

Tulle

*Volume 19 Number 1
February 2001*



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

MEETING DATES 2001

Saturday, February 17, 2001
Saturday, May 19, 2001
Saturday, August 18, 2001
Saturday, November 17, 2001

Donbank Cottage
6 Napier Street, North Sydney

Meeting Time 1.00

NEXT MEETING

Saturday, February 17, 2001

Treasures from Calais

William Parsons was a *Harpley* passenger, and he brought most of his large family with him to SA. However, he left behind a married daughter - and a descendant of hers has sought knowledge of the rest of the family here. Kingsley Ireland spent a great deal of time tracking down every reference to this family he could for the Calais connection. His reward? ***Treasures from Calais!*** and these he has lent to Richard Lander who will introduce them to the meeting. Come along and share them.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Welcome to the New Year and to the new format for our quarterly gatherings. I think that our society is set fair for some very interesting afternoons as we hand over the less formal parts of our meetings to our members. Already, those of us lucky enough to be present at the November meeting were given a glimpse of the research undertaken by Lionel Goldfinch into the unravelling of the mysteries surrounding his Goldfinch forebears. It was an inspiration to learn how he tracked down some of those elusive Goldfinches.

Already, there has been a flow-on effect from Lionel's talk as Kate Foy will capture our imaginations with "Discovering Harriet Davis" at the May meeting.

The AGM promises to be another blockbuster afternoon because Richard Lander has volunteered to take us through some of the enormous amount of research material gathered together by Kingsley Ireland. The society is indeed privileged to have access to Kingsley's research and we thank him for making it available to us. It will be a real joy to listen to Richard and learn more of the Harpley connections.

It is clear that Tulle is a great source of information for our members. I had reported that, when speaking to a View Club meeting in July, I had mentioned the name of Jane Crofts and found to my delight and hers, a Betty Croft in the audience. It now seems that Evol Watkins and Terry Mooney (members of ASLC) are also descendents of this Crofts line they read about Betty Croft in Tulle, from the detailed report provided by the efficient Acting Secretary Richard Lander. I have passed on relevant telephone numbers. There is also another

possible Lacemaker connection, yet to make contact, resulting from my talk to Lane Cove Women's Probus group. You will see it first in *Tulle!*

Elizabeth Bolton
President.

AND THE SECRETARY'S

Our Secretary was in France during the last meeting of the Society and, as a consequence, Lyndall's husband, Richard, has contributed these comments.

Our November meeting was held at the end of what had been a very wet week and 10 members, many with colds and assorted viruses were forced to tender their apologies. Apologies included those from our moribund Editor, our peripatetic Secretary as well as our cambist Treasurer.

If there were a theme to this meeting it would have been "enduring memorabilia".

The seventeen members who were in attendance were able to enjoy an interesting address by Lionel Goldfinch. His address covered his family history research (see report elsewhere in this edition of *Tulle!*) and those attending were able to view some of the enduring memorabilia that have been important finds in his research (including photographs of old homes and ships).

Marjorie Brown showed us all the marriage certificate of her

grandmother which Marjorie has had restored by encapsulation. This work was carried out by Conservation Access at the Mitchell Library at a cost of \$165. Marjorie had discovered the old certificate in a family bible but it had been in eight separate pieces prior to its restoration.

Richard Lander gave a brief presentation of a fine collection of lacemaking memorabilia collected by Kingsley Ireland. Because a number of active members were unable to be present at this meeting it was decided to allow more time at the next meeting for a fuller viewing of Kingsley's collection. As well as being our AGM, this meeting will provide an opportunity to view Kingsley's collection and it is hoped that all members will also bring along those electronic devices, programs and records that they find invaluable in their family history research.

AND THE EDITOR

My trusty old Concise Oxford (and I mean old - it is the 1950 edition!) tells me that 'to federate', from a Latin root, means to band together; to be in league for some common object.

And so in 2001 we celebrate one hundred years of federation. For all of us, this is how it has always been - and while we are all very parochial about our own bit of the nation, and whether we are Mexicans, Sand gropers, come from 'Back East', are Mainlanders or what ever, to the rest of the world we are Australians.

For our Lacemakers, however, there wasn't yet any such creature. Those who lived here were of British stock or some other and the

colonies were so separated in distance and travel time that they really were separate entities.

It is 1176 kilometres from Sydney to Adelaide. It is 309 kilometres from Nottingham to Calais. 1176 kilometres from Nottingham could have taken the Lacemakers to Belfast, to Oslo or Stockholm, to Berlin or Venice or Madrid - journeys into foreign lands that I venture to suggest even our adventurers would have thought twice about.

Yet here they were in Australia in different colonies, but the one land. How easily could the colonies have grown up separately? How grateful are we that forward thinkers of the time ensured that we live under one flag and are a federation of States - a Nation.

Gillian Kelly
Editor

STOP PRESS

URGENT MESSAGE

Many members rely on *Tulle* to remind them of the next meeting. Please write on your calendar now that the May meeting is

19 May 2001 at 1.00pm at Donbank

The Editor begs leave to say that in April she expects to be moving house. *Tulle* may have to take a back seat as even locating this computer could be difficult. There **will** be a *Tulle*, but it may be a little later than usual. Editor

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

The Treasurer advises that our balances are as follows:

Deposits:

Current Account	\$883.69
Term Deposit	\$1049.95

Outstanding accounts:

Don Bank rent	\$450.00)
Post on books sold	\$88.50)

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Membership fees for the Year
2001 are now due.

Please post your membership of
\$25 to

**The Treasurer
Mr Craig Williams
PO Box 209
TERREY HILLS NSW
2084**

DISCOVERING THE GOLDFINCH FAMILY

Address by Lionel Goldfinch

Lionel told us about his adventures as a self-proclaimed "bungling researcher", tracking down various members of his Goldfinch Family.

His interest in family history had commenced in 1982 when he and his wife, Alice, had commenced researching her family's history. They had travelled to Tumut, where they knew Alice's grandfather, Samuel George Beaven, was buried.

They discovered where he was buried but found the grave had not been marked with a headstone or other tangible marker and they determined they would do something about it. That day they managed to obtain a copy of Samuel's Death Certificate and from that they were able to piece together the first bits of information about Alice's ancestors. Their interest in family history was whetted. In 1999, Lionel and Alice organised a headstone for Samuel's grave.

Unfortunately, in 1982, just after Lionel & Alice had developed their interest in family history, Lionel had a heart attack followed by open-heart surgery and their research ground to a halt.

Then, in 1984, Lionel's second son received a letter from Margo Wagner, a Goldfinch descendant, who was researching the Goldfinch Family. He passed it to his father and Lionel's research was under way again.

