

TULLE

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The Journal of the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.

Meeting Times & Place:

ASLC meets at Don Bank Cottage, 6 Napier Street, North Sydney, NSW, on the third Saturday in February (AGM), May, August and November each year. Our annual general meeting is held each February. Meetings commence at 1.00pm. Please bring a plate for afternoon tea.

Future Meetings:

Saturday, 16 May 2009

Saturday, 15 August 2009

Saturday, 21 November 2009

AGM Saturday, 20 February 2010**Find Us the Internet:**www.angelfire.com/al/aslc**Want to Join?****Membership Subscription Due?**

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The Editor reserves the right to include or omit, edit &/or to place photographs, comments, footnotes or illustrations within any text or other material submitted without reference to the contributor.

Cover Illustration

Boulevard Lafayette, Calais

(Gillian Kelly Collection)

This Coming Meeting:

Saturday, 16 May 2009 1.00pm

The Guest Speaker at our May 2009 meeting will be Mrs Pamela Coull, the newly elected Honorary Treasurer of ASLC. Pam will be speaking about her special lacemaker ancestor, Jasper Saywell ("the other Saywell") who travelled with his brother, George, and their families to Australia aboard the "Agincourt" in 1848.

The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.



Tulle

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Hello & warm greetings to all. Our February meeting was our A.G. M & Election of Officers. I was delighted to welcome so many members at this meeting. It is indeed, lovely & heartening to greet old & familiar faces, but also absolutely wonderful to welcome more than a few new members.

I must report that our ever diligent & talented executive remains as before, with the exception of the resignation of Craig Williams, our Treasurer for many years. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Craig, on behalf of all our members, for being the "Keeper of the Books" for the many years he has.

In Craig's place, we warmly welcome as Treasurer, Pam Coull. Pam has been a member of ASLC for many years & brings to the office of Treasurer, more than a few years experience.

Our Office Bearers for 2009 are therefore *Secretary*, Gillian Kelly; *Editor of Tulle*, Richard Lander; *Treasurer*, Pam Coull; *Fellowship Officer*, Clare Loneragan; *Membership Secretary*, Barbara Kendrick; & *Publicity Officer*, Elizabeth Bolton. It is my pleasure to serve again as President. Thank you to the elected Executive for agreeing to serve ASLC for 2009.

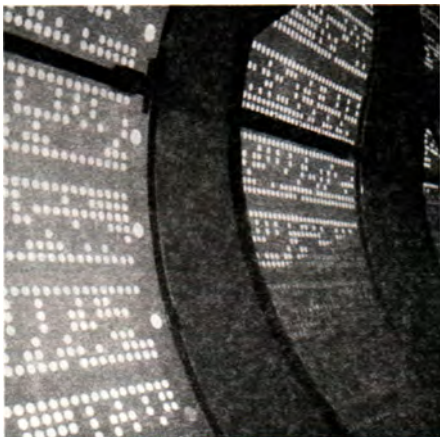
We were anticipating a really good "roll-up" of members to the May meeting when we were eagerly looking forward to being addressed by Joy & Allan MURRIN – Transcription Agents. However, they have just advised me that they are now unable to come despite having accepted our invitation **last August**. Our new Treasurer, Pam Coull, has kindly agreed to ably fill the breach at short notice and she will be telling us about her lacemaker ancestor, Jasper Saywell and his descendants. This is too good an opportunity to miss, and thank you Pam.

Robin Gordon - President

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Those of us who are passionate about the preservation of the past can become a little unrealistic about just how much of the physical evidence can be preserved. We welcome the recognition that heritage places are important to provide a sense of identity and a connection with our past. An examination of current trends indicates that heritage places are likely to become more important and valuable while technological developments are likely to make adaptive re-use and physical conservation more viable.

However, in Australia with a relatively small population spread over an immense area, the social and environmental benefits of conserving heritage places are sometimes outweighed by the cost of doing so. In so many places, the physical evidence of heritage is fast disappearing.



How lucky are we, then, that the city of Calais has seen fit to preserve its heritage of lace in a magnificent new museum: Cité de la Dentelle.

The pathways the lives our Lacemakers of Calais took here in Australia were shaped by their years in the industry in Calais. The history this museum preserves is **our** history and in a way that most historians can only dream of!

Gillian Kelly (Secretary)

EDITOR'S COMMENT

I am constantly delighted that even after 103 issues of Tulle (all of which I have read but much of which I have probably forgotten) I am still able to learn fresh "stuff" from newer members and others researching their roots. Stephen Black, a descendant of

"Agincourt" passenger, John Bromhead, has written to me with a copy of the advertisement (right) he discovered in the "Maitland Mercury" of Saturday, 18 November 1848. Stephen states "I do find it interesting that so many of

J. BROMHEAD, HAIR DRESSER and WIG MAKER, begs leave to announce to the gentry and public that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS opposite Messrs. David Cohen & Co's. Stores, High-street, West Maitland, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to gain a share of their patronage and support.
West Maitland, Nov. 15, 1848. 1745

the immigrants settled into the local society so quickly after leaving their homes in Calais, three months sailing around the world and arriving in a country town in a strange colony. Their enterprise no doubt was driven by the need to provide for themselves and their families but also points to their determination to make the best of their lot after the upheavals of the past few years."

Stephen has also discovered that a site for one of the shops used by John Bromhead once close to the Hunter river embankment is now nowhere near the river. He writes, "it wasn't until early this year while looking at the satellite version of Google Maps that I realised that the river course had changed. Some research soon showed me that the site had been right on the riverbank until that particular bend had been cut off in 1893. In fact I then realised that the river between Maitland and Morpeth is now nothing like it was when the lace maker immigrants arrived in 1848."

The lesson to all of us is to keep questioning our research. Not everything is set in concrete. Our research can take some interesting twists and turns.

Richard Lander (Editor)

THE LAST SUNDAY IN ENGLAND (AUTHOR UNKNOWN)

The emigrants kneel in the old parish Church.
For the last time, it may be forever:
They scarcely had known that it would be so hard.
The ties of a lifetime to sever.

For the last time they look on the ivy-clad walls.
For the last time they hear the bells ringing.
'Twas there they were married, and now to that church
How fondly their sad hearts are clinging!

They listen once more to the good Rector's voice,
They will try to remember his teaching:
And hope they may never forget what he says,
As they look in his face while's he preaching.

That voice they have heard by the bed of the sick-
That face they have seen by the dying-
At the altar, the font, and the newly dug grave
The means of salvation supplying.

For the last time they stand where their forefathers names
They read on the headstones and crosses:
There are newly cut names: and others so old.
They are covered by lichens and mosses.

Then a last look they take at a green little mound,
Where one of their children is sleeping.
And gather a daisy that grows at the head-
Then turn away silently weeping.

The neighbours are waiting to bid them "God Speed"
To think of them each one professing-
At the gate of the churchyard the old Rector stands
To give them his fatherly blessing.

He placed in their hands the best of all gifts,
A Bible and Prayer book, at parting:
They could not say much, but he knew what they felt-
To their eyes the warm tear-drops were starting.

