

TULLE

Volume 23 No 3
August 2005



The workshop and home of William Johnson, Bathurst c 1880

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

**MEETING
DATES
2005**

**NEXT MEETING
Saturday August 20, 2005**

Guest Speaker
ROBYN HAWES, President
The Friends of Rookwood

Most Australians with a history here of over a hundred years have a link to Sydney – and the majority of those would find souls from their families reposing in Australia's largest Necropolis, Rookwood.

It is a fascinating place, and Robyn is going to share some of her knowledge and know how with us.

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Tulle

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Dear Friends,

There are many stressful occasions that we encounter during a lifetime and while I have no wish to list those that I have experienced, I think I can safely say that moving house will always be among those that top any list. I will admit to having a box of books still stored in my garage that have rested there for nearly 15 years from the time my dear late husband and I moved from a large home in Carlingford to a West Pennant Hills townhouse.

I have just lived through another stressful time –having the inside of the same townhouse painted. The downside was that for about six weeks, I lived with islands of furniture in every room, curtainless windows, drop sheets and paint smells, but the upside has been to sort through and discard unwanted accumulated household items. The books still live! Thank goodness for a strong son and son-in-law who did the heavy furniture moves.

Another delight, apart from a brand new look, was to discover some early copies of Tulle on the top shelf of a wardrobe. Issues 31 and 33 make fascinating reading. Claire Loneragan was the Editor in 1990 and her pleas for more contributions to keep Tulle alive must have been effective because the magazine size jumped from 20 pages to 24 in issue 33 along with a new cover. Who was responsible for those delightful sketches that appeared above and within some of the articles? On looking through the office bearers for 1990 it was sad to note the names of lovely people who are no longer with us, but it was also interesting to see that there were no email addresses or internet access and telephone numbers had only seven digits.

You may recall that I mentioned having met Robyn Hawes who is a member of the Friends of Rookwood. This is a community group that is dedicated to increasing awareness of the social, historical and cultural values of the cemetery. Now we are most fortunate that Robyn has agreed to be our guest speaker for the August meeting when she will give us some insights into the many intriguing walks and tours that are available at this unique heritage site. So do join us at Don Bank Cottage on Saturday August 20 to welcome Robyn Hayes.

Elizabeth Bolton
President.

MEMORIALS and HONOUR BOARDS

A Broad Outline

May Meeting Guest Speaker – Angela Phippen

A man called Bill Brice enlisted at Marrickville in 1916. Bill was not typical of those who enlisted because he was not only married but also had children. More than 80% of those who enlisted in WWI were single. In the end 330,000 Australians served and one in five of these were killed or died overseas.

Like many Australians, Bill was sent to the Gaza Plateau. Of the pyramids he commented “these things are of no consequence to this generation!” Bill eventually



returned from the Great War and worked at Homebush Abattoir...and became more and more interested in Egyptology. Bill Brice is also Angela's grandfather. Angela said "war changes people – sometimes for the good – sometimes for bad.

War affects their thoughts and their actions and often has a profound effect on those who follow. Bill's love of history and Egyptology is now reflected in his grand-daughter's love of history, learning and of archaeology. Angela's two particular interests are the war memorials of the St Peter's – Marrickville – Petersham – Camperdown – Newtown areas of Sydney; and of the history of divorce in Australia.

St Peters' population at the time of WWI was about 12,000. A large, marble Honour Roll now kept in St Peters Church records the war as lasting from 1914 to 1919 as do many similar honour rolls. This is because Armistice was in 1918 but the actual peace treaties were not signed until 1919. Thus many of the Honour Rolls created immediately after the War show 1919 whilst those slower off the mark show 1918. The St Peters Roll shows enlistments whereas others show just casualties.

Because honour rolls are human creations they occasionally contain mistakes. At St Peters, they still have the application cards which were filled in by mothers, fathers and spouses before the board was created. It is almost as interesting to see who was rejected as it is to see who was included on the board. Bureaucracy seems to have played a big part, even then, on who made the final list.

Some were rejected because they weren't known to those who checked on the applications – others were rejected because their wife (who perhaps didn't want her husband to enlist) objected to his inclusion. Others missed out because the board just ran out of room. A beautifully made timber board at St Peters had names

included on both sides so the honour board is so is effectively useless because it cannot be mounted on a wall without hiding half the names.



Marrickville's population at WWI was about 38,000 or three times that of St Peters. In 1919, a “winged victory” memorial statue of Nike was erected in front of the future Marrickville Town Hall – a sword in one hand and a laurel wreath in the other.

The memorial was not only beautiful but also expensive. It would not have been possible to have built it during the War because of the financial limitations placed on such memorials by the government of the day. The base of the memorial is polished marble with four faces. One face is for the dedication; the other three faces list those killed during the Great War.

At the opening of the Marrickville Town Hall some years after the memorial had been dedicated, a reporter from the ‘Daily Telegraph’ wrote that the memorial had become “a place of unconscious worship”.

By 1962 poor old Nike had become so unstable the top half of her was removed and for nearly 30 years she remained separated from her pedestal. In 1988 she was restored and reinstalled above once again. For the almost perfect war memorial, however, visit St Clement's Church at Marrickville.

Petersham's population at WWI was about 23,000. Petersham produced one of the largest honour rolls. Many honour rolls were erected as an aid to enlistment and Petersham's probably falls into this category. Some time after the War Petersham decided to build a beautiful new art deco Town Hall. The old honour boards didn't look right in the new hall so, unbelievably, they destroyed them!

The one remaining memorial in Petersham features a copy of Will Longstaff painting, "Menin Gate at Midnight" which he painted after attending the unveiling ceremony of the Menin Gate memorial at the entrance of the Belgian town of Ypres on 24 July 1927.

