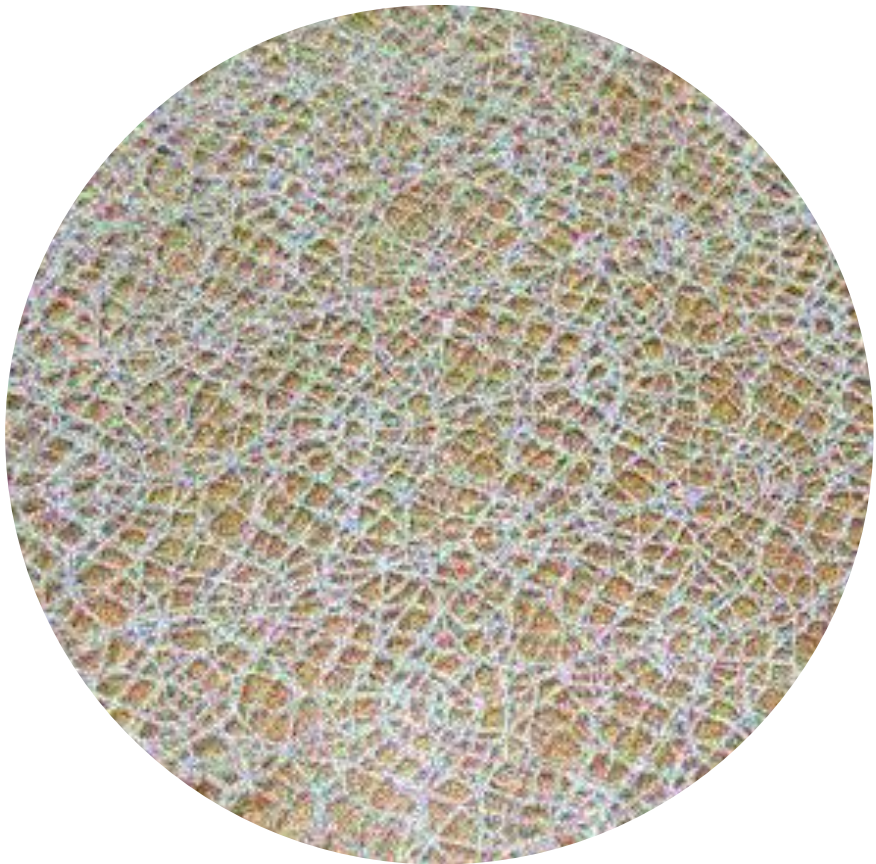


TULLE

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

Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.

Meeting Time & Place:

ASLC meets at Don Bank Cottage, 6 Napier Street, North Sydney, NSW, on the third Saturday in February (AGM), May, August & November each year. All meetings commence at 1pm. You are invited to bring a plate to share with other members at afternoon tea and fellowship which follows.

Future Meetings: Saturday, 20 May 2017
Saturday, 19 August 2017
Saturday, 18 November 2017
AGM Saturday, 17 February 2018

ASLC Website: <https://www.lacemakersofcalais.com.au>

Want to Join or Membership Contact Hon. Secretary ASLC

Subscription Due? Mrs Carolyn BROADHEAD

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post Box 293, Galston NSW Australia 2159

Contributions to *Tulle*: email jimlongy@gmail.com

: post Jim LONGMIRE, Editor *Tulle*,
80 Gibson St, Goulburn NSW Australia 2580

Cover: Newly-designed Calais lace to help women after breast cancer surgery

Coming Meeting: Saturday, 20 May 2017, 1.00pm

Guest Speaker: Donna NEWTON, Librarian, Royal Australian Historical Society

Topic: History of RAHS, Resources and Other Benefits to Members with Affiliate Status

Tulle is published by the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc. (ASLC), a non-profit entity. *Tulle* is released in February, May, August and November each year. Our journal is designed to foster family history and camaraderie amongst members and others. Original and creative content is encouraged. Secondary material must be cited. Use the author-date method as in this or recent issues. With permission of the author(s) lengthy articles may be made available online to members in digital form with excerpts published in *Tulle*. Please submit all contributions to the Editor. We want to publish your stories and research in *Tulle*. All styles will be accepted and modified for consistency. Photographs and various other art forms are most welcome. Please submit your stories for the sake of all readers of *Tulle* and for posterity. ASLC associates with like societies.



TULLE

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President's Message

Thank you for putting your faith in me for another year as President of our Society. We are fortunate to have Carolyn, Jim, Gillian and Claire continuing in their roles. We warmly welcome Stephen BLACK as our new Treasurer.



During 2017 we have a few goals to achieve. As heard at our February meeting, our members have many great ideas for developing and growing our Society. We are small in comparison to others but we have a special story to tell.

The Committee has been working on collating your “wish list” and has selected our priorities for 2017. Conveying information about our Society and stories of our Lacemaker families remains our primary focus. This will continue via *Tulle* and involves expanding our website and other means of communication.

Promoting the Society is our other main priority. This includes attending expos, fairs and conferences and submitting articles for publication in magazines, journals and newsletters. Actively seeking out Lacemaker descendants researching their family using online tools is going to be important too if we are to connect with the next generation of researchers. If you are a member of other family history/genealogy groups, please let us know so we can send some information their way.

Our third priority is to hunt for funding opportunities, similar to the grant that made digitisation of *Tulle* possible. We will be making a submission for an Arts NSW Cultural Grant in the coming weeks to support our website expansion. Fingers crossed everyone!

Megan Fox

President



Secretary's Report

Our AGM was well attended and the election of Office Bearers went without a hitch. We thank Stephen BLACK for accepting the position of Treasurer. All other positions remain unchanged.



We thank very much Robbie GORDON our outgoing Treasurer for a job exceptionally well done. She hands over a very well-run portfolio to Stephen. We are very grateful for her support of so many aspects of ASLC.

At the AGM we discussed the need to review our constitution in light of Fair Trading making some changes to their guidelines. These recognise modern technology such as the keeping of lists of members digitally. Our fees remained the same for the 2017-2018 year.

At the AGM we heard that Gill KELLY will speak at the Parramatta District Historical Society this year and will apply to speak at the Family History Congress in March 2018. We are very grateful to her for continuing to tell our ancestors' stories and to promote ASLC.

Our President suggested that we apply for another government grant this year to help us to find ways to conserve our memorabilia including items which belonged to our Lacemaker ancestors. Alternatively we could employ a webmaster to further expand the potential of our website once construction is completed.

A trial has taken place where members who are able to attend meetings at Don Bank have received a copy of *Tulle* electronically. They will collect their hard copy at the May meeting. Otherwise we will keep you posted.

Carolyn Broadhead
Secretary



Editor's Comment

Jim Longmire



This issue of *Tulle* features several themes which have one thing in common: the old and the new.

An amazing new use for scientifically-designed lace of Calais is presented thanks to Megan. How interesting that the machine-based industry which started there about 200 years ago is continuing to evolve. We also have two 'trip reports' from the 1800s. One is about a trip to Calais by William WORDSWORTH and his sister Dorothy in 1802. The other is a very descriptive letter from a stoic young emigrant wife travelling to Bathurst from Sydney in 1841.

