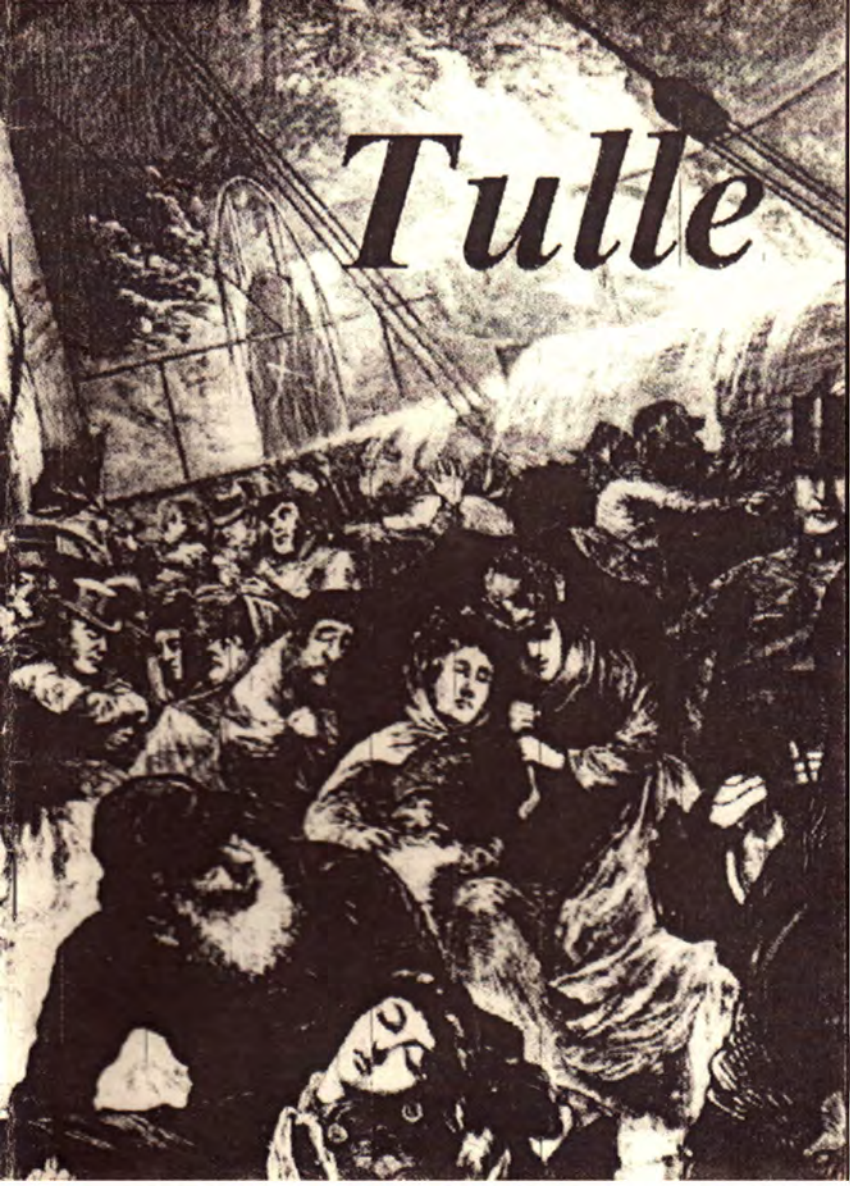


Tulle



MEETING DATES

Saturday, August 15, 1998

The *Harpley* Celebration
Donbank Cottage

Sunday, October 4, 1998

THE GREAT GET TOGETHER

St Peters Anglican Church and Grounds
Information page 20 & insert

Saturday 10 October 1998

Walk the Walk at Morpeth
Information page 22 & insert

NEXT MEETING

Saturday, August 15
celebrate the *Harpley*

at Donbank Cottage
6 Napier St, North Sydney

Luncheon cost \$5

RSVP to Barbara Kendrick by August 10 is
essential for catering purposes

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Tulle

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FROM DESK OF THE PRESIDENT

Half way through the year, and we are still enjoying a very successful celebration. With two events passed, and two more to come, the momentum has been maintained. Mind you, the events have been hugely successful with excellent speakers, congenial company and delicious food. Our May meeting was no less an event with a wonderful 'French Connection' celebration that could not be dampened by very cold weather and transport difficulties.

The August *Harpley Day*, run by Richard Lander, promises to be another great day not to be missed. Anyone who has heard Richard speak knows we are in for a treat. Hopefully you will join us to enjoy another memorable day.

Plans for our final celebration at St Peters on the long week end in October are well in hand. The 1998 Committee have looked at a selection of memorabilia, including pins, key rings, coffee mugs, and of course, the well acclaimed cross stitch*. The first three items will be a simple depiction of our lovely logo. The pin will be small enough for us all to wear with pride, and will make a lovely, inexpensive gift to those who are interested in our group. I predict the keyring will become a collector's item! More information about these items will be available at the next meeting.

There have been several wonderful ideas presented for this year that have not been acted upon for one reason or another. They have not, however, been forgotten. It is important that we do not let our enthusiasm wane once this year is passed. We must develop the feelings of achievement and pride so that ASLC is able to continue with the excellent research and interest that we have engendered to date. To this end, the 1998 Committee has withheld some of these ideas to be used in the future. There are plans for excursions, projects and future speakers, so please do not think that your contributions have fallen into a black hole.

The work put into this year has been enormous, not only for the members of the committee, but for their families who have

wholeheartedly supported the committee at every level. we all owe them a heartfelt debt of gratitude for their patience and generosity, especially those who travel long distances to attend meetings. The committee members themselves have been fantastic. They have worked constantly to ensure that all our celebrations are really enjoyable, interesting and go off without a hitch. They have come from many parts of NSW and their attendance at meetings, which don't always coincide with our quarterly meetings, have necessitated overnight stays away from home. I thank them sincerely on your behalf, for their generosity.

I look forward to seeing you on 15 August at Donbank. It may well be cold outside, but be assured of a warm welcome and a warm meeting inside.

Claire Loneragan
President

*** THE SAMPLER**

Lyndall Lander has finished her sampler and displayed it at the May meeting. Beautifully framed in a rich timber, the colours glow with a suggestion of age. This masterpiece cannot help but create a focal point in her home. It looks fantastic and her finished piece is an inspiration to all of us who have started. Well done LL!

AND THE SECRETARY

A very successful talk by Professor Ken Dutton, a delicious lunch and a time of friendship among our members were just the right ingredients for our Calais-St Pierre - Little Ships' day.

Following the Professor's address, Tom Halls ably chaired the Annual General Meeting of the Society. This very brief meeting consisted merely of a welcome by the President reiterating the success of the Book Launch, the reading of the 1997 AGM minutes and a financial report for the preceding year. The election of Officers for the ensuing year was also brief with the immediate return of the 1997 Office Bearers to continue through 1998 to 1999.

The Secretary (me!) then missed the rest of the meeting as Professor Dutton had to catch a particular train or risk **great delay in returning** to his home.

From the copious notes kept for me, the main issue **discussed** was the need for a concerted effort by all to keep **book sales rolling** along. Keep searching for those lost relatives!

We look forward to seeing as many of you as **possible** at our next meeting. We have a continual trickle of new members and a great deal of enthusiasm has been generated by this exciting year.

Carolyn Broadhead
Secretary

AND THE EDITOR

By the middle of August in 1848 the *Harpley* was well into her run across the southern seas, driven on by the roaring forties with those on board, of all the Lacemakers, about to reach their chosen destination of South Australia.

