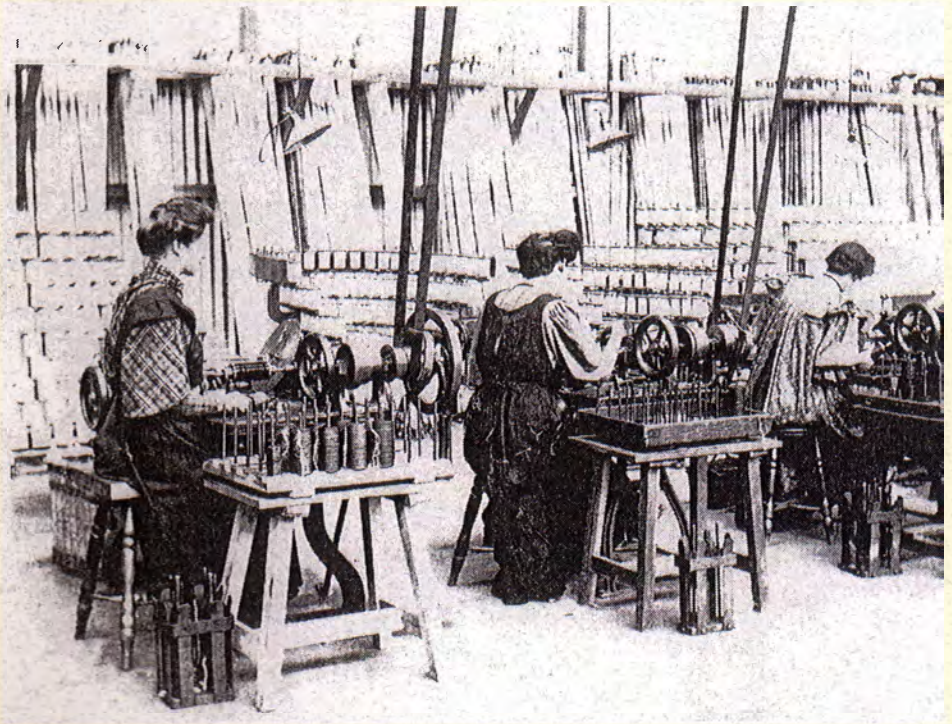


Tulle

*Issue Number 41
November, 1993*



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

MEETING DATE

Saturday, February 19, 1994

Venue for all Meetings:

DonBanks Cottage

6 Napier Street, North Sydney

Meeting Time: 1.00pm

Train to North Sydney Station

or

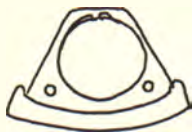
Bus from Wynard (247, 286, 288, 289, 290)

NEXT MEETING

Saturday, February 19, 1994

Annual General Meeting

Bring lunch and enjoy it in the gardens of
DonBanks



Tulle

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

At the time of going to press President Claire is in England, perchance in Nottingham!



AND THE SECRETARY'S

Twenty two members were present at DonBank on August 14, 1993, many of them bringing sandwiches to enjoy with a chat before the meeting.

The Society has a credit balance of over \$3000 and Claire has urged members to consider ways in which this could be utilised. Suggestions for celebrating the 150th anniversary of the arrival of the Lacemakers are also needed. A book for this purpose is available at meetings.

Many societies peter out after a few years. So far we have maintained a good momentum and will continue to do so if members spread the word, especially to younger members and their families. Richard Lander has agreed to produce an information sheet for enquirers.

The 7th Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Family History will be held from July 7-10, 1994 at the University of Queensland. The Australian War Memorial in Canberra has put

some of its archives on microform. The Secretary has information on both of these.

The main business was a very well illustrated talk by Judy Gifford on the Rogers family. Equally interesting was her account of the way in which she conducted her research. She began a serious study of her family background when she was laid up with a back injury and her obvious enthusiasm and willingness to share her discoveries brought suggestions, help and cooperation, sometimes from quarters where it was not expected. Her hints on the various sources of information and help available to family historians were greatly appreciated. many thanks!

Our thanks also go to those who organised the raffle and afternoon tea and helped with moving the chairs.

Doug Webster
Secretary

AND FINALLY, THE EDITOR.

It has been an interesting several months, with a contact line with Calais being formed. We have sold two books to the Society of the Friends of Old Calais, and two to the Chamber of Commerce! With the request from the Chamber of Commerce came two books on calais. One is a detailed history, co-authored by our old friend M. Albert Vion, and the other is a history of the Chamber of Commerce itself. While my translating is slow, both have proven to pay great attention to the English in Calais, and further mysteries are unravelling!

With interest and knowledge of our group growing, I have decided to apply to present a paper on the Lacemakers at the 7th

Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Family History. My application is probably a bit late, but I hope this opportunity might be available. It seems like a great chance to meet members and further knowledge about us!

Several people have suggested that we use a little of our money to purchase some of the many records available from the Nottingham Family History Society. This very active group has put most of its records onto microfiche, making them easily accessible and cheap! The latest IGI has certainly covered a great many new churches, but take care! They don't include all the entries on the old ones, so you must look up entries on both sets!

As this is the fourth and last issue of *Tulle* for 1993, may I wish you all a very happy and healthy Christmas and New Year.

Gillian Kelly
Editor.

ost cript

Please don't even ask why your November *Tulle* is arriving in January... but please do accept my apologies!

The explanation is a combination of two children completing degrees, one studying for the HSC, my changing schools, the household possessing only one computer (we even got to the stage where people had to book their time slot) and there still only being twenty four hours in the day!

The Woodforths of Woodhouse

I knew my Woodforth Lacemaker family came from Quorndon, Leicestershire, but some years ago, after finding only three names on the IGI I contacted an English researcher who found, in Quorndon, the baptism of my James Woodforth, Lacemaker. October 12, 1815, his six brothers and sisters and his parents' marriage. (John Woodforth and Elizabeth Cramp m March 15, 1813.) As there were no other Woodforths in Quorndon, he checked the next village, Woodhouse. There were my "hidden" ancestors - fifty eight entries of births, deaths and marriages from 1744 to 1863! (None of which are on the IGI. The Parish Registers are still with the incumbent.)

Last year while touring England, I definitely planned a visit to Quorndon and Woodhouse.

Quorndon is quite a large village, with many commercial premises, a school and a variety of churches and pubs.



About one and a quarter miles away is the tiny village of Woodhouse. About thirty houses line its only street, many built of local stone and slate, with three thatched cottages giving the impression of a gentle English Village.



Thatched Cottages, Woodhouse

We drove slowly through the town, looking for the church, when at a Y intersection of the road, at the western end, we found what we were seeking



St -Mary -in-the Elms, Woodhouse

The Church of England, Parish Church of St-Mary-in-the-Elms, Woodhouse. What a wonderful feeling. This was the church, where, for one hundred years, Woodforths were baptised, married and buried. It is a beautiful stone church, consecrated in 1338! Upon reading the notice board we found Church of England services were held every Sunday at 11.00am and Church of Rome services at 9.00am - a dual religion church which was most unusual.