The Goldfinchs' corresponded with Margot and discovered she was a direct descendant of Susannah Goldfinch the sister of Richard Goldfinch, Lionel's grandfather. Lionel had not known of her

existence until she first contacted him. It was through contact with Margo that Lionel and Alice learnt of the existence of our Lacemakers group. They subsequently made contact with Lindsay Watts, joined our merry band of lacemaker descendants where they say they have gained a lot of knowledge and experienced a lot of friendship with other Society members.

On a visit to the State Library, Lionel was advised to look up the Sand's Directory. He discovered that his great grandfather, Thomas Barber Goldfinch had operated a butcher shop in Clarence Street in Sydney from 1851 until 1853. Although he arrived in 1848, Lionel so far has not been able to track Thomas's movements between then and 1851.

In 1853, Thomas became the licensee of the "Friendly Port" hotel at 42 York Street, Sydney - where he remained until 1857. In 1858 he became the licensee of the "Salutation Inn" in Botany Rd, Waterloo. While there he was declared insolvent - partly due to the general downturn in business and partly due to the fact he had gone guarantor for the contractors who were building the Mariner's Church in Sydney. When the congregation could not keep up payments, Thomas was called upon to pay and his guarantee cost him dearly.

In 1861, Thomas was registered as having the "Buckland Hotel" in Botany St, Waterloo where he remained until 1864. In that year he was again declared insolvent due to continuing poor business conditions and a Promissory Note to a man who did not honour it. In 1864 his address was given as "Long Bay and Botany Rd, Waterloo". Between 1865 and 1883, Sand's list Thomas as the proprietor of a butcher shop in Botany Rd, Waterloo. He was listed again as having a butcher shop in Buckland Street, Waterloo between 1884 and 1886.

Thomas Barber Goldfinch's wife, Hannah, died on 22 August 1885 at Buckland St, Waterloo. Nothing more is known of Lionel's T.B.G until Thomas died at Arina Rd, Bargo on 28 June 1898. He was subsequently buried at the Thirlmere Cemetery. Lionel believes that at the time of his death, his great grandfather was living with his son & daughter-in-law, Lionel's grandparents, Richard & Margaret, and their seven children, who had all been born at Waterloo.

In 1990, Lionel's niece also became interested in family research. She made contact with a researcher in England (who she had discovered through the G.R.D.) who was also researching the Goldfinch Family. Lionel and his niece shared the cost of the researcher's travel and postal expenses as well as the cost of the certificates that he uncovered.

For their investment, their researcher, Tom, traced their family line back to a John Goldfinch who was born in 1759. In 1784 John married Martha Barber. Their son, Thomas Goldfinch, was born on 15 January 1785. This Thomas married Ann Newing on 13 May 1809 and they subsequently had three children; Ann Newing, b. 24 January 1810; Susannah Jane, b.21 October 1811; and the future publican/butcher, Thomas Barber Goldfinch, b.4 March 1813. The children's mother, Ann, died on 8 April 1814, aged only 27.

About a year later, on 16 May 1815, Thomas Snr married again, this time with Lucy Darby. Although Thomas was a cabinetmaker in Kent, their youngest child was born in Calais. One of their children was Thomas Barber Goldfinch. It is thought they eventually had thirteen children and by 1825, with economic conditions in England being so hard, they decided to take their large family from Kent to Calais and to try their hand at machine lacemaking. The Goldfinches

were amongst the first of the English families in lacemaking at Calais. After nine years in Calais, Thomas and Lucy returned to England with some of their children. T. B. Goldfinch remained in Calais. Another son, John Matthew Goldfinch, at 14 years of age was apprenticed to a boat builder at Milton. John later owned his own shipbuilding yard at Faversham in Kent and in it, he built an elegant sailing ship that is said to be the last sailing ship built in England

This ship, named *Goldfinch*, was launched in 1894. Lionel has a charming photograph of this vessel. John was also Mayor of Faversham between 1875 and 1877 and again in 1887. He died aged 85.

Meanwhile, back in Calais, Thomas Barber Goldfinch was a Laceworker. He met Ann Mary Farley and they were married in Dover on 29 July 1834. They had a number of children, all born in Calais, some of whom died as infants, also in Calais. Ann, herself, died there in 1846. On 25 August 1846, at Dover, Thomas Barber Goldfinch married a widow with children, Hannah Plummer (nee Smedley). Her first husband, John Plummer, had brought his family from Nottingham to Calais.

On 24 July 1848, Thomas Barber Goldfinch, his children (Thomas, Anne, George and Elizabeth), his second wife Hannah, and her boys (George and Henry) left England bound for Sydney aboard the "Emperor". Lionel reports that Thomas and Hannah had a son of their own, Lynch, who was born in Calais. However, he is not listed as an infant aboard the "Emperor" and nothing further is known of him.¹ The "Emperor" arrived in Sydney on 4 November 1848.

¹ Lynch Goldfinch is listed as a death on the *Emperor's* Ship's return. Ed.

In researching his family's early time in Australia, Lionel had little to go on. Lionel recalled his father telling him that he had lived at Bargo as a boy, that he had started his schooling there and that he had to walk through a cemetery to get to the school. Some years ago, Lionel was talking to one of his cousins at the Oaks, near Camden.

His cousin mentioned that at one stage he had taken his own father (as a pillion passenger on his motor bike) to see an old, two storey sandstone house at Bargo which the cousin's father said he had once lived in with his parents and his siblings. He could not remember where in Bargo it was. The Bargo connection was tenuous but intriguing. A short time later Lionel and Alice drove to Bargo to see if they could find the stone house and the cemetery. They found the cemetery but no sandstone house nearby or anywhere around Bargo.

Some little time later, Lionel was talking to another cousin "who has totters". He told Lionel that he had been to the house with his grandmother, but again he couldn't remember where it was. By sheer luck, Lionel's cousin was talking to his farrier about the two-storey sandstone building and he said he knew an old fellow who would probably know where it was.

The following Sunday, Lionel's cousin and a mate picked Lionel up and drove him to the farrier's place at Bargo. The farrier took them to an old couple's home where they were handsomely entertained with homemade scones and tea. Then, and only then, the ninety year old gentleman took them to where the house had been and explained that it had been burnt down in 1936.

Lionel discovered how his father had thought he had walked through a cemetery on the way to school because in the front paddock of the

property there were headstones and across the road there was a school. Sadly, the remaining headstones are largely broken and their epitaphs are unreadable. The old gentleman explained that the adjoining neighbour was writing the history of the area but would not be home until the following Monday.

On the following Monday morning, Lionel and Alioe drove out to see the neighbour in Arina Road. They introduced themselves and explained why they were there. The researcher entrusted Lionel and Alioe with 64 original pages of information he had gathered on the area including land grants and information on the sandstone house. Good old country hospitality and trust. They drove back into Bargo, found a shop with a copier and copied the lot.

