

# *Tulle*

*Volume 18 Number 4  
November 2000*



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

**MEETING DATES 2000 / 2001**

Saturday, November 18, 2000  
Saturday, February 17, 2001  
Saturday, May 19, 2001  
Saturday, August 18, 2001  
Saturday, November 17, 2001

**Donbank Cottage**  
**6 Napier Street, North Sydney**  
Train to North Sydney or bus from Wynard

**Meeting Time 1.00**

**NEXT MEETING**  
**Saturday, November 18, 2000**

***AT YOUR REQUEST***

***A member's story***

Lionel Goldfinch, long time member and highly successful researcher, will tell of his adventures in tracking down the Goldfinch family who came from Kent, entered the lace trade in Calais and were off loaded onto the *Emperor* in their efforts to reach Australia. Lionel has painstakingly tracked down his families in Australia. Come along and hear how he did it, and how you can too!

Christmas afternoon tea.

© Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.

ISSN. No. 0815-3442



# *Tulle*

---

---

*Volume 18 No 4, November 2000*

---

---

<b>From the Desks of.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>A Glimpse into the lives of the Bromheads, Ian &amp; Rachel Flynn.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>The Saywell Saga, Kate &amp; Howard Marriott, David Venner &amp; Tim Morland.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Please Share your Story .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Loyal Patterson Union Lodge No 4225 MO, Beth Williams.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Ballooning in Nottingham, contributor Tim Morland</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>A Knitted Shirt, Janet Hardy.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Mothers, Source Unknown.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Nottingham Snippets, Contributor Judy Gifford.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>France Revels in the Miracle of Calais, Anne Swarsden, Washington Foreign Service.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>For the Genealogist.....</b>	<b>34</b>

## **FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK**

This has been a year of great change and I'm sure that those of us who have been touched by the Olympics and the Paralympics will feel enormous pride in the achievements of our athletes, a glow in the way that Sydney sparkled and quiet satisfaction in the knowledge that we have all contributed to making this 'the best games ever'.

But change is not confined to athletic endeavour. Within our own Society we are about to experience change. At the last meeting in August, Richard Lander spoke on a number of matters that have been niggling away below the surface for sometime. Now that the focus has moved away from the sesqui-centenary, we should reassess the direction that the Society should move if we are to continue to grow and attract new and younger members who will carry the Lacemaker's torch into the twenty first century.

He highlighted a number of points for consideration and one which affects all members, is the format of our meetings. He proposed that in future, administrative matters should be discussed at 'management committee' level with a brief report presented to the general meeting before the introduction of a guest speaker who would address a topic of specific interest to our group. This proposal was accepted by all members present and so dear friends, we now have to compile a list of suitable speakers who will agree to speak to our group on a topic relevant to our interests.

So do bring your suggestions to the next meeting of the Society in November so that we can begin the new year with a well publicised agenda.

Don't forget, too, that there are many family histories that have yet to be shared, so please remember that we can all be that special guest speaker.

This too, may encourage those elusive younger members who have come but not stayed, to bring to the society, their ideas and interest in extending the boundaries of the knowledge that we have of our Lacemaker forebears.

Elizabeth Bolton  
President



### **...AND THE SECRETARY'S**

Elizabeth Bolton warmly welcomed all members and our three visitors (two of whom later became members) to the meeting. It was nice meeting Mr Lindsay Watts, Elizabeth Vandermaal and her mother, Beverly Brown. A very warm welcome from all of us, Elizabeth and Beverly

General business at the last meeting was suspended to enable a fuller presentation by our Guest Speaker, Mr Trevor Stacey, the sixteenth Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages (BDM) in New South Wales. Lindsay congratulated Lyndall on her summary of Trevor's presentation which she had prepared for Tulle.

Elizabeth Bolton said she had received a letter from Richard Lander regarding the future direction of the ASLC and she invited Richard to

speak on the matters raised by him.

Richard said, in essence, his letter was written to stress the need for ASLC to develop new objectives now our immediate past objective (publication of "Well Suited to the Colony") had been achieved. "Fail to plan plan to fail". He suggested that the challenges faced by ASLC and some thoughts on confronting these included:

- Completing payment for "*Well Suited to the Colony*" as soon as possible

- Ensuring meetings are interesting and stimulating. He suggested that, with the support of the Members, many administrative matters could be handled by a management committee outside the normal meetings to prevent meetings becoming boring.

- Meetings should be largely dedicated to presentations by stimulating guest speakers, or displays of our research, or short talk(s) by members on their own family notables or on their research, or their research problems.

- Encouraging more members to record their histories for posterity. Only a few of us have done so. We could perhaps devote some of our meeting time to identifying and then encouraging anyone who wants to advance their stories towards publication.

Richard said he dreads the day that Gillian decides she can no longer continue as editor of Tulle. Tulle has become pivotal to our survival. We should be encouraging everyone to contribute material to Gillian so she never feels short of inspiration. We need to strive to attract younger members. In October 1982 when our Society began, Claire, Gillian, he and others were younger members, but are

no longer so!

Elizabeth Bolton had spoken to the View Club at Brighton le Sands about our ancestors. She mentioned Jane Crofts experience. In 1848 Jane gave birth to a son 14 miles from Bathurst en route to that town with other travellers aboard the *Agincourt*. A member of the View Club, Betty Croft (no "s") realised that Elizabeth was talking about her own ancestor! We have a new member. Welcome, Betty.

Gillian had been contacted by Ian Flynn who had been researching Joseph Benjamin Bromhead (Lindsay Watts' ancestor). In the 1980s Ian had purchased a 300 year old house in West Leek and had subsequently discovered it had once been the home of J B Bromhead. Lindsay has sketches of her ancestor's house.

A general discussion of the points made in Richard's letter followed. Claire moved that a management committee be allowed to meet at a time and place separate from our normal meeting. Gillian moved that this committee be charged with the responsibility of setting a program of activities for the next 12 months



## **AND THE EDITOR'S**

I think I am a subscriber to the chaos theory! Even the simplest holiday provides lacemaker links that are sometimes bizarre and some times obscure.