Ofcourse, I wandered among the well kept tombstones, with camera at the ready and was delighted to find eight Woodforth names. (Woodford too, which is also my family) One death was as late as 1903, but the most exciting discovery was the large tombstone of my great-great-great-great grandfather, just below the South window, with evry word clearly incised into the slate.

*"Beneath reft the sleeping remains of
John Woodforth
of Beau Manor Parks,
14th October 1797 a
ged 86 years"*

The poem beneath the inscription begins:

*"Death instantaneous snatched me from the stage of Human
Life..."*

John Woodforth and his sons were farmers on the close-by BeauManor Park estate, owned by William Herrick. They farmed over two hundred and twenty acres and their allotments had such fascinating names as *The Meadow, Forest Close, Hanging Stones, Blackbird's Nest, Far Field* and *The Park*.

Off the main road of Woodhouse I found a lane which led to Beaumanor Hall, built in 1847.

Beaumanor Hall is now a Teacher Training and Conference Centre. The wooden huts left on the grounds by the War Department after WW II are used by schoolchildren as a residential campsite for environmental studies.

I left the car and walked around the Hall, past formed flower beds and the stable block and looked at the sweeping, lush lawns which stretched out into the distance towards Charnwood Forest

- ...here was the land of my ancestors
- ...the area is preserved for teachers and children
- ...I am a teacher
- ...I feel content.

Jean Campbell



THE POTTERS OF CALAIS.

At the start of the nineteenth century, most of the tradespeople in Calais were connected with the sea. Carpenters, caulkers, blockers, rope and sail makers all held an important part in the local economy. There were, also, the usual cottage industries and small businesses.

Industry was almost non-existent, except for a sinker making factory, two candle makers and a pottery - all in St Pierre.

The pottery was established in 1807 by a man named Broutin. It employed 35 workers and had an annual turnover of some 45 000 francs. At the end of the war it was taken over by an English firm of Pain, Bayley, Shirley & Co and it changed its production to the blue ware of England. This was sold in Paris, Lille, Le Havre and the French colonies.

At the height of business, in 1824, the pottery employed 60 workers, of whom 35 were French. Strong competition from the birth of the lace industry attracted both labour and funding, and the factory was forced to close its doors in 1824.

Pain and Bayley became familiar names in Calais in the lace industry, with Thomas and Edmond Pain running their own factory.

Fontaine, Raymond. La Chambre de Commerce de Calais au XI^{eme} Si^ecle. Extrait du Bulletin Historique publié par LES amis du vieux Calais, Mars, Juin, Septembre, 1978.

Gleanings on a Lacemaker

Small gleanings build greater stories, and Jack and Dorothy Clifton began their sojourn into the Lacemakers by meeting with an old lady who lived in Bathurst. In April this year Marjorie Shirtley celebrated her 94th birthday. Sadly she died not very long afterwards.

She had spent most of that 94 years living in Bathurst. As a young girl she lived next to Dr Machattie who had a tennis court, and taught her to play tennis. Marjorie, or Pops, as she was affectionately known, was the granddaughter of Maria Potter who came on the Agincourt. While Maria died in 1926, Pops knew her well, and would have been one of the last to have spoken to a lacemaker!

Pops said that Maria never, ever mentioned her French connection, or the lace trade, or even that she had brothers and sisters! Maria was five when she made that epic journey, so should have had some memories. She did, however, show Pops the old family home in Seymour Street, Bathurst. Recently this home was put up for auction.

Maria herself is buried in the churchyard at Holy Trinity, Kelso, along with all her children and her husband. Her parents, Ann and Charles are also buried there, but in unmarked graves.

*Miss Marjorie "Pops"
Shirtley*



The Bedchamber Mystery

C.S.Forester

At Last it Can be Told

Now that a hundred years have passed, one of the scandals of my family can be revealed.

It is very doubtful if, in 1843, Miss Forester (she was Eulalie, but being the eldest daughter unmarried, she was, of course, Miss Forester) and Miss Emily Forester and Miss Eunice Forester ever foresaw the world of 1943 to which their story would be told; in fact it is inconceivable that they could have believed that there would be a world in which their story could be baldly told in print.

At that time it was the sort of thing that could only be hinted at in whispers during confidential moments in feminine drawing rooms; but it was whispered about enough to reach, in the end, the ears of my grandfather, who was their nephew, and my grandfather told it to me.

In 1834, Miss Forester and Miss Emily and Miss Eunice Forester were already maiden ladies of a certain age. The old-fashioned Georgian house in which they lived kept itself modestly retired, just like its inhabitants, from what there was of the bustle and excitement in the High Street of the market town.

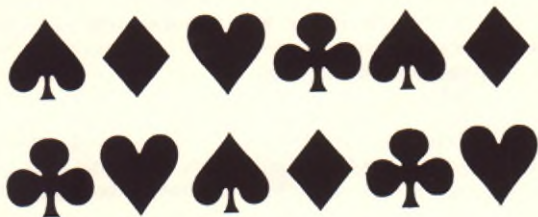
The ladies indeed led a retired life; they went to church a little, they visited those of the sick whom it was decent and proper for maiden ladies to visit, they read the more colourless of the novels in the circulating library, and sometimes they entertained the ladies to tea.

And once a week they entertained a man. It might almost be said they went from week to week looking forward to those evenings.

Dr Acheson was (not one of the ladies would have been heartless enough to say "fortunately", but each of them felt it) a widower, and several years older even than my great-great-aunt Eulalie. Moreover, he was a keen whist player and a brilliant one, but in no way keener or more brilliant than were Eulalie, Emily and Eunice.

For years now the three old ladies had looked forward to their weekly evening of whist - all the ritual of setting out the green table, the two hours of silent cut-and-thrust play, and the final twenty minutes of the conversation with Dr Acheson as he drank a glass of old Madeira before bidding them goodnight.

The late Mrs Acheson had passed to her Maker somewhere about 1830, so that it was thirteen years they had played their weekly games of whist before the terrible thing happened. To this day we do not know whether it happened to Eulalie or Emily or Eunice, but it happened to one of them.



The three had retired for the night, each to her separate room, and had progressed far towards the final stage of getting into bed.

They were not dried-up spinsters; on the contrary they were women of some weight and substance, with buxom contours even married women might be proud of. It was her weight which was the undoing of one of them, Eulalie, Emily or Eunice.

Through the quiet house that bedtime there sounded the crash of china and the cry of pain, and two of the sisters - which two we do not know - hurried in their dressing gowns to the bedroom of the third - her identity is uncertain - to find her bleeding profusely from severe cuts in the lower regions of her back.

