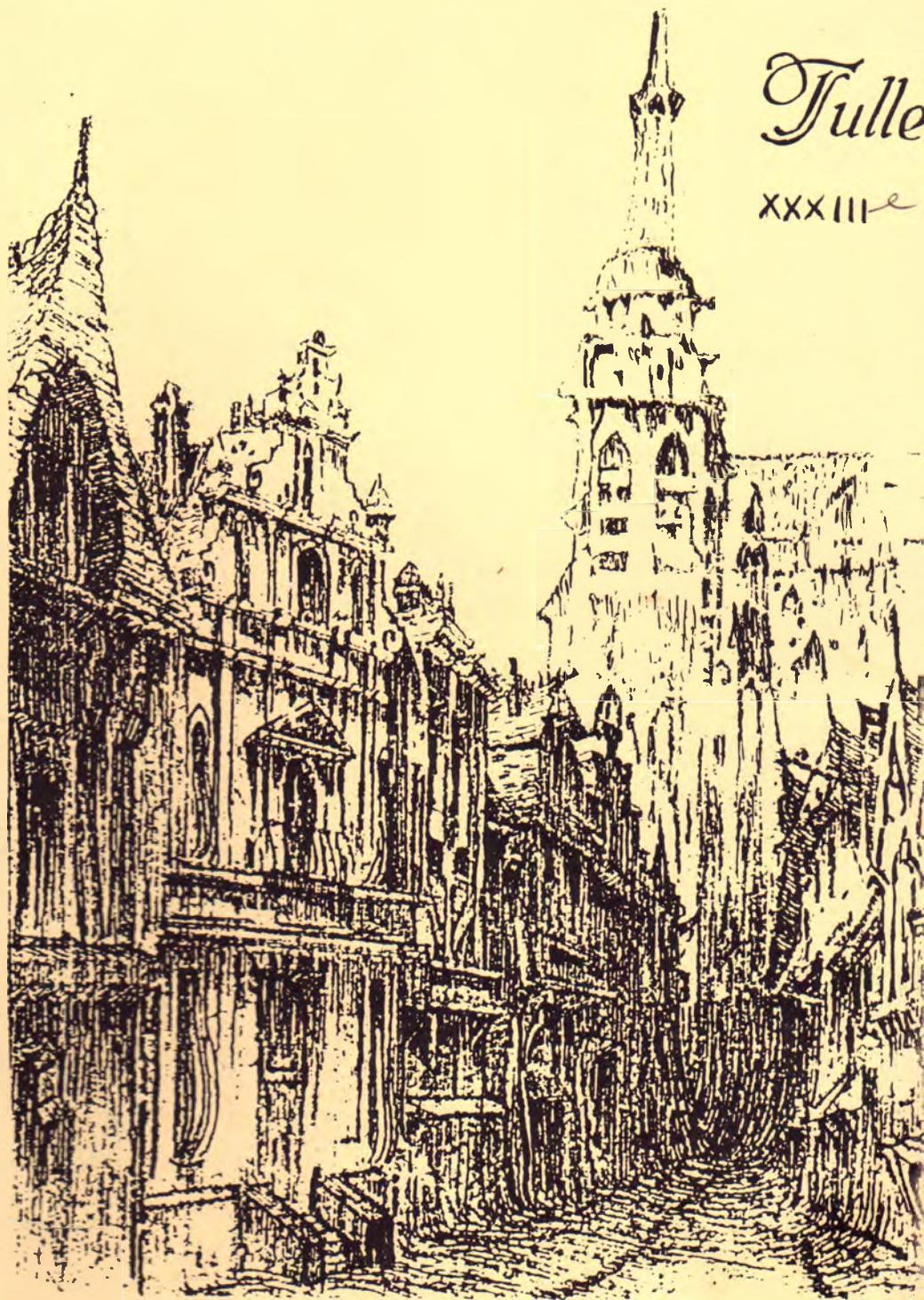
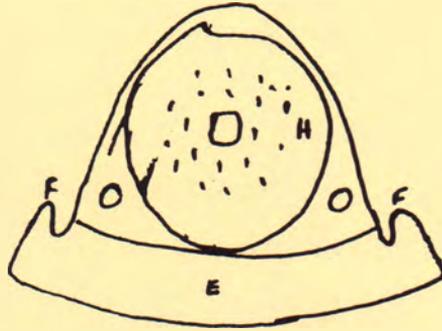


Tulle

XXXIII





THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY
OF
THE LACEMAKERS OF CALAIS

MEETINGS FOR 1991

SATURDAY, 2ND MARCH -- A.G.M.

SATURDAY, 6TH JULY

SATURDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING WILL BE HELD AT
THE MARCH MEETING.

MEETING PLACE IS ST FRANCIS XAVIER HALL, IN
MCKENZIE STREET, NORTH SYDNEY.

A

LETTER

TO THE

EDITOR.



Mothers are so special---they are there from our very beginning, until He says "Come!" Then we are left with a void where the heart has been, which aches hereafter.

How does one put into words the feeling one has? "Sorry" and "deepest sympathy" are so inadequate. Dear Claire, our love is with you, and may our Heavenly Father enfold you in His love---it's special.