A new section has been introduced to *Tulle*. In this a member is interviewed so that we get to know more about him or her, their interests and their family history. My special thanks go to Stephen and Jenny BLACK whose interview is most interesting.

Thanks to Gillian we are guided through the steps needed to access old records in the online archives of Pas-de-Calais. Following that an index of surnames of our emigrant Lacemakers of Calais has been compiled for the 1846 census of Saint-Pierre-lès-Calais. I hope the index is useful. It is not complete. Consider it as work-in-progress.

Also included in this issue is an introduction to our printer who continues to provide excellent service. Once a quarter I take the train from Goulburn to Sydney and then to Pymble to receive the freshly-printed copy of *Tulle* from our printer *Fine Impressions*. The copies smell very fresh at that stage. Onwards then to the Stanton Library at North Sydney where the journal is packaged and, a few blocks from there, posted at North Sydney Post Office. Thank you to all who contributed to this issue of *Tulle* in various ways.

Please submit stories, photographs *et cetera* **NOW!**

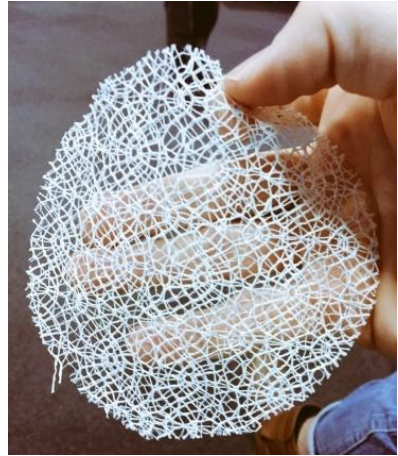


A Modern Use for Calais Lace

Megan Fox

Introduction

We are all familiar with the traditional uses of lace for clothing and household décor. An innovative technique using Leavers lace is being developed to help women after breast cancer.



The lace matrix

Something new from the old

When keeping an eye on the news for anything mentioning Calais lace, I was surprised to find this story. A new technique using Leavers lace is being developed for regenerating breast tissue in women who have been treated for breast cancer.

After breast cancer and a mastectomy, many women undergo breast reconstruction surgery. Currently this surgery involves implanting a silicone prosthesis or transplanting fatty tissue from other parts of the body – both treatments involve multiple surgeries.

Plastic surgeon Pierre GUERRESCHI, along with two biologists Philippe MARCHETTI and Pierre-Marie DANZE, have been working on a technique which would combine the two treatments. Research in Austria had demonstrated that it was possible to grow fat cells in the laboratory, but the cells needed a three dimensional scaffold to survive. Leavers lace was exactly what they were looking for.

Replacing cotton with an absorbable tissue, a Leavers lace scaffolding matrix is produced. A 3-D printer (one that ‘prints’ or moulds a 3-dimensional item) produces the lacy mould, also from



absorbable tissue, into which the new breast tissue grows. Laboratory tests on animals have shown that the transplanted tissue grew to fill the mould and within 6 months had developed almost as a natural breast would grow.

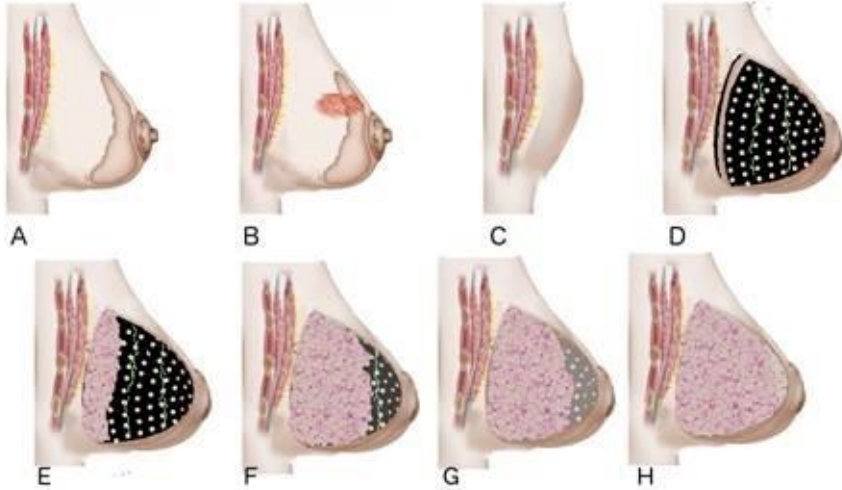


Figure 2. Mat(t)isse breast tissue regeneration

The concept has been patented by Lille CHRU and has just won the Théophile-Legrand Award for Textile Innovation. Testing is continuing and it is hoped that the process will be turned into a full medical treatment, although not for several years.

References

The Connexion, *Traditional Calais lace can help women after breast cancer*, <https://www.connexionfrance.com/French-news/Traditional-Calais-lace-can-help-women-after-breast-cancer>, accessed April 19 2017.

3D Print.com, *Mat(t)isse Project*, <https://3dprint.com/tag/mat-t-isse-project/>, accessed April 21.



Meet A Member: Stephen and Jenny BLACK



Introduction

Stephen and Jenny BLACK are keen members of our Society who live in Artarmon NSW. Stephen has recently accepted the position of Treasurer having been President from February 2011 to February 2015. *Welcome to our first 'Meet a Member' interview.*

When and how did you find out about our Society?

I first heard about our Society not long after it formed when my cousin and foundation Society member Lindsay WATTS put an enquiry into the newspaper about my grandmother Mabel ROBINSON. She was a daughter of Charlotte BROMHEAD, who was a daughter of John BROMHEAD and Jane (née SWIFT) who emigrated on the *Agincourt*.



**Charlotte
BROMHEAD 1880s**

What information did you learn about your family history from involvement with ASLC?

Initially, that has to be the story of our ancestors' migration from Calais and their arrival in New South Wales and South Australia. Then it soon spread to them being workers in the lace making industry and all the details and information about that industry. This includes its development in England and its part in the industrialisation of Britain and the effects on the people and government legislation.

Are there any interesting stories about them in those early years?



There are a few items. My 4G grandfather John SWIFT had prospered in Shepshed, Leicestershire just west of Loughborough and employed workers and apprentices. William FELKIN in his well-known book states that John HEATHCOAT went to school in nearby Hathern and that his father apprenticed him to a Mr SWIFT to learn the hosiery manufacturing trade. Probably this person was my 4G grandfather John SWIFT.

Another item of interest is this. Sarah BROMHEAD had married in Dover while living in St Pierre-lès-Calais. That marriage was in 1843 when at 21 years she married lacemaker Joseph BAGULEY who had been living and working in St Pierre. The latest record of Sarah and Joseph is in the 1846 census. In 1848 Sarah joined her family in the ship *Agincourt*. Oddly and unknown to me why, she came to New South Wales without Joseph who moved back to England where he died in the Basford workhouse in 1861. When the BROMHEAD family settled in Maitland Sarah had 4 children to an ex-convict whom she did not or could not marry.

