

Tulle

Volume 21 Number 4
November 2003



The Christmas Pudding - Illustrated London News 1848

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

**MEETING DATES
2003**

Saturday, November 15, 2003
Saturday, February 21, 2004
Saturday May 15, 2004
Saturday August 21, 2004
Saturday November 20, 2004

Donbank Cottage
6 Napier Street, North Sydney
Meeting Time 1.00

NEXT MEETING

Saturday, November 15, 2003

featuring

*A walk through Calais, old and new.
A pictorial presentation of Calais from ancient
time until the present day, with a commentary
to fill some of the gaps in history*

Looking for us on the net?

www.angelfire.com/al/aslc/

Want to join? Membership due?

Annual Fees \$30, to
Membership Secretary
190 Shaftesbury Road
EASTWOOD NSW 2122

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FAMILY WELCOME TO ASLC

Have you just discovered you come from a Lacemakers' family? Would you like to know more? As well as the Secretary, the following members are committed to assisting you - please do get in touch!

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Members who would like to offer their assistance to newly found family can register with the secretary.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Your President's Report has been lost in the ether! As a result of a change in email address and both people being away for several weeks, it has not been possible to print Elizabeth's Report in this issue. Please accept her seasons greetings to you all, and we look forward to her next Report.

HUNTER VALLEY CONTEMPORARY ART AND THE LACEMAKERS OF CALAIS

In February 2004 an exhibition of contemporary art will be held in across the Hunter Valley Art Galleries. The exhibit at the Maitland City Gallery will feature a collaborative work by

ARTISTS

ANNE BRENNAN AND ANNE FORAN,

and their work will be based on the Lacemakers of Calais. When perusing the history of Maitland the artists leapt on our story with great fascination. Their work is contemporary and the piece is to be titled

Twice Removed

This tile is a marvellous play on the concept of the removal from England to Calais and then Calais to Australia - but also on our relationships to those who came - cousins once, twice, thrice removed. The artists are inviting members of the Maitland community, and we, the descendants, to lend a small item, not valuable please, - something you would take with you if you were leaving here tomorrow.

SECRETARY'S COMMENT

You Can Be Anything You Like.

My mind is an absolute blank. There is nothing there at all. Perhaps it was the anaesthetic. I have no idea what to write about. My brain is just a great lump of putty, or potters clay, or plasticine, or jelly or hot iron – whatever – ready to be moulded into something new. All my old skills have been taken from me, forever. Expectations of family and friends are no longer relevant. The unbelievably extensive knowledge I used to have of my industry has been lost forever.

On the positive side, I am still relatively young (“as if, Dad”), enthusiastic, willing to learn new skills if given the chance and adaptable. I can do virtually anything I want to turn my hands to; anything that is, except the very thing I have done all my working life. My job has always kept food on the table; a roof over our heads; clothes on our backs.

This is probably how our ancestors felt as they approached the end of their three month journey to Australia. They faced the imperative of immediately finding jobs which would feed, shelter and clothe their families. Each of them had to use initiative, foresight, flexibility, daring and faith to immediately gain employment in their new country of choice. Some tried different jobs before finding their niche. Edward Lander was initially a school teacher, then an Adelaide policeman, before seeking a life on the land – a decision that was to have a profound effect on the following three generations of Lander menfolk over the next 120 years.

Obviously supply of and demand for labour had as much influence on what they did as did their own aspirations. But can you imagine the dilemma you would face if you knew you could be a butcher, baker or candle-stick maker. You could be almost anything, in fact, other than a skilled or unskilled lace worker, lace-machine owner or lace-merchant. It is a quandary, thankfully, that most of us are not forced to make.

Richard Lander
Secretary

AND FINALLY, THE EDITOR'S

In mulling over the state of the world, it has struck me just how extraordinary the exodus of the Lacemakers from Calais really was! It is now 156 years since that fateful meeting in the church in St Pierre.

On March 21, 1848 the petition was drawn up imploring the British Government to allow at least 642 English workers in Calais to emigrate to Australia. By March 23 it had been rejected in principal because of the cost versus the value of the petitioners as settlers. By March 31 a fund had been established and enough money collected to enable half the fare of those wishing to go to be paid.

The last of the major ships, the *Agincourt*, sailed on June 6. In ten short weeks, the British Government, had, without the help of electricity, telephones, the internet or mechanised transport, moved 642 people on ships they had found, victualled and watered. The would-be immigrants had been clothed and basic details like their soundness of character and bonafide marriage details had been checked. They had been transferred from Calais to London in time to board their awaiting ships. Members of the Government even had time to come and farwell them with words of encouragement and wisdom.

From the Australian point of view, there was no warning of the imminent arrival of these extra immigration ships. They simply hove to in Port Adelaide and Port Jackson, bringing with them the official news of their arrival. Within weeks all the Lacemakers were employed, albeit far from the lace trade - but employed and housed.

Within the next months small groups of families continued to arrive - still being cared for by their government - a government whose need for detail has left us with shipping list information that is amongst the world's best immigration genealogical reference material.

Can you imagine any government of today achieving such a huge and succesful migration in ten weeks? Can you imagine any other situation where so many people, with no prior warning of their needs, could be housed and employed in under a month? It is truly incredible!

Gillian Kelly
Editor

JAMES SHAW

My research into the Shaw family began in 1980 when I sent for the wedding certificate of my mother's grandfather James Shaw, only to discover that his birthplace was Calais, France. Imagine my astonishment, as my mother had been to Scotland and was quite convinced that we were of Scottish descent. This French connection threw all the relatives into a spin.

My next very fortunate step happened to be an advertisement in the *Old Genealogist* to say that Margaret Audin was researching French born lacemakers. Could it be possible? Yes it was! She wrote back to tell me the following:

Your Shaw ancestors reached Australia on Oct 6 1848 on the Agincourt arriving at Port Jackson and having left Gravesend on June 16, 1848. According to the list I have James Shaw was 40 a sawyer and lace maker, born in Bilpin, Derbyshire, Church of England and could read and write. His wife, Sarah nee Oldham was the same age and a lace winder, born in Wilton, Leicester, same religion and could read. The children were: William 19, a lace maker born Calais, C of E could read Thomas 13, born New Basford James 8, born Calais Mary 4, born Calais Jane S. infant

I cannot believe that no one knew that we were descendants of Lace makers, especially from Nottingham! All my life I had read about Nottingham lace as the very pinnacle of lace making and yet not one family member knew of this connection. It does explain however, why so many of these descendants were very good at handcrafts.