When they returned the researcher's papers to him, he told Lionel and Alioe that the stone from the old house had been moved two properties to the south along Arina Road. It had been used to form the lower half (up to the windowsills) of a home on this block. He said the lady of this house would be happy to speak with them and, after thanking the man for his courtesy and help they moved on to her place.

She showed them the stone and pointed out one big sandstone block, which had the name of the original home, ARINA, clearly engraved into it. Unfortunately, it had been laid upside down, thus m'~. Lionel wonders whether the road took its name from the name of his family's old home.

This lady was also able to tell Lionel that she had started school in the same room as his father but at a different location. The school had been moved from Arina Road to Tahmoor! She was also able to tell

Lionel and Alioe that the Picton Historical and Family History Society had a small photograph of the old house. Lionel and Alioe went straight to Picton and were only too pleased to pay the obliging historians there for a oopy of the old sandstone family home.

Lionel's talk shows how a little serendipity, coupled with perseverance and interest can lead to exciting finds in family history research. Well done Lionel, and thanks for your interesting talk.

RL

WILLIAM COPE - PASSENGER *HARPLEY*

Extract from *The Civic Record of South Australia 1921-1923, Corporation of Thebarton*.

William COPE (Deceased)

Born at Nottingham, England in 1836. When three years of age he was taken to France and lived at St Pierre, a suburb of Calais, where he was educated. He came to Australia in the year 1848 by the *Harpley* and settled at Black Forest.

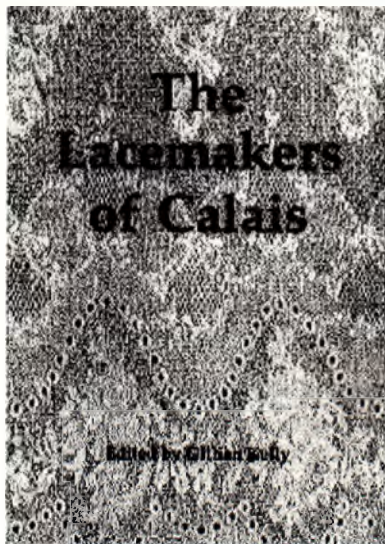
He and his father and two brothers joined the Bendigo gold rush, after which he went into business at Ballarat with his two brothers, as produce merchants, but owing to ill health he came back to South Australia in 1881 and opened a business as storekeeper in New Thebarton. He resided in the Thebarton district for 37 years and held office in the Corporation for 12 years, representing Jervois Ward as Councillor.

Thank you Ruth Broad

RARE INDEED

A world-wide Internet search for old books about lace in Calais or Nottingham found the following advertisement:

KELLY, G. : Ed. by. The Lacemakers of Calais.
(Queanbeyan N.S.W.)n.d. (ab. 1988). Roy.8vo. Or.illust.limp boards. (VIII,134pp.). With text-illusts.,and illusts. end-papers.
NOTE: Story of English lacemakers living in Calais, who came out to Australia in 1848, because of revolution in France.
AUSTRALIA FRANCE ENGLAND GENEALOGY. Offered for sale by Messrs. Berkelouw at AUD 45.00



Our 1988 initial working document is now described as a rare book!

The original selling price was \$15 - a fairly nice hedge against inflation!

IN SEARCH OF JOHN DAVIS



John Davis - signatory to the original petition to the British Government seeking assistance in immigrating to South Australia - has been a mystery since his arrival in 1848.

He married Elizabeth Boot on December 25, 1835 at St James Church in Dover and had five children in Calais before emigrating on the *Harpley*.

Richard, their eldest son, was baptised in the Methodist Chapel on January 7, 1841. They lived in rue Lafayette in 1843 and place Crève Coeur in 1845. Elizabeth gave birth to a sixth child, a son, on the voyage, and characteristically of voyagers of the day named him Harpley. While on board the *Harpley*, John undertook the role of constable.

From September 2 1848, John Davis and his family have been an enigma but recent contacts with descendants are beginning to unravel their story!

There are no clues from his presence in Calais or his voyage on the *Harpley* that identify John's his origins. However, in 1874 John Davis was admitted to the Adelaide Hospital with an inguinal hernia. He stated he was sixty years old, had been in South Australia for 26 years had arrived on the good ship *Harpley*, and that he had been born in Kent.

At the time of his illness he was the gaol keeper at Port Lincoln. This was not a terminal illness, as John lived another 14 years until on Tuesday 12 June 1888 the Country Correspondent for the *South Australian Register* proclaimed:

I am sorry to have to announce the serious illness of Mr John Davis, the keeper of HM Gaol at Port Lincoln. Everything that medical skill and care can suggest are being done for him, and I feel sure that many Adelaide visitors to our pretty port as well as his fellow townsmen, are now most anxious to once more see his familiar figure going down the street.

Four days later the *South Australian Chronicle* reported:

Port Lincoln June 11

John Davis, an old and well known resident died early this morning, after a few days' illness, at the age of 73 years. For a number of years the deceased was in Government service, being at the time of his death, keeper of the goal here. He will be buried today.

By 1862 John was on the Victorian goldfields at Castlemaine² where his eldest son Richard was married. At this time John said he was a brewer. Descendant Richard Davis remembers being told John was governor of the goal at Castlemaine, and as Richard says it is quite easy to see John moving from gold digging, to brewing, to goaler - especially given his experience as constable on board the *Harpley*.

² Castlemaine was the name given to the original Victorian diggings known as Mount Alexander.

In March 1881 Elizabeth, John's wife, died at her residence in Goodwood, Adelaide. It seems that it was after this that John moved to Port Lincoln to take up the post of keeper at the goal there.

John Davis was a kindly man who perhaps practised one of the earliest forms of day release from the penal system. There is Richard Davis' purely anecdotal family legend of John eventually being sacked from his post at Port Lincoln after an unheralded visit by an official from Adelaide found John out in the middle of the harbour fishing - with two of his own inmates for company!

But at the same time, Geoff Davis, another descendant, reports that townspeople of Lincoln tell the tale that John Davis would, on very hot days, march his prisoners to the local hotel for a drink, then march them back again!

Richard, baptised in Calais and married in Castlemaine, remained in Victoria until 1874 and then returned to Adelaide where he lived at Norwood.

Richard Davis, descendant, believes John had a brother Frederick, born Weedington Street, Kentish Town, London and a sister Louisa who married a Mr Houst (or similar name) of Seven Oaks, Kent. There seems to have been a sister Mary Ann who came to Australia independently and married Charles Cornwell of Kent Town, Adelaide.

