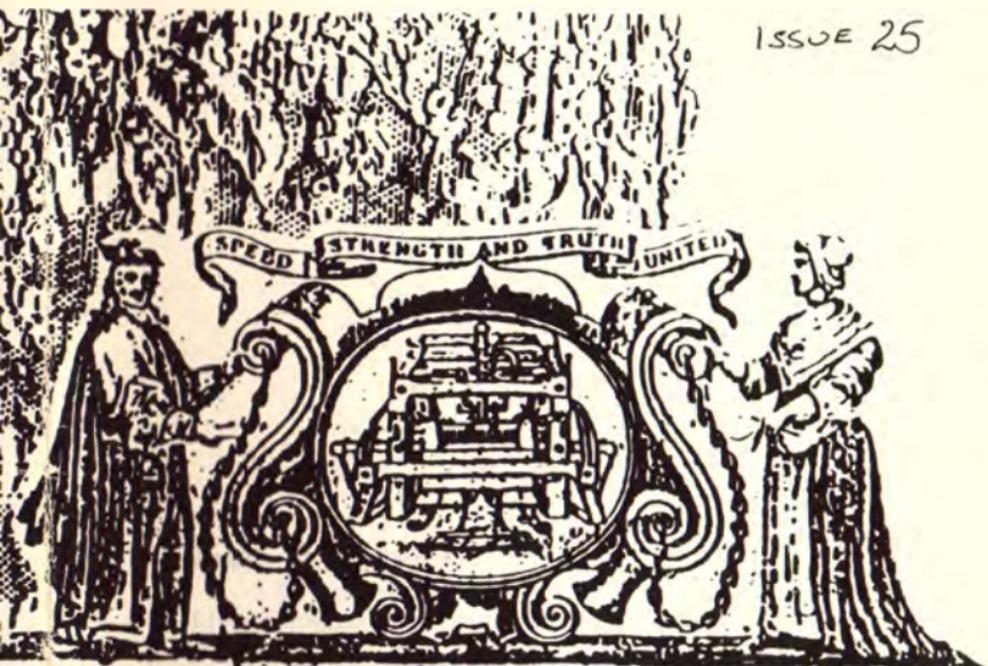
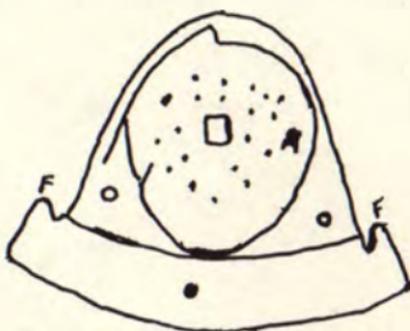


ISSUE 25



THE

A. S. L. C.



The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

The Executive meets from 12 noon to 1 pm. (all interested members welcome) and the main meeting commences at 1 pm. Tea and coffee from 3 pm.

MEETINGS FOR 1989:



6th MAY, 1989

5th AUGUST, 1989

4th NOVEMBER, 1989

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING:

3rd FEBRUARY, 1990

ISSN No. 0815 - 3442



As you will remember, Elizabeth Simpson sent five boxes of her research papers and other interesting 'bits' out to our Society last year. They came partially catalogued, and Elizabeth spent time with Beth Williams explaining how her system worked and suggesting how Beth should continue. These five boxes of paper have now been condensed into one box. The work, some Elizabeth's, some other researchers, will filter through Tulle as Marjorie chooses areas of interest. This issue includes a register of the Dover marriages done by a researcher in that area. Some entries may help fill an empty space for you.

The most interesting thing that came out of all this information from Elizabeth, is that it seems we know far more about our ancestors than it was previously suggested from the papers we have. It is clear that Gill Kelly, Richard Lander, Bill Brownlow, Lindsay -- the list goes on and on to include almost every member, are all very informed and well on the right track of our research, and have eclipsed the initial impetus.

Congratulations to you all. Our forthcoming

publication, we hope, will provide a new and interesting aspect of Australian history.

Advance Australia Fair!

Claire



UPDATE FROM GILLIAN KELLY

via CLAIRE

Gillian spent Saturday, 15th April, discussing the book, and today she reports that all is progressing well, but, understandably, slowly.