With fifteen years research behind us now, we can still only surmise their reasons for choosing South Australia - and never was Adelaide itself mentioned in the early records.

Had they read favourable reports of living conditions and a deficit of labouring forces?

Did the idea of a convict-free settlement appeal to them? Was the lack of dominance by the Anglican Church attractive to a Nonconformist group?

One day there will be an answer. The glory of historical research is that the whole story is never told. The building blocks keep coming and each little piece embellishes the story.

The story of the Lacemakers, in tandem with the genealogies of the families who came, illustrates more clearly than any tale that I can think of, the premise that the record of any event is **driven** by individual and personal decisions, not faceless Governments.

Financial support for the Lacemakers was dependent upon the work of the Committee for the Relief of the Distressed Workmen in France - a committee led by Lord Ashley, whose personal commitment and drive were deeply influenced by Nottingham itself and the conditions of factory workers everywhere.

It is the personal traits and experiences that lead folk to make decisions that drive events - and all our gathered fragments will go on clarifying the story of our folk. Don't let *Well Suited to the Colony* stop the research; there is still much to be learnt and it is still great fun.

Gillian Kelly
Editor

WALTER and JOHN WELLS

My weekend away these school holidays took us to Gulgong. In the austere and terribly tidy cemetery there is a single headstone commemorating the lives of two men : Walter Wells 1836-1884 and John Wells 1833-1901.

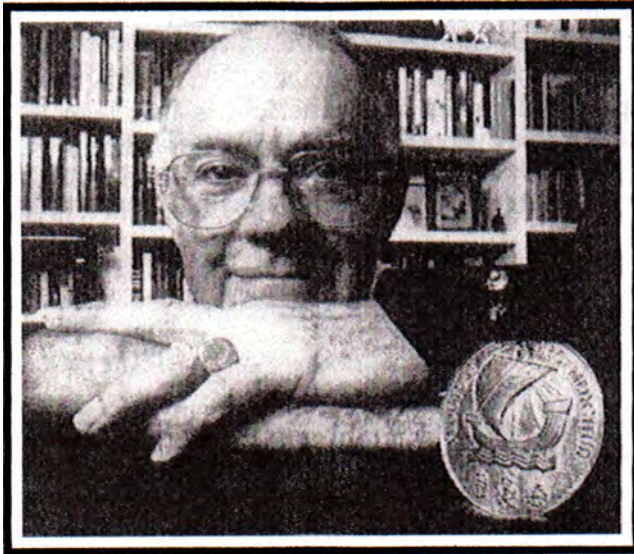
An inspection of the BDM for NSW tells me that Walter and John are the sons of Walter. This is coincidental enough for me to feel that I have found the resting place of two brothers from the *Harpley*. Their parents, Walter and Sophie, went from Adelaide to the gold fields of Victoria where Sophie died at Creswick Creek 1860 and Walter at Ballarat, date unconfirmed.

The headstone is carved sandstone, so someone who cared was around after John's death. Perhaps we can now find a little more of this family who chased elusive gold.

I wasn't looking for Lacemakers - I was looking at bricks - the headstone jumped out at me.

GK

PROFESSOR KEN DUTTON AND THINGS FRENCH
- a report on the proceedings of the May meeting.



Professor Ken Dutton and his City of Paris Medal, awarded in recognition of his contribution to French-Australian relations. The only other Australian to be awarded this prestigious medal is Arthur Lloyd Rees. Photo DARREN PATEMAN

Professor Dutton, head of the University of Newcastle's department of Modern Languages has a commitment to sharing and developing those things that unite Australia and France. The story of our Lacemakers was a joyful discovery for him, and our discovery of him was a joyful occasion for us!

At the May meeting Prof Dutton entertained and educated us with stories of several adventurous folk who are part of the Franco-Australian web - as indeed, we all are.

His first story was of Etienne Bordier, a Franco-Swiss who arrived in Sydney in August 1849 with a letter of introduction to the pastoral firm of D.Cooper & Co. The letter was enough to persuade John

Cropper of that firm to send Etienne off to Cooper & Co's station at Lake Bathurst, near Goulburn.

He went on to venture into land of his own, tried his hand at gold mining at Rocky River near Armidale and speculated in land at Hunter's Hill in Sydney. Here he built four prefabricated timber homes and this speculation led to a financial downfall and his return to Europe.

Ken's second character is closer to our time. It is the story of Kelper Hayward Hartley, whose professional life culminated at the University of Newcastle from 1965 to 1969 after a career in education - *a man who endeared himself to successive generations of students by his devotion to his subject and his gentle eccentricity of character.*¹

This is the story of a man who spent his last days in genteel poverty in a rented room in Glebe. His only excursions into the world seemed to be to visit a dying friend at St Vincents - a journey always undertaken on foot to save the bus fare. Soon after this friend's death, Kelper too, died, bequeathing his estate in trust to the University of Newcastle to fund an annual prize to support students going to France to further their studies. By the time certain vagaries in the meaning of the will had been decided upon, this true eccentric, Kelper Hartley, had left the university a share port folio worth in the vicinity of \$2 million. The interest from this bequest annually provides for a number of students to comfortably undertake part of their degree course in France and is a lasting memorial to the life of an incredible man.

Professor Dutton's story of Kelper Hartley was warm and compassionate as well as funny and entertaining. The Professor has recorded this exceptional life story in a book:
Kelper Hartley, a Memoir.

Etienne Bordier kept a diary, and the period from 1849 to 1851 has survived and been translated by Professor Dutton. It is:
A Swiss Settler in Australia and gives a fascinating insight into New South Wales from south of Goulburn to north of Armidale.

¹ Kelper Hartley: A memoir.

Our time with Professor Dutton, we hope, is the beginning of a long association. His infectious enthusiasm is contagious and his interest in our story and our work was very complimentary and encouraging. The good professor has made gifts of both these books, and a work of fiction *The Haunting of Dr McCuaig*, by Kelper Hartley, to the Society. They are available for borrowing from meetings, or by post for the cost of return mail.

Kelper Hartley: A memoir, Kenneth R Dutton, ed, The Hartley Bequest Program, Newcastle 1995

A Swiss Settler in Australia, Translated K Dutton, ed Dutton & Rowe, Auchmuty Lib, Newcastle, 1987

The Haunting of Dr McCuaig, Kelper Hartley, Boombaba Publications, Qld, 1997

An ASLC Cookbook

Recipes Old and New

from Nottingham (and elsewhere in old Dart)

Calais, St-Pierre (and elsewhere in France)

Ship-board tack

Australian Colonial Cooking and Bush Tucker

If this idea appeals, we would love to hear from you with your favourite or old recipe that you would like to share. Perhaps you have a hidden talent and can doodle and produce delightful illustrations that currently adorn your phone pad, but which could quietly make you famous while they adorn our cook book.

This is one of the ideas I spoke of earlier. Marjorie Brown (MFB) is responsible! It will take a wee while to put together, but it can happen and will be a great project! let us know how you feel!

CL



THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE

Queen Victoria, who was born at Kensington palace in 1819, came to the throne at the age of eighteen. She was crowned at Westminster on 28 June 1838. Peace and war, fabulous wealth and deplorable poverty, decorum and a certain amount of humbug characterised much of the Victorian era, which came to an end with her death in 1901.