My ancestor is James 8, born in Calais to James and Sarah Shaw. The family must have gone to Maitland with the other lace makers, as my next record is of James' marriage to Georgina Lavender on 23rd September, 1863 at East Maitland Wesleyan Chapel, witnesses Edmund Smith and Mary Shaw.¹ Georgina's parents were John Lavender and Caroline nee Piper. Both father's occupations were given as Labourers.

¹ Mary was undoubtedly his sister, and Edmund another Lacemaker who was also on the *Agincourt*. Ed.

JAMES SHAW OF THE AGINCOURT

James SHAW
b. 1810, Bevington
& Sarah OLDFHAM
b. 24 Nov 1805, Walton on Wold
d. 1860, West Melford
m. 1827, Loughborough

William SHAW
b. 1825, Calais

Jane SHAW
b. 1801
d. 3 Nov 1847, Calais

Thomas SHAW
b. 1835, Basford Nottinghamshire
d. 1906, Moree

James SHAW
b. 1840, Calais
d. 29 Jul 1916, Muswellbrook
A. Georgina LAVENDER
b. 1842, East Melford
d. 25 Apr 1918, Muswellbrook

Anna SHAW
b. 1842
d. 1842

Mary SHAW
b. 1844, Calais
A. Frederick CLARKE
b. 1847, London
d. 1908, Petersham
m. 1871

Sarah SHAW
b. 1846, Calais
d. 1848, at sea

Jane Susannah SHAW
b. 1848, at sea
A. William BARNETT
d. 7 Aug 1874, Hill End
m. 3 Oct 1872, Palmer Street, Waterloo

Jane Susannah SHAW
b. 1848, at sea
A. William Giles KIDSON
d. 25 Dec 1835, Oldham St New Connexion Methodist Manchester
d. 1891

Albert James SHAW
b. 16 Jul 1866, Melford

Arthur Graham SHAW
b. 24 Jun 1866, Melford
d. 22 May 1885, Melford

William Henry SHAW
b. 1868, Melford

Julia Sarah Caroline SHAW
b. 24 May 1870, Melford

Ade Isabella SHAW
b. 25 May 1872, Muswellbrook

Thomas Frederick SHAW
b. 1874, Muswellbrook
d. 30 Mar 1960, Muswellbrook

Herbert John SHAW
b. 5 Nov 1878, Muswellbrook

Ethel May Jessie SHAW
b. 24 Sep 1879, Muswellbrook

Ernest Walter SHAW
b. 1 May 1880, Muswellbrook

Alice Victoria SHAW
b. 1 May 1885, Muswellbrook
d. 3 Feb 1964, Muswellbrook

Frederick James Barnett CLARKE
b. 1872
d. 1921
A. Ethel HORTON

Parthal Henry CLARKE
b. 1874
d. 1900
A. Margaret Hannah JOHNS

Walter Oldham CLARKE
b. 1877
d. 1971
A. Florence Caroline KAYE

Lancelot Ernest CLARKE
b. 1879
d. 1879

Elsie May CLARKE
b. 1880
A. Arthur Lee MORRIS

Herbert Sailer CLARKE
b. 1881
d. 1881

Florence Gertrude CLARKE
b. 1882
d. 1883

Arthur Beresford CLARKE
b. 1884
d. 1971
A. Celine Antonette MULNER

Ernest William BARNETT
b. 1873, Bethune
d. 1877, Sydney

Parthal William Giles KIDSON
b. 28 Apr 1878

Herbert Lesley KIDSON
b. 17 Jan 1880

Frederick Gordon KIDSON
b. 7 Apr 1885

Osar Herbert Oldham KIDSON

My grandfather Thomas Frederick Shaw was born from this union on 24 September 1874 at Muswellbrook where his father's occupation was given as carrier, so one can assume that the family moved on to this town from Maitland.

There was some knowledge of the family in Muswellbrook as it is believed that Ernest Walter was mayor there from 1937 to 1941, but my next milestone is when Fred Shaw (Thomas Frederick) married Christine Samin at Goonellebah, Lismore. His occupation was given as Compositor and we know that he worked on the local paper.

After their marriage, the family moved on to Brisbane where my mother was born. The other strange part about this story is Christine's father Henry Samin was born in Marseillaise, France, the son Of John Samin and Francine Leotard so he was a true Frenchman and we have a double connection to France.

From Lismore the family moved to Brisbane where Grandfather had his own paper for quite some years and then became a Real Estate agent until his retirement. They had three boys and five girls with only Elinore (Ella)² still alive.

Fay Duffield Goondiwindi

Need a Christmas gift idea?

*How about a year's Subscription to ASLC - \$30
or our history*

Well Suited to the Colony

gift wrapped and posted direct if needed - \$40

² Elinore Higgins was a n early member of the Society

SAYWELL TALES

The guest speakers at the August meeting of ASLC were two members of the Saywell family: June Howart who treated the meeting to a most interesting insight into her family, and indeed herself as she finished her address with a delightful rendition of a french song; Craig Williams who is better known as our treasurer shared with us some of his thoughts on his Saywell family. Craig's address was based on a beautiful collection of photographs that he used to illustrate his ideas.

Tulle now shares with you all some Saywell tales

ROSE - THE SECOND DAUGHTER OF GEORGE SAYWELL

I am descended from Roseanne Saywell, born 1832 in Nottingham³ and who came to Australia in 1848 aboard the *Agincourt*. Just prior to my birth, my grandmother Harriet, asked my mother that if her baby was a girl not to call her after her, because she hated the name.. It was her wish that I be called Rose after her mother. Thus I was baptised and named June Rose. It is only since becoming acquainted with this Society that I have learned that my great grandmother was Roseanne or Roseanna.

My brother and I were often told how our ancestors made lace in Nottingham, moved their business to Calais and were forced to leave there owing to the closure of the French banks. We were told of the legendary Great Uncle Thomas Saywell and his enormous wealth. It all seemed very romantic that the family had lived in France, and little did we realise the hardships they had endured.

Those years in Calais seemed to have an influence:

Rose was fluent in the French language and by reports my grandmother was also familiar with it. We always had copies in the house of Bell's French Grammar, Bell's Latin Grammar and Gase's French Dictionary. I loved languages at school and it was no effort to learn French.