This publication cannot be hurried if we want it to be the creditable work we all regard with pride.

The format is A4 with a spiral back so that it can be flat to facilitate maps and charts.

The first draft is on computer disc, ready for the correction stage and layout decisions.

A suggestion that we include some tear-out contact cards at the back of the book has been accepted.

The biggest question that now remains is that of the numbers to be printed. Gillian will discuss this with us all at the next meeting. It might be a worthwhile exercise to do a rough count of how many each of you thing you would like. In the meantime, Gillian will do some financial calculations taking into account printing costs and tax rebates.



Secretary's Report

Last meeting - the A.G.M. - was well attended, the main purpose being the election of Office Bearers. As there were no contenders, the present committee was re-elected.

In recognition and appreciation of the amount of work Marjorie Brown does for 'TULLE', the meeting appointed her co-editor with Claire.

Volunteers were also called for to help with various jobs, so now Mildred Brunton will be checking to see that members hand in their name badges at the end of meetings. Jean Campbell is taking charge of the raffles, and Annette Donovan will see to the essentials for our cup of tea. We would still appreciate a plate from members if possible, and a big Thank You for past tasty morsels.

The raffle this meeting brought in between \$30 and \$40. I don't have the exact amount, if I wrote it down, I have lost that scrap of paper. Our thanks for donated items from Amy Mann, Pat Stewart, and Elizabeth Simpson per Lindsay Watts.

Beth Williams has finished her work on Elizabeth's Research material; members will have the opportunity of assessing this for themselves.

Membership fees were due in February for this year instead of paying in the middle of the year. There are still some outstanding fees, which we hope will be paid by next meeting. Mrs Simpson left unsold lace pieces with Lillian Price; these are available for purchase, description and prices are listed over:

<u>NOTTINGHAM LACE PIECES:</u>	<u>Approx Size</u>	<u>Price</u>
Snowman	140 x 153mm	£1.00
Valentines	210 x 287mm	2.00
Dog	295mm square	3.00
Kingfisher	295mm square	3.00
Nottingham Castle (1 only)	300mm square	3.00
Sailing ship	400 x 300mm	3.00
Sailing ship (narrow edge top)	650 x 300mm	4.50
Flowers (narrow edge top)	650 x 300mm	4.50
Watermill (narrow edge top)	650 x 300mm	4.50

Anyone interested in buying any of these pieces please contact:

Mrs L. Price
 19 St Helen Street
 HOLMESVILLE. N.S.W. 2286.

Please include postage in your remittance for same. These prices also include a donation to help the Lacemaker Society, such as we have received from previous sales of lace by Mrs Price.



Our Next Meeting is
 SATURDAY, 6TH MAY, AT 1 P.M.

275C PITT STREET

as for A.G.M.



Continuing

NOTTINGHAM

MACHINE LACEMAKERS

A Lecture by Elizabeth Simpson

In 1809, in spite of the hard work Dr Attenborow had put in, vaccinating children since Jenner first used his vaccine in 1796, smallpox hit Nottingham. 93 Nottingham people died of smallpox in 1809.

In 1811 the Government sent Home Office representatives to Nottingham to enquire into the unrest.

Luddite activity - that is frame breaking - was at its height. A Watch and Ward band was set up in Nottingham to police the streets.

The ordinary householder and rate payer was now expected to police the streets himself.

In March 1812 four frame breakers were sentenced to three and seven years transportation . . . and in July one was given 14 years!

Later this year - 1812 - 4,248 families comprising 15,350 people, applied for Poor Relief . . . this was almost half the population of Nottingham unable to support themselves and applying for 'relief' from the hard pressed Overseers of the Poor.

Meanwhile - over in France machines were starting to produce point net fabric.

The Nottingham manufacturers however had progressed from making net to making a form of lace on their machines.

It was impossible to import this into France without paying enormous customs dues. Ideas began to formulate as to how to smuggle either the lace, or better still a machine capable of making it, into France.

It has been said that the first machine to be set up in Calais was smuggled there in pieces in 1816 . . . this is 5 years before John Leavers migrated to Rouen.

A Nottingham man named James Clark went over to Calais especially to put the smuggled pieces all back together again and get the machine working. Soon Clark, Webster and Bonnington (the father of the painter Parkes Bonnington who studied art in Paris) were in partnership to produce machine made lace in Calais.