Lacemaker emigrants John BROMHEAD and Jane (née SWIFT) settled in Maitland in the Lower Hunter where John started a hairdressing business that prospered and continued to operate in High Street for decades. Because Jane had moved to France as a small child no doubt she learnt to speak and write French. In Maitland she gave birth to another eight children and the story is that her expanding family knew her as the “French grandmother”. That is probably a story repeated in other families of our Society.



**Jane BROMHEAD the
“French grandmother”**



Have you visited places where your ancestors lived and worked?

Yes we have visited many of the ‘family places’ with Maitland NSW and East Leake, Nottingham and Calais being the obvious ones. Naturally these have changed dramatically since the 1840s. Apart from some churches that still stand, the East Leake shop is extant and not much changed in form from when the BROMHEADs lived there more than 200 years ago. Red Lion Street and the crowded housing there in Nottingham is no more but the lacemaking district is still worth a visit as is the lace museum in Calais where the exhibits and the working machinery are fabulous.



Shop at East Leake where BROMHEADs lived, 8km North of Loughborough, Leics UK

How much more have you to learn about your family's history?
You don't have enough pages in *Tulle* to even start on that topic.



Charlotte BROMHEAD 1904

What is the latest we know about the Agincourt?

The Agincourt was relatively new when it made the voyage to Sydney in 1848 being built in 1844 for ship owner Duncan Dunbar (Black 2011). It had a long working life after that voyage. The ship vanished from the *Lloyd's Register* in 1885 and that's the last that I know of her.

I know you have an on-going interest in maritime history. This includes your research on the Agincourt and other lacemaker ships. Are you still involved with this?



I would like to return someday to researching our other “lacemaker” ships but other interests get in the way. However, I have also done some research on another “family” ship and that was *HMS Revenge*. Another ancestor William Wells ROBINSON served on her during the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. Interestingly through his family we have another connection to the lacemaker story. William settled in Singleton NSW in 1839 and one of his grandsons, another William, married Maitland-born Charlotte BROMHEAD, daughter of John BROMHEAD and Jane (née SWIFT.)

You are also a member-of the Sydney Heritage Fleet. Could you please describe your involvement with them including building models of old vessels?

I volunteer in the Fleet’s model room where we do repairs for paying clients and in between we make ship models that we sell or auction all to raise funds for the maintenance of the Fleet’s heritage ships based in Sydney Harbour.

In what other societies and clubs do you participate?

Because of my interest in ships and maritime history I am also a member of the Australian National Maritime Museum. Its exhibits always attract me and its journal and library are valuable resources for my research.

What have been other interests of you and Jenny?

Since I retired as an architect and Jenny from her career as a language teacher (French of course), we have begun to travel both here and overseas, delve deeper in the sometimes-murky world of our family histories, and study Italian for Jenny and more ship models for me.



Stephen with hull of model ship in Fleet’s Model Room



Do you have any words of advice for our members and others reading Tulle?

Please ensure that your stories and research are passed on to your family. If not now, it will some day be of interest to them.

Thank you very much for participating in this interview and for being the first in our 'Meet a Member' section.

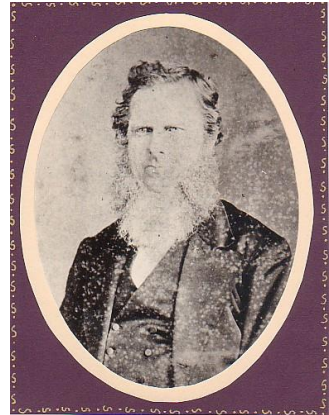
Reference

Black, Stephen. 2011. 'The Agincourt' and 'Map of Agincourt Voyage' *Tulle* 113, November, pp. 27-31

ATTACHMENT: Ancestors of Stephen BLACK

I am descended from John BROMHEAD and wife Jane (née SWIFT) on my paternal grandmother's side. Both were born into lacemaking families. Onboard the *Agincourt* they came with immediate family including their two-year-old Calais-born daughter Sarah, John's parents Joseph BROMHEAD and Sarah (née GREENSMITH) and John's sister Sarah. Also on board were members of the TAYLOR family who were related to Jane through her sister Elizabeth. The GREENSMITHs were wool sorters.

When Jane migrated with her husband and his family in 1848, her parents George SWIFT and Ann (née GREET), her sister Elizabeth, her brothers John and George and their spouses and children all stayed in Calais.



John Bromhead 1820-1903

Early Records of Ancestors`

I now know about the BROMHEAD and GREENSMITH families as far back as the early 1700s. I have found the SWIFT, GREET and associated families back to the mid 1700s.



As with many of our families, there is some confusion/disagreement about some members of the various families such as who married who and where and when. The following is my version of the early roots of my lacemaking families.

Cousin Lindsay WATTS' research traced the BROMHEAD family back to East Leake in the south of Nottinghamshire near the border with Leicestershire. My 5G grandfather Benjamin BROMHEAD (sometimes Broomhead) was a draper with a shop in East Leake. He and wife Mary MARSHALL had at least 3 sons and 3 daughters who married and settled in the area, in particular in and around Wymeswold just across the border in Leicestershire. Two sons became a tailor and a framework knitter while the third, my 4G grandfather Joseph was a baker. He married Ann BEESON in her native Leicestershire village of Rearsby in 1768 and they returned to East Leake where Joseph ran the family shop and they raised eight children, all of whom but one survived infancy.

BROMHEADs Move to Nottingham 1812

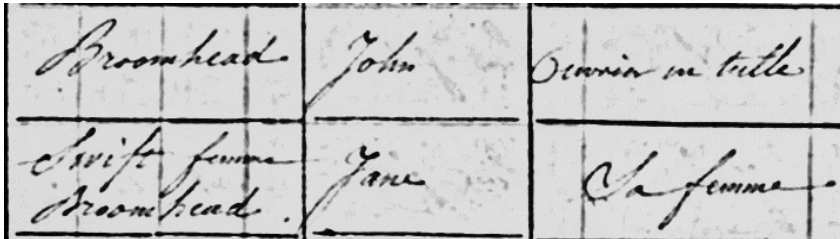
In late 1812 Joseph sold the shop in East Leake and the family moved to Nottingham where Joseph later became a publican. In Nottingham in May 1814 baker Joseph BROMHEAD apprenticed his second son, also named Joseph to a framework knitter and began that family's involvement in the textile trades.

In 1818 Joseph BROMHEAD the second son married Sarah GREENSMITH and they settled in Nottingham's lacemaking district, first in Woolpack Lane where their son John was born in 1820 and then in Red Lion Street where daughter Sarah was born in 1822. Joseph became a framesmith and no doubt like other workers in Nottingham he and his family were affected badly by the crowded and poor housing conditions, the long and arduous working conditions and the low wages of the 1830s.



The Move to France

I'm unsure when Joseph decided to take his family to France but it was probably in the late 1830s or 1840. Joseph, wife Sarah, son John and daughter Sarah are recorded in the 1841 St Pierre census. Like many other English lacemakers then living in France, both children John and Sarah married in Dover on England's south coast. As far as I can find the BROMHEAD family remained in St Pierre until they joined the other lacemaking families in the 1848 migration.



