Volume 16 No 2
May, 1997

Tulle

F. S. — 127. — CALAIS. — Type de Matelote.

The Journal of
The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

MEETING DATES

Saturday, May 17, 1997
Saturday, August 16, 1997
Saturday, November 15, 1997

Venue for all Meetings:

Don Bank Cottage

6 Napier Street, North Sydney
Meeting Time: 1.00pm
Train to North Sydney Station
or
Bus from Wynard

NEXT MEETING
Saturday, May 17, 1997

A VIEW OF OLD CALAIS - take a walk through the streets of old Calais - through enlargements of a copies collection of photographs from the period before World War 1

ISSN. No. 0815-3442

Tulle

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

As we race towards the sesqicentenary I have become very aware of the national nature of our society, and the international links that we have. We have members all over Australia England and France all of whom share a common rewarding interest in research and family history and who are willing to share the information and stories they unearth. These stories, often funny, sometimes tragic, always interesting, add to the tapestry of our history, both personal and national.

So many of our members have travelled and visited the places where our ancestors lived and worked, returning with stories and photos. These make us familiar with times and places that may not otherwise be available to all of us. Links are forged with folk of a like interest, links that become stronger and endure distance and language barriers and are often cemented with an extended membership of our society and lasting friendships.

The society is named "Australian", and so it is, despite the fact that our meetings are held in Sydney. This has come about mainly because many of our members live within easy travellirlg distance of, if not in, that city, and the founding members first met and inaugurated the society here.

At the time of writing, the executive is made up of members who live in New South Wales. I believe though that the time has come to have a representative from each state so that folk have a more immediate contact with whom they can relate. I am not suggesting that there should be any demands placed on these representatives, just that they be a contact point. It would be wonderful to think that people who live far from Sydney could perhaps meet around these contact people, thus gaining more feeling of family that is so palpable at our Sydney meetings.

Next year is a big one for us all, as we have been saying for a long time now. It is also proving to be a very big organization exercise with all the meetings, functions and associated catering. Added to these immediate plans there are ail the associated hospitality ideas that

have to be taken into consideration. Sydney is such a beautiful, varied city, as well as being the cradle of European settlement in this country that it is a pity not to take full advantage of it when our visitors come.

Following this edition of *Tulle* will be a letter outlining exactly what next year will involve, and what your executive is doing. I have accepted the responsibility for co-ordinating hospitality, so with this letter comes a tear-off section that asks for some idea of your plans and expectations. Please take the time to think about it, fill it in and return so we can do our best for you. I am happy to do the work this end, putting together a kit and such-like, but I need some idea of what you would like.

Time is racing, we are into count-down mode for planning, so help please.

Claire Lonergan
President

AND THE EDITOR

I write this on Anzac day - a day of remembering - and so it is fitting that I tell you of the latest laneway down which my journey through the lives of the Lacemakers has led.

A little to the east of Queanbeyan is Bungendore, and recently my neighbour and I indulged our fantasies by inspecting an old house there. This inevitably led us to an antique store (if you have trouble with this logic, you and my husband would understand each other well) and I discovered a box of old postcards that bore pictures of Pas de Calais - the Canton of which Calais is the heart. They were intriguing, and because I thought I might find something that would have bearings on our story, I bought them - the whole seventy or so.

On bringing them home, I have discovered a treasure that goes beyond anything I expected. There isn't anything of Calais itself - the cards were all written in 1917 and 1918 - but they come from a ring of villages and towns close by - especially Boulogne and Amiens. They include photgraphs of buildings Charles Monaghan, the writer, said had been destroyed when he was there, and they show village life that is reminiscent of Calais before the World Wars. In essence they tell how Charles Monaghan viewed that part of France at that time. They appear to have been mostly sent to his sisters and must have come through internal mail, but the last was posted from Dumfrees, Scotland:

Dumfrees
11/11/18

News of the armistice has just come through. Hooray and Hooray again. We're all crazy with joy. People are running about shouting for joy. Having the time of our life. It's good to be a soldier especially a Colonial just now in Scotland. The folk smother us with kindness. Cheerio. We'll soon be home now.

Bro Chas

H.H Monaghan, Esq
Brundee
Via Nowra
New South Wales
Australia

One day I will trace Charles N Monaghan, but in 1997 his cards have given me a great deal of pleasure. Despite the magic of cyber space, I do hope this gentle art of written communication, as our President aptly calls it, won't disappear forever.

Gillian Kelly
Editor

Market Day near Boulogne-sur-Mer
Under this tree we had tea one evening, about 4 miles out from home. This café was the most spotless I've seen in all France. Bro Chas

Leaving Mass
Notice the headgear of the old fish wives. Chas

Nous souhaitons la bienvenue à Dr Christian Borde

It is with great pleasure that we welcome Dr Borde to the pages of *Tulle*. Dr Borde is a lecturer in history at Université du Littoral at Boulogne and an avid historian. His research has led to another link of the lace industry with Australia. He also, like all good historians, poses a question: Who did take the first machines to Calais? As he suggests, common usage has credited Webster, Clarke and Bonnington with this honour.

GEORGE ARMYTAGE

First lacemaker in Calais in 1802-1804 - died in Australia in 1857.

It is necessary to constantly rewrite history and concerning the first lacemaker to set up in business in Calais, one must look back to 1802-1804 to discover an episode which was a prelude to the installation of Webster's looms in 1817. And one is surprised to learn, while researching this episode, that this so far unknown pioneer died in Australia in 1857 !

This small historical point is doubly interesting for the historian: on the one hand it makes it possible to show how the Empire and the French wars put an end to any possible development of the lace industry in Calais as early as 1804 and on the other hand it sheds a light on the circumstances - very obscure for that matter - surrounding the first introduction of looms in Calais which can explain Webster's setting up in business thirteen years later.

The introduction of the lace looms in Calais-Saint-Pierre is indeed a very strange chapter in the history of the French Customs. It is necessary to place it in its proper setting, that of the protectionist system which was in force at that time. Smuggling concerned raw material, spun cotton, machinery and finished goods: tulle, lace and hosiery.

The chronology regarding the arrival of the looms and the profile of those responsible for it remains vague owing to an apparent lack of archives and even more so to the fact that local historians maddeningly tend to copy and repeat what their predecessors wrote. During the 1880s this topic was the subject of a controversy between the inhabitants of Calais and those of Saint Pierre, both parishes claiming that the installation of looms in each parish predated that in the other. That, at the time when the French government was forcing both parishes to merge and become a 'Greater Calais'!

