

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 and fellowship which follows.

Future Meetings:

Saturday, 15 November 2014
AGM Saturday, 21 February 2015
Saturday, 16 May 2015
Saturday, 16 August 2015

Find Us on the Internet:

www.angelfire.com/al/aslc

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Cover :

An old post-card – Lace Making, Long Eaton. Long Eaton is in Derbyshire, about 12km to the south-west of Nottingham.

This Coming Meeting:

Saturday, 15 November 2014, 1.00pm

Guest Speaker: Lindie Ward is a former senior curator at the Powerhouse Museum specialising in textiles and lace and was previously responsible for the Lace Study Centre at the Powerhouse Museum. Lindie has worked as a designer in fashion and theatre in London, Montreal and Sydney and is the curator on the team developing the Australian Dress Register. She has worked on many exhibitions and publications at the Powerhouse Museum and as a dress consultant for other Australian museums, in particular Sydney Living Museums. Her talk will be on the use of lace designs in fashion and elsewhere.

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ARCHIVES

Please note that the Nottinghamshire Archives will be closed to the public for building works from Saturday 18 October 2014 for a period of more than three months. Email access is still possible.

President's Message

Another year has flown by and we approach our November and last meeting for 2014. This is my penultimate President's message as I will be bowing out and starting some new adventures following the AGM in February. I wish to thank our committee members who with their conscientious work have made my time as pleasant and as easy as anyone could wish for. Our Secretary Carolyn Broadhead, Treasurer Robin Gordon and *Tulle* Editor Richard Lander have provided diligent and continual effort beyond the basics to keep our Society vibrant, interesting and always informative. They have been supported by our research officer Gillian Kelly as she made contact with other family history societies on our behalf and fielded enquiries about our lacemakers as well as our always reliable "tea lady" Claire Loneragan who has made our after meeting chats such a delightful time.

Our Society has seen members come and go and yet we have now completed our 32nd year as a common interest group because of the continued efforts, camaraderie and curiosity of all of those members in the stories of our lacemaker ancestors. Renewal is a constant in all of our lives and as our 2015 February meeting will be our AGM, I urge you to consider nominating as our President and perhaps for a role as one of the other committee members to see our Society renew itself and move ahead for many more years to come.

Please join us at Don Bank Cottage for our November meeting and presentation and our usual pre-Christmas celebrations to wish everyone early Seasons Greetings, happy holidays and safe journeys until the New Year.

In our 32 years an enormous amount of information about our lacemaker ancestors has been discovered. I am certain that there is a lot more to find, especially about the lives of our ancestors here in Australia and those who stayed in or returned to France and England. It only requires us to continue the search. I look forward to chatting with you about your discoveries at our meetings next year.

Stephen Black
President

Secretary's Report

Who remembers the street stalls of Sydney? I guess knowing the demographic of our group it is almost certain we all do. We were treated to an interesting talk by Laila Ellmoos, a City of Sydney Historian, on this topic at our August 2014 meeting. She talked about how prior to the stationary stalls that we all know, there were pedlars of all kinds selling their wares on the Sydney streets. Loud voices were a prerequisite if you wished to attract people to your wares. Regulation of these people began in 1834 when a Hawkers Licence was required in order to try and stop unhygienic practices and the selling of inferior produce.

Once the twentieth century arrived and particularly after WW1 there was considerable congestion on the streets once cars entered the picture. In 1900 it became the Government's responsibility to oversee the vendors. By 1922 the fixed licenced stalls numbered 136 between Circular Quay and Central. By the 1930s this reduced by half due to the depression. These stalls were mainly held by ex-servicemen and they held the stranglehold till the 1970s.

When I listen to people like Laila, I wish I had about ten lifetimes to find out all the amazing stories behind what has happened in our city. We are very fortunate to have dedicated people like her who gather up all this amazing information for us all to enjoy.

The end of the year is rushing upon us with unbelievable speed. A friend told me, "Of course the year is racing by. It's the Chinese year of the horse!!" So that explains why!

We wish you all a very Happy Christmas and look forward to lots of new members in the New Year as the word spreads of our group thanks to the beautiful new brochures Gillian Kelly has produced.

Carolyn Broadhead

Editor's Comment

Before Mergenthaler's invention of the linotype in 1884, no daily newspaper in the world consisted of more than eight pages. In 1848 the rotary printing press, a printing press in which the images to be printed are curved around a cylinder, had not long before (1843) been invented by Richard March Hoe. Hoe was an English-born American mechanic who was born on 12 September 1812, at a similar time to many of our own great-great-grandfathers. Like many of them he also used steam to drive his machinery.

The "Hoe Lightning Press" which was improved and patented in the USA in 1847, was much faster than the old flatbed printing press. It was placed in commercial use in the same year. Today there are three main types of rotary presses viz., offset, rotogravure and flexographic.

Thankfully, *Tulle* has none of the limitations of newspapers in the 1840s. Digital images can be obtained from a great variety of sources, font types and sizes can be changed on a whim, material can be cut and pasted as required and there is no need for film plates or photo-chemicals. Today, producing *Tulle* is largely a one-man or woman operation. There are less steps and people involved in the printing process. As a result the final product can be delivered relatively quickly once all contributions have been received.



Figure 1: Hoe's six-cylinder printing press from the 1860s.

Because of the flexibility of today's digital print presses, short runs, such as that required for the production of *Tulle*, are not only technically possible but also economically feasible. Digital data can also be easily stored and updated so small changes (such as those needed on successive covers of our journal) can be made quickly and relatively easily prior to printing our next edition.

I wish you all a peaceful Christmas and a happy and healthy 2015.

Richard Lander

The Royal South Australian Almanack (sic) and General Directory for 1848

This 165-page document was published by John Stephens of Hindley Street, Adelaide in 1848. It was his tenth annual publication of the almanac and it contains some interesting information for the keen family historian.

For example, "holidays at the public offices" in South Australia in 1848 included New Year's Day, Good Friday (21 April) and Easter Monday (24 April), Queen's Birthday (24 May), Queen's Accession (20 June), Christmas Day (25 December) and Anniversary of the Foundation of the Colony (28 December). The Bank of Australasia observed all these but those kept by the Bank of South Australia were only Christmas Day, Good Friday and the Queen's Birthday. No one else appears to have enjoyed any public holidays.

The 1848 Calendar reveals the following:-

Tue, 11 Jan 1837	Printing was established in South Australia
Mon, 27 Mar 1837	First sale of Town Land in Adelaide
Mon, 3 April 1838	First overland arrival of stock in South Australia
Thu, 4 May 1848	Whaling season commenced
Sat, 3 June 1837	First newspaper published in South Australia
Sat, 1 July 1843	<i>Adelaide Observer</i> established
Thu, 27 July 1836	First emigrant ship arrived in South Australia
Mon, 2 Oct 1848	Sheep shearing commenced. Harvesting crops generally commenced at the end of October.

The almanac also contained a chapter titled "The Progress of South Australia" by J. Gordon, Esq. and this is included in its entirety below. Although long, I believe that it provides a wonderful background to the economic conditions prevailing at the time the *Harpley* emigrants arrived in Adelaide, the thoughts and principles involved regarding emigration, etc., etc., and therefore its inclusion in *Tulle* is well warranted. I hope that you agree. It reads:

South Australia was the first colony established on the Wakefield principle, according to which all the land was to be sold at a fixed price, and the money thus raised applied to emigration. It was thus proposed to combine in their due proportions land, capital, and labour; to concentrate the colonists within reasonable limits; and, by prohibiting free grants of land, to deter from the practice so common in the other colonies of large tracts of land being kept in an unimproved state. This system has since been modified so far as to appropriate only one-half the amount of land sales to the purposes of emigration; and the land, instead of being sold at a fixed price, is now put up to auction, and sold to the highest bidder above the minimum price of £1 per acre. It was originally stipulated that no convicts should be sent to the new colony and that there should be no State-paid clergy, all sects of Christians being left to provide their own religious instructors; the colonists, however, have to complain of innovations more or less direct, especially in the latter particular.

The earliest settlers arrived in South Australia in 1836, and in December in that year the colony was proclaimed by Captain Hindmarsh, the first Governor. An eligible spot was chosen for the capital six miles eastward of St. Vincent's Gulf; but a considerable time elapsed before the land surveys were completed: that of the town of Adelaide was not finished till March, 1837, and it was not till May, 1838, that the first selections of country land were made. All this time several thousand settlers were kept without the means of raising food for their own consumption, which had, therefore, to be imported at great expense; and a severe drought occurring in New South Wales, in 1838, provisions rose to famine prices. In order to employ their time and capital, many of the settlers engaged in trade; then followed speculations in land, and lots which had cost £1 were resold for £500 or £1000; these immense gains led to profusion - the prices of all articles were enhanced-and wages rose to a very high pitch.

In 1838, Captain Hindmarsh was succeeded in the government of the colony by Colonel Gawler, who entered into a most lavish expenditure, whilst food

was dear, which caused the wages of mechanics and artisans to go up to 10s, and from that to 15s. per day; and having exhausted all the funds of the colony, his drafts on England were at last dishonored (sic). This threw the colony into a panic; the destruction of public credit put an end to private credit; debts were called in; the effects of defaulters were sold off for what they would fetch; property of all descriptions fell to one-half, or less, of its former value; and bankruptcy pervaded the colony. At this time (1840) the population amounted to 15,000; 300,000 acres of land had been sold, but only 2500 acres were in cultivation. The high price of labour had prevented the colonists from engaging freely in agriculture, but in the general ruin thousands were thrown out of employment; those colonists who had still the means now retired into the country to cultivate their lands, taking with them a portion of the unemployed labourers, while the remainder were left to be supported at the public expense. The consequence was, that the population of Adelaide was greatly reduced, and one-third of the houses were totally deserted.

