TULLE

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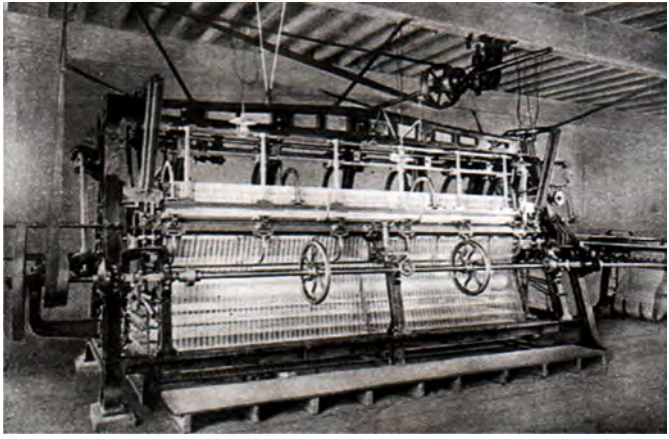

The Journal of Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.

Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.

Meeting Times & Place:

ASLC meets at Don Bank Cottage, 6 Napier Street, North Sydney, NSW, on the third Saturday in February (AGM), May, August & November each year. All meetings commence at 1.00pm. You are invited to bring a plate to share with other members at afternoon tea which follows each meeting.

Future Meetings:	Saturday, 18 May 2013
	Saturday, 17 August 2013
	Saturday, 16 November 2013
AGM	Saturday, 15 February 2013
Find Us on the Internet:	www.angelfire.com/al/aslc.
	Our site has recently been completely updated.
Want to Join?	Mrs Carolyn Broadhead
Please contact The Secretary	PO Box 293
	GALSTON NSW 2159 (P: 02 9653 1278)
	beachous279@gmail.com
Contributions to Tulle : email	richardlander@ozemail.com.au
: post	Richard Lander
	73A Killeaton Street
	St Ives NSW AUSTRALIA 2075

Cover : A Leavers Lace Machine (from Nottinghamshire History) - http://www.nottshistory.org.uk/books/mellors1908/lacemachine.htm

This Coming Meeting: Saturday, 18 May 2013, 1.00pm

Guest Speaker: The Guest Speaker at our May 2013 Meeting will be Mr Kieran Hosty, the Australian National Maritime Museum's Curator of Maritime Archaeology and Ship Technology. Apart from his official responsibilities, Kieran's research interests extend to historical archaeology and the archaeology of Australian colonialism. Kieran is a Guest Speaker not to be missed.

TULLE

Issue 119, Volume 31 Number 2 – May 2013

On 11 May 1813 Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth set out from South Creek accompanied by four servants, five dogs and four horses. They walked for 17 days through the bush, marking the bark of trees on the way so they could retrace their steps. Exactly 100 years later, on 28 May 1913, an obelisk was erected at Mt York to mark the centenary of their achievement. 28 May 2013 marks 200 years since the Blue Mountains were first crossed, thus making settlement at Bathurst possible for the ancestors of some ASLC members.

President's Message

Our AGM in February was a very successful one. The Society's existing committee all agreed to run for office once again and members of it were re-elected for another year unopposed. Society members also unanimously passed motions to approve our name as *Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.* and to adopt the new Constitution (with minor alterations) which will govern how we operate in the future. So where are we headed to in that future? What do you want out of your Society?

I mentioned previously that, the review of our new name and constitution would include our Society's aims. While our aims have evolved a little over the past thirty years, they have always addressed the core reasons for our formation. However, some of those aims have subsequently been achieved; namely publication of much of the story of the original 1848 Lacemakers in two books and numerous revealing articles in our journal, *Tulle*.

Who we are can be summarised as follows: *the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc. exists for the benefit of its members who have a shared interest in a particular group of English machine lacemakers who were involved in two mass migrations during the first half of the nineteenth century.*

A revised version of the Society's aims could be to:

- *strengthen ties between all descendants of the Lacemakers*
- *encourage representation from all Lacemaker families in particular from the next generation of descendants*
- *support each other in the compilation of our individual family histories*
- *publish a quarterly journal and maintain a website to provide forums for members and the public to expand their understanding of the Lacemakers activities and motivations*
- *encourage interest in the history of Australia, in particular its effect on the lives of the Lacemakers and their descendants*

These aims will continue to evolve, as does the Society. Do you have others that you believe should be included? How should we go about achieving

these aims? Do you want the meetings or even *Tulle* to change? In her last report, our Secretary urged us to "encourage the younger members of our families to pursue the search" and pass on to them the knowledge and stories that you have found. In pursuit of this sentiment and to advance our aims, at the AGM the members agreed with two further proposals; to offer reduced subscriptions to younger family members under certain conditions and to make available time at each meeting to discuss members' family histories and discoveries. The time will be your time to bring along items for discussion and perhaps we can solve a problem or two.

We are seeking your comments and suggestions, which you can send to any of the committee members.

Stephen Black
President

CALAIS BDM REGISTERS NOW AVAILABLE ON LINE

Gillian Kelly has kindly advised me that she recently visited the Calais Archives website and that at some time since she last used the site the actual BDM registers have been scanned and added! She says we can now get hold of any certificate available just by finding it (although she adds "that's no mean feat"). She goes on to say that "the certificate can then be printed off".

Gillian's advice was received just prior to *Tulle* going to print so there has been little time for your Editor to examine the process involved. However the following appears to work. Choose http://www.archivespasdecalais.fr/ then near the top left hand side choose "Archives en ligne" then État civil followed by Tables décennales. Then continue to use a process similar to that outlined by Gillian in *Tulle* #105, November 2009.

Secretary's Report

Our AGM was held and the drafts of the various resolutions that were delivered to you for consideration in the last edition of *Tulle* have been put to the Annual General Meeting and all were passed unanimously.

The required paperwork has been completed and forwarded to NSW Fair Trading and we will await their response to the change of name and revision of our Constitution.

Once all the formalities were completed we were treated to a presentation by our Editor Richard Lander. He showed the last Leavers machines at work in a factory near Nottingham. The highlight, of course was Richard's interview of Peter Mee, a former Twist hand in a curtain lace factory in Sandiacre, Derbyshire. He certainly gave us an insight into the complexity of these machines and the skill required to keep them functioning.

The most wonderful event of the afternoon however was the announcement that our Treasurer Robbie Gordon had been awarded an OAM. As I mentioned in the previous *Tulle* our Lacemakers were a good and honest group. This seems to be borne out in the fact that our small Society actually has six members who have been recipients of awards and these are only the ones we know about. We have Robbie Gordon, Gil Kelly, Judy Gifford, June Howarth and Paul Wand in NSW and John Saywell in South Australia. How proud would the forbears of these fine people be?

The excitement continues as more and more people research their family history. Today I opened an email from a descendant of the Duck family telling me of her fascination with this piece of her family history that she has just uncovered. I was most excited to suggest that she joins our Society and then she can both share her story and hear the stories of other "Ducks" whom she will meet or correspond with.

Keep searching for new members especially within your families.

Carolyn Broadhead

Editor's Comment

As the saying states: If the English language was a cake, Germanic flour would be its batter. Sugar, milk and butter would be of Norse, Latin and French origins. Its icing would be made up of dozens of other languages – Spanish, Hindi, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Italian, Greek and so on. The recipe for making the English language takes hundreds of ingredients and thousands of years. The cake is still in the oven because, as a language, the process is never finished, unless it becomes a dead language.

The recipe for the machine lace industry language is similarly complex, albeit much younger but in much greater danger of becoming extinct. In our own small way we should be proud of Gillian's two books and the pages of this journal for recording, if not for adding to, the words of those engineering marvels – the lace machines and their beautiful product. Thirty years ago I had no idea what a picot, or a Pusher machine, or a stocking frame, or a Jacquard apparatus was. I wasn't even sure which way warp and weft threads ran. Machine-made brides sounded very exotic. Gimps, jabots, lappets and toilé were unknown to me. Edgings, fillings, headings, footings, wheatears, tallies, leaves and legs were all things I had never associated with lace. Perhaps thirty years ago I had never even thought of lace except in the lascivious ways a schoolboy is sometimes prone so to do.

I certainly did not know that a "butty" was a twisthand's mate; or that a FWK was a framework knitter or that greige lace referred to lace straight off the machine or that a "piano puncher" is the skilled operator of the press which punches holes in Jacquard cards. Although I thought I was vaguely familiar with strippers, I never realised that they were the people who removed the surplus thread from bobbins.

I have reason to celebrate because (unbelievably) this is the 21st issue of *Tulle* under my editorship and I still have so much to learn about this fantastically complex but endlessly fascinating industry.

Richard Lander

Feedback on Tulle, February 2013

Richard, the latest issue of *Tulle* (Feb 2013) was splendid. I needed a good dose of history, and I got it. I read the journal from cover to cover in one sitting, and have set out below comments on some of the articles. They relate to the foundation members of the Lacemakers, the new constitution, reference to Louis IV in the *SMH* article of 1899, amplification of John Saywell's article, origins of surnames, and unionism. My discussion is not momentous; it is just good to be so stimulated.

Some of the people who are listed as foundation members have only their first name initial shown. I can provide the first names of two of those. Joan Morey and Beryl Scott-Young were sisters of Theo Saywell and as such were great granddaughters of George Burghley Saywell who was a child on the *Agincourt*. They were my second cousins. I hope this helps. *(Ed: Thank you Bob. I would be grateful if anyone can provide first names for any of the others listed with only initials. My memory fails me).*

The proposed constitution of the Society does not contain a winding-up clause. The original constitution had a provision for any surplus funds to go to the Australian Society of Genealogists. I do not know what the government's model provides, but I feel that if we do not provide for the distribution of remaining funds they will be sequestered by the government into Consolidated Revenue. I do not think that is what the membership desires. It is a gloomy discussion and I hope that we are never wound up, but I think we should at least consider the founding members' desire to assign any monies to an historical society. *(Ed: A very good point, Bob, one that was discussed but apparently overlooked during the compilation of the proposed constitution. This aspect was rectified at the May meeting).*

I do not normally comment on typographical errors, except if they distort an historical fact. The French King in the reprinted Herald article of 1899 is shown as Louis IV (page 32). I believe the monarch was Louis XIV, the Sun King. *(Ed: Of course Bob is correct. My only defence is that Louis IV is what appears in* The Sydney Morning Herald *article. When typing up articles in the wee hours of the morning, such apparently simple errors are, unfortunately, sometimes able to slip past an unsuspecting or still half-asleep editor. According to Wikipedia, Jean-Baptiste Colbert was a French politician who served as the Minister of Finances of France from 1665 to 1683 under the rule of King Louis XIV. His relentless hard work and thrift made him an esteemed minister. He achieved a reputation for his work of improving the state of*

French manufacturing and bringing the economy back from the brink of bankruptcy. Historians note that, despite Colbert's efforts, France actually became increasingly impoverished because of the King's excessive spending on wars. However, it was Colbert who worked to create a favourable balance of trade and increase France's colonial holdings.)