1815 saw the end of the Napoleonic Wars. Until now the French and English had been at war.

Now here were English men moving machines over the Channel and setting up their factories in Calais.

However this exportation of either men or machines or even ideas was frowned upon in England. Even as I was preparing this paper I chanced upon a short 'filler' at the bottom of a page of the North Cheshire Family Historian which reads:

"Extracted from the Westmoreland Gazette & Kendal Advertiser of Saturday 22 February 1822.

EMIGRATION: Three journeymen cotton spinners of Stockport were taken to Bow Street on Saturday week charged with attempting to emigrate to France and to convey the secrets of their trade thither, which has already been done to a great extent."

In spite of this, by 1825 there were about 35 lace machines already set up in Calais out of

perhaps 100 on the continent altogether.

On April 12, 1810 five men appeared together before the Mayor of Calais to declare that henceforth they were forming an establishment for the manufacture of nets called warp and twist.

Their names were:- JAMES CLARK: RICHARD POLHILL: THOMAS & EDWARD PAIN: and THOMAS DAWSON - all Nottingham men.

By 1825 it had taken Calais less than 10 years to grow from nothing into a thriving lace-making centre.

Civil records in France can now be combed for details such as partnerships, patents and, of course, civil registration.

Civil registration of births, marriages and deaths began in France in 1792 - this is 44 years before being set up in England and Wales - so by the time that the first lacemaking families reached Calais, all births, marriages or deaths which took place in France had to be registered in the civil records at the local town hall.

It is important here to remember that St Pierre les Calais is NOT Calais. When the Nottingham men first set up their machines in Calais it was their habit to work them right into the night. At home in Nottingham the machines only shut down for the middle four hours of the night.

A lacemaking machine is incredibly noisy.

The French inhabitants of Calais soon found this a great nuisance. They had been used to quieter English strangers living in their midst. Exiles such as Lady Hamilton. Half-pay officers or retired people of independent means.

Calais was a small coastal town, unable to absorb this rapidly increasing population of English manufacturers and workers. A suggestion was made that these new arrivals should move themselves and their noisy equipment out of Calais

into its twin town of St Pierre les Calais where there was more room for them.

From about 1820 onwards then, this is the township where most of the English lacemakers lived and worked, and the records of St Pierre les Calais are the ones to be searched, not those for Calais itself.

Today, of course, this is all one giant township, but at the time you will be working through the records it is important to remember this difference.

After the defeat of Napoleon the French monarchy was restored. Now Englishmen could move freely around France again. This was the opportunity for enterprising Nottingham men to move into new fields.

They began to enjoy living and working in Calais. English names can now be found in abundance in the civil records of Calais.

It is not yet really understood why they decided on Calais instead of Brussels, Cambrai, Douai or Paris where earlier imported machinery had already been worked.

My colleague, Margaret Audin, suggests four possible reasons:

1. A regular cross channel ferry went from Calais back to England.
2. If necessary, families were actually there ready to hop onto such a cross Channel ferry.
3. A main road ran from Calais direct to Paris where lace was selling at high prices.
4. And perhaps this is the most important reason of them all - there was no lace industry already there!

The men of Nottingham were not over there on their own - they took their wives and even children . . . and soon English children began to be registered as having been born in Calais.

Here perhaps I should remind you that children with English sounding names can also be found in other French places, Boulogne and Rouen are two which spring to mind, but there could well have been others. When searching for English births registered in France it is best to extend the search beyond Calais.

Many English boys and girls of marriageable age, met and courted each other in Calais. Strangely enough they often made a special trip to England to be married. They would hop on one of those cross Channel boats and have a church ceremony at one or other of the Parish Churches in Dover, usually St. Mary's.

And just in passing . . . the marriages in St. Mary's parish church in Dover have been fully indexed. A copy of this index is held in the Society of Genealogists library in London.

Margaret says it is a pity that they chose to be married in England because French civil marriage certificates are much more informative than English ones. However, she suggests that perhaps some Anglo-French couples possibly under pressure from the bride's French family, would have had their Dover marriages transcribed into the French registers.

Mixed marriages were not at all unusual - English men to French girls . . . and French men to English girls as well.

