

Tulle

*Issue Number 43
May, 1994*



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

MEETING DATES

Saturday, May 21, 1994
Saturday, August 20, 1994
Saturday November 19, 1994

Venue for all Meetings:

DonBanks Cottage

6 Napier Street, North Sydney

Meeting Time: 1.00pm

Train to North Sydney Station

or

Bus from Wynard (247, 286, 288, 289, 290)

NEXT MEETING

Saturday, May 21, 1994

Bring lunch and enjoy it in the gardens of
DonBanks

Front Cover: Crossing the Blue Mountains by dray, circa
1845

Back Cover: Western Goldfields

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

My greetings come to you this month by way of a review of a book that I have enjoyed and found refreshing in its approach.

Whenever I go to a book sale, especially the ones of "run-out" copies, I head to the Australiana section and pick over the history books. It was here that I found Susanna de Vries-Evans'

Historic Sydney as seen by its Early Artists. a lovely record of paintings, sketches and plans of early Sydney.

Servant and Master. (Barry Dyster, University of NSW Press, 1989) is about ordinary people - men and women who built, owned, lived and worked in the grand homes of early Sydney. It covers roughly sixty years of building and is beautifully illustrated with many drawings that I have not seen elsewhere. There are also copies of posters, bills, plans and advertisements. It goes beyond the well known men of Sydney and Parramatta and allows the reader to peep through the doors into the working man's home, the convict and ticket-of-leave-man's day to day life. Women are given much attention also.



The first words of this book set the scene. They relate the first impressions of two men in 1840 - one a plasterer by trade, the other a gentleman. (Interestingly, it was George Kershaw, the plasterer from Yorkshire who kept the diary!). From here Barrie Dyster takes the reader back to 1788 and then through his topic to 1850.

Mr Dyster is a senior lecturer in economic history at the University of New South Wales. He wrote this, with the help of many researchers as a Bicentennial project and worked closely with the Historic Houses Commission. His humour is wry:

"It was believed that wage-earners would not wander from employer to employer if female migrants were yoked to men by marriage and male migrants were themselves tethered to the spot by dependents."

(p86) You have the feeling you are listening to a good after-dinner speaker, but turn to the back of the book and there are fifteen pages of footnote references - a little goldmine! Infact, the whole book is a little goldmine, and well worth a dig!

Claire Loneragan

AND THE SECRETARY'S

Twenty six members were present for our AGM and Quarterly meeting on February 19, 1994. All the retiring office-bearers were returned unopposed and a special committee to plan for the 1998 anniversary was elected. The members are Elizabeth Bolton, Caroline Broadhead, Jean Campbell, Judy Gifford, Tom Halls, Richard Lander, and Claire Loneragan. They will welcome ideas from you.

A working budget for the year was adopted:

<i>Tulle</i>	\$1600
Rent	\$256
Possible expenses for guest speakers	\$250
Purchase of Microfiche	\$150
Printing and Stationery	\$250

As reported in last *Tulle*, Tom Halls has a friend in Calais willing to do research. Members who would like him to look up records etc should contact Tom. (His address is included in *For the Genealogist* at the end of this *Tulle*) We think a donation of \$20 (in French francs, by bankdraft) would be appropriate for initial out of pocket expenses.

Gillian pointed out that there are a number of Lacemaker descendants living in or about Adelaide and suggested we sponsor a meeting there to stimulate interest in our Society.

Richard presented the Society with a copy of his very handsomely produced *A History of the Lander Family, 1811-1994*. Our thanks for the generous gift and our warmest congratulations for a most worthwhile achievement.

Not Forgetting Caythorpe is a booklet (60pp) giving some history of a Notts village that was a nineteenth century centre for framework knitting. Branston, Carlisle, Foster and Kirk are among the families mentioned. Besides Framework Knitting there are chapters on Farming, Chapel and Church, Social life, The Cricket Club etc. I have a couple of copies for sale at \$9 each.

Have you renewed your membership for 1994? If not, the Treasurer (address on back page) would be happy to receive \$20.



Doug Webster.

AND FINALLY, THE EDITOR

I had the very good fortune to meet Bruce Goodwin in the very early days of our Society - we had more than Lacemakers in common, you see. His Kemshall lacemakers became goldminers on the Turon and he and his family lived in Hill End, actively mining until very recent times. My husband's family were early miners on Hawkins Hill and so with the birth of our three children we, too, have meshed gold and lace. My interest in the Western goldfields led me to read Brian Hodge's books and one of them includes the 1867 census returns for many of the little towns strung along the gold-bearing creeks and rivers between Bathurst and Mudgee. Close to what was Louisa Creek, and is now Hargraves, was a spot called Maitland Point. According to Hodges, it was so named because of the high proportion of gold hunters there who came from the Hunter area. I simply could not believe the list I read.

After some research, and with more to come, I am able to report that in 1867:

Samuel James was an innkeeper at Grattai,
Edward Kemshall: a farmer at Gundowda,
James Pedder: a miner at Hargraves
William Vickers: a miner at Hargraves - died Mudgee, 1878 aged 63
James Watts: a miner at Hargraves - married **Mary Ann Whewell**
Elizabeth Cooper: may have been a needlewomen at Hargraves
Edward Rose: s o Samuel, saddlemaker Hill End
Henry Taylor: maybe a miner, Golden Gully
William Davis: horsedriver on Bruceedale, owned by the Suttors
Andrew Brown(e): miner Box Ridge
John Martin: maybe a dairy man on the Turon
William Ward: Blacksmith, Stuart Town

Claire's point about the value of the references in books is pertinent. This little goldmine came from clues in the Appendices to Brian Hodge's Valleys of Gold. (Cambaroora Star Publications, 1976). Further clues have been gained from his footnotes. If you have a favourite goldmine of clues, please share them with us!