Like many other Australians, I went to the Olympics. I do have a bit of a fascination for industrial architecture, and the main stadium at the site is impressive - and intriguing!



Olympic Stadium - top right and centre, tourelles  
Sydney 2000 style

On its four corners are towers that proved access to the various levels without people having to enter the main stadium at ground level and then climb up to their seats - a very new and efficient people mover.

Or is it new? The ancient purpose built lace factories of Calais did not have internal access from the ground floor to the top. Each floor was an independent entity, reached through external doors that connected via external open walkways to tourelles, or towers. Each tower sheltered a spiral staircase with an exit door on each floor.



Tourelle, lace factory  
Calais 1996



And then there was Melbourne.

I visited Como house thirty years ago when it first opened to the public. I loved it then, but a visit last month bowled me over. In the gatehouse there is a trunk inscribed *Armytage*. Could it be? Once inside, there is no question! Como House was extended and developed into a glorious example of Colonial fine living by Charles Henry Armytage, the grandson of George Armytage who established a point net lace business in Calais as early as 1801.

George Armytage's life in France determined the future of his son George, and in the long run gave Australia Como House!



Como House 1875 - Tibbits

Chaos theory states that nothing is random and if you take a large enough sample of anything, you will always find links. It would seem the samples don't even have to be very large!

Gillian Kelly  
Editor

# A Glimpse into the lives of the Bromheads

A chance enquiry about Joseph Bromhead of the *Agincourt* from Mr Ian Flynn of Hertfordshire has led to a treasure trove of information for the Bromhead family and for all of us interested in the village life in the Midlands in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Mr Flynn says:

Although I can only make limited additions to the Bromhead family tree, I hope that I can fill in some of the background detail. Perhaps I should explain my interest in the family.

In 1980 my wife Rachel and I bought an old property in East Leake which we started to renovate. We soon realised that we were dealing with a building at least 300 years old and became interested in its history and its former inhabitants

We are chiefly concerned with Benjamin Bromhead, grandfather of the Joseph who sailed on the *Agincourt*, and Benjamin's son Joseph, father of the settler.

Three key documents establish the bare bones of the story: Benjamin Bromhead's will, dated 1796, which lists his sons and their occupations, the East Leake Enclosure Award of 1798 which pinpoints the Bromheads' house and a sale notice of 1812 which describes the house and gives an insight into the doings of its inhabitants.

East Leake lies about 12 miles south of Nottingham and 6 miles north of the market town of Loughborough (birthplace of Jane Swift). When the Bromheads appeared on the scene East Leake had a population of around 500, almost all employed on the local farms.

It was an "open" village, that is to say it was not controlled by any one landlord and it was fairly easy for outsiders to move into the village and set up in trade. By contrast the smaller neighbouring village of West Leake was very much under the thumb of Lord Middleton who threw one farmer out simply for joining the local Baptist church.

Though each had its own parish church, the two villages shared a rector who (when resident) was based in West Leake. This arrangement meant that East Leake villagers could be baptised or married in either church, though usually they stuck to St Mary's in East Leake.

Right at the end of the eighteenth century the framework knitters of the East Midlands began to move out of the large towns into whichever nearby villages would take them, East Leake included. The 1801 census recorded 618 inhabitants of the village. This rose to 783 by 1821 and by 1851 the village population was over 1500.

An expanding population gave opportunities for local tradesmen. Moreover, the farmers who controlled the village economy prospered greatly from high food prices during the Napoleonic Wars and this prosperity must have filtered down to the rest of the villagers to some degree.

Our first record of Bromheads in the area is the marriage of Benjamin Bromhead to Mary Marshall on 8 Nov 1759 at West Leake church. There is then a 10 year gap before the births of their daughters Ann and Jane are recorded in East Leake.

From Benjamin's will we know that they also had three sons, Joseph, Granville and another Benjamin, but we have been completely unable to track down their births. Most likely they were born in the 1760s and the records lost. We do not know where Benjamin lived before 1770 but think that he probably moved into East Leake around that date, when he is first listed in the parish surveyor's notebook. Benjamin described himself in his will as a draper; the parish constable's accounts of the period indicate that he also ran a shop.

Two sample entries are:

*July 28 1791 paid for powder and shot to Mr Bromhead 7/7*

*Dec 8 1794 paid Benj Bromhead for Smalley 's Waste Coat 4/1*

By good fortune we know where the shop stood. Until 1798 most of the land in the parish consisted of three large open fields farmed under the mediaeval strip system. But in that year, to make more efficient use of the land within the parish, the open fields were divided between the local property owners and enclosed by Act of Parliament.

This was a complex operation involving much detailed survey work and recording of property rights. The house occupied by the Bromheads is identified by the East Leake Enclosure Award

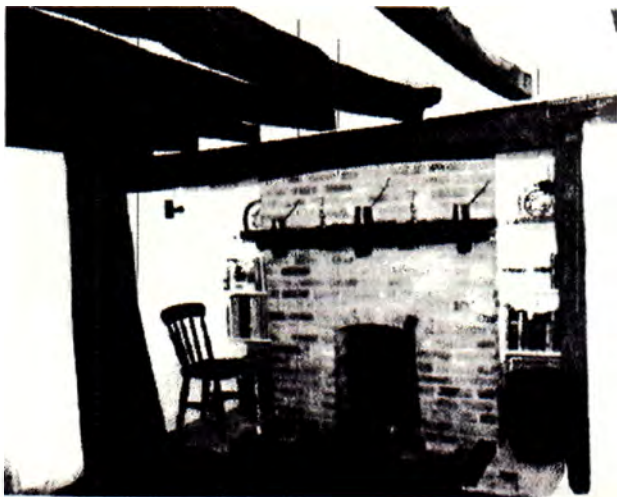
and its accompanying map. It stood in a central position on the main village street, an ideal position for a shop both then and now.