The scene is painted almost entirely in hues of blue, which helps to suggest a midnight scene. It is constructed on a simple, traditional, land-sky format: the pale memorial is placed boldly on the horizon, and before it marches a host of ghostly soldiers. In the immediate foreground, the cornfield is strewn with blood-red poppies. In the far distance, a small, silhouetted building with windows ablaze adds dramatic contrast to the still monument of Menin Gate¹.

This painting has become as evocative of WWI as Simpson and his donkey have of WWII or the little naked Vietnamese girl has of that war.

¹ <http://www.awm.gov.au/encyclopedia/menin/>

Camperdown's

memorial is a Digger type memorial and is unusual in that it shows the ranks of the men whose lives it commemorates. In death it is generally assumed all men are equal but not so at Camperdown! Digger type memorials became so numerous after WWI that legislation was passed through the NSW Parliament insisting that plans for all such

memorials be put to a special Board before being erected. The Board consisted of architects and artists and others of impeccable taste. Parliament had feared that we would all be forced to endure poor pieces of public architecture forever.



Photo 1 taken by Mr Rusty Priest AM, former RSL State President (NSW Branch)

At **Newtown** there is evidence of four or five honour rolls having been unveiled. Angela knows who unveiled them, where and when they were unveiled. She even knows the name of a little girl who presented flowers to the Governor at one of the openings and has followed up her ancestors in the hope that they still have a photo of the little girl in front of the honour board but to no avail.



Photo 2 A German 77mm M96 field gun obtained as a trophy.

No evidence other than the above has been found of these boards, not even a photograph so the information they contained appears to have been lost forever. There remains one memorial in King Street, Newtown but it is only for the students from Newtown Superior Public School who served, not for residents of Newtown as a whole.

War Trophies, especially large German guns, were another aspect of Council memorials and for which they vied very competitively. These were allocated to Councils by State Trophy Committees on the basis of enlistments obtained. The more enlistments, the bigger the gun you got! Some German historians now come to Australia to study these relics because virtually none exist in Germany. They were forced to completely disarm following their defeat.

Like her grandfather before her, Angela eventually got her chance to visit the Great Pyramids of Egypt. And what did she think of them? She was more worried about falling off her camel!

Richard Lander
Secretary

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Calais is to have her lace museum – in fact it will be a relatively expensive gift not only to the people of Calais and France and to the lace trade as a whole – but a gift to the world and it will truly give our Lacemakers of Calais a reference point.

The phrase ‘Lacemakers of Calais’ was coined at a wintery meeting in the basement of Sydney’s Globe Street Archives way back in 1982. It is now used across the world, not only to

describe our Australian Lacemakers, but also all those who were involved in the development of the trade in Calais from 1816 on.

This museum will give us a place to hang our hats – we were part of the journey that the museum will illustrate and we will be able to stand in the courtyard in the steps of the lacemakers and say ‘we, too, were here’.

Public buildings in Calais tend to be magnificent – the ancient Notre Dame Church and the Town Hall are superb. The Museum will sit on the quai du Commerce with the patterns from the canal reflecting in its curved glass walls – a very fitting, carefully planned and expensive proposition. The estimated cost is 14 million Euros (about \$Aud 22m) – surely an indication of how it is to be valued!

Like all great buildings worth waiting for (remember the Opera House?) one can expect that there will be delays, cost blow outs and dramas upon dramas, but in the end Calais WILL have her Lace Museum!

Gillian Kelly
Editor

A WINTER'S TALE

**A snippet from Creswell's *Nottingham & Newark Journal*
Jan & Feb 1772:**

Thomas RHODES butler to W CHAWORTH of Annesley & John CURTIS of the same town starved on Saturday night on their return from Mansfield. John CURTIS left a widow & 8 children

The story is completed with an extract from the *Nottingham Date Book*:

At the end of January 1772 there was a severe frost in Nottinghamshire. It was reported that 'the oil in the public cisterns was congealed in such a manner that none could be drawn wherewith to light the streets'. On the 1st February there was a heavy fall of snow accompanied by a very cold north east wind and several people perished in returning from Nottingham Market.

Thomas RHODES, butler to William CHAWORTH of Annesley, was proceeding along the Mansfield Turnpike with a team of horses when, near Newstead, they met a foot soldier in great distress. Mr RHODES, fearing that the man would starve (freeze) to death, generously took off the first lead horse and mounting the soldier on it sent it back to Mansfield where, with almost incredible difficulty, he arrived in safety. However, when the leading horse was gone, the rest could not be made to pull the coach. RHODES and the coachman were consequently so long exposed to the rigours of the night as to be unable to stand it. They were found next morning lying on the road dead.

With thanks to John Mellors for the snippet and Ann Widdowson for the extract.

*1848 was a leap year.
What an enormous leap of faith our people
had to take to come to Australia.*

*R Lander
6am thought*

OF SHIPS AND SAILS AND SEALING WAX - ALMOST



Mermaid figurehead from Marie-Antoinette's launch. © Musée national de la Marine, Paris

It's all in the detail really. Three events over the last few days have conspired to make me think seriously about the life our forebears really lived in the early nineteenth century. Before you flick to the next page, bear with me for a few more lines.

Last weekend I began [but did not finish] watching a BBC drama set in a cotton mill. A young woman walked through an area full of loud, dirty machinery. There was cotton dust in the air as thick as flurries of snow. A young man, suspected of smoking was severely beaten then sacked.

Last night I was privileged to attend a private evening at the National Maritime Museum in Sydney. We were taken aboard the new *Endeavour*, the replica built to precise specifications for the bicentenary by Alan Bond. [Stay with me, it gets interesting!]

The third event came later at the Museum, viewing the current exhibition, '*Les Génies de la Mer*'.

Put it altogether and you have an amazing glimpse of the minutiae of life, taken for granted and not really commented upon by contemporary documenters. What did the dust in the factories our lacemakers worked in do their eyes, ears and noses, to say nothing of their lungs!

