

TULLE

Volume 18 Number 2

May 2000



The Journal of the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

MEETING DATES 2000

Saturday, May 20, 2000
Saturday, August 19, 2000
Saturday November 18, 2000

Donbank Cottage

6 Napier Street, North Sydney
Meeting Time: 1.00pm

Train or bus to North Sydney from Wynard

NEXT MEETING

Saturday, May 20, 2000

Guest Speaker:

Mr Trevor Stacey

Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages

Trevor is one of those miracle workers who believe that the public should have maximum and good access to state-held records. One of the results of his enthusiasm is the availability on the Internet of the State's BDMs!

Come along and hear the man who is the custodian of our most vital records!

Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais
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TULLE

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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The records of ASLC indicate that the committee that ran ASLC in 1999 had served the Society for a total of at least twenty-one years.

The management of the financial side had grown from being a simple collection of membership fees, to the Society becoming incorporated, and the management of book sales. For a period of over ten years Barbara Kendrick has managed that position and taken in her stride all the vagaries of folk who are not financially minded. The Treasurer's position is the most onerous and time consuming of tasks, and making a mistake with words is one thing: a mistake with figures, especially financial ones, is quite another.

In May 1993 Claire Loneragan was recorded as saying 'It is not often I am lost for words – I have never been president and am not quite sure how to conduct myself'.¹

In the ensuing seven years she has never again been lost for words, has conducted herself flawlessly and has led us through the years leading up to and including our sesquicentenary celebrations. She has delighted us with her welcoming nature and her love of history.

In 1996 Carolyn Broadhead took up the pen, and later the computer to become our secretary. In this role she has organized, communicated, advertised, instigated activity and driven many, many miles from her home near Batemans Bay to attend meetings.

After the retirement of these three key figures, a new committee was formed. We welcome

- Mrs Elizabeth Bolton as president
- Mrs Lyndal Lander as secretary
- Mr Craig Williams as treasurer
- Mrs Judy Gifford as publicity officer

¹ Tulle Issue 39, May 1993

Elizabeth has very successfully held the position of publicity officer – carrying our message down the wires of 'Australia All Over' and through many, many addresses to community groups. Through her constant vigilance she has widened public knowledge of the Society very successfully. Welcome to your new role Elizabeth.

Lyndal became a lacemaker by marriage and then later discovered lacemaker links on her own side of the family. For many years she has been an active member, designing our sesquicentenary sampler, providing tea and coffee for meetings and assisting husband Richard in his quest to sort out the Lander family and the *Harpley*! Welcome Lyndall.

Craig is best known to members for taking us into cyber space with the highly successful website he has developed for the ASLC. This site has been linked by Nottingham groups because of its value as a research tool and has already had over 1000 visitors. His quest to discover more of the Saywell family led him to ASLC and we are delighted he has accepted the role of treasurer. Welcome Craig!

Judy Gifford has had a long interest in the Lacemakers since she discovered her forebear on one of the 'little ships' – her hard work in the sesquicentenary year was greatly appreciated. She has taken on the role of publicity officer, with our experienced and hard working Richard Lander. Richard has been best known for his great promotions of the *Harpley* contingent in South Australia.



FROM THE DESK OF THE NEW PRESIDENT

As I sit down to write my inaugural letter for Tulle, I am reminded of that chilly day in June 1982 when 21 people met at the Archives Office in Globe Street Sydney to explore the common links they shared with a

special group of people who had arrived in the Australian colonies in 1848. So much has changed since those fledgling beginnings and yet there has been a strong thread of continuity which has seen our society grow and expand while still retaining a deep sense of family.

Perhaps the greatest change has been in the appearance of *Tulle*. As I write, I have in front of me *Tulle* Number 1, a foolscap, double sided typed 2 page document called a newsletter and *Tulle*, Volume 18, February 2000, the Journal of ASLC. What a contrast! While the format has changed and content now taps into sources far and wide, many of the names have not, although I doubt that Gillian remembers that she once held the position of membership secretary. On reflection, she still maintains that role, as her amazing memory of families and lacemaker links, coupled with her zeal for research, has given the family an historical document, *Well Suited to the Colony*, which embraces those family membership ties with Nottingham, Calais and machine made lace.

As I checked through the list of Office bearers since 1982, it occurred to me that some, notably Claire Loneragan and Barbara Kendrick are eligible for long service leave! Claire has been president for longer than either Bob Wilson or Bruce Goodwin, and with great aplomb, hard work and enthusiasm, has steered the Society through some very heady times.

Barbara has carried out the unenviable role of treasurer for ten years, keeping a watchful eye on the money trail associated with the Society's business.

To Claire, Barbara, and the other members of our outgoing committee, our efficient secretary Carolyn Broadhead and family historian / publicity officer Richard Lander, I know I am speaking on behalf of all our members when offering a huge vote of thanks to them for their dedication, commitment and guidance which has developed and strengthened our Society. We have indeed been fortunate to tap into their expertise.

And now a new team will take up the challenge. Perhaps the time has come for us to discover what has become of those families whose names are on shipping lists but whose stories remain untold, perhaps because

current generations are unaware that their forebears were part of a close knit community of lacemakers in Calais.

I look forward to seeing all members at next meeting in May when Trevor Stacey, the NSW Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages will be our guest speaker. What an interesting afternoon is in store for us!

Elizabeth Bolton
President.



AND THE NEW SECRETARY

Sixteen faithful members attended our AGM on 20th February, 2000. This number did not reflect the magnitude of the changes which took place when the election of office bearers in our Society was conducted.

President Claire Loneragan, Secretary Carolyn Broadhead and Treasurer Barbara Kendrick expressed their belief that the time had come for new people with fresh ideas to take their places. It was with considerable regret that the meeting accepted their resignations. Elizabeth Bolton was duly elected as President for the forthcoming year along with Lyndall Lander as Secretary, Craig Williams as Treasurer and Judy Gifford as Publicity Officer. Gillian Kelly kindly agreed to continue as Editor of *Tulle* with the assistance of Carolyn and Craig. Claire will be coordinating afternoon tea, so please continue to bring a plate.

We have been extremely fortunate to have had the energy and enthusiasm of Claire and Carolyn and the quiet and calm efficiency of Barbara in our leading roles for many years. Together they have guided our Society through an important part of its history, the highlights of which were the sesquicentarian celebrations and the publication of our second book. I know we are all mindful of and grateful for the incredible job they have done. It is interesting to note that Claire has

been our President ever since the Society's very first meeting at DonBank Cottage.

Also retiring at the AGM was our indefatigable Raffle Coordinator, Lindsay Watts. Lindsay has helped raise much needed extra funds for many years and we are most appreciative of her fine efforts. Thanks Lindsay. It has been decided not to continue with our raffles but it was stressed that any donation, no matter how small, will always be more than welcome to assist with our financial situation.

Talking of which, Barbara reported that our finances are in a reasonably healthy position with several generous loans from members having been repaid. Additional sales of the book are still needed, however, to wipe our debt to Gillian. Remember, the book makes a great gift to family members. Perhaps consider purchasing one and donating it to your local library!

