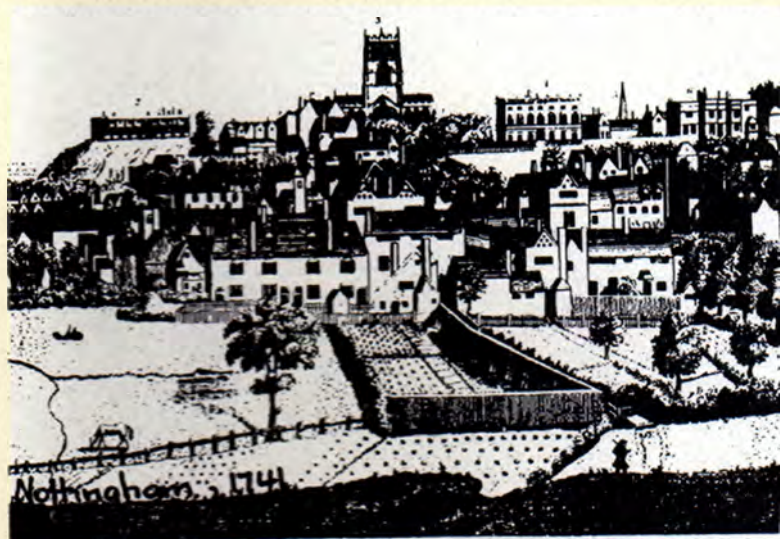


Tulle



*The Journal of
The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais
Issue Number 39, May 1993*

MEETING DATES

Saturday, May 15, 1993
Saturday, August 21, 1993
Saturday, November 20, 1993
Saturday, February 19, 1994

Venue for All Meetings:
DONBANKS Cottage
6 Napier Street, North Sydney
Meeting Time: 1.00pm
Train to North Sydney Station,
or Bus from Wynard
(247, 286, 288, 289, 290)

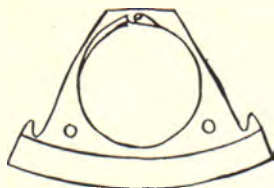
Next Meeting: Saturday, May 15th.

This meeting will take the form of a workshop where members may browse through all the records we have:

Nottingham Record Series
Marjorie Brown's Card Index
Margaret Simpson's Card Index
Albert Vion's Methodist Baptisms in Calais
Kent Marriage Transcripts
French Civil Baptisms
Bert Archer's Papers
Births and Marriages for Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derby and Kent
Births, Deaths and Marriages for NSW
Database linking Calais, England and Australia and extraneous families

If you need advice on searching then there quite a few experts
DonBank Cottage bears a prolonged inspection!

Lunch will be provided - soup and damper



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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK.

It is not often I find myself lost for words, but I am now. I have never been "president" and am not quite sure how to conduct myself. I have had an excellent example in our past Presidents and I thank Bruce Goodwin sincerely for his enthusiastic work and organisation over the past years. I look forward to his wise guidance for my term.

My election came as a total surprise and as such I had no plans or ideas to put forward, except to suggest that we structure our meetings a little more so that at the end of the day we feel we have achieved something. I am keen to have your suggestions and input so that we can grow into our next decade.

Last Meeting was held at DonBank in North Sydney. This delightful home is set in an island of trees and gardens in the concrete of this busy city. Many members brought their lunch along to picnic before our meeting. DonBank looks like becoming our new home. If you missed our last meeting, come and join us for a workshop around a soup and damper lunch in May. This will be a working meeting - "a show and tell and share" afternoon where you will be able to investigate all the resources we have, including the French records and Nottingham Series. Come and explore the museum's rooms and learn about the previous owners of this lovely old home and how they fitted into North Sydney .

I look forward to a year of enthusiasm and growth, with your ideas and activity and company.

Claire Loneragan
President

AND THE SECRETARY'S

In spite of public transports' efforts* to sabotage our enjoyment, the first meeting at DonBank Cottage was very succesful. After having given sterling service over several years, Bruce and Enid retired and were succeeded by Claire and Doug. The rest of the committee agreed to serve another year and all look forward to continued cooperation and assistance from the members.

We have booked DonBank for the next four meetings (May 15, Aug 14, Nov 20 and the AGM, Feb 19, 1994) and there will be four issues of *Tulle* this year.

The next meeting will be a workshop with the opportunity to examine records and to assess computer programs and microfiche records. It is hoped that we can arrange to alternate this type of meeting with visiting or member speakers.

The subscription for 1993 has been fixed at \$20. If you are unable to attend the next meeting, please mail your subscription to the Treasurer. (Address in back cover.)

Doug Webster.



*The Saturday of the AGM saw Queen Elizabeth II about to sail from Sydney Harbour, with the attending crowds making traffic in the area chaotic. An accident on the Bridge held up traffic and Lacemakers for quite some time. Our rail commuters fared no better, as a fire in a signal box ensured that most train travellers sat for a very frustrating hour or so just outside Central.

AND FINALLY, THE EDITOR.

An enforced period of R & R has given me the opportunity to develop a data base of the Lacemakers. For those who don't use computers, a data base is simply an electronically organised filing system, and it has been a long time plan of this Editor to put everything available onto file in a way that can be cross referenced. The file has some eight hundred families on it and contains information on births, deaths and marriages, parents, addresses, occupations, religions etc. It began with the Lacemaker families that came to Australia, and grew to include their associated families in Calais and Nottingham.

The cross referencing has turned up some interesting family relationships that offers some explanations of why some people were part of the contingent.

Perhaps one of the really interesting aspects that is becoming more and more obvious is the matter of religion. A disproportionate percentage of our Lacemakers were Wesleyan, Methodist or of other non-conforming faiths. While there are valid reasons for the growth of the the Non Conformists among the working classes, is there a simple explanation for 40% of our Lacemakers being Methodist or Wesleyan?