Was it common practice to bathe each day after work? We suspect not, so what were the effects of this dust? It would have seeped into their clothes and hair to be carried home and breathed in by their loved ones. The air in the factories would have been so full of this dust, no wonder anyone caught smoking would have filled the boss with fear. One spark and the whole place would go up. I am not aware of reports of such an event, so either everyone else was as frightened as the boss, or severe measures were taken, as portrayed on screen.

This brings me to the *Endeavour*. We all know that Captain Cook sailed with a very big compliment of men, animals and stores on his journey to the 'Terra Australis Ingognita', partly due to the addition of Sir Joseph Banks' party. Have you given thought to how all these men, [one hundred in all] were accommodated on a ship about the size of a large Manly Ferry?

They built a mezzanine deck below the great cabin which is situated in the stern of the ship. This mezzanine deck was where the marines had their cots and their mess. The distance between the decks was four feet. These men spent their off-duty hours there for three years...bent double! Due to the enormous amount of rope and wood on board, lighting was limited to natural lighting, again for safety. After sunset, sailors had to be able to feel their way around the ship. • Puts a new light on our modern dependence on light, [if you'll forgive the play on words]!

Last, but by no means least, the STUNNING exhibition of French Naval Sculpture at the National Maritime Museum. Most of us have been brought up on a relatively undiluted diet of 'British is Best'. Many of us were led to believe that God was an Englishman. Well if you want to find out that the French kings and emperors thought *they* were gods, take a look at this beautifully curated exhibition.

In order to impress the rest of the world with their importance and to convince the mere mortals of their assumed status, they decorated their naval, and therefore royal, ships with the most magnificent artworks. From gilded allegorical scenes of France accepting the bounty of the earth to huge wooden busts of notable Frenchmen that adorned the prows of ships, these artworks span a period from the mid 1600's to 1900.

They are truly amazing and really worth a visit. But to get back to the subject at hand; how did our English lacemakers view these ideas, at odds with those of their heritage? Were they impressed or indifferent? Did they begrudge their taxes being frittered away on such frivolous expenditure?

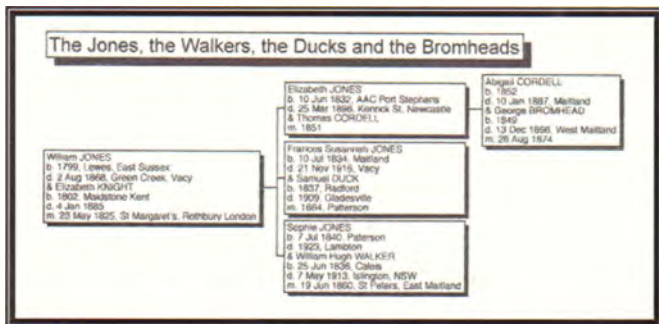
It all boils down to pollution, interior design and government expenditure. Life doesn't really change very much, does it?

Claire Loneragan

THE ODD IDLE THOUGHT

- * Save the whales. Collect the whole set.
- * A day without sunshine is like . . . Night.
- * On the other hand, . . . you have different fingers.
- * I just got lost in thought. It was unfamiliar territory.
- * I feel like I'm diagonally parked in a parallel universe.

THE LACEMAKERS AND THE JONES GIRLS



How big a hand does fate play in the finding of life's partners and what set of circumstances brought three different Lacemaker families to the daughters of of William Jones of Sussex and his wife Elizabeth Knight of Kent?

In 1825 William Jones and his wife Elizabeth (nee Knight) were employed in England by the Australian Agricultural Company and brought to Australia as indentured servants. They travelled on the ship *York* with Robert Dawson, the chief agent of the A.A.Co.²

After arriving in Sydney on November 11, they were placed in temporary accommodation whilst arrangements were made for their transportation north. The second part of their journey took them to the AAC's land grant at Tahlee on Port Stephens.

The ship's record shows William being a Labourer aged 27 yrs on a salary of 30 pounds per annum. Over twenty years later the

² The Company was formed in 1824 to "extend and improve the flocks of Merino sheep" in New South Wales. The initial land grant was at Port Stephens.

Lacemakers arrived in the district with an average income of 20 pounds per annum but their arrival was to have quite an impact on the family of William Jones.³

The Jones' first child, Mary Anne was born at Bringelly in 1826. She was followed by Thomas 1829, Edward 1830, and Elizabeth 1832 at Port Stephens. On completion of their second term with the AACo, William, Elizabeth and children moved to the Paterson River District where William established his farm at Green Creek, Vacy. Frances was then born in 1834 at Maitland, Sarah 1838 at Maitland and Sophie in 1840 at Paterson.

By this time, on the other side of the world, events in the lace trade were shaping the lives of the families that would immigrate eight years later, and as fate would have it, deposit passengers from the *Agincourt* on the doorsteps of the Immigrants' Depot in East Maitland.

Within the next fortnight the whole contingent was employed and the village of Paterson became the focal point for five families: the Homans, the Walkers, the Ducks, the Roes and the Smiths.

It was inevitable that in a small, isolated farming community these families and the Jones family would meet. Their families were all self motivated and living in a small community where life was so different from anything they had ever known. The Jones, by 1848, were well established and understanding in the ways of the Australian bush. The Lacemakers were in an alien world: they had lived in cool climates in industrial towns and worked in a regimented, noisy, dirty trade producing a fabric for which Australia had no need – although it would be reasonable to asses

³ William's brother Thomas also worked for the AAC but left the company in 1832 to build his hotel at Gostwyck while William remained with the company on a renewed contract.

that the women of the bush would have had a certain fascination for those who had made such feminine frippery.

Financially William Walker fared better than any of the *Agincourt* passengers. He was employed by George Townshend for twelve months as a general servant at 32 pounds per annum.

William and his wife Therese Petit had brought four children with them and were to have a further four.