A biased historiography

From 1851, a belief becomes wide.spread. It originates from the manufacturers and is taken up by the first local historians at the very time when Calais is witnessing the disappearance of its last looms and when Saint-Pierre is about to become the undisputed capital of machine-made lace manufacture in France.

In 1878, Celestin Landrin, born in Saint-Pierre, endeavours to prove that the first lacemakers set themselves up in Saint-Pierre, ' la basse ville de Calais '. His first history of Saint-Pierre which was written as an entry for a competition organised by the 'Societe des Sciences industrielles of Saint Pierre' was published at the height of the controversy dividing the two parishes which the government had decided to unite.

Landrin claims that ' **It is not Saint-Pierre which is an extension of Calais, but truly Calais which is an extension of Saint Pierre...Calais which in the XIIth century was only a mere hamlet outside Saint Pierre but which strong fortifications would later surround with a prestige which has still not disappeared finds itself yet again second to**

Saint-Pierre whose commercial and industrial growth has become so important since tools replaced the sword for the greater happiness of mankind '.

In another work, published in 1885, the very year the two towns became one, the archivist of Calais, Samuel Reboul, tried to establish, thanks to a few documents, a number of indisputable facts: this will become the accepted data governing the historiography of Calais down to the latest History of Calais.He makes1816 the official date marking the beginnings of the lace industry and Robert Webster the first lacemaker. It is then acknowledged that the first looms were installed in a house on the quai du Commerce in Saint-Pierre.

Before him, Fergusson, the first historian of the lace industry had in 1864 mentioned a certain Clark and the setting up of the industry in Calais, not in Saint Pierre. Much later than Fergusson, Reboul and Landrin, the local historian Edouard Vasseur had doubts and chose too agree with Fergusson, giving back to Clark his status of pioneer and to Calais the claim to having been the parish where the looms were first installed.

Belief in the theory giving Webster precedence was shaken for a short period of time by the writings of both these authors. But the two certain facts that this vulgate really establishes are the stealthy nature of the partnerships between these mechanics and the extreme mobility of their establishments. As we shall see, the earlier episode concerning Moore and Armytage provides confirmation of these facts and strengthens the part played by Calais on the route of technology transfers between France and Britain.

A staging post between Paris and Britain

The port of Calais had already played the part of a staging post. At the beginning of the XVIIIth century, Savary Des Bruslons notes that ' **woollen cloth from French mills, gold braid, lace and various other pieces of needlework from the mills of Lyon'** are smuggled into England via Calais and that the smugglers bring back ' **English wool and other goods which are reputed to be contraband goods...looms to make stockings**

or parts thereof '.

During the Empire, in order to impose their tulle or lace fabrics on the French market, the British had to play by the rules of French patents and so have licences if they wished to exercise a trade in France. In 1802, an industrialist from Lyon named Bonnard stole the secret from the British but between 1791 and 1817, that is to say during the period when, according to the vulgate the country was cut off from the rest of the world, twenty five patents were taken out for the manufacture of tulle, lace and machine made stockings.

Out of these twenty five patents, only two where taken out in France by British people in 1804. Among these, were Moore and Armytage who applied for a patent for the ' **perfecting of looms to make lace and stockings** '.

These were the two self same men who settled in Calais, probably taking advantage of the Amiens truce (March 1802-May 1803).)At the Paris police headquarters on 9th may 1804 John Moor (sic) stated:

My name is John Moor (sic), I am thirty-three years of age, I was born in Londonderry in Ireland and am a lace manufacturer (fabricant de tulle) residing rue de Charenton, couvent des Dames Anglaises (in Paris).

Why did you leave England ? **I came to France intending to set up my own business. Besides long before my arrival in France, all my money had been invested in French Treasury Bills, I had an annuity of £ 5.000 from the government.**

In which French port did you disembark ? **In Calais, where I stayed for about two or three days. It was not during those three days that I made Armytage's acquaintance but at least a month later during a second stay in Calais.**

How did you make Armytage's acquaintance in Calais ? **I was staying at the Hotel de Bretagne and there I met a merchant who often came to this Inn and who had**

business premises in this town. His name was Daniel Sergent. I spoke to him about my intention to set up a mill in France and to buy land there. I sought his advice on how best to set about it under the circumstances. He told me he knew in Calais an extremely skilled man who manufactured ' tulle façon d'Angleterre' but he said that his business was stagnating and that he lived in the greatest poverty and if I wanted him to, he would introduce me to him and then could decide whether it would be in my best interest to give him work to execute and invest my money in this mill. I agreed and the merchant took me to see this man, Mr Armytage. The latter told me that there existed between him and Messrs Spire and Priest who are also English but I believe naturalised French men and residing in Calais, a partnership to manufacture tulle, that five looms necessary for the said manufacture had been installed on the company's premises and that later Priest, to whom the loom belonged had lent him one to work and earn a living with but that it wasn't enough to make a living. The truth of this statement I readily believed when I inspected Armytage's room in which I saw a single loom assembled and the remains of half another lying on the floor '.

Armytage, the mechanic, and John Moore must have taken advantage of the truce in 1802-1803 to come to France and it is natural that they should first have settled in Calais. When the war broke out again, they did not attempt to leave our port as the Continental system eliminated British competition in various outlets on the continent. If what Moore and Armytage sought to obtain was the monopoly of the manufacture of ' tulle a l'anglaise', it was necessary for them in order to achieve that aim to have the support of a French merchant who had dealings with the smugglers.

The historian Fergusson who knew Armytage tells us that in 1801 the latter **' went with a point net loom to Anvers (nowadays in Belgium, but occupied by the French from 1793 to 1814) where he built a great number of such looms. George Armytage then left Anvers for Paris where thanks to the**

embargo put on English lace, he hoped to be very successful '.

He probably never told Fergusson about settling in Calais. In any case the latter doesn't mention it in his book devoted to the history of lace. During the 'Paix d'Amiens ', Armytage, the mechanic, was in partnership in Calais with two other Englishmen, the two merchants, Spire and Priest, to manufacture lace on five looms as revealed by the testimony of his future partner, John Moore. The latter, the truth of whose statement is questionable, told the police in 1804 that ' **if this undertaking had not succeeded, the fault lay entirely with Armytage as he spent all his days getting drunk and playing billiards'.**

As we have seen, Armytage's setting up in business seems to have been done openly since Moore was introduced to Armytage by a third party, Daniel Sergent, who was a ' Calais merchant ' and since he called upon **' the testimony of almost all the inhabitants of Calais who knew of this business transaction I have just spoken of'**.

