

# TULLE

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

## **Meeting Times & Place:**

Don Bank Cottage, 6 Napier Street, North Sydney, NSW on the third Saturday in February (AGM), May, August and November each year. Meetings commence at 1.00pm. Bring a plate for afternoon tea.

## **Future Meetings:**

Saturday, 16 August 2008  
Saturday, 15 November 2008  
Saturday,  
Saturday,

## **Find Us the Internet:**

[www.angelfire.com/al/aslc](http://www.angelfire.com/al/aslc)

## **Want to Join?**

## **Membership Subscription Due?**

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Ms Barbara Kendrick  
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## **Contributions to Tulle : email : post**

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The Editor reserves the right to include or omit, edit &/or to place photographs or illustrations within any text submitted.

## **This Cover Illustration:**

William Lee watching his wife knit. It is believed this inspired his invention of the stocking frame.

**This Meeting:** The Guest Speaker at our May 2008 meeting will be Mrs Robin Wines. Robin's great-grandmother, Maria Maher (1836-1923) was one of the 4000 plus Irish Orphans who arrived in Sydney under the "Earl Grey" scheme in the period 1848-50.



# *Tulle*

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## President's Report

We have, not surprisingly, amid our lacemakers, sterling talent, some recognised, some hitherto unknown. Some such talent was shown, when, at our February meeting, we were treated to a fine and informative address by our very own member, Claire Loneragan, who spoke to us of the historical perspective faced by our lacemaker families and the effects those events had upon their lives and therefore for us and our understanding of the paths they trod. Claire's passion for history and her far reaching knowledge were both evident in her look at history from that viewpoint.

We look then, not much further afield, to two very dedicated and clever people – both foundation members of ASLC and whose talent and loyalty to our Society has seen us consolidate and grow. I speak of Gillian Kelly and Richard Lander.



Gill has been our longest, “almost-continuously-serving” office bearer - a Committee Member over the years, in many capacities. It is, however, as the Editor of Tulle, that has seen her “at that wheel” since 1991. She has brought Tulle from it's worthy but small and humble beginnings, to the 36-page, quality, quarterly journal that is so very warmly received into the homes of our lacemaker members as well as leading family history societies. We all value the contribution given by Gill in the publication of a regular and most respected publication, here and overseas. Her commitment to the variety of content and high quality of Tulle, her strict rule to always have the journal out and in the post on time, must have seen some pretty nippy footwork over those years, in the busy Kelly household in Queanbeyan, with husband Gordon ever “at the ready” to help Gill - the endless proofreading of Tulle and help of course with the giant task, every three months, of packaging Tulle for the mail. Gill, with her absolutely unmatched knowledge of our lacemaker's history, her uncanny knack of linking people to people, families to families, times and places, has always been available to others and she is most

willing always, to share her vast and detailed knowledge and to help members and non-members with their research. I call her, as do probably many others, “our Guru”.

Gill has requested that she be given a break from the onerous duties of Editor of Tulle and so I take this opportunity to say a sincere thank you Gill, for all your years of sterling work with Tulle and for the many other ways you have helped our Society. I, and all our members, both present and past, are truly grateful for your efforts and we hope you enjoy a well-earned rest from editorial responsibilities. A simple thank you seems inadequate for your years of toil and dedication.

Richard Lander, who is also a foundation member of ASLC, has been for some many years a most thorough and diligent Honorary Secretary to the Society. Twelve months ago, when I was elected Society President, it was Richard who helped and guided me. He is the most methodical and thorough of secretaries. I have greatly appreciated his help and his total commitment to seeing our minutes, other records and correspondence are attended to promptly and efficiently. Thank you, Richard.

Both the Editor’s and the Secretary’s workloads make for a pretty busy commitment. The Secretary, it could be argued, almost “drives” an association or society. “Tulle” acts as a communication tool for all our members, so those who live far away from Sydney or are only occasionally able to attend meetings, can keep in touch through its pages. The task of Editor and producer of this magazine is invaluable in keeping the Society alive.

When Gillian expressed the wish to be released from her Editorial duties, she put out a genuine plea for someone to take over the Editor’s job, so the journal would continue. After much thought and dutiful consideration, Richard put forward the suggestion that we consider him as the Editor of our journal. He also wisely made the comment that if he were to commit himself to Tulle, it would not be possible for him to continue the responsibilities of the Secretary. Therefore, if he were to be elected to the Editor’s “job” he would of necessity, resign from that of Secretary.

.....and so to the February meeting, our A.G.M. and the Election of Officers. Our Secretary and Editor happily agreed to exchange tasks – Gillian has agreed to attend to the duties of Secretary and Richard has become our Editor. This suggestion was enthusiastically received by the members who voted unanimously to that effect. I might add, that Richard was elected, with his blessing and knowledge but in his absence. Yet another successful hip replacement was behind him but ever attentive and obedient to Doctor’s orders, Richard was “confined to barracks”. I am happy to report that Richard and the new hip are both working well; active, up and about and we will be able to greet our new Editor at the May meeting.

Our other Office bearers are Craig Williams as Treasurer, Elizabeth Bolton as Publicity Officer, Barbara Kendrick as Membership Secretary and Claire Loneragan as Hospitality Officer. I have happily agreed to serve as president for 2008. So really it is still the same “trusted, tried and true” committee who are still in place and happy to be there – it’s just that some people have changed hats, as it were. I thank each and every one of these good people, all with their own busy lives, who have agreed to serve and keep our Society alive and thriving.

I wish Richard well for his first Tulle publication and look forward to seeing the results of the months of work I know he has already completed towards this, his first edition. Do please, heed his plea for contributions to be included in Tulle. Any stories, little “pars” or just some bits and pieces from your family treasure-trove of tales and stories are always welcome. What you may think is a fairly ordinary topic or little family tale will probably be enjoyed by other members far more than you’d imagine. It doesn’t have to be long – doesn’t have to be a story – maybe it could be something, some thought or comment which is hitherto unknown – maybe something which could help other people with their research. Maybe you have some research enquiries which you would like to pose to others through Tulle.

Our guest speaker for May will be Robin Wines. Robin’s address will be called “My Irish Orphan Girls”. This will be a wonderful and colourful PowerPoint presentation of the 1848 arrival of her “Girls”, as featured on the ABC TV Show, (Compass, in Association with Radio Éireann<sup>1</sup>) - “Aussie-Irish Christmas”. Some of Robin’s presentation will feature pertinent parts from that TV presentation. As these little girls arrived here in the same year as our lacemakers, it will be interesting to hear how their lives and fortunes unfolded.

I look forward to seeing all who can be with us for the May meeting.

## Céad míle fáilte

‘Wishing you one hundred thousand welcomes’  
(Gaelic)

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<sup>1</sup> See <http://www.abc.net.au/compass/s1805208.htm> for a full transcript (Ed.) More information on the Irish Famine Orphans can be found on their official website, <http://www.irishfaminememorial.org/>

## Secretary's Report

It is with bemused delight that I sit in a different chair once again writing for *Tulle*. I was handing it over with regret and concern. Regret, even though the time was right, and concern because of a great worry that no one would pick it up and run with it.

Richard Lander has written consistently for the journal for my entire time as editor and so I was delighted when he took on the Editor's mantle. That of course left the Secretary's position vacant, so here I am again.

AGM's have a tendency to be poorly attended. Not so our AGM in February. We were delighted to welcome a large group who supported the election of the committee for 2008

President	Robbie Gordon
Secretary	Gillian Kelly
Treasurer	Craig Williams
Editor	Richard Lander
Publicity Officer	Elizabeth Bolton
Membership Secretary	Barbara Kendrick
Hospitality	Claire Loneragan

The Society's financial position is healthy with the Treasurer reporting a balance of \$2139. This was a slight loss on 2006, accounted for by extra expenses incurred for the 25 year celebrations. The meeting decided that there was no immediate cause for concern.