The gaps in our knowledge of the family of Richard Davis are closing! The foregoing information is from the notes of Richard Davis of Elanora Queensland, Geoff Davis of Aldgate South Australia and Bill Haines of Werribee Victoria.

SEARCHING FOR A SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RECORD?

...from Dehane's Almanac for 1853.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The parents or occupiers of any house in which a child is born are required to give notice at the Registry Office within forty two days. After the expiration of six months the same cannot be registered, the parents are liable to a penalty not exceeding £10. No fee is chargeable for registration of births within forty two days; after that it is 10s 6d. Children born in the province before the Ordinance coming into operation, (June 1, 1842.) or in any part of England or Australia, or sea, may be registered at any time.

Some inmate of a house in which a death shall happen, is required to give particulars of death, so far as known to the Deputy-Registrar, who gives a certificate of registry; and any person burying a body without acertificate, who shall not register the same within one month after the death, is liable to a penalty of £10. No fee is chargeable for the registration of deaths.

Deeds, &c., executed out of the province have priority according to date if registered within three months, if executed in any part of Australia; or within twelve months, if executed in any other part of the world.

No deed, conveyance, or contract in writing, other than leases not exceeding three years, if dated after 1st March, 1842 are of any force in unless registered.

Wills must be signed in the presence of two witnesses; and no witness benefitted by a will can claim his benefit.

If a child be lost, information should immediately be given at the police-office. Any person taking charge of a child who appears to be lost should give immediate information to the Police-office. If this were strictly attended to in all cases, much distress and anxiety would be spared.

Any person harbouring a runaway seaman is liable to a penalty of £10.

If a person be sun-struck, and no medical man be near, the feet and as much of the lower part of the person as can be covered, should be put into a hot bath, and cold water poured over the head.

THE COURGAIN

The Courgain was the fishing village of Calais - sitting on the northern corner and enclosed by a wall with a gate to the port.. Its tiny streets, some as narrow as two metres were not named, but numbered. It was a tightly built area with no gardens, or courts, or park spaces. The blocks of land were tiny - averaging 25 metres square. To make up for this, almost all the buildings went up to three floors and half of them were shared by two families - one living in the basement and the ground floor, the other occupying the first and second floors.

By 1845, the conditions in the Courgain were so cramped that villagers began to move out into the town and with them went their trade as they left fishing to learn other skills. This caused great disquiet among the administrators of Calais because the fishing industry was important not only to the town, but to the nation.

But it was to be ten years, and a petition to the Emperor before permission to start a new housing development was allowed. It was built to the east and enlarged the quarter considerably - the old defence walls were pulled down and this land used to extend the village.



A Courgainese belle

The Courgain had a character all of its own. Its folk were fisher folk and even their costume was distinctive. In the 1840s the women wore striped skirts, a blouse, an apron, a scarf or a cornette (a style of hat) and clogs on their feet.

As the years passed, this costume became more elegant and complex. Richer materials, trimmed with white Calais lace were used - a skirt needed five or six metres of fabric to give it the right swing . Often these fabrics were imported when the Courgainese sailors serving the Military service in exotic places, brought home gifts to mothers, wives and sweethearts.

The beautiful bonnets of white lace were pleated to form a halo around the wearer's face. They were held in place by a wide ribbon tied under the chin - white for holidays, black for mourning.

The jewellery of the Courgainaise was distinctive - mostly it was handed down from generation to generation. The ears were pierced and the ear rings were traditionally drops. They wore long chains, some two metres to two and a half metres in length and looped around the neck.



Crosses were often hung on the chains. Beads were of brightly coloured enamel and linked with chain.

They wore rings - the number indicating the wealth of the owner - and there were brooches of silver and gold.



The fishermen of the Courgain understood full well the treachery of their seas and it was often they who rescued others in trouble. On the waterfront there stands a superb statue of a fisherman to the rescue - a memorial to all those fishermen who risked and often lost their lives assisting others.

For two world wars, Calais held a key position. In the Second World War the city was occupied by the German forces. The destruction of Calais, her water front and the unique Courgain was inevitable. On



The Courgain 1945 - la rue Pierre Mulard lower right

During WW2, the Courgain , along with the city that grew along the waterfront, was devastated and little remained of this distinctive village within a city.

Today, a new Courgain has appeared and while it is modern in concept, its heart still reflects the old Courgain and its villagers - and it is there to greet all who wander down to the Basin Du Paradis as a reminder of times long gone.

Vion, Albert, *Calais et Saint-Pierre au XIX e siècle*. Les Editions des Beffrois, 1982.
Les Dossiers de l'Histoire Calaisienne, No 31, Fevrier, 1980.

COMMUNICATIONS

Both Lyndall and my son, Cameron, have been overseas for extended periods. During their absence I began thinking about communications and especially how fortunate we are with the modern forms of it.

Although my family has been about as far from Sydney as is possible, I have had the capability of contacting them by telephone, fax, email, fax and the mail service without any fuss and with virtually no delay.

I have been able to log on to the Internet and to learn more about all the places they have visited. I have been able to let them know something of the interesting or amusing things that have been happening in our own fabulous country by passing on snippets I have gleaned from our newspapers and our TV. Communicating across our world was not always so easy or convenient.

The fax the Internet and mobile phones are very recent developments. It wasn't until 1876 that Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone and the telephone link between London & Paris wasn't inaugurated until 1891. The first public telephone in Australia wasn't installed until 1893 when one was erected at the Sydney GPO. It seems incredible, to me at least, but the first transAmerican telephone call - from New York to San Francisco - wasn't made until 1915, when the aforementioned Mr. Bell made a call to Dr Thomas Watson.

Even the provision of a regular, reliable mail service is much more recent than most people realise. Australia's first post office was opened in Sydney on 25/4/1809. The Sydney GPO wasn't established until 1828 and the first NSW stamps were released and the first postmasters were appointed to a few regional centres at the

same time. The first mail steamer from Britain, the "Chusan" didn't arrive at Sydney Cove until 1852. The Commonwealth of Australia issued its first postage stamps on 2/1/1913 - after the birth of both my late father and my mother!

Papers have a somewhat longer history. London's first daily newspaper, "The Daily Courant, was first published on 11/3/1702. The first edition of " The Times" followed many years later, on 1/1/1788

The first edition of Australia's first newspaper (The Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser) didn't appear until 1803. The Sydney Herald, which became the Sydney Morning Herald" in 1841, was first published on 1831 and " The Hunter River Gazette, Australia's first country newspaper, made its debut on 11/12/1841. Australia's first foreign language newspaper, "Die Deutches Post FuerDie Austra/ischen Ko/onien" was published in Adelaide on 6/1/1848 - a few months before the *Harpley* lacemakers arrived.