The jagged china fragments had inflicted severe wounds, and, most unfortunately, just in those spots where the injured sister could not attend to herself.

Under the urings of her sisters, she fought down her modesty sufficiently to allow them to attempt to deal with it, but the bleeding was profuse, and the blood of the Foresters streamed from the figure lying facedownwards on her bed in terrifying quantity.

"We shall have to send for the Doctor," said one of the ministering sisters; it was a shocking thing to contemplate.

"Oh, but we cannot!" said the other ministering sister.

"We must," said the first.

"How terrible!" said the second.

And with that the injured sister twisted her neck and joined in the conversation. "I will not have the doctor," she said, "I would die of shame!"

"Think of the disgrace of it!" said the second sister, "we might have to explain how it happened!"

"But she's bleeding to death," protested the first.

"I'd rather die!" said the injured one, and then, as a fresh appalling thought struck her, she twisted her neck even further. "I would never face him again. And what would happen to our whist?"

That was an aspect of the case that until then had not occurred to either of the other sisters, and it was enough to make them bleach. But they were made of stern stuff.

Just as we do not know which was the injured on, we do not know which one thought of the way out of the difficulty, and we shall never know. We do not know if it was Miss Eulalie, as befitted her rank as eldest sister, who called Deborah the maid to go and fetch Dr Acheson at once, but that does not mean to say that it was not Miss Eulalie who was injured or not was quite capable of telling Deborah what to do.

Deborah fetched Dr Acheson and conducted him to Miss Eunice's room, but ofcourse the fact that it was Miss Eunice's bedroom is really no indication that it was Miss Eunice who was lying there. Dr Acheson had no means of knowing: all he saw was a recumbent form covered by a sheet. In the centre of the sheet a round hole had been cut, and through the hole the seat of the injury was visible.

Dr Acheson needed no explanations. He took his needles and his thread from his little black bag and sewed up the worst of the cuts and attended to the minor ones. Finally he straightened and eased his aching back.

"I shall have to take those stitches out," he explained to the silent figure which had borne the stitching stoically without a murmur. "I shall come next Wednesday and do that."

Until next Wednesday the three Misses Forester kept to their rooms. Not one of them was seen on the streets of the market town, and when on Wednesday Dr Acheson knocked on the door, Deborah once more conducted him to Miss Eunice's room. There was the recumbent form; there was the sheet with the hole in it. Dr Acheson took out the stitches.

"It has healed very nicely," said Dr Acheson. "I don't think any further attention will be necessary."

The figure under the sheet said nothing and nor did Dr Acheson expect it. He gave some concluding advice and went his way. He was glad later to receive a letter penned in Miss Forester's Italian hand:

*Dear Dr Acheson,
We will be delighted if you will come to whist this week
as usual.*

When Dr Acheson arrived he found the the "as usual" applied only to his coming, for there was a slight but subtle change in the furniture of the drawing room.

The stiff high backed chairs on which the three Miss Foresters sat bore, each of them, a comfortable cushion upon the seat. There was no knowing which of the sisters needed a cushion!

Strand Magazine, 1944.

I found this frivolity amongst some papers belonging to my mother. She kept it, I suspect, because she had all the heady benefits and spoilings that accompany the possession of a pair of Maiden Aunts, and the Branson Lacemakers will agree, as we inherited THE AUNTS. This story is 50 years old in the telling. How things have changed. I know many Lacemakers will relate to this small tale, and perhaps it will remind you of a story worth putting to paper. The Editor.

THANK YOU, NORMANDY



Sarah Wells, born April 20, 1834, Havre de Grace, Normandy, married Matthew Hutchinson at Bunyington, Victoria, on February 19, 1859. Passenger on the Harpley

For a long time, I wondered why, with the English name of Sarah Wells, my great-grandmother happened to have been born in France. It wasn't until 1976, when I met a delightful and intelligent old lady in a Sydney nursing home, that this puzzle was explained. Agnes had an interest in family history, recognised a kindred spirit and had known the lady in question. She started me on a journey of discovery, on which I have met many interesting people and journeyed to places I never dreamed of visiting. I still have more questions than answers, but this, ofcourse, is the fascination of family history.

Agnes was my father's cousin and a granddaughter of Sarah Wells. Although she herself did not marry, she could tell me, right down to the latest edition who had married whom, and the names of the children they had "begat". (a word we had to pause to enjoy)

Sarah, in Agnes' youth, was a rather intimidating old lady, who allowed her to dip into a diary she kept in her desk. This diary told of a life in Calais, where Sarah lived with her lacemaking parents, Thomas and Sarah, originally from Nottingham. It mentioned one frightening experience where she had to hide in a "hole in the ground" because of actual or threatened violence. Agnes knew, that as a young girl, Sarah had emigrated to South Australia with her family, and later journeyed overland to Buninyong. Cattle had been speared along the way by Aborigines, deprived by white man of their traditional hunting grounds.

The diary, I am sad to say, disappeared with a desk and other documents while in storage in Sydney.

In 1988 we travelled by EURAIL from Paris to Rouen, the capital of Upper Normandy, where we hoped to find

Financial Report, November 20, 1993

Balance brought

Forward \$3339.10

Income

Proceeds from Raffle 42.00
 313.00

Subscriptions, book sales
 \$3694.10

Expenditure

Rent for DonBanks 64.00
 Production & Postage Tulle 400.00
 Government Taxes 1.20
465.20

Less \$20.00 cheque from France
 that needs Australian bank
 Nomination

Credit
 Balance \$3208.90

Advance Bank term deposit \$2598.04
 Interest 171.47
\$2769.51

Adelaide Lander

On May 16, 1849, less than nine months after the family's arrival in South Australia, Adelaide Lander, the little girl who had been born on the day the Harpley left London, died. An inquest was held at the Wheat Sheaf hotel at Thebarton following her death and the Coroner found that "the child having been weakly from birth, and having suffered from whooping-cough(sic) and latterly from diarrhoea has died from exhaustion". It is interesting to note that the witnesses at the inquest included John Henningway and John Mountenay - both of whom were fellow travellers aboard the Harpley. Another witness was Thomas Ottaway - probably a relative John Ottaway who later married Mary Ann Lander, Edward's eldest daughter and Adelaide's eldest sister.

Mary Ann made a statement at the inquest on Adelaide's death:

"Last night we went to bed late, and the deceased, whose body is now before the jury, was rather restless, and I kept getting up from bed with her. She did not cry at all. Between one and two o'clock this morning I turned her over as she lay on the bed, and as I did not think she breathed, I got up to look. Thinking her quite dead, I lighted a candle, and found she was so. She was alive not a minute before when I turned her in her bed. She lay in my arms during the night and prevented me from sleeping at all. She is twelve months old and has been delicate ever since birth. She was born at sea. We were about to wean her, and she was suckled on Monday last. She had the whooping (sic) cough onboard and received medical attention there, but has not had nay since then. When we found she was dead we went and called two of the neighbours up. I live with my father and my mother at Thurbarton where the child died. The child did not appear at all convulsed during the night."