We have long discussed the need to enthuse younger members of our families with a passion for genealogical research. This is your golden opportunity to invite as a guest someone who appreciates the power of computers but who has not recognised their relevance or exciting potential as a highly efficient means of helping the extremely arduous task of compiling information on one's forebears. Be there! You may never get another chance like this again.

Lyndall Lander

Secretary



AND FINALLY, THE EDITOR

For a passionate researcher nothing will ever replace the thrill of handling ancient volumes, having spent months tracking them down, and then finding within their pages the very piece of information that gels every other thing you have ever known.

Libraries move at a manageable pace. Their treasures stay put for checking and rechecking and there is nothing quite as soothing as turning the pages of an absorbing volume. I love libraries: a day at the National is balm to my soul.

The world's latest phenomenon in the line of research is, of course, the Internet. It has altered genealogy forever as instant answers become possible. It has opened up information that has been locked in volumes that mortals 12 000 miles away have had to pay researchers to find. It has begun great debates about who owns the information and who should have access to it.

It has changed dramatically and very quickly the nature of our tried and true Genealogical Societies – you only have to look at the dramatic drop in Readers' Interest columns to become aware of this impact. It is fraught with quantum leaps and wrong guesses, but my friends, it has opened up a world that was hitherto impossible.

In the past months I have assisted in the indexing of *The Nottingham Date Book*. This process has involved being sent pages of the book via email, and a pre-set program in which to enter index entries. As I finished each set, I sent them back! In this way a very old and rare text has been made available on CD, fully indexed at a cost that would have been impossible using the printing process.

I have been sent some 15000 births of from Nottingham's main churches – all via the Net. (see FOR THE GENEALOGIST for the Radford births). The transcriber had extracted for us all the entries where the father indicated he worked in the lace trade. This amazing resource took two minutes to appear on my machine, but would need some 250 pages of A4 text to print!

This issue carries two family stories:

Caroline Cosway was the daughter of James Cosway and married to James Nutt. An Internet connection has found new relatives and taken the Cosway research back to the 1600s.

George Elliott brought to Australia his aged father, his wife and four children, his seven sisters – some with husbands and children. A fairly

substantial family group, you would agree? One that would be pretty hard to lose, you would agree? But lose them we did, until a chance discovery on the Net discovered what happened to George's main family, unraveled a couple of mysteries for the rest and proved another family connection. The Kemshalls did not come to Australia unrelated!

The Net will never replace a good book, but by golly it is a fascinating tool of discovery!

Gillian Kelly
Editor

NEXT MEETING 20 May 2000
The Guest Speaker at our next meeting will be

**Trevor Stacey, Registrar of Births, Deaths and
Marriages for NSW.**

Trevor is not only a charming and articulate speaker, but he also has a wonderfully enthusiastic and evangelical desire to provide the public with maximum access to all sorts of state-held Public Records.

Naturally this access includes electronic means (including links to overseas sources) and many of us will be vitally interested to hear of advances he has made in this area. His talk will be a vital adjunct to any committed family historian's research methodology.

Alan Chinner

1944-2000

It is with great sadness we report the sudden and unexpected death of Alan Chinner earlier this year. Alan was the brother of Carolyn Broadhead and a descendant of James and Caroline Nutt. As well as Carolyn and Alan Broadhead, he is survived by his wife Anne and four children.

CATCHING UP WITH THE COSWAYS

"George Cosway. Born in 1773. George died in Westex. Tiverton, Devon on 6 Nov 1855, he was 82. Occupation: Journeyman Carpenter
On the 20 April 1798 when George was 25, he first married Ann Baker, in Wellington Somerset.

They had the following children

Caroline Matilda. Born on 17 Aug 1801 in Wellington, SOM.

On the 3 Apr 1825 when Caroline Matilda was 23, she married James NUTT, in Pilton, DEV. Born 1804"

Gillian King, from Cheshire, England, a researcher of the Cosway name has devoted her life to recording the Cosway line. The above extract comes from a 21-page document, which records the Cosway line right through five generations of Cosways starting with a John Causey (Cosway) who "on 12 May 1683 John married Elizabeth Bale in Tiverton, Devon."

You ask, what is the connection? The name Cosway appeared through the generations of the Lacemaker family, the Nutts. James Nutt and Caroline Cosway were passengers who came to Australia in 1848 aboard the *Agincourt*.

(It is particularly interesting to note that now Caroline's birth date and marriage date have been authenticated they do not correlate with the ages provided by both James and Caroline on the shipping lists. This seemed to be common practice among the Lacemakers. If their true ages had been revealed they would have been considered too old to make the journey.)

A chance encounter by our Gillian Kelly on the Internet has led to this incredibly rich source of information. The Cosway researcher Gillian King has been very generous in her willingness to share such an amount of her lifetime research with an unknown person on the other side of the world. The internet and the speed with which contact can be made and maintained has been invaluable in following several threads of family history.

A story that persisted in the Nutt family was that there was a famous miniaturist painter by the name of Richard Cosway somewhere in the past. An enquiry to Gillian King on this subject returned a most wonderful story plus of course where this man fitted into the family tree. Another was the confirmation of the Passmore name, which had passed through the generations as well.

I quote Gillian King's email -

'We are in fact connected back at the Thomas Cosway / Phillipa Passmore marriage. My line goes down through the son John.

Now to Richard Cosway THE famous miniaturist. He was baptised on 5 Nov 1742 at Oakford, Devon the son of Richard Cosway and Mary nee Parker and he died on 4th July 1821. He is a forebear, but was the brother of Thomas' father.

He married Maria Hadfield 18 Jan 1781 and they had a daughter Louisa Paolina Angelica who died on 29 July 1796- before her 7th birthday. Maria Cosway nee Hadfield returned to Italy, where she had lived as a child and young woman in Florence until her father died. During her marriage she spent many years on and off in Italy, and she opened a convent in Lodi (just to the east of Milan) She was created a Baroness in 1836 and died in Lodi 5 Jan 1838 age 77.

I have been to Lodi and allowed to enter the rooms which house all the papers, books, pictures and various memorabilia she left at the convent. It is not open to the general public but I went armed with all my family details and I was allowed in.'

This information of course led to more inquiries. Stuart Dunshea, one of our Society members (another Nutt- Cosway descendant) seemed to think that his father may have had some miniatures but did not know whether they had been sold or ended up in the NSW Art Gallery.

A subsequent enquiry to the Art Gallery elicited a very speedy response, 'Unfortunately we do not have any works by this artist ...but we do have two stipple engravings done by engravers after works by Richard Cosway. The first by John Conde, titled *Mrs Fitzherbert* and the second is by John Smith, titled *Improvement 1785*.' The NSW Art Gallery then provided information as to how these works can be viewed. (A report on this later!)

What an experience it has been and continues to be! Questions are answered and then more arise. What a gift to have received: your whole family lineage revealed in such meticulous detail by such a generous researcher. My warning from all this though ... Be VERY, VERY careful when Gillian Kelly tells you she found "a little something on the internet that you might like to follow up".