Did the Methodist church, in particular, actively encourage its members to take the risks of moving to Calais, and then Australia? Or was it simply that adventurous members of that congregation influenced and supported each other? While it is known that the initial meeting to propose the Petition to the British Government was held in a church, was this perhaps the Methodist church in St Pierre? And was involvement with their church one of the reasons there were so many who could read and write?

I leave it with you,

Gillian Kelly.



THE BONINGTON FAMILY



What does a street in Calais have in common with a Georgian house in Arnold, Nottinghamshire? The answer is the name Bonington!

There were three RICHARD BONINGTONS. The Elder was born in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire in 1730 and became the Governor of the Nottingham jail; he died in 1803. His son, Richard Bonington the Younger, born 1768, also held this position for a time. He is alleged to have read 'The Rights of Man' to the prisoners and was obliged to leave.

'Mr Bonington had the reputation of being a good tavern companion, an open, generous-hearted man, but villainous company too often led him into unfortunate predicaments. One night on returning home rather muddled, he was taken up for riotous and disorderly conduct - a rather awkward circumstance for the governor of the goal, and one which nearly caused him his dismissal. It was not until the commission of a graver offence - such as conversing with prisoners on the subject of politics and debating amongst them the question of free government and the reading to them the forbidden doctrines of Tom Paine - that, to adopt a modern phrase, he thought fit to tender his resignation.'

In 1797 he began to earn his living as a Drawing Master and after his marriage in July 1801 to Eleanor Parkes, he gave drawing lessons at the Nottingham Academy and at several schools, including the one his wife ran in Arnold, and later in Park Row, Nottingham Their son,

Richard Parkes Bonington, was born in 1802, and it was about this time that his father, in an advertisement in the local paper, described himself as "Portrait painter and Drawing Master".

A few years later Bonington was the Whig nominee for election to the Nottingham Junior Council, but lost by 93 votes; the total poll was 2,381. He did not try again, but continued to paint landscapes in water colour of Nottingham and the Lake District; and soon began to pass on his skills to his young son, who was to become the famous artist

At this time there were close ties between Nottingham and Calais, for despite the closure of the continent to the British from 1799 during the Napoleonic Wars, the people of Calais had drawn up a petition that the English residents, who were essential to the town's economy, should be allowed to stay.

In 1808 John Heathcoat had invented the bobbin net machine. This meant that the " little smiths of Nottingham" soon possessed the expertise to make the machines that could make lace of a much more refined variety than any made in France, where the ladies of the Empire were demanding the latest fashions.

In 1815 an English lace machine had been set up at Valenciennes, but, by reason of its geographical position, Calais was a much better site. Now the war was over, there were ten ferries a day plying between Dover and Calais, a journey of about three hours.

There were strict British regulations to prevent the export of machinery and the emigration of artisans, so at first sailors smuggled the machine parts into Calais. Skilled technicians were needed to assemble this machinery and skilled labour was needed to operate the looms. Foreign Office records contain many instances of smugglers intercepted, so that anyone engaging in the enterprise took an immense risk. As a Nottingham citizen Bonington would have been well informed about the situation in France.

It was probably the rising cost of living after the war which caused the Boningtons to sell the contents of their house in August 1817 and to emigrate to France. It was in St Pierre de Calais, the modern part of

the old town, that the firm of James Clarke, Richard Bonington and Robert Webster was established. Clarke had assembled the machine, and employed two Leicestershire twist hands, Bonser and McArthur. Bonington was to sell the bobbin net in Calais and Paris; Webster was in charge of the business. This partnership did not last for long. Clarke left to set up his own business in October 1818, and Bonington the following May. This left Webster to continue the business alone. When he died in 1855, the manufacture of lace in Calais, 'The Nottingham of France' was firmly established.

The Boningtons moved to Paris in 1819 and opened up a shop in la rue de Tournelles, where they sold lace, but it is believed Mrs Bonington and her neice set up school, while Mr Bonington continued to produce and sell engraved views, as he had in Nottingham. Their son was studying at l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts and joined the atelier of Baron Gros. Originally his parents had intended that he should become a lace designer.

Richard Parkes Bonington was fifteen when the family first came to Calais. He quickly developed a talent for landscapes and seascapes in watercolour, and this was encouraged by Louis Francia, a native of the town and a competent water colourist, who had studied in England and found inspiration from the works of Turner and Constable. Francia sent Richard to Dunkirk where the mayor, M. Morel, a wealthy shipowner, became his first patron.



● *On The Seine At Rouen* by Richard Parkes Bonington

From Dunkirk the young English artist went to Paris, with an introduction from Francia to Delacroix, who liked him at their first meeting, and wrote in a letter to Thoré,

"Je le voyais un grand adolescent en veste courte, qui faisait, lui aussi et silencieusement, des études à l'aquarelle, en générale, d'après des paysages flamands. Il avait déjà, dans ce genre, qui, dans ce temps là, était une nouveauté anglaise, une habileté surprenante." 1.



Bonington's bright watercolours sold well in Paris and financed his sketching tours in Normandy, Picardy and Flanders. He showed at the Paris Salon in 1822 and also at the famous Salon of 1824, with John Constable and others, and won a Gold Medal. In 1825 he and Delacroix went to England and began to paint scenes from history which was then fashionable. Bonington's works were exhibited in the Royal Academy in London in 1826 and 1828 and became very popular. By this time he was very ill with tuberculosis and died in London on September 23, 1828 at the home of John Barnett who had befriended his family.

Bonington was buried at St James' Chapel, Pentonville. (After his parents' deaths, his body was removed and reinterred, without a monument, alongside theirs at Kensal Green Cemetery.) News of his

death was received with great sadness in England and France. He was a Romantic painter who had absorbed new ideas from both countries. Bonington's use of watercolours, and later oils, gave new brightness to his pictures which attracted many imitators. A number of galleries and museums contain atleast one work attributed to Bonington; several are on exhibition in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, the Art Gallery of the Castle Museum, Nottingham, and in the Wallace Collection at Manchester.