1846 Census Record, St Pierre-lès-Calais, John BROMHEAD and wife Jane née SWIFT p. 161 online.

The SWIFT Family and Textiles

By the mid 1700s, the village of Shepshed (Sheepshead) near Loughborough in Leicestershire had become a thriving centre in the textile trades with about 1000 frames set up in homes or small workshops in the rear yards. It was there that John SWIFT settled with his wife Ann (née WORTHING) and raised seven children, some of whom also became framework knitters.

Their eldest son John became quite successful, owned a number of frames and employed other workers and apprentices to work them in Shepshed. John and wife Elizabeth (née BEECH) had two sons and a daughter in Shepshed though they had them baptised in the Methodist New Connexion chapel in Nottingham in 1795 (George), 1798 (Sarah) and 1801 (Thomas). Like their father George and Thomas SWIFT were at first framework knitters and just as their father did, they soon expanded their skills to become lacemaking machinists and framesmiths.



The SWIFT Family Ancestors Move to France in 1820s

Older son George SWIFT married Ann GREET when he was 22 years old in Shepshed in 1817 and settled there and in nearby Loughborough for a few years where 3 children, Elizabeth (1817), John (1819) and Jane (1822) were born. Younger brother Thomas SWIFT married Frances JEPSON in Quorndon in 1823 and soon moved across the English Channel to Boulogne-Sur-Mer just west of Calais. Thomas and Frances had 5 children in France before they moved back to England in the mid 1830s and settled in Nottingham. There they had another 3 children. Most of their children continued to work in the lacemaking trade.

Thomas' older brother George also moved to France, probably during the mid 1820s. He and his family are recorded in the 1831 St Pierre census and it was there in St Pierre that they stayed, long after the 1848 migration. Another son George was born there in 1832 and the family members continued to work in the lacemaking factories in St Pierre. Jane's sister and father died in St Pierre in 1851 but her brothers married and raised families there.

The SWIFT Family Stayed on at Calais until 1960s

The SWIFT family stayed on in France and their descendants lived worked and died there. The Calais online records show that two great grandsons of George SWIFT and Ann (née GREET) fought and died in the French army during the First World War. The online records also show that two great grand daughters lived until the 1960s when they died in France.

Others Remained in France Long After 1848

The same online records also contain many other family names well-known to our Society, not just those of my ancestors, who remained in France long after 1848.



A Trip to Calais in 1802 by William WORDSWORTH and his Sister Dorothy

Extract from Clark (1978, pp.274-83)

Compiled by Jim Longmire

Background

William WORDSWORTH (1770-1850) spent some time in France during the French revolution and was inspired by republican ideals. He fell in love with Annette VALLON, who bore him a daughter. On his return to England he lived in the counties of Dorset and then Somerset. William lived much of his adult life with his sister Dorothy (1771-1855). In 1799 they moved to Grasmere in the Lake District of England (County Cumbria). They travelled keenly and wrote wonderful trip reports, poems and stories. This article summarises Dorothy's story of a trip to Calais by both of them and may reflect some feelings our lacemaker ancestors had while crossing the Pas-de-Calais (a.k.a. Straits of Dover.)

Departing London, early morning Thursday 31 July 1802

Dorothy wrote: After various troubles and disasters ... we mounted the Dover Coach at Charing Cross (around 6 a.m.) It was a beautiful morning. The houses were not overhung by their cloud of smoke, and they were spread out endlessly ... the sun shone so brightly, with such a fierce light, that there was even something like the purity of one of nature's own grand spectacles.

At this time William wrote a sonnet titled 'COMPOSED UPON WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.' (He finalised it on a later trip to London.) Some parts are:

*This city doth now like a garment wear,
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,
Ships, towers, dome, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky.*



We rode on cheerfully, now with the Paris Diligence before us... Hop grounds on each side of the road some miles from Canterbury, then we came to a common, the raceground, an elevated plain, villages among trees in the bed of a valley at our right, and, rising above this valley, green hills scattered over with wood, neat gentlemen's houses. ... We halted at a halfway house – fruit carts under the shade of trees, seats for guests, a tempting place to the weary traveller. ... It was a bad hop year. A woman on the top of the coach said to me, "*It is a sad thing for the poor people, for the hop gathering is the women's harvest; there is employment about the hops both for women and children.*"



Paris Diligence

First Sight of Dover

We saw the Castle of Dover, and the sea beyond, 4 or 5 miles before we reached the port town. It was near dark when we reached Dover.



Early Dover-Calais Packet, John Groves

We were told that the packet (at the time a small 3-masted sailing ship which carried the mail packets as regularly as possible) was about to sail, so we went down to the custom house in half an hour – had our luggage examined etc. etc.

Arrival at Calais at dawn on 1 August, Sunday morning

We arrived at Calais at 4 a.m. but we stayed in the vessel till 7.30 a.m. Then William went for letters, and



about 8:30-9 a.m. we found Annette and Caroline (William and Annette's daughter aged 9) who lived at chez Madame Avril dans la Rue de la Tête d'or. We lodged opposite two ladies, in tolerably decent-sized rooms, but badly furnished and with large store of bad smells and dirt in the yard, and all about. The weather was very hot. We walked by the seashore almost every evening.

It was a pretty sight to see, as we walked upon the sands when the tide was low, perhaps a hundred people bathing about a quarter of a mile distant from us. We had delightful walks after the heat of the day has passed away – seeing far off in the west the coast of England like a cloud crested with Dover Castle, which was but like the summit of the cloud – the evening star in the glory of the sky.

COMPOSED BY THE SEASIDE NEAR CALAIS,
AUGUST 1802 BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

*First star of evening, splendour of the west,
Star of my Country' – on the horizon's brink
.....One life, one glory! – I, with many fear
For my dear country, many heartfelt sighs,
Among men who do not love her, linger here.*

The reflections in the water were more beautiful than the sky itself, purple waves brighter than precious stones, forever melting away upon the sands. The fort, a wooden building, at the entrance of the harbour at Calais, when the evening twilight was coming on, and we could not see anything of the building but its shape. ... Nothing in romance was ever half so beautiful.

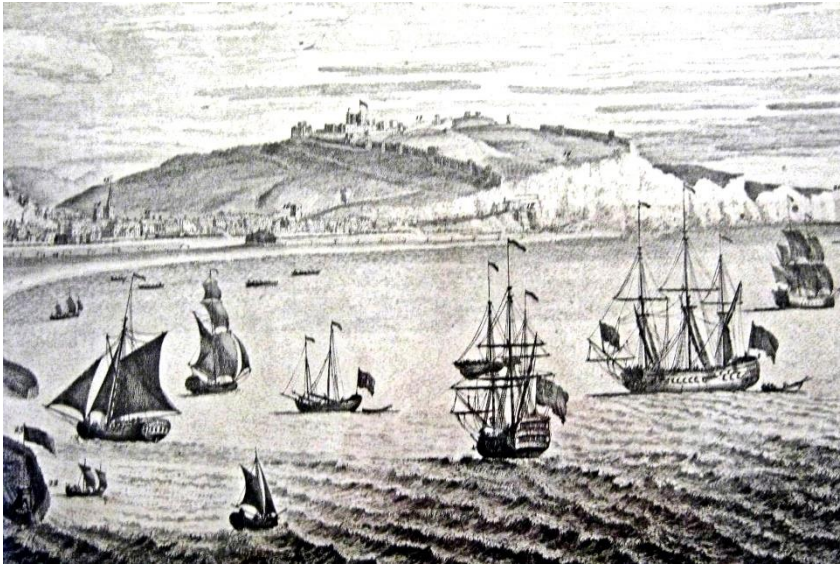
Now came in view, as the evening star sank down, and the colours of the west faded away, the two lights of England, lighted up by Englishmen in our country, to warn vessels off rocks or sands. These we used to see from the pier, when we could see no other distant objects but the clouds, the sky, and the sea itself. All was dark behind.