Although St Pierre les Calais and Calais itself, both had a slightly British atmosphere, these mixed families were gradually becoming completely integrated into local life and might perhaps have found difficulty in ever returning to Nottingham for good. Perhaps the 'English' youngsters felt that their marriages would be 'recognised' better back home in England, be more 'legal'? Who knows what was behind their thinking?

Suffice it to say that now, when we are looking for the marriages of some of these folk, we find

them in Dover - not Calais or Nottingham - but Dover!

French civil certificates are very different from their English counterparts.

A birth registration, for instance, will give the exact hour of birth, the age and profession of both parents . . . and . . . the age and profession of two witnesses.

These last details are very useful for you when you are sorting out your own lace-making ancestors in Calais. The 'witnesses' are very often relations - cousins of some degree, or failing that, close friends and workmates. When we are trying to fill out a complete story, these extra details give us those 'other' bits of the jig-saw which make all the difference to the whole picture.

Margaret Audin has written a lovely little book entitled "BARKING UP THAT FRENCH TREE". I would imagine that she has already donated a copy to the Association of Lacemakers but anyone interested in their own French ancestors ought to have their own private copy for themselves.

She tells me that it is currently out of print, but she is working on a second edition in which she plans to write a new chapter on the documents relating to the Calais lacemakers.

She describes all the French civil registration certificates in full and gives many extra pieces of information. For instance, she says that the baby is not only just registered at the Town Hall on its birth, but actually carried there to be 'examined' to ascertain its exact sex! This she says, is linked to military call-up which boy children would be liable to at the age of 20 years! Compulsory military service has never been popular in France. This, then, was one way of making sure that all boy children were definitely so registered!

Births had to be registered within three days and this can't exactly have been good for the frailest of the new babies - health-wise! This custom has now ceased, but was in full operation during all of the time that you will be searching the records. Inevitably deaths also occurred in Calais and the civil records list these too.

Margaret describes a French death certificate of her own father-in-law, which she says has the details of his birth: where born, what time and date, what sex, the name of his father and maiden name of his mother.

You may not yet have realised it, but French women do not lose their maiden names when they marry - oh would that this was so for Britain!

How I have fretted at being described as a SIMPSON rather than my own family name - which happens to be ROBERTS which in fact is even harder to trace than SIMPSON, but that is not the point - it is a question of 'identity' - I am my father's daughter first - much later, my husband's wife.

You must remember this when you are looking for records of women - you seek them under their maiden surnames, not their married ones. Since the birth certificates of all their children include this information it is not too hard for you to know this name.

Collecting French civil certificates is obviously a worth while exercise.

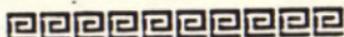
Whilst on the subject of 'death' there is even an English section of the Cemetery in Calais, in which there are great flamboyant tombstones. Huge flying angels hovering over the graves of tiny children. Vulgar in their ostentation really, but perhaps proclaiming the relative affluence of the English lacemakers, and emphasising their sense of 'family' and an aching need to put down real roots in this 'foreign' land.

They were all well used to living in a 'foreign land' by the time they reached Australia.

They were also seasoned travellers. Whether the whole families actually travelled back and forth we are not yet quite sure, although some baptisms of young children have been found in Nottingham rather than in France. But certainly the men were quite frequently away from Calais. Registration certificates of some children show quite clearly that the father of the child was absent, and census returns also show absent fathers.

It could well be that many travelled home quite regularly. Perhaps to visit relatives - to stand vigil at the death bed of a senior member of their family - to attend to family business, who knows?

But always they would keep their eyes and ears open. Frequently they must have been guilty of stealing ideas from Nottingham and taking them back to Calais. The men working in Nottingham had long seen all this going on but had been powerless to stop it - all they could do was struggle on, hoping that the demand for machine made lace would be enough for everyone.



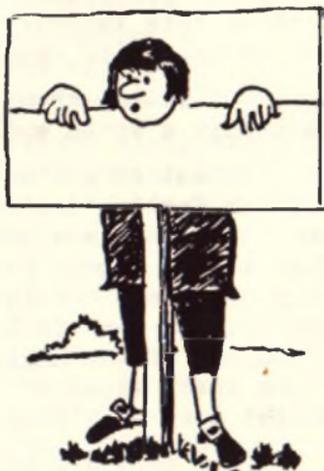
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Subs. are due at A.G.M.