³ Newly acquired Radford baptisms show that the child was baptised Rose Anne Saywell on 9 December, 1832. She was the daughter of George Saywell and his first wife Eliza Nadin.

My mother and sisters and their aunts were excellent needlewomen - good knitters, embroiderers, stitchers of tapestry and crocheters.

After arriving in Australia Roseanna and her sister were sent to Morpeth and found work as servants. Just before her twentieth birthday Roseanna married James Pryor at East Maitland Methodist Church. The marriage produced fourteen children - thirteen born near Maitland and the youngest at Gunnedah.

James Pryor owned property at Oswald, Lochinvar, north of Maitland and by records, others of the Saywell clan were in the area. Constant floods caused James Pryor to move to Gunnedah and he purchased *Black Jack* - site of the well known coal mine.

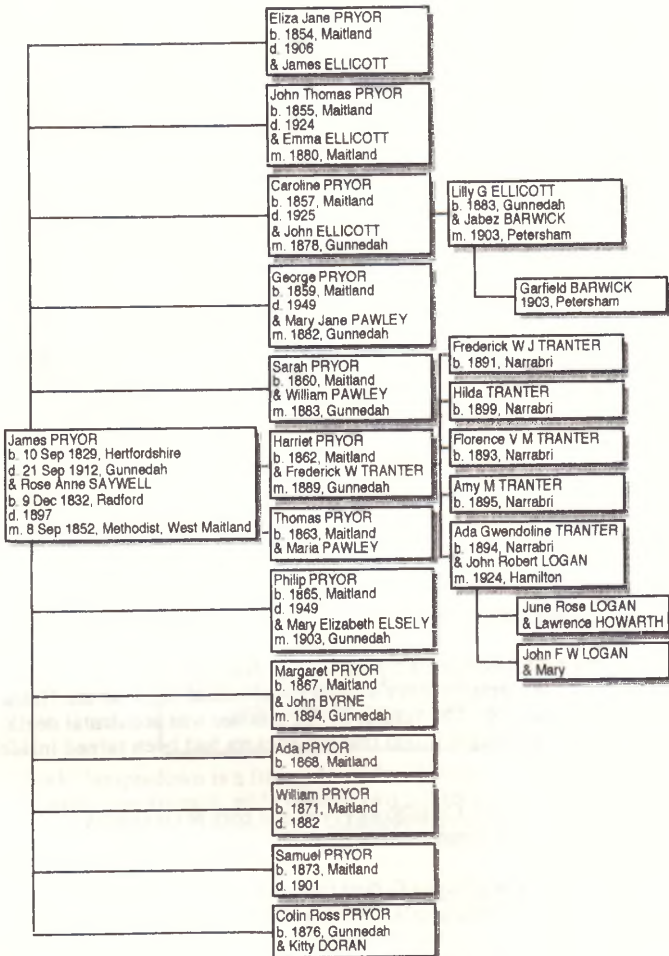
Family deeds show that Mr Pryor of Oswald sold his property to Mr William Logan, my father's grandfather, of Maitland as a gift for his daughter Dorcas, later Graham.

The north-west seasons proved to be hard. At the time of his death, James Pryor was virtually in Harriet's care. She made good investments in hotel properties and augmented his meagre capital.

Three Pryors, Eliza, John Thomas and Caroline, married members of the Ellicott family. Bob Ellicott, and Sir Garfield Barwick, both eminent barristers, are descended from Caroline. George, Sarah and Thomas Pryor all married into the Pawley family.

My grandmother, Harriett, was the seventh child of James Pryor and Rose Saywell. She was born in Maitland in 1862. She married Frederick William Tranter, a pioneer storekeeper of Narrabri. Frederick was descended from John Tucker, a convict who came to Australia in 1791, and in the time of Governor Macquarie was given fertile land grants at Woodville near Maitland.

The Tranter's General Store sold everything from nails and hardware to lace and millinery. Harriet's stocks of lace were said to rival those of Farmer Brothers in Sydney. Some of those lace remnants were in my mother's treasure trunk. On wet days it was a special treat to get them out and look at them. Harriet died a week before my birth.



Harriet and Frederick had seven children (two still born) in ten years. Their children were:

Frederick William James, who with wife Eliza had two daughters;
Florence Victoria may, who had film star looks, but never married;
Amy Maude, who didn't marry
Hilda Rose who didn't marry
Ada Gwendoline married my father John Robert Logan (Jack) from another family of early settlers. I was the elder child and am now married to Lawrence Howarth, and my brother John Frederick William (also known as Jack) and married to Mary. My brother and I have no children of our own.

Younger members of the family were Phillip of whom my mother spoke with great affection. His wife was Mary Elsley, and Aunt Mag - Margaret who married out of the Methodist faith to a Catholic Sergeant of Police, John Byrne. Their daughters Ladesker and Gladys Scott-Holland died in the 1950s. My memory of Aunty Mag is very hazy but she is the only one of the line I can remember meeting.

Then came Ada Pryor, a nurse who ventured to New Zealand where she met and married Percy Harwood, a bank governor of considerable means. She died in 1949 and although we never met her, she was very real to us through her letters and lovely hand made gifts at birthdays and Christmas. She was by far the best needlewoman in the family and I am fortunate to have two of her tapestries.

William Pryor died aged 12, and Samuel died aged 28. It is believed that one of my grandmother's uncles was found dead at the Black Jack mine opening. The verdict by the coroner was accidental death, but the family thought it odd that his pockets had been turned inside out.

The fourteenth child, Colin Ross Pryor was born at Gunnedah in 1876. He married Kitty Dorran.

Roseanna Pryor, née Saywell, died from a stroke at Gunnedah in 1897. My treasures include a silk handkerchief with a note - 'my dear mother's last gift' - no doubt given to Harriet in 1897. Her

photograph sits on my piano and there is a striking resemblance to her younger sister Isabella Summerhayes. I am indebted to Craig Williams for his list of Saywell family members. Names to which my mother used to refer have appeared. These large families were so scattered that it was not easy to meet and stay in touch. I am so glad that I have joined the Society and along with the Saywell lists given to me by Craig, I treasure Gillian Kelly's *Well Suited to the Colony*.

June Howarth

and from Craig:

Part 1: George Saywell

I'll begin with an ending. George Saywell, as many of you know, was my Lacemaker ancestor. His long journey finally came to an end in July 1867 at St Stephens Church, Camperdown. So far I have not found a monument for George, but the cemetery is quite overgrown in places.