From Whence They Came

The Adelaide Observer

ADELAIDE

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1848

THE EMIGRANT SHIP "HARPLEY"

(Following a general description of the arrival of the Harpley) Since these deserving persons, with their wives and families, have landed on our shores, a very erroneous impression has gone abroad, that, because they have been employed in lace manufactories, they are little fitted for the various occupations of colonial life. We venture, therefore, after due enquiry, to take up the pen, in order to counteract an impression which might otherwise, temporarily at least, retard the accomplishment of avocational engagements for which they may feel themselves fully competent.

It is known to the generality of well informed Englishmen, in consequence of the progressive increase in British manufactories, the ranks of rural, and mechanical and agricultural labours are frequently thinned in particular districts in order to furnish the sinews of human organisation for new or enlarged attempts of manufacturers therein. A recollection of this circumstance has caused us to set on foot an enquiry touching the original occupations and primary localities of employment of the persons who have so recently arrived. The following particulars are the result, and may very well show that they were fully justified in resorting to a new and flourishing colony like this, wherein to resume the occupations

of their earlier days.

It may be proper to state, however, that most of the young persons of both sexes found ready employment, and that the observations that we are about to make chiefly relate to the husbands and fathers of families who have arrived in the *Harpley*.

The native countries or counties are:

Derby, Cambridge, Hants, Ireland, Kent, Leicestershire, Nottingham, Somerset, Sussex and Wilts.

The original employments may be gathered from the following summary:

Blacksmith 1, butcher 1, cowkeeper 1, farm bailiff 1, farmer 1, labourer 1, mechanics 20, miller 1, smiths 5.

The kinds of employment desired by these persons, according to a list put into our hands, are the following:-

Blacksmith 1, butcher or farmer 1, farmer and bailiff 1, cowkeeper 1, farmer 1, gardener 1, labourers 19, labourers or shepherds 4, man servant 1, miller 1, smith 1. Several of the wives are able as willing to assist in the support of their families by their industry, and many of the married children have adult children or those who have arrived at sufficient age to be very useful in an enterprising and busy population like ours.

the records of Havre de Grace where Sarah Wells had been born. Our Caf   Couette (the French equivalent of Bed and Breakfast) was excellent. Our hostess, Anne-Marie, was charming Parisian who spoke English but could not help us locate any Wells.

Rouen itself is full of interest, but ofcourse our first objective was the Archives. This is in the new part of town built after the war time bombing. Here we found helpful people who spoke English but still we could not find any Wells.

The following day found us travelling through lush countryside where cows grazed peacefully, and typical Normandy houses with their dark, sharply gabled roofs contrasted with the surrounding green. Our destination was Caen, capitol of lower Normandy. This town was the ducal seat of William the conqueror, and on our way to the archives we passed his castle, with his standard flying in the breeze.

Our reception at the Archives, housed in the University library, was rather different to that of the previous day. The thickset librarian spoke no English and his response to our halting request in French was a fast flow of words which we could not understand but which were clearly negative. He appeared very agitated and we were almost ready to give up when a student arrived and was able to act as a go between. The librarian, still unconvinced, went away muttering and returned with a thick book which he dumped on the counter saying something like, "If you don't know the date you won't be able to find anything".

Well, we did!

We had before us a register of births, in original script,

and were hardly able to believe our eyes at what we found:

No 298 Richard Wells

Du premier jour du mois d'Avril.....etc

It was a great moment followed by a further realisation. The witnesses were Wells, Peet and Mullot, all living in this town. I had only known that Sarah was born in 1834 in Havre de grace, and that her oldest brother must have been born circa 1829. I had no idea her family lived in Caen. Bravely we approached the desk, but our request for a photocopy produced an even more agitated stream before. Convinced that he did not like us very much we retired to copy the entry by hand. Moments later we were requested to wait in the vestibule as Le Directeur wanted to have a word with us.

We duly waited, in some apprehension, but when Le Directeur arrived he greeted us warmly, and our troubles were over. He explained that any photocopying had to be done from film, and that the film copying machines were All in use. He agree, however, to forward our copies to us. We realised the Librarian's reaction had been one of frustration at not being able to make himself understood. The Directeur also told us the rue de Bretagne mentioned in the entry of birth, was now rue de Bayeaux. He then shook our hands and wished us a safe return and we hastened away to the street where my ancestors lived.

History came alive when we stood outside some old houses (perhaps even theirs!) in the rue de Bayeux. Just around the corner we paid a quick visit to the Abbaye aux Hommes, built by William to expiate his sin in marrying Matilde, his cousin. Close by in Eglise St

Ettienne, we came upon a tomb...

**GUILLELMUS
Conquestor
Normanniae Dux
Et Angliae Rex**

The story of Thomas and Sarah and their descendants in Australia remains to be put together. It is a formidable task - there were 14 children in all and almost all of them married. I still, however, continue to be intrigued by that original emigration to France. Thomas and Sarah stated they were married in Normandy, she barely sixteen, but where? Sarah's parents were in France, but were Thomas? When did they go? Their first children were born in Caen, but they later had children in Calais, but has is it that Sarah was born in le Havre? There were Wells in Paris, in Calais, and in Boulogne by 1829 when Richard was born in Caen, and Wells in Havre de Grace as late as 1848. No doubt there are still descendants in France today. I hope soon to travel to France again and I also hope to contact more people overseas and here in the course of my research. One thing I know - there will be more interesting experiences along the way.

**Mignon Preston
Applecross, WA**

Mignon has made that second trip overseas, and we look forward to hearing more from her. Sarah's younger sister Rebecca, was born in Caen in 1835, married William Bradshaw of GolGol, on the Murray, and died in 1877,

BOBBINS AND CARRIAGES

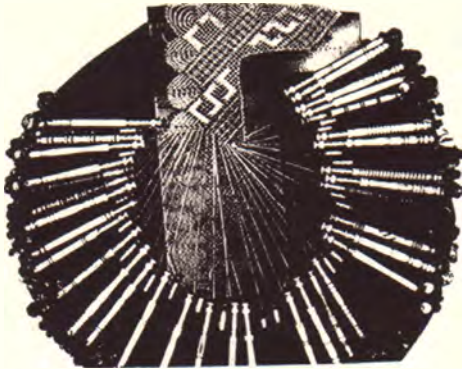
This Society has used the outline of the bobbin and carriage of the Leaver's Lace machine as its symbol since its inception. This readily recognisable logo is appearing frequently in our own stores and identifies the products of les dentelles de Calais, who still produce genuine and very beautiful lace from Leaver's machines.