If you have not paid your \$15. this will be

YOUR LAST TULLE!!

Please pay Treasurer or Secretary -- see back page for addresses.



DOVER MARRIAGES



*Elizabeth Simpson tells us
(in her lecture) that:*

*"Many English boys and girls of marriageable age,
met and courted each other in Calais. Strangely
enough they often made a special trip to England to
be married."*

*Here, then, are some of those marriages. I have
chosen, for starters, those obviously of OUR
Lacemakers:*



John POWELL, bachelor, lacemaker, Strand Street,
father: John, lacemaker.

Mary PRATT, spinster, Strand St., Father: Thomas,
lacemaker.

9 May, 1848.

(Passengers on 'Agincourt')

Joseph BAGULEY, lacemaker, Strand St., father:
Edward, grocer.

Sarah BROOMHEAD, minor, Strand St., father: Joseph,
lace manufacturer.

Witnesses: John Broomhead & John Smith.

3 June, 1843.

Samuel BRAMWELL, bachelor, lacemaker, Strand St.
Father: Samuel, lacemaker

Sarah WEST, spinster, Strand St., father: George,
lacemaker.

Witnesses: John West & Sarah Hogben.

5 June, 1843.

James MACKEW, bachelor, smith, Hawkesbury St.,
Father: Sam, stocking maker

Susanna SHORE, spinster, Hawkesbury St., father:
William, lacemaker.

Witnesses: John Baker & Sarha (?Sarah?) Shore.
4 July, 1843.

John JOHNSON WETHERALL, bachelor, lacemaker, Strand
St., father: Benjamin, lacemaker
Eliza WEST, widow, Strand St., father: William DODD,
lacemaker.

Witnesses: Henry Hogben & F.Y. Penn (sexton)
25 December, 1843

Thomas LAKIN, bachelor, lacemaker, Council House
St., father: Thomas, lacemaker.

Louisa JAMES, spinster, Council House St., father:
Samuel, lacemaker

Witnesses: Thomas Holman & Harriet Holmes.
17 March, 1844

Thomas HAZELDINE, bachelor, blacksmith, Strand St.,
father Thomas, lacemaker

Mary BOWN, spinster, Strand St., father: John,
lacemaker.

Witnesses: ? Taylor & Eliza Taylor.
7 April, 1844.

Joseph JAMES, widower, lacemaker, Priory Place.
Father: Henry, silk stocking maker

Alice RICHARDSON, widow, Priory Place. Father:
John, machinemaker.

Witnesses: George Goldfinch & Sarah Lucy Goldfinch
4 April, 1845.

(Passengers on 'Harpley')

Jasper SAYWELL, bachelor, lacemaker, Strand St.
Father: William, framework knitter.

Joanne COUVELAEU, spinster, Strand St. Father:
Pierre, soldier.

Witnesses: Henry Hogben & Frances Bell.
1 July, 1845.

(Passengers on 'Agincourt')

William WARD, bachelor, lacemaker, Council House
St. Father: Edward, blacksmith

Elizabeth KENDRICK, Council House St. Father:
William, whitesmith.

Witnesses: John Blunden & Caroline Hanson.
9 July, 1845.

Nathaniel POWELL, bachelor, lacemaker, Divers
Hotel. Father: John, stockingmaker.
Emily Augusta PICKERINGS, lacemaker, Divers Hotel
Father: Thomas, lacemaker
Witnesses: John Baker & Crowver.

12 July 1838

George SELBY, bachelor, lacemaker, Council House
St., father: John, lacemaker

Mary HEMSLEY, spinster. Father: William, lacemkr
Witnesses: John Baker & F.V. Penn

2 October, 1838.

Samuel COMERY, bachelor, lacemaker, Strand St.
Father: Samuel, lacemaker.

Eliza SELBY, spinster, Strand St. Father: John,
lacemaker.

Witnesses: Henry Hagbial (?), Charlotte Gasson
or Gassond.

5 November, 1838

William VICKERS, bachelor, lacemaker, Limekiln
St. Father: Samuel, lacemaker

Sarah Ann HISKEY, spinster, Limekiln St. Father:
Robert, coachman.

