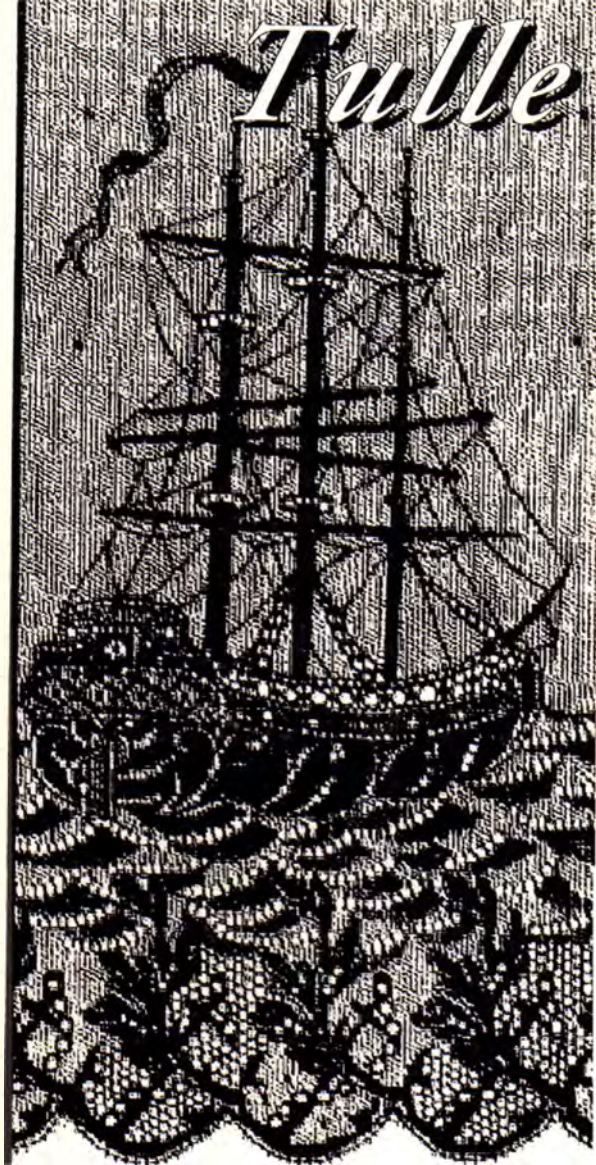


Volume 17 Number 1
February 1998

1848 - 1998

Sesquicentenary of the arrival in Australia of the English Lace-makers from Calais



MEETING DATES

Saturday, February 21, 1998 ~

Book Launch
Dixon Room, Mitchell Library

Saturday, May 16, 1998 ~

Calais - St-Pierre - the Little Ships
Luncheon, Guest Speaker, Donbank Cottage, 1.00pm

Saturday, August 15, 1998

The Harpley Celebration
Donbank Cottage

Sunday, October 4, 1998

THE GREAT GET TOGETHER
St Peters Anglican Church and Grounds

Usual venue for Meetings is **Don Bank Cottage**

NEXT MEETING

Saturday, February 21

Launch of

Well Suited to the Colony

and Lunch

Dixon Room, Mitchell Library,

Macquarie St, Sydney

11 a m

RSVP to Barbara Kendrick by February 14 is
essential for catering.

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Tulle

Volume 17 No 4, February 1998

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FROM THE DESK OF THE PRESIDENT

It is almost unbelievable that 1998 has finally arrived, so let me begin by wishing you all a very happy new year and hope you are all in good health and good cheer. Sydney has turned on her usual summer humidity and we have had our fair share of hot days, so this comes to you from my sticky hands while I try to prevent death by electrocution! I do love summer though, with all the chances to go swimming and walking and the long hours one can spend in the garden.

By chance I was driving along a fire trail in the mountains between Lawson and Hazlebrook last month. It is a rough dirt track, closely bounded by the bush that seemed both thick and forbidding, and very prickly. It was a hot day with the sun a blazing ball of fire in a clear pale sky, and we were very glad of the comfort of modern airconditioning. I spared a thought, full of pity I might add, for our forebears who followed a similar route 150 years ago. Admittedly they travelled in October when the weather was not so hot, but they did not have the luxury of a comfortable vehicle, and the clothes they wore were not suited to the climate they would very soon find themselves in. It makes me thankful that I am living in the 1990s.

I have had another brush with the past - one that we read about and some of us wish we could enjoy. All my life I have been aware of a bible kept in my grandfather's bookcase, and referred to as 'The Mant's Bible'. Until recently I had never been particularly curious, as I am not the 'family' historian. I leave that to others who are experts! However, I did appreciate that the bible might have some significance in giving me some clues about my grandfather and his family. Imagine my delight, and that of Gillian Kelly who was with me when I opened the carefully sealed books, when I found the recorded family dates back six generations, scribed in beautiful copperplate. Not only do I have answers, but another example of the curiosities of fate.

I am the product of what was commonly called in Catholic circles a 'mixed marriage'. It is not a particularly pleasant term, and one which has thankfully slipped into history. I am intensely proud of both my Jesuit uncle, and my Anglican minister grandfather, the one I share

with Gillian. Imagine my unseemly mirth on finding that the Catholicism of my mother's family is very recent, probably only four generations old, and that prior to that the family was one of devout Anglican traditions. The writer of the family tree was, in fact, an Anglican minister in the City of London, a freeman of that city, who spent his life caring for the souls of the parishes of the old nursery rhyme Oranges and Lemons. I have the framed certificate granting Thomas James Norrie the freedom of the City of London as a member of the honourable Guild of Needle-makers, and the needlecase given to his wife Zaphia on the occasion. I also have her engagement ring that I will wear with new-found pleasure.