Samuel Morse first demonstrated his telegraph at Morristown in New Jersey on 8/1/1838 but the London to Paris telegraph didn't commence operation until 13/11/1851. The telegraph line between Sydney and Melbourne was completed on 29/10/1858 - just before the US completed its transcontinental electric telegraph service on 26/10/1861, thus ending the famous Pony Express Service.

Our own Overland Telegraph Service (following the route taken by the explorer John McDouall Stuart) wasn't even started until 1870. Although Marconi had obtained the world's first patent for a radio broadcasting device on 21/6/1896, it wasn't until 22/9/1918 that the first radio message made directly between Australia and England was made from the Wahroonga home of Sir Ernest Fisk.

Even the ability to travel at speed, and in safety and comfort is a relatively recent development. Although the English Channel was first crossed by balloon as early as 7/1 /1785 it wasn't until 24/9/1852 that Henri Giffard became the first person to fly a steerable, powered airship. On 25/11/1909, Frenchman Louis Bleriot became the first person to fly a heavier than air "plane" across the English Channel when he flew from Calais to Dover.

Fred Custance became the first Australian to successfully fly a plane in Australia on 17/3/1910 when he flew a Bleriot at Bolivar in South Australia for five minutes. The Aerial League of Australia issued the first Australian pilot's licence to William Hart on 5/12/1911. The first crossing of the Atlantic by airship occurred on 6/7/1919 when the British dirigible called R-34 landed at New York. A few months later, on 10/12/1919, Ross and Keith Kingsford Smith touched down at Darwin after the first flight from Britain to Australia. Qantas did not make its first flight, carrying mail from Cloncurry to Charleville, until 2/11/1922.

While Lyndall has been away, I have been delighted to have spoken with her on several occasions - once by mobile phone to mobile phone - a miracle in itself. On another occasion she missed me and left a message on our answering machine. Thomas Alva Edison first recorded the human voice on a tinfoil phonograph at his laboratory at Menlo Park in California on 6/12/1877. We now take recordings in all forms for granted (records, tapes, CD's, digital devices, computer disks etc. etc).

Most of our Lander Family communication has been by email because it is the cheapest, quickest and most convenient form of communication over long distances. Although we don't use a

typewriter, our messages are tapped out on a computer (typewriter like) keyboard.

Christopher Latham Sholes obtained the first patent for a practical typewriter in the USA in 1868. As a point of absolute trivia, the word "typewriter" is the longest English word that can be written using just the letters of the top row of a normal QWERTY keyboard.

The above summary of major technological achievements as they relate to communications contain lots of exact dates making reading it fairly laborious. Exact dates also require a greater effort to acquire but their strength and value lies in the fact that dates place events in a strictly logical order.

Genealogy relies on the recording of dates and events and placing these events into some sort of historical context. I wouldn't have been able to prattle on regarding the development in communications if many people hadn't realised the importance of the events they recorded in newspapers and other documents at the time these events took place. Likewise a fine knowledge of your family's history is of no use to future generations if this knowledge goes to the grave with you. At the risk of beating the drum too hard, make a belated New Year resolution and **START RECORDING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY TODAY**. Just as you have found your ancestor's lives interesting, so your descendants will find yours of equal interest. Lionel Goldfinch's address (report elsewhere) and the marvellous collection of lacemaker paraphernalia kindly lent to our Society by Kingsley Ireland are tangible efforts in this direction.

Richard Lander
November 2000

THE SAYWELL SAGA - A Response

Bob Wilson

ASLC has many Saywell members - it is a huge family that has spread all over Australia. The article in the last *Tulle* evoked a large response from many descendants. Bob Wilson has been a member of the Society since its inception, and was President for some years. He and Theo Saywell completed much of the original research on the Saywell family, and he has responded handsomely to the previous article. Bob owns a family bible and has willingly shared the information contained therein. Rather than splitting this article, and teasing our many interested members by making them await the next *Tulle*, this journal has been expanded to include all of Bob's report. *Ed.*

Congratulations to Kate and Howard Marriott ('Saywell Saga', *Tulle*, November 2000) on taking a firm step towards clarifying the origins of the Saywells. I was one of those 'early researchers' who could not find William Saywell in the 1851 census, and who saw William and Helen as possible ancestors. I have never been comfortable with my assumptions, and I am pleased to see more certain evidence for the parents of William Saywell.

The 'Saywell Saga' and its accompanying chart invite a response, and I think that this is a healthy situation. We will all become better informed if readers can participate in debates about assumptions in family history. I would like to respond to some of the hypotheses in the article.

There are two principal questions posed in the article. Both are asked in the same sentence: '[1] Why would an established Cambridge family suddenly pop up in Nottingham and [2] why did they consistently use the name Jasper?' The first of these questions exhibits the principle that distinguishes family history from genealogy. It is the need to contextualise research.

We are aware now that William did not come from Cambridgeshire. Nevertheless, it would be quite reasonable for a Cambridgeshire rural family to migrate to an industrial centre like Nottingham at the end of the eighteenth century, and so other researchers should not be persuaded to abandon lines of enquiry that uncover such shifts.

The period is very much like the times that we are experiencing currently in Australia. Structural adjustments caused by the Enclosures Acts and rural efficiency initiatives resulted in major shifts in the social and economic fabric of eighteenth-century rural England. At the same time, the expansion of economic activity in the urban centres, known as the Industrial Revolution, made migration to a town an attractive proposition for displaced rural families.

I am sure that some of the ancestors of the Lacemakers would have come from rural England, especially as the Lacemakers families showed a propensity to follow economic activity and moved from England, to France and then Australia. These sorts of quests for a better life are why refugees make such good immigrants.

The second question, about the name Jasper, is linked to the suggested chart, which is 'open to ideas, inspirations, alterations, undeniable facts, criticism'. This not only invites debate, it also invites us to reveal data that may be inaccessible to other members.

Thus the editor's request that follows the article, which asks us to 'Please Share Your Story', could be expanded to include 'and Your Information'.

As I looked at the chart, I realised that I had data that may not be available to other family historians, and that I would quote from that in any response. So I have enclosed a transcript of a Saywell Family Bible. It is transcribed without emendation so that Araluen is written as 'Areluen', Pryor appears as 'Priar' or 'Prear', and Tamsett is shown as 'Tamset' or 'Tamest'. It is probable that the inscriptions containing the misspelling of 'Areluen' were actually written on the Araluen Goldfields.

George Burleigh Saywell was a lay preacher on the goldfields, as well as a failed prospector, and wrote letters for illiterate miners. It is interesting to speculate on how many of the miners and their relatives would have thought the settlement was spelt the way that George wrote it.