Witnesses: Samuel & A. Somes.

9 March, 1840.

(Passengers on 'Agincourt')

Wm. WHEEWALL, bachelor, lacemaker, of this parish,
Father: Joseph, lacemaker

Caroline DIXON, spinster, of this parish, Father:
Michael, butcher.

Witnesses: James Kinge (?) & Mary Ann Wheewall.
30 June 1845.

(Passengers on 'Agincourt')

John RICKARD, bachelor, lacemaker, Father:
Henry, , lacemaker.

Susannah MOON, spinster, Father: George, cabinet-
maker.

Witnesses: George Goldfinch & Sarah Lucy Gold-
finch.

17 August, 1846.

(The name MOON is common in Kent)

James HALL, bachelor, lacemaker, of this parish,
Father: Jonathan, lacemaker

Mary Ann HAZELDINE, widow, Father: John Bell,
lacemaker.

Witnesses: George Goldfinch & Wm. Buchell (?)
23 November, 1846.

(Passengers on 'Harpley' ?)

Thomas HUSKISSON, bachelor, lacemaker, of St. Mary,
Dover. Father: Thomas

Sabina ELLIOT, spinster, of this parish. Father:
George.

Witnesses: Wm. & Mary Frazer.
12 June, 1847.

(Passengers on 'Fairlie')

Philip HISKEY, bachelor, lacemaker, Strand St.
Father: Robert, coachman.

Hanah HAROLD, spinster, lacemaker, Strand St.
Father: William, lacemaker

Witnesses: Henry Hogben & John Baker.
30 January 1844.

(Phillip 22, and Hannah 22, were on 'Harpley')

Thomas SHORE, bachelor, lacemaker, Strand St.
Father: William, lacemaker.

Ann WEST, spinster. Father: George, lacemaker
Witnesses: George West & Sarah Hoylier.

28 March 1840

Richard GOLDFINCH, bachelor, lacemaker, Worthing-
ton Lane. Father: Richard, painter

Eugenie Elizabeth DISOMBRE, spinster. Father:
Auguste, carpenter.

Witnesses: John Matthew Goldfinch & Imogene
Garthwait.

3 November 1840.

(Richard 34, Eugenie 32, passengers on 'Harpley')

Henry Erskine DRUMMOND, bachelor, flax dresser,
Strand St. Father: George, millspinmer

Mary MILNE, Strand St. Father: Alexander, sailor
Witnesses: Richard Bromley & F.Y. Penn

11 August 1845

William TYLER, bachelor, lacemaker, Strand St.

Father: William, mechanic.

Catherine PARSONS, spinster, Strand St.

Father: William, mechanic

Witnesses: Henry Hogben & Sophie Davis.

29 June 1846. By Licence.

Henry LEE, bachelor, lacemaker, Council House St.

Father: Thomas, framework knitter

Sarah Jane WOOLCOCK, spinster, Council House St.

Father: Richard, Commissioner at an
Hotel.

Witnesses: William Aldershaw & Eliza Mountney
22 September 1846.

(Henry, 21, and Sarah 20, passengers on 'Harpley')

William ALDERSHAW, bachelor, lacemaker, Council

House St. Father: William, farmer.

Eliza MOUNTNEY, spinster, Council House St.

Father: John, lacemaker.

Witnesses: Henry Lee & Sarah Jane Woolcock.
22 September, 1846.

John SARGENT, bachelor, lacemaker, Beach St.

Father: William, lacemaker.

Harriot Grafton BUDWELL, spinster, Beach St.

Father: not given

Witnesses: John Baker & Christian Southey.
19 April 1847.

Robert MARTIN, bachelor, lace manufacturer, Calais.

Father: Thomas, mariner.

Emma ELLIOTT, spinster, Seven Stars St. Father:

George: lacemaker.

Witnesses: Thomas Huskisson & Sabina Elliott.
3 May 1847.

(Passengers on 'Fairlie')

James PEDDER, bachelor, lacemaker, Strand St.

Father: William, lacemaker.

Bridget JOHNSON, spinster, Strand Street.

Father: Thomas, domestic servant.

Witnesses: Henry Hogben & James Baker.