One night, though, I shall never forget – the day had been very hot, and William and I walked alone together upon the pier. The sea was gloomy, for there was a blackness over all the sky, except when it was overspread with lightning, which often revealed to us a distant vessel. Near us the waves roared and broke against the pier and they were interfused with greenish fiery light. ... It was also beautiful, on the calm hot night, to see the little boats roll out of harbour.

[Ednote: I am sure Dorothy would have written much more of her time in Calais but it is not detailed in CLARK (1978).]

The Journey Back



South Prospect of Dover, c1739. Source: doverhistorian.com, The Dover Harbour Board

The WORDSWORTHS stayed at Calais for 4 weeks. Dorothy wrote: On Sunday, 29 August we left Calais at 12 noon and landed at Dover at 1 a.m. on Monday. I was sick all the way. It was very pleasant to me when we were in harbour at Dover, to breathe the fresh air, and to



look up and see the stars among the ropes of the vessel. The following sonnet by William portrays English feelings towards their country at the time (and might be considered a war cry for Brexit these days too.)

COMPOSED IN THE VALLEY NEAR DOVER,
ON DAY OF LANDING BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

*Here, on our native soil, we breathe once more.
The cock that crows, the smoke that curls, that sound
Of bells; those boys who in yon meadow ground
In white-sleeved shirts are playing; and the roar
Of the waves breaking on the chalky shore: –
... Europe is yet in bonds; but let that pass, ...
... My country! And t'is joy enough and pride
For one hour's perfect bliss, to tread the grass
Of England once again, and hear and see,
With such a dear Companion at my side.*

The day was very hot. We both bathed, and sate upon the Dover cliffs, and looked upon France with many a melancholy and tender thought. We could see the shore was almost as plain as if it were but an English lake. We mounted the coach at ½ past 4 on Monday afternoon, and arrived in London at 6 a.m. next day, the last day of August. It was misty, and we could see nothing.

Reference

CLARK, Colette. 1978. *Home at Grasmere. Extracts from the Journal of Dorothy WORDSWORTH (written between 1800 and 1803) and from the Poems of William WORDSWORTH.* Ringwood, Victoria Australia: Penguin Books (First Published Pelican Books, 1960.)

Note: dates and times of arrival and departure have been revised to clarify the most likely trip details based on Dorothy's words.





Excerpt: *Dover Castle from the Sea*. JWM TURNER (1775-1851), Museum of Fine Arts, Boston USA. Watercolour. First Presented 1822. See www.mfa.org/collections/dover-castle-from-the-sea-170269



***Calais Sands at Low Water – Poissards Collecting Bait*.
JWM TURNER. Bury Museum, Lancs. Oil on Canvas.
First Presented 1830. Source: commons.wikimedia.org**



Centrefold (+2pp.) Images

The following message was received recently from keen member Robin GORDON OAM. Dear Jim, Lots has been happening here with our 8+ year long quest to have our baths returned in beautiful, Belmont Bay. We presented ourselves at the Council committee meeting last Monday evening to support “the case for the return of the baths”. We filled the Gallery and were very well behaved. A silent but most visible presence. At last it was a unanimous decision to return the baths – the recommendation is to be voted upon and ratified shortly.



Robin Gordon and Successful Supporters of Returning Belmont Baths

Courtesy: Newcastle Herald



View from a model ships room of Sydney Heritage Fleet, Pyrmont Bay NSW where Stephen BLACK builds models like those shown



A Trip Over the Mountains in 1841: Part A

submitted by Gillian Kelly OAM, Research Officer

Many of our lacemaker ancestors made journeys from where they disembarked to inland places of settlement (or remote coastal ones.) One of the classic journeys was from Sydney to Bathurst. The following letter was penned by Sophia STANGER, who in 1841 took the trip over the mountains with her husband and five children. The letter was to her mother in England.

Bathurst NSW July 15th, 1841

My Own Beloved Mother,

.....The most speedy mode of travelling over the mountains is by the mail cart which leaves Sydney for Bathurst on certain days, but this is too expensive to be generally adopted as the lowest fare is 90/- (\$9.00) each person. All therefore who cannot afford this and have no conveyance of their own are under the necessity of travelling by some of the drays, numbers of which are constantly on the road to and from Sydney.



One in the Lead One in the Shafts, River Esk, Yorkshire, UK. FM Sutcliffe Series 4

We agreed [with a carrier] that he should take us in his own dray

Sophia's husband was Joseph STANGER

The five children who travelled were:

William Joseph born 12 Mar 1837, London

Mary Sophia born 17 May 1838, London

Lucy Ellen born 24 Mar 1839, London

Sarah Hale born 21 Mar 1840, London

Matilda Eliza born 24 Apr 1841, Sydney.

Eliza (HASLAM), Sophia's cousin, travelled too.

Source: warrimoohistory.blogspot

with two horses and our bedding and provisions for the journey. These drays are precisely the same as those used by the small brewers in England. We had hoped to have sufficient room, to have travelled the



distance in a week and to have escaped the very undesirable company of the bullock drivers, who are almost sure to be convicts of the very lowest grade. After this arrangement was made our driver, wishing to make the journey as advantageous to himself as possible, loaded the dray with various commodities of a bulk and weighty character paying no regard to our comfort or that of the horses.

And now, dear mother, fancy me with my five dear babes seated on the top of this miserable load....

Delayed Departure from Sydney in Winter

On one of the coldest mornings in June the poor horses had evidently determined [not to proceed], both positively refusing to act as leader. After much whipping, scolding and rearing up, the horse in the shafts fell down with the load pressing heavily on some part of it, making it very restrictive and with no difficulty, we again dismounted.

As is usual in such cases we soon had plenty of help and plenty of advisers. "Sure you wouldn't be thinking to cross the mountains with all those children!" cried one "And sure you'll lose all your babes!" "God bless them" cried another. "The Mountains are all covered with snow, you will certainly perish" said a third.

Every hour seemed to increase our perplexities for the horses would not stir an inch and the load was by far too heavy. Our goods were gone on several days in advance of



Snow Scene, near Katoomba Stn

us and there we stood with just money enough to defray our expenses and none to spare for delays or fresh agreements, the driver coolly telling us that he was very sorry but his horse would not take the load and he would not go without it. It was in the midst of these troubles that I thought my poor husband's courage would have failed him and never shall I forget his look when, with eyes filled with tears (not allowed to escape), he explained, "Dear, what am I to do!"