Gillian Kelly



The Luddites

In English history, the term *Luddite* refers to any textile workers who were opposed to mechanisation and who organised machine-breaking between 1811 and 1816, especially in the midlands and north of England. In reality the Luddites were more than machine-breakers. Their acts were the visible manifestation of their frustration with appalling work conditions, low wages and the accompanying starvation that an over-supply of goods created in these early days of industrialisation.

Felkin¹ says that "frame-breaking, as a mode of intimidating employers into compliance with the views and wishes of their work people, did not originate in the midland counties and in the present century (i.e. C19), as is generally supposed, but was practised in London atleast 150 years ago ... about the year 1710." The Riot Act (which most of us have read to our children from time to time) was a statute of 1715 by which persons committing a riot had to disperse within an hour of the reading of the Act by a magistrate.

In 1727 the House of Commons passed an Act punishing by death those who destroyed the machinery used in making cloth or hosiery of woollen materials and acts of violence against both the machine owners and their machines practically disappeared for the next 40 years. Some frame-breaking occurred in 1770 and certain of those responsible were caught, convicted and then hanged in front of the doors of the houses where the offences had been committed.

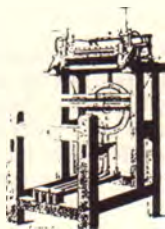
However, neither the Riot Act, nor punishment by death really laid the riotous spirit to rest. It just caused it to migrate from London to the midlands district of England. By 1811, demand for lace and hosiery from the North American market was almost non-existent, everyone faced a heavy burden of taxation because of the war against Napoleon, credit was almost unattainable by the remaining manufacturers, the warehouses were full of goods, half the families (about 4248 families

¹ FELKIN W, A History of the Machine-Wrought Hosiery and Lace Manufacturers, New York Burt Franklin, 1967, p.227

or 15,350 people) of the three parishes in Nottingham were unemployed, and those still in work were receiving an average of only 7 shillings per week. In early March, 1811, sixty-three frames were destroyed at Arnold. Two hundred more were destroyed in the next three weeks, mostly by gangs of highly mobile, heavily armed, motivated and disciplined young men under the leadership of either Samuel Slater, a frame-smith, or Ned Ludd. Ludd, from whom the Luddites obtained their name, is believed to have been a simple and lazy Leicester village boy who, after being asked by his father "to square his needles", took his hammer and beat them to pieces.

When the government brought in the Bill which made breaking frames punishable by death, Lord Byron used his maiden speech in the House of Lords on February 27, 1812, to strongly oppose it.

In 1817, eight men, including a Crowder and a Clarke (there were immigrants on the Harpley by these names, although no connection is implied) were arraigned for the attempt on the life of a man called Asher at Heathcoat's factory. Being found guilty, six were hanged and two were transported for life. Felkin states² : "fifteen thousand people witnessed the execution. After this scene Luddism seems to have become extinct; no frames being broken in these parts for several years. About one thousand stocking-frames and eighty lace machines were destroyed during this outburst of popular frenzy".



Liversedge³ gives a good idea why man resorted to this form of violence. He says that in early nineteenth century England, agriculture still dominated. More than half the nation lived a rural life

² Ibid, p. 239

³ LIVERSEDGE D. The Luddites. London. Franklin Watts, 1973.p.17.

and over one-third was actively engaged in farming. Towns were small, and even of the densely populated towns and cities of today, few had populations in excess of 20,000 then. The machine or factory system was still limited. Water power dominated. Steam driven factories were few, even in the cotton industry which was at the vanguard of the industrial revolution. The locomotive was in its infancy, roads were poor and canals still carried bulk cargo. Despite the economic strain of the war with France, imports and exports had grown. Britain had to import many of her raw materials (especially cotton and wool for her manufactured products as well as food for her rapidly expanding population) and in return had to export about one-third of her production to pay for it all. The mediaeval system of open-field farming was giving way to the enclosure-system. The old lease-holders had to face a future as farm labourers or had to try and find employment in industry. But even this was changing. Textile manufacturers were installing machines which replaced the traditional country craftsmen, who when not working their land had always devoted time to knitting lace or spinning wool.

The unemployment, low wages, long hours of work, poverty, hunger, war, economic blockades, high cost of living, stagnation of trade combined with years of poor agricultural harvests all combined to produce the period of lawlessness during which the Luddites turned to breaking the machines which they viewed as threatening their very existence.

Although Felkin believed Luddism ended in 1817, there is plenty of evidence of modern day Luddites. In effect the original Luddites were those who destroyed technology to eschew change; but the relatively small number of "destroyers" were often given implicit support by a much larger percentage of those effected by the new technology. A modern analogy might be the creator of computer viruses. He is the Luddite of today - seeking to destroy the very thing that he or she is perhaps most skilled with. The modern Luddite, however, is aided and abetted by others who just refuse to learn how to use the many technological advancements that almost envelope our day to day lives. Do you know how to use your VCR? Do you regularly operate an ATM? Do you use EFTPOS? Do you know what is meant by all those acronyms? Do you know all the functions of your digital watch and your washing machine and your microwave oven? If the answer is NO to any or all of these questions you are emasculating, in

part atleast, the marvellous benefits that these modern appliances offer us all. Perhaps you are a modern day Luddite!

Richard Lander



Que par ces lignes mon nom vous devienne plus chér
Pas comme Poete, mais comme ami sincère.

CA
13 Janvier 1840

With these lines my name will become dearer to you,
Not as a poet, but as a sincere friend.
CA. 13 January, 1840

From the Autograph book of Joseph James, with the kind permission of Mrs C Hergstrom

Nottingham Notables

Bendigo



BENDIGO (1811-1880) was a hero of the bare-fisted prize fight in the days when a contest might last for more than a hundred rounds and almost anything went. He was champion of England and undefeated through the twenty years of his career, winning his fights by a combination of agile foot and fist work, and by comic tricks to put his opponents off, such as lying on his back with his feet in the air laughing. And if things went badly, the fight might well be interrupted by his followers, the unruly mob known as the "Nottingham Lambs".