There is a plaque that wouldn't have been there in 1867, but I like its sentiment:

*In memory of the many humble,
undistinguished, unknown and
unremembered folk buried in this
cemetery, whose names are not
written in the book of history, but are
written in the book of life.*

I think Camperdown is a fitting place for George. It is a cemetery of historical significance, and contains two pillars from the Devonshire Street cemetery - it also has a nautical flavour with the Dunbar memorial.

Those descended from the Summerhayes may be interested to know there are members of the Albon and Milgate families buried here.

And there are some oddities:

*Sacred to the memory of
Ernestine,
eldest daughter of Ernest,
Vicomte de sacre st jean,
beloved wife of the
honble.....member of the
Legislativeof
Queensland
who departed this life at Sydney
the 29th October, 1864
aged 29 years*

The dots indicate where the original has been chiselled out - and this, which I quite liked:

*Erected by the rangers league of
NSW
at the inspiration of the late
JS Stanton
in memory of
Mogo, Perry, Tommy and
Wandalina ,
Aborigines buried in this
cemetery,
and as a tribute to the whole
Aboriginal race - 1944*

Isabella

George's wife Isabella, remarried John Avel Taylor in 1878, and when she passed away in 1899, she was buried just up the road at Gore Hill.

PART 2 : Alvina & Jasper Saywell

Elias Jasper Saywell married Anna Alvina Sherf on 3 October 1896 in Emmaville. Elias was a railway clerk in Rockdale. He loved to talk to

his grandchildren in foreign languages, particularly German. It was often claimed he could speak fourteen languages.

Anna was profoundly deaf but she refused to wear hearing aids. - she communicated by sign language and notes. Elias Jasper is my 1st cousin 3 times removed.

Elias and Anna's second child was Heinrich Burleigh. Heinrich served in the AIF during WWI, and carried the despatches for the great Australian advance on 8 August 1918. He was one of only five despatch carriers to return to base. He was offered a commission on the field but refused because he preferred to stay with his mates. He married Ena Fletcher at Ringwood in Victoria.

Heinrich's brothers also served - Lewis Herman was a Warrant Officer in WW2, based in Tamworth.

Elias Jasper, known as Jop was a Flight Lieutenant in New Guinea during WW2. He worked for the railways, had an extensive model train lay out in his garage and grew and exported beautiful orchids.

Clem joined the AIF in WW2. During his service he volunteered for 'dangerous duties'. This carried extra pay but he was one of a group of men deliberately exposed to 'gas attacks' under controlled conditions in the tropics. These men were literally human guinea pigs and suffered badly.

Part 3: Thomas Saywell

Thomas Saywell's story can be told in part by a trail of places named for him.

Saywell Road Katoomba - Thomas is assumed to be the first to mine coal in the Blue Mountains in 1870. In the Lithgow valley, Saywell collieries owned over 300 acres along Saywell Creek, which also included Megalong Head, Mt Elphinstone and part of Radiata Plateau.

Saywell St, Chatswood - the name was changed from Station Street, presumably because Thomas owned a brick pit there.



Thomas Saywell

Saywell Place, Scarborough - there is no hard evidence to explain this but Thomas sold the land that South Clifton Collieries owned.

In 1883 Thomas asked sanction to lay down, at his own cost, a steam tramway. Two weeks later an application to set aside a site for public baths at Lady Robinson's Beach was referred to the Lands Department. From that date onwards events moved with incredible rapidity, and council became an interested spectator as the juggernaut of Saywells' enterprises rolled into action, crushing difficulties as they arose with the stroke of a pen, whether in a letter to the Premier or as a signature on a cheque.

Surveyor's pegged out the route along Bay Street which soon became known as Saywell's Bay Road. By extension, Botany Bay was often referred to as Saywell's Bay. In 1899 Thomas converted his steam trains to electricity - and later sold electricity to council to power the Rockdale shopping area and the Town Hall. His franchise expired in 1914 when the enterprise was resumed by the government. The last tram departed Rockdale on Sunday 4 September 1949 at 1am - 101 years since Thomas had put foot on the land that he certainly left a mark upon.

Craig Williams

BATHING

Once a week is often enough for a man to wash himself all over; and whether in summer or winter, that ought to be done with soap, warm water, and a hog's-hair brush, in a room showing at least 70 degrees Farenheit.

Baths should be taken early in the morning, for it is then that the system possesses the power of reaction in the highest degree. Any kind of bath is dangerous after a meal, or soon after fatiguing exercise. No man or woman should take a bath at the close of the day, unless by the advice of a medical man.



OAK BATH.
Best Quality Oak Bannell—No. 1.
No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.

The safest mode of a cold bath is a plunge into a river; the safest time is instantly after getting up. The necessary effort of swimming to a shore compels a reaction and the effect is delightful.



Patent Shower Bath Apparatus.
Can be set up anywhere, even
where there is no bath room.

The best, safest, cheapest and mode successful mode of keeping the surface of the body clean, besides the once-a-week washing with soap, warm water and hogs' hair brush, is as follows:-

Soon as you get out of bed in the morning, wash you face, hands, necks and breast; then into the same basin of water, put both feet at once for about a minute, rubbing them briskly all the time: then, with the towel which has been dampened by wiping the face, feet & c, wipe the whole body well, fast and hard, mouth shut, breast projecting. Let

the whole thing be done within five minutes. At night, when you go to bed, and whenever you get out of bed during the night, or when you find yourself wakeful or restless, spend from two to five minutes in rubbing your whole body with your hands, as far as you can reach in every direction.

This has a tendency to preserve that softness and mobility of skin which is essential to health, and which too frequent washings will always destroy. That precautions are necessary, in connection with the bathroom, is impressively signified in the death of a lady of refinement and position lately, after taking a bath soon after dinner; of a surgeon, while alone, in a warm bath; and of an eminent gentleman, under similar circumstances – all within a year.

**Hall's Journal of Health
Golden Age
Queanbeyan 22 December 1860.**

RADIO NATIONAL BROADCAST

IN SEPTEMBER Radio National broadcast the story of the Lacemakers on their program Hindsight.

This program involved members Richard Iander and Gillian Keily, and friends Ken Dutton and Christian Borde of Calais. The program designer, journalist Gretchen Miller, did an excellent job of creating an atmosphere through background sound including street sounds of Calais, the use of actors and fluent speakers of the French language.