It is not fair, I know, that such good fortune should come to one who does not work hard to find out who, or from whence, or why, and one who has not had to face the frustration and disappointment of a dead end in research. That is why I share these findings with you all. I am curious enough to want to know more now. It has been a lovely start to what I hope will be a year filled with happy accidents of fate!

Claire Loneragan
President

AND THE SECRETARY

Our November meeting was well attended. Discussion centred around the near completion of the book, the organisation of the Book Launch in February and the current seeking of publicity for Gillian's work through radio and newspapers.

It was decided that the AGM will be postponed till prior to the May meeting as the February meeting will not lend itself to that event. However, Membership subscription of \$25 will be due in January as usual. The meeting closed with members sharing their Christmas reminiscences of yesteryear.

Carolyn Broadhead
Secretary

AND THE EDITOR

February 1998, and 150 years since those events in France that led to the departure of the Lacemakers. In the history of Calais and Nottingham, 150 years is a hiccup in the scheme of things. In the history of Australia since white settlement 150 years accounts for some seventy percent of that time.

It is arguable whether this particular 150 years has been any more important than any other 150 years in the history of mankind - but we have come from an era when communication was such that many, many of those here did not keep in touch with those there. Now we live in an era where telephone and electronic mail makes voice contact possible with almost anyone, anywhere.

More alarming than this is the matter of travel. We have come from an era where it took three months to travel in wooden vessels across the horizons to a land that Captain Cook on the *Endeavour* had quite recently claimed for Britain.

Yesterday, Andrew Thomas, Australian, travelled on his *Endeavour* built of materials not even dreamed of 150 years ago. His rendezvous with other human beings at an address in inner space was by precise scientific design - a field unknown in the days of the Lacemakers. He is now living on Spaceship Mir, a concept beyond the wildest dreams of possibilities even in my lifetime.

The world is still the impossibly imperfect place that the Lacemakers left. The imperfections are no better and no worse - they are different. The speed of technological advance is frightening, but no more so than the development of the machinery in the nineteenth century that changed forever the face of the world.

The Lacemakers grabbed that technology with everything they had. Those who went to Calais in the earliest days were, to use a twentieth century phrase, at the cutting edge of the industry.

The Lacemakers who came to Australia dreamed of a different life. How many of them could possibly have dreamt of the sheer audacity

and brilliance of the advances in our lifetime? How many of US dare to dream of life in another 150 years?

Gillian Kelly
Editor

MEMBERSHIP
to the
Australian Society
of the Lacemakers
of Calais

Fees are now due
Please, would you forward the
enclosed membership form, with your
remittance of \$25 to the Treasurer,
Miss Barbara Kendrick

23 February 1848 and the news of the day

In the middle of the nineteenth century shipping was a major concern all over the world. The London *Times* of 23 February was its 19,793rd edition and the first column of the front page called for cargo and passengers wanting to be shipped to Bombay, Calcutta and China. There were calls for passengers to Sydney, Hobart Town, Adelaide, Port Phillip and Swan River.

Shoulder to shoulder, in the next column, the items reflect the local nature of the mighty *Times*

FIVE POUNDS REWARD: - Whereas William Affleck, undergardener of Ditten-park left there on Thursday of the 5th inst, to visit a friend, whom he left on the following Monday evening of 7th, and was last seen at the Prince of Wales, Turnham Green, which he left with the intention (he stated) of going to Paddington and return by the train. He was dressed in a new black coat, trousers and vest, black silk handkerchief, black hat and Wellington boots marked thereon WA. Five feet eleven inches in height, black hair and

large black whiskers and is about 39 years of age. Is a native of Scotland.

Should this sheet meet his eye he is earnestly requested to RETURN HOME and he will be received with that kindness which he has always merited. Who ever will give such information as will lead to his discovery (dead or alive) will receive the above reward on application to the police station at Hammersmith, or the gardener at Ditten-park.

The Times

22 February 1848

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Heirs Wanted: if the HEIRS of the following persons, viz Colonel Gother Mann, Royal Engineers; Captain Charles Duke, 20th Regiment Foot; Major George Gladrew, Royal Artillery; Jacob Danford, Ordinance Storekeeper, Quebec; who were all in Quebec about the year 1800, COMMUNICATE, post-paid with R Young, land Agent, Quebec, Canada, they will HEAR of SOMETHING to their ADVANTAGE.

JOSEPH BENNET, deceased:- All persons CLAIMING to be INTERESTED in the sum of \$3000, Three per cent Consult, bequeathed by the will of **ROBERT GARDINER** (who died on the 18th March 1818) to be equally divided between his

children and his great grandchildren living at his decease, and which division was to be made after the decease of **JOSEPH BENNET**, and has lately died, are requested to send a statement of the particulars of their respective claims to Mr G J Rolls, of Kings-road, Chelsea, the surviving executor of Robert Gardiner; or to his solicitor, Mr Chapman of 29, Great Portland-street.

GEORGE JOHN ABBOT.- If the above person does not REMOVE the THINGS left by him at No 1 Cumberland Market, Regents Park, they will be for with SOLD to defray expenses. J Dodd Cumberland Market, February 21.

By page 2 the Times was in the frame of mind to report on the current Parliamentary session. There were no banner headlines, simply a capitalised, centred title:

SLAVERY

Sydney Morning Herald

22 February 1848

and the issue of the day was the high cost in British lives in maintaining the guard along and off the coast of Africa. It was agreed that, with the active support of the French Government, the campaign was successful and that the number of slaves landed annually in America had dropped from 13 000 before the campaign began to an average of 1 300.