"Keep these in your heart" as he gave them, he said,
"And trust to the cross of Christ only:
Then the Lord will be with you wherever you go,
And then you need never feel lonely."

ASLC INC. – INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (\$)

(1/1/2008 to 31/12/2008)

	YTD	YTD Profit/(Loss)
Balance as per cashbook 1/1/2008	\$1,974.51	
Add Income		
Subscriptions	2,490.00	2,490.00
New Subscriptions	105.00	105.00
Book Sales	374.90	198.00
Bank Charges	-	-
Sundry Income	-	-
Catering Income	35.00	35.00
Sub-Total Income	<u>3,004.90</u>	<u>2,828.00</u>
Less Expenditure		
Rent	330.00	330.00
Insurance	415.00	415.00
Stationery	-	-
Postage	30.50	30.50
Tulle	1,664.00	1,664.00
Catering	-	-
Bank Charges	90.60	90.60
Membership	246.00	246.00
Books	176.90	
Sub-Total Expenditure	<u>2,953.00</u>	<u>2,776.10</u>
**Cashbook Sub-Total 31/12/2008	<u>2,026.41</u>	<u>2,776.10</u>
YTD Profit		<u>51.90</u>
Unpresented Cheques at 31/12/2008		
Cheque 200025 (Don Bank)	82.50	
Cheque 200042 (Don Bank)	82.50	
Cheque 200043 (Richard Lander)	417.50	
Cheque 200044 (RAHS)	141.00	
Less Outstanding Deposits	-	
BALANCE AT BANK 31/12/2008	<u>\$2,749.91</u>	

BORIGINES IN NOTTINGHAM IN 1868

A

(ANNE FEWKES)

The framework knitters in both Nottingham and Calais enjoyed their games of cricket but did you know that Aborigines were the first Australians to play a match in Nottingham?

Nottingham and Trent Bridge are well-known in cricketing circles the world over.

It was in 1838 that William Clarke, who had married the landlady of the inn at Trent Bridge, laid out the cricket ground there, and made it the headquarters of Nottingham cricket. It was at Trent Bridge, on the 3rd and 4th of August in 1868 that my grandfather, Alfred Fewkes, a lace-manufacturer of New Basford, was the "stumper" for the Nottingham Commercial Cricket Club XI which played against the Australian Aboriginal XI which was touring in England that summer. The teams were:-



Alfred Fewkes

N.C.C.C

J. Billyeald
S. Brittle
W. Clements
C.F. Daft
A. Fewkes
W.T. Palmer
G. Rossall
G.M. Royle
R. Tolley

ABORIGINAL TEAM (NICKNAMES)

Peter, traditional name Arrahmunyarrimun
Tiger, traditional name: Boninbargeet
Red Cap, traditional name: Brimbunyah
Bullocky, traditional name: Bullchanach
Jimmy Mosquito, traditional name: Grougarrong
Dick-a-Dick, traditional name: Jungunjinanuke
Two Penny, traditional name: Murrumgunarriman
Charley Dumas, traditional name: Pripumuarraman
Johnny Mullagh, traditional name: Unaarrimin

J. West Johnny Cuzens, traditional name: Yellanach
T. Wright Charles Lawrence¹ (Captain/Coach)
 Sundown, traditional name: Ballrinjarrimin
 King Cole², traditional name: Bripumyarrimin
Umpires were A. Poyser and William Shepherd

After the match the Aboriginals delighted the crowd by giving an exhibition of boomerang throwing.

The Australian team was organised, promoted, coached, managed and captained by Charles Lawrence, an all-rounder who was a member of the very first English team to visit Australia in 1861-62, and who had accepted an invitation to stay in Sydney to coach the local team. Lawrence became a hotel-keeper and played cricket for New South Wales.

The Aboriginal Touring Team played 47 matches in England between May and October 1868 (14 wins, 14 defeats and 19 draws). Unfortunately 'King Cole' died of T.B. on 24 June 1868, and 'Sundown' and 'Jim Crow' returned home in August. 'Red Cap' and 'Tiger' played in each of the 47 matches, a record for any tour.

The Australian kit consisted of white flannels and red 'Garibaldi' shirts with blue sashes and neckties and a peaked cap of the individuals own choice of colour. During the tour they showed off their athleticism in running, hurdling, high-jumping and pole-vaulting as well as in throwing spears and boomerangs. During a cold summer they regularly attracted crowds of 5,000 people. The 'Rochdale Observer' called them 'stalwart men, of manly, dignified of confident gait and bearing'.

¹ Charles Lawrence appears as a witness on the birth certificate of Margaret Kelly (née Toohill); he had married Margaret's aunt, Catherine Toohill. Margaret is the grandmother of two members of ASLC, viz., Evol Watkins, and her sister, Terry Mooney. Evol and Terry visited Nottingham in the 1990s and Anne Fewkes says she was pleased that she had them to stay and to be able to visit places with them in Nottingham and Stapleford, connected with their lacemaker ancestors.

² King Cole died from tuberculosis during June 1868 and is buried in Tower Hamlets in London.

Only three Englishmen were able to score centuries against the Aboriginal bowling, one of whom was G.M. Royle who made 100 for the Nottingham Commercial Club.

In December 1984, a bronze plaque was erected at the Melbourne Cricket Ground to commemorate a great moment in Australian cricket history. It reads "In honour of members of the Aboriginal cricket team, formed in Victoria in 1866. Two years later they became the first Australian cricket team to tour England, winning 14 matches and losing the same number".



Sources of Information:

- Nottingham – Settlement to City (Duncan Grey)
Australian Cricket 1803-1893 (Jack Pollard)
Sporting Life 28 October 1868
Cricket Rights for Aborigines (David Parter in SMH 21 Dec 1984)
Items from Notts. C.C.C. Library (Supplied by Peter Wynne-Thomas)
Family Records (Supplied by Evol Watkins)
Canberra National Library

VICTORIAN FUNERALS AND MOURNING³

Victorian funerals were big business and there were funerals pitched at all levels of society. At their most elaborate, they could bring even the great metropolis to a standstill. That the funeral business was an excellent trade can hardly be doubted. One writer in *Leisure Hour* in 1862 describes the business as extortionate.

"In numberless instances the interment of the dead is in the hands of miscreants, whom it is almost flattery to compare to the vulture, or the foulest carrion bird. . . the morality is, in their hands, to use a plain word, robbery."

There seems to have been a funeral available for everyone as evidenced in a mid-century advertisement in *The Times* that offered six classes of funerals ranging in price from £21 for a first-class burial down to £3.5.0 for the sixth class.

If one was attending a funeral one needed to dress accordingly. There were outfitters prepared to provide appropriate clothing and other elements to the discerning mourner. The London General Mourning Warehouse located at 247-249 Regent street advertised in *The Times* (1 November 1845) that "millinery, dresses, cloaks, shawls, mantles, etc., of the best quality can be purchased at the most reasonable prices." Business must have been good, for by the 1870s it had taken over properties on either side and was now advertised at 245-251 Regent Street from where it offered, in *The Illustrated London News* (11 January 1873), "a Black Dress made up complete, sufficient Print for a Dress, also a Bonnet, Mantle or Shawl and Gloves, for 3gs." In addition to such large firms, there were many smaller ones and even those that specialized in particular articles of clothing. The Misses Lewis, for example, advertised as "mourning milliners" in the late 1840s.