Bendigo was born in what is now Trinity walk and was christened William Abednego Thompson - one of triplets names Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego after the Hebrews in the fiery furnace. Boxing was his bet, but not his only skill - he was a cricketer and a fisherman, and he once one a bet by throwing half a brick across the Trent with his left hand. No wonder Arthur Conan Doyle called him the "pride of Nottingham" in his poem "Bendigo's Sermon".

This title refers to the latter part of Bendigo's life, which was as remarkable as the first. After a period of dissipation which saw him in the House of Correction twenty eight times for being drunk and disorderly, Bendigo saw the light at a revivalist meeting in the Mechanics' Institute and spent the last eight years of his life travelling around the country preaching. It is reported, that atleast on one

occasion when the congregation was a little too rowdy, he asked the Lord to excuse him for five minutes while he sorted things out in the way he knew best.

His grave is marked by a lion carved in stone which still lies in the Bath Street Cemetery. The inscription includes:

*In life always brave, fighting like a lion
In death, like a lamb, tranquil in Zion*

Bendigo was commemorated in other ways: Home Ales used to brew Bendigo Stout; there is a statue of him in fighting pose on top of the Bendigo Pub in Sneinton Hollows; and in Australia there is a town named Bendigo in his honour.

Extract from:
Nottingham, A Guide
John Sheffield



One Branch of the Tree of the Family Dunk

Thomas Dunk with his wife Mary and five children arrived in Adelaide on September 2nd, 1848. Mary was, by this time, in her seventh month of pregnancy and probably the voyage on the vessel Harpley was less than comfortable.

Thomas quickly obtained employment as a labourer in Adelaide and on November 16th, their sixth child, William was born at Hindmarsh, a suburb of Adelaide. A further three children completed the family.

William's childhood is unknown but he married Emily Hayward at St Lukes Church in Adelaide on November 24, 1872. His occupation is variously shown on the records as a labourer or carpenter. It is thought he was principally employed at the Adelaide abattoirs as were several family members.

William and Emily had a family of three children. The eldest of these was Florence Emily, born March 12, 1873 at Hilton in Adelaide. Lillian arrived on February 24, 1875, and Alfred Dudley in 1879. William survived the birth of his third child by less than three years. He was drowned in Lake Torrens some time between 11.00am on Wednesday July 26, 1882 and the morning of the following day when his body was seen floating in the river. William had been ill following a sunstroke suffered some five months previously which had left him mentally unwell. Additionally, he was unemployed, and unable to find suitable work. The inquest, held the following Friday, brought down a verdict of death by drowning.

Left with three young children aged between four and ten years of

age, Emily remarried on July 20, 1883, William James Dishley, a slaughterman who had been a fellow employees of William Dunk at the abbattoirs. It is probable that Emily never quite recovered from the death of her first husband, and may not have been happy in her second marriage. She died on what would have been the eve of the third anniversary of her second marriage. An inquest held at Thebarton on the following day indicated that Emily died from alcoholic poisoning, but rebuked her husband for the delay in seeking medical help for his wife.

Emily died July 21, 1885, at the abbattoirs where they lived. Both Emily and her first husband are buried at West Terrace Cemetery. She was only 37 years old. Her second husband, William Dishley lived until the age of 70, dying on April 2, 1927.

The tragedy of the early deaths of William Dunk and Emily continued with two of their three children dying at the age of 33.

After the death of their mother, Florence Emily, Lillian and Alfred Dudley went to live with their mother's sister, Mary Anne, who had married Edwin Shown and lived at Birchup in Victoria.

Some time in 1893 Florence formed an attachment with William Thomas Rowe. At that time William was married, but obviously separated from his wife, Elizabeth Victoria, (nee Meriton). On October 4, 1894, Florence gave birth to a son, William Alfred, at 189 Drummond Street, Carlton. The child was registered in her name at the Melbourne Registry Office on October 31, and was most probably named for her father and brother. William Thomas Rowe, the child's father, arranged for the child to be raised by family friends, Hugh Owen Hughes and his wife Amy, to whom he paid the amount of one pound weekly.

William Alfred was raised in his father's family's name and was not aware of his registered name until he was over fifty years of age. At that time he had cause to obtain a birth certificate for insurance purposes. Unable to find a certificate under the name of Rowe, he approached his father's only surviving sibling, Aunt Louisa, from whom he learnt the truth of his birth. By this time the name "Rowe" had been firmly established by usage and was retained.. William's own children were only aware of their Grandmother Florence after

their father's death.

Shortly after William Alfred's placement with the Hughes family, William Rowe and Florence sailed for South Africa where William was employed as an overseer of African labour at one of the mines in the Johannesburg area. She again became pregnant, this time with fatal consequences, as she died in childbirth in the Johannesburg hospital on September 24, 1896. At the time of her death, Florence was just 33 years old.

William Rowe returned to Australia, but was never reconciled with his first wife, who had died at Port Melbourne in December, 1899, and in 1910 he married a first cousin, Margaret Anne Kent, the daughter of his Aunt Elizabeth and Uncle William Kent. William Rowe had been born at Long Gully in the Bendigo District in 1860 and died at Brunswick in 1927.