Their eldest child was also William and he was born in Calais in 1836. On June 19, 1860, twelve years after his arrival at Morpeth William Hugh Walker, the lacemaker's eldest son, married Sophie Jones, the AAC's labourer's youngest daughter at St Peters in East Maitland. William and Sophie remained in the Paterson district with their eleven children being born at Paterson, Vacy and Gresford.

Two miles north west of the village of Paterson was a magnificent property called Gostwycke and owned by E G Cory. It was a farm of some 4000 acres and twelve miles by navigable river from Morpeth. In October 1848 Cory employed Thomas Duck, his wife Elizabeth and eldest son George. The Ducks brought six children with them from Calais but it probably wasn't a bad deal for Cory as five of these were boys approaching working age, including young Samuel who was born in Radford in 1837 and had already worked as a machinist in Calais.

By 1852 Thomas Duck and Elizabeth had established themselves as a farming family at Mallinson near Gresford on the Paterson River and in 1864 Samuel Duck the lacemaker's son married Frances Sussanah Jones, the AACo labourer's daughter at Paterson. Samuel was 27 years old and a farmer and Frances was 30 and living at home with her parents. Samuel farmed all his life – his eight children were born at Big Creek, Vacy. When he

was 63 he was admitted to Gladesville Hospital where he lived for 9 years before his death in 1909. Frances died in 1916 and is buried at Paterson.

William and Elizabeth Jones' second daughter was born in 1832 on the AACo property at Port Stephens. She was sixteen when the lace families arrived in the Paterson district her parents had chosen as home. In 1851 she married Thomas Cordell and in 1852 Abigail, their first child was born. In the fullness of time Abigail met and married one George Bromhead. George was the first Australian born child of John Bromhead and Jane Swift – *Agincourt* travelers from Calais who accompanied John's parents Joseph and Sarah Bromhead. The marriage took place on August 26, 1874 at St Pauls West Maitland.

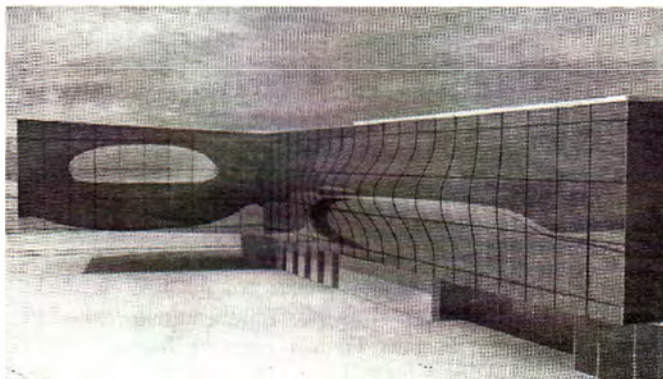
Family story has it that William & Elizabeth Jones were not pleased with their daughter Frances marrying Samuel Duck.⁴ However when William Jones died in 1868 he left his properties Kilburn and Green Creek to his wife and on her death Kilburn to his son Edward and Green Creek to his son-in-law Alfred Sluman and wife Sarah Ann.⁵ On his wife's death he directed that the residue of any Real and all Personal property apart from the two properties was to be divided between the three daughters, Elizabeth, Frances and Sophia. The only children not mentioned were Thomas who had gone to Victoria and Mary Ann who went to England. As Frances was included in his estate she was not totally an outcast.

Val Rudkin of the Walker family & Gillian Kelly

⁴ If this is true it may explain why her son Frederick did not know his grandparents' names or the date and place of his parents' marriage.

⁵ Sara Anne Jones married Alfred Edwin Sluman, she died at Camden on August 16, 1918.

THE PEOPLE'S MUSEUM AT CALAIS



The façade of the proposed museum that will face quai du Commerce and play with the reflections from the water in the canal.

THE IMPACT OF LACE

It will be a dazzling, unique place in the heart of the old town of Saint Pierre, that will offer visitors a remarkable journey through the adventure of lace. This museum will present a city alive with the rhythm of the clatter of the lace machines, where man, his skill and his creativeness finds a place, through exhibited works and fashion parades.

So it will be a people's museum that doesn't just exist behind its walls simply for education and training purposes. It will be open to the modern world and immerse itself in the life of the city, at the crossroads of Calais' cultural, social, tourist and urban life.

The lace in all its states, since its hand made origins to the to present-day trends in fashion, its exceptional collections, its garments, its working machines ... this is the City Museum of Lace and Fashion that we can expect in less than 900 days.

... As for the building, the designers have worked hard on the curved sections on the facade of the extension in quai du Commerce and used the canal to play with reflections. These sections will be in curved glass and patterned with the design of the perforated Jacquard cards that are used in the trade. The designers have also drawn on the play of light that changes depending on where you are standing.

The facade of the old building reflects so well the history of a collective factory that had assigned areas for different activities and will maintain its yellow bricks and bow windows.



A tourelle in the courtyard of the Boulart Factory, rue du Pont Neuf. This will be second entrance to the museum and where visitors will truly walk in the footsteps of the lacemakers.

You will be able to enter the building two ways: through the main entrance on quai du Commerce or through the rue de Pont Neuf. You are then in the inside court, on the steps of the lacemakers, and can access the great entrance foyer with its

audiovisual space for a first glimpse of the subject and with shops and autobanks.

On your left, is a restored area that opens onto the inside court. You are now ready to tackle on the ground floor and first story "the adventure of the lace of Calais," the permanent exhibition that will lead you from the origins of the lace to our days in seven steps.

The first stage will transport you to the time of hand made lace. The second will immerse you in the heart of the industrial adventure of the lace of Calais with an introduction to the lace machines and the adaptation to the Jacquard.

In the third stage you will cross to the working lace machines where with a touch of the finger you will learn about the mechanics and the designers, the twisthands and the bobbin winders. In the workshop four machines will be working and will create with its smells and its noises, the ambiance so peculiar to lace factories. As well, you will visit a small Louget workshop.