He mentions the Spire-Priest-Armytage company, the exact date of the setting up of which we do not as yet know, providing of course that there was a written agreement and not merely a verbal one. A new agreement making Moore a partner was signed in Ventose of the year XII (Revolutionary style), i.e. between 21 February and 21 March 1804 but an argument between the associates led to the removal to Paris.-which might have been planned long before- of the looms and of Moore and Armytage. They settled in the Couvent des Anglaises, rue de Charenton, under the protection of a French manufacturer and very near the largest market for lace ' façon Anglaise'.

The Englishman and the Irishman seem to have had the support and the complicity of a few Calais merchants if not of all. In any case there were not troubled by the town authorities nor by the Calais police. It is possible that between 1814 and 1816 the same thing happened but no document enables us to state that it did. The general background of contraband was no doubt favourable to the success of British enterprise. In July 1803 the Prefect of the Pas de Calais region

was ordered by the minister to inform ' **the Calais merchants named Reisenthel and Pigault Maubaillarcq how indignant the government was at the criminal correspondence they had entered into with the English with a view to introducing in France goods manufactured by those insolent enemies of trade and of peace '.**

To lacemakers, Calais had three advantages to offer: It was as near to Paris as it was to Nottingham; they could receive spun cotton and the insides of looms thanks to the smugglers and they could integrate into the French system through applying for patents and associating with well established merchants.

It is probable that when the war broke out again, all those advantages disappeared but after 1815 Webster was to follow in Spire's, Priest's, Armytage's and Moore's footsteps. All were driven by the great economic depression affecting the English cotton industry, in particular in the Nottingham area as is shown by John Austin's testimony in 1830: English workers had to leave their homeland **'..driven by the oppressive weight of our grinding taxation to seek an asylum on your shores '.**

We cannot be too definite about the circumstances surrounding the Spire Priest-Moore-Armytage episode but it sheds a new light on the even more obscure arrival in Calais of Webster and Clarke and one must give those four men whom history has forgotten credit for having been the first lace manufacturers in Calais around 1802-1804.

It is up to you now, friends from down under, to pick up the trail of George Armytage on your native soil and if you manage to find his death certificate, you may be able to go and meditate at the grave of the man who was Calais's first lacemaker.

Dr Christian Borde,
Universite du Littoral
27, rue du Temple,
62.100 Calais France

Membership Dues

Membership Dues for

The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

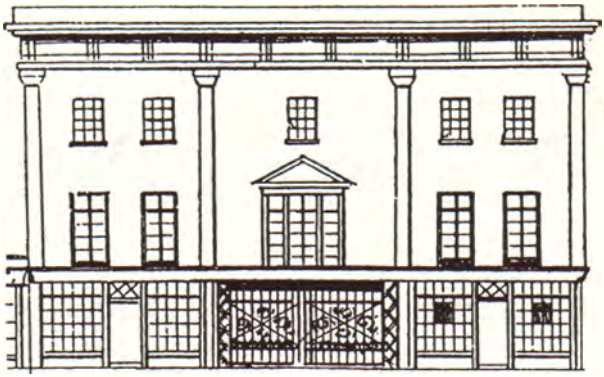
are now payable.

At the Annual General Meeting,February 1997, it was passed that the annual fee be increased by $5 to $25 per annum. The increasing costs of *Tulle* were the main reason for the need for an increase. As it was necessary to make this change at an Annual General Meeting, this reminder of fees due is somewhat tardy.

Please would you forward your remittance of $25 with the enclosed slip to our Secretary

Miss Barbara Kendrick
190 Shaftesbury Rd
Eastwood NSW 2122

at your earliest convenience.



The Theatre Evil

In the colonial days there was the feeling amongst sober, proper people that all pleasure-seeking was evil, the playing of card games, the read;ng of fiction. wasteful idling: but if one had to point to shameful evils, then very high on the list were the evils of dancing and theatre-going.

One of the great men of the Church in the early days of Victoria was the Rev. Dr Adam Cairns. On May 29, 1856 he gave a lecture. This lecture was considered so splendid, so full of good advice to young men, that it was printed in pamphlet form and distributed by the thousand as a reliable text on the subject.

He said:

We know of no instance of good effected by stageplaying, either to young or old; but we do know of many an example of moral wreck and degradation, the bitter fruit of indulgence in this enticing pleasure A youth is tempted to frequent this place of diversion.
He ceases from prayer; he absents himself from the sanctuary; imagination is excited conscience

slumbers; and the risk is imminent that he become the slave of some lust, or perhaps the perpetrator of some crime. The public acting of men and women; the vivid portraying of the warmest and wildest passions; the progress and development of amorous intrigue; the impassioned look; the wanton gesture; the allusion and equivoque; the sly hint and the significant innuendo; the witchery of female loveliness in distress or in repose; are all fitted, and are all powerful to stimulate the sensual affections, and to intoxicate the gazer as with a cup of sorcery. And well do the veterans in vice know the potency of this bewildering spell. Hither is the thoughtless maiden enticed, that her modesty may lose its shrinking sensitiveness, and the zone of her virtue be loosened, if not untied. It is proof enough of the inherent malignity of the system, that the brothel flourishes wheresoever a theatre is established. The one seems to grow best under the shadow of the other; and prostitution, though not expressly taught by the language of the exhibitions of the stage, has ever been fostered by the influence of its artificial displays.'

From **WOWSERS**
Keith Dunstan
with thanks
to Kate Foy

One can only be grateful that the Lacemakers left Calais, where there was already Theatre, and that they were not encouraged to stay in Sydney, where dramatic arts at the Royal Victoria Theatre in Pitt Street had reached a high position. *Ed.*[1]

[1] Fowles, Joseph *Sydney in 1848*. p32

Discovering the *Ship Return and Report on the Immigrants* for the ships that arrived in Sydney in the last quarter of 1848 has enabled members to enhance their pictures of the first movements of their families in Australia. Beth Williams has been able to visit Paterson again with more information and now can more fully answer:

Where did those Homans go?

and as well, her knowledge of the Lacemaker families has allowed her to provide some leads for others:

Servants Quarters at Tillimbi

TILLIMBI - PATERSON

Just three kilometres up the main road from Paterson is *Tillimbi.* A huge pile of sandstone blocks lie on the ground just inside the main gateway, remnants of one of the buildings that once was this large property.