Bob continues: *Trove* is proving a great treasure house of information for family historians, and John Saywell has used it with a touch of humour to add to our knowledge. I would like to add a few comments to his article. Firstly, the bank that held the Saywell funds (page 17), which were finally released, was the Caisse d'Epargne in Paris.

I do not believe that Isabella Saywell travelled to Morpeth on the *Maitland* as assumed by John Saywell (page 16). Isabella was ill when the *Agincourt* berthed in Port Jackson. She presumably remained in the ship's hospital when the rest of her family set off for Maitland aboard the *Maitland*. There were twenty-two immigrants who remained aboard the *Agincourt*, all of whom were due to go to Maitland. The paddle steamer *Thistle* pulled alongside the *Agincourt* two days after the *Maitland* had departed. The remaining passengers were fit enough to travel, and so they clambered down a precarious ladder and onto the deck of the craft that would take them to their families waiting in the barracks at East Maitland. I think Isabella was in this second group.

The origins of surnames are often based on myths and legends to suit the aspirations of families. My comments on the Saywell name possibly just add to the myths as well as adding to your research. According to a family story, the name Saywell was originally Séyuil. It is said that the Saywells were a Huguenot family who fled from the Spanish Netherlands in 1604. Additionally, Elias Jasper Saywell, a son of George Burghley Saywell, did some research on the Anglicising of a French name, but I possess nothing of the results of his research other than a scrap of paper written by Elias in the Family Bible inscribed with the names 'Saywell, Seyul, Sewell and Saville'.

The name 'Sawell' features amongst the Huguenot names of the refugees. Many Huguenot lacemakers escaped from Flanders and Northern France and took refuge in the eastern part of England. These were the traditional cottage industry lacemakers who used a cushion and bobbins. Approximately 100,000 people left Flanders in 1567 when the Duke of Alva became head of the Spanish Catholic Army. Others fled from Lille after the Massacre of the Feast of Saint Bartholomew in 1572. French Huguenot

emigration continued until the Edict of Nantes in 1598. If the Saywell ancestors had fled from France to the Netherlands, as many did, there is a possibility that the 1604 might be accurate if only someone had better proof.

Descent from the Huguenots seems to be an ambition of many genealogists. I am unsure how much faith we should put in the family story. The Saywell name was certainly in England well before the Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre. Many references exist in the older records as we can see from your article. On the other hand, the first of our identifiable Saywell ancestors appears in the records of eastern England in 1640, which is just 36 years after the family story tells of the flight from the Spanish Netherlands.

There is other evidence of the name in Anglo-Saxon records. A Siuuoldus of Somerset appears in the Doomsday Book (dated 1086). In Old English, that is prior to the Norman Conquest, Sigeweald or in Old Norse Sigwaldr appears. The name means victory ruler. Both occur in Middle English as Sewal, a form that is indistinguishable from derivations of Sæweald.

Saville or Seville is an old Norman surname of the East Riding of Yorkshire. By 1379, Robertus Sayvill, Johannes Seyuyll and Johannes Sayuyll appear in the Poll Tax records for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Closer to the Midlands, the name appears in Nottinghamshire in Tudor times, and prior to the supposed exodus from the Spanish Netherlands in 1604. In the Parish of Sutton-cum-Lound, Anthony Savell married Anne Cooke in Scrooby village in 1551 and Cordall Saywell of that same village married Susanna Shakelton in 1582. The transcriber of the parish registers comments:

> "Sutton registers give an excellent example of the adoption and persistent continuance of the name of a local magnate as a Christian name. On 27 June 1574 the Archbishop of York had granted a lease of Lound Wood to Sir William Cordall. Directly after this entry there is a reference to a Mr Cordall Sayvell or Savile living in the parish, probably a relative of Sir William, who acted as his steward. His wife Mary is mentioned as buried on 8 March 1580/1."

This is a positive record of Saywells in the general area from which the Australian family originates. We know from further parish records that Cordall Saywell married again after the death of his first wife and we know his occupation. Is this an ancestor acting as a steward to the lord of the manor? We have no idea.

My real purpose in writing to you is contained in the following discussion. Your two articles on Trade Unionism add significantly to the canon of Lacemaker history, and I enjoyed them immensely. In my own research, I have tried to look at the people of Nottingham from both sides leading up to the unionism and Chartism debates. The Nottingham of the eighteenth century was very different from the tumultuous place of the nineteenth century. John Wesley wrote in his Journal in 1777:

> *"There is something in the people of this town which I cannot but approve of; although most of our Society are of the lower class, chiefly employed in the stocking manufacture, yet there is generally an uncommon gentleness and sweetness in their temper, and something of elegance in their behaviour, which when added to solid vital religion make them an ornament to their profession".*

Unfortunately, this gentle scene painted by Wesley was soon to change.

In any story of early nineteenth-century Nottingham, the House of Lords and its incumbents are painted as the opponents of the workers of Nottingham. The inhabitants of the town certainly felt this and burned Nottingham Castle to the ground in 1831. It was the home of the Duke of Newcastle who opposed the Reform Acts. But one Lord stands out as a champion of the people of Nottingham. George Gordon, Lord Byron, the poet, first experienced the town in 1798 when he arrived there at the age of ten; he had 'a strong Aberdonian accent, a conspicuous limp and an embarrassing mother.' Byron eight years later described the town in which he lived as 'that political Pandemonium, Nottingham'. He opposed the Frame Breaking Bill of 1812, which called for the death penalty for Nottingham Luddites, in his famous maiden speech to the House of Lords:

> "Suppose it [the Bill] passed. Suppose one of these men, as I have seen them meagre with famine, sullen with despair, careless of a life which your lordships are perhaps about to value at something less than the price of a stocking-frame; suppose this man surrounded by those children for whom he is unable to procure bread at the hazard of his existence, about to be torn for ever from a family which he lately supported in peaceful industry, and which it is not his fault than he can no longer so support; suppose this man – and there are ten thousand such from whom you may select your victims, – dragged into court to be tried for this new offence, by this new law, – still there are two things wanting to convict and condemn him, and these are, in my opinion, twelve butchers for a jury, and a Jefferies for a judge".

His speech did not carry the day. I have never read of it in *Tulle* and think that someday it should be discussed. (*Ed: I will attempt to right this wrong in the near*

future. At this stage I plan to include Lord Byron's speech in the November edition of Tulle.)

The Factory Acts of 1802 and 1819, which forbad the employment of children under the age of nine and restricted the working time for children aged nine to sixteen to twelve hours a day, were precursors to the repeal of the Combination laws. Opponents of the 1819 reform believed that:

> "all experience proves that in the lower orders of society the deterioration of morals increases with the quantity of unemployed time of which they have command. This bill actually encourages vice. It establishes idleness by act of Parliament".

One member in the House of Lords[1] declared such laws were unnecessary because questions of this type should "be left entirely to the moral feelings of perhaps the most moral people on the face of the earth" [the factory owners]. Despite these reactionary views, England was pioneering an approach to liberalism and the formation of unions that made capitalism a practical methodology for the later nineteenth century, and much of this was brought to Australia by our forebears.

Bob Wilson

A very warm welcome is extended to our newest members...

- Ian and Jeni Ritchie (Bromhead family), *Agincourt*
- Jim Longmire (Hiram Longmire family), *Harpley*
- Joan Hetherington (George Saywell family), *Agincourt*
- Julie & Francis Keegan (George Dormer family), *Harpley*
- Peter Longmire (Hiram Longmire family), *Harpley*
- Russell Nicholson (Shore family), *Agincourt*
- Sandra Joy Cross (Taylor family), *Agincourt*

[1] Ed: This was James Maitland, the 8th Earl of Lauderdale, a fluent French speaker, one time keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland and a radical representative peer for Scotland in the House of Lords.

Robin Gordon, OAM

Our own indefatigable Treasurer and former President, Mrs Robin Gordon, has been recognised with an Australia Day Order of Australia medal for her part in changing the course of history in the Newcastle district. She has strong historical links to the Hunter Region and she has a special interest in history and her local community. She fought to save Belmont Library and Belmont Hospital, as a founding member of the Friends of the Library Group and the Belmont Hospital Watchdog Committee. Robbie was also was the co-author and publisher of such historical books as *A Golden Age of Nursing*, and *Newcastle High School: The First 75 Years*. Her investiture ceremony was held at Government House on 1 May 2013.

Mrs Robin Gordon, OAM
Photo by Ryan Osland, Simone de Peak & Peter Stoop, *Newcastle Herald*, Sunday 27 January 2013.

As Newcastle Girls High Ex-Students Union patron, Robin has been instrumental in having digitised eleven school enrolment registers from the former Newcastle Girls High School plus two from Newcastle Boys High School and these have now been donated to State Records NSW.

Robbie, we are immensely proud of you and your record of achievement and congratulate you on this well-deserved recognition of your service to the Newcastle community.

The Machine-Made Lace Industry in Calais[2]

On 5 October 1904, the Acting Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor in America, at the request of the Textile American Publishing Company, of Boston, requested the Department of State to instruct the United States consular officers in Calais; Plauen, Germany, St Gall, Switzerland; and Nottingham, to report upon the machine-made lace industry in their districts. The instructions sent to the consular officers called for the following:

1. The kind and productive efficiency of the machinery employed.
2. The kind and range of goods for which the machinery is adapted.
3. Illustrations and description of the machinery.
4. Names of the makers of the machinery.
5. The organization of a model plant, arrangement of the machinery, and kind and number of the employees.
6. Any other information covering the mechanical side of the industry, such as would be practically useful to one desirous of undertaking the manufacture of lace by machinery in the United States

Although these reports were made more than half a century after our own people left Calais, I believe the information contained in them is probably almost as true of factories in in 1848 (perhaps even today) as it was in 1904 and therefore I have deemed the inclusion of the reports in the pages of *Tulle* being worthwhile. I hope that you agree. The report on the lace industry in Calais was made by Consul J.B. Miller, the US Consul. He writes:

Calais is one of the greatest lace centres in the world, particularly for machine-made lace. This industry came originally from Nottingham, England in 1816, and Calais has always had and still has a certain connection with Nottingham. Calais has been called the Nottingham of France.

The lace machine, like the steam-engine and the locomotive, has had its evolution. The first machine, surreptitiously imported into Calais from Nottingham in 1816, was very crude in comparison with the perfected lace machine of the present day. To this evolution both Nottingham and Calais have contributed.

[2] The reports are contained in a booklet titled "Machine-Made Lace Industry in Europe: Calais, Plauen, St Gall, Nottingham", United States, Bureau of Manufactures. This work is declared to be in the public domain.