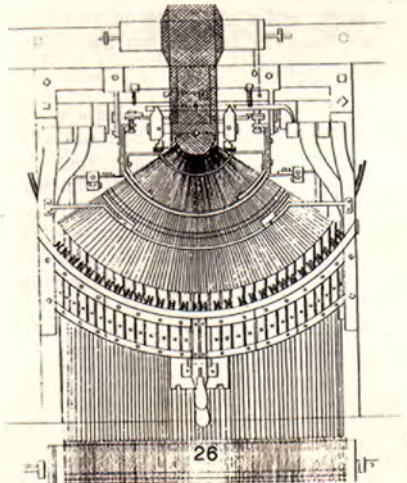
So, what is this bobbin?

By 1800 the stocking frame was very successfully reproducing a knitted open work, and a great deal of success was found in producing open lace-like fabrics, but like knitting, it wasn't strong and ran if snagged.

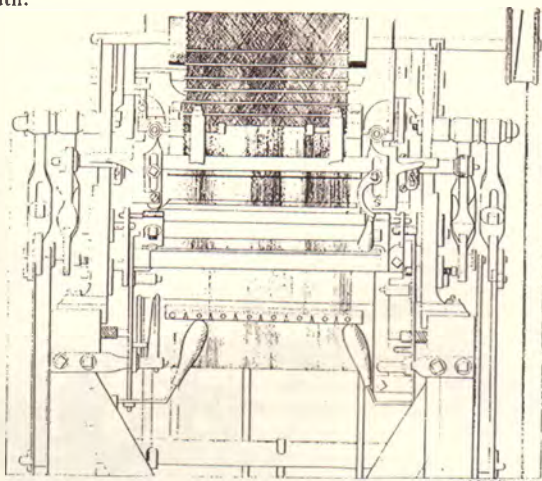
People began to pay attention to inventing a machine that could reproduce the fabric of bobbin lace. Bobbin lace is produced by twisting and plaiting threads around each other. The threads are held stable by winding them onto weighted bobbins and pinning them to a pillow. The patterns are formed by continually carrying the threads from side to side from a net like ground into the pattern and out the other side. This ground, or base, is called Buck's Point in England and looks like tulle. The threads pass diagonally across from one mesh to the next in opposite directions and makes a very strong, stable and elastic fabric. It is this that the inventors tried to produce by machine.



John Heathcoat is credited with the first, or atleast, the most promising machine. He carefully observed a Northamptonshire lacemaker as she worked, and analysed the movements of the threads as she worked. Her bobbins were worked in two sets - one set hanging straight down and the other being worked over them from side to side. His first machine produced a band of lace that resembled Buck's point so closely that it even had the small irregularities that are the trade mark of the hand made product.



This machine fanned the bobbins just as the Northamptonshire lacemaker did because of the thickness of the bobbins and his lace was a mere three inches wide. In order to make lace of a reasonable width on a machine of reasonable proportions, it was necessary to make a bobbin that was extremely thin. Heathcoat calculated that his Buck's point ground had 40 threads to the inch. Split this into the two groups of threads and he needed twenty bobbins to the inch. At that time, no smith of Loughborough could file a bobbin down to one twentieth of an inch. Heathcoat conceived the idea of the bobbin as we know it: a wafer-thin copper spool, compressed from side to side with the two discs joined in the centre. He then rearranged his bobbins into two horizontal rows, one behind the other and they then had to be only slightly less than one tenth of an inch in width.



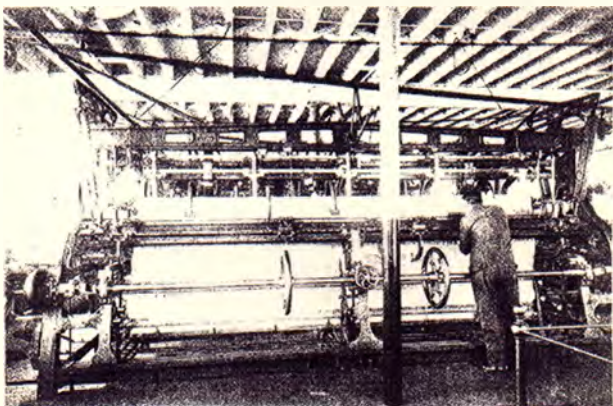
Heathcoat's second machine, the Old Loughborough, with thin bobbins which confines the threads to the same width as the lace.

The central disc of our symbol is the bobbin. It has very fine cotton wound around it, and is then fitted into the shaped carriage within which it rotates smoothly, releasing its thread. Leaver's machines had the warp threads stretched vertically from a roller at the bottom to the lace roller at the top, and by specialised movements the vertically hung bobbins in their carriages twisted their load around the warps, producing tulle, or Buck's point ground.

Gillian Kelly

Earnshaw, Pat. Lace Machines and Machine Laces, RT Batsford Ltd, London, 1986/

Dentelles Informations, dentelles de calais, No 6, 1980



For the Genealogist

Lacemakers Found:

In October, 1992 a list of Lacemakers lost, or atleast, not found was published. While this list hasn't been diminished to any great degree, there have been some interesting finds.

Sometimes families have assumed that another member has passed on their stories, and while we have been aware of the members interest, we haven't had any details of the family! To this end I now have a story of **James Shaw**, and of **Joseph James'**, plus a willingness of Clair Hergstrom's to share the treasures she has .

Andrew Browne: Still missing, but discovered: **William Brown**, brother of Andrew, who arrived on the *Thomas Arbuthnot*, on January 17, 1849. He gave his occupation as watchmaker. William was in Calais in 1843 & 1845 atleast. At that stage he gave his occupation as laceworker, and then lacemaker. When his son William was born he lived at 422 rue Vauban, and James Smith and Samuel Taylor (both on the Agincourt with Andrew) were witnesses to the registration of the child's birth. At son Henry's birth he had moved to 48 rue Vauban and the witnesses to this registration were Andrew Brown and Florentin Demeulin, both laceworkers. This information comes from the transcripts of the French Registers. Given that a son Alfred was born in Radford, William would have been working in the lace trade then too. His migration to Calais co-incides with the movement of a large group of laceworkers from Radford about 1840.

John Freestone :Harpley -members will recognise him as the Lacemaker who somehow got himself back to Nottingham before the Harpley sailed, to try to raise assistance. While he was there it was announced that his family would not be travelling toAustralia because he had too many small children. Two more sons were born to his wife in Sa and in 1854 a daughter, at Avoca, Victoria where the family had moved to join the goldrushes. Son James went to WA to work at the Great Eastern Mine. where he was

accidentally killed. His son farmed in the Wongan Hills District of WA, where the rest of the family joined them after disastrous years farming in Vic. This information has come from new member Marlene Kilminster, John's gg granddaughter, and she was put in touch with us by a lady from Leicestershire!