A young lady was mowing the verge alongside the property's road. We asked her about the old home and outbuildings and her reply to this was, "only the footings and remnants of buildings remain, some

of the bricks were used in the buildings on the property today. We took some photos of the *Tillimbi* area which extends on both sides of the main road then returned to Paterson.

Back in Paterson which Bob and I both know well now, having visited so many times in the past, I went to the Court House Museum. The original of the Court House was built by my g.g.grandfather, Stephen Stanbridge. On making enquiries about Tillimbi we were told, 'we don't have much information about the property, no photos or anything which you might think interesting.'

We asked could they give us the name of the property owner so that we could write and ask them. On asking this we got the answer "they have all sorts of articles there, they couldbe of help to you". Why don't you go and visit them, they won't mind! "

By this time it was late in the day and we were on our way home, so a letter has been despatched to the family concerned. Now we wait.

Whilst at the Museum, feeling completely frustrated by their lack of interest, I noticed that their committee had compiled a Cemetery book on St.Pauls of Paterson. Of course Ibought this book to add to my growing collection of these type of books.

On returning home and just browsi ng through this book's pagesI noticed one of Lindsay Watt's Bromheads, namely Abigail Bromhead of Vacy, who died 12th January,1887, no age given but date of birth known as 26.8.1852. Abigail Bromhead was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Cordell who were Farmers of Vacy. Abigail died of typhoid fever.

Continuing through the book, I also found six of the Duck family listed.Ann Duck died 10.8.1863 at Vineyard cottage at Paterson age15 months, Walter Hugh Duck died 16.4.1864 at Big Creek age10 months, GeorgeWilliam Duck died 22.8.1867 age 2 monthsof Big Creek, Barbara Duck died in 1913, Francis Susannah Duck died in 1916, Frederick Duck died in 1945 and Maxwell Earl Duck died in 1934. The family were anong the earliest settlers at Big Creekwhich later became Hilldale.

I know the above listings of deaths are known to our family researchers, but have included them here as some of their extra details were taken from our *Lacemakers* book. Continuing through the book further the Oldfield name appeared, also the Pedder name. Bells began to ring. Are they related to our Lacemakers, or just similar names?

Following are their details, just in case: they may be extended family members.

James Oldfield died 24.8.1876 age 94 years, Farmer of *Tillimbi* property. He settled at *Tillimbi* in 1867 per the Gazeteer. He is thought to have come to the colony as early as 1813. He married Mary McDonald in 1857. She also worked at the property and died there on 22.8.1875 age 65 years.

Their children married into the Duggan and Magennis familiesof Paterson. The Duggan family had a coaching business inthe Paterson district. The above family has quit an extended family recorded in the Burial transcript.

Abraham Pedder died 10.9.1870 at *Tillimbi* a labourer.He married Ellen Mary (White) Pedder in 1852. Ellen Mary Pedder died 27.3.1884 age 26 years. Mary is listed as the charlady at *Tillimbi*. In 1867 she is listedby Grevilles. By 1877 she is listed as a Dressmaker at Paterson. Their children - William of *Tillimbi* d.5.1.1856 age 3 months, Isaac at Tocal d.25.1.1857 age 3 years, and Richard at Tocal age 10 days old d. 1.3.1863. Abraham was aged 35 years when he died at *Tillimbi*.

Thomas and Ann Homan and family when they went to work at the Tillimbi property would have known these two families. I wonder if they asked them if they were related to any of the Pedder or Oldfield families that were aboard the immigrant ship the *Agincourt*. Perhaps one day we just may find out.

I feel that now my Homan's have arrived in Australia properly. For years I have had the feeling that Ann Homan and family were put on the *Agincourt*. without Thomas. More information about their new

home and surroundings must be included with their story to give them their new beginnings.

One aspect of buying this cemetery record book shows the tragic loss of children in this Paterson area. Of the families above mentioned, none of their children lived above the age of 14 years, the youngestchild dying at age 10 days.

Thank you Gillian for the information, I know there will now be lots more to follow.

Beth Williams

A Thank You Letter

My Most Esteemed Colleagues,

My Thesaurus also records that to *thank* is to acknowledge, appreciate and show gratitude.

May I publicly do all of the above to those marvellous members who have responded to my begging for material for *Tulle*. Your response has been marvellous, with a great many of you discovering all kinds of bits and pieces that are fascinating. Over the next issues we will all reap the benefit of these.

Please don't stop!

Gillian

Children of Working Mothers 1842

MUCH attention has been given by historians to the sufferings of children in factories during the 19th century. Less has been written of the lives of children before they entered the factories and of those children - a large majority - who were not employed by firms large enough to be affected by factory legislation. Nevertheless the Parliamentary enquiries into child labour unearthed a mass of information about these children, and a large proportion of this information referred to Nottingham. This was because Nottingham was the centre of the hosiery and lace trades which continued to be organised in very small units later than most other major industries.

The hosiery and lace trades both offered much work for women,who were particularly engaged in sewing up the garments producedby the men, and in similar needlework occupations. Since most mothers had a full-time job, it was necessary for them to put babies out to nurse with women who made a profession of baby minding,or to hand the baby over to an older sister or to a girl hired for the purpose.

The women who took in babies usually made a charge of about 2/- per week for the service. In 1862 a particular case was reported from Nottingham in which a woman put out two children, a baby and one rather older, at 3s. 8d. per week, food to be found from this sum, but this was regarded as rather below the standard rate. The Nottingham coroner, whose observations were quoted with approval by the Children's Employment Commission, said that

> **infant mortality in Nottingham is enormously great, and he had no doubt that one of the chief causes was the practice of putting the children out to nurse; in fact it was his conviction that in many cases they were put out because the mothers wanted to get rid altogether of an incumbrance.**[1]

Where a girl was put in charge it is hard to decide whether the baby or

the baby-sitter suffered the greater hardships. The girls, generally aged six to eight years, were too young to have complete control of the child; but in addition to their baby minding they were expected to stitch gloves or other articles and to continue long after the baby had been put to bed for the night. For all this the girls were paid 1/6 or 2/-. per week.