About mid-day, however we bade farewell to Sydney, the driver having procured another dray and horses, dividing the goods between them. Owing to the roads being heavy after a fortnight's rain we made but eight miles that day and as there was no food or water for our horses, we drove into an inn yard.

Overnight at an Inn

Now you must not expect it was one of those comfortable places so common in dear Old England, where after, the fatigues of this troublous day, we might have been accommodated at a reasonable rate, but finding that 40/- (\$4.00) at the lowest would have been the demand, our drays were drawn carefully under a shed and for the first time in our lives with sorrowful hearts, we began to prepare our beds on the top, contrary to the usual mode which is under the drays.

I dare say you can believe we slept but little-poor Mary and Sarah both fell from the top, the latter's fall somewhat modified by coming in contact with the dog. There would have been no danger of their falling out at all, but Eliza, not finding as much room as she had been used to, had slipped into the manger, where she slept peacefully for an hour or two, till the man, who had located himself somewhere in the neighbourhood, arose to feed his cattle and mistaking her cap for a corn stalk, handled it rather too unceremoniously.

At daybreak we started again, but surely no Sabbath ever dawned and found us less prepared to welcome it.

Parramatta, Penrith and Over the Nepean by Punt

As the roads were better, we reached Parramatta by noon, and by night found ourselves fully 18 miles from Sydney and stopped at a beer shop. Affording no hospitable shed, we slept that night in the open air.

The next day we passed through Penrith, a pretty little village at the end of which we were with the drays, ferried across the Nepean (in a



punt) a river about three hundred feet wide. From there we first saw the Blue Mountains in all their magnificence.

Here, filling our bottles with water, we proceeded over Emu Plains and rested our horses at the foot of

Lapstone Hill. Here we lighted our first fire, and seated around in true gypsy style, partook of our first comfortable meal. Being anxious to reach the top before dark, we attempted once more to proceed but here the poor horses again raised objections and very soon the accompanying dray was backed fast in a tree, about nine feet below the level of the road and here we must have stayed had not a number of men forming the iron-gang (who was returning from their work of improving these roads) kindly assisted us, for a small sum of money to buy themselves tobacco. They very readily strung into a harness of ropes, some drawing before, and others pushing at the wheels. These men are stationed at various places, with two or three soldiers over them, working constantly in heavy irons, and their labour generally appointed as a punishment.



Tom Ugly's Point Punt, Over Georges River NSW



Lapstone Bridge
warrimoohistory.blogspot

Beauty of Lapstone Hill

But no language of mine can describe to you the beauty of Lapstone Hill, with its overhanging rocks on our left hand and its awful gullies on our right. Once in particular, near its summit, we looked at each other in amazement, for the sun which shone brightly had penetrated its deepest recesses and lit up its



waterfalls and foliage in matchless beauty, but while we passed slowly along Sol sunk behind the mountains to make your day, leaving us to shudder at what we had before admired.

In a short time, we reached the huts and were persuaded by the men to encamp for the night at this station. The soldiers were very kind and gave the children a good tea in their quarters, while we lighted a large fire and prepared beds in a tent which my dear husband had made for the journey and pitched for the night. Here, not quite unmindful of the company surrounding us, it was decided that the pistols should be loaded. And Joseph and the man acted alternately as sentinels through the night. With the exception for the horses braking loose and pushing violently against our tent and a little alarm by a smell of burning which proved to be the drivers' night-camp, we arose somewhat refreshed and once more pursued our route.

Now again the roads were heavy and the drivers notwithstanding every effort were constantly mortified by the horses standing still and then lying quite down.



The Blue Mountains NSW, Kathleen LONGMIRE using Kodak Box Camera, January 1956

Arrival at Springwood

Through this day, poor Eliza walked on with dear baby and I brought up the rear and blocked the wheels at every stoppage, sometimes left half-a mile behind this new but somewhat irksome duty. Having made this day about eight miles, we encamped near a hut at Springwood and with mutual consent the next morning, parted with our guide who placing the horses abreast, proceeded with his load, leaving us to wait for some other conveyance. [To Be Continued]



Our Printer: **fineimpressions**

Jim Longmire

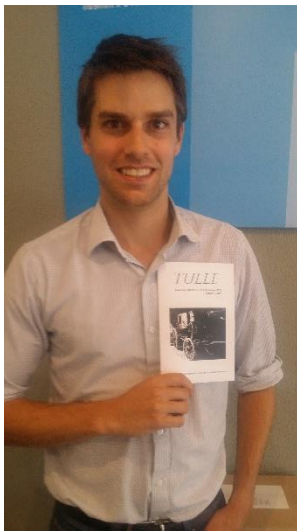
Tulle has been printed at Pymble NSW for many years now by the company **fineimpressions**. Andrew CLARKE is a

Director and he is our main point of contact with respect to *Tulle*. We must thank Richard LANDER for initiating the printing relationship ASLC has with Andrew and **fineimpressions**.



For a very small client of the printing company we receive excellent service from Andrew and colleagues. The quality of the printing is first class and timeliness of getting a job done likewise.

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Tulle is now a standard 40 pages A5 size including the cover sheet. Never have I seen a smudge, a miscut, or a missing page or part thereof. So as the number of issues of *Tulle* on your shelf continues to grow please be very grateful for our printer for the excellent quality of each issue received.

CLARKE is a surname cited over ten times in *Well Suited to the Colony*. And wives and families of Joseph CLARKE and John CLARKE emigrated on the *Harpley*. Is Andrew a descendant of a lacemaker? I must ask him that when I go to collect this

issue of *Tulle*.



Using the Pas-de-Calais Archives Online

Gillian Kelly OAM, Research Officer

<http://www.archivespasdecalais.fr>

A step-by-step guide to accessing the online records of the Archives for Pas de Calais. If you are agnostic towards computers and the world wide web please skip the remainder of this page and the next!

Let us start with the census papers, as they are the easiest to access.

Step 1: Enter: <http://www.archivespasdecalais.fr> and **Click** to open. The image below is one of several that rotate on the home page. The French love to do things with style!



Step 2: At the left is the option – ‘Archives en ligne’. **Click**.

Step 3: You now have the list of materials available on line. Choose the census option ‘Recensements de Population’. **Click**.

Step 4: The next page asks you in a small box below to accept the conditions “J'accepte les conditions de reutilisation”. **Click**

Step 5: The next page gives a box labelled ‘Commune’ (meaning village or town) and to its right a link ‘liste’. **Click** on this then go to **S** for Saint-Pierre-lès-Calais. Most of the lacemakers lived in this village. A drop down menu lets you then scroll down to **Saint-Pierre-lès-Calais**. **Click**



Step 6: The next screen invites you to choose a date: Let's use 1846. Choose 'en' and write in the adjoining box '1846'.