Carolyn Broadhead (Nutt descendant)

WELLS REUNION

A Reunion is planned for the
descendants and interested friends of
Thomas Wells and Sarah Creswell who arrived in
Adelaide on the
Harpley in 1848

For further information contact
Peggy Goodluck
7 Bethany Court
NOARLUNGA DOWNS SA 5168

THE CASE OF THE DISAPPEARING ELLIOTTS

George Benjamin Elliott
bpt 6.11.1793, St Marys Nott
m 1814 St Marys, Nottingham
Ann WHITHERS

The Elliotts family lived and worked in Calais. The appear to have moved there around 1840 – George senior (George Benjamin) took up residence in rue Neuve with his wife and single daughters and his married children lived close by. His wife Ann died in 1845 and over the next few years several of the girls married and grandchildren came along. George junior was known to have had a hot temper and by reputation was a champion boxer.

By February 1848 the Elliotts were keen to join the Australian contingent and because they appeared to be amongst the better outfitted they were chosen with forty others to be quickly dispatched to the Fairlie about to sail from Deptford. Apart from George Benjamin, who was at least fifty six years old, the family was ideal for immigration – young marrieds with children approaching employable age, and young single females.

No one would blame George Elliott for mistaking his grandmother's name – she was long dead and in the context of getting his father, his wife and children and his seven sisters, some with husbands, out of Calais, it was barely important. One can be a little surprised, however, that he was unfamiliar with his wife's birth place and his father's age!

The single most important issue to the Immigration Board was that the would-be immigrants were properly equipped to make the voyage, but when this first party of fifty six (including sixteen of the Elliotts) arrived their kit was so inadequate that the Immigration Board announced it would be impossible to include them.

With financial assistance guaranteed by the Committee for the Relief of English Workers in France the families were provided with the necessary clothing and bedding and on 7 August 1848 all but one of the Elliott clan reached Port Jackson. While George Benjamin and George went to Wollongong to work for HJ Smith, the young girls stayed in Sydney to be employed as house servants.

Ann ELLIOTT
b 1820 Radford
d Kelso 1857
m **William POTTER**

The arrival of Ann (who was married to William Potter) in Sydney several months later on the *Agincourt* completed the immigration of the Elliott family.

From here the Elliott clan disappeared! Ann and William joined the Maitland contingent and were employed by the Rev William McIntyre as house servants. They later moved to Bathurst where Ann died at Kelso in 1857.

Mary ELLIOTT
b about 1820 Radford

It has not been possible to positively identify Mary, but she is probably the Mary Elliott who married James Riley at Black creek, Bulwarra in 1852. This Mary died at Scone in 1889

Sabina ELLIOTT
Bpt 5.10. 1823 Radford
m1 12.6.1847 Dover
Thomas HUSKINSON
M2 1852 Victoria
EDWARD BELLIES

Sabina and Thomas Huskinson had a son Thomas in 1848. In 1852 Sabina married an Edward Bellies in Victoria – there is no record of Thomas' death nor of the fate of his little daughter Anne. From this date Sabina disappeared from state records, but her son Thomas re-appears in 1881 back in Nottingham, married to Sarah and with children Sabina, Mary, Emma and Charles - like Sarah, the children were all born in Nottingham.

Emma ELLIOTT
b 1826 Radford
m 3 may 1847, Dover
Robert MARTIN

Emma Elliott had married Robert Martin. When they arrived in Sydney they were financial enough to leave the

ship without employment. There is no indication of their having had children or dying – they disappeared.

Louisa ELLIOTT
Bpt 1826 Radford
M 1849, St James, Sydney
John SCOTT

Within twelve months Louisa married John Scott. A son George born the same year died as an infant. In 1854 another George was born, then Joseph and John-then they disappeared.

Eliza ELLIOTT
b 1839 Radford
d 1849 NSW
m 1849 NSW
Alfred T JONES

In 1849 Eliza married Alfred T Jones and their son John was born that year. Eliza appears to have died in 1849 – perhaps as a result of childbirth.

Julia ELLIOTT
b
m 1849 NSW
Thomas PADIE

In 1852 Julie married Thomas Padie in Sydney. This family had a son Thomas in 1853, another Thomas in 1854 and William in 1855 all at Collingwood. The Padie family then disappears.

George ELLIOTT
Bpt 10.11.1814 Radford
D 1904 Provo Utah USA
m 1840 Nottingham
Eliza Harriett VINTON

George and Eliza baptized five more children – in Collingwood, Victoria: William 1850, Simon 1852, Eliza Julia 1854, Frederick George in 1856 and Harriet in 1858. It appeared this branch had also disappeared.

And then...a world- wide search on the Internet showed George Elliot, his wife Eliza and children had all emigrated from Australia to Provo, Utah, USA. Another search on the net found a descendant of this family. So the story continues.



George Elliott

George Elliott Jnr appears to have moved to Melbourne, where he found employment transporting gold under escort from the fields back to Melbourne. In 1851 the Mormon missionaries reached Victoria and by 1855 the first Australian Latter-day Saints left Melbourne for USA.

The story told by the Elliott descendants is that the family was about to sit down to dinner, when they heard someone playing a violin on the hillside near their home. Eliza Elliott said, 'That young man is homesick. Ask him to come to dinner.'

The young man was Thaddeus Fleming and he converted George and his family to the beliefs of the Church of the Latter-day Saints. When Thaddeus left to go home to Utah in 1862, the family of George Elliott Jnr family sailed with him.

George was to work as a machinist and a farmer. He was a very big man, six foot three in his stocking feet and weighing some 211 pounds. He eventually became a High priest and his family has thrived in Utah.

William *, who believed he was born in Sidney (sic), was a youngster when he arrived. He went to live with John W Turner, Thaddeus' brother-in-law, where he worked for his keep. The Indians were very hostile at this time and William with other lads, had to herd the cattle in the foothills and keep watch for Indians coming out of the canyons to steal stock.

He saw the Golden Spike ceremonies in 1869 when the railroads across the country were linked. As a young man he worked in the City mines and later helped bring logs out of South Fork, Provo Canyon to a saw mill.

In 1877 he married Julie Fleming, the daughter of Thaddeus, the missionary who had converted the family. They lived in a two room adobe cottage and later traded it for a block of land and two mules! The young couple had seven sons.

After a life time of hard work, William died in 1932, without ever knowing how he came to be born in Australia and why his brothers and sisters had been born in France. It took the Internet to make the connection.

What of Eliza's birth place? Husband George said she was born at Radford, but actually she was born in Dublin to very Irish parents.

And what of George's grandmother? He said her name was Mary, but actually it was Sarah – Sarah Darker – and that makes George Benjamin Elliott and Ben Kemshall first cousins – another link in the related families!

The most curious twist of fate: the Church of the Latterday Saints have opened the world of genealogy to everyone through its initial recording of all baptismal and marriage records to which it was allowed access. Without the Church of the Latterday Saints' records, none of us would have the information about our families that has helped us record our families. It was the Church of the Latterday saints that led the Elliotts to America, and it is the Church of the Latterday Saints who helped find them again! Without the LDS' up-to-date commitment to providing genealogists' key tools as an Internet service, George Elliott and his family would probably have never been traced!

Gillian Kelly

With the valued assistance of Brenda Tanner, 4 x great grand daughter of George Benjamin Elliot and the papers of Larelle Carter Elliott, wife of Earl Lammond Elliott, great grandson of George Benjamin Elliott.