The last entry on the Saywells chart for the fourth generation shows Jasper Saywell, b. 1807, & Roseanna Middleton. This couple was known to the person I have described as scribe A of the Family Bible. He or she records them together with five of their children (see page four of Bible inscriptions). However the name of the father in the Bible record is inscribed as Joseph and a more accurate date of birth is recorded. Were the names Joseph and Jasper interchangeable for this person? He is entered in the 1841 census as Joseph, living in Windrill Street, but, later in the decade, is known as Jasper in the records of Calais. Their son, Jasper, who was born in Radford in 1840, does not appear on the chart. He is shown as Jasper in the 1841 census and the Family Bible.

I believe that the first entry in the chart for the fourth generation, Joseph Saywell b.1806, is probably wrong. As I have shown, Jasper Saywell, b.8.12.1806 not 1807, was known as Joseph. I agree that Jasper/Joseph is the son of John and Mary Ann as his birth date in the Family Bible is just before the Christening recorded in the IGI. William and Christiana married 24 December 1807 and the chart entry of Joseph Saywell b.1806 as the eldest son is a little early and appears to be a representation of Jasper/Joseph, but placed in the wrong family.

I do not believe it is yet proven that all those families of Saywells containing a Jasper are descended from the Jasper Saywell born in 1693. The name Jasper certainly figures prominently amongst Saywell forenames, but so do John, William, and Thomas.

What is proven by the Family Bible entries is a relationship between William Saywell (b.1779) and Jasper Saywell (b.1806). Jasper's Christening record in the IGI indicates that he is the son of John and Mary Ann Saywell.

It is reasonable, then, to assume that John is a brother to William. As William's birth date can be calculated from the 1851 census as 1779 it is simple to assign him to the parents Thomas and Elizabeth who had their son Christened at St Margaret's Leicester that year. A Jasper was born also to this couple so that John is certainly associated with the name Jasper through his brother and his son. For the purposes of correcting the third generation on the chart, it only remains to correct William's date of birth and to record John's wife as Mary Ann.

A Thomas Saywell married Elizabeth Gibson at St Margarets in 1775, and it is safe to assume that this is the marriage of the parents

of William, Jasper, and John. The real issue is whether this is the Thomas, the son of Jasper fifty-one years before.

The Thomas born at Rearsby in 1724 may be the one who married Mary Burgess in 1756 at Willoughby Waterways, but the Thomas who married in 1775 is 13 kilometres away from Rearsby and fifty-one years from the birth date. The relocation across that distance, in a time when travel was difficult and unusual, could only be supported if we were to find pressures and attractions in that part of Leicestershire, which motivated the change. On the face of the evidence so far, I believe, very reluctantly, that the distance and the age reduce the elements of probability.

Nevertheless, despite all of that cautious criticism, which I should have applied more diligently to my own theories about a Cambridgeshire origin, I believe that there are issues to pursue along the Jasper connection. If the early Saywells subscribed to the tradition of naming the eldest son after the paternal grandfather then Jasper (b.1782) fits with the hypotheses of Jasper (b.1693) being the ancestor.

John Saywell (brother of William & Jasper) does not show any evidence of his following this tradition in the naming of his sons, but his three sons all named their eldest sons after him. The chart shows that Jasper was still a well used name in this line. John Saywell (b.1809) had a son, Jasper, who lived at Tomki near Casino N.S.W. from 1880 to 1882, and died at Coraki in 1882. Strangely, he too seems to have interchanged the names Joseph and Jasper. I have already noted that his uncle Jasper/Joseph (b.1806) had a son Jasper who does not appear on the chart.

If we were to use the forename Jasper as a guide, how does the Jasper Christened at Radford in 1818 fit? His parents were Thomas Saywell and Esther Burley, and they had married earlier that year. Esther was Christiana Burley's sister, and thus related by marriage to William (b.1779). It is not an uncommon occurrence for families to be joined by marriage in more than the one relationship, and Thomas is a family name of the Saywells that came from Leicester.

The family appears in the 1841 census for Radford, in North Street, and the entry for 1851 indicates that Thomas was born in Radford circa 1798. He could well be a younger brother to William, John, and Jasper.

On the William Saywell side of the chart, we find his son Jasper (b.1820) who came to Australia in the Agincourt. Another passenger on that ship, George Burleigh Saywell (b.1842) had a son Elias Jasper who was known to the family only as Jasper. Indeed, he was an very early student of Sydney Boys High School, and is recorded there as Jasper Saywell. His descendants have perpetuated the name Jasper. This Jasper was a genealogist, but unfortunately his research records have disappeared. Isn't that frustrating!

I will now offer some comments on the rest of the chart.

The chart is correct in omitting Mary from the list of children of George Saywell (b.1810), even though she appears under that name in the manifest of immigrants for the Agincourt. Her surname was Elliott, there is a misspelling of her name on page 2 of the Family Bible, and she was the daughter of Isabella Cuscaden by her first marriage to Richard Elliott. I assume her

Saywell parents used the name Saywell to bypass the bureaucracy associated with a child of a different surname. For the sake of the records of the Lacemakers, she should be recorded as Mary Ann Elliott. She used that name in 1864 when she wed Joseph Birch.

The details in the chart for the rest of George's family can be amplified:

Sarah Ann Nadin b 12.4.1831 Radford Notts marr. 16.6.1851 Presbyterian Maitland to Thomas TAMSETT d 1922 St Peters NSW

Rosanna b. 6.12.1832 Radford marr. 8.9.1852 Methodist West Maitland to James PRYOR, d 29.10.1897 Black Jack Gunnedah NSW

Elias b 6.3.1835 Radford Nottmarr. 1857, Leichhardt, to Elizabeth COLLINS d 2.4.1898 Leichhardt NSW

Thomas Richard b 20.2.1837 Radford Nott marr.(1) 1.11.1862 to Annie Ellen FAWCETT [2] 31.1.1906 to Rebecca Elizabeth OSBORNE d 23.11.1928 Mosman NSW

George Burleigh b 24.5.1842 Bassville, Calais France marr. [I] 16.1.1862 Wesleyan Oswaki NSW to Jemima SNEESBY [2] 21.5.1913 Presbyterian West Maitland; Mary Jane HALL d 3.5.1916 Linford Vale, Scarborough NSW

Isabella b 12.7.1844 Calais France d 1844 Calais France

William Burleigh b 18.6.1845 CalaisFrance marr. 1873 to Mary GARRATY d 1932 Sydney NSW

Isabella b 17.7.1848 Calais France marr. 8.10.1865 Young NSW to George SUMMERHAYES d 12.6.1928 Young NSW

One of the brothers of George (b.1810) was William Burley. He and his wife Elizabeth had the following family:

William b 1844 Radford Notts; **Hannah** b 1846 Radford Notts, **Arthur** b 1851 Radford Notts.