In 1816 Calais had a population of 15,000; its present population (i.e. in 1904) is 70,000. The increase has been entirely due to this industry, all other industries there being unimportant. The industry came to Calais probably because it was the nearest French city to which a lace machine could be shipped from Nottingham. During the time it has been here many fortunes have been made. The population has been sustained by it, as it employs men, women, boys and girls. The manufacture of lace employs not only the inhabitants of Calais, but also hundreds of women and girls in villages and towns in the vicinity. These women and girls are engaged in clipping the lace of surplus threads. This must be done with clean hands, as the lace is never washed after it is clipped.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE: A lace machine, as will appear late, is perhaps one of the most delicate machines in the world in its sensitiveness to heat and cold. The climate of Calais, like that of Nottingham, is favourable, as the weather here is never very hot or very cold, being tempered by the Gulf Stream. A lace machine can be made to run in any climate, provided that it is installed as to be protected from extreme temperatures; but a model factory in Calais might not serve as a good model for the United States, where there are greater extremes of temperature.

MANUFACTURERS AND EMPLOYEES: In Calais there are 400 lace manufactories, containing about 3,000 lace machines. These machines range in value, according to their age and kind, from $1,000 to $7,000 each. Amongst the manufacturers are all kinds, from those who make the commonest articles to those who produce the finest that can be mechanically made. Among the workmen in these factories are some employed in making common articles, and others who have no superiors in their profession. Calais has its ambitious citizens and the spirit of rivalry and desire to excel in its products. This rivalry is caused by the desire not only to prosper financially but to excel in art. In all the trades and professions growing out of the industry, Calais has an abundant supply of all kinds of workers.

The manufacturers do not complete the lace. This is done by the bleachers and dyers. Nor can the manufacturer afford continuous employment to the men who install and repair the machines; there must be the "metteur en œuvre" and the "régleur."

LACE MACHINES: As has been said, the first machines imported from England were of a very rudimentary mechanism. Successive inventions, step by step, have resulted

in the creation of one highly improved machine, known as the "Leavers"[3]. The Leavers machines, entirely adopted by the Calais lace industry, are of two types:

1. "Leavers, with lean bars," are machines quite delicate in construction, of which all the parts are so combined as to assure constant speed and regularity in their movements, without accidents. These machines are capable lace of a width which varies, with the machine, from 146 to 156 inches.
2. Machines denominated "go-through, without lean bars," have a softer movement than the Leavers with lean bars, and a far greater capacity, as their movements are quicker, and the width of the machines can be much greater, some of them having a width of 222 inches. The weight of these machines varies, according to size, from 22,000 to 26,000 pounds[4].

Plate A: A Leavers Go-Through Lace Machine

LACE-MACHINE MAKERS: Jules Quillet, rue Charost, Calais, is credited with making Leavers machines of a high grade. John Jardine, Nottingham, England, makes Leavers machines with lean bars, and go-through machines without lean bars. The go-through machine[5] is considered the most perfect lace-machine yet made. There are also at Calais many lace machines made by Humphrey, Wyers and Co., and Hooton, of Nottingham. These machines stand in high favour with those that employ them.

A purchaser from any one of these manufacturers would, however, be wise to protect himself by adequate guarantees, as much difficulty is very often experienced in getting a new machine to work well.

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[3] Although this report uses the spelling "Levers" throughout its pages, the generally accepted spelling of his name is now "Leavers" so this has been used in *Tulle*.

[4] This equates to from 10 tonnes to nearly 12 tonnes; or 10,000kg to nearly 12,000kg.

[5] Ed: The go-through system of working carriages was invented by Thomas Alcock in 1835.

PRODUCT OF THE SEVERAL MACHINES: These machines are capable of making many kinds of laces, and the quality is always regulated by the intelligence, taste, and capabilities of the draftsman placed at the head of the factory. Indeed, a capable draftsman, understanding his profession, having a fertile faculty of creation, is the indispensable head of a lace factory. Among the kinds of laces which have made Calais manufacturers famous can be named the following: Chantilly, Alençon, Spanish, Cluny, Valenciennes, torchon, Bruges, Malines, platt, application, veilings, and other kinds derived from these.

The aim of the Calais manufacturers has always been the imitation of real lace. Quite recently one of them, having in his employ a very able draftsman, has been able to make lace that approaches so nearly to real lace that even a connoisseur might mistake it for the real. It is hardly necessary to add that this kind of lace has a great future.

THE LACE MACHINE AT WORK: How machines weighing 25,000 pounds can be made to pump water or to crush stone, or to saw logs into lumber, the reader can easily understand, as he has seen them; but how a machine weighing 25,000 pounds can be capable of manufacturing the most delicate laces, so perfect imitations of real lace that an expert is required to tell the difference, is more difficult to understand. To produce such a machine as the one shown above has taken a century of gradual development, in which thousands of intelligent minds have contributed to bring it up to its present state of perfection.

Plate B: Jacquards attached to Leavers Go-Through Lace Machines

For the purpose of this description it has been thought desirable (1) to describe the mechanism of the machine proper (shown above), and (2) to describe the jacquard (shown to the left). These two machines constitute a lace machine in its entirety.

In Plate A will be seen thousands of threads

coming upwards from the rolling beams at the bottom of the lace machine, which pass out of view in their upward course behind crossbars, but above these crossbars can be seen the woven lace passing onto a large rolling beam. The threads we see coming from the beams below, for the purposes of this description, are designated "warp threads". Now, what has taken place between the point where we see all these warp threads passing out of sight and the points where they reappear in the form of lace? The mechanism that has effected this transformation is unfortunately not visible in the photograph; but just below where we see the woven lace, hidden from view, there is a range of bobbins placed side by side, numbering in all 4,128, which swing back and forth through the line of warp threads at right angles with it. This range of bobbins is as long as the width of the machine, and the bobbins appear as close together as would 4, 128 silver dollars laid facing each other and forming a row as long as the machine. Each is provided with a chariot[6] in which to ride.

The lower convex part of the chariot slides in the grooves of the combs (described later) while the hooked ends of each extremity are provided for the two catch bars which draw the bobbins back and forth through the warp threads. These bobbins are not so long as an ordinary spool; in fact, they are so short that twenty-four of them in this machine can be placed side by side in the space of one inch. The width of the chariot is just the length of the bobbin; that is one twenty-fourth of an inch. These 4,128 bobbins and the chariots in which they ride are all alike, nor is there any difference in the distance which the bobbins are permitted to ride in their chariots. Each chariot is pulled and pushed by the same force at the same time and is permitted to go just far enough to pass completely through the wilderness of warp threads.

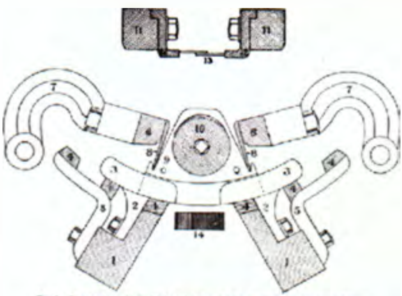


Fig. 1.—Cross section of the chief mechanism of a Leavers go-through lace machine.

1. Comb bars.
2. Leads of comb bars.
3. Blades which form the combs.
4. Catch bars.
7. Arms of catch bars.
8. Blades of catch bars which seize the bobbins.
9. Chariot.
10. Bobbin.
11. Point bars.
12. Leads of points.
13. Points on point bars.
14. Top bars.

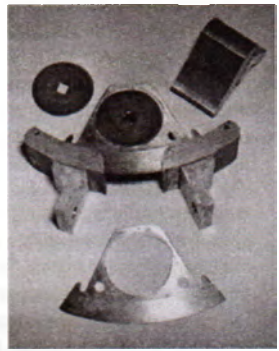
In this drawing the machine stands at a dead point, that is to say, at a point in its working where the bobbin (10) is in the clutch of both catch bars (8), and the point bars (11) which carry the twist into place in the lace are together. The bobbin stands here in both combs, and is where the warp threads pass up between the two combs. It is just at that point where one of the catch bars will let it go and the other will draw it to its side, to again return it to the other catch bar, which will draw it to the other side. The space between the two comb bars (1) which the bobbin is now traversing is called the "[illegible]," or ditch, the bottom of which ditch is formed by the [illegible] top bars (14) coming from the Jacquard.

[6] More commonly referred to as a carriage.

To guide the chariots in the short trip which they have to make, a little groove is provided for each one on either side of the warp, so that before the chariot, passing through the warp, has quitted its groove on one side, it is being directed by its corresponding groove on the other side. As the chariots with their bobbins swing back and forth in their grooves they are held in the safe conduct of one or the other of two catch bars (see Figure 1, which is a transverse section of a lace machine of the kind herein described).

One of these catch bars does not release the chariots until the other catch bar has them in charge; this conducts them through the warp threads, and then returns them to the other catch bar, which seizes them all simultaneously, and conducts them back again to the other side of the warp threads.

The grooves in which these bobbin chariots travel form the combs, of which there are two, one back and one in front of the warp threads.



***Top left*, a bobbin; top right a comb lead *Centre*, bobbin & carriage in position with comb lead.**
***Bottom*, carriage with bobbin removed.**

A chariot, in making its trip through the warp, leaving one of these grooves, passes a space in this machine about 1½ inches wide, up through which the warp threads pass, where there is no groove; but before it quits the groove on one side it has entered the corresponding groove of the other comb, which assures its rectitude in the completion of its voyage. The space between these combs is called in French "fossé" or ditch; the bottom of the ditch is formed by the combined upper edges of the top bars (see Figure 1), between and through which the warp threads pass and are attached to the lace above at their upper extremity. Each one of the bobbins is provided with its thread, which, for the purpose of this description, will be called a "weft thread". From the description given it will be seen that the bobbins in their chariots are carrying back and forth, at right angles through the warp threads, each one its fine thread.

The lace has been formed as a result of two actions. One action is that if the bobbins on their chariots, all oscillating together I their respective grooves, back and forth through the warp threads, each bobbin carrying its fine thread, one end of which is

attached to the lace, the other being in the bobbin. If a bobbin should pass in its backward movement on one side of a certain warp thread and, before it returns in its forward movement, the position of the warp thread should change sideways so that the bobbin in its forward movement would pass on the other side of the same warp thread, it can be readily seen that a twist would be formed between the bobbin thread and the warp thread.

The other action, which is far more complicated, is the one which deflects the warp threads so that the bobbin, in its backward and forward movement, passes on one side of a warp thread and returns on the other. This movement is produced by the machine known as the "jacquard," (see photograph above), which, together the machine shown in the other photograph makes a lace machine in its entirety. These two photographs have been taken at different angles, so that the complex mechanism of the machine can be better seen and studied.

In the second photograph, at points A and B, are seen many thin ribbon-steel bars passing from the jacquard into the lace machine. The A bars are called top bars, while the B bars are called bottom bars. In this machine there are 160 top bars and 600 bottom bars. All these bars, both top and bottom, pass through the entire length of the machine, and each has at its left extremity a separate spiral spring to which it it is attached. The bottom bars can be seen in the first photograph, passing among the warp threads; the top bars form the bottom of the "fossé" or ditch between the two combs.