The meeting concluded with an intriguing address by Claire Loneragan in which she illustrated how literature can help us develop very clear pictures of the era in which our forebears lived.

**Gillian Kelly**  
Secretary

## **F**rom the New Editor

The first edition of *Tulle* was published in October 1982, not long after the Society was officially formed on 12 June 1982<sup>2</sup>. At this time, 25 years ago, Robert Wilson was the ASLC's President, Mrs Chris Sutton its Secretary, Terrence Higgins was Treasurer, Gillian Kelly was Membership Secretary and Theo Saywell was Publicity Officer. We have been a fortunate Society in that we have always had people willing to put their hand up to serve in any capacity required of them.

The greatest servant of all has been Mrs Gillian Kelly who has fulfilled roles from the day dot, either as Membership Secretary, Hon. Secretary, Researcher, Author ("The Lacemakers of Calais" [ISBN 0 7316 9448 1]; and "Well Suited to the Colony" [ISBN 0 646 34162 6]) or as our long-standing Editor.

Gillian edited her first issue of *Tulle* (Issue 33) in July 1991. At this time we were meeting in March, July and November at St Francis Xavier Hall in McKenzie Street, North Sydney.

Bruce Goodwin was our President; Enid Bastick our Secretary; Barbara Kendrick was Treasurer; and Lindsay Watts and Beth Williams shared Publicity. Gillian took on the daunting task that had been started and developed by other tireless workers, Claire Loneragan and Marjorie Brown. *Tulle* became a 28-page publication and rapidly became the centrepiece of our Society through her assiduous research and dedication to the task. *Tulle* is now a 36-page, professional publication and one of which we are all immensely proud and which we read cover to cover four times a year. The mathematicians amongst you will work out that under Gillian's tutelage *Tulle* has increased from 84



**Gillian Kelly**

<sup>2</sup> See comment by President Bob Wilson in Issue 5.



pages a year to 144 pages a year – an increase in published material of more than 70% per year.

Because Gillian has very reasonably requested a break from the onus of publishing Tulle after having done so for 16 years, I have agreed to step into her shoes and what big ones they are going to be to fill.

I am faced by at least two problems which only you can help me with:-

- I have nowhere near Gillian's fantastic ability to research material relevant to Tulle and therefore, without your contributions, Tulle's 36 pages will swiftly become increasingly difficult to fill.
- Without your contributions Tulle will rapidly become less relevant to your interests. Tulle is intended to record the history of the Lacemakers and their ancestors. In her inaugural issue Gillian stated: "What is history? It seems such a simple question. We all know what history is. Or do we?" Gillian went on to say "history is about people. It is about families and places. It is about governments and wars, exploration and adventure, but above all else it is about people". Because Gillian was able to capture these stories in Tulle it has remained a journal in which all of us could find something of interest. Like Gillian, I truly need to know what you want in Tulle because it is your journal. More than anything, I need your contributions which can be mailed or emailed (vastly preferred) to me (contact details can be found inside the back page).

I intend republishing some of the material from earlier editions of Tulle because many amongst our members haven't had a chance to see these bits and pieces. I trust that those who have will be patient with me in this respect. Many, I am sure, will enjoy revisiting these stories.

I would like to include **your** stories – those about yourself and your attempts to record your own family's history. Tulle is **your** magazine so please help me put **your** stamp on it.

In the meantime, on behalf of our Society, I would like to thank Gillian for her constant & sometimes thankless efforts. She has been a brick.

**Richard Lander**



## SLC Office Holders – The First 25 Years

<b>President</b>	1982-1988	Robert Wilson
	1988-1993	Bruce Goodwin
	1993-2001	Claire Loneragan
	2001-2006	Elizabeth Bolton
	2006-2007	Carol Bailey
2007-	Robin Gordon	
<b>Secretary</b>	1982-1984	Christine Sutton
	1984-1987	Gillian Kelly
	1987-1988	Marjorie Brown
	1988-1993	Enid Bastick
	1993-1996	Doug Webster
	1996-2001	Carolyn Broadhead
	2001-2008	Richard Lander
2008-	Gillian Kelly	
<b>Treasurer</b>	1982-1990	Terrence Higgins
	1990-1991	Pat Stewart
	1991-2001	Barbara Kendrick
	2001-	Craig Williams
<b>Editor</b>	1982-1984	Theo Saywell?
	1984-1991	Claire Loneragan
	1991-2008	Gillian Kelly
	2008-	Richard Lander
<b>Publicity Officer</b>	1986-1987	Marjorie Brown
	1987-1988	Gillian Kelly
	1988-1991	Lindsay Watts
	1991-1996	Lindsay Watts & Beth Williams
	1996-2001	Elizabeth Bolton & Richard Lander
	2001-2006	Judy Gifford
2006-	Elizabeth Bolton	
<b>Membership Secretary</b>	1984-1985	Eleanor Higgins
	2002-	Elizabeth Bolton
<b>Research Officer</b>	1984-1985	Christine Sutton
<b>Hospitality Officer</b>	Forever	Claire Loneragan

## Arrival of the Agincourt

The “Agincourt” arrived in Sydney on Friday, 6 October 1848. The copy of the “Maitland Mercury” below is that for 7 October 1848. The “Maitland Mercury”, the oldest surviving New South Wales provincial newspaper, began publication as a weekly newspaper on 7 January 1843. By the time of the arrival of the “Agincourt” it was being published twice a week, viz., on Saturday and Wednesday mornings and a quarterly subscription cost nine shillings or eight shillings if paid in advance. Single editions cost 4½d. Advertisements in the “Maitland Mercury” cost three shillings for the first inch (9 lines) and one shilling for each additional inch, each insertion.

We can learn a number of things from this issue (7 October 1848) as well as subsequent issues. These include that paddle steamers were departing for Sydney from Anlaby’s Wharf at Morpeth every Wednesday and Saturday at 7am; and from Taylor’s Wharf, also at Morpeth, each Tuesday and Friday, also at 7am. Thomas Tyrell was a white candle manufacturer at Morpeth. Holloway’s Pills, which were extensively advertised in the “Maitland Mercury”, were claimed to cure ague, asthma, bilious complaints, colic, constipation, consumption, debility, dropsy, dysentery, erysipelas (an acute streptococcal infectious skin disease), “female irregularities”, fevers of all kinds, fits, gout, headaches, indigestion, inflammation, jaundice, liver complaints, lumbago, piles, prickly heat, rheumatism, retention of urine, sore throats, scrofula (tuberculosis or King’s Evil), “stone and gravel”, tic doloieux (a form of momentary stabbing pain around the eye), tumours, “turn of life”, ulcers, venereal affections, worms of all kinds and weakness from whatever cause.

Holloway’s were obviously aware they didn’t have the entire pharmaceutical market covered with their pills for they also made an ointment which “has proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of moschettoes (sic), sand flies and all skin diseases common to tropical climates”. “Burns, scalds, chilblains, chapped hands and lips, also bunions and soft corns will be immediately cured by the use of the ointment. In all diseases of the skin, bad legs, old wounds and ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stoney (sic) and



ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of piles, Holloway's Ointment is of sovereign efficacy”.