Captain Grey, the third Governor, arrived in the colony in May 1841. He found the public expenditure going on at the rate of £150,000 a-year, while the revenue was only £30,000 a-year; as also, that debt had accumulated to the extent of £300,000! He immediately began the work of retrenchment, and thereby gave great offence to a considerable number of the colonists. In 1842, a Parliamentary grant of £214,936 was made, to relieve the colony of so much of the debts contracted by Colonel Gawler, and another part of the liabilities was placed at a reduced rate of interest.

From the year 1840, the colony was left to its own resources; it received no aid from the Home Government (with the exception of what has been stated above); emigration from England was suspended, and no fresh capital was introduced. The balance of the Land Fund, amounting to £80,000, which ought to have been devoted to emigration, was appropriated to the payment of Colonel Gawler's debts, and the revenues of the colony were moreover burthened with a further charge for the same object. Notwithstanding these

adverse circumstances, the colony soon rose from its depressed condition, and it has continued to advance in prosperity with a rapidity and steadiness unexampled in colonial history. Such was the advance in agriculture, that in 1813 there were above 28,000 acres of land in cultivation, of which 23,000 acres were under wheat; and from that period, South Australia has been a corn-exporting colony. In the two following years, the price of wheat fell to 2s. 6d. or 3s. per bushel, and the cultivation was somewhat reduced; but in 1846 it advanced to 33,000 acres, of which 26,000 acres were under wheat, and the extent of enclosed land was increased by 27,000 acres. At the same time, the number of sheep in the colony increased from 200,000 in 1840 to 600,000 or 700,000 in 1846; horned cattle from 16,000 to upwards of 30,000, and other stock in proportion; while the population increased only from 15,000 in 1840, to 22,390 in 1846. In 1840, the value of the colonial produce exported was only £15,640; in 1844, it had increased to £82,268; in 1845, to £131,800; and in 1846, to £287,059. This rapid increase in the exports, and particularly in 1846, is owing in a great degree to the discovery of vast deposits of copper and other ores; but the prosperity of the colony was established on a secure basis, even before this new article of export became such an important item.

Governor Grey left the colony in October 1845, having contributed in no small degree, by his firm and judicious measures, to its rapid advancement; and was succeeded by his Excellency Major Holt Robe, as Lieutenant Governor of the colony. Governor Grey had reduced the public expenditure to less than £30,000 per annum, and devoted the surplus revenue to the reduction of the old debts, and to the extension of commerce, by abolishing the pilotage and port charges, and proclaiming the ports of South Australia open to the ships of all nations, free of expense. It was towards the close of his administration that the first special survey of 20,000 acres for mining purposes was taken.

This block of land has since been divided into two equal parts, on one of which the Burra Burra Mines are situated, and on the other the Princess Royal Mines. Although several promising mines of copper and lead had been opened previously, and there was a general expectation that many others existed in

the colony, it was not till the Burra Burra Mine was made known, that any large number of the colonists were induced to embark in mining operations. In the first six months' working at the Burra Burra, 2700 tons of ore were raised; in the next six months, 4500 tons were raised ; and in the last six months, 3400 tons-making in all 10,600 tons. The first shipments of ore were sold in England at about £17 per ton on the average; but many parcels of ore, sold more recently, have realised much higher prices. As the whole capital invested in the Burra Burra was only £12, 320, the profits have been very large, and many of the shares have consequently been sold at twenty times the original cost. The proprietors of the Princess Royal Mine did not commence operations so early as those of the Burra Burra. It is said to be a very valuable mine, yielding ore of a very fine quality. Since that time three other Special Surveys of 20,000 acres each have been taken for mining ; many sections of mineral land have also been sold by auction, at prices varying from £1 to £90 per acre from which, and the special surveys together, a sum not far short of £150,000 has been added to the land fund. Further special surveys were applied for, but Lieutenant- Governor Robe refused to grant them until instructions were received from the Home Government , or to sell more mineral lands at the fixed price of £1 per acre . Some of these mineral lands have-been worked with success, others are in progress, and some have proved failures; but on the whole mining has been highly profitable.

The value of the ore exported in 1846 amounted to £142,000, with every prospect of a large increase in future. Until this time wool had been the chief article of export; in 1840 and 1841 the value of the wool exported averaged £22,000 per annum; in 1845 it amounted to £72,000; and in 1846, to £100,000; but rapid as the increase has been in wool, its value has been exceeded by the mineral products of the colony, in what may be considered the first year of extensive application to mining. From this time, therefore, mining becomes the paramount interest of South Australia; and as we are but on the threshold of discovery in the mineral wealth of this province, it is impossible to calculate to what extent mining may be carried in future years. The increase of our trade will be seen in the following return of arrivals:-

Year	Vessels	Tonnage	Men	Passengers
1843	51	7,532	526	292
1844	70	9,530	645	1114
1845	114	13,795	1012	2326
1846	142	25,488	1650	4478
1847 - 9 mths	112	21,877	1390	3925

The settled portion of the colony may be described as the peninsula lying between St. Vincent 's Gulf on the west, and the River Murray on the east , and bounded on the south by Lake Alexandrina and the ocean . In the centre of this district is a mountain range, running nearly north and south, rising 2000 to 3000 feet, and sometimes higher, and about 25 miles broad. On each side of these hills are extensive plains ; those on the east , extending to the Murray River, are barren and unproductive , and are known as the Murray scrub ; those on the west, towards the Gulf, are fertile, and , in some parts, as well as in many of the valleys , the soil is extremely rich. There are, however, sheep and cattle stations to the north of this line, and also as far south as Rivoli Bay and the River Glenelg , which separates this colony from the Port Phillip district , besides the small settlement of Port Lincoln in the west . These distant stations are resorted to, as the flocks and herds increase beyond the means of finding pasturage nearer the capital. The principle of concentration on which 'the colony was founded has been carried into practice, inasmuch as nearly three -fourths of the population are located within twenty miles of Adelaide. The soil and climate are eminently adapted for the growth of wheat, barley, and oats; also for the vine, the peach, and other fruit-trees, which grow quickly and produce abundantly. South Australia has already proved to be a first -rate fruit country, and there is every prospect that it will be celebrated as a wine country; that such is the opinion of the colonists we have sufficient evidence in the fact that gardens and vineyards increased 60 per cent in the last year, having advanced from 631 acres to about 1000 acres. Farming has also much increased, though the price of wheat for some years past has not averaged above 3s . or 4s. a bushel, and wages have been high; and it is believed that wheat can be raised here at less cost than in any other

British colony. Labourers and mechanics receive higher wages than in England, while necessities of life are about one-half the price. For several years past, labourers have been flocking in from the neighbouring colonies; in the year ending 5th October 1846, the arrivals amounted to 3300 - only one-fourth of whom were added at the public expense. They have all found ready employment, and the demand for labour continues. Many labourers have raised themselves to the condition of small farmers, and the facilities for doing this are so great, that almost every prudent, industrious man may accomplish it. The great defect of this colony is the scarcity of surface water with the exception of the Murray, there are few rivers deserving the name; and others are mere mountain torrents, which run only for a short period of the year. In the beds of the rivers, however, there are numerous deep holes, in which the water remains all the year through; and as water can always be found by digging to a moderate depth near the hills, and to a greater depth on the plains, the inconvenience is not so great as it has sometimes been represented.

What is of far more consequence is that our seasons are regular; that we have always an ample supply of rain; that South Australia is not subject to the droughts which occur periodically in New South Wales; and that no loss from that cause, either in stock or agriculture, has been sustained since the colony was founded.

The future prospects of South Australia are most cheering. It has long been acknowledged as the most prosperous of all the Australian colonies; and it bids fair to be the richest, both in mineral wealth and in agricultural products. Already the wealth flowing from the mines has given increased activity to every branch of industry; and when all the mines now purchased are in full work, a vast addition to that wealth will result. Many new farms have been laid out in the two past years; and in 1846, the number of proprietors of land increased from 1269 to 1714, showing 445 additional proprietors, each of whom, on the average, has brought into cultivation sixteen acres of land, and enclosed about sixty acres. From this it will appear that the class of small farmers is increasing rapidly. In the dry season they are employed in carting ore from the

mines to the Port, for which they are well paid; and when the rains set in, and this work is suspended, it is the time for ploughing and sowing. With their gains in carting ore, many have been enabled to purchase or rent land, and have commenced farming on their own account.

Above 700,000 acres of land have been surveyed in the colony; of which between 400,000 and 100,000 acres have been sold ; and from the extent of good land in the settled districts, there is no doubt that this part of the colony will in time become a densely populated agricultural country. The more rapid advance of agriculture has been checked by the scarcity and consequent dearness of labour; for notwithstanding a considerable supply within the last two years, the demand for labour has increased rather than diminished. The scarcity of labour has also constrained the local government to defer several contemplated improvements in the construction of bridges, roads, &c., though the funds have been provided for these works. In July, 1846, there was in the Treasury here about £90,000 derived from the land sales, besides £20,000 paid for land in England, the greater part applicable to emigration ; and there is, moreover, a considerable surplus in the ordinary revenue, after defraying all the expenses of Government; the revenue for 1846 having amounted to £48,000, and the expenditure to £36,000, Though provided with ample funds for sending out emigrants , the authorities at home have heretofore been extremely tardy in supplying our labour market. In the six months ending 5th April, 1847, only 1578 passengers of all descriptions arrived from Great Britain, while nearly an equal number arrived from other parts, free of cost to the colony. Meanwhile, the funds devoted to emigration have accumulated; so that in July, 1847, there was £140,000 available for that purpose, which, at £11 a-head, the present cost , would suffice to bring out nearly 13,000 emigrants. There is a steady demand for land for agricultural purposes, which continues to be sold by auction at £1 per acre, or a trifle above that price; but a serious check has been given to the sale of mineral land, by the imposition of royalties,, and the refusal to grant special surveys. Whenever it shall be found requisite to recruit the emigration fund, both these obnoxious measures must be rescinded, otherwise it is believed no large amount can be raised from the sale of mineral land. The growing prosperity of South Australia, demonstrated by the rich cargoes of ore which have arrived in England, has drawn the attention of capitalists - to this colony: three English mining companies have already

commenced operations, and various other companies are being formed for constructing railroads, for smelting the ore in the colony, for steam navigation, etc. We require additional capital for these costly undertakings, but we want men more than money; we require a constant influx of labour to meet the annual increase of stock, the accumulation of capital, and the extension of mining, agriculture, and trade; and when to these constant demands for additional labour are superadded the demands of new and extensive undertakings, the supply of labour should be increased in proportion.