The function of this multitude of ribbon bars is to deflect the warp threads so that a bobbin in its backward movement will pass on one side of a given warp thread and in its forward movement on the other, thus forming a twist. All the warp threads pass through holes in these bars, so that if one bar is drawn from left to right the warp thread which passes through the bar is thus deflected from left to right, and vice versa. In Figure 2a can be seen a warp thread deflected to the left at the top, while Figure 2b shows a warp thread deflected to the right. These deflections are made as the design of the lace being woven requires.

There are two jacquards, as shown in Plate B above. A small one, between the large jacquard on the right and the lace machine on the left, is charged with the function of manipulating the 600 bottom bars. On examining the photograph one can see that all the bottom bars end on the right in the small jacquard and, after traversing the loom, are sustained at their left ends by the lower spiral springs which are seen on the left

side of the lace machine. These small bars are visible in the lace machine where they are passing among the warp threads. One can see that all the top bars end on the right in the large jacquard (at the right in Plate B) and after passing through the lace machine are sustained at their left extremities by the upper spiral springs which are seen on the left of the lace machine (Plate A). The top bars are concealed from view where they pass through the lace machine by the large crosspieces. These top bars, in passing through the loom, are close together, side by side, and do not measure more than 1½ inches across the top altogether, and their upper edges form the bottom of the ditch ("fossé") mentioned as existing between the two combs in which the bobbins oscillate (see Figure 1 and explanation).

The principle on which the jacquard works will now be described by taking the large jacquard on the right as an example. One will see in Plate B two crosspieces, marked A and B which traverse the top of the large jacquard. Each of these crosspieces may be termed the lower jaw of 160 little mouths. These jaws slide from left to right, passing back and forth by means of an eccentric. When they slide to the left these little mouths are open, and when they slide back to the right the mouths are closed. Each upper jaw in each of these rows of 160 little mouths communicates with one of the 160 top bars, and if a piece of steel be inserted in any one of the mouths the upper jaw will be moved from left to right by the width of the piece of steel inserted, when the lower jaw closes, causing the top bar with which the upper jaw communicates to be drawn from left to right the width of the piece of steel.

The distance from one bobbin to another is called a "gait", and if the piece of steel above mentioned be the thickness of one gait the warp threads passing through this top bar will be deflected one gait. In this lace machine, as now running, 31 gaits are employed – that is to say each one of the top bars can be drawn by the jacquard from 1 to 31 gaits. This result is accomplished by a range of five steel spikes called "droppers" (not visible in this picture) for each of the 320 little mouths in the large jacquard, which make 1,600 droppers in the large jacquard. These droppers are steel spikes about the length of 20-penny nails[7], and each series of five which belongs to every mouth in the jacquard is dropped, each one separately, in a frame which holds them vertically and in range so that their upper extremities or heads are just below the little mouths, to which they belong. If any pressure be applied to the lower extremity of any number of them, those to which the pressure is applied will be

[7] Ed: In the USA, a 20-penny nail was and still is a four inch (about 100mm) long nail with a 0.203 inch diameter shank (about 5mm).

elevated so that their upper extremities or heads will be caught in the mouth above them.

These five steel spikes or droppers are numbered 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, which numbers indicate the thickness of their heads, that is No. 1 has the thickness of one gait, No. 2 the thickness of two gaits, etc. If No. 1 is raised and its head bit, the top bar communicating will be drawn one gait; if No. 2 is raised and its head bit, the top bar will be drawn two gaits; if Nos. 1 and 2 are elevated, the top bar will be drawn 3 gaits; if No. 4 comes up alone and has its head caught the top bar will mount 4 gaits; if Nos. 4 and 1 come up together, the top bar will mount 5 gaits, etc. By the combination of these different droppers, the top bar is mounted any number of gaits from 1 to 31.

It will be seen that if a top bar mounts 1 gait, then 2 gaits, then 3 gaits, it is mounting step by step, and that if nothing sustains it between these steps each time it gains a gait it will have to mount from the place it started, as its steel spring at the left of the loom will draw it back to the place from which it started as soon as the droppers that caused it to mount fall from the mouth. To avoid this is the function of the other 160 mouths, each of which works on the same principle as above described, so that if a top bar mounts one gait, it is held from going back by one of the other 160 mouths. If it mounts another gait it is likewise held. These top bars, by means of two mouths operating on each one of them, are made to mount and descend – that is, move from left to right, and from right to left, just as the clown who stands on his hands, having near him a number of cubes which he picks up alternately and places first under one hand and then under the other, is enabled to mount the height of five cubes then to descend again by alternately casting away one cube from beneath each hand.

We have seen how the jacquard causes these top bars to mount and to descend from 1 to 31 gaits by means of the droppers employed, and that these droppers are caught by the mouths when pushed up by any force applied to their lower extremity. How are they pushed up? The lower extremities of all the droppers belonging to the row of 160 mouths form together a rectangular figure, the length and width of the cards which we see made into belts swinging at the right-hand end of the row of jacquards in Plate A. We also see the same kind of cards in the small jacquard, which manipulates the 600 bottom bars.

If the face of one of these cards, by a force coming from below, should press upon the rectangular figure formed by the lower extremities of the droppers, which looks like a rectangular hackle with its teeth pointed downward, all the droppers would be

elevated so that their heads would be caught in the mouths above them, and all the 160 top bars would thus be caused to mount 31 gaits. But suppose the card be punched according to the design of lace intended to be woven and its surface applied to the lower extremity of the droppers, then the droppers coming in contact with the card would be elevated, while the droppers immediately above the holes punched in the card would drop into the holes. Thus only the heads of the droppers that had been , because of having no holes in the cards in the cards to drop into, would be caught in the mouth above, and the top bars would mount in accordance with the gaits represented in the droppers that had been elevated. Thus, if the card were so punched, half of the top bars might in this movement, each with the aid of its two mouths, be mounted one gait and the other half of the top bars at the same time might be descending one gait.

In the large jacquard will be seen two cylinders upon which the card belts roll. These are six-sided, each side having the width of a card. These two cylinders make one-sixth of a revolution at a time, so that the cards are presented face to face with the droppers, and the cylinder, by means of the cogs which we see in the picture, is elevated so that the card on its upper surface is applied to the lower extremity of the droppers and presses up those which have no holes in the card to fall into. These two cylinders repeat this operation of presenting a card against their respective droppers alternately, so that in the manipulation of the bars they serve alternately the two rows of 160 mouths, each with gaits, just as the design requires that the top bars should be worked

The large shaft attached to the iron columns in Plates A and B furnishes the looms with their motor power. A belt is passed from the pulleys on the shaft over the entire lace machine and descends to the pulley on the left of the loom, which is on a shaft that passes the entire length of the loom and the jacquards, and communicates the power to all of them.

Many lace machines employ only the top bars and one jacquard, as these offer sufficient versatility for the making of many kinds of laces. Some machines are made so that the bottom bars and their jacquard can be added, if they should be needed.

Figure 1 shows a transverse section of the interior of the lace machine. This drawing will be of great utility in understanding the loom's mechanism. It will be seen that each time the bobbin traverses the warp, twists are formed which are carried into

place by two "point bars", which do this work alternately just as the bobbin oscillates. A description of Figure 1 will be found with the drawing.

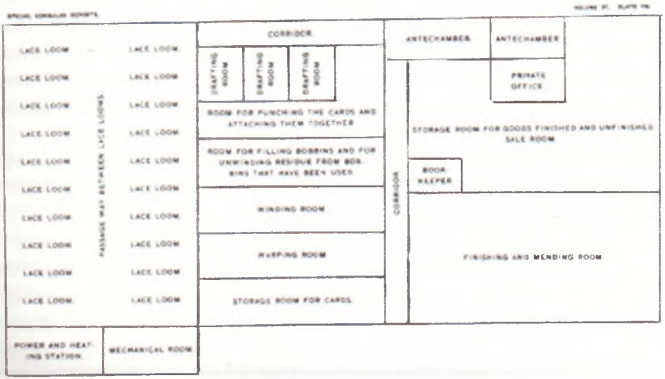
MAKING LACE FROM DESIGNS: To make lace with this machine (1) a sketch or design of what is intended to be made is required, which is the work of an artist; (2) a draft must be made from the sketch furnished by the artist, which will indicate the different movements of the machine to execute this sketch, which movements are numbered on the draft, which is called a "card"; (3) a "barême", which is a deduction from the card, must be made, which, placed in the hands of the piano puncher, can be read by him, and the jacquard cards can thus be so punched that the machine will make the lace as shown in the sketch.

The work of making the card and the barême from the sketch furnished by the artist belongs to the "dessinateur" or draftsman, who is often an artist and can make the sketch or design. His function is the most intricate in the industry; he is called upon to employ the lace machine to execute a work of art. To him belongs the work of exploiting the infinite versatility of the machine, and hence it has been said that he is "the soul of the machine". Next comes the card puncher, who punches the cards for the jacquard, in accordance with the barême, and attaches them together as we see them in the jacquard. This punching is done with a special machine, which is called the "punching piano."

Then come the girls and boys who wind the threads from skeins onto spools, and from spools to the rolling beams which we see carrying the warp threads, and to the bobbins the carry the weft threads. This being done, there is still needed another man, who is called a "lace maker" or "twist hand". His duty is to take these threads and pass them, both warp and weft, through the thousands of holes in the lace machine – to "thread" the machine. Then the machine may be put in action, the lacemaker or twist hand being charged to see that each thread has its proper tension. To repair any threads that may break and to supervise the action of the loom in general, the draftsman, after the loom has executed some work, reviews what it has done to see whether there are any defects in the way the jacquard cards have been punched and if the loom is reproducing in lace the design of the artist. If it is not, and defects exist, he, in conjunction with the lacemaker, corrects them. This being done, the loom can run day and night, and the longer it is kept in action the better it works. The platform, which is seen in the picture in front of the loom, is where the lacemaker stands.

The lacemaker and draftsman are usually born in this industry and commence work as children. The repair of the loom and the adjustments of its mechanical appliances are the work of two other men called in French the "metteur en œuvre" and "régleur".

FINISHING THE LACE: The lace when manufactured and taken from the machine must have the little defects that occurred in its making repaired. It is then bleached, dyed and dressed, after which it is taken to the country, or town, to be clipped of the surplus threads left by the machine: it is then again repaired and wrapped on cards ready for sale. The manufacturers as a rule do not themselves export the lace, this being the work of commission merchants.



A typical lace factory in Calais.

ORGANIZATION OF A MODEL LACE PLANT: I have already stated that a model plant for the installation of lace machines in Calais might not serve as a model in the United States, because of the more equable climate of Calais. There are not experienced here or in Nottingham sudden changes of temperature which occur in New York and the New England States, and both summer heat and winter cold are much less intense.