³ From an article by Bruce Rosen, an Honorary Research Associate in the School of History and Classics at the University of Tasmania, at <http://vichist.blogspot.com/2008/06/victorian-funerals-and-mourning.html>.

Not only was the family expected to mourn (and to dress appropriately), the family's servants might be required to wear mourning clothing. Peter Robinson's at 256-262 Regent Street advertised "Mourning for servants at unexceptionably low rates, at a great saving to large or small families." Both Peter Robinson's and Jay's (also in Regent Street) offered to conduct funerals in London or in the country although it is likely that they acted as middle-men, arranging for another undertaker to actually do the funeral while taking a profit for themselves.

By the middle of the century, funerals had become such big business that Mr Punch was drawn to comment on it. Referring to advertisements to perform funerals, he commented that there must be "different qualities of grief ... according to the price you pay."

For £2 10s., the regard is very small. For £5, the sighs are deep and audible. For £7 10s. the woe is profound, only properly controlled; but for £10, the despair bursts through all restraint, and the mourners water the ground, no doubt, with their tears.

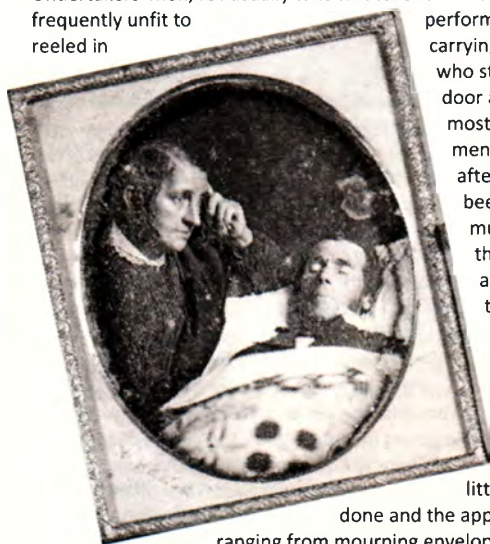
Charles Manby Smith, writing in *Curiosities of London Life* (1853) had little to say that was favourable to the industries that provided for funerals.

Here, when you enter his gloomy penetralia, and invoke his services, the sable-clad and cadaverous-featured shopman asks you, in a sepulchral voice- we are not writing romance, but simple fact - whether you are to be suited for inextinguishable sorrow, or for mere passing grief; and if you are at all in doubt upon the subject, he can solve the problem for you, if you lend him your confidence for the occasion. . . .Messrs. Moan and Groan know well enough, that when the heart is burdened with sorrow, considerations of economy are likely to be banished from the mind as out of place, and disrespectful to the memory of the departed; and, therefore, they do not affront their sorrowing patrons with the sublunary details of pounds, shillings, and pence. ... For such benefactors to womankind - the dears - of course no reward can be too great; and, therefore, Messrs. Moan and Groan, strong in their modest sense of merit, make no parade of prices. They offer you all that in circumstances of mourning you can possibly want; they scorn to do you the disgrace of imagining that you would drive a bargain on the very brink of the grave; and you are of course obliged to them for the delicacy of their reserve

on so commonplace a subject, and you pay their bill in decorous disregard of the amount. It is true, that certain envious rivals have compared them to birds of prey, scenting mortality from afar, and hovering like vultures on the trail of death, in order to profit by his dart; but such "caparisons," as Mrs. Malaprop says, "are odorous," and we will have nothing to do with them.

Although expected to mourn, women were generally advised against attending funerals, especially for those nearest and dearest to them. Cassell's Household Guide for 1878 discourages the practice pointing out that it is something done by female relatives in the poorer classes. It may also have been the case that the frequent practice of drinking both before and after the funeral not only by the funeral party, but by the undertaker and his assistants would have been upsetting. An article in Leisure Hour (1862) quotes the secretary of an English burial society that

Undertakers' men, . . . usually take whatever drink is given them, and are frequently unfit to reeled in



perform their duty, and have carrying the coffin. The men who stand as mutes at the door are supposed to require most drink. I have seen these men reel about the road, and after the burial, we have been obliged to put these mutes and their staves into the interior of the hearse and drive them home, as they were incapable of walking.

Aside from the clothes that were so much a part of mourning there were all the little things that had to be done and the appropriate appurtenances ranging from mourning envelopes and paper and black sealing wax to mourning jewellery. The selection of items was extensive. In a

period when correspondence was far more formal than today, Parkins and Gotto, stationary manufacturers of Oxford Street, advertised "50 different kinds of mourning stationery" and for those who wanted their mourning stationery to carry the appropriate monogram, there was always the service provided by firms such as Henry Rodrigues at 42, Piccadilly which offered:

Black bordered note paper and envelopes of every description, also ... paper every width of border. Memorial Cards and return Thanks of the newest patterns. Notepaper and envelopes stamped in black relief, and illuminated in a superior manner.

In addition there were the personal mementos of the deceased. In a period when death was likely to take people at a younger age and the body was kept in the home until the funeral, mementos provided a kind of therapy and a physical remembrance. It was a time before the widespread popularity of photography meant that one could go to one's photo album and see pictures from happier days and so rings, brooches and locket containing hair from the dead were often kept by the immediate family and sometimes even by particularly close friends.

For those who could afford it the one picture of the loved one might be a post-mortem photograph taken and kept as a memento.

The mourning process was rigidly governed by convention. Clocks in the house were stopped at the time of death and mirrors were either draped or turned to the wall. Curtains were drawn. The length of time for mourning appropriate for a widow or widower, a child or a parent was clearly spelt out. Deep mourning for a widow, for example, might be two years, followed by a period of half-mourning. Within these times codes of dress, especially for women were quite detailed as were what was and was not appropriate activity. Men, because they still had to carry on the business of the day, were less bound by convention, but even they had to adhere to the appropriate dress and behaviour expected from them for their place in the family. Such patterns were followed by those in the "better" classes. Death in the lower and labouring classes was less bound up with the rituals. This, of course, was seen by the middle-classes as evidence for shallowness in feeling and a general lack of respectability.

By the later years of the century, the pattern and habits of mourning had begun to change. Cremation was more widely accepted and as Richard Davey noted in 1889, men no longer wore "full black for a fixed number of months after the decease of a near relation, and even content themselves with a black hat-band and dark-coloured garments." The funeral ceremony was becoming less elaborate and it was much more common to send flowers to the grave than in earlier years. This must have been a problem to the vast mourning industry which surely would have wanted to keep the whole process as complicated as possible. The mourning warehouses which had expanded from clothing to paraphernalia to funerals were, by the 1890s, advertising their knowledge of the appropriate behaviour for mourners. In a full column advertisement in "The Times" in 1894, Jay's Mourning House pointed out that:-

The etiquette of Mourning is continually changing in certain matters of detail, and a reliable guide to what may, and what may not, be worn under certain circumstances is almost necessary. That guide is to be found here--an authority on everything, from the length of a widow's veil to the texture of a ball dress.