* Cover Note: William Elliott

CALAIS – HER MUSEUM OF LACE AND FASHION

It is happening! It has been the dream of a committed group of Calaisiennes to show the world what their lace and fashion industry is about. It has been in the planning and developmental stages for quite a while now, but Calais is to have her Lace Museum and one that is unique! And it is in the running for a major prize!

The museum has been established in a building that was purpose-built as a lace factory in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is in the heart of the lace district and was built when there was a great deal of attention paid to detail in industrial architecture. The purpose of the museum is to educate about lace from its beginnings to now.

With the assistance of working machines, audio-visual displays and interactive systems, it is a place to dream and better understand the world and the life of the Lacemakers.

The Museum itself covers an area of some 6800 sq metres. This will include a permanent exhibition of 2500 sq metres and temporary exhibits of 580 sq metres. There will be an auditorium for fashion parades and lectures, a resource centre for research, an education centre, a shop and of course, a coffee shop!

From the end of June to the end of September this year it is planned that there will be two simultaneous exhibitions:

The first is Creation Calais, or 150 years of lace in Calais – a preview of the extraordinary creativity of the lace of Calais that makes the city the world capital of lace today. From the 1830s to today there are hundreds of samples from the collection of the Museum demonstrating the connections between lace and fashion showing the viewer the work of the men and women who founded the industry. At the same time there will be an exhibition of the work of Bernadette Genee with lingerie designed by her.

On 16 September there will be an open day with an opportunity to learn about the lace and those magnificent machines. At the end of the year the Museum of the City of Lace and Fashion will await the

announcement of the winner of the competition for Architecture and Museology !

This museum is to be open to the public and in full swing at the beginning of 2004. If you are planning a trip be sure to include this home of our forebears : it will tell more about the lives of the lacemakers than anything else could!

Nottingham Review

To the Editor of the Nottingham Review - Calais, April 4th, 1848.

Gentlemen,- Having read in your paper of 31st March an account, stating that the English tell pretty tales of *oppression* and *cruelty* towards them, I beg to say they are entirely without foundation,- that is to say, *in Calais or the Bassville*.

There have been a few of the lower order of workmen and boys who have insulted individuals, but nothing of any consequence. I can say with truth, up to the present time, there is not one person of any grade who has been compelled, through any threat or insult, to leave Calais, either from the higher or lower orders, but entirely through the suspension of all establishments in which they were engaged.

They join us in different lodges and societies, and have called upon us to

offer every protection in their power when required, and wish us not to be alarmed. No doubt from so many arrivals among you there are various reports.

We have heard of one saying, when he left Calais there was one large factory on fire. I can assure you it is not true, nor has there been even one pane of glass broken in either French or English house or factory.

In some other towns in France I believe they have been brutally treated, according to the English papers. At present every shop and factory is closed; no trade whatever going on, and no money to be had. God knows what will be the result. - A Subscriber, and Resident in Calais

THE LOUGHBOROUGH JOB – THE INCIDENT AT HEATHCOAT'S MILL

This is part of a very full account compiled and written by Malcolm Hornsby, who hopes that readers will regard it as work in progress, rather than a completed project.

The attack on the Mill The one major - and uncharacteristic - episode of Luddism in Loughborough came right at the end of the Luddite period, on the night of June 28/9th. 1816. Loughborough had not experienced any frame-breaking up to this date, but in Nottingham, luddism - quiescent since 1812 - seems to have been revived in the spring of 1816 - focussed specifically upon the new lace-frames. Two incidents of frame-breaking took place in May 1816 in Nottingham, and on the 18th. June, nineteen point-lace machines, presumably of Heathcoat's design, were broken in the shops of William Wright and Thomas Mullen at New Radford and some finished lace was stolen. Two men were arrested for the offence but both were acquitted on an alibi (1).

Most of the machines operated on license from Heathcoat were in Nottingham, but Heathcoat himself located in Loughborough. Along with his partner John Boden he operated a three-story factory just off the market-place with fifty-five bobbin-lace-frames. Heathcoat had refined his original machine a number of times over the previous seven years, and, according to the trade union leader Gravener Henson he was developing a powered version of the bobbin lace machine, which threatened to bring down piece-rates in the lace trade, and this was what provoked the attack (2)

The attack seems to have been expected. Heathcoat had raised a defence force of six night watchmen armed with pistols and bayonets and a number of special constables had been enrolled to watch the works. However, the greater experience and ruthlessness of the "old Neds" prevailed.

At midnight, on the way to the mill, noisy and boisterous, the gang bumped into Mrs Mackie, a resident of Mill Street and kidnapped her - shouting to a neighbour to "blow out your candle before we blow out your brain". They then entered the mill from the rear entrance on Ashby Road and into the casting-shop. In this room were three workers, John Asher, Thomas Ironman and John Webster who were acting as watchmen. John Asher fired a pistol,

harmlessly and one of the attackers returned fire, wounding Mr Asher. The other two guards were overpowered and placed under guard. The Neds then went through the fame-shops, wrecking 55 frames and burning some finished lace.

They found and overpowered more workers, Ambrose Woodford, James Powell, William Soars and John North in one of the rooms, and Joseph Sherwin, Samuel Street, William Squires, John Langham and Thomas Smith in another. All were ordered at gunpoint to lie down on the floor. Within half an hour the gang left and made their way back to Nottingham, leaving the factory's productive capacity destroyed and one watchman shot and wounded. Before leaving there was one mysterious incident. One of the Luddites, who had been solicitous in his enquiries after the condition of James Asher, proposed to "shake hands with the wounded man", but shook hands instead with Webster, another Luddite, who offered his hand. (3)

Years later, four of the Neds who survived told the story of their return to Nottingham to Gravener Henson. They lay all the following day in the long grass of Loughborough meadows, probably suffering from severe hangovers, "Then, not venturing to cross the bridge over the Soar or through the toll-bar at Cotes for fear of detection, taking bye-paths along the river by Zouch mills, there crossing it, and so pursuing their course over Red hill, crossing by the Trent ferry at Barton they took their way along the bank, till they reached Nottingham" (4).

James Towle, the leader of the gang responsible for the Loughborough job had been recognised at the time of the attack and he and two other men, Benjamin Badder and John Slater, were arrested within a few days. They came to trial at Leicester Assizes in early August, amidst scenes of mass demonstrations designed to intimidate the jury. The jury dismissed the evidence of seventy-one witnesses called to establish an alibi and convicted Towle, although Slater was acquitted, the case against Badder having previously been dropped. Towle was sentenced to death, but appealed against the conviction. His appeal was heard in November, but dismissed, and he was hanged on a newly built gallows on Horspool Street in Nottingham. According to the report in the Leicester journal:

At 12 o'clock he was brought upon the platform ..where he evinced a manly and becoming fortitude, worthy of a better fate. He bowed on his entrance to the populace, but made no address. After the Chaplain had gone through the

usual prayers; the Prisoner gave out and sang the hymn with great solemnity and a very audible voice after which...he was launched into eternity and appeared to die without struggle or emotion". (5).