To place before the reader's eye all the different departments of a lace factory the plan is here given of a factory in Calais (see above) which is all installed on the ground floor and enclosed with thick walls not more than 15 feet high, the roof being made

of glass and tile in a series of gables which have their combs extending east and west. The south covering of these gables is tile and the north covering is glass. This manner of construction is desirable in that it gives plenty of light to the interior of the factory; but even in this climate much difficulty has been caused by the heat of summer and the cold of winter penetrating from above. In this factory all the machines, of which there are twenty, are set on piers of masonry, and are not on floors sustained by joists of wood. There is a diversity of opinion here as to whether or not a lace machine should be set like an engine on solid piers, or on a floor sustained by heavy joists, which communicate the vibration of the machinery to the building. The joist system has the advantage of years of experience, while the other is modern and has not had an adequate trial.

For a model plant will be taken a factory where 12 Jardine go-through lace machines, 16 points, that is, having 32 meshes to each inch of width of the lace machine, are to be employed. At the present time these machines are considered the best for the manufacture of imitations of real lace. As a result of many opinions gathered from many competent persons, the following would seem a suitable factory for the installation of a plant of 12 such machines and the accessories thereto in the United States. Each of these lace machines occupies a floor space of 12 by 36 feet. The factory should be 66 feet wide, 252 feet long, and 2½ storeys high, with a well-cemented cellar under the entire building to guard against dampness, if the lace machines are to be set on floors sustained by joists. There should be no cellar if the lace machines are to be set upon solid masonry, as in either event the ground floor is to be employed for the installation of the lace machines. The exterior walls should be very heavy and thick to guard against heat and cold. The windows, of which there should be many to admit the greatest possible amount of light, should be double; one portable, to be employed at the approach of winter and to be taken down during the summer.

The heating apparatus for such a factory should assure from 15° to 18°C (59° to 64° F.). In Calais steam is employed for heating, the pipes for conducting the steam being about 5 inches in diameter with flanged or winged exterior, so as to have the greatest amount of radiating surface. They should be attached to the interior walls, about one foot above the floor, having sufficient inclination to assure the drainage of condensed steam. The joints should be well connected and well fitted, to the end that no steam may escape into the interior of the factory, as this is disastrous to the lace machines.

The joists, if joists are employed, for the ground floor should be very strong and of wood, to assure elasticity, to the end that vibration may be communicated to the entire building. The joists for the first storey should be similar; as if additional looms were installed this floor might be employed. The ground floor and second floor of joists should be sustained by three rows of cast-iron columns. One and one-half to 2-inch flooring should be employed. The cast-iron columns should be from six to eight inches in diameter, and will also serve to attach the shafting which communicates power to the lace machine by belts. For disposition of the iron columns see Plates A and B.

The factory location should be naturally dry and the building not exposed to humidity from close proximity to damp walls. The reader will note that a 2½-storey building is recommended, even if the half story be not employed. This is to guard against the intense heat of summer, which would render a factory like that described above, a veritable hothouse, which would be detrimental to the working of the machines and insupportable to the employees.

On the ground floor should be installed the 12 lace machines, the offices, the engine room, and sale and shipping rooms. The second floor is reserved for the warping room, winding room, bobbin-filling room, and finishing and mending room. Among the accessories employed on this floor may be enumerated the following; one bobbin boiler heated by steam; twelve bobbin presses, one for each loom; three special bobbin presses, vertical with fly-wheel; two large lantern wheels of 50 trundles each; one mill for emptying the residue from the bobbins; one chain warping mill; one beam warping mill; 6,000 wooden bobbins; two wheeling tables; winding drums, and other items of less importance which can be purchased anywhere. The foregoing appliances are necessary for winding the cotton and silk threads in skeins onto beams and bobbins, which are to be employed in the lace machine.

The half storey or top floor may be used as a storage room for the jacquard cards necessary for the manufacture of each design. However, as these cards are very inflammable, and a fire might be generated by reason of the intensity of heat in summer, it might be better to have a separate building conveniently located for their storage. The arrangement of doors on the second floor should be such as to facilitate constant supervision of the employees in the different departments.

A machine shop should be joined to the factory, and equipped with all necessary appliances and instruments for repairing the machinery. One compartment in this

shop should be set apart for keeping the tools for repairing the machines. Another compartment should be for the storage of cardboard necessary for the jacquards and the instruments used for the preparation of this cardboard. In this compartment there is a machine for cutting the cards out of the cardboard called "the rolling knife", which has been recently invented, and is made by Gaillard, at Roubaix; also a machine for punching the cards called the "punching piano", and a machine for attaching these cards together, this being done both mechanically and by hand. The piano puncher is manufactured by Jardine, at Nottingham, England[8]. In this room, also, is found the shelving, etc., for keeping the cards in order. In this annex should also be placed the designing and drafting room for the designers.

The power station should be in one or the other extremity of the principal building, and should consist of a steam engine of from 15 to 20 horsepower for the propulsion of the lace machines and the accessory machines on the second floor of the factory, and a separate engine for generating electricity for lighting the factory, which might also be employed for pumping in the event of a fire. The boilers for generating the steam, if a cellar is made, should be in this cellar near the engines, so as to be in convenient reach of the coal bins, which should also be on the cellar floor. Steam engines are recommended as preferable to gas engines, since they are softer in their motion.

The employees in a factory such as has been described should consist, in the beginning, at least, of the following: one lace maker for each machine; one cardpuncher; one warper; one master mechanic, who can serve as "metteur en œuvre"; one engineer for the power station, having sufficient knowledge of electricity to supervise the electric-lighting appliances; one accomplished draftsman, capable of both sketching and drafting the design; one second-class designer; one pointer; three bobbin fillers; one bobbin presser; one bleacher; one bookkeeper; one wheeling woman; two winding women; two boys; one messenger – total, 31. These employees should be under the supervision and direction of the general manager. Much of the work of lace making can be done by boys and girls, who can be instructed in the work at the place where the factory is located, and need not be brought from Europe.

[8] At the height of production, in the early 1900s, Jardine's were building more than 300 giant lace machines a year and employing 2,500 people. (http://www.thisisnottingham.co.uk/Illustrious-family-built-empire-industry/story-12217656-detail/story.html)

A place for bleaching, dyeing, and dressing is yet to be provided. In Calais this is a separate industry, and there is only one establishment where it is done in the factory itself. This would require at least two additional rooms, one for bleaching and dyeing and the other for dressing.

THREAD FOR MACHINE LACE: The thread, cotton and silk (Chinese and Japanese), employed in this industry must be of superior quality, free from bumps or knots, and uniform. This is of the greatest importance and should receive the most serious consideration, as imperfect thread would lead to endless difficulties and annoyances. The thread should be specially spun for lace machines.

PROSPECTS AND DIFFICULTIES: A lace factory employing 12 machines of the kind herein, manufacturing Chantilly, Alençon, Spanish, Cluny, Valenciennes, torchon, Bruges, Malines, platt, application, veilings, and other kinds derived from these which can be made by the draftsman in accordance with the demand of the market, presents the best field, as this class of goods always meets with a ready market and handsome prices. The only difficulties presented are such as are met in any new manufacturing undertaking in the United States.

A new factory, with new machines and accessories, tested before shipment, is the only financial consideration. They can be had at Nottingham, England. The only element to supply is first-class draftsmen and lace makers, who are not easily found by a stranger. Good men in these professions always have employment here, and are well paid. They are contented to remain where they are and do not take kindly to change, but they can be had if proper inducements are offered and they are convinced that those at the head of the enterprise are serious and reliable. Such a factory in the United States would have the protection of 60 per cent duty, of cheaper living for employees, and having its output at the door of the market. Those thinking of starting a factory in the United States should investigate and learn as much as possible before embarking in the industry. The locality for such a factory should be in some city where pioneer industries of this kind are already found, to the end that the enterprise might have the benefit of the experience and company of others. The 400 factories in Calais are ever running and new machines are constantly being added. The United States is the principal purchaser. The "savoir-faire", or the knowing how to run these machines profitably, is the only element difficult to supply. This includes both draftsmen and lace makers. The best information indicates that the United States purchases $6,000,000 worth of Calais laces annually.

William Cope

Mr. William Cope[9], one of the most popular residents in the western suburbs, completed his 82nd year on January 20. He enjoys a comparatively good health, and is more active mentally and physically than many men much younger than he is. He resides at Falcon-avenue, West Adelaide, and is still able to look after his garden. He was born in Nottingham in 1836, and was taken by his parents to France when three years old, living at St. Pierre, then a suburb of Calais. Mr. Cope received his early education in France, with the result that he speaks French like a native. When he was 12 years old the revolution of 1848 broke out in which Louie Philippe was deposed. Mr. Cope distinctly remembers the occurrence. There was no fighting near his home, but he recalls representatives of the new Government visiting the school he attended and removing the picture of the King. His father was a lacemaker, and lost his employment in France at the time of the revolution. The family then came to Adelaide[10], settling at Black Forest. In 1852, father and three sons joined the Bendigo gold rush, going by sea to Melbourne, and walking thence to the diggings. They met with only fair success, but after returning to South Australia and selling up the holding at Black Forest, they trekked overland to Ballarat, taking cattle with them. They arrived at Ballarat on the Thursday following the memorable Eureka Stockade affair[11]. There was considerable excitement in Ballarat, and Mr. Cope had the experience being arrested by the soldiery for walking along a path which was blocked by a guard. From Ballarat the gold hunters went to Creswick Creek diggings, which was made the head camp for some years'. Subsequently Mr. Cope and two brothers went into business in Ballarat as produce merchants. Latterly he has had sole control of the business, but had to retire owing to ill health. He came back to-South Australia in 1881, and started business as a store keeper at New Thebarton, now known as Torrensville. Five years later he had a trip to England and France, and has lived in retirement for 25 years. He was a member of the Thebarton Council for 12 years, acquitting himself so well in that capacity that he was each year elected without opposition. He was Acting-Mayor for several months.

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[9] This article is from the *Chronicle*, Adelaide, Saturday, 28 December 1918.

[10] Ed: William Cope came to Australia in 1848 aboard the *Harpley* together with his parents, Henry and Ann, and six siblings. Another sister, Selina, was born in Adelaide on 13/9/1848 but died there on 22/01/1849.

[11] The Eureka Stockade affair occurred on Sunday, 3 December 1854. This Thursday was 7 December 1854.

Neither Elysium nor Pandemonium

In his *History of New South Wales*, which he published in 1844 – four years after transportation ceased and four years before our lacemaker ancestors arrived in Australia, the Rev. Thomas Henry Braim wrote: "*New South Wales is neither Elysium nor Pandemonium, though really some would make us think it possessed the charm of the one, and others that it was rank with the horrors of the other.*" This was definitely a more positive attitude than had previously prevailed and the change was made by the thousands of new migrants who had progressively watered down the adverse effect that the convict era had had.

The constant stream of immigrants had seen Sydney's population increase from about 20,000 in 1838 to approximately 50,000 in 1848. The newcomers were an enterprising lot and they slowly introduced a new spirit to Sydney, which swamped the old penal atmosphere. However, in the lingering Georgian world, a clear dividing line in class and other social distinctions remained.