'Tulle' this month gets a new cover. We, the Editorial Staff [that's grand, ain't it?] decided a couple of issues ago, to do 'something about it', and we hope you like the result---colour and all. The scene on the front is a sketch of Old Calais, from 'La Ville de Calais, Recoit les Artes du Theatre, by G. Andrique, 1905'. On the back is 'Houses of the Old Framework Knitters, St James Place, Nottingham, by Alfred Parker'.

Those of you **who** were at our last meeting will know that we have altered the meetings to three (3) per year, and have shifted our Annual General Meeting back one month to the first Saturday in March. This is mostly because early February is so hectic for all those who are involved in the start of the school year, be they teachers or parents of school pupils. It is also usually unpleasantly hot for our older members to face getting

to and from the meetings. So: Saturday 2nd March is our Annual General Meeting, and we expect a BIG roll-up to help us plan for 1991, plus the rest of the century too. [1998 is our 150th Anniversary of the Lacemakers' arrival. Long way away? OOOOh! No, it's not!]

The other meetings are planned for the first Saturday in JULY (6th) and NOVEMBER (2nd). Mark them on your Calender/Diary now.. And, please, bring a plate of goodies for our time of inter-mingling after the meeting.

May I say a big thank-you to Pat Stewart for allowing us to share in some of her poems---one appears in this issue. Also, am I pleased that our 'Lacemakers of Calais' book has now been launched. It's allowing Gillian to do some research on some other of our lace-maker families---and I am getting some delicious items for Calais. Thank you, Gillian and Pat.

M. F. B.



CLAIRE MARCIA HAWKINS, NEE NORRIE.

It is with great sadness that we wish to report the untimely death of Marcia Hawkins, Clair's mother. She died, after illness, on January 9, 1991.

Marcia was not a member of the Society, but had become known to many through her interest, ability with a camera, and attendance at our special occasions. Her own love of life, and zest for history was such that in 1988 she received her B.A., majoring in Ancient History. She and her camera had taken part in many "digs" in the Old World. Her enthusiasm and interest will be sadly missed by all who knew her. The Society extend it's sympathy to Claire, John and their children, and to Claire's sister, brothers and families.





THE

SECRETARY'S

REPORT

Last meeting we decided to make some changes for this year. We will be having three (3) meetings instead of four. These will be on the first Saturdays of MARCH, JULY, and NOVEMBER. The meeting on the 2nd of March will be our Annual General Meeting, and will be the only formal meeting of the year.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING a theme or topic will be chosen for each of the other meetings. Suggestions are welcome. The Committee will then plan the presentation of the chosen subject, i.e. we may arrange a guest speaker, or a display, etc.

Also, Tulle will only be issued three (3) times this year. To compensate, we are prepared to make it larger, provided the trickle of contributions does not run dry.

Members are reminded renewals of subscriptions are now due, and should be paid on or before 2nd March.

Our finances at present are satisfactory:

Westpac (working account)	\$1,694.11
Advance Bank Savings	\$228.82
Term Deposit at Advance Bank	\$1,880.00

"The Lacemakers of Calais" sales are slowing down.

These are still due to individual members spreading the word. Once again, thank you.

Thank you to all who have sent Best Wishes to the Society and me. See you in March.

ENID



being unfinancial
1991 SUBS are DUE at
A.G.M. ~ 2nd MARCH.
\$15.

If you don't pay by then
this will be your last TULLE!

Continuing from The Sydney Morning Herald of
October 10, 1848, EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE NEW INSURRECTION IN PARIS

(From the Times, June 26)

"Half-past 4 o'clock.

"There is increased enthusiasm observable among
the National Guards.

"The following proclamation was posted in Paris
on Friday afternoon:-

"FRENCH REPUBLIC,

"The National Assembly and Commission of the
Executive Government.

"The President of the National Assembly and the
Commission of the Executive Government decree, that
General Cavaignac, Minister of War, is invested with
the command in chief of the armed force in Paris,
the National Guard, the Garde Mobile, and the armed
Republican Guard.

"Unity of command,

"Obedience.

"Force will be with the law.

"The President of the National Assembly--SENART.

"The members of the Commission of the Executive
Government,---

" ARAGO

" MARIE,

" GARNIER-PAGES,

" LAMARTINE,

" LEDRU-ROLLIN."

"M. Lamartine, on horseback, followed by M. Duclerc,
and a numerous staff, returned to the National Assembly
at half-past 8 o'clock in Friday afternoon. He was
accompanied by a considerable multitude of operatives,
who cried, 'The Democratic and social Republic for
ever.'

"At 9 O'clock a regiment of Cuirassiers and the National Guard of Bologne entered Paris together by the Barrier de l'Etoile.

"A portion of the rails of the northern railroad between Paris and St. Denis were removed by the people on Friday to prevent the arrival of troops from Pontoise and Amiens.

"Along with the Paris papers of yesterday we have received the following letter from our correspondent:--

Sunday, June 25, 6 o'clock A.M.