Towle died without betraying any of his fellows, but some of them had less fortitude. In January a member of the gang was arrested for a poaching affray, and turned King's evidence, betraying twelve participants in the Loughborough job, including James Towle's younger brother who had been running the gang up to this point - determined to show that they could manage their business without James Towle. At Leicester Assizes in April 1817, the twelve were tried, as had been Towle, on a principal charge of "firing a pistol at John Asher, on of the workmen in the place, with intent to kill him" and eight of them, Savidge, Withers, Amos, Watson, Mitchell, Caldwell, Crowder and Clarke were sentenced to death, principally on the evidence of Blackburn and Burton, two of the other men arrested. Two of the eight were transported for life, while the other six were hanged on a gallows erected close to the Leicester Infirmary, witnessed by a crowd of 15,000 who sang a hymn with the condemned men (6). This event marked the effective end of Luddism in the East Midlands.

Heathcoat had already taken the decisive step to operate lace manufacture in Tiverton in Devon, and was, in fact, in Tiverton at the time the Mill was attacked. That the attack on his mill in Loughborough was a personal one he had no doubt, as he wrote immediately upon hearing of the attack, to the Mayor of Tiverton asking for protection of his premises there. "I have great apprehension of an immediate attack at this place also. In fact I believe the real cause of this mischief being done is principally, if not wholly, owing to the offence of removing here, and I have been informed upon undoubted authority that the Nottingham Lace Makers have sworn my entire destruction" (7).

After the attack, he refused the offer of £10,000 tied compensation by the West Goscote Hundred, which had to be spent in north Leicestershire, and transferred his whole business to the South West. The factory on Mill Street did not remain empty for long, and soon was back in lace production, under another management. Around the middle of the century it seems to have become one of the three factories in which the firm, of Hine and Mundella perfected the knitting of fully-fashioned hose on a round frame, powered by steam (8).

We try to understand events by categorising them, but often the greatest barrier to understanding is our willingness to place a complex event into one oversimple category. The incident at Heathcoat's mill has been categorised for most of the past two centuries in just such an over-simple way. Calling it a Luddite attack has identified it with models of working-class militancy, obscurantism and bargaining by riot. This interpretation is only sustainable if we exclude inconvenient parts of the story.

There is, of course, some fit between the event and this categorisation. The attackers were "old Neds" with Luddite track-records, and the objectives were obscurantist in essence. However, the attackers were exceptionally well paid for their work, and their history suggests a criminal gang rather than a political conspiracy, and, in addition, the element of bargaining is markedly lacking. Alternative models, such as sabotage and industrial espionage seem worth exploring, and a question is raised about the process, repeated over and over again in which insurrectionary and militant movements decay into criminal conspiracies.

However, granted that the men were "old Neds", with a history of Luddite attacks, was the Loughborough job a Luddite attack? The intense period of Luddite activity in Nottinghamshire was 1811-12. The small spate of attacks on lace-frames in Arnold, New Radford and Loughborough occurred four years later, during which time it seems very likely that Ned Towle and his associates had adopted criminal ways and become, among other things, an armed poaching gang. The Loughborough job was clearly a commercial venture - a contract crime - with a lot of cash in advance. At their trial at the end of March 1817, John Blackburn is reported as saying:

"I sent for little Sam (John Clarke), saw him at Lambley with William Withers before the Loughborough job above a week. I told him that Savage had said they wanted him and two more for a job, he asked where it was, I told him Loughborough. Withers... said Savage had £18 down to buy tools and pistols with to do Heathcote's (sic) factory...[Withers] was to have £40 as soon as it was done and £60 to be collected afterwards.... Little Sam said he would not until he was paid for the Radford job, I said I would not go until I was paid for the Radford job and the other chaps too; he (Withers) then said he would settle for the Radford job before he went" (9).

Clearly the important issue is the identity of the paymaster. It is conceivable that a group of poorly paid lace-makers could have agreed to raise a payment after the attack was made, but it seems less than probable that they would

have raised the vast sum of £40. in advance. In addition, if, as was said at the time and later, that the issue was low or shrinking pay-rates, why attack Heathcoat who was in the process of migrating to Tiverton, and must be presumed to be unlikely to respond positively to any such assault? The assertions that Heathcoat was paying low wages or seeking to force rates down has the ring of post-hoc rationalisation. At the head of the very prosperous, high-tec sector of point-lace making, he revealed to the friends of his late partner Lacy that he had paid Lacy £50,000 over a few years as his share of Patent Royalties. Heathcoat was more likely to be bidding labour away from less profitable competitors than leading the process of reduction.

One factor which raises questions is the evident fact that Heathcoat had already taken the decision to move at least part of his business to Tiverton. He, himself, ascribed the attack to the envy and resentment of the Lace-masters of Nottingham, who were fighting his patent, and who may have feared the increased competition likely to arise with his introduction of his machinery into the traditional lace-making communities of Devonshire.

In the event, the Loughborough job so far confirmed him in his decision that he promptly decided to concentrate all his investment and activity in the South-West, and migrated to Tiverton, taking with him much of his workforce. Whilst a lace-makers committee may have commissioned the attack, so, equally plausibly, might Heathcoat's rivals and competitors.

The Assize Court sat on the Old Neds - and condemned them. On the inspiration for the attack, the court was singularly incurious (10).

Heathcoat himself clearly indicates his feelings on the matter in a letter he wrote to the mayor of Tiverton within days of the attack:

Tiverton, July

Sir;

A messenger has just arrived from my partner Mr. Boden, now at Loughborough, with the unpleasant news that all our valuable

machinery at that place was destroyed on Friday last by a large party of Luddites, as it was supposed, from Nottingham, amounting to upwards of an Hundred, with their faces blackened and otherwise disguised.

One man who attempted resistance was shot by them and left for dead, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. The remainder of our workmen, who were placed there for the protection of our property were compelled to lay themselves down with their faces to the floor and not permitted to rise until the mischief was completed under threats of instant death.. By this atrocious proceeding, several hundred people are thrown out of employment and we are deprived of property of immense value, the machines being a new invention for making Buckingham Lace, and for which I obtained a Patent in the year 1809, and have been occupied ever since in constructing and putting up the same.

I have great apprehension of an immediate attack at this place also; in fact I believe the real cause of this mischief being done is principally, if not wholly, owing to the offence of removing here, and I have been informed upon undoubted authority that the Nottingham Lace Makers have sworn my entire destruction.

I therefore request you to take such steps as you may think best to prevent or defeat any attempt to destroy our manufactory at Tiverton.

*I am Sir, your most obedient servant,
John Heathcoat.*

(In response to this letter, the Mayor of Tiverton petitioned the Home secretary for troops to be sent to Tiverton to defend the factory .

Notes and references

1. Hewitt, pp. 359-60.
2. Thomas, (i), p. 182; Felkin, p. 237.
3. Felkin p. 240. This information seems suspect, since over the next thirty years while Heathcoat built his business in Tiverton, the threatened self-acting frame seems not to have been forthcoming.
4. (Leicester Journal, 4 April 1817, p. 3.
5. Felkin, p. 241.
6. Leicester Journal, 22 NOV 1816, p. 3.
7. Patterson, p. 114, Felkin, 237-8).
8. See appendix 2 below.
9. Armitage, p. 19 et seq.)
10. Leicester Journal, 4. April 1817, p. 3.