While it was acknowledged that the conditions of transport for these 1300 were barbarous, that the tour of duty for the British soldiers and sailors was difficult, and that there was contention as to whether the trade really was on the decline, the overall results far outweighed the evils of the trade.

On page 6, the Times reported:

EXPRESS FROM PARIS

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH
FROM DOVER

A conversation which took place at Paris in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday evening, between M. Odion Barrot and M. Duchatel, prepared us for the formal prohibition of the Reform Banquet fixed for yesterday.

That night, proclamations made by the Prefect of Police, and an order of the day by the Commander of the National

Court, were published, forbidding the Banquet and all assemblages of people, and prohibiting the appearance of the National Guards in uniform, unless ordered by their chiefs.

In consequence of these acts of Government, the Opposition met and resolved that the Banquet should not take place, that the people be entreated to submit, and that a motion for the impeachment of Ministers be made in the Chamber of Deputies.

It was further resolved, that

Maitland Mercury

22 February 1848

should this motion be negated, they would resign their functions as Deputies. The Paris papers of yesterday, in addition to these facts, state that the garrison had been increased to 80,000 men and that orders had been given to

take a military occupation of all the points of the capital on which the assemblage of the people might be expected. Hopes were therefore entertained that all would remain tranquil for the present.

In the same paper, a letter from a Paris correspondent, and dated 4.30pm of 22 February warned:

I have just despatched to you a summary of the events of yesterday evening. It states that the Reform Banquet was last night formally prohibited by proclamation of the Prefect of Police, and the appearance of National Guards out of uniform forbidden, unless called upon by their Chiefs.

All assemblage of people is rigorously prohibited, but I regret to say that at this moment the people are proceeding by their thousands towards the Champs Elysées, and that the advice of the Opposition deputies that they remain quiet will hardly prevent tumult and loss of life.

This prediction came horrifyingly true because from somewhere in this throng of humanity, a melding of the people, the army and the National guard, there came the sound of a single shot from a musket. There was, then, no way of knowing whether it was accidental or fired in anger. It didn't matter, because 'this explosion created a revolution...the soldiers, considering themselves under attack, presented their guns...The column of the people of the faubourg falls, decimated by the balls. The cries of mortal agony and the groans of

le Nationale

22 February 1848

the wounded mingle with the affrightened shouts of those who had followed out of curiosity, and of flying women and children. They rush into the adjoining houses, into the lower houses and beneath the archways. By the light of the torches, half extinguished by the blood upon the pavement, heaps of dead bodies are perceived strewn the thoroughfare in all directions. The terrified multitude, supposing themselves pursued, fly with cries of vengeance to la Rue Lafitte, leaving between themselves and the battalion an empty space in silence and darkness.¹

In the aftermath, wagons were found and bodies were arranged with their arms hanging over the sides and their wounds exposed, dripping blood on the wheels. They were carried by torchlight to the office of a newspaper, *Le Nationale*.

Today, such events would have been flashing across the airways as they happened. Pictures would have been beamed into space and back to every television in the world. The papers of the day would carry banner headlines that shrieked the very worst components of each episode.

The *Sydney Morning Herald*, number 3358, the following day, carried its front page advertisements for shipping. One could steam to the Clarence River, to Jervis Bay and Broulee, or sail to Melbourne on the *Diana*.

The Commercial bank gave notice of its intention not to honour cheques below the value of £1, and the relatives and friends of Mr Charles Tarr were invited to attend his funeral. Subscribers to the Society for the Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland were entitled to a Print of the TEN VIRGINS were respectfully reminded their goods could be obtained from W and F Ford, who would not be held responsible for any damage that may occur to them after the

Bathurst Advocate

22 February 1848

appearance of the notice.

By page 2 there was SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, LAW INTELLIGENCE and DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE and further on NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

The *South Australian Register* was gravely concerned with temperance and intemperance, Mr Acraman had a second hand phaeton for sale for £23. The public was respectfully informed that the New Queen's Theatre would be closed for a week and upon reopening would have a new manager, Mr Lazar, who was to make his first appearance in that fair city for five years.

This is not to trivialise these journals. They were local rags doing exactly what they needed to do. As ships reached these shores, often the first people on board were the reporters, eager for copies of the home papers. These were hurried off to their offices, digested and articles rewritten.

The resulting stories that appeared in the local editions were carefully analyses of the state of politics and society in Europe, but they did not unfold, with the general public waiting each day to see what would happen next. They were stories that came with a conclusion as well as a beginning and the sting of unpleasant events was gentled by time and distance. What a contrast to the news frenzies of today.

Gillian Kelly

Melbourne Argus

22 February 1848

EDWARD A AUSTIN

FROM BAVARIA TO BATHURST

Edward A Austin was born Elias Arenster Arnstein in 1804, the son of a printer, in Sulstach Bavaria. He completed his apprenticeship as a tailor and dressmaker in Sulstach and went to work in Munich. A career change saw him working for eight months in Constanz in Switzerland for eight months.

Towards the end of 1831 he Anglicised his name to Edward Arenster Austin and travelled down the Rhine, across Holland to England. Within days of his arrival he was arrested and charged with stealing two brooches and a ring valued at thirty shillings and belonging to Sarah Oldham, a cheese monger's servant at Newgate Street, London. He was tried, found guilty and transported for seven years.