"As it was reported early last night, that there were symptoms perceptible of the intention of the insurgents to relinquish the conflict in which they have been for two days engaged, a momentary sensation of relief was experienced; but the satisfaction that would have been felt was sadly modified by the aspect of every moment of wounded National Guards led or carried along the Boulevards. At 10 o'clock it became rather generally known that the insurgents had entertained no notion whatever of retiring from the contest. They were fatigued, and, like the National Guards and troops, availed themselves of a lull in the tempest to seek a little repose. This intelligence dissipated the hope that had begun to be entertained, and being accompanied by a rumour, or an apprehension, that the insurgents would attempt to execute their threat of burning Paris, prepared us for an agitated night. Even had that menace been wanting, however, the constant passing of patrols, expresses, and bodies of troops and National Guards throughout the night, and their challenges and replies, would have rendered sleep impossible.

"After I had closed my despatch yesterday evening I met and conversed with several National Guards coming from the barricades. I learned that the people still held out in all the principal points of this (the northern) portion of the metropolis. Their great positions were, one at the top of the Faubourg Poissonniere and at the Barriere Rochechoucut. At most of the other intervening

barriers between those and the *Barriere du Trone* they had thrown up formidable barricades which they manned to overflow. The description given me of the barricade at the summit of the *Faubourg Poissonniere*, and the manner in which it had been maintained throughout the day, suggested painful sensations if not fearful forebodings. Not only was the barricade constructed in the strongest possible way, but it was enfiladed and covered by crowds of insurgents in the houses in its vicinity. From these they kept up a deadly fire on the National Guards and troops who attacked the barricade, and who were necessarily exposed to the fire of their adversaries. The barricade itself was defended with a courage and a *sang froid* that bore no imprint of hesitation or wavering.

"7 o'clock.

"At half-past 5 o'clock this morning, the drummers of the National Guard of all Paris began beating the *generale*, thus removing all doubt that the contest would be renewed. In fact, it had already commenced by attempts to reconstruct the barricades of the *Porte* and *Faubourg St. Denis*, but they were defeated, and the men who had commenced forming them were quickly dispersed by the armed force.

"Since six o'clock they have been fighting at many points, but especially in the *Place Bandoyer*, at the rear of the *Hotel de Ville*. The noise of musketry and cannon is occasionally distinctly heard.

"The question may suggest itself, 'Why do you not ascertain the facts?' The answer is, that I attempted just now to pass from the *Boulevard Montmartre* into the *Rue Vivienne* and was refused permission. At the moment when I was remonstrating, M. Emile de Girardin came up, and was in the same manner denied permission to pass, but on exhibiting his card and declaring his quality of *Redacteur en chef de la Presse*, he was suffered to proceed in the direction of his own bureau.

"9 o'clock.

"The fighting is still going on. I know not how it is with respect to the insurgents, but there have arrived

40,000 more troops of the line and National Guards from the provinces during the night. At this moment two regiments of infantry of the line are passing along the Boulevards, just arrived. They are covered with mud, and are loudly cheered by the National Guards, to whom they reply with enthusiasm. Their appearance will have a vast effect on the National Guards whose spirits were possibly beginning to be affected by the incidents of the last two days.

"You will have no other letter from me till to-morrow. The Commissary of Police has just given notice that every door must be closed at 12 o'clock, and that no person whatever will be suffered to appear in the streets after that hour. General Cavaignac is determined, in fact, on a last and great effort to quell the insurrection. It will be a fearful struggle. All the troops within twenty-five leagues of Paris are ordered to march on the capital. The utmost enthusiasm is said to pervade the National Guards of the departments, so that every moment will bring reinforcements to the army and National Guards of Paris.

"The notice to keep within doors is significant. It is as much as to say that every man out of uniform seen will be treated as an enemy, and the most terrible means taken for extinguishing the insurrection,"

"It is impossible to form an idea of the number of killed and wounded on both sides. Rumour says between 5000 and 10,000.

"You are aware that the red flag has been hoisted by the insurgents. The war-cry of the National Guards and troops has been '*vive la Republique.*' That of the insurgents, '*Vive la Republique Democratique et Sociale!*' The name of Louis Napoleon has not been pronounced since yesterday. A few cries of '*Vive Barbes!*' have been heard, but they were not general."

(From the Times, Tuesday, June 27.)

The accounts from our correspondents in Paris up to Sunday evening announce that the delay allowed to the

insurgents in the Faubourg St. Antoine to surrender having expired without any reply, the operations immediately commenced.