MUTUAL BENEFIT AND THE HOPE LODGE

The English were innovative in the matter of mutual benefit societies. In 1802 there were 9672 societies and by 1815 the number had grown to more than 900 000. In France, Napoleon's Government was supportive of such moves, but the idea didn't have the same results as in England.

In England, certain societies emanated from the Masonic Lodges called Odd Fellows. Each lodge had a parallel society of mutual aid and for each mason mutual aid was an obligatory rule. This was funded by the initial membership fee and by a monthly contribution.

The order of Independent Odd Fellows was founded in 1810 and the Order of the Union of London was created in 1799 by a partial fusion of two earlier

orders, The Old Order and The Patriot Order. The early orders were politically based, but with their union, the political agenda disappeared and welfare became the principal reason for being.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century there were lodges in Sheffield, Liverpool, Harwich and Chester and by 1800 they were established in Dover, Coventry and Wales. This is undoubtedly when they began in Nottingham.

When the lace makers established themselves in Calais, many who came were already members and to continue the benefits that membership afforded them, they brought with them their Lodges.

An inquiry led by the present Odd Fellows didn't find any accurate information on the early Societies in St Pierre. All one is able to say is that around 1840 there existed at St Pierre a minor lodge called Hope, an division of the grand Lodge of Nottingham. The meetings were held at the Café Onsley, rue Lafayette, each Saturday night at eight o'clock. It had 136 members.

Later, at an unknown date, a second minor lodge, called George Walkland was begun. It held its meetings at the Café Delpierre, Grande-Rue. Its members were invited to meet each evening at eight. It had a membership of less than fifty.

Membership was gained on the reference of two members and an interview and membership dues were 6/6 which was added monthly to a welfare account. A modest supplement allowed the member to contribute to the Account for the Protection of Widows and Orphans.

On the evening of 21 March 1848 a meeting of English lace workers was called in St Pierre. As well as the English lace workers a deputation from Edward Lander's lodge, The Hope, attended. As Frenchman they were concerned that their English colleagues were being forced from the country by 'the cries and conduct of a few rascals and ruffians'. Further, they said, 'we would never allow you to be driven from the country if you wish to remain, and as long as there is any bread to be got in the trade, we will share it with you.'

The philosophy of the Lodges had crossed the racial barrier ! It would be interesting to know how many of the lacemakers continued to be Lodge members once they had reached Australia.

From

La communité britannique, Albert Vion, Bulletin historique et artistique du calaisis, December 1978

Well Suited to the Colony, G Kelly, 1996

With thanks to Daniel Lebon, Calais

FASHION FROLICS

Lace, a vagary of fashion has its ups and down and members of ASLC know its origins well. But what of other fashion items?

- 1902 Sew-on press studs for clothing invented in France
- 1905 Viscose, an artificial silk, made by Courtaulds in UK
- 1909 First permanent waves offered by London hairdressers
- 1909 Italian Mariano Fortuny introduces silk pleating process
- 1913 Modern zip fastener developed in Sweden
- 1914 First bra patented in the USA
- 1916 Rayon knitwear on sale
- 1916 French designer Coco Chanel promotes jersey fabric
- 1925 Chanel's first collarless jacket
- 1926 In Paris, fashion designer Vionnet begins to use bias cut
- 1927 beards and moustaches go out of fashion for men in Europe
- 1932 Patent for crease-resistant fabric in UK
- 1933 Marlene Dietrich starts trend of wearing men's clothing
- 1934 Y-fronts introduced in mens' underwear
- 1939 Nylon stockings first on sale in the US
- 1941 Sale of silk stockings banned in UK during war
- 1942 The first zoot-suit introduced in the US
- 1946 The bikini goes on sale
- 1948 Velcro fastening invented
- 1950 Terylene fabric on sale
- 1953 Stiletto heels for women's shoes appear
- 1954 Teddy-boy look for youths
- 1954 Crew-cut fashion in USA
- 1954 Brando sets the fashion for denim jeans in film *Wild One*
- 1958 Lycra elastic fabric patent

From notes of Bruce Goodwin

FOR THE GENEALOGIST

SCOTS AND CATHOLICS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

From the book of South Australian *Registration Districts of Births, Deaths and Marriages* by Beryl Scharhinger

Scots and Catholics were not registered. Scots and Catholics considered baptism a satisfactory record and resisted undesirable authority to register births until 1875 so a birth date may only be recorded in a church baptismal book.

When a priest in Yorke Peninsula was diagnosed with phthisis - tuberculosis (TB) - all of the records in his care were destroyed. Many Catholic baptisms, burials and marriages have not survived.

Judy Elliott

RADFORD:

THE BAPTISMS OF CHILDREN OF LACE WORKERS

Even if there was no other way of knowing, it is obvious from the baptismal records of Radford that it was a large center for the lace industry. The church records give the occupation of the parent, and from computerized transcriptions it has been possible to extract the birth registrations of all those connected with the lace trade.

The following list includes the surnames that are represented in the 1848 immigration to Australia. Some are obviously the children of those who came; others may well be family connections.

BAPTISM	SURNAME	GIVEN NAME	FATHER/MOTHER
10.5.1829	Archer	Jn Frederick	John Mary
3.1.1830	Archer	Henry Zacheus	Samuel Sarah
6.4.1832	Archer	George	Samuel Sarah
6.10.1833	Archer	Samuel	Samuel Sarah
7.11.1824	Archer	Mary Ann	John Mary

20 8 1826	Archer	Wm Samuel	John	Mary
30 9 1832	Barnett	Cath E'beth	Henry	Catherine
25 8 1839	Bennett	Ann	William	Lucy
4 11 1827	Bown	Elizabeth	John	Sarah
7 3 1830	Bown	Harriett	John	Sarah
11 9 1831	Bown	Sarah	John	Sarah
8 2 1835	Bown	Benjamin	Benjamin	Mira
29 4 1832	Clarke	Henry	John	Mary
20 11 1836	Clarke	Dorothy (sic)	Samuel	Jane
1 4 1838	Clarke	Mary Ann	John	Mary
8 4 1840	Clarke	Henry	John	Mary
24 4 1842	Clarke	Charles	Wm	Elizabeth
5 11 1843	Clarke	James	William	Eliza
10 1 1836	Cope	Mary Anne	Fred	Harriett
3 12 1837	Cope	Sarah	Fred	Harriett
1 1 1836	Crofts	Frances Mary	William	Frances
4 12 1825	Crowder	George	Cornelius	Hannah
18 4 1841	Cunningham	Mary	Wm	Elizabeth
27 4 1821	Darker	Anna	Wm	Ann
19 12 1822	Darker	Fred Henry	Wm	Ann
1 12 1839	Davis	Reuben John	John	Bridget
10 3 1844	Davis	Charles	John	Bridget
8 3 1835	Duck	James	Thos	E'beth
25 6 1837	Duck	Samuel	Thos	E'beth
8 2 1835	Dunk	Charlotte	Thomas	Mary
9 7 1833	Elliott	Mary	Wm Margaret	
4 5 1834	Elliott	Eliza	George	Ann
10 1 1836	Elliott	Priscilla	W'm Margaret	
14 4 1839	Elliott	Edwin	George	Eliza
28 2 1841	Elliott	Rachael	Fred	Eliza
25 12 1841	Elliott	Eliza	William	Margaret
9 10 1836	Greensmith	Maria	William	Eliza
1 7 1832	Grey	Hamlet	Henry	Sarah
29 10 1826	Hazledine	Henry	John	Mary
31 1 1830	Hazledine	Louisa	George	Anne
21 3 1830	Hazledine	Emma	John	Mary
29 1 1832	Hazledine	Mary	John	Mary
10 6 1832	Hazledine	Lavinia	George	Ann
2 3 1834	Hazledine	Charlotte	John	Mary
21 2 1836	Hazledine	William Edward	Samuel	Mary
10 6 1837	Hazledine	Elizabeth	George	Matilda
13 8 1837	Hazledine	James Samuel	Samuel	Marian
27 12 1840	Hemsley	Charlotte	Thomas	Mary
27 12 1840	Hemsley	Lucy Ann	Thomas	Mary
27 12 1840	Hemsley	James	Thomas	Mary
27 12 1840	Hemsley	Mary	Thomas	Mary
27 12 1840	Hemsley	Frances	Thomas	Mary
27 12 1840	Hemsley	Thomas	Thomas	Mary
27 12 1840	Hemsley	Edwin	Thomas	Mary
29 8 1841	Hemsley	Emma	James	E'beth
3 10 1824	Holmes	Ann	John	E'beth