Dr Peter Cunningham wrote: "We have first the *Sterling* and *Currency* or English and Colonial born, the latter bearing also the name of *cornstalks*, from the way in which they shoot up. This is the first grand division. Next we have the *legitimates* or *cross-breds*, namely such as have *legal* reason for visiting this colony, and the *illegitimates*, or such as are free from that stigma. The *Pure Merinos* are a variety of the latter species, who pride themselves on being the *purest blood* in the colony. We have likewise our *titled characters*, who bear 'their blushing honours thick upon them,' in the decorations of P.B. and C.B. which profoundly adorn their persons; and *untitled*, who, like myself, have neither mark nor character' impressed upon our outward man. The *titled* are all *official* characters employed under the Government in street-mending, brick-making and such-like, the titular letters not portending that they belong to any such illustrious order as the Bath but merely that they claim the Prisoners' Barracks or the Carters' Barracks for their respective domiciles.

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Ex-Husband = A Husband Once Removed

The Zion Lace Factory, Illinois

One of the great centres for Leavers machine lace in the United States of America was Zion, Illinois. Zion Lace Industries was established by four men, at least one of whom had connections with Australia.

On New Year's Day 1900, John Alexander Dowie (pictured above) announced to the congregation of the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church (which he had established in 1896), that he planned to build a utopian city on a tract of land at the extreme north-eastern edge of Illinois. Zion City was to be communitarian and theocratic, a place of Christian cooperation, racial harmony and strict fundamentalist morals.

True to his word, Dowie established Zion City. Dowie owned everything personally, although settlers were offered 1,100-year leases (i.e., 100 years to usher in the Kingdom and 1,000 for Christ's millennial reign). The leases specifically forbad gambling, dancing, swearing, spitting, theatres, circuses, the manufacture and sale of alcohol or tobacco, pork, oysters, doctors, politicians or tan-coloured shoes. The city police carried a club on one hip and a Bible on the other; their helmets were adorned with a dove and the word "Patience." At the height of his power and influence, Dowie was worth several million dollars and claimed 50,000 followers, 6,000 of whom lived in Zion City itself.

Rev. John Alexander Dowie was born in Edinburgh, Scotland on 25 May 1847. His family emigrated to Australia when he was thirteen. There he attended a seminary and held a number of pastoral positions in the Congregational Church before resigning from the last to become a full-time, non-denominational evangelist in 1878. One of these postings was as minister of the Newtown Congregational Church in Sydney. He left for the USA in 1888 and after two years in San Francisco he moved to Evanston in Illinois. From the pages of his weekly paper, *Leaves of Healing*, he decried doctors, pharmacists and Freemasonry; yet he championed the flat-earth theory and "Anglo-Israelism" — the belief that Anglo-Saxons were the lost tribes of Israel.

In 1900 Dowie, as head of a Zion City syndicate, offered a Nottingham man, Samuel Stevenson, US$1,000,000 to establish a fine Leavers lace industry at Zion. One hundred modern lace machines were to be shipped from England to make very fine Honiton, Brussels and Valenciennes lace.

At that time there were less than 100 Leavers lace machines in the USA. Most were between 12 and 40 years old and in poor condition and the lace they produced was "of a coarse, inferior, common nature". There were no improved, modern Leavers machines capable of making fine laces such as those then being made by machines in Nottingham.

On 1 April 1900, Samuel Stevenson sold Dowie eight of his Leavers machines. Stevenson's brothers, Henry and Arthur, along with two of Samuel's staff, (all of them skilled designers, draftsmen and managers) decided to join Samuel in his new venture in Zion City. Others, nearly 60 in all, also joined this group without having the surety of employment and contracts enjoyed by the four highly skilled gentlemen mentioned above. Before leaving Nottingham, Stevenson ordered another 100 of the finest and most improved modern lace machines to be shipped to Zion City at a cost including accessories, cartage and tariff charges exceeding $1m.

At this time imports of lace into America from England totalled approximately $10m/year; from France about half this and from Switzerland about $3m. The production of lace in America amounted to less than 1% of the $18m being imported and the new factory was intended to make only the finest, creamiest, softest, silkiest laces that money could buy – none of which was being produced in the US. Zion Lace Industries seemed to have the world at its feet. Dowie's undertaking was to become the largest manufacture of machine lace on a large scale in America.

The Zion Lace Factory

On the picturesque shores of Lake Michigan, about 68 kilometres north of Chicago, his factory was built on a greenfield site. However, even after recruiting his large family of lacemakers, paying for them to come to America and importing the best machines which Nottingham could produce, Dowie met his first obstacle. In the autumn of 1900, his intended workers were denied admission to the USA on the contention that their entrance would constitute a violation of the alien contract labour law. After a lengthy court case, Dowie won on the grounds that the workers had been brought to America to introduce a new industry and not to engage in an old one. In a way the judicial decision therefore conceded that John Alexander Dowie was the founder of the machine lace industry in America.

The Zion City lace works were unusual in that everything from producing the lace to its bleaching, dressing and finishing was accomplished in the one factory. This meant that one overhead and one profit could be charged against the goods and helps explain how Zion lace could be sold at a comparatively low price. Initially at least the industry showed promise of flourishing.

As an evangelist, Dowie was drawing people by the thousands, but some major cracks were emerging in the spiritual foundations of Dowie personally as well as that of his family and his lace factory. He began to envisage a new church in which he held a position similar to the Pope. He began taking world trips using Zion money although the company's bankers advised him firmly that the bank could no longer countenance the drain he was placing on the company's finances. In 1904 he travelled to New Zealand and Australia. To carry on the factory, a huge amount of capital was needed and it became obvious that the full extent of the financial requirements had not been fully anticipated by Dowie. In 1905 he had a stroke but later that year he travelled to Mexico where he bought a large tract of land for a "plantation paradise." In April 1906, the community and his family had finally had enough. Zion City was in financial ruins, his daughter had died and his marriage had disintegrated. Dowie had a second stroke, was removed as the head of Zion and lived a few months longer until his death on 11 March 1907.

Later that same year the entire lace factory and its contents passed into the hands of a receiver and were offered for sale. On 1 September 1907, Marshall Field and Company purchased the plant from the receiver and began operating at once. From that time forward the lace industry proceeded with a revived enthusiasm. Almost all the original workers were retained, new machinery was imported and set up and the personnel of the plant was practically doubled. The lace factory continued to be operated as a private operation until 1952.

Richard Lander

References Used:

- The Coming City – John Dowie – Editor and Publisher, 12 Dec 1900
- *South Australian Register*, 8 January 1901, page 5
- http://healingandrevival.com/BioJADowie.htm
- http://www.millfamily.com/Zion_History.htm
- http://chicagoscots.net/HC%20Newsletters/2009%20Oct.htm

Lace has its own Museum in Calais

ASLC Life Member, Ann Fewkes from Nottingham, has kindly sent me an article from a Concorde Publications magazine (February/March 2012) regarding the Calais Lace Museum – regrettably I cannot identify the name of the magazine from the cutting so I am unable to give it proper accreditation. As the article was in French, I am grateful to Lyndall, my wife, for providing an English translation of the material supplied by Ann. Thank you both for your contribution to *Tulle*. The article follows:-

À Calais, la dentelle a son musée – In Calais, lace has its own museum

With exports accounting for nearly 80% of its production and these being spread across 140 countries, Calais lace, a luxury product "par excellence", deserved its own museum. Since 2009, it has had one. Edith Valant takes you to the international city of lace and fashion.

Many of you know Calais. Calais and its Burghers, Calais as a shopping town, Calais the gateway to the continent. But who knows about the district of St Pierre, situated a few hundred yards away from the port? In the eighteenth century it was the heart of the lace industry associated with the name of the town. Admittedly, lace is hardly ever worn these days but nevertheless the district retains the memory of this local industry. A museum situated partly in the premises of the Boulart factory (a former Calais lace factory) retraces the whole story of lace with passion. Its façade will perhaps surprise you with its resolutely modern appearance but the past is, however, never far away. Look closely and you will make out the motif of the Jacquard punch cards used in the lace looms. Welcome to the International City of Lace and Fashion.

Your visit starts with a brief introduction. You will learn by seeing samples and with the support of videos that there exist two major categories of lace; needle or hand-made lace with its origins in Italy and introduced into France by Catherine de Medici; and bobbin-lace, a product of Flanders. Moving on from this brief introduction, you move on to the heart of the subject – machine made lace, born out of the Industrial Revolution and to which Calais owes its renown. And it is then that a surprising revelation awaits you: without the English there never would have been Calais lace! At the height of the Industrial Revolution, the English were, in fact, the only people capable of producing cotton net with a regular hexagonal mesh. Unfortunately, wars and the blockade imposed by Napoleon put a brake on its exportation. The loss of outlets (for the English lace) added to the overproduction of lace caused by the

increase in the number of lace related jobs. Manual tasks disappeared and this led to the Luddite riots.

In order to escape this time of economic social unrest, the lacemakers originating from Nottingham decided to set up operations on the Continent. In 1816, a certain Robert Webster and his partner, Samuel Clark dismantled a loom and smuggled it out of England to France in pieces. This enterprise was not without danger, because at that time the exportation of these machines was punishable by death. The first lace machine (a Leavers machine named after the man who had perfected the process then in usage) arrived in St Pierre de Calais in this way. A veritable English colony was then established in the town and these men gradually trained the Calaisien population in the skills of the new lacemaking techniques. Thanks to technical progress, notably the adaptation of the Jacquard system to the lace machines, production was directed towards the top end of the market. Then in 1840, the first steam driven machines appeared.

The Leavers Machines running at full capacity led to the flourishing of the lace industry. At the height of this activity at the beginning of the twentieth century, the Boulart factory had 80 machines producing net and lace. At the time Calais had 30,000 operatives working in the lace industry. Today there are only 1,000 but the skills they employ have barely changed. You will learn, for example, that it takes two workers about 2½ months to thread a machine, that each machine has about 3,500 bobbins and that about 30 different skilled workers are involved in the making of a piece of Calais lace. Besides the menders, the embroiderers, the "extirpeuses" (the strippers who remove the threads from the machine), you will find the warpers (who prepare the thread), the wheelers (who fill the bobbins with thread). As the vocabulary indicates, Calais lace has not disowned its English origins.

Likewise, 75 per cent of the machines are being made in Great Britain. Today lace is mainly used in exclusive lingerie – Chantal Thomass, Nina Ricci, Simone Pérèle, Dior.....but the memory of the old days still lingers. So you will see, towards the end of the museum galleries, an example of the production of lace in which the most prestigious fashion houses were involved, dating from "la Bella Epoque" until today. Simply put, it represents beauty, refinement and art.

And all of this just a step away from the port of Calais.