Thomas Selby: Thomas was a passenger on the *Harpley* with his wife Louise de Sombre who he married in Dover in 1841, and disappeared in Adelaide. In the 1871 census for Nottingham, Thomas Selby appears as the Head of household, aged 52, retired lacemanufacturer, born Nottingham, and wife Louise, aged 50, born Calais, living in Eldon Street. He is the first Lacemaker found to have returned.

John Sweeney: Also still missing, but the trail is hot! John Sweeney per *Harpley*, came as a widower with his daughters, including Mary Anne aged sixteen. In October 1851, Mary Anne Sweeney, born in 1833 in France, and the daughter of John and Mary Anne Sweeney, married John Richter, Catholic and a resident of Adelaide. Mary Anne died in Victoria in 1877.

The **Missing Lacemakers List** stands as:

From the *Agincourt* and *Fairlie*:

Barry, George	Husband, Richard	Potter, William
Bath, John	Huskinson, Thomas	Powell, John
Cooper, Elizabeth	Hutchinson, Sam	Shaw, John
Eagle, Frederick	James, Samuel	Stephens, Samuel
Elliott, George	Martin, John	Stubbs, George
Harding, John	Martin, Robert	Taylor, Henry
Harris, William	Moon, John	Taylor, John
Haywood, Joseph	Moon, William	
Hide, John	Nicholls, William	

From the Harpley

Clarke, John
Clarke, Joseph
Cobb, William
Crowder, Cornelius
Davis, John
Hall, James
Harrold, William
Hemmingway, John

Hibberd, John
Hopkins, Humphrey
Hiskey, Philip
Irons, John
James, Joseph
Lee, Henry
Matthews, Matthew
Paul, William

Pike, George
Revel, William
Richmond, Charles
Sansom, William
Sansom, John
Smith, John
Summers, George
Sweeney, John



BASFORD PARISH

1832-1833 Directory, William White

...It is to the *lace and hosiery* manufacturers, and to its contiguity with Nottingham, that Basford parish owes its present wealth and consequence, and from which causes its population has been trebled in the last thirty years, having encreased (sic) since the year 1801, from 2124 to 6305 souls. For the accomodation of this great augmentation in the number of its inhabitants, several new villages have been built in the parish which now contains seven bleaching establishments, five corn mills, and several hundred stocking frames and bobbin net machines. Here also is a large WORKHOUSE, which has been built by '*forty associated parishes*'.

The Wesleyan and Kihamite Methodists have each a chapel here, and the former have a chapel at New Basford built in 1825. There are also in the parish two General baptist Chaples, one in Old Basford, built in 1819 and another in New Basford, erected in 1827 on land given by Mr James Smith. and at Carrington there is a small Primitive Methodist Chapel uilt in 1828.

In the following Directory of Basford Parish, those marked 1 reside at Basford Old Village, 2 at Carrington, 3 Mapperley Place, 4 New Basford, 5 Sherwood, and 6 at Two-Mile-House.

1 Alcock John, farmer	4 Carrington Lieut. Wm
1 Alton Elias, tanner	5 Cato Mr. Thomas
Ashton Wm. governor of the As-	1 Cnamberlain John, farmer
sociated Workhouse	1 Cliff John gent
4 Bailey Phillip, gentleman	5 Clower Wm. cowkeeper,
1 Bailey Thos. wine merchant	1 Cockerham Mrs. Hannah
2 Berresford Rd. draper	1 Cnoke John, bookkeeper
6 Biggs Mr. Joseph	Cooper Mr. John, Sherwood hill
1 Birch Mrs. Eliz	1 Dexter Geo. carter
4 Birkin Rd. lace manufacturer	4 Elliott Rd. cowkeeper
4 Birkin Wm. turner & winding	1 Farrand Mr. John
machine maker, George st	3 Fidler Mr. George
1 Blakely Henry, cowkeeper	1 Firth Mr. George
4 Booth James, Scotland place	1 Fowler John, saddler
1 Bramley John, farmer	1 Fox John, bleacher
4 Brandreth John, cow leech,	6 Goodson Jph. gentleman
Chapel st	2 Grew Mr. Jph
1 Brewitt Bellamy, gent	3 Hall John, gentleman
2 Brown Bratt, cowkeeper	1 Hall Rt. traveller
1 Brown John, jun. bleacher	4 Harrison Geo. carter
4 Brown John, cowkeeper	1 Hemingway Wm. hair dresser
1 Caddick Wm. jun. brazier and	4 Hewes John, gentleman
tin plate worker	2 Hopkins John, lace mfr
1 Caddick Mr. Wm	1 Jackson Thos. farmer
1 Carnell Jas. lace mtr	1 King Stephen, carter
6 Carr Jas. bookkeeper	1 Kirkland Wm. farmer

3 Linford Thos. gent
 3 Maltby Thos. gent
 1 Mellows Mr. John
 4 Miller Mr. Marmaduke
 6 Mitchell James, skr
 1 Monkman Thos. excise officer
 3 Morley Wm. agent to the Norwich Union Fire Office
 4 Newton Geo. gent
 Parker Wm. farmer, Little Farm
 4 Pepper Mr. Thos. Pepper st
 Phillips Capt. George, Daybrook Lodge
 3 Rawson Rd. gent
 4 Raynor Mr. John
 4 Rean John, warper
 Richards John, Basford cottage
 Roe Martin, Esq. Woodthorpe house
 1 Robinson Samuel, lace mfr
 1 Robinson Wm. maltster
 2 Rogers John, hosier
 1 Rogers Moses, cowkeeper
 1 Rose Mr. Thos.
 2 Russell Wm. lace thread dir
 4 Sanders Mr. John
 1 Sanders Saml. solicitor
 3 Shelton Geo. hosier
 4 Smith Mr. John
 4 Southan Abm. carter
 4 Spray Geo. warper
 1 Strover Thos. R. N.
 4 Strover Mrs. Mary
 2 Swinscow Geo. warper
 1 Swinton Jph. parish clerk
 2 Taylor Wm. bobbin & carriage maker
 2 Telfer Wm. hawker
 5 Tilley Rd. gent
 3 Tibbetts John, lace mfr
 2 Tomlin Abm. maltster
 2 Tomlin Wm. bookkeeper
 1 Torr Mrs. Jane
 5 Tull Wm. cowkeeper
 6 Twiger John, carter
 2 Wagstaff, Mrs. Eliz
 Watson Wm. wine mert. Daybrook

Academies.