Under her, prime ministers came and went, and the British Empire grew and grew. The little queen reigned alone, the dignified symbol of an expanding economy. She represented the continuity and stability of the British way of life. Britain had emerged from the long war with France (1793-1815) as a great power and as the world's predominant economy. Visiting England in 1847, the American writer, Ralph Waldo Emerson observed of the English that *The modern world is theirs. They have made and make it day by day.*

The age was characterised by introspection, self-analysis and self-consciousness. William Hazlitt's essays *The Spirit of the Age* (1825) were echoed by John Stuart Mill's article of the same name in 1831,

by Richard Henry Horne's *New Spirit of the Age* in 1844 and by Thomas Carlyle's *Signs of the Times* (1829) and *Characteristics* (1831). This persistent scrutiny was the product of an acute sense of change. This new status as the world's first urbanised and industrialised society was responsible for the extraordinary wealth, vitality and self confidence of the period. Abroad, these energies expressed themselves as the growth of the British Empire. At home rapid social change and fierce intellectual controversy accompanied them.

The juxtaposition of this new industrial wealth with a new kind of urban poverty is only one of the paradoxes that characterise this long and diverse period. In religion, the climax of the evangelical revival coincided with an unprecedentedly severe set of challenges to faith. In politics, a widespread commitment to economic and personal freedom was, nonetheless, accompanied by a steady growth in the power of the state. The prudery for which the Victorian age is notorious, in fact, went hand-in-hand with an equally violent immorality, seen, for example, in Algernon Charles Swinburne's poetry or the writings of the Decadents. In England decadents included Arthur Symonds, Oscar Wilde, Ernest Dowson and Lionel Johnson. In France, Paul Verlaine, Arthur Rimbaud, Stéphane Mallarmé and Tristan Corbière accepted the epithet and claimed Charles Baudelaire as their inspiration. Most fundamentally of all, the rapid change that many writers interpreted as progress inspired in others a fierce nostalgia.

In his essay, *Signs of the Times*, written in 1829, Thomas Carlyle wrote:

Were we required to characterise this age of ours by any single epithet, we should be tempted to call it, not an Heroical, Devotional, Philosophical or Moral Age, but, above all others, the Mechanical Age. It is the Age of machinery, in every outward and inward sense of that word; the age which, with its whole undivided might, forwards, teaches and practises the great art of means to ends. Nothing is now done directly, or by hand; all is by rule and calculated contrivance. For the simplest operation some helps and accompaniments, some cunning abbreviating process is in readiness.

room for a speedier, inanimate one. The shuttle drops from the fingers of the weaver, and falls onto iron fingers that ply it faster. the sailor furls his sail and lays down his oar; and bids a strong, unwearied servant, on vaporous wings, bear him through the waters.



*Men have crossed
B i r m i n g h a m* oceans by steam; the
*the fabulous east; and the genius of the Cape, were there any Camoens
now to sing, has again been alarmed, and with far stranger thunders
than Gamas's.* *Fireking has visited*

There is no end to machinery. Even the horse is stripped of its harness, and finds a fire-horse yoked in his stead. Nay, we have an artist that hatches chickens by steam; the very brood-hen is superseded! For all earthly, and some unearthly purposes, we have machines and mechanic furtherances; for mincing our cabbages; for casting us into magnetic sleep. We remove mountains, and make seas our smooth highway; nothing can resist us. We war with rude nature; and, by resistless engines, come off always victorious, and loaded with spoils.

These things, which we state lightly enough here, are yet of deep import, and indicate a mighty change in our whole manner of existence. For the same habit regulates not our modes of action alone, but our modes of thought and feeling. Men are grown mechanical in head and in heart, as well as in hand. They have lost faith in individual endeavour, and in natural force, of any kind. Not for internal perfection, but for external combinations and arrangements, for institutions, constitutions - for Mechanism of one sort or other, do they hope and struggle. Their whole efforts, attachments, opinions, turn on mechanism, and are of mechanical character.

Others have expressed Thomas Carlyle's lament that handcraft skills

are being lost. Stephen Bone, in his essay, *The Loss of Handcrafts*, writes that *machine made goods can be well designed and good looking no one denies; nevertheless there are many who believe that if the old skills of the hand-worker were to die out altogether, it would be a disaster - a disaster even to those who live for and by the machine. He says if one watches closely while an experienced pair of hands carries out some task needing consummate skill, the eight fingers and two thumbs seem to have a life of their own, an idea confirmed and made indelible if the bystander is rash enough to take the clay from the potter or the iron from the smith and try to shape it himself. It may be more difficult to play the 'cello like Casals than it is to throw a good pot, but the rueful novice gazing at his bulbous mistake supposes that it cannot be much more difficult. Today, the ancient ancestral wisdom of the hand has been largely replaced by the simple movements of the machine-minder.*

In many industries, and especially in the lace trade, workers increasingly organised on their own, despite the fact that new laws banned craft organisations and outlawed unions and strikes. Some workers attacked the reliance on machinery in the name of older, more humane traditions of work. Luddite protests of this sort began in Britain during the decade 1810-1820. The most ambitious worker movements tended to emphasise a desire to turn back the clock to older work systems where there was greater equality and greater commitment to craft skill. but most failed. Smaller, local unions did achieve some success in preserving the conditions of the traditional systems. Social protest was largely intermittent because many workers were too poor or too disorientated to mount a larger effort, but it clearly signalled important tensions in the new economic order. It was John Heathcoat who was the pioneer of English lace-making machinery. One of Heathcoat's patents in 1809 was the most expensive and complex textile machine then in existence. It simulated the movement of the bobbins in the hands of the pillow-lace workers, producing an exact imitation of pillow lace. Heathcoat and his partner, Charles Lacy, built a mill at Loughborough to exploit the new process. The Luddite invaded the mill in 1816 and destroyed 55 lace frames.

Just as a potter uses a wheel to assist him to produce things of beauty and practical benefit, so the skills of our forebears used machines

solely to make them more productive. They remained craftsmen in their own right. Their machines merely sped up the movements of the hand-lace makers. The techniques used remained similar. Our ancestors had to understand traditional lacemaking and design in order to operate the machine successfully. These machines gave them even more time to be creative.

Undeniably, mechanisation of the lace trade changed some people's lives for the worse. In these last few years of the twentieth century, computers and silicon chips have similarly had a detrimental effect on the lives of some. But others have benefited enormously from their introduction and development. Jobs that were unheard of twenty years ago now employ thousands of people. Mechanisation of the lace-trade presented unheard of opportunities for mechanics and others able to adapt to the new skills needed. The pace of development of technology is forever increasing and if we can accept the changes, our lives can be made much, much richer.

Far from feeling threatened by change we should embrace it as an exciting challenge to our lives. The Lacemakers who emigrated to Australia were the epitome of change acceptors and challenge takers. They had the courage and vision to embrace what were often heart-wrenching challenges. They had to forsake all their skills, their homes and most of their belongings and to adapt to a new land and to new jobs. As we contemplate the 150th anniversary of their incredible adventure may we recognise their vision, courage and achievements. They, undoubtedly, have had much to do with our character.

Richard Lander
June 1998



REPORT TO THE SOCIETY, ON A BRIEF VISIT TO CALAIS MAY 1998

GETTING TO CALAIS: Day excursion tickets on ferries out of East Dock [Dover, England] are currently available for five English pounds [about \$A15] return; one of the hoped for good effects of the alternative "Chunnel" is evident in this price.² I paid eight pounds for the same ticket in 1986, and seven pounds in 1993! Passengers are required to check-in [in the same way as at an airport] at least 45 minutes before sailing. There is a one hour time difference when daylight saving operates in one country. Parking on the dock is convenient and inexpensive at ten pounds for the day.