Anne Fewkes
Nottingham, 1993.

Bibliography

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Delacroix's letter to Thoré.

Felkin, *History of the Machine-Wrought Hosiery and Lace.*

Peacock, *Richard Parkes Bonington.*

Pointon, *The Bonington Circle.*

Race, *Notes on the Boningtons.*

* "I saw a tall young man in a short jacket, who quietly held out some watercolours, mostly Flemish landscapes. He had already showed, in this medium and for his age, a great deal of ability as a new English talent"



The ASCENT of M^r S. ADLER the celebrated BRITISH
AERONAUT at NOTTINGHAM. November 1st 1813

THE TOUCH OF LACE IN DACOSTA AVENUE

In a quiet suburban street, not far from the heart of Adelaide, there exists another tangible reminder of our history, albeit a relatively recent one. Visitors to Adelaide may have noticed that electric power lines in that beautiful city are supported by poles made from steel and concrete because the more traditional wooden poles would not stand the ravages of the local white-ants. These poles are called Stobie poles after the man who developed them, J.C. Stobie of the Adelaide Electric Supply Company.

Some of the Stobie poles have been painted by competent artists with designs or scenes that commemorate local events or residents. One particular Stobie pole in Dacosta Avenue, Prospect has been painted on one side with a likeness of the black Nottingham lace modesty piece once worn by Mary Ann Lander, wife of Edward Lander, Chairman of the emigrants' committee. The cat shown in the photo has also been painted on the pole!

The other side of the pole has been painted with a representation of some handiwork by one of Mary Ann's great grand nieces, Mrs Emma Head who lives in Dacosta Avenue. Her design includes a representation of the Harpley and shows both its departure from London, (May 12, 1848) and its arrival in Adelaide (September 2, 1848). It includes symbols for England, (the rose), France, (fleur-de-lis) and Australia, (waratah) as well as references to the Nottingham Lacemakers and the Lander family.

Richard Lander
March, 1993



A Voyage of the Harpley



Tulle, Issue Number 38 included excerpts from a diary written by an unknown passenger on the *Harpley's* voyage to Australia in 1849, just twelve months after the *Lacemaker's* journey, but under the care of the same master, Captain T Buckland. The diarist was able to give us a clear picture of the sea voyage, written as it happened, but his experiences as a paying passenger were different to those of the Assisted Immigrants. The following excerpt is from the experiences of John Chandler, who was a child aboard the *Harpley* on the same voyage as the previous diarist.

John Chandler's family were Chartists and Nonconformists. His family's decision to emigrate was a group one:

"Provisions got very dear at this time, and many people were talking of emigrating. Many were leaving for America. There was gold discovered in California.....This was 1848. Some members of the Ebenezer Church met together, and after much talk and many prayers, they resolved to emigrate. They were therefore formed into a church.....They proposed taking up a large tract of country and equally dividing it into farms, and to keep themselves a separate community. It was not confined to the members of the Church, but to those who approved of our doctrines."

After writing to the Government, and being given approval for their plans and for a land grant at Lake Colac, now in Victoria, the new church community sold up their possessions and went to London where they awaited the sailing of the *Harpley*. John continues:

"I must here record the watchful care of the Lord over those He has

determined to save while in their unregenerate state. I was playing with some boys and climbing over the side of the ship when I was accidentally pushed overboard. Twice I sank, but a Spaniard on another ship saw me in the water, and he jumped into a boat from his own ship just as I was sinking a third time, and caught me by the hair of my head and lifted me into the boat by it.

..and next morning I was as well as ever. And all the effect it had on me was that I thought I was very lucky that I was not drowned.

The *Harpley* having got all her cargo aboard and most of her passengers, we started from St Katherine's dock on the 9th of September, 1849, and were towed down to Gravesend. The sails were set, and we were soon fairly out to sea. The ship began to roll and many faces were very pale, first from fear and then from seasickness, and there was a scene which those only know who have come out in a sailing ship with 200 passengers. Our ship was not a very large one, being only 800 tons burden. We had a very rough passage down the English Channel. Three days and nights we were beating about Beachy Head. Some of the passengers wished they were ashore. Everything was new to me, and as soon as I got over my seasickness I enjoyed it. To see the waves come tumbling aboard was my delight. I was too young to see any danger.

Two men died of Cholera. This frightened many onboard, for it would have been a fearful thing to have been shut in a little ship with this dreadful disease. Their bodies were sent ashore at Deal, and their families and luggage were landed. We had a head wind nearly all down the Channel, and the sea was very rough. It was constantly 'bout ship night and day. We were all on deck looking at the great waves rolling; the sailors were putting the ship about; the wind was blowing very strong. As the sails went over a rope caught my mother in the waist and carried her right to the top of the bulwarks. My father rushed and caught her by the dress. In one second she would have been in the raging sea. No small boat could have lived in it for three minutes. O the mercy and goodness that spared us five small children our mother.

We arrived at Plymouth after eleven days beating down the Channel. Some of the passengers lost passage rather than go any further with us; for to tell the truth, the ship had to be pumped a good deal during the rough weather.

Members of John's group suffered illness, and they feared for their lives, including that of his mother. Perhaps one of the reasons was because:

"Our ship was badly provisioned. First, potatoes were all done and then other things ran short. The biscuits were very bad, and nothing but downright starvation made us eat them. Our water ran short, and they had to boil our plum duff in salt water, which spoilt it. O how hungry we poor children used to go. All day the doctor (Dr James D Smith) used to drink, and drank all the medical comforts himself. They would not allow a ship to leave port now so badly provided as the *Harpley*."