The ABC naturally owns the copyright to the broadcast, but the editor has been given a CD of excellent quality and is happy to tape onto audio tape. The cost would be \$5 to cover the cost of the tape and packaging and postage.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA IN 1848



McLaren Wharf, Adelaide

In 1848 James Brice, who described himself as a lecturer, wrote a booklet (which he sold for threepence) entitled "South Australia as it is; how to get to it, and what to do when there" (John Wright, Steam Press, Bristol, 1848). His record of life in 1848 contains many interesting observations.

* Sydney's population was "nearly 50,000 inhabitants"

* The population of South Australia in December 1847 was 36,000.

*Of the 300,000,000 of acres of which the colony (SA) is composed, not more than one-third has yet been explored and only a tiny percentage of the explored land had been surveyed.

*Wheat cost 4s. 6d. per bushel; flour £14 per ton; butter, 10d per pound; tea, 1s. 3d. per pound; butcher's meat 3d. to 3_d. per pound and these "are much higher than usual, occasioned by the great influx of Emigrants, both from the neighbouring colonies, and from England"

*Good houses may be obtained in the colony, suitable for respectable families, at a rental of from £25 to £30 per annum; and for labouring

people at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week; for common labourers the wages are in town, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per day and for mechanics, tradesmen, &c from 6s to 8s. per day; shepherds and farm servants obtain from £28 to £45 per year, with their rations or food, and female servants from 6s. 6d. to 8s. per week, with their board and lodging; the colony is in so highly prosperous a state, work is so plentiful (notwithstanding the numbers who are daily emigrating there), that labour is exceedingly well paid for...”

*The emigration system applicable at the time was the “*Wakefield Self-Supporting System*”. It is based on the theory, that land without labour is valueless. All land therefore, that is sold in Australia, is put up at £1 per acre, and sold by auction to the highest bidder; the average price obtained by this means last year was £2 6s 4_d. per acre, or £1 6s. 4_d. more than the upset price; all the proceeds of the land sales goes into what is called an Emigration Fund, and as soon as there is £20,000 or £40,000 there, the money is sent over to the English Government, for them to send out as many male and female servants, labourers, tradesmen, &c of certain trades or callings, as the money sent will pay for; upon their arrival they are perfectly free, and can agree with whoever they like; no person has any control over them,, neither have they to re-pay back any of the money which it has cost to take them over.....it has the remarkable effect of pleasing both the colonist and the free Emigrant; for the colonist when he buys land, sees that he is not paying for the land, but only contributing to a fund to bring out labourers, &c. without which, that land would be valueless to him; and the free Emigrant is pleased, for he finds he is perfectly free on arrival to make his own agreement as to wages, &c.; no repayment is expected of him, and that he stands there as free as if he were in England.

*The only persons who are unsuited to the colony at present, are professional gentlemen, of more than ordinary talent; medical men (the climate is so fine, there is little or no sickness,) or any of those persons who work at light or frivolous businesses, which are only suited to a very old economy, or a country in a high state of civilization.

* Wheat is sown from the middle of April, until the middle of June; if later the farmer runs the risk of the hot winds which occur in Dec. and

January. Barley succeeds well, but as distillation is almost prohibited, it is not so remunerating.

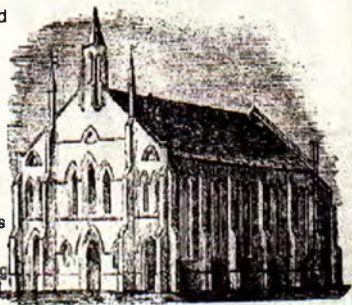
* The quantity of land sold in 1846, was 31,000 acres, and the price realized, £75,000.

*The Natives of the portions of this colony are for the most part an inoffensive, indolent race, intent only on the satisfaction of the merely animal desires and wants, and seeming to make it a point to use as little exertion as possible in the attainment of this object..

Wesleyan Chapel, Adelaide built in 1850 for the already well established Wesleyan community.

In a bottle slipped behind the foundation stone is a note that reads:

The foundation stone for the chapel, for the use of the people called Methodists, in connection with the society established by the Reverend John Wesley was laid by His Excellency Sir Edward Henry Fox Young, Knight, Lord Governor of the Province, on Monday the 15th day of July AD 1850, being the fourteenth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria.



*Religious and other groups included Church of England, Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Methodists, German Lutherans, Protestant Dissenters, Roman Catholics, Jewish Persuasion, Mahmmedan or Pagan, Congregationalists, Primitive Methodists, New Connection, Baptists, Scotch Baptists, General Baptists, The Friends, Presbyterians, Scotch Secession Church, Free Church of Scotland, Swedenborgians, Plymouth Brethren, Mormonites (sic), Mahomedans (sic), Hindoos (sic), Chinese Polytheists "and infidels of all shades and descriptions". Other societies included Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Foresters Lodge, a Mutual Benefit Society, a Subscription Library, a Total Abstinence Society, a Church Building Society, an Auxillary Bible Society, a Building Society and a Savings Bank.

Mr. Brice included a table of rates of wages for many kinds of “mechanics and labourers” which he quoted from the *Port Philip Herald*.

Mechanics

Compositors	£2 per week
Watchmakers	£2 10s.
Curriers	£2 10s.
Beammen	£2 10s.
Tailors	6s. & 7s. per day
Carpenters/Joiners	6s. & 7s.
Stonemasons	7s. & 8s.
Stonecutters	7s. & 8s.
Plasterers	6s. & 7s.
Bricklayer's labourers	5s.
Blacksmiths	7s. & 8s.
Painters & Glaziers	6s. & 7s.
Cabinet makers	6s. & 7s.
Bookbinders	5s. & 6s.
Butchers and Bakers	20s. per week with board & lodging
Shoemakers	£2 2s. per week
Boot Closers	£3
Wheelwrights	£2 5s.
Sawyers	£2 2s.
Body makers (coach)	£2 2s.
Carriage makers	£2 10s.
Wheelers	£2 5s.
Coach-smiths	£2 10s.
Coach-painters	£2 5s.
Trimmers	£2 10s.
Saddlers	£2 2s.
Shipwrights	6s. & 7s. per day
Millwrights	7s. 6d. per day

Agricultural labourers

▪ Married couples without family £45 to £55 per annum, with rations – these were usually doubled – of 12lbs. meat, 10lbs. flour, 1 lb tea and 2 lbs sugar for each week.