Bacon cost about 3d. per pound; bread 3½ d. for a two pound loaf; bricks were from 15s to £1 per thousand; beef and mutton were 1½ d. per pound; pork and veal 4d. per pound; fresh butter about 1 shilling per pound; candles and cheese 6d. per pound; coal 5s to 8s per ton; coffee 8d. per pound; castor oil 1/6 per pint; eggs about 5d. per dozen; oranges 6d., apples 9d. and lemons 3d. per dozen; wheat 4s., maize 10d. and barley 4s. per bushel; Colonial hams about 5d. per pound; lead £1 17s 6d per hundredweight; kangaroo skins 42s to £2 8s 0d per dozen. Milk cost 2d. per quart; oatmeal was 4d. per pound. Ducks were about 2s per pair; fowls 1s 6d. per pair; turkeys 8s. per pair and geese just a shade cheaper. Soap cost 5d. per pound; brandy 16s per gallon and tea 2s. per pound. Shingles could be had for 10s. per 1000 whereas tobacco cost about 1s per pound.

Vineyards could be found in 21 counties in 1848 and these occupied 894 acres of which the Hunter represented only 18 acres. The output of wine from the Hunter was 389 gallons year to date out of a total of 53, 965 gallons (or about 0.7% of the total). By comparison, Camden had 73 acres of vineyards and these produced 11,000 gallons of wine and 383 gallons of brandy. However, the great proportion of vines had only been recently planted and the number of acres under cultivation had doubled since 1844.



Of concern to people of Maitland at this time were:-

- The rain - which had probably come too late to save the wheat crops
- Unregistered dogs - which had become “an intolerable nuisance”
- The roads – “more than £100 of the government grant for the repair of roads was still in hand and we do not think this is the way to obtain additional assistance should we require it at any future time”.



## **T**hings I have learnt

I am now old enough to realize I am no longer young enough to know everything.



# The "Maitland Mercury" for Wednesday, 11 October 1848 reported as follows:-

## English News

By the *Agincourt*, which left Plymouth the 16<sup>th</sup> June, and arrived at Sydney on Friday last, we have received files of English papers to the 12<sup>th</sup> June – a week later than the news received at Port Phillip by the *Melbourne*.

This article stated that "Chartism was still rampant in London...but five of the leaders had been arrested and committed to take their trials". It continued "the Continental news is not of any great interest. Another outbreak was daily looked for in Paris. Vienna and Berlin continued in a very disturbed state; and it was reported that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were about to abdicate in favour of their respective brothers. The Italians had again defeated the Austrians, and had taken Peschiera. Two battles had also been fought between the Danes and German troops, in the first of which the Danes were the victors, and in the second the Germans. The Carlist party were beginning to be troublesome again in Spain: Lord Palmerston had refused to see the envoy extraordinary sent from Spain to explain the dismissal of Sir H. Bulwer."

Goodness only knows what it would take to get the Maitland press to think something of interest was happening in Europe!

Elsewhere in this edition was further news which had come aboard the *Charlotte Jane*. It reported on the insurrection which had taken place in Paris on the 24<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> June 1848. It is worth remembering that the *Agincourt* had not sailed until 12 June 1848 and the activities in Paris would seem to have confirmed the sense of their departure. The article states (in part) "the news from France is most appalling. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> June, exactly four months from the proclamation of the republic, there was an insurrection in Paris that was not put down until more than three thousand persons had been killed, and twice that number wounded. It appears that the opening of the *ateliers*, or government workshops, had the natural effect of drawing from the interior large numbers of persons who would much rather lounge about Paris in comparative idleness than work for their living. These, added to the working men actually belonging to Paris, made the burthen of supporting the workshops so heavy that the government, or Executive Commissioners, determined upon reducing the expense, and they commenced by ordering such of the men as belonged to the provinces to depart for their various districts, giving them money to pay their expenses, and orders for rations at different points."

These men very quickly spent their money and then demanded more. When refused they began to march though Paris gathering other workers as they went. They halted at the Foubert St. Antoine and erected barricades. The National Guard was called out on the Friday 23 June 1848. By the next day the insurrection had become even more formidable and the marchers had been handed arms and ammunition. The National Assembly delegated all executive powers to General Cavaignac and a few minutes later the government resigned. The National Guard then stormed the barricades and at least three thousand were killed and seven thousand were wounded. Ten general officers were captured, four killed, and six wounded, more than fell in any one of Napoleon's battles.

Among those killed was the Archbishop of Paris, who had received permission from General Cavaignac to visit the insurgents. He was addressing them in a conciliatory spirit, when he received a shot in the loins, from which he died the next day.



**A**rrival of Agincourt immigrants – Maitland Mercury - 14 October 1848  
On Tuesday evening (10 October 1848 Ed.), 106 of the *Agincourt* immigrants arrived at Morpeth per steamer, and were lodged at East Maitland. They consist of 39 married persons (including one widow), 8 young women, and 10 young men above fourteen years, 45 children under fourteen years (including ten of eleven years and older), and 4 infants. Most of them are English refugees from France, and they appear to be an eligible body of immigrants. On their journey from Morpeth to East Maitland on Tuesday evening (three miles), they were caught in a heavy thunderstorm, and were completely drenched before they reached their quarters. As they passed the Trades Arms Inn, their wet appearance roused the attention of a number of gentlemen standing under the verandah, and a subscription was commenced on the spot, and a quantity of ale and bread and cheese taken to the barracks to the immigrants immediately after their arrival, which proved very acceptable.

On Thursday (12 October 1848 Ed.) 22 more of the *Agincourt* immigrants, and 13 of the *Charlotte Jane* immigrants, arrived. Among the 35 there were 14 married persons, 4 young women and 2 young men over fourteen years, and 15 children under fourteen (4 of them above eleven years old). A fair number of these 141 immigrants have already been engaged, but up to noon yesterday the only engagements registered at the police office were the following: two married couples engaged as general servants, at £26 and £30 per year respectively, with board and lodging; six young women engaged as house servants, four being at £10

per annum; one at 8s. and one at 5s. per week, all with board and lodging; and one young man engaged as general servant at 6s. per week, with board and lodging.

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Bobbin Girl by Winslow Homer (Lowell National Historical Park)

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**FANTASIE COTTON  
(REBIER, 1848)**

From HENON, H. L'INDUSTRIE  
DES TULLES & DENTELLES  
MECANQUES DANS LE PAS-DE-  
CALAIS 1815-1900 (PARIS, 1900)



## **D**id You Know? (Source: [www.morpethsourdough.com.au](http://www.morpethsourdough.com.au))

On the 17th February 1848, William Arnott arrived in Sydney with his younger brother David, aboard the ship Sir Edward Parry from Scotland. Soon after their arrival they moved to Morpeth. They had remained in Scotland to complete their trade qualifications as bakers & confectioners and were now ready to explore the vast opportunities of the new colony.

It was in 1853, when William was 26 years old, that he opened his first bakery in High Street, West Maitland. He was a successful baker and confectioner and formed part of the social fabric of Maitland. A religious man, he played a major role in the Wesleyan Church and in 1857 was elected as trustee.



**William Arnott, c.1869**

After several floods, in particular the devastating 1861 flood, William and David decided to move out of West Maitland. By 1862, William has put to auction his property in High Street West Maitland which was described as "a two storey brick building containing a large shop and three rooms and on the upper floor four comfortable bedrooms, a balcony at the rear, a kitchen and storeroom, baker's and servant's rooms, also on the property an excellent bakehouse with oven and large storeroom for flour, well situated for business purposes offering a good opportunity for making a profitable investment as it is rarely that such excellent town property is advertised for sale". The sale was made to Richard Cracknell on the 21st July 1862.



**West Maitland, c.1840**

In 1862, David Arnott commenced a new business at 148 Swan Street, Morpeth, baking in what is now referred to as The Historic Arnott Bakehouse at the rear of Morpeth Sourdough Bakery. Another flood occurred in 1864 and later that year both William and David had decided to move on to higher ground. During this



phase, William's first wife Monica died in the April of 1865 and William's responsibility was with the full time care of his five children. William decided thereafter to move to Newcastle which was expanding rapidly and opportunities were, by far, greater than Maitland could offer.