The front of the properties now known as 38 and 40 Main St East Leake, taken around 1983. No 40 (e left) is the part that we think the Bromheads built as an extension to the main building. The draper's shop was probably in the front of No 38. It has altered drastically since the Bromheads' time. The roof would be lower, thatched (evidence in loft). The front wall would be timber framed. It was completely replaced by a solid brick wall in the late 19th C. No 40 has changed much less and still has its Swithland slate roof which went out of fashion soon after the Bromheads' time. In 1811-12 Joseph Bromhead paid £1 duty for having 7 windows. None of the present front windows date back that far. *Ian & Rachel Flynn*

About an acre of land went with the property, enough for the Bromheads to keep a cow and some pigs and, until 1798, it carried some limited grazing rights in the open fields. In return for these grazing rights Benjamin was awarded an additional 700 square yards of land adjoining his property.

Benjamin drew up his will in 1796, apparently when seriously ill since he described himself as "weak in Body but sound in Memory, Mind and Understanding". He made no mention of his daughters, left one shilling apiece to his sons Granville (described as a framework knitter of Wymeswold) and Benjamin (a tailor), and left the rest of his property to his son Joseph, with instructions to provide for Mary.



Stepping straight inside the front door of No 38. The large horizontal beam inside the inglenook fireplace had the initials BB carved at the back. We like to think this stands for Benjamin Bromhead. The inner fireplace is not original, but the ceiling beams are! *R & I*

He gave no occupation for Joseph who, we suspect, was living with and assisting his father. When Benjamin eventually died, in 1807, and the will was proved, Joseph was described as a baker.

Since there was an almost unbroken line of bakers occupying the premises for the following century and a half - the remains of the old bread oven were still there when we moved in - it seems reasonable to suppose that Joseph was operating on the same site as his father.

The constable's accounts indicate that he also took over the running of the shop, with references to the constable paying Joseph's bills in 1806 and 1807.

Joseph had by this time married Ann Burrows and started a family of his own, which means that if he was still living with Benjamin and Mary the building must have been getting fairly crowded.

We think that the Bromheads were responsible for the late eighteenth century extension on the east side of the property; as this would have enabled the whole family to live literally "over the shop".

The young Bromheads would almost certainly have learnt to read and write at the local school. This was established and endowed around 1730 by a local benefactor, was served by a succession of dedicated schoolmasters and seems to have been responsible for a high rate of literacy in the village.

In 1812 Joseph sold up and moved to Nottingham. We don't know exactly why he did this, but the following advertisement appearing in the Nottingham Journal of 12 December:

**To Butchers, Bakers, Grocers, &c.**

**FREEHOLD ESTATE, at EAST LEAKE.  
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,**

**by Mr. Wild.**

At the house of Mr John Hardy, the Sign of the Three Horse Shoes, in East Leake, in the County of Nottingham, on Monday the 14th Day of December, 1812, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon (subject to such Conditions as will then be produced),

All that valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate at East Leake, in the County of Nottingham; containing House-Place, Shop, Kitchen, and a capital Bake-house, on the Ground Floor, and five good Bed Rooms over the same; also two other Tenements adjoining with Yard, Barn, Cow-House, Pig-Sties, a Pump of excellent Water; Orchard and Garden, well planted with choice Fruit Trees; containing, in the whole, one Acre (or thereabouts), now in the Possession of Mr Joseph Bromhead, Baker (who is going to remove to the Masons' Arms Public House, Nottingham).

Also, on Tuesday the 15th Day of December, 1812, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, will be Sold by Auction, on the said Premises, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Brewing and Baking Utensils, Shop Fixtures, and other Effects; comprising Beds and Bedding, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Drawers, Thirty-Gallon Copper, Mash and other Tubs; three good Dough Troughs, Tables, Oven-Peals, &c - The whole will be sold without Reserve.

**The above Estate is a most capital Situation for a  
Butcher, Baker, or Grocer.**



The mention of five bedrooms confirms that the extension was in place. The existence of brewing in addition to baking utensils is not too surprising; since both baking and brewing involved fermentation it was apparently quite usual at the time for bakers to brew ale.

The orchard lasted into the next century. The pump in the yard was in use until the 1950s. The inclusion of the furniture is puzzling, almost as though Joseph had run into financial trouble, but no bankruptcy notice was published. Perhaps the new home came fully furnished, certainly the family have never been afraid of making new beginnings!

At this point we lose sight of the first Joseph, apart from a reference to him apprenticing the younger Joseph to a framework knitter in Nottingham in 1814. Given that we have no other records of Bromheads in East Leake at this time we are sure that he was indeed the father of the Joseph, born in East Leake, who emigrated via Calais to Australia.

One nice coincidence in view of the Bromheads' new trade when they settled in Maitland - the front room of their old house was turned into a men's hair dressing salon in the 1980s. Like the Bromheads, the building has proved very versatile.

One further snippet: according to our records Joseph and Sarah appeared as witnesses at brother John's wedding in 1826 so probably hadn't yet gone to Calais.

Ian and Rachel Flynn  
Hertfordshire

## THE SAYWELL SAGA

One of the earliest tools that allowed people to do their own research was the Church of the Latter Day Saints' International Genealogical Index - the IGI. At the start it wasn't generally understood that this was a guide only, and entries needed hard evidence to back up assumptions.

From the shipping list of the *Agincourt* it was obvious that George Saywell and Jasper were brothers, the sons of William Saywell and Christiana Burleigh. From the IGI and church records, William and Christiana were married on 24 December 1807 at Radford, and had a large family.

The next step in the research was to discover William's parentage, and the early researchers trusted the IGI as their tool giving the only possible William Saywell as one born in 1776 at Croxton, Cambridge, to William and Helen.