On the same page you are asked: Are you a researcher ('rechercher') or someone writing on the census website ('effacer'). This is below a lengthy box labelled 'recherche par cote'. **Click on 'rechercher'**

Step 7: The next screen displays a box with a purple bar and named 'Approfondir'. **Click on 'Liste Nominative'** (list of names). Then **Click on Saint-Pierre-lès-Calais (Calais, Pas-de-Calais France; commune fusionnée)**.



At the box "Approfondir" now a small red box should be showing to the right of both the following:

"Types d'actes: Liste nominative", and

"Lieux: Saint-Pierre-lès-Calais, (Calais, Pas-de-Calais, France)

Also below these is the general location, in this case:

"Lieux: Calais, (Pas-de-Calais, France)."

On this same screen to the left of 'Approfondir' see the link

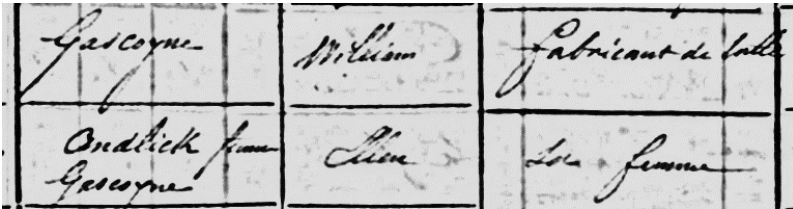
'Consulter' in small type. **Click** on this and after a delay you will have on the screen page 1 of the digital copy of the census for Saint-Pierre-lès-Calais in 1846.

Be patient but at this stage the cover of the census report appears! You now have before you 186 pages of the 1846 census. At the top right is a box that says 1/186. You can then go from page to page, or jump around. To see how this works, highlight the 1, and type in 140 then click the forward arrow beside the page number - up comes page 140 but your work isn't done. To the left is a zoom box - I use

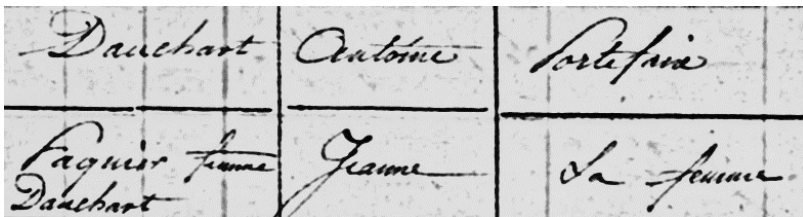


about 70-75% on my computer - give it a few seconds to focus and then you will have a double page (p.140) nicely handwritten with such folk as KENDRICKs, SIMPSONs and SAYWELLs!

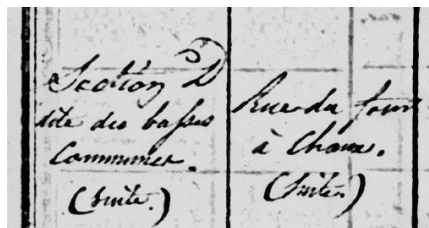
It IS a tedious process at first but it is well worth it! Doing so becomes easier as you use it and I have unearthed all manner of little quirks in families we thought we knew! Note that the example above is but one of many online census reports to be accessed.



William GASCOYNE and wife Eleanor (née KENDRICK) on page 139 of the 1846 census report for St Pierre. Note the different spelling of the surnames and the shortened name for Eleanor (Ellen.) And their neighbours were, Antoine DAUCHART and Jeanne (née FAQUIER).



You can see in the image right how street addresses are recorded. The census enumerators would have started at one end of a street and proceeded house-by-house in a particular direction.



Street Address of Geo. SAYWELL & Family: Rue du Four à Chaux, St Pierre, p.69 of census report



An Index of Surnames of Lacemakers of Calais in the 1846 Census for Saint-Pierre-lès-Calais, France

Jim Longmire



Introduction

As a follow up to Gillian's article an index has been compiled of surnames of Lacemakers of Calais in the 1846 census report for Saint-Pierre-lès-Calais, Pas-de-Calais, France. Many of our lacemaker emigrant families are recorded in that census report. Nevertheless, the index below may not include all such families so please consider the index as work-in-progress. Of course Lacemakers of Calais families who lived elsewhere, such as Calais itself, are outside the bounds of this census report. More will be done on that as a future project.

To confine the index to names of Lacemakers of Calais who came to Australia they were cross-checked against those documented in Gillian KELLY's *Well Suited to the Colony*. Possible relatives of emigrant Lacemakers of Calais were also included in the index. The surnames are listed in the index alphabetically by page number in the census report online (of 186 pages overall.)

The census report provides other information, notably street addresses of families, occupations and names and ages of family members, all of which can be very valuable information in our family histories. The index here is of surnames only. Given the number of pages in the census report the index may save you considerable time in a search for your ancestors if they lived in St Pierre then.



Index of Emigrant Lacemakers' Surnames in the 1846 Census of Saint-Pierre-lès-Calais, Pas-de-Calais, France

- ARCHER 138; AUSTIN 146
BANNISTER 18-19, 136, 169;
BARKER 135-6; BARNETT 97,
158, 171; BATH 65, BEST 147;
BOOT 147, 166; BRADBURY
159; BRANSON 46;
BROMHEAD 118, 161; BROWN
60, 65, 105, 128, 131, 142, 146,
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154; STRONG 156-7; S 43, 143,
152-3,157, 178
TAYLOR 43, 65, 119, 133 152,
157, 167
WAINWRIGHT 154; WALKER
61, 65, 150, 171; WAND 97;
WARD 140, 151[?], 154;
WELLS 69, 169; WEST 47, 149,
159, 169; WHEWELL 42;
WIDDISON [WIDDERSON]
136; WOOD 132, 152, 167;
WOODFORTH 154; WRAGG 44

If you find any emigrant surnames to add to this index or detect any errors please advise me. I plan to construct a similar index of the surnames of Lacemakers of Calais in the 1846 census report for Calais itself. Three examples drawn from the St Pierre census of 1846 are in earlier articles in this issue of *Tulle*.

Most names are clearly written albeit with pen and ink and in an eloquent style which can be tricky to interpret. Also the person writing the names into the census report added the emphases in pronunciation of names where applicable as expected for France.

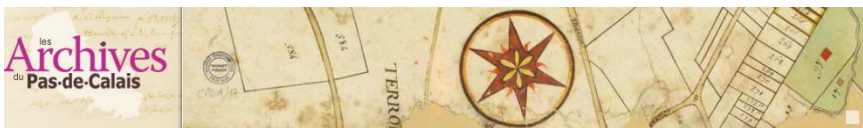
Rock	Victor	Journalier
Gratin femme hook	Marie	de femme
hook	Marie	ouvrière en tulle, lavage
hook	Catherine	idem - idem

One conundrum in constructing the index is on page 111 (excerpt left). What is the surname here? Victor the husband's occupation is not described as most lace makers are in the report:

'ouvrier en tulle'. Is the surname LOCK, ROCK, ROOK, HOOK or even HOOD? (I don't think it is the last one but it makes a nice story!) Most lacemaker surnames are clear and many can be cross-checked in KELLY. This family's surname appears not to be one of our emigrant Lacemakers of Calais and unfortunately the husband probably is not descended from Robin HOOD!