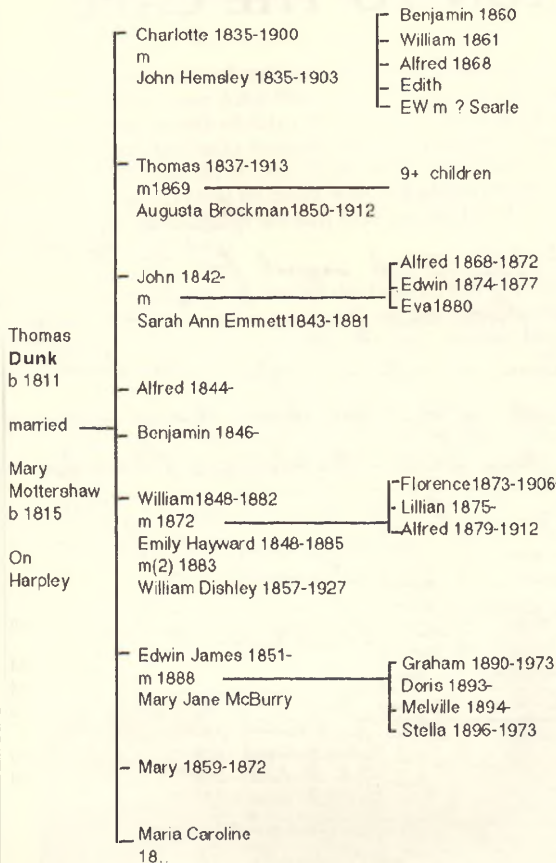
William Alfred grew up and was trained as a blacksmith and was employed in the trade until March 9, 1915 when he enlisted in the Australian Armed Forces and was posted to the 8th Field Company of Engineers. He served with this unit in Egypt and France, and while on leave in London met his future wife, Edith Winifred Siggers, who he married on February 17, 1917 at the Registry Office in London.

The second child of William Dunk and Emily, Lillian, was married circa 1896 to Hurtle George Shown, the son of Edwin Graham Shown and Emily Hayward. The family lived in the Lake Boga district near Swan Hill and raised five children.

Alfred Dudley, the youngest of the three Dunk children was born in 1879. He never married. It is known he joined the Australian Army to fight in the Boer War, but the war had finished before he could leave Australia and he also died in his 33rd year.

Harold Rowe
Son of William Alfred





William Alfred Dunk known as Rowe, born October 4, 1894,
the natural child of Florence Dunk and William Thomas Rowe.

Descendants of Thomas Dunk and Mary Mottershaw

PETITION TO THE CAPE

CP 111/147

October 25th 1819

We the Undersigned do request from you the relief
of the Restrictions, if agreed on we are willing
to Pollinize our selves our wives and our families
to the cape of Good Hope please to send an Answer
to me James Walker Beetscho Yard Fishers Gate

Name of	Age	Male or Female	Age	Trade
James wal	29 years	Male	Mary walker	24 years
Partner	2 years	Female	Lucy walker	4 years
Joseph Hood Walker	7 years			
William Townshend	33 years	Male	Charlotte Townshend	22
John Townshend	1 year			
Edward Turner	35 years	Male	Mary Turner	33 years
Edward Turner	3 years	Female		
John Bulmer	44 years	Male	Dimick Bulmer	38 years
John Bulmer	16 years	Female	Mary Bulmer	18 years
Geo Bulmer	4 years	Female	Deborah Bulmer	8 years
			Elizabeth Bulmer	1 year
Henry Vaycock	48 years	Male	Mannah Vaycock	40 years
John Ward	42 years	Female	Elizabeth Ward	33 years
John Ward	17 years	Female	Charlotte Ward	11 years
Mo Ward	15 years			
David Ward	4 years			
William Norton	40 years	Male	Mannah Norton	26 years

