Lafayette, Calais-St. Pierre, a short walk from her home. In June of that year Calais was occupied by German troops. Berthe's father Charles died in 1942. My family's first contact with Berthe Wacogne was around the end of World War II when my grandmother became headmistress at the school where she was teaching³³.

³² I knew Nelly much later, after her husband's death. From what I remember of her I suspect that there were more than a few tantrums and sulks before she got her way and married the man of her dreams!

³³ I can't be very precise about the order of events at this stage. My mother is my main source of information for this period. She was 10 years old in 1941 and has

After her father's death Berthe and her mother were evacuated to the Mayenne area in the Pays de la Loire. By the end of the war Anne had become senile and was living in a care home. Berthe returned to Calais to resume her teaching post. Feeling that the upheaval of another move would distress Anne and that she was in good hands, Berthe left her in Mayenne. Berthe visited her mother during school holidays until Anne died in 1947.

Although Calais was liberated in late 1944 it was accidentally bombed by the British air force in February 1945. The area which was hit was between Berthe's home and the school. More than 70 civilians were killed. My mother and her aunt were in that area, in the street where Berthe bought her bread, but got away unharmed. Having survived German occupation Berthe's home was damaged in this blunder. As the damage was not extensive the awarding of "war damages" was given low priority and therefore took some time to come through.

When the repairs were eventually carried out, Berthe moved in to the school house where my grandmother lived, in the Rue Verte. She was still there in 1950. The school house was a large "maison de maitre" (possibly built by an English lace magnate) which originally had gardens around it. Between WWI & WWII the site was acquired by the Ville de Calais and the school was built in the grounds. I spent many a school holiday there as a child.



clear memories of the German invasion of the Calais area. At that time her mother was headmistress of a school on the outskirts of Calais, on the road to Dunkirk. Around the time when my grandmother and Berthe became colleagues my mother was sent to boarding school. After that she returned mainly during school holidays, when Berthe was usually visiting family members elsewhere.

Health problems caused Berthe to take early retirement from the teaching career she loved. In 1955 she was spending a holiday with my family in England when I was born. My father's parents lived in South Africa so we were a bit short of grandparents. At my christening Berthe stood in for my absent godmother and continued as honorary aunt and grandmother to all of us until her death. She was a kind and loving woman with a strong sense of family and loyalty. I don't know why she never married – it could be that her prospects were limited by the loss of a generation of young men in WWI, or maybe she felt an obligation to stay near and care for her parents. I'll never know.

Berthe had many friends and relatives in Calais. Before and after the WWII she would spend holidays with members of her Saywell and Lakin families in France and Derbyshire (UK) as well as regularly visiting her sister Nelly and her Groman cousins in Germany. Nelly also visited Berthe and caught up with the French side of the family. In the summertime the sisters often spent their days at the seaside, entertaining friends and family in one of the many rented "chalets" which lined the beach for miles. Christmas was usually spent in Germany with the Groman family. We were quite envious of Berthe's picture book showing white Christmases in the Black Forest. It seemed so much more exotic than drizzly Calais or England! Berthe also visited us regularly; sometimes she came with my grandmother and sometimes she travelled alone. On some occasions her visits were timed so that she could accompany one or more of us back to Calais for the school holidays

When my grandmother retired she had to leave the school house. Berthe had converted her home into two apartments, renting out the top one to tenants. My grandmother became her tenant. When we visited from England we treated the house as one home, moving freely between the two apartments, having meals sometimes upstairs and sometimes downstairs and occupying Berthe's spare bed when the need arose.

EVE CANTIN

Office Bearers 2008-2009
The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

PRESIDENT	Mrs Robbie Gordon 53 Hill Street BELMONT NSW 2280 <u>tolgaptvlttd@internode.on.net</u>
SECRETARY	Mrs Gillian Kelly PO Box 1277 QUEANBEYAN NSW 2620 P: 02 6297 2168 <u>gilliankelly@bigpond.com</u>
TREASURER	Craig Williams PO Box 209 TERREY HILLS NSW 2084 <u>recurve@tpg.com.au</u>
EDITOR	Richard Lander 73A Killeaton St St Ives NSW 2075 P: 02 9440 3334 <u>richardlander@ozemail.com.au</u>
PUBLICITY OFFICER	Mrs Elizabeth Bolton 4/165 Victoria Road West Pennant Hills NSW 2165 <u>eabolton@bigpond.com</u>
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY	Ms Barbara Kendrick 190 Shaftesbury Rd, EASTWOOD NSW 2122 P: 02 9874 2330
FELLOWSHIP OFFICER	Mrs Claire Loneragan

The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais (ASLC)

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

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

The Lacemaker emigrants of particular interest to members of ASLC sailed to Australian ports in one of three sailing vessels, viz. the "Fairlie" (destination Sydney), the "Harpley" (destination Adelaide) and the "Agincourt" (destination also Sydney). These three vessels carried the bulk of the Lacemaker emigrants. Other Lacemaker emigrants came in smaller groups on other vessels including the Canton, Castle Eden, Emperor, General Hewitt, Bermondsy, Walmer Castle, Charlotte Jane, Steadfast, Andromachie, Baboo, Harbinger, Navarino and Nelson. Descendants of these lacemakers are also valued members of ASLC.

ASLC SUBSCRIPTIONS WERE DUE 31 DECEMBER 2008

WE ARE ALL HUMAN AND OVERSIGHTS CAN OCCUR BUT WE NOTICE THAT ACCORDING TO OUR RECORDS YOUR ASLC SUBSCRIPTION HAS NOT YET BEEN PAID! THIS WILL BE YOUR LAST TULLE UNLESS PAYMENT IS RECEIVED BY THE AGM ON 21 FEBRUARY 2009.

PLEASE POST YOUR PAYMENT (A\$30 - MADE PAYABLE TO "THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF THE LACEMAKERS OF CALAIS") TO MS. BARBARA KENDRICK, MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY – ASLC
190 SHAFTESBURY ROAD
EASTWOOD NSW 2122 AUSTRALIA

YOUR NAME:.....

YOUR ADDRESS:.....

.....