The first barricade was vigorously attacked and carried, but not without considerable slaughter on the side of the assailants. Colonel Raynaud, of the 48th Regiment of the line, and several other officers were killed. General Boquet, of the Engineers, arrived at the Place de la Bastille at 12, with the firemen and a battalion of sappers. Some houses were in an instant blown up, and several barricades thus turned were captured without loss. On some points the insurgents had dug trenches, against which the artillery was unavailable. They fired from within, and, on the approach of the troops, escaped through passages opened in the cellars of the houses. A large body had sallied from the suburb towards noon, entered the island of St. Louis, and formed a barricade on the Pont de Tournelles, which was undergoing repairs. They were there kept in check by troops stationed in the wine stores on the opposite side, and were placed between two fires. The enclosure of St. Lazare was re-occupied in the morning by the insurgents, who carried away ten small pieces of artillery belonging to the Chateau Rouge, which they loaded with stones and pieces of broken bottles. On the Quay de la Megisserie some ruffians fired from a window on a battalion of troops of the line, and then escaped by a back door in the street. Others were, at the same time, erecting a barricade close by, in the Rue de Bethizy; but a patrol of National Guards dispersed them, and they fled, throwing away their arms. A battery of artillery had been placed on the hill of Montmartre, and measures adopted to prevent the insurgents from gaining possession of that important position.

It appears certain that Count de Narbonne, formerly aide-de-camp of Charles IX, and his servant, who were arrested behind a barricade in the act of distributing money to the revolters, had both been shot in the gardens of the Luxembourg by the National Guards. Forty-four other prisoners were said to have been put to death on the Place de Greve. It was impossible to form an idea

of the losses on both sides; but, in the opinion of many, Paris had not witnessed such a scene of slaughter since the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

The following addresses, signed by General Cavaignac, and proclamation of the National Assembly, have been posted on the walls of Paris:--

"FRENCH REPUBLIC"

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY."

"General Cavaignac, chief of the Executive Government, to the National Guard.

"Citizens,---Your blood shall not have been shed in vain. Redouble your efforts--respond to my appeal, and order, thanks to you and thanks to the assistance of your brothers of the army, shall be re-established.

"Citizens,---It is not only the present--it is the future prosperity of France and the Republic, that your heroic conduct is about to secure.

Nothing can be founded--nothing can be established without pain and without sacrifices. Volunteer soldiers of the intelligent nation, you must have comprehended this. Have confidence in the chief who commands you; rely upon him as he can count upon you. Force united with reason, wisdom, good sense and the love of country, will triumph over the enemies of the Republic and of social order. That which you wish, that which we all wish, is a firm, wise, honourable government, assuring all rights and guaranteeing all liberties, strong enough to set aside every personal ambition, and calm enough to defeat all the intrigues of the enemies of France. Such a government you shall have, for with your entire loyal and sympathetic aid, a government can accomplish everything.

"GENERAL CAVAIGNAC."

The Story of Lace

THE STORY OF LACE

Nottingham and lace go together. Only Robin Hood – and more recently Nottingham Forest – can claim to have earned greater fame for the City around the world.

The products of the industry include laces for dresses and trimmings, for furnishings, curtains and table linen, nets and embroideries.

Though trade has contracted since its peak period at the turn of the century, the Nottingham district remains the centre for some of the finest machine made lace in the world. Today artistry, craftsmanship and modern manufacturing techniques all combine to produce lace of unsurpassed beauty.

But how did Nottingham become the traditional home of lace? It is a fascinating story.

HISTORY

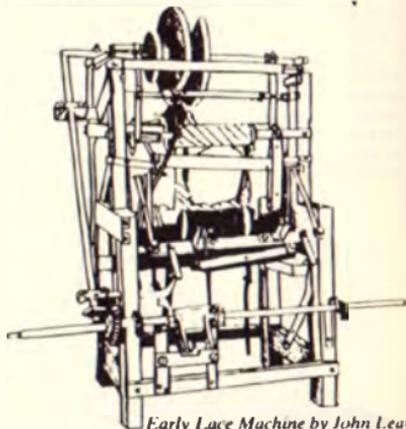
There is evidence that the Egyptians furnished their tombs with net and lace, and specimens dating from 2500 B.C. have been found. But Italy was really the cradle of lace making in the 16th century. The craft came to England when Flemish refugees brought bobbin lace making to Devon.

There were basically two main types of hand made lace – needlepoint made with a needle using a variety of buttonhole stitches, and bobbin lace made by plaiting and twisting threads, weighted by bobbins, over a parchment pattern on a pillow.

Needlepoint laces were worn only by the very rich. Queen Victoria's collection, for instance, was valued at £76,000 on her death, and the most magnificent single lace dress ever produced was given by Napoleon 3rd to Empress Eugène. It cost 200,000 francs (then about £12,000) and took 36 women working full time for 18 months to make it.

MACHINE MADE LACE

Nottingham enters the story with the earliest attempts to produce machine made lace. Some of the machines producing beautiful laces by twisting threads have changed little in their fundamental design during the last 100 years. On the other hand the last two decades have seen remarkable advances in high speed machines making knitted laces.



Early Lace Machine by John Leavers

The Rev. William Lee, a curate at Calverton, Nottinghamshire, had invented the knitting machine as early as 1586. But at the time the stocking frame did not get the encouragement it deserved. However, by the 1730's at least 50 machines were working in Nottingham producing plain stockings.

It was found that by introducing an arrangement called a "tickler" certain of the loops in the knitting were caused to miss. The effect was to produce a series of holes in the knitted fabric. This was elaborated later so that the holes conformed to a pre-arranged pattern to produce a primitive form of design. Gradually this was improved and extended so that by the 1770's a fine mesh background had been introduced and reasonably elaborate designs achieved.