In ten years from its foundation, the colony of South Australia has advanced to a degree of maturity which it required more than half-a-century to arrive at in New South Wales - the exports already exceeding the imports - while a similar event occurred in the last-named colony for the first time in 1844. The imports here, in 1846, are stated in the official returns at £330,000, this, however, includes the specie introduced into the colony, amounting to £133,000, thus leaving £197,000 for the value of the goods and merchandise imported in that year; while our exports amounted to £287,000.

There are about a dozen steam flourmills in the colony, besides others of wind and waterpower; twenty or thirty breweries; various foundries, tanneries, and other manufactories; slate and stone quarries, etc. A manufactory for woollen cloth, and a distillery on an extensive scale, are in progress; and last, though not least, we have Ridley's reaping machine, a South Australian invention, which reaps and threshes the corn at the same time, and at about one half the usual expense. These machines have been in use for several years, and they are so highly approved of that the number is increasing annually.

Amidst all this prosperity, the colonists have to lament the existence of serious grievances in the constant tampering with their interests by the authorities at home, and the unscrupulous manner in which positive engagements and promises have been departed from. This course is to be regretted, not only as it regards the injury inflicted on the colony, but also as it tends to weaken those feelings of affection to our native land, which nothing but a sense of gross injustice would impair; and in lieu of confidence in the Home Government, to infuse distrust and suspicion on all that emanates from that quarter. When the colony was plunged

into difficulties through the mismanagement of the Government agent, over whose acts the colonists had no control, it was thought proper to alter the constitution of the colony, on the plea that the experiment had totally failed, and at the same time to appropriate above £80,000 received for sending out emigrants to the payment of debts incurred by Colonel Gawler. The experiment has not failed; on the contrary, it has been attended with marked and extraordinary success in spite of all mismanagement; and Mr Hutt, in his speech delivered 4th February 1847, in the House of Commons, has held it up as a model for imitation in future emigration. "Thus" said he, "you have the spectacle....one perfectly unexampled in the history of the world of a colonial dependency which has not only defrayed all the cost of conveying its population from across the globe, but which is actually replacing all the charges of its original outfit and early government. Now, such has been the result of a first experiment in an untried field of improvement, amid all the embarrassments, the difficulties, and the errors which are incidental to such undertakings. It would be comparatively easy now to plant another South Australia to lay open, without cost to the parent state, in one of its far distant dependencies, a new and happier country for those whom the inscrutable dispensations of Providence have visited with suffering and privation here." Yet have the persons who bought land on the express condition that the amount paid should be devoted to the sending out emigrants, been defrauded of their right by the strong hand of power.

When the colony afterwards rose to prosperity, in spite of this privation of labour which it had paid for, various other engagements were in succession violated, until at length all the privileges -all the leading clauses in the colonial charter- have been broken through, or swept away like cobwebs. Amongst other engagements, it was stipulated that no convicts should be sent to South Australia; that there should be no State-paid clergy; and that the land should be sold without any reservation, giving to the purchasers "add that is above, and all that is beneath the surface."

These were the distinctive features of our constitution, and they are now almost obliterated. If the colony is not overrun with convicts, it will be more owing to the recent abolition of transportation than to the other regulations of Government, which have been framed so as to grant every facility for the passage of convicts

from Van Diemen's Land; the religious liberty promised has been superseded by a State provision for all sects who choose to receive it - a prolific source of abuse - of fraud and dissension -- a scramble in which the least deserving will get most; and, in the view of many, it is a sinful propagation of error which, as Christian men, they are bound to resist by all lawful means.

With regard to the land, instead of being sold without any reservation, it is now sold subject to a royalty of one-fifteenth of all the ore raised, with other reservations; an anomalous title is given in lieu of an unmistakeable grant in fee - simple; and special surveys have been entirely abolished. So keenly have these repeated breaches of political contract been felt in the colony, that when Governor Robe proposed to advance a considerable sum for the service of the British Government in New Zealand, it was strongly protested against in Council, as well as out of Council, in the firm belief that some new fraud was contemplated, or that, under some paltry pretence, the money advanced would never be repaid, or appropriated to its legitimate purpose. Such suspicions would never have been entertained but for the bad faith shown in former transactions, not would a liberal aid, have been objected to. To crown the whole, Major Robe has deprived us of our free port, by re-imposing some of the charges on shipping!

South Australia is, we believe, the only self-supporting colony belonging to Great Britain - the only one for which there is no annual grant by Parliament - and it is one of the very few to which representative government has not yet been conceded; but that cannot be much longer delayed. The population may now be reckoned at above 30,000.



The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais
congratulates the
Family History Group of Bathurst Inc.
on its celebration of 30 years since being founded.

Salmagundi

NSW BDM INDEXES – If you are as disappointed as I am in the changes made to the NSW registry of historical birth, death and marriage indexes then you will be pleased to know that you can still access all records in the former format by using the following URL -

http://www.shortfamilytree.com/nswbdm/birth_and_death_search.php

HONOUR TO AN ASLC MEMBER – Kingsley Ireland, a foundation member of our Society, has been honoured with Life Membership of GOONS, the Guild of One-Name Studies. Kingsley is also a “founder member” of the guild of which he has been a member for the past 35 years. The guild was founded in the United Kingdom and its first conference was held in Leicester in May 1978. The organisation was set up as a guild because the founders were keen to liken its members to skilled craftsmen. Since its formation, the Guild has continued to publish a register of surname interests. You can check whether your surname of interest is one of the 8,400 plus names studied so far by going to <http://one-name.org/>. Congratulations Kingsley for this award.

THE LOCHIEL HOTEL DESTROYED BY FIRE - Sadly, the Lochiel Hotel in South Australia was completely destroyed by fire in the early morning of 15 July 2014. On 20 September 1863, Lacemaker Hiram Longmire was the first to be granted a licence to operate this inn. Eighty people descended from Hiram held a family reunion at the hotel on 25-27 October 2013 to celebrate the hotel's 150th anniversary and Hiram Longmire's connection with the hotel and with Lochiel. Refer to earlier reports in *Tulle*, Feb & May 2014.

CAN'T FIND AN EXPECTED DEATH IN THE RYERSON INDEX? – Some deaths reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* may not appear in the Ryerson Index. The Ryerson Index uses only death notices. The following site contains indexes to Death entries extracted from other parts of the *Sydney Morning Herald* by Ken Campbell during his genealogical research.

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nswsdps/dps/dpskcd.htm>

Homan Family News

Marriage

By special licence, at the residence of the bride's parents, Paterson, by the Rev. R. T. Hills, Edwin Matthew Homan, son of Thomas Homan, Esq., of Nottingham, England, to Lucy Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Stephen Stanbridge, builder, of Paterson. (From: *The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser*, 10 February 1866, p.1)

A Crushed Toe

A man named Thomas Homan was admitted to the Maitland Hospital today suffering from a crushed toe. The injury was sustained as the result of a fall of coal at Cessnock yesterday. (From: *The Maitland Daily Mercury*, 26 October, 1911)

Cessnock

Thomas Homan, a miner, employed at Aberdare Colliery, met with an accident at the mine on Wednesday night. He was employed at his usual work, when, without warning, some coal came away, striking him on the legs. One foot was severely crushed, necessitating the amputation of some of the toes. The leg was also bruised, and a great shock to the system was sustained. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the hospital for treatment. (From: *Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners Advocate*, 28 October 1911, p.6)

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (\$38.00) FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF THE LACEMAKERS OF CALAIS INC. IS DUE FOR PAYMENT BY 31 DECEMBER 2014. PLEASE MAKE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION PAYMENT WITHOUT DELAY TO ENSURE THAT YOU CONTINUE TO RECEIVE *TULLE* AND ALL THE OTHER BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP. A RENEWAL FORM IS ENCLOSED.

Lace -from the South Australian Register, 6 December 1886

[By a Commercial Traveller in the *Daily News*.]

The glory of the real lace trade is departed. The imitation article still flourishes like a green bay-tree; but the fine hand-made lace for which the costumiers of Queen Elizabeth's reign ransacked Dresden, Valenciennes, Mechlin, Brussels, and either historic towns, is dead beyond recall, and only flickers again into a brief existence when some august personage desires to create a sensation with a daughter's trousseau. The history of the minor arts which has been killed by the introduction of machinery has yet to be written. The value of the old handmade lace, sweet with the scent of herbs, hidden away in the dark cupboards of English homes, must be considerable, although perhaps it would be difficult to estimate its market value. These treasures are the heritage of the rich only, and to many the various styles of old laces— Lille, Mechlin, Brussels, Duchesse, Valenciennes, Honiton, and so forth— most be mere names, and nothing else. Yet lace is still sold, and sold by the van-load; but it is of a mushroom growth, and, given a sufficiency of supervision and raw material, one machine might continue to manufacture lace forever. It is quite within recent times that real lace has been superseded by the imitation article.