Then you arrive at the fourth stage: 1918/ 2 000: one century of fashions in laces where the evolution of the silhouette is demonstrated with the under and outer garments and accessories.

In the auditorium, a huge room for balls and fashion parades, there will also be shows and conferences. Spend time following the stage that tells of the impact lace of today and tomorrow, trends, the contemporary designers and the new creations.

Finally "threads and fibers," the development of the early materials, the natural fibres and chemicals ones, and color in a laboratory. What a program!

The museum also proposes to include shops, exhibitions, a resource and educational centre, an area deciated to the lace trade and some videos.

Un Musée citoyen à Calais

L'effet dentelle

by Frédérique Haffaf, with her very kind permission to translate and reprint

From Calais Realities, a weekly municipal information paper

No 142, April 21 - 27

THE BATHURST ADVOCATE

February 12, 1848

To the Editor

SIR, - I beg, though your journal, to call the attention of those parties whose duty it is to look after the constabulary, to the disgusting and brutal manner of their taking men to the watch-house; no less than four collect around the victim, each taking a limb, drag him on his back the length of the street; this in day-light; I should like to know how they would treat one at night? It is a species of cruelty that none but bipeds of the most debased feelings could be guilty of. If men are restive, and few men will patiently submit to the repeated application of a trap's *waddie* (*policeman's baton*) without showing the impression it makes on their feelings by resenting it in some manner or other, and in the scuffle one of the trap's buttons comes off then an assault is added to drunkenness. If harsh means are to be used, why not use the handcuffs and a wheelbarrow, and save us from such disgusting exhibitions?

I am, Sir, Your obedient humble servant,

AN OBSERVER.

WHO WAS ZADOCK BAMFORD?

In 1986 the National Library of Australia bought at auction from a London dealer a set of letters written between a Derbyshire carpenter and his wife. There are over twenty letters in the collection and they tell an amazing story, both from their content and their omissions.

Zadock Bamford was always a bit of a mystery. He was born in Heanor, Derbyshire in 1822, the fourth child of Sarah Smith and Alexander Bamford, who were not married at that time, but apparently did participate in such a ceremony before 1837.

In that year the minister of the area persuaded those who had not had their children baptised to do so, otherwise they would not appear on a Parish register and nor would they appear on the about-to-happen civil register. Zadock's mother saw the wisdom in this and he was duly baptised at the age of fifteen, described as illegitimate and his mother as a widow.

Zadock's two brother Anthony and Moses were both framework knitters but Zadock became a carpenter and in the early 1840s married Frances Banton. Five children were born into seeming poverty with the family living in Smalley and Heanor, and then in 1854 Zadock was given an opportunity to go to Australia. He saw this as a chance to break the poverty cycle and do well for his family and so he set off in February to board the *Bride*. From Gloucester he wrote to Frances:

Feb 9, 1854 Depend on it – I shall return a rich man... I am going to be Eadie's agent in Australia – I shall have good wages and be able to save eight pounds a week.... Adieu, adieu my loving wife, be faithful to me jewel and you shall have cause to bless me.

The decision to leave must have been wrenching, for he wrote from the Bristol Channel on the *Bride* on February 15th:

...Mr Eadie will see you right.....my address will be c/- Mr Robinson, Flinders Lane, Melbourne. I know you merit more than I have hitherto done for you but a murmer has never escaped you lips and we have lived and loved together..

By May the ship had reached Algoa Bay and there was another opportunity to write: *I can send you 20 pounds a month and don't have the least doubt that I can save one thousand pounds and be home in three years. ...make yourself as comfortable as you can without your bedfellow, not with another or woe will be unto you, believe me my own dear wife.*

The *Bride* reached Geelong and Zadock moved to Melbourne , found un named work and wrote: *There is no enjoyment on the goldfields – nothing but drunkenness and debauchery. Diggers think nothing of spending four or five hundred pounds at a time then set off to the diggings again.*

I shall finish my work then I am off gold digging. If you saw me with my jumper on and a six barrel revolver at my side you'd think I was a highway man.

Everyone can get money here if they would only take the trouble to work. There are no poor here, nor poor homes. You cannot get sheep's heads nor tripe – they are not used here and are all thrown away.

I am thinking of opening a timber yard in Derbyshire when I return. My dear wife. You often think of me and I sincerely think you will keep yourself as a virtuous woman ought to do – if not you know what my determination would be, for sooner that any disgrace should come on you I love so dear I would end both our days, but in you I place my trust....

By the end of the year he could write:

I have work as a carpenter. Nine pounds in the hand on Sat. night and I hope to get a contract to build a public house.

And Frances replied on December 28, 1854

Matthew brought the letter. I am extremely blight to you for now I can fill my Children's bellies. Frederick says it is like old times now we can have good baking...I am living with Mary and Nicholas but want to get a house near Miriam.

In January of 1855 Frances acknowledges receipt of fifty pounds and eleven pounds sent in two despatches. She says, in a hand not as sure as her husband's: *We are living with Mary and Nicholas. Matthew and Miriam send their love. We are living near Anthony but it is not as nice as Marlpool. ...I shall never forget the day Matthew brought your letter. I trembled, I smiled with tears running down my face before I could open it....*

There is a gap in the letters then, and the next was written from Sydney on December 14, 1856 when Zadock says: *I am coming home by the Vimiera. I hope my dear wife you will make room in you bed for a long lost stranger and the time seems a century since I clasp'd you to my heart my dear loving wife. I shall stay with you, my dear creature a few months. I have to make another voyage to New Zealand which will take about nine months.*

Zadock was in Sydney and wrote on December 5, 1855: Give my mother the tidings of my intention to return when she will see her son a gentleman. But then a blow:

Sydney January 23, 1856: I was to return on the Vimiera but on my dr's advice have forfeited my passage...Since my return I have found many losses in my books of money which I was given to understand had been sent to you but since my arrival in NSW I find I have been nobbed.