16.4.1826	Holmes	Robert	Robert	E'beth
30.9.1827	Holmes	Frederick	John	E'beth
26.10.1828	Holmes	John	William	Mary
2.11.1828	Holmes	Elizabeth Selina	John	E'beth
2.5.1830	Holmes	William Vincent	W'm	Ann
22.8.1830	Holmes	Samuel	Robert	Mary
25.12.1831	Holmes	Sarah	Robert	Mary
29.3.1835	Holmes	Elizabeth	W'm	E'beth
26.2.1837	Holmes	Eliza Jane	Henry	Mary
17.5.1829	Husbands	Lucy	Samuel	Sarah
5.2.1826	Ingham	John	Caleb	Mary
23.12.1827	Ingham	Mary Ann	Caleb	Mary
27.9.1841	Jacklin	Alfred	Robert	E'beth
27.5.1827	Johnson	Thomas	Thomas	Mary
22.12.1833	Kettleband	Ann	John	Sarah
9.1.1839	Kirk	Catherine	Edward	Mary
19.4.1837	Knowles	Elizabeth	Joseph	Sarah
13.8.1837	Knowles	William	Sarah	
24.2.1839	Knowles	Henry Holmes	John	Eleashor
11.10.1819	Lake	Charles	Harriet	
6.8.1823	Lamb	Alfred C Loriane	Joseph	Mary
25.7.1824	Lamb	Jane	John	Jane
9.7.1826	Lamb	William Wilson	John	Jane
1.1.1832	Lamb	Amelia	Robert	Amelia
1.1.1832	Lamb	Elizabeth	Robert	Amelia
21.2.1836	Lamb	Henry	James	Patience
8.5.1842	Lamb	Matthew	Elizabeth	
1.9.1833	Lander	Harriott Little	Edward	Mary A
1.9.1833	Lander	Mary Ann	Edward	Mary A
9.12.1837	Litchfield	Mary	Samuel	Sarah
28.7.1839	Litchfield	Elizabeth	Samuel	Sarah
21.8.1842	Litchfield	Henrietta	Mary	
19.6.1825	Litchfield	Henry Curtis	William	Ann
18.11.1827	Litchfield	George	Samuel	Sarah
7.7.1828	Litchfield	Isabella	Charles	Esther
1.1.1830	Litchfield	John	Charles	Esther
5.1.1830	Litchfield	William	Charles	Esther
19.2.1832	Litchfield	George	Charles	Esther
15.4.1832	Litchfield	Kiah	Samuel	Sarah
3.3.1836	Longmire	Henry	Hierom(sic)	Ann
9.9.1838	Longmire	Hiram	Hiram	Ann
28.3.1841	Longmire	Mary	Hiram	Ann
17.5.1829	Martin	Thomas	Thomas	Hannah
20.6.1830	Martin	Sarah Ann	Thomas	Hannah
7.11.1830	Martin	Matilda	John	Sarah
26.6.1831	Martin	John	George	Hannah
10.6.1832	Martin	Matilda	Mary	
18.10.1829	Matthews	Amelia	William	Elizabeth
6.4.1834	Matthews	Eliza	W'm	Hephzibah
7.2.1836	Matthews	Richard	W'm	Hephzibah
12.7.1840	Matthews	William	John	Rebecca

28.6.1835	Matthews	Emma	John	Hannah
10.8.1828	Moutenay	Rose Ann	William	Matilda
4.10.1829	Needham	Mary Anne	Peter	Maria
30.10.1831	Needham	Maria	Peter	Maria
22.9.1833	Needham	Ann	Isaac	Hannah
7.7.1839	Needham	Isaac	Thomas	Mary
24.10.1841	Needham	Catherine	Thomas	Mary
2.6.1844	Needham	Samuel	Thomas	Mary
7.11.1847	Needham	Thomas	Thomas	Mary
20.2.1842	Paling	Edward	Edward	Srah
16.2.1831	Paling	Thomas	William	Ann
16.2.1831	Paling	George	Edward	Sarah
2.6.1833	Paling	Lavina	Edward	Sarah
5.10.1823	Pass	Sarah	Rebecca	
17.10.1839	Peat	Martha	James	Hannah
15.7.1834	Pedder	Sarah	William	Ellen
20.12.1825	Pedder	James	James	sarah
3.12.1832	Potter	Maria Britain	Thomas	Maria
20.10.1839	Robinson	Ellen	John	Elizabeth
10.4.1842	Robinson	John	John	Elizabeth
18.4.1847	Robinson	Fred Leatherland	Jn L.	E'beth
27.11.1825	Robinson	Elizabeth	John	Elizabeth
8.6.1834	Roe	William Sam	Charles	Harriett
13.7.1834	Roe	William	Joseph	Jane
14.8.1836	Roe	Esther	Joseph	Jane
11.4.1841	Roe	Esther	Henry	Pamela
15.6.1842	Roe	Emma	James	Elizabeth
28.8.1842	Roe	Emanuel	Joseph	Jane
31.10.1841	Rogers	Samuel	William	Ann
23.4.1826	Rogers	Hiram	William	Hannah
19.3.1837	Rose	William	William	Mary
29.10.1837	Rose	John	William	Mary
20.8.1837	Sansom	Henry Edgar	W'm	Elizabeth
23.10.1842	Saywell	Emma	John	Ann
19.1.1845	Saywell	Henrietta	John	Ann
23.2.1845	Saywell	Henrietta	William	Mary Ann
16.11.1845	Saywell	Abb	Jasper	Sarah
7.2.1847	Saywell	Emma	Jasper	Sarah
7.11.1847	Saywell	Jasper	John	Ann
9.1.1825	Saywell	Joseph	Thomas	Esther*
30.1.1825	Saywell	Henry	Thomas	Esther
2.12.1827	Saywell	Emma	W'm	Elizabeth
20.1.1828	Saywell	Robert	William	Christiana
15.2.1829	Saywell	John	William	Elizabeth
9.8.1829	Saywell	Thomas	Thomas	Esther
14.3.1830	Saywell	Emma Sophia	W'm	Elizabeth
28.4.1830	Saywell	Elizabeth John	Ann	
19.12.1830	Saywell	John	Jasper	Rosanna
17.4.1831	Saywell	Sarah Ann Nadin	George	Eliza **
8.5.1831	Saywell	Angelina John	Ann	
14.8.1831	Saywell	Esther	Thomas	Esther