The causes are obvious enough. That mysterious tribunal which everybody sneers at— yet which everybody follows with a servile persistency— decreed that imitation lace was fashionable. It became the vogue, and in an incredibly short space of time altered through all classes, from the duchess to the serving maid. The Nottingham manufacturers, and to a lesser degree those in Calais and Paris, were equal to the emergency, and poured into the London and Continental markets immense supplies of the article, which were eagerly purchased by the wholesale houses and quickly sold to the retail dealers. Those were halcyon days for the Nottingham lace trade. Manufacturers who were fortunate enough to hit upon a popular pattern made their fortunes, and outsiders, emulous of their success, rushed into the business. Workmen from the surrounding districts crowded into the town, and Nottingham advanced by leaps and bounds. There were not wanting, men who shook their heads and said such prosperity could not last. But their prophecies were laughed at, and the twist hands

or workmen who have charge of a machine earned their £5, £6, and £7 a week, hired their own dogcarts on Sundays, and drank champagne of brands as good as their masters. Still the supply was not equal to the demand, and often the wholesale houses for love or money were not able to get a sufficient quantity, of certain patterns. The work men became independent, and worked only when they thought fit. Considerable skill was shown in the designs of the pattern. The main object was to imitate the real lace as closely as possible, and to this end the country was ransacked by the manufacturers for specimens of the original article. Some of the old laces were imitated with marvellous fidelity, and all the old names were brought into request and used again with the prefix 'imitation.' Thus we had imitation Brussels, Duchesse, Mechlin, Torchon, Maltese, and a dozen others, ranging from 1d. to half-a-crown a yard.

As the years passed by the trade prospered, and some of the Nottingham lace people began to imagine that the millennium had at last arrived. But the evil day was at hand, although it approached in a different manner to what many expected. About six years ago a new style of lace appeared in the London markets, manufactured in Saxony. It went by the name of Oriental or Edelweiss lace, and was in fact a fairly accurate imitation of the edelweiss flower. The new article was of hybrid manufacture, the flower being worked on a groundwork of net made in and sent from Nottingham. As usual, the new style found at first little favour, but the public gradually began to appreciate the artistic nature of the design, combined with the comparative lowness of price. Its popularity increased until it became a formidable rival, and finally succeeded in completely ousting the Nottingham lace from the market. The middle man suffered the least from this caprice of the public. Of course, he would prefer taking from his own country men, but that after all is a mere matter of sentiment, and he is compelled in self-defence to purchase in the cheapest market. It would be interesting to know how many thousands of pounds since this change of fashion have been annually paid to the Germans which originally went into the pockets of our countrymen.

The Nottingham people still retain a portion of other branches of the lace trade, as the manufacture of Spanish and Chantilly laces and some of the coarser and commoner kinds of cotton laces, together with wide flounces for dresses, the demand for which is still healthy. Thus we have the curious spectacle of the German competing with us in the manufacture of an article of which we have long had almost

a monopoly, and beating us easily out of the field. The cause lies partly in the superior taste shown in the design of the German laces. The two styles have been placed in the balance of public preference, and the Nottingham productions have been found wanting. Another is the fatuous policy of the Nottingham Trade Union. In prosperous times it is all very well for that body to decree that the work man is not to receive less than a certain wage. The Union, in fact, has drawn up a scale of payment for every step in the manufacture of a piece of lace, and as every work man in the town is compelled in self-defence to belong to the Union, the master is often obliged to refuse orders on account of the excessive cost of production. So the machine remains idle, and the men cry, 'We've got no work to do'. Now, if the men were free to act for themselves, something of this kind would happen. The master would convene a meeting and say — 'I have received orders which will give you employment for six months; but owing to the depreciation in the value of goods I am unable to pay you your former wages. If you are content to work for a sum which will give me a reasonable profit I will take the orders, if not, I must refuse them.' If the men really wanted work can anybody doubt what their answer would be? Such policy is already bearing fruit. Only last week the Council of the local Chamber of Commerce convened a meeting to consider the question of the staple trade of the town and the constant removal of lace machines from the borough to towns such as Derby, outside the jurisdiction of the Trade Union.

A queer parallel to the decadence of the real lace trade is to be found in the case of the well-known lace house of Fisher and Robinson. Most people who go down to the City in omnibus or train have heard of this firm, which may fitly be called the father of the lace trade. No fewer than five of the leading lace houses of the present day have at one time or the other been offshoots (sic) from Fisher's; from the time when George Moore commenced to philanthropize down to the spring of 1885, when the last offshoot started away from the parent firm under exceptionally favourable circumstances. About ten years ago the business of Fisher & Robinson passed into alien hands, and in February of last year the stock was sold and the place closed. The auctioneers' boards achieved no success in the endeavour to find a tenant, and a day or two back the fixtures, tables, old account-books, and other signs of its former grandeur were knocked down under the hammer. The sale realized but poor results, and the huge press that stood in the entering-room, whose manipulation required a man's full strength and which possessed sufficient old iron to shoe all the horses in the Royal stables, went for a beggarly six shillings, *Sic transit gloria mundi*.

Nottinghamshire Colonists to South Africa

Part 2. (Concluding Rod Neep's article which was commenced in *Tulle*, August 2014)

This is the story of 158 men, women and children, many of whom were involved in framework knitting in Nottingham, who in 1820 became colonists to South Africa. They were part of about 4500 British settlers now known as the "1820 Settlers" who arrived at Algoa Bay (now Port Elizabeth) aboard twenty-one ships, including the Albany. Their story commenced in Tulle in August 2014 when their troubles in Nottingham were outlined. In this issue their story is concluded as we look at their journey and the first year of their settlement in South Africa.

THE JOURNEY TO THE CAPE

The journey was to start from Liverpool, on the *Albury*.

A letter was sent from Thomas Calton to E. S. Godfrey.

*Saracen's Head
Liverpool
26 January 1820*

Sir, We this day have received the order for the release of our goods when I immediately proceeded to get part on board; the remainder we hope to get safe on board tomorrow. The vessel lies in the middle of the river at a distance from shore. If all the goods are arrived or will arrive on or before Thursday I make no doubt that the Albany will sail on Sunday next provided the wind suits.

Lieut. Mudge says we shall have to march upwards of one hundred miles after we land in Algoa Bay. If so how is all this baggage to be forwarded?

*We shall expect Dennison tomorrow.
I am Sir Your Obt. Servt.
Thos. Calton*

E. S. Godfrey, Esq., Newark, Notts.

It would appear that conditions were not favourable for sailing, as the *Albury* was still in port when Thomas Calton wrote another letter (whilst on board) to E. S. Godfrey on 10 February 1820.

I beg leave to transmit you the enclosed Articles of Agreements etc., and am sorry to say that we have been weather bound for these last ten days; the settlers are very cheerful but anxious to proceed for the place of destination. Since you had the Return by Mr. Smith there have been three Single men declined - as also John Bradley who had been guilty of misconduct repeatedly, and expected that a committee was about to assemble on his account.

The amount of rations are as follows viz.:-

Men, Women, and all children above 14 years of Age; have equal allowance to that of a Soldier aboard Ship with the following exception to wit :- Women and Females above 14 years have sugar and tea in lieu of Spirits. All Children under the above Age have half Seamen's allowance with the exception of Spirits, and have tea and Sugar in lieu.

My motive for explaining the several allowances of Provisions to the settlers is to confound all false reports that may have been circulated in Nottingham. Should there be another party follow us at any future period, it would be advisable that the Superintendent should quarter himself at the Commercial Tavern, Queens Dock, and the party at Whittakers Number 2 Plow Lane - as also to procure an order in Council which will be to the amount of £2. 2. for the purchase of Iron, Groceries etc. being allowed to embark duty free - on Soap the duty is 3d. per pound.

The next letter is written by George Dennison to E. S. Godfrey on 13 February whilst at sea; the day the ship left port.

In this letter Dennison reports the deaths of Henry Hartley (age 4) the youngest son of Thomas and Sarah Hartley, and also of John Cross, the infant child of John and Mary Cross. Dennison supposes that their deaths "have been occasioned by being so long in this unhealthy River".

There were heavy seas and gales off the coast of Wales, until the 18th, when the weather became more favourable.

- 27 February - anchored at Madeira, where they also saw the *HMS Brazen*
- 1 March - passed the Canary Islands

- 3 March - came alongside the *Aquatic*, laden with coal for St. Helena
- 5 March - passed a Portuguese slave ship
- 9 March - John Sykes complained of being very ill
- 13 March – caught a shark
- 14 March – came alongside the *Charles Grant* and another ship, both East India ships on their way to London

The next letter is written on 14 March by Thomas Calton. The letter is hurriedly written, as he describes that two vessels have been sighted bound to England. Apparently, ships passed close to each other in order to exchange mail etc. He reports that they are now at longitude 22, nearly becalmed and the temperature at 84 degrees (F) during the day, and not less than 82 degrees at night. He also reports that all the people are in good health. He is generally happy with the conduct of the settlers, but he does report:

...but there are a few I must say that do not conduct themselves here as they ought, particularly Nelson of Southwell who is determined to disobey all orders from the Agent & self. Mr Mudge threatens to report him to the governor. If so he will lose his land. Some there are whom I find have proved themselves greater eaters than workers, so I am afraid will prove the same at the Cape. These are the F.W.K. I must sincerely beg and pray you to send no more here.

It is fairly obvious that Calton considers that the framework knitters are nothing but lazy trouble makers! He continues in his letter to recommend that any future emigrants should include farming people from the country areas, together with their servants. Calton also describes that the settlers in steerage are lying four to six in a bed, and even that there are two men with their wives in the same bed, and notes "I wonder no mistakes are made". He also suggests that any future sailings are made from Hull rather than Liverpool, to avoid the expense of boats to and from the ship anchored in the middle of the River Mersey.

Worthy of mention here, if only for those reading this who are tracing their genealogy, Calton asks of Godfrey: "Pray send some account of my family to the Rev. Mr. Lessitter of Collingham and request him to write to my Brother etc. Will thank to send to Mr. Streetson the printer some short acct. of us for the information of all friends".