In March 1856 Frances replies: *I am sorry you have been so ill. The children did skip and dance when I told them you was coming home. This is a pretty comfortable house – the rooms are all papered and front and back doors and everything comfortable.*

I shall set some peas and beans and mustard cress and lettuce tomorrow. I have got some beautiful pickled onions, cabbage and Preserved Raspberry Vinegar, apples and everything...I am glad you have some Derby people near you.

The last letter in the collection is from Zadock, written from Mudjee on August 3, 1856: *Misfortunes of late seem to haunt me. You will be sorry to hear I have been unable to write lately in consequence of losing my middle finger on my right hand by a bite from a centipede which is very dangerous in the Colony. I hope to return about February. I love you more than tongue can tell. I wrote to you from Sydney to know if you would like to come to me here. If you would, I will send you the money – if my sons would like to come I will buy them a house each. Zadock Bamford, Builder Mudjee*

But something altered Zadock's life in the next months. In 1857 he bigamously married Ann Rogers in Mudjee. Ann was not quite 15 at the time of the marriage and the marriage occurred with her parent's consent and blessing. In 1858 their daughter Sarah Ann was baptised at St James Catholic Church in Sydney city.

In 1860 the Bamfords were living at 125 South Head Road, and Zadock was working in his trade as a carpenter. A son was born that year, also baptised at St James. Zadock's first child in Derbyshire had been named Frederick, and this baby was also given that name. The bigamous marriage must have been causing

concern because this time Zadock and Ann used the surname of Smith which was Zadock's mother's maiden name.

Another child followed in 1862 – Harriet Ellen was born and the family had moved to Miller St in North Sydney where Zadock advertised himself as a wheelwright. This time he used Frederick Smith as his name. In 1864 another child Thomas J was born and Zadock used the name of Alexander.

Thomas J was never known as either Bamford or Smith. He was always Thomas J Walsh and at about this time Zadock Bamford, using any of his aliases, disappeared from Australian records. However Ann didn't – in 1866 she married one Thomas Walsh.

So what became of Zadock? His messages to his mother indicate genuine intent to return. He was alive until at least 1864. Was he cuckolded by either or both his wives? Did Frances back in Heanor move on to another man? The evidence would suggest not. The English census from 1861 list Frances Bamford as a widow. She appears as Frances Bamford on the census until her death and at no time is there another man or child associated with her. She kept Zaddock's letters – surely a sign of a woman who loved and grieved for her husband both in his absence and then apparent death.

Did Annie go into her marriage knowing it was false? By the time her husband was using false names it must have been apparent. Did she have an affair with Thomas Walsh? Young Thomas J was most certainly his child, despite having been registered by Zadock.

The only way Frances' letters to Zadock could have ended up back in England with Zadock's letter to Frances (which is how the ANL bought them) is if they had been returned by someone in Australia – and this is not the action of a vengeful woman, so one

can only assume that Zadock himself, not Ann, sent them back – perhaps to falsify his death. Frances believed by 1861 that she was a widow – she kept those letters together as they are now 150 years later.

Perhaps Ann had had enough of living a false life – or perhaps a younger man was more appealing (Zadock was 21 years older than she). Most certainly she knew Zadock was dead when she remarried, using the name of Anne Bamford in 1866, but of Zadock's death there is absolutely no evidence.

Gillian Kelly with assistance from Chris Smalley, descendant of Zadock Bamford and Ann Rogers

The Letters of Zadock Bamford, Manuscript Room, National Library of Australia

Sands Sydney Directory, 1858 – 1866

Family notes and records, Chris Smalley

Births, Deaths & Marriage, NSW Registry

Census Records, England 1861 – 1901, Ancestry.com

CRESWELL's Nottingham & Newark Journal

11 Jan 1772

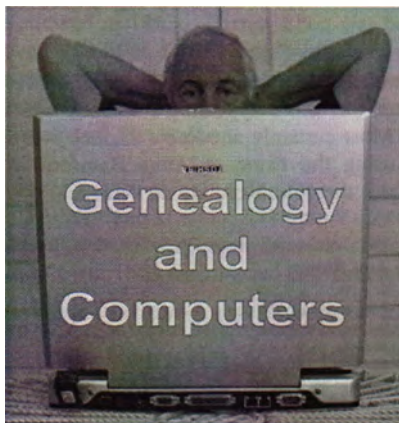
Mary dau of **Cornelius TAYLOR** stocking maker of Rosemary Lane murdered by her step mother **Ann TAYLOR** - mentions **William HOPKINS** father to deceased child's real mother

8 Feb 1772

On Monday (3 Feb) **Mrs Catherine PORTER (sic)** a maiden lady of ample fortune in her 69th year died in the Market Place. Her remains will be deposited at Oxton.

John Mellors

GENEALOGY AND COMPUTING WITH RICHARD LANDER



PART 2:

SEARCH ENGINE MATHS

When using a search engine such as Google, it is helpful to be as specific as you can with what you hope to be able to find. For example, instead of just typing *calais*” if you are hoping to find information on the lace machines that were used there, try typing *calais lace machines* or *I want information on lace machines used in Calais*. This works well in many instances. However, your search will include some web pages that include Calais and lace or lace and machines but not necessarily those from Calais. If you

specifically only want pages which contain all three terms then you will need to learn a little maths.

For example, if you wanted to find only those pages that referred to Gillian Kelly and Bathurst you could try **+kelly +bathurst**. That is plus sign then no space kelly space plus sign bathurst. With the addition of the “+” sign, only pages that contain both words will appear in your results. The trouble with such a search, however, might be that you find a lot of information on Ned Kelly’s gang and its activities around Bathurst rather than anything to do with Gillian’s research into the Bathurst lacemaker group. Often you will find you want your search engine to find pages that have some words on them but not others. In such cases you can use the “-” symbol to subtract such pages. Using the illustration above, try **+Kelly +bathurst -bushranger**.