Crossing the line was very hot, so that the pitch melted out of the seams of the deck. We were becalmed for four days. The captain would not allow the shaving, so the sailors had an extra tot of rum, and they had music and dancing. In the evening they sent off a tar barrel on fire, which we could see for hours. During the day, many of the passengers and sailors swam around the ship. One passenger who could not swim put a lifebelt on and went into the water. They all went over the bows, most of them diving from the bowsprit. As the ship was drifting astern, it was fast leaving him, and he began to get alarmed. A young man belonging to our company, named Thomas Harvey, jumped overboard and swam round him and pushed him to the side of the ship, where he was taken on board about twenty minutes after this incident. I saw several large sharks swim round the vessel. It was so hot that the passengers were lying about the decks everywhere. All night I lay on the table with a strap around me, fastened to one of the uprights to keep me from rolling off.



After near a week's baking, we were very glad to find the wind freshen, and it soon became quite a storm. Our second mate who was in charge of the ship that night, laid her over on her beam's end, but she righted again. The passengers were very much alarmed. One poor fellow we called Jim

the sail maker lost his life in this storm. He was blown off the yard-arm in the night when they were reefing in the topsails.

The wind still kept increasing till it blew a hurricane. We were off the Cape of Good Hope. We had seen no land since we saw the Isles of Trinidad. We had been over two months on the voyage. The waves were higher than the top of the mast; they looked like two great mountains, one in front and one behind. All hatches were battened down, and we had to run before the gale under bare poles. Nobody could believe it unless they saw the mountains of water; it seemed as if we must be swallowed up. Truly, 'They that go down to the sea in ships see the wonders of the Lord'. Our pumps had to be kept going, the men had to be lashed to them, and the wheel had to have two men lashed to it. This was the most fearful storm that could possibly be for a little ship like ours to live in; it was appalling."

John gave some attention to how time was spent onboard:

The time was mostly spent by the passengers in singing songs and dancing; sometimes varied by catching sharks, albatrosses, shooting porpoises etc. There were two distinct parties on board-those who feared the Lord, and the others who cared for none of those things; excepting when there was any danger. The Church onboard always met regularly for worship. As our party had all the afterpart of the ship, we were not much disturbed by the others. The other party used to hold service, a mixture, Wesleyan and Church of England.

There were some good singers among our people....The captain often used them to come on the poop and sing. I used to love to sit and hear them. I was always passionately fond of music and I would leave anything to go and hear them sing.....This was the first Particular Baptist Church in Victoria, or Port Phillip as it was then called."

So John Chandler goes on to describe his life in Australia in his book, *Forty Years in the Wilderness*. This has been reprinted, and is available in paperback form.

Researcher
Richard Lander.

A Letter from Joseph

Joseph James arrived in South Australia on the *Harpley* with his second wife, Alice Richardson, nee Towlson, and two of three sons from his first marriage. Alice died only twelve months after their arrival, and Joseph married Mary Ann Franks, from Chard in Somerset. Together they had five more children.

In the following years Joseph changed occupations from farmer in 1856 to teacher in 1858, and in 1866 he built a house and stables at Grunthal (now Verdun). The coach stopped there for a change of horses and refreshments. Although this was only sixteen miles from the centre of Adelaide, the roads were steep through the Mount Lofty Ranges.

He also had land adjoining his home, and here his sons felled timber and ran a market garden. Joseph remained here at Grunthal until his death in 1894, but in 1875 he made a trip to England. He wrote home, and one letter survives him. It gives an insight into the loving nature of the man, and is reprinted with the kind permission of its owner, Mrs Clair Hergstrom, Joseph's great granddaughter.

From the records of
Clair Hergstrom



Forest Lodge
Nottingham
Aug, 12 - 75

My Dear Wife

*I rec^d your Kind letter dated June 16.
I am truly sorry for the troubles you have endured since
my departure from you - I hope to see you and all of
you again before or about christmas I hope you are all
well and that God will blefs and preserve you until my
return I long to see you all and the old wild bush home
again England is a beautiful place but were it not for
my cousin being in it would have few charms for me I
am not at home amongst these people generally - you
will please give my love to Mother and tell her I have
not forgotten them also to My Dear Clara and Thomas
not forgetting Lissey and I sincerely wish her sfae over
her troubles. I need not mention Job he is always
present and he understands - Sam also and all the Girls
together with yourself. i am always thinking about
them.*

*I have a letter from Mr Fountain enclosing some
instructions about some property in Lincolnshire I will
do what I can but it will rather put me about as I have
not too much money to spare to run about with. I am
pretty well in health thank God and my leg is better*

I do not think I shall see France because of the expense and I am afraid I shall not see Robert's Brother but will write to him and send the emu eggs.

I shall be able to tell you more than I can write when I come. I should like to bring My Dear Cousin but I am afraid her property circumstances more than her strength would be against it. I am not afraid of her health so much for I think that would improve. She is very kind and good and desires to be remembered to all of you.

And now my Dear wife do cheer up and be resigned to your great affliction. I hope you will manage to live and not run short till I return to assist you again in our little business - We have a great deal of rain here I am afraid it will affect the harvest here you will be surprised at the return of Mr Cory so soon xxxxxx all these from your loving Husband and Father

*Joseph James
God Bless you
Amen*





6" Ordnance Survey map, 1915

Lace Market, Nottingham.

As Mad As a Hatter



The phrase “ Mad as a Hatter” has been common in the English language ever since Lewis Carroll wrote of the Mad Hatter’s Tea Party in his famous children’s tale, *Alice in Wonderland*, published in 1865. Carroll was referring to the recently identified Industrial Disease, which was characterised by symptoms of acute nervousness and irritability caused by inhaling fumes of mercuric nitrate, a mixture used in the felting of animal furs for hat-making. Over time, seemingly odd behaviour of workers in the felting trades became associated with the millinery profession as a whole.