By the end of 1865, William's rapidly growing bakery in Hunter Street had become a registered company and was producing ship's biscuits, for wholesale, to what was becoming the busiest port in Australia. William Arnott's decision to take this step was to become the foundation of Arnott's Biscuits. The same year was also to include the marriage to his second wife, Margaret, at Phoenix Park in Morpeth. This marriage was to bring him 8 more children.

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**Newcastle Harbour, 1875**



**Newcastle Coal Loading Terminal, c. 1873**

National Library of Australia, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.pic-an24601406>

# Fashions for June 1848

(From The London and Paris Ladies Magazine of Fashion)

Materials of slight texture are now very much in demand. Mousseline de soie<sup>3</sup> of every colour, bareges<sup>4</sup>, palmyriennes, and a new material partaking of the poil de chevre<sup>5</sup>, with jaconots<sup>6</sup> and organdies<sup>7</sup> in Parisian patterns; silk dresses of fancy stripes of the palest colours are made with three flounces en bias, the upper one rounded off rises gradually diminishing at the waist, and is continued on the corsage<sup>8</sup>, forming double revers<sup>9</sup>. For demi toilette, the form of the corsage varies but little; they are generally open, with revers or chale<sup>10</sup>, the sleeve moderately wide, particularly at the bottom, drooping on the arm, or admitting the under sleeve of clear muslin; the skirts with very deep flounces. It is only when required for carriage wear or dejeuner<sup>11</sup> that the dresses are ornamented by coquilles<sup>12</sup>, ruches<sup>13</sup>, &c; if ribbon, all are made of a length to give freedom to the feet; barege dresses are ornamented with deep bias flounces, edged with small gimp<sup>14</sup>, or tucks of graduated size to the waist. Redingotes<sup>15</sup> are



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<sup>3</sup> Chiffon

<sup>4</sup> A gauzelike fabric

<sup>5</sup> Goatskin

<sup>6</sup> A thin cotton fabric, between cambric and muslin.

<sup>7</sup> Light muslin

<sup>8</sup> The waist or bodice of a lady's dress

<sup>9</sup> Reverse

<sup>10</sup> Shawl

<sup>11</sup> Lunch

<sup>12</sup> Scallops

<sup>13</sup> A plaited, quilled (feathered), or goffered (crimped or honeycombed) strip of lace, etc.

<sup>14</sup> A narrow ornamental fabric, often with metallic wire, or sometimes a coarse cord, running through it

<sup>15</sup> Frock coats

still made with corsages<sup>16</sup> a la Dubarry. The bonnets of this season are of moderate size, demievasee, close at the ears, with round crowns; very pretty ones are made of paille de ris<sup>17</sup>, with the capote<sup>18</sup> crown of taffetas glace, and some are trimmed with ruches of taffetas, so delicately pinked as to imitate moss, in pink, white, or blue, encircling the edge bavolet<sup>19</sup>; it also forms trimmings in the crown.

The ribbons used this season are very rich; pretty open straws are worn with bands of taffetas or gauze, and straw alternately, lined with taffetas, glace, and nœud<sup>20</sup>, with large pink-rose at the side. Many of the capotes of tulle, bouillonne, or rich blonde are simply trimmed with ribbon, and merely ornamented inside by bunches of delicate flowers; sometimes a lace lappet forms the trimming.



**A Bavolet**

Capots<sup>21</sup> of crape (sic), gauze, or linen, are, with voilettes<sup>22</sup> of the same, pink, blue or white, confined by a wreath of ribbon coquilles<sup>23</sup>. The mantelets<sup>24</sup> and pardessus<sup>25</sup> are made of taffetas glace of every colour, of figured tulle, trimmed with lace or frills of the same pinked or embroidered: they are also made of embroidered muslin; black lace shawls, both single and double, continue in fashion; and many mantelets are made matching the dress.



<sup>16</sup> Blouse or bodice

<sup>17</sup> Straw

<sup>18</sup> Bonnet

<sup>19</sup> Neck covering

<sup>20</sup> Knots

<sup>21</sup> A long cloak or overcoat, especially one with a hood

<sup>22</sup> Veils

<sup>23</sup> Shells

<sup>24</sup> Short capes

<sup>25</sup> Overcoats

## Port Adelaide

The site of Port Adelaide, first sighted by Captain Collet Barker in 1831, and discovered by Captain John Jones in 1834, was officially proclaimed a harbour on 6 January 1837. One of the first ships to use the harbour and discharge its migrants was the *John Renwick* on 23 February 1837. At that time the port was still being referred to as Port Misery. Port Misery officially became Port Adelaide on 23 May 1837 but it was not until 1839 that McLaren Wharf was built. A crane to unload ships of up to five hundred tons, a storehouse and a road across the swamp which surrounded it were added at this time and all were completed during late 1840. Finding the harbour was still a problem though. The harbour entrance was, and still is, masked by mangroves, so that it can be difficult for inexperienced skippers to find it. The "Harpley" moored here on Saturday, 2 September 1848, after its voyage of 113 days.

For several years it remained a long, and sometimes dangerous, walk for newly arrived migrants to reach Adelaide. Naturally those who had some money had their goods transported by bullocks, those without it carried their own or used wheelbarrows. After completion of port facilities and a proper road, Port Adelaide grew quickly and within only a short time became the lifeline to the capital and its hinterland. It was proclaimed a corporate town in 1855 when it handled about three hundred ships per annum and its population numbered about 1,500 people. By the year 1900, more than a thousand ships called in at the port wharves every year.

Until the 1940s, almost everybody and everything arrived or left South Australia via the Port. Naturally many villages were established along the twelve kilometre long, and very wide, Port Road. It was planned to be wide enough to have room for a canal, towpath and a railway. As early as 1840, a Company was formed in England to build a railway between the port and Adelaide.

In August 1850 the Port had its very own newspaper. A year later it had a Mechanics' Institute and offered private education at several establishments. Already blessed with a good police force, which had a very busy time when ships were tied up and sailors idle, it gained its own water police in 1854. Sailors kept the hotels, courts and police busy. In January 1855 James Steele, second mate of the *Coromandel* appeared before the court for having refused to attend to his duty. He pleaded being unwell from the effects of drinking spirits but was committed for a month with hard labour anyway, as were several others. Drinking, and the number of hotels at the port often gave cause to many complaints and in 1906 fifteen out of the forty-five hotels lost their licences.

By 1855 Port Adelaide had a telegraph connection with Adelaide. This private enterprise venture had been set up by James MacGeorge. Because of government opposition he was forced to erect his line through backwoods and private property.

Much of all this early progress was destroyed during the 'Great Fire of Port Adelaide' on 12 November 1857. It did not deter its residents; neither fires nor the floods of 1865 could stop the progress at the Port. On 10 October 1859 the Port Adelaide Institute was opened, in 1876 the South Australian Stevedoring and Dumping Company was formed and in 1883 the Port even had its own telephone exchange. In 1886 the Maritime Labor Council was established and in 1899 South Australia's first power station began operating in Port Adelaide. Within a few years it also supplied the capital and its suburbs with electricity.

Information for this article was heavily drawn from  
<http://www.southaustralianhistory.com.au/portadelaide.htm>

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“It is, indeed, a desirable thing to be well descended; but the glory belongs to our ancestors” (Plutarch, 46-120AD)



“God gives us our relatives – thank God we can choose our friends”  
(Ethel Watts Mumford, 1878-1940)

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## **A**n informative article from a past issue of *Tulle*

In accordance with Member's wishes that articles of significance from past issues of *Tulle* be included for the benefit of all, but specifically for those who weren't members at the time of publication, in this issue I have included an article from Issue 9 for October, 1985. It was published under the heading **Of Shoes and Ships and Sealing-Wax** and was a report to the Society by our Research Officer at the time, Mrs. Chris Sutton. Chris's informative article follows:-

Mr Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Fellow Members of the Society. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I report to you upon the research of the past twelve months.