A courtesy bus transports passengers from the ferry to the Calais railway station [*Gare Centrale*]. Timetables for return journeys are freely available. A two minute walk diagonally [right], across *Boulevard Jacquard*, places you at Hotel de Ville [its not a pub!], or *Mairie* as the locals call the Town Hall by 8.30 am, when the doors open.

The courtesy bus does stop at the Calais passport office on the docks, [although the check was dispensed with this occasion], but no time is allowed on the inward journey to exchange currency at the *Bureau de Change*. This is a pity, because this bureau makes no charge. About 30 minutes is spent waiting there on the return journey, however, and ferries also have machines which exchange coins. Why not carry in what you need? French francs are easily obtainable in the larger branches of Australian and English banks.

A FRIEND IN THE ARCHIVES: My dear friend Joel Brismalin, who has been a great help to the Society is currently employed, and as a result is not able to spend much time as an honorary researcher for the local genealogical society. In addition he is recovering from surgery to one finger, which makes writing very difficult. His ability and sensitivity with respect to our area of concern is amazing, and I am pleased to report that he plans to continue researching our ancestors, as soon as practicable.

It was my pleasure to deliver to Joel a copy of Gill's book, *Well Suited to the Colony*. He was delighted to have it, although obviously challenged by the prospect of reading one kilo of English literature! Joel sends his thanks with warmest greetings to members and their families.

The Reverend Tom Halls
-Descendant of the West Family

Bereavements

It is with sadness that the Society notes the passing during the year of three Lacemakers's descendants:

Margaret Gardiner of Bribie Island - **Bromhead** family

Kitty Howe of Bathurst - **West** family

George Mitchell of Wollongong - **West** family

We extend our sincerest sympathies to their families and friends.

Translator revealed

The last issue of *Tulle* (Volume 17, Number 2, May 1998) carried an interesting article written by M M Carron: *Calaisiens and lace*. It told of the development of the industry in Calais to the creation of the EEC and was printed with the permission of the author, who, like the editor, was curious about the identity of the translator, who had done a superb job!

The translator of this piece was **Lyndall Lander** -who remains quite fluent in the language and is quite comfortable chatting with our occasional French guest! We thank you Lyndall!



*Build me straight, O worthy
Master!
Staunch and strong, a goodly
vessel,
that shall laugh at all disaster,
And with wave and whirlwind
wrestle!*

*The merchant's word
Delighted the Master heard;
For his heart was in his work,
and the heart
Giveth grace unto every Act.*

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow 1807-1882

The Harpley

The *Harpley* was built near Exeter on the River Tamar in Tasmania, in the yards of the Patterson Brothers, and launched in 1847. She was measured as being of 547 tons and had two decks, a square stern and was ship-rigged on three masts. She was 122.4 feet long and 26.3 feet wide at the widest part and her depth from deck to keel amidships was 18.6 feet. She was built for James Raven, a merchant of Launceston.

between two and three hundred passengers for Spring Bay, to witness the launch of Mr Raven's ship. A portion of the band of the 11th accompanied the steamer, and played several enlivening airs during the trip down. The launch was effected without delay, in a most skilful manner; but the tide having ebbed about six inches, the vessel grounded within a few yards of the shore. Mrs Raven performed the ceremony of christening the ship, to which the name of Harpley was given; she is 544 tons new register. The Swan was stationed in the Bay, where the spirited owner entertained a large number of guests; in the evening she was towed up by the steamer. The Harpley is as fine a ship of her class as was ever built in the world; her model is considered excellent, whilst the work is admirable, and reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Patterson the builder. Wherever she goes, the fact of such a vessel having been built on the banks of the Tamar, will excite astonishment, and must tend to raise the capabilities of our port in the estimation of all.

On 10 February she was registered at Launceston as No 1 of 1847 and made her first voyage out of Australia in March 1847. She carried a full cargo of primary produce, then called at Hobart to embark 50 soldiers, 26 women and 40 children. She left Hobart for England on 20 March, and reached England in July. The *London Times* reported:

The "Harpley." - Under her three topsails and jib, with a stiff breeze from the north east, and strong ebb tide, the smart ship Harpley appeared off Plymouth on Monday morning, the 17th instant, and notwithstanding the opposition of both elements, she, cutter-like, gracefully entered the sound, and with a conscious pride took up her anchorage at the appointed station. Comparatively a few years since no one would have imagined that the far distant colonists of Van Diemen's Land would have sent to the mother country a fine specimen of naval architecture, so well qualified to mingle in one of her noblest ports, with the merchant shipping of the parent state. The Harpley was launched at Launceston on the 2nd February, 1847, and with the exception

of her chain cables, was there supplied with all her materials, stores, rigging, pumps, &c.

There are stories of her being unsound, with fault being found with the Australian timbers used to build her. This was untrue and her registration was changed from Launceston in 1847 to London at the end of her first voyage there. She was commissioned to carry the Lacemakers out of England to South Australia and she departed Deptford on 12 May and reached Adelaide on 2 September.

Her next voyage from England carried an interesting contingent of Baptists. John Chandler was a child at the time, but he remembered:

In the year of the Great Famine in Ireland in 1848, there was a great stir amongst the Chartists, and much excitement in Brighton. Wagner, the Vicar of Brighton, was pressing for the Church Rates, and the Nonconformists would not pay, so he stopped the clock at St Peter's Church, which many of the town people depended on for their time. All the boys took up the cry whenever they saw him. "Who stopped the clock?" We all knew him by the grey pony that he rode. When we saw him coming we would look out for some place to escape in where he could not ride, and then shout out with all our mights and run, for he had a whip like the huntsmen have...

Provisions got very dear at this time, and many people were talking about emigrating. Many were leaving for America. There was gold discovered in California... This was in 1848. Some of the members of the Ebenezer church met together and after much talk and many prayers, they resolved to emigrate... The Harpley having got all her cargo aboard and most of her passengers, we started from St Katherine's Dock on 9th September, 1849 and were towed down to Gravesend...²

From information supplied by John Donisthorpe, Rolicker Chandler, Ronald Parsons & A H Bradfield.

² *Forty years in the Wilderness*, John Chandler, revised Michael Cannon, Loch Haven Books, 1990



Celebrate the Harpley

**Saturday, August 15, 1998
at 1.00pm.**

The *Harpley*, of all our ships, was the essence of everything the Lacemakers stood for. She was Australian built, she was on the homeward leg of her first voyage out of Australia, and she was carrying a large group the Lacemakers to their first choice of destination - South Australia.

Come, celebrate the arrival of the *Harpley* and her Lacemaker contingent at Donbank

Lunch will be served (cost of \$5) and we will be entertained to an afternoon of learning about the of voyage of the *Harpley*.



THE GREAT GET TOGETHER

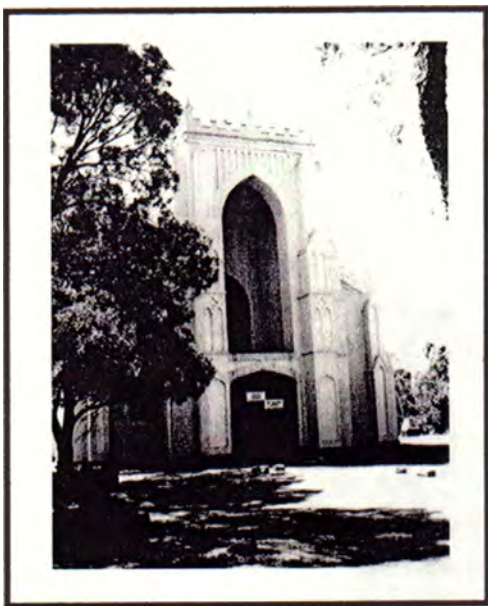
SUNDAY 4 OCTOBER 1998

ST PETERS CHURCH, COOKS RIVER

On this day, the Lacemakers' descendants and friends will celebrate 150 years since their arrival in Australia.