- 15 March - crossed the equator
- 18 March - met up with the *Clydesdale* merchant ship heading to Bengal.
- 19 March - Sykes very ill

- 20 March - John Sykes died at midnight
- 21 March - the captain went on board the *Nestex* on her way from Calcutta to England via the Cape
- 27 March - got the trade winds after being virtually becalmed since the 10th
- 4 April - crossed the tropics with a moderate breeze
- 8 April - gales and heavy headwinds continued until the 17th
- 17 April - one man shot a large bird
- 18 April - light breeze, three albatrosses shot, one fell on board. 5'9" wingspan
- 1 May - came in sight of the Cape. Anchored at midnight in Simmons Bay.

It would appear from a letter of Dennison's (from which the above is extracted), that the ship and people were placed into quarantine for a period before being allowed to disembark.

In a letter dated May 1st, written at Simmons Bay, Calton reports to E. S. Godfrey that on March 14th John Sykes was taken ill, and died on March 20th. His widow, Elizabeth Sykes had decided to return home to Nottingham as she felt incapable of cultivating her own land. She was left at Simmons Town to be sent home at the first opportunity. Calton reports that he also wrote a letter to Sykes' brother Thomas Sykes in Manchester, via the ship *Nestor*.

In the same letter, Calton reports that there had been severe problems with "Sergt. Dennison's conduct aboard ship in attempting to undermine Calton's authority and cause problems amongst the passengers". Dennison had made the settlers believe that Calton intended to keep stores and supplies for himself upon arrival at the colony, rather than equally distributing them.

George Dennison wrote a long letter to E. J. Godfrey on 8 May (whilst still on board - and with the ship in quarantine), effectively defending himself from Calton's attack on his character. In it he criticises Calton's behaviour and has the letter witnessed by Thomas Hartley (blacksmith) and Henry Holland (stonemason), both of Mansfield.

The people and baggage were finally landed on Saturday 28th May, 28 days after having arrived at Simmons Bay. Calton himself landed on the previous Tuesday, due to an accident where his servant woman and child Frederick (one year old) had fallen though the captain's cabin skylight and Frederick had fractured a thigh bone.

Calton also reported that the *Mania* frigate had a few days earlier, sent a small boat with crew, (two midshipmen, the schoolmaster and four sailors) to find a landing

place in Sunday River. The surf was too great to allow a landing, and the boat was overturned and one of the midshipmen and three sailors were lost.

THE SETTLEMENT

The settlers finally landed on Saturday 28th May. They immediately met the problem of transportation to their final destination. There was a scarcity of wagons for the purpose, and all settlers were made to wait in strict rotation (as landed) for transport, with over 1500 people in the queue ahead of the Nottinghamshire settlers.

In a letter to Godfrey on 6 June, Calton gives some interesting information about the local currency:

“For the information of future settlers I beg leave to say that the new silver money of England and the old or large penny pieces with Bank of England notes are the best sort of money to bring out here; these he must change either here or at Cape Town, except penny pieces, into small rix dollars or Skillings paper which are printed and written on Cards. The rix dollar is two shillings English and the Skillings three pence or three double G's as they are called, a Stiver is a halfpenny but none are in circulation so I presume it is only nominal.

Calton also wrote on 6 June that the point of location for the Nottinghamshire settlers would be on the mouth of the right of the Cowee River, and to be called Clumber, and that a town would be built on the other side to be called Bathurst, and intended to be the capital of the district.

The party were still waiting for transport on the 8 July (they had landed on 28 May), when Thomas Calton died. Under the terms of the Articles of Agreement, the settlers elected a new leader, Thomas Draper, on 10 July 1820, on which date a document was signed (or marked) by all of the men in the party.

On 11th July 1820 J. E. Cuyler, Landdrost of Uitenhage wrote to Edward Smith Godfrey of Newark and Revd. T. Becher of Southwell:

“It is with regret that I have to inform you of the Death of Mr. Tho. Calton at this place on the 8th of this month, the Head of the party of settlers you had sent out to Colonise with us. On which event I came over here, and agreeably to the term of the Articles of Agreement, I assembled the party and their resolution in consequence I have the Honour herewith to transmit, which I hope may prove satisfactory to His Grace the Duke of New Castle and yourselves. The party are

now only waiting wagons to proceed in a few days to their Location where I hope they may prosper under the superintendence of Mr. Draper”.

“I cannot conclude this Letter without recommending the Widow and Fatherless Children of the late Mr. Calton, who are resolved to return Home, to your protection -- the conduct of the eldest son has been most exemplary upon this melancholy occasion -- and from the information I have received from Capt. Evatt the Commandant at this place, the late Mr. Calton will be a serious loss as he was a most active and zealous man.”

Martha M Calton, along with her five children, subsequently returned to Nottinghamshire. It would appear that they applied to the Colonisation Fund for money to alleviate their distress, but this was not possible under the terms of the fund. However money was donated by The Duke of Newcastle, The Duke of Portland, Earl Manvers, Rev. J. T. Becher, and Mr. Godfrey, amounting to £17.

The final settlement was in the district of Albany, which was between the Bushman's and Great Fish Rivers¹. The party was settled between the two rivers, 10 miles north of the mouth of the Kowie River, on a tributary known as Torrens River. There is now a railway station called Timms Halt. The district of the original settlement is in what is now known as Clumber. There is today the adjacent district of Southwell, although it would appear that this district did not exist as such at the time of the settlement, but was named later.

Descendants of Bradfield, Pike and Timm are living in the same area today. Benjamin Keeton left Clumber, and later moved to Lombard's Post, west of the Kowie River in 1839. In 1845 he gave a piece of land on which was built a chapel and a school, and he asked that the school be called Southwell. This is the origin of the district now known as Southwell.

George Dennison left Clumber after only about four years, sold his land to Thomas Webster and moved 160 miles away to Graaf-Reinet.

© R. K. P. Neep, September 1997



You can't do anything about the length of your life, but you can do something about its width and depth. -H.L. Mencken, writer, editor, and critic (1880-1956)

¹ About half way between East London and Port Elizabeth in Eastern Cape, South Africa.

Relief by Colonisation - a Nottingham Immigration to South Africa

Since commencing the publication of Rod Neep's article in the August 2014 edition of Tulle, your Editor has had his attention drawn to an even earlier report regarding the Nottingham immigration to South Africa. This was published in Issue 42 of Tulle in February 1994. I apologise unreservedly to our own former Editor, Gillian Kelly who thoroughly researched and wrote the article more than three and a half years prior to the Neep article - which is concluded above. Gillian's material provides more names than is contained in Rod Neep's article because she used multiple sources in her research. Her sources are all listed to at the conclusion of her article. Her fuller list of names will, I feel sure, be of significant interest to a number of our member families. As your Editor has read every article in every issue of Tulle but had failed to remember Gillian's wonderfully researched article, other members may find themselves in a similar situation. I have therefore decided to reprint it in full in this edition. It reads as follows:

There were two completely differing influences that led to the development of the South African immigration scheme. In England, unemployment and poverty had reached alarming proportions and led the Government to see immigration as a useful means of reducing pauperism. From the English point of view it didn't matter much where the immigrants went as long as they went!

Lord Bathurst was the Colonial Secretary at the time, and he with the Government of the Cape had a more urgent reason for getting settlers to the area. The British Government had taken over control of the Cape in 1806, and by 1817 there was very little military force available to protect the colony from Kaffir raids which were spreading to the south and the east. While the Government wasn't willing to spend money on defence, it was willing to spend to assist people migrate and take up land, hopefully to create an occupied buffer zone between the Kaffirlands and the settlements.

Nowhere was the destitution more obvious than in Nottingham where wages had plummeted and work disappeared. The Framework Knitters were the poorest of the poor. Assistance was based on a system that fitted Tudor times when people lived with the rhythm of the seasons. It

didn't suit an industrialising society and was totally unable to cope with the masses of destitute. Sometime in 1819, a Nottinghamshire Committee began work for the... 'Fund for Relief of Persons resident in the said County by Colonization to the Cape of Good Hope.'

Thomas Calton, Surgeon, was nominated leader of the party from Nottingham. He was to be paid two hundred pounds sterling, plus travelling and out-of-pocket expenses incurred in organising the party while still in England. Applicants were invited to apply. Over one hundred written applications still survive, many of which were well-written in excellent handwriting, but others, especially from the framework knitters, showed a poor standard of literacy.

Only a few were chosen from the written applications so it is assumed the majority of successful applicants were either recommended by Committee members or known to Godfrey. Those successful were offered a passage at the expense of the Government and victuals for the duration of the voyage. Each of the able-bodied settlers was offered 100 acres on a quit-rent basis, payable after three years occupancy. According to Calton, the numbers proceeding from Liverpool to the Cape of Good Hope on 20 January 1820 was: Men: 56 ; Women: 26; Persons above 14: 9 ; Children under 14: 63; offering a total of 158 persons.

A joint application was made by the families of John Cross, who was accepted, William Underwood, John Lancaster and William Draper, with the single Joseph Towle who were not.

However, according to the signatories on the articles of signed agreement, 57 men were finally selected. It is hardly surprising that no less than 17 of these were framework knitters. Following this Return, three unnamed single men withdrew and John Bradley had been guilty of misbehaviour to the extent that a committee was about to assemble on his account. The party gathered at the Saracen's Head at Liverpool and were on board the *Albury* on 26 January, prior to sailing on 13 February 1820. The winter of 1819-1820 was exceptionally stormy and cold. The consequent delay in sailing gave many the opportunity to consider the wisdom of what they were about to do, resulting in many returning to Nottingham, their places being filled, at the last moment, by others.

The voyage was apparently pleasant, although the families of Hartley and Cross lost their youngest child - apparently a consequence of the protracted wait on the river at Liverpool. Calton had cause to wish some of the would-be settlers back home. He nominated Nelson of Southwell as

determined to disobey any order to the point he was in danger of losing his land grant. In a letter to Edward Godfrey Smith of Nottingham, Calton wrote:

"Some there are whom I find have proved themselves greater eaters than workers, so I am afraid they will prove the same at the Cape. These are the FWK. I must sincerely beg and pray that you send no more here".²

On March 14 John Sykes was taken ill. Six days later he died. His wife successfully appealed to return to England with her children.