- Married couples with family usually got £35 to £45 per annum.
- Single men “finding themselves” got £1 to £1 5s. per week; or 12s. to 17s. per week with board and lodging.
- Shepherds earned £26 to £32 per annum.
- Hutkeepers £24 to £28 per annum.
- “General useful servants” £28 to £36 yearly.
- Farm servants £32 to £40 per annum.
- Bullock drivers, £30 to £36.
- Gardeners £35 to £45.
- Cooks £30 to £50 per annum, each.

Female Servants

- “Thorough servants” £26 to £35
- Housemaids, £20 to £28.
- Cooks, £28 to £35
- Nursemaids, £12 to £20 per annum

Research by Richard Lander



Hindley Street (looking West),
Adelaide 1845

STOP PRESS NOTTINGHAM

Barry Holland in Nottingham

William Rogers was a Lacemaker, who, with his wife Mary Haslam and children William, George, Edmund and Eliza followed the lace trade. Their two eldest children were born in Sneinton, Nottingham. By 1841 they were in Lille where Edmund was born and in 1843 they were in Calais where Eliza was born. Mary died there in 1846, leaving William to cope with four small children. It is doubtful whether he would have been accepted as a suitable immigrant without a wife.

It seems William returned to Nottingham where he found himself a young wife – Harriet Hazledine – they married in August 1848 and then came to Australia on the *Walmer Castle*. There is no doubt that they were part of the migration scheme – in the Shipping Report for the *Walmer Castle* they were listed as French Refugees with the note that the Committee for the English Workers in Calais had paid half their costs.



The following letter was printed in the Nottingham Review on August 28, 1851. It illustrates the excitement felt about the discovery of gold and offers some insights into Australia at that time.

AUSTRALIA AND ITS GOLDFIELD

The letter from which the following is extracted, and which was written by Mr William Rogers, who some time since emigrated with his family from the neighbourhood to Australia, was received a few days since by the father of his wife, who resides at Old Radford:-

I have got something flourishing to tell you about our adopted country; something new which has lately come to light; but I dare say you will have heard a little about it before now.

I thought I would not send you word respecting it until I knew it was correct, and now I can tell you that we have an immense gold field, which extends for more than 150 miles; in fact the people that have left here and other places to go to the mines

will already amount to some thousands. The weather, however, is rather against them at present, it being winter time here now, and the abundance of rain that has fallen has almost washed the diggers and their huts away; but not withstanding all that, there has been a great quantity of gold found.

I will not venture to say they have all been successful who went, but a great many of them have made fortunes, and some of them not more than a fortnight from home. Dr Kerr has been the most fortunate man in the colony, that is, respecting the gold affair.

He had three or four black men employed to dig and wash the dirt from the gold; they were fortunate and one of them

actually struck his pick into a lump of gold of the weight of 106 pounds. It was sold for 4160 pounds sterling, and if it had been sent to England in the lump, as it was found, I have no doubt it would have been worth 10 000 pounds. Such a piece never was found in the world before.

He is certainly the only one who has found such a great lump, but there are a great many who have found lumps varying from one lbs to ten lbs and a great quantity of dust has been found also.

The distance to the mines from Sydney is about 180 miles, over a very mountainous country. A great many who went up to the mines with drays and pack horses have been obliged to abandon their whole concern. I have not had a touch at the mines yet, but think I shall do so a few days from this, as I shall not feel contented until I have had a try at it. "nothing venture, nothing have."

There are certainly many privations to put up with in going to the mines, but not quite so bad as California; we have no water to cross, and, another thing, no different country to go to.

But our government is very overbearing; they are charging gold diggers 30/- a month each man for a licence, which is most extortionate; but we do not think it will last long, although they have sent for more soldiers to come to the colony.

The people have been flocking in from all quarters to go to the gold filed, and I can assure you it has quite upset the country both in trade and everything else; in fact nothing is talked about but the gold mines.

I expect we shall be having them come from Europe, in a few months, to share in our riches, for they seem to say there is gold all over the colony, and, if that be the case, I am afraid gold will

become of little value. Every one seems to be giving up his situation to go to the gold diggings, and business is completely at a stand still in Sydney. Sydney is greatly improved since I came to the colony, in the buildings and almost everything else

We have had Dr Lang imprisoned for the last four months, for a libel on one of the members of the Legislative Council.

We are just about having another great election, and I think it creates as much sense as the elections at home. We have got the 10 pound franchise here now which causes a bit of a stir among the electors

We begin to like the colony rather better than we did on the first onset, but there is a great deal in getting used to a place, and to the people also.

At the first start of emigration, a great many people who had been

here some years had a great dislike to the 'new chums' as they called them on their first arrival; but that difficulty is got over now, by the emigrants getting too numerous for them.

I assure you we enjoy ourselves as well as we possibly can...we often talk about you all, and about old Nottingham. We would like to be there at times; but Nottingham is like all other places, it is very well when you are doing well, and I think it about the same with every other place we go too

William Rogers.



* February's *Tulle* will feature a letter written from South Australia by George Sumner

1851 HISTORY NSW- some notes

Following Barry Holland's discovery of the letter from my ancestor, William ROGERS, about life in the colonies in 1851, I have done some research to explain better some of the references. This letter is printed in **STOP PRESS NOTTINGHAM**.

Most of the history books say that gold was discovered by Edmund Hargraves 12 February 1851 at Lewis Ponds creek near Bathurst. (Manning Clark's History of Australia Vol IV, page 3). May 16, 1851, (page 4) the Sydney Morning Herald announced that extensive goldfields had been found in the Wellington District. Within 24 hours, 200 men had set out for the goldfields. A mania, or gold fever, had seized the whole society which literally changed almost overnight. Manning Clark claims a lot of social barriers started to be broken down as all ranks on life from ADCs to ex convicts laboured side by side digging for gold.

By the end of July, 1750 diggers held licences on the Turon and £28,110 7s 6d worth of gold had been exported from NSW. 8 July 1851 gold was discovered at Clunes near Melbourne and the same frenzy ensued. Clergymen and 'moralisers' fulminated against the way the values of society were being broken down by the behaviour of the diggers. William Wentworth and the Reverend J Dunmore Lang saw the wealth from gold as a way of the colony becoming a nation and thus gaining independence.