- 9.00 Hall available to mount displays. We hope all families will mount a small display. ASLC will exhibit many items in its care and will have all registers etc available for viewing.
- 10.00 The day will commence with a Thanksgiving Service in the historic church of St Peters*. This service will be directed at our celebration, and we will have the privilege of the organist Errol Lea-Scarlett, historian as well as musician.
- 11.00 Morning Tea - provided by the congregation of St Peters, but additional plates would be appreciated.
- 11.45 Roll call - where we will introduce the families and their Ships. Exhibition open to guests, St Peters open for viewing. Sales of book, sampler, small pieces of memorabilia.
- 1.00 Self catered picnic lunch in the historic grounds and cemetery. Pheasant-under-glass to McDonalds or KFC from across the road - whatever you choose to do. (We will, of course, respect that this is an alcohol-free zone). Please bring all you need, including rugs/chairs to sit on. There is plenty of hot water available.
- 3.30 Farewell
0

Should the weather frown upon us, as it did on the Lacemakers, we will make use of St Peter's hall facility.



St Peters Cooks River

Why have we chosen St Peters ? It was almost decreed for us:

- most of the Lacemakers lived in St-Pierre in France
- the church of St-Pierre in St-Pierre is the most likely venue for that fateful meeting on 21 March 1848
- St Peters, Cooks River was there in 1848 - it is the oldest church on the south side of the harbour
- The Reverend Tom Halls is Rector, and Lacemaker, descendant of the West family

WALK THE WALK at MORPETH

**Saturday 10 October
1848 ~1998**



Late on the afternoon of 10 October 1848 the Maitland contingent from the *Agincourt* steamed into Morpeth. The banks of the river rose steeply to the village of Morpeth, with a track leading up past Anlaby's Inn and past Campbell's store, heading to East Maitland.

On 10 October 1998, revisit Morpeth and celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the arrival of these folk. Join the Lacemakers in making that short walk from the wharf to Campbells' store, where there will be an Official Welcome, followed by a retelling of the story of us and for the public. There will be lunch in Campbell's tearooms. Dress up if you would like, and as well as celebrating for the lacemakers, help take our story to a community that was so important to us in 1848.

Join us in historic Morpeth on this important occasion!

Please contact, before 31 August, to notify your intentions:
DON BARKER on (02) 4962 1088 or ROBBIE GORDON on (02) 4945 4382

HARPLEY MISCELLANY

In the Editor's collections there are a number of snippets about folk that have been collected over the years, sometimes (as in the case of Clement Goldfinch) in the hope that a connection would eventually become clear. The records that follow are miscellany: a collection of various kinds.

Citizens' Roll 1852 - Adelaide

The records of the Citizens' Roll are held in Adelaide City Archives. The following Harpleyans were living in the city at that time:

William Henry Clarke	Acre No 564	Hindley St
William Sansom	266	Franklin St
John Hibbert	532	Sturt St
John Smith	474	Wright St
John Davis	43	Rundel St
Litchfield Frederick Barnett	94	Grenfell St
William Parsons	213	Pirie St

Crowder, Cornelius

Cornelius Crowder, a shepherd, about 80 yrs of age, was found dead in his room on Wed. night last, the 25th. He was in the employ of Messrs Overton & Graham, butchers, Riverton, & the deceased seemed to be in his usual health that evening and partook a hearty tea. He had complained of giddiness.

Northern Argus 28 October 1879

Dormer, Ellen

Ellen married Joshua Gibson in Adelaide on 5 December, 1860, by licence. George Dormer was witness and both parties signed their names.

Dormer, Julianne Julianne married George Thomas Nixon on 7 August 1854. On 28 October 1860 their daughter Elizabeth died of diphtheria. They were living in Gouger St, Adelaide at the time. George's occupation is given as butcher.

Goldfinch, George On Saturday 12 April 1851 some children ran to Thomas Birch and said there was a boy in trouble in some water. Thomas ran and jumped in but couldn't find the child and had to get out. The hole was 6 to 7 feet deep in the middle and had steep sides. The children who gave the alarm were all young -the eldest being about 11. Later in the day, Alfred Ward found the body in about 4' of water.

Goldfinch, Clement Robert Clement was born at Glenelg in 1871, the fourth son of William Goldfinch, and grandson of Richard. William farmed at Port Vincent where he raised Clement, until at 14 he was apprenticed as a wheelwright. His varied career saw him work as a carpenter, coachbuilder, painter and undertaker at Curramulka. He married, and he and his wife, Agnes, had three sons and six daughters.



Cyclopedia of South Australia 1909

Hemingway, Edwin Cunliffe Edwin was, according to his obituary, the gentlest of men who made friends where ever he went.. He died in his 76th year of angina pectoris at his residence.



Hemingway, Walter Walter's first Australian home was in Thebarton, and with the exception of a few years in Adelaide itself, he lived there his whole life. He was an active member and office bearer of the Methodist church and Superintendent of the Sunday School. He died in 1917.

Hibbert, John & Luard, Caroline Bonham's list for the *Harpley* stated that John and Caroline would marry in Adelaide - and they did, before the end of 1848! John died young and Caroline remarried on the Victorian goldfields.

Irons, Henry Henry Irons died at Middleton on 12 June 1913 in his 74th year. The newspaper report of his death records that he arrived in August in 1849 and that he stayed only one night in Adelaide and left the next day for Upper Currency Creek where his family engaged in farming. He returned to the south in later years and is survived by four daughters. Is Henry Irons the son of John Irons and is August 1849 mistakenly August 1848?

Peat, Louisa Louisa married by licence in Adelaide John Mitchell a labourer. Louisa couldn't sign her name. Louisa and John subsequently journeyed to the Victorian gold fields

Peat, Emily In 1851 Emily married, in Adelaide by banns, George Surrage Smith, a plumber. Both signed their names, and the witnesses to this marriage were William and Rhoda Cobb.

Revell, Anne Anne married Francis Reynolds at Holy Trinity in Adelaide on 16 July 1849. Francis was a carpenter, Anne signed with a X in the presence of Thomas Reynolds and Millicent Revel.

Sweeney, Mary Anne At the age of 18 Mary Anne married John Richter in Adelaide in 1851. They also made the journey to the Victorian goldfields and Mary Anne died there in 1877.

Sweeney, Therese On 30 September 1848, Therese married timber merchant James Nowland of Currie street, Adelaide. Therese had been in the colony for four weeks exactly. She bore James two sons: James (1849) and Henry (1850). On 24 February of 1851, the *Adelaide Times* carried her death announcement:
At her residence yesterday 23rd inst, the beloved wife of James Nowland, Timber Merchant of Currie St, in the 22nd year of her life.

Widdison, Ellen In 1860

Ellen married Thomas McCourt, who was to become an auctioneer and farmer at Millicent. Thomas was born in Co Tyrone in 1839 and came to SA when he was 16. He very soon became involved in the land. Thomas' venture to the gold fields apparently took him to



New Zealand, but he returned, disillusioned about getting rich quickly, and put his energies into breeding Lincoln sheep. Ellen, from the factories of Calais, became the farmer's wife, and bore thirteen sons and two daughters. *Cyclopedia of SA 1909*



COVER STORY - Tulle, August 1998

What have we here? Obviously, we are all at sea. Rough weather - sails furled, waves crashing over the bulwarks, the deck lurching treacherously to port and awash. One could be forgiven for presuming imminent disaster! But look again - the lifeboats are still secure, but where is the gentleman on the far left rushing? What is it that the man beside the mast is carrying?