2 Marshall Eliz
 2 Morris Thos
 4 Thurman Sal. Mced

1 Perrin John

4 Strover Jane Maria

4 Tookey Sarah

1 Wroughton Thos

6 Wayte Wm. bookr
 6 Webater John, carter
 1 Williams Wm. solicitor
 2 Wilson Mr. Jas
 4 Winrow Mrs. Ruth
 2 Woolley Mrs. Ann
 Wright Ichabod, Esq. banker, Mapperley
 Wright Lieut. John, Adjutant to the Nottingham Yeomanry Cavalry, Bagthorpe

BLEACHERS.

Brown Geo. White Moor Spring
 1 Brown John, (& lace dresser)
 Diggle John, (& finisher) White moor place
 Farrand Geo. Day brook works
 1 Hall Saml. & Co. patent gasers Two-mile-house
 1 Milnes John, Hall mill
 1 Pearson Jph

INNS & TAVERNS.

1 Barley Mow, Wm. Pidgeon
 1 Fox and Crown, John Stanyon
 1 Fox & Hounds, Jph. Swinton
 4 Horse & Groom, Jas. Taylor
 1 Horse & Jockey, W. Bagdale
 2 King Wm. IV. Thos. Pepper
 1 Old Pear Tree, Rd. Charlton
 4 Plough & Harrow, Fs. Ward
 1 Queen's Head, Thos. Stoddart
 6 Red Lion, John Hartshorn
 1 Rose, John Kirkby
 1 Shoulder of Mutton, J. Abbott
 1 White Swan, Thos. Briggs

BEER HOUSES.

2 Board, Matthew Walker
 4 Board, Wm. Sander
 4 Board, John Hodgkinson
 1 Bull & Butcher, John Cooper
 2 Carrington, Wm. Corbett
 5 Generous Briton, Jas. Shaw
 4 Jolly Farmer, Wm. Blomley
 1 King Wm. IV. Jas. Sturgess
 5 Robin Hood, John Cockayne
 2 Royal Oak, Chas. Fulforth
 6 Sir John Barley Corn, John Webster

Agents (Comms.).

4 Millnes Mark

4 Pearson Andrew

5 Simms Richard

<i>Bakers, &c.</i>			
1 Bird Wm	5 Foster Samuel	5 Penn Wm	
2 Daykin John	1 Fox Edward	1 Rhodes Thos	
1 Hancock Matthew	4 Gamble John	4 Robinson Mary	
4 Reddish Mary	2 Glover Thomas	4 Robinson Thomas	
1 Thorpe Thos	5 Green Walter	5 Rogers William	
<i>Blacksmiths.</i>			
6 Attenborough John	4 Green William	4 Ryle George	
1 Grocock John	4 Grimley John	4 Sander Noah	
1 Horsman John	2 Grundy Joshua	4 Saxton William	
1 Keyworth Thos	4 Hallam John	2 Shaw John	
1 Lees Geo	4 Hammond Rd	5 Shipman John	
1 Shepherd Samuel	4 Hankin Jonth	5 Shepperson Wm	
1 Shipstone Geo	2 Hardy Edw	4 Simms Francis	
4 Shipston Wm	2 Hardy Thos.	5 Simms Richard	
2 Wall John	4 Haslam John	4 Skelston Samuel	
<i>Dobbin Net Makers.</i>			
4 Allen Jpl. Northgt	2 Hayes Philip	4 Slack Thomas	
2 Astill Wm. (mfr)	2 Hazeldine Jas	3 Smith Chas. Lostcor cottage	
4 Atkin Isaac	4 Hewes Jas	2 Smith Mr. Wm	
4 Atkin Wm	1 Higate John	2 Spencer John	
4 Bailey William	2 Hill Robt	4 Spray William	
1 Bancroft William	2 Hirst Wm.	1 Starr John	
1 Bertie John	4 Hind & Sneath	4 Summers William	
4 Barton John	4 Hodgkinson Jph	4 Taw Charles	
4 Biddle & Birkin	5 Hollowell John	2 Taylor Thomas	
4 Bingham Wm	5 Holmes John	4 Thompson Robert	
4 Bingley Wm	2 Hurt Wm	2 Tollington Thomas	
4 Birch Noah	2 Key Wm	2 Tomlinson Wm	
4 Birch Thomas	4 King John	2 Fritchley John	
5 Bradbury Thomas	2 Kirk Jas	2 Walker David	
5 Briggs Amos	2 Luke Thos	5 Walker John	
5 Brocklehurst Rd	4 Leatherland Wm	2 Walker Saul	
1 Brown Charles	2 Lee Stephen	4 Walker William	
4 Butters Edward	2 Leeman —	4 Webb Francis	
1 Charlton Richard	2 Lord Thos	5 Willott Jonathan	
2 Churchard Jph	5 Lovegrove John	1 Wingfield Thomas	
5 Clarkson Paul	1 Lowe John	4 Withers Charles	
5 Cooper Henry	5 Maidens John	1 Wright Robert	
2 Corbett William	2 Maltby Chas	<i>Boot & Shoe Makers.</i>	
2 Cox John	2 Mansfield John	1 Henson John	
5 Crawford Jph	4 Marriott Jpl	2 Howett John	
5 Dealtry John	4 Massey Wm	4 Maskery Wm	
2 Dickinson John	5 May Thos	6 Pettener Wm	
1 Donald John	2 Mee Wm	4 Robinson Giles	
2 Drage William	4 Miller Asa	1 Rowland Thos	
4 Eakins Francis	4 Miller Ive	5 Saunders Jph	
4 Falkner William	4 Miller Mdk	4 Sieling Wm	
2 Fido John	4 Millnes Mark	1 Stenson Thos	
1 Flewitt George	Morrison Geo. & Co. Whitemoor	2 Walker Matthew	
1 Flewitt Samuel	5 Myott Thos	2 Wash Fras	
5 Flower William	4 Oliver Thos	1 Watson Wm	
1 Ford William	4 Owen Harriet	<i>Bricklayers.</i>	
	4 Pearson Fdk	1 Hooton John	
	4 Palmer Edwin	4 Kirk Jas	