And whose forebears were milliners?

from the *Mad Hatters Exhibition* Australian National Gallery

Speaking of Forebears

Having used family history to help children understand the Multicultural nature of our society, I pointed out to Abel , a Tongan lad, that he alone in the class came from a long, long line of Tongans. Infact, I said, his forebears would have been Tongan as far back as the human history of his islands went. There was silence from young Abel while he cogitated. Then, with a very confused and worried smile, he told us, “You’re wrong this time....we don’t have no bears in our family at all!”

Editor.

The Natural Children of Calais

In 1826, a child's birth was registered in Calais:

Mary Anne Roberts, daughter of Mary Anne James/Chambers and Abraham Roberts

In 1827 there was another:

George Carlton, born naturel, at M Francois Pichon's home, to Mary, 23, embroidery worker.

In January of 1829 George was discovered aged about thirteen months, dressed in two vests, one brown, the other white flannel, a black silk bonnet with no trimmings, woolly boots and a note in English pinned to his clothes, giving his age as thirteen months and his name as George Carlton. He was handed over to an orphanage.

In December of that same year, another babe was born:

Elizabeth Carlton, born naturel, at the home of Widow Dreuille, to Mary, embroidery worker.

In 1831 there is another birth:

Caroline, daughter of Mary Anne James (or Chambers) Abraham Roberts.

And then in 1833, another registration:

William Roberts, son of Mary Carlton and Abraham Roberts.

Abraham Roberts was a Nottingham man, the son of Abraham Roberts and Ann Clifford, baptised at St Peters, Nottingham in 1789.

There is no record of his marriage to Mary Ann Chambers/James. Mary Carlton was a lacemaker...an embroiderer who ran the designs onto bobbin net or tulle. There is little doubt that she came from Kent, the daughter of Edward Carlton and Mary Olive of Dover. Edward had brothers George and William, and a sister Elizabeth. But what of her children? Only Mary Ann knew who fathered them, and there is no records of what hapened to Elizabeth.

Childbirth in Calais was attended by an older woman, or better still, by a midwife. Where the father was not identified, a midwife and another official had to bear witness as to who the child's mother was. From the records we know the English girls engaged the services of Felicité Butez in the 1820s, Suzanne Herbert in the 30s and M Lefebure or Eliza Pouilly in the 1840s. Either the midwife went to the mother's place of residence, or some specialised in lodging pregnant girls during their confinement. The going rate was 50F for a week, including the delivery. While undoubtedly most of these babes were accepted by their mothers, some of these establishments were suspected of assisting clandestine deliveries, leading to the abandonment of the babe to the local Convent.

The number of abandoned children fell dramatically from 1837 on. Midwives and doctors who attended deliveries of single mothers, were forced, by law, to declare the births. The baby was given a tag with specific details to identify him in the future. This was seemingly like a 'dog tag' and the child wore it until he was seven.

The birth of the lace industry at St Pierre meant there were large numbers of young women employed in the factories, and a change of thinking began. The illegitimate birth of a child was not as heinous a crime as abandoning it. Unmarried mothers were not the object of scorn from their fellow workers. The change in thinking that recognised a naturel child led to an increase in the numbers of fathers willing to be recognised, and to the number of later marriages.

A survey of unmarried mothers showed a staggering 82% of them to be factory workers. Considering the proportions of such workers who were English, a greater proportion of these girls would also have been English.

This is not to suggest some kind of moral decay on behalf of the English. There were, and always have been, people whose behaviour fell outside the standard of the day. The birth rate of babies to single mothers is identifiable amongst the English in Calais, at a time when marriage was the norm. There was not, however a great number of children whose father was unidentified. There was, also, the phenomena of an unexpected number of couples, with many children, marrying in Dover.

The French records available are the civil records. Marriages and births, if not deaths, were civil affairs first, and religious sacraments secondly. For French citizens, marriage was registered with the Mairie first, and the religious ceremony to celebrate this followed. The English remained just that - English - so their marriages were of no concern to the French authorities. It would seem that neither the Church of England nor the Methodists in Calais and St Pierre, had authority to register marriages of their flock off English soil, and so, when there was time, couples made the crossing to Dover, and were married at St Mary's Church of England there. Given the working hours of those in the factories, it is surprising they got around to it all.

Births were a different matter. The babies were born on French soil, regardless of parentage, and could well become the responsibility of the French. It was necessary that the Authorities knew who gave birth and so all babies were registered under the civil registration system. There is no ready record of baptisms in the Church of England, but from 1841 on the Methodist pastor kept accurate records of baptisms in his community. Quite often several babies were baptised at once - indicating either a conversion to that faith or lack of availability of the service when the older children were born.

What became of George Carlton? History does not record, and nor does it particularly record the fate of any of the other abandoned children of the time.

Marjorie Brown, Gillian Kelly, Albert Vion

Vol. XII. No. 875 OBSERVER
September 1, 1848

FOR LONDON DIRECT

Under engagement to sail on the 1st January



The splendid new ship
HARPLEY,

574 tons, Thomas Buckland (late of the Lady Emma), commander, carrying wool and sufficient ore only for ballast. The accommodation for passengers need only be inspected to be appreciated. For terms of passage, apply to

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OR

BUNCE BROTHERS & CO

OR

JOHN NEWMAN

Adelaide

Port

The Adelaide Observer, 18 August,
1917.