It is a pale, and languid company we are keeping. They are suffering, my friends - mal de mer - on the crossing from Calais to Dover. The man on the run is heading for the bulwarks, and the man near the mast is carrying sick-bowls!

Called *Crossing the Channel*, it illustrates how uncomfortable the decks of the paddle steamers could be. There was little room below, and probably the deck was the better place to travel.

Seven centuries of Sea Travel, B W Bathe, Leon Amiel, New York 1973, p 76.

THE WAINWRIGHTS AND MR MAURICE OF BINDA

If our Editor's identification of the anonymous lacemaker migrant from the Agincourt is correct (see *Tulle* May 1998 pp15-19) - and her reasoning seems conclusive - then I believe I can identify the Mr Maurice of Binda and the location of the place to which the Wainwrights were taken.

William Morrice (c1807 - 1884) and his brother John (c1812 - 1875) were apparently sons of a planter in Jamaica and arrived in NSW c1835. William married at Camden in 1839 and settled at "Comfort Hill", The Crossroads, Berrima. His sons Robert William (1846 - 1902) and John Donald (1848 - 1881) had an association with Binda. R W Morrice appears in the 1870/80s as the owner of several blocks of land where the present Parish of Binda (Co Georgiana), Parish of Romner (Co King) and Parish of Crookwell (Co Argyle) converge. John Donald Morrice died at Binda in 1881. Family tradition has it that he died at "Chatsworth", the nearby home of Sandy and Christina Webster who considered the hut where he had been living as unsuitable for a sick man.

I think that the Wainwrights were taken to an outstation that William had established and which would have been left in charge of a shepherd who would have built yards and huts and which would only have been visited by the squatter at irregular intervals. The possession of the land would have been regularised later when sons would have been able to take an active part in its management.

The journey from Goulburn to the holding in 1848 would probably have been along a winding track through dense bushland, over a ridge of the Dividing Range via Pomeoy, Gullen and Wheeo. This must have been a daunting experience for which even the vicissitudes of the journey from Sydney to Goulburn gave no foretaste.

About eight miles away the village of Binda was already taking shape, with a Wesleyan chapel, a policeman and several families permanently established. For the Wainwrights, however, it might have been on another planet, as it was separated from the Morrice station by rugged and inhospitable bushland.

In 1850 W.E Maurice signed a petition for the establishment of a National school in Binda. His occupation was innkeeper and he stated that four Roman Catholic children (2M and 2F) would attend such a school. His inn was on the southern outskirts of the village and if he were already established there in 1848 he could have accompanied the Wainwrights to their location before going on to the inn. This would help explain the meticulous instructions given to the Wainwrights.

I am indebted to Dr Pennie Pemberton of the ANU for Morrice family history and to Mr Garnet Webster of Binda for family and local information and for vetting my speculations.

DBW

LIFE IS FULL OF COINCIDENCES

My Nottinghamshire / Lacemakers all came out on the *Agincourt*. Or did they?

In our search for our family background, my Uncle and I have uncovered several connections with Nottingham lacemakers - yes, some were in Calais, some had no connections with Nottingham but were lacemakers and some were not on the Saywell side of the family.

On 3 June 1819, Henry Shephard (my great-great grandfather) married Elizabeth Baguley in the Nottinghamshire village of Kinoulton. Henry Shephard was a butcher/farmer, who had legal trouble with sheep, and so arrived in Port Jackson on the Elizabeth on 30 December 1820 - passage kindly paid by George IV - or Parliament - whichever way you like to look at it. Yep, he was transported for 14 years.

He left behind his wife of 15 months and a baby daughter, Mary. He subsequently married Jane McNabb, who arrived on the Red Rover in 1832. They were my great grand parents. Henry and Jane were the parents of six children, one of whom, Jane, became the wife of Thomas Alchin (7th child, first Australian-born child of Ambrose and

Elizabeth Alchin from Kent). Thomas and Jane were the parents of a large brood of children, one of whom - Roseena - was my paternal grandmother.

To return to the Shephard side of the family: In Tulle, August 1995, under MARRIAGE LICENCE BONDS IN NOTTINGHAM is listed Joseph Baguley, framework knitter, marrying Cath Daykin on 7.4.1763. There were Daykin folk in Calais nearly a century later:

- 1.10.1843 Elisa, maiden name Daykin, aged 26, was mother of Lucy Hardy*, father Joseph Hardy
- 2.5.1844 John Daykin witnessed the birth of Elizabeth Longmire
- 2.10.44 Elizabeth, daughter of John Daykin, 36, lace worker was born. her mother: Mary Ann Meakin.
- 26.4.1847 Samuel, son of John and Mary Ann Meakin was born and baptised in Calais on 18.7.1847

Across in Dover, another Baguley was married:

- 3.6.1843 Joseph, lace worker, of Strand St, married Sarah Bromhead**, minor, of Strand St. Their fathers were Edward Baguley, a grocer and Joseph Bromhead, a lace manufacture.

Are the Baguleys related in any way? They are not, any way, twigs or even a leaf on my family shrub. Although Henry's English-born daughter, Mary, would be a half-sister to my great-great grandmother Jane.

Still on the family tree (the Brown side) I find that on 11 June 1842 the Earl of Durham arrived from England carrying Thomas Bernard Brown, his wife Anne (née Terry), and their three sons, the youngest just five months old and destined to become my great grandfather.

Anne is listed on the shipping list as lacemaker. This family came from Northamptonshire - Weedon.

So, along with my Saywell ancestors I have a lot of ties with lacemaking and with Nottinghamshire. No, I can't make lace - that is, not on a bobbin or pillow, but I can crochet.

Where did my other great grandparents come from? Devon, Kent,

Norfolk, Ireland (or was it Scotland?) and Flanders, of Belgium nationality . We are still looking for Henry's daughter, Mary. We think Elizabeth, his wife, subsequently remarried.

Are there other examples of this convoluted group?

MFB

* I cannot resist, MFB. Your little Lucy Hardy was named for her aunt, Lucy Daykin, sister of her mother. Lucy Daykin married Thomas Choulerton, the brother of Miriam Branson (*Agincourt*).

** The descendants of the Bromhead family would VERY much like to know what happened to Joseph Baguley. Sarah Bromhead came to Australia on the *Agincourt* with her parents and brother, using her maiden name and no mention of her having been widowed. In fact, her descendants would very much like to know what happened to Sarah herself!

In the long run, she had a baby girl who died young and then Sarah disappeared. The logical explanation is that she had been married in Calais and therefore couldn't officially marry again here in Australia and so lived in a de facto relationship, taking on her husband's name. But who did she become? The Bromheads stayed in the Maitland area and this is where we would expect to find her too. Any ideas? GK

The Calais Customs

Import Duty on lace from France: a family story was of a great aunt as a fat little girl coming from France to England late last century. She was mortified to be strip-searched at the Customs because the officer thought her fat was lace wrapped around her middle.

Richard Brown
Nottsgen

ANNE IN AUSTRALIA

In February we were delighted to meet our Nottingham friend, Anne Fewkes. Over the years Anne has entertained many of us, and done a great deal of research for individuals, and now there was an opportunity to repay her kindnesses. The Lacemaker network supported her well - after visiting her Queensland family, Anne ventured south where Lindsay Watts, Robbie Gordon and Judy Gifford showed her the Newcastle, Morpeth and Maitland area of New South Wales. She stayed with member Joan Latter.