WARP LACE

Thomas Hammond is usually credited with creating the first piece of machine made lace in 1768. He sold enough of it to keep himself and his wife in drink. No examples of it survive.

The first warp lace machines produced a knitted lace without any patterning, but eventually it was found possible to introduce designs. Warp laces are still manufactured

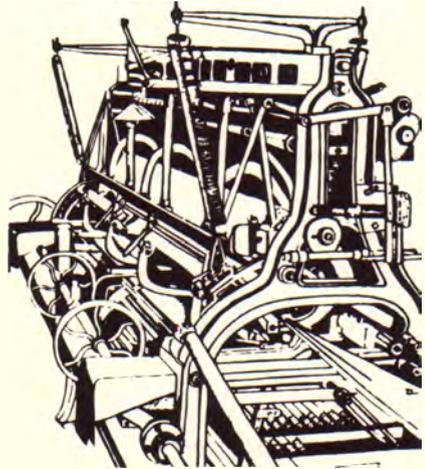
BOBBIN NET

In 1809 John Heathcoat, the son of a Derbyshire farmer, invented the bobbin net machine.

Instead of using needles he caused pairs of bobbins in carriages to pass through warp (vertical) threads and traverse from side to side, imitating in effect the hand lace worker. His later machines produced wider nets, an advantage over the traditional laceworker who could make net only up to 5 inches wide.



John Heathcoat.



A modern Leavers Lace Machine.

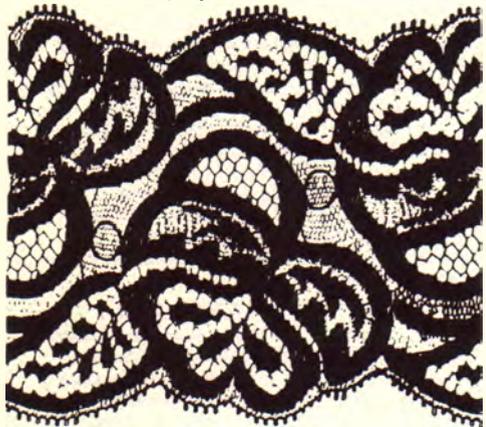
Leavers lace is made in many fibres and in colours ranging from subtle pastel shades to the glowing hues of a stained-glass window. It can be the narrowest "baby lace" or the sumptuous dress lengths used by top couturiers.

LEAVERS LACE

Most of the famous lace manufacturers in and around Nottingham have made their loveliest trimmings and dress laces on giant Leavers machines. They are named after John Leavers, a Nottinghamshire framesmith who in 1813 invented the machine which is still widely used today.

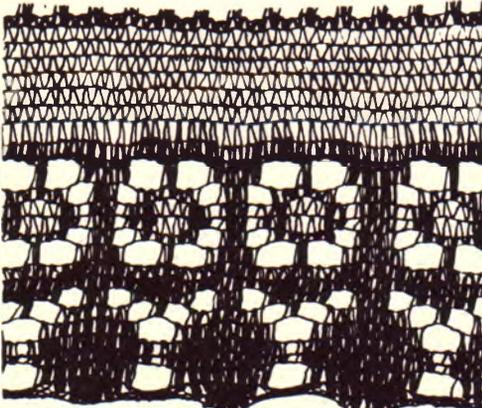
A modern Leavers machine has more than 40,000 moving parts, which twist the thousands of individual threads to produce lace very similar in construction to that made by the pillow lace makers of the past.

These monster machines – they weigh about 15 tons and measure about 40ft. in length – produce the most delicate fabrics.



FURNISHING LACE

The Nottingham Lace Curtain machine is known all over the world. It was invented in 1846 by John Livesey. Modern developments have made it possible to produce a very wide variety of fabrics on this machine, including bedspreads, table covers, shawls and stoles as well as curtains and furnishings.



A sample of Furnishing Lace.

RASCHEL LACE AND NET

Post-war developments in textile technology created a new generation of machinery, producing lace by the knitting process. At the fore was the Raschel machine capable of producing at high speed a wide range of delicate dress laces, furnishing lace and curtaining in large quantities.

Though Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire are very important lace centres there are big lace making operations in many parts of Europe, the United States, South America, Japan and Asia. So competition is fiercer than at any time in the history of the industry.

THE LACE MARKET

This is the site of the first Anglo Saxon settlement of Nottingham and for centuries it was the centre of the town. It was an area of elegant houses from Elizabethan times to the 18th century.

In the mid 19th century the area was transformed by the building of great factories and warehouses for the lace industry.

Merchants came to Nottingham from all over the world to buy lace. Two of the most impressive buildings to be seen are the Adams Warehouse in Stoney Street and the Birkin Building in Broadway.

By the turn of the century trade reached its peak, employing 22,000 people in Nottingham, two thirds of them women.

But then the decline set in. The First World War disrupted export markets and in the 1920's the financial depression, changes in fashion and increased foreign competition all took their toll.