J OHN STUART MILL

John Stuart Mill (20 May 1806 – 8 May 1873), precocious child, British philosopher, political economist, civil servant and Member of Parliament, was an influential liberal thinker (particularly in relation to women's rights) in the time of our lacemaker ancestors. He was an exponent of utilitarianism reflected in the fifth of his famous quotes listed below. One of Mill's major contributions to utilitarianism is his argument for the qualitative separation of pleasures. Bentham (one of his mentors) treated all forms of happiness as equal, whereas Mill argued that intellectual and moral pleasures are superior to more physical forms of pleasure. Mill distinguishes between happiness and contentment, claiming that the former is of higher value than the latter.

"However unwillingly a person who has a strong opinion may admit the possibility that his opinion may be false, he ought to be moved by the consideration that however true it may be, if it is not fully, frequently, and fearlessly discussed, it will be held as a dead dogma, not a living truth."

"Conservatives are not necessarily stupid, but most stupid people are conservatives."

"War is an ugly thing, but not the ugliest of things. The decayed and degraded state of moral and patriotic feeling which thinks that nothing is worth war is much worse."

"The worth of the state, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it"

"Actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote happiness; wrong as they tend to produce the reverse of happiness. By happiness is intended pleasure and the absence of pain."

"A person may cause evil to others not only by his actions but by his inaction, and in either case he is justly accountable to them for the injury."

"The only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilized community against his will is to prevent harm to others."

"Men do not desire merely to be rich, but to be richer than other men"

SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZROY, K.C.B.

Sir Charles Augustus FitzRoy was Governor of New South Wales at the time the "Agincourt" and the "Fairlie" arrived at Sydney Harbour. FitzRoy was the third son of General Lord Charles FitzRoy, who was brother of the first Duke of Grafton.

He was born on 10 June 1796 and went to Harrow at 9, was commissioned in the Horse Guards at 16 and served at Waterloo. He was married in 1820, to Mary, fourth daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond. Previous to his appointment as Governor of New South Wales, he had been Governor of Prince Edward's Island and Commander-in-Chief of Antigua and the adjacent islands of the West Indies. He arrived in Australia in H.M.S. "Carysfort" on 2 August 1846 and was sworn in as Governor-General on the following day. In character he was quite the opposite to his predecessor, the ailing Sir George Gipps. He was apparently careless in government,



yet good tempered and amiable. He brought to the colony "the lustre of aristocratic connections, success in two governments, a shrewd, earthy judgment of men and events, robust health and an obvious preference for peace at any not-too-unreasonable price"⁴.

On 31 July 1847 Lord Grey wrote to FitzRoy stating that he proposed to separate the Port Phillip District from New South Wales and make it a new colony, Victoria, with representative government on the New South Wales pattern. The same form of government would be granted to Van Diemen's Land and South Australia. To watch over the

⁴ Australian Dictionary of Biography – On Line Edition

common interests of the four colonies Grey proposed to establish a federal legislature. The separation of the Port Phillip District was not resented in New South Wales, and the proposed federal legislature aroused little interest.

To the great sorrow of the whole colony FitzRoy's wife, Lady Mary FitzRoy, was killed at Parramatta on 7 December, 1847. She was involved in a carriage accident in the grounds of Government House in which her husband was in control of the reins. FitzRoy's aide-de-camp also died as a result of the same accident and FitzRoy suffered leg injuries. FitzRoy had greatly depended on his wife's loyalty and charm and at first thought of giving up his post and returning to England. He could not afford to do so, and within a year was enduring allegations of undue partiality for the opposite sex. Later these attacks on his moral character increased and affected his reputation in both the colony and in London.

In 1851 FitzRoy wrote privately to Grey, asking whether his governorship might be extended beyond the normal period of six years. As he had just received new commissions as governor of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia and Victoria and also as governor-general of all the Australian possessions, including Western Australia, he suggested that a new period of six years should begin to run. The colony, he rightly declared, would welcome an extension of his term. For financial reasons he needed the continued employment. Moreover most of his family by then had joined him in Sydney. In addition to George, his eldest son, Captain Augustus Charles Lennox, had become his civil aide-de-camp, and his only daughter, Mrs Keith Stewart, wife of a naval officer, had been *châtelaine*⁵ at Government House since 1849. Grey could see no reason for extending FitzRoy's term. In 1853 soon after Grey left office to FitzRoy's considerable satisfaction, FitzRoy wrote to the Duke of Newcastle to ask whether he might be employed in India. Newcastle could not help him, but recommended him for the K.C.B. which was conferred in June 1854.

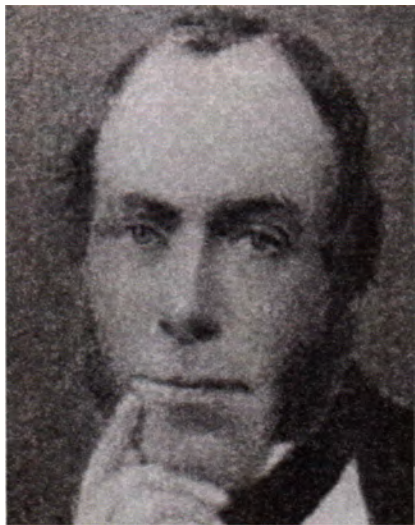
Late in 1854 FitzRoy was told that his successor would be Sir William Denison. Denison arrived on 17 January and took over the government three days later and FitzRoy sailed for England in the *Madras*.

FitzRoy died in Piccadilly on 16 February 1858.

⁵ A *châtelaine* is a woman who owns or controls a large house.

SIR JOHN BAYLEY DARVALL, M.A., QC, KCMG

Born at Nunnington Hall, Yorkshire ; second son of Captain Darvall, 9th Dragoons, whose grandfather, Joseph Darvall, was Governor of Fort St. Anne in the island of Sumatra, in 1762. Educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1836; was called to the Bar, at the Middle Temple, in 1837 ; went to New South Wales in 1839; practised at the Bar, Sydney, till 1867; was made Queen's Counsel in 1853; was, in 1844, appointed a non-elective Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales ; **at the first general election, in 1848, was elected a Member of**



the Legislative Assembly for Bathurst, and was twice returned, at subsequent elections, to the Colonial Parliament; was appointed a Life Member of the Legislative Council in 1861, but shortly afterwards resigned his seat, and subsequently represented the electoral district of West Maitland and West Sydney respectively; in 1851 was offered a judgeship in Victoria, which he declined ; in 1856 was made Solicitor-General in the first Ministry under responsible Government, with a seat in the Executive Council ; in 1857 was made Attorney-General and a Member of the Executive Council ; and during the time that he remained in New South Wales was a

Member of two subsequent Governments as Attorney-General and member of the Executive Council ; in 1850 was appointed a Member of the first Senate of the University of Sydney ; in 1867 returned to England ; in 1868 was made C.M.G., and in 1877 K.C.M.G. ⁶

⁶ From Australian Dictionary of Biography On-Line Edition & other on-line sources.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA AS IT IS⁷

Australia that great continental island, formerly known as New Holland, is situated in the South Pacific Ocean, and extends from the 115th to the 152nd degree of east longitude, and from the 11th to the 39th degree of south latitude, its length from north to south is 2000, and its breadth from east to west about 2600 miles.