Whether children were put out to nurse or were kept at home, it was the regular custom to dose them with opiates in order to keep quiet. The favourite preparation was ' Godfrey's Cordial ', which was made of laudanum dissolved in treacle. The standard London form of the cordial contained up to two teaspoonsful of laudanum to the quart, but, according to local chemists, the Nottingham preparation was stronger.

Parents began to administer Godfrey's cordial within a few days of birth, and increased the dose until two teaspoonsful were given three times a day. After this, the child, if he survived so long, was put on to neat laudanum. Mr. Church, a chemist in a densely populated part of Nottingham, descriibed the system in 1842.2

> **The practice is begun in three or four weeks after birth, and continued if the child should live till two years; but in the majority of cases the children die before they reach that age. They generally go off as in consumption, ' in a waste ': they become pale and wan with sharpness of the features. The mothers come and ask openly for laudanum; they be gin with the syrup of rhubarb and Godfrey's mixed together; then they go to Godfrey's pure, and then to laudanum, as the effects become bv habit diminished.**
>
> **Half a teaspoonful of equal parts of Godfrey's and rhubarb is the dose to begin with; very soon this is increased to two teaspoonsful; these doses he believes (has no doubt) are given three times a day. When the pure Godfrey's is used about one teaspoonful is given, and they will go on to two**

teaspoonsful, and then they begin with laudanum. This is at first administered in five drops thrice a day, and it is increased to twenty drops; does not think that this is exceeded; 'the child is by this time either off the mother's hands by age,or dead.

Another local chemist, while confirming his colleague's evidence, further details and examples of the results of this practice:3

A case occurred a short time ago of a mother coming into the shop with her child in her arms. Witness remonstrated against giving it laudanum ..I told the mother she had better go home and put the child in a bucket of water—' it would have been the most humane place of putting it out of the way'. The mother replied that the child had been used to the laudanum and must have it, and that it took a halfpenny worth a day, or 60 drops. Does not know what has become of the child but supposes it is done for by this time .....knows that many infants die by degrees and that no inquest or other inquiry is held ..the infants which die in a more insidious manner become pale and emaciated and tremulous and at last seem to sink from emaciation or a decline.

The coroner of Nottingham testified in a similar manner to thesewitnesses, and added his conviction that in some cases parents made little effort to prevent their children dying, even when the effect upon them of the drugs was perfectly obvious.4

In 1836 held an inquest on an infant four months old, apparently a fine healthy child to whom the mother had given, in the forenoon, a dose of cordial; stupor was produced, and ultimately, after six hours had elapsed, medical assistance was procured, but not by the mother, who apparently wished the child to perish. By proper treatment .....the child was so far restored as to

open his eyes and to cry. The surgeon gave directions that the child should be kept aroused and in motion, and have cold water dashed on the face until the narcotic effects had subsided. Instead of this, in a quarter of an hour after the surgeon had left, the infant was allowed to sink to sleep and die ...It was the witness's opinion that the case against the mother amounted to manslaughter.

The practice of giving opiates to small children was not a minor evil but a very widespread one. The Nottingham coroner mentioned a chemist who had made up into Godfrey's cordial 13 hundredweight of treacle in one year. Another witness mentioned a shop which sold a gallon of laudanum a week retail, and a number more which sold 'many gallons each in the year ' Twenty years later there was no decline in the practice. A number of witnesses gave their opinion that there was no improvement, one saying that.

Sleeping mixtures under new names, and perhaps rather milder forms, but all having laudanum as their basis, are as much in demand as they were twenty years ago.

Extracted from an article

Working Class Chidren in Nottingham, from the Blue Books 1842-1862,
by D Wardle
from the
Transactions of The Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire.

What's in a name?

There cannot be many people who have not at some time pondered on the origin of their family names. For myself, my father's name was no problem. "Johnston" of course was the son of John, but mother's name, "Bromhead" alway gave me a lot to think about.

There are, as there are with most family names, many variations of the spelling the most common form being the one which my family has used "Bromhead".

The key to many family history puzzles is often location and in his book "The Golden Flower" Mr. Bert Bromhead of Derbyshire presents a very plausible explanation to the origins of the Bromhead family name.

Bert Bromhead's search led him to an area known as Broomhead Moor in the south west corner of Yorkshire, an area once known as Hallimshire. There he located an ancient document relating to a land grant to John Wyteleye del Bruemheued and the seal on the document includes an embossed sprig of Broom. John's son was narned as Henry Bruemheued. This discovery led Bert Bromhead to surmise that the name is derived from the nick-name give to the followers of the Plantagenant Kings who were known to wear the "Plant Genista" (Broom) on their helmets.

A less romantic theory is that the name comes from an occupation, and was given to the makers of besoms from the broom plant.

When mulling over this puzzle I was amused by memories of my childhood when I had a head of unruly hair and often being told to go and brush it as it looked like a "birch broom in a fit" - a real "Broomhead" indeed.

Lindsay Watts

FROM THE SECRETARY and
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The AGM commenced with our President commenting in her report about the wonderful year of success we have had, excellent attendances at meetings, the 1998 Committee refining the celebrations and our Editor'e exciting journey to Nottingham and Calais.

The treasurer and the Publicity Officers all reported a successful year. Publicity has taken the form of talks to organisations, radio interviews and the preparation of a brochure about our Scoiety which has been well received by those it has been given to.

Elections were held with the same office Bearers being returned with the addition of Daryl Higgins and Robbie Gordon to the 1998 Celebrations Committee.

The AGM then decided upon to increase the current rate of yearly sunscriptions to $25 per member.

The Editor raised the topic of a need for our Society to acknowledge the work of Joël Brismanil by donating F500 to The Friends of Old Calais. This would be a one-off payment that could be reviewed each AGM.

At the General Meeting following, discussion about the 1998 celebrations continued. A register of members willing to offer hospitality or able to provide tours etc was begun. Tom Halls mentioned that a low cost motel is located near the church at Tempe where a Thanksgiving service will be held.

The General Meeting closed with a presentation of a mock up of the proposed type of book that will be published.

Carolyn Broadhead.
Secretary.

ANGASTON SA
MAY 2, 1848

from Richard Rodda
to Col Carlyon

Honoured Sir,

South Australia (upon the whole) is a fine and beautiful country - its scenes are varied by Mountains, Hills and Gullys - having also very extensive plains some of which are forty five miles long and several broad - these Plains have several salt Lagoons and from a distance are very white. The soil appears very good and many are now tilling several hundred acres with wheat - near the populated districts and (I suppose better grain was never seen) - it is now selling at 4/- a bushel. (eight gallons) I think the increase in the wheat tillage last year was four thousand acres.