Mr Edward Cunliffe Hemingway

Mr Edward Cunliffe Hemingway died suddenly at his home at Gray Street, Adelaide, on Sunday at the age of 75 years. The deceased was formerly Mayor of Thebarton, and many years ago was widely known in Adelaide as agent for the Gray

Lord Byron Champion for the Stockingers

The Poet, George Gordon Byron, the sixth Lord who inherited Newstead Abbey in 1798 at the age of ten, proved a staunch friend of the poverty-stricken stockingers. His maiden speech in the House of Lords on February, 1812 was in strong opposition to a bill making the breaking of stocking frames punishable by death. This extreme measure was in response to riots, which included frame breaking in the Nottingham area, as a result of severe depression of the industry, when it was not possible for stockingers to obtain work at even wages as low as seven shillings a week. He spoke vehemently of "these men, as I have seen them - meagre with famine, sullen with despair, careless of a life which your Lordships are perhaps about to value at something less than the price of a stocking frame"

He said that even if the bill were passed, they would still need to find "twelve butchers for a jury, and a Jeffreys for a judge!"

The knitters never forgot what he did for them, and in 1824, when his body was brought back from Greece and refused burial at Westminster Abbey and St Paul's Cathedral, groups of them turned out to pay their last respects as he lay in the Blackamoor's Head in Pelham Street, awaiting burial in Hucknall.

Those Gates of Nottingham

Barker Gate, Bellar Gate, Fletcher Gate, St Mary's Gate and Goose Gatethe rhyme of Nottingham that conjures visions of times long gone. But why such nomenclature?

Towards the end of the 8th century Danish Vikings began to raid England, and travelled far into the country up rivers like the Trent in their longboats. In 867 a Danish army wintered at Nottingham, and ten years later returned to settle there. Nottingham became an important Danish stronghold.

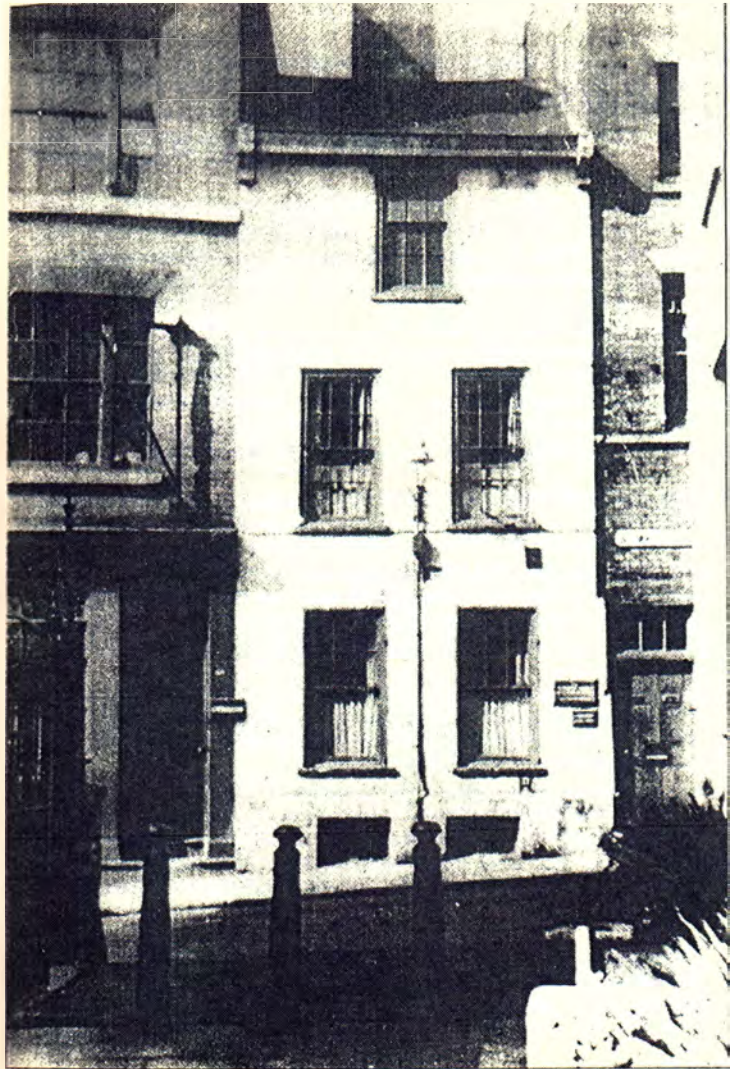
Nottingham was recaptured in 918 by Edward the Elder, a son of Alfred the Great. In 920 he built the first Trent Bridge, and after this the town flourished as a fortified trading centre. Danish law and language survived Edward's conquest, and it is from here that the 'Gates' are derived.

'Gate' comes from the Danish word, 'Gata', meaning street. Nottingham thrived until the early fourteenth century, and the existing street names still reflect the trades of that time:

Pilcher Gate (pilches - furs), Barker Gate (tanners), Fisher Gate (fish sellers) and Fletcher Gate (fleshhewers, butchers).

Outbreaks of the Black Death (Bubonic Plague) after 1348 depopulated the town and countryside, causing economic decline. Much of the land on the East side of the town became wasteland. Infact, 1433-4 Nottingham was so poor that it was officially listed as impoverished. It was not until the seventeenth century the land that had been derelict was redeveloped, but through all that time and to today the Gates have survived.

From *The Lace Market: Historical Background*
Undated Publication by The City of Nottingham



St. Alary's Gate from Kayes Walk c. 1980. (L.S.L.)

Mildred Brunton

Lacemaker Extraordinaire

At 15, Millie Brunton confronted her boss about her salary. He probably didn't know what hit him .

Mildred Brunton, Lacemaker's descendant (family Bromhead), has had an extraordinary history as a mover for equal pay. She joined the Public Service in 1926 and became involved in the equal pay movement during the Second World War when she was a salaries clerk with the Department of Public Works, and her serious involvement with the Public Servants' Association began around 1942.

The war muted the movement for equal pay when women filled exhausting "war service" positions, such as telephone duty where women worked 6pm to 2 am or 2am to 6pm, sleeping in rooms under Wynyard Station, and then doing a day's work in their "normal" positions. These same conditions gave women the opportunity to meet other public servants and the women who did jobs that were traditionally men's while they were at the war.