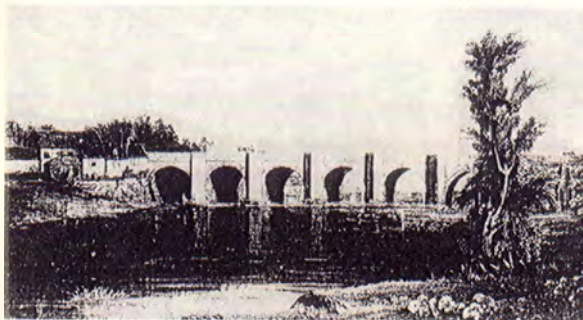
An Instance of Rashness

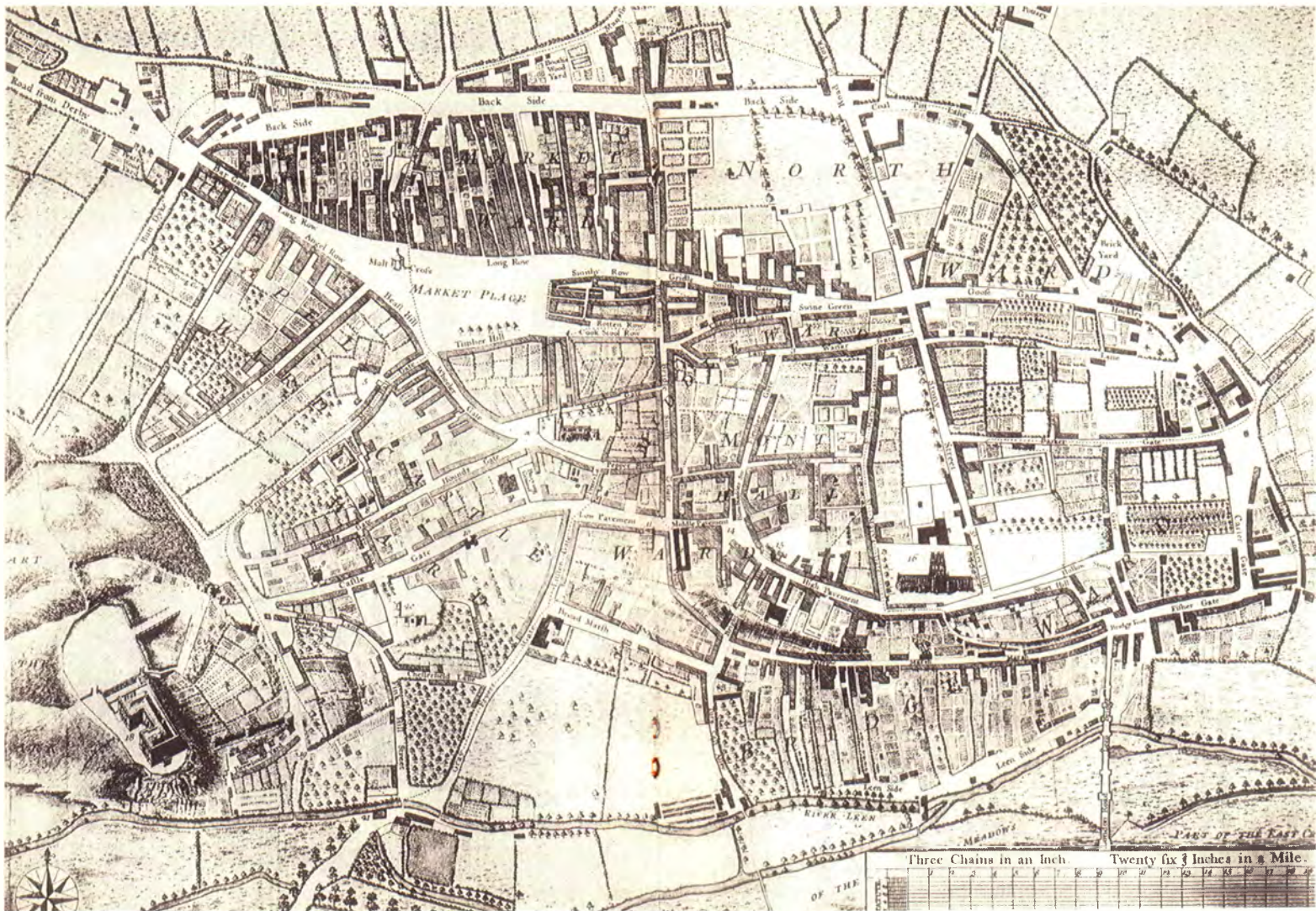
Let me add an instance of rashness which might have been attended with death; to wit, one John Branson, a Framework Knitter, in the year 1736, in the month of July (there then being so great a Flood at Nottingham that the planks between the Leen Bridge and the Chainey Bridges which are three feet high were overflowed), laid an inconsiderable wager that he could walk from the Leen Bridge to the other upon the Rails which are still four feet higher than the planks and about 294 yards long;

He accordingly set about it, but by the time he had got two-thirds of his way, a woman with a milk-pail on her head, coming from Bridgeford to Nottingham, to save her pail, pushed him with her hands into the water;

He being got Out with some Difficulty, run home, shifted his clothes and returned to the place, not willing to allow that he had lost, he attempted the Rails a second time and won his trifling wager.

Deering





Three Chains in an Inch Twenty six 3/4 Inches in a Mile.



Chronology of Nottingham

Middle to late 5th century A.D. Foundation of the Anglican settlement on St Mary's Hill

- 868 First historical reference to Nottingham - in the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle"
- 922 Erection of the first bridge over the River Trent on the site of the present bridge.
- 1068 Erection of the first fortification on the Castle Rock by order of William the Conqueror.
- 1109-1112 Approximate date of the founding of Lenton Priory; first mention of St Peter's and St Nicholas' Churches in Nottingham.
- 1130 First reference to the town name without the letter S - Nottingham. Previously Snotingaham= "the homestead (ham) of the kinsmen (ingas) of Snot".
- 1230 Foundation of the Franciscan, or Grey Friary, on a site near the junction today of greyfriar's gate, Carrington Street and Braod marsh. Friary dissolved in 1539.
- 1272 Foundation of the Carmelite or White Friary, on a site between the present Friar Lane and St James Street towards the Old Market Square end. Dissolved in 1539.

- 1380-1480 Approximate dates of the erection of a large part of the fabric of St Mary's Church. The site may have been continuously occupied by a church since the early Anglo-Saxon period; the church is mentioned in the Domesday Book.
- 1610 The first plan of Nottingham produced by John Speed. (Reproduced pp 18-19)
- 1651 Demolition of the Mediaeval Castle by order of Cromwell's Council of State. The first Norman Castle had been converted into an imposing stone structure in the late 12th century.
- 1671-1678 Erection of the present church of St Nicholas, following the demolition in 1643 of the old building by Parliamentary forces.
- 1674 Commencement of the erection of the new Castle, a fine town mansion, by the first Duke of Newcastle.
- 1675 Erection of Newdigate House in the Castle Gate - now preserved.
- 1730s Erection of the townhouse on the south side of Low Pavement by Rothwell Willoughby - still standing.

- 1732 Erection of Bromley House on Angel Row bt George Smith - still standing.
- 1743 The Chapel Bar razed to the ground. It was the last remaining vestige of the mediaval town defences.
- 1804 Closing of the Weekday Market held in the present area of Weekday Cross, a market place older than the large Market Square to the north-west.
- 1839 The West-Croft and Burton Leys, and Derby Rd Enclosure Acts passed, enclosing 52 acres of common land.
- 1845 The Nottingham Enclosure Act passes, enclosing the remaining 1068 acres of common land.
- 1848 Erection of the first Midland Station on the present site; the first Midland station was constructed on the west side of Carrington Street in 1839.