By the 1970's many of the grand buildings of the Victorian era were in serious disrepair through prolonged lack of maintenance and as a result of blight and uncertainty. At this time the City Council and the Department of the Environment recognised the Lace Market was a conservation area of "outstanding national importance."

In 1974 a comprehensive policy was drawn up and this has been applied to a variety of schemes to assist owners with restoration and repair. Gradually the Lace Market is coming back to life.



The medieval building of Severns which houses the Lace Centre.



City of
Nottingham

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WHAT ELSE WAS HAPPENING

IN 1848?

(Excerpts from "The Australian Almanac & Book of Facts 1988" Compiled by Angus Cameron and Belinda Henwood (Angus & Robertson) 1987. ISBN 0 207 155131

- January 24 A gold nugget was found at the site of a sawmill being built at Coloma, Calif. The discovery led to the California Gold Rush of 1849.
- February 13 Melbourne was officially proclaimed a City.
- February 17 William Arnott arrived in Sydney and subsequently established his first bakery at Maitland. His sons developed the Sao biscuit much later.
- March Ludwig Leichhardt attempted to cross Australia from east to west. He disappeared without trace.
- July 21 The "Phoenician", the first Clipper Ship to arrive in Australia, docked in Sydney Cove after a 91 day voyage from the United States. Marx and Engels published the "Communist Manifesto".

STATE GOVERNORS

- N.S.W. Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, KCH.
(Governor)
- VICTORIA Charles Joseph La Trobe (Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip)
- SOUTH AUSTRALIA Lieutenant-Colonial Frederick Holt Robe (Lt.-Governor to 2/8/1848)
Sir Henry Edward Fox Young (2/8/1848-----)

THE REPLY TO THE LACEMAKERS PETITION.

The emigrants most in demand and who succeed best in the Australian colonies are agricultural labourers, shepherds and female domestic servants. A small number of country mechanics can also find employment; but manufacturers, such as lacemakers, stockings, weavers, etc., would scarcely find employment in their own trades, and would be of little value to the colony.

Whatever scheme therefore it may be decided to adopt in regard to the artisans lately expelled from France, the idea of sending manufacturers of the above class to the Australian colonies should be excluded both in fairness to the colonies and in kindness to the individuals. In fairness to the colonies because the funds for immigration being provided out of colonial revenues, the colonies have a right to demand that they should be expended in a manner most advantageous to the colonial interests. In kindness to the individuals because if they are sent to a colony where there is no demand for their peculiar labour they must have recourse to new and unknown employments as a means of subsistence, thus lose the advantage of their skill and education.

But there may be among the workpeople in question many who are capable of agricultural labour, and others, though not agricultural labourers, have been accustomed to out door work. These, if not the most eligible emigrants, would yet be sufficiently adapted to the wants of the colony to justify their acceptance, provided some advantage could be added to their case to counter-balance their disadvantage of their want of training. Thus the great complaint in the Australian colonies being deficiency in the quantity rather than the quality of labour, if arrangement could be made to contribute from

other than colonial sources towards the passage of the artizans from France, and thus, by economising the colonial funds, to enable the colonies to obtain without an increased charge to themselves a greater number, though not quite such an eligible a description of labourers, there can be no doubt that the arrangement would be acceptable.

The expense of sending an imigrant to Australia, supposing him to be entirely destitute, may be stated as follows:

Outfit, about 4 pounds;	bedding etc., one pound;
Agency, etc. one pound;	Conveyance to Port of
Embarkation, one pound;	Passage, thirteen pounds.

Total - about Twenty Pounds.

Of this, the 3 items only amounting together to about Fifteen Pounds are born by the colonies; the outfit, deposit for bedding, etc. are provided by the imigrant himself. It may be probably to assume that the persons now in question are not so entirely destitute as to require the outfit to be provided for them, and the circumstances of the case will save all cost for agency and eminish that of conveyance to the port of embarkation. If then a contribution could be provided for them amounting to from Three Pounds to Five Pounds a head exclusive of their outfit and bedding by which the whole expense to the colonies would be reduced to about Nine Pounds or Ten Pounds per head, these persons would be cordially welcomed in the colonies.

It would be desireable however, before any arrangements are concluded, to ascertain what is the probable number of persons for whom passage would be required. Emigrant vessels sent out by this department generally carry about 200 statute adults each. We are now endeavouring to send out six of these vessels every month. It would be impossible, without adding to the establishments, both here and at the outports to increase this number; besides that, a largely augmented demand for emigrant ships would raise considerably the price of freight. It is evident, therefore,

that if the number of people in question be large, it would not be possible to afford them immediate relief by emigration to Australia. Indeed, under the circumstances it would not be possible to provide passages for any great number of them before the middle or the end of April.

THE COLONIAL LAND & EMIGRATION OFFICE, LONDON.

JINDABYNE

Jindabyne, dear little town,
Snowy waters tumbling down,
Water surging down the highways
Soon will cover paths and byways.

Spring bulbs pushing through the earth
Will know no more the joy of birth;
Gone are haunts of birds and bees
As waters flood the shrubs and trees.

Water over houses spilling...
Washed away are years of living,
And the chimneys, one by one
Will smoke no more when day is done.