Edward arrived on the *Hercules* in October 1832 and was sent to Bathurst as a Government servant. Four and a half years later he obtained his ticket of leave and was allowed remain in the Bathurst district. In April 1837, having served just two months short of his seven years, he was granted his Certificate of Freedom and was classified as a good tailor. He subsequently set himself up as a Merchant and Storekeeper. By the end of the year he had married Mary Ann Chambers*.

By 1841 Edward had purchased their first home and store situated on the corner of Durham and William Streets. Within five years he had acquired a further twenty one properties in the town. His storekeeping business was sold in 1845 and he returned to England for a visit. With him he carried a testimonial signed by ten of the most influential men in the district. While in England he was granted papers of Denization, and finally on 17 February 1847 Queen Victoria granted him a full pardon.

On 20 October 1848, when the Lacemakers arrived, bedraggled and careworn from their trek across the mountains in the rain, it was

William Austin's store that provided their first shelter. Maria Potter remembered that she and her parents were deposited at Mr Austin's store in Durham Street between Rankin and Stewart Streets. Eliza Lowe was ill and Austin provided work for her husband, Oliver.

Edward Arenster Austin died suddenly at his home in Durham street in 1856. His obituary tells clearly of the once-convict's contribution to Bathurst:

The death of Mr Austin, one of the most enterprising and public-spirited fellow townsman, which occurred after a brief, but fatal sickness of a few hours, has cast gloom over the town, and introduced another among the conflicting elements by which our community has lately been moved. Cut off whilst engaged as one of the most enthusiastic and active supporters of the successful candidate for the Western Boroughs

A T Holroyd) his fate adds another to the many awful injunctions by which we are reminded that in the midst of life we are in death.

After a prosperous commercial career extending over some years, Mr Austin had determined to retire from business and had actually entered into an arrangement for that purpose. Few gentlemen in our district have ever taken so prominent a part in local improvements, or interested themselves so warmly in public affairs generally, and on public grounds, his death has created a vacuum which will not be easily filled. Ever ready to cooperate both by his exertions and his purse in the furtherance of any undertakings connected with the welfare of the town, his loss will be for years severely felt.

Mr Austin had other claims on the respect of his fellow townsmen. His private charities were numerous and unostentatiously dispersed, and we have reason to believe that the poor never left his door hungry.

His remains were followed to their last resting place, the Kelso churchyard, on Tuesday afternoon, by the largest

funeral procession we have ever witnessed in Bathurst, composed of the most respected members of the community, who thus testified their respect for the memory of a man who played an important part in our community.

Jack Austin



COVER NOTES

Our first cover for 1998 is, appropriately, an example of Leavers lace made in Calais and depicting a masted ship at sea. The appropriateness needs to be tempered with truth!

It was made in the Chantilly fashion in Calais some forty six years after the Lacemakers left for Australia, by the factory of Robert West² for the Chicago exhibition of 1893. The ship depicts one of Columbus' caravels that he used to make the discovery of the Americas.

It came off an 18-gauge machine, the gauge being determined by the number of bobbin carriages per half-inch. This machine had 432 bobbin carriages to the foot, each of which, in a single movement tore down the path of a curved guide comb between the warp threads and in the split second that they hesitated before beginning their return swing, the warp threads, instructed by the jacquard, moved either

² Robert West was not related to Robert McMurray West who arrived on the *Agincourt*. Married to Mary Bannister, sister of James, on the *Agincourt*, he commenced work in Calais with Webster. By 1820 he had set up his own establishment in rue Française in Calais and in 1906 West and Co still operated at 17 rue du Temple, making novelties for high fashion, lingerie and veiling.

right or left, thus making the pattern.

Very few machines of this calibre were made. With thirty six bobbins confined to an inch of space, swaying and crossing threads in one thirty sixth of an inch 100 times a minute, the running operation was extremely delicate and the slightest expansion of the steel guide bars would throw the warp threads out of line and the bobbin carriages would slice through them, cutting them to pieces.

Even so, in Calais today there are descendants of the family of this Robert West, there is a sample of this lace and the machine that made it in the collection of the Musée de la Dentelle in Calais.

Earnshaw, Pat, **Lace machines and machine made laces**, B T Batsford Ltd, London, 1986

Caron, M, **Les calaisiens et la dentelle 1906 / 1950**, Le Téméraire, La Sentinelle, France, 1995



YOUR LACEMAKER'S STORY IN STITCH

OUR OWN SAMPLER

A sampler was originally a piece of material, usually linen canvas, embroidered with examples of different stitches, typically sewn in silk thread. Metallic thread was sometimes used and after 1820, woollen thread was introduced.

In the 16th century samplers were longer and narrower than later ones, with stitchery examples aligned in bands across the width of the cloth; the examples included cutwork and drawnwork embroidery and needlepoint lace in white thread as well as designs in coloured thread. These samplers were used as reference charts by people who were

accomplished in needlework.

Valued as an exhibition of the maker's skill, samplers were often framed and hung as artworks. Such samplers eventually were used to teach well-to-do girls their stitches, in addition to their alphabet and numerals, which came to form part of a design that often included mottoes or biblical quotations. Floral motifs and pictorial elements gradually became common, and in America genealogical information was sometimes included.

The sampler of today relies on tradition for its charm and appeal. It is customarily worked in cross stitch on an even linen or Aida cloth, a fabric developed especially for cross stitch work. There are elements of the modern sampler that are a must: hearts for goodwill, the cornucopia and fruit for times of plenty; lettering, because they were a teaching tool.