Mildred's position as salaries clerk gave her an understanding of how money matters worked, and with encouragement from her fellow female workers, she stood for election to the PSA, and got in by such a narrow margin that there was a recount.

The next step involved getting women representatives from the various Departments to form a Women's Clerical Branch of the PSA. As Cahir of this Sub-division, Mildred became a Central Counciller and then an Executive member, a position she held from around 1945 until 1963.

She was one of the PSA's representatives on the Public Service Board's Women's Salaries Committee which looked into women's salaries during the period 1945-1947. During the war, many women who did the jobs of men who were away fighting were paid

“allowances” in some perverse, patronising sense of wage justice. When the war ended, so did the extra money.

“This is where equal pay really started. When men came back from the war, women had to resume their own jobs - if you can put it that way,” Mildred said.

Another issue in the battle for equality was the issue for fair representation in decision making. NSW was the only state to include a woman, and this set the stage for a showdown at the Australian Public Service Federation Conference in 1951. Mildred put the motion to the conference that every State should include one woman in their delegation. While one woman in seventeen men couldn't win this vote, it did draw attention from the Press. Mildred stayed at a hotel away from the men, and when she returned to it, she found bits cut from newspapers on her dressing table.

17 to 1 Woman Loses Election.

“There were women maids and servants at that hotel, and I guarantee every one of them gave me a piece out of that paper!”

She had more luck when she successfully proposed that there be a woman appointed as Public Service Inspector at Annual Conference. The next day, the Conference of 100 men and twelve women was stopped to hear Mildred being interviewed about the appointment on radio. This didn't help her push to have a woman appointed to the Public Service Board. But by 1959 the media picked up the feeling, and The Sun ran a sympathetic story under the headline, “19,000 Women, But They Don't Exist!”

This article was highly sympathetic of women's rights and used such examples as the woman who goes on leave, is replaced by a junior male - his salary was increased to way beyond the woman's for the same work, despite lack of experience and seniority. At that time Mildred said women needed a great deal of patience and self-control to put up with situations like that.

In 1958 NSW Parliament passed the Industrial Arbitration (Female Rates) Amendment Act, and Mildred Brunton was there to see it. The Act was effective from January 1, 1959 and elevated the basic wage

Annual Financial Statements to 31.1.93

Income

Subscriptions	1190.00
Raffles	80.00
Receipts for Lunches	760.00
Sale of Lace	35.81
Copies of Tulle	17.00
Book Sales	225.50
Interest Term deposit	179.89
Balance	1.2.92
Cheque Acc	3107.66
Term Dep	2418.15

TOTAL \$8074.81

Expenditure

Tulle & Postage	1100.00
Rent for Hall	20.00
Rent Archives	300.00
Nott record Post.	70.00
ASLC Brochure Post	57.00
Catering 10th Birthday	652.52
Anne Fewkes	369.75
Govt Taxes	4.55

TOTAL PAYMENTS \$2727.12

Balance at 31.1.93

Cheque Acc	2749.65
Term Deposit	2598.04

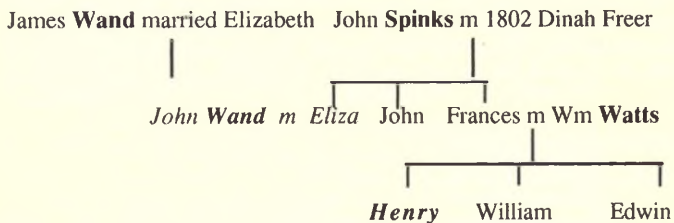
BALANCE \$8074.81

Audited and found to be a true and correct record, signed
B. Maddison, 7.2.93

FOR THE GENEALOGIST

While Tulle does not often print Family trees as such, it was thought that members might be interested in some of the details picked up in the Editor's indulgence in her data base! Genealogists are committed to family structures, and the Editor has always believed there are a great many relationships between the Lacemakers that have not yet become apparent. Why, for instance, would Henry Watts, who appeared to be only 12 years old, come without family on the *Harpley*? From the Database:

WAND - SPINKS - WATTS



John Wand was born in 1808, Eliza Spinks in 1805 in York, but her brother John and sister Frances were born in Nottingham. Frances married William Watts, and their three sons were all baptised in the Methodist Church, St Pierre in 1836. It is doubtful that they were born then, so Henry Watts probably was quite older than 12. Henry was thus the nephew of John and Eliza Wand. The Wands were on the original manifest for the *Harpley*, with Henry with them, but they sailed on the Agincourt.

William **Watts** died in Calais, before 1848, but John Wand was not the only Wand there:

William **Wand**, b 1813, m 1832, Radford, Sarah Brentnall, in Calais in 1833.

John **Wand**, m Ann, had daughter Elizabeth in 1840 in Calais. Was this John later married to Eliza Spinks?

Robert **Wand**, m 1835 St Marys, Nott to Sarah Whitcroft. In Calais in 1833.

James **Wand**, b 1813, in Calais, was he brother to John?

HAZELDINE - BOWN - BELL

Confusion has reigned over the wives of Thomas Hazeldine. There were many Thomas Hazeldines!

Our first Thomas Hazeldine was the son of another Thomas, and he married in 1844 at Dover, Mary Ann Bown, daughter of John Bown and Sarah Ealing who were on the *Harpley*. Thomas Hazeldine died in 1844, and Mary Anne gave birth to a baby boy, also Thomas, at her parent's home in Calais in 1845. This baby Thomas died not long after.

Mary Anne Bell, daughter of John Bell and born in 1825, married a Thomas Hazeldine, who also left her a widow. In 1846 Mary Anne Hazledine, nee Bell, married James Hall, son of Jonathon, at St Marys, Dover. James and Mry Anne travelled on the *Harpley* with their son, Everett, who died as a small child in Adelaide.