1 Ocroft Jph	<i>Gardeners.</i>	5 Briggs Amos
1 Stretton Thos	1 Brown Francis	1 Carlile Robert
4 Walker Benj	Mason Wm. Tinker hs	1 Cartledge George
<i>Brick Makers.</i>	<i>Hosiery Mfrs.</i>	5 Crawford Joseph
3 Bean Samuel	1 Bamford Samuel	4 Davenport Edw
3 James Thomas	1 Bickerstaff Rd	1 Derby James
3 North Thomas	1 Binks Joseph	4 Fidler John
<i>Butchers.</i>	1 Constable William	4 Fish Samuel
Ayre Thos. Shewood-	1 Ellis George	1 Flewitt George
hill	1 Flinders John	1 Freeman John
1 Bellairs Wm	1 Jebbett William	2 Fulforth Charles
4 Bostock Geo	1 Lowe John	1 Grocock Rd
1 Cartledge George	1 Mellors J. Buckwd	4 Holders Edw
5 Cockayne John	1 Wroughton Jph	4 Hollis John
4 Dawes John	<i>Joiners.</i>	1 Hufton Joseph
4 Mason John	4 Cargill Samuel	1 Jebbutt William
4 Mellors Thos	1 Cooke John	4 Kirkman Sarah
1 Mellows Thos	2 Gale George	1 Lowe Ann
1 Pilkinton Thos	1 Gwynn Wm	1 Mather Ann
4 Toon James	4 Oldham John	1 Mee William
2 Toon Thos	4 Radford Garvis	1 Mozeley William
2 Whelvaud John	1 Robinson Samuel	1 Raven John
1 Woodward Mark	1 Watson William	6 Shaw William
<i>Corn Millers.</i>	<i>Multsters.</i>	5 Shepperson Wm
1 Champion John	1 Holmes & Robinson	<i>Sinker Maker.</i>
1 Hancock Joseph	<i>Milliners.</i>	1 Scott William
5 Oliver William	5 Cooper Ann	<i>Surgeons.</i>
5 Reddish William	5 Garton Sarah	1 Fitzpatrick Rd. Jas
1 Thorpe John and	1 Oakley Elizabeth	1 Morley William
Thomas	4 Palmer Elizabeth	1 Walker Frederick
<i>Druggists.</i>	4 Rose Elizabeth	<i>Tailors.</i>
4 Atkin William	1 Stretton Jane	1 Bramley James
1 Bramley James	2 Taylor Sophia	2 Brown Alexander
<i>Framsmiths & Ma-</i>	4 Webster Ann	6 Byard Alexander
<i>chine Mfrs.</i>	<i>Needle, &c. Makers.</i>	1 Cooper John
1 Bertie John	1 Marriott Samuel	2 Hilton John
2 Fletcher Joseph	Stephenson John	1 Jefferson Isaac
4 Hammond Rd	<i>Painters & Glaziers.</i>	2 Lecman —
4 Riley Joseph	1 Abbott John	1 Towle John
Shipstone Wm	1 Lee Joseph	<i>Wheelerights.</i>
4 Soar John, South st	<i>Shopkeepers.</i>	1 Hanson John
1 Soar William	2 Baker George	6 Hill Thomas
2 Wall John	2 Bradley Losto	1 Massey Samuel

Calais Contacts

Machine owners in Calais

James Clark		
Robert Webster		
Richard Bonington	Oswin	Edmond Pain
Robert West	Maxton	Thomas Dawson
McCarthy	Rich	Thomas Boot
William Tyler	Polhill	Jonathon Boot
	Thomas Pain	Ferguson

William Austin gave the first machine to Jean-Noel Dubout in 1824, allowing the French to develop their own industry on their own soil.

Teachers in Calais

Louis Eustache Sergeant
Mrs Cora Putney from Dover
Miss Polhill
Miss Sarah Woodshorp
Mr Edwin Davenport
Mr Robert Pechell (sometime teacher, sometime laceworker!)

Midwife in Calais

Felicité Benedicté Butez, was widowed and remarried Jean Baptiste Lefebvre, and was then known as Félicité Benedicté Butez widow Lefebvre.

Frequent Witnesses to English Births

Auguste Morel - policeman
Florentin Démaret - policeman
Henri Constant Lancel - assistant secretary, Townhall
Charles Augustin Hecquet - assistant secretary, Townhall
Jean Baptiste Lefebvre - grocer

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Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

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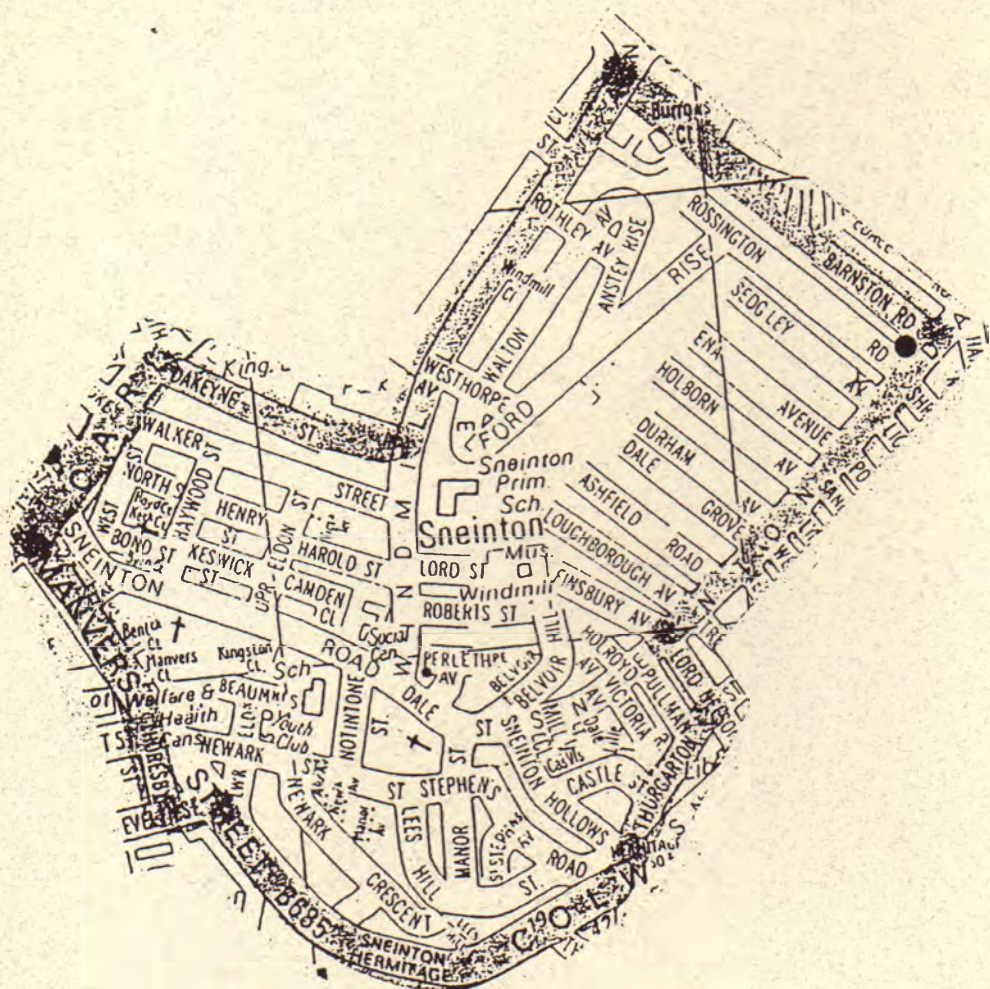
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The Village of Sneinton, Nottinghamshire