For many years, this is how the Saywell tree seemed to have grown . There have always been, however, little doubts and shadows. Why would an established Cambridge family suddenly pop up in Nottingham and why did they consistently use the name Jasper? And why were there no Jasper Saywells in the early years of Cambridge when there was evidence of Jasper Saywell in Leicestershire in the 1600s?

In recent years, there has been a band of researchers steadily checking and chasing, and today the evidence is clear:

The 1841 census for Nottingham shows:

William Saywell	60	FWK	Not born in county
Christiana Saywell	45		Born in county
John Saywell	25	Lacemaker	Born in county
William Saywell	20	Lacemaker	Born in county
Elizabeth Saywell	15		Born in county
Robert Saywell	10		Born in county
James Saywell	10		Born in county
Edward Saywell	8		Born in county
Sarah Saywell	3		Born in county

- which confirms William wasn't a Nottingham lad. ( Ages on the 1841 census were rounded up and down to the nearest 5 over the age of 10)

By the 1851 census, family circumstances have changed. Christiana has disappeared and William is living with Robert, now a married man, on Forest Road, Nottingham.

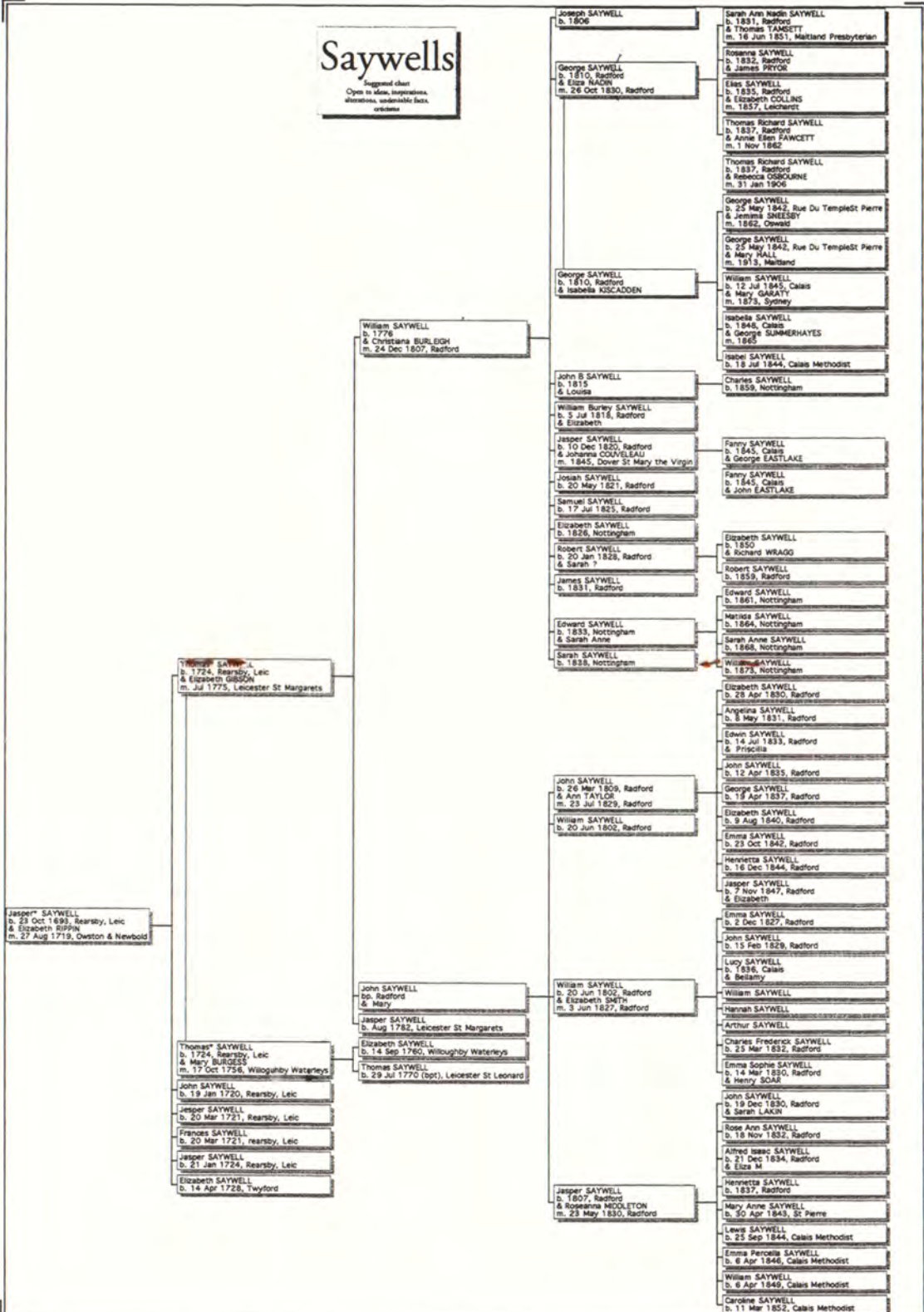
Robert Saywell	23	Head	Lacemaker	Born Radford
Sarah Saywell	25	Wife		Radford
Elizabeth Saywell	1	Daughter		Radford
William Saywell	72	Father/widower	FWK	Leicester
James Saywell	21		Lacemaker	Radford
Edward Saywell	21		Lacemaker	Radford

Looking at the Saywells born in Radford in the early 1800s we find that they were all born to William Saywell, John Saywell and Thomas Saywell. It is believed that William and John were full brothers, the sons of Thomas (Snr) Saywell and Elizabeth and that Thomas was a half brother - the son of Thomas and Mary Burgess.

Further, there now seems an obvious link to the name Jasper. It first appears in Rearsby in Leicestershire in 1693 when a Jasper Saywell was baptised, the son of Raph and Mary Saywell.

# Saywells

Ingenious chart  
Open to male, suggestive,  
attractive, undeniable facts,  
analysis



In 1719 Jasper Saywell married Elizabeth Rippin at Owston and Newbold. Their children were baptised over the next five years at Rearsby and include John 1720, Jasper 1721, Frances 1721, Jasper 1724, Thomas 1724.