Our mountains are not very high about three thousand feet) - but there are different chains of them all parallel with each other in a north-south direction - these mountains and hills generally about the south and thickly studded with timber - some very large indeed - ten to twelve feet in diameter - generally gum trees - the timber is heavy and hard - not as useful as out English wood. There is also a tree called the stringy bark - these are from seventy to ninety feet high, very straight- would make good masts for ships - we have also small trees called gold and silver wattles. The Gold Wattle in the time of blossom is most splendid - you may drive for miles and see on either hand these beautiful Golden Wattles showing between the large trees which has the appearance of a splendid Park - and as you go hundreds of white and some black cockatoos - with thousands of beautiful Parrots - some of which are very small - called ~~ Parrots and amazingly handsome - a great variety of birds are here - such as crows, pigeons, duck, black and white swan - also emus very large. Wild beasts are here none - but had Wild Dogs - a species of wolf - they kill hundreds of sheep.

Some of our High ground - especially Mount Barker - grows as fine a

potato as I have ever seen - and cabbages, turnips etc etc.

Fruit her is abundant. I have but a small garden of two acres - and this year we have had an abundance of peaches, nectarines, jam apricots, grapes, plumbs(sic) and especially Figs all the year round. Vine gardens are being cultivated extensively and no doubt this will be a great wine country.

I must next touch on the Mineral Kingdom - the Burra Burra is still rich - this is a large deposit of rich copper ores situated ~~ through hills - no doubt you have seen ~~. it is a blue carbonate, green ditto and red oxide some of which I have found to produce 86%. How long this wonderful and might I say Providential bounty will last I cannot tell. The Kapunda mine has been good and I hope it will continue, also many others are very promising. We are beginning to look better as I have written our directions and I think that on the whole it might make a good mining part - but we must first have great improvements.

My remarks above you will see are on the whole very favourable. I will now repare to the reverse. First the heat here last summer was almost unbearable - the thermometer up to 132 and frequently 112 in the shade - and for the last four or five

months we have had little rain and now the Cattle and Sheep are dying fast very fast - but while I now write (being new moon) the wind is springing up to a fresh breeze - and the sound of abundance of rain is heard, our great rains here are preceded by two or three days of stormy wind. Then comes the rain with a Witness, fills the gullies, renders the roads impassable sometimes for a week or more. To that we must stay where we are until the waters subside - another nuisance - the muskeetoos (sic) very bad and flies by hundreds and thousands in the house - these by day have perpetual motion and are a perpetual plague.

However , the worst of the whole is the intense heat by day and by night the houses are so hot you can scarcely sleep but we have enjoyed our health - hitherto by taking proper care and at present are all well and upon the whole do like the Colony - Churches and Chapels are rising fast - and we are probably favoured in that respect.

That you may with your good family be highly favoured Providentially and graciously in the prayers of

your very ob. serv.
Richd Rodda

THIS LITTLE PIGGY

Very few passers by would fail to notice the bronze statue of the little pig outside Sydney Hosptial. He bears a shiny snout from constant rubbing for luck, and has managed to raise, on his own, over $60 000 to support special hospital projects.

So how did this little pig get to stand here in Macquarie Street?

Over thirty years ago the Marchesa Clarissa Tirrigiani saw a 'beautiful bronze pig' in a Florence gallery. it was a replica of the Porcellino or 'little pig' fountain in the Straw market in Florence.

The 75 year old Marchesa immediately had the dream of giving the little pig to the City of Sydney in memory of her father and brother. Dr Thomas Fiaschi who died in 1928 and Dr Piero Fiaschi who died in 1948 were both reknowned surgeons at Sydney Hospital. Anecdotes of the Fiaschis are told around the hospital as if occurring in the recent past, so memorable were their talents and indiviualism.

The Marchesa saved for seven years to buy Il Porcelino, frequently checking to see whether it was still available.

In 1968, aged 82, she presented Il Porcelino to the hospital saying 'He is a gay monument, not sad. He will earn lots of money for the Hospital and the children will love him. I have dreamed of doing this all this time and I know I must not wait too long.'

The legend of Il Porcelino says he will bring you good luck if you rub his snout, and now for almost thirty years countless hands have rubbed the little pig's now shiny snout, wishes have been made and coins tossed into the grating.

History of Sydney Hospital
from Robbie Gordon

COVER GIRL

The cover says ' a kind of sailor'. Charles Monaghan on his postcard (p5) says ' notice the head gear of the fish wives', and both descriptions short change the beautiful halo of pleated white lace traditionally worn by the wives of the fishermen of Calais.

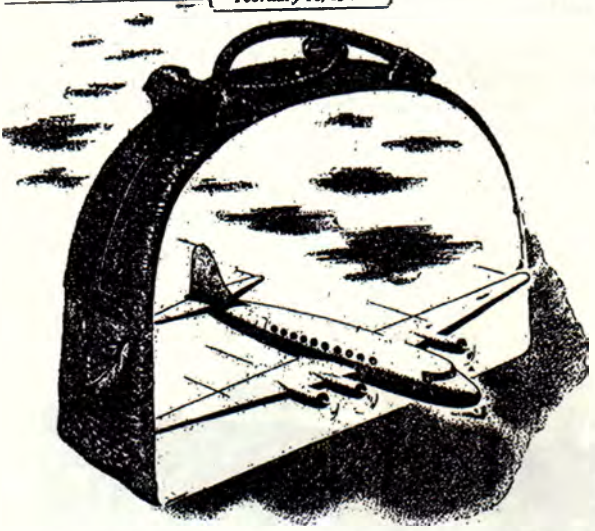
The Courgain was the home of the fishing people of Calais and the Second World War annihilated this very old section of the town. It was rebuilt and these bonnets were so associated with this section of town that in an alcove high above the harbour is the stone image of a Courgain wife in her bonnet.

The Courgain, before the War. All of of this area was annihilated, but the statue of Cavet the fisherman is there, and the panels on the plinth commemorate all those fishemen who have risked their lives to save others from the sea

In Place Crevecoeur there is a very fine bas-relief carving in sandstone that symbolises all that is Calais - the rural worker, the miner, the lace worker, the fisherman and the seller of fish with her traditional bonnet.