Many of you are aware that for some time I have been concentrating on the search for information concerning the group as a whole, and have temporarily abandoned researching specific families. In order to do this I turned from the resources of the Registrar General to those of the Archives, the Mitchell Library and the Library of the University of Wollongong. They proved to be a goldmine of information. For I am now able to report to you that I believe we have the answer that has plagued us since we first began our research two years ago. Why did the lacemakers leave France and come to Australia? No, it wasn't religious persecution, and no, they weren't particularly afraid.

If we are to discover the impact this group had upon the Social History of Australia, if we are to truly understand our cultural heritage we must become historians, we must look with wider vision at the world in 1848.

Time and again we have questioned the motives behind our forebear's emigration to this country. In order to understand them it was necessary to look closely at the situation as it existed in England and France in 1848 and a few years before.

Let's place 1848 in its historical perspective. It is fifty one years since the end of the French Revolution. Thirty three years before 1848 Napoleon had been defeated at the Battle of Waterloo.

It is seventy two years since the American War of Independence and already the USA is becoming a strong nation, attracting a great deal of immigration from England and Ireland.

France has lost the Indian colonies and the colony of Quebec to the British.

The debate upon slavery has commenced and emancipationists are causing great concern to the owners of plantations in the West Indies.

Some names of the time: Clive of India, Benjamin Disraeli is Prime Minister of England, Charles Dickens is writing prolifically and is about to publish *David Copperfield*. We can look to his novels as a fairly accurate, if somewhat melodramatic, picture of life in those times. William Wordsworth is Poet Laureate and will die two years hence. *Jane Eyre* has been published for twelve months. Elizabeth Barrett is about to marry Robert Browning.

Following the Napoleonic Wars the map of Europe has vastly changed. Russia has enlarged; France has shrunk to her traditional borders; Denmark has been annexed to Sweden; Austria has been given to Italy; and all Europe has been in turmoil for over a century.

Britain in the 1700s had embarked upon an era of economic and industrial change that was to bring about a restructuring of Society. The Industrial Revolution and its transformation of England from a rural to a manufacturing nation was to bring about too much change too soon. Poverty, crime, destitution and unrest were to be its legacy.

In the years immediately preceding 1848, Britain was hit by a famine. Disease ravished the Irish potato crop and thousands of Irish and English poor, whose staple diet was the humble potato, were starving.

Unemployment, poverty, disease and debt were the scourges of British society and massive efforts were made to bring relief to those worst effected. The heaviest burden fell upon the Parish Committees who attempted to alleviate the problem through the workhouse, the poorhouse and the Poor Fund.

It was in the midst of this economic and industrial upheaval in Britain, and its ensuing misery, that France entered ten years of peace and prosperity with the reign of Louis-Philippe (left), the last king to rule France.



Louis-Philippe (Wikipedia)

Napoleon had been succeeded by two Bourbon Kings, Louis XVIII and Charles, who had tried to re-establish the absolute power of the monarchy. In July of 1830 a revolution deposed

Charles and placed Louis-Philippe on the throne.

The Industrial Revolution had not yet caught up with France. Little wonder when the nation had been so unsettled and public confidence was so low. Now a stable government and a renewal of faith brought the changes to the economy for which the French had been striving.

It must have seemed a land of bright promise to the lacemakers who moved to Calais to help revive the lace industry. There they were assured of work and, so they thought, a future for themselves and their children. An examination of the records that we hold shows that the greater number of lacemakers was born in Nottingham and their children were born in France between 1830 and 1848. While there WERE lacemakers in Calais in the late 1700s and early 1800s their numbers were not nearly as great as in the period of Louis-Philippe's reign<sup>26</sup>.

Now let's look at early 1848, month by month. In the *London Times* of 3 January 1848 a report appears of a donation of £1000 for the relief of those "distressed by famine" in England and Ireland from Adelaide, South Australia. It comes from a committee and is signed by M. McDermott, John Stephens<sup>27</sup> and C.S. Hare<sup>28</sup>. A further promise of £1000 in wheat for distribution to the starving is made with the donation.

On 5 January 1848 a trade report from Nottingham states that there has been very little alteration in the lack of lace trading, but what very little alteration there has been has been for the better.

Throughout the *Times* reports for the months of January and February there is a continuing debate as to the adequacy of England's defences. The Duke of Wellington has expressed concern that were the French to attack by sea, England would stand little chance of repelling an invasion on land. There would seem to be

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<sup>26</sup> This was from 9 August 1830 until 24 February 1848.

<sup>27</sup> John Stephens immigrated to Adelaide with his second wife in January 1843. In July 1843 he started the *Adelaide Observer* and soon after he acquired the *South Australian Register*. To raise funds in 1846 he published *The Royal South Australian Almanack and General Directory* and in 1847 a *Voice from South Australia*, an appeal to the starving millions of the United Kingdom to emigrate, and next year the first number of *The Adelaide Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge*. In 1848 his presses were seized for debt (Australian Dictionary of Biography, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020443b.htm>)

<sup>28</sup> In 1864, a C.S. Hare was Manager of Railways in Adelaide. He arrived in Adelaide as one of 22 passengers aboard the barque *Emma* on 5 October 1836



concern in the minds of the English people as to the intentions of France. Which is probably a result of the disagreements between the two countries over Canada and India and a memory of the Napoleonic Wars (sic).

On 3 February 1848, reports from Lancashire and Yorkshire give an account of the very depressed state of both the cotton and the iron industries. Manchester mills have greatly reduced their staff and mills in Oldham, Ashton and Stockport<sup>29</sup> have closed down. Emigration is becoming general in those regions, mostly to the USA.

In France, trouble is looming. France's economy has begun to decline. Public confidence in the government begins to diminish. Riots break out in several centres in France. Her mistakes in other centres in Europe come home to roost. In February, 1848, with the unrest of the poor, who cannot hold office and who do not have the same voting rights as the rich, at boiling point, Louis-Philippe abdicates and flees to England. Major riots and looting occur in Paris over several days, and minor unrest for a week or so.

There is political and social confusion in France. This is reasonably normal in the circumstances. A new regime is forming and there is lots of propaganda concerning equal rights for workers and the poor. Nothing that would alarm the working class.

BUT! English workers are holding jobs that are needed by French workers. The cry "*Allez les Anglais!*" – "English go home!" is heard, but little wonder. We can perhaps liken the situation to that of Australia at the present, and ask what our reaction would be if several hundred thousand emigrants were brought here to fill jobs that our young men and women need.

On 8 March 1848, a query concerning the English workmen expelled from France is made in the House of Commons. On 10 March 1848 a reply is received to that query. It states that French workmen employed in factories at Rouen have demanded the dismissal of English men and women employed in large numbers. This, it seems, was acceded to, rather vigorously and without much thought, for the workers, it is reported, were tossed into the streets with literally only the clothes on their backs. They were not able to collect their belongings, were not paid wages owing to them, and had to be supplied by the British authorities in Hague with clothing and essential items (such as bonnets). Two ships, the *Dieppe* and the *Brighton* brought the refugees from Hague, 97 persons in all, mostly women, all flax workers. A record was kept of names, etc. and they were all to be sent to Dundee, Glasgow, Dublin and Belfast. Representations were to be made to French authorities for compensation for the loss of personal effects and wages.

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<sup>29</sup> All these are large towns within Greater Manchester in north western England.

In Tours and Rouen, workers on the Northern railway downed tools and refused to work until English engineers were replaced by French.

In all these reports, no mention is made of English workers in Calais, or of any hostility or ill-treatment of other English workers, of whom there were hundreds of thousands in 1848.