(Passengers on 'Agincourt')

Thomas WOOD, bachelor, Strand Street. Father:
William, lacemaker
Emma Matilda MACDONAGH, Strand Street. Father:
Edward, Captain in Life Guards.

Witnesses: not given.

2 May, 1848.

(Passengers on 'Agincourt')

Henry CLEMENT, bachelor, lacemaker, Oxenden St.
Father: Louis Antoine, shipwright.

Frances Ann WEST, spinster, Oxenden Street.
Father: Robert MacMurray West,
hotelkeeper.

Witnesses: Robert MacMurry West, Mary Ann
Flagward, L.A. Clement, Susannah West.

12 July, 1848

Thomas BROWNLOW, bachelor, lacemaker, Cotto St.
Father: John, papermaker

Mary Ann AUSTICK, spinster, Cotto Street.
Father: George, cutter.

Witnesses: George Burgin & Antoinette Delbarre
14 December, 1840.

James HARRISON, bachelor, lacemaker, Cotto St.
Father: Thomas, papermaker

Mary Ann STEVENSON, spinster, Cotto St. Father:
William, bricklayer

Witnesses: T (?) Lakin & R. Roberts.

15 December 1840

Thomas SELBY, bachelor, lacemaker, Strand St.
Father: - Selby, lacemaker

Louise DESOMBRE, spinster, Strand St.
Father: Antoine, carrier.

Witnesses: Vache (?) Ambroise & Marie Louise
Pazlo (r or v)

17 May 1841.

(Thomas 27, & Desambres 26, passengers on Harpley)

MARRIAGE LICENCES

1 October 1818: Caleb SELBY, of Minster Sheppey,
widower, & Caroline KNIGHT, spins.

4 June, 1827: Thomas HOMAN, St. Mary's Dover &
Ann Lewis BUNNY. (on Agincourt)

THE NOTTINGHAM JOURNALHOSIERY AND LACE TRADES.

The wrought cotton lace hose branch in some villages in the county has met with sudden damp, and the frames have been in some considerable extent either stunted or stopped. The drawer branch important to Nottingham and suburbs, keeps yet in a tolerable state when compared to what it was at this time last year. The silk glove branch though somewhat drooping, is better than it was a few months since. The same may be said of the cotton glove trade. The silk hose trade is in a most lamentable condition; but the return of the English gentry in such numbers from Paris and other parts of France, will no doubt ere long increase the demand for silk hosiery in this country. Intelligence has been received from some of the stockingers who embarked in the Turkish expedition, it appears that they arrived in the midst of winter, and were sent to a distance from Constantinople, the agent they complain not only neglected providing them with proper and requisite accommodation but refused to pay them wages according to agreement. The bobin net trade though still very and seriously depressed is evidently in motion, as some of the principal factories are setting on machines and are preparing for more. From all we can learn there seems a panic in the lace trade in France, not only with the lace merchants and machine-owners, but also with the English workmen, who are returning by crowds under the fear that the French people will compel them to depart. This has been much increased by the French machine-owners, who imagine if they could break up the English factories by sending home the English workmen and machine-owners, that they could supply France with their own productions, trusting to a more efficient Douane and public vigilance and public

spirit to assist them. There is no doubt that threats have been used in some quarters, but from information upon which we can rely, we learn that, in many instances, the workmen have received assurances from the French working-classes that they shall not be disturbed, the EMEUTE being directed principally against the Flemish, German, Swiss, and Spanish workmen, whom the French masters have employed as foremen, not choosing to intrust their own countrymen. Silk laces still continue to be better in demand than cotton. As in all probability the traverse method will be introduced by the English workmen from France, a great change will take place in the Nottingham trade, as the circular-bolt machines at Loughborough and other places will come into operation after they have been comparatively idle for so many years.



COACH ACCIDENTS

'The Practical Housewife'
1855

Should the horses run off, in defiance of all restraint, while you are in the coach, sit perfectly still, in anticipation of the overturn, keep your legs and arms from straggling. Sit easily and compactly, so that, when upset, you will gently roll over in the direction you are thrown.

Never jump from a rapidly moving vehicle, unless you see a precipice in front, in which case any risk of personal damage is preferable to remaining still.

Undoubtedly the practical housewife had to be prepared for anything in those days!

Thanks, Beth.

THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF THE LACEMAKERS OF CALAIS

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