There are difficulties with spelling - mostly Saywell, especially in later generations, but sometimes Seawell and Sewell. There are difficulties with the continued usages of the same names, but with the commitment of Kate and Howard Marriott, David Vennor and Tim Morland and the Australian Saywell descendants, the line **will** be traced and we can now be certain that the lacemaker Saywells were Leicestershire folk.

From the research of Kate and Howard Marriott  
Leicestershire

## PLEASE SHARE YOUR STORY

This *Tulle* presents matters of interest to two of our Lacemaker families: the Bromheads and the Saywells families. Both articles have come from England as a direct result of genealogists there reading enough about our families (ie more than a name in a list) to know they have a link.

Share just a little part of your story, and who knows - the broad coverage of *Tulle* in both France and England may very well pick up the excitement the Saywells and Bromheads have experienced. More over, *Tulle* readers have asked for member's stories - they give depth to the Lacemakers and often, because of the inter family connections, leads to unknown previously sources and treasures.

The editor awaits an overflowing mail box!

PO Box 1277  
Queanbeyan 2620

## LOYAL PATERSON UNION LODGE NO. 4225 M.O.

Lodge membership was very much a part of the daily lives of many of the Nottingham Laceworkers. They took their Lodges with them to Calais and at the fateful meeting on 21 March 1848 when the laceworkers gathered at the church in St Pierre to determine their fate, a deputation from the Calais-St-Pierre Hope Lodge of Oddfellows were concerned that their English colleagues were being forced out of the country by *'the cries and conduct of a few rascals and ruffians'*

Further , they said;

*'We would never allow you to be driven from our country if you wish to remain, and as long as there is any bread to be got in the trade, we will share it with you.'*

It is not, surprising that the Lacemakers sought out Lodges here in Australia.

It was in April, 1846, that the Lodge in Paterson was declared open. The Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows emanated from a meeting of Oddfellows held in a hotel in Manchester, England, in 1810. "Oddfellows" were fellows who were odd in not belonging to any organisation already in existence.

The first meeting of the Manchester Unity Order in Australia - named the Loyal Strangers Refuge Lodge - was opened in Sydney in March, 1840 by nine members, eight of whom had been members of the Order in England.

The Minute Books of the Paterson Branch of the MUIOOF still survive, safely held in the Noel Butlin Archives of Business and Labour, Australian National University, Canberra.

When the Lodge was established it was known as Loyal Paterson Union Lodge No. 4225 M.O. This number was the number allotted in England but as the movement strengthened in NSW it became independent of the mother lodge in England. Therefore new numbers were granted and Paterson became Loyal Union Lodge No.012, opened on 14th April, 1846. It was the 12th branch of the Order in Australia. Among those who did yeoman service in the early days were Stephen Stanbridge, William Cann, George Lindley, Daniel Cowley and George Massie.

When the Lodge was formed, the first meeting was held at the Paterson Hotel where Edwin Brown was the licensee. Meetings continued at this venue for one year. On the 14 April, 1847, the meeting was held at the Bush Inn, a well known and popular hotel of that time owned and operated by Captain David Brown. Apparently, this remained the meeting venue for many years.

During this first year, one of the members, Mr. Stephen Stanbridge, previously a member of this order in England, who was a local and well know carpenter and builder, was asked to supply a regalia box, at the cost of one pound, and a lectern and ballot box, for one pound. After the move to the Bush Inn, Mr. Stanbridge received three shillings payment for putting up the lodge dispensation box and making a sliding panel for the lodge room door.

The building of the hall was contemplated for a long period and members worked diligently towards their objective. The Maitland

Mercury of 20 December, 1862 reported on the success of a bazaar held "in aid of the erection of the hall" and listed the names of the ladies working for the project.

The laying of the foundation stone was reported upon in the Maitland Mercury of 30 April, 1863. Some controversy must have arisen over the price or the plan itself for it was not until the meeting of 12 January, 1864 that Stephen Stanbridge's tender was accepted, along with alterations suggested by himself, for the sum of two hundred and seventy pounds and five shillings.

On the 11 July, 1865 the first meeting was held in the new hall. New furniture, comprising a table, two seats with back rails, ten forms, and frost for the windows, had also been supplied by Mr. Stephen Stanbridge at an additional cost.

The hall was built in a commanding position in Church Street, Paterson, and during its life it served other useful purposes in the community. The hall remained a community landmark for over one hundred and thirty years.

However, by the 1970's the modern day world, so different from the lodge's beginnings, finally caught up. Membership became too low to be viable and the lodge closed its doors. The few remaining faithful members transferred their membership to the Maitland branch and so closed a chapter in Paterson's history.

When lodge meetings were no longer held there, the building was sold to a private buyer. Although the historic facade of the building remains, much additional brick and timber work has been added to the back and side of the building to make it into a comfortable dwelling.



Edwin Matthew Homan was a member of this order, attending meetings at West Maitland. Mention of his membership appears in his Deceased Estate file at the State Archives.

Much more information is contained in a wonderful book written by Pauline M. Clements on the Paterson Lodge and its famous Lodge Banner. Minute books are readily available from the Archives as mentioned above.

Stephen Stanbridge was the father of Lucy who married Edwin Matthew Homan, my great grandfather.

Beth Williams.

## **BALLOONING IN NOTTINGHAM**

Charles Green, who became a veteran balloonist, with hundreds of flights to his credit, visited Nottingham in 1826 to give its citizens a thrill such as they had never known before. He was the pioneer of balloons filled with coal gas, first using it in 1821, and on the occasion of his Nottingham visit his balloon was filled by pipes connected to the gas main on Long Row. The 'Nottingham Date Book' recorded the occasion on 3rd August 1826:

Mr. Green made his first aerial ascent from Nottingham. A large space in the centre of the Market-place was inclosed with boards, where the process of inflation had been completed the previous day.