PERILOUS SEAS CLAIM 21

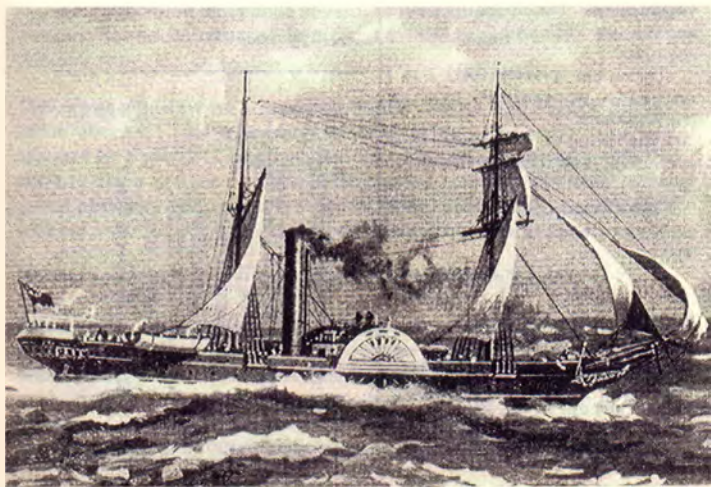
SUNDAY MAY 8, 1898. The paddlesteamer, *Maitland*, which left Sydney at midnight with 63 people on board, was caught in a wild southerly gale just outside the Heads. With the ship taking water, and heavy machinery adrift on the cargo deck, the captain abandoned the trip to Newcastle and turned back to Sydney.

Furious bailing by the crew could not save the engine room from filling with water. Just before dawn on Friday, the *Maitland* was thrown up on rocks at Barrenjoey Lighthouse, near Broken Bay. Giant seas snapped the steamer in two and 21 people, including the first officer, were swept off the deck and drowned.

Extract from

Australia Through Time. 126 years of Australian History.

Random House Australia Pty Ltd, 1994



Bathurst Free Press

AND MINING JOURNAL

EDUCATION MR. O. LOWE

TAKES this opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a School in one of Mr. Butler's Cottages, opposite the junction of Mart, of Messrs Merrick and Kimber, William-street.

The Subjects which can be thoroughly studied in this establishment, are, English, Arithmetic, &c; Latin and French and the elements of any of the various branches of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, as may be required.

Terms per quarter from 2 to 4 guineas, according to the circumstances.

The number of pupils is at present 12, and I will be limited to 20.

An Evening School, four evenings a week in addition to the above.

OLIVER LOWE
Bathurst

Jan. 16th, 1857

CALEULA STEAM MILLS

Grinding, Dressing and Strutting, 1s 6d, per bushell.

Good wheat purchased in any quantity for cash.

DINNER TO MR ROGERS

THE gentlemen who purpose being present on this occasion are hereby informed that the chair will be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

Jan 16, 1857

PUBLIC NOTICE

THIS is to give notice that after this date I will not be answerable for any debts contracted in my name by any person whomsoever without my written authority.

JOSEPH WEST, Jnr

March 13, 1860

GILMANDYKE GOLD-FIELDS.

THE best assorted and Cheapest

Stock of Goods in the
neighbourhood

to be found at

A. C. SHORT'S,

STAR STORE

Rockley, Pepper's Creek.

Family File

PATRICK STOREN

1824 - 1881

(As told by his grandson Joseph Hannan, who had the details from his mother Elizabeth Ann Storen, who passed on the story as heard from her mother, Patrick's wife, Sabina Barnett, Lacemaker from Calais)

PATRICK STOREN was born on 1824 in the settlement known as O'Brien's Bridge, Clare County Ireland. His father, John Storen, was a farmer and his wife Catherine, nee Kilkeley, were Irish Protestants.

At this time it was the custom to have children educated in Europe and Patrick was being educated in Rome, Italy. He was receiving a classical education and spoke several languages very well. His father became ill and he returned home circa 1843 when he was 18 or 19 years of age.

There was a curfew on at that time in his village, and Patrick did not know about it. He was caught out after the permissible time and arrested by a group of English soldiers. He was marched through the country for a couple of days. He carried scars on his back to his grave and was very sensitive about them. He would not be seen without a shirt and always undressed in the dark.

He was sentenced to Transportation to Van Dieman's Land.

Apparently he escaped from confinement with a group of other prisoners and they made their way to the mainland. How this was done is not known. He arrived in Adelaide in 1849. What happened in the 6 years between being arrested and arriving in Adelaide is not known. One of his daughters said that he had lived for a time with the Aborigines and found them a fine group of people.

He met Sabina Barnett and they married on August 13, 1849 at Trinity Church, Adelaide. Sabina had come from Calais with her parents, John and Harriett Barnett. She was 16 years of age and Patrick was 24. They lived in South Australia for four years and two children were born. The second child died.

The young couple went to the goldfields at Campbell's Creek near Castlemaine, Victoria. Sixteen more children were born of the union, with five dying young. The family remained on the goldfields until Patrick developed miner's disease. They moved to Emerald Hill, County of Bourke, Melbourne. Patrick worked as a carpenter when his health would allow him to do so.

At the age of 57 Patrick died on December 9, 1881 at his home, 6 Devonshire Place, Off Grant Street in Emerald Hill. He had suffered from General Paralysis for twelve years. He was buried in the Melbourne General Cemetery on December 11, 1881. The Undertaker was John Daley and witnesses to the burial were M.Brennan and W. Kurr.

33 years later, Sabina died on December 11, 1914 at 22 Ross Street, South Melbourne, originally known as Emerald Hill. She was 81 years of age and was buried on December 12 in the same cemetery as her husband, Undertaker Thomas Daley! The service was conducted by James A Archibald of the GAG. (General Assembly of God?)

FROM THE ABBOT FILES

PROBABLE DEATH

DEATH		HIBBERD, CHARLES			
" THE NORTHERN ARGUS "					
DATE	2 AUG 1872	PAGE	3	COL	F
ACCIDENTALLY SHOT WHILE HUNTING, ^{AT GLENESG}					
NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE					

The Abbot Files are a hand written index of events and people reported in South Australian papers. They have been made freely available through microfilming and are found in most major libraries. Sometimes, despite tragic circumstances, they make one smile!