Friction broke out between Calton and Sergeant Dennison on the voyage, with Dennison ingratiating himself to the travellers and Captain, at the expense of Calton, who seemed a decent chap. Dennison's attacks, in writing to Godfrey Smith were vitriolic. He charged Calton with lying, cheating with provisions, theft of monies and falsifying records. Calton counter-attacked by charging Dennison with being a trouble maker who stacked people up against each other.

Upon arrival at Port Elizabeth, the party was eventually granted land near the Kowie River, about ten miles from its mouth, and to be called Clumber. A town was to be built on the opposite side of the River, and was to be named Bathurst! However it was weeks before they obtained wagons for their inland movement and in that time Calton fell ill and died. Draper, a widower with an eight year old son, was elected his replacement and Calton's wife, children and brother returned to Nottingham.

There were constant requests for a further party to go, but this, like the Lacemakers, was to be the only immigration from Nottingham. By the summer of 1820 economic and trade conditions were showing signs of improvement, and although unemployment was still a serious problem, it was falling. Letters were beginning to trickle home voicing dissatisfaction with the barren, bleak conditions of the village of Port Elizabeth and of the long delays in obtaining the wagons necessary for the move to the interior. Having gotten to the nominated lands, the settlers were dumped on the veldt and left to their own devices to build shelters and provide food. Many of the settlers, especially those from towns, could find no use for their skills on the farming land. They were allowed leave around the end of 1820, to go wherever they could find [work].

² Letter from Thomas Calton to Edward Smith Godfrey, 14 March 1820. Godfrey Papers.

By 1823 there was a great deal of misery and those settlers who felt they could better themselves, moved to Grahamstown and elsewhere. Those who stayed found they faced pests and diseases unknown to them. The erratic rainfall meant continual failed crops, causing near starvation. The Kaffirs (Bantu) continued to raid and burn homesteads and steal stock. Thomas Nelson, the trouble maker of earlier times was killed in the Sixth Kaffir war in 1815. William Preston and John Tomlinson were killed in the Eighth Kaffir war of 1850-1853. Many changed to stock-raising and found the Merino thrived!

William Pike took with him the zeal of Methodism, and established regular services in the community. The first Methodist church was built at Clumber in 1827, and its congregation included the families of Timms, Bradfield, Tarr, Elliott, Shepherd, Tower and Hartley.

The following pages list those who it is believed travelled to the Cape in 1819. There is evidence that they all went, but whether they stayed is another matter.

The immigrants are noted thus:

- * Return of Settlers made at Liverpool, 30 January, 1820 published in the Record Series of the Thoroton Society, Volume 21, 1962;
- ☺ H.E. Hockley, in his book "The Story of the British Settlers of 1820 in South Africa" believes these took up land at Clumber;
- x Settlers who signed or marked the agreement that Draper would become their new leader after Calton's death;
- M Methodist, from the history of the Clumber church;
- G In Graham's Town (Ed: now Grahamstown) in 1843.

While a great many of the names are on (more than one) list, there are obvious discrepancies and curiosities. On the Agreement list (x) Sarah Atkin is travelling as the daughter of Elizabeth Atkin, also on-board, and the sister of Millicent Palmer. On Hockley's list (☺), Sarah Atkin is shown as travelling with Richard Kemshaw and Elizabeth, and children Benjamin and Caroline Kemshaw.

John Smith is the only person from Hockley's list who signed the Draper agreement, and Dennison charged Calton with falsely including three men,

Charles Dean, William Lee and William Mariner, in order to obtain their transfer monies. There can be, however, no doubt that many of the others were truly Nottingham people. Names like Leighton Blighton, Sherlock Semple and George Ordyno cannot be mere coincidence.³

Gillian Kelly, January 1994

Gillian's listed sources were:

- Centlivres Chase, Old Times and Odd Corners, 1868, Facsimile Reprint
- Field, H., The Date Book of Nottingham 1750-1879 (*)
- Hockley, H., The Story of the British Settlers of 1820 in South Africa, Capetown, 1873 (*)
- Morse Jones E., Clumber: The Story of a Settler Church, 1825-1967, South Africa, 1967
- Wood, A. C., The History of Nottinghamshire, Thoroton Society (*)
- Cambridge History of the British Empire, Vol. VIII, South Africa, (Second Edition 1963) (*)
- Record Series of the Thoroton Society, Vol. 21, 1962 Historical Society of Port Elizabeth, 1969



At the time of preparing this reprint (August 2014) used copies of all books marked (*) were available on line through AbeBooks. Gillian's list of names follows:

Name	Age	Notations (see above)	Trade	Wife	Children
Allison, Frances	40	*☺x	Labourer	Elizabeth, 30	William, 11 Sam, 4 Mary Elizabeth Ann
Badger, George	36	*☺x	Gardener	-	-
Barrett, William	26	☺	-	-	-
Bilson, Thomas	27	*☺x	Sawyer	Mary. 27	Thomas, 4 John Eliza
Blighton, Leighton	21	☺	-	-	-
Bradfield, Edmund	22	G	Turner	-	-
Bradfield, John	25	*☺x	Draper	-	-

³ From the IGI microfiche. Leighton Alphonsa Blighton, son of John/Susan Blyton, bpt Newark-on-Trent, 1801. Sherlock Semple married Sarah Wakely, St Peters, 1801. George Ordyno, son of Thomas Ordyno and Ann Brown, Newark-on-Trent, 1797.

Name	Age	Notations (see above)	Trade	Wife	Children
Bradfield, John	46	*☺x	FWK	Mary Dennis, 45	Richard, 12 Thomas, 10 Ellin Mary
Bradfield, Joseph	19	*☺xM	FWK	-	-
Bradford, Edward	23	*☺	Ropemaker	-	-
Bradley, John	25	*	FWK	Jane Village, 26	Ellin
Brians, Edward	36	☺	-	Mary, 33	William, 9 Mary, 4 Elizabeth, 11
Brooks, Thomas	24	*x	Labourer	-	-
Brown, George	22	*☺x	Labourer	-	-
Brown, Samuel	26	☺	-	Ann, 25	William, 1
Brown, William	20	☺	-	-	-
Calton, Thomas	18	*☺	Grocer	-	-
Calton, Thomas	40	*☺	Surgeon	Martha, 39	Charles, 12 Henry, 10 Frederick, 1 Sarah Mary
Crooks, William	23	*☺x	Labourer	-	-
Cross, John	36	*☺x	Wheelwright	Mary Towle, 31	William, 7 Charles, 6 John Matilda Mary
Cursham, John	20	☺	-	-	-
Dean, Charles	22	*	Butcher	-	-
Dennison, George	36	*☺x	Sgt 35 Regt	?, 29	George, 5 Henry, 2 Hannah Charlotte Thomas, 8
Draper, Thomas	33	*☺x	Gardener	-	-
Driver, Edward	23	*☺	Ropemaker	-	-
Edlestone, Thomas	45	*☺x	Labourer	-	-
Elliott, Mark	21	*☺x	FWK	Sarah Fish, 20 G	Alfred, 1
Elliott, William	25	*☺xG	FWK	Eliz Shaw, 22	Nathan, 3 William, 1
Foulds, Henry	21	*☺x	Labourer	-	-
German, Thomas	22	*☺x	Labourer	-	-
Gould, William	37	☺	-	Mary Robinson, 33	George, 7 Thomas, 2 Ann, 9 Sarah, 5
Goulding, George	21	*☺xG	Carpenter	-	-
Goulding, Thomas	30	*☺x	Gardener	Eliz Williams, 27	George, 6 William, 4
Harris, James	19	*☺	FWK	-	-
Harris, William	21	*	FWK	-	-

Name	Age	Notations (see above)	Trade	Wife	Children
Hartley, Thomas	18	*☺xM	Blacksmith	-	-
Hartley, Thomas	48	*☺x	Blacksmith	Sarah Green, 39	Jeremiah, 7 Henry, 4 Mary, 22 Ann, 20 Hannah, 16 Elizabeth, 13 Sarah, 10 Susannah, 1
Hartley, William	24	*☺xG	Blacksmith	Sarah, 25	-
Hatfield, William	27	☺	-	Mary Allison, 26	-
Hendley, William	24	☺	-	-	-
Hodgkinson, George	21	*☺x	Labourer	-	-
Holland, Henry	22	*☺x	Stonemason	-	-
Hunt, William	44	*☺x	Tailor	Mary, 50	Sarah, 20 Hannah, 13 Elizabeth, 10 Thomas, 4 William, 2 Elizabeth, 1
Jackson, Samuel	33	*☺	FWK	Dolly Holehouse, 32	Thomas, 4 William, 2 Elizabeth, 1
Johnson, Christopher	20	☺	-	-	-
Keeton, Benjamin	19	*☺x	Labourer	-	-
Kemshaw, Richard	40	☺	-	Elizabeth, 32	Benjamin, 15 Caroline, 12
Kemshaw, William	19	☺	-	-	-
Lee, George	22	☺	-	-	-
Lee, William	24	*G	Blacksmith	-	-
Mariner, William	22	*	Hidedresser	-	-
Marshall, Richard	23	☺	-	Mary, 22	-
Matthews, John	28	☺	-	-	-
Meats, William	27	*☺x	Labourer	-	-
Morris, John	28	*☺x	Labourer	Ester Atkin, 25	William, 8 Jane, 6
Muggleston, George	36	*☺x	Carpenter	Sarah Smart, 46	-
Nelson, Thomas	28	*☺xG	Labourer	Mary Condon, 23	William, 3 Matilda, 1
Ordyno, George	27	☺	-	-	-
Palmer, George	36	*☺xM	FWK	Millicent Atkin, 32	Gervaise, 14 Benjamin, 12 George, 8 Matilda, 1
				Elizabeth Atkin, 30, Millicent's sister	
Palmer, Thomas	22	*☺x	FWK	-	-
Pike, Thomas	19	*☺xM	Labourer	-	-
Pike, William	41	*☺xGM	FWK	Mary Hallam, 44	William, 16 Sarah, 17 Eliza, 6