We had promised our readers a sampler, and after some initial discussions on the design between Claire Loneragan and Lyndall Lander, Lyndall and her computer-able husband Richard, have produced a magnificent design that incorporates the traditional features of a sampler and the story of the Lacemakers. After the design was finished and computerised to produce a graph, Lyndall discussed the colouring with an expert in the field and has a suggested range of colours that will produce a traditional sampler that will become a work of art and a talking point when hung on any one's wall.

It is impossible, given the constraints of the production of *Tulle*, to do justice to the design and its subtle colouring, but a description will help. The size of the finished piece will be dependent on the gauge fabric you choose.

The design falls into four sections bounded by an attractive and traditional border. The first section has the alphabet and numerals, with the caption: Lacemakers of Calais. Lyndall suggests some families may like to replace the alphabet with their Lacemaker's family name.

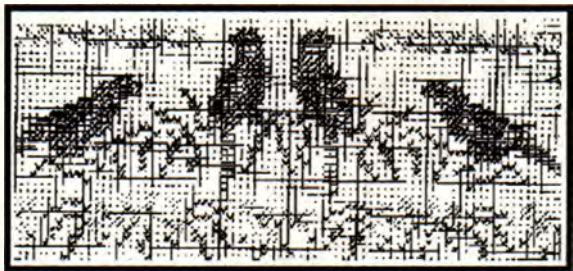
The second section relates to the trade and incorporates a magnificent ship heeling in the wind, with sails bulging. Under this goes the name

of your ship. It is bordered with the cottages in Pleasant Row in Hyson Green, and the cottages of St-Pierre. There are the English and French flags and the rose and fleur-de-lys. A particularly poignant part of the design is a small lace pattern taken from a piece of lace that Edward Lander brought from France.

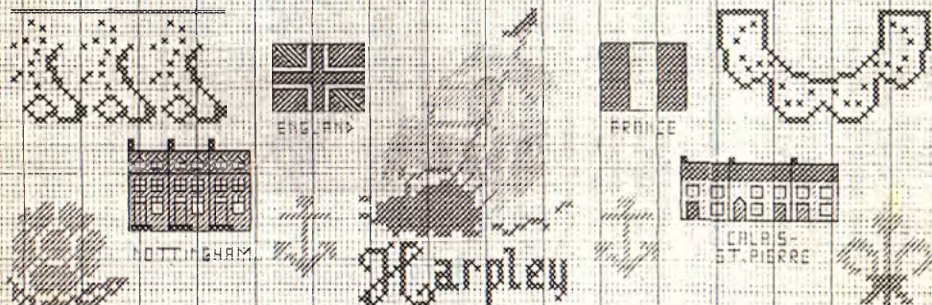
The next section incorporates Australia, Adelaide and Sydney, Australian flora and the cornucopia and fruit to indicate the land of plenty.

At the bottom of the sampler, and larger, to indicate the growing importance, we come to the family, and here you are able to stitch in figures to represent all of yours who were on the ship. The date of your ship's arrival goes here, and finally there is the Australian cottage with the rosellas. Well Suited to the Colony fits across the bottom, because, after all, they were, weren't they? The hearts for love and goodwill contain the embroiderer's initials and the year 1998.

Your sampler is more than something to idle away the quiet hours. It becomes your story and a family heirloom. Lyndall and Richard have made available for ASLC, packages of this Sampler.



A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
R S T U V W X Y Z 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
THE MEMBERS OF
1848 CALAIS 1998



"Well suited to the colony"

TO CREATE YOUR OWN LACEMAKER'S SAMPLER

You will need the appropriate fabric, (linen or Aida cloth is recommended) embroidery thread and a Sampler package.

What does the package contain:

- It contains a professionally graphed pattern of the sampler, in large format so it isn't difficult to read
- suggested thread colours, and their commercial skein numbers
- a legend of the colours to work the graph
- your ship's name and date of arrival so you can personalise your sampler

Cost This is not a commercial enterprise, but the Society would recommend that a minimum donation of \$10 would cover the costs of production and postage.

How do you order it?

Mail order from

Mrs L Lander
17 McIntyre St
GORDON 2072

telling her the ship's name you need, your return address and enclosing a cheque of postal note for £10.



FOOTSTEPS OF THE LACEMAKERS

After the discovery of gold the lacemakers scattered all over the continent. Their lives took different paths and from the recorded successes of many to the ordinary family lives of most, there is a wealth of stories to be told.

JOHN WAND

William Thompson and Thomas Parsons were indicted for obtaining £5 under false pretences from John Wand Junior, Parsons being charged as an accessory. Thompson had had a share in a claim at Butcher's Gully, Nundle, and sold it to Wand for £5. Parsons was present at the time and saw the receipt that was given.

It appeared, however, that Thompson had previously sold his share to his former mates, but, as he had sent for them to meet him at the public-house, and they did not want to meet him there, the fraudulent intention was rendered doubtful, and a verdict of not guilty was given.