A number of ladies and gentlemen for the consideration of 10/6 each, were then gratified with ascents to a considerable height, and after enjoying the prospect from their giddy elevation, were pulled down again, by means of ropes attached to the car. In this manner, during the afternoon of the 2nd and the morning of the 3rd, eighty or ninety were accommodated, and as many more were ready for a soar, had there been time, numbers who came late being refused.

At ten minutes to two, accompanied by Mr. Saywell, of Leicester, who purchased the privilege for 25 guineas, Mr. Green left terra firma, the balloon rising vertically till it gained an altitude of 2,400 feet, and then encountering a north-west current, was carried eastward. In about fifty minutes, during most of which time the aeronauts were visible, the balloon descended in a field in the parish of Edwalton; and at seven o'clock Mr. Green was again in Nottingham, bringing his balloon with him on the top of a chaise.'

Green was again in Nottingham in 1847, as the 'Nottingham Date book for 19th August of that year reported:

*The veteran Green made a balloon ascent, his 370th, from the Barrack-yard, Nottingham Park. The balloon was composed of 12,000 yards of silk, in alternate stripes of crimson and yellow; measured 120 feet in circumference; contained 220,000 gallons of gas; and with the car attached was 68 feet high. Mr. Foxcroft, solicitor, and Captain Forster accompanied Mr. Green in the car. They rose at half-past five, and took a south-westerly direction over Beeston, remaining in sight for a long time. The shops in the Market-place and principal Streets were closed; and the Park and house-tops and every elevated site were thronged with spectators. The voyagers descended at a quarter to nine, on the lawn of Staunton*

*Harold Hall, the seat of Earl Ferrers, where they met with a very hospitable reception.'*

At Staunton Harold, Viscount Tamworth, only a few months old, had just been christened, and Mr. Green gave short ascents to some of the assembled guests. During the night the balloon was secured to the church gates by two heavy rollers, and guarded by gamekeepers. On a farewell short ascent the next day, the infant Viscount Tamworth and his nurse were taken up.

## **A KNITTED SHIRT**

A while back I received an ancestor's birth certificate with the father's occupation as SHIRT Framework Knitter. This got me intrigued so I wrote to the Framework Knitters Museum in Ruddington and asked them and also how this would differ from an ordinary FWK. For the benefit of those readers who have FWK ancestors this is the reply I received.

Yes, he was a SHIRT knitter. The shirts would be what we now would call vests (i.e. undershirts for men, with long sleeves & a button front with no collar). They would be knitted as back & front panels on an ordinary framework knitting machine & shaped during knitting. They would be expensive since it was a skilled operation.

After knitting, the back and front would be sewn together by hand, and the buttons and buttonholes added. A cheaper type could be made by reducing the amount of shaping and knitting the sleeves and ribs (for the cuffs) on a circular machine, but this was not common. The better garment would be described as a 'wrought undershirt' to distinguish it from one made by simply cutting and sewing from fabric.

In 1844 Mr Parker, who worked here, described himself as working in the 'Shirt Branch' and his earnings were better than most people making stockings. By 1870 there were automatic machines for making shaped vests and pants, so most of the hand framework knitters moved on to something else, just a few remaining to supply the top end of the market."

I hope this might be of some interest to those readers with FWK ancestors.

Janet Hardy

## MOTHERS

My mother taught me **TO APPRECIATE A JOB WELL DONE** - "If you're going to kill each other, do it outside - I just finished cleaning!"

My mother taught me **RELIGION** - "You better pray that will come out of the carpet."

My mother taught me about **TIME TRAVEL**: "If you don't straighten up, I'm going to knock you into the middle of next week!"

My mother taught me **LOGIC**: "Because I said so, that's why."

My mother taught me **FORESIGHT** - "Make sure you wear clean underwear, in case you're in an accident."

My mother taught me **IRONY** - "Keep laughing and I'll give you something to cry about."

My mother taught me about the science of **OSMOSIS** - "Shut your mouth and eat your supper!"

My mother taught me about **CONTORTIONISM** - "Will you look at the dirt on the back of your neck!"

My mother taught me about **STAMINA** - "You'll sit there 'til all that spinach is finished."

My mother taught me about **WEATHER** - "It looks as if a tornado swept through your room."

My mother taught me how to solve **PHYSICS PROBLEMS** "If I yelled because I saw a meteor coming toward you; would you listen then?"

My mother taught me about **HYPOCRISY** - "If I've told you once, I've told you a million times: Don't Exaggerate!!!"

My mother taught me **THE CIRCLE OF LIFE** - "I brought you into this world, and I can take you out."

My mother taught me about **BEHAVIOUR MODIFICATION** - "Stop

acting like your father!"

My mother taught me about ENVY "There are millions of less fortunate children in this world who don't have wonderful parents like you do!"

**THANKS,MUM!**



## NOTTINGHAM SNIPPETS

**Nottingham, Jan. 18th, 1772,**

Whereas Francis Wood, Apprentice to Mr. Tho. Morris, Framework-Knitters, in Turncalf Alley, absconded his Masters Services the 12th Instant. He is thirteen Years of Age, a Broad Set Youth, dark lank hair, had on a dark brown Coat, a green and white died Waistcoat, Leather Breeches, and Ribb'd Stockings. These are to discharge all Persons (as well Military as Civil) from harbouring or employing, or giving any Protection to the said Apprentice, as they will be prosecuted as the Law directs, by the Society of Manufactures, at the Peacock in St. Peter's Gate, Nottingham, who have a Fund for that Purpose.