Name	Age	Notations (see above)	Trade	Wife	Children
Poole, Matthew	34	*☺x	Gardener	-	Mary, 4
Preston, William	38	☺	-	-	-
Radford, Joseph	18	*☺x	FWK	-	-
Radford, Richard	21	*☺x	Labourer	-	-
Sansom, George	24	*☺xGM	Labourer	Dorothy, 23	-
Scott, George	28	☺	-	Elizabeth, 27	-
Semple, Sherlock	38	☺	-	Sarah Wakeley	Sarah, 13
Shepherd, Henry	28	*☺xM	FWK	Hannah Gregg, 26	Ann, 11 William, 6 Elis, 3
Shipley, Edward	32	☺	-	Margaret, 32	Ann, 2 mths Charlotte, 7 William, 2 John, 10 Ann, 9 Mary, 13 James, 12
Slater, John	30	☺	-	Elizabeth Swindell, 28	Joshua, 4 Ann, 2 G
Smith, John	20	☺x	-	-	-
Stone, Henry	21	☺	-	-	-
Sykes, John	32	*☺	Farmer	Elizabeth, 31	-
Sykes, William	40	*☺	Carpenter	-	-
Tarr, Thomas	29	*M	-	-	-
Thiele, William	19	*☺x	Labourer	-	-
Thurman, E J	22	☺	-	-	-
Timm, Thomas	40	*☺xM	FWK	Elizabeth, 40	Charles, 13 Edward, 10 Thomas, 9 Eliza, 7 Louisa, 5
Tomlinson, John	24	☺	-	-	-
Torr, Thomas	28	*☺xM	Carpenter	Ann or Mary, 28	Thomas, 9 James, 3 George, 1 Selina, 7 Ann, 7 Eliza, 3
Valentine, Peter	24	*☺x	Cordwainer	-	-
Walker, Joshua	25	☺G	FWK	Alice, 24	Frances, 1
Ward, John	19	☺	-	-	-
Webster, Thomas	21	*☺x	Tailor	-	-
Wright, Joseph	22	*☺xG	FWK	Elizabeth	-
Wright, William	23	*☺x	FWK	-	-

You only live once, but if you do it right, once is enough. - Mae West, American actress, singer, playwright, screenwriter and sex symbol (1893-1980)

Bathurst Bicentenary

The bicentenary of the founding of Bathurst is in May 2015 and you can be sure that the city will be celebrating with various functions throughout the next year. Bathurst has developed from a Government settlement into a heritage city with a rich and diverse history. If your lacemaker family settled in the Bathurst area and you intend visiting Bathurst during 2015 to remember and to honour their legacy, don't forget to book local accommodation early to avoid disappointment.

Bathurst boasts two family history organisations – both of which are members of our Society. These are the Bathurst District Historical Society (<http://www.bathursthistory.org.au/>) and The Family History Group of Bathurst (<http://www.bathurstfhg.asn.au/>). Both organisations offer substantial research facilities and opportunities at nominal cost to non-members. Refer to their websites for further details and for opening hours.

Bathurst also claims several museums. These include the Australian Fossil and Mineral Museum (<http://www.somervillecollection.com.au/>) which is housed in the now beautifully refurbished 1876 Public School building; the National Motor racing Museum (<https://nmrm.com.au/>) which is located on Murray's Corner off the Mount Panorama racing circuit; the Bathurst District Historical Museum (part of the Bathurst District Historical Society); Abercrombie House (<http://www.abercrombiehouse.com.au/>) which was built in the 1870s by the Stewart family; Ben Chifley's home (<http://www.chifleyhome.org.au/>); Bathurst Goldfields (<http://www.bathurstgoldfields.com.au/>) with its carefully re-constructed 1850s gold mining village; and Miss Traill's House (<http://www.nationaltrust.org.au/nsw/MissTraillsHouse>) built in 1845.

The Bathex 2015 Exhibition – “Bathurst Remembers 200 Years of History” will be held at the historic Bathurst Showground over the weekend of 27 -28 September 2015. It is now time to plan your visit to Bathurst in 2015.

Oale - Eric Sinfield & Dalmas Brown

It is with sadness and regret that I advise members of the death of fellow-members, Eric Raymond SINFIELD, aged 82, on 19 June 2014 and Dalmas Doreen BROWN, aged 94, on 14 September 2014.

Eric SINFIELD was a gentle man and a gentleman in every sense of the word. His lacemaker ancestor was Isaac PARKES from the *General Hewitt*. Eric wrote about his PARKES family in *Tulle*, Vol. 22, No. 4, in November 2004. Isaac was a stocking frame maker, like Isaac's own father, Hesketh PARKES. Isaac was also one of the oldest of the lacemaker heads of family to gain the right to emigrate with his family to Australia, being about 67 in 1848. The shipping list for the *General Hewitt* shows both he and his wife as being considerably younger than they actually were!

Selina, one of Isaac's grand-daughters, married Benjamin Forbes POOLE in 1865 and they subsequently had ten children. The seventh of these was Emily who was born in Sydney in 1876. Emily married Percy Emerton Seymour SINFIELD at Newtown in 1896 (NSWBDM 1896 # 7899). Emily was Eric's grandmother.

Eric was a "Friend of Rookwood" and I believe had quite a bit to do with the on-site survey of gravestones and memorials at Rookwood. We will miss his quiet reserve and cheerful chat at our meetings. I believe that he died as a consequence of prostate cancer.

Dalmas BROWN was the much loved wife of Vince (deceased) and the very special "Auntie" of Alan (also deceased), Carolyn (our assiduous Honorary Secretary, Carolyn Broadhead) and Jennifer and their families. Dalmas, like Carolyn, was descended from James NUTT and his wife, Caroline (née COSWAY), who arrived on the *Agincourt* with their six children.

Dalmas was the younger sister of Carolyn's mother, Gwen CHINNER, and all three were foundation members of our Society. Dalmas was born on 24 November 1919. Her mother died four years later. Dalmas was educated at schools at Randwick then at Miss Hale's Secretarial College. Perhaps this



Figure 2: Dalmas Brown

latter experience shaped some of her character. She always exhibited order, good dress and impeccable manners and her hair and make-up were immaculate at all times. Lyndall and I were privileged to be able to attend her funeral service at the Northern Suburbs Crematorium (East Chapel) on 19 September 2014 where we learnt from some of the younger members of her family how she had instilled in them the virtues of hard work, keeping a sharp mind, purchasing only the finest quality merchandise, always being courteous and refined, loving your mother and attending quality entertainment such as the opera and ballet.

For the last 14 years of her life Dalmas lived at Hopetoun Village, the Anglican Retirement Village at Castle Hill in Sydney's leafy north-west. Here she was extremely happy and had a wide circle of friends. Whenever there was a family function on, Dalmas would ask Carolyn: "Who is picking me up?" to which Carolyn would always respond: "No idea!" But someone always did so. We will sadly miss her at our ASLC meetings.

The members of ASLC express our condolences and offer our sincerest sympathy to the families and friends of both Eric and Dalmas. (RJL)



Seven blunders of the world that lead to violence: wealth without work, pleasure without conscience, knowledge without character, commerce without morality, science without humanity, worship without sacrifice, politics without principle. -Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948)

The French Economic Situation 1847-1852

I found the following article written by Yvonne Crewbow of the University of Lille, France, on a website called Encyclopaedia of 1848 Revolutions (<http://www.ohio.edu/chastain/index.htm>). I have included it in the pages of *Tulle* because it contains some interesting observations and, for the first time, it provides an explanation (**in bold below**) of what probably happened to those deposits in French banks which were denied to several lacemakers (including my own family) before they left France for Australia.

Between 1834 and 1846 of the July Monarchy, France experienced an economic expansion which can be considered, with strong nuances according to branches of activity, as the take-off of the industrial revolution. Coke fired blast furnaces multiplied from 41 in 1840 to 107 in 1847. The concentration of heavy industry accelerated in factories of Schneider, Wendel, etc.; mechanization progressed in the spinning mills of the regions of the north, Alsace, and Rouen. Increasingly, chemical discoveries found practical applications. And national revenues increased 4% annually; twice the growth during the decade 1825-35.

Yet France was only entering the industrial era. The majority of the work in textiles was still done by hand in cottage industry. In 1848 many charcoal furnaces called "Catalan" still survived. Iron metallurgy was largely dispersed in small villages. The beginning of railway construction was shackled by speculation and by the timidity of capital holders. By 1848, the one thousand eight hundred kilometres of rails were scattered in independent sections, but one could not yet speak of a network.

Despite the growth in banking, credit facilities remained far inferior to the needs of a new economy. The circulation of notes of the Bank of France increased from 286 million in 1831 to 311 million in 1847, in a proportion far smaller than the volume of production. The majority of the French, above all small savers, still preferred gold or land, safe investments, to paper money.

The agricultural sector largely dominated the economy and demography. That agriculture preponderantly only fulfilled its traditional role to assure subsistence to an expanding population by customary methods. Structure,

methods, and implements stagnated, allowing a minimal improvement in production. France of the 1840s, "a great factory of grain," had only modest access to an agricultural market.

The economic crisis which preceded the 1848 revolution began as a traditional crisis of agricultural origins, like preceding revolutions in 1830 and 1789: a poor cereals' harvest increased the price of bread, the essential nourishment, and as a result those of substitute products. The high price of bread rapidly rebounded on the immediate consumption industries, building, and above all textiles, spreading widespread unemployment to towns and the countryside.