From the Nottingham Mercury:

Marriage: At Lille, france, by the Rev Theophite Marzials, Mr John Ledger, Director of the Gasworks, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Mr Bonsor, Lace Manufacturer of this town. (2 February, 1844)

Death: A few days since, at Calais, France, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr Isaac Marsh, lacemaker, aged 34 years, daughter of Mr Samuel Wood of Beeston. The deceased, whilst ascending a flight of steps, fell backwards upon her head and never spoke again.(date given as 16 Aug, 1884, but this seems much too late, Ed)

Textile Workers in France

From some brief excerpts from a paper Margaret Audin was working on there evolves some interesting ideas. Margaret worked on English workers who were in France before 1815...when France and England were enemies. In that time, it would seem from her papers, that there were English tradespeople from the textile industries in France who were necessary to the French economy and so allowed work, but who were kept under close surveillance, and their every move was monitored. From her notes:

“The majority of the employers of the British textile technicians were master spinners.....The minorities such as net lace manufacturers, calico printers, spindle and card makers, were clients or suppliers of the majority and this whole group was an important part of the French economy.

....Several of the group of industrial technicians are connected with mechanical lace industry, either making net, tulle, point lace, or merely lace insets for stockings. It is generally admitted that the lace industry in Calais started around 1815 - 1816 with a few machines smuggled in by former framework knitters from England.....Armytage apparently moved from Brussels to Cambrai at an unknown date and there is good reason to think that other English lace people, discovered in the Calais region later, had not arrived directly from England, but via Douai or Cambrai. It is too early to say that the mechanical lace industry was really started by former ‘prisonniers anglais’, or English hostages, but what if.....”

What if, indeed.

She goes on to say that the first laceworker in this category was Armytage, followed by Moore, Hayne, Brodhurst and son, the two hosiers Hamilton and Savage, and three mechanics, Stenson, Hards and Wells, and this was as early as 1802

Textile Workers Found in French Army Archives

Manufacturers or Masters

Armytage, George, net lace manufacturer

Browne, Stephen Weaver, manufacturer
Collier, James
Collier, John
Dean, John
Ferguson, Thomas
Hamilton, James, hosier
Hayne, William, hosier
Moore, John, partner net lace manufacturer
Smith, Francis, stocking manufacturer

Mechanicians, managers or foremen

Archer, George, mechanician
Bond, John, mechanician
Brodhurst, George, mechanician, net & lace, son of Samuel
Brodhurst, Samuel, mechanician, net & lace
Collier, John, mechanician, later in Calais
Collier, Robert, mechanician, later in Calais, died Nottingham, a pauper
Dean, Edward, mechanician
Farrands, James, mechanician
Hamilton, James jnr, trader, hosier
Heywood, John, mechanician
Kenrick, William, mechanician
Philips, Roger, mechanician
Smith, Charles, John, Robert, mechanicians
Spencer, James, mechanician
Webster, Michael, mechanician, Irish
Wells, John Benjamin, mechanician.

Workmen

Bradshaw, Elle (prob Eli) workman
Clark, William, spinner
Farrands, John, carpenter, textile works
Harris, James textile worker
James, Thomas, ribbon maker
Kendricks,?, textile worker
Stenson, Samuel, net lace worker
Smith, George & John, workers
Walker, John, cotton spinner
Wood, John, carpenter

Dependants

Bond, Suzanne, nee Elliott, wife of John Bond, mechanician

Bradshaw, Elizabeth, niece of Sykes, master spinner

Collier, Mrs, wife of James, partner of John

Dean, Mrs, wife of John Dean

Hamilton, Elizabeth, nee James, wife of James Hamilton, hosier

Moore, Elza Ann. wife of John Moore

Stephens, Louise, neice of Sykes, master spinner

Remember, these people were in France prior to 1815.



Calais - before the Port - steam boats
anchored in deeper water.

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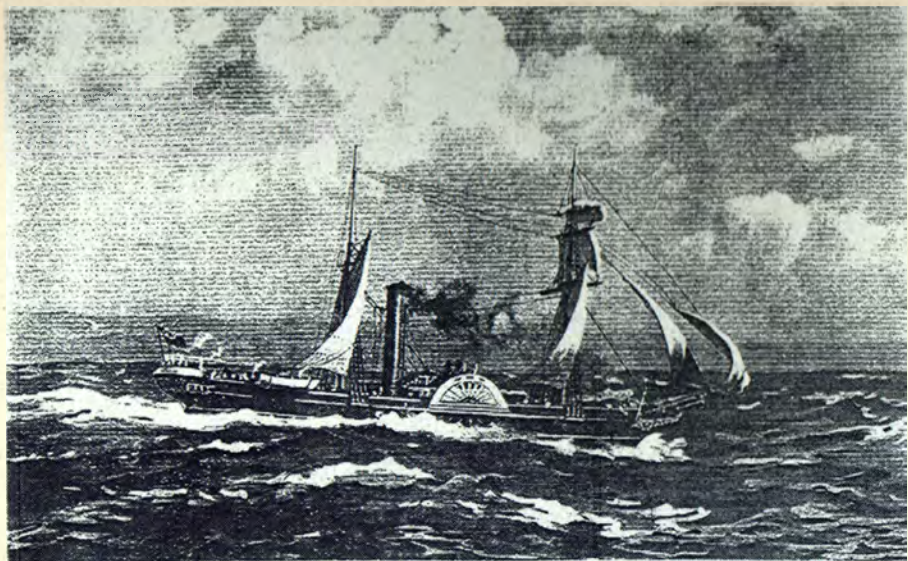
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The Rose - Sydney to the Hunter - 2nd Agincourt party 1848