Another brother, Jasper, who came to Australia, had a daughter whose details are:

Francis (Fanny) b 1845 Calais France C of E marr. [1] 6.9.1861, Campbell Crk Meroo near Mudgee to George EASTLAKE; [2] 4.6.1880 John EASTLAKE d 9.6.1886 Fairfield, Young.

The family of William's (b.1779) brother John can be amended also. His wife is Mary Ann, which is indicated in the Christenings of Jasper/Joseph and William (b.1802). The fact that the Christening of John (b.1809) shows his mother's name only as Mary may indicate nothing more than a change in scribal practice. The family does contain a Jasper and that should weigh in its favour as being a member of the Leicester group.

The eldest known son of this family is William (b.1802), and the only addition I have for his descendants is that the 1841 census shows that he had a daughter Elizabeth who is shown as the same age as her sister Lucy. The Arthur of this family is possibly the Arthur Saywell who was living at Campbells Creek Mudgee in 1859.

Following the comments throughout this response, I will set out my understanding of the details of the family of Jasper/Joseph and Rosanna:

Jasper b. 8.12.1806 Radford; **Rossanna** b.28.1.1813 married 23.5.1830 Radford. Children:

John b.10.12.1830Radford; m. Sarah LAKIN; d.5.9.1873 Calais; **Rossanna** b.18.10.1832 Radford; **Alfred Isaac** b. 1 .12.1834 Radford, m. Eliza M; **Henrietta** b. 1 837 Radford, **Jasper** b.24.7.1840 Radford; **Mary Anne**

b.30.4.1843 St Pierre, **Lewis** b.25.9.1844 Calais Methodist, d. 1844 Calais;
Emma Percella b. 1 6.4.1846 Calais Methodist; **William** b.6.4.1849 Calais
Methodist; **Elisabeth** b. 1 851 Calais; **Caroline** b.11.3.1852 Calais
Methodist

I have used the Family Bible and some notes from Margaret Audin to Chris Sutton for the extra Calais entries. *The Saywell Saga* certainly corrected my thinking and allowed me to connect some scraps of Saywell data that were lying in my files. I hope that the article will stimulate others to respond and to further clarify this Lacemaker family. The work done in England may yet yield some stronger connection to the family's origins in Leicestershire. It was good to get back to a bit of family history after a long lay-off.

Bob Wilson



Isabella Saywell,
daughter of George
and Isabella, born
Calais 1848



William Saywell,
son of George and
Isabella, born Calais
1845

Inscriptions in the Saywell Family Bible.

(First page:)

*To George Burleigh Saywell
On his sixteenth Birthday
May 24, 1858
From his Mother*

(handwriting all by scribe A)

*And rebound on his fifty-seventh Birthday May 24th
1899 by his "Dear Wife" & two fond daughters "Ethel &
Violet"*
scribe A)

(handwriting all by

Given to Thomas Frederick Saywell at his Fathers Death
(handwriting all by scribe B)

*Presented to James Saywell on the occasion of his fathers
shift to Marrickville December 1942* (handwriting all by
scribe C)

*Given to Robert Wilson, nephew of James Saywell, in
March 1980* (handwriting all by
scribe C)

(Second page)

Our Family Register

George Saywell Born Calais May 23 1842 Jan 16th 1862 at Wesleyan Church

Jemmima Saywell Born Yelling Feb 20th 1843 Oswald Jan 16'h 1862 by the Rev. Joseph Oram

George Wesley Saywell Born Oswald October 24 1816 12 Married on 23th Sept to E. Gertrude Clayton. At St Pauls Sydney

Isabella Sanders Saywell Born Newcastle Jan 10 1865 Married on Oct 6th 1884 at Congregational Church Gallows Hill, to Benjamin Bennie

Stephen William Saywell Born Areluen April 24 1867 Married on Feb 17th 1891 at Paddington to Susanna Amelia Anthes

Alfred Ernest Saywell Born Areluen Sept 8 1868

Robert James Saywell Born Areluen Dec 24 1871 Died Feb 28th 1876

Elias Jasper Saywell Born Sept 26 1873 Married Oct 3rd 1896 at Emmaville C.E. Anna Alvina Scherf

[Thomas] Frederick Saywell Born Sydney Oct 5 1876

[Ethel Josephine] Saywell Born Sydney Feb 21st 1879

[Violet Mary] Saywell Born Sydney June 23 1880

The names in square brackets [] have been obliterated by tears along the bottom left hand corner. The handwriting for all of the birth entries is by scribe D. The births down to Robert James are all in the same coloured ink and written with a similar pen. The consistency of the size of the lettering, the ink, and the thickness of the nib suggests that the entries were written at the same time.

The births of Jasper and Frederick (they went by these names) and the death of Robert are in a much browner ink, but a similarly sized nib was used as that for their older siblings. These three entries appear to have been written at different times and so were entered probably contemporaneously with the times of the events they record. The year of the death of Robert is in the hand of scribe C. Ethel's and Violet's births are written with a finer nib but the ink is closer to the early entries. The marriage details are in a variety of inks and the nib is consistent with that used for the two youngest daughters, but the handwriting is different. This person will be known as scribe E.

(third page- on obverse of page 2)

<i>George Saywell</i>	<i>Born July 10th 1810</i>
<i>Isabella Saywell</i>	<i>Born Nov 14th 1811</i>
<i>Sarah A Saywell</i>	<i>Born Apl 12 th 1831</i>
<i>Mary Elliot Saywell</i>	<i>Born July 16th 1831</i>
<i>Elias Saywell</i>	<i>Born March 6th 1835</i>
<i>Rose Saywell</i>	<i>Bom Dec 6th 1832</i>
<i>Thomas Saywell</i>	<i>Februar 20th 1837</i>
<i>George Saywell</i>	<i>Born May23 18[42]</i>
<i>Isabella Saywell</i>	<i>Born July 11th [1844]</i>
<i>William Saywell</i>	<i>Born June [1845]</i>
<i>I[s]a[b]e[l]l[a Saywell]</i>	<i>[July] [17] [184</i>

All entries except Mary are in a consistent ink and pen, and in the hand of scribe A. The lettering is much larger than the previous page. Mary Elliot Saywell is inserted between the lines drawn for Sarah and Elias and is in the handwriting of scribe F.