**Nottingham, May 19, 1775**

Whereas Samuel Nix, Apprentice to Mr. John Rudkin, Bricklayer, in

the New Buildings, absconded his Master's Service on Sunday the 14th Instant; he is of a fresh Complexion, thin Visage, brown flank Hair, about nineteen Years of Age. Had on a dark brown Coat, Mettal Buttons, Leather Breeches, new Hat and Shoes, and if in his Working Dress; a Drill Frock and blue Waistcoat. He is supposed to be gone to Horncastle. These are to discharge all Persons (as well Military as Civil) from harbouring or employing the said Apprentice, as they will be prosecuted as the Law directs; and whoever will secure and give Notice, or will bring the said Apprentice to me, shall be well paid, and all reasonable Charges. JOHN RUDKIN

Whereas Robert Marriot, of the Parish of South Normanton, in the County of Derby, F.w.k., about three Weeks ago left his Family, which is become chargeable to the said Parish:- He is about thirty Years of Age, near five Feet five Inches high, dark coloured flank Hair, fresh faced, had on when he went away a light coloured Coat and Sheep Skin Breeches. Whoever can secure and give Notice of him to W. Gill, Overseer of the said Parish, shall receive Half a GUINEA Reward, and reasonable Charges; And if the said Robert Marriot, will return to his Family immediately, no Notice will be taken.

## France Revels in Miracle of Calais

**A glimpse into one side of life in Calais in the Year 2000, from the Washington Post Foreign Service Saturday, May 6, 2000 - Anne Swardson**

**CALAIS, France**—It is as if a semi-pro baseball team were playing the New York Yankees in a one-game World Series. On Sunday, a grab bag of amateur players--salesmen, shopkeepers, camp counsellors and students from this northern port town--will make soccer history when they take on titleholder Nantes, a major professional team, in the French Cup final. It is the first time in the tournament's 82-year history that an amateur team has reached the final.

Nantes plays in France's First Division--the equivalent of baseball's major leagues. Like major leaguers, Nantes' players have one job-- playing soccer. Calais plays in the top amateur league, about four levels down from Nantes and comparable not to a minor baseball league such as Class A but more to a semi-pro league of "weekend" athletes. Calais's players receive a small stipend to play soccer--about \$300 a month--but they also hold full-time jobs. One player--the team would not give his name--had difficulty getting leave from his employer to take off the two weeks necessary to practice with the team before the final.

"It's the rhythm of life. We work in the day and practice at night," said team captain Reginald Becque, 27, who works in sales at a decorating company. "It's what we are used to. Besides, it's turned my boss into a soccer fan."

Becque's boss is not the only convert. The team--whose official name is Calais Racing Union Football Club--has received 1,107 faxes of support from France, Switzerland, Belgium and Canada. It has touched a chord in a Europe disenchanted with the antics of big soccer, where hooligans brawl, individual players refuse to suit up and, recently, Barcelona players refused to start a game at all because so many of its players were away playing for their national teams. As the newspaper *Le Monde* put it, Calais is "the custodian of soccer with a human face."

Calais's home stadium--if you can call it that--seats 972. Only one side of the field has bleachers. Its practice field is unusable when it rains. When Calais played 1999 French champion Bordeaux in the tournament's semifinals, the game had to be moved to nearby Lens to accommodate the fans. Calais won, 3-1, in overtime, to reach the final, which will be played at 80,000-seat Stade de France, the facility outside Paris that hosted the 1998 World Cup final, won by France.



Yet Calais's \$570,000 annual budget is one-fiftieth of Bordeaux's. The swell of attendance has allowed it to finally wipe out a five-year-old deficit of \$240,000. More than 40,000 fans mobbed downtown at 3 a.m. the night Calais beat Bordeaux to greet the returning team bus.

Calais, population 78,000, is best known as the place where the ferries from England land and where the Channel Tunnel opens into France. A faded industrial town with an unemployment rate of 17 percent, it is a popular destination for British shoppers, several million of whom come over each year for the sole purpose of buying cheap liquor and cigarettes. Two of the players, in fact, work at a cash-and-carry at the port.

In the lobby of the City Hall, seven department-store mannequins dressed in Calais uniforms stand on a "field" of artificial turf. The black, yellow and red flags of the team line the room.

Mayor J Henin--who says he hasn't yet located another four mannequins to fill out the "team"--can hardly believe his luck. He took office two days before Calais beat Bordeaux on April 13; he has been giving nonstop media interviews about the team ever since. A Communist, he has visions of investment money pouring into Calais as a result of the team's exploits. "In sports," he said, "if you have the dream, the plan and the method, you can do it. For us, you have to understand, the city is like the team."

In some cases, the city is the team. Despite its amateur status, the Calais team is supported by the city with a \$300,000 subsidy and, the mayor admits frankly, employment for some of the players. Coach Ladislav Lozano is director of the city's sports services. Midfielder Christophe Hogard is city coordinator of youth services. Another player works at the city water-treatment plant. Private sponsors make up the rest of the team's budget.

But the players are true locals. More than half of the 23 team members are from Calais, and all but one of the rest are from France's northern region. One player still lives with his parents. "We are all pointed in the same direction. We are in solidarity, and that's what gives us our strength," said defender Jocelyn Merlin, 27.

The success of Calais--which defeated another First Division team, Strasbourg, and a Second Division team, Cannes, en route to the final--is not just the story of a plucky bunch of young people and a dedicated coach. It also is another sign of the increasing inequities in European soccer.

Nearly all of the members of France's World Cup-winning national team, plus a

dozen or so other top players, play for pro clubs outside France. Lucrative television deals have boosted salaries in countries such as England--where shares in the top teams are publicly traded on the stock exchange--and Italy far above those in France.

"We have to find a system where it isn't money that makes you win," former soccer star Michel Platini, now an official with soccer's world governing body, FIFE, told *Le Monde*. "If not, the poor teams will fold and the rich will only play each other. I don't want that kind of tough capitalism."

Maybe, but Calais is proving him wrong. Nor is it the only poor French team to succeed this year. France's League Cup was won on April 22 by Gueugnon, a Second Division team. It defeated Paris St. German, whose budget is 13 times larger than that of Gueugnon.