Satirical comment by 'Punch' in 1849

THE LAND FOR THE LASSES.



An Australian newspaper contains the following, to those whom it may concern, interesting intelligence:—

"ARRIVAL OF NEWS FOR OUR COUNTRYMEN AT HOME.—Out of the female immigrants who recently arrived at Melbourne by the *William Stewart*, eight were married within twenty-four hours after their landing."

Australia indeed is a land of promise to the Wives and Daughters of England; to as many of the former as have more of the latter than they know what to do with; and to as many of the latter as are vainly desirous to be included among the former. We expect that many young ladies who have been hitherto singing, *There's no place like Home*, will now change their tone, and sing "*There's no place like Australia*," and

that another ditty popular here will be thus slightly varied for adaptation to the climate of the Antipodes:—

"Oh, dear, what can the matter be?
Oh, dear, what shall I do!
Thousands are coming to marry me,
Thousands are coming to woo."

If any young woman wishes to know when she will be married, she may satisfy her curiosity by a very easy process. Let her take her passage for Australia, calculate the length of the voyage, and add to it twenty-four hours. Within that time she will be a wife—or a voluntary spinster.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

If you have not paid your fees for 1994, then, as fearsome as it sounds, this will be your LAST Tulle ! Please post your cheque to Barbara (address in back cover)...\$20 buys membership, meetings if you can get there, four issues of *Tulle*, contact with other members here and in Nottingham, Leicestershire and all the research support we can provide you with.

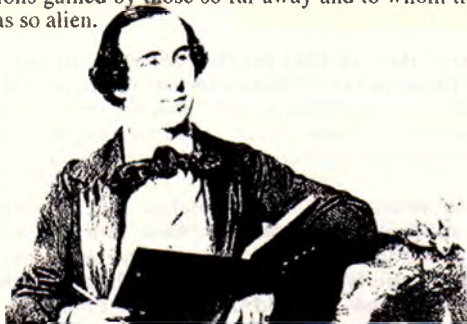
Tulle

Your ideas are needed! This editor would greatly appreciate some ideas on the kinds of articles that interest you most, or find the most helpful in your research. She is also looking for articles from members. She greatly appreciates the constant support of a group of faithfuls, and is looking to widen the scope! Help, please.

Gillian Kelly
10 Sorrell Place
Queanbeyan, 2620

An Unconventional Artist.

Early artistic representations of the Australian scene were often so typically English that the eucalypt was unrecognisable, and the impressions taken home to the English and may-be immigrants did not portray Australia as it was.. One can often wonder at the accuracy of the impressions gained by those so far away and to whom this Terra Australis was so alien.



George French Angus was an unconventional artist by the standards of the times, but probably conveyed back to England one of the truest pictures of Australia in the middle nineteenth century.

He was born in 1822 in Newcastle, Scotland, the eldest son of George Fife Angus, one of the most important people associated with the foundation of South Australia and who supported the young colony to the end of his days

George Fife was a merchant ship-owner, mahogany trader and coachmaker in Newcastle until in 1824 when he moved to London to form a shipping business. His strength was finance and he helped form the Union Bank of South Australia in 1833 and the South Australian Banking Company in 1840. He, too, was a nonconformist, being deeply committed to the Baptist faith.

During the 1830s George Fife became concerned with the various schemes to found a colony in South Australia, and despite being

nonconformist, he was appointed as one of South Australia's Colonisation Commissioners in 1835. Land sales were slow, and progress not fast enough, so Angus Fife formed the South Australian Company and bought up two thirds of the unsold land. He sent the company's ships ahead of the surveyors to set up a whaling station in Sout Australia.

Meantime his son, George French, was put to work in his father's London office. He was encouraged to develop his passions for natural history and art and studied under the direction of the natural history artist, Waterhouse Hawkins.

It was natural, then, in 1843 for George French to sail for South Australia. He arrived in Adelaide with his brother, John Howard, in January 1844. John came as his father's agent and became a permanent settler. George French stayed six months, spent time in New Zealand and then returned for a further six months.

He travelled widely and made sketches and drawings of the Aborigines and their weapons and equipment, as well as making fine landscapes of the area ranging from the South East to Port Lincoln. Some of his best efforts were of the German settlements, where given his Baptist background, he would have been most welcome. He also made some fine drawings of the Kapunda mining area where some of the Lacemakers eventually settled.



George French Angus drew what he saw, and as a result, he accurately reproduced the bizarre and the delicate. He drew the Aboriginal people as human beings, rather than "Noble Savages", having no preconceived ideas about his subjects. He was essentially concerned in accurately recording people and things as they were.

In 1845 an exhibition of his watercolours was held in the Council Chambers in Adelaide, and in July he went to Sydney with another exhibition. After a journey through New South Wales that included the goldfields, he returned to England, where his paintings were exhibited in 1847. The Prince Consort admired his works - which greatly cheered his father whose health and business had both been in gloomy condition!

In 1847 George French Angus secured sufficient subscriptions to enable him to publish two magnificent large volumes: *South Australia Illustrated* and *New Zealanders Illustrated*. The first volume contained some sixty hand-coloured lithographs from fifty seven of his own watercolours with two or three probably the work of Samuel Gill. Angus wrote a short text to accompany the lithographs.

After further travels in Europe and the Middle East, George French Angus married Alicia Mary Moran in London, and took her to South Australia in 1851, where they lived at Lindsay Park, near Angaston.

In 1849, in London, he published a small book on the Barossa Valley with six coloured lithographs and a short text that was probably written by his brother John.

After visiting the NSW goldfields in 1851, he produced two books of lithographs on the goldfields and then went to Sydney in 1853 and spent seven years as Secretary to the Australian Museum where he indulged his passion for shells.



George French returned to South Australia to be with his father and brother in 1860, but after, returned to London for the rest of his life. He died in London in 1886, seven years after his father had died in South Australia.