Smuggling (lace) as a fine art[12]

From 1751 onward, the English customs officers did their duty with a finely ruthless impartiality. They stopped sedan chairs in the streets; they could dig a piece of valuable lace from the inside of a quartern loaf, from ladies' gloves and umbrellas. (Ed: the quartern loaf was made with exactly 3.5 pounds (or ¼ stone) of wheaten flour, and whose finished weight was approximately 4.33 pounds. Two quartern loaves of finished bread weighed the same as the older and larger gallon loaf[13]).

The newspapers of the period abound in amusing stories of detection. Gentlemen and ladies might succeed in hoodwinking the searchers at Dover, but they ran a most serious risk of being caught at Southwark. That happened to a gentleman attached to the Spanish Embassy, who, on arriving in London, was relieved of thirty-six dozen shirts, with fine Dresden ruffles and jabote, and endless lace, in pieces, for ladies' wear.

When the body of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire was brought over from France, where he died, the officers, to the anger of the servants, not content with opening and searching the coffin, poked the corpse with a stick to ascertain if it was a real body; but the trick of smuggling in coffins was too old to be attempted.

Forty years before, when a deceased clergyman was conveyed from the Low Countries for interment, the body of the corpse was found to have disappeared, and to have been replaced by Flanders lace of immense value-the head, hands, and feet alone remaining.

DUNK.— On the 21st April (1887) at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. J. Hemsley, after a long and painful illness, Thomas Dunk, sen., aged 75 years. Arrived in the ship *Harpley*, in 1848. IN MEMORIAM.

From: *South Australian Weekly Chronicle,* Saturday, 23 April 1887, page 4.

The discovery did not, however, prevent the High Sheriff of Westminster from running - and that successfully - £6000 worth of French lace in the coffin of Bishop Atterbury when his body was brought over from Calais for interment.--"History of Lace."

[12] From *West Gippsland Gazette*, Warragul, Victoria, Tuesday, 29 July 1902
[13] From http://www.victorianweb.org/history/work/nelson1.html

Was there Scurvy aboard the Harpley?

I am indebted to Jennifer Thurmer for providing the pages above which are copied from the admissions book of Adelaide Hospital (now Royal Adelaide Hospital), the sole hospital in existence in Adelaide in 1848. Line 5 of this page states Mary An(n) Clark, (age) 21, Emigrant, (Disease) Scurvy, (Date of Admission) Sept 9th (1848), (Date of Discharge) September 30th (1848), (Under what circumstances) (Payment at) Discretion of Emigration Agent. Jennifer is desperately trying to establish a connection with Joseph Clarke, a passenger aboard the *Harpley* and one of the most enigmatic, mysterious and perplexing of all the passengers aboard the lacemaker ships. Of him we know virtually nothing. Jennifer believes that this Mary Ann was Joseph Clarke's wife and her great-grandmother's half-sister. Although Mary Ann Clarke was her actual name, she was always known as "Polly".

The fourth last entry on this same page is also fascinating. A seaman from the *Harpley*, whose name appears to be Little, was admitted the day after Mary Ann suffering from "syphilis - secondary". He was discharged on the same day as Mary Ann but unlike her he was ordered to pay his own fees.

Some Significant Nottingham Dates

- 1800 Nottingham's population was about 29,000
- 1802 A fever ward was built at Nottingham General Hospital due to widespread infectious diseases such as typhoid, typhus, tuberculosis and cholera
- 25 October 1802 Richard Parkes Bonington was born in Arnold, the son of a governor of Nottingham prison, Bonington was a popular landscape painter of the early 19th century, specialising in miniatures
- 1806 An extension to the Nottingham House of Correction on St John's Street was completed
- 1807 Green's Windmill in Sneinton was built by the father of notable scientist and mathematician George Green
- 11 March 1811 The Luddite movement began. Following a fairly peaceful demonstration of framework knitters in Nottingham's Market Place, the crowd marched to Arnold and destroyed 63 knitting frames; over the next few days further disturbances resulted in many more frames being destroyed around Nottinghamshire and into Derbyshire
- October 1811 William Abednego 'Bendigo' Thompson was born in Nottingham, later to become the champion bare knuckle prize fighter of all England
- 1812 The Nottingham Lunatic Asylum opened
- 1813 John Leavers, a Nottinghamshire frame smith, invented the Leavers lace machine
- 18 June 1815 Defeat at the Battle of Waterloo brings an end to Napoleon Bonaparte's ambition to rule Europe
- 8 May 1818 The Nottingham Gas Light and Coke Company was established
- 28 September 1818 A catastrophic explosion of a ton of gunpowder, that had been unloaded at the Wilford Street wharf, killed eight men and two boys and caused damage to most of the properties between the canal and Nottingham's market place
- 14 April 1819 Nottingham streets were lit by gas for the first time
- 1823 The 6th Lord Middleton, Henry, built the Camellia House at Nottingham's Wollaton Hall; probably the earliest known cast iron structure of its kind
- 1825 The steam locomotive *Rocket* was built, marking the start of the railway age
- 1825 The first steamer started carrying passengers and cargo on the River Trent
- 1825 A man called Bamford, who lived on Middle Hill, was one of the last men in Nottingham to keep a Sedan Chair for hire
- 1828 Nottingham's mathematical genius George Green published his first and greatest scientific work entitled 'An Essay on the Application of Mathematical Analysis to the Theories of Electricity and Magnetism
- 1828 Two venereal disease wards were opened at Nottingham's General Hospital

- 10 April 1829 William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, was born in Nottingham
- 1829 Carrington Street was laid down south of the town centre
- 26 May 1830 The last public whipping took place in Nottingham (at Woodborough)
- 1831 Nottingham's population was about 50,000
- January 1831 The old pump in front of the Exchange in the Great Market Place was removed
- 1831 Cast iron plates were erected in Nottingham displaying the names of streets
- 1831 Nottingham became the first place in the country to install a constant high pressure mains water supply, designed by the Trent Waterworks Company's brilliant engineer, Thomas Hawksley, to prevent contamination from entering the mains
- 1831 Nottingham's historic mansion Thurland Hall was demolished, a large number of buildings now cover the site and the name lives on in Thurland Street
- 10 October 1831 Nottingham Castle was destroyed by fire in the Reform Bill riots
- 1832 Nottingham's 186 lace manufacturers and 70 hosiery manufacturers were listed in the first edition of William White's History, Gazetteer and Directory of Nottinghamshire **(available on line at http://archive.org/details/historygazettee03whitgoog)**
- 1832 330 people died during an outbreak of cholera, causing many deaths in the Narrow Marsh and Broad Marsh areas, which had some of the worst slums in Europe
- 28 August 1833 The Slavery Abolition Act was given Royal Assent, paving the way for the abolition of slavery in the British Empire
- 19 May 1834 George Africanus died; a former West African negro slave, he became a successful entrepreneur after moving to Nottingham around 1784 and is one the first black people to live in Nottingham whose name is known
- 1835 The two Boroughs of Nottingham were abolished and the town combined under a single new Council, resulting in Nottingham having one Sheriff instead of two
- 1 January 1836 The first meeting of the newly established combined Town Council of the Borough of Nottingham was held; Henry Moses Wood became the Sheriff for the new Borough
- 1836 Nottingham Borough had its first town-based police force
- 1838 Nottingham's Trent Bridge cricket ground held its first recorded cricket match
- 1838 Cooke and Foster on Long Row became the first shop in Nottingham to use plate glass in its windows
- 30 May 1839 Nottingham's first railway station was opened with great ceremony, situated on the west side of Carrington Street
- 4 June 1839 The Midland Counties Railway opened the first railway service between Nottingham and Derby
- 4 May 1840 The Midland Counties Railway opened the new railway line from Nottingham to Leicester

- July 1840 The world's first railway excursion took members of the Mechanics Institution to visit Leicester, paying a single fare for the double trip, a year before Thomas Cook started
- 1841 Construction of the Cathedral Church of St. Barnabas started
- 1843 An amiable Nottingham eccentric died; the Old General, his real name Ben Mayo, was born in 1777, he wore an old military jacket and he would extort money by threatening to disrupt public events with his entourage of street urchins
- 4 December 1843 Queen Victoria passed through Nottingham on her way to Belvoir Castle
- 1844 TC Hine of Nottingham began construction of the Park Tunnel carriage drive for the fifth Duke of Newcastle
- 1844 The Cathedral Church of St. Barnabas was consecrated
- 8 August 1844 Thirteen people, mostly children, died and around one hundred people were injured in panicking crowds at the execution outside the Shire Hall of William Saville, who had murdered of his wife and children
- November 1844 A passenger train derailed at Wilford Road crossing, killing three people and injuring 21
- 1845 An Act of Parliament merged all of Nottingham's small water companies into the Nottingham Waterworks Company
- 1846 John Livesey invented the Nottingham Lace Curtain machine
- 1846 A new prison was built in Nottingham
- 1 May 1846 The first edition of the *Nottingham Guardian and Midland Counties Advertiser* was published (a forerunner of the Nottingham Post)
- August 1846 The Midland Railway opened the new line from Nottingham to Lincoln along the Trent valley via Newark
- 1848 The Mayor formally opened the new Post Office, a handsome classical building just to the south of St Peter's Church
- 1848 Horse drawn buses started to operate in Nottingham
- 22 May 1848 Nottingham's new through railway station was opened on Station Road, to cope with extra traffic and new lines to Lincoln
- 1848 A new railway line was constructed along the Leen Valley from Nottingham via Bulwell, Hucknall and Annesley

References:

- http://mumblingnerd.com/events-and-dates-in-nottinghams-history/19th-century-nottingham-1800-1899/
- http://archive.org/details/historygazettee03whitgoog

Highway Robbery in Adelaide

From the *South Australian* newspaper, Adelaide, Tuesday 30 July 1850.

William Cooper was charged with highway robbery, and also, with stealing several articles from the shop of Mr Barnett, clothier, Hindley street.

Thomas Mountainey (sic) deposed that he and his brother met the prisoner in Light Square, on Wednesday night, and were walking afterwards in his company to Thebarton; he was joined by two other men on the Park Lands, who assisted him in throwing witness and his brother down, and robbing them of £4.

Police Constable Lander, on hearing of the robbery and obtaining a description of the prisoner, apprehended him at the Victoria Hotel. The bundle produced was in his possession; he said he got the contents at the Jew's shop, in Hindley street. Emmanuel Barnett identified the articles in the bundle as having been stolen from his shop, with the exception of one piece of bed-ticking; the prisoner was there the day before.

Stephen Samuel Yale, a boy in the last witness's employ, spoke to the piece of bed-ticking as having been purchased at the shop by the prisoner the day before; served it to him, and rolled it up in that morning's Commercial Advertiser. (This statement created some amusement in court.)

Remanded till this morning.