Reference

KELLY Gillian. *Well Suited to the Colony*. Queanbeyan NSW: ASLC.



Book Review: DONALD, Angus. 2014. *The Iron Castle A Novel of Robin HOOD*

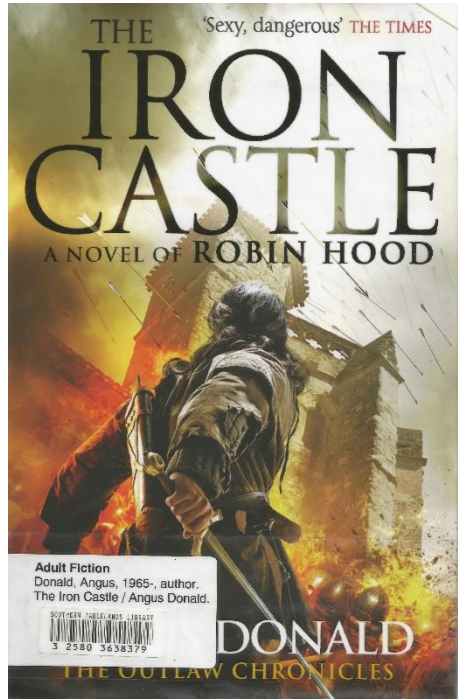
Jim Longmire

This novel presents in a dramatic way one possible life led by Robin HOOD after quitting Sherwood Forest. Since HOOD's 'history' is basically myth and legend what happened to him may remain a mystery forever. This gives movie makers, television producers and authors plenty of scope to apply artistic licence.

The story places Robin, his family and friends in the midst of chivalry, rivalry, treachery and war in France where kingdoms are at stake.

Robin goes there to defend King John's rapidly dwindling offshore realms in western and northern regions of France, particularly Normandy. The story is focused on the battle for the Iron Castle on the River Seine in the east of Normandy, reputedly the safest stronghold in christendom.

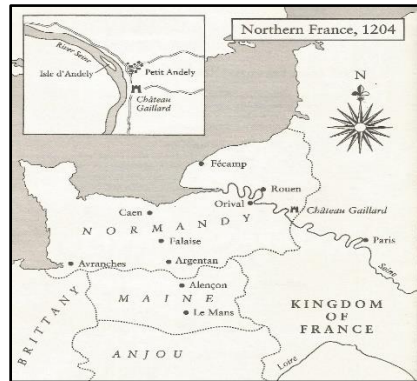
If you like some gripping drama set at the beginning of the 13th Century, soon after the death of Richard the Lionheart in 1199 this novel is a great read. Because of its setting the book helps the reader understand the historical forces at play centuries ago. These forces led to a very strong feeling of pride in the nationality of the French, which may have led to our lacemaker ancestors coming to Australia. The setting is also backdrop to the eventual formation of an



independent modern France. It explains the pride of the French in today's world: pride in language, style, fashion, *le pan et le vin*.

All lacemaker descendants will enjoy the interplay between Nottingham's most famous character, Robin HOOD, King John and King Philip II of France who we know from history eventually prevailed. No mention is made of Calais because at the time the very north of France was part of the Flemish realm who were allied with the Spanish. Then the English still under the influence of the Normans moved more easily across the Channel to Normandy. John was based at Rouen on the lower Seine while his realm was diminishing to the advances of Philip II. John then went back to England in 1203 and left Normandy to his barons and mercenaries led by Robin. What happens to Robin, Marie-Anne and his friends and the Iron Castle (Chateau Gaillard) is for you to discover by reading this novel. It is very well-written and in nice big fonts.

If nothing else, reading this novel will prompt most readers to learn more about the history of Nottinghamshire and that of northern France at an important time in the history of both regions. All descendants of lacemakers will find it very interesting from this perspective. The story is easy to follow and has plenty of surprises, twists and turns. It is an excellent yarn.



The Setting, Northern France, 1204

DONALD, Angus. 2014. *The Iron Castle A Novel of Robin Hood*. London, UK: Sphere. ISBN 978-0-7515-5195-2, 388 pp Hardback



Accessing the Royal Australian Historical Society's eNewsletter Online (www.rahs.org.au)

Carolyn Broadhead

It is very simple to do and is open to all members of our Society. Go to the home page above. Once open, click on **Contact and Visit Us**. Scroll down the page. Find **'Sign up to RAHS eNewsletter'**. Enter your name and email address. You will then be asked if you are a member or affiliate. If you are not already a member then select **'Affiliate'**. The final step is to provide the organisation you come from and of course you enter **'Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais.'** As well as the articles, photographs this website will give a list of Coming Events of the Society and other activities too.



Coming Events 2017

Saturday 13 May: Botany Bay Family History Society Heritage Fair, Tradies, Gynea 10am-4pm (02 9523 8949)

Thursday 18 May: RAHS Excursion to Australian National Maritime Museum, Sydney. 11am \$15 (RAHS 02 9247 8001)

Wednesday 14 June: RAHS/Society of Australian Genealogists Tour, Millers Point, 10.30am-12.30pm \$30-\$45 (RAHS 02 9247 8001, SAG 02 9247 3953)

8 July: RAHS/Gwydir Family History Society, Moree NSW Regional Seminar, 9.30am-3.30pm (RAHS 02 9247 8001)

22-24 September: Annual Conference of NSW/ACT Association of Family History Societies Inc., Orange NSW (02 6393 8120)

28-29 Oct.: PASA Trip to Copper Triangle SA (08 8231 5055)



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Our Website

Please note that you can access old issues of *Tulle* at our website:

*<https://www.lacemakersofcalais.com.au> and click on *Tulle**

Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.

Who are we?

Our Society was formed in 1982 with the aim of gathering a group of people whose ancestors were machine lacemakers of Calais who came to Australia in 1848. These 'Lacemakers' were mainly from the Midlands of England who undertook two migrations in the 1800s.

The first migration or 'exodus' was to leave the English Midlands and to move to Calais France. Our Lacemaker ancestors generally migrated there in the 1820s, 1830s and 1840s. There they helped develop a European hub for machine lace. Their skills were treasured. Many children were born in Calais or nearby and marriages with French people occurred. The future seemed assured but collapsed suddenly during the 1848 French Revolution.

Most Lacemakers and families decided that a future in a new land was preferable to returning to England's Midlands. So their second exodus with wife and children was in 1848 to colonies in Australia as assisted emigrants. They were sponsored by the Colonial Office of the British Government on the condition that they never manufacture lace 'down under.' They were well-suited to the colonies.

Most emigrants sailed from England to Australia aboard *Agincourt* (Sydney), *Fairlie* (Sydney) or *Harpley* (Adelaide.) Others came on the following vessels: *Andromache*, *Baboo*, *Bermondsey*, *Emperor*, *General Hewett*, *Harbinger*, *Navarino*, *Nelson* and *Walmer Castle*.

All descendants of lacemakers and others interested are invited to apply for membership. Members, families and others are invited to various activities of ASLC, to contribute to *Tulle* and to access our online material. We encourage you to enjoy our gatherings and contact. We engage actively with other like societies. For more see <https://www.lacemakersofcalais.com.au>