Bob Wilson has found a series of letters from France to England to Australia and back. They reveal much of the situation in France and in England and in Australia. One is from the laceworkers. A committee of five men, headed by Edward Lander and co-signed by Joseph James, John Clarke, John Davis and O(liver) Lowe. In it they state<sup>30</sup>:

*"The present state of money affairs in this country, added to the entire want of confidence in the public mind, has reduced trade in every department to a perfect stand, and consequently left them without the means of obtaining a livelihood for themselves and families. It is also with extreme regret they feel it is their duty to inform your Lordships, that recent events have called forth feelings of a hostile character on the part of the French towards the English, which we hoped had long ceased to exist, thus rendering their position one of both insecurity and destitution.*

*We therefore implore you, as the leaders of the country which gave us birth, to take our case into your serious and immediate consideration. Gloomy as are our prospects here, we feel convinced that our return to England would present no brighter picture, as the paralysed state of trade there, holds out not the slightest hope of our obtaining employment; if therefore we return to England, it will be with the certain prospect of becoming a burden on our countrymen, and inmates of the already too over-crowded workhouses.*

*Having, therefore, put you in possession of the above facts, we take the liberty of suggesting the following plan by which you can render us effectual assistance.*

*The plan we propose is emigration to one of the British colonies, South Australia preferred, where workmen are scarce and labour wanted, our experience having shown us the great advantage they possess who live under the protection of the British Government."*

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<sup>30</sup> This, of course, is part of the lacemaker's petition to the British Government

The letter (petition) is dated 21 March 1848, shortly after the problems in Rouen and Tours. It is my feeling that the events that are referred to as having caused feelings of hostility towards the English are the asylum granted Louis-Philippe and the reception of the July Revolution, as it was known, by the British Government and Press, which was very open in its disapproval. However I do not feel that this hostility was necessarily openly shown to our forebears, for a Mr Cooper, sent out by the Colonial Land and Emigration Office in March/April reported back that:

*“From the statement made to him by the masters at Calais, it appears that for more than a year there has been great distress among the lace-makers in that town, and that recent events have brought the trade of lace-making, like almost every other trade in France, to a stand-still. But there has been no attempt to force the people in question out of employment, or out of France, because they are English, nor have the employers been exposed to any annoyance on that account”*

So. What do we have? We have a depression in Europe to equal, if not outdo, the Great Depression. The term just hadn't been invented yet! We have the bottom falling out of industry in England and France, more so in France, as there has been a political upheaval and public confidence is at an all time low. Industry has virtually come to a halt. Our ancestors are out of work, or are threatened with the loss of their livelihood due to economic circumstances. They feel very insecure and want OUT! To go home is useless, for (conditions in) Nottingham are as dismal as in Calais. There they face the poorhouse and they will be a further burden on their parishes. So they suggest a solution – emigration to any British Colony – preferably South Australia.

The result you partly know. A subscription fund is commenced and the families are able to emigrate.

However, the details from Bob's letters are fascinating. Mr Cooper went to Calais not only to investigate the situation, but also to ascertain who would be allowed to emigrate. He reported back that he had excluded two groups:

- Families with a large number of children under ten years of age. This was, he said, because of the risks of outbreaks of infantile disease that would spread to the adults and lead to a high mortality rate on the voyage; and
- Men and women who could not produce their marriage certificates. It seems that some of the lacemakers had deserted wives and families to go to Calais, and he was afraid that were it to be known that they had been assisted to emigrate, the Board would have to either send out the deserted

family or to assist them financially in some way. So marriage lines or no go!

This raises several questions. Were some older children sent out with other families because their own family were not allowed to emigrate? How many of the couples left behind, and their subsequent descendants are related by the “Calais marriages” to people still in England and in Australia?

Mr Cooper’s report also answers another question that has plagued us. Why were the “Fairlie” passengers different in character from the others? They were allowed to remain in the city; they seemed to be less destitute and not all “Fairlie” passengers were lacemakers as were the passengers on the “Harpley”, and probably also those on the “Agincourt”. Mr Cooper goes on to say that the lacemakers needed an outfit to make the voyage and as most were unable to afford this, it would need to be funded by the subscription fund. He says:

*“.....it having been represented to our officer that great distress prevailed amongst them, and that the expense of their daily subsistence was very large, we consented to take as many as we had room for on the “Fairlie”... The number taken in the “Fairlie” was 56, and they were selected from those who appeared to be best supplied with clothing.”*

So, another question answered. We know now that only 56 of the “Fairlie” passengers were lacemakers. All of those on the “Harpley” were lacemakers, and a full emigration list of these was given to the British Consul in Calais. What we need now is to find that list if it still exists anywhere, for as yet we have no true, detailed list of the “Harpley” emigrants. I think it’s going to take someone in England or France to do that. Probably England. Any volunteers?

Sorry folks, there’s no mention of the “Agincourt” in those letters. I can only assume that more lacemakers than could fit on the “Harpley” were found to be suitable for emigration, and that their plight was so desperate that the Board decided to make another ship available for them. We’ll just have to keep digging.

The letters that Bob found are a goldmine. They contain a great deal of information, and an insight into attitudes towards emigration, the type of emigrants that Australia needed and a fairly graphic picture of the dire straights in which workers in both England and France found themselves in the mid-1800s. They have answered a lot of questions, but they and the *Times* and *Herald* reports raise more.

- What happened to the engineers, flax spinners and linen weavers that were forced to leave France?

- Were they the same flax spinners and linen weavers who were aboard the “Fairlie”?
- What happened to the large families with young children who could not emigrate?
- Did they return home, or did they stay?
- We know some stayed, but how many stuck it out?

So many questions answered, to raise so many more. Keep digging folks. Thar’s gold in them thar Archives!

Mrs. Chris Sutton (1985)

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“An idealist is one who, on noticing that a rose smells better than a cabbage, concludes that it will also make better soup.” (H L Mencken, 1880-1956)



“What is a communist? One who has yearnings  
For equal division of unequal earnings.  
Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing  
To fork out his penny, and pocket your shilling”

Ebenezer Elliott (1781-1849)  
from ‘Epigram’, published in ‘Political Works’ (1840)



“*Dos linages solos hay en el mundo, como decia una abuela mia, que son el tener y el no tener.*”

There are but two families in the world as my grandmother used to say, the Haves and the Have-Nots”.

Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616) in *Don Quixote*



## Quotations from People Who Were Born or Died in 1848

### From those born in 1848

"The wisdom of the wise, and the experience of ages, may be preserved by quotation" (Isaac D'Israeli, 1848-1909)

"Much good work is lost for the lack of a little more." (Edward H Harriman, 1848-1909)

When you win the toss - bat. If you are in doubt, think about it - then bat. If you have very big doubts, consult a colleague - then bat. (W G Grace, 1848-1915)

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### And those who died in 1848

It is just six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. (Captain Frederick Marryat, 1792-1848)

"As savage as a bear with a sore head" . (Captain Frederick Marryat, 1792-1848)

"Every man paddle his own canoe" . (Captain Frederick Marryat, 1792-1848)

"The whole duty of government is to prevent crime and to preserve contracts" (Lord Melbourne, 1779-1848)

"A doctrinaire is a fool but an honest man" (Lord Melbourne, 1779-1848)

"If your actions inspire others to dream more, learn more, do more and become more, you are a leader." (John Quincy Adams, 1767-1848)

"Always vote for principle, though you may vote alone, and you may cherish the sweetest reflection that your vote is never lost." (John Quincy Adams, 1767-1848)

"Patience and perseverance have a magical effect before which difficulties disappear and obstacles vanish." (John Quincy Adams, 1767-1848)

"A person who has not done one half his day's work by ten o'clock, runs a chance of leaving the other half undone." (Emily Bronte, 1818-1848)

## Theakers Yard – Research by Lindsay Watts

Lindsay Watts reports that she commenced researching the location of Theakers Yard after finding the following entries in the English 1841 Census.