ED: In all probability, the Thomas Mountainey referred to was Thomas Mountenay, who as a 19-year old in 1848, travelled to South Australia aboard the *Harpley*. Thomas was the son of John and Elizabeth Mountenay. His elder brother was George, perhaps the man referred to in the court report. Police Constable Lander was certainly lacemaker Edward Lander, *Tulle* editor's great-great-grandfather. Strangely, there was also a Barnett family aboard the *Harpley* but this family was headed by John and Harriett and their family consisted of girls with the exception of John junior – who in 1850 would have been a four-year old. There was no passenger called William Cooper aboard the *Harpley*!

Nottingham Surnames Research List

The site http://homepages.ihug.co.nz/~hughw/notts.html which is run by Hugh Winters (Creswell family?) contains a list of Nottingham surnames that are being researched by various individuals. The emails of these people have been freely given by these people so that you can make direct contact with the person researching a surname of interest to you. I have included below those applicable to our membership. I cannot, of course, guarantee that the researchers shown are researching your particular branch of these families. Nor can I guarantee that the email addresses shown are still current.

Where I have stated "no entry" there is currently no one researching your name listed on this site. You are able to list your own name if you wish. Select the site above and then choose "Add to the List".

"Too many" indicates there are too many entries to enter here. Please go to the site (http://homepages.ihug.co.nz/~hughw/notts.html) and choose "Download the List". It will be presented in alphabetical order.

Surname	Period	Area	Contact	Email
Archer	All	Nottingham	Barry Callow	barry@whizzpop.freeserve.co.uk
Archer	1800-	..	Ken Savage	savage@dcsi.net.au
	1600-	Cotgrave	Michelle Woltman	MichelleWoltman@xtra.co.nz
	All	Cotgrave	Tracey Griffiths	nature.cure.1@zfree.co.nz
	1800-1900	Nottingham	Trevor Marshall	tremarsh@telusplanet.net
Birt	No entry			
Bradshaw	Any	Any	Tony Proctor	tony@proctor.net
	1800-1900	Nottingham	Andy Ashworth	andy@the-ashworths.org.uk
	Pre-1800	Mansfield	Arla G. Weiss	arlag@sbcglobal.net
	1700-	Cossall	Scott Jolley	stj@lubrizol.com
Branson	All	Ruddington	Eugene Blood	Ruddington1864@aol.com
	1800-	Hucknall	Pat Staniland	pat.staniland@ukf.net
	All	Nottingham	Warren Branson	warren.branson@hotmail.com
Bromhead	1600-	East Leake	Ian Flynn	isflynn@dialstart.net

Surname	Period	Area	Contact	Email
Brown	Too many			
Brownlow	1500-	Basford	Bette Brownlow	ibepsyd@emeraldis.com
	All	Nottingham	Glenda Gault	Glenard@xenon.net
	1750-	Lambley etc	Mae	maeeye@yahoo.com
	1710-1730	Thurgaton	Liz Milbourn	liz@milbourn.wanadoo.co.uk
Cooper	Too many			
Creswell	All	St Marys	Hugh Winters	hugh@xtra.co.nz
	All	Any	Jan Bamford	jan.bamford@dial.pipex.com
Crofts	All	Southwell etc	Graham Crofts	grahamandsandra@blueyonder.co.uk
	All	Sneinton	Sylvia Strapps-Coon	verncoon@hotmail.com
Davis	All	Wellow etc	John Grantham	johngrantham458@btinternet.com
	All	Any	Judith Armstrong	Robiud@bacchusmarsh.net.au
	All	Nottingham	Peter Davis	pete.davis1@ntlworld.com
	1700-	Brewhouse Yd	Suella Postles	suellapostles@gmail.com
Dixon	Too many			
Donisthorpe	No entry			
Dormer	All	Any	Tammy	ecc1@adelaide.on.net
Duck	All	Wilford	Jeremy	ssdcboys@aol.com
Fewkes	All	Nottingham	Darron Fewkes	darron@fewkes98.freeserve.co.uk
	All	Shelford	Gill Watkins	camley14gill@yahoo.co.uk
	1800-	Nottingham	Fewkes	KAF1@tinyworld.co.uk
Foster	Too many			
Gascoigne	All	Sutton-in-Ashfield	Julian Gascoigne	jgascoigne@supanet.com
	Bef 1900	Kingston on Soar	Martin Gascoigne	martin_gascoigne@yahoo.com.au
	Pre 1650	Laxton	Richard Allicock	richwyn@idirect.com
Goldfinch	No entry			
Grey	Pre-1760	Nottingham etc	Mildred Nasmith	mfk.nasmith@blueyonder.co.uk
	All	Any	Tammy	ecc1@adelaide.on
Harrison	Too many			
Homan	No entry			
Johnson	Too many			
Lakin	1800-1900	Derby, Long Eaton, Sandiacre	Andrew Critchlow	andrewcritchlow@hotmail.com
Lander	1840-1920	Any	Michael Lander	mick.lander@googlemail.com
Longmire	No entry			
Mather	1845-1847	Nottingham	Jackie Hall	jackie@hall8233.freeserve.co.uk
Mountney	All	Nottingham	Mick Smith	mik@rest82.freeserve.co.uk
Nutt	No entry			

Surname	Period	Area	Contact	Email
Parkes	1800-	Mansfield	Heather Dixon	histury@talk21.com (sic)
	1850-	Lowdham	Karen Cupples	Kaz_cup@hotmail.com
	All	Newark	Russ Parkes	russparkes@aol.com
Pass	All	Carlton, Nottingham	Marilyn Burrows	marilyn.burrows@btinternet.com
Roe	1780-	Nottingham	John Brown	john@brownfry.freeserve.co.uk
Rogers	Too many			
Sawyer	No entry			
Saywell	All	Nottinghamshire	Ann Saywell	craftyann@home.com
Shaw	Too many			
Shore	1700-	South Muskam, Cotham	Annette Watson	annette@nor.com.au
	All	Sutton-in-Asfield	D. Shore	dshore@optusnet.com.au
	Pre-1740	Mansfield	Dan Hurrell	danh@tequilauk.com
Sneath	1820-	Nottingham	Diana Heller	WSAA44@aol.com
	All	Pepplewick	Ken Hibberd	ken@giant.bnc.com.au
Spinks	1800-	Butterley, DER	Dave Williamson	dave.williamson@ntlworld.com
	1800-	Any	Patty-Anne Lea	plea@island.net
Stevens	Too many			
Strong	No entry			
Stubbs	All	Any	Jane Stubbs	jane@treestubbs.com
	1840-	Nottingham	Susan Marshall Uter	sjufamtree@aol.com
	1800-	Nottingham	Susan Uter	L5655U@aol.com
Taylor	Too many			
Walker	Too many			
Wand	1800-	Nottingham	Caroline Moorhouse	clr@fan.net.au
	1830-	Nottingham	Carolyn Cameron	calcam888@yahoo.com.au
	1800s	Nottingham	Elaine Stephens	bothfeet40@yahoo.co.uk
Wells	Too many			
West	Too many			

Good luck with your research.

Richard Lander

John Leavers, whose invention was instrumental in laying the foundation of the machine lace trade, died on 24 September 1848, near Rouen, France, aged 62 – and just three weeks after the *Harpley* docked at Port Adelaide.

VALE - ELIANE LEGRAND

c.1922 – 2013

In memory of Mlle. Eliane Legrand – a wonderful friend of our Society and a generous and warm-hearted host of many lacemaker descendants who visited Calais over the years in the quest of discovering their own family history.

Eliane died at Calais on 11 February 2013 in her 91st year. She was buried there on 15 February following a service of thanksgiving at the Reformed Church in rue du Temple, Calais.

Eliane, who was a woman with a strong faith, wrote her last letter to your Editor on 5 February 2013, less than one week before she died. She signed off with the following words: "My best wishes for a happy year with the blessings of the Lord on everyone. It is really hard to get old but things could be worse. I send you much love. Eliane"

Eliane Legrand, Calais, 2011

Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.
Office Bearers 2013-2014

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ASLC Guest Speakers over the first 30 years (incomplete list)

1982	North Shore Cavalcade Group (Doreen Bowen); Lindsay Watts (Bromhead Family)
1984	Baiba Berzins (Chief Librarian at Mitchell Library) - a potted history of the Mitchell Library
1985	Mrs Pat Lay (who ran a family history course at Erindale College, Canberra); Nick Vine-Hall (President, SAG, Researching your Family)
1986	Beth Williams (The Homan and Bunny Families)
1987	Julia Horn (NSW University Local History Group); Laurel Richardson & Tom Halls (St Peters Church)
1988	Elizabeth Simpson
1991	Doug Webster; Bruce Goodwin (Hill End)
1992	Beth Williams; Anne Fewkes
1994	Margaret Parkes (Librarian from Stanton Library) - Don Bank Cottage
1995	Frances Burke (Author of "Endless Time")
1998	Anne Fewkes (launched *Well Suited...*"; Professor Ken Dutton Lyndall and Richard Lander (The *Harpley* incl. old film called "Before the Mast")
2000	Trevor Stacey (Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages)
2002	Dr John Fluitt (Medicine in the Victorian Period); Associate Professor Carol Liston
2003	June Howarth and Craig Williams (The Saywell Family)
2004	Hugh Lander (General Manager of the *James Craig*); Professor Carol Liston
2005	Angela Phippen (WWI war memorials and honour boards); Robyn Hawes (President, Friends of Rookwood); Michelle Edgar-Searson (The use of DNA in police investigations)
2006	Mrs Jo Harris (President of Ku-ring-gai Historical Society) on family history; Heather Ling (nurses & midwives in the Newcastle/Hunter River region of NSW 1900-1950)
2007	Dr John Fluitt (Medical History); Rosie Wileman from Leicestershire; Mrs June Vile (Hunter River history)
2008	Claire Loneragan (The historical perspective faced by the lacemakers in 1848); Mrs Robin Wines (the "Earl Grey" scheme for Irish orphans); Jacqueline & Frank Rice ("Not Just a Stone Frigate"); Gillian Kelly (Calais as it was)
2009	Joy Murrin (NSW Transcriptions); Richard Lander (the *Harpley*); Pam Coull (Jasper Saywell); Professor Ken Dutton (Things French)
2010	Robert French (The Gentleman Convict: William Talbot Sutton); Claire Loneragan (Mary McKillop); Gillian Kelly (the opening of the Calais Lace Museum)
2011	Kieran Hosty (19th Century Immigration); Laurie Turtle (Genealogical searches, problems and solutions); Richard Silink (Historic House Trust of NSW)
2012	Richard Lander (Video of Calais); Fabian LoSchiavo (The more unusual archives held by State Records NSW); Cassie Mercer & Barbara Hall (Contributions made by early convicts to Sydney society)

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CASH RECEIPT DATE 16.02.13.

717727

RECEIVED FROM
LONERGAN Claire.

FOR
A.S.L.C. 3xyrs Ann Sub.

THE SUM OF
One hundred + five dollars

CHEQUE	$105.	00
CASH		
TOTAL	$105	00
G.S.T.		
TOTAL INC G.S.T.	$105	00
SIGNATURE		