18.11.1832	Saywell	Rose Ann Jasper	Rosanna
14.6.1833	Saywell	Edwin	John Ann
9.3.1834	Saywell	Frederick Thomas	Esther
21.12.1834	Saywell	Alfred Isaac	Jasper Rosanna
29.3.1835	Saywell	Elias	George Eliza
12.4.1835	Saywell	John	John Ann
22.1.1837	Saywell	Henrietta	Jasper Rosanna
12.3.1837	Saywell	Thomas	George Eliza
19.3.1837	Saywell	George	John Ann
2.7.1837	Saywell	Ernest	Thomas Esther
18.2.1838	Saywell	Sarah	John Sarah
2.6.1839	Saywell	Charles	Thomas Esther
9.8.1840	Saywell	Elizabeth	John Ann
14.3.1841	Saywell	Mary Ann	William Mary Ann
10.1.1836	Selby	Louisa	Benjamin Jane
17.1.1836	Selby	John	Robert Mary
20.3.1836	Selby	John	William Sarah
15.5.1836	Selby	William	Samuel Jane
12.4.1829	Selby	Mary Anne	Benjamin Jane***
7.11.1830	Selby	Elizabeth	Robert Mary
4.12.1831	Selby	Elizabeth Benjamin Jane	
12.8.1832	Selby	William William Sarah	
3.2.1833	Selby	Sarah	Robert Mary
5.1.1834	Selby	Frederick Benjamin Jane	
13.4.1834	Selby	Susanna	William Sarah
10.5.1835	Simpson	Alexander James	Susanna
9.3.1845	Simpson	Thomas	John Elizabeth
29.7.1845	Simpson	Eliza	John Elizabeth
6.11.1814	Slack	Alfred	George Elizabeth
26.9.1830	Slack	Mary	John Sarah
18.10.1840	Slack	Sarah	William Mary
26.6.1842	Slack	Maria	Herbert James E'beth
26.6.1842	Slack	Sarah Coulson	James Elizabeth
27.4.1828	Stevens	John	Samuel Sarah
21.2.1830	Stevens	Eliza	Edward Elizabeth
2.5.1830	Stevens	William	Samuel Sarah
27.11.1831	Stevens	Sarah Anne	Edward Elizabeth
17.3.1833	Stevens	Samuel	Samuel Sarah
26.10.1834	Stevens	George Hawker	Henry Sarah
10.4.1836	Stevens	Mary	Edward Elizabeth
20.11.1825	Streets	Ann	John Elizabeth
9.7.1826	Streets	Samuel	Frances
6.1.1828	Streets	John	John Hannah
13.4.1828	Streets	Rebecca Samuel	Frances
1830	Streets	George Samuel	Frances
9.9.1832	Streets	Ruth	Samuel Hannah
9.1.1853	Stubbs	Edward	Edward Mary
26.8.1838	Taylor	George Sansom	Violet
23.10.1836	Thomas	Thomas	Mary
27.1.1839	Thomas	Benjamin	Mary
11.2.1827	Trueman	Jane	George Maria

19.4.1829	Trueman	George Spencer	George Mria
12.1.1834	Trueman	Eliza	George Maria
6.4.1834	Trueman	Henry	Jonathan Rachel
15.3.1832	Watson	Leah	James Ruth
28.4.1833	Watson	Ann	William Harriet
29.7.1838	Watson	Robert	Robert Mary
10.11.1842	Worthington	Mary	Thomas Jane
18.8.1844	Worthington	Charles	Thomas Jane
11.1.1846	Worthington	Frances	Thomas Jane

*Thomas Saywell's wife's was Esther Burleigh, sister to Christiana who married William Saywell.

** George Saywell's (born 1810) first wife seems to have been Eliza Nadin, not Eliza Needham.

*** Mary Anne Selby arrived married to John Wragg on the *Harbinger*, saying she was Frederick Archer's niece.



ON THE NET

Many readers have asked for guidance on useful internet sites. The following addresses have been found to be interesting points of focus:

Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

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

Our own Home Page. In the last week it has hit the first 1000 viewers! It is linked to several pages with Nottingham Interests .

The Church of the Latterday Saints

<http://www.familysearch.org>

Commonly referred to as the IGI or International Genealogy Index. As well as using this site for look ups, read the tips for better results, and search the Ancestral File – you might find someone else researching your name.

Use the Custom search – at the bottom of a result page it will give you a Batch Number; take note of it, go back to the search page, put this number in the “Batch Number” box and remove any Given Names. Add the father’s and mother’s name and hit the Search button. Any results will be for the same church at that time and you will most likely have found siblings!



Genealogy Helplist

<http://helplist.org/aus/index.shtml>

The Genealogy Helplist consists of volunteers who are willing to help others by looking up specific items at institutions near them, or help supply other information easily accessible to them.

If you want to make a request of one of these volunteers, please read the instructions. If you would like to be a volunteer, visit the page you want to join and follow the maintainer's instructions on how to join.



Nottingham Genealogical Society.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~engngs/>

This is a new society for Internet users. Membership is free to anyone anywhere in the world, who shares the vision of making information regarding family history, and history of the county of Nottinghamshire, freely available to anyone via the Internet.



NSW Births Deaths and Marriages

<http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au/Services/IndexSrch.html>

This is a free search site of the NSW Register of Births, Deaths and Marriages. You can search for births from 1788 to 1905, marriages 1788 to 1945 and deaths 1788 to 1945 in ten year spans. (A ten year span is 1936 to 1945)



Nottinghamshire Genweb PagesRun

<http://www.genweb.com/sengmt/>

This is a comprehensive site of Nottinghamshire. There are many links of interest to the researcher on this page.



Loughborough Local History

www.loughborough.co.uk/communit/comm5.htm

This site is dedicated to reflect and promote the social, cultural and historic perspectives of the town of Loughborough. It will serve as a comprehensive source of both community and commercial information, also encouraging the free exchange of technical knowledge across all disciplines. We invite local, regional, national and international visitors to use this 'window' for a virtual voyage of reference, exploration and discovery.

Genforum

www.genforum.com

Is anyone else in the world researching your family? This is the site to check and to add your interests.

The Newcastle Family History Society

presents a family history conference:

Heritage and the New Millenium

With key note address by Marie Metzke

At the Heritage Reception and Function Centre Motto Farm Motel,
Raymond Terrace from 3-5 November 2000

More information is available from Conference Committee, Newcastle Family History
Soc Inc., PO Box 189, Adamstown. 2289

*Office Bearers of
The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais*

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Cover Note:

William Elliott, son of George Elliott and Eliza Vinton,
born Australia, baptized Collingwood Vic, 1850
married Julie Ann Fleming
died Provo Utah, USA 12 March 1932