New South Wales lies on the eastern coast of Australia, it was founded in 1788, as a penal settlement, or receptacle for banished convicts and its capital is Sydney, a large and flourishing town (containing nearly 50,000 inhabitants) in the immediate neighbour of Botany Bay.

Port Phillip, or Australia Felix, as it is sometimes called, is about 500 miles to the southward and westward of Sydney, it is a newly settled and flourishing colony, with Melbourne as its capital.

Western Australia, better known as Swan River in England, is a colony on the western coast of Australia, with Perth as its chief town, and seat of Government. King George's Sound, which is a dependency of Swan River, lies to the south of it, near the extreme point of the Great Australian Bight. It has been far from a profitable colony, unless to a mere few, but the discovery of copper, lead, and above all, coal mines, with the prospect of finding an overland route, either to Sydney or Adelaide, has at last roused it from the lethargy that for many years enveloped it.

Van Dieman's (sic) Land⁸ is a separate island lying to the south of New Holland and separated from it by Bass's (sic) Straits. It has two important towns, Hobart Town on the south, and Launceston on the north, but so vast is the quantity of convicts yearly poured into this devoted island, that free

⁷ This article was written in June 1848 and, although I have a copy of the original article, I regret that I am unable to give any details as to its source.

⁸

labour is swamped, and its calendar of crime, like Sydney is really awful, it is about 240 miles from Port Philip.

New Zealand is a group of islands lying to the eastward of Australia and at a distance of about 1300 miles from it. Its principal towns are Auckland the seat of Government, and Wellington the centre of the New Zealand Company's operations.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The colony more immediately under consideration, adjoins Port Philip on the west and then stretches across the island in the direction of Cape Jervis, it lies between the 132nd and 141st degree of east longitude, and extends from the 26 parallel of south latitude to the ocean. Its capital is Adelaide, a rising and flourishing commercial town on the eastern shores of St. Vincent's Gulf, about six miles inland.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australia was founded by Act of Parliament, in the year 1834, but the first governor did not arrive in the colony until December 1836, and no country lands were thrown open to selection until May 1838, thus for four years it was a non-producing colony, and had to pay away its money capital for provisions, brought at a great expense from Sydney, Hobart Town, etc. South Australia comprises an area of about 200,000 square miles, or 300,000,000 of acres, it is consequently nearly as large again as Great Britain and Ireland taken together; its coastline is about 1300 miles in length, very irregular and broken by numerous gulfs and bays, such as St. Vincent's Gulf, Boston Bay, Coffin Bay, Anxious Bay and Guichen Bay.

Port Adelaide the chief sea-port town, is situated on an arm or inlet of the sea on the eastern shores of St. Vincent's Gulf; from Port Adelaide to Sydney the distance by ship's course is 1000 miles to Melbourne; Port Philip 600

miles; to Launceston, Van Dieman's (sic) Land, 600 miles; to Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, 800 miles; to Swan River or Western Australia, 1200 miles; and to New Zealand, 1300 to 1400 miles.

Adelaide, the capital of South Australia lies to the eastward of Port Adelaide, about six miles inland, and is divided into two portions, North and South Adelaide, by the River Torrens which flows through it. It has six public squares, and twenty two principal streets running at right angles from sixty to one hundred and thirty feet wide, besides large reserves of parkland for the purpose of public recreation, the population of the colony, December 1847 was 36,000; although but ten years old, Adelaide has a number of well formed streets, the principal of which are Hindley, Rundle, King William and Currie Streets. The houses, shops, and warehouses in Adelaide are about 3,000 in number; its principal public buildings are Government House, the Government offices, Victoria Square, the Bank of South Australia, and the South Australian Company's offices.

Strictly speaking, Adelaide is the only town in South Australia but there are a number of townships and villages in different parts of the province of considerable importance. Among those may be enumerated, first what are termed the suburban villages, namely Thebarton, Hindmarsh, Bowden, Islington, Walkerville, Klemsig, Kensington, and Goodwood, all of which are within two or three miles of Adelaide; secondly, villages in the interior of the colony, namely, Gawler Town, Angaston, Langmeil, Mount Barker, Nairne, Balthamah, Macelesfield (sic – now spelled Macclefield) , Strathalbyn, Hahndorf, Noarlunger (sic – now spelled Noarlunga) and others; and thirdly, villages situated on or near the coast, such as Albert Town, near Port Adelaide; Brighton and Glenelg, near Holdfast Bay; Kingscote, Kangaroo Island, and Port Lincoln, Boston Bay. In many of those villages there is a population from 250 to 400 souls, and in some, considerably more.

In the neighbourhood of those villages and over the settled districts of the colony generally, there are constantly rising the houses of respectable settlers, not to be surpassed, either in appearance or comfort, by the

residences of country gentlemen in England or Scotland.

The settled districts lie principally on the eastern side of St. Vincent's Gulf, stretching inland to a distance of from 40 to 50 miles, and extending about 200 miles to the north of Adelaide and about 150 miles to the south.

AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL AND HORTICULTURAL OPERATIONS

Of the 300,000,000 of acres of which the colony is composed, not more than one-third has yet been explored; and of that explored only a small portion, comparatively speaking, has been surveyed or alienated from the Crown. Up to the close of 1846, the number of acres surveyed in the colony was about 860,000; the number sold and selected 500,000, the quantity fenced in 82,000 and the number actually under crop, from 30 to 31,000.

Up to the same period, the sheep in the colony amounted to 85,000, the horned cattle to 35,000, the horses to 2,500, and the pigs, goats etc. to 15,500. The sheep and cattle double themselves every three years, nearly all are reared not on the private property of the settlers, but on the Waste Lands of the Province.

Great attention has been paid to horticulture, and of this the colonists are now reaping the fruits, in the shape of rich grapes, apples, pears, peaches, apricots, nectarines, plums, melons, figs, and almonds, with six varieties of good wine and vegetable and edible roots in the greatest profusion.

The climate of Australia is proverbial for its health-preserving qualities; the brilliancy of the Australian sky cannot be described, it must be seen to be appreciated, the sky is almost always serene, when it is overcast there is some reason in it, it rains, but they have none of those gloomy days with a thick murky atmosphere in which the Londoner passes his life – and the early hours of a summer of spring morning, when the garb of nature is gayest, and the sun rises in unclouded splendour, can only be enjoyed in such a climate.

The longest day (in December) is 14 hours, and the shortest (in June) 10 hours, not including twilight or early dawn, the average temperature is 75 Fahrenheit. South Australia boasts of no navigable rivers, but it has an abundance of streams and streamlets, and is well supplied with surface water the whole year round.

Water is to be had in the settled districts of the colony, either from its rivers or chains of ponds, or by digging to the average depth of from 20 to 30 feet. Again for the purpose of agriculture and pasturage, the greatest reliance is to be placed on the stated rains of June, July and August, which is the winter, or more properly the rainy season.