Stories of the gold discovery reached England and very soon : "a mad rage for emigration to Australia seized all classes in the British Isles. 800 people in Limerick signified to the mayor their desire to go. In Liverpool by September 1852 the docks were crowded with vessels bound for the gold country. It was estimated that in that month alone twenty ships would leave the Mersey for the new El Dorado, taking with them 6,000 passengers." (page 17)

DR KERR I will quote in full the paragraph concerning this gentleman as it concerns SUTTOR for whom many of our lacemakers worked. (page 9) (the language is classic!!)

Early in July William Henry Suttor, an early squatter in the district, threw out *misty hints* to the gapers in Bathurst of how a single individual had dug up £4000 worth of the precious metal in one day. He was laughed at as a man indulging in a little harmless puffing for his district. On 14 July Suttor showed two massive pieces of the precious metal glittering in all their virgin purity to the assembled throng.

Astonishment, wonder, incredulity and admiration swept over the faces of that crowd in Bathurst as Suttor told them how an educated aborigine, formerly attached to the mission station at Wellington, had some days earlier been killing time hacking at stones with a tomahawk on the property of Dr WJ Kerr when the curiosity of this sable son of the forest was aroused by the tell-tale golden glitter. Soon the splendid prize stood revealed to his sight. As a reward for this valuable service Dr Kerr presented the blackfellow and his brother with two flocks of sheep, two saddled horses and a quantity of rations, and supplied them with a team of bullocks to plough some land in which they could grow maize and potatoes.”

The sad post script to this story is told on page 23 about Kerr Tommy as one of the aborigines was known. He was drinking away in Bathurst what remained of the money he had raised from selling the stock. He had become bitter about the fate of his people, always the recipients of the crumbs that fell from the white man's table and never entitled to sit down as equals. Tommy was drinking himself into oblivion to cushion the white man's wound to his pride.

£10 FRANCHISE In Volume 3, page 447 of Manning Clark's *History of Australia*, he has this quote from *Curious Facts of Old Colonial Days* (J. Bonwick):

On October 3, 1850, just two days after the Legislative Council had settled the great and important question of transportation (ie stopped it), there was again glorious and most important news to gladden the heart of every friend of British freedom and British connection. Under the Australian Colonies Government Act of 1850, the elective franchise had been granted to the £10 householder. The aristocratic legislators in the Imperial Parliament had realised in the nick of time that the only

safeguard against ‘democratic’ turbulence and ‘red republicanism’ was to be found in the admission of the populous masses to a fair and well-regulated share in making laws. Once again a ‘prolific’ source of revolution had been dried up by the English genius for compromise, or the policy of the embrace of moderates and the isolation of revolutionaries by the established order.”

At the same time, legislation was happening to separate the District of Port Phillip from the colony of NSW. Each would have its own legislative council with one third appointed by the Queen and the rest elected by the inhabitants. The qualifications for voting were that a man be 21 and a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and that he had freehold estate of £100 situated within the district for which the vote was to be given, or be the occupier of a dwelling house of the clear annual value of £10 per annum. (page 449)

REVEREND JOHN DUNMORE LANG (1799-1878) He was the founder of the Presbyterian Church in Australia and also played an active part in political life. He fought to establish better facilities for education, to end the transportation of convicts to the colony, and to encourage the migration of free settlers. His blunt and forceful manner earned him many enemies, but his enthusiasm and energy also contributed greatly to the early development of Australia.

Lang was born at Greenock in Scotland and was educated at Glasgow University. He became a preacher in 1820 and sailed to Sydney in 1822 to join his younger brother who had emigrated to the colony a year earlier. John Lang immediately began to establish the Presbyterian Church.

The foundation stone of Scots Church, Sydney was laid in 1824. With the support of Lord Bathurst, secretary of state for the colonies, a grant was made from the treasury, Lang was paid a salary and the church opened in 1826.

In 1831, Lang persuaded the British Government to assist 140 Scottish craftsmen and their families to settle in Australia, so they could help to build a Presbyterian school. The scheme was successful and Lang

became a strong advocate of assisted migration from Britain. He made several visits to Britain to encourage free settlers to move to Australia and urged that money from the sale of crown lands should be used to assist with their expenses.

He started a weekly newspaper in 1835 and was soon involved in lawsuits as a result of his outspoken comments, being imprisoned on four occasions either for debt or libel.

In 1843, the people of the Port Phillip district elected Lang as their representative in the Legislative Council. He unsuccessfully led a campaign for the separation of Port Phillip from NSW. He led a similar campaign for the separation of Queensland from NSW in 1854.

He also argued that Australia should become independent of Britain and wrote many articles advocating a union of republican states in Australia. (Was he our first republican?!) He was elected a member of the legislative council for three periods and of the legislative assembly from 1859 to 1869,

Judy Gifford

Sources: World Book Encyclopedia; Chambers Biographical Dictionary

Foot Note: Reverend Dunmore Lang married in 1835 Frederick Lawson and Isabella Jones. Their first born Elizabeth (1836) married William ROGERS who was aged 12 when he arrived with his family on the *Walmer Castle* in 1848.

In his writings Lang recorded being escorted, through a rainstorm, back to the main road by a youngster who was the son of a 'refugee from France'. This young fellow was Edwin Homan, probably ten at the time, and passenger with his parents and sister on the *Agincourt*.

THE NOTTINGHAM LACE TRADE IN FRANCE 1825

LOOKING FOR clues about your family in France? Have you ever wondered why your family records show births in the French towns of Lille, Caen, Havre de Grace and Boulogne? Perhaps the following article, gleaned from the *Nottingham Review* 18 October 1825, gives some answers:

We have derived the following information from an English merchant who has been carrying on business in France for the last ten years, who only left Calais on Tuesday last, and who, from his knowledge and experience is well acquainted with this branch of trade.

In Calais, Boulogne, Havre-de-grace, Caen, Lille and other places in France, the Nottingham lace manufacture has been introduced by natives of England, carried on with a degree of spirit, and success, considering the narrow, or perhaps, no capital of the adventurers, beyond their mechanical knowledge that is truly amazing.

It is only four years since this branch of English ingenuity was introduced into France by some needy though enterprising lacemen from Nottingham.. They built their looms after smuggling the principal and most intricate parts out of England, into Calais and commenced with the aid of Nottingham lacemen to manufacture on a very limited scale. The demand was great and the prices exceeded their utmost expectations, so much so, that they added from time to time, as their means would permit, additional looms and lacemen; but the demand for the article increased in a ratio far beyond their means to supply, and notwithstanding that there are now, in all of the towns above mentioned, small establishments of Nottingham lace manufacturers, they are totally unable to meet the demand for their productions by their utmost exertions.