A new town will claim your name
And your melody live on.
In the name of Jindabyne
I'll always hear your song.

P.H.S.

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- 3 ARCHER FAMILY: Details births, deaths, marriages - convicts and sundry information about the family.
- 4 ARCHER: Birth - death and marriage certificates.
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- 31 NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS: Australian, mainly 'Geeves on Monday'

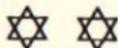
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Dissertation on the Antiquity of
Fleas.

Adam
Had 'em

Animal, vegetable, mineral



'In 1854, although the Lower Pyramul was described as deserted, activity in its upper reaches continued to grow and in the early months a rush set in. One of the diggers who had decided to leave the Turon and try his luck there was the Yankee whaler, Robert Coffin, whose early success led him to spend about three years on the diggings. His memories of these days were published in "THE LAST OF THE LOGANS" which like the memoirs of Mark Hammond, enriches our knowledge of the nature of life on the goldfields.

. We now moved up the creek and built a bark house on the bank of another waterhole just east of W.P. Ward's store.

'James Foster came and built a public place opposite Ward's store. He had quite a family: his wife, Charlie (27), Johnnie (25), Alfred (23), Peter (21), and Harriet (18) besides Thos. Whewell, a sometime habitue about 30, a quiet decent chap. Living so near I became well acquainted with them all except the old man, who had a 'lode star' and 'affinity' in Bathurst, 60 miles away, and disappeared suddenly. There was another boy younger than Harriet.'

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'The young Foster boys took to bee-hunting, and whenever they found a tree, they came to me to gather honey. I stipulated that they should cut the tree down and then run away so far the bees would not notice them. In that way we got a number of buckets of honey. Then they found a tree about three feet through with a large hollow, almost a mere shell, and it was alive with bees in the top. The boys were excited and begged hard to stay and see me take up the honey. I told them if they would stand off a 100 feet or more, keep perfectly still, and never

strike a blow even if a bee stung them -- "Oh, yes, we'll do that", they said. They soon felled the tree and rushed to their view-point, and I stepped up with my axe to lay the tree open. There was a great swarm of bees, the air was filled with them. I raised my axe, struck one blow, glanced towards the boys, and their arms were going like windmills; the dazed buzzing of the bees changed to an angry note, the boys scuttled home for dear life, and I dropped prone not an instant too soon. The bees yelled fiercely over me, but they didn't see a single sign of life and not one stung me. I lay a long time before I dared move. Their shrill note of anger had ceased when I began with the utmost caution to gather dry and green leaves in front of me, and I soon had a thick smudge to sit up in; and soon I was cutting out slabs and lay bare a great mass of honey, largest amount of wild honey I ever saw. By the time I had open the tree, the boys had ventured back, and they took out 10 or a dozen buckets full.

'While Wilson and I were working together, we had a quiet party at our house, consisting of Johnnie Foster, Tom Whewell, Robert, myself; and Charlie and Alf Foster came down every evening, and we would play whist all the week until Saturday, keeping tally who won and lost. When Saturday night came, the partners that lost paid for nuts and raisins, and we told stories and feasted.'



(Robert Coffin mentions the Foster Family and W.P. Ward, as well as Thomas Whewell - who was thought to be Nottingham Jack, the bushranger of the area. They were all passengers on the 'Agincourt'. The two youngest Foster boys and Thomas Whewell were born in Calais, as were the two girls of the Ward family.)

Would someone like to find out if Nottingham Jack was ever 'apprehended'? This would confirm or otherwise that Jack was Thomas Whewell.)



Family Notables

WILLIAM COPE

Sometimes newspapers are able to fill gaps for us. Henry Cope, with his wife Ann, nee Denham, were passengers with their seven children on the 'Harpley'. There were four boys: Joseph aged 20, Henry 15, William 12, and Edwin 9. The girls were Ann 17, Fanny 14, and Emma 4.

While great lengths of time are shadowy, William, born 1832, died in Adelaide in 1918. His obituary, printed in the Adelaide Advertiser on December 28, 1918, tells a great deal about his life.

Mr William Cope.

Mr William Cope, a highly esteemed old colonist, died at his residence, Falcon Avenue, West Adelaide, on Saturday. He was 82 years of age. The deceased was well known in the western suburbs, as he was for many years in business as a store-keeper at Torrensville. He represented Jervois Ward as a Councillor in the Thebarton Corporation for five terms. A native of Nottingham, he, when about four years of age, went to France, with his parents. His father was in the lace trade. The deceased attended school in France until the Revolution of 1848, when the family came to Adelaide and settled at Black Forest. In 1852 he went to the Victorian digging fields. He subsequently opened a business with his brother in Bal-larat as a hay and corn merchant. A few years later his health broke down, and he returned to Adelaide and entered into store keeping on the Henley Beach road.

In 1888 he went to England on a health trip.

LITTLE BITS AND PIECES

From the Bathurst Advocate, 5th September, 1860

There was an inquest into the death of a three year old child of Mr Archer, late constable of the force. The child, who had been weakly since birth, had never walked and was found to have died from natural causes.