After the February meeting, the Rev Tom Halls entertained her at the Rectory of St Peters and from there she travelled across the Blue Mountains with Evol Watkins and her sister Terry Mooney.

While in the Central West, Anne participated in many new activities, including water aerobics! Here also, she met member Jean Wright who has not been well enough to travel to meetings. With Evol and Terry she then travelled down state to Boorowa, where Gill met her and took her to Queanbeyan. Here, not only did she encounter an Australian Silky terrier and a great variety of wild bird life, but she also had the opportunity to explore the National Capital.

From Queanbeyan, Anne travelled by train to Melbourne, where Marion McLeish showed her that fair city, and included a coach tour of the Great Ocean Road, before putting her on her flight back to the UK.

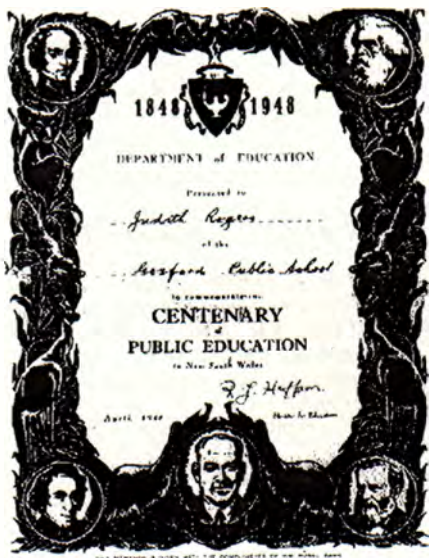
Anne slept in ten beds while in Australia - spread down the length of the east! What marvellous links of friendship have been formed, and what fantastic support from our team!

Judy Gifford

Judy Gifford was largely responsible for this organisation of mammoth proportions. She suffered the trials of dealing with very willing hosts who were delightfully vague about arrangements. Not once was Anne lost, abandoned or even misplaced, but there were moments when Judy wondered....

GK

ANOTHER'S SESQUICENTENARY



Certificate presented to Judy Giffor née Rogers, to celebrate 100 years of Public Education in New Sout Wales

Someday there'll be a survey of howthe Lacemakers' descendants have earned their livings, but at the moment it is known that there there are great many teachers amongst the membership, and for them this is a double sesquicentenary. In January 1848, Governor Fitzroy appointed a Board of National Education to establish common schools based on the Irish system.

Initially, the turnover of teachers was extremely high, with the worst being dismissed and low pay and poor conditions driving many others to resign. The Board's functions were limited and the need for schools was so pressing that new teachers were given only a month's training and observation at the model school. The first positive step towards training a teaching service was taken by William Wilkins in 1851, when he introduced the pupil-teacher system. Pupil-teachers were employed at a minimum age of 13 to spend four years teaching children and being instructed themselves by a qualified teacher after school hours. The system was expedient and relatively cheap, but it took a number of years before it produced adequate of at best partially trained teachers.³

There was a celebration of the first one hundred years. Mrs Judith Gifford was a student at the time and was presented with a certificate to commemorate the occasion. She still treasures it, and went on to teach for this Department in that noble language: French!

A Lace Quiz

Each answer is a word that includes lace in its composition: eg A district or region - *place*

1. A netlike fabric
2. A grand residence
3. Substitution
4. To comfort
5. To put in position
6. Part of footwear
7. Sometimes used in table settings
8. Torn flesh
9. Expelled after childbirth
10. Entwine
11. Winner of a position in a competition
12. Crystallised
13. Medicine given to humour rather than to cure

Kate Foy

³ from *Sydney and the Bush: a pictorial history of education in NSW*
Burnswood & Fletcher. NSW Dept Education, 1980

FOR THE GENEALOGIST

Smith Bros of Hyson

Buried among my late mother's papers I have discovered a Centenary Brochure for Smith Bros & Co (Hyson) Ltd,. The company was founded in 1847 in Notintone Place, Seninton, but in 1947 was located in Bobbers Mill Road and manufactured Valves and Pressure Gauges. The founder, Sidney Smith (1803-1884) claimed to be the 'Inventor, original patentee and First manufacturer of a Steam Gauge'.

Some of the surnames listed in the booklet are of interest:

Albert Edgar **DICKENSON** - Sales manager - 25 years service

Edward D **WIDDOWSON** - 1860 - 1923 - 63 years service

Henry **WIDDOWSON** - 1919 - 1944 - 25 years service

Father and Son who between them completed 84 yrs (sic) of loyal and devoted service as the company's London representatives 1860 - 1944

Fred **BELL** - fitter - 53 yrs

Harry **CRISP** - foundry - 41 yrs

Alf **BONSER** - machine shop foreman - 46 yrs

Tom **SMITH** - foundry foreman - 53 yrs

Geo. **ALLCOCK** - machine shop foreman - 53 yrs

Jack **CARTWRIGHT** - foundry - 40 yrs

Alf **CLARKE** - foundry - 43 yrs

Joe **JOHNSON** - middle shop - 42 yrs

Fred **GIBBS** - estimator - 54 yrs

George **JOHNSON** - middle shop - 42 yrs

Brian Richerby

Lacemakers On the Net

WEB SITE: It is coming. The usual gremlins that besige electronic systems have been at work . The system ahs been repaired and restored, so watch out in space.

Useful Sites:

METHODIST ARCHIVES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
<http://rylibweb.man.ac.uk/datal/dg/text/method.html>

CHURCH OF THE LATTER DAY SAINTS (IGI)
<http://www.lds.org>

These sites do not give you name lists, but if you are lost in your family research, they can help guide you to the right places.

Email addresses for Members and friends

Bacon	Joan White	emmaw@istar.ca
Cooper	G Swain	gswain@coastalnet.com
Dormer	Tammy	ECC1@adelaide.on.net
Duck	Dianne Smith	badham@northnet.com.au
Foster	Ray Kent	Ray.Kent@atsic.gov.au
Freestone	Terry Hill	tgh@werple.net.au
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Shaw	Narelle Richardson	Narelle.Richardson@uts.edu.au
Shepherd	DoreenTowle	reen@box.net.au
Taylor	Gordon Wakefield	gorwin@cyberware.co.uk

Lost, Stolen or Strayed from the Harpley

Hnery COPE and Anne DENMAN
Charles DONISTHORPE
John DAVIS and Elizabeth BOOT
James HALL and Mary HAZLEDINE
William HAR(R)OLD and Catherine EAST
John IRONS and Elizabeth PAUSEY
Matthew MATTHEWS and Anne RUSS
John MOUNTENAY and Elizabeth BENNET
William PAULL and wife
Geogre PIKE and wife
Charles RICHMOND
John SHAW
John SWEENEY
Robert TAYLOR
Henry WATTS

Whatever happened to Charles?

Is it the name? We have families desperately seeking information on the following batch of Charles:

STEVENS, Charles - b Calais 1841, s o Samuel Stevens & Eliza Place, per *Agincourt*

DONISTHORPE, Charles - b Calais 1828, s o Charles Donnisthorpe & Mary Smith, per *Harpley*

RICHMOND, Charles - b Cromwell 1808, so of Charles Richmond and Mary, per *Harpley*

Answers to Lace Quiz

1. lace 2 palace 3 replacement 4 solace 5 place 6 shoelace or bootlace 7 placemat or placecard 8 laceration 9 placenta 10 interlace 11 placegetter 12 glacé 13 placebo

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The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

A CELEBRATION

150th ANNIVERSARY of our FAMILY ANCESTORS ARRIVING in MORPETH, MAITLAND, in 1848.