Today the most likely place to see one is in rue Royale - here the little shops that cater for the tourist trade of day trippers from across the Chanel have line after line of dolls dressed traditionally, complete with their white halos of bonnets.

The Courgain in 1996. The barricade posts are made of upturned cannon barrels.



TRAVELINSTATE-INTERSTATE

Mmmm - isn't it luxurious to step on board and sink into form fitting adjustable seats, knowing that careful hands have safely stowed away your luggage and you can relax...Mind you, if you want to occupy your mind with more than the ever changing scenes which present themselves, your ANA hostess will immediately bring along writing materials or up-to-the-minute reading matter. She is also expert at daintily served foods or at mnixing a drink, and on the ground from departure to destination, booking clerks, luggage crew, technicians and car drivers all combine to make your trip with Australian national Airways a 20th Century pleasure!

WING YOUR WAY WITH ANA

The last of Nottingham's potters

While the majority of the Lacemakers had come from framework knitting families, it needs to be remembered that even this was a relatively new trade and for generations families had followed other trades. One of the trades basic to living was that of the potter, or mugmaker. Throughout the eighteenth centruy there was a large group of these tradesmen, but Orange's 1841 Directory mentions not one.

In Calais a pottery was established in 1807 by a trio of English potters : Pain, Bayley and Shirley. By 1824 they had reached their maximum production of a blue glazed pottery that was sold all over France. They employed sixty workers, of which thirty five were French and yet by 1828 they closed their doors - the direct victims of the new lace trade!

Lacemakers John and Joseph Clarke were both on the *Harpley*. Also in Calais was their brother William. Is it coincidence that their father was Joseph Clarke and their mother Hannah Bacon? Is there a link between Hannah Bacon and the John Bacon, Pot manufacturer? And more to the point, is there a link between these Bacons and Maria Bacon who married James Bannister and was on the *Agincourt*?

The dates after the following names give evidence of when these potters were operating in Nottingham.

Ash, John. Potmaker. B. 1762. . 1744. Bottle Lane.
Asquith, John. Maker of Teapoy (sic), 1766.
Bacon, John . Pot manufacturer in SheepLane, 1799. Mlilton Street Works.
Barnes, William. Potmaker. 1780, Barker Gate.. 1796, Broad Lane.
Beacon, James. Tilemaker. 1709.

Belshaw, James. Potmaker. . 1786.
Bradley, William. Mugmaker. 1754, Barker Gate.
Colclough, Moses. Potmaker , 1786 - 1802
Coppock, James. Mugmaker. B. 1754, by desire of Mrs Morley
Coppock, John. 1774,Marsden's Court 1780 Narrow Marsh
Dance, Isaac. Potmaker. 1780 Coalpit Lane
Davis, John. Potmaker 1715
Davis, John of Leeds. 1754
Dod, George. Potmaker 1707
Dod, John, Potmaker 1707
Dod, Richard. Mugmaker. 1716.
Elnor, Thomas. Potmaker. 1752. 1780 st James Lane.
Fillingham, Butterworth. Potmaker. 1713.
Glover, Thomas. Potmaker. 1752. 1780, Warser Gate
Handley, John. Mugmaker. 1774, Coalpit Lane 1780.
Hawley, John. Potmaker. 1764; 1774, Beck Lane ;1780, New Buildings. Hazeley,
Hazeley John. Mugmaker. 1754 by desire of Mrs. Morley. 1774, Bridlesmith Gate. **Hough, Thomas.** Potmaker. 1773.
Key, John. Potter. . 1788. 1802. Potmaker, CoalPit Lane.
King, John. 1796, Beck Lane.
Lee, William. Potmaker. 1709.
Locker, William. Mugmaker. . 1754, Barker Gate.
Lockett, William. Mugmaker. . 1731. 1754, Beck Lane, 1774, New Buildings. 1780, St. Ann's Street.
Morley, Charles. Potmaker. 1723
Morley Charles. Potmaker. 1754.
Morley, John. Potmaker. 1695.
Morley, Joseph. Potmaker. 1721.
Morley, Thomas. Teylyar.1580.
Mosley, W. Potter. . 1786.
Peverill, Samuel. Recorded 1806.
Reeves, Richard. 1780, New Buildings.
Reynolds, John. Potmaker. 1787. 1802, Potter. Barker Gate. Noted 1803 Coalpit Lanc.
Selby, Isaac. Potmaker. 1746. 1754, 1774, New Buildings. 1780 York Road. Simpson, **Edward. Potmaker.** 1750. 1754, Weekday Cross.
Simpson, William. Mugmaker. 1712. 1754.

Smith, Richard. Potmaker. 1746. 1754. Mugmaker.
Twells, Donald. 1796, Beck Lane.
Twells, Leonard. Potmaker. 1774.Beck Lane.
Twells, Leonard. Potmaker.1791.
Varnev.William. Mugmaker. 1712,1774, 1780,
Varnham, William. 1754.
Wilkinson, Robert . B. 1803. The last potmaker to be entered. He took up his freedom " by servitude."
Wire, John. Potmaker.1730. 1754,
Wire, Richard. Mugmaker. 1724.
Wyer, John James. Potmaker. 1769.
Wyer, Richard. Potter.. 1763. 1780, Boot Lane.
Wyer, Samuel. Potmaker. 1773. 1774 Boot Lane.
Wyer, Thomas. Potmaker. 1773. 1774, Boot Lane
Woodhouse, Samuel. Potter. 1788. . 1796, 1802 Potmaker, Sandy Lane. Noted 1803, Millstone Lane
Woodward, William. Potmaker. 1799.
Wright, John.1754 Pothouse

Census secrets

February's edition of Tulle listed many of the Lacemker's families in recorded in the 1846 census. There were some curiosities amongst the names listed, not the least of which was Elisa Freestone, aged 17, the daughter of John Freestone (*Harpley*) from an earlier marriage. While this is not unusual, John suggested he was 32 in 1846 - making him a proud father at the age of 15! Closer investigation from the birth records of Calais suggest he was more likely 34 in 1846 - making him a father at 17 - still young, but not quite as dramatically so!

Joseph James was a café owner in 1846. The census states he was married to Alice Bradbury and on that night that his sister in law, Sarah Bradbury was staying with them. Seems plain sailing - but Joseph James was married to Alice Richardson - the marriage certificate says so, and so do the church records.A closer investigation of this family was enlightening.