It is assumed young John was returned his £5! (Wand family)



JAMES WOODFORTH

The Woodforths, like the Bransons, were one of the few families that seemingly came without family support, but the reach of the extended family bonding existed even into the next generation. James Woodforth was five when he arrived in Maitland. He grew up to become a coach builder with his own business in West Maitland. When this factory caught fire, one of those who helped James put it out was John Bromhead, fellow traveller on the Agincourt. (Jean Campbell)



ELIZABETH BROWN

It would seem that some pieces of the lace of Calais did come to Australia. A length of black lace has been handed down through the Lander family. William and Lydia Brown had a daughter Elizabeth who married Thomas Holman and in turn had a daughter Geraldine Cecelia Holman. Cele, as she was known, had a glory box, that by family repute, was full of French lace! (John Waugh - grand nephew)



SARAH POTTER

A family story has it that Charles Potter was working as a butcher in Hill End when the Holtermann Nugget was found. The only scales in town that were large enough to weigh the monster belonged to the butcher, Charles assisted by his daughter Sarah Anne, duly weighed the monster. (Jack Clifford)



THOMAS STUBBS

Francis Stubbs married Flora Peet and of their tribe of children, in the end only Thomas and Emily stayed in Calais., and there are descendants of Thomas there today. The Stubbs stories are legion: Lucy Sifford, member, says Thomas had a degree in mathematics from Oxford University, while Francis Jnr had a degree in talking! In Australia Albert became a Dissenting Minister and in the great War, the Stubbs boys who went to France made contact with their Calais connections and were made royally welcome.



THOMAS SAYWELL

Much has been said of Thomas, but there are two curiosities that hark back to his French connection. Thomas renamed the area of Sydney

now known as Brighton-le-sands. Is it just a coincidence that the pavilion he built there, and the facilities it provided were very, very like the Casino in Calais? Thomas' elders would have known that building well.



A THOROUGHLY MODERN LACEMAKER

JOHN SAYWELL

BIG BOXING GALA NIGHT
AT McKITTRICK PARK STADIUM, SOUTH GRAFTON, ON
Friday Night, March 8.

Main Bout: COLIN PARKER, Glen Innes, undefeated middleweight,
v. ALF JONES, of Brisbane. Scheduled 10 rounds.

Also: ELLIS WHITE, of Grafton, v. STAN ROACHE, of Coff's Har-
bour. Scheduled 6 rounds.

Also: JOE POG, Ulmarra, v. ARTIE FERGUSON, Coff's Harbour.
6 rounds.

Also: TERRY FREEBODY, South Grafton, v. FRANK CURNOW, of
South Grafton. 6 rounds.

Also: JOHNNIE SAYWELL v. JOHN MILEIGAN. 4 Rounds.

Also Several Other Interesting Bout.

PRIZES: Kingside 5/, Others 4/ and 2/. Ladies and Children Half
Price.

The bout between Johnnie Milligan and Jack Saywell, 8.2 and 8.3 respectively, had the crowd on its toes. Both men were fast and willing to mix it with Milligan smothering up to avoid punishment at the end of the first.

Milligan began to take punishment midway through the second round, and the fight turned to a toe-to-toe give and take for the remaining two rounds. Saywell was declared the winner.

And so was reported a Boxing Match in 1845. John Saywell says:

I was 16 years of age and simply trying to prove the point that I could do it . My opponent was a 23 years of age AIF man! Although I won I worked it out that boxing wasn't really my career! I became a Chartered Engineer instead, having a number of years in the Space Department of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough helping to develop the small satellite launch vehicle, Black Arrow. As a senior member of the launch team we placed a satellite in orbit from Woomera in October, 1971.

in earlier times I was involved with the development in the United Kingdom of a then-new night fighter airborne radar system for use in the Royal Australian Navy Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force. At that time I was a serving member of the R.A.N.

After my sojourn in aerospace activities I ventures into the Oil and Gas Industry - having gone horizontally in the Navy, vertically upwards in rocketry I decided it was time to complete the third dimension and go vertically downwards in oil and gas. I had plenty of interesting challenges in that field.

I rounded off my paid working life as a Consultant ending up in Indonesia on a huge open cut coal mining project. This project involved building the mine facilities, support facilities, conveyor system to the coast, a deep water port facility, an airfield and two townships. My speciality related to the communication facilities which were state-of-the-art. A great project to wind up my career.

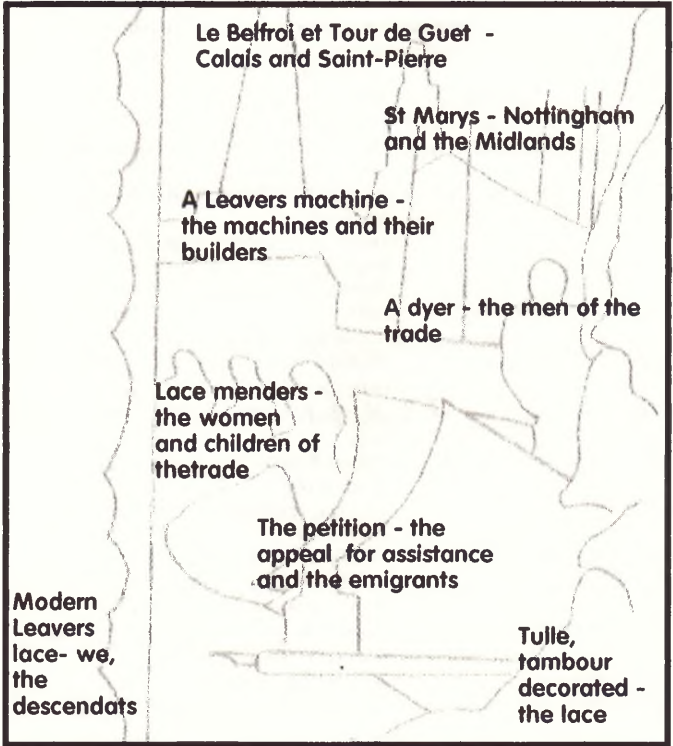
Somehow it seems John Saywell would not retire into obscurity! and indeed, he reports he is busier than ever - in unpaid work and enjoying every minute of it.