DATE : Saturday 10th October, 1998
PLACE : Campbell's Store; Swan Street, Morpeth
TIME : 11am outside Campbell's Store
- An Official Welcome to N.S.W.

THE STORY: To Australia, 1848, a mass migration; hundreds of refugee immigrants. To MAITLAND, N.S.W. came 126 of these people. They were mainly English, but had lived and worked the lace factories in Calais, France. They were hurriedly evacuated from a growing revolution, and assisted to emigrate to Australia. They were skilled lacemakers, but Australia accepted them as farm labourers, and domestic servants - their lace maker skills were not to be used here.

PROGRAMME: From 11am outside Campbell's Store - an Official Welcome. Followed at 11.15am in the nearby Morpeth Gallery, the re-telling of the story, by descendants. Around 12.30pm, an a la Carte luncheon will follow in Campbell's Tea Room for those who wish to book. Luncheon to be paid for on the day.

DRESS : We encourage dress in a period flavour. For ladies, this is as simple as a long sleeve blouse a long skirt and a wide brimmed straw hat or bonnet. For men, trousers, a collar less shirt, with a scarf, a cloth jacket and cap. We will carry what we imagine were "all their worldly goods" - rolled up bedding, cooking vessels etc. Any babies, toddlers, children more than welcome, a real necessity, to make our period re-enactment more authentic.

For those who will dress-up, we will meet at 10.45am, at Queens Wharf Morpeth to begin our short walk to Campbells Store. To book a place for luncheon, or for any further information, please phone by 31st August 1998

OR DON BARKER - (02) 4962 1088
ROBBIE GORDON - (02) 4945 4382

The Great Get Together

Dear Member,

Please let us know you are coming and how many are in your party by filling in the form and posting it to Carolyn Broadhead, at the address in the back cover of *Tulle*.

Bring along anything you would like to display - remember, our families all had connections, and you just might find some new ones by looking through other folk's displays, or the records belonging to the Society.

Family contacts will then receive further information on

- the day
- how to get to St Peters
- parking etc
- how to find the Sydney of 1848
- how to retrace the Lacemakers footsteps a little
- where to stay

any other information you find pertinent - please just ask

The Great Get Together

SUNDAY 4 OCTOBER 1998

REGISTRATION

NAME

Address:

Post Code:

Lacemaker Name:

Number of People
in your Group:

Would you like
to set up a family
display?

Please return this Registration form to the Secretary, Mrs C
Broadhead (address in *Tulle*)

Free Ginger Beer and Fudge Tasting! at Campbell's Store Morpeth



175 Swan Street,
Morpeth NSW 2321

The Craft Capital of Australia.
Morpeth has 61 Craft, Art, Antique
Shops and Tearooms.

Open Thursday to Sundays, 10am - 5pm
and on most Public Holidays (except Good
Friday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day).

Many reasons to visit Campbell's Store Craft Centre at Morpeth...

Relive Your History... Campbell's Store is a two story stone and brick building built in 1835 by James Campbell. This store was, in its hey day, "The Place to Shop" in the Hunter Valley. Everyone from miles around travelled by steamship, horse and cart, walked or rode to shop at Campbell's Store. James Campbell even minted his own money to be used by patrons.

Now - over 160 years later, nothing has changed! After falling into disrepair, Campbell's Store has been restored to its original splendour. Adorning the original walls of Campbell's Store you can retrace the history of Morpeth's once bustling River Port and early township by viewing the wonderful Photographic Exhibition.

Shopping is a real experience... Wander at your leisure through fifteen individual speciality gift shops, where you can select from the work of 596 of Australia's most talented crafts-people - all under the one roof. Every state and territory in Australia is represented in the store as the owners Trevor and Shirley Richards travel around Australia in search of the best and bring it back.

You'll Taste Traditional Ginger Beer just like Grandma used to make. In the old days Ginger Beer was made by brewing it up from a plant. This is made the same way... But where it used to be bottled off and stored, with sometimes disastrous results of bottles exploding, now it is made as a cordial by Jim Beattie which takes the hassles out of Ginger Beer making, but still gives you that great old fashioned flavour.

Free Ginger Beer Tasting



You'll be surrounded by glass jars filled with mouth watering handmade lollies and sweets in the Candy Shop. Try them all... Bullseyes, Humbugs, Musk Sticks. There are 73 different old fashioned handmade candy lines. **Smell the wafting aroma of freshly baked Fudge. Taste some for free**, and feel it melt slowly in your mouth before you pop in another piece.



Handmade fudge...YUM!

Cuddle an old fashioned Teddy Bear, or keep your toes warm in a pair of woollen slippers made locally in the Hunter Valley.

Choose from 134 varieties of handmade jam, sauces, pickles, butters, mustards, vinegars, honey and dessert sauces in the Jam Pantry. Pam will be more than happy to make up a basket or hamper with your hand picked selection of those old favourites, to take home with you.

Play an Aztec Drum, wooden xylophone or rainstick in the wood shop. Feel and smell the freshly turned wooden bowls made from Red Cedar which was once so plentiful in the Valley.

Whilst in the Gift Shop, **Try on an Akubra Hat** and imagine yourself chasing the wild brumbies. Smell and feel soft Australian leather which has been used to make caps, wallets, keyholders and bags.

View original paintings that have been used to produce prints. These “paintings with a history”, are the paintings which in years to come will be sought by investors at auctions, and the Morpeth Gallery is one of the few galleries in Australia that hold these rare pieces. You can choose between traditional Original Artworks, Open or Limited Edition Prints and Remarques.

Pottery from Tasmania, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia the ACT and South Australia will dazzle your eyes and appeal to your touch as you feel the crystals which have been grown on the utensils and then been covered with a clear glaze.

Selecting a basket at the caneware shop, or a terracotta pot from Pots For You will present its own challenge with so many to choose from... But having that enormous range to choose from is part of the fun of shopping at Campbell's Store.

Relax in the Tearoom of the old servants' quarters with a cup of tea and hot scones with jam or a delicious light lunch followed by homemade cake for dessert, whilst you look out into a tranquil garden.



Finish your day with a relaxing cuppa.



Try and buy an Akubra Hat.

At Campbell's Store We Care... Ramps and wide walkways cater for prams and wheelchairs, whilst a restored Brake Van in the garden provides an unusual playground for children. The Old Slab Hut contains a changing exhibition of memorabilia for those who delight in nostalgia. The grounds and amenities are cleaned daily and there is ample seating for weary visitors.

Your gifts will be gift wrapped free using your choice of gift wrapping paper and ribbon. Credit cards, travellers cheques and personal cheques are accepted whilst EFTPOS facilities are available.

At Campbell's Store you are always welcome.



" The Mind boggles, with so many beautiful things by so many talented folk".

Jean Reckenberg, The Junction NSW

" A wonderland of goodies".

June & Leslie Burt, Letchworth, ENGLAND.

" A wonderful shopping experience".

Terese Dunn, Croydon VIC.

" Very Well presented. A joy to visit."

M Bugden, Killarney Vale NSW.



Morpeth Gallery is situated within Campbell's Store Complex and specialises in traditional investment art.



Campbell's Store is just 2 hours north of Sydney, in the Hunter. 5 mins off the New England Hwy at East Maitland and 15 mins off the Pacific Hwy at Raymond Terrace.

**Phone (02) 4934 3938 or AH(02) 4933 1407
Fax (02) 4934 2107**