Anne Bromhead	70	N 2031	8-21	871	Theakers Yard, Notts
Sarah Bromhead	40	Y 2031	8-21	871	Theakers Yard, Notts
Sarah Bromhead	15	Y 2031	8-21	871	Theakers Yard, Notts

These three women's names and ages are compatible with those of her Bromhead family. Lindsay has deduced that Anne, the first mentioned, would be Joseph senior's mother who was born Ann Burrows at East Leake in about 1769. She married Joseph Bromhead there in about 1789. Sarah Bromhead, aged 40, would be Sarah Greensmith, born Arnold in 1802; she married Joseph Bromhead junior at Nottingham in 1818. The Sarah, aged 15, is Sarah and Joseph's daughter.

Lindsay's theory is that these three women were living together at Theakers Yard alone as their menfolk had preceded them to Calais where they were working in the lacemaking industry. The two Sarah's were living in Calais in 1845 and Ann Bromhead died at Theakers Yard, Nottingham in 1849.

Anne Fewkes of Nottingham has conducted research and, with the help of a fellow historian, they have been able to indicate on an old 19<sup>th</sup> century map just where Theakers Yard was. They have confirmed that it was in an area known as the Rookery which was on the corner of Walnut Tree Lane and Chester-field Street. Nottingham Castle & St Nicholas Church are nearby. Anne also supplied Lindsay with a copy of an old engraving of a nearby area known as Rose Yard, Bridlesmith Gate. It is safe to assume that both Yards would be of a similar construction. These Yards are typical of the abodes of some of our ancestors.



## **B**ook Review: *The Diary of a Farmer's Wife 1796-1797*<sup>31</sup> (Claire Lonergan)

Several years ago we were asked to come to a meeting with an update of the research we were doing that may be of interest to the assembled members. As most of you recognize, I don't do family research on my Lacemaking family; Gill does, and I truly take my hat off to her for her ability and enthusiasm that has so enriched our collective and individual knowledge. However, I didn't want to be seen as either letting the side down or not pulling my weight, so I told about several books that I had read recently. It was really only a thumbnail sketch, but one that elicited enough interest for me to consider that a more formal presentation might be acceptable.

I believe that to really know ourselves, we must know our story. It gives us firm ground on which to stand and send forth the next generation, be they ones own offspring or those we influence. Our migrant families need to learn the Australian story to blend it with those of their birth heritage so that their children grow up with a rich blend. I truly believe that if people understand each others stories they accept each others differences more readily.

The work you are doing on your own family history is important not only for your immediate families, but also for the community at large. It is all part of the tapestry of life and your stitches make up part of the whole picture. Without them, the tapestry is incomplete.

To begin, I would like to take you back to the years 1796/7, to a farmhouse in Herefordshire. Here the mistress of the house is one Anne Hughes, wife of Farmer John Hughes. She is 24 years old, mistress to her maid [and friend] Sarah and daily help, the carter's wife. Farmer John works a farm that includes crops of wheat, corn, clover and lucerne; has an orchard of apples, pears, plums and some nuts; cows, sheep, a pig and several horses. They live in a two storey home that consists of at least three sleeping chambers, several entertaining rooms, several kitchens and a laundry room. All are kept in impeccable cleanliness...Anne is a proud housewife as well as an able helper on the farm. Anne also has a large flock of hens, geese and turkeys. John graciously allows her to keep the money she gets when she sells the eggs.

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<sup>31</sup> Editors Note: *The Diary of a Farmer's Wife 1796-1797* (1964) by 'Anne Hughes' (Jeanne Preston), was televised by the BBC and screened as an educational programme to show British schoolchildren what everyday life used to be like in rural Georgian England. It is seen by some as a "fake diary" (i.e. fiction). Mollie Preston is seen by others as the Editor of the book.



Anne reportedly kept a diary that has been reprinted several times. In the first book I am reviewing, *The Diary of a Farmer's Wife 1796-1797*<sup>32</sup>, she describes daily life, work and charitable work, her feelings about various people, including her husband, John, receipts from her kitchen and descriptions of feasts, all written in the vernacular of the county. Anne talks about work in the fields, the need for help at various times with both field and house work and her charitable visits to poor neighbours. She describes how she got very cross with her husband after one of his dismissive comments and how she threw a lump of bread at the door he had just slammed as he left the kitchen! On a lighter note, there are beautiful descriptions of harvest festival feasts, including recipes that I am sure would stand up well today.



It is the only account of day to day living of that era that I have read. Lorna Doone and various Dickens stories give a glimpse of life of the time but it is always secondary to the 'story' and because we are so interested in the plot, we tend to lose sight of the ordinary, if indeed we have recognized it as the ordinary. While it could be dismissed as a bucolic sketch written by a somewhat starry-eyed young wife, it goes far beyond to detail the workloads, the frustrations and the delights of the seasons that produce the achievements so satisfying and necessary for a farmer's wife.

While this diary tells of life in a rural setting which sounds very pleasant, we must remember that it is the life of a relatively well schooled woman who can read and write and who lives in a comfortable situation. Not only does she have a pleasant home, a servant and enough to share with the less fortunate of the parish, her husband, John, as the squire farmer, affords her a status in the community that allows her to socialize with those above her, the Lord and his Lady in the Big house, and those who work for her and her husband. Anne is able to give glimpses of life above and below her own position.

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<sup>32</sup> Preston M, *The Diary of a Farmer's Wife 1796 – 1797*, Penguin Books, London, 1981

## **B**AGGY GREEN #399 and the link with the Lacemakers

In January this year, at short notice, I found myself on a plane to Perth. My nephew Chris Rogers, after 10 years of playing first class cricket for WA and various English counties, was selected to make his debut playing for Australia in Perth in the Third Test against India commencing 16 January 2008.

Firstly I will recap my lacemaker story before getting to the cricket link. My Lacemaker ROGERS ancestors came to Australia arriving 30 December 1848 per the *Walmer Castle*. William ROGERS was born in Nottingham in 1815. He became a maker of machine lace, married Mary HASLAM in 1836 and had 2 sons born in Sneinton, Nottingham. His 3<sup>rd</sup> son was born in Lille, France, and 2 daughters in Calais. His wife and the last baby died in 1846. William and his family arrived a little after the majority of our Lacemakers as he went back to Nottingham to find another wife before he migrated as by 1848, he had four children to care for: William 12, George 10, Edmund 7 and Eliza 5. The second wife was called Harriet HAZLEDINE, another lacemaker name.



**Bradman's 1948 Baggy Green**

It took me quite a while to find out these facts between the shipping registers, people at ASLC and Nottingham FHS. I wrote to the Archives in Calais who provided me with the four relevant certificates — two birth and two deaths. My biggest puzzle was caused by presuming from the shipping records that the children's mother's name was HAZLEDINE and then finding on later marriage and other certificates that it was really HASLAM. Thinking about the difficulties of working and caring for children of those ages, it became obvious that William needed a wife and Harriet aged 32 back in Nottingham was happy to fulfil that role. She must have been a good stepmother as Eliza, who never married, lived with her until Harriet's death in Sydney in 1895. They both worked as dressmakers.

William died in 1857 and his son William #2 married Elizabeth LAWSON in Sydney in 1861. He was a baker at the time of his marriage but by 1868, and the birth of his son — yet another William — he was the licensee of the Garrick's Head Hotel on the corner of York and King Streets. He continued as that till 1880.

He also bought land in the Woolloomooloo area as that was his residence when, on 24 October 1885, he bought for cash 13 acres in Frederick St, East Gosford.

There was already a house on the property but that was demolished and William and his son, a carpenter and cabinet-maker, built a new house, *Mona Vale*<sup>33</sup>, in 1889. This house is now heritage-listed and serves as the administration headquarters of St Edwards College.

William #2 soon became involved in local affairs. He helped organise the Gosford band, was involved with football and cricket clubs and was among the aldermen when the towns of Gosford and East Gosford were incorporated into a municipality in 1886. He was elected to the Gosford Borough Council 4 February 1891 until he resigned 2 January 1896, due to ill-health. He died at *Mona Vale* 25 July 1906.

William Rogers #3 (1868-1939) was the first Rogers actually to play cricket in Gosford. I have a cutting from the Gosford Times (27 November 1891) headed 'Great Match of '91, where Gosford played the visiting NSW Legislative Assembly team and won! Rogers was amongst those 'who did good service with the bat'. The visitors were then entertained royally and loaded onto the 8.40pm train back to Sydney!

I also have in my possession a copy of a photo I found in the Henry Kendall Cottage Museum of the Gosford Cricket Club 1894 and William's name is included. This William in his obituary in 1939 was described as 'for many years one of the best all-round cricketers in the district'.

My father, William Rogers #4 inherited *Mona Vale* on his marriage. He farmed the property and my 2 brothers and I grew up there. My father was an excellent all-round cricketer as well and continued to play for Gosford well into his 40s. One of the highlights of his career was being part of a Gosford District Cricket Association

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<sup>33</sup> From [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East\\_Gosford, New South Wales](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Gosford,_New_South_Wales) In 1913 two sisters, the Misses Marion and Aileen Macabe, opened a school for girls at *Boomera*, later known as Hinemoa Private Hospital in Masons Parade, Gosford. Some years later the expanded school was moved into *Mona Vale* built by William Rogers. Completed in 1889, this residence now forms part of St. Edward's College. The property on which *Mona Vale* was built was part of an original 20 acres (8 ha) crown grant to surveyor William Shone in 1844. Subsequent owners were Charles Venteman, James Harrison and William Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle. It was Tyrrell's death in 1879 which led to the subdivision and public auction of the property. A portion was bought by William Rogers for £490. He demolished an earlier house on the land when he built *Mona Vale*.

team that played and beat the mighty St George team in 1941. The St George team boasted two future Test stars, Arthur Morris and Ray Lindwall, plus 7 other seasoned first graders. They rather unwisely allowed Gosford 13 batsmen! Gosford scored 113 and my father opened and top scored with 43 not out and then took 5 wickets for 28 runs, 2 of them caught and bowled and also caught another catch as St George were all out for 106. I think he would have been 'man of the match'!

So with that sort of background it is not surprising that we grew up very knowledgeable about cricket, listening to cricket on the wireless, seeing cricket both locally and at the SCG. My two brothers John and Derek were amongst the first to play local junior cricket in Gosford in the 1950s and were soon representing their school and the local Association. I often was a scorer. My younger brother Derek represented Newcastle, Country NSW and captained a Riverina team against England in 1971. He was killed at the age of 34 returning from a representative cricket game. His exploits are still talked about in the Riverina.

John (whose first name is William!) but is always called John or JR, represented Gosford and then played grade cricket in Sydney, captaining both St George and University of NSW teams to premierships. He also represented NSW in the Sheffield Shield.

He moved with his family to Perth in 1979 to manage the WACA, the first State Association actually to employ a general manager. His younger son, Chris — the line of Williams stopped with my brother! — has grown up in Perth and worked his way through the cricket ranks. He was in the WA under-17 team and in the Australian under-19 team and was selected to play for WA in 1998. He has played a number of matches with the Australia A team and played for various English counties. I keep hoping he will play for Nottingham but he has played for Leicestershire and it will be Derbyshire this coming English summer. He has the rare achievement of scoring a double century against Australia when playing for Leicestershire during the Ashes tour of England in 2005. Now he has made his debut for Australia.



You could say cricket is in the ROGERS blood!

Judy Gifford (nee Rogers) and still living in Gosford.

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**Judy Gifford**

## The Friends of Charnwood Exhibition

Tony Jarram has advised me that *The Friends of Charnwood Exhibition, 'The Lacemakers – Loughborough, Luddites and Long Journeys'* (which he helped organize) concluded its tour in April, having visited Tiverton in Devon and a number of locations in Leicestershire.

Spin offs have been a blue plaque being placed on the house once owned by John Heathcoat in Loughborough, a heritage trail 'The Luddite Trail', and identification of descendants of lacemakers. On a personal note, Tony's late mother's cousin (who he had not seen for 46 years) contacted him as a result of the exhibition book. Tony and his first cousin once removed both have a mutual line back to John West, a Nottingham Lacemaker born in 1813 and who went to Calais. Their line follows through his son, John, born in Calais in 1843.



For these Wests it was not the chance of a new life in the colonies but the low wage hosiery factories of the English East Midlands.

The photo above, taken in 1955, shows Tony (then aged 7) with his mother and newborn sister, Susan, in the pram. The photo was taken in front of what were then swimming baths and which is now the building housing the Charnwood Museum at Queens Hall, Granby Street, Loughborough, Leicestershire!!!!

## FOR THE GENEALOGIST

As more and more records become available, researchers are able to trace their families back further than ever before. Civil registration began in England in 1837. Church records are the basic tool for research before this time, but even they had a beginning that is not as old as the history of the church.

Parish registers were started in England in 1538. A law was passed ordering the clergy to record baptisms, marriages and burials, and that they should be written down in a book after the service on Sundays, and in the presence of the Church wardens.

Before this date there were no records, except for a few created by monks who recorded the events for prominent families. Many churches, however, did not begin keeping records until a further notice was sent out in 1558, and even then, many did not comply.

In 1597, Queen Elizabeth I decreed at all existing records should be copied into "fair parchment books, at least from the beginning of this reign".

There was considerable opposition. Many churches complained that they could not afford parchment books; others began the task; some started with the 1558 records; some omitted large sections as the task was too large; and some did not start at all.

Some of the early 1538 records (re-written in 1597) still exist, but it is not at all unusual for the registers not to have been preserved. Many were lost, and it is quite common to find no preserved records for a parish until a much later date.

**R Neep**

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### Editors Note:

I have now used almost everything I had in store for Tulle so it is up to each of you to contribute or the August edition will be thirty six blank pages in a cover.

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## **The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais (ASLC)**

The ASLC was formed in 1982 when a small group of people came to the realisation that they shared a common interest in a special group of English machine lacemakers. The Lacemakers in whom they shared an interest were principally those who were originally from Nottingham and who were involved in two mass migrations in the space of little more than a decade.

The Lacemakers' first migration was to escape the poverty, unemployment, misery, disease and discomfort of overcrowded industrial Nottingham. Their migration was to the shores of France - especially to Calais - where their skills as lace artisans were initially treasured and where their employment and well-being seemed assured. During the 1848 Revolution in France, the political and social upheaval left most of them jobless again. Their future in France seemed uncertain. Most decided that making a fresh life in a new land was preferable to returning to England where it was likely they would remain destitute and a burden on their Parishes. Their second migration was to various parts of Australia.

The Lacemaker emigrants of particular interest to members of ASLC sailed to Australian ports in one of three sailing vessels, viz. the "Fairlie" (destination Sydney), the "Harpley" (destination Adelaide) and the "Agincourt" (destination also Sydney). These three vessels carried the bulk of the Lacemaker emigrants. Other Lacemaker emigrants came in smaller groups on other vessels including the Canton, Castle Eden, Emperor, General Hewitt, Bermondsy, Walmer Castle, Charlotte Jane, Steadfast, Andromachie, Baboo, Harbinger, Navarino and Nelson. Descendants of these lacemakers are also valued members of ASLC.