What, however, the original projectors have been unable to do collectively, by manufacturing Nottingham lace in France, they

have for some time accomplished by smuggling into France the lace manufactured in Nottingham, and disposing thereof most readily as their own French manufactured Nottingham lace.

Some idea may be formed as to the extent to which the Nottingham lace trade is introduced to France, in an indirect manner from England, under the idea that the whole is manufactured there by our ingenious countrymen when, when we state upon the authority already mentioned, that not later than last Monday night, a Dover lugger was seized by the French Revenue Officers in Calais Harbour, having between £1600 and £2000 worth of Nottingham lace on board, consigned to the Nottingham lace manufacturers in Calais.

At the present time there is a strong difference existing between the English lacemen employed in France in the manufacture of Nottingham lace, and their employers, the latter having come to the determination of reducing their wages 33 per cent or from 6 to 4 sous a quarter, and from 6 to 4 sous per dozen for breadths. To this arrangement the operatives refused to accede, and their employers threaten them with getting workmen from Nottingham to supplant them at the proposed reduced prices. The wages of the lacemen are certainly very high at present in Calais, and the other places, a couple of good workmen earning about #10 per week between them.

It was believed at Calais, when our informant left, that it was by private information, obtained from the lacemen who have been threatened with so great a reduction in wages, that the revenue officers seized the Dover lugger, with the Nottingham lace in Calais Harbour.

We shall conclude this information with a simple fact, corroborative of the above statement from the same source. So great is the demand for our looms in France, that one which may be had here for £270 will fetch there from £550 to £600 and our informant knew a few days before he left Calais of £12/12/- per week having been refused as the rent of six looms of very inferior construction - good machinery seems to be their greatest want.

FOR THE GENALOGIST

A list of Australian Death Notice in Notts Newspapers - extracted by

Barry Holland

ASHER, Samuel	36	07/12/55
BLAND, George Edward	13	19/09/62
BLOORE, Harriet	28	30/11/55
CAREY, John Barnett	35	23/03/55
CLOUGH, William		29/07/53 Melbourne
COOK, Elizabeth		27/08/58
CUCKSON, Edward (or Edmund)		05/09/62
FOSTER, John	30	25/12/57
GADD, Everard	31	2/06/59
GREGORY, Joshua William	36	28/02/51
HAYWOOD, Maria	16	26/04/50
HOLBROOK, Mary Ann	31	30/05/62
HUNTER, Thomasina	49	10/10/51
HURT, Charles		20/01/54
LEAKE, Charles Walter	25	29/01/58
MADDOCK, Robert	36	12/06/59
MANFULL, William Henry	25	30/07/58
MILNES, Edmund	32	14/02/62
MITCHELL, Frances	38	22/06/60
MOORE, Benjamin	55	13/04/60
PALMER, John	34	05/12/51
PEET, George	25	28/09/60
PEET, William		22/12/54
PLOWRIGHT, Thomas Gutridge	62	17/02/54
POTTER, George	51	20/07/60
PYE, Ann	23	21/06/50
RHODES, J. (male)	67	28/09/60
SLADE, Celia	26	31/01/51
SMALL, William	60	23/03/60
SURPLICE, Frances Amelia		13/08/52
TAYLOR, Benjamin	8	26/04/61
VICKARS, William	25	22/06/60
VICKERS, Mrs. (wife of Wm.)		18/06/52/
WALLIS, Robert	38	29/06/66
WARD, Joseph Willoughby	28	20/07/60
WHATTON, Arthur	23	13/01/54

*Making the Christmas Pudding -
Illustrated London News - Christmas, 1848*



The Pudding - an 1848 recipe

Ingredients

- *A pound of finely chopped suet - it must be extremely fresh and carefully picked from all skin*
- *half a pound of flour*

- *half a pound of bread crumbs*
- *half a pound of moist sugar*
- *one ounce of citron*
- *one ounce of candied orange and lemon peel*

- *half a nutmeg grated*
- *a teaspoonful of salt*
- *a pound of best currants carefully washed and dried on a cloth*
- *a pound of raisins well picked and stoned*

- *half an ounce of bitter almonds*
- *one ounce of sweet almonds chopped*
- *six eggs beaten yolks (sic) and whites together*
- *a glass of brandy*

Mix it up together, with as much milk as will make it too thick to be poured, but not thick enough to be handled as paste : it only wants mixing well together - no kneading, or beating, and must be made six hours before it is put into its mould;

then line the bason or mould with a buttered paper, press in the pudding, lay a buttered paper on the top, tie a thick pudding - cloth closely over it, and boil for six hours :

on Christmas day stick a pretty branch of holly with its red berries on the top, with a little frill of cut white paper where the stick goes in. Serve with sauce made of half a pint of very nice melted butter, a wineglassful of brandy, and sugar to the taste.



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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Dear Friends,

I do hope that many of you were lucky enough to tune in to Hindsight on Sunday, 14 September to hear Gillian Kelly and Richard Lander tell the Lacemaker's story, with a little help from the sounds effects provided by Gretchen Miller and her team. The creaking rigging and English and French voices really added authentic colour to the unfolding narrative.

I was unable to hear the Sunday broadcast but was delighted to catch the repeat programme on the following Thursday. As I was at work, a friend kindly taped the programme and I have been able to enjoy my own repeats of our story. What a joy it was to listen to Gillian and Richard as they brought to life their lacemaker connections and discussed the events that propelled all our families to the other side of the world in search of a new life. What a wealth of talent we have in our society and special thanks to Gillian and Richard for being such splendid storytellers.

And they aren't the only talented members of our society! At our last meeting in August we were entertained by June Howarth and Craig Williams who brought along some of their treasures and shared stories about their individual Saywell families. Marjorie Brown was also there to lend her considerable knowledge and resources to the Saywell story. As a further treat, we were delighted to listen to June, who rounded out her contribution by singing, in French, a little shepherd's love song, learned during her high school years. Thank you all for your enthusiasm, knowledge and generosity in sharing your time, and special talents with us at this meeting.

Our last meeting for the year will be on Saturday 15 November 2003 at Donbank Cottage. Do join us for our pre-Christmas gathering.

Elizabeth Bolton
President.