In 1845-46 a blight of potatoes, which had begun to be important in popular consumption, along with a mediocre cereals harvest in 1845 and poor grain crop in 1846 augmented the cost of bread during the winter 1846-47. In April, May, June ("the month of union") 1847, the price of wheat increased to 100-150% of that of 1844 in the north, west, and centre of France. In October 1846 the municipality of Paris controlled bread at forty centimes per kilogram. This required twenty-five million francs to compensate the bakers. In Lille in May 1847 bread was set at fifty-two centimes a kilo, when salaries were between a franc fifty and two francs per day. The government of Louis Philippe had to lift the interdiction on import of grain temporarily. The Bank of France released very important credits to buy Ukrainian wheat. Speculators profited. Nevertheless, despite the rapidly developing crisis, made grave by unemployment and poverty, social troubles usually diminished as soon as a sufficient harvest lowered grain prices to the normal level. The excellent harvest of 1847 ought to have re-established equilibrium. But the mid-nineteenth century superimposed new factors on the classical mechanism: a crisis in banking, then in metallurgy added to the original agricultural depression, increasing and prolonging its effects.

The beginning of industrialization had created a concentration of capital. Stocks and bonds were a substitute for wisely placed securities. At first limited to the most wealthy and entrepreneurial in the country, this "drainage" increasingly included the upper middle class and even the most timorous of the bourgeoisie. In 1841-42 the assembly passed expropriations laws allowing the construction of a rail network, along with a plan to finance building with state, private, and local funds. The developing iron industry provided

materials, finding a major market indispensable for its growth. An infatuation with railway stocks seized hold of banks and private buyers, but not without damage. There followed an excess of poorly calculated investments that savings could no longer support; construction costs were often underestimated, inflating the paper value of shares. The crisis which burst in 1847 exposed that difficult adaption of financial structures to the needs of the new industrial economy. A series of bankruptcies struck private banks and companies. The Bank of France, whose gold reserves diminished by two-thirds in a few months, could only meet its liabilities by borrowing from English banks and raising its discount rate from 4% to 5%. The immediate effect of that credit crisis that gripped the heavy sector weighted down on the mass of investments in plants and borrowing, then those of the associated industries, and finally halting construction. The government of Louis Philippe postponed spending a billion francs of public works, the equivalent of five hundred million days of work. Between 1847 and the beginning of 1848 the value of the production of heavy metals diminished by a third and then by a half. In its wake, mining receded by 20%. And as the value of product was reduced, some fixed costs remained. Despite the lower turnover and profit, certain elements of the cost of production, rents, taxes, interest on invested capital persisted.

The crisis however seemed to diminish towards the end of 1847 when the price of wheat regressed to its normal level. Some signs of a recovery surfaced in commerce and industry. There remained social tensions.

The wave of bankruptcies worried the bourgeoisie. The wealthiest certainly attributed the difficulties to the government's lack of foresight, obstinately refusing any reform. Workers and peasants all felt the effects of the rise in the price of bread, the decrease in wages (up to 30% in northern textile factories), and persistence of unemployment. The uprising of February 24 broke out in "victimized" France.

Revolution was welcomed with hope and fervour by workers, peasants, and the modest layers of the bourgeoisie. But, because it worried the possessors, it interrupted the timid economic recovery. The financial elite wanted to demonstrate that social agitation and proclamation of a republic impeded the business climate. **A panic took hold of the bourgeoisie. Between February 24 and 27, prices collapsed on the stock exchange. Suddenly, from a fear of the**

future, the French hoarded gold. Clients rushed to the Bank of France to exchange their notes for gold; the balance fell from 226 million to 70 by March 4. It was necessary to suspend free exchange of bank notes and to raise the ceiling on emissions from 250 to 350 million. This led to a new cascade of private bank bankruptcies. Clients of savings banks could only withdraw a hundred francs in specie; the remainder was payable half in treasury notes and the balance converted to a permanent and non-refundable annuity.

In the climate of quasi-bankruptcy, the provisional government had to face the deficit left it by the July Monarchy (20% of the normal budget). It solicited voluntary contributions and launched a national loan, but without much success. On March 16 it was forced to increase direct taxes 45%. This did not assure the indispensable immediate collection, but provoked immense popular resistance.

The elections of April 23 ought to have reassured the financial elite, but there remained the problem of undiminished unemployment. In Paris alone 184,000 were without work. To keep them busy, the provisional government had created national workshops on February 26. Some saw this as provisional assistance for a limited number of workers, others as the reappearance of the old charity work shops, while some like the socialist Louis Blanc, member of the provisional government, wished a very far-reaching social reform. It was only a caricature. The unemployed first enrolled without formalities (later a certificate of residence was demanded to eliminate provincials and foreigners) in great numbers. They enrolled 29,000 in Paris by early March, by mid-April 60,000, by late May 100,000, and by mid-June 118,310. There were similar workshops in Lille, Nantes, Lyon, and Marseilles, but all, disregarding professional qualifications or a rational plan, offered only make work of little utility. Labourers and the public were irritated, because the work shops were expensive, even after the initial salary was reduced by a half. It remained however the only resource for many. The closure provoked an insurrection from June 24 to 28 whose bloody repression (1500 executions without trial, 25,000 arrests, and deportations to Algeria) decapitated the worker movement for several years.

The ministry constituted on June 29 built a bridge to the monarchists and the lukewarm partisans of the republic. Some measures limiting freedom of the press and the right of assembly reassured the banking and industrial world. They abrogated the law limiting the work day to ten hours in Paris and eleven hours in the provinces; twelve hours was henceforth legal. Construction began after February 24 was exempted from taxes for five years. The proposals to buy up railway companies and to nationalize insurance were abandoned along with a progressive tax on inheritances. The re-establishment of imprisonment for debt was to re-establish credit. The economy could take off, but at the cost of fundamental human rights. On September 11, 1848 the Constituent Assembly rejected a "right of instruction, of assistance for work and the forms and conditions regulated by law."

Yvonne Crewbow

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Figure 3: An 1848 French silver, two-franc coin (obverse and reverse)

La Bûche de Noël -

Traditional French Christmas Log Cake⁴

INGREDIENTS FOR 8:

- * 4 eggs, separated
- * 3/4 cup sugar
- * 1 teaspoon pure vanilla extract
- * pinch of cream of tartar
- * 3/4 cup cake flour, sifted
- * For the frosting:
- * 1 cup whipping cream
- * 10 oz. chopped bittersweet chocolate
- * 2 tablespoons rum

PREPARATION:

Preheat oven to 375°F/150°C with rack in the centre of the oven. Grease the bottom of a 15" x 10" / 40 cm x 25 cm shallow oven pan and line with parchment paper.

1. Put the eggs yolks into a large bowl. Remove 2 tablespoons of the sugar from the 3/4 cup measure and set aside. Beat the remaining sugar and eggs together until pale.
2. Beat in the vanilla.
3. In another grease-free, clean bowl, beat the egg whites with a pinch of the cream of tartar until they hold soft peaks.
4. Add the reserved sugar and continue beating until the whites are glossy and hold stiff peaks.
5. Divide the flour in half and gently fold it into the egg mixture in 2 batches.
6. Add one-quarter of the egg whites into the batter to lighten the mixture. Fold in the remaining whites.
7. Pour the batter into the pan and spread it evenly into the corners with a metal off-set spatula. Bake 15 minutes.

⁴ Bûche de Noël ("Yule log") is a traditional dessert served during the Christmas holidays in France. As the name indicates, the cake is generally prepared, presented, and garnished so as to look like a log ready for the fire. The traditional bûche is made from a Gênoise or other sponge cake, generally baked in a large, shallow jelly roll pan, frosted, rolled to form a cylinder, and frosted again on the outside. The most common combination is a basic yellow sponge cake, frosted and filled with chocolate buttercream, however, many variations on the traditional recipe exist. Bûches are often served with a portion of one end of the cake cut off and set on top of the cake to resemble a chopped off branch, and bark-like texture is often produced in the buttercream for further realism. These cakes are often decorated with powdered sugar to resemble snow, tree branches, fresh berries, and mushrooms made of meringue.

8. While the cake is baking, spread a dishtowel flat and lay a piece of parchment paper, the size of the cake, on top of the towel. Sprinkle the paper with some sugar.
9. Invert the cake onto the paper and carefully peel off the lining paper. Slowly, roll up the cake with the paper inside, and starting from a short side. Wrap the towel around the cake, place on a rack and allow to cool.
10. Prepare the filling & icing:
 - a. Put the chopped chocolate in a bowl. Bring the cream to a boil and pour it over the chocolate. Stir until it has melted.
 - b. With an electric mixer, beat the chocolate until it is fluffy and has thickened to a spreading consistency.
 - c. Spoon one-third of the chocolate into another bowl and stir in the rum.
 - d. When the cake is cooled, unroll it. Spread the rum-flavoured chocolate evenly over the surface. Roll the cake up again, using the paper to help move it forward.
 - e. Cut off about one-quarter of the cake at an angle. Place it against the side of the larger piece of cake, to resemble a branch from a tree trunk.
 - f. Spread the remaining chocolate mixture over the rest of the cake. Using a fork, press the back side of the tines against the chocolate and lightly drag through to resemble bark.
11. To serve:

The cake may be made up to two days ahead and stored covered in the refrigerator. Before serving, add some decorations, such as sprigs of holly, or other figurines. Dust with confectioner's sugar to resemble snow.



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Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc. (ASLC)

Business Registration Y2651913

Who are we?

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

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

Most of the Lacemaker emigrants sailed to Australian ports in one of three vessels, viz. *Agincourt* (destination Sydney), *Fairlie* (destination also Sydney) and *Harpley* (destination Adelaide). Other Lacemaker emigrants followed in smaller groups on other vessels. These included *Andromache*, *Baboo*, *Bermondsey*, *Emperor*, *General Hewitt*, *Harbinger*, *Navarino*, *Nelson*, *Walmer Castle* and possibly others.

Descendants of migrants who came on any of the vessels mentioned above are encouraged to apply for membership of the Australian Society of Lacemakers of Calais Inc.