Sarah Bradbury was indeed Joseph James' sister-in-law. She was born Sarah Towlson in 1793, the daughter of John and Sarah Towlson. She married first, Henry Moseley in 1822 at Radford, and then in 1835 she married a second time. This time her husband was William Bradbury.

Sarah had a sister Alice, born at Attenborough in 1795. Alice married a gentleman with the name of Richardson, but at this stage there is no trace of this marriage. Alice was to become the second wife of Joseph James - marrying him in Dover in 1845, and becoming the mother of Joseph's two sons. Alice and Joseph had a son Richard in 1846 but who died before 1848.

Joseph James' first wife was Ellen Moseley and it would seem that there would have to be a link between her and Sarah's first husband.

Sarah and William Bradbury were on the *Agincourt* and went to Maitland to work for Skinner in Morpeth. They must have appeared the reliable type, because they were offered twelvemonths employment in this village.

Joseph and Alice James were on the *Harpley* bound for Adelaide. Alice's life in Australia was short - she died at Hindmarsh SA in 1849 and later Joseph was to marry for a third time - his wife being Mary Anne Franks.

From the notes of Clair Hergstrom and the Editor.

Editor's Note:

This was un unknown relationship picked up from the Census work of Joël Brismanil. Cliar Hergstrom queried whether there had been a mistake in the census - it mystified her. There WAS a mistake - but it was made in 1846 probably by the census writer .

Office Bearers
Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

PRESIDENT **Mrs Claire Loneragan**
42 Lavarack Street
Ryde, 2112
Ph: 02 878 5492

SECRETARY **Mrs Carolyn Broadhead**
279 Galston Road
Galston, 2159

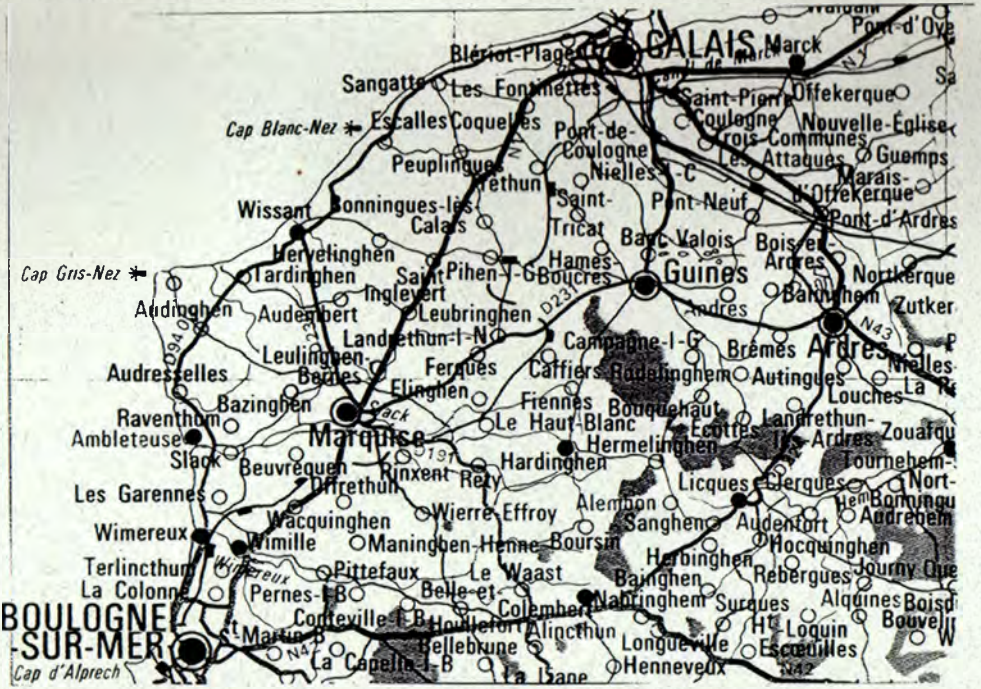
TREASURER **Miss Barbara Kendrick**
190 Shaftesbury Road
Eastwood, 2122
Ph: 02 874 2330

EDITOR **Mrs Gillian Kelly**
10 Sorrell Place,
Queanbeyan, 2620
Ph: 06 297 2168

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

and

Mr Richard Lander
17 McIntyre Street
Gordon 2072


CALAIS
Blériot-Plage
Sangatte
Les Fontinettes
Marck
Pont-d'Oye
Saint-Pierre
Offekerque
Coulogne
Nouvelle-Église
Cap Blanc-Nez
Escalles
Coquelles
Pont-de-Coulogne
Trois-Communes
Attaques
Guemps
Peuplingues
Nielles-lès-C
Marais-d'Offekerque
Wissant
Bonningues-lès-Calais
Saint-Tricat
Pont-Neuf
Pont-d'Ardres
Cap Gris-Nez
Hervelinghen
Tardinghen
Saint-Inglevert
Pihen-lès-G
Hames-Boucres
Guines
Bois-en-Ardres
Nortkerque
Audinghen
Audembert
Leubringhen
Andres
Balinghem
Zutker
Landrethun-lès-N
Campagne-lès-G
Brêmes
Ardres
Audresselles
Leulinghen-Bernes
Ferques
Caffiers
Rodelinghem
Autingues
Nielles-
Louches
Bazinghen
Elinghen
Fiennes
Bouquehaut
Raventhun
Ambleteuse
Marquise
Le Haut-Blanc
Ecottes
Landrethun-lès-Ardres
Zouafqu
Slack
Hermelinghen
Tournehem-
Beuvrequen
Rinxent
Hardinghen
Licques
Nort-
Les Garennes
Rety
Difrethun
Alembon
Bonningu
Wierre-Effroy
Sanghen
Audenfort
Andrehem
Wimereux
Wacquinghen
Wimille
Maninghen-Henne
Boursin
Hocquinghen
Terlincthun
Pittefaux
Le Waast
Herbinghen
Journy Cha
La Colonne
Pernes-lès-B
Belle-et-Beine
Baincthun
Rebergues
Alquines
Boisd
Colembert
Nabringhem
Surques
Conteville-lès-B
Houlle-fort
Alincthun
Loquin
Bouvel
BOULOGNE-SUR-MER
Bellebrune
Longueville
Escœuvilles
Cap d'Alprech
La Capelle-lès-B
Hennevoux
La Isane