This approach is handy when searching for my own family on line. Searching for **lander** often brings a multitude of hits on “lunar lander” and “lander university”. These can be eliminated by using specific search terms such as **lander darlington point** or **lander –lunar –moon –university**.

The minus symbol is very helpful for getting focused results when otherwise you would get too many finds that are unrelated to your topic.

My **lander darlington point** search brings up another handy search function – let us call it multiplication! This search will find topics associated with **lander** and **darlington** (where there is a Lander Street named after a non-relative) as well as Darlington Point. If I specifically want only hits associated with Darlington Point (a phrase) and not Darlington or Point I would use the multiplication “phrase search”. This would appear as **lander “darlington point”**. The phrase is enclosed by inverted commas. Remember, however, that local abbreviations such as **“darlington pt”** or **“the point”** will

not appear in your search results. There is also no guarantee that any words so included will be found together. For example a search for "*gillian kelly's* book" may not necessarily find you the title "Well Suited to the Colony". It will find pages that have the phrase "gillian kelly" and the word "book" on them but the page may refer to an address by Gillian and a book by someone else. It will not find pages that only contain the phrase "book by Gillian Kelly". If you want a very good chance of finding Gillian's fantastic book then type "*gillian kelly's book*" or "*book by gillian kelly*" instead. Whatever is typed between the inverted commas is taken very literally so, returning to a very early example, if you were to put them around "*I want information on lace machines used in Calais*" only pages with this specific phrase will be found.

Once you have mastered adding, subtracting and multiplying you have probably learnt enough for 99% of your searches. Learn to combine them and you have Unit 2 licked!

The Google search engine has inbuilt some very powerful filters which can make your searching even more powerful. Just to the right of the "Search" button there are hot links to "advanced search" and "preferences". Explore the possibilities! Google defaults to exploring the Web. However, if you want to try and find an image of something, select Images from the line immediately above the search bar, type in what you are searching for and be surprised at the results. Typing lacemakers will find Craig William's illustration logo2.gif which he used to illustrate the home page of his great lacemakers site. It is the twentieth hit found as I write.

Richard Lander

WEBSITES WORTH A PEEP

EARTH GOOGLE

<http://earth.google.com>

Google Earth streams the world over wired and wireless networks enabling users to virtually go anywhere on the planet and see places in photographic detail. This is not like any map you have ever seen. This is a 3D model of the real world, based on real satellite images combined with maps, guides to restaurants, hotels, entertainment, businesses and more. You can zoom from space to street level instantly and then pan or jump from place to place, city to city, even country to country. Get Google Earth. Put the world in perspective.

For some Nottinghamshire history, try
<http://www.nottshistory.org.uk>

USING THE LDS FILMS

I have just viewed a film hired from the LDS of the church records of St Mary's Nottingham, from 1813-1816. Film no 0504071. While I got some good information just by viewing the LDS site www.familysearch.org/

I did get a bit more:

1. The Baptisms show the date, the parents' names but no mother's maiden name; the address and the father's occupation
2. The Marriages show simply the names of both of the couple and the names of the two witnesses. No age, no occupation, no address
3. The bonus as far as I was concerned was that there were Burial records as well. So this is great as the IGI shows very few burials.

I was interested in this film as I am chasing the birth/baptism of my lacemaker, William ROGERS who was born c 1814. There are 3 possible William ROGERS baptisms, all with William/Mary as parents.

By viewing this film, I think I have pinpointed my William

The first christening was 2 February, 1814, the address Poplar Place and occupation, tailor. The second was 22 October 1814, White Cow Yard, occupation FWK. The third was 29 October 1815; Crosland St, a tailor.

Then in the burials there was a burial of a nine month old William on October 1814. The address was Copeland St. (No other information). This would be highly likely to have been the first William and could mean that the tailor then had another son and called him William also, a common practice. The only thing that makes it harder to 'prove' is that there are three addresses.

However, on the balance of probability, I think my fellow is likely to be the second. He was 33 on the shipping record in 1848, his death certificate in 1857 said he was 42.

By the way, there were certainly heaps of Framework Knitters living close to St Mary's as it was the commonest occupation listed. Finally, the curate who performed many of these services was a William Wordsworth. I looked him up but he doesn't seem to have been the same one as the poet even though his dates are correct (1770-1850)

**Judy Gifford, whose Nottingham interests are: HASLAM HAZLEDINE
SMEETON SHACKLOCK POWELL**

DEATHS IN CALAIS

From the Registers of Calais 1811 – 1832 and 1859 – 1870
Filmed by The Church of the Latterday Saints

BOWN, Elizabeth aged 76 y & 6 months born Mountsorrel, widow of William Tyler, died October 14, 1867. Witness William Tyler 36, grandson

CHRISTIAN, Elizabeth, aged 81 born London, widow of Henry Barry called Brown died at her home February 4, 1860 rue du Pont Lotin, Witnesses John Wheatley 35 and George Farrands 47, both laceworkers and both sons-in-law.

COOPER, John aged 91, mechanic, born America, son of John Cooper and Lucy, husband of Marie Louise Debecquet 71, died February 5, 1867 at his home Route de Guines.

CUNNINGHAM, Elizabeth aged 90, born York, widow of Antoine Lamy, died at her home July 2, 1830 rue des Boucheries

EAGLE, William Frederick son of Frederick Eagle and Mathilda Roper died September 29, 1859

FRIEND, Fanny aged 80 years & 10 months, born Deal, Kent, widow of Robert West died September 9, 1870 at her home rue Neuve.