Provisions are both cheap and abundant. Wheat at the date of the last advices was 4s. 6d per bushel; flour £14 per ton, butter 10d lb, tea 1s 3d; butchers meat 3d to 3 1/2 d, and other things in proportion. These it must be observed, are the town prices, and are much higher than usual, occasioned by the great influx of Emigrants, both from the neighbouring colonies, and from England.

Good houses may be obtained in the colony, suitable for respectable families, at a rental of from £25 to £30 per annum; and for labouring people at from 2s.6d to 3s 6d. per week; for common labourers the wages are in town, from 3s 3d. to 4s per day, and for mechanics, tradesmen etc. from 6s to 8s per day; shepherds and farm servants obtain from £28 to £45 per year, with their rations or food, and female servants from 6s. 6d to 8s per week, with their board and lodging.

The colony is in so highly prosperous a state, work is so plentiful (notwithstanding the numbers who are daily emigrating there,) that labour is exceedingly well paid for; and as the more careful tradesmen and labourers, as soon as they have saved some money, invest it in land, and become themselves landholders, or start into business on their own account, they in return require labourers, or tradesmen, thus the more that go there the more are required. At the present time the government are sending out certain

classes of people free, and as I know there are many erroneous and curious opinions entertained upon this subject. I will endeavour to make the reader acquainted with the Present Emigration System, which is called the ***Wakefield self-supporting system***.

It is based on the theory that land without labour is valueless. All land therefore, that is sold in Australia, is put up at £1 per acre, and sold by auction to the highest bidder. The average price obtained by this means last year was £2 6s. 4 3/4d per acre, or £1 6s 4 3/4d more than the upset price. All the proceeds of the land sales goes into what is called an Emigration Fund, and as soon as there is 20 or £40,000 there, the money is sent over to the English Government, for them to send out as many male and female servants, labourers, tradesmen etc. of certain trades or callings, as the money sent will pay for. Upon their arrival they are perfectly free, and can agree with whoever they like, no person has any control over them, neither have they to repay-back any of the money which it has cost to take them over.

That this system answers there is no doubt now entertained whatever; it is in fact a matter of historical record, and it has the remarkable effect of pleasing both the colonist and the free Emigrant; for the colonist when he buys land, sees that he is not paying for the land, but only contributing to a fund to bring out labourers etc without which, that land would be valueless to him and the free emigrant is pleased, for he finds that he is perfectly free on arrival to make his own agreement as to wages etc. No re-payment is expected of him, and that he stands there as free as if he were in England.

And should he not like the colony, which is very unlikely (for out of 1,000 persons who should come over to England from Australia, 995 of them would if possible return to it), he may turn round, and come back in the first ship that sailed to England, but of course, the government would not pay his passage back to England, that he would have to pay out of his pocket; or if he landed without money, then as soon as he had saved enough, which even a labourer could save enough in eight months, then he could pay his passage and come home.

It is a remarkable and undeniable fact, that the climate is so very fine, food so very cheap, (clothing about the same as in England) and wages so very high that no one thinks of coming to England, unless it might be to bring over some of their friends or relations to a place that is called by them "The land of the living". A country comparatively speaking producing food for thousands and only having scores to consume it; herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep, are boiled down for the sake of their tallow, for want of men to drive them about the vast lands to feed, although any man, no matter whether he had ever seen a live sheep in his life, could get from 12 to 15s per week and his rations or food, and the master be thankful to him for applying for work, as he would no doubt be for receiving it.

No person that is able or willing to work need hesitate in going to Australia, the only persons who are unsuited to the colony at present are professional gentlemen, of more than ordinary talent; medical men (the climate is so very fine, there is little or no sickness) or any of those persons who work at light or frivolous businesses, which are only suited to a very old colony, or a country in a high state of civilization; the face is that Australia, foresight, activity, perseverance, strength and skill are the things required.

Metaphysics are at a sad discount, literary men find their own tools and their own rations. I have known many men who having been brought up to some light employment have found on their arrival that an infant colony was not the place exactly for them to display their abilities in. Some went back to England, while others turned shepherds, wood splitters etc. and it is but justice to the latter when I say that many of them after comprehending the exact nature of their situation, set to work in earnest and from being mere loungers and idlers, as it were, became quite spirited useful, and good colonists.

I could mention many persons there as farmers, storekeepers, publicans etc. men now of good property; who if they had remained in England, would have dragged on a precarious existence, without being able to save a provision for old age. Of all the people that I have seen who have ever visited Australia,

none were dissatisfied, all were pleased. It is true that the highly refined and intellectual, will perhaps, at the first onset find themselves obliged to submit to many social discomforts, but those soon vanish and with the certainty of a future competence before them, things go on "as merrily as a marriage bell."

MANUFACTURES COMMERCE, ETC

Great as has been the progress of South Australia in its agricultural, pastoral, horticultural and mining operations, it has not been less so in its manufactures, in its general commerce or in the provision it has made for its good government.

In 1846, at the last returns, there were 26 flour mills in the colony, 6 driven by steam, 5 soap and candle manufactories, 8 tanneries, 5 machine makers; 4 brass and iron foundries; 10 breweries, 2 coach manufactories; a pottery; a barilla manufactory; a starch manufactory; a snuff and tobacco manufactory; and a salt manufactory. Since then their numbers have increased, but no returns have been published.

The Imports for 1846, were £246,057.16s.6d; and the Exports £266,305.10s.5d; thus the exports have exceeded the imports and the 1847 returns (not yet published) will show a vast increase in the exports.

The mines of Australia are very rich, and at the present time are exciting the wonder and admiration of all the world, and must convince every unprejudiced inquirer that South Australia, capable as it is, of feeding an immense labouring population, without importing a single article of provisions (except tea and sugar) and exporting as she has nearly £200,000 of copper ore, produced in one year by a mere handful of men, that she is destined to become an exporter of minerals to a vast extent.

There are now nearly 60 mines being more or less worked, my space will only allow me to speak of one, namely the Burra Burra Copper Mine. This company raised from April 16, 1845 to April 30 1846, 2,959 tons of copper ore, at a cost of £5 4s 0d. per ton; it sold for £12.1s.0d per ton leaving a profit

of £6.17.0 per ton and again from April 30, 1846, to September 1847, there was raised 11,071 tons, the assets of the company were £135,786, the liabilities £31,092; leaving a balance of £104,694 – *Mining Journal, April 22, 1848.*

The original shares in this mine were sold at £5 each, they are now worth £159 each, the Kapunda, Barrassa (sic) Range, Montacute, and Glen Osmond mines etc. are equally productive and it is fully expected that before the end of 1848 there will be 100 mines in operation, and as a steamer has commenced running between Adelaide and Sydney, there will be a greater stimulus given to the home trade.

The experience of eight years, during which the crops have never once failed; nor the land manured, has established, first, the absence of droughts, owing to the proximity of South Australia to the southern ocean, from which the whole in-draught of the south-westerly wind sets in upon it, accompanied as it is more or less by rain; and secondly, the great and fertilising powers of the soil, owing in an eminent degree to the very universal presence of decomposed limestone.

The finest agricultural district in the colony, is undoubtedly that of Mount Barker; it would do the Duke of Richmond's heart good to see the weighty crops which are grown here, from 30 to 35 bushels per acre is a low average for this district, as 40 and 45 bushels have been repeatedly grown there. Mr. Duffield and Lieutenant Dashwood, each grow very fine sample of wheat and have carried off some of the South Australian Agricultural Society's prizes, for it.

Little clearing is required to make the land available; in many parts of the colony thousands of acres have been broken up from which not a single tree was obliged to be removed and in other parts where the wood was more abundant, the process of 'girdling', or destroying the sap was found sufficient to bring the whole field into cultivation the first year, and removing one tree after another at the farmers leisure. With a boundless extent of wood for

every purpose which may be required by the settler, the forests are confined to the mountain district, and in the agricultural parts, the trees are dispersed in the form of a park, adding to the beauty of the country.

The ploughing is universally performed by bullocks; they are more plentiful, and being much stronger than horses; are better adopted for breaking up new land, the oxen give but little trouble, they do a hard day's work and are then turned out into the woods or hills for the night to procure food for themselves.

Wheat is sown from the middle of April, until the middle of June; if later the farmer runs the risk of the hot winds which occur in December and January. Barley succeeds well, but as distillation is almost prohibited, it is not so remunerating.

A Mr. Ridley has invented a locomotive reaping and threshing machine, which will, on an average, reap and thrash 10 acres a day with the assistance of one man and 2 horses. The straw is wasted by the process, but this to the settlers is of no consequence, as it never has been of any value to them (they making no manure). By the aid of this machine, (I quote Captain Bagot's own words and figures) wheat may be grown at about 1s 6d, per bushel, as shown by the following statement.

Rent of 80 acres of enclosed land at, 4s per acre	£16	0	0
Ploughing 40 acres at 7s per acre	14	0	0
Seed for 40 acres, 60 bushes, at 1s 6d per bushel	4	10	0
Sowing and harrowing in 40 acres, at 1s 6d p. acre	3	0	0
	£37	10	0
The other 40 acres are to lie fallow			
Produce of 40 acres, at 20 bushels per acre, 800 bushels	1½ d.	£37	10 0
Harvesting with Ridley's machine	3½ d.		
Carting to market	<u>3d.</u>		
	1s. 6d.		

By this mode of alternate cropping and fallowing, the land will continue its productiveness for an indefinite period.

Many circumstances concur to encourage the belief that some valuable parts "the mysterious interior," are yet accessible to the intrepid explorer. In several of the remote localities, athletic natives, with bodily endowments and natural intelligence, superior to those of the nearer tribes, have been occasionally met with; affording the sure indications of adjacent productive country, and districts sufficiently watered.

Such impressions derive most welcome, confirmation from the recent valuable discoveries of St. Thomas Mitchell, between what is called Sturt's Desert, and the magnificent Northern Territories, found out by Dr. Leichhardt, is his justly celebrated overland journey, from New South Wales to Port Bessington.

LAND SALES

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

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS ARTICLE WILL BE CONTINUED AND COMPLETED IN THE AUGUST 2009 EDITION OF TULLE.

A big welcome to membership of ASLC to South Australian

TAMARA MARTIN (DORMER FAMILY) "Harpley"

Have you caught up with the fact that many VIC Probate index and copies of wills up until 1925 are now available online at no cost.

http://proarchives.imagineering.com.au/index_search.asp?searchid=54

BROWN OR BARRY?

On 9 February 1806 Henry Brown married Elizabeth Christian in Soho. Over the next seventeen years eight children were born and in 1831 the family appears on the census for Calais: **BARRY**, Henry, 59, primary teacher, **CHRISTIAN**, Elizabeth, 47, his wife and children Henry, 25; Elizabeth, 22; Rhoda, 19; Mary 15; George, 12; Jenny, 11; Emily, 8.

Henry died in St Pierre on 17 February 1834 and the family remained in St Pierre. In 1841 Elizabeth Barry, née Christian, was living in rue de Vic with her daughters Jane and Emily and all were working in the lace trade as dévideuses.

Daughter Elizabeth married William Larandon in 1830 calling herself Brown; Mary Ann married into the Farrands family as Barry. Her name was recorded as Barry at the registrations of her children's births but when she died in 1858 her father was recorded as Henry Brown. .

George and Rhoda came to Australia – Rhoda as the wife of William Cobb, who was on the Harpley. In 1844, when their daughter Ada was born, William gave his wife's name as Rhoda Brown, known as Barry.

George was on the Agincourt and his surname was listed as Barry. He went to Bathurst where he was employed by the Rev. William Lisle. There is little trace of George, but in 1900 a George Barry died in Newcastle with the mother's name given as Christian.

It would seem Henry Brown chose to change his name to Barry and that the children used either Barry or Brown, but there is no explanation. A reasonable assumption is that Henry Brown of England had need to disappear – and re-emerged as Henry Barry of Calais.

GILLIAN KELLY

Editor's Note: Gillian's fascinating explanation above follows on from my footnote 10 on page 17 of the last edition of Tulle.

THE BURGHERS OF CALAIS

Most of us are familiar with François-Auguste-René Rodin's famous sculpture, 'The Burgers of Calais' which he commenced in 1884, but you, like me, may be a little unfamiliar with the background to this wonderful work of art. On a suggestion from Kingsley Ireland, I have done some research into the story of its genesis.

Jean Froissart (c. 1337 – c. 1405) was one of the most important of the early French historians and his chronicles relating to the first half of the Hundred Years War (from 1337 to 1453) are regarded as especially significant. This war (or rather series of battles and periods of relative peace) was primarily fought between the House of Valois (French claimants) and the later members of the House of Plantagenet (Edward III of Windsor and Richard II of Bordeaux) following the extinction of the Capet line of French kings because they failed to produce sons.



The background to the conflict can be found in 1066, when William, Duke of Normandy, led an invasion of England. He defeated the English King Harold II at the Battle of Hastings, and had himself crowned King of England. As Duke of Normandy, he remained a vassal of the French King, and was required to swear fealty to the latter for his lands in France; for a King to swear fealty to another King was considered humiliating, and the Norman Kings of England generally attempted to avoid the service. On the French side, the Capetian monarchs resented a neighbouring king holding lands within their own realm, and sought to neutralise the threat England now posed to France. Sniping between the two nations continued periodically thereafter.

Because Calais is the closest point to England, Edward III saw capture of the fortress there as of great importance in his quest to gain the throne of France

and a foothold in Europe. In 1346 he beat Philippe VI at the Battle of Crécy. Edward proceeded north unopposed and besieged the city of Calais on the English Channel, capturing it in 1347. Although Edward's success at Crécy could be largely attributed to the success of the English long-bowmen (shades of Robin Hood), these were useless at Calais where he was confronted by hugely thick walls, high towers, moats and impenetrable doors.

King Edward and his army camped outside the walls of Calais from August 1346 and began their long siege of the city. The Governor of Calais, Sir Jean de Vienne, soon realised that Edward intended starving those within the walls into submission. Edward and his men constructed a timber palace on the fields outside the walls and lived well on the sheep, cattle, pigs and crops of the surrounding peasants for the next eleven months. Eventually Jean de Vienne requested a meeting with King Edward who appointed Lord Basset and Sir Walter Mauny to meet the Governor and to advise him of the terms of surrender. Jean de Vienne requested that King Edward accept the fortress and the city but leave the soldiers and the city's inhabitants to depart in peace.

Edward, however, was enraged at the delay and expense that Calais had cost him and said he would only accept an unconditional surrender, leaving him free to kill, imprison or ransom whoever he liked amongst those he had held under siege. From Jean Froissart's chronicles we learn that Jean de Vienne's brave response was "These conditions are too hard for us. We are but a small number of knights and squires, who have loyally served our lord and master as you would have done, and have suffered much ill and disquiet, but we will endure far more than any man has done in such a post, before we consent that the smallest boy in the town should fare worse than the best. I therefore once more entreat you, out of compassion, to return to the king of England, and beg of him to have pity on us. He will, I trust, grant you this favour, for I have such an opinion of his gallantry as to hope, that, through God's mercy, he will alter his mind."

King Edward, however, was completely intransigent. His only concession was that he would pardon the garrison and the townspeople of Calais on the condition that six of the leading citizens present themselves to him. They were to be bare-footed and bare-headed; they were to have nooses around their necks; and were

to carry the keys to the garrison and to the city. The fate of these six men was to be solely left to his mercy.

The richest burgher in Calais, Eustache de St. Pierre, was first to volunteer to be one of the six. Despite the tears and grief of the citizens, another rich and influential merchant called Jean d'Aire quickly joined him. They were followed by their cousin, Jacques de Wiessant, and his brother, Pierre. The fifth and sixth burghers to volunteer their lives were Andrieu d'Andres and Jean de Fiennes.

The six burghers were led by Sir Walter Mauny (who promised to plead their cause) back to King Edward and his full Court. They pleaded for mercy but the King still showed himself to be implacable as he ordered they all be beheaded. The King's wife, Queen Philippa, convinced that the proposed executions would tarnish the honour of his rule, and, despite being in an advanced state of pregnancy with her tenth child (Margaret), threw herself on her knees amongst the captives, and said, "Ah, gentle sir, since I have crossed the sea with great danger to see you, I have never asked you one favour: now, I most humbly ask as a gift, for the sake of the Son of the blessed Mary, and for your love to me, that you will be merciful to these six men." The king looked at her for some time in silence, and then said; "Ah, lady, I wish you had been anywhere else than here: you have entreated in such a manner that I cannot refuse you; I therefore give them to you, to do as you please with them." The queen led the six burghers to her apartments and had the nooses removed from around their necks. She then supplied them with new clothes, served them a generous dinner, and had them escorted out of the camp in safety.

Rodin conceived his 1800kg bronze statue as a study in the varied and complex emotions under which all six men were labouring. Each is isolated from his brothers, individually deliberating and struggling with his expected fate. Rodin himself said "They are voluntarily bound to the same sacrifice but each of them plays the role suited to his individuality given his age and position". Each character has its own unique emotions, yet the whole work expresses the sentiment of resignation to their destiny. In this collection of strong yet intensely vulnerable men, there is a battle between the desire to show bravery and determination and the intense sense of fear for the fate which they felt probably lay ahead of them.

A

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH SIMPSON, F.S.G.

Elizabeth Simpson, who died on Sunday 28 January 2007, aged 83, was one of the pioneers of research for various members of our Society. My own father, a founding member of the ASLC, paid Elizabeth to conduct research into the Lander Family, and it was through Elizabeth that he learnt that she had received similar requests from others for information on a large group of lacemakers who had migrated to Australia in the mid-1800s. Elizabeth and her colleague, the late Margaret Audin, became the first of our very few honorary members. Elizabeth came to Australia and was guest speaker at one of our very early meetings in May 1983. She also visited Maitland & Morpeth.

Elizabeth exuded a bubbling enthusiasm for genealogy and she was an excellent raconteur, using every opportunity to promote the study of family history.

Elizabeth ran family history courses in the Nottingham area and lectured to Societies all over the UK and abroad. She also continued to work on her own family history. Her great-great-grandmother was a FOINQUINOS from Gibraltar and her account of her trip there to search for early evidence of her family's life remains one of the most amusing and amazing that many of us have heard.

She welcomed the appearance of the Genealogical Research Directory founded in 1981 by the Australians, Keith Johnson and Malcolm Sainty. She saw this as a valuable tool to enable researchers all over the world to share their findings with one another. She became their British Agent and for over 20 years was responsible for collecting entries and distributing the Annual Volumes in England.

On behalf of our Society, we express our very belated but sincere condolences to her husband, Phil, and her children Alan and Philippa, and the rest of her immediate family. Elizabeth's funeral took place at Wilford Hill Crematorium, West Bridgford, Nottingham on Friday 9 February 2007.

TERRORISM CLAIMS ANOTHER VICTIM – THE LACE CENTRE IN NOTTINGHAM

Nottingham, once known as the City of Lace, has lost its last link with the once mighty lace industry. On 14 April 2009, the Tuesday after Easter, the Lace Centre closed for the last time. It had operated for the past 29 years on the ground floor of the 15th century Severns Building in Castle Street, Nottingham, near the old lace markets and right at the hub of an industry that once employed a third of the entire population of Nottingham.



The Lace Centre had been a successful showcase for the Nottingham lace industry but changing tastes in fashion have made impossible the survival of lace manufacturers. **There are now no lace manufacturers left in Nottingham.** The Cluny Lace Company, Belper Street, Ilkeston in Derbyshire is now the last traditional machine lace firm left in England. The 9/11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre in New York was the final nail in the coffin.

American tourists who once spent hundreds of pounds on lace at the Lace Centre just stopped coming.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

DUCK-JONES REUNION

In 1848, Samuel Duck came to Australia aboard the "Agincourt" with his parents, Thomas & Elizabeth, and six siblings. On 1 December 1864, Samuel married Frances Susannah Jones at St Paul's Anglican Church at Paterson. A reunion of their descendants is planned for 10 October 2009 at nearby Vacy. If Frances and Samuel are part of your family and you would be interested in attending the reunion, please contact Val Rudkin for further details, (rudkin@internode.on.net).

Susannah, was the fifth of the seven children of William and Elizabeth Jones. The children were Mary Ann Knight Jones (m. Stephen Barker); Thomas Henry Jones (m. Mary Sheehan); Edward Jones (m. Catherine Steer); Elizabeth Jones (m. Thomas Holeoake Cordell); Frances Susannah Jones (m. Samuel Duck); Sarah Ann Jones (m. Alfred Sluman); and Sophia Jones (who married William Hugh Walker.

Samuel Duck and William Hugh Walker both came to Australia aboard the "Agincourt" in 1848 as boys of 11 and 13 respectively. Elizabeth and Thomas Cordell's daughter, Abigail, married George Bromhead.

This is a reunion with many, many lacemaker connections.

The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.
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The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc. (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.