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In giving evidence at a Coroner's Inquest into the death of one, John Bourke, John Powell deposed:

I am a shepherd in the employ of W.H. Suttor, Esq. I have known the deceased for the last 12 or 13 years. His name is John Bourke. I have been in the same employment with him. I was on the race course on Wednesday last, the 21st instnt. When the races were over I went in the direction of the booths and saw a crowd gathered: the deceased was standing in the crowd. I saw the prisoner pass me with a stone in his hand. He went alongside the deceased and struck him with the stone somewhere about the head, When the deceased fell, he dropped the stone between his legs. The deceased was lifted up and carried into a booth where he appeared to be dead.I went to the prisoner when he was in custody and asked him "What made you do it?" He said "I did strike him." I have no ill will towards the prisoner.

James Powell deposed: I am a labourer, residing in Bathurst. I was on the racecourse Wednesday last, the 21st inst. When the races were over I went in the direction of the booths. I saw a crowd gathered. I was the prisoner with a stick up his sleeve which he pulled out. The deceased fell, and I saw the prisoner rush into the crowd when the deceased fell. In my opinion the deceased was struck previous to the prisoner rushing in.

Interesting viewpoints? This event took place in Bathurst in the mid 1860's. W.H. Suttor employed many Lacemakers: James Foster's pub at Pyramil was on his land, as was Ward's store. In previous stories in "Tulle" we have heard of him employing lacemakers as shepherds. Was John Powell an Agincourt passenger? Was James his son?

THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF THE LACEMAKERS
OF CALAIS

OFFICE BEARERS - 1990

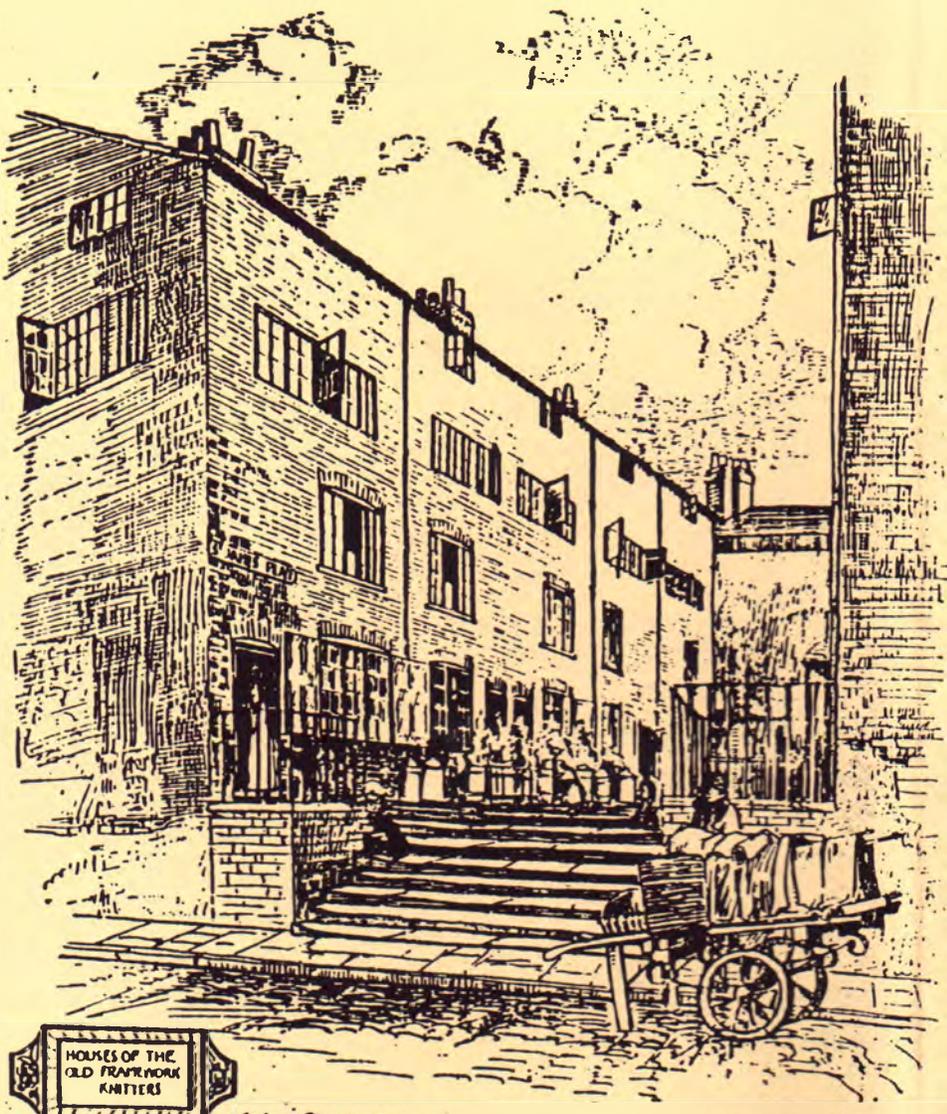
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HOUSES OF THE
OLD FRAMINGHAM
KNITTERS

St. James Place, Nottingham.

Alfred Turner, 54.