FRIEND, John Joseph aged 4 months, son of George Richard Friend, servant and Harriet Hastings, died July 27 1830 at his parents' home rue du Courgain

GASCOGNE (sic) Elizabeth aged 55 born London daughter of John Gascoigne and Sarah Austin died Calais March 13, 1822

GASKIN, George aged 15 months, born Calais, son of George Gaskin mechanic and Anne Holland, died April 3, 1830 at his parents' home rue du Française

HAMMERSLEY, Benjamin aged 32, born Bidden Eng, laceworker, son of John Hammersely (dec) and Sarah Cresswell (dec), husband of Ann (Susanne) Ragsdal, died June 2, 1830 at his home rue de la Mer

HAWKSWORTH, James aged 3 years 7 4 months son of James Hawksworth 32, laceworker and Esther Saywell 34, died 2February 22, 1868 at his parents home rue du Cosmorama

HOOLEY, Rachel aged 57 born Nottingham, daughter of John Hooley and SARAH, (both dec) wife of George Walkland 65, lacemaker, died at her home in rue du Vic in 1865

HOPKIN on July 24 1859 still born child to Julie Arnet 30 t, wife of William Hopkin, 36 laceworker

JAMES, James Wragg aged 9 days, son of Leonard James, 40 laceworker, and Emmeline Wragg died at his parents home May 13 1859, rue du Vic

KNIGHT, James aged 10 months born Calais, son of Nathan Knight and Suzanne Butler, died June 30 1830 at is parents home, rue de Marechand.

LAMB, Frances aged 21 years & 2 Months, born St Pierre, daughter of William Lamb 54, laceworker and Elizabeth Saxton 50, died December 27, 1864 at Calais

MIDDLETON, Rosanna aged 55 born Radford, daughter of Isaac Middleton and Anne Poole, wife of Jasper 61, laceworker died August 22, 1868 at her home rue des Fleurs

PEET, Henry Sumner aged 18months & 18 days, son of William Peet 33, laceworker and Eliza Barsby 27, died at his parents' home rue de la tannerie March 26, 1860

POTTER, Edward aged 11 weeks born St Pierre, son of Edward Potter, laceworker and Jeanne Jenkins, died June 19, 1831 at his parents' home, rue de la Cloche.

POTTER, stillborn female child April 12, 1865 to Mary Shore 37, wife of Benjamin Potter at their home rue des plantes

SAYWELL, Arthur aged 3, born Nottingham, son of John Saywell and Sarah Lakin, died September 3. 1866 at his parents' home rue du Vauxhall.

SAYWELL, William 17, laceworker born Calais son of Jasper Saywell 59 laceworker and Rosanna Middleton 54 (qv). Body found between Pont de Briques and Pont de Fer on June 8, 1866; identified by William Bellamy 33, laceworker, first cousin

SAMSON, Elizabeth aged 28 born Nottingham, daughter of Thomas Samson, laceworker & Sarah Cope, died at herparents home rue du bon rouge June 6, 1831.

SANSON(sic) George, aged 23, born Nottingham, son of Thomas Sanson and Sarah Cope, died December 29, 1827 at rue de Therme

SHAW, John aged 44, laceworker born Ilkeston Derbyshire, son of Isaac Shaw and Jane Sims, husband of Eulalie Tirmande aged 48, died at his home March 3, 1862 rue Vauban

SMITH, Anne aged 23 months born Calais, daughter of William Smith laceworker and Anne Dean died April 19 1830, at her parents' home rue des Mariners

SWIFT, John Thomas aged 10 y & 1 month son of John Swift 44 and Anne Henderson 39, died at his parents home rue des Prairies January 21, 1865. Witness: George Swift 32, laceworker, uncle of dec.

SHAW, Mary Ann, aged 7 months, born Leicestershire, daughter of James Shaw laceworker and Sarah Oldham, died August 19, 1828 at her parents' home rue de la Cloche

WEST, John 54 years & 7 months lacemaker born Cosby, Leics, son of Robert West and Mary Bannister, both deceased, husband of Mary Hart aged 52 y and 10 months died October 29, 1869 at his home rue Lafayette

WALKLAND, George aged 70, lacemaker born Sheffield son of George Walkland and Sarah Hodgkinson, widower of Rachel Hooley, died at his home in rue du Vic, November 9, 1870

WELLS, Lucy, 30 days daughter of William Wells, laceworker and Charlotte Turton, March 10, 1826 died at her parents' home, rue de Pretrés.

WOOD, Samuel, aged 90, retired, born Ilkington, Derbyshire, son of John Wood and Mary Adams Atkins, widow of Elizabeth Shpeherd died at Calais January 21, 1862.

Saturday August 20,2005
Saturday November 20, 2005

ISSN No 0815-
3442

At
Donbank Cottage
6 Napier Street, North Sydney
Meeting Time: 1.00pm

Office Bearers
Australian Society of the Lacemakers
of Calais Inc

	PRESIDENT	Mrs Elizabeth Bolton 4/165 Pennant Hills Rd West Pennant Hills 2125 ebolton@bigpond.com
SECRETARY		Richard Lander 73A Killeaton St St IVES 2075 (02) 9440 3334 richardlander@ozemail.com.au
TREASURER		Craig Williams PO Box 209 TERREY HILLS 2084 recurve@tpg.com.au
EDITOR		Gillian Kelly PO Box 1277 QUEANBEYAN 2620 02 6297 2168 4mchtn8@fwi.net.au
PUBLICITY OFFICER		Judith Gifford 8 Berry Ave Green Point 2251 giffos@hotmail.net.au
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY		Barbara Kendrick 190 Shaftesbury Ave EASTWOOD 2122

Covernote:

William Johnson was born in Bathurst in 1856, the son of Thomas Johnson and Phoebe, née Roper, Lacemakers on the Agincourt.

He followed in his father's mechanical footsteps by becoming an mechanic, or engineer, worker on engines.