(fourth page)

<i>Joseph Saywell</i>	<i>Born Decem 28th 1806</i>
<i>Rossanna Saywell</i>	<i>Bom Jany 28th 1813</i>
<i>John Saywell</i>	<i>Bom Dec 10th 1830</i>
<i>Rossanna Saywell</i>	<i>Bom Oct 18th 1832</i>
<i>Alfer Saywell</i>	<i>Bom Dec 1st 1834</i>
<i>Jasper Saywell</i>	<i>Bom July 24th 1840</i>
<i>Emma Saywell</i>	<i>Bom April 16 th 1846</i>
<i>Eliza Ann Priar</i>	<i>June 25th 1845</i>
<i>John Priar</i>	<i>Bom Nov 25th 1855</i>
<i>Carline Prear</i>	<i>Born July 9th 1857</i>
<i>William Tamset</i>	<i>Bom Apri 18th 1852</i>
<i>Eliza A Tamest</i>	<i>Born May 29 1854</i>
<i>Thomas Lambert</i>	<i>Bom June 27 1856</i>
<i>Albert Ernest Lambert</i>	<i>Bom Ap15 1858</i>

All entries on page 4 are in the handwriting of scribe A. The consistency of the colour of the ink, and the pen nib suggest that all of the entries were made at the one time.

Most of the entries on page 5 are in the handwriting of scribe G, and appear to be a transcription of page 2, which is damaged and loose. The deaths of George, Stephen (known as William), and Alfred and the marriage and death of Frederick were added later by scribe B. Frederick's death is inscribed in red.

(fifth page-still attached to main body of the Bible)

(fifth page - still attached to main body of Bible)

Our Family Register

George Burleigh Saywell Calais May 24 1842 Married to Jemeima Sneesby by Rev Joseph Oram at 9 oclock in the morning Oswald Jan 16th 1862

Jemima Saywell Yelling Fe 20 1843 Wesleyan Ch by Rev. Joseph Oram at Oswald Jan 16th 1862

George Wesley Saywell Oswald October 24 1862 Married on 23th Sept 1882 to Gertrude Clayton at St Pauls Redfern. Died at Scarborough.

Isabella Sanders Saywell Newcastle January 10 1865 Married on Oct 6th 1884 at Congregational Church Gallows Hill, to Benjamin Bennie

Stephen William Saywell Areluen April 24 1867 Married on Feb 17th 1891 at Paddington Wesleyan Parsonage to Susanna Amelia Anthes S W Saywell died at Scarborough 24/ 10/ 1943 aged 76.

Alfred Ernest Saywell Areluen September 8th 1868 Married on June 29th 1898 at St Thomas Church Laveneder Bay N Sydney to Edith Burrow of McMahons Point

Robert James Saywell Areluen Dec 24 1871. 1876 aged 4 yrs 2 mths & 4 dys. Died Feb 28th

*Elias Jaspar Saywell Sydney Sep 26th 1872 Married Oct 23rd 1896 at Emmaville Church of England to Anna Alvina Scherf
Thomas Frederick Saywell Sydney Oct 5 1876 Married at Clifton to Janet Florence Gardiner. Died 15-5-1963 in his 87 year*

Ethel Josephine Saywell Feb 21st 1879

Violet Mary Saywell June 23rd 1880

THE KNITTING MACHINE

I am a combination of Brass and Steel,
I cannot see or think or feel,
I am almost human, I have heard men say,
As they passed me by on visitors' day.

But the human touch is what makes me go,
Whether its fast or whether its slow.
I want to be placed where it's good and light,
On solid foundations and fastened down tight.

Then I want some silk and I want a man
With some good clean rags and a good oil can.
For the oil can and rag are my drink and feed,
They give me the power and give me speed.

Keep me well oiled and make me shine
And I'll turn out work that is superfine.
But let me rust and get out of fix,
And I'll play you all kinds of dirty tricks.

I will make bad stockings and dirty ones too
And all of the fault will be up to you
For I am only made of Brass and Steel,
I cannot see or think or feel;

Oil me and wipe me every day,
And I will surely raise your pay.
I cannot write or cannot speak,
But your envelope tells you every week.

If you will be good to me, I will be fair,
You won't find a better friend anywhere.
If you treat me as well as I treat you,
There isn't anything I wouldn't do.

I will give you wealth to live with ease,
Money to buy whatever you please.
And your family will love and honour you too,
And bless you and that's about all they can do.

But remember I'm made of Brass and Steel,
I cannot see or think or feel;
For the human touch on you I lean -
I am, you see, a Knitting Machine.

The Silk Worm

42 Thank you, Richard Lander



FOR THE GENEALOGIST

FOUND!

James Powell and his sons James Junior & John and Emmanuel
Roe - passengers on the *Agincourt*

From the Nundle Oddfellows Subscription Books 1968-1883

Year	Names	Wife	Place	
1868	Powell Joseph	Rhoda	Nundle	Miner
1868	Powell James Snr	Maria	Happy Valley, Nundle	
1868	Powell James Jnr		Happy Valley, Nundle	Publican
1871	Powell James Jnr		Happy Valley, Nundle	Miner
1871	Powell James Jnr		Mount Misery	Miner
1871	Roe Emmanuel			
1871	Powell John		Mount Misery	Miner
1878	Powell James Snr	Maria	Happy Valley, Nundle	Miner
1878	Roe Emmanuel		Belltrees	Labourer
1878	Powell James Jnr	Ellen	Nundle	B'smith
1883	Powell James Snr	Maria	Happy Valley, Nundle	Miner

LANDER / WEST CONNECTION

Karen J Kelly (ktkelly@bigpond.com) says that her grandfather told that his relations had something to do with lacemaking in Nottingham but that she has been unable to find a connection. Her great grandfather was a William West Lander born in Yorkshire about 1865 and whose parents were William Lander (a gamekeeper) and Sarah Smith. Karen said William West Lander was married in 1895 however a search of the NSW BDM indexes shows he did not marry in NSW in that year. Any clues?

Robyn Gordon is helping someone in Newcastle research the **BOWNFAMILY**. The Bown Family was one of those aboard the Harpley and Robbie would appreciate hearing from anyone who can establish a link between her Newcastle family and the lacemaker family.

SMITH FAMILY TRADITION

The Smiths were proud of their family tradition. Their ancestors had gone to America on the Mayflower. They had included senators and Wall Street wizards.

They decided to compile a family history, a legacy for their children and grandchildren. They hired a fine author. Only one problem arose - how to handle Great Uncle George, who was executed in the electric chair.

The author said he could handle the story tactfully.

The book appeared. It said 'Great Uncle George occupied a chair of applied electronics at an important government institution, was attached to his position by the strongest ties, and his death came as a great shock.



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Cover Story : A street in Courgain Calais c 1906,
Postcard, collection, G Kelly

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Membership fees are now due for the Year 2001!

Please post your remittance to

The Treasurer
Mr Craig Williams
PO Box 209
TERREY HILLS NSW 2084

Or pay at the February meeting.

I enclose \$25 as payment to the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais for 2001.

Name:

Address: