

Tulle

*Volume 16 No 1
February 1997*



Old Cottages Wilford

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

MEETING DATES

Saturday, February 15, 1997
Saturday, May 18, 1997
Saturday, August 17, 1997
Saturday, November 16, 1997

Venue for all Meetings:

Don Bank Cottage

6 Napier Street, North Sydney
Meeting Time: 1.00pm
Train to North Sydney Station
or
Bus from Wynard

NEXT MEETING

Saturday, February 15, 1997

Annual General Meeting

Cover Photo: Old cottages, Wilford from a postcard to Mrs Phillip Marchant Photographer, Gawler South Australia from H Jowett posted in Australia December 26, 1909

Back Cover: Section from a map of Nottingham, Historic Towns Volume 1 MD Lobel Lovel Johns 1969 London Oxford Looking across Calais c 1906 - Postcard.

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ISSN. No. 0815-3442



Tulle

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

At this time of the year, when we are all recovering from festivities, the realisation that a new year has arrived always seems to come as a shock. We all suddenly realise that 'next year' is now 'this year'. Let me begin 'this year' by wishing each one happiness, health and prosperity for this year, and that you make it a habit that will last a long time!

I sometimes dream of the somewhat anonymous group that I audaciously address with each of these letters, and hope someday to meet you all. You have a distinct advantage over me, in that you know me better than I know you! However this should change in the foreseeable future. We have only eleven months and twenty days [at time of writing] until 1998! This means you have this long to plan your trip to Sydney for all, some, at least one of the Lacemaker meetings. There are enough of us in Sydney to help you enjoy your trip and make the effort well worthwhile. I offer a special invitation to those members who, for one reason or another, have not attended a meeting for a long time. Please come and renew friendships and make new ones.

I warmly invite those who have never been able to attend a meeting due to distance. If at no other time since we began, this will be a great celebration time. As the year progresses, we will include more and more enticing information to draw you closer.

As with any group, the world over, there is a small group of people who are able to, and do help with the organisation of the larger group. To these people, I offer my heartfelt thanks and simple request that you continue your generous and enthusiastic activities. These folk include the office bearers of the Society and the 1998 Committee members.

Thank you, thank you.

For so long we have been talking about 1998, our celebrations and the activities we hoped to include. Now 1997 is upon us and we really

must 'put our money where our mouth is' so to speak. We must sharpen the focus and make decisions and ACT! This may be difficult, as we are a very spread-out group, and I believe, personally busy. To this end, I appeal for more physical help, no matter how little. We need people to make phone calls, write letters, co-ordinate, to follow-up and write articles for Tulle that will encourage members to come to our celebrations. I also believe that we who live in and around Sydney should be able to compile some inviting activities in Sydney that relate to our Lacemakers. I am going to look into this aspect, and would love some ideas if anyone has any.

So, as a good friend of mine says...'this is where the rubber hits the road!' ...We are off and running...put on the runners!

Claire Loneragan
President



FROM THE SECRETARY

1998 and our 150th celebrations are getting closer so discussion at the November meeting centred around discussion about the book Gillian is writing, its format, funding and cost.

An increase in Membership Fees was discussed in order to match the increased costs of producing Tulle. This matter will be resolved at the AGM after a statement is prepared by our Treasurer justifying the possible increase of \$5.

A discussion of member's memories of their school days, school milk, the May pole, a Headmaster called 'The Bull', and the Queen's visit in 1954 entertained the meeting.

Please consider what you may be able to do to help prepare for our celebrations. Letters received from members all mention their excitement about 1998 and their willingness to travel to Sydney to join in. At our next meeting, venues for the February meeting 1998, with Anne Fewkes, Nottingham and the book will be discussed. See you there,

Carolyn Broadhead
Secretary



AND THE EDITOR

A long time ago I was enchanted by Helene Hanff's small book *84 Charing Cross Road* - a collection of letters written by Helene, an avid collector of rare books, and Frank Doel of Marks & Co, 84 Charing Cross Road, London. Helene begins her contact from her home in New York with Marks & Co:

Gentlemen:

Your ad in the *Saturday Review of Literature* says that you specialise in out-of-print-books. The phrase 'antiquarian booksellers scares me somewhat, as I equate 'antique' with expensive. I am a poor writer with an antiquarian taste in books and all the things I want are rare and impossible to get over here except in very expensive rare editions, or in Barnes & Nobles grimy, marked up school-boy copies...¹

¹ Helene Hanff, 84 Charing Cross Road. My copy: Futura Publications Limited, London, 1976 and probably an out-of-print-book itself by now

Felkin's *History of the Machine Wrought Lace & Hosiery Manufacture*, first published in 1867 and then reprinted in 1967 is a bible for anyone serious about this subject and virtually unknown in Australia. The Mitchell owns an 1867 edition and I've found one 1967 volume in another public library and have long searched for my own copy. Richard Lander once found one in a book exchange and bought it of course, but I searched in Australia and England - even the famous Charing Cross Road - to no avail.

And then, like Helen I found an ad - but this one was in the mundane yellow pages of the Sydney telephone book - INTERNATIONAL BOOKFINDERS, Booksellers of Antique and Fine Books.

After three months searching, the electronic age allowed my very own Frank Doel, a Mr Peter Krantz, to find me a Felkin in Lancashire in a deceased estate. Qantas had it to Sydney within days and in January I found a house in a tree lined Sydney suburb with the understated sign next to the door:

Antiquarian Booksellers

The office was book lined, high ceilinged and cool. On a cedar table, with velvet chairs was just one book - Felkin!

My copy is 1967, in perfect condition with its original lace patterned dust jacket. Felkin knew everyone connected with the industry and writes fluently about their role in the developments of the trade. So many of our families are in there!

1997 is off to a good start!

Gillian Kelly
Editor



News from France.

The defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815 brought to an end a quarter of a century of almost continuous war between England and France. In England the change from a war economy was accompanied by increasing mechanisation of industry and accelerating movement of population from country to city, changes that brought new opportunities for some but unemployment and poverty to many. In France the Bourbon monarchy was restored - Louis XVI's brother became Louis XVIII.

He made some largely symbolic gestures to the divine right of kings (he dated his reign from the death of Louis XVI's son, though the Dauphin had never reigned), but the revolutionary settlement and the Napoleonic reforms were mainly kept in place. He was succeeded in 1824 by his brother, Charles , a narrow-minded arch-conservative who was not content with mere symbolism. In July 1830 he issued a series of ordinances condemning "turbulent democracy", dismissing the recently elected Assembly and calling new elections on a restricted franchise.

The Paris populace, stirred into action by journalists, formed revolutionary committees, raised barricades and after three days fighting caused the flight of Charles and accepted in his place the Duke of Orleans who reigned as Louis Philippe till he in turn was ousted in the 1848 Revolution that precipitated the emigration of "our" lacemakers.

Barry Holland, who generously shares his researches into the Nottingham-French connection, has sent a number of reports from Nottingham papers that refer to this period. The first one is from the Nottingham Journal of 13 May 1820:-

We extract the following paragraph from a London paper of Wednesday last -

EXPORTATION OF MACHINERY - In consequence of the repeated exportation of Machinery to the Continent, and the necessary injury to our manufacturing interests, the manufacturers of Nottingham have of late been much on the alert to detect the persons by whom those mischiefs are effected. Information having been received that a man known by the name of Derbyshire, who stands foremost in the list of machinists in this country, was about to sail for France with some valuable machinery used in the manufacture of lace, steps were taken to arrest him at Dover, and on Wednesday night Ruthven set off for that town in company with one of the constables of Nottingham.

They found their man and secured him. He had with him some of the necessary implements of his trade and confessed that the rest were to follow. He was accompanied by his wife and child and was going to settle in France. His real name, he says, is Holding and in that name he obtained his passport. He was brought to town on Friday night and set off for Nottingham on Sunday in the care of Ruthven.

Machinery and parts weren't the only clandestine export to France as this extract from the Nottingham Review of 8 Mar 1822 shows: A tradesman returned from France informs us, that whilst at Calais. he heard, from indisputable authority, that a couple of Nottingham lace-merchants, intending to get rich in a trice, collected a quantity of goods at their native town and conveyed them to a depot at Dover, where they left them, and proceeded themselves over to Calais to consult the British Consul there, as to the best means of getting their prohibited goods into that

country, probably thinking, with Sir Robert Walpole, that every man has his price. In this, however, the bold adventurers were mistaken - the Consul indignantly rejected their surreptitious proposal and dismissed them from his presence in double quick time, moreover threatening to send them to durance vile if they did not instantly quit the country. Their chagrin at this unwelcome reception may be more easily conceived than described.

Fluctuating industrial and economic conditions caused workmen to seek better opportunities abroad and a report in Dec 1825 indicates that there were several English owned lace workshops in Calais. A report in the Nottingham Review of 15 Jul 1825 paints a glowing picture of the English colony in Calais though other accounts are not so idyllic:

There are at the present time upwards of eighty persons, natives of Nottingham, Leicester and Loughborough, living at Calais where they are employed in the manufacture of lace and live very comfortably. They have formed a reading society among themselves and regularly receive the Nottingham Review, Leicester Chronicle and several of the London journals. They have also established a protestant place of worship and afford a liberal salary to their minister (Mr Liptrot, formerly a curate of Oadby, near Leicester) for performing service for them every Sunday. They receive every protection from the French authorities in their religious worship, and live on friendly terms with the Inhabitants. Mrs Austin sung at the theatre there a few weeks ago and was most warmly applauded by a full house.

A personal experience of the 1830 Revolution was reported in the Nottingham Review of 6 Aug 1830:

The following is an extract of a letter dated Calais August 2 received by his relatives from a young man, a native of Nottingham:- Paris is now in a dreadful state, every street is barricaded with stones, tubs, carts &c to stop the horse soldiers; they have pulled up the pavement off the streets and raised the stones in large heaps to fire from behind them; the mob are well armed and have succeeded in driving the soldiers out of the city into into the champs elysee. I was very anxious to get out to send you a letter knowing the alarm you would be in, so on Wednesday morning I made my way to the British ambassador's to get my passport signed; the streets were then full of soldiers, getting out cannon &c. I was detained there three or four hours, and this was the time I was in really great danger; the principal streets I was obliged to avoid, there being a regular fight going on in them; and now behold me in the streets of Paris, lost my way, running from the balls of the soldiers, sometimes mixed with the mob, sometimes not, no door would open to receive me though I begged hard at one or two; at length I got to the Hall au Bled, a large building where wheat is deposited and only a street's length from where I lodged; this was in the possession of the mob. I found it impossible to get to my home, there being a fire kept up in the street from the soldiers at one end to the mob at the other, and I don't know what I should have done had a friendly barber's shop not received me, where I stayed till the battle was over. There are a many killed, two or three thousand they say. I have seen some horrible sights. I was determined to get away as soon as possible so on Friday morning I set out on foot in company with another young Englishman, we walked part of the road

till we at last got a diligence which brought us here. It is perfectly calm here and we shall stay a while.

In the aftermath Mr John Austin, on behalf of the English lace manufacturers, presented to the Calais Corporation a French Flag and a sum of money to be transmitted to Paris for the victims of the revolution.

DBW.



Place de la Bastille 1905

A Yard of Potatoes

William Norfolk was a farm worker at East Drayton and spasmodically kept a diary from 1843 to 1851. In 1848 he described the interesting village custom of setting a yard of potatoes. The purpose of the competition was to see who could produce the greatest weight of potatoes from one square yard of soil. Planting, or setting could not take place before May 1, and cropping had to be finished before July 1.

Each contestant paid an entry fee of 1/-. Half of the total went to the winner, one third to the second successful contestant and the remainder to third place. In his diary for November 5, William recorded:

We got the yard of potatoes up, and some of them turned out very badly. The first prize was awarded to me, my square produced seventeen pounds eleven ounces. John Mills won the second prize and William Byron the third.

That night twenty of the participants sat down to an excellent feast provided by Mr Harpham, the owner of the Blue Bell.

In a bittersweet entry that some twelve months before William had commented on the destitute state of the Irish.

Our Sovereign made a proclamation for a general fast all over England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.....The fast day was because of great distress in Ireland, hundreds have perished during the past winter for want of food; provisions have not been very plentiful and the prices extraordinarily great, so that poor people could hardly purchase enough to keep them from starvation. But the cause of this

great destruction is through the failure of the potato crop which is the chief part of their living in Ireland.

From **The Norfolks of East Drayton**
Norfolk, Leslie & William

MR F.R. ARCHER J.P. 1883-1941

The death occurred suddenly on Sunday, January 5, of Mr Frederick Robert Archer, J.P., at his home at Dulwich Hill, Sydney. Born at Bathurst 58 years ago, he was the son of Charles and Sarah Archer, and spent the first 21 years of his life here. He worked on both the Bathurst Times and the Bathurst Advocate.

For the past 32 years he had resided at Dulwich Hill, a respected and well loved member of the community. He followed the occupation of printer, conducting his own business of late years, being formerly on the staff of the Evening News. He held office as assistant secretary, secretary and Worshipful Master of the United Service Lodge No 92, PAFS of A. He was also a mason and held office in various public bodies.

Mr Archer paid a return visit to his native town in April, 1940, accompanied by his sister (Mrs E Berry) and his daughter (Mrs T Baker)

Mr Archer is survived by his widow (daughter of the late KG Birse, former engineer of Marrickville Council, a son Water Conservation and Irrigation commission, and a daughter. The funeral took place at Rookwood cemetery.

Western Times January 14, 1941



Lacemakers to be Discovered

There was, in 1848, a large group of emigrants from Yardley Gubion in Northamptonshire keen to reach Australia. There had been there a thriving industry of handmade bobbin lace but now poverty was an institution. The lace industry had undoubtedly been damaged by the progress of the machine made item at Nottingham. The Bonham men were agricultural labourers, and their wives and older daughters were lacemakers. The Elms and Horner men were brickmakers and their wives and daughters made lace.

At the end of April in 1848 the Fairlie left for Australia from Plymouth where she had taken on board 240 passengers to join the 56 who had boarded at Gravesend some two weeks beforehand. The largest group on board came from Yardley Gubion, and the 56 souls already there were the Lacemakers from Calais!

The Yardley Gubion passengers are clearly identifiable from the Shipping list:

Noah Horner, wife Hannah and children

Joseph Horner and children

William Horner

John and Sarah Bliss, née Horner and children

Thomas and Louise Bliss and children

Eli Bonham and his sister

Arthur Bland York, his wife **Elizabeth Brown** née Weston and their mixed family

William Tebbat, his wife Harriett who was Elizabeth Brown's sister-in-law

George Briant, widower with his children

Joseph Elms and **Susannah** and their children

Once in Australia many of them crossed the mountains to Bathurst. Joseph Elms went even further and was employed on the hot and dry Western plains by RJ Barton of Wellington. Arthur York set up a blacksmithing business in East Maitland, George Briant went to Bathurst as did the Horner family.

Not so easily found are the 56 Calaisiennes.

Almost the complete family of **George Elliott** was there, as well as the **Martin** brothers, **Samuel Rose** with his family, **George Stuubs'** family and **Henry Dewey**. All these families are from Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire or Kent and left records in Calais. This accounts for 42 people and the Immigration Board were adamant there were 56 places on the Fairlie occupied by the 'Workmen, refugees from France and their families'

From the *Fairlie* ShippingList, the most likely candidates are:

Patrick Maloney and his wife **Eliza O'Hanlon**, both Irish. Patrick seems to have left money in Calais and Eliza's mother was in Lille. **Archibald Reid**, his wife **Margaret Wood** and their family. They were Lacemakers from Scotland. There were (and still are) Wood families in St-Pierre and in lieu of one of their own daughter they brought a **Jane Robinson** with them. There was a Jane Robinson in Calais in the 1840s.

This accounts for 53 people, leaving three unidentified. Were they three young men:

William Slack - there were Slacks in Calais.

John Hill from Nottingham - there were Hills in Calais
and

Thomas Scotten from Leicestershire.

The mystery is begging to be solved.

GK

Nottingham Mercury

Thomas Selvy, a boy about thirteen years of age, left his mother in Coal-pit Lane, on Wednesday morning at half past seven to go to Woodhouse's in Wool-pack Lane, where he had employ in winding bobbins, and has not been since heard of; he has on low boots, a blue smock frock, a french cap and can speak French fluently. December 31, 1831

A Cab Ride



Charles H Bertie arrived in Sydney in 1852 on the *Marion* and was a man well able to spin a tale.

'At the time when I arrived, the successful digger was much in evidence. Many times at night I would hear a regular babble coming down the street. Two or three cabs filled with diggers and women would tear past me, everybody on board, including the drivers, being drunk, and shouting at the top of their voices. The party would stop at every public house and refresh themselves.

The police had a very convenient method of rounding up these parties. They would wait until the diggers and their ladies were comfortably settled in a cab after a visit to a hotel, then mount the box, take the reins from the driver, and drive them comfortably to the nearest police station. When the driver stopped, the fares would roll out in expectation of more refreshment and be gathered in. The next day one of the diggers would haul out a roll of notes and pay all the fines.

These celebrations became such a nuisance ultimately that the mayor, speaking from the bench after fining a party, threatened to deal more heavily with any more offenders.

from
Stories of Old Sydney - Sydney 50 years ago
Charles H Bertie 1912

A Begging Letter

My Most Esteemed Colleagues

My Thesaurus suggests that to beg is to plead, appeal, beseech, entreat, invoke, solicit, and even to grovel and whine.

With all of the above in mind:

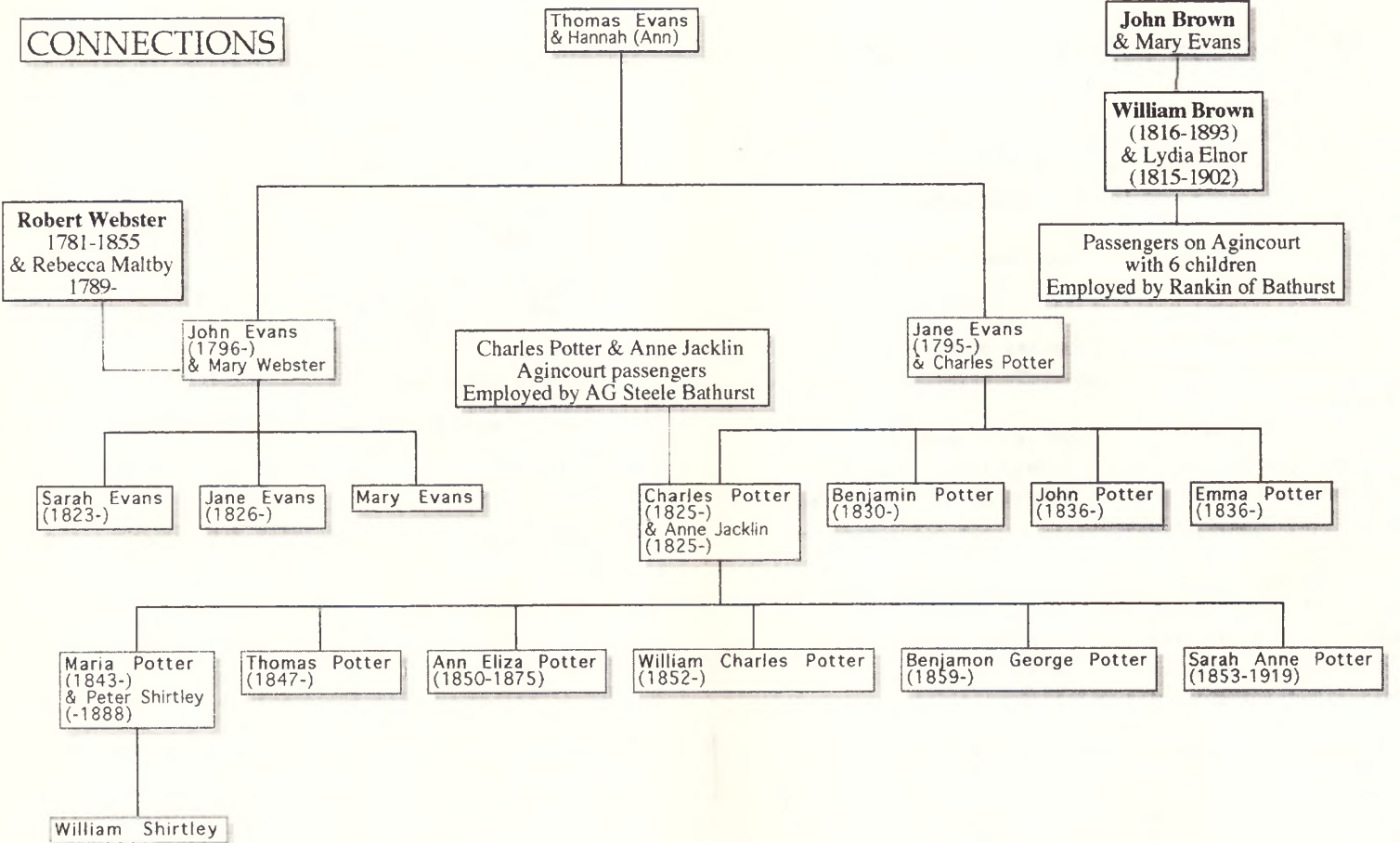
If **EVER** you had thought to write for *Tulle*, or if you have a story tucked away that may be of interest, Now, above all times, is the time to drag it out.

Well Suited to the Colony is dominating my research - and I thought I'd finished. I keep finding new little tangents that I just have to explore for us - last week I found the Immigrants' Agent's Disposal List for the *Fairlie* and the *Agincourt* and now I know who employed them all (I am open to bribery) - tantalising stuff, but time consuming and detracting from the time I usually put into *Tulle*.

If you have the energy to produce something over the next few months that will make *Tulle* easier, then I will be eternally grateful - and indebted, obligated, obliged and thankful!

Gillian

CONNECTIONS



Technical Difficulties have hindered illustrating the probable links between the Potter, Brown, Webster and Evans families. To be continued....

More Letters from Adelaide

Now, Father, I think this Australia is the Promised Land. But there are faults in it. The water is bad. Most of it tastes of salt. Adelaide is a very drunken place.

Trade is very good here; they get 7 shillings a day for plastering.

The natives are black. Some are almost naked. They get a very good living with begging about Adelaide.

We have a beautiful cottage in a gentleman's garden. Wood and water, vegetables and a cottage to live in, and I have 20 shillings a week. I am Under Gardener.

We call it Paradise, for we have all the richest fruits and vegetables that's grown. We have melons and every sort of pumpkins, we have the tree of know ledge, peaches, oranges, lemons, grape vines, tobacco plant.

Provisions are very cheap, flour 2d a pound, mutton 2d per pound, legs 3d per pound, beef 3d per pound

sugar 3d per pound, and the best tea 2/6 per pound.

Furniture, pots, iron pans, using things, are very dear.

They think nothing of money here. The colony is in a very prosperous state.

I think often of my poor Father and Mother and brothers and sisters dragged very near to death for half a bellyful of meat while we have plenty of every thing and to spare. We oft times talk about the poor white slaves of England, the woolcombers, that said they would not transport themselves to the land of full and plenty. I hope you will let the gentlemen read this letter who gave the money to me to help me to the Promised Land.

from a letter in the
Bradford Observer
England, 7 December, 1848



The Oldest Postage Stamp in the World



IN 1838 the idea was conceived by the New South Wales Postal authorities of embossing a stamp on a sheet of paper, which could be written on, and would allowed to pass through the post free, thereby introducing the principal of prepayment of postage by means of a penny stamp. This practice remained in force for twelve years, and it was in use two years before the introduction of postage stamps in Great Britain or anywhere else.

* * * * *

Many years after the embossed stamps were discarded the steel die was discovered in the dispatch room at the GPO, being used as a seal for the mail-bags. It was cleaned up, and several 'reprints' were made; but these may be distinguished in two ways - first, the reprint stamp was embossed on folded sheets, the impression showing on the three folds of the paper; second, on the originals portions of the design (usually one side) appear indistinctly, owing to improper handling of the die, whereas on the reprints the design is quite clear and distinct all over. The originals are known on both white and blue papers.

Sydney Mail, 18 / 6 / 13

Shepherding in Australia

Fine wool being the article which had chiefly raised the colony to its present high station, and the article most befitting the immigrants attention, sheep husbandry has a particular point of regard.

The sheep are divided into flocks of about three hundred breeding ewes, or four hundred wethers, in each. Every flock has a shepherd who takes the sheep out to graze before sunrise each morning, and brings them in after sunset at night.

He keeps always before the flock to check the forward amongst them from running ahead and wearying out the old, the sick, and the lame, making all thus feed quietly, so as to keep them in good condition.

In summer he sees that they have water during the day; and in drawing up under a tree when it is too hot for feeding, he passes gently among them, and makes them take a fresh position in as small groups as possible under another tree, because when they remain crowded together in one place they are apt to become broken winded

It is as a rule, that sheep should never remain in one spot so long as to paddle the ground with their feet; and hence in riding around your sheep stations, you have something to judge whether your instructions are attended to.

The shepherd takes out his victuals with him, and is to be on the alert all day long, to prevent the sheep being lost in the woods or native dogs pouncing upon them. They must always be driven slowly to pasture, and if you perceive that the shepherd can walk quietly among them without disturbing them you may set him down as a careful and gentle man; for if he uses his flock harshly they will be terrified of him.

Three flocks are always penned together at night under contiguous



hurdles under the charge of a watchman, who counts them in regularly at night, and the shepherd counts them out in the morning - so that they form a regular check on each other, and prevent losses from carelessness or depredation. The watchman has a small weather proof box to sleep in, and is assisted by a watch dog. He keeps up a good fire which generally deters any native dogs from approaching the fold.

The hurdles are made of light swamp oak, iron bark, or gum measuring seven feet long, with five bars, so close together that a small lamb cannot creep through, and usually cost about a shilling and six pence each. They are shifted to fresh ground daily, being sloped outwards and held together by means of forked sticks.

Some of the Lacemakers did start their Australian lives as shepherds: John Freestone and his young son worked for Masters in South Australia. Ben Kemshall was first employed with Robert West as a shepherd for Sutor

William Nicholls went to John Savery Rodd on Blackdown - the property he bought from Mrs Elizabeth Hawkins, widow of Thomas

Fitzherbert Hawkins . Thomas Peet and John Harrison were employed by N Connelly.

Dingoes **were** a common pest to the settlers of these times - killing sheep and lambs to the extent that a bonus was paid for each scalp, so the warnings were valid.

Two Years in NSW Volume 1, P Cunningham

The Story of Bathurst, ed Bernard Greaves, Angus and Roberts 1961

A History of Bathurst, Volume 1, The Early Settlement to 1862. Theo Barker, Crawford House 1992

Ship Return, Report on the Immigrants by the Ship Agincourt, Arrived at Sydney 6th October, 1848.

Nottingham Review

September 8, 1824

Much alarm prevails in the meadow place and lower part of town in consequence of the prevalence of a fever. We have made some enquiries, the results of which induces us to believe that the present fever is nothing different to the typhus fever that generally prevails in some degree at this season of the year. The alarm, however, is so great that many fires are kindled in the streets in which pitch and tar are burned. A friend of ours, in walking on Wednesday night in a straight line from Gedling-street to York-stree counted more that twenty of these fires.

School Days 1912



Among the old weather board classrooms in the suburb where I lived as a four year old girl was a large modern brick High School. Presiding over all was a headmaster known as 'The Bull' because he used the cane ferociously.

The older children sat around me and discussed the dramas - I turned five and was terrified that I must now go to school. My grandfather slung me over his shoulder and I screamed and screamed all the way through a throng of onlookers.

I was deposited among a group of teachers who marched me off to a small trapdoor. When opened it exposed the vast blackness beneath the new school and I was told if I didn't behave, I would be shut in there.

A kinder teacher from one of the higher classes offered to take care of me. Proudly I learned to spell mosquito. We grouped each morning to sing the Anthem and salute the flag. Brisk marching orders were given. Some children were embarrassed when they turned right instead of left and left instead of right. I avoided those hazards by tightly twisting fingers on my left hand to follow it for a left command, free fingers for a right. In times of stress I used the twisted fingers for the rest of my life.

As a left hander I was continuously slapped sharply by teachers with rulers. I eventually became right-handed, but a cranky sewing teacher would say '...you've sewn back-hand again. Pull it out and do it again'.

My mother had me excused from class and later I learned left handers back-hand.

Our classrooms were cold in winter and hot in summer. One scorching summer's day the ice van was outside the school when we

small ones swooped out and grabbed slithers of ice from the floor. The iceman didn't mind, but the headmistress in rage sent us, minus the ice, back to school for detention.

Sometimes we had maypoles and danced in different formations to twist the the ribbons in pretty designs. On one lovely summer's day many schools put on a pageant which delighted all those who were there. Years later at another place a maypole collapsed and children were injured. Maybe some were killed. I believe this was the reason the spectacle was discontinued.



Doreen Taylor

FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS

MILLER & LUCKING

Have received by the *Constance* and *Harpley*, their first shipment of Spring Goods, which comprise an elegant assortment of everything new and fashionable in the English and Foreign markets, as well as a general stock of those things which have been most scarce in Adelaide for some months past.

As M&L import the whole of their goods themselves, direct from the home markets, through their own Agent, their stock will always be found most judiciously selected, both as regards *quality* and *fashion*; as they purchase *only for cash*, they are enabled thereby to lay in their supplies from the *cheapest markets*, and the markets being unusually depressed at the time the late arrivals were bought, the prices will be found to be very much reduced on almost every description of goods.

Spring and Summer dresses, in French Llama, Labaun, Poplin de Soie, Tamatore, French Gingham, Paris and London printed muslins, Barege, Belzarine, Poile de Chevres, light Coburg and Orleans, Muslin de Laine, striped Alpaca.

A beautiful stock of laces, in thread and patent Valenciennes

A large lot of lace falls and veils, in black and white

Scarfs and mantillas

London-made stays

Rich bonnet and cap ribbons

French flowers and wreaths

Hosiery, in cotton, Lisle thread and silk

Corded and horse hair petticoats

Brown and fancy parasols, in large and fashionable sizes

Dunstable, Brussels, Tuscan and fancy bonnets

Coloured satin bonnets

MILLER & LUCKING have also got to hand, by the Constance and Harpley, a very capitol lot of Men's and Boy's ready-made Clothing, of most superior style and workmanship.

Coats, Patelots, frock-coats,Alberts; in every material, for summer use or for stronger wear.

White linen drilland sateen coats

Brownholland blouses and coats

Trousers - in tweeds, linen-drills, gambroons, doeskins, alpaca cord, moleskin, &c,&c.

Vests - in white and printed Marseilla, white and buff cachmere, light and dark fancy, black and coloured satin, velvet &c,&c.

Beaver andParis velvet hats, drab shell hats

The hats being made expressly to their order, will be found of the most appropriate shapes and first rate qualitties.

Black cloth caps

A good stock of white shirts,of superior make

Striped, regatta, and strong twilled shirts

Drawers, under-shirts, Guernsey frocks, serge shirts

Scarfs, handkerchiefs, operas

Hosiery, Gloves

Census of St-Pierre

This census was in Calais on June 29, 1846. The nationalities and religions of the inhabitants was not indicated. By this time the drift of the lacemakers had begun in earnest and most of those who came to Australia appear on the census.

There are some interesting anomalies on what we consider to be the conventional wisdom of the relationships of this group.

Peet	Thomas	laceworker	22	Eagle	William	lacemaker	36
Knowles	Jane	his wife	21	Rupert	Mathilda	wife	33
				Eagle	Thomas	son	17
Davies	Joseph	laceworker	41	Eagle	Charl.	daughter	13
Ingham	Anne	his wife	43	Eagle	El'beth	daughter	11
Davies	Hayes	son	17	Eagle	Henriette	daughter	6
Davies	Mary Anr	daughter	14	Eagle	Emilie	daughter	4
Davies	John	son	12	Eagle	William	son	2
Davies	Joseph	son	8				
Davies	Harriet	daughter	2	Sumner	George	laceworker	48
				Kirk	Mary	wife	43
Whewell	Joseph	laceworker	49	Sumner	Henriett	daughter	25
Underwood	Mary	wife	44	Sumner	Thomas	son	14
Whewell	Mary Anr	daughter	21	Sumner	Anna	daughter	11
Whewell	Thomas	son	17	Sumner	Jane	daughter	9

Wells	Walter	laceworker	46				
Basford	Sophie	wife	35				
Wells	William	son	16	Sansom	William	laceworker	34
Wells	John	son	14	Lake	Jane	wife	32
Wells	Edward	son	12				
Wells	Walter	son	11	Richmond	Charles	laceworker	37
Wells	Eliza	daughter	7	Corniche	Eliza	wife	37
Wells	Caroline	daughter	3	Richmond	Henry	son	16
Wells	Winifred	daughter	1	Richmond	Charles	son	13
				Richmond	Eliza	daughter	12
Foster	James	laceworker	37	Richmond	Ann	daughter	10
Pass	MaryA	wife		Richmond	George	son	8
Foster	Charles	son	16	Richmond	Ruth	daughter	5
Foster	Frances	daughter	15	Richmond	Amelia	daughter	3
Foster	John	son	13	Richmond	Ellen	daughter	1
Foster	Frederick	son	11				
Foster	Alfred	son	9	Shore	John	laceworker	27
Foster	George	son	7	Bouclet	Adelaide	wife	28
Foster	Harriett	daughter	5				
Foster	William	son	2	James	Samuel	laceworker	50
Foster	francis	son	2m	James	Samuel	son	18
				James	Louisa	wife of	20
Longmire	Hiram	laceworker	32			Lakin	
Wildon	Ann	wife	35	William	James	son	17
Longmire	Henry	son	10	Lakin	Jane	daughter	
Longmire	Hiram	son	8			of Louisa	2
Longmire	Mary	daughter	5				
Longmire	Elizabeth	daughter	3	Streets	Thomas	laceworker	35
Longmire	Walter	son	3m	Holmes	Emma	wife	30
				Streets	John	son	10
				Streets	George	son	5
Hopkin	Humphre	lacworker	38	Streets	Mary	daughter	3
Harold	Mary	wife	37	Streets	Emma	daughter	2
Hopkin	Mary	daughter	16				

Wand	John	laceworker	37
Spinks	Eliza	wife	39
Wand	Eliza	daughter	11
Wand	John	son	9
Wand	Sarah	daughter	7
Wand	James	son	1
Pedder	William	laceworker	40
Steel	Ann	wife	45
Pedder	John	son	16
Harrold	William	laceworker	40
East	Catherin	wife	41
Harrold	Benjamin	son	18
Cobb	William	laceworker	42
Barry	Rhoda	wife	28
Cobb	Ida	daughter	2
Sergeant	William	laceworker	45
Truman	Esther	wife	45
Sergeant	Elizabeth	daughter	21
Sergeant	John	soin	19
Sergeant	Mary Ann	daughter	15
Sergeant	Sarah	daughter	13
Sergeant	William	son	9
Widdowson	Thomas	laceworker	32
Jackson	Emma	wife	29
Widdowson	Jonathonson		11
Widdowson	Emma	daughter	9
Widdowson	Elizabeth	daughter	7
Widdowson	Mary A	daughter	5
Widdowson	Helen	daughter	2

Husband	Richard	laceworker	35
Clarke	Louisa	wife	34
Husband	Eliza	daughter	8
Henson	Mary	laceworker	39
Taylor	Thomas	son	18
Taylor	Fanny	daughter	16
Taylor	Charles	son	13
Taylor	Lander	son	11
Taylor	William	son	8
Gascoigne	William	Lacework	40
Kendrick	Ellen	wife	29
Gascoigne	Thomas	son	3
Ward	Wiliam	laceworker	25
Kendrick	Elizabeth	wife	23
Ward	Ann	daughter	1
Saywell	Jasper	laceworker	29
Couvelaert	Joanne	wife	26
Saywell	Fanny	daughter	6
Sansom	John	laceworker	47
Stubbs	Mary Ann	wife	42
Sansom	Maria	daughter	18
Sansom	William	son	17
Sansom	Eliza	daughter	14
Sansom	John	son	12
Sansom	Mary A	daughter	10
Sansom	Emma	daughter	7
Sansom	francis	son	5

Shaw	James	laceworker	40	Taylor	John	laceworker	34
Oldham	Sarah	wife	41	Wragg	Elizabeth	wife	35
Shaw	William	son	17	Taylor	Elizabeth	daughter	16
Shaw	Jane	daughter	15	Mary Ann		daughter	14
Shaw	Thomas	son	10	Henriette		daughter	6
Shaw	James	son	7	Taylor	Susanne	daughter	5
Shaw	Anna	daughter	4	Taylor	Emma	daughter	1
Shaw	Mary	daughter	2				
Shaw	Sarah	daughter3m		Freestone	John	kaceworke	32
				Watson	Ann	wife	27
Rogers	William	laceworker	31	Freestone	Elisa	daughter	17
Haslam	MARY	wife	33			from	
Rogers	George	son	10			1st marr	
Rogers	Edmond	son	5			John	
Rogers	Eliza	daughter	2	Freestone	William	son	8
				Freestone	Alfred	son	6
Bown	John	laceworker	46	Freestone	John		4
Paling	Sarah	wife	45	Freestone	Henry	son	3
Bown	Caroline	daughter	10				
Bown	Edmond	son	8	Saywell	George	laceworker	35
Bown	John	daughter	6	Kiscadden	Isabella	wife	35
Bown	Henry	son	1	Saywell	Sarah	daughter	15
				Saywell	Mary	daughter	14
Stubbs	George	laceworker	39	Saywell	Rose	daughter	12
Mays	Sarah	wife	41	Saywell	Elizar	son	11
Stubbs	Mary	daughter	21	Saywell	Thomas	son	8
Stubbs	William	son	19	Saywell	George	son	4
Stubbs	Ann	daughter	17	Saywell	William	son	1
Stubbs	Elisa	daughter	15				
Stubbs	Fanny	daughter	13	Jacklin	Thomas	lacworker	60
Stubbs	Lucy	daughter	12	Boom	Elizabeth	wife	50
Stubbs	Jane	daughter	9	Jacklin	Anna	daughter	20
Stubbs	Elbeth	daughter	7	Jacklin	George	son	18
Stubbs	George	son	3	Jacklin	Elizabeth	daughter	16

Brownlow	Williama	laceworker	26	Brwon	Andrew	laceworker	31
Courquin	Emma	wife	22	Brailsford!	Maria	wife	24
Brownlow	William	son	5	Brown	Sarah	daughter	3
Brownlow	Mary	daughter	3	Brown	Maria	3m	
Brownlow	John	son	5m				
Kemshall	Benjamin	laceworker	40	Taylor	John	kacemaker	48
Elnor	Mary	wife	38	Chettle	Mary	wife	47
Kemshall	Alfred	son	15	Taylor	Robert	son	17
Kemshall	Benjamin	son	13	Taylor	Celina	daughter	14
Kemshall	Julie	daughter	12	Taylor	William	son	10
Kemshall	Rosa	daughter	10	Taylor	Angelina	daughter	5
Kemshall	Anne	daughter	8				
Kemshall	Ellen	daughter	5	Peet	Flora	widow	43
Kemshall	Mathilda	daughter	2	Stubbs	Thomas	son	22
				Stubbs	Francis	son	20
Brown	William	laceworker	29	Stubbs	Maria	daughter	18
Elnor	Lydia	wife	32	Stubbs	Robert	son	16
Brown	John	son	9	Stubbs	Edward	son	13
Brown	Mary J	daughter	7	Stubbs	Albert	son	6
Brown	Kydia	daughter	4	Stubbs	Ann	daughter	3
Brown	El'beth	daughter	3				
Dunk	Thomas	laceworker	35	Stevens	Samuel	laceworker	38
Mattershaw	Mary	wife	30	Place	Eliza	wife	32
Dunk	Charlotte	daughter	12	Stevens	Edward	son	9
Dunk	Thomas	son	10	Stevens	Charles	son	5
Dunk	John	son	5	Woodforth	James	laceworker	30
Dunk	Alfred	son	2	Cramp	Elizabeth	wife	30
Dunk	Benjamin	son	2m	Woodforth	John	son	6
				Woodforth	James	son	3
Martin	John	laceworker	23	Woodforth	Elizabeth	daughter	2
Roberts	Nary	wife	27				
Martin	Robert	brother	27				
Johnson	Thomas	boarder					

Vickers	John	lacemaker	33	Smith	John	laceworker	46
Hiskey	Sara	wife	26	Shaw	Elizabeth	wife	38
Vickers	James	son	5	Smith	Mary	daughter	16
Vickers	James	son	3	Smith	Magdalen	daughter	3
Vickers	Edgar	son	1	Smith	Thomas	son	2
Guillan	Françoise	maid	28				
				Mountenay	John	Iceworker	44
West	Robert	Lacemaker	31	Bennet	Ann	wife	46
Shepherd	Anne	wife	24	Mountenay	Eliza	daughter	23
West	Robert	son	17	Mountenay	Thomas	son	19
				Mountenay	Sarah	daughter	16
Rose	Joseph	laceworker	29	Mountenay	George	son	14
Kettleband	Mary A	wife	29	Mountenay	Ann	daughter	12
Rose	Sarah	daughter	2	Mountenay	William	son	10
Rose	Mary	daughter	9m				
				Walker	William	locksmith	40
Branson	William	laceworker	37	Petit	Thérèse	wife	29
Choulerton	Miriam	wife	27	Walker	William	son	10
Branson	Ede	daughter	7	Walker	Anäis	daughter	5
Branson	Frederick	son	4	Walker	Henry	son	3
Branson	Ann	daughter	2	Walker	Thomas	son	4m
Wainwright	John	laceworker	36	Dixon	Richard	laceworker	47
Lucy	Percival	wife	25	Petty	Mary	wife	47
Wainwright	Emilia	niece	7	Dixon	Sarah	daughter	19
				Dixon	Richard	son	16
Wood	Thomas	designer	27	Dixon	David	son	14
McDonald	Emma	wife	22	Dixon	Joseph	son	9
Wood	William	father	69	Dixon	Joachim	son	6
Davies	John	Laceworke	44	Bath	John	laceworker	40
Boot	Elizabeth	wife	44	Welcome	Rebecca	wife	45
Davies	William	son	10	Bath	John	son	18
Davies	John	son	8	Bath	Elizabeth	daughter	15
Davies	Robert	son	6				

Potter	William	laceworker	30	West	Robert M	cafetier	58
Elliott	Ann	wife	28	Friend	Fanny	wife	53
Stubbs	Fanny	maid	14	West	Robert M	son	23
Revell	John	Laceworke	50	West	Fanny	daughter	21
Walkland	Ann	wife	46	Lander	Edward	laceworker	35
Revell	Elizabeth	daughter	20	Simpson	Mary Ann	wife	37
Revell	Ann	daughter	17	Lander	Mary Ann	daughter	16
Revell	Melicent	daughter	14	Lander	John	son	9
James	Joseph	cafetier	37	Lander	Emma	daughter	6
Bradbury	Alice	wife	45	Lander	Rosanna	daughter	2
James	Job	marriage 1	10	Lander	Clara	daughter	1
James	Samson	marriage 1	8	Little	Mary Ann	mother	69
Bradbury	Sarah	s in law	48			of Edward	
Buscot	Rosalie	maid	18	Harrison	Thomas	laceworker	46
Dormer	George	lacemaker	47	Stubbs	Maria	wife	45
Grey	Judith	wife	45	Harrison	John	son	21
Dormer	Mary	daughter	21	Harrison	Alfred	son	19
Dormer	Thomas	son	14	Harrison	Mary Ann	daughter	15
Dormer	Ellen	daughter	12	Harrison	Emma	daughter	12
Dormer	Julie	daughter	10	Harrison	George	son	10
Dormer	George	son	8	Harrison	Thomas	son	4
Dormer	Esther	daughter	7	Nutt	James	laceworker	41
Dormer	James	son	5	Cosway	Caroline	wife	45
Peet	William	laceworker	46	Nutt	Sarah	daughter	18
Sumner	Sarah	wife	43	Nutt	Edward	son	11
Peet	William	son	19	Nutt	John	son	6
Peet	George	son	16	Nutt	Caroline	daughter	3
Peet	Sarah	daughter	14	Whewell	William	laceworker	24
Peet	Elizabeth	daughter	11	Dixon	Caroline	wife	21
Peet	Thomas	son	6	Whewell	Joseph	son	8m
Peet	Alfred	son	2				

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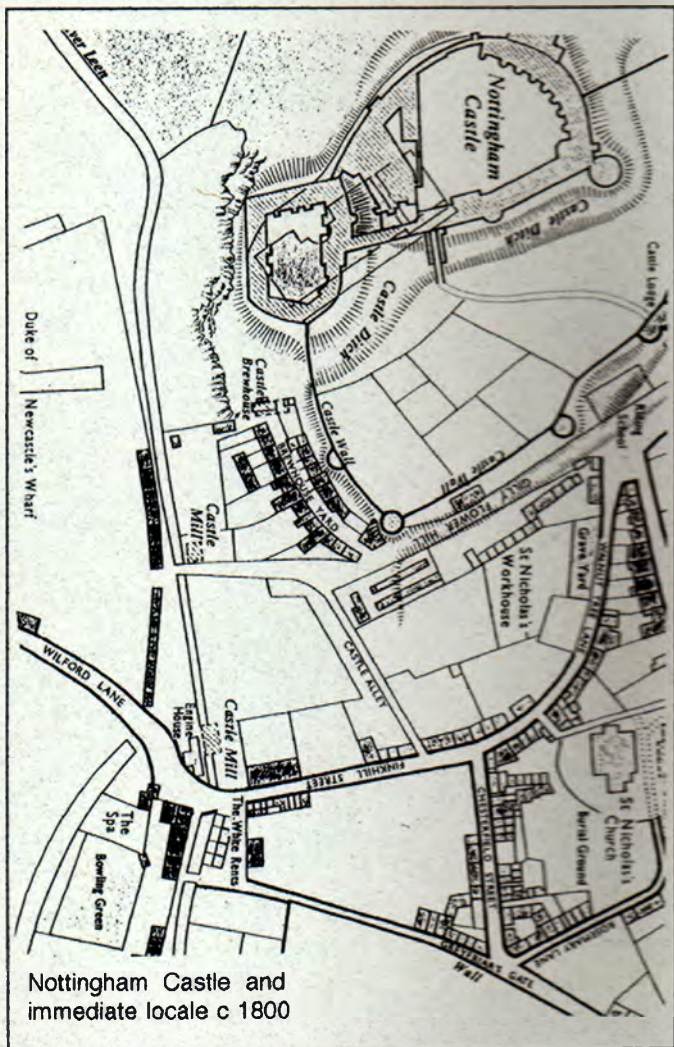
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