If one man can be said to be responsible for Calais's rise, it is Lozano, the coach. He recruited more than half the team since his arrival five years ago, and he is respected by the players. General Manager Claude Thwart says, "He says close the aisle, they close the aisle." Lozano, a Spaniard, protects the players from the media --a hard job since they can receive phone calls at work--and has forbidden them from discussing whether they've been solicited to play for other teams next season. He feels his job so intensely that after the victory over Bordeaux, he suffered an attack of stress that kept him hospitalised for eight days. If he has been successful, Lozano said, it is in making the players see their roles as parts of the whole.

"My instruction is through questioning the players to make them think," he said. "What should you be doing here, what is your role?" I'm sometimes surprised by the answers. It helps me see if they have understood."

Some 17,000 fans will cheer for Calais in Sunday's final. Many of them waited in line all night on April 27 to buy tickets. Thirteen-year-old Jean-Francois Mill has attended every practice and every game this year. All 23 players have signed his Calais jersey, and as he watched practice one recent evening he sighed in despair. He didn't have a ticket for Sunday's final. "But I think they'll win," he said.

However, Calais is not the favourite to win. Even the team president, Jean-March Puisseuseau, says, "The important thing is to play well, be happy and not look ridiculous." It's just as well. If Calais wins, it will be automatically put into the UEFA Cup, Europe's second-most prestigious professional club championship. Calais's potential opponents could include elite teams such as Italy's Inter Milan, England's Liverpool and the Netherlands' Ajax Amsterdam--a prospect even the optimistic young men of Calais find a bit daunting.

## **FOR THE GENEALOGIST**

### **THE END OF GENEALOGY AS WE KNOW IT?**

Australian researchers face a very real threat - the closure of any government record in which people are named.

Apparently, if Australia wishes to trade with the European Economic Union it must have privacy laws in place. Draft Commonwealth Privacy legislation is currently before the Federal and NSW State governments (and probably other states/territories as well.)

It has been forgotten in drafting these laws, however, that the records are the tools of the trade for historians. Already in NSW the Intestate records for 1880 to 1914 have been closed - records about people who died at least 86 years ago!

In NSW the relevant Acts are the State Records Act - Access provisions, and the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act. The big concern with the draft State Records Act is that no provision has been made for appeal, which means that if the Act is legislated, once records are closed, they will stay closed.

We must act now to ensure the continuing access to records for all historians, not just genealogists. Write expressing your concerns now!

The relevant NSW ministers are:

### **State Records Act**

The Hon RJ Carr, MP  
Premier & Minister for the Arts  
Level 40, Governor Macquarie Tower  
1 Farrer Place  
Sydney NSW 2000

### **Privacy and Personal Information Act**

The Hon B Debus, MP  
Attorney- General  
PO Box A290  
South Sydney NSW 1232

We strongly urge members in other states and territories to check what is happening.

(based on an article in **Australian Family Tree Connections**, November 2000)

### **SANSOM**

The family of John Sansom and Maria Stubbs arrived in Adelaide on the *Harpley*. Until recently there has been no trace of their movements. Mrs S Johnson has recently contacted the Society with the exciting news that she is descended from Eliza who arrived with her parents John and Maria. Eliza married William Potter in NSW and had two children Emily (1864) and Albert (1866). After William's death she remarried Edward Jules Wehlow and she died 28 April 1910 while living at Kidswell's Cottage, Unwins Bridge Rd, Marrickville. Mrs Johnson has a wealth of relatives amongst the Stubbs, not to mention the elusive Sansoms.

## TWIST SONG

With rum and gin and brandy-o, we made the people stare,  
And horse and gig so handy-o to take the morning air,  
And then with single-breasted coats and spanking new top-boots,  
And pockets lined with five pound notes, we were the merry shoots.

The bobbin and the carriage hands, they scarcely would look down,  
Or bend their portly bodies for to pick up half a crown,  
And if it had but lasted long, I think they wouldn't stoop  
To poor beef-steaks and onions but they'd dine on turtle soup.

The cobbler left his soles and heels and wouldn't be so mean  
As to stick to wax and 'taching ends, but bought a twist machine.  
The tailor left his board and goose, the miller left is grist,  
Tag, rag and bob-tail all got loose to get into the twist.

And servants left their mop and broom and wouldn't go to place,  
But sent their dainty hands to work to purl and mend the lace.  
But to tell the long and short of it and so to end my song

Among so many twisters, sir, they've twisted it too strong.  
But sent their dainty hands to work to purl and mend the lace.  
But to tell the long and short of it and so to end my song  
Among so many twisters, sir, they've twisted it too strong.

*Office Bearers*  
*Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais*

**PRESIDENT** Mrs Elizabeth Bolton  
4/165 Victoria Road  
West Pennant Hills 2125

**SECRETARY** Mrs Lyndall Lander  
17 McIntyre Street  
Gordon 2072  
02 9498 3337  
email:richardlander@ozemail.com.au

**TREASURER** Mr Craig Williams  
PO Box 209  
Terrey Hills 2084  
email:craig.williams@s054.aone.net.au

**EDITOR** Mrs Gillian Kelly  
P O Box 1277,  
Queanbeyan, 2620  
Ph: 02 6297 2168  
email: dentell@atrax.net.au

**PUBLICITY OFFICERS** Mrs Judith Gifford  
8 Berry Ave  
Green Point 2251  
email: giffos@terrigal.net.au

Mr Richard Lander  
17 McIntyre Street  
Gordon 2072  
02 9498 3337  
email:richardlander@ozemail.com.au

### **Front Cover :**

Courgainese lady in traditional costume. Her hat is starched lace and her jewellery is typical of the people. The Courgain was the fishing village on the seaboard of Calais. It was obliterated by the Allies in World War II but has been rebuilt in modern style. (Feb Tulle 2001)

- From a lace calendar produced by Dentelle Noyon, Calais 1992 and with thanks to M Anne Fauquet of Calais for her kindness in giving the panel to us..