George French Angus had a great quality as a scientific observer and draughtsman, skilled in watercolour and lithography. He did not attempt to interpret or become a creative artist - a fact for which we have great reason to be grateful as his pre camera reproductions of things as they were have given us accurate images of the Austrlia as it really was.

Reference

Australia's Heritage, Part 18. Hamlyn, 1970.



FOR THE GENEALOGIST

Kingsley Ireland has, right on the heels of an extensive and exciting overseas trip, gone to the trouble of tracking down quite a few of our missing South Australian Lacemakers, and has offered a comprehensive list of suggestions to those chasing South Australian forebears.

He is an expert family historian and genealogist, so his tips are well worthwhile following through..

To start, Kingsley suggests a check on the entries in the

Biographical Index of South Australia 1836 - 1885, edited by JS Statton and published in SA by the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society, Inc, in 1986.

Then,

- * Check the South Australian Genealogist and Heraldry Society's Records, including their journals.
- * Check the Cemetery Index

Another index that the Editor has found useful is the Abbot index, an index of the Births, deaths and Marriages from the Adelaide Gazette.

Kingsley has reduced our missing list:

Cornelius Crowder was born about 1799, and died at Riverton, South Australia, in 1879, **Hannah Savidge**, his wife, was born about 1794 and died at Sheoak Log in 1855 - she is buried at Gawler. They had three daughters : Hannah born 1823, Emma born 1827 and Mary born 1839.

John Hemingway was born in 1816. His wife was Christiana, who was about one year younger. John became a councillor at Thebarton, died in 1881 and is buried at Hindmarsh. His wife died in 1885. They brought two sons with them.; Edwin Cunliffe Hemmingway (1842-1917), and Walter Hemingway (1844-1917, born Halifax, Yorkshire)). Both sons were butchers, and Walter

atleast, was Methodist.

John Irons was one of the four Constables aboard the Harpley, for which he received two pounds. He was possibly the John Irons, born about 1819 who died on 4th August, 1855 at Mount Gambier, South Australia.

Kingsley's list includes leads on many other South Australian Lacemakers that needs further investigation!

TRANSPORTED FROM NOTTINGHAM

The January 1994 Journal of the Nottingham Family History Society has an article by Barry Holland of Flat 1, 360 Radford Road, Nottingham, NG7 5CQ. He has compiled, mainly from newspaper accounts, a register of people sentenced to transportation from Notts covering virtually the whole of the Australian transportation period.. He charges local enquirers two pounds plus a SAE for a full copy of the index entry. I'll have the journal at the May meeting and Gillian will have it afterwards.

Doug Webster

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor, The Nottinghamshire Family History Society, of which I am a member, publishes a great many useful records of Nottinghamshire. I have often wondered whether to buy any. However, to my delight, many of these records are held by our Group as they were donated some years ago by Elizabeth Simpson of Nottingham.

Probably the most useful ones are the 20 Volume set (pink covers) of Nottinghamshire Marriage Records up to the time of compulsory registration in 1837, which is ofcourse around the time many of our ancestors went to France.

The second most useful are the 26 volumes of Monumental inscriptions (grey covers).

The third group is a surname index of the 1851, 1861, 1871 and 1881 Censuses of Nottinghamshire. These are of less immediate use as you would need to know the civil registration districts in which your particular people lived as the index has simply the surname and folio number reference to the microfilm. If your surname is fairly common, there will be a lot of references to check. However, if you have a "tame" researcher in Nottingham, or were going there yourself to research, this would be very useful as a first reference.

These records are available at each of our meetings.

Judy Gifford

MISSING LACEMAKERS

Many members have taken up the search for Lacemakers we haven't traced, and the list is shortening! Lindsay Watts, one of our Publicity Officers had great success this time with an R.S.V.P. notice. Her piece drew twelve to fifteen responses, some just wanting to share similarities, some with stories, and some true blue Lacemakers! Thank you Lindsay.

From the Agincourt & Fairlie

John Harding
William Harris
Joseph Haywood
John Hide
Thomas Huskinson
Sam Hutchinson
Robert Martin
John Moon
William Moon
William Nicholls
John Shaw
Samuel Stephens
George Stubbs
John Taylor

From the Harpley

John Clarke
Joseph Clarke
John Davis
James Hall
William Harrold
John Hibberd
Philip Hiskey
Henry Lee
William Paul
George Pike
John Revel
William Sansom
John Sansom
John Smith
John Sweeney

THE PHILLIMORE INDEXES.

At the end of the last century and the beginning of this, Mr Phillimore, a local historian, thought it would be a good idea to have all the Nottinghamshire marriages from the beginning of church registers to 1812 available in print.

Twenty-two volumes were published, the marriages taken mainly from the southern and central parishes of the county as well as the three Nottingham parishes of St Mary's, St Peter's and St Nicholas'. Several parishes were put into a volume with the marriages being arranged chronologically under parishes. Each volume was published in a limited edition of a hundred, but the Nottinghamshire Family History Society has made all volumes available on microfiche, and our Society has recently bought a set. Even when you are sure of the Parish it is as well to check through all indexes. This doesn't take long, and marriages out of the expected parish are not missed. Mostly the information is a simple A married B at Place X on such and such a date. However, some Rectors were a little more adventurous, and some entries give odd details above this.

As the Nottinghamshire Society has indexed all parishes NOT included in the Phillimore Indexes, and our Society owns a set of these in book form, we have access to information on all conformist marriage in Nottingham from the beginning of church registers to 1837.

(Information from NFHS Vol 7, No 10)

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY MEMBERS INTERESTS

Lacemakers has bought the 1993 register of Nottinghamshire's Members' Interests. If you would like to know who is researching your family as a member of the above Society, please contact the Editor.

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THE GOLDFIELDS
OF WESTERN NEW SOUTH WALES