Well Suited to the Colony

- its cover story.

The cover of the book is symbolic of what brought the Lacemakers to Australia and each element in the design was carefully chosen to add to the tale. GK



SOME EARLY PATENTEES

On 30 May, 1828, the Nottingham Review set out to develop a list of those who had successfully gained a patent. The list makes interesting reading and has implications for the researchers of the families of the Lacemakers.

The following list is extracted from that Review, giving the year, the type of machine and the personal notes recorded in the paper. The Review includes a fuller description of the nature of the patent.

| | | |
|------|------------------|---|
| 1670 | Knitting Frame | Needham of London a framework knitter |
| 17-4 | Knitting Frame | Hardy died in framework knitters alms house, London |
| 1758 | Rib machine | Bowman, Jedidah Strutt who died in affluence |
| 1777 | Lace | Holmes, died Nottingham poor |
| 1784 | point net | Baguley or Rogers, both died Mansfield, both claimed patent |
| 1780 | Thread carrier | John Rose, died in Notts House of Correction |
| 1799 | Thread carrier | Richard Wells, sergeant in 59th Foot, in India |
| 1802 | Spring ~ | George Armitage, London, residing Lille |
| 1803 | Fishing net mach | Robert Brown, Nottingham, died melancholy |
| 1807 | Warp lace spot | Vickers, residing in Nott; Alex Gray, died in Nott. |
| 1809 | Mechlin wheels | Jonathon Brown, residing at Calais |
| 1811 | Point net | J Selby, residing Calais, Andrew Brown, residing Nottingham |
| 1811 | Pusher machine | James Clarke, residing Lille, Joshua Roper, residing Nott. |
| 1815 | Warp purling | William Fewkes, died at Carlton |
| 1816 | Point Net | Leonard Elliott, residing Nottingham |

| | | |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1816 | Bullet hole Nottingham | Thomas Smith, residing |
| 1816 | Warp grinder suicide | Walter Dawson, committed |

The list continues, but the dates are obliterated. The following information may hold clues for some researchers:

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Read | residing in Prospect Place, Nottingham |
| Joseph Crowder | residing Hyson Green |
| Roe | residing New Radford |
| Josiah Mather | residing Nottingham |
| Widdowson | residing at New Basford |
| Thomas Hill | residing at Nottingham |
| Jeremiah Brandreth | Nottingham, executed Derby for treason. |



IN 1848 IN AUSTRALIA

Non Aboriginal population estimated at 389 893

Iron works were established near Mittagong

First Australian Zoo established - it was a menagerie in Hyde Park

William G Freeman opened the first permanent photographic studio in Sydney

NSW accepted British standard railway gauge of four feet eight and a half inches

John Mather, painter and etcher born

NSW established National and Denominational Boards to fund elementary education.

Branxton, Charlton, Culcairn, Deniliquin, Echunga, Gayndah, Mendooran, Port Pirie, Ravensthorpe, Tara, Tenterfield and Warwick established.

Ludwig Leichardt set out from Canning Station on the Darling Downs in an attempt to cross the continent from east to west. His fate is still unknown.

E B Kennedy set out from Rockingham Bay to find a route through Cape York Peninsula. He was to be fatally speared.

W F King (the Flying Pieman) raced a coach from Windsor to Sydney and won by seven minutes.



Sydney Post Office in the late 1840s. The figure on the extreme right is believed to be the Flying Pieman. Lewis and Winstanely.

120 Chinese shipped from Amy to NSW to become shepherds under an indenture scheme.

Henry Fox replaced F Robe as Governor of South Australia.

Richard Goldsborough founded a wool auction in Melbourne.

Chloroform was first used as an anaesthetic in Australia.

The South Australian destitute Board was established for the welfare of immigrants.

AND TO PUT THE DISTANCES INTO PERSPECTIVE...



A SOLDIER'S LIFE IN NSW

From the **United Service Magazine**. London. 1838

A short period after the disembarkation of the regiment, usually after a week or ten days sojourn at Sydney, a detachment, or several small ones are required in the interior or on the sea coast. The detachments are made up from different companies, and off they start, carrying their bedding with them. Happy are those who journey by sea! I went by land, and far into the interior, and oh! the sufferings of my men for those few days! Drays were sent with our bedding, but an order was at the same time put into my hand, that on no account was I to interfere with the time the bullock-drivers might take in conveying their charge.. The consequence was that the poor soldiers were without bedding every night on the road; and for five nights afterwards not only were the soldiers without bed, but with one exception, when we doubled up with a party in barracks, we had not even a roof to sleep under.

The Government will *not* build military stations, they will *not* give marching money; , so that, had there been populous towns on the road, the soldiers could neither have paid for a bed, nor a dinner. But they carried their rations with them; and pretty rations they were! After the first day that horrible nuisance the blow-fly had made them



one mass of corruption, and into the bush they were cast.

On a sultry morning we reached our destination, - a stockade as it is technically but improperly called, which means, in this country, a rough temporary establishment for soldiers and convicts; these last being, for the most part, in irons, and employed in labouring on the roads, &c., while the soldier prevents their escape. An officer takes charge of both men and works, for which he gets a trifle from the Colonial Treasury. It will at once be seen that this is an arduous duty for the soldier; I am sorry to say it is also a demoralising one. Many of the convicts have the means of procuring money; the men out of irons will occasionally plunder, and some are clever in making and selling straw hats, bone articles &c., by which they realise considerable sums. The duties of the troops are most harassing; there is no relief of sentries; they are posted all day with their loaded firelocks, and constantly on the alert.

At night, this hard duty in some degree ceases; the irons of the convicts are examined, and they turn in, twenty-five to a box, which is



EARLY BARRACK-VAN.

a strong wooden frame, fitted up like a guard room, with an inclined plain (sic) for beds, and securely fastened. * Round these boxes the sentry paces and hears the professional adventures and tales of vice which most of the convicts have to narrate to each other. All this cannot improve the character; and I venture to say that the regiments in New South Wales are the least soldier-like, and the worst conducted of any Her Majesty's possesses.

The truth is, the soldier has little encouragement to behave well; his home indulgences of billet and marching pay are put an end to; the proper custom of a two-hour sentry *only* is utterly disregarded; his barracks, bedding and general accommodation are wretched; he is attended by a convict's *surgeon*, that is an apothecary's boy, who is paid 1s. a-day for his services; he is thrown amongst the vilest of the vile and is daily served out with just as much rum as in time begets an insatiable craving for more. In very many instances, decidedly the convict who gets a good master has a better and easier life of it.

I have said nothing as regards the provisioning of the soldiers and convicts. With regard to the latter, Government are very liberal. The following is the daily ration of the soldier - 1 lb fresh meat, 1 lb wheaten bread, 1/7 of an imperial quart of rum. The daily ration for male convicts is, 12 ozs wheaten bread, 12 ozs maize or barley bread, (the contractor having the option of giving 20 ozs of wheaten bread for the whole), 8 ozs of maize meal, 1 lb fresh beef, 1 oz brown sugar, 1/2 oz salt, 1/4 oz yellow soap.

The convict ration beats your poor-law allowance. In addition to this, the mechanic, or well-behaved man in Government service, gets an extra indulgence of tea, coffee, and tobacco.

From the *United Service Magazine*. London. 1838

Extract from *The Way it Was* T J Barker V C Blight, Govt Printer 1970

* In his *Adventures of Ralph Rashleigh*, James Tucker described these barracks: They (the convicts) were ordered into the interior of this receptacle, which was subdivided into cells about seven feet by four

feet in area and about eight feet high, into each of which they were literally crammed in in an erect posture, until it was absolutely impossible anymore could be stowed in them, when the doors, which closed from the outside, were closed upon them, squeezing them in tight against each other. They were left to pass the night as best they could.

SOME BAPTISMS SOLEMISED IN THE PARISH OF STAPLEFORD

1816 AND 1837

| Date | Child | Surname | Father | Mother | Occupation |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1816 | | | | | |
| 15/12 | Elizabeth | Palmer | John | Paskey | framesmith |
| 22/12 | Elizabeth | Sills | Joseph | Anne | fwk |
| 25/12 | Joseph | Hardy | William | Sarah | fwk |
| 29/12 | Joseph | Barrowcliff | Joseph | Elizabeth | fwk |
| 5/1 | Sarah | Johnson | Thomas | Sophia | fwk |
| 26/1 | Liscumbe | Hall | Liscumbe | Mary | warehouse |
| 2/2 | William | Wallis | William | Hannah | fwk |
| 9/2 | William | Smedley | George | Anne | fwk |
| 1835 | | | | | |
| 5/2 | Eliza | Hardy | Joseph | Eliza | lacemaker |
| 10/2 | Elizabeth | Shaw | Edward | Elizabeth | collier |
| 12/2 | Susannah | Walker | George | Miriam | framesmith |
| 19/2 | Thomas | Smedley | Thomas | Sarah | lacemaker |
| 26/2 | John | Atkin | Edmond | Ellen | lacemaker |

| | | | | | |
|------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 26/2 | Thomas | Smedley | William | Mary | lacemaker |
| 26/2 | John | Crowther | George | Eliza | lacemaker |
| 26/2 | John | Daykin | John | Sarah | lacemaker |
| 31/5 | Anne | Greasley | John | Sartah | lacemaker |
| 7/6 | Reuben | Atkin | Edmund | Ellen | lacemaker |
| 14/6 | Julia | Cross | Thomas | Sarah | malster |
| 28/6 | Sarah | Colton | William | Eliza | lacemaker |
| 5/7 | George | Greasley | Chris. | Elizabeth | lacemaker |
| 12/7 | Harriet | Wallis | Joseph | Rebecca | lacemaker |



STAPLEFORD MARRIAGES FROM THE IGI

- 27.10.1806 Thomas Johnson married Sophie Wallis
 12.8.1810 Joseph Sills married Anne Glazebrook
 24.4.1810 William Hardy married Sarah Kirkby
 3.4.1835 George Crowther married Eliza Thraves
 27.9.1830 Christopher Greasley married Elizabeth Shepherd

NOTTINGHAM ST MARYS

- 27.9.1808 Liscombe Hall married Anne Lees

NEW MEMBERS

DONISTHORPE

Jillian Trethewey
1 / 10 Fernhill St
GLEN WAVERLEY

WEST

Ms Bronwyn King
6 Miranda Place
MELBA ACT 2615

There were over one hundred family names amongst the Lacemakers. As a Society we have tracked down descendants of about half of them. Let us make 1998 the year of finding the others, The more widely we advertise through genealogical groups across the country, the more likely we are to succeed.

Remember, it is easy for researchers to miss the Calais association. Many of the families lived in France, but did not have children there, and for all the folk on the *Harpley*, there is no actual shipping list. If a *Harpley* researcher is working outside Adelaide, they might never pick up the French connection.



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